

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

***VOLUME VII:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 11SG1532 (THE PRICE-EDWARDS SITE)
AND 11SG1533 (THE SAPPINGTON SITE)***



Fever River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

2025
95% DRAFT

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Washington, D.C.

2025
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Floyd Mansberger
Christopher Stratton

Introduction

The report presented here is Volume VII of a multi-volume summary of the methods and results of the Phase III archaeological mitigation and/or data recovery conducted by Fever River Research for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project (SRIP). The SRIP (and/or Project) is a multi-year construction project aimed at relocating rail traffic from Springfield's Third Street Rail Corridor onto an improved and expanded Tenth Street Corridor. Volume I of this series presents an introduction to the multi-year project, complete with historical context statements relevant to the greater project area. Volumes II through VI present the results of archaeological mitigation undertaken in the 2019 field season at five adjacent house sites (identified as Houses A through E) located within archaeological site 11SG1432, otherwise known as the Race Riot Site. The dwellings once located on these five house sites were destroyed by fire in mid-August 1908 by a white mob during an event known as the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) and Sappington Site (11SG1533) are located directly opposite the Race Riot Site, and they too were occupied by homes that were destroyed in this same event (Figure 1). The significance of these seven house sites lies in their 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).

The SRIP consists of rail-related improvements such as the widening of the existing Tenth Street rail corridor in Springfield, the construction of new underpasses along that corridor (to reduce grade grade-level crossings), and the addition of new rail decks over four pre-existing underpasses. The City has constructed the SRIP in phases as funding becomes available, and to facilitate this, the Project has been divided into "Usable Segments." The first phase, which involved construction of the Carpenter Street Underpass within Usable Segment I, was completed in 2016. This was followed by construction on Usable Segment II (2017-2019), Usable Segment IV (2019-2022), Usable Segment V (2021-2023), and Usable Segment III (2023-2024). The final portion of the Tenth Street rail corridor improvements, Usable Segment VI, is scheduled for completion in August 2027 at present.

Participants in the SRIP include the City of Springfield (City), the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), Norfolk Southern Corporation (NS), and the Union Pacific Railroad Corporation (UP). Funding sources for this project are varied and have included major federal grants distributed through the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER), Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI), and Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) programs. Monies from the Grade Crossing Protection Fund (GCPF), managed by the ICC, have also been utilized. All federal grants have been administered through the FRA.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (36 CFR 800, et. seq.), the City had a responsibility to assess the impact of the proposed construction activity associated with the new rail corridor and associated under/overpasses on cultural resources and/or historic properties. Fever River Research was hired as the cultural resource consultant for the SRIP under subcontract with Hanson

Professional Services, Inc. (Springfield, Illinois), the firm responsible for overall engineering design and management of the Project.

In 2016, Fever River Research undertook a Phase I archaeological survey of the SRIP.¹ The survey covered the length of the Tenth Street rail corridor, extending from Sangamon Avenue on the north to Stanford Avenue on the south. It also examined three separate areas slated for construction of proposed overpasses at North Grand Avenue, South Grand Avenue, and Ash Street, where these streets cross the Illinois Midland Railroad and the Canadian National Railroad. For a detailed description of the areas surveyed, refer to the document entitled *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Tenth Street Corridor, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Stratton and Mansberger 2016). The resulting 2016 Phase I report identified eighteen historic archaeological sites along the Tenth Street rail corridor that warranted Phase II testing and/or construction monitoring. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with this recommendation on August 25, 2016. Two additional sites (Sites 19 and 20) later were added to this list when the alignment of the revised railroad corridor was shifted 22 feet to the east of the originally proposed right-of-way (ROW) in order reduce the impact to Site 11SG1432 (Figures 2 and 3). Sites 19 and 20 were located at the northeast corner of the Madison and Tenth Street intersection, where two houses destroyed by fire during the 1908 Race Riot had been documented. With the re-design of the railroad ROW and the shift in the alignment of the project area to the east, it was determined that these two sites were to be impacted to a much greater extent than originally envisioned and Phase II testing was therefore warranted due to their potential significance in relation to the 1908 Race Riot and subsequent formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The FRA and SHPO concurred with this recommendation, and the Phase II testing of these twenty sites was agreed to under a document entitled *First Amendment to the Programmatic Agreement Among The Federal Railroad Administration, Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Department of Transportation, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, For the Proposed Chicago to St. Louis High-Speed Rail Project*. This Programmatic Agreement (hereafter referred to as the PA) was finalized in May 2017.

The twenty sites designated for Phase II archaeological testing under the PA initially were given survey field numbers and were later assigned Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) trinomial site numbers. Sites 19 and 20, for example, were recorded as Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 by the IAS. The results of the Phase II testing were presented in separate reports specific to the Usable Segments in which the sites were located (see Stratton and Mansberger 2017, 2019, 2022a, 2022b, 2023).

As originally defined, the Usable Segment III archaeological project area extended from Capitol Avenue to Miller Street and included eight sites that had been designated for Phase II testing under the PA (Figure 2). Six of these sites (Sites 1-6) were identified in the 2016 Phase I survey report for the SRIP (Stratton and Mansberger 2016:116-117), while the other two (Sites 19 and 20) were subsequently added to the list of eligible sites in the PA. However, only four of these—

¹ This Phase I survey was separate from the one prepared by Fever River Research for Usable Segment I in 2014, which had recommending Phase II testing at the Race Riot Site (11SG1432) and the Portuguese Site (11SG1433) (see Stratton and Mansberger 2014).

Sites 5, 6, 19, and 20—ultimately were tested as part of Usable Segment III due to various alterations to the design plans for the Project. Sites 1-3, which are located north of Carpenter Street and immediately west of the existing Tenth Street rail corridor, eventually were attached to Usable Segment VI and were subject to Phase II archaeological investigations separately in the summer of 2023 (see Stratton and Mansberger 2023). Site 4, located on the southwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets, also was not included in the Phase II investigations for Usable Segment III due to the re-design of the railroad ROW to minimize the impact to the Site 11SG1432. The resulting shift in the ROW alignment left only a narrow sliver of ground on the eastern edge of Site 4 still remaining within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Usable Segment III; and, as such, it was determined that Phase II testing was no longer necessary at the site (Figure 2).

In November-December 2021, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations on those portions of Sites 5, 6, 19, and 20 located within the APE of Usable Segment III of the SRIP.² The purpose of the investigations was to evaluate the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of these four historic archaeological sites. The results of the Phase II testing are detailed in the report entitled *Results of Phase II Archaeological Testing of Four Historic Sites Located Within Usable Segment III, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Stratton and Mansberger 2022). Although Site 5 (11SG1530) and Site 6 (11SG1531) were not eligible for listing in the NRHP, both Site 19 (11SG1532) and Site 20 (11SG1533) were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 lie adjacent to one another, on the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street and immediately north of the proposed Madison Street underpass (Figures 3 and 4). Site 11SG1532 is composed of Lots 1-2 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, while Site 11SG1533 comprises Lot 3 of the same subdivision. The Phase II archaeological investigations at these two historic sites could not proceed until the demolition of a brick commercial building that had been constructed on this location (Figure 5). Upon demolition of this building, the Phase II investigations discovered intact foundations, subsurface pits (such as privies), and artifact middens associated with the historic (1863-1908) occupation of these sites. Both sites were developed in the early 1860s by free Black families who built and occupied homes at this location. These families were part of an early Black enclave in Wright and Brown's Subdivision that served as a nucleus around which a larger African American residential neighborhood developed later in the nineteenth century (see vignettes). This part of Springfield was the scene of widespread racially inspired violence in August 1908—an event that came to be known as the Springfield Race Riot. The riot was a seminal event in the history of Springfield and resulted in the destruction of numerous Black-occupied homes, including those standing at Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533.

Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 both exhibited excellent archaeological integrity with intact artifact-rich fire deposits, as well as substantial middens associated with the nineteenth century

² Fever River Research conducted the Phase II survey on behalf of the City of Springfield under subcontract with Hanson Professional Services, Inc. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) selected the City to receive a grant under its Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant program.

occupations by these Black families. The archaeological resources at the two sites were determined to have the potential to provide valuable comparative data relevant to several broad research questions specific to the early African-American community in Springfield, as well as to the 1908 Race Riot. As such, the two archaeological sites were determined eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion A due to their association with both the early African American heritage in Springfield and the 1908 Race Riot. The sites also were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as the intact cultural deposits have the potential for possessing information that could substantially contribute to our understanding of the lifeways of African American families who resided in Springfield from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The period of significance for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 is circa 1863-1908, a timeframe that encompasses the earliest known occupation of these sites up through the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The front (or western) halves of the two sites were located within the Project's APE.

During the summer of 2022, Phase III mitigation (data recovery) was implemented by Fever River Research at Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 under contract with Hanson Professional Services, Inc. All archaeological field and laboratory work was conducted under the guidance of Floyd Mansberger, Principal, Fever River Research in accordance with a Data Recovery Plan approved by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (See Appendix I, Data Recover Plan). The accompanying report describes the methods and results of excavations undertaken in 2022 at these two sites.

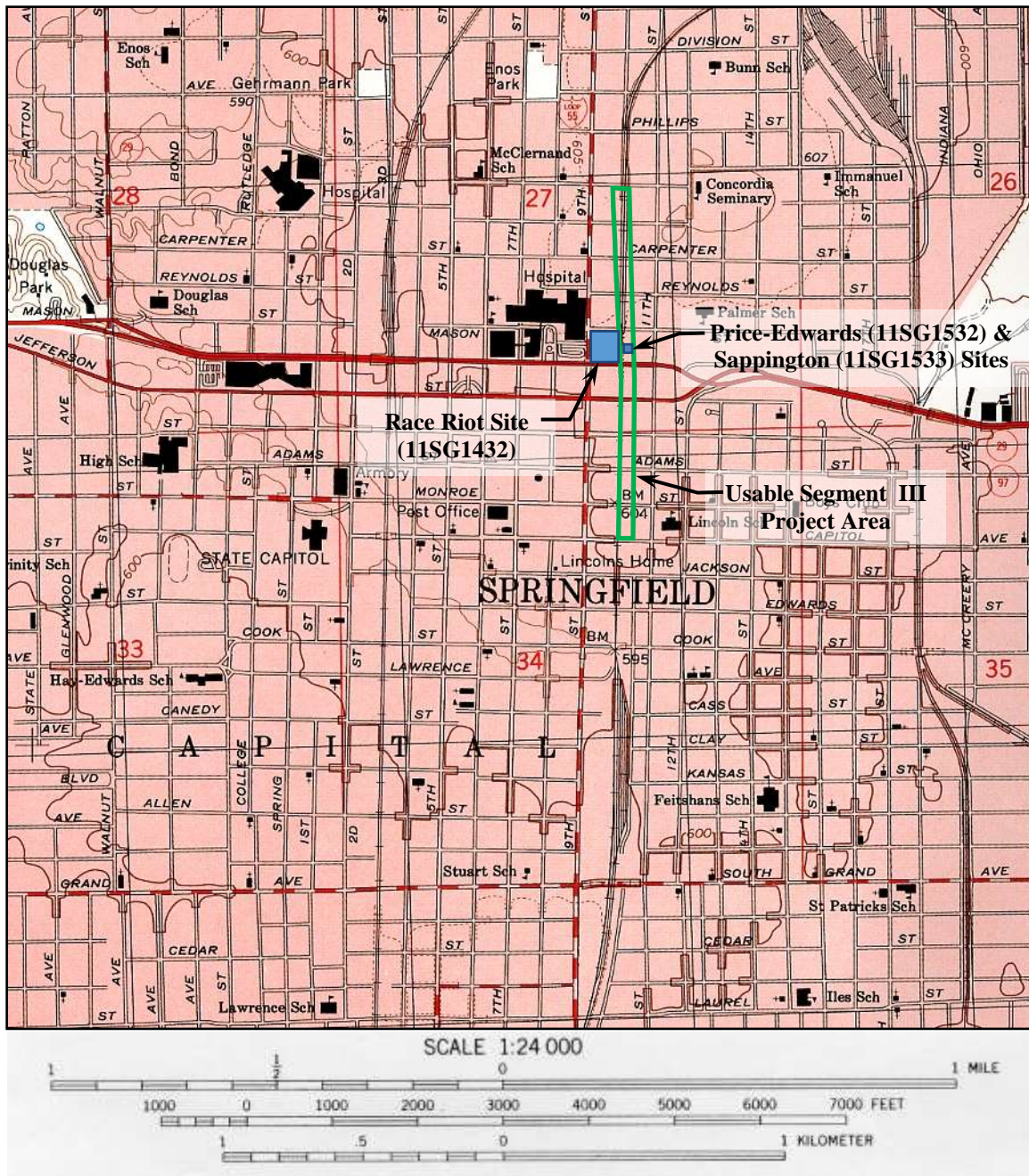


Figure 1. Location of the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) and Sappington Site (11SG1533) within Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL* 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998). Phase II testing conducted in late 2021 determined that these two sites were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and subsequent Phase III archaeological mitigation (data recovery) was undertaken in the summer 2022. The Price-Edwards and Sappington sites are located directly opposite the Race Riot Site (11SG1432), which was mitigated as part of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project in 2019-2020. All three sites have significance in relation to the Springfield Race Riot, and subsequent formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Usable Segment III of the SRIP is outlined in green.

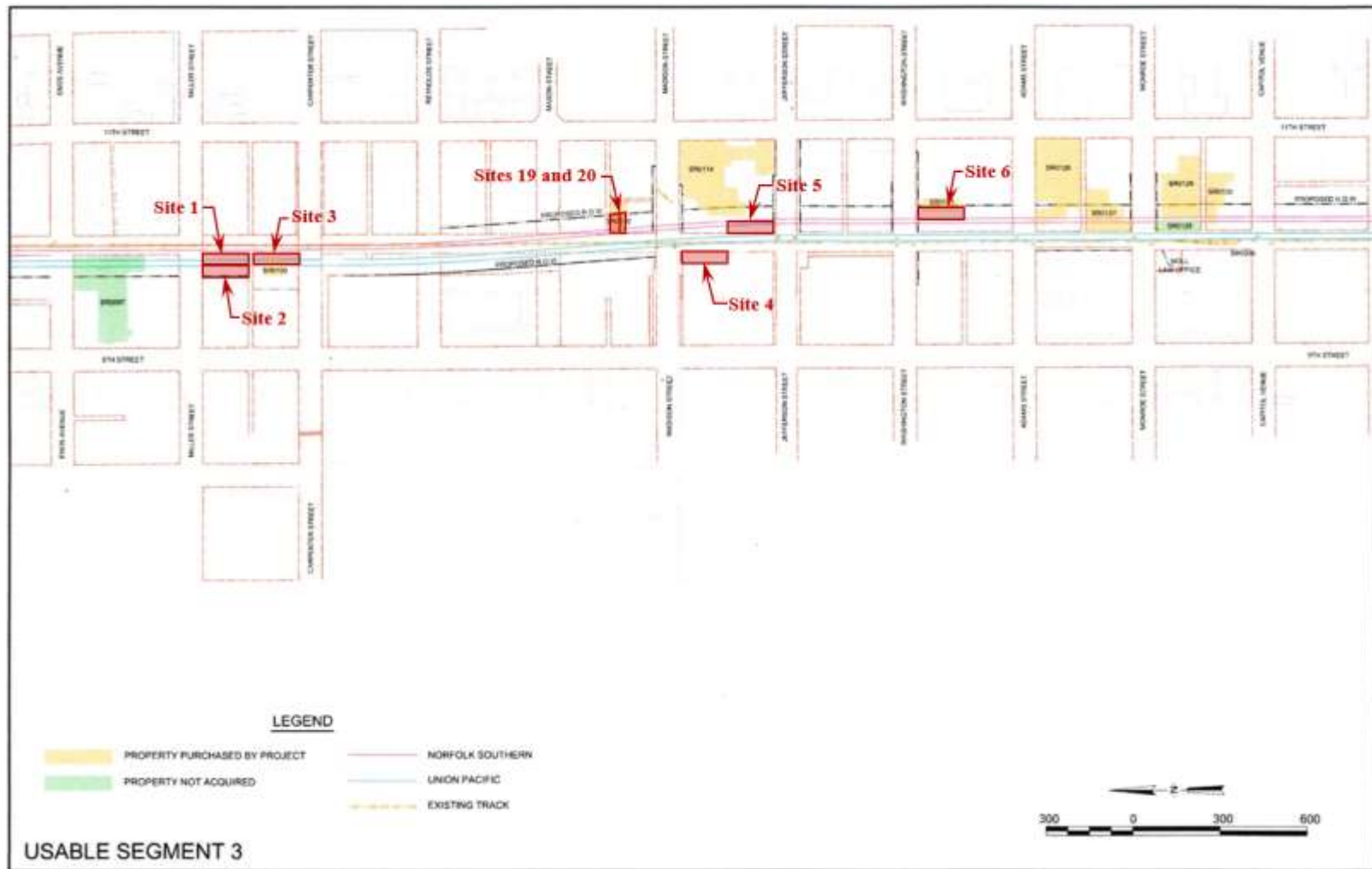


Figure 2. Usable Segment III project area, showing the eight historic archaeological sites initially identified for Phase II testing within it. Various design changes to the Project ultimately reduced the number of sites tested for Usable Segment III down to four: Sites 5, 6, 19, and 20. Site 19 later was redesignated as the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) and Site 20 as the Sappington Site (11SG1533).



Figure 3. Proposed new railroad right-of-way limits in relationship to the Price-Edwards (11SG1532) and Sappington Site (11SG1533). The area highlighted in red was the focus of the archaeological data recovery because it is located within the Area of Potential Affect (APE) of the rail improvements project. The area highlighted in yellow will be preserved in place on City-owned property. The footprints of the five houses associated with the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) (labeled “A” through “E”) are shown on the opposite side of the railroad corridor. North is to left.



Figure 4. Aerial view showing conditions on and around Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 prior to the archaeological investigations being initiated (Google 2021). The two house sites destroyed during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot (outlined in red) were then occupied by a commercial building that had been constructed in two episodes, in circa 1910 and 1939-1940. The dashed red line indicates the eastern edge of the proposed ROW for the expanded rail corridor, with the APE lying to the west (left) of that line. North is up.



Figure 5. Two views of the commercial building that formerly occupied the location of Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533. Last used as warming center by the City of Springfield, this building was demolished in the fall of 2021, shortly before the Phase II testing was carried out. The vinyl siding obscures the fact that the building actually was of brick and tile construction.

Historical Context

A general historical context on the early development of Springfield (1819-1865) and its development following the conclusion of the Civil War is presented in Volume I of the *Results of the Phase III Data Recovery for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Mansberger and Stratton 2024a). To present this context here is considered redundant, and readers who are interested are referred to Volume I. The historical context presented below is more site-specific in character. It covers the development of the Usable Segment III project area, with particular emphasis on Wright and Brown's Subdivision where Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are located. This subdivision, though quite small as real estate developments go, was of particular note in Springfield in that it represented an early enclave of African American settlement in city, one where all homes originally were owned and occupied by Blacks. The following text also includes a discussion of Springfield's Antebellum Black population—a topic also covered in part in Volume I but considered especially relevant for this volume as well.

Early Development of the Usable Segment III Project Area

The Usable Segment III project area lies immediately east and northeast of the Original Town of Springfield.³ The northern half of the project area lies within a section of the city that is referred to as the Near North Side in this volume and the other reports produced by the authors for the SRIP.⁴ The project area was incorporated into Springfield in 1836-1837 through the platting of four additions. The northern-most of these was Wells and Pecks' Addition, which was comprised of twenty blocks (some being a half-block in size) and extended from Mason Street on the north and Jefferson Street on the south. Thomas N. Wells and Stiles C. Peck platted the addition in December 1836. Six blocks in Wells and Pecks Addition (Block Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, and 14) lie within the Usable Segment III project area. South of Wells and Pecks' Addition lay J. Whitney's Addition, which was platted by Jonas Whitney in April 1837.⁵ Whitney's Addition included nine blocks and was 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

³ The Original Town of Springfield was bound by Madison Street on the north, Monroe Street on the south, First Street on the west, and Seventh Street on the east.

⁴ As discussed by the authors, the Near North Side is delineated by Madison and Carpenter streets on the south and north and more roughly by First and Twelfth streets on the west and east. The Near North Side lies just outside the Original Town Plat for Springfield (Madison Street being the northern boundary of the plat) but was one of the earliest areas incorporated into the community in the 1830s. The area developed as a residential neighborhood initially, but its proximity to the central business district eventually encouraged the development of commercial and institutional buildings here as well. The presence of several railroad lines from the 1850s onward also encouraged light industrial development there. The mixed character of the Near North Side made it distinct from the predominately residential (and more upper income) Enos Park Neighborhood to the north of it. The evolution of the Near North Side as a neighborhood is discussed in greater detail in Volume I the *Results of the Phase III Data Recovery for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Mansberger and Stratton 2024a).

⁵ Among his other endeavors in Springfield, Jonas Whitney was the proprietor of the National Hotel at several different points in time. He was running the hotel around the time he platted his addition in 1837 and later resumed management in 1841. The hotel was located on the west side of the Public Square (*Sangamo Journal*, 29 October 1841, p. 4).

extended just west of Tenth Street, where three partial blocks adjoined the southern extension of Wells and Peck's Addition. Portions of Blocks 2-5, 8, and 9 of Whitney's Addition lie within the current project area. South of Whitney's Addition lies J. Gray's Addition, which was a more modest development composed of three full-sized blocks and one partial block. Gray's Addition, platted by James Gray in August 1837, extended westward from Twelfth Street to Ninth Street (which it straddled) and was sandwiched in between Washington and Adams streets on the north and south. A portion of Block 2 of Gray's Addition is included within the project area. Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield was located on the southern end of the Usable Segment III. This was a large addition (comprising twenty-seven city blocks) and was the first of several Elijah Iles would make to Springfield. Elijah Iles' Addition extended southward from Adams Street to Cook Street, which represented the southern boundary of the city at that point in time. Portions of Blocks 14-22 of E. Iles' Addition lie within the Usable Segment III project area.

As originally platted, the lots in Wells and Pecks, J. Whitney's, and J. Gray's additions all measured 40 x 157 ft. in size and were oriented north/south. Full-sized blocks in these additions had a total of sixteen lots. The lots in those blocks of E. Iles' Addition lying north of Market Street (present-day Capitol Avenue) were identical in size and orientation. However, the blocks lying south of Market Street in Iles' Addition had slightly smaller lots (40 x 152 ft.) and were oriented east/west. For those lots in Blocks 13, 14, and 20-22 that fronted Tenth Street, their orientation posed an added commercial value once the railroad was constructed, as they maximized upon the rail frontage available.

Early development of the Usable Segment III project area was heavily influenced by the presence of a railroad running down Tenth Street, beginning with the Northern Cross and followed by its various successors (i.e., the Sangamon and Morgan, the Great Western, and Wabash railroads). Contracts for grading and other preparatory work for the railroad line east and west of Springfield were issued in 1837-8, but these efforts were well in advance of tracks actually being laid down (*Sangamo Journal*, 7 October 1837; 5 May 1838, p. 2; 9 June 1838, p.1). The Northern Cross did not begin active service to Springfield until February 1842, and for the next decade the city represented the eastern terminus of the rail line. The presence of the rail line encouraged a number of land owners to subdivide and reorient lots in order to have them face Tenth Street. This occurred as early as 1842 in Blocks 3 and 5 of Whitney's Addition, and also took place elsewhere in the Usable Segment III project area over time (Figure 6). Development was slower than anticipated, however, due to the lingering economic effects of the Panic of 1837 and the significant operational challenges faced by the Northern Cross.

The State legislation that allowed the sale of the Northern Cross to private interests in 1847 specifically mentioned a "depot, engine house, shop, and lots on which they are situated in Springfield" (*Sangamo Journal*, 18 March 1847, p. 2).⁶ The exact location of these early railroad buildings is not known, though one presumes they were situated in proximity to

⁶ The State began leasing the Northern Cross Railroad to private parties in the spring of 1842. J. B. Watson and J. M. Morse were the initial lessees and agreed to pay \$10,300 for a two-year contract (*Sangamon Journal*, 13 May 1842, p. 3). By May 1844, William Baxter and Company was leasing the railroad (*Illinois State Register*, 10 May 1844). Outright sale of the Northern Cross was offered by the State as early as 1843, but, as noted above, this did not come to pass until 1847 (*Sangamo Journal*, 7 September 1843, p. 2; and 27 February 1845, p. 2).

Springfield's central business district; and if so, this would place them in or immediately adjacent to Usable Segment III.⁷ One early business connected with the railroad in Springfield was warehousing, though the scale of this trade in the 1840s was quite modest by later standards.⁸ One such early warehouse was located on the west side of the railroad, on Block 4 of Whitney's Addition.

Following its sale by the State, the Northern Cross was renamed the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, and the new owners set about improving it. Better-quality track was laid down, and new maintenance and operational facilities were constructed. In January 1849, the railroad company put out a request for bids by contractors for the construction of an "engine house and a carpenter' and smith's shops" in Springfield. These buildings were to be located on a 1.12-acre tract of land lying between Ninth and Tenth streets, south of Cook Street.⁹ The company also constructed a new passenger depot, situated on the southwest corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets (immediately adjacent to the project area), in 1849. This building caught fire and was destroyed on the night of January 28, 1852. It was replaced by a combined passenger and freight depot, built of brick, at the same location (Russo 2104).¹⁰

In 1853, the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad was reorganized as the Great Western Railroad and began to extend its line eastward from Springfield to Decatur and eventually Indiana. By doing so, it connected Springfield to a rapidly expanding national rail network. No longer a minor road isolated in the center of the state, the Great Western could now ship an increasing volume of goods to and from Springfield via the Tenth Street corridor.

The 1854 *City of Springfield* map depicts the Usable Segment III project area as still being moderately developed at that point in time. While a few blocks were well built-up, most had only a scattering of buildings upon them. North of Madison Street, the project area was solidly residential on both sides of the railroad. To the south of Madison, the area was more mixed, with commercial properties being prevalent on the west side of the tracks, while residences were more common on the east side. The Phoenix Mill, a grist mill built in the early 1840s, occupied the

⁷ Historical sources are frustratingly vague about the locations of the original depot, engine house, and shop for the Northern Cross Railroad in Springfield. Newspaper advertisements from 1842-1848 occasionally refer to the Northern Cross depot, using it as a point of reference for certain businesses but without providing a specific location for it. Several articles from the period 1849-1850 mention an "old depot" to distinguish it from the "new depot" built by the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad at the southwest corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets in 1849 (*Illinois Journal*, 23 April 1849, p. 2; 14 August 1849, p. 3; 8 July 1850, p. 2).

⁸ In 1842, Lewis & Tunison, who advertised themselves as "forwarding and commission agents," operated a warehouse by the railroad depot in Springfield (*Sangamo Journal*, 4 November 1842, p. 2).

⁹ The Sangamon and Morgan Railroad Company purchased this tract from Elijah Iles for the nominal sum of \$1 through a deed dated April 9, 1851 (SCDR FF:602). Considering that the railroad was requesting bids from contractors in January 1849, construction on the railroad shops may actually have preceded official transfer of title to the land.

¹⁰ The 1849 depot was of frame construction. This building caught fire and was destroyed on the night of January 28, 1852. It was replaced by a combined passenger and freight depot, built of brick, at the same location. Part of this facility is still extant and commonly known as the "Lincoln Depot," as it was from here that Abraham Lincoln departed for Washington, D.C. in 1861 (see Russo 2014).

southwest corner of Madison and Streets.¹¹ South of the Phoenix Mill, the 1854 map shows a number large commercial buildings fronting Tenth Street between Washington and Adams. Although not labeled by the map, some of these buildings are known to have functioned as meat packing plants and warehouses at various times.¹² A lumber yard is shown on the northeast corner of Tenth and Monroe Street (opposite the train depot). Then operated by George Huntington, this lumber yard occupied only a single 40 x 157 ft. lot and was quite small compared to the yards later established in the project area. The three-block stretch of Tenth Street between Washington and Market had rail sidings laid on both sides of the main through line. The sidings serviced the passenger depot and the businesses fronting them (Potter 1854).

The housing fronting the Tenth Street Usable Segment III project area in the 1850s appears to have been fairly modest. One example of this was the house located on Lot 3, Block 20 of Iles' Addition, which lay just south of Market Street (present-day Capitol Avenue). When advertised for sale in late 1855, this home was described as follows: "The house is newly built; contains two rooms, each some 16 feet square, with a small summer kitchen, good fence, &c." (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 October 1855, p. 3). Although not stated in the advertisement, the home likely was of frame construction. The 1854 city map and later cartographic sources suggests that more substantial residences—some multi-story and built of brick—were present along Washington and Monroe Streets, occupying lots that were close to but not directly fronting the railroad. On the whole, the resident population within the Usable Segment III project area in the 1850s can be characterized as lower-to-middle class, with a mix of general laborers and skilled tradesmen.

Beginning in the later 1850s through the middle 1860s, a small enclave of free Black families settled within a small subdivision established along the east side of the Tenth Street rail corridor, near the northeast corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, which at the time was fairly close to the eastern edge of the expanding community. This enclave was located within Wright and Brown's Subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition and is one of the more intriguing historical aspects of the Usable Segment III project area.

Springfield's Early Black Population (1821-1870)¹³

Illinois had a sizable enslaved Black population when it achieved statehood, and even though it was admitted to the Union as a free state, its first constitution (active 1818-1848) allowed de-facto slavery under the guise of indentured servitude. Children born to indentured parents were

¹¹ The Phoenix Mill occupied the location identified as Site 4 in the Phase I archaeological survey of the Tenth Street rail corridor (Stratton and Mansberger 2016). For a detailed history of the mill, see "The Phoenix Mill: Industrial Anchor to the Tenth Street Project Area," Appendix VIII, in Mansberger and Stratton (2024d, Volume IV).

¹² One of these, located on the northwest corner of Adams and Tenth, initially was used as a pork planting by the Lamb brothers, but in 1866 was purchased by Jacob Bunn and Company, a wholesale grocery firm (Russo et al. 1995:114).

¹³ For a more in-depth discussion of this topic, see "The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield," Appendix IX, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024d, Volume IV].

entitled to emancipation, but only after reaching age 18 if female and age 21 for males. William Florville, a Haitian-born barber who came to Springfield in 1831, has traditionally been cited as the city's first African American resident.¹⁴ Research by Springfield historian Richard Hart, however, has documented the presence of free, indentured, as well as actual enslaved Blacks in the community well before Florville's arrival (Hart 2008:9-42).¹⁵ The 1830 U.S. Census of Population recorded forty-seven African Americans residing in Sangamon County in 1830, some of whom most certainly were living in Springfield. Hart (1999:35) states that, "At the time of Abraham Lincoln's arrival in 1837, Springfield had an African American population of approximately twenty-six—1.7 percent of the total population of 1,500. Six of those twenty-six were slaves." The 1840 U.S. Census of Population suggests that four Springfield families still owned enslaved Blacks at that time,¹⁶ and at least twenty-three families had at least one live-in "Free Colored" servant (some of which were no doubt indentured servants). The 1840 U.S. Census of Population suggests that four Springfield families still owned enslaved Blacks at that time, and at least twenty-three families had at least one live-in "Free Colored" servant (some of which were no doubt indentured servants). This census also documented twelve free Black families as having independent residences in Springfield (USCB 1840; Hart 2008:225-226). By 1850, the number of Black residents in Springfield had increased to approximately 171 individuals, which represented approximately 3.8% of the total population 4,533 (Schneider 1915:7) (Table 1). An analysis of the 1850 Census suggests that there were approximately thirty independent Black households in the city at this time.¹⁷

The earliest source available for mapping the locations of the Black residences in Springfield is the 1857 *Springfield City Directory*, which provides listings for thirty "colored" residents.¹⁸ Although the spatial analysis of this data indicates that Black residences were widely disbursed throughout the city at this time, it also documents several clusters, or enclaves, of them. The

¹⁴ His surname was spelled "Fleureville" originally but eventually was Americanized to "Florville," which is the form most commonly cited in historical sources. See also "The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield," Appendix IX, Mansberger and Stratton [2024d, Volume IV]).

¹⁵ Hart argues that an enslaved man referred to as "Negro Jack" was probably Springfield's first African American resident. Jack was held in bondage by Henry and Mary Kelly, who settled in Springfield in 1819 (as part of the "Kelly Settlement"). The Kellys sold Jack to Joseph Reavis in March 1822 (Hart 2008:10).

¹⁶ These included the James Bell (one female), J. R. Betts (two males), Ninian Wirt Edwards (one male), and William Lewis May (one female) families. At that time, all of the enslaved individuals were young (10-24 years of age) (Hart 2008:225).

¹⁷ Based on the 1850 U.S. Census of Population, Hart identified sixty-six Black families having independent residences in Springfield at that time (Hart 2008:227-230). The authors' own analysis on that census, however, suggests that the number of *independent* Black households at that time was lower, with approximately thirty individual households (identified by the "Head of Household") present in the city. Many of these households included secondary families, and individuals who may represent extended family members and/or simply boarders—groups Hart possibly included in his tally of independent residences.

¹⁸ These individuals represented only a portion of the adult Black population in Springfield, as most women—particularly married homemakers and unemployed single women—were not included in the 1857 directory. Earlier city directories available also are less comprehensive than later ones, and some adult males possibly were omitted as well.

densest of these was along the north side of West Washington Street, between First and Pasfield streets, where ten Black homes were located in 1857.¹⁹ This enclave lay immediately west of the original “Aristocracy Hill,” near what was then the western edge of the city. The Black enclave was centered around the Colored Baptist Church, Springfield’s first Black congregation which had been founded in 1838. A cluster of seven Black residences was located along East Jefferson and Washington streets, between Sixth and Ninth, on the northeast side of the central business district; these homes were less concentrated than those along West Washington Street. A third cluster of Black residences that can be delineated from the 1857 city directory was smaller, consisting of only four residences located north of the Cook and Ninth Street intersection, within close proximity to the home of noted Springfield attorney Abraham Lincoln.

The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* documents four Black residences scattered around the city’s Near North Side. One of these homes, located on the east side of the 400 block of North Fourth Street, was occupied by Reverend Spencer Donnegan, who had organized an African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church in Springfield in 1843, a church that Donnegan had organized in Springfield. By the late 1840s, the AME congregation was conducting its services in an old log cabin located adjacent to Donnegan’s home on Fourth Street.²⁰ The congregation built a new brick church, with a seating capacity of 400, at the same location in 1859-1860 (Hart 2008:167; *Illinois State Journal*, 6 September 1859, p. 3; 21 April 1860, p. 3). By 1860, a small enclave of Black families (including members of the Donnegan, Sappington, and Coleman families) were living adjacent to the church. The AME congregation, which later was named St. Paul’s, would occupy two other church buildings on Springfield’s Near North Side in later years.²¹

Another Black resident of note documented on the Near North Side by the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* was the Reverend Henry Brown, an African Methodist Episcopal minister, who the directory lists as residing at the north side Madison, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. More specifically, Brown’s home was located on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets, within Wright and Brown’s Subdivision, which had been platted only the year before. Brown and his young wife had only recently moved to Springfield.²²

¹⁹ A uniform system of a numbered addresses had not yet been adopted in Springfield at this point in time (and wouldn’t be for several decades), so the listings the 1857 city directory typically indicate which side of a what street an individual was living on, with references to the nearest cross street(s) or corner (i.e., north side Mason, between Ninth and Tenth; or Madison, NE corner of Ninth).

²⁰ The 1854 *City of Springfield* map illustrates the “African Church” (the AME Church) on Fourth Street north of Madison (Potter 1854). The church was located on the S40-ft. of Lot 3, Block 4 of Ninian Edwards Addition to Springfield.

²¹ In summer 1883, the congregation had begun to demolish the old brick church in anticipation of moving the frame North Baptist Church at the corner of Sixth and Madison Streets to their Fourth Street location. Controversy developed regarding the move, and the congregation purchased two lots on the east side of Sixth Street, between Madison and Mason and located the frame church at that location (cf. “New A.M.E. Church,” *Illinois State Register*, 6 July 1883, p. 4: “Appeal in Behalf of St. Paul’s A.M.E. Church,” *Illinois State Journal*, 26 October 1883, p. 7). This church was later to be known as St. Paul’s AME Church, later relocated to Sixteenth and Stuart Streets (Hart 2008:114; *Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1934, p. 2).

²² A detailed biography of Reverend Brown is presented in Appendix II of this report.

Although the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* did not reference other Black residents on the eastern end of the Near North Side, aside from Reverend Brown, it is clear that other Black families not documented in this early city directory were living in the area by circa 1860. Farm laborer Thomas Wright and his family were living at the northeast corner of Mason and Thirteenth Streets by 1856 (Hart 2008:155). Living adjacent to Wright in 1860 was the young Thomas Killion family. Thomas Killion was a barber; and living with the family was Narcissus Donnegan (USCB 1860a). In November 1856, Nancy Collier purchased what most likely was an improved lot (with house) at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Mason Streets for \$850. Nancy was an older washer woman from Virginia (Hart 2008:152).²³ Living adjacent to the Collier residence in 1860 was the Nathan Smallwell family. Smallwood was a cook, as was his 18-year-old son (USCB 1860a). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* notes Mrs. Henrietta Fry living on the west side of Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds Street by 1860 (cf. SCD 1860:89). Mrs. Fry was one of the earlier Black residents of Springfield, having arrived in circa 1838 (Hart 2008:89, 166).

The 1860 U. S. Census of Population recorded 203 Black residents in Springfield. This was a slight increase from the number reported in 1850, but it represented a significant decrease in respect to Springfield’s population as whole, since the city had doubled in size during this same period. Blacks represented only 2.2% of the city’s population in 1860 (Schneider 1915:7). That the local African American community did not experience a proportional expansion over the course of the decade may have been due in part to an 1853 state law that outlawed the settlement of free Blacks in Illinois. This law (sometimes referred to as the “Logan Law,” after its sponsor State Representative John A. Logan) built upon the Black Codes previously enforced in the state and was considered one of the most restrictive ever implemented in the North.

Table 1
Population by Color and Nativity, Springfield, Illinois 1850-1910
(Schneider 1915)

Year	Total population	Negroes		Foreign-born whites	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1850	4,533	171	3.77	.. ^a	.. ^a
1860	9,320	203	2.18	.. ^a	.. ^a
1870	17,364	808	4.65	4,456	25.7
1880	19,743	1,328	6.73	4,284	21.7
1890	24,963	1,806	7.24	4,796	19.2
1900	34,159	2,227	6.52	4,654	13.6
1910	51,678	2,961	5.73	6,900	13.4

²³ The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* lists an Albert Colyer (sic, Collier) as residing on the north side of Mason Street, west of Klein Street. It is unclear whether this was Nancy’s husband.

Illinois' 1853 Black Law would remain in effect until January 1865, but it was not as tightly enforced during the tumultuous Civil War years.²⁴ Large numbers of formerly enslaved African Americans, who had been freed by the Union army or had self-emancipated themselves, came into the state during the war. Many initially passed through Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, where a large camp for Black refugees was set up, and then moved to other points in search of jobs and new homes.²⁵ Springfield enjoyed a flourishing economy during the war and the years following. This fact, coupled with Springfield status as the hometown of the "Great Emancipator" Abraham Lincoln attracted new Black residents to the city. Local censuses indicate modest, if uneven, growth in Springfield's African American population during war years, with 274 Blacks being reported in the city in July 1862 and 230 in 1864. The 1864 tally showed a strong majority of these residents (n=164) living in the First and Second Wards on the north side of the city at that point in time (*Illinois State Register* 14 July 1862, p. 3; SCD 1864).²⁶

Springfield's African American population increased markedly in the immediate post-war era, and by 1870 it had risen to 808—nearly quadruple what it had been ten years before—and now represented 4.7% of the city's total population (Schneider 1915:7). As in earlier years, Black homes were scattered at disparate locations around Springfield circa 1870. However, an increasing number of Black residents were choosing to settle on the city's Near North Side, particularly on its eastern end. Wright and Brown's Subdivision, where Reverend Henry Brown resided, was prominent node of Black settlement in the neighborhood during this period. Six adjoining dwellings, all built for and owned by Blacks, ultimately were constructed in Wright and Brown's Subdivision before the end of the Civil War. This subdivision and its residents will be discussed further below.

Indicative of this gradual shift in African American settlement in the city, the Colored Baptist Church relocated from Washington Street to the northwest corner of Carpenter and Ninth streets in 1857. The congregation, which later was renamed Zion Baptist, moved into a frame building

²⁴ This is not to say that enforcement of the 1853 Black Law was abandoned during the war. A prime example is the case of *Nelson v. Illinois* which involved six Black men who were arrested in Hancock County and charged with violating the law in 1864. The men were prosecuted, convicted, and subsequently sold at public auction—as allowed under the terms of the law. The men appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, but the court upheld the law as constitutional (Masur 2021:299). Ironically, the sponsor of the infamous 1853 Black Law, John A. Logan, would become a leading figure in the Republican party and a vocal advocate for African American rights following his service in the Civil War.

²⁵ Under the Confiscation Act of 1861, enslaved Blacks held by individuals fighting for, or otherwise actively supporting, the Confederacy could be seized as "contraband of war." They commonly were referred to as "contrabands," and this term remained in common use even after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863. The contraband camp at Cairo housed several thousand former slaves. Cairo also was a major base for Union army and naval forces during the Civil War.

²⁶ In 1864, Springfield was divided into four wards, with the First Ward covering that portion of the city lying north of Washington Street and west of Fifth Street, the Second Ward extending north of Washington and east of Fifth, the Third Ward lying south of Washington and west of Sixth, and the Fourth Ward extending south of Washington and east of Sixth. A city directory published that year presented census figures for the city, separated by race and ward. It indicated that Second Ward had the largest number of Black residents (n=96), followed in order by the First Ward (n=68), the Fourth Ward (n=45), and the Third Ward (n=21) (SCD 1864:7).

previously used as meeting house by the Portuguese Presbyterians.²⁷ They built a new brick church building at the same site in the 1870s (Russo et al. 1998:101).²⁸ A third Black congregation eventually would locate on the Near North Side as well. This was Union Baptist, which was organized in December 1871 and erected a church building on the northwest corner of Mason and Twelfth streets in 1875 (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 December 1871, p. 4; 17 August 1875, p. 4).²⁹

When the City of Springfield finally organized a public school for Black children in 1859, this too was located on the Near North Side.³⁰ Initially, the school was housed in a rented room at the rear of the AME church on Fourth Street, but by 1865, this space had proven altogether inadequate for the number of students who were enrolled, not to mention being in a dilapidated condition (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 December 1858, p. 3; 20 June 1860, p. 3; 27 July 1865, p. 3). In 1866, the city council approved construction of a “Colored School” on Fifteenth Street, north of Madison Street, on the northeast edge of the city. This school building apparently was in place by the following year (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 July 1866, p. 4; 11 April 1867, p. 4).

Wright and Brown’s Subdivision

Wright and Brown’s Subdivision is located in Block 2 of J. Whitney’s Addition to Springfield, which is bordered by Tenth, Eleventh, Madison, and Mason streets. Although platted in 1837, Whitney’s Addition developed slowly due to the poor economic environment following the Panic of 1837. This especially true of Block 2, which would see no development until the 1850s. In mid-July 1854, Presco Wright and Henry H. Brown purchased the undeveloped Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 2, J. Whitney’s Addition to Springfield at a tax sale for delinquent unpaid taxes (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] WW:266).³¹ Approximately two years later, on June

²⁷ The Colored Baptist Church building on Washington Street was offered up for sale at an auction to be held on August 1, 1857 (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1857, p. 3). The “Portuguese Frame Meeting House” on the northwest corner of Ninth and Gemini (Carpenter) streets was advertised for sale in March of the same year (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 March 1857, p. 2). The 1860 city directory indicates that the Colored Baptist Church had relocated to Ninth and Carpenter by that date (SCD 1860:21).

²⁸ Zion Baptist remained at the Carpenter and Ninth Street location into the 1970s (Russo et al. 1998:101).

²⁹ Union Baptist initially held its services in Cook’s Hall, on the east side of the Public Square. Reverend L. C. Coleman was its first pastor (SCD 1873:247). The cornerstone for their church building on the corner of Mason and Twelfth streets was laid in August 1875. The building was to be “a neat brick edifice 50x36 feet, and capable of accommodating a congregation of two hundred and fifty. The estimated cost is \$3,000 (*Illinois State Journal* 17 August 1875, p. 4).

³⁰ The local Black community had attempted to organize a school for their children as early as 1850, but it wasn’t until 1857 that the Springfield School Board appointed a committee to study the establishment of a free public school for Black students (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 June 1850, p. 3; 18 June 1857, p. 3; 23 December 1858, p. 3).

³¹ Presco Wright (and wife Phoebe A.) and Henry H. Brown (and wife Julia S.) formed a partnership in a dry goods, grocery, and general merchandise establishment under the name of Wright and Brown in March 1851. Together they bought out the “Old Auction Store of Lewis & Adams” located on the east side of the Courthouse Square. (*Illinois Journal*, 6 March 1851, p. 3; 8 March 1851, p. 3). The partnership was dissolved in April 1856, and it was in that year that Wright was elected as Sangamon County Clerk (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 April 1856, p. 4).

14, 1856, the two business partners subdivided three of these lots (Lots 9, 10, and 11 of Whitney's Addition to Springfield) creating Wright and Brown' Subdivision.³² Wright and Brown filed their plat for this subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition in May 1856. The new plat of this subdivision produced eight narrow lots reoriented to Tenth Street (and the Great Western Railroad right-of-way). It also introduced a secondary alley between the new subdivision and the old Lot 12 to the east of the newly platted lots (SCDR XX:619) (Figure 7).

This new subdivision partitioned the original three lots from Whitney's Addition (which were oriented to Madison Street to the south) into eight smaller lots oriented to Tenth Street to the west. The new subdivision not only reoriented the lots which originally fronted Madison Street to the Tenth Street corridor (and the newly constructed section of the Great Western Railroad), but also re-packaged three relatively large lots (each measuring 40 x 157 ft. and containing approximately 6,280 sq. ft.) into eight much smaller parcels (each measuring 20 x 120 ft. and containing approximately 2,400 sq. ft.)—just over one-third the size of the original lots.³³ Additionally, Wright and Brown's Addition included a short section of alley running north/south along the eastern edge of the property, separating the new Subdivision from the adjacent Lot 12 to the east. The reason behind Wright and Brown's subdivision is unclear. As discussed above, similar subdivisions of small parcels of previously platted lands along the Tenth Street rail corridor occurred earlier, and like these other subdivisions, the impetus for the re-parceling of these large lots may have been two-fold: to supply smaller lots for lower income housing units (and potentially commercial enterprises), and the reorientation to Tenth Street (which probably was secondary to the establishment of the larger number of lots). Similarly, the lots on the west side of Tenth Street had been re-packaged and re-oriented to the Tenth Street corridor at an earlier date (circa 1842), albeit keeping the larger 40-ft. frontage. At face, it seems unlikely that these lots would have been very attractive to residential purchasers, given the heavy rail traffic on Tenth Street and the narrowness of the lots. Wright and Brown perhaps envisioned them as potential commercial properties (for which a 20-ft. frontage was common in Springfield) and thought the business district would expand northward. But whatever the perceived appeal of the lots or the thinking of the proprietors, Wright and Brown's Subdivision developed first as a residential area, with commercial construction occurring only decades later.

In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3 through 8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7.25-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas

³² Lot 12 of Whitney's Addition (along with the newly created Lot 2 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision) was subsequently sold to Richard Price, a non-local investor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania only a couple of weeks later. At \$275, the sale price for these two lots was exceptionally high, and probably reflects the rampant economic inflation and speculation experienced immediately prior to the Crash of 1857, as well as improvements potentially located on the adjacent Lot 12. As discussed below, Richard Price may have had business dealings in Springfield during the 1850s, if not earlier.

³³ Seven of the eight new lots measured 20' in width. The eighth lot (Lot 1) was located adjacent to the alley on the north and it only measured 17' in width.

Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97).³⁴ This mortgage may have originated with Wright and Brown's purchase of the "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams." At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst purchased Lot 1 for \$24 (SCDR WW:309),³⁵ and in partnership with Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).³⁶

Only a few days later, Rucker purchased from Stephen S. Whitehurst Lot 1 for \$75, and his half interest in Lots 3-8 for \$100 (SCDR WW:310; ZZ:404). Bishop Emory Rucker was born in December 1834, son of Thomas and Diedamia Rucker. Of French descent, Thomas Rucker was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky in 1805 and moved to Sangamon County with his extended family in the fall of 1832. Thomas developed a large farm four miles east of Springfield (in the area known as Round Prairie). In 1855, Thomas Rucker advertised for sale his 200-acre farm, located "on the Rochester road, has 12-acres prairie under cultivation, and 80 acres timber, a fair house, good orchard of apple and peach trees, and a first rate barn" (*Illinois State Register* 31 August 1855).³⁷ The *Tax Sale List*, published in February 1858 listing unpaid taxes from 1857, noted that the property tax[s] for Lots 3-8, Wright and Brown's Subdivision, were delinquent, and in the name of Thomas Rucker—not Bishop (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 February 1858, p. 4).³⁸ The average purchase price of \$20 per lot for these five lots was considerably less than what he had been paid for Lot 1. These pre-Panic of 1857 prices are low and suggest that the properties were unimproved at that time.

As noted above, the first African American family to settle in Wright and Brown's Subdivision was that of Reverend Henry H. Brown.³⁹ Although the Browns would not formally purchase a

³⁴ Thomas Lewis was a successful boot, shoe, leather merchant in Springfield, established by late 1830s, and may have been the owner of "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams" purchased by Wright and Brown in circa 1851? As such, Lewis may have held a mortgage payable to him by Wright and Brown. The breakup of the Wright and Brown partnership appears to have had financial ramifications for the two partners, who had invested only a couple of years earlier in the subdivision which bore their name.

³⁵ Little is currently known about Whitehurst, who appears to have been residing in Chester, Randolph County in the early 1850s (owner/editor of the *Chester Herald*). By the later 1850s, Whitehurst appears to have relocated to Springfield, and by 1863 had been elected to the position of the Sangamon County Circuit Clerk. His relationship with the Rucker family in the middle 1850s is unknown.

³⁶ This later sale was recorded as a quit claim deed dated December 1856. The price of \$40 per lot was considerably higher than the \$24 he had paid for lot 1. Both Thomas Rucker (farmer, in Springfield) and Gideon Rucker (lawyer) are documented in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* as living in the same residence located on the north side of Adams Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. There is no listing in this directory for Bishop Rucker.

³⁷ By 1876, Thomas Rucker was living near the west end of Monroe Street, and his son Bishop was living near Taylorville (Power 1876:631).

³⁸ In July 1859, the *Illinois State Register* ran a notice of a Sheriff's Sale for property owned by Thomas Rucker to satisfy a debt owed to Smith, Edwards and Company. The property sold at that time was Lot 16, Block 1, Gray's Addition to Springfield, and potentially represented Rucker's Springfield home (*Illinois State Register*, 28 July 1859, p. 2). It would appear that the elder Thomas Rucker was having financial issues at this time, which may have resulted in the transfer of his property in Wright and Brown's Subdivision to his son, Bishop.

³⁹ Although sharing similar names, the Henry H. Brown (a white merchant) who was partnered with Presco Wright in the development of Wright and Browns Subdivision was not the same individual as the Henry H. Brown (a Black minister) who settled in this neighborhood in the middle-1850s.

lot in the neighborhood until 1860, city directories and tax records suggest that they were residing there as early as 1857. Reverend Brown was a leading figure in Springfield's small African American community of the period, and it seems that his presence may have encouraged other Black families to build homes in Wright and Brown's Subdivision. By the middle 1860s, six residences—all owned and occupied by Blacks—had been built within the subdivision (Figure 8). Five of these homes fronted Tenth Street, while the sixth faced Madison Street. Among the families who settled adjacent to Reverend Brown by circa 1865 were members of the socially affluent Donigan/Donnegan family, which included the matriarch Leanna Donigan Knox (and her daughter Narcissa) and the widow Sidney Donigan (and her family), who built a house on the east half of Lots 7-8.⁴⁰ Theirs was the one house in the subdivision that fronted Madison Street. Reverend Brown's home was located on the west half of Lots 7-8, occupying the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. Moving north of this were the homes of John Clay (a laborer) on Lot 6, John Riddle (a carpenter) on Lots 4-5, David Sappington (a carpenter) on Lot 3 (Site 11SG1533), and George Price (a barber) on Lots 1-2 (Site 11SG1532). Detailed histories of each of these properties are provided below in the discussion for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 and in Appendix III.

Springfield's African American population grew significantly in the years following the Civil War. Many of these individuals chose to establish homes in the vicinity of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, including along the west side of Tenth Street, directly opposite it. One example is the Joseph Faro family, who briefly occupied the former Riddle home on Lots 4-5 during the early 1870s before moving into (and eventually purchasing) House C at the Race Riot Site. By circa 1900, the area of the city roughly bound by Carpenter, Jefferson, Ninth, and Fifteenth streets represented Springfield's largest Black neighborhood.

Post-Civil-War Development of the Usable Segment III Project Area

The Usable Segment III project area experienced dramatic growth during the Civil War and immediate post-war years following. The extent and character of this growth is well illustrated by bird's-eye views published in 1867, 1873, and 1878, an 1876 city map, and the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance maps. These sources show increased commercial development within the project area over time (cf. Figure 11). The project area had received a second railroad in 1871, when the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad (later operated as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and finally as the Illinois Central) was constructed down Madison Street, and a switch was laid across the north half of Block 5 of Whitney's Addition (southeast corner of the Madison and Tenth Street intersection) in order to connect this line with the railroad on Tenth Street (Figure 8).

The 1884 Sanborn maps show the Phoenix Mill still occupying the southwest corner of Madison and Tenth Street. Directly south of this were two large lumber yards operated by J. H. Schuck

⁴⁰ The family's name has various spellings over the years. During the 1840s and 1850s, the family name was variously spelled "Donigan" and "Donegan." By the later years of the nineteenth century, the family name was spelled "Donnegan." A detailed historical context for Leanna Donigan Knox, the matriarch of the Donigan/Donnegan family, is presented in Appendix V. Leanna's son, William, was one of the two Black men lynched during the 1908 riots. A detailed biography of William is presented in "The Scott Burton and William Donnegan Murders: The Lynching of Two Innocent Black Men in Illinois' Capital City, August 14-15, 1908 [Part III: William Donnegan]", Appendix VI, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024a, Volume I]).

and Son and J. Ward and Company. Schuck and Son subsequently expanded their yard in 1885 onto the north half of the block and demolished the Phoenix Mill. South of Jefferson Street was constructed the passenger depot of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad (more commonly known simply as the “Wabash”) which was the successor the Great Western Railway. This depot had been constructed in 1868 and replaced an older, much smaller, facility at Monroe and Tenth, which had been repurposed as a freight depot (Figure 9).⁴¹ The new passenger depot extended length of the entire block from Jefferson to Washington Streets, and new stretch of street, appropriately named Wabash Alley, was constructed along the west side of the depot to allow access to the building. Another lumber yard, operated by Spears and Loose, was developed directly west of the passenger depot in 1884. In the next block south (between Washington and Adams) were the Capitol Boiler Works, T. A. McGrue’s Planing Mill, and John W. Bunn and Company’s massive wholesale grocery warehouse (Figure 10). The east half of Block 17 of Iles Addition (between Adams and Monroe) in 1884 was occupied by yet another lumber yard, this one operated A Ileson. A small hotel named the Bingham House also was located adjacent to the railroad on this block (Sanborn 1884:9-10).

The five blocks along the east side of the railroad between Washington and Market streets had been primarily residential in the 1850s, and they remained so in 1884. However, the buildings fronting or adjacent to Tenth Street largely were commercial in nature. The larger portion of Lot 9, Block 5 of Whitney’s Addition, on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Tenth streets, which formerly had been a residential property, was now being used by Schuck and Son for the storage of lumber, drain tile, lime, and cement.⁴² A small house occupied the north quarter of the lot. On the block south of this were a grocery, several saloons, a combination restaurant-saloon, and the Wabash House hotel, all conveniently located directly opposite the Wabash passenger depot. Interposed between these businesses was a single dwelling. On the southwest corner of Washington and Tenth streets was a Jacob Schlitz Brewing Company beer depot, and immediately east of this was a two-story meat market with dwelling quarters. The meat market was attached to an earlier dwelling on the same lot.⁴³ The southern half of this same block (Block 2 of Gray’s Addition) was occupied by multiple one-story warehouses (one used for storing agricultural implements) and a small carpenter’s shop. The next block south (Block 17 of Iles’ Addition) had another warehouse fronting Tenth Street; and there was a shoemaker’s shop and a carpenter’s shop close to the railroad here. A coal yard was present on the northeast corner of Market and Tenth streets (Sanborn 1884:9-10).

Commercial development also expanded into Wright and Brown’s Subdivision when the Fitzgerald Plaster Company constructed a plaster mill on the southwest corner of Madison and

⁴¹ The 1867 *Bird’s Eye of Springfield* illustrates this block with a limited number of structures—and oddly devoid of trees. The circa 1873 *Bird’s Eye View of Springfield* illustrates the recently completed depot. The construction date usually provided for the new Wabash depot is 1868 (cf. Russo 2014:9.15; Russo et al. 1995:19). Inter-State Publishing Company (1881:146), however, states that it was erected in 1870.

⁴² This location was subject to Phase II archaeological testing as Site 5 in the fall of 2021 (see Stratton and Mansberger 2022a).

⁴³ This location was subject to Phase II archaeological testing as Site 6 in the fall of 2021 (see Stratton and Mansberger 2022a).

Tenth streets in 1890.⁴⁴ The mill was a large 2-1/2-story, frame structure, and its construction necessitated the removal of three homes on Lots 7-8, including that formerly occupied by Reverend Brown's family. A fourth home, on Lots 5-6, was removed not long afterward. (Figures 12 and 13). The principal original stockholders in the Fitzgerald Plaster Company were S. E. Prather, John T. Orr, and Clinton L. Conkling (*Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1889, p. 1). The plant was in operation by late 1890 and was producing twenty tons of plaster every ten hours and employing twenty-five men (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 January 1891, p. 1; *Illinois State Register*, 30 August 1891, p. 1; "A Big Deal," *Illinois State Register*, 19 September 1891, p. 5). In 1898, the plant was purchased by John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge Iowa (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 December 1898, p. 3). Duncombe, in turn sold his interest in the firm to the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1902 (*Illinois State Register* 24 October 1902, p. 4).

Another industry that was very prominent in the project area during the late nineteenth century—but not easily observable from Sanborn maps—was vice. During the Civil War, two "red-light" districts had become established in the community, one of which was located northwest of the central business district in close proximity to the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot, while the other lay in the downtown immediately east of the public square adjacent to Eighth Street (originally located between Washington and Jefferson Streets, and eventually developing into a two-block area core between Seventh and Ninth Streets). The "red-light" district located to the north of the Chicago and Alton depot was the smaller of the two, and it disappeared fairly quickly after the end of the war.⁴⁵ By contrast, the one centered around the intersection of Washington and Eighth streets became firmly entrenched during the war years and later expanded. Several factors contributed to proliferation of the vice in this section of the city in the years following the Civil War. One of these was the construction of the new, larger Wabash passenger depot in 1870. The presence of the depot encouraged additional commercial development along Washington Street, some of which was of a decidedly different character than that found in the central business district to the west. The several blocks of Washington Street extending west of Tenth Street quickly became known for its saloons, pawn shops, gambling dens, and "houses of ill fame" (i.e., brothels) resulting in its being nicknamed the "Levee."⁴⁶ Although subject to periodic raids by the local police, these establishments were tolerated by the

⁴⁴ In late 1889, the Illinois Secretary of State issued incorporation papers for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company of Springfield. The capital stock was valued at \$50,000 with S. E. Prather, John T. Orr, and Clinton L. Conkling as primary stockholders (*Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1889, p. 1). The *Illinois State Journal* announced that a contract had been awarded for the construction of "a handsome three-story brick building, to be erected on the corner of Tenth and Madison streets" ("The Boom Is Coming," *Illinois State Journal*, 25 January 1890, p. 1). Plans for the building apparently changed before construction started, as in May of that year, the paper noted that the Fitzgerald Plaster works was to be a two-story frame building, 60 x 125 feet, construction at a cost, including machinery, of \$30,000 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 May 1890, p. 8).

⁴⁵ The two most prominent Civil-war-era brothels in this section of Springfield were operated by Lucinda Taylor and Ida Johnson. They may have chosen the area, in part, due its proximity to Camp Yates, a military installation located on the western edge of the city. Both brothels also were a short walk from the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot and the hotels surrounding it.

⁴⁶ Period newspaper accounts of prostitution in Springfield variously refer to brothels as "houses of ill fame" (or "ill repute"), "resorts," "bagnios," and "bawdy houses."

City so long as they remained circumscribed to the vicinity of the Levee, paid whatever fines were issued to them, and did not cause inordinate public controversy.

By the middle 1870s, two of the more prominent madams in the industry relocated their brothels to a location in close proximity to the Tenth and Madison Street intersection. These two houses of ill fame were located within a new area that had expanded to the northeast (just east of the new Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot, and north of the new Wabash Depot). The new “sporting” establishments were located along Mason and Madison Streets, respectively, within a half block Tenth Street—the heart of the area that was soon to be known as the “Badlands,”⁴⁷ with one resort bracketing each side of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision.⁴⁸ The establishment of these two resorts at this location may have been an early (circa 1870) attempt by the proprietors to relocate their businesses outside of the earlier Eighth Street district, which had become rather seedy and crowded by that date. At any rate, by the early 1890s, illicit activity was well recognized as taking place at the Tenth and Madison Street intersection and extending north to Mason Street (see Figure 14).⁴⁹

In 1880, the business of prostitution followed a strict racial code, with all of the “resorts” documented in the Badlands being operated by white women utilizing white prostitutes (whether male or female), and catering to white clientele. The business of prostitution was clearly dominated by—at least in the sporting districts of downtown Springfield—by whites. But this was to quickly change during the 1890s. By the 1890s, the profession had greatly expanded, and many of the less formal “houses” in the Badlands were being operated and/or staffed by African American women. In an article entitled “Negro Dives Raided: Wholesale Capture of Male and

⁴⁷ The term “Badlands” was a contemporary, early-twentieth century term used extensively by the Springfield press to describe an ethnically diverse neighborhood located in northeast Springfield, not too distant from the central business district. Although the term has strong negative connotations, it was used as a place-name in reference to that neighborhood for many years. Mansberger and Stratton (2016) present an extensive historical context for both the Badlands neighborhood and Levee commercial district.

⁴⁸ Potentially the first house of ill fame to arrive in this neighborhood was the resort identified with Emma Taylor. Emma Taylor appears to be the “Emma Nash” who relocated her “house of ill fame” to 915 East Madison Street in circa 1872. Emma Gladden married a Robert B. Taylor on April 21, 1864 (Mann 2008: Part III, p. 5). Robert Taylor was operating a “bawdy house” in close proximity to Lucinda Taylor’s place in 1862, and he may have been related to Harvey Taylor (perhaps a brother?). Emma continued to be a regular fixture in the local newspapers through late October 1887, when she and “a quartette of highly improper female boarders” were arraigned for prostitution. By 1891, Mabel Baxter was operating the business from this location and her husband Charles ran a rather notorious saloon next door beginning in late summer 1896. Mabel Baxter’s Ranch was rather well known through circa 1905.

By 1874, Jessie Brownie was residing at 1016 East Mason Street, and may have been operating a house of ill fame at that location for a short time. In 1879, she had apparently relocated to 729 East Jefferson Street—a location within the Levee. Eva Montague was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street in 1876, having probably taken over the earlier Jessie Brownie resort at that location. This location—1016 East Mason Street—was to persist as a “house of ill fame” for several decades. In circa 1886, this house was taken over by Lou Barnes, who continued to operate it through circa 1899. In 1896, the Sanborn fire insurance map designated this property as the “Old Point Comfort.”

⁴⁹ For a detailed historical context of prostitution in Springfield, see “‘Springfield A Wicked Old City’: The Rise of Vice in Illinois’ Capital City” (in Mansberger and Stratton 2024a, Appendix I).

Female Inmates Last Night” (*Illinois State Register*, November 28, 1895), the local newspaper, although failing to acknowledge the two prominent houses of ill fame operated by white women, wrote:

The police have at last decided to drive the negro thieves—men and women alike—from the city, or else keep them on the rock pile all the time. The negro dives of the city, located around Tenth and Madison streets, have been running wide open since the fair, which brought a bad crowd of St. Louis negroes here, and they have become so bold that it is now dangerous for a white man to even go on the streets where these dives are located, even when on business and in broad daylight.⁵⁰

Although most of the more established “houses” in Springfield at this time (1890s) were operated by whites, the public anger appears to have been directed at the “negro dives.” Their presence within the largest Black neighborhood in Springfield distorted the public’s view of who principally was responsible for vice and crime in the city and amplified white citizens already ingrained prejudices. The very use of the term “Badlands” in reference to the neighborhood was racially charged in and of itself. All of this contributed to the circumstances behind the Springfield Race Riot of August 1908.

The African American history of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision would be brought to an end through two key events. The first of these involved the construction of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company on Lots 6-9 in 1890.⁵¹ Construction of the plaster mill necessitated the removal of three homes, including that formerly occupied by Reverend Brown’s family. A fourth home, on Lots 5-6, was removed not long afterward. The second event that dramatically impacted the subdivision, as well as much of the surrounding neighborhood, was the 1908 race riot. As part of

⁵⁰ The reporter further noted that the police “captured fourteen negroes, including men and women. All were booked as disorderly, but the police believe that in some of the cases they can prove the women prostitutes, in which case they can be fined heavier than on a charge of disorderly conduct.” A couple of days later, the *Illinois State Journal* (November 30, 1895) reported that “the police are still continuing their raids on all the resorts in [the] bad lands. Yesterday morning they made raids on some resorts run by white women and arrested twelve inmates.”

⁵¹ In late 1889, the Secretary of State issued incorporation papers for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company, Springfield. The capital stock was valued at \$50,000 with S. E. Prather, John T. Orr, and Clinton L. Conkling as primary stockholders (*Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1889, p. 1). The *Illinois State Journal* announced that a contract had been awarded for the construction of “a handsome three-story brick building, to be erected on the corner of Tenth and Madison streets” (“The Boom Is Coming,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 January 1890, p. 1). Plans for the building apparently changed before construction started, as in May of that year, the paper noted that the Fitzgerald Plaster works was to be a two-story frame building, 60 x 125 feet, construction at a cost, including machinery, of \$30,000 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 May 1890, p. 8). By late 1890 the plant was in operation, producing twenty tons of plaster every ten hours and employing twenty-five men (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 January 1891, p. 1; *Illinois State Register*, 30 August 1891, p. 1; “A Big Deal,” *Illinois State Register*, 19 September 1891, p. 5). The plant was purchased by John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge Iowa (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 December 1898, p. 3). Duncombe, in turn sold his interest in the firm to the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1902 (*Illinois State Register* 24 October 1902, p. 4). By 1916, Schuck and Son, a building materials firm (whose lumberyard was located on the opposite side of Madison Street from the mill) had acquired the property, though they leased it to other parties initially. In 1920, the Pozzolana Company remodeled the plant for the production of Italian stucco. This operation was short lived, however, and the plant reverted back to Schuck and Son in early 1958, followed by demolition shortly thereafter (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1920, p. 2; 6 February 1958, p. 6).

this social unrest, in mid-August 1908 the remaining two homes in Wright and Brown's Subdivision were burned to the ground (discussed as the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites). At this time, five other Black-occupied homes on the opposite side of Tenth Street also were destroyed during the mob activity. These houses were counted among the forty-some Black homes and businesses destroyed over the course of the riot. The stretch of Madison Street between Ninth and Twelfth was the scene of particular devastation. Black-owned businesses in the Levee also were targeted (Figure 15). A more detailed context for the race riot is presented in Volume I (Mansberger and Stratton 2024a).

The Usable Segment III project area witnessed continued commercial development in the early twentieth century. Much of the commercial growth in the Usable Segment III project area was related to businesses directly reliant on (or related to) rail shipment. On Block 19 of Iles' First Addition, for example, the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company built a large, three-story, "fireproof" warehouse at the southeast corner of Monroe and Tenth Street, directly adjacent to the railroad. This building was constructed in two episodes, the first occurring between 1896 and 1906 and the second in 1914. The Springfield Produce Company also had constructed large warehouse adjacent to the railroad on this same block by 1917. Both of these properties continued the tradition of warehousing along Tenth Street that dated back to the 1840s. South of Capital Avenue (formerly Market Street), the Springfield Electric Light Company constructed a large the power plant in 1906, and father south of this were two ice and coal companies (located on opposite sides of the railroad) (see Stratton and Mansberger 2016:52-57). The lumber and building supplies remained an important industry in the project area. The firm of J. Henry Schuck and Son eventually expanded over the greater portion of the block between Ninth, tenth, Madison, and Jefferson, before suffering a devastating fire in the 1930s. During this same period (1930s), another building supplies firm—Barker, Lubin, and Goldman—established a large lumber yard on opposite side of Madison Street from the Schuck's. The block occupied by Barker, Lubin, and Goldman had suffered extensive destruction in the 1908 riot, and much of it had sat vacant since that event.

The Fitzgerald Plaster Company's factory, located within the Wright and Brown Subdivision was one of the few buildings within the immediate project area that survived the 1908 riots. Although under different ownership, the factory persisted for many years into the mid-twentieth century (Figures 16-18). For many years after the riots, much of the north half of the Wright and Brown Subdivision (the location of Sites 19 and 20) remained undeveloped. It was not until circa 1920-21 that a commercial brick building was constructed on Lot 3 by Ben Wright, from which he operated the Wright Hide Company. In 1939-1940, Ben Wright made a large addition onto the north of his building, expanding it onto Lots 1-2 (Figures 16-17, 19-20). Also during the 1930s, the construction of the John Hay Homes, a federally-sponsored public housing development located only one block east of the project area within the heart of the "Badlands," greatly impacted the integrity of this mixed race neighborhood.

During the later nineteenth century, the commercial Levee district gradually expanded east along Washington Street. By the early years of the twentieth century, the eastern end of the Levee district was anchored by the Hotel Dudley (formerly Hotel Brown), a large commercial hotel located on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Adams Streets. This hotel was constructed in 1914 by A. Morris Williams and Firman Brown, two prominent Black residents. The Hotel

Dudley was the largest Black-owned hotel in the city, and it provided meeting rooms and commercial space for the growing Black community (SangamonLink, “Dudley Hotel”). The stretch of Washington Street between Tenth and Eleventh Streets developed into a Black hotel district during the first half of the twentieth century.

By the late nineteenth century, Chinese immigrant men began settling and establishing businesses in Springfield, albeit in very low number. Lured by economic opportunity in California, and a dire economic climate in southern China, many Cantonese men immigrated to the United States beginning in the early 1850s. Initially drawn to the United States as laborers during the California gold rush, Chinese men worked in a variety of mining, agriculture, and railroad construction jobs during the 1850s and 1860s. With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, many Chinese men who had worked on that massive infrastructure project chose to migrate further eastward, settling in such communities as St. Louis and Chicago in the 1870s. The first Chinese immigrants to arrive in Chicago, the largest urban center in northern Illinois, arrived during the early years of that decade.⁵² During the latter nineteenth century, the vast majority of Chinese immigrants to the United States were men originating from the Chinese province of Guangdong.⁵³

The first reference to a Chinese immigrant residing within Springfield, albeit unsubstantiated, was that of Ah Moo Long. In filing for his certificate of residence in 1893, Ah Moo Long claimed to have settled in Springfield in 1871. If true, Long would have been approximately 22 years of age at that time. In Springfield, the first solid reference to the presence of a Chinese immigrant residing in Springfield occurred in late 1873. In August of that year, the *Journal* carried an advertisement for Sam Lee’s Chinese Laundry noting that he was leaving the city and requested that his customers pick up their laundry. The 1900 U.S. Census of Population enumerated only seven Chinese individuals living in Springfield at that time—all laundrymen working at three separate establishments (USBC 1900).

One of the products integrated into the diversified Chinese laundryman’s inventory was opium. The smoking of opium was well-engrained into the culture of the Chinese immigrants at this time. By the turn-of-the-century, the presence of established Chinese laundries in the community, the introduction of opium smoking activities within those laundries, and a renewed romanticized view of the Orient at the time, resulted in many Springfield citizens experimenting with, and consuming opium. Combined with the earlier introduction of cocaine, the presence of opium smoking within the community further contributed to illicit activities within the community—practices that the contemporary press was quick to associate with both the Black commercial district within the Levee, and mixed race residential district referred to as “the

⁵² <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/285.html>

⁵³ The Chinese province of Guangdong historically was romanized as Canton or Kwangtung. It is a coastal region located in South China on the shore of the South China Sea, and just upstream of the mouth of the Pearl River. It borders both Hong Kong and Macau, which are located at the Pearl River delta. Historically, it was the Portuguese who originated the term Cantão, in reference to Guangzhou (the city) and Guangdong (the province) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangdong>; see also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantonese_people).

Badlands.”⁵⁴ By late 1905, Mayor Devereux had made it a personal crusade to remove opium dens from the City of Springfield.⁵⁵ A more detailed historical context of Chinese immigration and the contribution of Chinese immigrants to Springfield can be found in Appendix V (“Springfield, Illinois and the Chinese Diaspora”).

The importance of rail service in the Usable Segment III project area diminished in the middle twentieth century, due in part with the growth of the trucking industry. The rise of the automobile also led to a decline in passenger traffic on the railroad. The Wabash shuttered its passenger station on Tenth Street in 1938, and two years later the depot was demolished (Russo et al. 1995:19). The hotel and entertainment district that developed around the depot since circa 1870 naturally suffered from the depot’s closure. Urban renewal programs initiated in the 1960s ultimately resulted in the destruction of much of the old Levee and a portion of the adjacent blocks. Unfortunately, the urban renewal programs of the 1960s and 1970s effectively eliminated the historic African-American commercial/entertainment district in the city, which was centered on the Levee and had expanded eastward of Eleventh Street by circa 1920.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Detailed historical contexts for both the Levee and the Badlands are presented within “‘Springfield A Wicked Old City’: The Rise of Vice in Illinois’ Capital City,” Appendix I, in Mansberger and Stratton (2024, Volume I). See also “The Archaeology of Illicit Behavior in Springfield, Illinois: Excavations at the Springfield 1908 Race Riot Monument” (Mansberger and Stratton 2025) and “Archaeology of Racial Violence: Documenting the Victims and Events of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot and the Transformation of an Early African-American Neighborhood in Springfield, Illinois” (Mansberger and Stratton n.d. [in press, *Illinois Archaeology*]).

⁵⁵ The mayor’s crusade against opium dens was initiated by a personal investigation conducted by the mayor who visited a store operated by “a Chinaman” on Seventh Street, between Adams and Washington Streets, where he witnessed “six or eight people in the place ‘hitting the pipe’.”

⁵⁶ See *National Register of Historic Places Thematic Survey of Springfield’s African-American Community, And the Central East Neighborhood, Springfield, Illinois* (Mansberger and Stratton 2018) for more detail and historical context for the African-American community in this area.

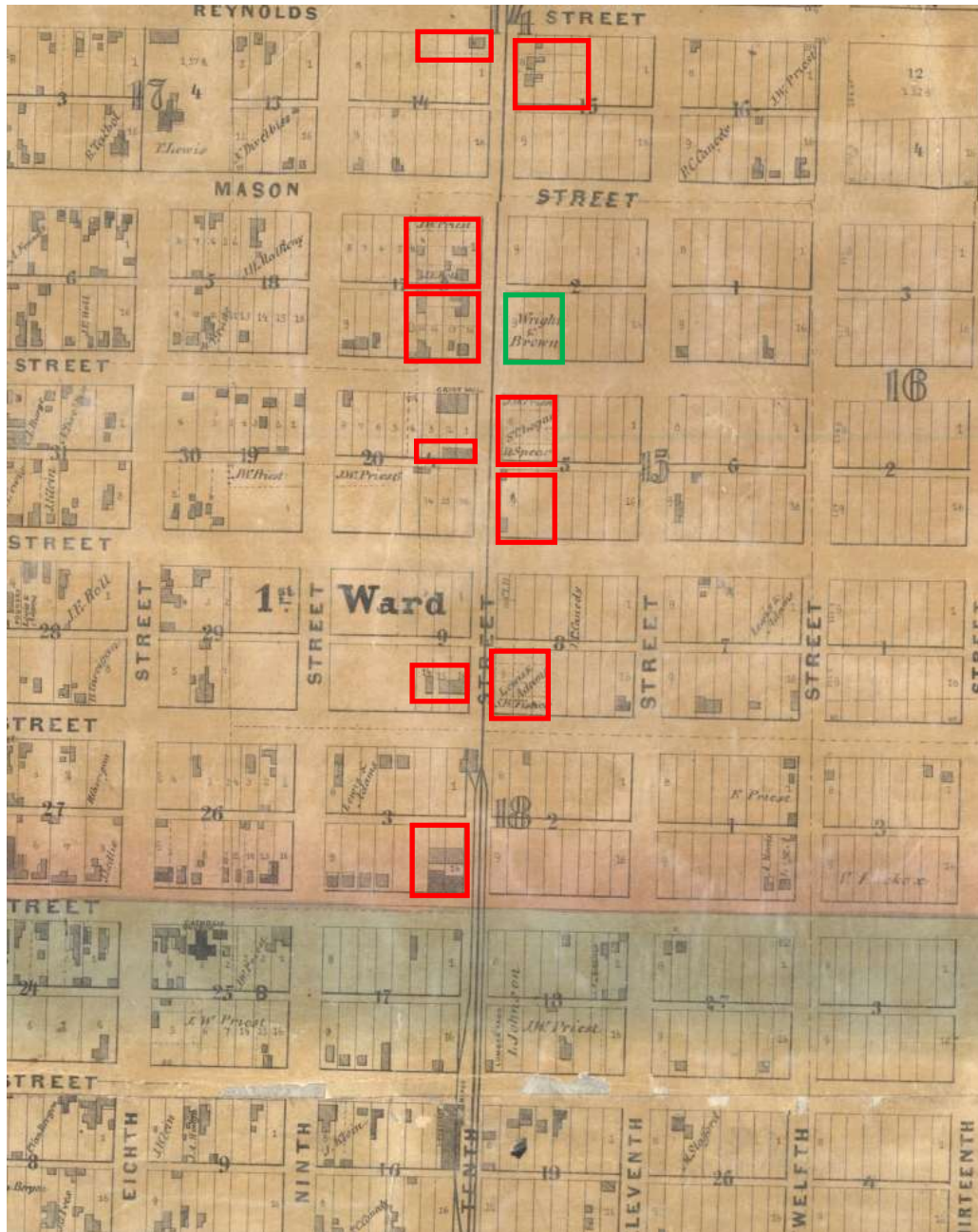


Figure 6. *City of Springfield* map (Potter 1854) illustrating the small “subdivisions” re-oriented to Tenth Street rail corridor. This process occurred most frequently during the 1840s, with the Wright and Brown Subdivision in the middle 1850s (highlighted in green) being one of the later to occur.

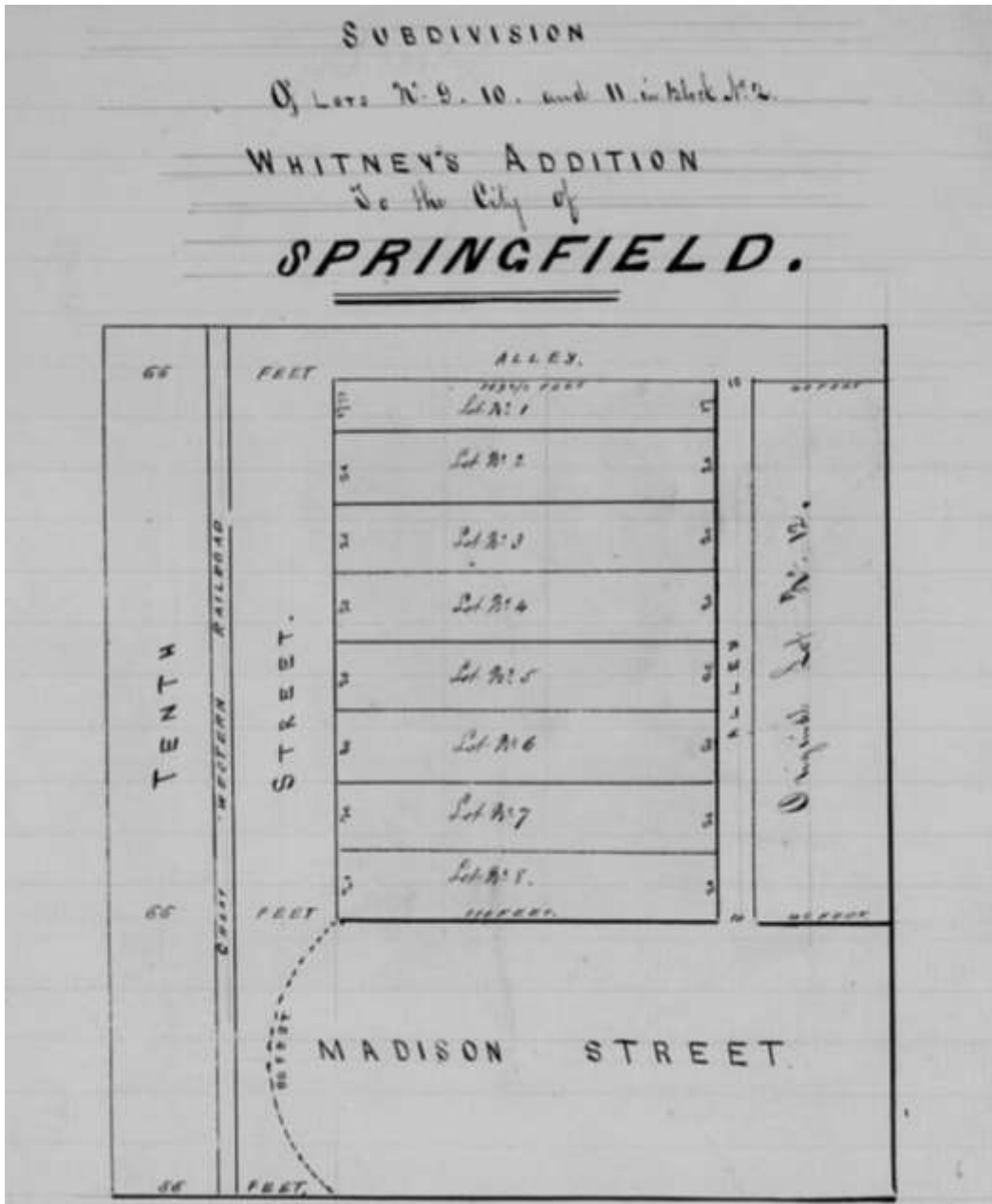


Figure 7. Plat of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, which was surveyed in May 1856. It represented a subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition and produced eight narrow lots reoriented to Tenth Street, and the introduction of a secondary alley between the new subdivision and the old Lot 12 to the east of the newly platted lots. Note the Great Western Railroad running down the center of Tenth Street (SCDR XX:619).

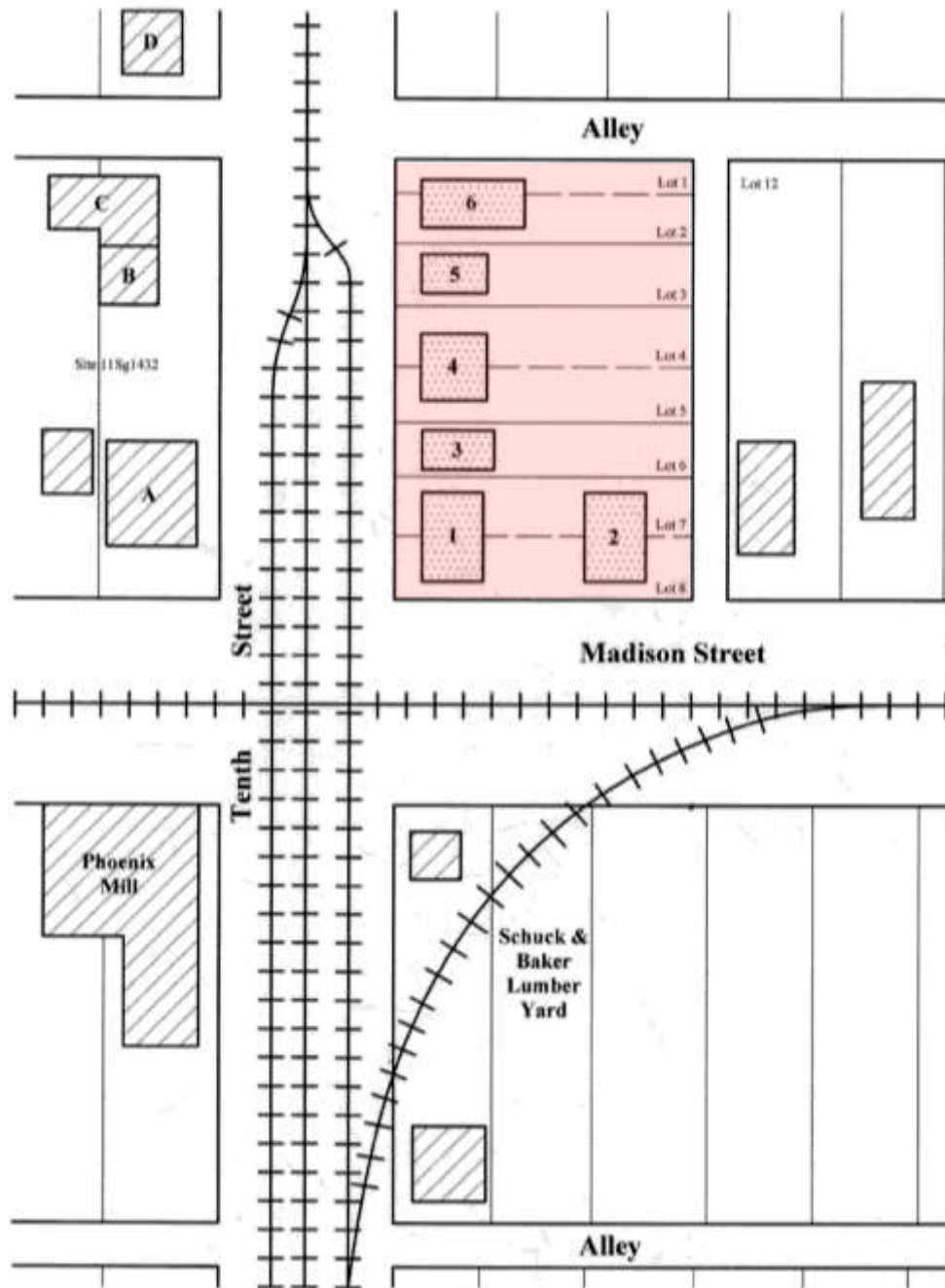


Figure 8. Circa 1871 landscape at the intersection of Tenth and Madison Streets, Springfield, Illinois. By this time, the Wright and Brown Subdivision (highlighted in red) included six houses constructed for, and occupied by, socially elite Black residents, which included: Reverend Henry Brown and his family (1), the widow Leanna Donigan Knox and her daughter (2), the Clay and widow Sidney Donigan families (3), the Joseph Faro family (4), the David Sappington family (5), and the recently widowed Cornelia Price and her family (6). Immediately across Tenth Street to the west are located Houses A-D (archaeological site 11SG1432). For detailed history of Houses 1-4, see Appendix II, Houses 5 and 6 are discussed as Sites 20 and 19, respectively.



Figure 9. Wabash Railroad passenger depot at Tenth and Washington streets. Built in 1868, the depot served as catalyst for commercial development along Usable Segment III. The depot finally was abandoned in 1938 and demolished three years later (Russo et al. 1995:19).



Figure 10. Warehouses were a common feature along Usable Segment III historically. One of the largest was the John W. Bunn and Company wholesale grocery complex at the northwest corner of Adams and Tenth Street, shown in the image above from the early 1900s (Russo et al. 1995:114). The warehouse was built in 1867 by J. L. Lamb and Company and originally used as a meat packing house. Bunn and Company acquired it the 1880s. The warehouse was a longtime landmark in Springfield prior to its demolition in 1991.

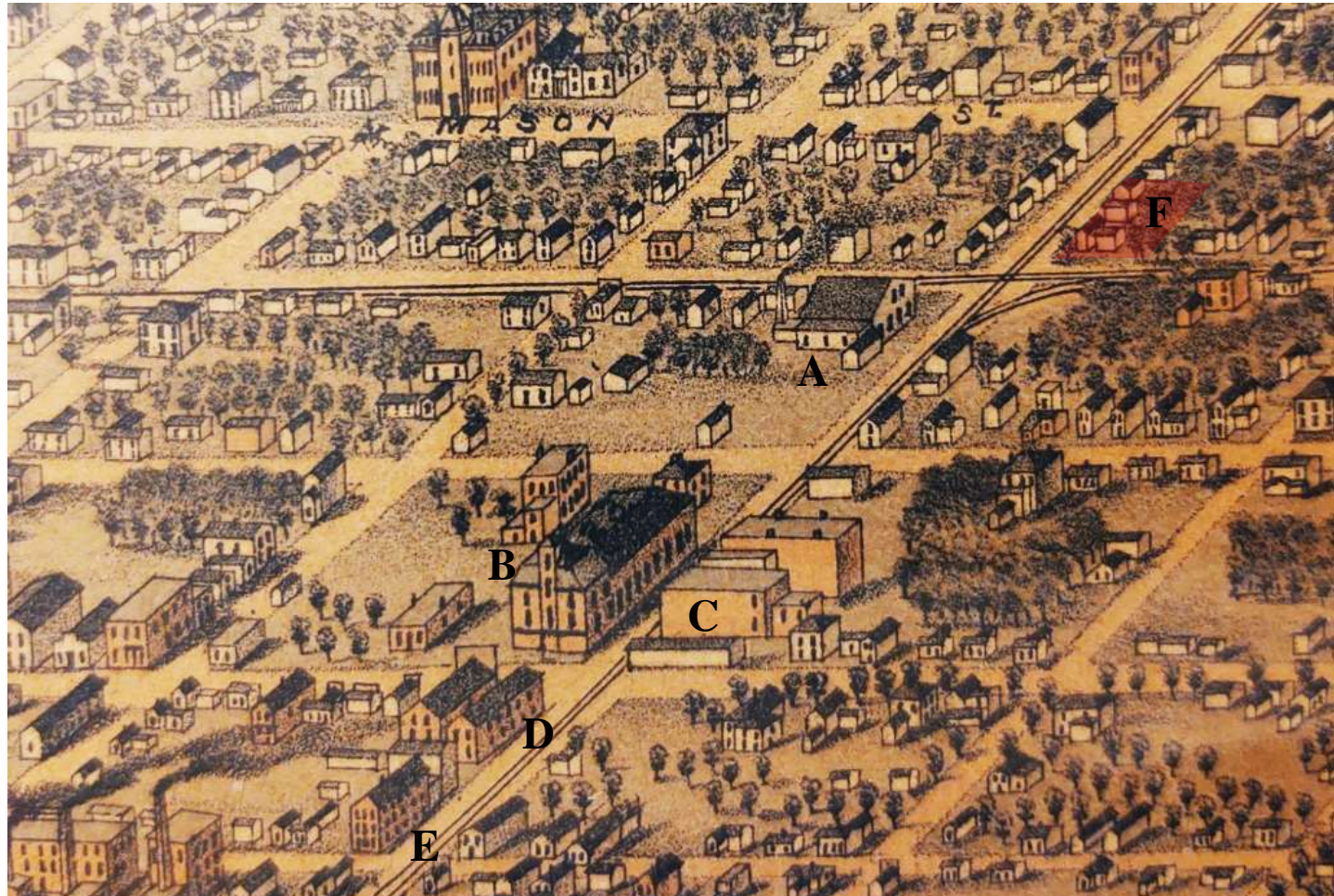


Figure 11. Detail of the circa-1878 bird's-eye view of Springfield, showing the southern end of Usable Segment III (looking north). Notable buildings shown along the Tenth Street rail corridor in this view include: the Phoenix Mill (A), the Wabash Railroad passenger depot (B), the Wabash House hotel (C), the Capitol City Boiler Works (D), and the J. W. Bunn & Company warehouse (E). Wright and Brown's Subdivision is shaded in red at upper right (F) (Beck and Pauli [1878]).

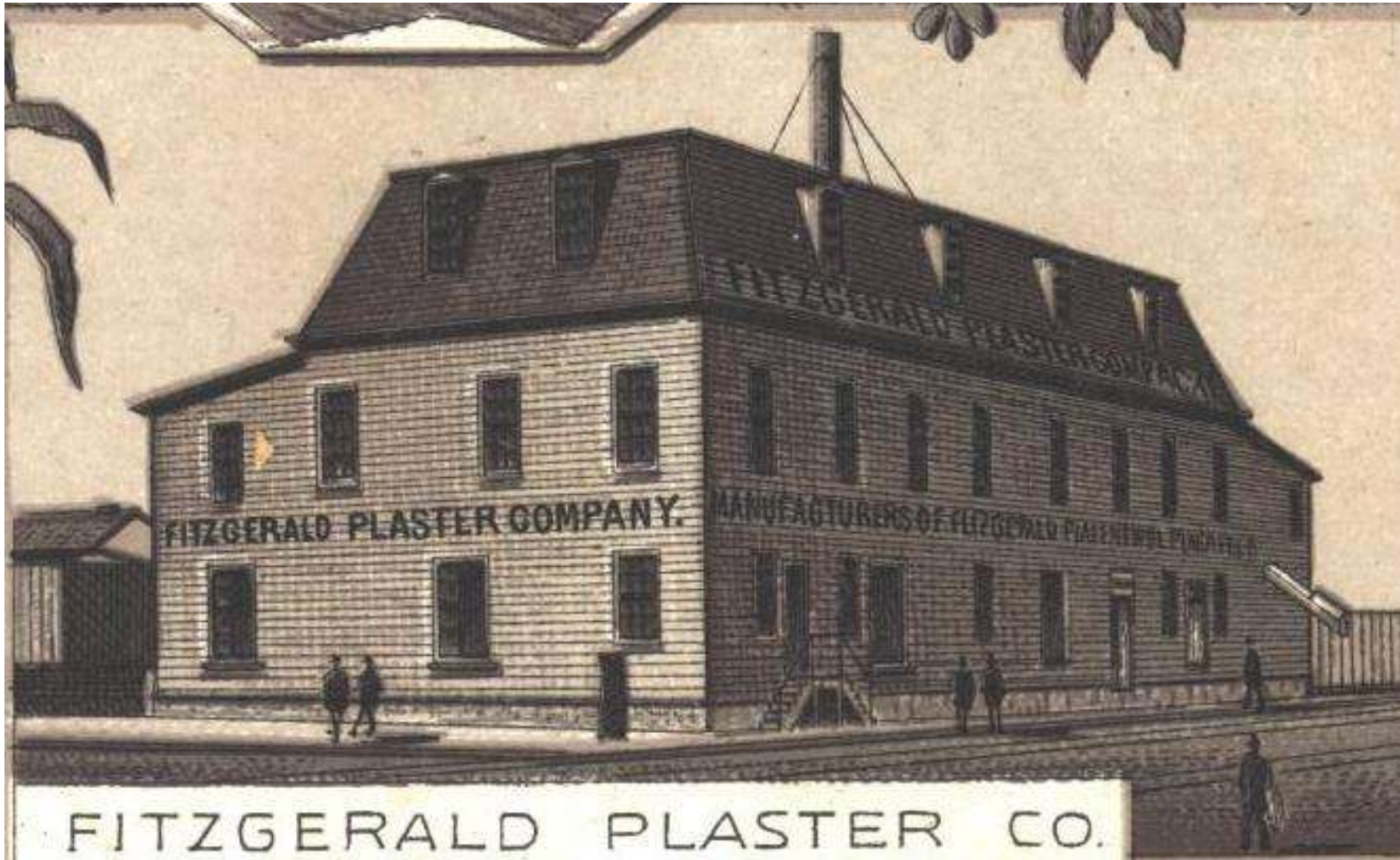


Figure 12. The Fitzgerald Plaster Company, shown here in an 1890 lithograph, was located on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. The plaster factory occupied portions of Lots 6-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision. Its construction resulted in the removal of three Black-owned/occupied residences at this location (Barker 1890: plate 9).

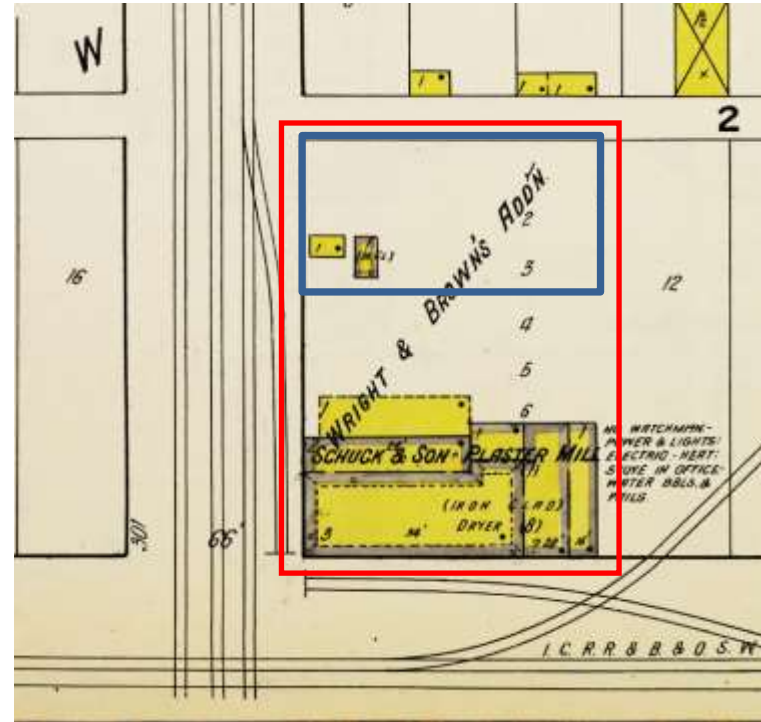


Figure 13. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision, as depicted on the 1906 (left) and 1917 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn 1906, 1917:34). The 1917 map indicates the removal of the houses from Sites 19 and 20 (outlined in blue) since 1906. Both homes were destroyed in the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

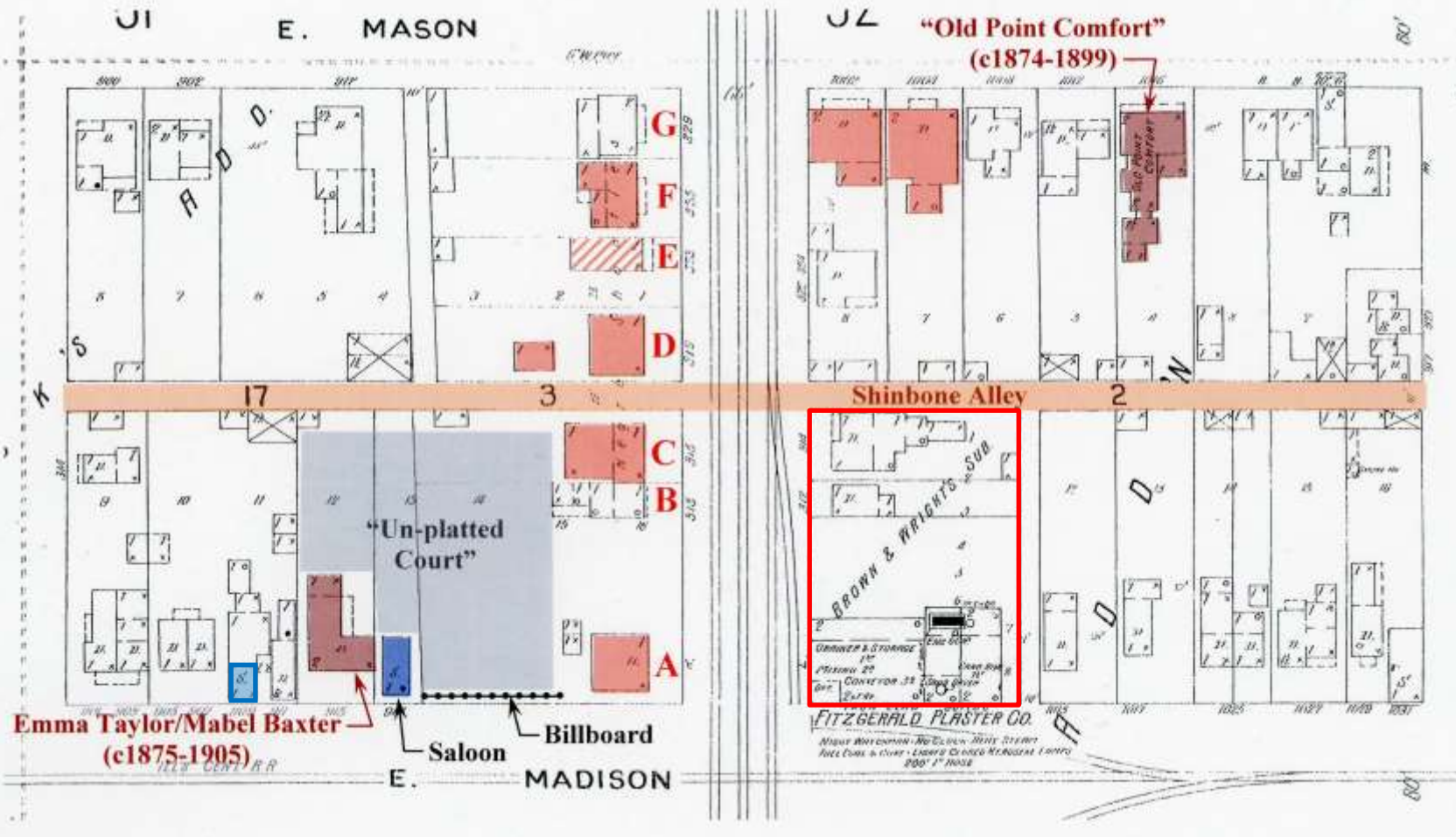


Figure 14. The Tenth and Madison Street neighborhood (circa 1900) illustrating Wright and Brown’s Subdivision (outlined in red), the two primary “houses of ill fame” (highlighted in dark red and labeled), and the lesser “resorts” (highlighted in light red). Those houses labeled A through G are the dwellings located within the Tenth Street Rail Improvements Project that were the focus of earlier archaeological investigations for Usable Segment I (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). The building highlighted in blue was the saloon operated by Mabel Baxter’s husband in conjunction with their “house of ill fame.” The two buildings to the west of Mabel’s house were also saloons.



Figure 15. The intersection of Tenth and Madison streets was severely impacted by the Springfield Race Riot of August 1908, which resulted in multiple buildings around the intersection being set on fire and destroyed. The image above was taken in the immediate aftermath of the riot and looks southwest from the 1000 block of East Madison Street. The destroyed homes seen were located just east (and outside) of the APE for Usable Segment III. The train in the near distance sits on the switch track connecting the Wabash Railroad (on Tenth Street) with the Illinois Central Railroad (on Madison Street). The roofs rising just beyond the train belong to lumber sheds belonging to the Schuck and Son lumberyard (located at the former site of the Phoenix Mill). The dome of the Illinois State Capitol appears in the far distance (<http://library.uis.edu/archives/localhistory/riotphotos.html>).

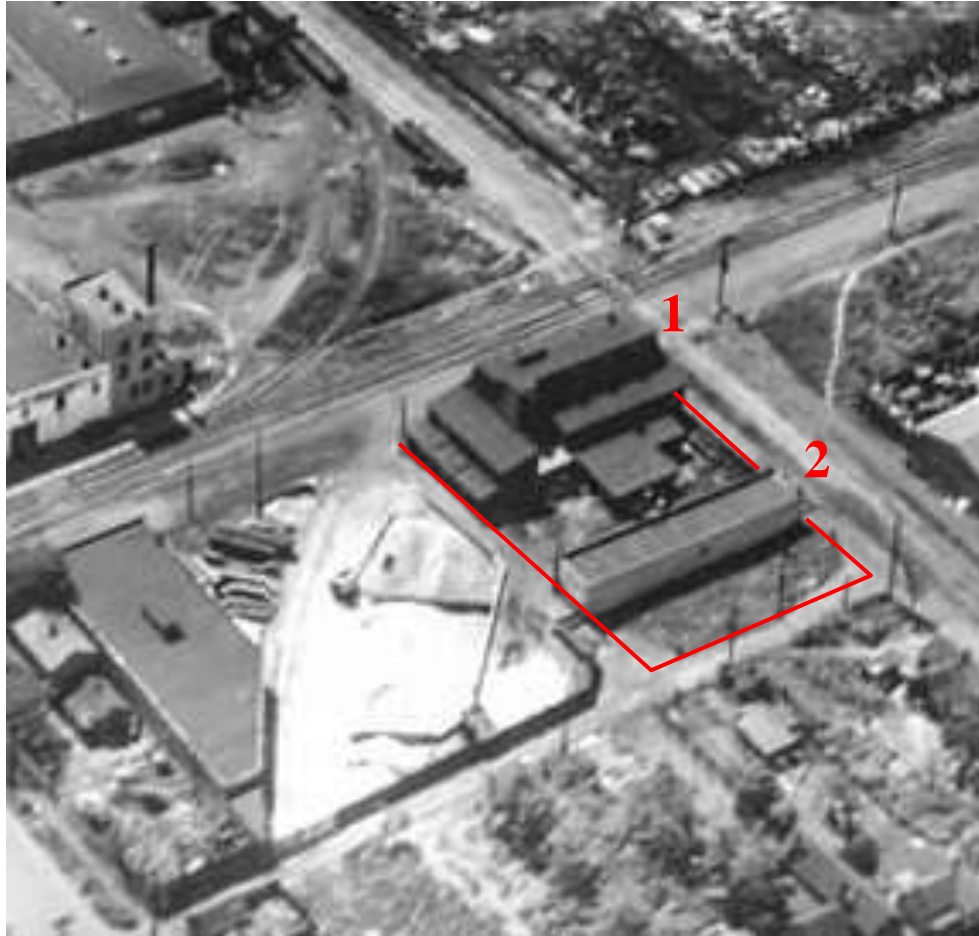


Figure 16. Two photographs taken in the mid-1930s showing developments in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (outlined in red) at that time. Top: Aerial view, looking southwest and showing the old plaster mill on the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison (No. 1) and the narrow brick building occupied by the Ben Wright Hide Company (No. 2), which had been constructed in 1920-1. Bottom: Another view of these buildings, looking northeast from the central business district (Sangamon Valley Collection).

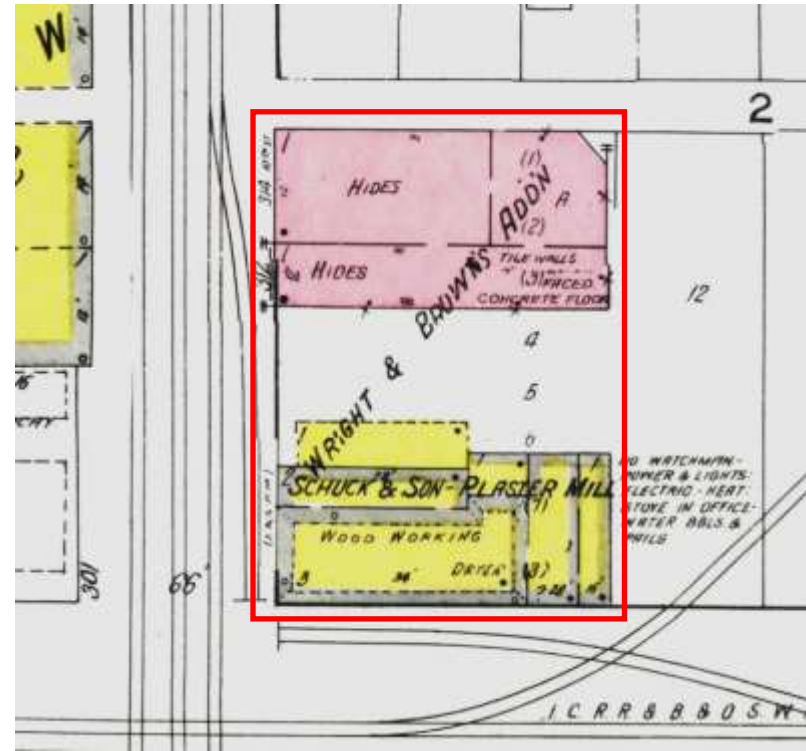
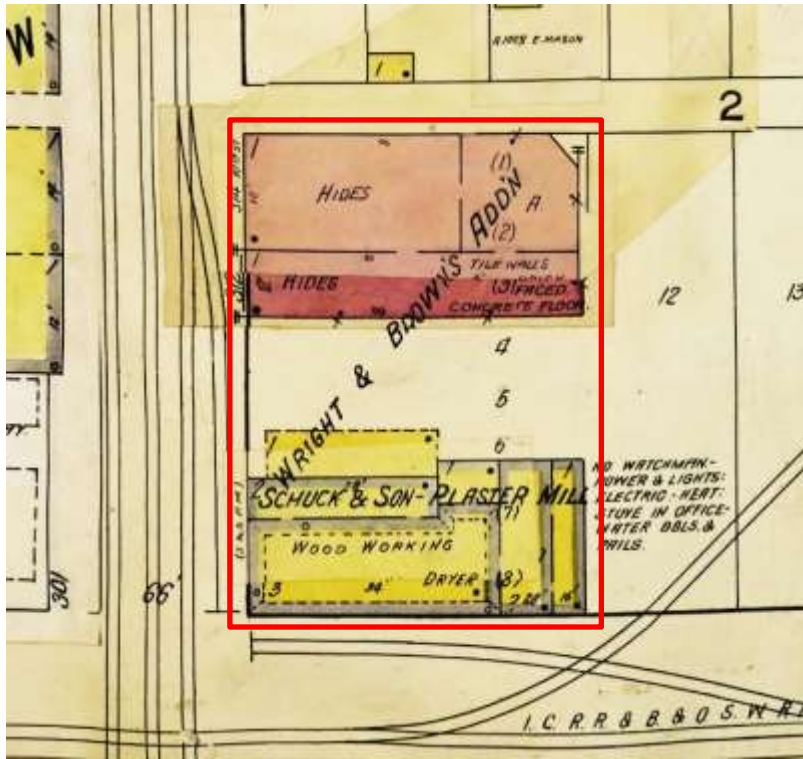


Figure 17. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision, as depicted on the 1950 (left) and 1952 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The brick commercial building on the north end of the subdivision had been expanded by this time and now covered both Sites 19 and 20 (Sanborn 1950:34; 1952:34).



BEGIN DEMOLITION OF OLD GYPSUM MILL—

One of Springfield's oldest industrial buildings, now considered as an eyesore and fire hazard, is being dismantled in the process of demolition. The mill, built in 1908, was first operated by Z. McGinnis, making sanded or prepared gypsum. It was later acquired by the U.S. Gypsum Co., which sent William V. Ruhle from Chicago to manage it and who later returned to operate it for Schuck & Son. It was built by Christian Ruhle in 1912. Ruhle sold it in 1916 to Schuck & Son, owned by Charles Schuck and C. W. H. Schuck. In 1918 it was purchased by E. F. Felley, who manufactured stucco for building use. It was later returned to Schuck by default. It was damaged in the 1930s by a yard fire of 1,300 degrees. Schuck III, the present owner, said the property has not been used for the past two years and was a target for vandals. He plans to sell or lease the land.

Figure 18. Newspaper article and photograph announcing the demolition of the former Fitzgerald Plaster Company mill at Madison and Tenth streets (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 February 1958, p.6).



ATTENTION!!
FARMERS AND BUTCHERS
WE PAY
HIGHEST CASH PRICES
FOR YOUR
HIDES AND TALLOW
BEN WRIGHT
312 North 10th St.
Wabash Private Switch
Capitol 709
Springfield

Figure 19. Top: Aerial view of Wright and Brown's Subdivision as seen in an early 1960's photograph (Sangamon Valley Collection). The plaster mill had been removed by this date, and the brick commercial building on Lots 1-3 was still occupied by the Ben Wright Hide Company. Bottom: Early 1920s advertisement for Wright's Hide Company (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 August 1921, p. 8).

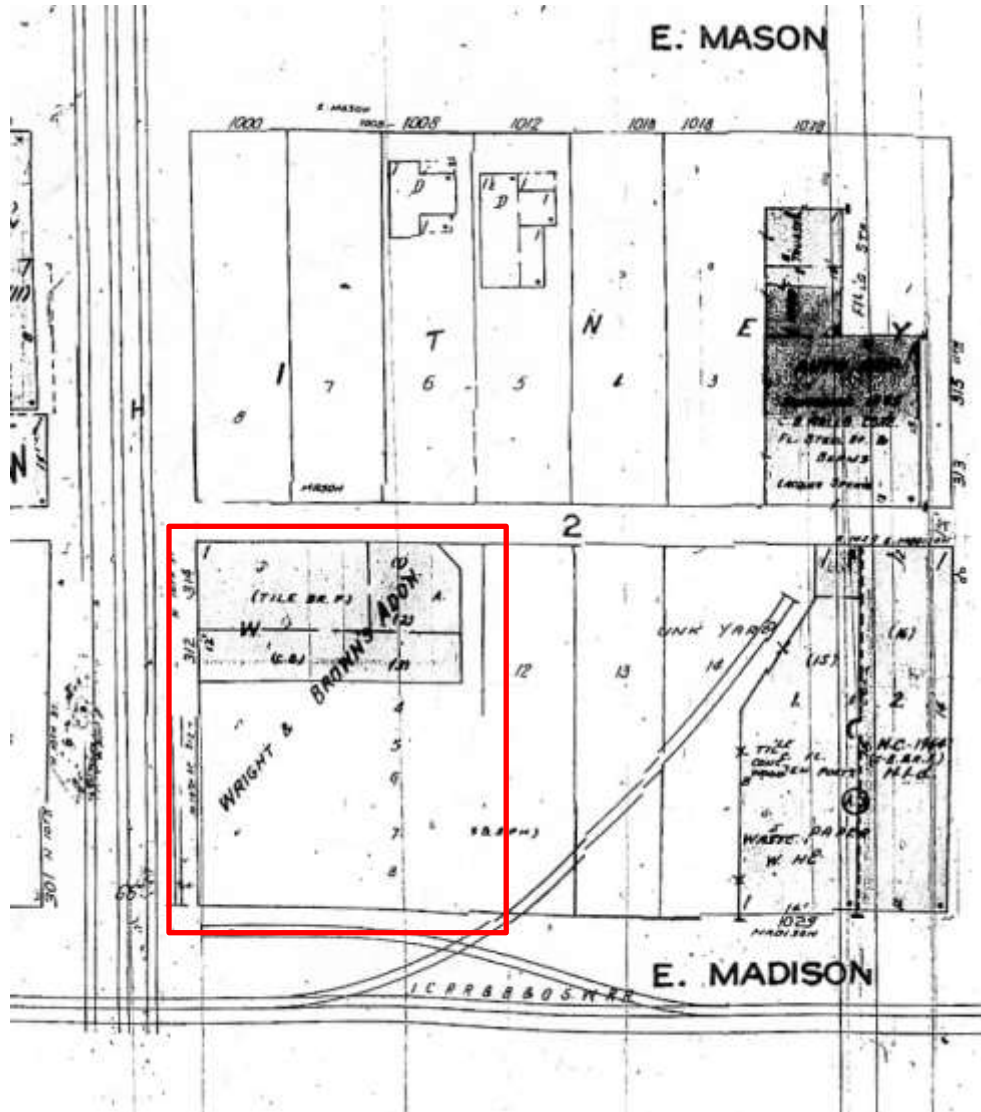


Figure 20. Detail of the 1972 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the extant brick building constructed for the Wright Hide Company in circa 1920 (Sanborn 1972:34).

The Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532)

The Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) is located on Lots 1 and 2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision of Lots 9-11, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition, Springfield, Illinois. The historic street address associated with this property is 314 North Tenth Street. Lot 1 was located adjacent to the alley on the north end of the Subdivision. Lot 2 was located immediately to the south of Lot 1, and both lots fronted the adjacent Tenth Street to the west. Unlike the other lots in the subdivision (which were all 20 ft. in width), Lot 1 was only 17 ft. in width. All eight lots in the subdivision extended 110 ft. east/west and backed up to a newly platted alley separating these new lots from the adjacent Lot 12, Block 12 of J. Whitney's Addition, lying to the east.

Summary of Archival Research

J. Whitney's Addition to Springfield had been platted in 1836 but was slow to develop especially in that area east of Tenth Street. In mid-July 1854, Presco Wright and Henry H. Brown purchased the undeveloped Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition to Springfield at a tax sale for delinquent unpaid taxes (SCDR WW:266).⁵⁷ Approximately two years later, on June 14, 1856, the two business partners subdivided three of these lots (Lots 9, 10, and 11 of Whitney's Addition to Springfield) creating Wright and Brown's Subdivision.⁵⁸ Wright and Brown filed their plat for this subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition in May 1856. The new plat of this subdivision produced eight narrow lots reoriented to Tenth Street (and the Great Western Railroad right-of-way), and the introduction of a secondary alley between the new subdivision and the old Lot 12 to the east of the newly platted lots (SCDR XX:619).

In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3-8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7.25-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97).⁵⁹ This mortgage may

⁵⁷ Presco Wright (and wife Phoebe A.) and Henry H. Brown (and wife Julia S.) formed a partnership in a dry goods, grocery, and general merchandise establishment under the name of Wright and Brown in March 1851. Together they bought out the "Old Auction Store of Lewis & Adams" located on the east side of the Courthouse Square. (*Illinois Journal*, 6 March 1851, p. 3; 8 March 1851, p. 3). The partnership was dissolved in April 1856, and it was in that year that Wright was elected as Sangamon County Clerk (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 April 1856, p. 4).

⁵⁸ Lot 12 of Whitney's Addition (along with the newly created Lot 2 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision) was subsequently sold to Richard Price, a non-local investor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania only a couple of weeks later. At \$275, the sale price for these two lots was exceptionally high, and probably reflects the rampant economic inflation and speculation experienced immediately prior to the Crash of 1857, as well as improvements on the adjacent Lot 12. As discussed below, Richard Price may have had business dealings in Springfield during the 1850s, if not earlier.

⁵⁹ Thomas Lewis was a successful boot, shoe, leather merchant in Springfield, established by late 1830s, and may have been the owner of "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams" purchased by Wright and Brown in circa 1851? As such, Lewis may have held a mortgage payable to him by Wright and Brown. The breakup of the Wright and Brown partnership appears to have had financial ramifications for the two partners, who had invested only a couple of years earlier in the subdivision which bore their name.

have originated with Wright and Brown's purchase of the "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams." At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst purchased Lot 1 for \$24 (SCDR WW:309),⁶⁰ and in partnership with Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).⁶¹

Only a few days later, Rucker purchased from Stephen S. Whitehurst Lot 1 for \$75, and his half interest in Lots 3-8 for \$100 (SCDR WW:310; ZZ:404).⁶² Bishop Emory Rucker was born in December 1834, son of Thomas and Diedamia Rucker. Of French descent, Thomas Rucker was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky in 1805 and moved to Sangamon County with his extended family in the fall of 1832. Thomas developed a large farm four miles east of Springfield (in the area known as Round Prairie?). In 1855, Thomas Rucker advertised for sale his 200-acre farm, located "on the Rochester road, has 12-acres prairie under cultivation, and 80 acres timber, a fair house, good orchard of apple and peach trees, and a first rate barn" (*Illinois State Register* 31 August 1855).⁶³ The *Tax Sale List*, published in February 1858 listing unpaid taxes from 1857, noted that the property taxes for Lots 3-8, Wright and Brown's Subdivision, were delinquent, and in the name of Thomas Rucker—not Bishop (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 February 1858, p. 4).⁶⁴ The average purchase price of \$20 per lot for these five lots was considerably less than what he had been paid for Lot 1. These pre-Panic of 1857 prices are low and suggest that the properties were unimproved at that time. The 1858 map of Springfield shows no buildings on the Price-Edwards Site, or anywhere else within Wright and Brown's Subdivision (Sides 1858) (Figure 21).

Bishop Rucker maintained ownership of Lot 1 through April 1860, when he sold it to Elijah Sappington for an undisclosed amount of money (SCDR 44:535).⁶⁵ Sappington sold Lot 1 to

⁶⁰ Little is currently known about Whitehurst, who appears to have been residing in Chester, Randolph County in the early 1850s (owner/editor of the *Chester Herald*). By the later 1850s, Whitehurst appears to have relocated to Springfield, and by 1863 had been elected to the position of the Sangamon County Circuit Clerk. His relationship with the Rucker family in the middle 1850s is unknown.

⁶¹ This later sale was recorded as a quit claim deed dated December 1856. The price of \$40 per lot was considerably higher than the \$24 he had paid for lot 1. Both Thomas Rucker (Farmer, in Springfield) and Gideon Rucker (Lawyer) are documented in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* as living in the same residence located on the north side of Adams Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. There is no listing in this directory for Bishop Rucker.

⁶² Little is currently known about Whitehurst, who appears to have been residing in Chester, Randolph County in the early 1850s (owner/editor of the *Chester Herald*). By the later 1850s, Whitehurst appears to have relocated to Springfield, and by 1863 had been elected to the position of the Sangamon County Circuit Clerk. His relationship with the Rucker family in the middle 1850s is unknown.

⁶³ By 1876, Thomas Rucker was living near the west end of Monroe Street, and his son Bishop was living near Taylorville (Power 1876:631).

⁶⁴ In July 1859, the *Illinois State Register* ran a notice of a Sheriff's Sale for property owned by Thomas Rucker to satisfy a debt owed to Smith, Edwards and Company. The property sold at that time was Lot 16, Block 1, Gray's Addition to Springfield, and potentially represented Rucker's Springfield home (*Illinois State Register*, 28 July 1859, p. 2). It would appear that the elder Thomas Rucker was having financial issues at this time, which may have resulted in the transfer of his property in Wright and Brown's Subdivision to his son, Bishop.

⁶⁵ No deed apparently exists for this transaction, but it is referenced in a later one (SCDR 44:535), which states that Rucker mistakenly deeded Lot 8 to Sappington when he intended the sale to be for Lot 1. The sale price is not known since the original deed is missing. Although the original deed is lost, and the purchase price unknown, it

George W. Price in July 1864 for the sum of \$80 (SCDR 21:100). This price is low enough to suggest that a house had not, as of yet, been constructed on the lot. The 1860 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the 35-year-old Elijah and his 31-year-old brother David were residing together in a house, presumably on Fourth Street (near the AME Church).⁶⁶ The younger David was listed as a laborer with a real estate evaluation of \$150. Elijah had no occupation listed, and both individuals were noted as having been born in Missouri (USBC 1860a).⁶⁷

On 2 August 1864, approximately one month after purchasing Lot 1, George Price purchased Lot 2 from Hughes for the sum of \$105, consolidating the two lots into one residential property (SCDR 21:101). The price he paid for Lot 2 was higher than what he had paid for the Lot 1 earlier, but the cost difference may just reflect the fact that Lot 2 was 3-ft wider than Lot 1 and provided an addition 330 sq. ft. Lot 2, with the adjacent Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition (which abutted the alley along the east side of Wright and Browns Addition to the east) had been purchased by one Richard Price, a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania from Presco Wright, et al. for the price of \$375 on 30 May 1856 (SCDR WW:76).⁶⁸ Richard Price presumably was white and no relation to George Price. The sale of Lot 2 had occurred prior to the Trustee's Sale of Real Estate. The high price of these two lots may suggest that a significant improvement was present on one of these two lots at that time—or more likely solely represents the high speculative prices paid by the Philadelphia investor prior to the Panic of 1857.⁶⁹ Richard Price sold Lot 2 and the adjacent Lot 12 to Springfield resident Jonathan A. Hughes on 1

would appear that the property probably sold for \$75-80. Elijah Sappington married Caroline Butler on 3 March 1861. A news story from May 1862 indicates Elijah was charged “with having administered a brutal castigation to his wife” (*Illinois State Register*, 1 May 1862, p. 3). Elijah died in 1894, and is buried in Oak Ridge cemetery.

⁶⁶ Neighbors to the Sappington brothers in the 1860 census included two additional Black households: the Linden Coleman family (shoemaker, later pastor), and the Presley Donegan family (barber; Leanna's son) (USCB 1860). These three houses were clustered around the AME church on Fourth Street. The Coleman and Donegan families were related by marriage.

⁶⁷ The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* does not list either David or Elijah Sappington as residents of Springfield.

⁶⁸ Little is known about Richard Price. Notices published in Springfield newspapers in early 1841 indicate one Richard Price, who was not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois, involved with a suit filed in the Illinois Supreme Court's December 1840 term (cf. *Illinois Weekly State Journal*, 29 January 1841, p. 3). Beginning in 1858, the local Springfield newspapers record the unpaid property taxes of one Richard Price on Lot 12, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 7 May 1858, p. 6). Later, in the middle 1870s a Richard Price was noted as secretary for the Alliance Insurance Company of Boston, and signatory of the company's annual audit of Illinois' public accounts (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 29 February 1876, p. 3). If these various newspaper references refer to the same man, then it would seem that Richard Price, although not an Illinois resident, may have been familiar with Springfield due to his professional duties, and may have invested in local real estate by the late 1850s.

⁶⁹ The list of unpaid property taxes for both 1861 and 1862 suggest that taxes on Lot 2 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision) were the responsibility of one Joseph Price (*Illinois State Journal* 28 January 1862, p. 1; 3 February 1863, p. 1). Joseph Price was noted as the Treasurer of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad in 1860 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 1 October 1860, p. 3). The relationship of Richard, Joseph, and George W. Price—if any—is unclear.

August 1864 for the sum of \$275. The next day, George W. Price purchased Lot 2 from Hughes (SCDR 20:105; 21:101).⁷⁰

Little is known about George Price's early life other than he reportedly was born in Illinois around 1819. By August 1860, he was living in Virден (Macoupin County), approximately 25 miles south of Springfield, where he and his family were reported in the U.S. Census of Population. At that time, George was noted as a 41-year-old, Illinois-born, Black barber, without any real or personal property value listed. Living with him at that time was his wife Cornelia (25 years of age), their son Samuel (age 3), and an 18-year-old female house worker named Louisa Griffith (USCB 1860b).⁷¹ It is unclear exactly when the Price family had relocated to Springfield. As early as April 1860, the *Illinois State Journal* advertised the presence of undelivered mail to Mrs. Cornelia Price at the Springfield Post Office (*Illinois State Journal* 2 April 1860, p. 2).⁷² The earliest reference to the Price family's residence in Springfield occurs in newspapers dating from 1863.⁷³ George and his wife possibly relocated to Springfield to take advantage of the capital city's booming economy during the Civil War years, and/or to relocate to a community more receptive to Black residents than the much smaller town of Virден. The 1863 *Springfield City Directory* lists George Price as residing on Jefferson Street between Sixth and Seventh streets (four blocks west of the Price-Edwards Site). It notes him as "Colored" but provides no occupation for him (SCD 1863:115).

Although the 1864 *Springfield City Directory* does not include George Price (and the 1865 directory is not available), both the 1866 and 1868 city directories list him as a resident.⁷⁴ The 1866 city directory indicates that George W. Price was a barber operating under the title of "Edwards and Price". His residence at that time was listed as the east side of Tenth Street, two doors south of Mason Street, a location that corresponds well with Lots 1 and 2 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (SCD 1866:184). The directory indicates that the Edwards and Price barbershop was located on Sixth street "near [the] *Journal* office," which would place it on the 100 block of North Sixth street (SCD 1866:97).⁷⁵ His partner at that time was Jacob Edwards, who boarded on the east side of Second Street, south of Mason. The 1868 *Springfield City*

⁷⁰ The 1864 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Hughes was an insurance agent residing on West Monroe Street (SCD 1864:43).

⁷¹ At this time [1860], the Price family appears to be the sole Black residents of Virден—a small agricultural community located 25 miles south of Springfield.

⁷² Similarly, in July 1863, the newspaper advertised undelivered mail for both George and Cornelia Price (*Illinois State Journal* 6 July 1863, p. 3).

⁷³ In March 1863, two news briefs suggest that both Cornelia and George were living in Springfield by that date. The first account indicates that "Cornelia Price and George W. Price had a 'bit of a time' at fisticuffs, causing a disturbance of the peace. Fined \$3 each and costs" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 March 1863, p. 3). A couple weeks later, Cornelia (a colored woman) was charged with "aiding, abetting and encouraging an assault and battery—by one child upon another" (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 March 1863, p. 3).

⁷⁴ An 1865 city directory for Springfield was not available for research.

⁷⁵ This was a reference to the publishers of the *Illinois State Journal*, whose office was located on the east side of Sixth Street between Washington and Jefferson.

Directory indicates that Price was “Colored” and his residence was located on the east side of Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison Streets, which fits with the location of the Price-Edwards Site (SCD 1868:141).

Presumably, the house on Lots 1 and 2 was constructed for George Price and his family sometime shortly after his purchase of the property in the summer of 1864. An alternative interpretation is that the house was constructed by the Sappington brothers shortly after their April 1860 purchase of Lot 1; however, as noted above, the fact that they sold the property for only \$80 in 1864 suggests otherwise, given that this seems low for an improved lot in a city where real estate prices were on the rise.

That being said, it is of interest that in 1864 and 1865, the taxes levied on Lot 2 were high enough to suggest that there were some improvements on that lot. In 1864, for example, Lot 2 had a total tax of \$1.60. This was double that levied on Lot 1 (\$0.80) and compared favorably to what was levied on Reverend Brown’s house on Lots 7-8 (\$3.18) (*Illinois State Register*, 21 February 1865, p. 2).⁷⁶ In 1865, \$1.90 in taxes were levied on Lot 1, while \$3.80 was levied on Lot 2. This was the first year the taxes were assessed in George W. Price’s name (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 May 1866, p. 4). After 1868, however, Lot 1 would consistently be assessed at a higher rate than Lot 2.⁷⁷ This raises the possibility of a small dwelling having been located in Lot 2 for a brief period of time—a dwelling that might then have been moved over onto Lot 1 by 1868. The short-term presence of a dwelling on Lot 2 might explain the early midden encountered on Lot 1, which was encapsulated beneath the main body of the house (see archaeology discussion below).

The 1866 *Minimum Tariff of Rates* for Springfield documents the presence of six dwellings within Wright and Brown’s Subdivision. This source does not have a separate section on Wright and Brown’s Subdivision (in contrast to later editions), but rather locates these houses on Lots 9-11, Block 2 of J. Whitney’s Addition, from which the subdivision was created. The homes are listed as being on either the “front” or “rear” of Lots 9-11 (as these lots were oriented in the opposite direction from Lots 1-8 of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision). Even so, the six houses listed are readily identifiable. The Price House, for instance, is the fifth dwelling listed on Lots 9 and 10, and is noted as being on the rear of those lots. It was rated as “Class D”—meaning that it was of frame construction—and was given a base insurance rate of \$1.25. This insurance rate was \$.25 lower than the next three homes lying south of it, presumably due to it having less exposure to fire. The Sappington, Riddle, and Clay homes were all packed in fairly close to one another, and each house was exposed on two sides to the risk of fire from adjoining properties. The Price House, however, was exposed to fire only on its south side, and even here its side yard (on Lot 2) would have provided a bit of buffer in event the Sappington House ever caught fire. A later edition of *Minimum Tariff of Rates* shows that the house still enjoyed an advantage on

⁷⁶ When the *Illinois State Register* published its delinquent tax list in 1864, it mistakenly reversed the order of the lots in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision, numbering them from south-to-north, rather than north-to-south. Hence, Reverend Brown is listed as owning Lots 1-2, rather than Lots 7-8 on the tax list. The discussion above uses the correct lot numbering.

⁷⁷ The delinquent tax lists for 1866 and 1867 were not able to be located during the current research.

insurance cost over its neighbors (\$1.00 vs. \$1.25) (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866:90, 1879:279) (Figure 22).

The 1867 bird's eye view of Springfield does not illustrate Wright and Brown's Subdivision in the detail provided to other sections of the city. The bird's eye shows only three of the six houses known to have been built there by that time. Reverend Brown's home on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets is shown, as is Leanna Knox's directly east of it. The third house illustrated in the subdivision by the bird's eye view is believed to be the Price House, which is depicted as a small, front-gabled dwelling. No outbuildings are illustrated on the property by the bird's eye (Ruger 1867) (Figure 23).

In late January 1866, George Price and his wife Cornelia had taken a mortgage from Charles Weston with Lots 1 and 2 as collateral. Although this may represent construction financing (suggesting that the house was constructed as late as 1866), this seems unlikely. Apparently, the Price family was unable to meet the demands of the mortgage and local newspapers carried an advertisement for the sale of the property to be held on 6 July 1867 (*Illinois State Journal* 27 June 1867, p. 3). It is unclear whether this sale actually occurred or not. Transactions between George Price, William Watson, and Cornelia Price in 1868 may reflect the renegotiation and/or settlement of the mortgage (SCDR 41:553-554).⁷⁸ The fact that Lots 1 and 2 were included in the delinquent tax list for Springfield multiple times between 1866 and 1871 provides further evidence of the Prices being in financial difficulties during this period (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 March 1866, p. 3; *Illinois State Register*: 7 April 1869, p. 5; 17 September 1870, p. 5; 16 May 1871, p. 2).

George Price is not listed in the *Springfield City Directory* after 1868, and he essentially disappears from the local historical record after this point.⁷⁹ The 1870 U.S. Census of Population lists Cornelia Price as the sole occupant of the house on Lots 1 and 2 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision.⁸⁰ Cornelia is listed as a 30-year-old Black female with an occupation of "keeping house." It is of note that the census indicates that Mrs. Price had neither a personal or real property evaluation at the time—even though deed records suggest she owned her residence on Tenth Street at this time. The whereabouts of George and Cornelia's son Samuel (who would have been approximately 13 years of age at the time) is unknown (USCB 1870). George potentially had died at some point between 1868-1870, though a search of Springfield newspapers and the Illinois Archives' Statewide Death Index found no reference to his death.

⁷⁸ The two deed records suggest price transactions of \$243.65 and \$258.65—perhaps borrowed to construct the family home.

⁷⁹ Despite George W. Price's apparent disappearance from Springfield, the taxes Lots 1-2 would continue to be assessed in his name through 1880.

⁸⁰ The 1870 census does not provide an address listing for the project area, but the location of Mrs. Price's residence can be ascertained by the households preceding and following her. Before coming to her house, the census taker had visited the home of Lida Pollard, who occupied House B at the Race Riot Site at this time. He then crossed over to the east of Tenth Street, collected information on Mrs. Price, followed in succession by the households of David Sappington (Lot 3), Joseph Faro (Lots 4-5), and John Clay (Lot 6).

Another possibility is that he may have abandoned Cornelia and left Springfield (if not Illinois). George Price's ultimate fate remains unknown.⁸¹

Cornelia Price eventually entered into a long-term relationship with Jacob Edwards, her husband's former business partner. While the details are sketchy, the two are believed to have been cohabitating by 1872, based on city directory listings for Edwards. The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* lists Jacob Edwards as living on Tenth Street between Mason and Madison, which corresponds to the 300 block of North Tenth Street. While this locational description allows for the possibility that Edwards was living in another house on either side of this same block, the following year's directory specified that he was residing on the *east* side of the block, and the 1874 directory was even more specific, identifying his residence as 314 North Tenth Street—Cornelia Price's home (SCD 1872:48, 1873:63, 1874:55). The fact that Cornelia is not listed in any of the three city directories just referenced suggests that she no longer was considered a head of household, as she had been when the 1870 census was compiled—which she still would have been considered if she and Jacob Edwards were living together just as friends.⁸² Later census records suggest that Cornelia and Jacob married around 1877.⁸³ However, no marriage record has been located for them in Illinois, which raises the possibility that they had a common-law marriage (or perhaps were married in another state). The couple certainly appear to have been in a committed relationship by 1872. Their home was identified in city directories as 314 North Tenth Street from 1874 onward.

During the early 1870s, Jacob Edwards was operating a barbershop in partnership with Benjamin Lederle, under the title of "Lederle and Edwards."⁸⁴ Their shop was located on north side of Washington Street, just east of Sixth Street (SCD 1872:48, 79; 1873:111). This was a prime commercial location, lying immediately adjacent to the public square. By the latter half of the decade, Edwards was operating a barbershop on his own (Figures 24-25).

The Price-Edwards Site is illustrated by several cartographic sources published in the 1870s, including two bird's-eye views (1873, 1878) and a city map (1876). The 1873 bird's eye shows a very small, side-gabled dwelling at the site. Its depiction of the house's roof form contrasts with the 1867 bird's eye, which illustrated it as front gabled. No outbuildings are depicted at the site by this source (Koch 1873) (Figure 26). The 1876 city map depicts the house as a narrow structure located entirely within Lot 1, and set tight to the alley bordering the north side of the property (Bird 1876) (Figure 27). The 1878 bird's eye view appears to illustrate all six

⁸¹ The *Illinois State Journal* listed unclaimed letters for a Samuel Price at the Post Office in 1864 (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 February 1864, p. 2). It seems unlikely that this would have been the same Samuel Price, young son of George and Cornelia.

⁸² During this period, married females generally were not listed in the city directory, though widows and single adult women living on their own typically were.

⁸³ The 1900 U.S. Census of Population states the couple had been married for 23 years, suggesting they married in circa 1877 (USCB 1900).

⁸⁴ Benjamin Lederle resided on the 900 block of East Reynolds Street, 1.5 blocks north of Edwards' residence, in 1872 (SCD 1872:79).

residences in Wright and Brown's Subdivision, but its perspective is so distorted that the northern edge of the subdivision nearly reaches Mason Street (as opposed to terminating mid-block at the alley).⁸⁵ The artist possibly skewed the north/south dimension of Wright and Brown's Subdivision in order to allow sufficient space to show all of the houses in the subdivision to be illustrated. However, if that was their intent, they failed, as the Price-Edwards House appears to be only partially illustrated. The structure presumed to be the house is depicted as a small side-gabled structure set tight to Tenth Street. Although speculative, what is shown on the bird's eye may represent just the addition believed to have been added to the house during the 1870s, while the main body of the dwelling was omitted—the artist having run out of space due to the needed space to illustrate the residence at the northwest corner of the block. No outbuildings are illustrated to the rear of the Price-Edwards House. It is of interest that the 1878 bird's eye depicts the rear yards in the subdivision as being tree covered. It is unknown whether the generous tree cover presented reflected reality or was just a piece of artistic license (Beck and Pauli 1878) (Figure 27).

Construction of an addition on the south side of the original house has been confirmed through the archaeological investigations (see discussion below). Tax records suggests that this occurred during the 1870s, as suggested by the significant increase in the taxes levied on Lot 2. Up through 1871, the taxes on Lot 2 had been lower than those levied on Lot 3, where the Sappington House was located. After that date, however, the taxes on Lot 2 were consistently higher than those on Lot 3 (double in some years). It is possible that the addition was constructed after Jacob Edwards moved to the Price-Edwards Site in 1871-1872. The extra space provided by the addition also would have allowed the Edwardses to accommodate the boarders documented in their household in the 1880 census.

The 1880 U. S. Census of Population indicates that Jacob Edwards and his wife Cornelia were residing at 113 [sic] North Tenth Street. This address provided by them clearly represents a recording error, as the three households preceding them were located on the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street, with the Sappingtons (their long-time neighbors to the south) being enumerated right before them.⁸⁶ The census listed Jacob Edwards as a 42-year-old Black barber, who had been born in Tennessee (as had both of his parents). Cornelia was listed as 42 years old, Black, and with an occupation as “keeping house.”⁸⁷ She had been born in Illinois, while her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Virginia. Also living within the household at that time were two children named George (age 12) and Daisey (age 9) Loomis,

⁸⁵ A close examination of the 1878 bird's eye will find that the south edge of Mason Street to the east of Tenth Street nearly lines up with the north edge on Mason on the opposite side of Tenth.

⁸⁶ The Sappington residence was unnumbered in the census, but the two houses preceding them were numbered as 306 and 308 North Tenth Street (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/21778294:6742>).

⁸⁷ Cornelia Edwards had minor run-in with the law the year before when she was fined \$3 and costs for “language and conduct” in August 1879 (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1879, p. 4).

two young Black boarders. It is unclear if there was any familial relation between the Loomis children and the Edwardses (USCB 1880).⁸⁸

City directories document Jacob and Cornelia Edwards' uninterrupted occupation of the 314 North Tenth Street location through the 1880s and into the early 1890s.⁸⁹ In 1885, Jacob and Cornelia secured a loan in the amount of \$500 using their Tenth Street property as collateral. By late 1891, the couple apparently was having financial difficulties in meeting the terms of the loan and was being sued by the Workman's Building and Loan Association (*Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1891, p.15). Apparently, the Edwards' overcame their financial difficulties at this time.

The first detailed depiction of the dwelling at the Price-Edwards Site is provided by the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map for Springfield. This source depicts the house as a single-story frame dwelling straddling both Lots 1 and 2 (Figure 28). The house has an approximate square footprint with an incised front porch located at the northwest corner of the dwelling. The presence of this porch may suggest that the small cottage at this time had a distinctive L-shaped plan typical of L-shaped cottages. The larger footprint of the house at this time, and its presence on both Lots 1 and 2, may suggest that the early rectangular dwelling had been remodeled into this form sometime during the latter nineteenth century (circa late 1870s). The 1890 Sanborn map depicts two distinct rear extensions off the east end of the dwelling. Besides the house, two frame outbuildings are present on the property. The first is a small outbuilding with a square footprint located along the south property line immediately to the rear of the house. This outbuilding most likely represents a summer kitchen/wash house. The second outbuilding is a long rectangular structure located in the southeast corner of the lot, parallel and adjacent to the alley. This may represent a multi-purpose storage shed, or outbuilding for animal husbandry (chickens, hogs, milk cow, and/or horse) (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12). By this date, only three of the six residences originally present in Wright and Brown's Subdivision were still standing. The three others, located on Lots 6-8, had been removed when the Fitzgerald Plaster Company built its mill on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets in 1890. The 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts a similar dwelling, albeit with the addition of a third rear extension attached to the far eastern end of the dwelling. This map also documents the demolition of the suspected summer kitchen, potentially suggesting the integration of the summer kitchen activities into the newly constructed service wing attached to the rear of the dwelling. Additionally, the rear outbuilding appears to have been reduced in size from its 1890 appearance (Figure 28).

In 1891, the Board of Fire Underwriters' *Minimum Tariff of Rates* classified 314 North Tenth Street as a Class D (frame) dwelling and noted that it was one-story in height. The property was given a base insurance rate of \$0.65, which was \$0.10 lower than that given to the adjacent Sappington House (312 North Tenth Street). The 1899 *Minimum Tariff of Rates* gave 314 North

⁸⁸ The 1870 U.S. Census of Population lists a 2-year-old mulatto named George Loomis as living with his parents (William and Susan Loomis). William Loomis was a day laborer living adjacent to a Black barber named Thomas Flynn (USCB 1870). George was still living with his mother in 1900 (USCB 1900).

⁸⁹ A reference from a newspaper dated August 1884 also suggests that the Jacob Edwards family were residing at 314 North Tenth Street in that year (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 August 1884, p. 8).

Tenth Street a base rate of \$0.55 both for its building(s) and the stock contained within (Board of Fire Underwriters 1891:133, 1899:171).

For reasons that are unknown, Jacob and Cornelia Price relocated from 314 North Tenth Street around 1893 and resided elsewhere in Springfield for the next six years or so. City directories are not available for every year during this period, but in 1894 and 1896, they were living at 127 North Sixth Street, the same address from which Jacob Edwards was operating his barbershop from. Perhaps this move may have allowed the couple to rent their main residence in an effort to raise additional funds during a period of time the family was experiencing financial hardship. In 1898, the couple was residing at 811 East Miller Street. By the latter date, Jacob was no longer self employed but was working for another barber in town named Guilford C. Hinton (SCD 1894:167; 1896:132; 1898:180, 269).

During Jacob and Cornelia Edwards' absence from 314 North Tenth Street, the property was occupied by tenants. The 1894 city directory provided no listing for the property in its street index, which may suggest that it was sitting vacant when the directory was compiled. By 1896, however, two tenants were living there: Charles Brown, a Black barber employed by Jacob Edwards; and David Edwards, a Black porter working at Guilford C. Hinton's barbershop. David Edwards also happened to be Jacob Edwards' son from a previous marriage. In 1898, 314 North Tenth Street was occupied by Mary Nolan, a Black woman who had no occupation listed in the city directory (SCD 1894:683; 1896:55, 120, 131; 1898:407, 763). A rear service wing was added onto the house sometime during the publication of the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps, perhaps during the time frame in which the house was not listed within the city directory and/or during the later tenant occupations.⁹⁰ The significant increase in taxes levied on Lot 1 between 1891 and 1893 may be an indicator of the construction of the extension onto the rear service wing (*Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1891, p. 7; 4 April 1893, p. 10). The Edwardses themselves probably did not need such an addition at this point in their lives had they still been occupying the house, but it was now being used as a rental property accommodating multiple tenants.

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population indicates that Jacob and Cornelia Edwards had moved back their house at 314 North Tenth Street. Jacob was listed as a 57-year-old barber, whereas his wife Cornelia was listed as being 52 years of age. The census, which suggests that the couple had been married for 23 years (in circa 1877), indicates that Cornelia had had three children, none of whom were still living at that time. A young Black lodger named Clara York (12 years of age; at

⁹⁰ In early 1896, though, the *Illinois State Register* reported that "Abraham Hamilton, a farmer, went up in the bad lands yesterday afternoon with a friend, and dropped into a colored joint at No. 314 North Tenth street. When he got ready to go he found that he had been touched for \$15, and he immediately swore out a warrant before McConnell for the arrest of the keeper of the joint" (*Illinois State Register*, 1 May 1896, p. 6). The following day, the newspaper reported that those arrested on a charge of stealing the \$15 from Hamilton at that address were Susan Emory, Eddie Page, and Emma Black (*Illinois State Register*, 2 May 1896, p. 6). Eddie Page was a notorious prostitute living within the neighborhood. There is strong suspicion that the newspaper was mistaken about the specific address where Hamilton was fleeced, considering that Jacob Edward's own son and one of his employees were residing at 314 North Tenth Street in 1896. It seems unlikely the property was being used as a "joint" at this time. Regardless, it attests to the changing character of the neighborhood during the last decade of the nineteenth century.

school) also resided within the household. The 1900 census may suggest that the Price-Edwards dwelling had been duplexed by that date, as a second family was separately listed at this address. The second family consisted of Minnie Mingo (a 33-year-old Black woman whose occupation was noted as servant) and her two sons: 7-year-old Clarence and 2-year-old Ralph. This census suggests Minnie had been married for five years, had three children, two of whom were still living. The whereabouts of Minnie's husband is unknown (USCB 1900).

By 1902, Jacob Edwards had opened a new barbershop in partnership with his son David. Operated under the title "Edwards and Son," the shop was located at 216 North Sixth Street, one block north of where his previous shop had been (SCD 1902:199, 688). This business venture appears to have been fairly short-term, as David Edwards had returned to the employment of Guilford C. Hinton by 1904 (SCD 1904:212).

Despite Jacob Edwards' evident success in his chosen profession, he continued to face financial difficulties. He was delinquent in paying the property taxes due on Lots 1 and 2 in 1899 (*Illinois State Register*, 1 May 1900, p. 10). In 1901, Jacob and Cornelia again had difficulty meeting the terms of the mortgage they had negotiated in 1885 with the Workman's Building and Loan Association. Unlike earlier, it appears that the couple lost their house to the Building and Loan Association in the spring of 1901 (SCDR 105:518). In July 1903, the Association sold the property to Henry Friedman. Friedman was the brother of Mrs. Theresa Schwartz and was part of an extended Jewish family that was heavily invested in rental income properties in the surrounding neighborhood.⁹¹

The Edwardses were not forced to leave their home immediately after losing title to it. In March 1903, Jacob Edwards was still living at 314 North Tenth Street when he received \$16 in coal as a charitable contribution from the county (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 March 1903, p. 3). He also is listed at this address in the 1904 city directory (SCD 1904:212). He and Cornelia finally moved from their long-time home later that same year. In 1905, the couple had relocated to 1017 East South Grand Avenue, where they were reported in the city directory for that year. This directory also indicates that Jacob was barbering at his home address (SCD 1905:224, 801). The 71-year-old Jacob Edwards died on 17 April 1909 at his residence at 435 North Eleventh Street, a location he apparently had moved to after the family lost the property in 1901-03. According to his obituary, "Mr. Edwards was one of the best known and most respected colored men in the city. He was for many years proprietor of a barber shop" (*Illinois State Register*, 18 April 1909, p. 26). His wife Cornelia died in late 1913 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 October 1913, p.14).

After the Edwards family vacated 314 North Tenth Street, the property was used as a rental property for the remainder of its lifespan. In late December 1904, the *Journal* noted that Mrs. Jennie King had died at her family residence at 314 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 December 1904, p. 6; *Illinois State Register*, 20 December 1904, p. 2). The *Register* noted a few days prior that one George Drage, a resident of 314 North Tenth Street had received a charitable contribution from the county in the form of shoes valued at \$1.25 (*Illinois State Register*, 16

⁹¹ For more information on the Friedman family, and the other landlords of the project neighborhood, see "The Landlords of the Badlands at the Turn-of-the-Century: The Jewish Connection," Appendix II, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

December 1904, p. 15). In September 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a fire in the roof “of an old frame residence situated on the east side of Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets.” Although a “large portion of the roof” was destroyed, quick action by the fire department prevented significant damage to the house (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1905, p. 1). It is unclear whether the house referred to was located at the Price-Edwards Site or the adjacent Sappington Site. The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the house at 314 North Tenth Street was occupied by J. Minerfield, a Black laborer (SCD 1906:539, 1047). The following year, the city directory listed George S. Lemme, a Black porter, as residing at 314 North Tenth Street (SCD 1907: 473, 1098). The 1908 city directory lists no occupants at the address, which suggests that the house was vacant at the time the directory was compiled (SCD 1908:1163).

Riot claims filed with the City of Springfield immediately after the August riots suggest that the frame residence located at 314 North Tenth Street was owned in August 1908 by Henry I. Freeman [sic, Freidman], and occupied by Della Smith. According to the newspapers, the house was a total loss, with claims made at various times for both \$2,000 and \$2,500 in damages (*Illinois State Register*, 5 September 1908, p. 6; 9 September 1908, p. 4; 15 July 1909, p. 6; *Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1908, p. 7; 15 July 1909, p. 9). Little could be found regarding Della (Delia) Smith relevant to this location and time.⁹²

In the aftermath of the Springfield riots, the initial reports of damage property by the local newspapers often lacked detailed addresses and were fraught with errors. The house at 314 North Tenth Street was destroyed by fire set by mob action during the riots of August 14-15, 1908. On Sunday August 16, 1908, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that “two negro shacks, just north of the United States Gypsum company’s plant at Tenth and Madison streets” were either damaged or destroyed. The estimated value of the damages at these properties was listed at \$400 (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 August 1908, p. 5). One of the so-called “shacks” referenced in this article most likely was the house at 314 North Tenth Street.

A summary of the riot damages, as gleaned from the local newspaper reports are presented in Appendix VII of Volume I (Mansberger and Stratton 2024).⁹³ The early newspaper accounts of the damages within the city were notoriously fraught with errors. Initially these reports suggested four houses along the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street had been damaged and/or destroyed during the riots. The first one mentioned was simply listed as a double frame shack owned by Aunt Sue Crawford on the east side of Tenth Street near Madison. Subsequent newspaper research (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1908, p. 6) suggests that this probably referenced a house on the east side of Eleventh Street, near Madison. A second house, referenced as a residence owned by Robert Darden, was simply identified as being located at an unidentified Tenth and Madison Street location. Unfortunately, the city directories and

⁹² The *Illinois State Journal* (10 February 1897, p. 3) notes a Della Smith was arrested for disorderly conduct, and was “found fighting in an alley in the east part of town.” Numerous similar articles are present but seem unlikely to be the Della Smith living at this location.

⁹³ For more details relating to the documented damage claims, see “The 1908 Springfield Race Riot: Burned Building Locations and Other Historic Photographic Views,” Appendix VII, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

newspapers are silent as to where Mr. Darden was living at the time of the riots. Finally, as noted above, this same news article notes the total destruction of “two shacks” owned by “negroes” located at Tenth and Madison Streets, north of the U.S. Gypsum Company’s plant. As noted above, this would most likely refer to the two houses south of the alley identified as 312 (Lot 3) and 314 (Lots 1-2) North Tenth Street. It is interesting to note the newspaper’s statement that the houses were owned by Blacks, even though the dwellings had been sold in the recent past to white landlords.

Additionally, later newspapers specifically referenced property damage at 314 and 320 North Tenth Street. According to the newspaper accounts from 5 September 1908, the house located at 314 North Tenth Street was owned by H. I. Freeman (sic, Henry Friedman) and occupied by Della Smith, and 320 North Tenth Street was owned by Isaac Kanner and occupied by one G. West. Although earlier accounts assessed the value of the damages as only \$400 for the two “shacks,” both houses were noted as being a total loss within this accounting. Even though the archaeological investigations have documented the complete loss by fire of the house at 312 North Tenth Street (the Sappington family home on Lot 3), no riot claims appear to have been filed for property at that location. The house on Lots 1-2 (Price-Edwards Site) in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision was identified as 314 North Tenth Street on the available Sanborn fire insurance maps and it was owned by Henry Friedman at the time of the riots, apparently corroborating this damage claim.⁹⁴

Newspaper accounts of the riots indicate that William Smith, Jr. (son of the elder William Smith, Sr. who was forcibly removed from 301 North Tenth Street, brutally beaten and left for dead) was residing in a house presumably located on the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street. These accounts note that “William Smith, Jr., ... was sick in bed at the time, and his house was set on fire. He was severely burned before he could be rescued from the flames. He resided at 316 North Tenth Street” (*Illinois State Register* 29 August 1908, p. 9). Unfortunately, 316 North Tenth Street was not an address in use at that time. Although the 1906 *Springfield City Directory* indicates one William Smith residing at 324 North Tenth Street (north of the alley in a house not destroyed by the mob), and the 1907 city directory lists him at 301 North Tenth Street, the 1908 city directory lists William Smith (presumably the elder) and Mrs. Smith, Jr. as residing at 301 North Tenth Street, without reference to the location of William Smith, Jr. Although the location of William Smith, Jr.’s residence in 1908 is unknown, it seems likely that he was residing at either 312 or 314 North Tenth Street (most likely 314, which was listed as vacant in the 1908 city directory).

Although the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts Lots 1 and 2 as being completely cleared of buildings, it depicts two small, single story frame buildings on Lot 3, one of which was noted as being “iron clad” (Figure 29). These buildings were most likely associated with an unidentified commercial function. Around 1920, a one-story, brick-faced commercial building was constructed on Lot 3 of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision. This structure was built for Ben Wright, and/or the Ben Wright Hide Company, which processed hides and tallow at this location. Although it currently is unknown as to when Wright purchased Lots 1-3, he most likely

⁹⁴ See “The Brutal Beatings of Two Elderly Black Men (Harrison West and William Smith, Sr.), and the Heroic Efforts of the Sisters of St. Johns Hospital,” Appendix V, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume II].

purchased the two lots in late 1920 or early 1921.⁹⁵ City directories typically list the company's address as 312 North Tenth Street (though some newspaper advertisements list it as 310 North Tenth). In late 1922, Wright was noted as having over nineteen years of experience in the business, and a leader in the business (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 September 1922, p. 12). In 1939-1940, Ben Wright constructed a large addition onto the north of his building, expanding it onto Lots 1-2. After this, the property was addressed as 312-316 North Tenth Street. Several historic photographs show the building prior to its expansion. After Ben Wright died in 1948, his son Phillip continued to operate the hide company from this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 September 1948, p. 18). The 1950 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate the expansion of the hide company's building onto Lots 1-2. In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son. This acquisition consolidated the Wright family's ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5). This was the same building, albeit greatly renovated, used as a warming center by the City of Springfield and demolished immediately prior to the Phase II investigations.

⁹⁵ Ben Wright was a Russian-born Jew who immigrated to the United States in 1904. He was living in Pana, Illinois, working at a junk yard, when the 1920 U.S. Census was compiled, but he apparently relocated to Springfield soon after, as he is listed in the 1921 *Springfield City Directory*, which notes his business at 312 North Tenth Street. Wright was one of several Jewish families that invested in this neighborhood during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For more details regarding the landlords within the project area, see "The Landlords of the Badlands at the Turn-of-the-Century: The Jewish Connection," Appendix II, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

Table 2
Partial Chain-of-title for the Price-Edwards Site (Lots 1 and 2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
10 July 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Lot 1	\$24	WD	WW:309
24 July 1856	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lot 1	\$75	WD	WW:310
16 April 1860	Bishop E. Rucker	Elijah Sappington (Note 1)	Lot [1]	?	WD	44:535 [ref.]
5 July 1864	Elijah Sappington	George W. Price	Lot 1	\$80	QC	21:100
4 June 1872	Mary A. Brown (& Hus.)	Elijah Sappington (Note 2)	Lot 1	\$1	QC	46:59

Note 1: No deed apparently exists for this transaction, but it is referenced in a later one (44:535), which states that Rucker mistakenly deeded Lot 8 to Sappington when he intended the sale to be for Lot 1. The sale price is not known since the original deed is missing.

Note 2: This quit-claim deed was filed in order to clear up the title to Lot 1, as Rucker had made the same mistake with Brown as he did with Sappington—in her case deeding her Lot 1 when he intended it to be Lot 8.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
30 May 1856	Presco Wright, et al.	Richard Price (Note 1)	Lot 2, and more (Note 2)	\$375	WD	WW:76
1 August 1864	Richard Price	Jno. A. Hughes	Lot 2, and more (Note 3)	\$275	WD	20:105
2 August 1864	Jno. A. Hughes	George W. Price	Lot 2	\$105	WD	21:101

Note 1: Richard Price was a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Note 2: This sale also included Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition, which abutted the east side of Wright and Brown's Subdivision.

Note 3: Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition was included.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
3 April 1868	W. W. Watson	Cornelia Price	Lots 1 and 2	\$243.65	QC	41:554
6 July 1868	George W. Price	William W. Watson	Lots 1 and 2	\$258.65	TD	41:553
3 May 1901	Jacob Edwards	Workman's Building and Loan Association	Lots 1 and 2	\$500	QC	105:518
30 March 1903	Workman's Building and Loan Association	E. S. Williams, et al	Lots 1 and 2	?	Contract	86336 [missing]
3 July 1903	Workman's Building and Loan Association	Henry Friedman	Lots 1 and 2	?	WD	71295 [missing]

--no more transactions through 1904--



Figure 21. Detail of the 1854 (left) and 1858 (right) versions of the *City of Springfield* maps showing Wright and Brown's Subdivision (highlighted in red) (Potter 1854; Sides 1858). The location of the Price-Edwards Site within the subdivision is outlined in blue.

BLOCK No. 2.

1.....	Dwelling.....	D.....	85
2 & 3.....	".....	".....	85
4.....	".....	".....	1.00
5.....	".....	".....	1.25
6.....	".....	".....	1.50
7.....	".....	".....	1.25
8.....	".....	".....	85
9 & 10.....	" Front, No. 1.....	".....	1.25
".....	" " 2.....	".....	1.50
".....	Rear, " 3.....	".....	1.50
".....	" " 4.....	".....	1.50
".....	" " 5.....	".....	1.25
11.....	".....	".....	1.25

WHITNEY'S ADDITION—CONT. WRIGHT & BROWN'S SUB-DIVISION OF LOTS 9, 10 AND 11.

Lot No.	St. No	STREET.	OCCUPANCY.	Class.	Stories.	OWNER.	Bl'g.	Stock.	Bl'g.
1	314	North 10th.	Dwelling.....	d	1	Edwards.....	100		
2		"							
3	310	"	Dwelling.....	d	1	Sappington.....	125		
4	308	"	do.....	d	1	Riddle.....	125		
5	306	"	do.....	d	1	do.....	125		
6	304	"	do.....	d	1	Clay.....	125		
7		"	<i>Platform</i>			Brown.....			<i>275</i>
8	302	"	Dwelling.....	d	1	do.....	100		<i>275</i>

Figure 22. *Minimum Tariff of Rates* for the homes located within Wright and Brown's Subdivision from 1866 (top) and 1879 (bottom). The Price-Edwards Site is highlighted in yellow (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866:90, 1879:279).

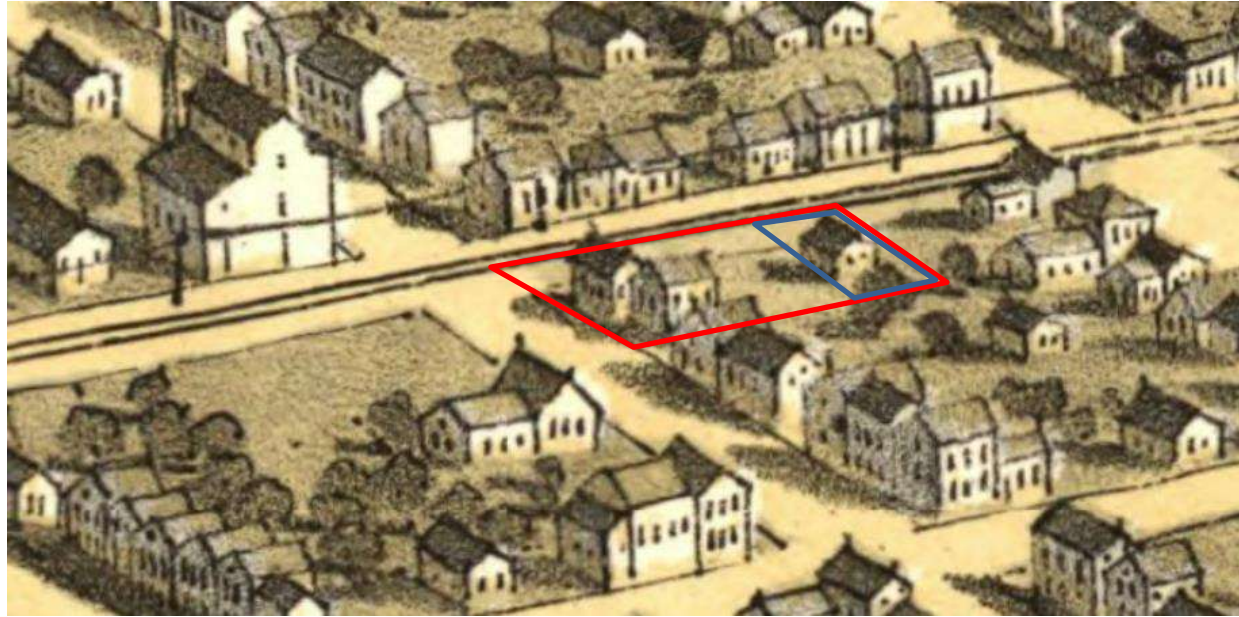


Figure 23. Detail of Wright and Brown's subdivision as it appeared in 1867 (Ruger 1867). This bird's-eye view illustrates two houses along the south side of the subdivision (representing the residences of Reverend Henry Brown and Leanna Knox) and a third smaller house along the alley (fronting Tenth Street). The latter house (outlined in blue) represents the home of George and Cornelia Price. Three additional homes known to have been present in the subdivision by this date are not shown here.



Figure 24. Jacob Edwards operated a barbershop at least three different locations around the intersection of Washington and Sixth streets from the middle 1860s into the late 1890s. This intersection framed the northeast corner of Springfield's Public (Capitol) Square and representation a prime commercial location. The quarter block in which his barbershops were located is circled in red above, on a detail of the 1867 bird's eye view of Springfield (Bird 1876).

BARBER SHOP. For a clean, smooth shave, stylish hair cut, good shampoo the best in the city, call at 104, North Sixth St.

ARTISTS: M. T. Oglesby, Foreman: H. H. Hickian, Henry Smith and Peter Smith. All well known barbers. Open from 7 a m to 9:30 p m, JACOB EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Figure 25. Advertisement for Jacob Edwards' barbershop carried by the *Illinois State Register* on June 26, 1884. At this time, his business was located at 126 North Sixth Street.

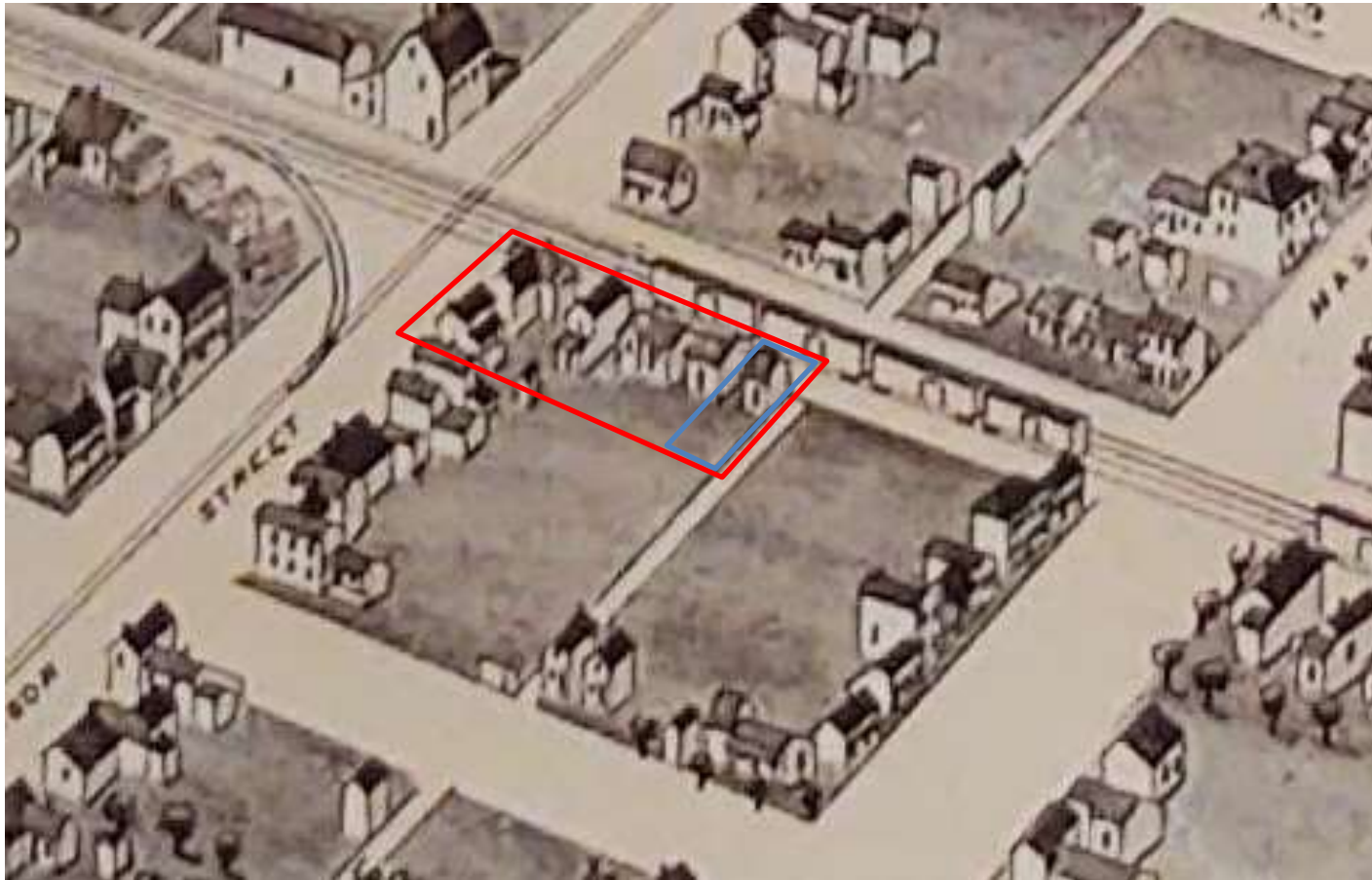


Figure 26. Detail of the neighborhood surrounding the Wright and Brown Subdivision (outlined in red) in circa 1873 (Koch 1873). Note the Phoenix Mill across the street to the south and west of the subdivision. By this date, a rail line had been laid down the center of Madison Street. The Price-Edwards Site is outlined in blue.

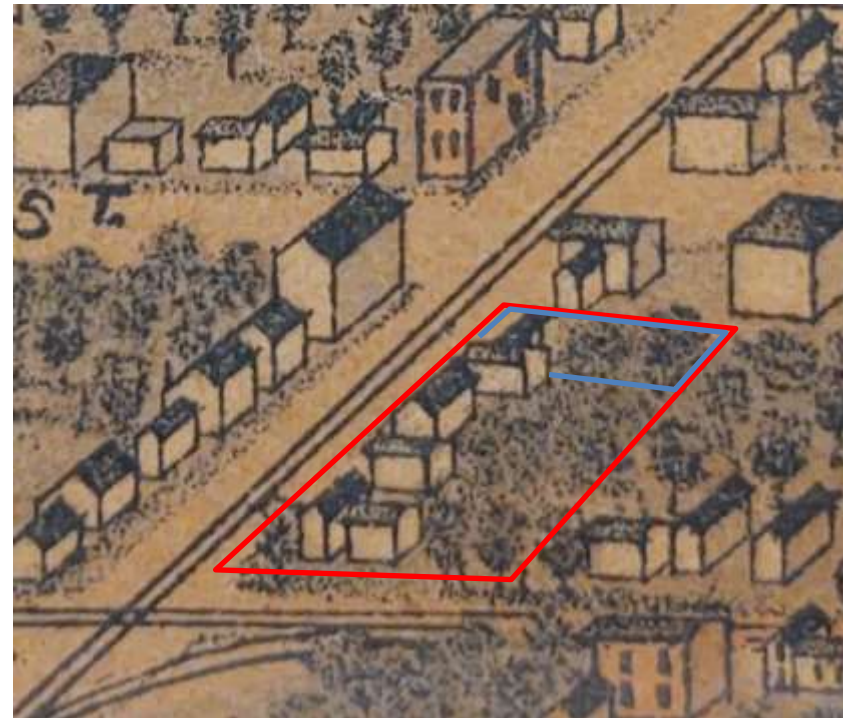
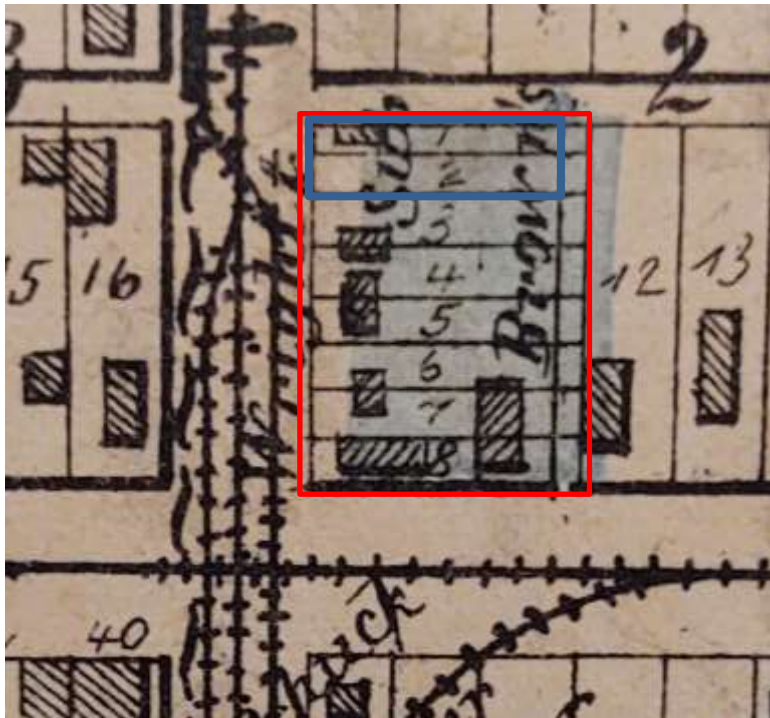


Figure 27. Left: Detail of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, as illustrated on *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill* (Bird 1876). The placement of the houses on the various lots within Wright and Brown's Subdivision is problematic. Wright and Brown's Subdivision is outlined in red, whereas the Price-Edwards Site is outlined in blue. Right: Detail of the 1878 bird's eye of Springfield showing Wright and Brown's Subdivision (outlined in red) and surrounding neighborhood (Beck and Pauli 1878). Like the earlier 1867 bird's eye, this source appears to omit some of the dwellings located within the subdivision. The Price-Edwards Site is outlined in blue.

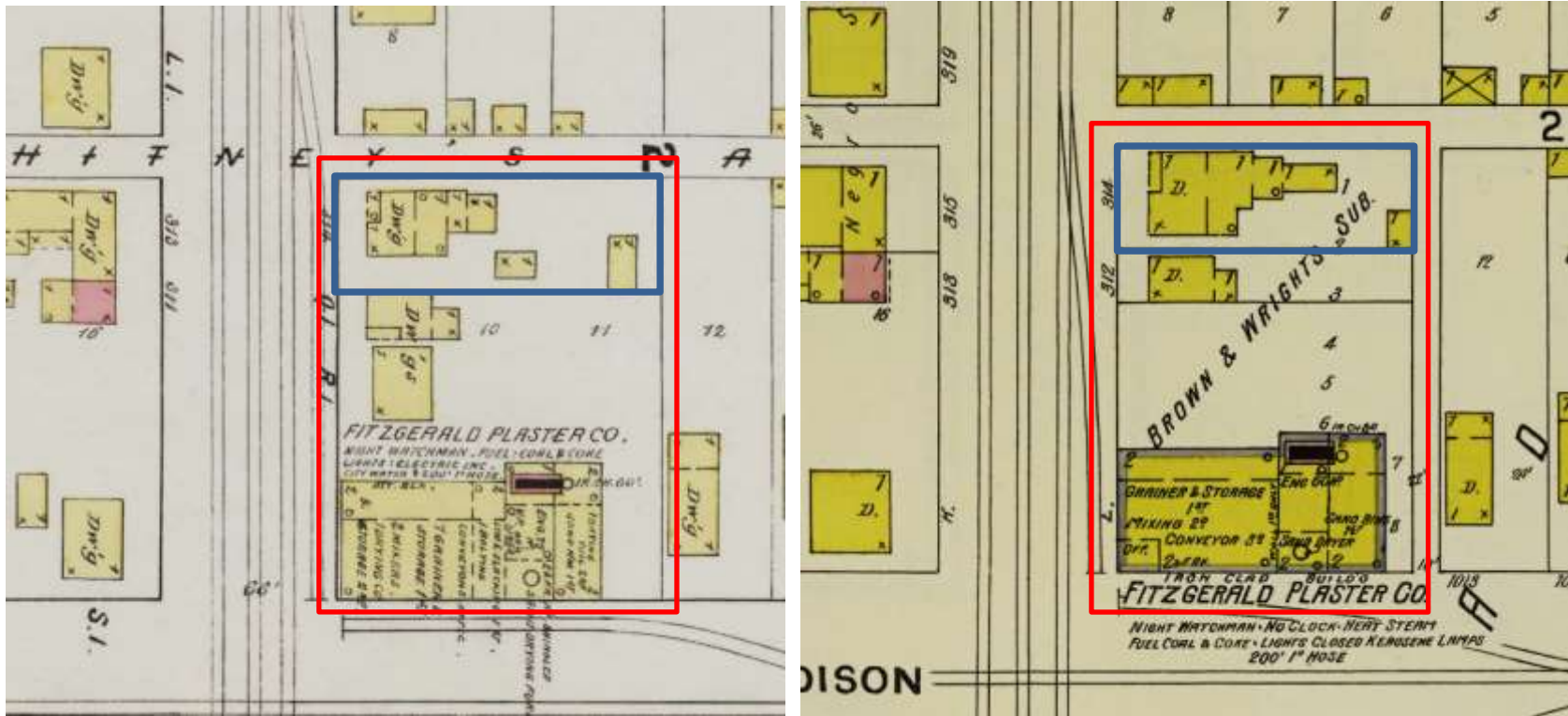


Figure 28. Two views of Wright and Brown’s subdivision (outlined in red), as depicted on the 1890 (left) and 1896 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The Price-Edwards Site is outlined in blue. These maps illustrate the presence of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. Constructed in 1890, the plaster mill displaced three earlier residences in the subdivision. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that the home located directly north of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company (on Lots 4-5) on the earlier map had been demolished by this date. The 1896 map also appears to illustrate the space between the two houses on Lots 1-2 (Price-Edwards Site) and Lot 3 (Sappington Site) as being less than that depicted on the earlier 1890 map. It’s unclear whether this discrepancy indicates a slight relocation of the home at Sappington Site between 1890 and 1896, or whether there was an error in the mapmaking (note the difference in scale of the house on the Price-Edwards Site between the two maps) (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12, 1896:4).

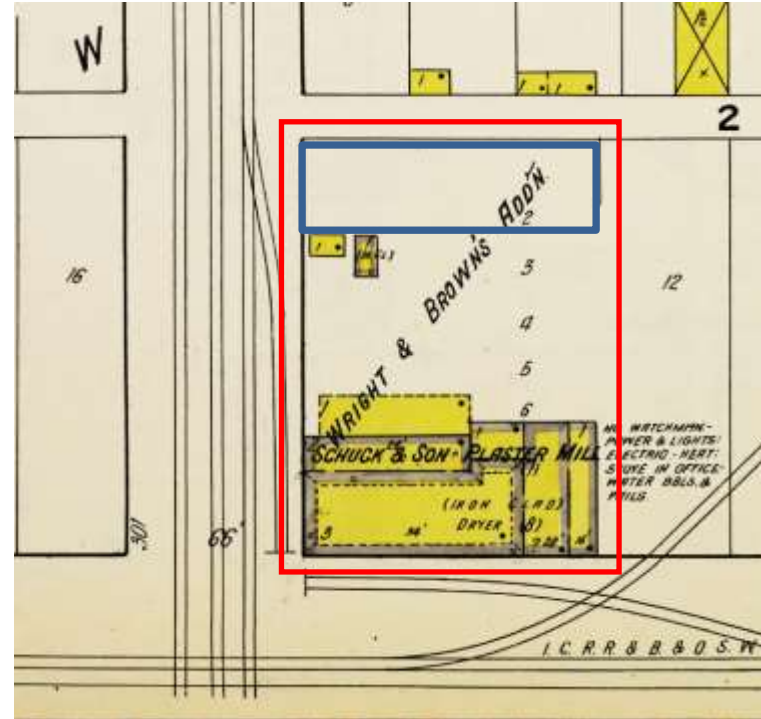
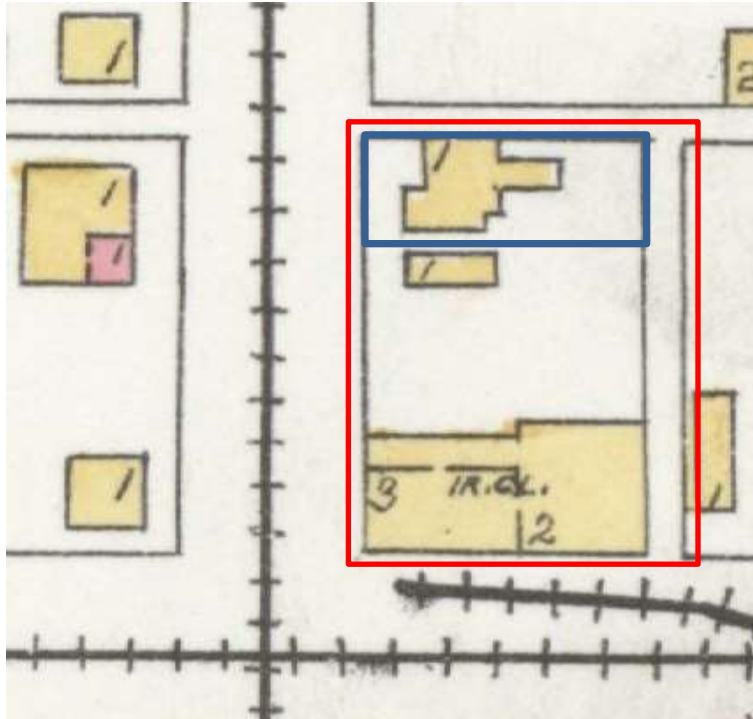


Figure 29. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision (outlined red), as depicted on the 1906 (left) and 1917 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn 1906, 1917:34). The Price-Edwards Site is outlined in blue. The 1917 map indicates the removal of the house from the Price-Edwards Site since 1906, the dwelling having been destroyed by fire during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

Results of the Archaeological Investigations

History of Archaeological Research

Several phases of archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532). These included the initial Phase II testing in the late fall of 2021 (cf., Stratton and Mansberger and Stratton 2022), followed by the Phase III mitigation during the summer of 2022. A short synopsis of each project undertaking is outlined below in their chronological order. The Price-Edwards Site initially was designated as Site 19 for the purposes of the SRIP and is referenced as such in the report covering the Phase II investigations.

Phase II Investigations (2021)

Phase II archaeological investigations at the site were initiated in November 2021. Immediately prior to the Phase II investigations, the single-story, brick, industrial building constructed for use as the Wright Hide Company's processing and storage plant was demolished (Figure 5). This building had been constructed in two episodes (1920 and 1939-1940) and covered the entirety of the Price-Edwards Site, as well as the adjacent Sappington Site (11SG1533). In an effort to minimize the impact on any potential subsurface features, the demolition activity was monitored by Fever River Research staff, the concrete floors were removed in a manner to not impact the underlying fills, and the concrete perimeter foundations were left in place. Once the demolition of the building was completed, the site was backfilled and graded off with relatively clean fill.

The Phase II archaeological investigations involved a mix of mechanical and hand excavation. Trench, feature, and test numbering was consecutive between the Price-Edwards and Sappington sites. With the aid of a backhoe, a single test trench (Trench 1) was excavated across the north end of the site. This trench was located adjacent to the north property line and ran the full length of Lot 1, extending from Tenth Street to the north/south alley along the east side of the Wright and Brown Subdivision. It was continued along the eastern property line of the site as well, in order to expose the rear ends of Lots 1 and 2. Trench 1 averaged 8 to 8.5-ft in width. In total, approximately 1,036 square feet of the site (comprising 25% of the site) was inspected for subsurface features during the Phase II investigations (Figures 30-32).

The excavation of this single backhoe trench documented 15 features, including the well-preserved remains of a perimeter brick foundation of the original house (Feature 1), a set of interior brick piers (Feature 15A-C), a brick front porch pier (Feature 2), a brick pier assumed to be associated with the first rear service wing (Feature 4), stone piers associated with the second and third rear service wings (Features 5 and 6, respectively), a drip line associated with the third rear service wing (Feature 13), a haphazardly constructed brick walk (Feature 10), and two probable privy pits (Features 8 and 9). Post-1908 features identified included the concrete foundations of the addition built onto the Ben-Wright Hide Company in 1939-1940 (Feature 7)⁹⁶ and two suspected utility trenches (Features 11 and 14) associated with that building. One other potential feature also identified during the Phase II investigations (Feature 3), but this later was

⁹⁶ During the Phase III mitigation, the concrete perimeter foundations associated with the addition to the hide shop were designated as Feature 7B, while the foundations associated with original hide shop were designated as Feature 7A.

determined to represent dipping fills, as opposed to an actual feature, when the Phase III mitigation work was carried out (Figures 33-37).

During the Phase II investigations, a single 1m x 2m test unit (Test 1) was excavated within the footprint of the original house. This test pit documented a thin (5-10cm thick) fire deposit resting on a fairly clean topsoil. The fire deposits consisted of a concentration of wood ash, charcoal and an assortment of domestic debris, including ceramic tablewares, teawares, and kitchenwares as well as a variety of melted glass wares, faunal material, and miscellaneous household items. This material represents the household contents destroyed in the August 1908 fire (Figures 38-41).

The Phase II archaeological testing at the Price-Edwards Site (Site 19) documented the well-preserved remains of a middle-nineteenth-century dwelling constructed by, or for, a Black family during the early to middle 1860s. The house was occupied by this Black family throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and was destroyed by fire by mob activities during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. At the time of the riots, the house was occupied by unknown, presumably Black, tenants. Artifact-rich fire deposits, as well as a pre-fire midden, are well preserved at this site. Based on the Phase II investigations, the site was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D, with its period of significance being circa 1864 (initial construction) to 1908 (site abandonment). The site's eligibility under Criterion A was related to two contexts: 1) early Black heritage in Springfield; and 2) the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Because this site could not be avoided by Usable Segment III construction activities, Phase III mitigation in the form of data recovery was recommended for that portion of the site located within the APE.

The proposed right-of-way for the SRIP extends approximately 65 to 70-ft to the east of the Tenth Street property line, and impacts on the entire original dwelling, the entirety of the first and second episodes of rear service extensions, and a small segment of the third (and final) service wing. Additionally, based on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map, the APE also impacts the western half of the suspected summer kitchen. The majority of the third rear service wing of the house, the east half of the suspected summer kitchen, and the entire rear-yard outbuilding documented on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps (along with the rear yard activity area including the two suspected privy pits) are located outside of the suspected APE (Figures 42 and 43).

Phase III Mitigation (2022)

Mitigation work at the Price-Edwards Site began in late May 2022 and continued through the end of August. The first phase of the work involved mechanically stripping the overburden off the portion of the site located within the APE. This was done with a backhoe equipped with a 4-ft bucket and terminated short of the circa-1908 ground surface (Figure 44). All subsequent excavations were done by hand labor (i.e., shovels and trowels). After the mechanical stripping was completed, the site was gridded off into 1m x 2m test units (Figure 45). The test grid was continuous between the Price-Edwards Site and the adjacent Sappington Site (11SG1533). The grid comprised 170 test units (including the two units excavated during the Phase II testing), 95

of which were fully located within the Price-Edwards Site.⁹⁷ The data recovery plan called for the excavation of all the test units located within the footprint of the house and selective excavation of the test units in the side and rear yard. In total, 69 full-sized test units and 4 half units ultimately were excavated at the Price-Edwards Site. Alternating test units initially were excavated to create a checkerboard pattern. This allowed for the documentation of a series of north/south and east/west profile walls through the dwelling and yard, as well as providing better control over subsequent excavation of the second half of the checkerboard. The first half of the excavation 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 following cultural fill zones (Figures 46-51). All fill was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. Artifact inventories (lot proveniences and inventories) for the test units excavated are presented in the attached appendices. Base maps of the site are presented in Figures 51 and 52. Representative profiles illustrating the deposition within the house and surrounding yard are attached below and will be referenced in the discussion (Figures 53-55). **These profiles are numbered and their location referenced in Figure x.**

The uppermost fills in the test units consisted of post-1908 deposits that had accumulated over the thirty-year interval between the destruction of the Price-Edwards House by fire and the construction of the large addition made to the Ben Wright Hide Company in 1939-1940. The majority of the post-fire fill consisted of coal cinders. However there also were pockets of finely crushed limestone (and/or gypsum) and subsoil encountered in many of the test units. The crushed limestone (and/or gypsum) is suspected to be waste material from the plaster mill located on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. Even though the plaster mill's property encompassed only Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, Lots 1-3 apparently served as a convenient dumping ground for a variety of waste from the mill (crushed limestone, lime, cinders, etc.) so long as these lots remained vacant. The dumping of waste from the mill presumably stopped after Ben Wright constructed the original section of his hide shop on Lot 3 in 1920, given that the shop extended the full depth of Lot 3 and effectively shielded Lots 1-2 from the plaster mill's activities. However, there is evidence that cinders and miscellaneous trash continued to be deposited across the Price-Edwards Site until Wright built the addition to his hide shop in 1938-1940. Much of this later waste likely originated from Wright's shop. The pockets of subsoil found in the upper post-fire fill may represent backdirt from the trenches dug for pouring the addition's concrete foundations.

The post-fire fills capped a distinct stratigraphic zone associated with destruction of the Price-Edwards house by fire on the night of August 14, 1908. The fire deposits were represented by concentrations of ash, burned plaster, nails, window glass, and other artifacts present in the house on the night it was destroyed. The domestic artifacts recovered from this zone were in various states of burning and/or melting; and they often were found in distinctive concentrations suggestive of the location of interior furnishings (cabinet, bureau, etc.). The thickness of the fire deposits varied considerably within the house, being thickest at suspected wall locations (due to the higher volume of plaster here) and thinner towards the center of the building (Figure 56). On average, the fire deposits were no more than 5cm thick. Although charred framing materials were found in a number of test units, it was fairly limited overall (Figure 57)—something that may indicate the severity of the fire as well as the type of lumber used in the construction the

⁹⁷ An additional 19 test units straddled the Price-Edwards and Sappington sites.

house (i.e., pine vs. oak).⁹⁸ Due to unburned character of some of the deposits, it was difficult to segregate fire and immediate-post-fire material in some instances. The undulating character of deposits, and foundation remains suggest that heavy vehicles may have driven over the partially filled remains when property was wet and/or heavily saturated with rain (potentially during the construction of later industrial buildings).

Public outreach was an important component of the project, and a set of interpretative signs were prepared for the visiting public to view (similar to what had been done during the mitigation of the Race Riot Site [11SG1432] in 2019). These panels provided information on the Springfield Rail Improvements Project (SRIP), the role of archaeology, the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, and the histories of the lots excavated in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (Figure 58).

The Archaeological Features

During the 2022 investigations, an additional 23 features were identified at the Price-Edwards Site. As such, a total of 44 archaeological features were identified at the site between the two phases of work. These include the physical remains of the house built in the early 1860s and destroyed in 1908, immediate rear-yard features associated with that dwelling, as well as a number of features that both pre-date and post-date the life-span of the house (ref. Figures 52-53). The features are described individually below, and are discussed by feature type/function. Table 3 summarizes the features' location and suspected functions identified at this site. Artifact inventories (lot proveniences and inventories) for the features are presented in the attached appendices.

Structural Features: Houses (and other structures) are, in essence, a complex archaeological feature with both above-ground and below-ground components. As a complex feature, houses are generally composed of multiple components each of which are assigned a separate feature number. In the case of the Price-Edwards Site, the house investigated was represented solely by sub-surface components. At or near the scraped surface, the primary house structure was documented by a brick perimeter foundation wall (Features 1A-C), interior brick structural piers (Features 15A-C and 34), two chimney bases (Features 30 and 31), two front porch piers (Features 2A-B), and two suspected rear porch stone piers (Features 41A-B). Additionally, piers for an extended rear wing—built in several episodes—were identified (Features 4, 5, 6A-C, 35 and 36). A simplified floor plan of the Sappington house as it appeared circa 1896 is attached as Figure 59. By this time, multiple additions had been constructed onto the dwelling (and it had assumed its final configuration before destruction by fire). The room numbers indicated on this floor plan are referenced in the following discussion of the archaeological features.

The original Phase II investigations suggested that the original house on this lot was supported on a brick perimeter foundation. At that time, portions of a brick perimeter foundation (Feature 1A), representing the north wall of the house on Lot 1, were exposed. Subsequent excavations indicated that this brick perimeter foundation wall had been constructed over, and obscured from

⁹⁸ Given the suspected date of the house, it probably was constructed with white pine lumber, a material that would have burned quickly. Those framing remnants that did survive the fire also would have been more prone to decay once they were buried compared to harder woods such as oak.

initial view, a series of stone piers that represented the earliest construction of the original house on this lot. This earlier system was represented by three stone piers located on the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the original section of the house (Features 29A-C). Two of the piers (Features 29A and 29C) were constructed using large blocks of sandstone, while the third (Feature 29B) was constructed with limestone (Figures 60-63). A corresponding pier was not found on the presumed southeast corner of the original house (assuming the original house was rectangular). Although the span between the stone piers, particularly along the north and south walls of the house, was sufficiently long to warrant the presence of stone piers midway between the corner piers, none were located during the excavations.

There was no evidence of a stone pier located at the suspected location of the southeast corner of the early house. The lack of a stone pier at this location is difficult to explain. Although this pier may have been removed when the brick perimeter foundations (Feature 1A) were constructed, this seems unlikely, as a small pit cellar (Feature 22)—suspected as being contemporaneous with the earliest configuration of this dwelling (and the stone piers)—was located at the suspected pier location (Figure 64). The presence of this early pit cellar at this location would have precluded the presence of an early stone pier at this location. The lack of a stone pier at the suspected southeast corner of the house may suggest that the east sill plate of the early house extended to the south, well beyond the suspected corner location, creating a house with a distinctive L-shaped footprint. This L-shaped floor plan would have created a small service wing to the south of and extending off the southeast corner of, the main house onto Lot 2. Unfortunately, as will be discussed below, there is little evidence to corroborate this interpretation (due, in part, to later disturbances within this area).

The natural ground surface on which the stone piers were built was uneven, having a downward slope on the northern and western edges of the house footprint. This irregular surface appears to have been leveled off by the deposition of black, silty clay topsoil. The clay-rich, “gummy” character of this fill deposit, as well as the presence of an occasional fresh water mussel shell within it, strongly suggests that this fill originated from the nearby Sangamon River bottom. The construction of the stone piers appears to have been constructed on the original ground surface with the deposition of this bottomland fill being more-or-less contemporaneous with the pier construction. The topsoil fill, and the leveling of the surface of Lot 1, occurred prior to the construction of the brick perimeter foundations (Feature 1A). There was no apparent builder’s trench for Features 29A and 29C, which theoretically would have been set deeper if they had been laid on top of the natural ground surface and then backfilled around. However, there was possible evidence of a builder’s trench for Feature 29B on southwest corner of the house—though the subtle builder’s trench recognized at this location may have been associated with the construction of the later brick perimeter foundations. As such, it seems likely that this deposit of alluvial topsoil occurred contemporaneously with the construction of the stone piers.

Assuming the three extant stone piers represent the corners of the original rectangular house, this structure would have measured approximately 15-ft in width (north/south) by 27-ft in length (east/west). This traditional rectangular form most likely would have integrated two rooms (one fronting the formal west side of the dwelling and the other fronting the rear of the house) (Rooms 1 and 2 respectively). Entrance doors most likely were located on the east, west, and potentially the south elevations of this structure. If truly rectangular in plan, this structure would have been

located entirely on Lot 1. The other potential interpretation of this early house is that it had an L-shaped plan with a small wing extending south off the southeast corner of the dwelling. The suspected wing would have measured approximately 8.5-ft (north/south) by 12.5-ft (east/west), enclosed a third room (Room 3), and would have extended onto the adjacent Lot 2.

Sometime during the early life of this dwelling house, a brick perimeter foundation (identified as Feature 1A) was constructed over, and between the stone piers. The brick perimeter foundations identified with this house exhibited minimally three episodes of construction, and documents a dwelling much larger than the original structure defined by the stone piers. The three episodes of brick perimeter foundations are discussed as Features 1A-C (Figure 64). Unfortunately, post-abandonment disturbances at the Price-Edwards Site have resulted in the partial destruction of these perimeter foundations, particularly within areas critical to the understanding of the sequence of foundation construction.

The first episode of construction (Feature 1A) consisted of an L-shaped set of foundations that were built directly upon the remnants of the three surviving stone piers. The foundations were constructed with soft-mud brick, laid in a running bond pattern with sand-rich lime mortar, and were two wythes wide (8½ to 9-in). On average, three courses of brickwork remained intact. This segment of the perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1A) does not encircle the entire outline of the suspected original dwelling. This wall segment forms a corner at the southwest corner of the original dwelling (in Tests 43 and 44), proceeds to the northwest corner of the house, turns east and extends to the northeast corner of the house, and then turns south where it extends approximately 19-ft to the south. The wall, as originally constructed, appears to have turned the corner extending past the southwest corner along the south wall of the house and extending an unknown distance (with the south wall having been partially removed at some point in time). Although the southwestern corner suggests that the southern wall once extended off the corner, this could not be determined with confidence (ref. Figure 62).

The extant portion of the eastern wall of the brick perimeter foundation (Feature 1A) extended well past the suspected location of the southeast corner of the original dwelling (and the location of a potential stone pier). The brick perimeter foundation wall lying above the suspected location of the stone pier shows no evidence of having been rebuilt, suggesting that this eastern wall exhibits an as-built configuration, extending well past the suspected southeast corner of the original house—and at the time the first episode of brick perimeter foundations were constructed (Feature 1A), the house exhibited an L-shaped plan. Lying beneath this brick foundation wall, at the location where the southeast stone pier should have been located, was an oval pit (Feature 22) that has been interpreted as a small pit cellar. As discussed below, this pit cellar dates to an early time frame potentially associated with the initial dwelling on this lot. The presence of this pit cellar at this location raises questions as to the configuration of the original dwelling at this location, and the viability of the interpretation that the original dwelling had a rectangular plan.

The construction of this pit cellar at this particular location may suggest that the original sill plate supporting the dwelling extended well past the hypothesized southeast corner of the early dwelling, and arguing that the original house exhibited an L-shaped plan (and not rectangular). Although this span—located between the northeast and southeast suspected pier locations—was wide, it was consistent with that documented between the northwest and northeast piers. An

alternative interpretation is that the construction of this pit cellar sometime shortly after the construction of an addition onto the southeast corner of the original house resulted in the demolition and/or removal of the original pier at this location. This latter interpretation raises questions as to the ability of the carpenters to create a viable structural connection between the addition and the original southeast corner of the house to support this section of the building after removal of this pier.

The south end of the eastern section of this perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1A) terminated within Test 51 where it had been cut through by the circa 1939-40 installation of a subfloor sewer line for the Wright Hide Company addition. This feature (Feature 32) had a 6-in (15cm) diameter cast-iron soil pipe set within a trench that averaged 13 to 16-in (33-40cm) in width. The sewer line traveled east/west and cut through the southern portion of this brick perimeter foundation wall (as well as other sections of Features 1B and 1C). The sewer line trench, and a more recent subfloor disturbance of unknown function (Feature 44), effectively destroyed evidence of the suspected terminal end of this wall, and the southeast corner of the Feature 1A (suspected as having been located within Test 70).

The foundations represented by Feature 1A were laid at or near grade, as was typical of contemporary housing in the immediate neighborhood.⁹⁹ Although a builder's trench was present along some sections of the foundations, it was very shallow and discontinuous (due most likely to an uneven ground surface at the time of construction). This episode of perimeter foundation wall was constructed by first laying a bed of mortar directly on the underlying ground surface before the bottom course of brickwork was laid (Figure 65). The ground surface on which Feature 1A was constructed was very unstable, as illustrated by the severe hogging and sagging seen along sections of the foundations on the north and west sides of the house (Figure 66). It is possible that the gummy character of the redeposited topsoil used to level the grade in this part of the site contributed to the foundations deformation to the extent they did.

Feature 33 was an L-shaped brick pier (Feature 33) two wythes thick placed at what may represent the inner corner of the reentrant angle of this potential L-shaped dwelling (Figure 67). If this interpretation of Feature 33 is correct, this pier would suggest that portions of the adjacent perimeter foundation walls each side of this pier were non-continuous and/or open (lacking a perimeter foundation wall). Although the east/west leg of this pier aligns with the southwest corner of Feature 1A, the north/south wall of this pier does *not* align with the north/south section of Feature 1B lying immediately to the south of the pier (Figure 68).¹⁰⁰ As such, it seems likely that Feature 33 and Feature 1B represent two episodes of brick construction. One potential interpretation is that the brick perimeter foundation represented by Feature 1A at one point in time articulated with Feature 1B, and at a later date, the portion of the perimeter foundation wall located beneath the structure (that section forming the reentrant angle) was demolished and the

⁹⁹ All of the middle-century houses documented at the Race Riot Site (11SG1432), on the opposite side of Tenth Street from the Price-Edwards Site, and at the Portuguese Site (11SG1433), located one block northwest, had foundations that essentially were built at grade, with little to no builder's trench present. These dwellings also typically lacked spread footings.

¹⁰⁰ Both the north/south eastern wall of Feature 1A and the north/south section of the L-shaped pier identified as Feature 33 are offset by approximately 4-in (or one brick width), both having shifted to the east of the accompanying Feature 1B (located to the south).

requisite support needed in this area was replaced by the construction of the L-shaped pier (Feature 33).

Several archaeological features were present within this suspected reentrant angle represented by this L-shaped brick pier (Feature 33), the majority of which are discussed later (see discussions of Features 23, 24, 31, and 34). Feature 25 was a shallow, east/west oriented, basin-shaped trench that extended westward off the inner corner of the reentrant angle (running parallel to the south wall of the house) for a distance of approximately 9-ft (2.74m). The narrow trench varied in width from 9- to 14-in (25-35cm) at the scraped surface (ref. Figure 103). Feature 25 appears to cut into the south edge of Feature 24, and thus post-dates that feature. The function of this feature is also problematic. Two potential interpretations come to mind: 1) a potential drip line, and 2) a surface drain. The drip line, potentially from a small porch located within the reentrant angle, seems less likely given the distance it is offset from the south wall of the original house and the fact that it didn't appear to extend the full distance along this section of wall. The second, and more likely interpretation is that Feature 25 represents an erosional ditch created by runoff (potentially from a downspout) located within the reentrant angle of the house along its southern exposure. Whatever its origin, Feature 25 most likely dates to the early configuration of the house, at a point in time when the dwelling had an L-shaped plan.

Feature 42 was a narrow and shallow trench, similar to Feature 25 that extended west off the southwest corner of the original dwelling (Feature 1A). This trench likely represents an erosional ditch created by rainwater emanating from a downspout on this corner of the house. Feature 42 was filled in and built over when the brick perimeter foundation system represented by Feature B was constructed (Figure 69).

Feature 1B represents an irregular perimeter foundation consisting of circuits that partially outline two rectangular sections of the dwelling (ref. Figure 64). The larger of the two sections forms an addition onto the southwest corner of the greatly enlarged house, and formed a block that measured approximately 14-ft (north/south) by 19-ft (east/west) in size (Room 6). This addition added at least one (Room 5), if not two, additional rooms to the original dwelling. The smaller, eastern section formed a block that measured approximately 8-ft (north/south) by 12-ft (east/west) in size and may have replaced an early brick foundation system representing part of the original Feature 1A. This smaller section of the new perimeter foundation wall most likely supported a pre-existing room (Room 3) located within the previously discussed service wing on the southeast corner of the early dwelling. The two sections of Feature 1B created an approximate 5-ft. offset located between the two sections along the south wall of the dwelling. This offset is not depicted on either the 1890 or 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps; ref. Figure 28).¹⁰¹ This brick foundation system (Feature 1B) was built in a similar manner as Feature 1A, using soft-mud brick laid in a running bond, lacking a spread footing. Feature 1B had poorer

¹⁰¹ Neither the 1890 or 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depicts this reentrant angle documented at the southeast corner of the building by the archaeological investigations. It is unclear whether or not this was an error by the Sanborn cartographers, or it was enclosed at a later date. Although no piers were found for this suspected modification, it is possible that one was located in one of the unexcavated test units (i.e., Test 89). The fact that the 1908 fire deposit extended approximately 4-ft south of the stone piers—roughly on line with the south wall of the house—suggests that the reentrant angle had been enclosed at some point in time. If a porch or steps was present at this location, it apparently had been removed and/or enclosed by the time the 1890 Sanborn map was produced,

integrity than Feature 1A, with much of its circuit having only one or two courses still intact. Some sections of this wall (such as on the northwest corner and sections of the east wall) were missing altogether, having been impacted by post-fire activities.

Feature 1B most likely represents an episode of construction separate from, and post-dating Feature 1A. Unfortunately, as discussed above, the eastern end of Feature 1B terminates at a location (in Test 70) that has been badly impacted by later twentieth century construction activity. Similarly, that north/south section of Feature 1B (located within Test 67) that would have connected to Feature 1A also has been removed (presumably from the construction of the same sewer line). Both of these sections of Feature 1B do not align with the corresponding sections of Feature 1A lying slightly to the north (being offset by approximately 4-in, or one brick width). Additionally, the western section of Feature 1B appears to abut the western face of the southwest corner of Feature 1A (at the suspected southwest corner of the original dwelling).¹⁰²

The western end of the brick perimeter foundation identified as Feature 1B showed evidence of having been modified at some point, with the foundations being extended 1-ft farther west than they were originally constructed. The extended section of the foundations is referenced as Feature 1C. Remnants of the earlier wall (representing the western wall of Feature 1B) were fragmentary and consisted primarily of a thin lens of mortar whose width was consistent with a foundation wall and emulated the use of a mortar base for the lower course of brickwork seen elsewhere on the foundations. Several bricks still remained in situ at the southern end of the wall, integrated into a remnant corner. Critically, from an interpretive standpoint, these bricks were toothed into the south foundation wall while those in the extended section (Feature 1C) were butted into the original corner (Figures 70-72). It is suspected that the modification to the foundation occurred during the course of construction rather than afterwards, since it seems unlikely for the house to have been extended by a mere foot after it was completed (as the extra space gained hardly would have made it worth the effort). The modification perhaps reflects a mistake on the part of the builder, or a change requested by the owner (or owner's wife) during the course of construction. Whatever bricks had been laid for the earlier foundation wall were removed (and possibly reused), except for those on the south end that were toothed into the intersecting wall.¹⁰³

Two square, brick pads (Features 30 and 31) believed to represent the chimney bases were identified during the excavations. Feature 30 represents an internal chimney located within the footprint of the original dwelling (in Test 31) approximately 3-ft from both the eastern and suspected location of the original southern wall. This chimney base measured approximately 1-ft 10-in (56cm) square. Its location in close proximity to the suspected location of the south wall of the original house suggests that this chimney was constructed at a point in time when the

¹⁰² Although a clear butt joint is present at this location, there is some possibility that this butt joint was associated with the rebuilding of the western foundation wall (represented by Feature 1C).

¹⁰³ The northwestern corner of Feature 1B was no longer intact (in Test 42), so it was impossible to determine whether some brick from the original west foundation wall had been toothed in and left in place here as well.

southeast “addition” (represented by Feature 1A) was constructed onto the house.¹⁰⁴ The placement of the chimney at this location created two equally sized square rooms (approximately 12x12-ft in size) along the eastern side of this enlarged house, with the chimney located within an interior partition wall separating the two rooms. The location of the chimney within the partition wall (closer to the eastern exterior wall than the adjacent interior partition wall to the west) suggests the presence of an interior door immediately to the west of the chimney.

The second chimney (Feature 31) was located along the south side of the south wall of the original house (within Tests 45 and 46), being centered on the western (or front) half of the original dwelling (centered within the south wall of Room 1). Feature 31 measured approximately 2-ft (61cm) square. As built, this was an exterior chimney (with its northern face set flush to the interior wall surface) constructed prior to the construction of the southwest addition (Feature 1B). This chimney later was integrated into the body of the house when the southwest addition was constructed.

Several brick piers associated with the Price-Edwards house were identified during the archaeological investigations. These brick piers included internal piers associated with the support of the main dwelling, as well as exterior piers associated with the support of porches and/or steps. Three brick piers (Features 15A-C) were located within the footprint of the original house (Figures 73-74). Two of these piers (Features 15A and 15B) most likely were contemporaneous with Feature 1A. These two piers were centrally located within the western half of the main body of the house and had been built at grade. Only one to two courses of the piers remained extant. These two piers were oriented east/west, with each measuring 8-in x 13-in (20cm x 33cm) in size. Feature 15A was positioned central within the west half of this rectangular dwelling (Room 1). Feature 15B was located approximately midway between Feature 1A (the center of Room 1) and the suspected interior partition wall (separating Rooms 1 and 2). The long axis of Features 15A and 15B were slightly misaligned from one another. Features 15A-B in line with a short section of the west wall of the perimeter foundations that was three courses wide, rather than two, forming a small ledge along the inside edge of the foundation wall. The step-out in the foundation wall and the two piers are believed to have supported a beam which in turn supported the floor joists in the front room of the house.¹⁰⁵ The third pier (Feature 15C) was larger, measuring 8-in x 26-in (20cm x 66cm) with its long axis oriented north/south. Feature 15C roughly aligns with the north/south wall separating the two rectangular sections of the perimeter foundation wall identified as Feature 1B. This pier (Feature 15C) is believed to have supported a sill plate (or similar north/south support beam) for support of the floor joists within the adjacent east half of the house (Room 2), as well as the overhead partition wall separating the front and rear rooms of the original house (Rooms 1 and 2).¹⁰⁶ Although all three piers originate from a similar level, it is unclear whether Feature 15C is contemporary with Features 15A and 15B. The presence of a partition wall at this location is documented on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps.

¹⁰⁴ As discussed previously, it is unclear whether this southeast “addition” was integral to the original dwelling, or not.

¹⁰⁵ The floor joists would have run north/south, perpendicular to the central beam.

¹⁰⁶ As such, the floor joists in the eastern section of the house may have run east/west.

One rectangular brick pier (Feature 34) was found within the footprint of the Southwest Addition (ref. Figure 67 and 103). This pier was located along the north side of the southwest addition and directly abutted the west side of the chimney base (Feature 31). Feature 34 originated from a slightly higher ground surface than the adjacent chimney, which suggests that it post-dates the latter. The pier measured approximately 9-in x 18-in (23cm x 46cm) in size, was oriented north/south, and had three courses of brickwork still intact. This pier is roughly centered within the early reiteration of the southwest addition (at the time that Feature 1B represented the western wall of this addition, and prior to the expansion of this addition with the construction of Feature 1C). The purpose of Feature 34 is not entirely understood. One possibility is that it served as a support pier for a central beam, running north/south, carrying the floor joists in the southwest addition; however, no corresponding pier is located on the south side of the addition.¹⁰⁷ The other potential is that this pier represents an early set of steps located to the west of the chimney (Feature 31) and leading into the original dwelling. This set of steps would have been associated with a time frame pre-dating the construction of the southwest addition.

At least two sets of external brick piers, suspected as being the remains of porches and/or steps leading into the house, were identified. Two brick piers (Features 2A and 2B) represent the remains of a front porch, located within the reentrant angle created by the two western sections of the dwelling (Tests 5 and 23). These two piers were located outside of the perimeter foundations at the northern end of the west elevation of the original house. The piers were positioned in line with one another, running parallel to—and 4-ft 4-in out from—the west foundation wall. They were spaced 6.5-ft on center to one another. One pier was 8½-in square, while the other measured 8½-in x 13-in. The piers document a narrow front entrance porch located within the reentrant angle formed by the original house and southwest addition. This porch, which is depicted on both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps, pre-dates 1890. It is unclear whether the porch piers were contemporary with the perimeter foundations for the original house (Feature 1A), or they date to the construction of the southwest addition (Feature 1B or 1C). The southern pier originated from a slightly higher ground surface than the northern pier, which suggests that the porch structure may have been rebuilt or modified over time. Fragments of burned porch decking were found within Test 24 (Figures 75-76).

Feature 27 was a small, shallow pit located beneath the front porch, aligned with the outer (or western edge) of the porch, and immediately adjacent to Feature 2B (Figures 77-78). Although roughly rectangular in plan at the scraped surface, the feature became much more irregular in plan towards its base. The east/west dimensions of this feature measured approximately 2-ft 3-in (69cm). At the scraped surface, the upper part of the feature measured as wide as 3-ft 5-in (1.07m) north/south, while at its base it was only 2-ft (61cm) in width, giving the feature a basin-shaped, albeit with an irregular base. Remnants of wood planking were found along the west side of the feature, towards its base, but no planking was found along the other sides of the feature. This wood planking may represent remnants of a wood skirt that once enclosed the area between the brick piers. Fill deposits within the feature consisted of an upper zone of red cinders and a lower zone of compact, mixed topsoil and subsoil. Feature 27

¹⁰⁷ This would suggest that the floor boards in this section of the house (Room 5) were oriented north/south. Charred fragments of wood flooring found in Test 66 seem to have been oriented east/west, which would also seem to argue to the contrary.

originated from a built-up ground surface that post-dated the construction of the brick perimeter foundations of the original house. It was capped by a later episode of topsoil fill, followed by a layer of cinder fill dating from the late occupation of the house. Although the function of Feature 27 is unclear, its irregular shape and location may suggest that this feature represents a “wallow,” such as would be expected associated with a large dog.

The presence of a potential rear porch or steps, located along the south wall of the Southeast Addition within a reentrant angle at the southeast corner of the structure was documented by two limestone piers (Features 41A-B) (located within Tests 68 and 70). The piers consisted of stacked limestone slabs that were mortared together. The type of stone (limestone slabs) and use of mortar contrasts dramatically with the character of the original house stone piers. The two piers were located 6-ft on center and 2-ft 6-in out from the perimeter foundations (Figures 79-81). Although the piers may have supported a narrow porch, it seems more likely that they supported steps associated with a rear door accessing the single room within the southwest addition to the house (Room 3). The use of stone for the construction of the piers contrasts to the brickwork employed for the perimeter foundations and the front porch piers (i.e., Features 4A-B). While this suggests a different date of construction, the stone piers were built on the same ground surface that the perimeter foundations were constructed upon. It seems that the piers (and/or the steps) were added not long after the perimeter foundations were built, before the ground surface began to aggrade. This era of construction may have been associated with an early episode of brick foundations that correspond to that associated with the isolated L-shaped pier identified as Feature 33. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps suggest that the reentrant angle within which Features 41A-B were located later was enclosed (forming Room 8). The archaeological investigations found no evidence of such an addition in Tests 67, 70, and 86, though it is possible that a pier may have been located in unexcavated Test 89. There is a possibility that the Sanborn maps may have simply squared up the south end of the house and omitted the reentrant angle.

A series of structural piers were located within the rear yard to the east of the main house. Four of these piers (Features 4, 5, and 6A-B) were exposed during the Phase II testing, and three more (Features 6C, 35, and 36) were found during the mitigation work. All were associated with a rear service wing that is illustrated on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map. At the time of the Phase II testing, it was recognized that the rear wing was built in several episodes. Initially it was thought that the first phase of the wing was directly attached to the rear of the house and the wing was then expanded eastward in two subsequent phases. The mitigation work, however, determined that the wing had, in fact, been built as a detached outbuilding and was connected to the house at a later date.

The four piers identified as Features 4, 5, 35, and 36 represent the four corners of the earliest phase of construction for the rear wing, which originally was detached (Room 4). Features 4 and 35 were of similar construction, with both being L-shaped brick piers located on the northwest and southeast corners of the structure, respectively. Feature 5 (located on the northeast corner), by contrast, consisted of two stacked, neatly cut, limestone blocks. The upper stone was much thinner than the lower one and had a rectangular slot cut into it. The purpose of this cut-out slot is unclear, but it suggests that the stone represents recycled material, possibly being waste from a stone yard or another building site. Despite the differences in their construction, Features 2, 5,

and 35 all originate from the same ground surface—the same surface that the brick perimeter foundation for the original house (Feature 1A) was built upon. The pier on the presumed southwest corner of the structure (Feature 36) was aberrant in that it originated from a higher ground surface, which suggests that it may represent a reworked and/or replacement pier. Feature 36 was built of brick, and only one course still remained intact (Figures 82-84). The structure delineated by these four piers (Features 4, 5, 35, and 36) measured approximately 14-ft (4.27m) north/south by 11-ft (3.35m) east/west and was located 8-ft (2.44m) to the rear of the house. The 1890 Sanborn map indicates that the gap between the outbuilding and the house had been framed in by that date, thus forming a rear wing. Prior to being enclosed, the gap between the house and outbuilding had been partially paved with brick (Feature 39; see discussion below). A small barrel cistern (Feature 28) was located at the southeast corner of this outbuilding.

Features 6A-C represent three stone piers associated with an addition constructed immediately adjacent to, and/or abutting the eastern elevation of the original rear wing. All three piers were built with square, chisel-cut limestone blocks and originated from a higher ground surface than the one on which the original section of the wing had been built (Figures 85-87). The addition (Room 7) abutted the east wall of the original section but was narrower than the earlier outbuilding by approximately 4-ft, being set back approximately 2-ft from both the northeast and southeast corners of the original outbuilding. The footprint of this addition onto the original service wing measured approximately 10-ft (3.09m) north/south by 17-ft (5.18m) east/west. A fourth pier, for the southeast corner of the addition, presumably was present as well but this area was not exposed during either phase of archaeological investigations. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that this addition onto the rear service wing was constructed sometime between 1890 and 1896. Despite the addition's relatively short lifespan, the ground surface around the piers supporting the structure had built up by 4 to 5-in (10-13cm)—through the deposition of cinders and soil—before the house was destroyed by fire in 1908. The midden associated with the south side of this service wing contained a large number of cut leather scraps suggestive of shoe repair (and the presence of a cobbler). Feature 13 was a trench-like feature found running between the two stone piers on the north side of the addition. This trench averaged 8-in (20cm) in width and had fire debris within it at the scraped surface. The depth of the feature is unknown (as it lay outside the area mitigated). Feature 13 may represent a drip line. If so, it suggests that the addition had close eaves, given how tight the feature was to the piers.

Several isolated piers were located in the immediate rear yard, southeast of the house. One of these (Feature 37) was exposed within Test 92 and consisted of only two bricks, laid in a single course. Another was Feature 38, which had a short, 2-in-thick wood plank laid on top of a single course of half bricks, which in turn were set on a limestone base (Figures 88-89). Features 37 and 38 are suspected to be associated with an outbuilding that is depicted in this area on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map. The outbuilding in question possibly functioned as a summer kitchen, which was demolished by the time the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map was published.

Wells and Cisterns: Several features associated with water acquisition and storage were documented by the archaeological investigations. These included two suspected well shafts (Features 21 and 26) and a small barrel cistern (Feature 28). Feature 21 was a large pit feature located 5.5-ft (1.68m) east of the east foundation wall of the original house. At the scraped

surface, it was circular in shape and measured approximately 5.5 to 6-ft (1.68-1.83m) in diameter. The northwest quarter of Feature 21 was excavated by hand to a depth of approximately 60cm below the scraped surface. At that point, the feature was cross sectioned with a backhoe in order to determine its depth and assess its potential artifact content (Figures 90-93). It was determined that the feature quickly sloped inward and narrowed to a shaft measuring 3-ft (0.91m) in diameter. The base of the feature was located only 4.5 to 5-ft below the scraped ground surface, and no evidence of a brick lining was noted. Although this feature most likely represents a shallow well; the brick shaft lining, if present, had been robbed at the time it was abandoned. Given the date of occupation of the site, the feature (if, in fact, a well) most likely would have been lined with brick. After it was abandoned, the feature primarily was infilled with topsoil, but was capped with a deposit of subsoil. There also was a thin but concentrated deposit of wood ash and artifacts on the surface of the feature, which suggests that the household was still using wood for fuel when it was infilled. The feature was abandoned relatively early in occupation of the site and later had the detached outbuilding represented by the piers discussed as Features 4, 5, 35, and 36 built over it. An alternate interpretation is that the well was located within the southwest corner of this early outbuilding, which most likely functioned as a summer kitchen.

Feature 26 was a large, circular pit located within the immediate rear yard of the site, lying due south of Feature 21 and approximately 8-ft (2.44m) east of the southeast corner of the house. This feature measured roughly 5-ft (1.52m) in diameter at the scraped surface. Feature 26 was partially excavated by hand and then cross sectioned with a backhoe to determine its depth. The shaft associated with this feature was determined to be 8-ft 6-in to 9-ft (2.59-2.73m) deep (Figures 93-96). Given its physical characteristics, Feature 26 is suspected to represent an infilled well; however, as with Feature 21, no lining was present. Soil from the initial construction of Feature 26 is believed to have been used to backfill the adjacent Feature 21, with the excess subsoil being spread across the adjoining ground surface. This distinctive subsoil deposit is illustrated as Zone IX in Profiles 11 and 12). Topsoil fills with a variety of artifacts (relatively whole ceramic vessels, and a great variety of tin containers consisting of both food containers and vessels) was used to fill the lower part of the shaft. The initial topsoil fill was capped by a thick deposit of cinders followed by a succession of thinner zones consisting of wood ash, mixed soils, and cinders. Although these final fills may have been dumped into feature as it subsided over time, they may indicate that the shaft remained open receiving household trash over an extended period of time. A thin, but concentrated, zone of plaster at the upper end of the feature most likely was associated with late modifications made to the house (such as the construction of the southwest addition). Artifacts recovered from the fill suggest that Feature 26 was abandoned during the middle-to-late 1870s. A later generation well (post-dating the middle-to-late 1870s) may very well be present at the site (located farther east and outside the APE).

Feature 28 was the remains of a small wood barrel set in the ground adjacent to the southeast corner of the original summer kitchen (represented by the brick pier discussed as Feature 35). The barrel had an approximate diameter of 2-ft, and its base was set 6-in (15cm) beneath the settlement-era ground surface. Although the barrel had largely deteriorated, fragments of head staves were found at the base of the feature, along with the two iron hoops that held the barrel together (Figures 97-98). Feature 28 is suspected to represent a barrel cistern used for collecting rainwater shed off the roof of the original summer kitchen. The ground surface around the barrel

had aggraded roughly 4-in (10cm) above the settlement-era surface at the time it was installed (or during its period of active use). This accumulated soil was a mix of topsoil and subsoil fill, which perhaps came from the excavation of either Feature 21 or 26. The soil deposition indicates that Feature 28 had been abandoned and infilled prior to the construction of the east addition to the rear service wing in 1890-1896.

Subsurface Storage Facilities: No cellar or basement was located beneath the dwelling at the Price-Edwards site. However, at least one, if not three, small pits located in close proximity to the house foundations at the site have been interpreted as pit cellars.

The most obvious candidate for a specialized storage pit at this site is Feature 22, which was located near the projected southeast corner of the original house (within Tests 51 and 52). In plan, this pit presented an irregular rectangle that measured approximately 4-ft (1.23m) north/south by 2-ft 10-in (0.86m) east/west at the scraped surface. The sides of the feature were slightly tapered and descended to a flat base with neatly squared corners. The feature was fairly shallow, being no more than 1-ft 4-in (41cm) deep (Figures 99-102). The artifact content of Feature 22 was limited in scope, and contained few diagnostic artifacts. Feature 22 has been interpreted as a subfloor pit, or more likely, an exterior storage facility immediately adjacent to the dwelling, and potentially used for the storage of foodstuffs. The feature's holding capacity would have been fairly small, consisting of only a couple bushels of product with soil (and potentially straw) heaped over top for protection from the elements. Such pits allowed for the over-wintering of fruits and root crops, as well as temporary cool storage of more perishable foods during summer.¹⁰⁸

The context of Feature 22 is difficult to interpret. The brick perimeter foundation identified as Feature 1A, which represents a remodeling of the original dwelling, straddles this feature.¹⁰⁹ Clearly, Feature 22 had been abandoned and backfilled prior to the construction of the perimeter foundations. The feature appears to have originated from the same ground surface that this first phase of brick perimeter foundations (Feature 1A) had been constructed upon. Additionally, Feature 22 was located at the suspected location of the southeast corner of what is interpreted as the original house at this site. Although three stone piers were identified at the southwest, northwest, and northeast corners of this early dwelling, the fourth pier was not identified at the suspected southeast corner of the early dwelling. The location of this pit feature at this location prohibited the presence of a stone pier at this location, and the presence of this pit feature, at this location, raises several questions as to the evolution of the early dwelling. If this pit cellar was

¹⁰⁸ Feature 22 was located slightly greater than 40' east of the Tenth Street corridor, which would have placed the feature along the western edge of the original Lot 10. This location, along the property line approximately 16 to 17-ft south of the rear property line, is a traditional location for a privy pit to have been located. Although the size and shape of the feature is not unlike many pre-1860s privy pits, the lack of fecal material within this feature strongly argues against its use as a privy pit.

¹⁰⁹ As will be discussed in the Conclusions, this remodeling may have occurred in circa 1866, as suggested by a mortgage obtained on the property at that time. Based on archaeological data (particularly the contents of Feature 26), a second major remodeling episode, which included the construction of the southwest addition, probably occurred sometime in the middle-to-late 1870s. This second remodeling episode may have been associated with Jacob Edwards' move into the family home in circa 1872.

associated with the earliest configuration of this house, then the dwelling could not have exhibited the basic rectangular form that has been hypothesized. If so, then the original dwelling at this site may have exhibited an L-shaped plan. Unfortunately, archaeological evidence of the early wing associated with the original structure was not forthcoming. An alternative interpretation is that Feature 22 was constructed, and in use, at a point in time after the addition of the southeast addition onto the original dwelling.¹¹⁰

Two additional small pits (Features 23 and 24) were identified within close proximity to the early dwelling. Although the function of these two pits is speculative, they may also have functioned as small pit cellars as well. These two shallow pit features were found adjacent to the L-shaped brick pier (Feature 33), which formed the inner corner of the reentrant angle of the early dwelling (Figures 102-103). One of these pits (Feature 23) was roughly square in plan, measured 2-ft (60cm) north/south by 2-ft 2-in (69cm) east/west, and extended only 10-in (26cm) below the scraped surface. This pit was straight sided and had relatively flat (albeit stepped) base. The feature was filled with loose topsoil with a high concentration of faunal remains and some brick fragments. The eastern edge of Feature 23 aligns with the inside edge of the suspected location of the overhead sill plate associated with the early configuration of the “addition” associated with the L-shaped dwelling. Feature 23 was capped by the built-up topsoil on which Feature 1A was built, indicating that it predates the construction of the brick perimeter foundations—at least within this reentrant angle location.

The second pit (Feature 24) at this location was larger and more irregular in shape than Feature 23. This feature measured approximately 2-ft 3-in (70cm) north/south by 3-ft 7-in (1.05m) east/west at its widest point. Feature 24 extended 9-in (23cm) below the scraped surface, was basin shaped in profile, and was filled with topsoil with light brick mottling. Like the adjacent Feature 23, Feature 24 also contained a considerable amount of faunal material. Feature 33 (the L-shaped brick pier) abuts the eastern edge of this feature, with Feature 24 potentially every-so-slightly extending beneath that pier. The northern edge of Feature 24 aligns with the inside edge of the suspected location of the overhead sill plate associated with the early configuration of the dwelling at this location. As with Feature 23, Feature 24 dates from an early time frame, potentially associated with the earliest occupation of the house on Lot 1 (and potentially predating the construction of the brick perimeter foundations).

Although the functions of Features 23 and 24 is problematic, the two small pits may represent small subsurface storage facilities, or pit cellars. The presence of the faunal remains within these features suggests that the pit cellars were associated with an early domestic context. The presence of Feature 24 along the southern wall of this early dwelling strongly suggests the

¹¹⁰ The construction of this pit cellar at this particular location may suggest that the original sill plate supporting the dwelling extended well past the hypothesized southeast corner of the early dwelling, and arguing that the original house exhibited an L-shaped plan (and not rectangular as hypothesized). Although this span, between the northeast and southeast suspected pier locations, was wide, it was consistent with that documented between the northwest and northeast piers. The alternative interpretation is that the construction of this pit cellar occurred sometime shortly after the construction of an addition onto the southeast corner of the original house resulted in the demolition and/or removal of the original pier at this location. This latter interpretation raises questions as to the ability of the carpenters to create a viable structural connection between the addition and the original southeast corner of the house to support this section of the building after removal of this pier.

presence of an exterior doorway located within this wall (potentially near the southwest corner of the dwelling). Similarly, the presence of Feature 23 along the western wall of the suspected southeast addition that created the L-shaped plan suggests that this doorway, and outdoor activity area, persisted through the house remodeling.

The temporal relationship of Features 23 and 24 to Feature 22 (a third pit cellar located along the eastern elevation of the early house) is unclear. Although speculative, these three pit cellars may represent three sequential storage pits, with Feature 24 representing the earliest (associated with the original rectangular dwelling), Feature 23 representing the second storage pit in this sequence (associate with an early configuration of the house, with its new addition), and Feature 22 representing the final, much larger, pit cellar (associated with the final configuration of the house, after construction of the southwest addition). The presence of these two pit cellars within the side yard of the Price-Edwards house is somewhat unusual, as such storage cellars are generally located within immediate rear yard activity areas (in close proximity to a doorway and/or work porch). As such, one might question if the front of the early dwelling actually faced towards the alley (to the north), and the use of Feature 22 (along with the construction of the southwest addition) signaled a reorientation of the house to Tenth Street.¹¹¹

Privy pits: Privy pits are subsurface receptacles located beneath small ancillary outbuildings (i.e., a privy) designed primarily to receive human waste. These pits are also often used as a secondary receptacle for the discard of kitchen waste and other household trash. These pits are generally referred to as privy pits, or simply privies. Two suspected privy pits (Features 8 and 9) were identified along the rear (east) of the Price-Edwards Site during the Phase II investigations. Feature 8 was located near the northeast corner of the site, while Feature 9 was more centrally located on the rear lot line. Both features backed onto the north/south alley running along the east side of the property. Feature 9 appears to have been serviced by a brick sidewalk (Feature 10), which continued westward, beyond the limits of the excavation block, in the direction of the house. A possible third privy was located on the opposite (south) side of this sidewalk—as suggested by the loose fills here—but this was not confirmed during the Phase II investigations. If a privy pit was present here, it potentially pre-dated feature 9 and was partially capped by the brick pavement discussed as Feature 10. Features 8 and 9 were located outside of the APE, and remain preserved within City-owned property. None of the privies were excavated, or otherwise sampled (aside from surface collection).

Landscape Features: Fenceline posts were not noted in the field. This was most likely due to the later construction of the circa 1939-40 industrial building, whose foundations were aligned to the lot lines—and hence potentially destroyed (or covered over) whatever fence posts may have been present. A small number of posts were found in the immediate rear yard, but they were all isolated and did not follow a pattern.

Several brick pavements were documented to the rear of the house. One of these was Feature 39, which was located in the gap between the house and the detached outbuilding that later became incorporated into the house as a rear service wing. This pavement was composed of partial bricks (typically half bricks) laid randomly on a thin sand base. Most of the brick pavement had

¹¹¹ Another potential interpretation, albeit unlikely, is that both Features 23 and 24 pre-date the construction of the original dwelling at this location (an issue that is discussed below).

been removed, though fragments remained in Tests 33 and 34 and evidence of the sand base was found in the test units lying north and south of these (i.e., Tests 14, 15, 52, and 53). The pavement appears to have once covered much of the space lying in between the house and the outbuilding. The ground surface in this area had aggraded to some extent before the pavement was installed, which suggests that the pavement was not put down immediately after the outbuilding was completed (Figures 104-105). Feature 39 may have remained in active use until the house and outbuilding were joined to one another through the construction of an 8-ft-wide “connector” (Room 5)—an event that occurred prior to 1890. Once completed, the connector would have encapsulated the pavement, and it is possible that some of the bricks were removed from it beforehand so they could be reused elsewhere at the site.

Another brick pavement (Feature 40) was located off the southeast corner of the house. This pavement was only exposed within Test 72, but continued to the unexcavated test units adjoining it (i.e., Tests 71 and 73). Feature 40 also was laid with fragmentary brick in a random pattern and haphazard character very similar to Feature 39. Feature 40 dated to the very late occupation of the house and was covered with post-1908 fill (Figures 106-107). The surviving remnant of the pavement was localized around the southeast corner of the house. It is unclear whether it may have originally extended farther north to meet up with the rear service wing.

A third brick pavement (Feature 10) was found at the far rear end of the lot during the Phase II investigations. This pavement also was laid with fragmentary brick with no pattern (ref. Figure 37). Only a short segment of this pavement was exposed, but it was sufficient to determine that the feature was oriented east/west. Feature 10 presumably functioned as a paved walkway leading to/from the alley connecting the rear of the house to the back alley and privies located in this area (e.g., Features 9 and 8). Feature 10 roughly lines up with Feature 40, and appears to be contemporary with it, but there was no archaeological evidence of the two pavements having been connected to one another (at least within the portion of the site that excavated).

A shallow surface drain (Figure 43) was found in the inner rear yard. This feature ran roughly east/west and was closely aligned to the southern wall of the original summer kitchen. Feature 43 measured 12 to 15-in (30-38cm) wide at the scraped surface, was basin-shaped in profile, and was approximately 4-in (10cm) deep in Test 43. The feature originated from the same settlement-era ground surface as the earlier well (Feature 21) did, and it appears to have been infilled when the later well shaft (Feature 26) was dug. Approximately 10-ft (3.05m) of the feature was exposed within the test units excavated. The ends of the feature were not able to be determined with certainty, but there is a possibility that it may have originated from the eastern end of the house and continued eastward beyond the limits of the excavation block (draining off into the rear yard). However, the fact that the pit cellar discussed as Feature 21 is in line with it may argue against it having continued all the way to the house, unless Feature 43 predates Feature 21. It is unclear whether Feature 43 was associated with the house or the original summer kitchen.

Middens: An early midden consisting primarily of bone, but also some refined ceramics (both edge-decorated and transfer-printed), was found within the footprint of the house, concentrated near its southeast corner. How this material ended up being deposited beneath the suspected original location of the house on this lot is unclear. Perhaps the fact that the house was originally

supported on piers allowed for the accumulation of a limited amount of household debris under the small dwelling. Another potential explanation is that this midden may pre-date the construction of the original house and the Price family's occupation of the site. If so, this material may indicate the potential use of the lot by the Reverend Brown family, who resided on Lot 8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision and were the lone occupants of the subdivision for a number of years after their settlement there circa 1857.

A distinctive midden associated with a leather worker and shoe repair was found at the juncture of the two sections of the rear wing in Tests 38-39 and 57-58. This midden dated from the very late occupation of the site and potentially documents the presence of a craft worker (a cobbler) operating from the rear service wing.

Post-1908 Features: The most obvious of the post-1908 features at this site was the concrete perimeter foundation wall encircling the site (identified as Feature 7B). This concrete foundation wall was constructed in 1939-40 as part of the Wright Hide Company's expansion onto Lots 1 and 2. Several utility line trenches associated with this building also were exposed during the archaeological investigations (Features 11, 14, and 32). These represent intrusive construction episodes associated with post-1908 industrial building construction activities. Feature 32 was a sanitary sewer line that ran east/west through the center of the addition to the building. The sewer line was exposed in multiple test units during the mitigation. A series of vertical inlets (potentially representing the location of bathrooms or sinks) were located along this line. Feature 14, which was exposed during the Phase II testing, may represent a branch sewer line extending off Feature 32. Feature 11 was a suspected water line that ran north/south along the rear (east) end of the site; it too was uncovered during the Phase II testing but lay outside of the area mitigated during the Phase III investigations.

Another feature associated the post-1908 commercial occupation of the site was Feature 44. This was a shallow, circular pit, the western edge of which was exposed in Test 70. The pit, which measured approximately 3-ft (0.91m), was filled with trash, loose soil, and cinders. Feature 44 is believed to be associated with the Ben Wright Hide Company's occupation of the site, perhaps pre-dating it or being contemporary with the construction of the large addition made to the business circa 1939-1940. The digging of the pit disturbed the southeast corner of the perimeter foundations for the earlier house (ref. Figure 80).

Table 3
Price-Edwards Site (Site 19)
List of Features

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Location</u>
Phase II Testing (Site 19)			
1A, B	brick perimeter foundations	house foundations	
2A, B	brick piers	porch piers	Tests 5, 23
3	linear trench (?)	unknown	Tests 12-13
4	brick pier	addition foundation	Test 16
5	stone pier	addition foundation	Test 19
6A, B, C	stone piers	addition foundations	
7B	concrete perimeter foundation	industrial foundations	
8	pit	privy	Trench 1 Extension
9	pit	privy	Trench 1 Extension
10	linear brick pavement	walkway	Trench 1 Extension
11	linear trench with pipe	utility line	Trench 1 Extension
13	shallow linear trench	drip edge	Trench 1 (Test 20)
14	linear trench	sanitary drain	Trench 1
15A, B, C	brick piers	house foundations	Tests 26, 27, 28, 29
Phase III Mitigation (Site 19)			
21	deep, circular shaft pit	well	Tests 34, 35, 36
22	shallow rectangular pit	pit cellar	Test 51, 52
23	shallow rectangular pit	robbed pier?	Tests 47, 48
24	shallow irregular pit	surface drain	Test 47
25	Shallow linear trench	surface drain	Tests 45, 46
26	deep, circular shaft pit	well	Tests 73, 74
27	shallow, circular pit	unknown	Tests 5, 6
28	small circular, wood-lined pit	barrel cistern	Tests 57, 58
29A, B, C	stone piers	house foundation	Tests 7, 13, 14, 43, 44
30	brick pad/pier	chimney foundation	Test 31
31	brick pad/pier	chimney foundation	Tests 45, 46
32	long linear trench with pipe	sanitary drain	
33	L-shaped brick pier	house foundation	Test 48
34	brick pier	house foundation	Test 45
35	brick pier	addition foundation	Test 57
36	brick pier	addition foundation	Test 54
37	brick pier	outbuilding foundation	Test 92
38	brick pier	outbuilding foundation	Test 77
39	brick pavement	walkway	Test 34
40	brick pavement	walkway	Test 72
41A, B	stone piers	unknown foundations	Tests 68, 70
42	shallow, linear depression	surface drain	Test 42
43	shallow, linear depression	surface drain	Tests 54, 56
44	shallow pit	unknown (industrial)	Test 70

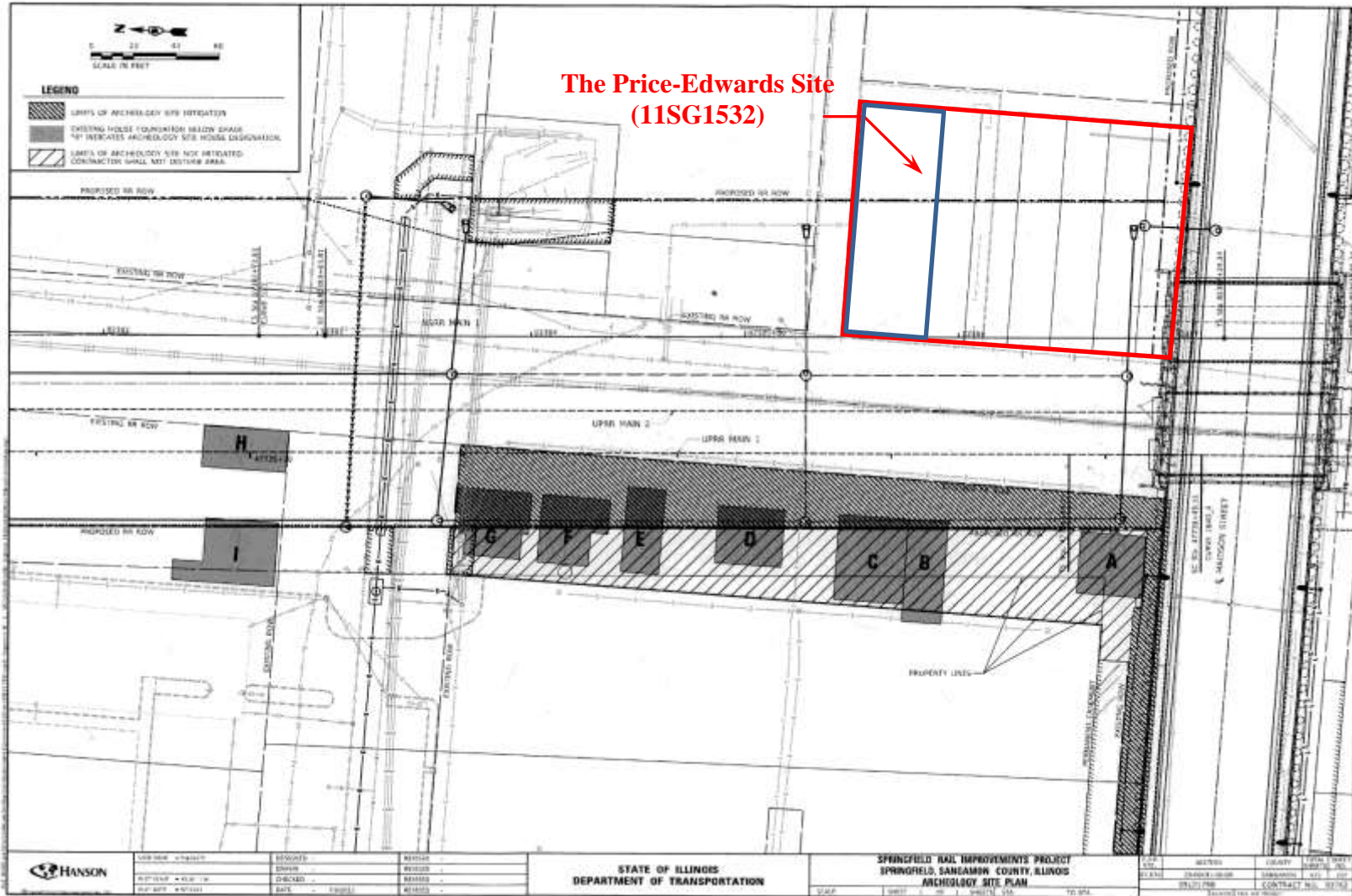


Figure 30. Proposed new right-of-way limits in relationship to Wright and Brown’s Subdivision and the Price-Edwards Site (Site 19). Wright and Brown’s Subdivision is outlined in red and the Price-Edwards Site in blue. The footprints of the houses associated with the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) (labeled “A” through “E”) are shown on the opposite side of the railroad corridor.



Figure 31. Two views of Test Trench 1 excavated at the Price-Edwards Site (Site 19) during the Phase II investigations in November 2021 (looking west towards Tenth Street Rail corridor).

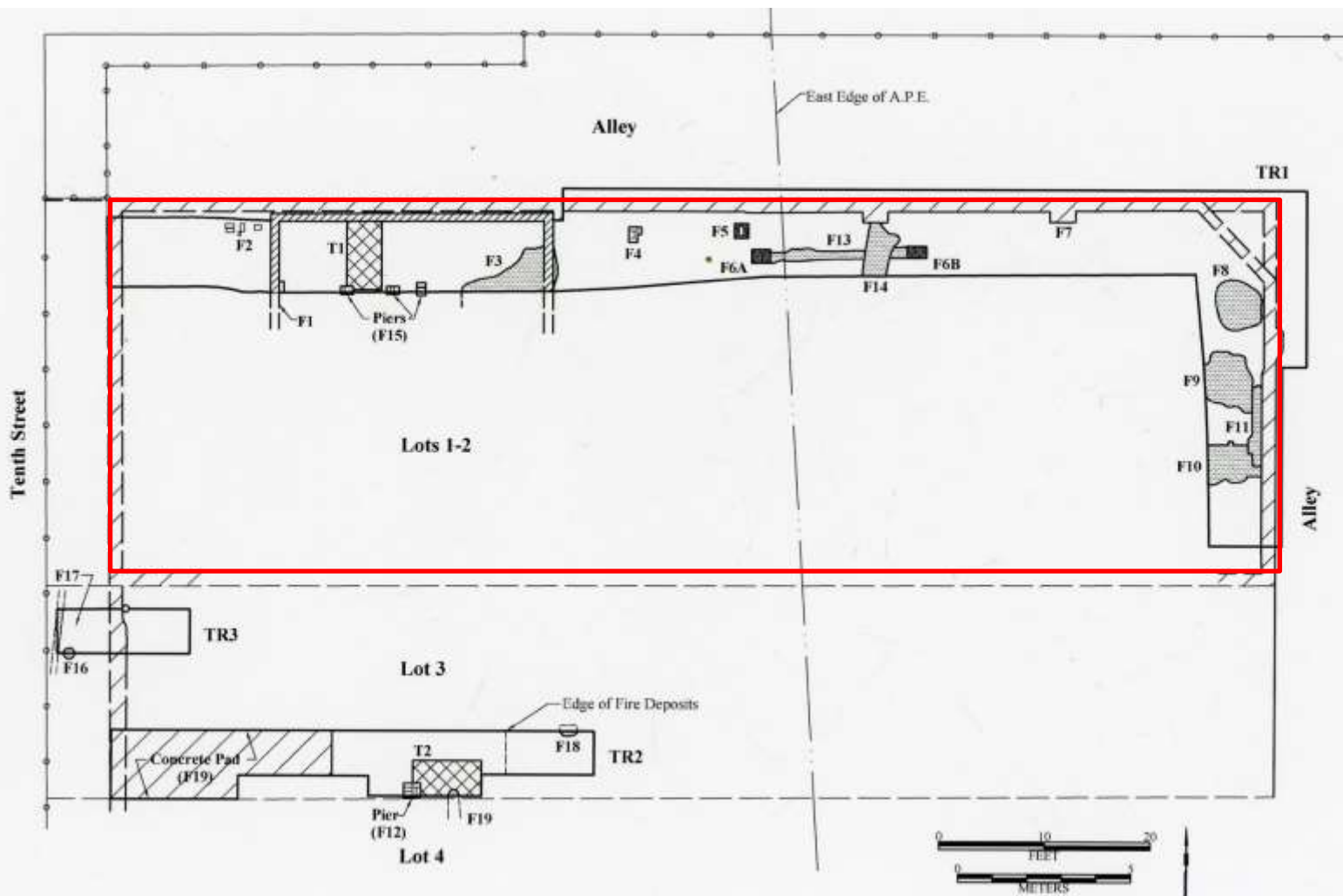


Figure 32. Site plan showing backhoe trenches and test units excavated, and features identified, during the Phase II testing at the Price-Edwards Site (Lots 1-2) and Sappington Site (Lot 3) in Wright and Brown's Addition, Springfield, Illinois. The Price-Edwards Site is outlined in red.



Figure 33. Phase II investigations at Price-Edwards Site, illustrating the northwest corner of original house foundation (Feature 1), with suspected porch pier (Feature 2). Note ash and plaster-rich fire deposits in house basin (upper right corner of photograph).



Figure 34. Phase II investigations at Price-Edwards Site, showing brick pier associated with rear service wing (Feature 4). Left: View looking west, with eastern wall of house foundations (Feature 1) visible in background at top of image. Right: Detail of pier (Feature 4) looking east.



Figure 35. Two views of piers (Features 6A, 6B) and drip edge (Feature 13) associated with the last addition constructed onto the eastern end of the house at the Price-Edwards House (as exposed in Phase II investigations). Left: Looking west. Right: Looking east. The slotted stone in the two images represents the northeast corner of a separate structure that was built as a detached outbuilding but later was incorporated into the house as part of a rear service wing (Feature 5).



Figure 36. North/south extension of Test Trench 1, which exposed the rear (east) end of Lots 1 and 2. At least two suspected privy pits (Features 8 and 9) are located on this rear-lot setting. These potential privy pits were in use by various Black families during the period circa 1864 through 1908. During the majority of this period, the site was occupied by the Price-Edwards family. This area of the site is located outside of the APE for Usable Segment III, and it will not be impacted by the proposed construction.



Figure 37. Two views of rear-yard features associated with the Price-Edwards Site (Lots 1-2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision). Top: Suspected privy pit (Feature 9). Bottom: Brick walk constructed with a variety of brick fragments (non-whole brick) (Feature 10). The area south of this feature was not thoroughly exposed, and the fills in this area suggest that this walk caps an earlier feature (possibly a privy).



Figure 38. View of Test 1, which was excavated in the front half of the dwelling at the Price-Edwards Site during the Phase II investigations. A thin (less than 10cm) deposit consisting of fire deposits from the August 1908 destruction of the house capped a fairly clean topsoil Pre-Fire surface that generally lacked artifacts. Although the fire deposits were thin, a wide range of burned and partially melted household artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

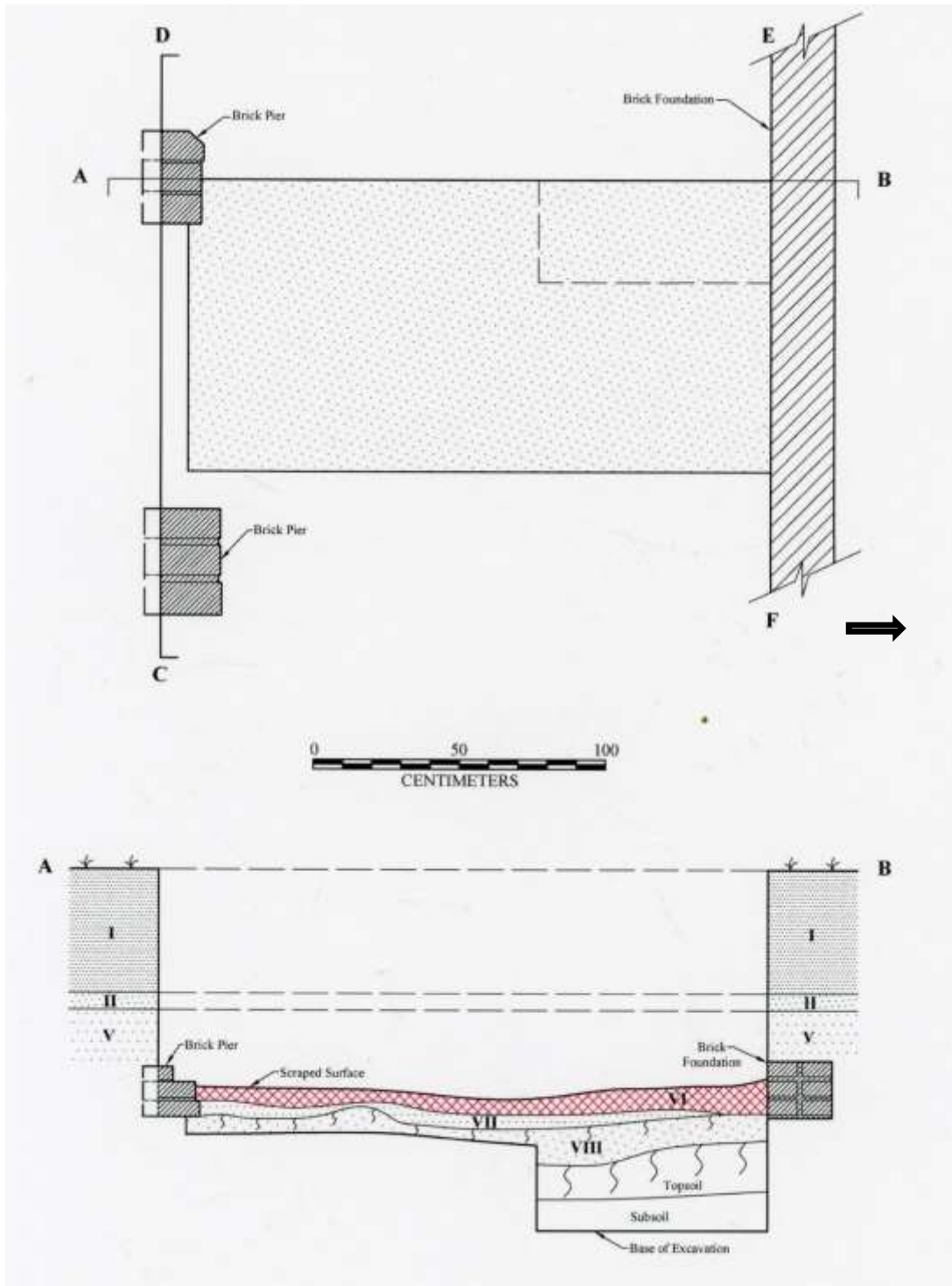


Figure 39. Plan and west wall profile of Test 1, Price-Edwards Site. Zone VI (highlighted in red) represents the fire deposits from 1908. Zone I, II, and V are post-1908 capping fills. Zone VII is thin surface deposit that accumulated during the occupation of the house. Zone VIII is a built-up topsoil slightly pre-dating the construction of the house. The house foundations literally were built at grade, with no spread footing.

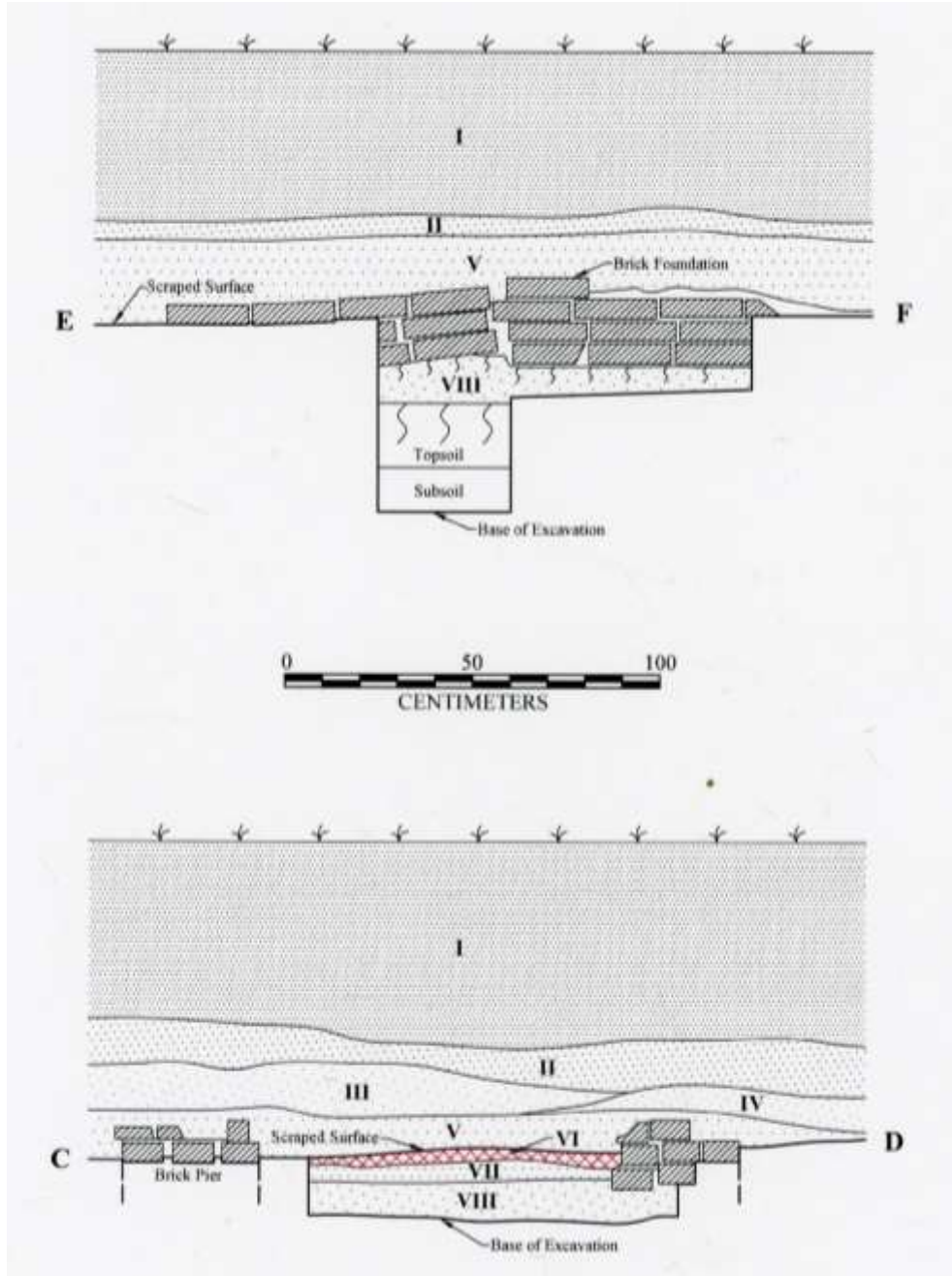


Figure 40. North (top) and south (bottom) wall profiles, Test 1, Price-Edwards Site. Zones I-V are post-1908 capping fills. Zone VI (highlighted in red) represents the fire deposits from 1908. Zone VII is a thin surface deposit accumulated during the occupation of the house. Zone VIII is a built-up topsoil slightly pre-dating the construction of the house.



Figure 41. Artifacts recovered from the fire deposits of the house located at Site 19 (from Test 1, Level 1) included ceramic tablewares, teawares, and kitchenwares as well as a variety of melted glass wares, faunal material, and miscellaneous household items. This represents material located within the house at the time it was destroyed by fire by the mob action on the evening of August 14, 1908.

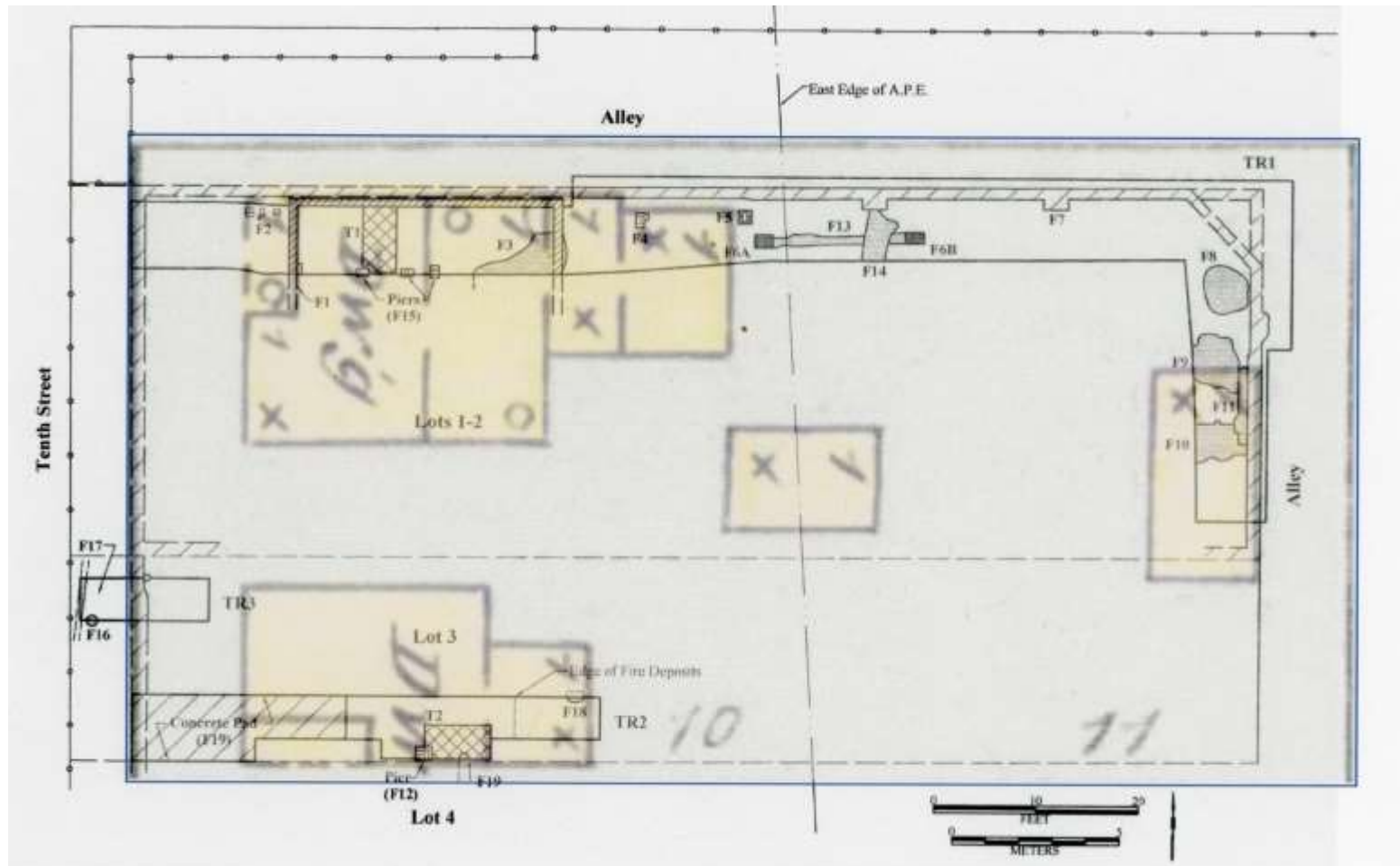


Figure 42. Overlay of the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map over the archaeological site plan for Sites 19 and 20. The archaeological remains of the house on Site 19 fit well with the 1890 map details. Unfortunately, the archaeological testing at Site 20 did not uncover sufficient structural details of the house to assess the fit of the archaeological resource with the 1890 map for that site. The Phase II testing demonstrated that both sites had excellent archaeological integrity. The house on Site 20 lies completely with the APE of the Project. The same is true for the house on Site 19 (less a later rear wing added 1890-1896 and not shown here).

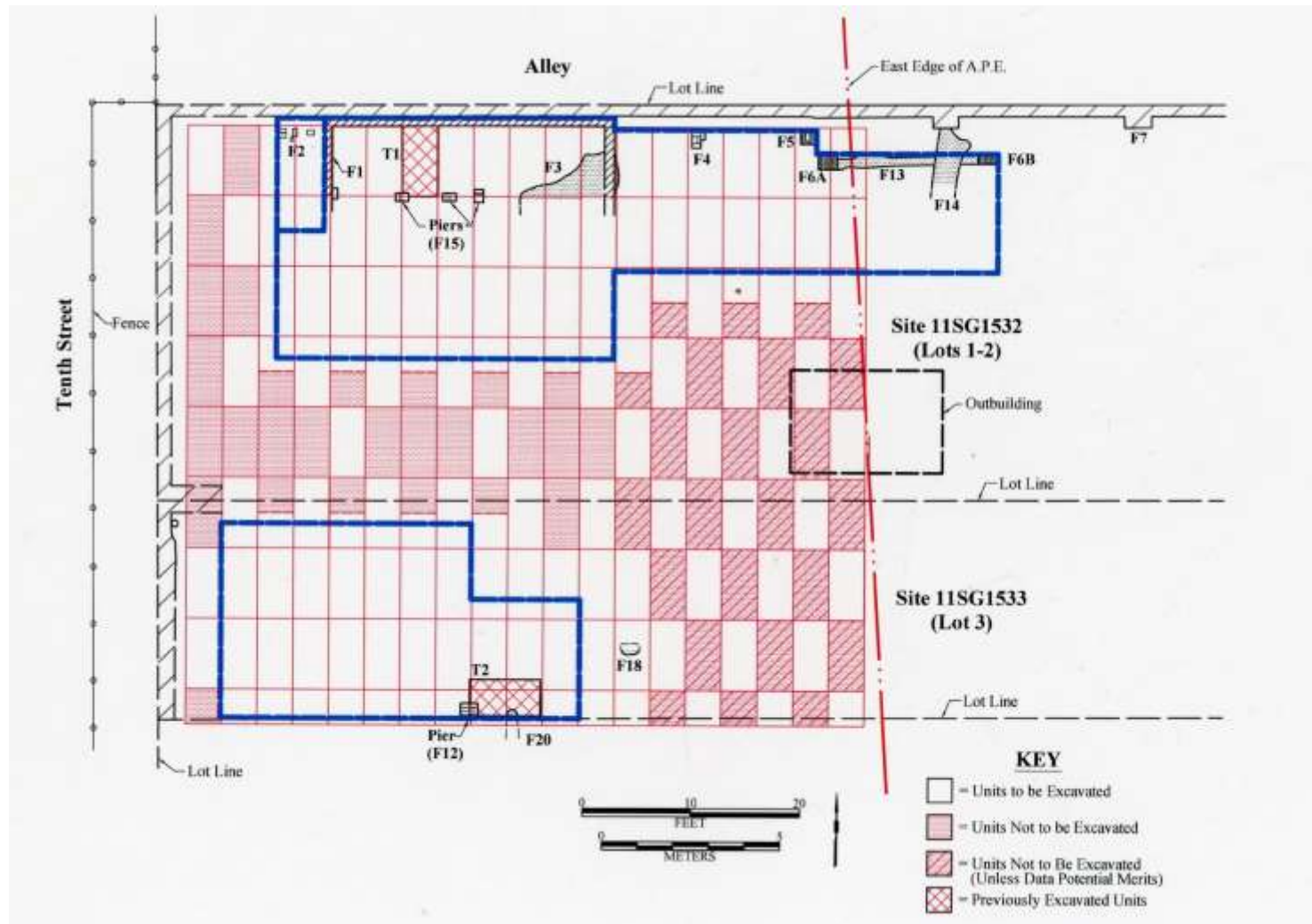


Figure 43. Proposed excavation strategy showing the location of proposed test units for the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) and the Sappington Site (11SG1533), as illustrated within the Data Recovery Plan (Mansberger 2022). The approximate location of the footprint of each of the two houses, based on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, are outlined in blue.



Figure 44. The overburden at the Price-Edwards Site was mechanically removed with a backhoe. Mechanical excavation terminated short of the circa-1908 ground surface, after which all excavation was done by hand. The plastic seen in right-hand side of this photograph covers Trench 1 from the Phase II investigations.



Figure 45. After the mechanical stripping was completed, that portion of the site located within the APE was gridded out into a checkerboard of 1m x 2m test units. This view looks southeast from the northern edge of the site, as the grid was being laid out.



Figure 46. Excavation underway on Test 7. This test unit was located on the northwest corner of the house.



Figure 47. General view excavations at the Price-Edwards Site (looking west), showing work on the first half of the checkerboard in progress. The area covered with plastic tarp on left is the Sappington Site (11SG1533).



Figure 48. View looking west across the Price-Edwards Site after the completion of the first half of the checkerboard. Work also had begun on the Sappington Site by this time.



Figure 49. Aerial view of the Price-Edwards Site after the completion of the first half of the checkerboard (north is up).



Figure 50. General view of the Price-Edwards Site after the partial completion of the second half of the checkerboard, looking east (top) and southwest (bottom).

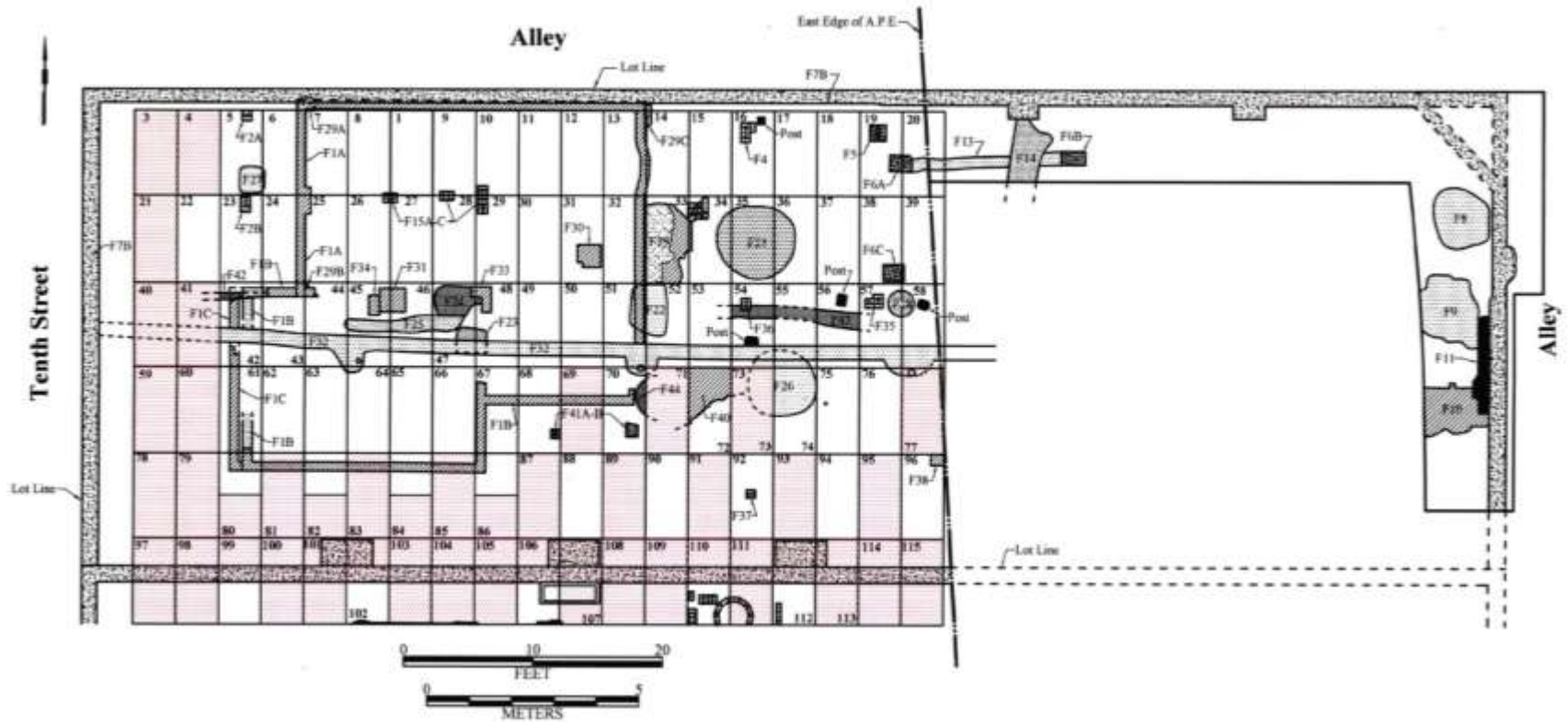


Figure 51. The Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) plan, showing features identified during the Phase II investigations and Phase III mitigation.

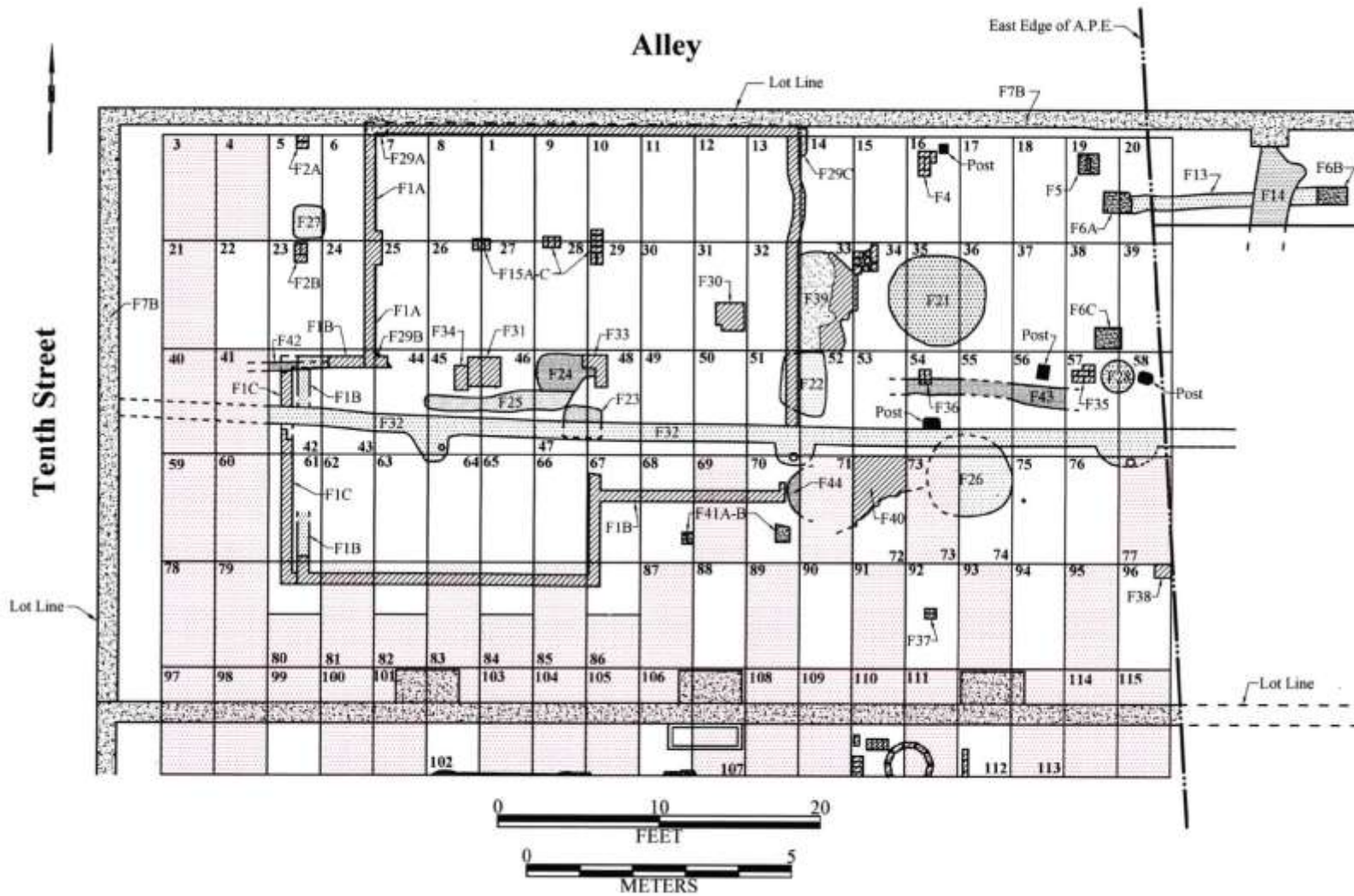


Figure 52. Site plan illustrating area subject to Phase III mitigation. Test units highlighted in red were not excavated.

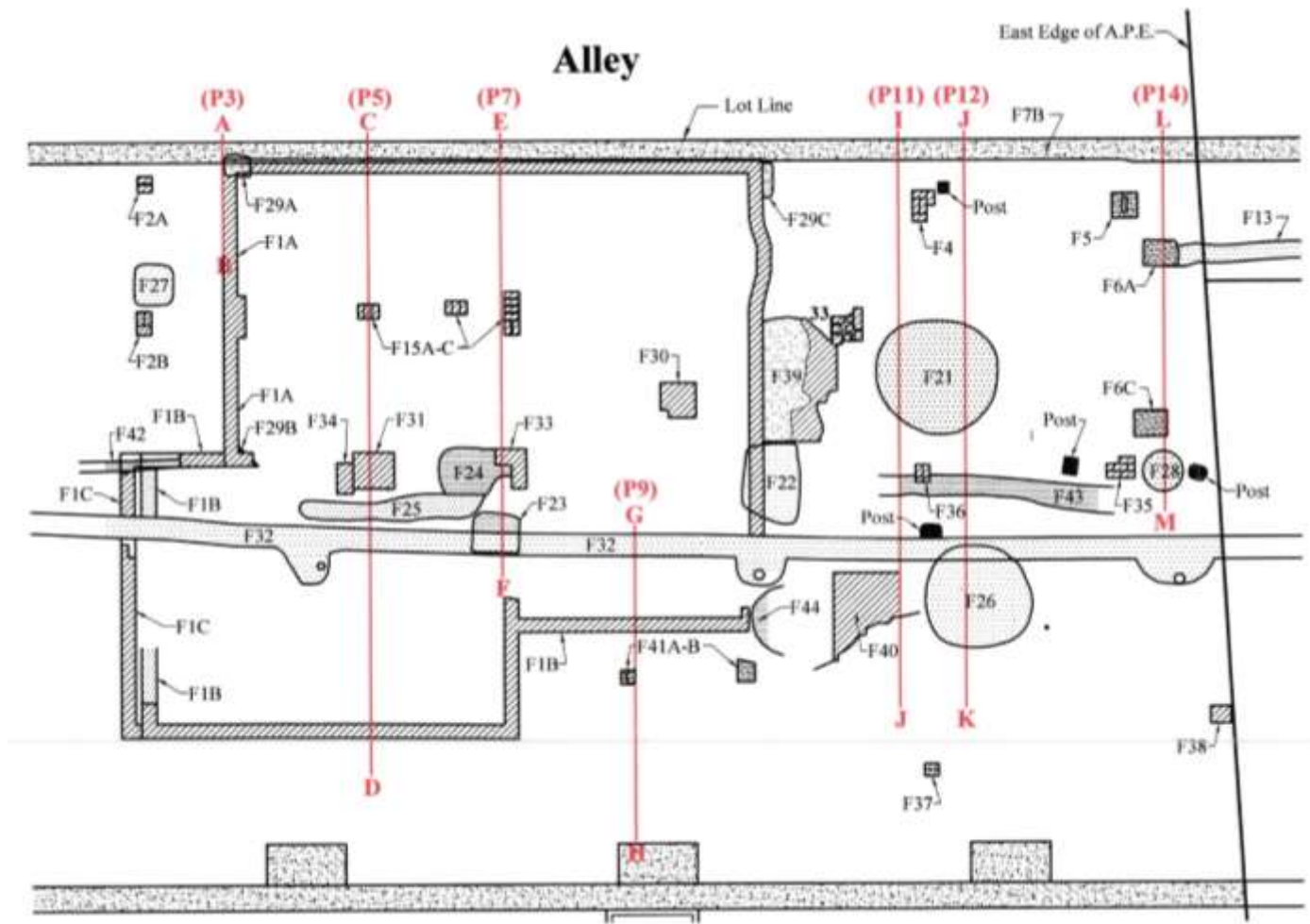


Figure 53. Map showing the locations of profiles illustrated in the report. Profile number (P1) and section (A-B) are indicated.

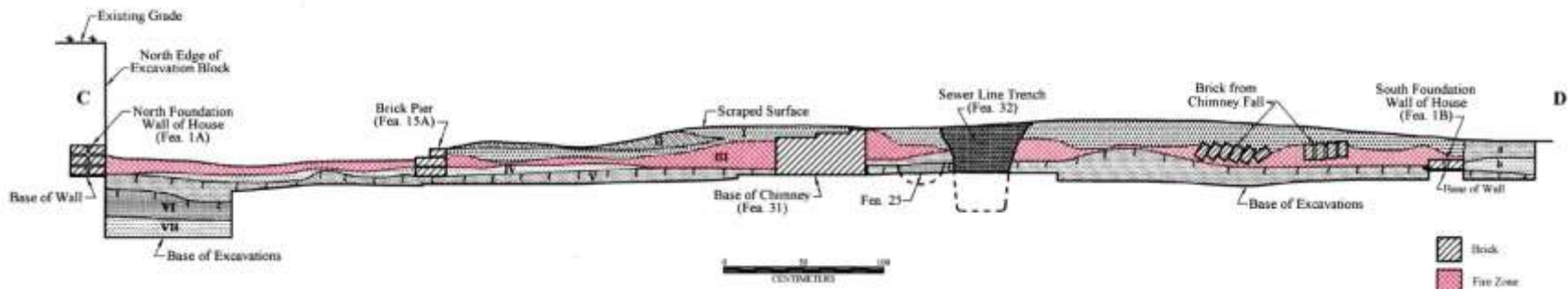


Figure 54. Profile 5, showing deposits through the front (west) end of the Price-Edwards House. Zones I-II represent post-1908 deposits, Zone III (in red) fire deposits from August 1908, Zone IV a thin layer of pre-fire deposits, and Zone V the redeposited topsoil on which the brick perimeter foundations of the house were built. Zone VI is the natural, settlement-era topsoil surface and Zone VII natural subsoil.

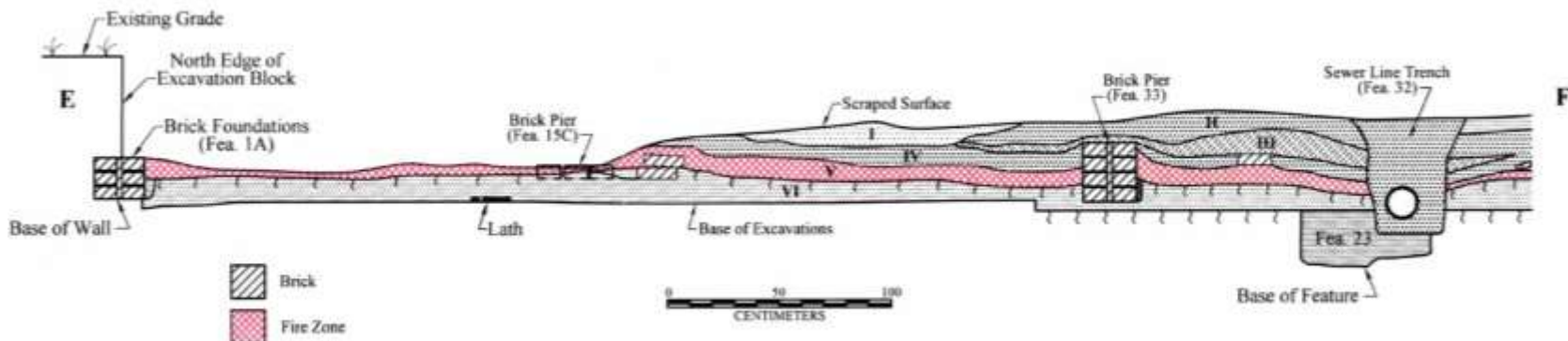


Figure 55. Profile 7, illustrating fill deposits within the center of the house basin (north is to the left). Zones I-IV represent post-1908 deposits, Zone V (in red) fire deposits from August 1908, and Zone VI redeposited topsoil on which the brick perimeter foundations of the house were built.




Figure 56. The fire deposits from August 1908 were represented by a distinct layer of burned plaster, charred wood, and ash, which presented a distinct fill zone in the profile walls of the test units—as seen in Tests 28 and 48, pictured above.




Figure 57. Additional evidence of the house's destruction by fire in August 1908. Top: Burned flooring exposed in Test 66, in the south addition to the dwelling. Bottom: Melted glass found in Test 5.



The Price-Edwards Home (Lots 1-2)

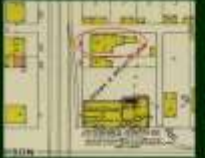


Above: View of the Price-Edwards Home, circled in red, as depicted on the 1871 first *The City of Springfield*. This small frame house was constructed for George Price in circa 1864. Price, a free-born African American barber who was born in Illinois, was partner with Jacob Edwards in a barbershop located on South Street, just south of the Public Square. George Price disappears from local records by 1870. It is unclear whether he died or left the city. However, his wife Cornelia remained in Springfield and eventually inherited George's partner, Jacob Edwards, who continued to operate a barbershop. Jacob and Cornelia Edwards occupied the house on Lots 1-2 (314 N. South Street) until 1901.




Right: Portion of the remains of the Price-Edwards Home exposed during Phase II investigations. The brick foundations shown are at the front of the house.


Between 1901 and 1908, the residence on Lots 1-2 served as a rental property, occupied predominantly by Black women. Occupants of the house during this five-year period included Mrs. Jennie King, George Drayge, and J. Murrefield. Della Smith appears to have been the tenant in August 1908.



Left: View of the Price-Edwards Home, circled in red, as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map. Several additions had been made to the original house by this date.



Bottom: Site plan of Lots 1-2, showing portions of the house (and associated features) that were exposed during Phase II investigations. A number of pottery pits were found to the rear of the house.



Bottom Right: An 1904 newspaper advertisement for Jacob Edwards' barbershop at 306 N. South Street.

Figure 58. Public outreach was an important component of the project, and a set of interpretive signs were prepared for the visiting public to view. These panels provided information on the Springfield Rail Improvements Project (SRIP), the role of archaeology, the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, and the histories of the lots excavated in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision.

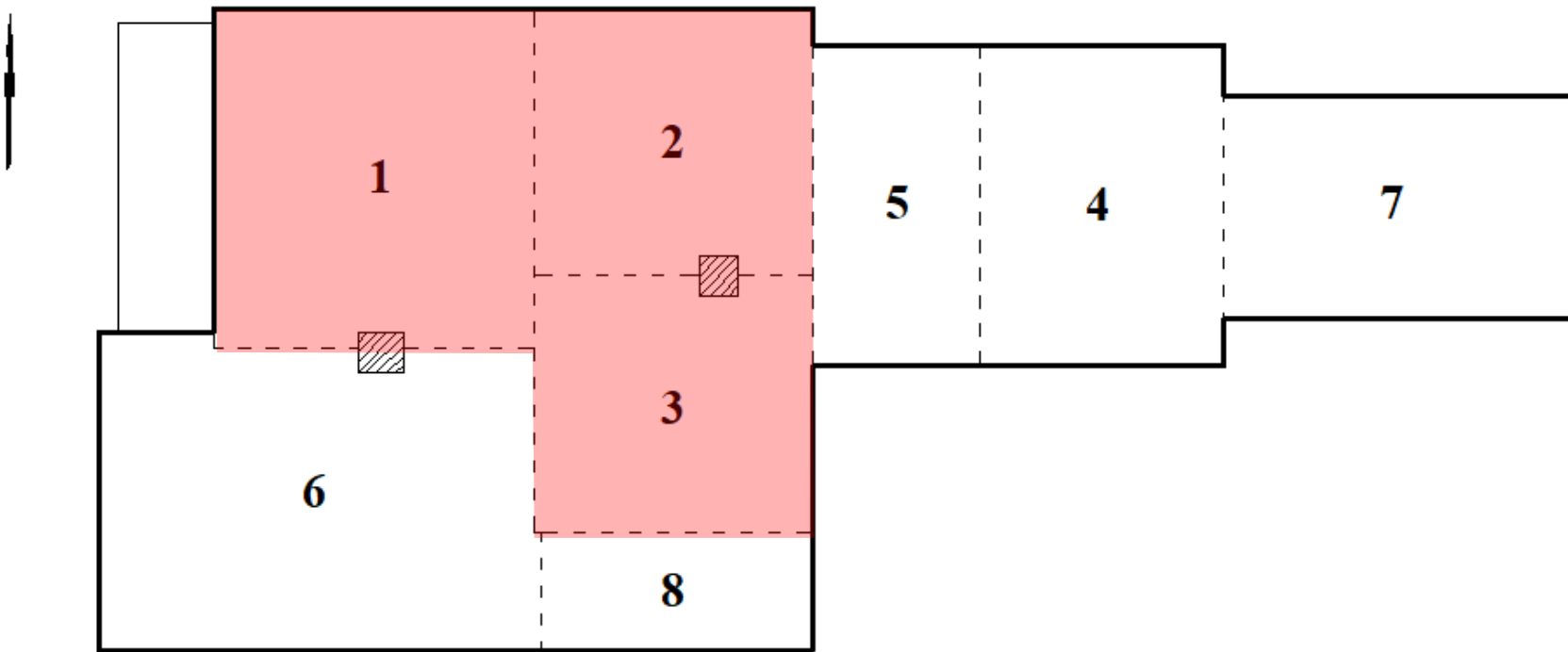
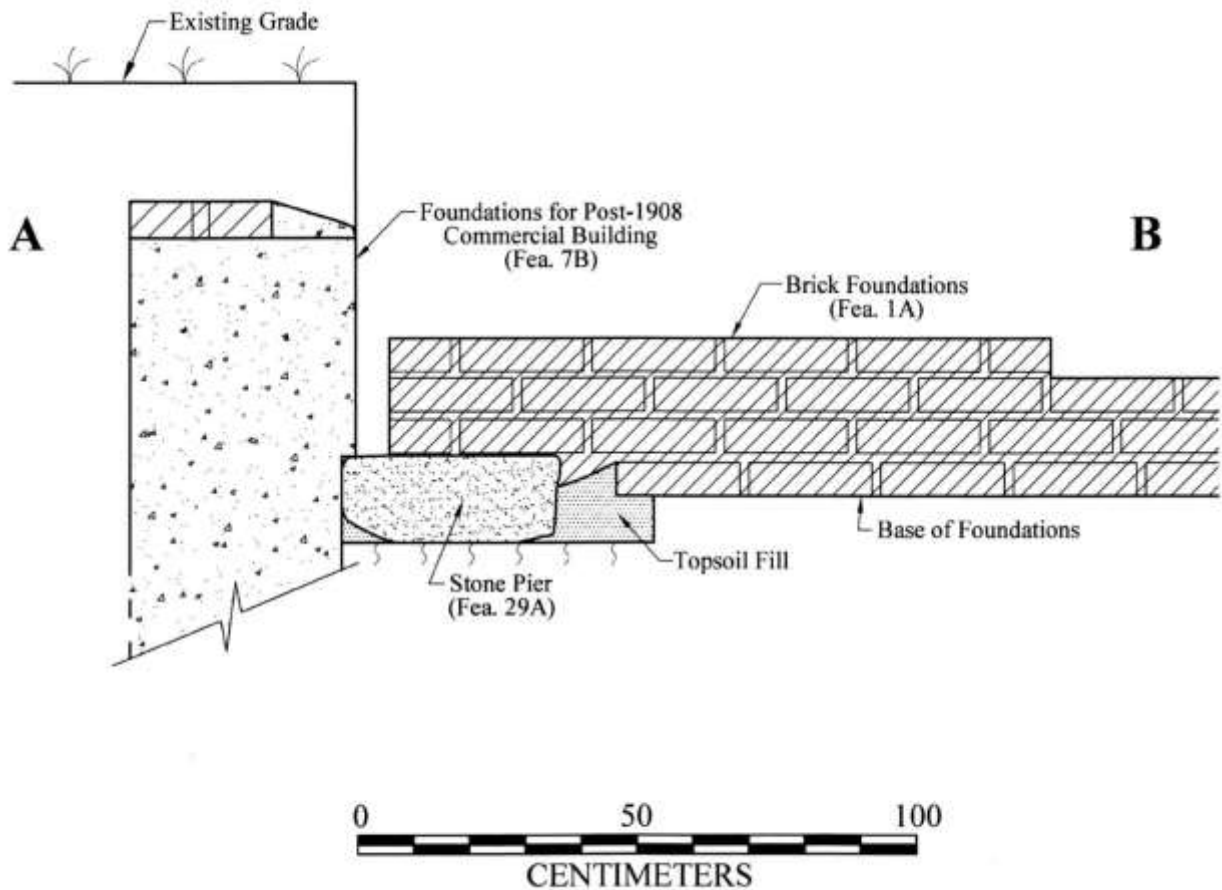


Figure 59. Simplified floor plan of the Price-Edwards House as it appeared circa 1896, by which time multiple additions had been made to the dwelling (and it had had assumed its final configuration). The section of the house highlighted in red represents the suspected configuration of the structure by circa 1870. The room numbers indicated are referenced in the discussion of the archaeological features.



Figure 60. View of the northwest corner of the house, showing sandstone pier (Feature 29A) on which the house originally rested. The brick perimeter foundation (Feature 1A) was added at a later date and was built over the sandstone pier.



This is confusing. Is stone set into a builder's trench? Need to modify figure to show "base of excavation," and maybe extend surface and fill zone beneath foundation past base of excavation with dashed lines?.

Figure 61. Profile 1, showing the northwest corner of the Price-Edwards House and illustrating relationship of one of the stone piers on which the house originally rested to the later brick perimeter foundations. The stone pier shown (Feature 29A) rested on the natural, settlement-era ground surface, while the brick perimeter foundations were laid on topsoil fill.



Figure 62. View of the southwest corner of the original house, showing stone pier (marked with red arrow) over which brick foundations have been laid. This pier is discussed as Feature 29B. The brick running at the angle on the inside corner is laid up to the face of the stone pier. The perimeter foundations wrapped around this corner but did not continue past it.



Figure 63. View of the northeast corner of the original house, showing sandstone pier over which brick foundations have been laid. This pier is discussed as Feature 29C.

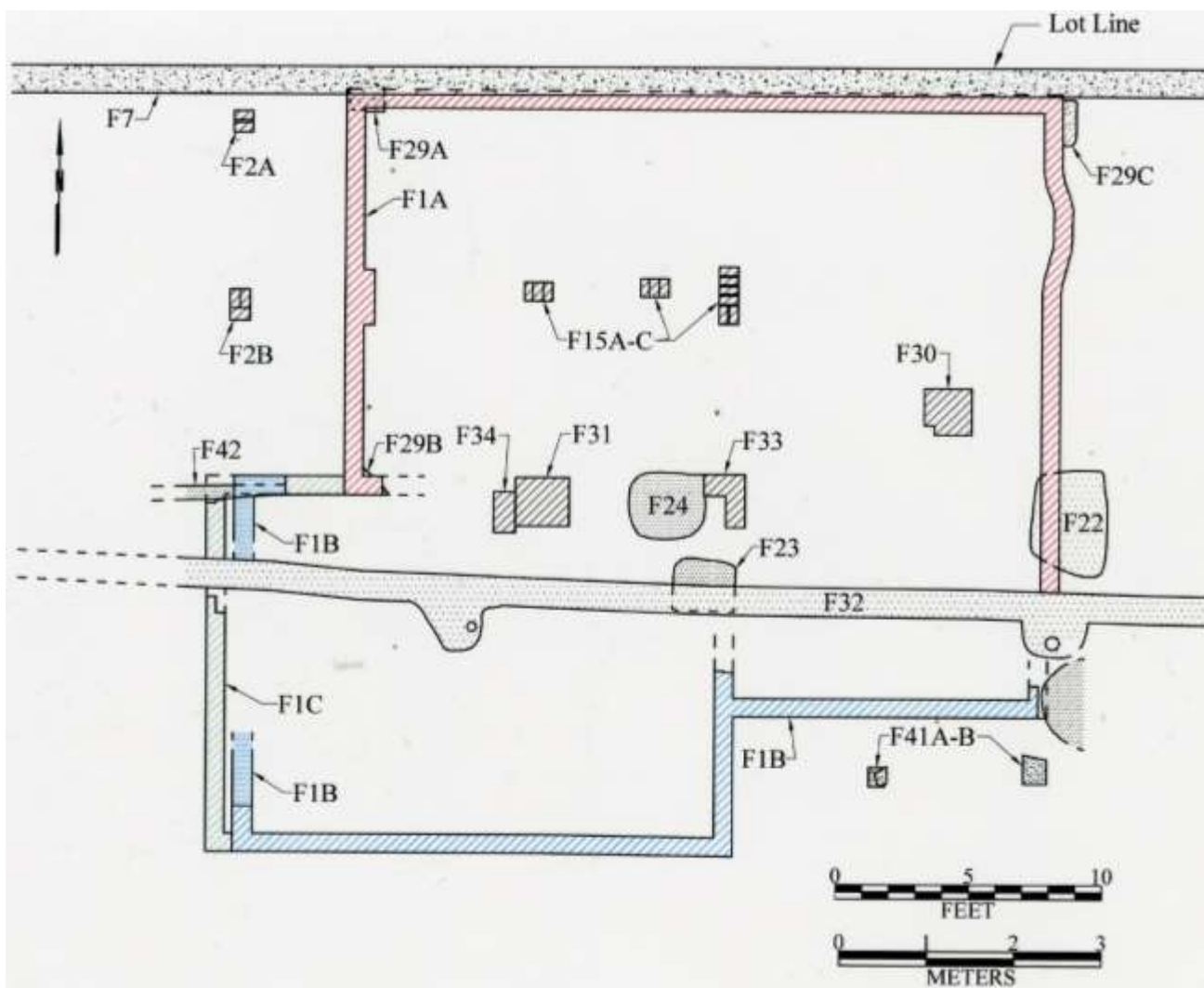


Figure 64. Drawing illustrating the three episodes of construction of brick perimeter foundations beneath the Price-Edwards House discussed in accompanying text. Feature 1A (highlighted in red) represents the earliest episode. This was followed by Feature 1B (blue) and Feature 1C (green). The earlier stone piers (Features 29A-C) and later brick piers associated with the house foundation system also are indicated, as are two brick chimneys (Features 30 and 31).



Figure 65. Detail of the front (west) wall of the brick perimeter foundations discussed as Feature 1A. The step-out seen in the foundation wall, where the wall is three courses wide, is suspected to have served a pier supporting a central floor beam running east/west through the original house. It aligned with the three brick piers discussed as Features 15A-C. Note the builder's trench along the inside edge of the foundation wall.



Figure 66. View of a section of the northern foundation wall of the original house, illustrating significant settling that had occurred along this section of the perimeter foundations. The boggy character of the soil in this area may have contributed to the subsidence in the foundations.



Figure 67. Left: Views of the cluster of features discussed as Features 23, 24, 25, 31, 33, and 34, located along the south side of the original house (looking west). The L-shaped brick pier discussed as Feature 33 appears at the bottom of the photograph. Right: Another view of this same area, showing chimney base (Feature 31), brick pier (Feature 34) and shallow ditch (Feature 25).



Figure 68. View of the eastern north/south section of foundation wall of Feature 1B, as seen in Test Unit 66 (looking east). The north end of this wall (seen at left here) appears to have been either left incomplete or partially demolished. It is slightly offset from the L-shaped pier discussed as Feature 33, which suggests that they represent two separate episodes of construction

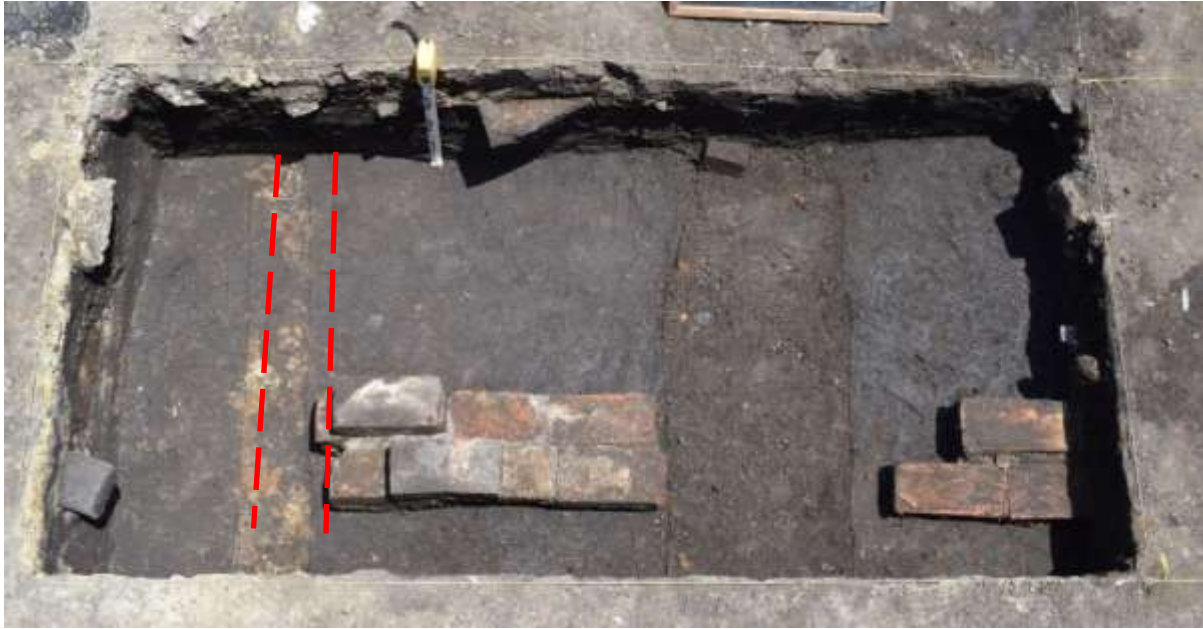


Figure 69. Top: View of Feature 42, a shallow drain/ditch running east/west off the southwest corner of the original house, as seen within Test 42 (and outlined in red). A circa 1939-1940 sewer line trench (Feature 32) can be seen to the right of Feature 42. The Bottom: Close-up of Feature 42 as seen in the east profile wall of Test 42. Feature 42 possible was a drain associated with a downspout on the corner of the house. The brick perimeter foundations for the south addition were built over Feature 42. This section of the foundations is missing.

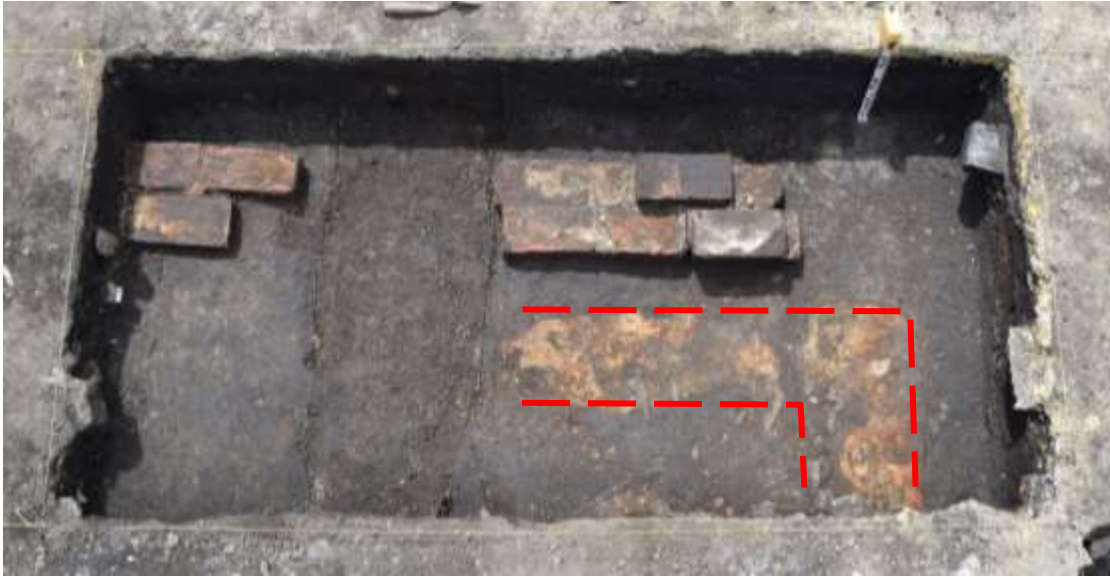


Figure 70. Evidence of the apparent rebuilding of the western foundation wall of the south addition was found in Test 42, in the form of a narrow bed of mortar. The bed of mortar, which is visible above (outlined in red) may represent an earlier corner that later was rebuilt or perhaps work that was started but not completed (with the final foundations being moved 1-ft to the west). The rebuilt/removed wall section is discussed as Feature 1B. Similar evidence for the foundations having been rebuilt/modified was found on the southwest corner of the addition.

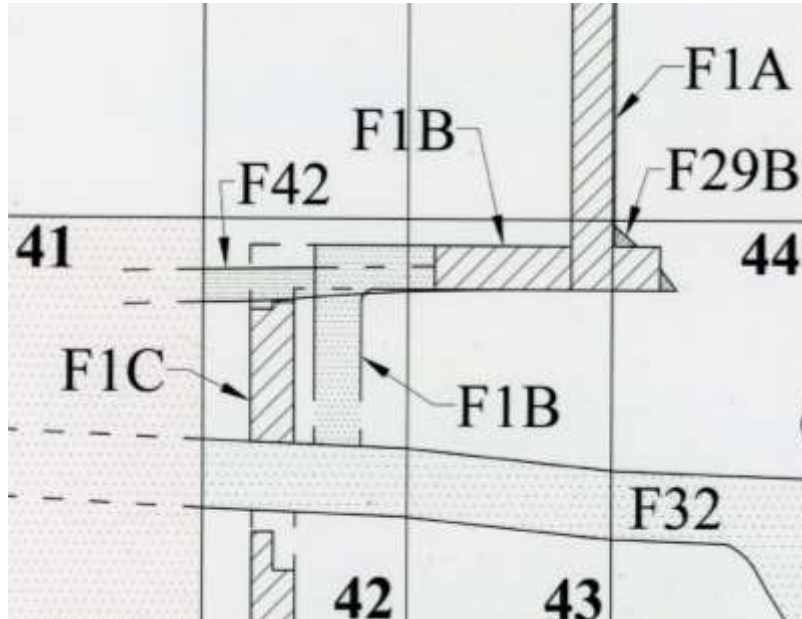


Figure 71. Plan showing features at the northwest corner of the south addition, at its juncture with the original house. F1A-C represent the three episodes of construction associated with the brick perimeter foundations beneath the house.

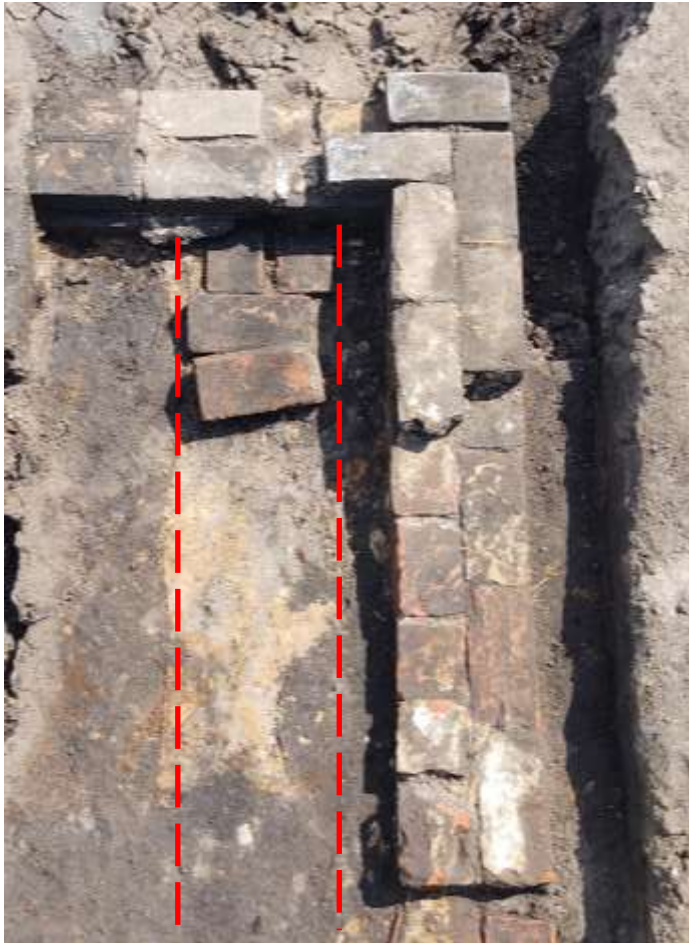


Figure 72. Left: View of the southwest corner of the brick foundations associated with the addition (Feature 1B). The short section of brickwork with mortar bed shown is inset from the perimeter foundations may represent an earlier corner that later was rebuilt or perhaps work that was started but not completed (with the final foundations being moved 1-ft to the west). The rebuilt/removed wall section is discussed as Feature 1C. Right: Another view of the same corner, showing exterior face of perimeter foundations and apparent butt joint (indicated by dashed line). Note the difference in heights in the lower course of brickwork on either side of the joint.



Figure 73. View of the brick piers discussed as Features 15A-C, looking west, towards the front of the house. The piers are suspected to have supported a central floor beam running east/west through the front of the house. The larger size of pier shown at bottom may have been due to it supporting a sill plate for a partition wall between front and rear halves of the original house.



Figure 74. Another view of the brick piers discussed as Features 15A-C, looking southwest. The piers appear to have been built at grade. Only one to two courses of brickwork remained extant.



Figure 75. View of Features 4A-B, two brick piers associated with a front porch along the west elevation of the house (looking east). The brick perimeter foundation associated with the original house (Feature 1A) in background. The pit feature discussed as Feature 27 also is shown, in between the two porch piers.



Figure 76. Left: View of the southern of the front porch piers. This pier originated from a slighter higher ground surface than the northern pier, which suggests that the porch structure may have been rebuilt or modified over time. Right: Remnants of burned floor decking from the front porch found within Test 24.



Figure 77. Views of Feature 27 at the scraped surface (top; looking west) and after partial excavation (bottom; looking east). This shallow pit feature was located within the footprint of the front porch of the house. Its function is unknown. The southern of the brick piers that supported the front porch (i.e., Feature 2B) is visible in these images.

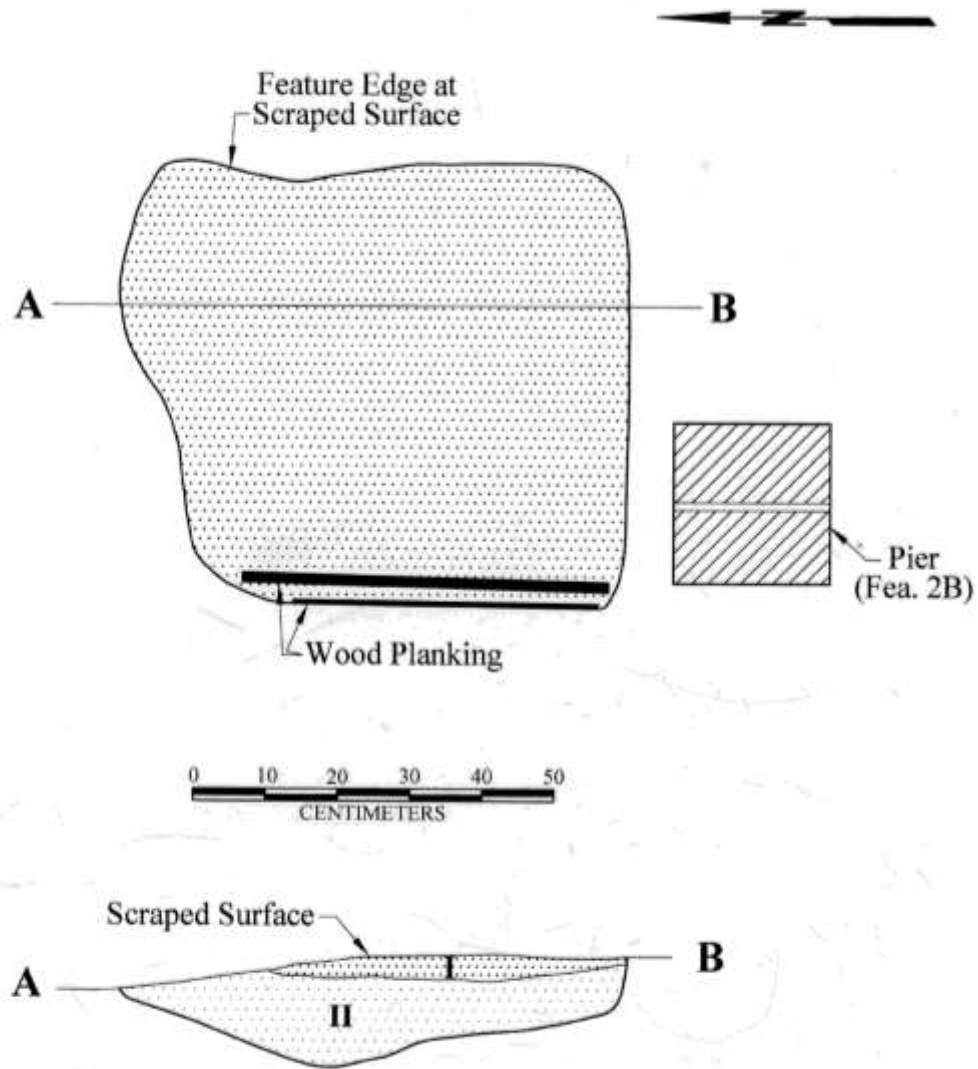


Figure 78. Plan and sectional views Feature 27.



Figure 79. Stone pier (Feature 41A) exposed in Test 68 (looking east). The function of this pier is not clear, though it may have supported an entrance stoop (or narrow porch) along the south side of the south addition to the house.



Figure 80. Stone pier (Feature 41B), at right, as exposed within Test 70 (looking east). This pier is in line with Feature 41B, and it too is suspected to have supported an entrance porch. Feature 44, a pit associated with the later commercial occupation of the site, is visible just past the brick foundations.

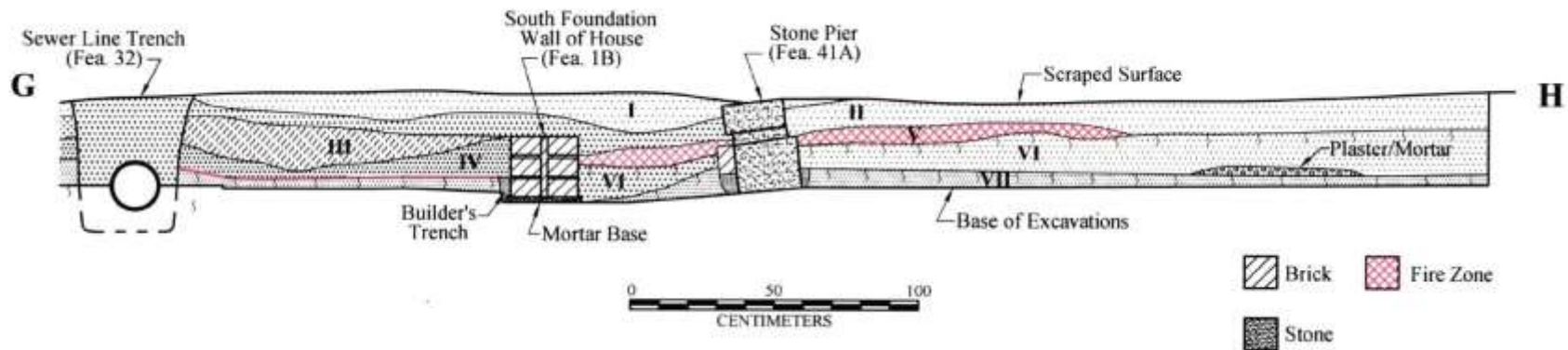


Figure 81. Detail of Profile 9, showing fills along the south side of the house (including inside and outside the house basin). Zones I-IV represent post-fire deposits, Zone V fire deposits from August 1908, Zone VI a built-up topsoil accumulated during the lifespan of the house, and Zone VII the settlement-era ground surface. Note the relationship between the brick perimeter foundations and the stone pier discussed as Feature 41A. Both originated from the same surface.



Figure 82. Brick pier discussed as Feature 4. This pier initially was discovered during Phase II testing. It is believed to be associated with an early outbuilding located directly behind the house that later was connected to the dwelling.



Figure 83. Brick pier (Feature 36) in Test 54. This pier is believed to have been located beneath the southwest corner of the same outbuilding Feature 4 was associated with but represents a later-generation support pier. It originated at a much higher surface than Feature 4 and also was less substantial. The trench-like feature running beneath the pier is Feature 43.



Figure 84. Two views of the L-shaped brick pier discussed as Feature 35 (as exposed in Test 52). This pier appears to be associated with the same outbuilding as Features 4, 5, and 36. The stone pier shown at the bottom of the photograph on the left is Feature 6C and is associated with a later addition. The barrel cistern discussed as Feature 28 is nestled in the reentrant angle formed by the juncture of the two structures.



Figure 85. View of Feature 5, a stone pier located on the northeast corner of the outbuilding located directly behind the house. The pier consisted of two courses of dry-laid, cut limestone. The upper stone has a notch cut into it and likely represents salvaged material that was repurposed here. The function of the cut notch is unclear, but it would have had no relevance to the structure it ultimately supported.



Figure 86. Left: Feature 6A, one of the stone piers associated with the east addition to the rear service wing. It was located on the northwest corner of the addition and was built with stacked, dry-laid limestone. Right: Feature 6B, the stone pier on the northeast corner of the east addition to the rear service wing (as seen during the Phase II testing).

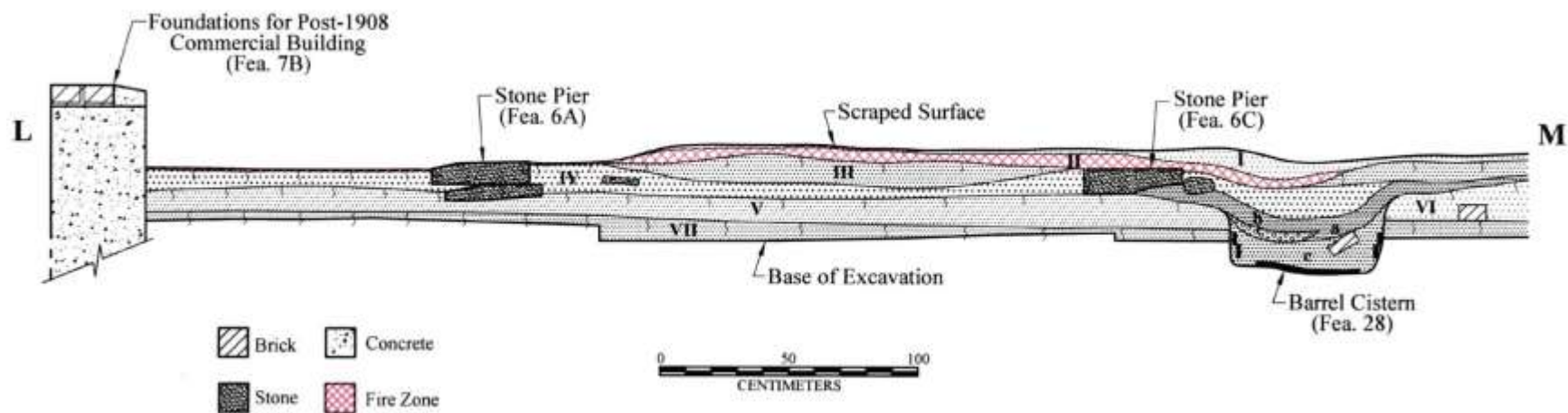


Figure 87. Profile 12 through the inner rear yard, showing deposits and surfaces features in the vicinity of the service wing. The two stone piers shown (Features 6A and 6C) are associated within the extension added to the service wing in 1890-1896. Zone I represents post-1908 deposits, Zone II (in red) fire deposits from August 1908, Zones IV-VI deposits accumulated during the occupation of the house, and Zone VII the settlement-era topsoil.



Figure 88. Views of Feature 38, located in the corner of Test 96. This feature consisted of a wood plank (lower left) set on top of partial bricks on top of limestone (lower right). It may represent a pier associated with a suspected summer kitchen located in the mid-rear-yard area of the site.

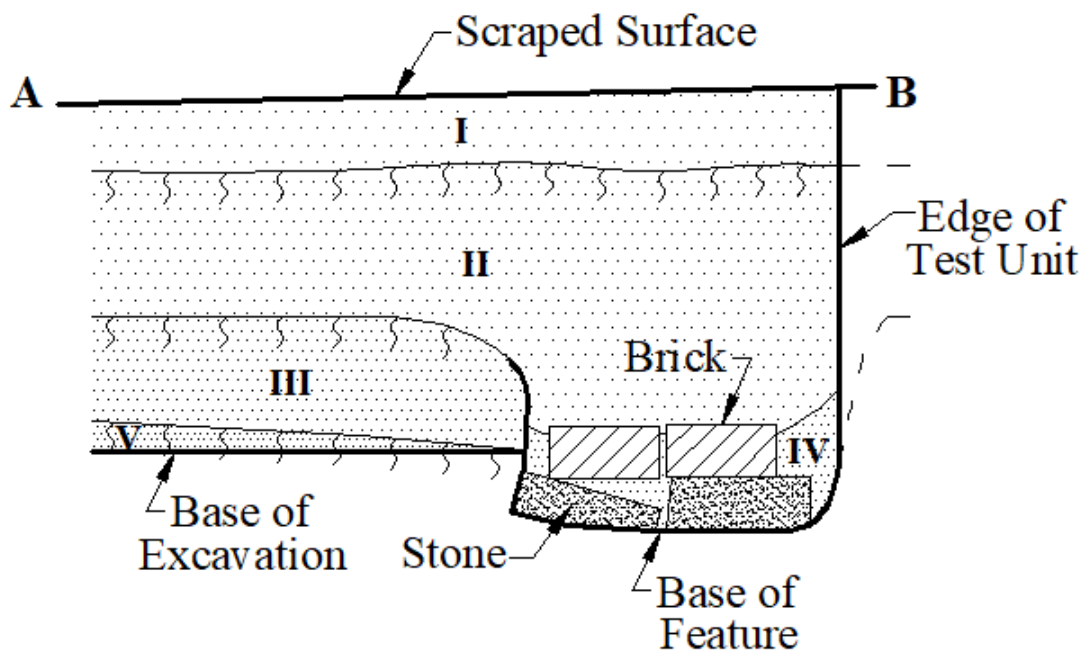
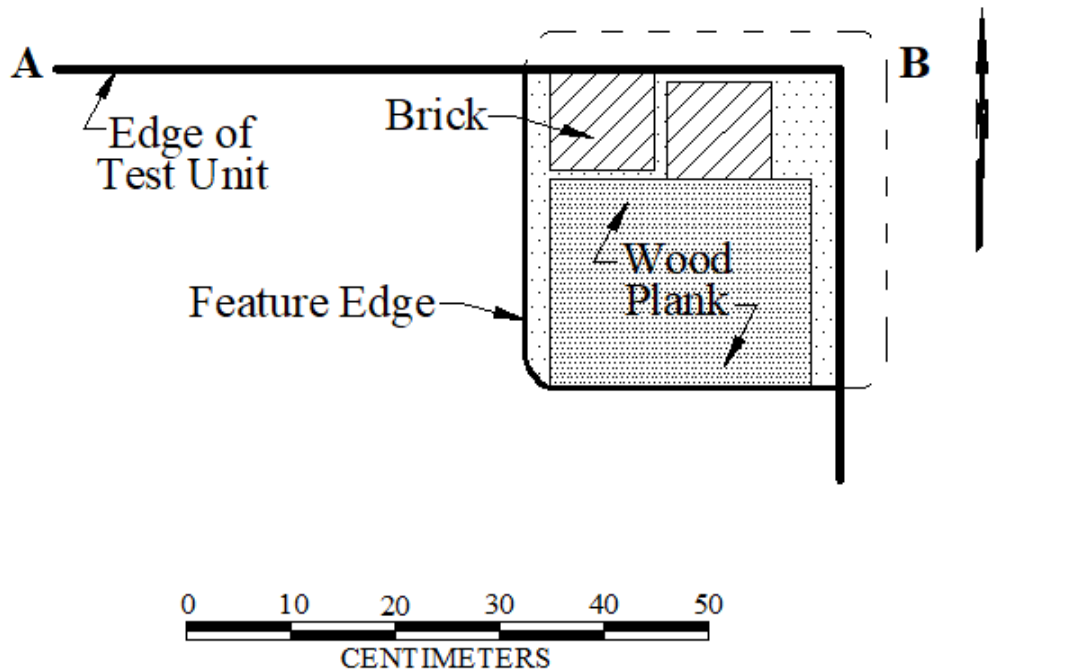


Figure 89. Plan view of Feature 38, a pier remnant suspected to be associated with an outbuilding that may have functioned as a summer kitchen. The pier cut into a built-up ground surface of mixed soil fill (Zone III). Zone I is post-1908 cinder fill, while Zone II is mixed soil and cinder fill dating from the late occupation of the house site. Zone IV is topsoil fill within the feature. Zone V represents the settlement-era topsoil.

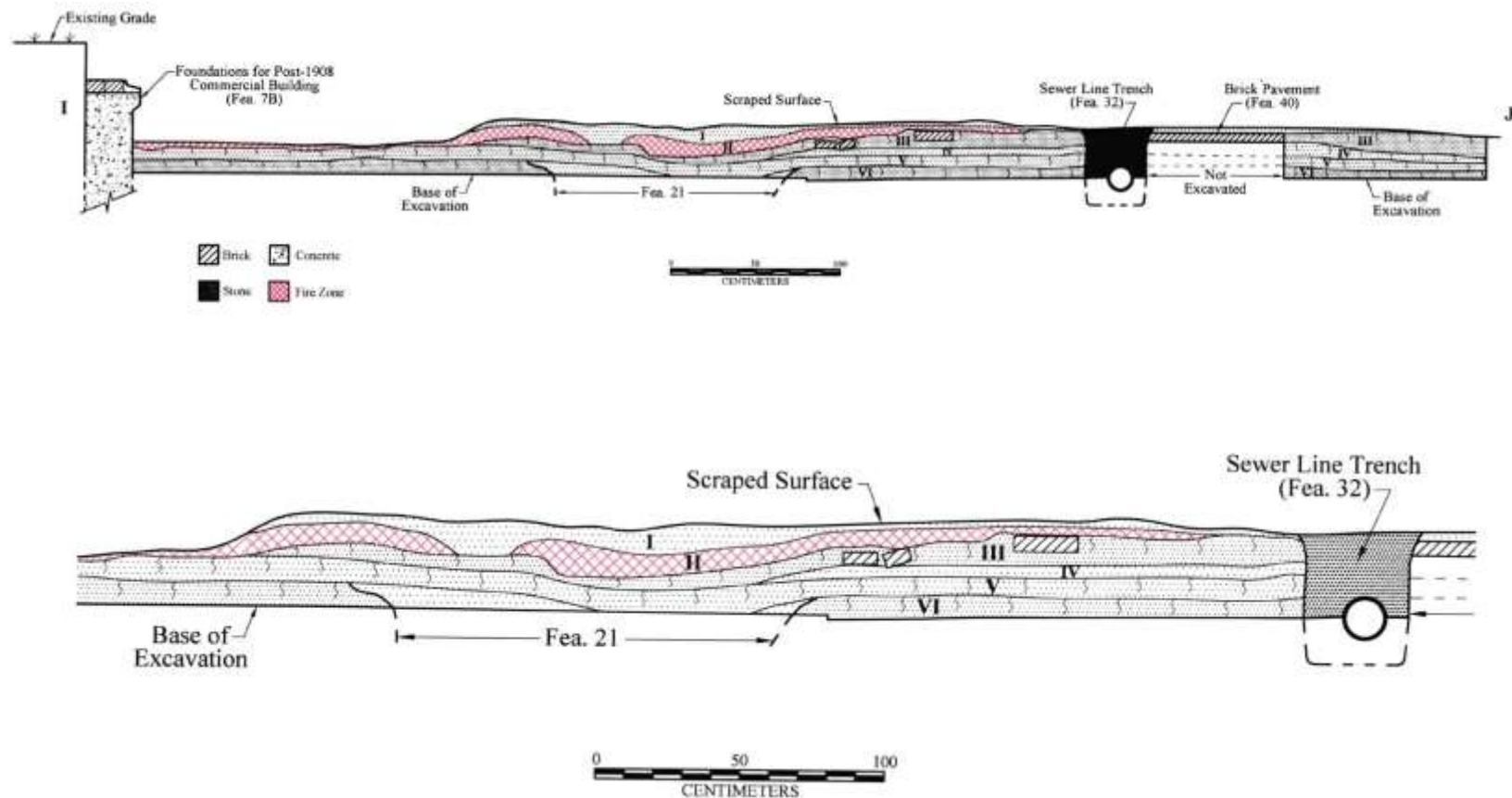


Figure 90. Full view (top) and detail (bottom) of Profile 11, a north/south-running profile illustrating the fill deposits in the inner rear yard near the western end of the rear service wing (north is to the left). Zone I represents post-fire deposits, Zone II fire debris from August 1908, Zones III-V a succession of deposits accumulated during the occupation period of the house, and Zone VI the settlement-era topsoil. The deep pit discussed as Feature 21 also is illustrated on the profile. This feature dates from the early occupation of the site and was abandoned prior to the construction of the original section of the service wing.



Figure 91. Left: View of the pit feature discussed as Feature 21 (in background; looking east, showing its relationship to the perimeter foundations of the original house (Feature 1A; in foreground) and the brick pavement (Feature 39) lying in between. Right: Closer view of Feature 21 at the scraped surface. This feature dates from the early occupation of the site and may represent an infilled well shaft.

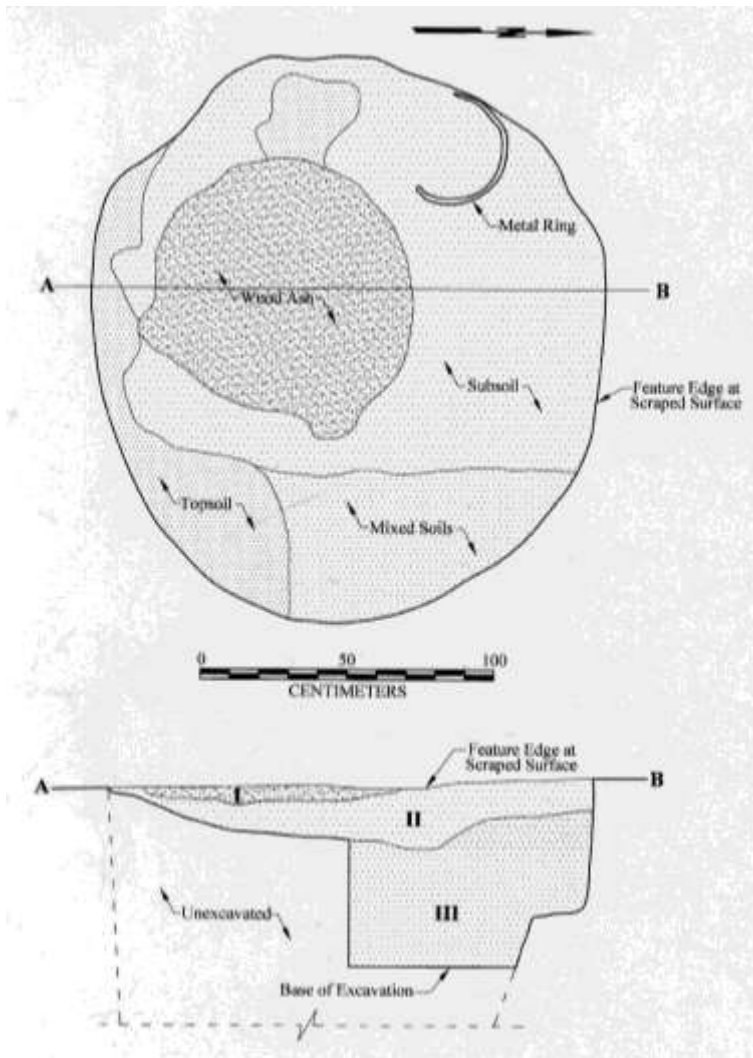


Figure 92. Left: Plan and sectional views of Feature 21. Right: After being partially excavated by hand, Feature 21 was cross sectioned with a backhoe. The circular area with dark soil fill seen above represents the well shaft, while the lighter-colored sound surrounding is sterile subsoil. The well shaft apparently had been robbed of its brick prior to being infilled.

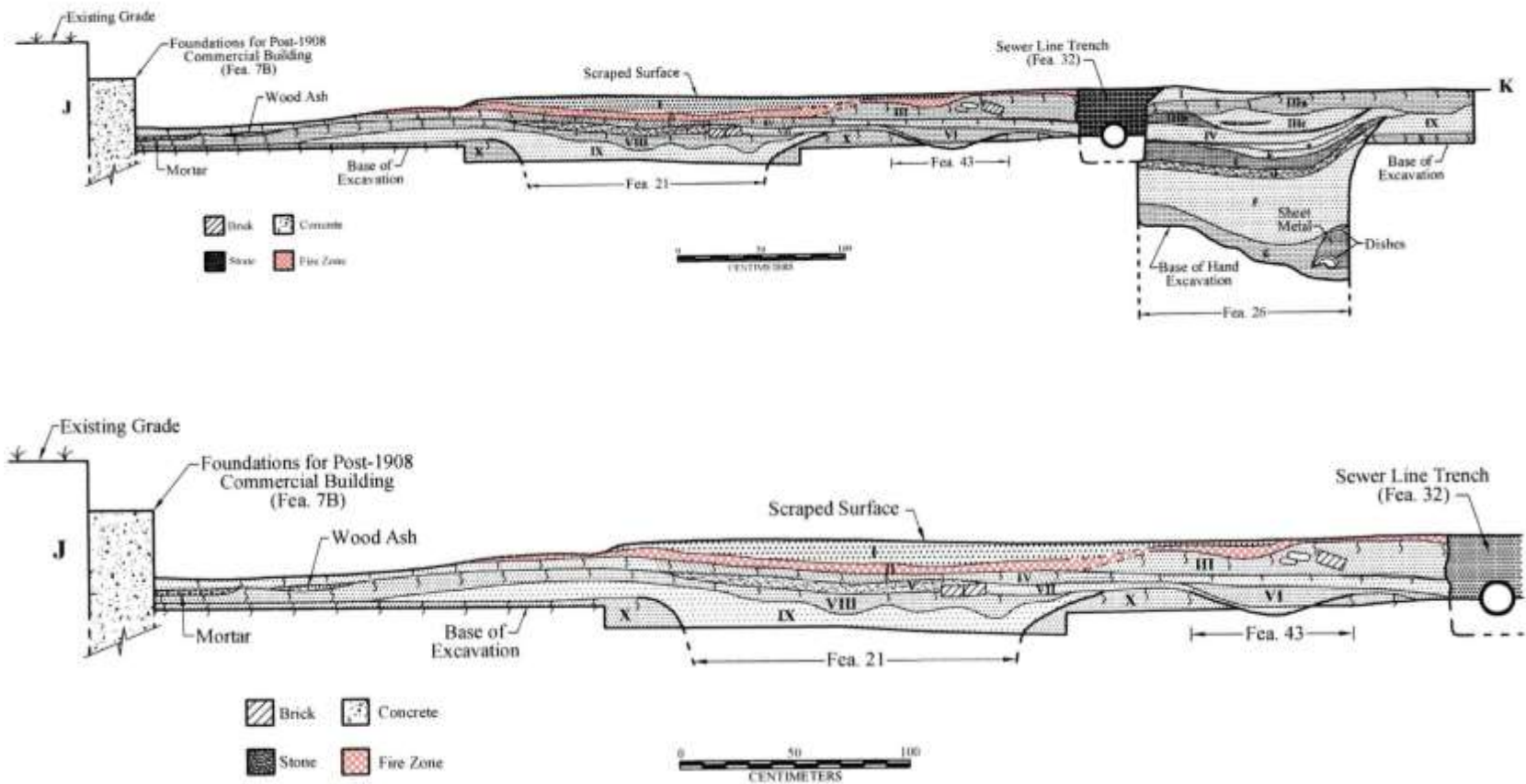


Figure 93. Full view (top) and detail (bottom) of Profile 12, a north/south-running profile illustrating the fill deposits in the inner rear yard near the western end of the rear service wing (north is to the left). Zone I represents post-fire deposits, Zone II fire debris from August 1908, Zones III-IX a succession of deposits accumulated during the occupation period of the house, and Zone X the settlement-era topsoil. The deep pits discussed as Features 21 and 26 also are illustrated on the profile. Both features appear to be shallow well shafts.



Figure 94. Left: Feature 26, as initially exposed within Test 74. Right: Feature 26 after partial excavation of east half of pit feature. This deep, circular shaft feature represents an infilled well. It appears to have succeeded Feature 21 in this role.

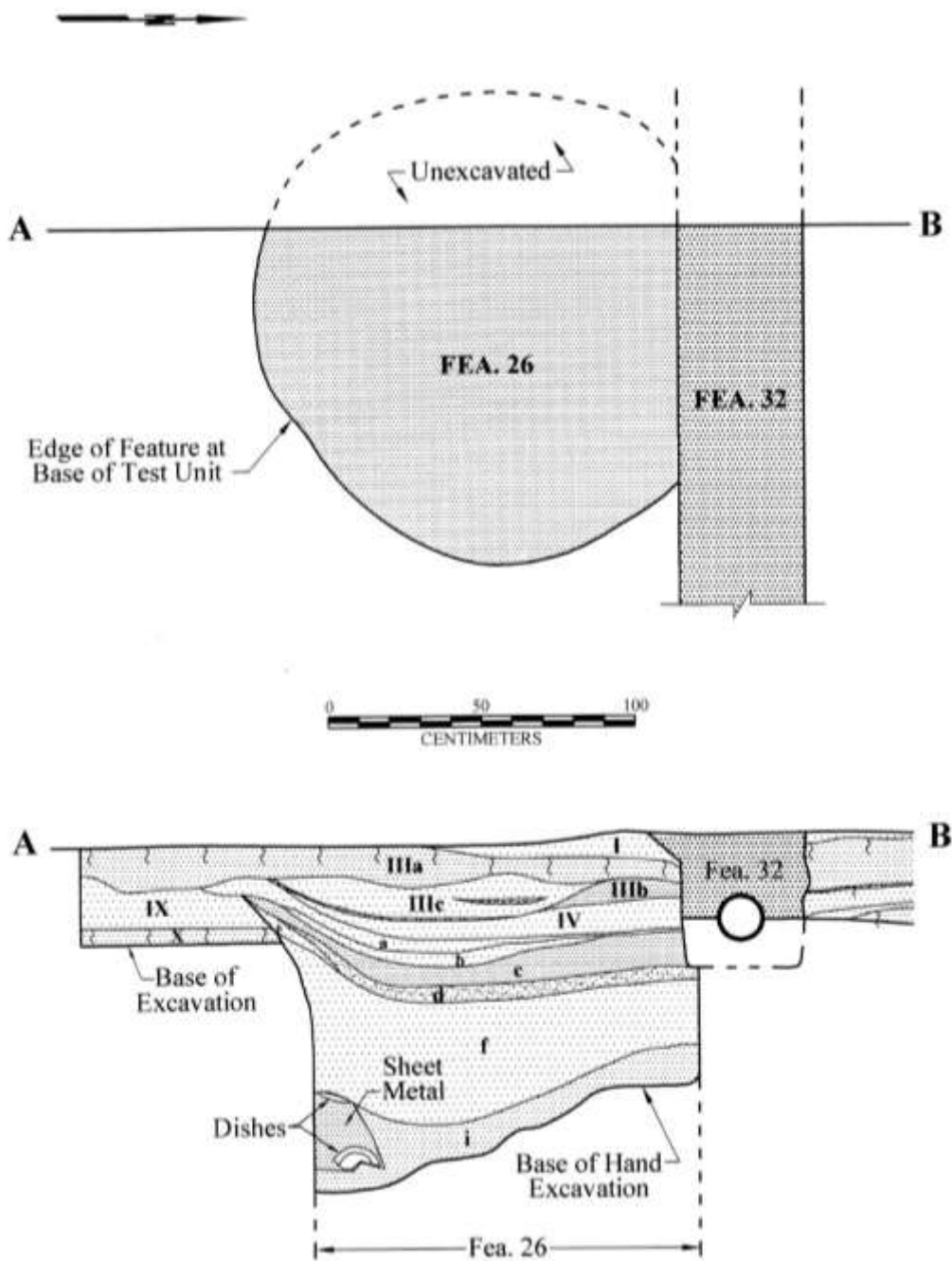


Figure 95. Plan and sectional views of Feature 26, a suspected well. The shaft feature was partially excavated by hand, and then cross sectioned with a backhoe. Zones a-i represent feature fill that was deposited after Feature 26 was abandoned. Non-feature fill zones are indicated by Roman numerals assigned to Profile 12. Zone X represents the settlement-era topsoil. Zone IX is subsoil fill likely associated with the excavation of Feature 26. Zones IIIa-c and IV are late-pre-fire deposits. Zone I is a post-fire deposit.



Figure 96. After being partially excavated by hand, Feature 26 was cross sectioned with a backhoe. The circular area with dark soil fill seen above represents the well shaft, while the lighter-colored sound surrounding is sterile subsoil. The well shaft apparently had been robbed of its brick prior to being infilled.



Figure 97. Views of Feature 28 when first exposed (left) and after excavation (left). This feature was a barrel cistern and was located on the southeast corner of the original section of the rear wing. An iron hoop and the wood base of the barrel still remained intact. The barrel had been infilled by the time the east extension was made to the rear wing (1890-1896).

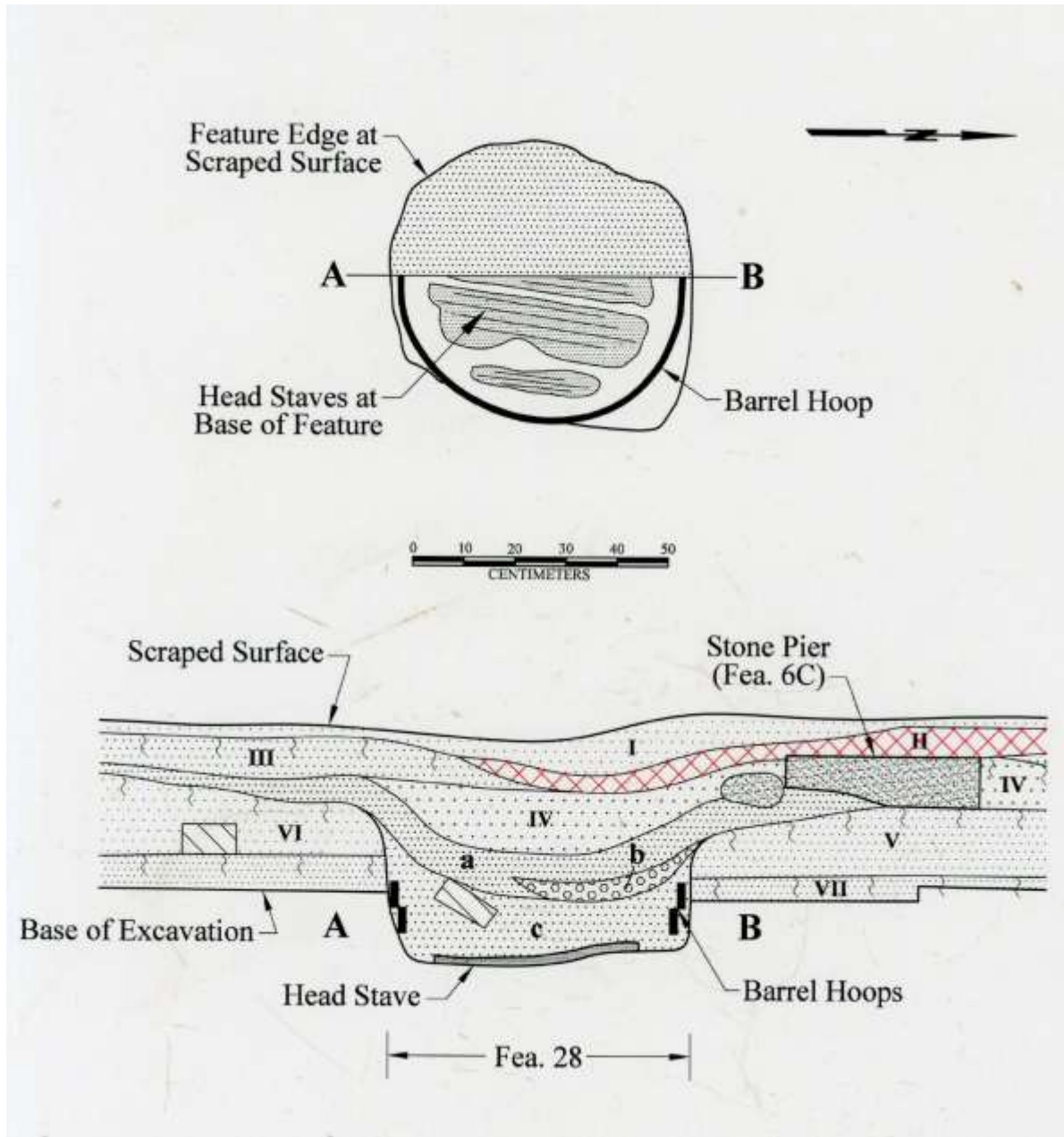


Figure 98. Plan and sectional views of Feature 28, a small barrel cistern. The cistern was located off the southeast corner of the first-generation outbuilding delineated by the piers discussed as Features 4, 5, 35, and 36. Zones a-c are feature fills. The barrel cistern was abandoned prior to the construction of the final addition to the rear service wing, whose southwest corner is represented by the stone pier identified as Feature 6C.



Figure 99. Two views of Feature 22. Left: Prior to removal of fire deposits in Test 51. Right: After removal of Fire Deposits, at original ground surface. The feature extended beneath the brick perimeter foundations (Feature 1B)—and hence pre-dated them.



Figure 100. Feature 22 after excavation of the eastern half of the pit feature. It appears to be a shallow pit cellar—and pre-dates the construction of the brick foundations. Unfortunately, very few artifacts were recovered from this feature (none diagnostic?), which complicates its dating.

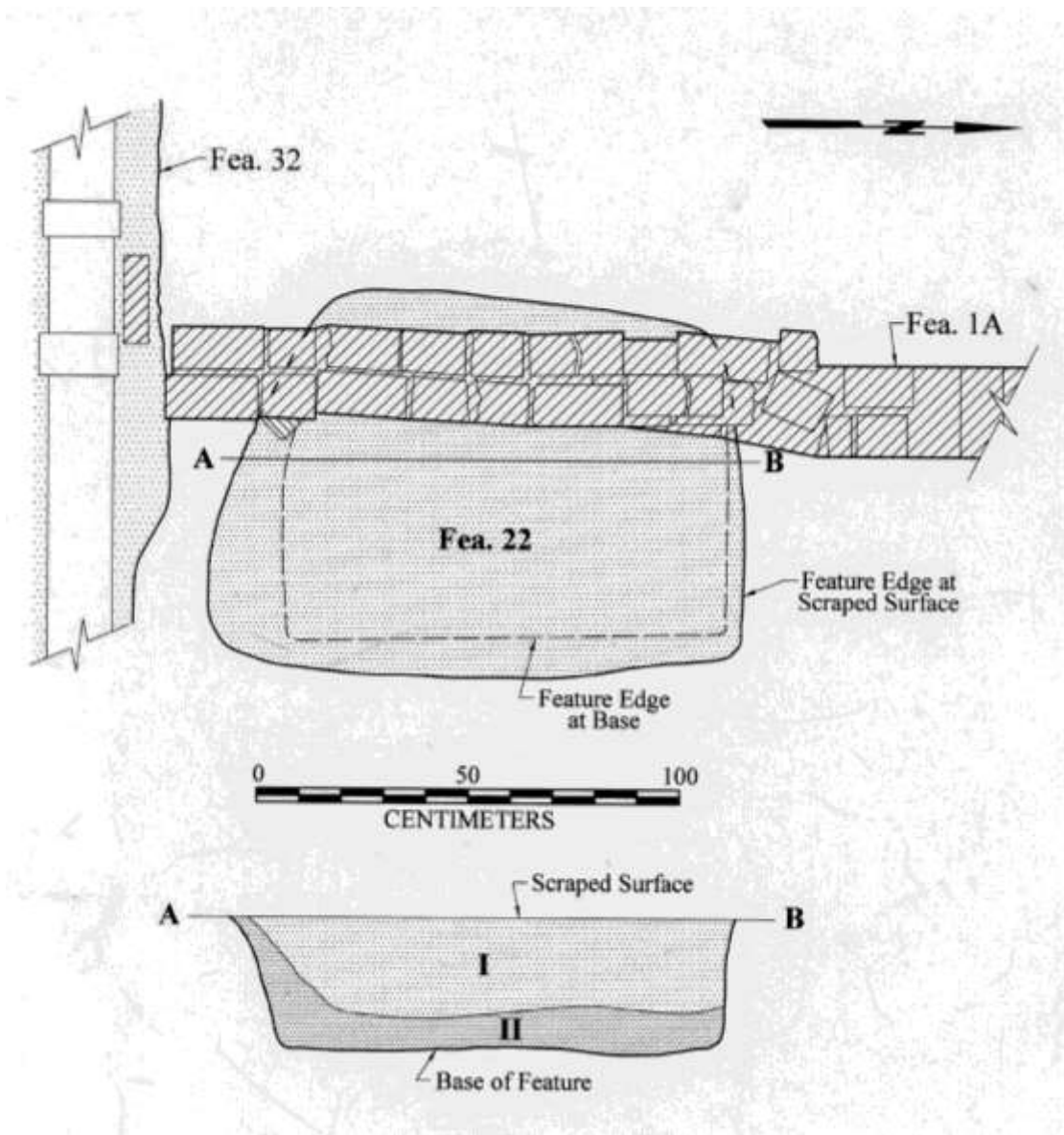


Figure 101. Plan and sectional view of Feature 22, a suspected specialized storage pit.



Figure 102. Views of the small pits discussed as Features 23 and 24 after excavation. Both pits appear to pre-date the construction of the brick foundations—if not the house itself.

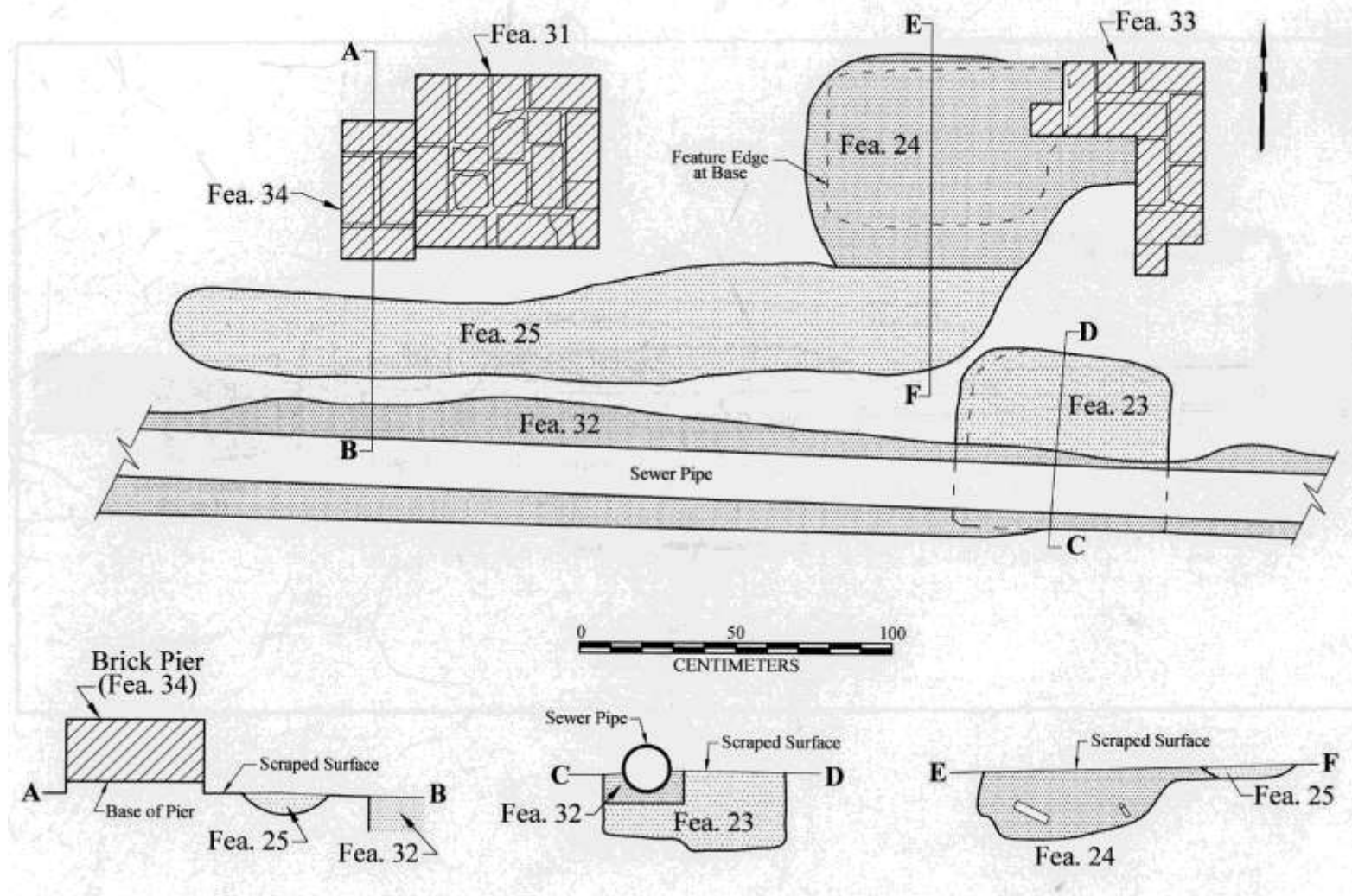


Figure 103. Plan and sectional views of Features 23-25.



Figure 104. View of Feature 39, the remnants of a brick pavement located directly to the rear of the house (looking east). The rear foundation wall of the house is shown at bottom. Feature 39 is believed to have covered the gap between the house and the detached outbuilding that later was integrated into a rear service wing.



Figure 105. West profile of Test 34, illustrating the relationship of the brick pavement discussed as Feature 39 to the circa-1860 ground surface (dark topsoil at base of test) and the 1908 fire deposits (marked with arrow). The ground surface had aggraded to some extent before the pavement was installed. The pavement had been abandoned (and much of its brick removed) well before the 1908 fire event.



Figure 106. Two views of Feature 40, a brick pavement located off the southeast corner of the house. Like feature 39, this pavement laid with partial bricks in a random fashion.

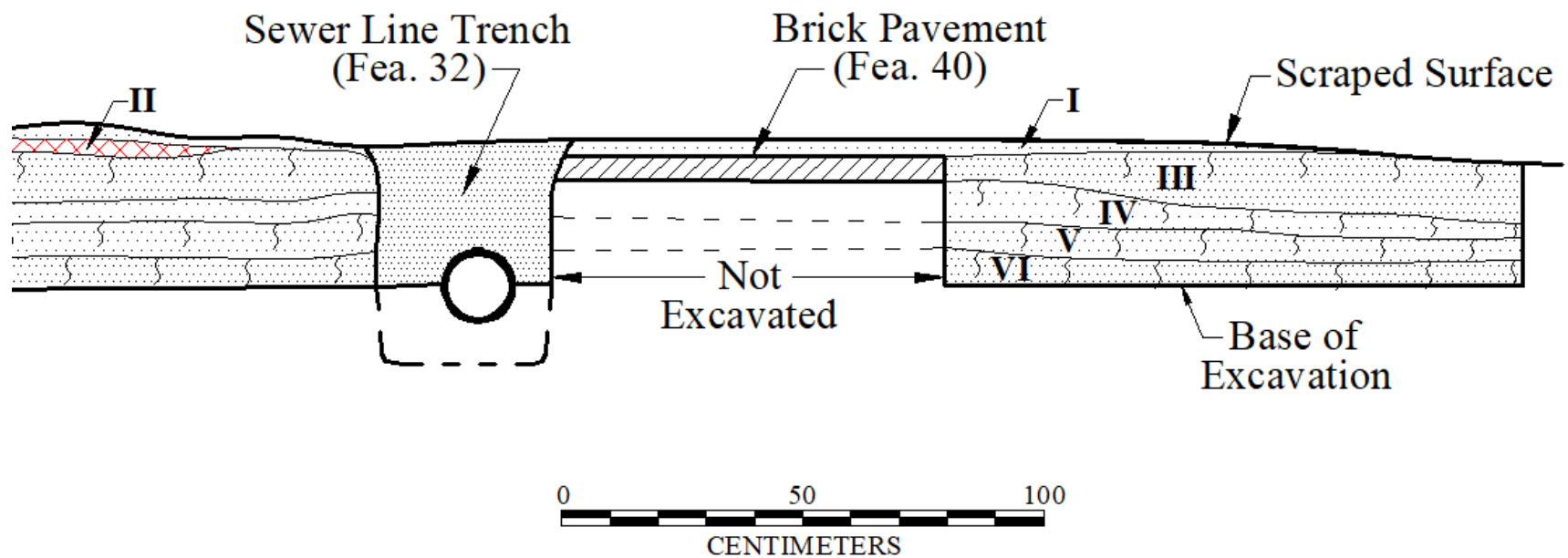


Figure 107. Detail of Profile 11, illustrating the brick pavement discussed as Feature 40 and showing its relationship to the built-up ground surface within the inner rear yard of the site. Zone I represents post-fire deposits, Zone II is fire debris from August 1908, Zones III-V are a succession of deposits accumulated during the occupation period of the house, and Zone VI is the settlement-era topsoil. Feature 40 dated from the late occupation of the site.

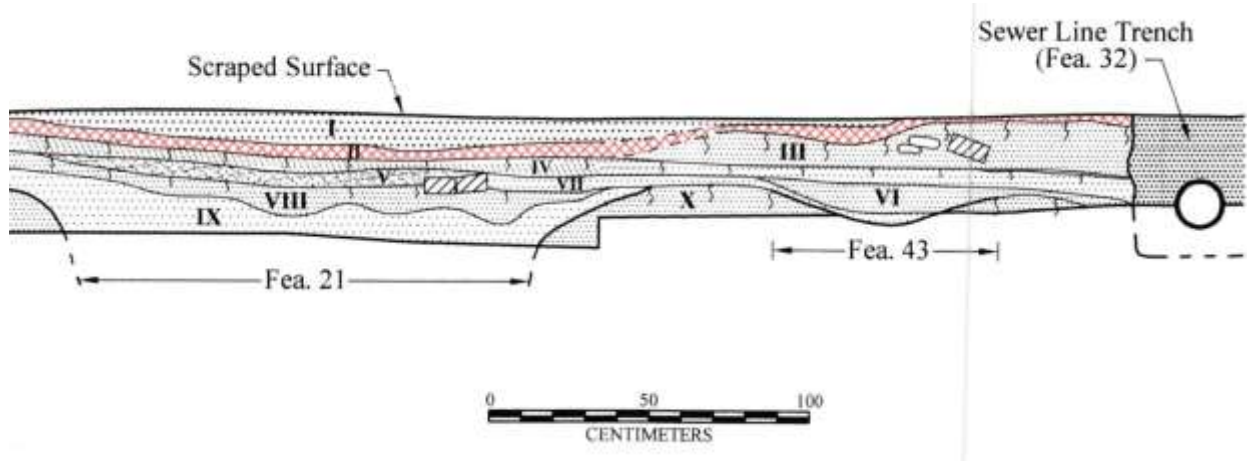


Figure 108. Top: View of Feature 43 within Test 56 (looking west). This shallow, trench-like feature appears to have functioned as a surface drain in the inner rear yard. The sanitary sewer line shown along the left-hand side of the photograph is Feature 32; it dates to the late 1930s and was associated with the addition made to the Ben Wright Hide Company. Bottom: Detail of Profile 12, showing the relationship between Feature 43 and the suspected well shaft (Feature 21) located north of it. Both features originate from the same ground surface.

The Price-Edwards Site Artifact Assemblage

The artifact assemblage from the Price/Edwards Site, as with the Sappington Site, was segregated into five distinct contexts: 1) Early Pre-Fire, 2) Middle Pre-Fire, 3) Late Pre-Fire, 4) Fire, and 5) Post-Fire assemblages. The Early Pre-Fire assemblage was associated with the earliest occupation of the site, and pre-dates the Price family's occupation (pre-dating circa 1863). The Middle Pre-Fire assemblage was associated with the early years of the Price family's ownership of the property, beginning with their improvements to the property in circa 1863. The Price-Edwards family continued to occupy this site through 1904, at which time the house was occupied by a number of more-or-less anonymous tenants.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to segregate the later nineteenth and early twentieth century assemblages associated with the Price-Edwards family, from the immediate pre-Fire assemblages associated with the unidentified tenants. As such, the Middle Pre-Fire assemblage dates from circa 1863 through circa 1890. The latter years of the Price-Edwards family occupation is associated with the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, which dates from circa 1890 through early 1908. Unfortunately, this component was also associated with the more-or-less anonymous tenant occupants living within the house from 1904 through 1908. The Fire assemblage, which dates from August 1908, represents the physical remains of the house (and its contents) destroyed by fire on August 14th of that year. As will be discussed below, some of the artifacts associated with the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts may have been associated with Chinese immigrants and/or illicit commercial activities. The Post-Fire assemblage represents a mixed domestic and industrial assemblage deposited on the site immediately after the collapse and partial clean-up after the riots. The Post-Fire assemblage represents a mixed domestic and industrial assemblage deposited on the site after the collapse and partial clean-up of the site after the riots. The Post-Fire component was represented by a substantial number of artifacts associated with off-site commercial, industrial, and domestic activities. During the field excavations, many of the artifacts associated with the Post-Fire component were discarded in the field (and/or not collected).

Although the accompanying artifact analysis attempts to segregate the recovered artifacts from the Price-Edwards Site into the component assemblages noted above, it was not always possible. The artifact analysis was fraught with a considerable amount of ambiguity in assigning component affiliations to the various ceramic and glass vessels. During the excavations, particularly during the initial days of the field work, it was difficult to distinguish between the Fire and immediate Post-Fire deposits. To complicate the issue, it would appear that the house basin most likely was used for dumping of household trash (from adjacent dwellings), and industrial waste (from the adjacent factory to the south) immediately after the riot. To further complicate the issue, there appears to have been some immediate post fire disturbance that resulted in the mixing of the Fire and Post-Fire deposits, particularly within the house deposits. As a result, it was difficult to ascertain whether some of the artifacts recovered during the excavations were associated with the Fire or immediate Post-Fire dumping activity. For example, during the Phase II testing, a large assemblage of artifacts was recovered from the west end of Trench 1 (Lot 2). At the time of their recovery, these artifacts (representing numerous ceramic and glass vessels) were believed to have been associated with the Fire deposits, but subsequent analysis suggests that many of them represent materials post-dating the riots. Clearly

many of these ceramic and glass vessels were associated with the 1908 riots, as they exhibited evidence of burning, but the context of many others were questioned (as they were unburned and/or clearly post-dating August 1908). This process of assigning context affiliations to each of the lot designations was considerably more difficult at this site than previously encountered at the adjacent Race Riot Site (11SG1432) located immediately across the tracks to the west (cf. Mansberger and Stratton 2024), and for that matter at the adjacent Sappington Site.

Appendix I details the Lot Provenience (or location) of each of the various excavation units. Each of the lots was assigned a context designation, as best as was possible. Many of these context designations are followed by a “?” in reference to the ambiguity of these designations. Appendix II is an inventory, by lot, of all of the recovered artifacts. Appendix III is a description of the ceramic and glass vessels recovered from the excavations.

The number of artifacts recovered from the Price-Edwards Site was fairly numerous—with over 750 ceramic and glass vessels being identified at this site. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these ceramic and glass vessels were small, fragmented vessels (identified as secondary vessels, versus more complete primary vessels). The secondary vessels comprised approximately 67% of the total vessel count. Tables 4 and 14 summarize the functional diversity of the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages by context from the Price-Edwards Site. Similarly, Figures 109 and 131 are graphic representations by functional category of the ceramic and glass vessels from the various contexts discussed below (Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire). The following discussion summarizes the glass and ceramic vessels by context, followed by a discussion of the small finds recovered from the site (with reference to the various contexts in which they were recovered).

The Early Pre-Fire Assemblage

A limited number of ceramic and glass vessels (n=25) were assigned to this early component (Table 4 and Figure 109). Of these 25 vessels, 13 were recovered from an early midden, and 12 were recovered from Features 21, 22, and 23. By far, the greatest number of these vessels were associated with the Foodway Service functional category (n=13; representing 52% of the vessels from this context). Tablewares were slightly more numerous than teawares. Although undecorated whitewares were the most common, printed wares (Vessel 19-F21-6), early ribbed patterned relief decorated wares (Vessels F21-4), and minimally decorated porcelains (Vessel 19-432) were present. Drink-related vessels included a single black-glass liquor bottle (Vessel 19-628) (representing 4% of the vessels from this context). Medicine bottles (n=2), consisting of dip-molded vials, accounted for 8.0% of the vessels from this context (Vessels 19-153 and F21-1). Similarly, both the Personal Care/Hygiene and Household Furnishings functional categories were represented by 8.0% of the vessels from this context. The Personal Care/Hygiene functional category included two potential scent or perfume bottles (Vessels 19-154 and F23-1). The two vessels from the Household Furnishings functional category included a large Rockingham-glazed yellowware lid presumed from a chamber pot (Vessel 19-187), and a lamp chimney with a hand crimped rim (Vessel 19-243). The crimped-rim lamp chimney is more reminiscent of a Middle Pre-Fire component than an Early Pre-Fire component, and raises questions as to the validity of the Early Pre-Fire component.

A low density, albeit early midden was present beneath the early dwelling at the Price-Edwards Site. The early midden at the Price-Edwards Site contained a low number of edge-decorated, painted, and printed whiteware, as well as gilded porcelain, lead glass tableware, thinly potted redware and salt-glazed stoneware crockery, lamp chimneys (sheared tops with flanged bases), pontiled vials, black container glass, and yellow-paste kitchenware (yellowware) typical of a moderately well-to-do, middle nineteenth century domestic occupation (Figures 110-111). Also present within this assemblage were small fragments of sandstone, bone (faunal remains), and an occasional fragment of fresh-water mussel shell. This midden was in contact with, or integrated within, a thin deposit (less than 4" in depth) clay-rich, mucky, black fill lying on top of the original ground surface. The occasional fragment of fresh-water mussel present within this clay-rich black soil suggests that it represents a bottomland soil brought onto the site for landscaping purposes during the initial era of settlement. Potentially absent from this early midden were relief decorated tablewares, which were present in moderate amounts in the subsequent Middle Pre-Fire component. This assemblage is suggestive of a latter 1840s or 1850s domestic component, potentially extending into the very early 1860s. Although extremely small, the assemblage (with its gilded porcelain, glass tableware, and Rockingham-glazed ware) is also suggestive of a potentially upscale family, or minimally one not living at a bare minimum. It is unclear whether or not this assemblage was associated with the early years of the Price family's occupation of this property, or an earlier occupation.

Besides the previously noted midden, three pit features are tentatively assigned to this early component (Features 21, 22, and 23), and the artifact assemblages of each feature is discussed below. Feature 21, a large, shaft feature interpreted as a well, was located immediately to the east of the original house. Although the artifact density was low, the recovered artifacts, which were located predominately in the upper most fill near the surface of the feature, would suggest that this feature was abandoned (and filled) during the middle nineteenth century (circa 1860 or earlier). Artifacts recovered from this context included a limited number of ceramic and glass vessels, which included dip molded vials (F21-1), printed blue plate (F21-6), and undecorated tablewares (F21-2, F21-3, F21-5) and a relief decorated saucer (F21-4). The relief decorated saucer was decorated with an unidentified ribbed pattern typical of the 1840s or early 1850s. One of the undecorated plates had a round impressed mark that read "T. & R. BOOTE" and incorporated an illegible registration mark. This plain round plate may represent an example of Boote's CLASSIC SHAPE pattern which they registered on 8 January 1868 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:9). Several additional vessels were recovered from the upper zones of the feature, having been deposited well after the original fills had settled. These vessels included a pontiled dip molded vial (Vessel 19-416), tumblers (19-385, 19-415), a whiskey flask (19-417), a salt-glazed 6-gallon churn (Vessel 19-209; Figure 174), and an unidentified milk glass vessel (19-190). Additionally several Rockingham-glazed yellowware sherds (not assigned vessel numbers) and a hard rubber button were recovered from this same context. This button was embossed "... CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851."

Although this feature was tentatively assigned to this early context, the presence of the potential relief decorated vessel (Vessel 19-4) may suggest that this feature was abandoned (and filled) during the early years of the Price family's occupation, and more appropriately assigned to an early Middle Pre-Fire context. As such, it is unclear if this assemblage was associated with a component that pre-dated the Price family's occupation of this property, or with the earliest of

the Price family's occupation. Although its location immediately to the rear of the original house suggests that the feature was associated with the 1860s Price-Edwards occupation, the recovered artifacts from this feature suggests that this well either pre-dated the house, or the house potentially pre-dates the suspected circa 1860-63 date of construction. Also recovered from this feature, albeit from a much deeper fill location, was a whole cast iron cooking pot (Lot 535) with a base suited for both open-hearth (with tripod legs), and stove-top (with round recessed base designed to rest in stove-top opening) cooking (Figure 173). Also recovered from this same feature (Lot 139) was an extremely worn silver coin identified as a Seated Liberty half dime. Seated Liberty coinage, which was minted in the United States from 1836 through 1891, features a seated Goddess of Liberty. These coins were minted in half dime, dime, quarter and half dollar denominations. Although extensively worn, the size of this coin (15.5mm in diameter) suggests it is a half dime, which was minted from 1837 through 1873.

Feature 22 is a small, shallow, rectangular pit that was located beneath the brick perimeter foundation (Feature 1A) associated with the early dwelling. This pit is located at, or near, what would have been the southeast corner of the original dwelling constructed for the Price family, and most likely was associated with a slightly later time period (circa later 1860s, see discussion in previous section of the report describing archaeological features). Unfortunately, few artifacts were recovered from this feature, and the vessels recovered from this feature were limited in number (n=4) as well. The limited vessels from this feature included undecorated tablewares, an annular decorated yellowware waster bowl, a press-molded goblet/water glass, and an unidentified milk glass vessel (F22-1 through F22-4). Two of the vessels from Feature 22 appear to crossmend with fragments of vessels located in the adjacent Feature 26 (the second generation of well at this site) (Figure 177). As such, it would appear that both features may have been filled at about the same time with adjacent midden material (which included fragments of these two vessels).

Feature 23 was a small pit located just south (and outside) of the original dwelling, and approximately 11-ft west of Feature 22. It contained a small number of artifacts, with only two vessels identified. One of the vessels from this feature may represent an early dip-molded perfume/scent bottle (Vessel F23-1) (Figure 213).

Although the artifacts from Features 21, 22, and 23 are consistent with the artifacts recovered from the early midden at the Price-Edwards Site, some of the artifacts appear to date from the middle to late 1860s and an association with the early Price family occupation of the site. Although Features 21, 22, 23, and the associated midden appear to document a small domestic activity area dating from the middle nineteenth century (potentially dating from the late 1850s or early 1860s), it seems more likely that it dates to the early to middle 1860s. Although the presence of this midden beneath the footprint of the original house suggests that this activity area pre-dates the construction of the early Price family's residence (circa 1864), one might question if it is a result of activities conducted during the early 1860s (1860-64) by the Sappington brothers, or by the Price family during the initial years of settlement (circa 1864-1866). The other possibility is that this activity area (and its associated artifacts) was associated with an earlier occupation, potentially pre-dating the 1856 subdivision of Lots 9 and 10. One of the earlier documented occupants of the larger Lots 9 and 10 was the Reverend Henry Brown, who settled on the south end of the redeveloped property by 1857 (on the south end of the original

Lots 9-10). Perhaps these features were associated with his early occupation of this property? Similar thought regarding early component on adjacent Lot 3 (see discussion of the Sappington Site). Unfortunately, this artifact assemblage does not appear to corroborate this interpretation. An alternative interpretation is that the artifacts from this component potentially suggest the initial occupation of this site occurred prior to the circa 1864 Price family's occupation (and corresponds to the era of ownership and potential improvements by the Sappington brothers from April 1860 through July 1864). This early component is best represented by a low-density midden located beneath the original house (cf. Tests 8-11, and 29-31). Additionally, Features 21, 22 and 23 were tentatively associated with this early component.

The Middle Pre-Fire Assemblage (The Early Price Family Occupation)

The Middle Pre-Fire component was associated with the early years of the Price-Edwards family's occupation of the property, beginning in circa 1864. George Price and his wife Cornelia occupied the house together through the latter years of the 1860s. By 1870, Mr. Price is no longer living within the house (with his whereabouts unknown), and Cornelia is living by herself in the house. In circa 1877, Cornelia married her husband's business partner Jacob Edwards, at which point the couple occupied the house together. Although the couple had no children, in 1880 two young Black children were listed as boarders living with the family. The arbitrary terminal date for the Middle Pre-Fire component is set at circa 1890.

The Middle Pre-Fire component is represented by approximately 137 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=105; representing approximately 77% of the vessels from this context) (Table 4 and Figure 109). The Foodways Service functional category comprised approximately 50% of these vessels (n=69), which were represented equally between Tablewares (n=33) and Teawares/Drink (n=36). Kitchenware vessels (n=11) were represented by 8.0% of the vessels from this context. Vessels from the Indulgences functional category were represented by 6.6% of the vessels from this context (n=9), with alcohol bottles comprising the majority of these vessels. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were slightly greater in number (n=14; representing 10.2% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 20 vessels (comprising 14.6% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=1; representing only 0.7% of the vessels from this context). No vessels from the Foodways Storage functional category were associated with this context.

Painted, printed, and edge decorated wares were few in number from this context (Figures 112-114). One painted plate, with a simple lined rim, was recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Vessel 19-189). This plate had a distinctive rolled rim form similar to "cc"(cream-colored) wares typical of an earlier period (Figure 114, top). This plate form is also similar to that of several thinly potted yellowware plates recovered from House E (Mansberger and Stratton 2024).¹¹¹ These yellowware plates have a similar rolled rim profile and cut foot ring, and 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

¹¹¹ See Vessels E-298 and E-548 (Figures 55 and 56) in Mansberger and Stratton (2024).

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). One might question if this plate from the Price-Edwards Site might represent early white-paste tablewares manufactured in the Philadelphia region during this same time period.

The Foodways Service functional category from this context included numerous relief decorated vessels, all of which were represented by fragmentary secondary vessels (Table 6). Several of the identified patterns were associated with 1840s and 1850s dates of production. Among these are a plate (Vessel 19-427) decorated with the TRUE SCALLOP pattern which was registered in circa 1845 by James Edwards (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:29) (Figure 115). Also recovered from this context was a cup (Vessel 19-422) decorated with the BALL AND STICK pattern, which was manufactured by James Edwards and Son after 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:15) (Figure 116). Fragments of two cups (Vessels 19-305 and 19-659) were decorated with the POMEGRANATE SHAPE pattern (Figure 118). Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:134 suggest that this pattern was introduced by Jacob Furnival and Company “circa 1850” (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:134). Jacob Furnival and Company produced ceramic wares from circa 1845 through 1870. Two cup plates (Vessel 19-240 and 19-480) were decorated with the GIRARD SHAPE pattern, which was registered by Ridgway, Bates and Company on 30 July 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57) (Figure 117). A third vessel (a cup; Vessel 19-455) may also have been decorated with this same pattern. Two plates from this context (Vessels 19-623 and 19-645) were decorated with the FIG/UNION SHAPE pattern, which was registered by J. Wedgwood on 14 November 1856 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91) (Figure 119). Fragments of a potential pitcher (Vessel 19-151) were decorated with the RING ‘O HEARTS pattern, which was registered by the pottery firm of Livesley & Powell on 12 October 1852 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:47) (Figure 120). Fragment of an indeterminate serving vessel (Vessel 19-248) was decorated with the MEMNON SHAPE, registered by John Meir and Son on 4 February 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:34) (Figure 122). Fragment of an indeterminate serving vessel (Vessel 19-248) was decorated with the MEMNON SHAPE, registered by John Meir and Son on 4 February 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:34). These wares produced by John Meir and Son generally included a printed and impressed mark. Meir and Son produced ceramic wares from 1837 through 1897.

Table 5
Ceramic Patterns
From Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire Contexts,
Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
TRUE SCALLOP Pattern (James Edwards)	19-427	registered ca. 1845
BALL AND STICK Pattern (James Edwards and Son)	19-422	post 1851
POMEGRANATE SHAPE Pattern (Jacob Furnival)	19-305; 19-659	introduced "ca.1850"
GIRARD SHAPE Pattern (Ridgway, Bates and Co.)	19-240; 19-480	registered July 1857
FIG or UNION SHAPE Pattern (J. Wedgwood)	19-623; 19-645	registered November 1856
RING 'O HEARTS Pattern (Livesley and Powell)	19-151	registered October 1852
MEMNON SHAPE Pattern (John Meir and Son)	19-248	registered February 1857
BOOTE'S 1851 SHAPE or SYDENHAM Pattern (T. and R.	19-F26-2	registered in 1851 and 1852, respectively

A large hollowware, relief-decorated vessel (potentially a large bowl or chamber pot) was recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel 19-F26-2). The pattern on this vessel was tentatively identified as BOOTE'S 1851 SHAPE or SYDENHAM pattern (Figure 121). At least one vessel was recovered from this Middle Pre-Fire context with an impressed round mark that read "T. & R. BOOTE / IRONTSTONE" (Vessel 19-646). Thomas and Richard Boote began producing ceramic wares in 1842, and were responsible for introducing their 1851 ROUND pattern on 21 July 1851. The firm introduced their SYDENHAM SHAPE pattern on 3 September 1852 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51, 53). The Boote brothers also introduced a plain round plate which they marketed as their CLASSIC SHAPE pattern, on 8 January 1868, a fragment of which may have been recovered from Feature 21—potentially arguing for the association of the contents of that feature with the Price family (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:9). Additionally, a proprietary prescription medicine bottle recovered from Feature 26 was embossed "S. H. MELVIN / SPRINGFIELD / ILL" (Vessel 19-F26-8). The Melvin pharmacy was in operation during the years 1858 through 1868 (Farnsworth 2015:8). This small round bottle lacked a pontil mark strongly suggesting that it—and the accompanying assemblage from Feature 26—was associated with an early to middle 1860s deposition (and the early Price family), and not the earlier component.

A serving vessel (Vessel 19-454) with an unidentified relief decorated pattern was recovered from this context with an impressed royal arms mark and the words "IRONSTONE CHINA / G. WOOLISC[ROFT]". According to Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999:386) this mark was in use from 1860 through 1864. Two relief decorated vessels of unknown pattern manufactured by J. CLEMETSON were also present, and recovered from Feature 26 (Vessels 19-F26-5 and 19-F26-14). Joseph Clementson, who was responsible for two of the primary and two of the secondary vessels from this feature, began his pottery in 1839, and continued its operation until his retirement in 1867.

Artifacts clearly associated with the early years of the Price family's occupation of this site are those recovered from Feature 26 (the second of the two wells identified on this property).¹¹² This well appears to have been constructed sometime during the very early years of the family's occupation and most likely abandoned (and filled) during the later 1870s or early 1880s, perhaps about the time that Cornelia Price married Mr. Edwards and the family home was expanded. Unlike Feature 21, several primary vessels were recovered from this feature, and included undecorated and/or unpretentious wares typical of the later 1850s through early 1870s (Figure 123). This distinctive ceramic assemblage was represented predominately by undecorated, fairly heavy-bodied earthenware vessels. Vessels from this feature included saucers (n=1), small plates (n=1), plates (n=2), and the base of a salve pot. The plates were of three sizes: large (9 ¾" diameter; Vessel F26-5 and F26-14), medium (8 ¾" diameter; Vessels F26-15), and small (7 7/8" diameter; Vessel F26-13). The two large plates had an impressed oval mark that read, in part, "J. CLEMENTSON." The medium sized plate had a printed backstamp that read "JAMES EDWARDS" and the small plate had an unidentified impressed round mark, potentially identified with "J. EDWARDS." The saucer (Vessel F26-16) had an impressed rectangular mark that read "JAS. EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL". Also present within this context was a large salve pot (4" in diameter; 1 ½" tall) which lacked its lid (F26-10). Additionally, two

¹¹² Feature 26 most likely is a second well which was constructed when the earlier well (represented by Feature 21) was abandoned (and filled).

secondary relief decorated vessels of unknown pattern with an impressed mark that read J. CLEMETSON were also present within this feature (Vessels 19-F26-5 and 19-F26-14) (Figure 124).

Table 6
British-manufactured Ceramic Marks
From Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire Contexts,
Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
IRONSTONE CHINA / G. WOLISCROFT (impressed mark)	19-454	1860-1864
IRONSTONE / T. & R. BOOTE (impressed round mark)	19-646	post 1842
IRONSTONE / CHINA / J. CLEMENTSON (impressed mark)	19-F26-5; 19-F26-14	1839-1867
JAMES EDWARDS (printed backstamp)	19-F26-15	1842-1851
J. EDWARDS (impressed mark) [John Edwards?]	19-F26-13	1847-1900
JAS. EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL (impressed mark)	19-F26-16	1851-ca. 1882
VALENTIA / FURNIVAL & CO.	19-506	1864-1871
J. FURNIVAL	19-380	1852-1871

Two of these vessels from Feature 26 appear to bear the mark of James Edwards. A third vessel, bearing the mark “J. EDWARDS” may have been associated with John Edwards (and not James). James Edwards began producing ceramic wares with an emphasis on export to the United States in 1842. In 1851, his son Richard joined him in the business and the words “& SON” were added to the firm’s name. James retired in 1861, and died in 1867. Although formal notice of the dissolution of the partnership was published in 1861, Richard continued using the “JAMES EDWARDS & SON” mark through circa 1882 when the firm closed its doors. Although this mark was in use from 1851 through 1882, the heavy-bodied and undecorated wares from Feature 26 most likely were manufactured in the latter 1860s or 1870s. John Edwards operated a pottery from 1847 through 1900. This impressed mark, which most likely did not incorporate “& Co.” into its design, suggests the use prior to 1873. Similarly, Joseph Clementson, who was responsible for two of the primary and two of the secondary vessels from this feature, began his pottery in 1839, and continued its operation until his retirement in 1867. At that time, the company was taken over by his sons who renamed it “CLEMENTSON BROTHERS.” All in all, the ceramic assemblage from Feature 26 appears to represent a middle to late nineteenth century assemblage (circa latter 1850s through early 1880s). Although not recovered from Feature 26, the base of a mug or pitcher (Vessel 19-506) bearing the name of the pattern VALENTIA and the potter J. Furnival and Company was also present in the assemblage. This firm produced ceramic wares between 1864 and 1871 (Figure 129). Also present in Feature 26 were several large fragments of a Rockingham-glazed yellowware spittoon (Vessel F26-6) (Figure 260).

Glass tableware vessels, although limited in number from the Middle Pre-Fire component, hint at the Price family’s purchases of consumer goods slightly more expensive than the everyday utilitarian wares associated with the laboring class. Among these vessels was a press-molded water glass or goblet decorated with the LILY or STIPPLED SCROLL pattern (Vessel F26-19) (Figure 159). This pattern was introduced by a Pittsburg glass house (Ripley and Company)

which was in operation from 1866 through 1874 (Lee 1931:574-75, Plate 140). As such, this goblet was most likely manufactured sometime prior to 1874.¹¹³ Fragments of a large glass pitcher, identical to that illustrated here, were recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel F26-21). This lead-glass pitcher with applied handle is decorated in a traditional pattern identified as PLAIN ROMAN KEY (Figure 160). Although often attributed to the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, there is no credible evidence that this is true.¹¹⁴ Nonetheless this vessel represents a fairly early piece of quality tableware associated with the Middle Pre-Fire context. Another glass vessel recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context was a small, lead-glass salt cellar (Vessel 19-68) (Figure 165). During the middle nineteenth century, table salt was generally served in a small ceramic or glass receptacle known as a salt cellar. It was not until the later years of the nineteenth century that the salt shaker became common.

Kitchenware vessels from this context included both salt-glazed stoneware vessels (suspected as being jars and a jug), locally manufactured redware jars and/or bowls, as well as Rockingham-glazed yellowware bakers and annular decorated yellowware waster bowls (Figure 176).

Table 7
Types of Indulgences/Drink by Context,
From the Price-Edwards Site

	Early-Middle Pre-Fire		Late Pre-Fire		Fire	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Wine	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Beer	0	0.0%	6	27.3%	3	16.7%
Ginger Beer	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whiskey	5	50.0%	10	45.5%	9	50.0%
Bitters	1	10.0%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%
Distilled Liquor	1	10.0%	2	9.1%	2	11.1%
Soda Water	1	10.0%	3	13.6%	4	22.2%
	10		22		18	

Vessels from the Indulgences (Drink) functional category included several whiskey flasks (n=5), as well as single examples of a potential bitters bottle (Vessel 19-215), a black-glass liquor bottle (Vessel 19-375), and a stoneware ginger beer bottle (Vessel 19-648) (Table 7). The whiskey flasks were predominately aqua figural flasks typical of the middle nineteenth century. Included

¹¹³ <https://www.eapgs.net/pattern-details.php?idx=2460>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.eapgs.net/full-images.php?idx=5388&pat=2170>

among these vessels were fragments of two Eagle-style whiskey flasks (Vessels 19-244 and 19-365) (Figure 184). Unfortunately, sufficient details were not available to ascertain the exact bottle design of these flasks. Two types of eagles were present: one with no feathers on the body, and the second with a feathered body (McKearin and Wilson 1978:577-583). Two of the flasks were represented by Union or Shield and Clasped Hands flasks (Vessel 19-406 and 19-214) (Figure 185). These flasks have a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word "UNION" surrounded by laurel leaves and thirteen stars. Generally, these flasks have an oval at the base of the shield often with letters in reference to the bottle's manufacturer. A similar whiskey flask was recovered from the Sappington Site (Vessel 20-459). On the reverse of that flask was the image of a cannon with a pyramid of cannon balls adjacent to it, as well as a U.S. flag with 13 stars and stripes. A plume of smoke extends from the mouth of the cannon, and the gun carriage is slightly raised off the ground, suggesting that it is in the process of being fired. Vessel 19-214 most likely represents a second Union flask with a distinctive lower frame beneath the shield. This frame had a deep ogival top and bottom with incurved ends (McKearin and Wilson 1978:649). These flasks, which were in common use throughout the 1860s and very early 1870s, symbolize a strong pro-Union sentiment.

Although recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, a badly crushed fragment of a threaded, blue glass bottle stopper most likely originated from a Middle Pre-Fire midden (Vessel 19-596). The first patents for internal threaded stoppers appear in 1861 and 1872, and were in use with liquor bottles/decanter and mineral water bottles (SHA n.d.). Figure 188 illustrates this unique bottle stopper and a detail of the 1872 patent by Hinman Frank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (which is reminiscent of that recovered from the Price-Edwards site).

Non-alcoholic beverage bottles were few in number from this Middle Pre-Fire context. Although presumed to represent the product of a local soda water bottler, the single soda water bottle from this context (Vessel 19-614) was not identified as to its content manufacturer.

Table 8
Proprietary Prescription Medicines (Druggist Bottles) by Context
From the Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
S. H. MELVIN / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	prescription medicine	Middle Pre-Fire	19-F26-8	1858-1868
W. C. WOOD & BRO	prescription medicine	Middle Pre-Fire	19-527	1878-1881
LANPHIER & BECK / PHARMACISTS / SPRINGFIELD	prescription medicine	Fire	19-487	1873-1874
ROBERT CLARKSON / MODERN DRUGGIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	prescription medicine	Fire/Post-Fire	19-65, 19-302, 19-308	1906-1930
BAUMANN BRO'S / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	prescription medicine	Post-Fire	19-290	1886-1924

Vessels from the Medicine functional category were fairly numerous from the Middle Pre-Fire context. These included small round bottles (Vessels 19-335 and 19-336) and at least one French Squares (Vessel 19-650). Two French Squares (Vessels 19-653, and 19-570), although recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, most likely were associated with the Middle Pre-Fire

occupation (Figures 190-191). Also present was a small aqua pill bottle (Vessel 19-617) (Figure 194).

At least two proprietary prescription medicine bottles were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Table 8). The earlier of the two bottles, recovered from Feature 26, was embossed “S. H. MELVIN / SPRINGFIELD / ILL” (Vessel 19-F26-8). The Melvin pharmacy was in operation in Springfield during the years 1858 through 1868 (Farnsworth 2015:8). This small round bottle lacked a pontil mark and strongly suggests that it—and the accompanying assemblage from Feature 26—was associated with an early to middle 1860s deposition. The second proprietary prescription bottle (Vessel 19-527) was embossed “W. C. Wood & Bro” (Figure 197). William C. Wood and Brothers was a local Springfield pharmacy that operated from 1878 through 1881 (Farnsworth 2015:8, 37). These bottles document the family’s early use of prescription medicines and local druggists. Proprietary and/or patent medicine bottles were not recovered from this context.

No ceramic or glass vessels associated with food products (Food Storage functional category) were recovered from this context. The lack of vessels from this functional category suggests not only limited home canning of locally produced foods, but also limited consumption of commercial foodstuffs. Several tin cans associated with commercially produced food products, including oysters, were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context in Feature 26 (see discussion, Small Finds). Only one vessel was identified with the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category from the Middle Pre-Fire context. This was a small milk glass salve pot recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel 19-F26-10) (Figures 123-124).

At least 20 vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire context were assigned to the Household functional category. These included: lamp chimneys (n=8), flower pots (n=6), chamber pots (n=2), a lamp reservoir (Vessel 19-F26-11), a spittoon (Vessel 19-F26-6; Figure 260), a milk glass lid (Vessel 19-554), and fragments of a salt-glazed ink bottle (Vessel 19-147). The lamp chimneys from this context identified as to their rim style were represented predominately by chimneys with sheared (and/or fire polished) rims (n=3), and secondarily with chimneys with crimped (n=1) rims. Both chimney styles most likely had flanged bases and are consistent with a pre-1890 use-life. All but one of the flower pots were wheel-turned, with only a single example of a jigger-molded flower pot (Figure 276). The chamber pots appear to have been undecorated, with one potentially being a pearlware vessel (Vessel 19-188). The spittoon, which was a molded Rockingham-glazed vessel, was recovered from Feature 26 (Figure 260). The milk glass lid was press-molded with a decorative leaf pattern. Additionally, a flattened tinware bucket (or similar container with bale handle hooks) was recovered from the lower fill deposits of Feature 26 (Figure 281).

The Late Pre-Fire Assemblage (Circa 1890-August 15, 1908)

The late Pre-Fire assemblage consists of artifacts associated with the latter years of the Price-Edwards family’s occupation of the site from circa 1890 through the family’s exodus in late 1904. Additionally, the Late Pre-Fire assemblage includes artifacts associated with the more-or-less anonymous tenant occupants living within the house from late 1904 through mid-1908.

The Late Pre-Fire component is represented by approximately 197 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=141; representing approximately 71.6% of the vessels from this context) (Table 4 and Figure 109). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 36.5% of these vessels (n=72), which were represented equally between Tablewares (n=37) and Teawares/Drink (n=35). Kitchenware vessels (n=17) were represented by 8.6% of the vessels from this context. Food Storage vessels (n=12) comprised 6.3% of the vessels from this context. Vessels from the Indulgences functional category (n=22) were represented by 11.2% of the vessels from this context, with alcohol bottles comprising the majority of these vessels. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were slightly greater in number (n=27; representing 13.7% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 31 vessels (comprising 15.7% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=2; representing only 1.0% of the vessels from this context).

The Foodways Service functional category was represented by a greater variety of table and teawares than was present within the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context. By far, the greatest number of ceramic vessels from this context consisted of undecorated, plain white wares similar to those recovered from the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context (Figure 125).

Table 9
American-manufactured Ceramic Marks
From Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire Contexts,
Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
"V & BRO. / IRONSTONE CHINA" [Vodrey and Brother, East Liverpool, Ohio]	19-504	Late Pre-Fire	1885-1896
"TRADEMARK / IRONSTONE CHINA / W. B. JR. & CO." [William Brunt, Jr. and Company, East Liverpool, Ohio]	19-230	Late Pre-Fire	ca.1870-ca.1878
"K. T. & K. / CHINA" [Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio]	19-121	Late Pre-Fire	1870-1931
"VIENNA" [unidentified pattern name?]	19-118	Late Pre-Fire	unknown
"GEO. S. HARKER & CO / TRADEMARK / E. LIVERPOOL / IRONSTONE CHINA"	19-408	Fire	ca.1879-1890
"HOMER LAUGHLIN / HUDSON"	19-568	Fire	1908-?
"IMPERIAL" [unidentified pattern name?]	19-130	Fire	unknown
"McGREY..." [unidentified pattern or pottery?]	19-580	Fire	unknown
"GREENWOOD CHINA / TRENTON, N. J."	19-29	Fire/Post-Fire	Post 1886-1931
"E. P. P. CO." [East Palestine Pottery Company, East Palestine, Ohio]	Lot 2	Fire/Post-Fire	1884-1909
"RADISSON / W. S. GEORGE" [W. S. George Pottery Company, East Palestine, Ohio]	Lot 2	Fire/Post-Fire	1909-1955
"GAINSBOROUGH / HAYNES / WARE / DECORATON" [D. F. Haynes & Son Pottery, Baltimore]	19-50	Fire/Post-Fire	ca.1895-1914
"SEMI-VITREOUS / BUFFALO POTTERY / SENECA"	19-18	Post-Fire	1909-1914 [pattern]

Unlike the earlier wares from the Middle Pre-Fire context, which were predominately British manufactured wares (see Table 6), the wares recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by a large number of American-made ceramic wares (Table 9). American manufacturers identified from this context included 1) Vodrey and Brothers (Vessel 19-504), 2) William Brunt, Jr. and Company's Phoenix Pottery (Vessel 19-230), and 3) Knowles, Taylor and Knowles (Vessel 19-121). A fourth vessel from this context, presumably from an American pottery, was identified solely by its pattern name, VIENNA (Vessel 19-118). Jabez Vodrey was a Staffordshire potter that immigrated to the United States in 1827, working at a variety of locations during his early years in the United States. In circa 1858, he and his two brothers established the Vodrey Brothers pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio. Initially producing Rockingham and yellowware, it was not until circa 1876 that the firm began producing whiteware. In 1885, the firm changed its name to Vodrey and Brothers, only to again change its name to the Vodrey Pottery Company in 1896 (Lehner 1988:492). William Brunt, Jr. purchased the Phoenix Pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1862.¹¹⁵ As with the Vodrey pottery, this firm initially produced Rockingham and yellowwares as well, and in circa 1870, the firm began production of white granite (whiteware). In circa 1877-78, the firm was joined by Brunt's son, and the company's name changed to William Brunt, Son and Company (Lehner 1988:60-61).¹¹⁶ The firm Knowles, Taylor and Knowles was established in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1870, producing white granite. By 1880, the firm was touted as the largest pottery in East Liverpool. The firm continued in operation through 1931.

Non-American manufactured ceramic wares from this context were limited in number, and included wares manufactured by Whittaker, Edge, Company (England; Vessel 19-98), and Victoria China (Vessel 19-22) (Table 10). Vessel 19-98 was marked "W. E. & CO. / CHINA" and most likely was manufactured by Whittaker, Edge and Company. Lewis Whittaker and James Edge established their pottery in Hanley, England, in 1882. The firm produced earthenwares through August 1886 at which time the firm was renamed (Whittaker and Company).¹¹⁷ Vessel 19-22 was marked "VICTORIA / AUSTRIA" and most likely was associated with the Austrian porcelain factory that was eventually known as Victoria China Company (Figure 155). This mark was in use from circa 1904 through 1918.¹¹⁸

Glassware tableware associated with the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, although not prolific, was represented by several vessels which included a variety of press-molded tablewares and teawares (predominately drinking glasses/tumblers). Among the glass tablewares were numerous lead glass cruets, at least four of which were represented by primary vessels (Vessels 19-508, 19-513, 19-514, and 19-515) (Figure 161). Three of these cruets (Vessels 19-506, 19-513, and 19-514)

¹¹⁵ Brunt had purchased the remains of a burned out pottery at this location in 1859 with his brother-in-law William Bloor. At that time, Brunt named the works the Phoenix Pottery, as it had rose from the ashes. In 1862, Brunt purchased his partner's interest in the firm.

¹¹⁶ See also <http://www.eastliverpoolhistoricalsociety.org/calhoun.htm> and <https://www.themuseumofceramics.com/famousfaces/william-brunt-jr>

¹¹⁷ <https://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/1078a.htm>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.theoldstuff.com/en/porcelain-marks/123-porcelain-and-pottery-marks/330-victoria-marks>

also exhibited some evidence of melting suggesting that they may have been associated with a Fire context, and not the Late-Pre-Fire context noted here.

Cruets represented by secondary vessels included Vessels 19-237, 19-522, 10-523, and 19-528. By the 1850s, any self-respecting Victorian household of means would have had a caster set formally positioned in the center of the dining table (Figure 162-163). The smallest of the castor sets held two shaker bottles, whereas larger three, four, five, six, and even seven bottle sets were available. These castor sets consisted of a round footed and handled tray designed to hold small bottles and jars, which were used to hold a variety of liquid and dry condiments (such as vinegar, oil, mustard, various pepper and spice mixes, sugar, etc.). These sets included bottles, small jars with lids, and shakers (for spice mixes). The bottles were generally long-necked and either had a screw cap or a pouring spout (which generally accommodated a glass stopper). The more affluent households had castor sets cast in silver, whereas the less affluent households had silver plated base metal examples. The bottles were generally decorated with engraved and/or etched, or press molded designs. Castor sets fell out of favor during the early years of the twentieth century (by circa 1920). Presence of castors in later nineteenth century contexts document the affordability of spices, which were once expensive commodities out of the financial reach of many working class families. The presence of the castor set in this setting suggests the formal presentation of spices and condiments to the family, and presumably guest diners.¹¹⁹

Table 10
British and European-manufactured Ceramic Marks
From Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire Contexts,
Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
"W. E. & CO. / CHINA" [Whittaker, Edge and Company, Hanley]	19-98	Late Pre-Fire	1882-1886
"VICTORIA / ... AUSTRIA"	19-22	Late Pre-Fire	1904-1918
"...QUE / ANTHONY SHAW & CO. / ENGLAND / WARRANTED"	19-558	Fire	1898-1900
"ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND"	19-129	Fire	post 1891
"ROYAL IRONSTONE / ALFRED MEAKIN LTD / ENGLAND"	19-349	Fire	ca.1897-1930
HABSBURG – CHINA / M. Z. / AUSTR[IA]" with Crown and Shield mark incorporating initials "B T Co" into shield) [	19-581	Fire	1907-1923? [importer's mark]
"U. P. K." [with eagle motif] [unidentified manufacturer]	19-30	Post-Fire	unknown

Also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context was a lead glass salt (Vessel F19-686; Figure 165), a large glass pitcher (Vessel 19-90), and a lead-glass shot glass with ground bases and

¹¹⁹ <http://theantiquesalmanac.com/castorshighlightedvictoriantables.htm>; <https://athomeinthenineteenthcentury.blogspot.com/2012/06/practice-of-placing-condiments-on.html>; Busiest House in America (1889).

narrow flutes (Vessel 19-563). At least three similar shot glasses were recovered from the Fire context (Figure 186).

Vessels associated with Food Preparation and Storage were few in number from this context. One of the few vessels from this context was a salad dressing bottle embossed “YACHT CLUB / SALAD DRESSING / CHICAGO” (Vessel 19-541) (Figure 178). This salad dressing was introduced during the latter years of the nineteenth century by the Tildesley Company of Chicago, and it became a common household product during the early years of the twentieth century. The rise in its popularity, along with other commercially produced salad dressing during the turn-of-the-century was due in part to the development and marketing of Iceberg lettuce during the latter 1890s. Also present, albeit in limited numbers, were canning jars and jar lid liners (cf. 19-544). Food-related vessels from the Price-Edwards Site included at least one salt shaker with ground, blow-over-mold, screw-top lip finish (Vessel 19-603) and a machine-made food jar (Vessel 19-511) (Figures 164 and 181).

Glass vessels associated with Indulgences/Drink were relatively numerous from the Late Pre-Fire context (n=22; representing slightly over 11% of the vessels from this context). These vessels were represented predominately by alcoholic beverage bottles, which included beer bottles (n=6), whiskey flasks (n=10), bitters bottle (n=1), and a suspected distilled liquor bottle (n=2). Although the whiskey flasks were predominately of the Dandy style, picnic flasks were also present, one of which had the word “GRANDFATH[ER]” integrated into a clock face design (Vessel 19-670).

Non-alcoholic drink-related vessels were represented by a small number of soda water bottles (n=2) (Table 12). Only one of the soda water bottles from this context was identified as to its owner. This soda water bottle (Vessel 19-500) was embossed “LAUTERBACH RE[ICH] / REGISTERED / SPR[INGFIELD, ILL]” (Figure 182). Lauterbach and Reisch were in operation in Springfield from circa 1902 through June 1908. A second soda water bottle (Vessel 19-636) was not identified as to its owner, but was embossed “ROOT” on its base. The Root Bottle Glass Company of Terre Haute, Indiana was in operation from 1901 through 1932.

Table 11
Food Containers by Context
From the Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
"YACHT CLUB / SALAD DRESSING / CHICAGO"	condiment bottle	Late Pre-Fire	19-541	ca.1900-present
"[B]OYD'S GENUI[NE] [P]O[RCE[L]AIN"	canning jar	Late Pre-Fire	19-544	post 1869
"SANFORD'S"	ink bottle	Late Pre-Fire	19-562	post 19866
"HORSFORD'S"	food jar (baking powder?)	Fire	19-438	ca.1865- circa 1890
"E. R. DURKEE / & CO. / NEW YORK"; "BOTTLE PATENTED / APRIL 17, 1877"	spice bottle	Fire/Post-Fire	19-66	post 1877
"CREAM TOP PAT MARCH 3, 1925"	milk bottle	Post-Fire	19-464	post 1925

Table 12
Soda Water Manufacturers by Context
From the Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL	19-500	Late Pre-Fire	1902-1908
M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL	19-39	Fire/Post-Fire	ca.1879-1895
"C & I" heelmark (Cunningham & Ihmsen)	19-39	Fire/Post-Fire	ca. 1868-ca.1878
GRIFFITHS & PLETZ	19-67	Fire/Post-Fire	1911-1912
F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL	19-687	Post-Fire	1908-1912
JNO. HALL / SUCCESSOR TO / GRIFFITHS & PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD, ILLS / THIS BOTTLE MUST BE RETURNED	19-125	Post-Fire	post 1912-post 1922
ROOT (Root Glass Company)	19-125	Post-Fire	1901-1932

Although more numerous than from the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context, proprietary and/or patent medicine bottles were still relatively low in number from the Late Pre-Fire context (Table 13). Three patent medicine bottles were identified from this context. Among these patent medicines was one aqua bottle (Vessel 19-245) that was embossed "DR PIERCE'S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCOVERY // R. V. PIERCE MD // BUFFALO, N.Y." (Figures 200-201).¹²⁰ Ray Vaughn Pierce was born in upstate New York in 1840 and moved as a young child with his family to western Pennsylvania. In 1862, Pierce received a medical degree from the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon thereafter began his medical practice in Titusville, Pennsylvania. It was sometime shortly thereafter, while living in Titusville, that he introduced his Golden Medical Discovery and other tonics, which he marketed locally and by wagon. In 1867, Pierce moved to Buffalo, New York, and began a more aggressive sales campaign for his patent medicines focusing on advertisements in Northeast and Midwest newspapers. At this time, Dr. Pierce began marketing "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy" which quickly became a popular selling item for him. Early in his career, Pierce marketed his family medicines by way of his popular *Dr. Pierce's Memorandum and Account Book* followed in 1875 by the publication of *The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor*, the latter of which "quickly became the center piece of his advertising effort." Pierce's marketing strategy was extremely successful and in 1876 his World's Dispensary in Buffalo was touted as "the largest establishment of its kind in the world." Pierce's World Dispensary included patient offices for treatment of various "Chronic diseases" utilizing his various patent medicines. In circa 1879, Pierce constructed a hotel to accommodate both his patients and others visiting his facilities in Buffalo. Known as the "Invalids and Tourists Hotel," it was later renamed Pierce's Palace Hotel. After the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1881, it was rebuilt as the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute. In support of his enterprise, Pierce added printing facilities as well as a glass manufacturing company (in

¹²⁰ Another bottle fragment (Vessel 19-75) recovered from the Price-Edwards Site may represent a bottle of Dr. King's NEW DISCOVERY, which was a knock-off of Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

1905) for supplying his bottles. In 1934, the family celebrated their 60th anniversary. By the 1930s, the firm came under increased federal scrutiny under the Federal Trade Commission in regards to their aggressive advertising claims, and the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute closed its doors on August 1, 1941.

Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY was noted as "nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing and an unequalled cough remedy" utilized "For cure of all bronchial and throat diseases and consumption in its early stage...". By the later years of the nineteenth century, it was being marketed as a cure-all for a great variety of ailments. Golden Medical Discovery, which most likely originally contained a tincture of opium, continued to be marketed through the early 1960s.¹²¹ Advertisements for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery first appear in local Springfield newspapers in early 1870, at which time it was being promoted for the cure of severe coughs (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 1 February 1870, p. 4). Product advertisements were still present in local newspapers in early 1960. By the 1910s, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was being touted as an appetite stimulate and indigestion cure (dyspepsia).

Table 13
Patent and/or Proprietary Medicines by Context
From the Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Ailment</u>
DR. PIERCE'S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCOVERY // R. V. PIERCE MD // BUFFALO, N.Y.	19-245, 19-75	Late Pre-Fire	ca.1870-1960s	cough, throat, and consumption cure; later general cure-all
DR. SETH ARNOLD / VEGETABLE / ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS	19-447	Late Pre-Fire	ca.1850-post 1920	jaundice, headache, fevers, and stomach issues
SLOAN'S LINIMENT / KILLS PAIN	19-319	Fire	ca.1870-present	muscle pains/aches, rheumatism
HYGEIA / WILD CHERRY / PHOSPHATE // THOMPSON MFG. CO. / NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS	19-567	Fire	1887-post 1893	tonic and nerve
"...IC / ...RH / ...CHE"	19-452	Late Pre-Fire	unknown	potential catarrh cure
"HIMALYA / THE KOLA COMPOUND / NATURE'S CURE FOR / ASTHMA / NEW YORK / CINCINNATI"	19-92	Post-Fire	1890s-?	asthma cure
MURINE / EYE REMEDY	19-268	Post-Fire	1897-present	eye care
CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN / MFD BY / PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY / MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS	19-267	Post-Fire	ca.1888-1950s	laxative
PEPTENZYME // REED & CARRICK / N. Y.	19-279	Post-Fire	ca.1870-1930s	digestive care

Another bottle (Vessel 19-447) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Test 38) at the Price-Edwards Site was embossed "DR. SETH ARNOLD / VEGETABLE / ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS" (Figures 198, 202-203). Seth Arnold (b. 1799) was a sixth generation Rhode Islander. In 1842, and continuing through 1844, Seth took several medical courses which earned him the appellation of "doctor." Sometime shortly thereafter (circa 1845), Dr. Seth Arnold began selling patent medicines from his Woonsocket, Rhode Island home. The first of his patent medicines

¹²¹ <https://baybottles.com/tag/peoples-common-sense-medical-advisor/>

was Dr. Arnold's Balsam, a cholera remedy, followed by a "Compound Vegetable Sudorific Physical Pills" (eventually shortened simply to "Bilious Pills," a remedy for a variety of ailments including jaundice, headache, fevers, and stomach issues). Sometime in the middle 1850s, Dr. Arnold introduced his "Cough Killer", a popular treatment for coughs heavily fortified with morphine. In 1872, Dr. Arnold established the Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation. Dr. Arnold remained the head of that corporation until his death in October 1883. After his death, the business continued to be operated under the family's guidance for many decades, with his "Cough Killer" and "Anti-Bilious Pills" remaining popular well into the early years of the twentieth century.¹²² Although advertisements for both Dr. Arnold's Cough Killer and Billious Pills first appear in local Springfield newspapers in circa 1886 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 14 November 1886, p. 4), they only ran for a couple years (no longer appearing after 1888).

Vessel 19-452 was a small embossed fragmentary patent medicine bottle that was emponilled. This bottle had an embossed body that read, in part, "...IC / ...RH / ...CHE". Although unidentified, few words in the English language end in "rh", and one of those is the word "catarrh." A catarrh cure is used for the treatment of mucous buildup in the nose, throat, and lungs, often associated with the "common cold" and allergies.

A homeopathic vial with a glass rod applicator (Vessel 19-278) was recovered from this context (Figure 194). This small vial would have held a topical medicine for the treatment of a injuries or infections. No proprietary prescription (or druggist) bottles were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context.

Only two vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were assigned to the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category. One of these was a scent or perfume bottle (Vessel 19-458; Figure 213), whereas the second was a machine-made, milk glass salve or cold cream pot recovered from Feature 8 (Vessel 19-F8-12).

At least 31 vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were assigned to the Household functional category. These included: flower pots (n=14), lamp chimneys (n=9), a lamp globe (Vessel 19-527), a chamber pot lid (Vessel 19-F8-5), a slop bucket (Vessel 19-119), two spittoons (Vessels 19-634 and 19-F8-6), two ink bottles or ink wells (Vessels 19-145 and 19-562), a potential bluing bottle (Vessel 19-540), and a poison bottle (Vessel 19-595). The flower pots were represented by nearly equal numbers of wheel-turned pots (n=8) and jigger-molded pots (n=6) (Figure 276). The lamp chimneys from this context identified as to their rim style were represented by chimneys with sheared and/or fire polished (n=2), crimped (n=2), and molded (n=2) rims. The sheared and crimped chimneys most likely had flanged bases, whereas the molded rims had straight bases. This assemblage of lamp chimneys is consistent with a post 1890s use-life. Both the chamber pot and slop bucket were undecorated. Both of the spittoons were sponge decorated. The potential poison bottle (Figure 273) was reminiscent of a scent bottle with its interior lip finish to receive a stopper (Vessel 19-595), but had a knobby exterior surface typical of poison bottles. One of the ink bottles was a salt-glazed vessel reminiscent of

¹²² <https://baybottles.com/2021/12/11/dr-seth-arnolds-cough-killer/>; https://www.si.edu/object/dr-seth-arnolds-indian-vegetable-anti-bilious-pills%3Anmah_209235

an earlier period (Vessel 19-145), whereas the second was a machine-made vessel embossed SANFORD'S (Vessel 19-562; Figure 271).

The Fire Assemblage (August 16, 1908)

The Fire assemblage consists of artifacts associated with the occupants residing within the house at the time of the August 16th riot, and the destruction of the dwelling by fire. Unfortunately, the identity of the occupants of the house at the time of the riot are more-or-less anonymous. Additionally, it was difficult to segregate some of the Fire and immediate Post-Fire deposits during the field investigations. As such, there is some ambiguity as to whether some of the vessels identified during this research were associated with the Fire, or Post-Fire contexts. Although many of the vessels from this context exhibited some evidence of burning, many did not (further complicating the context designation).

Table 14 and Figure 131 summarize the distribution ceramic and glass vessels from the Fire and Post Fire contexts. The Fire component is represented by approximately 249 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=155; representing approximately 62% of the vessels from this context). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 47.8% of these vessels (n=119), which were represented by slightly more Teawares/Drink (n=72) than Tablewares (n=47). Kitchenware vessels (n=12) were represented by 4.8% of the vessels from this context. Food Storage vessels (n=19) comprised 7.6% of the vessels from this context. Vessels from the Indulgences functional category (n=18) were represented by 7.2% of the vessels from this context, with alcohol bottles (n=14) comprising nearly 78% of the vessels from this function category. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were fairly numerous (n=30; representing 12.0% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 26 vessels (comprising 10.4% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=7; representing only 2.8% of the vessels from this context).

The Foodways Service functional category was represented by a wide range of ceramic and glass wares, and exhibited considerably more diversity than that exhibited by the earlier Late Pre-Fire context. Whereas many of the wares assigned to this context exhibited distinctive evidence of fire damage, several of the vessels assigned to this context appeared to be unburned.

The ceramic assemblage from the Fire deposits was fairly distinctive, with a number of burned and fire damaged vessels (Figure 145). Although many of the burned wares from this context were undecorated, and reminiscent of those recovered from the earlier Late Pre-Fire deposits (see Figure 125), decorated wares typical of the early years of the twentieth century were more plentiful in this context than the earlier one. Decorated wares included printed and/or decal-decorated wares typical of the very late nineteenth century and/or early twentieth centuries. These early twentieth century wares often had scalloped edges with molded (repousse) decoration along the rim. Several vessels (such as Vessels 19-36 and 19-164) are unburned printed wares recovered from mixed Fire and Post-Fire contexts (Figure 151). Unfortunately, it is unclear whether or not these wares were associated with the Fire context, or the latter Post-Fire context.

Burned plates, bowls, and platters were present in the Fire deposits. Obviously burned plates were not overly abundant in this assemblage. Vessel 19-160 is a small dessert plate recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site which exhibits evidence of burning. This whiteware plate had a molded (repoussé) rim and lacked any print or decal decoration. Unfortunately the backstamp associated with this plate was illegible. One of the full-sized plates from this assemblage that exhibited evidence of burning was Vessel 19-129 (Figure 126). This plate was marked “ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND”. The use of the word “ENGLAND” on the vessel suggests the manufacture of this vessel beginning in 1891. This vessel was a nearly whole painted plate decorated with a monochrome copper luster “Brown Tea” pattern (Vessel 19-129). By the turn-of-the-century these represented moderately-priced everyday tablewares. Sears, Roebuck and Company (1897:681) advertised a “Luster Band pattern” in imitation of gold sporting a floral sprig manufactured by Alfred Meakin.

One of the more obviously burned plates (Vessel 19-152) exhibited a decal-decorated Rose pattern (Figure 137). At least six similarly decorated plates with decal-decorated, multi-color, floral (Rose) pattern were also recovered from this same context (Vessels 19-32, 19-122, 19-81, 19-100, 19-106, and 19-152) (Figure 138). These vessels, many of which exhibited minimal evidence of burning, were recovered predominately from the rear half of the house, and potentially suggest that that portion of the dwelling was not as thoroughly damaged by the fire as the front of the house. Unfortunately, none of these vessels were identified as to their manufacturer. These ceramic wares are presumed to have been American-manufactured, and are similar to wares offered for sale by such mail order catalogs as Sears, Roebuck and Company, and Montgomery, Ward, and Company at the turn-of-the-century. The 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog notes the popularity of green printed wares, decorated in floral patterns, traced with gold at that time. By 1902, Sears, Roebuck and Company were advertising similar wares decorated in pink rose patterns. Similarly, the 1908 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog advertises numerous ceramic table and toilet ware sets decorated in a pink rose pattern (Figure 139). At least two serving bowls decorated with this pattern were also present (cf. Vessels 19-186 and 19-191). The presence of numerous vessels of this same pattern suggests the potential purchase of a set of dishes by the house occupants during the immediate pre-Fire era. Porcelain teawares with a similar Rose pattern were also present (cf. Vessel 19-46; Figure 144).

Several burned bowls from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards House. Two of these bowls were straight-sided serving bowls reminiscent of large waster bowls (Figures 133-134). One of these bowls (Vessel 19-191) has a printed/decal-decorated design similar to the ROSE patterned plates. A second bowl of similar form has a lobed body that lacks decoration (Vessel 19-387). Both bowls were recovered from the rear portion of the original house. A third bowl is represented by a round serving bowl with an S-curved body shape (Vessel 19-186). This bowl has a repousse decorated rim and decal/print floral ROSE pattern design on its interior surface (Figure 140). Vessel 19-568 is a similar S-curve shaped bowl from the Fire Deposits, albeit showing no evidence of burning and lacking the interior decoration (Figure 140). This unburned bowl has a backstamp indicating it was manufactured by HOMER LAUGHLIN, and identifies the bowl as the HUDSON pattern. The HUDSON pattern was introduced by Home Laughlin in 1908.

Also among these obviously burned ceramic wares was a small undecorated platter (Vessel 19-121) (Figure 135). This hard-paste, vitrified platter (reminiscent of Hotel Ware) which exhibits limited evidence of burning, was manufactured by Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles of East Liverpool, Ohio.

At least three painted porcelain saucers exhibiting obvious evidence of burning were recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Vessels 19-45, 19-134, and 19-135) (Figure 142). These saucers, which represent upscale tea wares, were all decorated with a similar polychrome floral design (potentially representing another Rose pattern). All were recovered from the front of house, and no associated tea cups were recovered to match this pattern. Also present from this same context was a small painted porcelain dessert plate (Vessel 19-46), which also exhibited evidence of minimal burning (Figure 143). This was recovered from the mixed Fire/Post Fire context within the front of the house (Lot 2). At least two porcelain vessels decorated with similar Rose pattern design, albeit exhibiting no evidence of burning, was recovered from the potential Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site. Vessel 19-44 was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context. A similarly designed porcelain saucer (Vessel 19-581), recovered from a less questionable Fire context, was marked with the HAPSBURG-CHINA “Crown and Shield” mark (which is discussed in more detail below).

Several porcelain vessels of Asian origin also were recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site, all of which were unmarked and unattributed to a maker. One of these vessels was a hard-paste porcelain, small-diameter plate (Vessel 19-386) with blue stenciled (?) design that consisted of alternating reserve panels (Figure 146). This vessel exhibits limited evidence of burning. One set of the panels appear to depict a highly stylized bird and blossoms. The stylized bird most likely represents a Phoenix Bird, which symbolizes the good fortune of a rising new Emperor and the Imperial family. The underside of the rim also exhibited a blue painted or stenciled image of this same bird in flight. The second set of panels consists of swirls and dashes that potentially represent stylized scrolling vines and/or Chinese grass. Among these swirls and dashes are stylized blossoms (Ross 2012:18-19). Ross (2012:22, Figure 30) illustrates a pickle dish (in essence a small-diameter plate or shallow bowl) decorated in a style reminiscent of this small plate from the Price-Edwards site, and suggests that these blue-stenciled wares date from circa 1875 through 1920 (Ross 2012:23). A hard paste porcelain tea bowl with polychrome (white, green, and red) painted floral details (Vessel 19-194) was also recovered from the Fire deposits of this house site (Figure 147). Both of these vessels most likely represent Chinese-manufactured vessels. A hard paste porcelain cup (Vessel 19-258) with a blueish-green glaze also was recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site (Figure 148). This vessel is reminiscent of celadon and/or “winter green glazed” wares, which may have been manufactured by either Chinese or Japanese potteries. Ross (2012:26) suggests that the presence of these opaque porcelains is indicative of a pre-1910 date of manufacture, which fits well with the existing assemblage. The presence of these wares at this site during this late time period, and in association with opium pipes (to be discussed later), raises the question as to the presence of immigrant Chinese occupants at this site immediately prior to the August 1908 riots.

Several thinly potted, printed porcelain teawares (with polychrome painted details) were also recovered from a Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. One of these vessels was ornately painted reminiscent of Imari porcelain teawares (Vessel 19-47; Figure 149). Several other

vessels were decorated with printed Geisha-Girl designs, which was introduced in the 1890s and popular during the early years of the twentieth century (Figure 150). These suspected Japanese-produced wares, which were manufactured specifically for export to western markets (Ross 2012), included Vessels 19-48, 19-264, 19-281, 19-307, and 19-322. It is unclear whether some of these Geisha-Girl-decorated teawares were in use during the occupation of the Price-Edwards house, or possibly represent immediate Post-Fire vessels deposited immediately after the riots.

As with the earlier Late Pre-Fire context, the ceramic wares from the Fire deposits were represented by a large number of American-made ceramic wares (Table 9). American manufacturers identified from this context included 1) George Harker and Company (Vessel 19-408; Figure 127), and 2) Homer Laughlin (Vessel 19-568; Figure 140). The George S. Harker Company was established in East Liverpool, Ohio in circa 1853-54, and continued in production through 1890 when its name was changed to the Harker Pottery. Initially producing Rockingham and yellowwares, it was not until circa 1879 that the pottery began production of whitewares.¹²³ Homer Laughlin established a pottery with his brother in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1873. In 1877, he bought out his brother's interest in the company, which was formally renamed the Homer Laughlin China Company in 1896. The Hudson pattern, which was a body style in imitation of a French Haviland ware, was introduced by Homer Laughlin in 1908. This pattern continued in production for over 20 years (through at least 1930). The Hudson pattern often incorporated scalloped and embossed rims with floral decals, and gold stamps—such as the wares noted above with the ROSE pattern (Figures 137-138). Minimally, this single vessel identified with the HUDSON pattern (Vessel 19-568) represents either 1) a relatively new purchase at the time of the August 1908 riots, or 2) a later Post Fire vessel. The fact that the vessel does not exhibit any burning points to the latter possibility. One might question if many of the ROSE pattern wares might not have been similarly manufactured by Homer Laughlin and similarly represent recent purchases just prior to the August 1908 riots (or conversely represent Post Fire vessels).¹²⁴

Several ceramic vessels recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2) during the Phase II testing are problematic as to their temporal assignment. At the time of the Phase II testing, the assemblage collected in Trench 1 (identified as Lot 2) was believed to represent Fire deposits. Subsequent research suggests that this assemblage from Lot 2 represents a mixed Fire and Post-Fire context, and it is unclear whether these vessels were in use by the house occupants at the time of the riots, or deposited immediately after the August 1908 riots. Vessels from this context were manufactured by 1) the Greenwood China Company (Vessel 19-29), 2) the D. F. Haynes and Son Pottery (Vessel 19-50), and 3) the Buffalo Pottery Company (Vessel 19-18). Similarly, ceramic backstamps unassigned to specific vessels from both the East Palestine Pottery Company, and the W. S. George Pottery Company also were recovered from this same mixed context (Lot 2) (Figure 130).

The Greenwood China Company was established in Trenton, New Jersey in 1868 specializing in vitrified hotel china. A small vitrified platter which exhibited burning (Vessel 19-29) had

¹²³ See Lehner (1988:197) and <https://guide.tealeafclub.com/potters/harker-pottery>.

¹²⁴ <https://www.carnegie.lib.oh.us/index.php/homer>; <http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/hlc/hudson.html>

“GREENWOOD CHINA / TRENTON, N. J.” impressed on its base (Figure 128). This company began impressing this mark on their table and toilet wares beginning in 1886. The firm continued in operation through 1931.¹²⁵ The fact that this platter exhibited evidence of burning suggests it was in use by the house occupant in August 1908.

The crushed remains of piece of art pottery were recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2). The vessel (Vessel 19-50) had a backstamp that read “GAINSBORO]UGH] / HAYNES / WARE / [DECORA]TION” (Figure 156). Haynes Ware was introduced by D. F. Haynes of Baltimore in the early 1880s. In 1882, David Francis Haynes purchased the Chesapeake Pottery, a small pre-existing pottery located in Baltimore that had been established only a couple years earlier in 1879. Haynes immediately procured two experienced English potters to join him in his new enterprise in hopes of offering quality wares to the American market. Among these new wares introduced by Haynes was a line of art pottery that included majolica. These new wares introduced by Haynes at his Baltimore pottery were referred to as Avalon Faience, Haynes Ware, and Clifton Décor. Haynes Ware is distinctive with decal decoration, spray-applied color, and gold-painted trim. In 1887, experiencing financial difficulty, Haynes sold the Chesapeake Pottery to his competitor, the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company. In 1890, Haynes returned to the pottery as general manager, at which time the pottery operated as Haynes, Bennett and Company. Subsequently, in 1895, Haynes re-purchased interest in the company, which thereafter operated as D. F. Haynes and Son. Over the next 14 years, the firm prospered and won awards at both the 1901 Pan-American Exposition and the 1904 World’s Fair. David Haynes died in 1908, with his son continuing operations of the pottery, only to close the pottery due to financial concerns in 1914. Although it is unclear when Vessel 19-50 with its distinctive “Gainsborough Decoration” was manufactured, it seems reasonable to suspect that it was manufactured during the years circa 1895 through 1914—and may have been in use within the Price-Edwards house in August 1908.¹²⁶

A single printed plate (Vessel 19-18) manufactured by the Buffalo Pottery Company of Buffalo, New York, was recovered from the mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2) (Figure 152). The backstamp on this vessel identified it as the SENECA pattern. The Buffalo Pottery Company was in operation from 1901 to the present day, and they produced the Seneca pattern between 1909 and 1914. As such, if correct, this vessel post-dates the 1908 riots.¹²⁷ Similarly, Figures 157 and 158 illustrated several ceramic vessels that were recovered from mixed contexts, and may very well post-date the period of significance of the Price-Edwards Site.

Two ceramic marks from Lot 2 associated with American manufacturers were unattributed to any specific vessel (Figure 130). One of these was associated with the East Palestine Pottery Company, whereas the second was used by the W. S. George Pottery Company. The predecessor of the East Palestine Pottery Company was established in East Palestine, Ohio in

¹²⁵ <https://www.trentonhistory.org/Made/Marks.html>

¹²⁶ <https://etruscanmajolica.blogspot.com/2015/08/the-majolica-of-chesapeake-pottery.html>; Beem and Beem (2012).

¹²⁷ <https://www.thesprucecrafts.com/buffalo-pottery-and-china-14924>; <https://www.replacements.com/china-buffalo-pottery-seneca/c/8542>

1880, producing yellowware and Rockingham wares. In 1884, the firm was purchased by potters from East Liverpool and renamed as the East Palestine Pottery Company, with an emphasis on production of white wares. In 1904, financial interest in the pottery was purchased by W. S. George, who also constructed a second pottery adjacent to the existing pottery works. In 1909, George renamed both potteries the W. S. George Pottery Company. The W. S. George Pottery Company filed for bankruptcy in 1955 (Lehner 1988:135). The East Palestine Pottery Company is known for a variety of green printed tablewares, similar to printed vessels recovered from Lot 2, a mixed context that contained both Fire and Post-Fire deposits. These wares were produced from circa 1884 through 1909. Wares produced by W. S. George Pottery most likely post-date 1909 (and represent Post-Fire materials). The W. S. George mark identified the pattern in use on the unidentified vessel as the RADISSON pattern. As with the SENECA Pattern discussed above, the RADISSON name referred to a vessel shape, and not the individual decorative pattern. Many W. S. GEORGE marks bearing the RADISSON pattern name are decorated with floral decals similar to those recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. One source suggests that the RADISSON pattern was not introduced by W. S. George until 1910.¹²⁸

Two vessels (Vessels 19-130 and 19-580) with unidentified makers mark potentially associated with American-made ceramic wares were also recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site. Vessel 19-130 was marked IMPERIAL, presumably indicating a pattern name (Figure 148). Vessel 19-580 was marked “McGREY”, which may represent a pattern or company name (Figure 153).

British-manufactured wares from the Fire context were represented by vessels manufactured by 1) Alfred Meakin (Vessels 19-129 and 19-349) and 2) Anthony Shaw and Company (Vessel 19-558) (Table 10). Alfred Meakin, the younger brother of potters James and George Meakin, established his pottery in Tunstall, England in 1875. One of the vessels manufactured by Meakin from this context was marked “ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND” (Vessel 19-129). The use of the word “ENGLAND” on the vessel suggests the manufacture of this vessel beginning in 1891. This vessel was a nearly whole painted plate decorated with a monochrome copper luster “Brown Tea” pattern (Vessel 19-129) (Figure 126). The second vessel with the Meakin mark read “ROYAL IRONSTONE / ALFRED MEAKIN LTD / ENGLAND” (Vessel 19-349). The firm incorporated as a “Limited Company” in 1896, and the use of the “LTD” after the Meakin name suggests a post 1896 date of manufacture. The firm continued using the “LTD” in association with their wares through 1930. The second British manufacturer represented within the wares recovered from the Fire deposits was an undecorated saucer manufactured by Anthony Shaw (Vessel 19-558). This vessel had a “Crowned Globe” backstamp that read “ANTHONEY SHAW & CO. / ENGLAND / WARRANTED”. The “& CO” was incorporated into the Shaw mark from 1898 through 1900 (Figure 127).

Non-British, European-manufactured wares were represented by at least one porcelain manufactory (Vessel 19-581). The single vessel from the Fire deposits that was identified with a European manufacturer was a decal-decorated porcelain saucer that had a “Crown and Shield” mark that read “HABSBURG – CHINA / M. Z. / AUSTR[IA]” (Figure 144). Incorporated into the shield design were the initials “B. T. Co.” (Vessel 19-581). This mark was used by a

¹²⁸ <https://www.worthpoint.com/dictionary/p/ceramics/na--united-states/wsgeorge-pottery>

Chicago importer of ceramic and glassware named the Burley & Tyrrell Company. The “MZ Austria” used in this mark is in reference to a porcelain factory located in what today is Stara Role, located in far western Czech Republic. Prior to 1918, Stara Role was known as Altrohlau, and was part of the Habsburg’s Austrian empire. This ceramic factory began production in the early years of the nineteenth century, producing porcelains in 1836. The firm was purchased by Moritz Zdekauer, a banking firm, in 1884. The MZ integrated into the mark is in reference to Moritz Zdekauer’s ownership, from 1884 through 1909. The Zdekauer pottery became well known for exporting its wares to the United States. In 1909, the company was purchased by C. M. Hutschenreuther, and the mark was modified to read “MZ ALTROHLAU” which remained in operation through 1945.

The “HABSBURG-CHINA” and crowned crest mark with the letters “B. T. Co.” was a mark used by a Chicago importer of European glass and ceramics. Arthur Gilmore Burley established a crockery and pottery (stone and earthenware) business on Lake Street, in Chicago in 1838. In 1871, he was joined by a man named Tyrrell, and the firm became one of, if not the largest, importer of china and glassware in Chicago. At that time, the firm was known as “Burley & Tyrrell.” Although first importing German porcelain, the firm soon added “Bohemian” porcelain to their stock (with that of Moritz Adekauer being one of the more quality firms represented) shortly thereafter. In 1883, the retail portion of the business was sold to a relative, who operated the business as “Burley & Company.” The elder A. G. Burley died in 1897, and the importing business slowly declined. In 1907, the younger nephew acquired Burley & Tyrrell, re-uniting the importing and retail businesses under the name “Burley & Tyrrell Company” (Figure 1457). The importing company successfully operated through 1919 when it was sold to Albert Pick and Company (a sale that was not finalized until 1923).¹²⁹

The “Crown with Shield” mark with the letters “B. T. Co.” integrated into the shield of this mark is difficult to date. During its early years, the business appears to have been referred to as Burley & Tyrrell”, and after 1907 as “Burley & Tyrrell Company.” As such, the “Crown and Shield” importer’s mark with the letters “B. T. Co.” integrated into the shield may post date 1907, and run through circa 1923. Other sources suggest that the “Crown and Shield” mark with these initials was in use from circa 1891 through 1907.¹³⁰ Similarly, the “Habsburg-China” mark was used by Burley & Tyrrell Company to reference their importation of Austrian porcelains, with the MZ Austria referencing those produced by Moritz Zdekauer. As such, these printed wares most likely were imported by this Chicago firm, from Moritz Zdekauer’s porcelain factory sometime during the early years of the twentieth century, prior to 1907. If the B. T & Co” mark post-dates 1907, it seems likely that these wares were manufactured after 1907, and most likely represent Post-Fire deposits. Unfortunately, the dating of these wares remains unresolved. The pattern used on this vessel is consistent with the first decade of the twentieth century or earlier (late 1890s-1920).

¹²⁹ At least two of catalogs from this Chicago importing firm are known to exist—one from 1893 (<https://www.walkaboutbooks.net/details.php?record=23708&jump=1>) and the second from 1907 (https://cmog.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma99294913504126&context=L&vid=01CORNING_INST:01CORNING_INST&search_scope=MyInstitution&tab=LibraryCatalog&lang=en). See also <https://www.tcatrains.org/etrain/coleman-german-china-real-estate-and-american-flyer> for historical context, as well as *Bohemian Decorated Porcelain* (Henderson 1999: 82-83), and *Chicago Record-Herald* (March 22, 1907).

¹³⁰ <https://www.porcelainmarksandmore.com/related/usa/chicago-01/index.php>

Glass tablewares associated with the Fire deposits included several drinking glasses and/or tumblers (Figure 167), at least one of which was deformed by fire (Vessel 19-350; Figure 168). These tumblers and/or drinking glasses were typical of those offered for sale by such mail order firms as Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery, Ward (Figure 169). The tumblers included plain round (Vessel 19-507), knurled (Vessel 19-204), and light green (with ribbed interior) (Vessel 19-275) examples. The light green tumbler may be Vaseline or Uranium glass, which has a distinctive light yellowish green color and was popular during the 1890s through 1920s. Additionally, at least one free-blown caster was recovered from this context as well (Figure 166). As discussed earlier with regard to the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, several additional cruets (potentially as many as six) were recovered from a suspected Late Pre-Fire context, even though they exhibited evidence of melting. These cruets should more aptly have been associated with the Fire context (Figure 161). The cuprous loop finial of a potential caster stand was recovered from Lot 91 (Figure 164, top right).

Food storage containers were present in moderate numbers, the majority of which were represented by unmarked generic food jars. Several small, shouldered jugs were recovered from the suspected Fire and Post Fire deposits (Figure 175). Glass canning jars, and jar lid liners, although present, were few in number (Figure 175). At least one proprietary food container was recovered from the Fire context, and a second was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire (and suspected as having most likely been associated with the earlier Fire context). The first of these vessels was a small aqua bottle simply embossed “HORSFORD’S” around the shoulder of the bottle (Vessel 19-438), which most likely contained baking powder (Figure 179). Baking powder was created by a Harvard professor Eben Horsford in the middle 1850s. At the time, Horsford was the Rumford Professor and Lecturer on the Application of Science to the Useful Arts at Harvard. Upon perfecting his baking powder formula (a mixture of monocalcium phosphate, baking soda, and corn starch), Horsford (along with George Wilson) established the Rumford Chemical Works in East Providence, Rhode Island in 1869 and began commercial production of his product. Horsford’s baking powder continued to be sold in small glass bottles for many decades thereafter.¹³¹ The presence of this bottle in the Fire deposits suggests occupants of the household at this time most likely participated in the baking of bread and other products requiring leavening.

A second food-related small glass bottle was embossed on its body “E. R. DURKEE / & CO. / NEW YORK” and on its base “BOTTLE PATENTED / APRIL 17, 1877” (Figure 180). Accompanying the base embossing was an illegible embossed triangular registration mark (Vessel 19-66). This bottle, which was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2), had a semi-automatic screw-top lip finish typical of bottles dating from the turn-of-the century, and most likely held a condiment or liquid spice. Eugene Durkee, founder of Durkee Famous Foods, established his spice business in Buffalo, New York from his home in circa 1850. At that time, the firm was listed as a “Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Glassware, Congress Water, Leeches, Cigars, Pure Wines, Liquors, Oils, Camphene, Burning Fluid, &c.” (Lockhart et al. n.d [b]:211). Eventually, the firm became known for their “preparation of spices, salad dressings, extracts, and other kindred products”

¹³¹ <https://thereader.mitpress.mit.edu/colorful-history-of-baking-powder-and-its-unlikely-inventor/>

(Durkee 1933). By the late 1890s, paper labels associated with bottles of this style read “DURKEE’S SALAD DRESSING AND MEAT SAUCE” (Lockhart et al. n.d [b]:221-223).¹³² Several additional machine-made food jars (cf. Vessels 19-89, and 19-123) were recovered from the same mixed Fire/Post-Fire context, and although it is unclear whether or not they were associated with a Fire or Post-Fire context their style strongly suggests that they post-date the occupation of the Price-Edwards site.

Glass vessels associated with Indulgences/Drink were relatively numerous from Fire context (n=18; representing slightly over 7.2% of the vessels from this context), albeit slightly less than from the Late Pre-Fire context. These vessels were represented predominately by alcoholic beverage bottles, which included beer bottles (n=3), whiskey flasks (n=9), and distilled liquor bottles (n=2). One of the liquor bottles may represent a wine bottle. The whiskey flasks were predominately of the Dandy style, one of which was manufactured from amber glass (Vessel 19-569) (Figure 187). Several shot glasses were recovered from the Price-Edwards Site, and included examples with narrow ground flutes and bases, manufactured with lead glass, and represent quality tableware. At least three shot glasses were recovered from the Fire contexts (Figure 186).

Non-alcoholic drink-related vessels were represented by a small number of soda water bottles (n=3), only one of which was identified as to its proprietor. This soda water bottle was marketed by the firm of M. A. Fischer (Vessel 19-39) (Figure 182).

The Medicine functional category was represented by a moderate number of bottles, the majority of which were non-proprietary medicines (n=23) typical of the early years of the twentieth century. At least one of these medicine bottles was melted (Vessel 19-351; Figure 193). Among the medicine bottles from this context were an unmarked Philadelphia Oval (recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context; Vessel 19-62; Lot 2), and a large Union Oval (Vessel 19-124; Lot 16) (Figure 192). A small, long-necked amber bottle (Vessel 19-456) was also recovered from a Fire context (Figure 195). Similar bottles are identified as “Castor oil round” bottles within the Illinois Glass Company’s 1906 (IGC) and 1920 catalogues (IGC 1906:102, 1920:26). At least one homeopathic vial (Vessel 19-169) was also recovered from this context (Figure 194).

Proprietary Prescription medicine bottles were moderately plentiful in this context (n=5), and were represented by at least three druggists (Figure 196). One of the prescription bottles was embossed “ROBERT CLARKSON / MODERN DRUGGIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-318) (Figure 205). The base of this bottle was embossed “C.L.G. CO. / 3”. The “C.L.G. CO.” on the base of the bottle is in reference to the Carr-Lowrey Glass Company of Baltimore, Maryland. This mark was in use by this company from circa 1890 through 1920. Two other prescription bottles associated with this druggist was recovered from Post-Fire contexts (Vessels 19-65 and 19-302). Robert Clarkson’s pharmacy was in operation from 1906 through 1930, and would suggest a relatively newly procured medicine at the time of the riots. Another prescription bottle from the Fire context was embossed “LANPHIER & BECK / PHARMACISTS / SPRINGFIELD” (Vessel 19-487) (Figure 199). This Springfield pharmacy was in business for

¹³² <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/ERDurkee&Co.pdf>

only a short time (1873-1874), and although recovered from a Fire context, most likely represents use during the Late Pre-Fire era (or earlier).

Proprietary and/or patent medicine bottles were relatively low in number from the Fire deposits, with only two patent medicine bottles being identified from this context. The patent medicines from the Fire deposits were: 1) Sloan's Liniment (Vessel 19-319), and 2) Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate (Vessel 19-567). The Sloan's Liniment bottle, which was embossed "3 OUNCES / SLOAN'S LINIMENT / KILLS PAIN" was a machine-made bottle (Figure 204). Sloan's liniment was formulated by a Zanesville, Ohio named Andrew Sloan during the Civil War years for treatment of horses. His son Earl moved to Boston and began marketing the product (Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies) for human use in circa 1885. Sloan's liniment was marketed as a topical treatment for a variety of aches and pains, including rheumatism. Sloan's Liniment first appears advertised in local Springfield newspapers in early 1908 (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 January 1908, p. 5), and continues through at least 1959 in the local newspapers (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 November 1959, p. 40).¹³³

The second proprietary medicine identified within the Fire deposits was a bottle embossed "HYGEIA / WILD CHERRY / PHOSPHATE // [THOMPSON] MFG., CO. // [NEW YORK, CH]ICAGO & ST. LOUIS." A central monogram on the front panel also incorporated the letters with "T. M. CO" into its design (Vessel 19-567). The monogram was in reference to the Thompson Manufacturing Company. This product was variously marketed as a medicinal tonic as well as a mineral water drink. Advertised as both a "tonic and nervine," a teaspoonful of Hygeia was to be added to a tumbler of water to emulate wild cherry phosphates which were common at soda fountains by the 1890s. Graduated dose glasses were also marketed by the firm. Amund Thompson was a Chicago businessman born in Portage County, Wisconsin in 1857. Hygeia Spring, which was one of the larger attractions in Wisconsin, opened in 1872, and Thompson began bottling this mineral water in 1887. In 1893, during the Chicago Columbian Exposition, Thompson (and/or the spring owners) attempted to build a pipeline to Chicago to market the mineral water to its visitors. Although initially blocked, Thompson eventually succeeded in construction of the pipeline. Thompson established his bottling works in Chicago, and continued with his endeavors marketing Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate. Thompson received a patent for a "medicinal beverage" on September 2, 1905 (Patent No. 50,701) for a product he referred to as "Phosferale". Phosferale was sold by Sears and Roebuck in their 1909 catalog. Hygeia was apparently counterfeited, and the bottle recovered from the Price-Edwards Site is not the bottle most commonly associated with the company. Baldwin (1973) illustrates the more common bottle form (Figure 206). The bottle recovered from the Price-Edwards Site differs from this bottle in that the word "THOMPSON'S" has been replaced by "HYGEIA", "CHICAGO" has been replaced by "PHOSPHATE", the vertical arm of the cross lacks embossing, and the monogram has been added to the middle cross arm. Advertisements in the *Illinois State Journal* for Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate occur for a short duration from April through August 1893, corresponding with the Chicago Columbian Exposition (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 April 1893, p. 4).¹³⁴

¹³³ <https://baybottles.com/2018/04/10/sloans-liniment-kills-pain/>

¹³⁴ <https://fohbcvirtualmuseum.org/galleries/medicines/thompsons-hygeia-wild-cherry-phosphate-chicago/>

Vessels associated with the Personal Care and/or Hygiene functional category within the Fire deposits were represented by hair care products (n=2), perfumes (n=1), and skin products (n=4). Hair products... Hair tonic bottle embossed “PAUL WESTPHAL / AUXILIATOR / FOR / THE HAIR / NEW YORK” (Vessel 19-126) (Figures 218-219). This bottle, although recovered from the backdirt during the Phase II testing, most likely was associated with the Fire context (Lot 16). Westphal, who was from New York City, registered his product name in 1883. At that time, he claimed to have been selling his product since 1882. Westphal’s Auxiliator for the Hair contained over 50% alcohol by volume, and was advertised to treat dandruff, add vigor to the hair, and soothe the scalp (purportedly even relieving headaches). Advertisements for this product appear in local Springfield newspapers in the 1920s and 1930s only raising the possibility that this vessel may have been associated with a Post-Fire context (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 17 September 1924, p. 6).¹³⁵ The second vessel associated with hair care was a shaving mug (Vessel 19-216). This shaving mug, which was porcelain with a painted (floral) design (Figure 254), suggests that shaving of facial hair was undertaken by the house occupants at the time of the riots.

Table 1
Personal and/or Health Care Products by Context
From the Price-Edwards Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
E. COUDRAY / A / PARIS	perfume	Fire	19-389	circa 1875-1885
PAUL WESTPHAL / AUXILIATOR / FOR / THE HAIR / NEW YORK	hair tonic	Fire	19-126	1882-post 1930
VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK	skin ointment/salve	Fire	19-166	1860s-present
SANITOL	Skin ointment/salve	Fire/Post-Fire	19-280	1898-1974
MUM / MFG. CO / PHILA PA	deodorant cream	Fire/Post-Fire	19-61	ca.1888-present
HOYT / 10¢ / COLOGNE	perfume	Post-Fire	19-289	1868-present

A single proprietary scent and/or perfume bottle was recovered from the Fire context. This bottle (Vessel 19-309) was embossed “E. COUDRAY A PARIS” (Vessel 19-309) (Figure 211). This bottle, which may have contained a scented cream or soap, was recovered from a Fire context. M. Maugenet and Edmund Coudray established a small perfume shop in Paris in 1810. Coudray was a doctor-chemist who developed a variety of colognes, scented creams and soaps, as well as salves and pomades. In 1837, the “House of Coudray” became the “official supplier to the British Court” for perfumes and scented soaps. It is unclear when Maugenet left the firm. References to Coudray’s products appear in local Springfield newspapers only in 1858 (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 March 1858, p. 3). It seems likely that this bottle, although recovered from a Fire context, most likely was associated with an earlier component.¹³⁶

¹³⁵ http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Products/WESTPHAL_A.html

¹³⁶ <https://www.fragrantica.com/designers/E-Coudray.html#:~:text=Coudray%20was%20established%20in%20Paris,supplier%20to%20the%20British%20Court;https://cleopatrasboudoir.blogspot.com/2015/02/parfumerie-e-coudray.html>

Although recovered from a suspected Post-Fire context (Lot 94), a second perfume and/or scent bottle potentially associated with an earlier Late Pre-Fire context was recovered from this site. This bottle was embossed “HOYT / 10¢ / COLOGNE” (Vessel 19-289) (Figures 211-212). HOYT’S GERMAN COLOGNE was developed by Eli Waite Hoyt in his Lowell, Massachusetts apothecary shop in 1868. This product was originally known simply as “Hoyt’s Cologne,” which was a combination of scents inspired by a mix of roses, violets, cloves and citrus. During the early 1870s, Hoyt was joined by Freeman Ballard Shedd in the business, which shortly after rebranded the product as “Hoyt’s German Cologne.” The rebranding most likely was undertaken to create the impression of a superior European import. The product was so successful that Hoyt and Shedd (operating as E. W. Hoyt and Company) sold the apothecary in 1877 to devote their complete attention to the production and marketing of their cologne. Shedd was a marketing genius and devised an advertising strategy that involved soaking trade cards in the cologne, and distributing the trade cards to prospective customers. The company marketed its cologne, as well as its companion “Rubifoam for the Teeth,” through mail order catalogues, such as Montgomery Ward Company. After the U.S. entry into World War I, the word “GERMAN” was removed from the product name. The E. W. Hoyt and Company continued to operate from Lowell, Massachusetts through 1951.¹³⁷ Hoyt introduced smaller sized bottles of his cologne, such as the “Ten Cent Cologne” bottle recovered from the Price-Edwards Site, during the early years of the twentieth century. At least three small round bottles embossed “HOYT’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS” in a recessed panel were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Race Riot Site; Mansberger and Stratton 2024e).¹³⁸

At least four glass vessels associated with skin care products were recovered from the Fire context (Figure 214, 216). Two machine-made small glass jars with screw-top closures were present. One of these vessels was embossed “VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK” (Vessel 19-166) (Figure 215). The second one was unmarked (Vessel 19-343). Robert Chesebrough developed his “petroleum jelly” during the 1860s, and trademarked the name Vaseline in 1878. Vaseline was recognized for its curative power to heal cuts and bruises. Vaseline is still produced today. Although Vaseline was being marketed in small pomade-style clear-glass bottles by the late 1880s, this machine-made bottle more likely dates to the early years of the twentieth century (beginning in circa 1906) (Lockhart n.d.).¹³⁹

¹³⁷ <https://theaccidentalpreservationist.com/2018/02/05/digging-deeper-hoyts-nickel-cologne/> (see also Fike 1987:64; Hurd 1890:111-112; as well as <http://www.cliffhoyt.com/ewhoyt.htm>; <https://baybottles.com/2019/02/22/e-w-hoyt-co-lowell-mass-hoyts-german-cologne/>).

¹³⁸ According to one source, “In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hoyt’s German Cologne became favored as a good luck product by some segments of the African American community. It was considered particularly useful for individuals engaged in card playing and other games of chance. The cologne could be added to bath water, used as a hand wash just before gambling, or even employed to bless dice or cards. The five-volume study on Southern hoodoo, conjuring, witchcraft and rootwork, published between 1936 and 1940 by Harry M. Hyatt, contains numerous mentions of ‘Hearts Cologne’ in reference to gambling and money matters. ‘Hearts’ is widely believed to be a misinterpretation of the word “Hoyts” (Stamford 2019; <https://marylandarcheology.org/MAM2019/hoyts.html#:~:text=In%201868%2C%20Eli%20Waite%20Hoyt,men's%20toiletry%20gained%20great%20popularity>).

¹³⁹ <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/Vaseline2015.pdf>

A machine-made, unmarked milk glass jar, most likely representing a cold cream container, was also recovered from this context (Vessel 19-584) (Figure 216). Cold creams were used to soften (or moisturize) and whiten the skin. Additionally, cold creams (often referred to as “Vanishing Creams”) were used to facilitate the removal of makeup. During Victorian times, a proper woman was expected to be pale-skinned, and it wasn’t until the early years of the twentieth century that the use of makeup became more acceptable, and the use of cold creams increased. Prior to that time, makeup was used primarily by prostitutes and within the realm of the theater.¹⁴⁰

The fourth cold cream bottle/jar from the Fire context was a blue-glass pomade-style bottle embossed “SANITOL” (Vessel 19-280) (Figure 216-217). The Sanitol Chemical Company was a St. Louis firm that was established by Herman Luyties in 1898. Luyties initially marketed his tooth powder and/or dentifrice through shareholding dentists and drugstore owners. The firm also introduced face creams, shampoo, and other toiletry items to their product list. Although Luyties sold his business to William R. Warner Company in 1922, the product name continued through 1974. Advertisements for Sanitol first appear in Springfield newspapers in the early years of the twentieth century (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 7 April 1901, p. 5), and continued through the middle 1920s. Most likely, the distinctive blue-glass jar recovered from Price-Edwards site represents a cold cream or face cream jar (such as that advertisement in 1916, cf. Figures 216-217). There is a possibility that this jar post-dates the August 1908 riots.¹⁴¹

At least 26 vessels from the Fire context were assigned to the Household functional category. These included: flower pots (n=9), lamp chimneys (n=7), a lamp globe/shade (Vessel 19-115), a lamp reservoir (Vessel 19-173), a yellowware chamber pot (Vessel 19-484; Figure 112), a slop bucket (Vessel 19-587), two spittoons (Vessels 19-163 and 19-631), an ink bottle or ink well (Vessels 19-560; Figure 271), a potential bluing bottle (Vessel 19-229; Figure 193), a porcelain candlestick holder (Vessel 19-585; Figure 270), and a potential vase or flower pot (Vessel 19-165). As with the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, the flower pots were represented by nearly equal numbers of wheel-turned pots (n=5) and jigger-molded pots (n=4) (Figure 276). The lamp chimneys from this context which were identified as to their rim style were represented by chimneys with crimped (n=2), and molded (n=4) rims. The crimped chimneys most likely had flanged bases, whereas the molded rims had straight bases. This assemblage of lamp chimneys is consistent with a post 1890s use-life. The ink bottle/well was a pyramidal-shaped bottle (Vessel 19-560). The chamber pot was represented by a beaded yellowware handle, presumably from a chamber pot. The slop bucket was an undecorated, Bristol-glazed vessel (Vessel 19-587).

The Post-Fire Assemblage

The Post-Fire assemblage consists of artifacts deposited on-site after the August 1908 riots. Many of these artifacts represent discard of waste from nearby domestic and industrial neighbors into the open house basin. The disposal of neighborhood trash into the recently burned out house

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.beachcombingmagazine.com/blogs/news/the-history-of-cosmetic-jars;>

¹⁴¹ <https://buttonmuseum.org/buttons/sanitol#:~:text=Herman%20Luyties%20founded%20the%20Sanitol,who%20were%20also%20company%20shareholders>

basin and adjacent lot appears to have occurred soon after the August 1908 riots and continued for several years afterwards. As such, the Post-Fire artifacts contributed little to our understanding of the house occupants, and only select artifacts from this context were inventoried. Unfortunately, it was often difficult to segregate the Fire and immediate Post-Fire deposits into discrete assemblages. Similarly, post-riot construction and cleanup activities resulted in the mixing of these two contexts, and blurred the physical separation of the two components in the field.

The Post-Fire component is represented by approximately 145 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=84; representing approximately 58% of the vessels from this context). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 33.1% of these vessels (n=48). Kitchenware vessels (n=7) were represented by 4.8% of the vessels from this context. Food Storage vessels (n=20) comprised 13.8% of the vessels from this context. Vessels from the Indulgences functional category (n=16) were represented by 11.0% of the vessels from this context, with alcohol bottles (n=12) comprising 75% of the vessels from this function category. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were fairly numerous (n=31; representing 21.4% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 7 vessels (comprising 4.8% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=6; representing only 4.1% of the vessels from this context).

As the majority of the artifacts from this context have little interpretive value relative to the occupants of the Price-Edwards site, they are not discussed here in detail. Nonetheless, some of the artifacts assigned to this context potentially represent materials that may have originated within the earlier contexts (as discussed above). With that in mind, those artifacts that were potentially of significance relative to the earlier occupants are discussed below. Figure 170 illustrates tumblers and/or jelly glass tumblers believed to be from the Post Fire context.

Several soda water bottles were recovered from the mixed Fire/Post Fire and Post-Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 182). Bottles embossed “M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL” (Vessel 19-39) and “GRIFFITHS & PLETZ / [BOTT]LERS // SPRING[F]IELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-67) were recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2). A third bottle (Vessel 19-687) was recovered from the backdirt, having also originated in the same mixed context. This bottle was embossed “F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-125). M. A. Fischer was a soda water manufacturer/bottler in operation in Springfield from circa 1879 through 1895. This particular bottle may very well have been in use by the house occupants during the Late Pre-Fire or Fire era. Griffiths and Pletz were in operation for only a short time, beginning in 1911 and continuing through 1912. This bottle clearly was associated with a Post-Fire context. F. X. Reisch was another Springfield bottler who operated from July 1908 through circa 1912. Although not impossible, it seems unlikely that this bottle would have been in use by the occupants of the Price-Edwards house in the short time leading up to the August 1908 riots. Another soda water bottle was recovered from a Post-Fire contexts (Vessels 19-125). Vessel 19-125 was embossed “JNO. HALL / SUCCESSOR TO / GRIFFITHS & PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD ILLS / THIS BOTTLE MUST BE RETURNED.” This soda water bottle was in use after 1912, and clearly was not in use by the house occupants.

Similarly, several bottles from both the Personal Care/Hygiene and Medicine functional categories which were recovered from mixed Fire/Post-Fire and Post-Fire contexts have the potential to have been in use by the Late Pre-Fire and Fire era occupants of the Price-Edwards House. Figure 210 illustrates several perfume/scent bottles from this context. Similarly, Figure 214 illustrates several salve or ointment jars from this same context.

One of the vessels from this functional category is a milk glass jar/pot embossed on its base “MUM / MFG. CO / PHILA PA” (Vessel 19-61) (Figure 216). The Mum Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia first began producing their “toilet cream” in mid-1888. Their toilet or body cream, which consisted of zinc oxide and benzoic acid, was marketed as a product to “neutralize perspiration and body odors” and Mum’s body cream represents one of the first commercial deodorants marketed in the United States. This product was marketed in milk glass “pots” like that recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. The Mum Manufacturing Company remained popular until the introduction of roll-on antiperspirants in the early 1950s. In Europe, the firm’s roll-on deodorant is still marketed as Mum Rollete, and in the United States as Ban.¹⁴² A single advertisement for what appears to be Mum’s Toilet Cream appears in the local newspapers in 1918 (*Illinois State Register*, 28 July 1918, p. 6). Mum Cream Deodorant first appears in local Springfield newspapers in 1924, and continues through at least August 1981 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1924, p. 5). It is inconclusive if this product was associated with the Price-Edwards house occupants.

A small bottle associated with the Post-Fire context was embossed “MURINE / EYE REMEDY” (Vessel 19-268) (Figure 207). The Murine Eye Remedy Company was established in Chicago by Doctors James and George McFatrigh and Otis Hall in 1897. In 1887, James McFatrigh had joined the faculty of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology (which had been founded in 1872 by Henry Olin), and in 1891, after the retirement of Olin, he renamed the college as the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology. This product, which was formulated to treat dry and itchy eyes and is still manufactured today, first appears in local newspapers in 1914 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 28 February 1914, p. 3).¹⁴³

A machine-made medicine bottle embossed “CALDWELL’S SYRUP PEPSIN / M’F’D BY / PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY / MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS” (Vessel 19-267) was recovered from a Post-Fire context (Figure 207). Formulated as a laxative and cure for indigestion, William Caldwell, of Monticello, Illinois began bottling his “pepsin syrup” in small batches in 1888. It was not until the middle 1890s that production expanded. Although Caldwell sold the Pepsin Syrup Company in 1925, the product continued in production through at least the latter 1940s. The first advertisements for Dr. Caldwell’s Pepsin Syrup in local Springfield newspapers in 1899, continue through May 1948 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 2 October 1899, p.5).¹⁴⁴

¹⁴² <https://baybottles.com/2021/01/08/m-u-m-mfg-co-philadelphia-pa/>
https://mycompanies.fandom.com/wiki/Mum_Manufacturing_Company

¹⁴³ <https://madspace.org/db/Advertisers?ID=452#:~:text=James%20and%20George%20McFatrigh%20founded,College%20of%20Ophthalmology%20and%20Otology%22.>

¹⁴⁴ <https://glassbottlemarks.com/dr-caldwells-monticello-illinois/>

Yet another cobalt blue bottle recovered from a Post-Fire context was embossed “PEPTENZYME” on one side panel, and “REED & CARNRICK / N. Y.” on its base (Vessel 19-279) (Figure 209). Also known as Maltine and Lactopeptine, this medicinal product was an extract of malted barley, wheat and oats, mixed with alcohol and formulated to improve digestion and stomach issues. The firm Reed, Carnrick and Andrus was established in 1860, with a reorganization forming Reed and Carnack sometime during the 1870s. This product was produced through at least the 1930s for “relief of the disorders of the digestive function.” Although references to Maltine begin appearing in local newspapers by the late 1880s, no reference to Peptenzyme appear in the local newspapers.¹⁴⁵

Fragments of an unidentified asthma medicine were also recovered from the Post-Fire context (Vessel 19-92). This amber bottle was embossed “... / ASTHMA / NEW YORK / CINCINNATI // ... / COMPOUND / [N]ATURES / ...”. Although unidentified, this bottle may represent the Himalya Kola Compound, Nature’s Cure for Asthma. Although no advertisements for this product were noted in local newspapers, this product first begins appearing in national newspapers in early 1890 (cf. [Washington, D. D.] *National Tribune*, 2 January 1890, p. 6). The name “Himalya” was quickly dropped from advertisements, with Kola Compound being marketed by various firms through at least the 1950s. The Kola Importing Company published a five page pamphlet entitled *The Wonderful Kola Plant, From the Heart of Africa. Himalya, The Kola Compound, Nature’s Great Cure for Asthma* in 1892.¹⁴⁶ A single proprietary prescription and/or druggist bottle embossed “BAUMANN BRO’S / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-290) was also recovered from this context (Figure 208).

Although not relevant in regard to understanding the character and lifeways of the occupants of the Price-Edwards house, a variety of Post-Fire debris associated with the plaster mill/factory located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Street (immediately south of the Price-Edwards Site) was recovered from the Post-Fire deposits. The Fitzgerald Plaster Company had constructed a large plaster mill at this location in 1890. In 1920, the Pozzolana Company leased the older industrial plant and remodeled it for the production of Italian stucco. This operation was short lived, however, and the plant reverted back to its owner in early 1958, followed by demolition shortly thereafter (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1920, p. 2; 6 February 1958, p. 6).¹⁴⁷ Among the material recovered from the excavations was a variety of cast ceramic tile which most likely was produced by this firm beginning in 1920 (Figure 286).

¹⁴⁵ https://www.bottlepickers.com/bottle_articles244.htm

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.abaa.org/book/951725056>

¹⁴⁷ In late 1889, the Secretary of State issued incorporation papers for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company, Springfield. The capital stock was valued at \$50,000 with S. E. Prather, John T. Orr, and Clinton L. Conkling as primary stockholders (*Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1889, p. 1). The *Illinois State Journal* announced that a contract had been awarded for the construction of “a handsome three-story brick building, to be erected on the corner of Tenth and Madison streets” (“The Boom Is Coming,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 January 1890, p. 1). Plans for the building apparently changed before construction started, as in May of that year, the paper noted that the Fitzgerald Plaster works was to be a two-story frame building, 60x125 feet, construction at a cost, including machinery, of \$30,000 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 May 1890, p. 8). By late 1890 the plant was in operation, producing twenty tons of plaster every ten hours and employing twenty-five men. (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 January 1891, p. 1; *Illinois State Register*, 30 August 1891, p. 1; “A Big Deal,” *Illinois State Register*, 19 September 1891, p. 5). The plant was purchased by John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge Iowa (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 December 1898, p. 3). Duncombe,

The Small Finds by Functional Category

The small finds from the Price-Edwards Site are discussed collectively by the various functional categories they represent. The following discussion attempts to discuss the differences in the distribution of these various artifacts by context (Early/Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post Fire).

Architecture

Numerous small finds associated with the physical remains of the Price-Edwards House were recovered from the excavations. Demolition debris located within the Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits included nails, window glass, plaster, brick, and an occasional piece of builder's hardware. The brick used in the construction of the Price-Edwards House were soft-mud, hand-molded, brick of variable quality. Unlike at the Race Riot Site (located on the west side of Tenth Street), over-fired and slightly deformed brick suggestive of the use of poor quality "seconds" were not encountered. Building stone, consisting of both sandstone and limestone/dolomite, was present having been integrated into several piers. The earliest of masonry building materials from this house consist of stone piers (which consisted of large single stones set on top of the original ground surface).

Although the nails from the Price-Edwards Site were predominately of the machine-cut variety, a small number were of the wire-drawn variety as well. As originally constructed, this frame house would have used machine-cut nails typical of the 1860s. Unfortunately, the soil conditions at the Price-Edwards Site were extremely corrosive, and the nails (and other iron artifacts) recovered from the site were highly corroded making the analysis of these items difficult. The machine cut nails from the site were represented by predominately small framing and lath/roofing nails that ranged from approximately 1¼-in to 3-in in length. Although limited in number, wire-drawn nails were present, suggesting minimal repair and/or modification of the original frame structure during the latter nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries.

Wall and ceiling plaster was also recovered from the excavation of the Price-Edwards house. Unfortunately, plaster from this house consisted of a thick brown coat with a very thin whitecoat. No definitive details of the underlying lath were identified (in terms of having been applied over sawn or rived lath). The plaster was extremely friable, and may reflect the poor quality (low lime content) of the original plaster. Details of the finished surface (such as presence of paint) of the recovered plaster samples was limited (no painted examples recovered).

Window glass was also recovered from the Price-Edwards excavations, albeit in relatively low number. Unlike the houses to the west of Tenth Street (within the Race Riot Site), melted window glass was recovered in small number. This may suggest that the Price-Edwards House

in turn sold his interest in the firm to the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1902 (*Illinois State Register* 24 October 1902, p. 4). By 1916, Schuck and Son, a building materials firm (whose lumberyard was located on the opposite side of Madison Street from the mill) had acquired the property, though they leased it to other parties initially. In 1920, the Pozzolana Company remodeled the plant for the production of Italian stucco. This operation was short lived, however, and the plant reverted back to Schuck and Son in early 1958, followed by demolition shortly thereafter (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1920, p. 2; 6 February 1958, p. 6).

had not burned as thoroughly as the adjacent houses, or that much of the fire deposits have not survived for this house.

Architectural hardware was also recovered from the Price-Edwards House, albeit in relatively low number. Among the architectural items recovered were several door knobs. At least two, black-glazed knobs (with a red-colored paste) were recovered from the Fire deposits (Figure 220). At the turn-of-the century, Montgomery Ward Company (1895:375) offered “brown mineral,” “white porcelain,” and “ebony” door knobs for sale, which were three of the most common utilitarian door knobs in use during the nineteenth century. These black-glazed knobs from the Price-Edwards Site represent the “ebony knobs” offered by Montgomery Ward and Company. Fragments of a two-toned, marbled knob were recovered from both Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 177) and Fire (Lots 176 and 246) contexts (Figure 221, left). These knobs were generally referred to as “mineral” knobs. At mid-century, ceramic door knobs were of two basic styles which included mineral and ebony style knobs—both of which were attached to a threaded spindle that twists into the threaded knob. In contrast, the later porcelain knobs have a non-threaded attachment that was set in molten lead. At least one white porcelain knob (recovered from a Post-Fire context, Lot 193) and fragments of another (recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, Lot 342) were recovered from the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 221, right). The presence of the mineral and porcelain knobs may reflect original and later replacement knobs, or may indicate the use of less formal mineral knobs in secondary (kitchen) locations and the use of the more formal knobs in the public spaces (parlor). The clear-glazed white paste porcelain knob, recovered from a Post-Fire context, potentially represents a late remodeling episode (if it was associated with this house).

Several butt hinges for use with doors were recovered from this site. The cast iron butt hinges from the Price Edwards Site were of three styles (Figure 222). The earliest of the door hinges had 3-in x 1¼-in butts with acorn-shaped pins (Lot 177). At least one hinge with 3 x 1¼-in butts with steeple-pointed pins (Lot 125) was also recovered from this site. The latest of these hinges had 3 x 1½-in butts with round-ended pins, potentially attached to the door with wire-drawn nails (Lot 2). The hinge with the acorn-shaped pins was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context, whereas the steeple-pointed hinge was recovered from a Fire context. The hinge with the rounded ends was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context. The hinges with the acorn-shaped pins are consistent with an early era (middle nineteenth century), and potentially date to the original dwelling, prior to its later remodeling. The presence of the hinge with the steeple-shaped pins is consistent with an 1870s-1880s date of remodeling for the house at this site. Catalog examples of hinges with acorn-shaped pins (left; Russell and Erwin Company 1865:111) and steeple-pointed pins (right; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company 1875:425) are presented in Figure 223. At least two small strap hinges were also recovered from this site (Figure 227).

Fragments of at least two cast iron rim locks and door latches, as well as a door key were also recovered from the Fire deposits. These rim locks were heavily corroded and/or deteriorated (Figures 224-225). The locks were approximately 4¼-in tall. Window hardware recovered from this site included burned window glazing, sash locks, and roller shade hardware (Figure 226). A couple of small fabric fragments, representing jute backing of an unidentified floor covering,

were recovered from the burned floor of the Price-Edwards House (Figure 228). This material was similar to floor covering recovered from House E (Mansberger and Stratton 2024f).

Fragmentary chimney brick were recovered from Feature 28 (Figure 229). These sooted brick suggests chimney repair activity. This feature most likely was filled prior to the construction of the second rear extension (sometime prior to circa 1890). Additionally at least one ceramic “thimble” or chimney liner was also recovered from this site. Figure 230 illustrates this unglazed stoneware thimble (chimney insert) from the Price-Edwards Site (Vessel 19-57). Chimney thimbles are similar to small stoneware crockery jars, albeit lacking a bottom, and were used in a chimney wall for easy insertion of a metal stove pipe. Most thimbles from the Springfield area are unglazed earthenware, and not the harder stoneware such as this one.

Evidence of electrical lighting, although limited in scope, was present. Ceramic tubes and a single knob associated with “Knob and Tube” wiring were recovered from this site (Figure 231). The tubes were recovered from Post-Fire contexts (Lots 110 and 152). The knob was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2) and its context is problematic. A small fragment of electrical porcelain, potentially representing a fragment of an electrical switch, was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 258). Small fragments of sheathed copper wire were recovered from the Price-Edwards House in several locations (Figure 232). The majority of these wire fragments were recovered from Fire contexts. A fragment of electrical wire was recovered from beneath the sandstone pier in Test 57 (representing the most eastern and latest of the rear service wings of the house). The evidence for electrical lighting within the Price-Edwards House is limited and not overly convincing. Fragments of aqua pole insulators were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 1, 2, 3, and 103).

Also recovered from this site, albeit from Post-Fire contexts, was a sample of ceramic architectural tile most likely produced by the Pozzolana Company after circa 1920; Figure 286). This company had leased the older industrial plant constructed by the Fitzgerald Plaster Company at that date and remodeled it for the production of Italian-style architectural tile.

Foodways Service

Small finds associated with Foodways Service were represented predominately by eating utensils (knives, forks, and spoons), which were not overly well represented in this assemblage (Figures 171-172). Utensils from the Price-Edwards Site included four-tined forks from Fire (Lot 17) and Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Feature 26; Lots 549 and 550), and bone-handles from flat-tanged utensils from the Middle Pre-Fire (Lots 116 and 196) and Fire (Lot 117) contexts. A single cuprous teaspoon from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 3) was also present. Both ferrous and pewter table spoon bowls (Lots 224 and 238) were also recovered from this site, and more likely were associated with the Foodways Storage and Preparation functional category. .

Foodways Storage and Preparation

Few small finds were associated with this functional category. As noted above, the presence of tinned iron ware teaspoons and tablespoons fall into this functional category (see Figures 172). Among the small finds associated with the category was a cast-iron stove pot or kettle from

Feature 21 (Figure 173). Cast-iron cooking pots (or kettles) such as this were designed to function both with open-hearth cooking (with its round bottom and spider legs), as well as on a cast-iron cooking stove (with its molded round base designed to rest in a stovetop opening). Similar stove kettles were marketed by Sears, Roebuck and Company as late as 1902 (Sears, Roebuck 1902:582).

Several flattened tin cans, suspected as having once contained “tinned” foodstuffs, were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context within Feature 26 (Figure 280). Based on the assemblage of tin cans recovered from the lower fill deposits of Feature 26, it would appear that the Price family was consuming a variety of canned foodstuffs by circa 1870 (cf. Lots 449 and 450). These cans were predominately round and of the size suggestive of canned fruits and vegetables. Although the majority of the cans most likely had paper labels which have not survived, one rectangular can had an embossed side panel that read “E. B. MALLORY & CO.” positioned over a distinctive arrow motif (Figure 284-285). Below the arrow was a second line of illegible text. The firm E. B. Mallory and Company was based in Baltimore, and was known for their Arrow Brand canned oysters (as well as canned fruit and vegetables) (Figures 282-283). One of the earliest references to both E. B. Mallory and Company, as well as Arrow Brand oysters occurs in the *Rockford Weekly Register-Gazette* in late 1870. As the Rockford newspaper editor noted, “for size and uniform excellence these oysters cannot be surpassed by any in the market” (*Rockford Weekly Register-Gazette*, 12 November 1870, p. 1). The production of tin cans was also an “important branch of the business” (Historical Publishing Company 1882:198).¹⁴⁸ One of the first references to Mallory that appears in the local Springfield newspapers occurred in 1872, noting that Mallory’s fresh oysters were being marketed by G. S. Dana at his Monroe Street store (*Illinois State Journal* 20 March 1872, p. 1).¹⁴⁹ Mallory’s oysters are prolifically advertised within the local newspapers during the 1870s. Although reference to Mallory’s oysters no longer appear in the local newspapers after early 1879, the firm remains a major exporter of canned oysters at least through 1882 (cf. Historical Publishing Company 1882). This 1870s date corresponds well with the suspected late 1870s date for the abandonment of Feature 26.

¹⁴⁸ D. D. Mallory and Company, a competing company also from Baltimore, marketed their Diamond Brand oysters through circa 1882 (Historical Publishing Company 1882).

¹⁴⁹ According to his advertisements, Dana was a “commission merchant” who had established his store at 105 West Washington Street in 1867, successor to Newman and Company. Among the products Dana advertised was fresh oysters, game, and fish (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 4 May 1869, p. 3). By early 1872, Dana had relocated to 511 Monroe Street and was offering “E. B. Mallory and Company’s Fresh Baltimore oysters”. The Baltimore oyster trade was well established by 1854, with eight to twelve tons of “canned” oysters per day being exported from the city (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 6 January 1854, p. 2). Advertisements for canned oysters first appear in Springfield newspapers in late 1865 (cf. advertisements for the Capitol Dining Hall, *Illinois State Journal*, 4 October 1865, p. 2). One and two pound cans were common by the 1870s.

The *Illinois State Journal* reported on the recovery of stolen goods in November 1871. Apparently, a variety of foodstuffs had been stolen from a Lincoln restaurant operated by a Mr. Lewis Sims and his brother. Among the contraband recovered by the local police, “a lot of canned oysters and corn,” along with ham, coffee, butter, sugar and tea were recovered. According to the newspaper, “a colored man named Arthur Young, who is employed as cook in the restaurant of the Messrs. Sims, is suspected of having taken the articles” (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 November 1871, p. 4). This article attests to the availability and potential value of both canned oysters and corn at this early date.

Personal

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

Small finds associated with **personal grooming and/or hygiene**-related activities were represented by hair combs, hair pins, and barrettes. Absent from this assemblage were toothbrushes. Hair pins were recovered from Middle, Late and Fire contexts (Lots 17, 198, 276, and 298). Barrettes were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 259 and 263) (Figure 252). More numerous were hair combs from the Price-Edwards Site, which were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 201, 269, and 335), as well as Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 186 and 274) (Figure 253).

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

Two combs, albeit from the Late Pre-Fire context, carried marks of the India Rubber Comb Company. One was marked “I. R. COMB CO GOODYEAR 1851” (Lot 274); the other potentially was marked “I. R. C. CO. G’YEARS MAY 6, 1851” (Lot 186). The India Rubber Comb Company began production under the Goodyear patent in 1854. It continued production through 1898 when it was combined with the Goodrich Hard Rubber Company and was renamed the American Hard Rubber Company. Although their name suggested solely the production of combs, they also produced a wide range of hard rubber consumer goods that included buttons, hair pins, barrettes, and other products. The company most likely continued marking their goods with the reference to Goodyear’s 1851 patent, well after the expiration of the patent in 1872.¹⁵⁰

¹⁵⁰ https://www.buttonbaron.com/Goodyears-Patent-Button_p_1116.html

Small finds associated with personal comfort, health and well-being were few in number. One of the few items associated with this category was a melted hypodermic syringe (with plunger) recovered from the Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 272). This melted syringe was recovered from within the northwest room of the house (Test 28) (Lot 107). Hypodermic syringes were developed during the 1850s, predominately for the injection of morphine.¹⁵¹ By the early years of the twentieth century, the two most common substances being injected into the human body were morphine and heroin. Morphine was derived from the poppy plant in 1803, and was hailed as a miracle drug for its pain-killing abilities. Morphine use in the United States increased dramatically during the American civil war. Unfortunately, morphine is highly addictive and many soldiers developed an addiction to morphine (often referred to as the “soldier’s disease”). Heroin, a derivative of morphine, was developed in 1874 and quickly was touted as a new miracle drug, replacing morphine as a pain killer. Unfortunately, it too is highly addictive. Both narcotics (morphine and heroin) were commonly abused for their euphoria-inducing properties. Unlike morphine, heroin could not only be injected, but it could be snorted as well as smoked. By the early years of the twentieth century, both morphine and heroin became widely abused for their sedative abilities.¹⁵² Most likely, the presence of this syringe, as well as the presence of at least two opium pipes from this site, suggests the use of opiates by one or more of the house occupants and/or their “guests.”

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

Jewelry items recovered from the Price-Edwards Site included fragments of two gold finger rings, a small gilded locket (Lot 224), several faceted clear glass cabochons (Lots 201, 236, and 239), and a couple of glass beads (Figure 244). One of the finger rings was engraved, whereas the second was undecorated and reminiscent of a wedding band (Lot 298) (Figure 244, top left). One of the beads was a large faceted “bead” with a pyramidal face similar to those used with drop pendants on decorated lamps (Lot 341). Two additional small beads were present (one white, the other blue; Lots 239 and 283). Whether considered clothing or jewelry, several collar studs and cuff links were also recovered from this site. Both bone (Lot 81) and milk glass (Lots

¹⁵¹ <https://medicine.uq.edu.au/blog/2018/12/history-syringes-and-needles>

¹⁵² Morphine and heroine are depressants. Depressants “slow down bodily functions, often causing a person to feel sedated or euphoric.” In contrast, cocaine (which also became widely used during the later years of the nineteenth century) is a stimulant. Opiates were commonly added to a variety of oral medicines during this time, without the consumer’s knowledge. It was not until the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 that the federal government mandated that the contents of these medicines be accurately labeled on the bottle. In 1914, the Harrison Narcotic Act banned the distribution of narcotics such as morphine and heroin, which required a doctor’s prescription for their use. In 1924, the Heroin Act banned the use of heroin in any form in the United States, even for medicinal purposes (<http://www.ongov.net/health/opioids/history.html#:~:text=As%20the%20addictive%20properties%20of,heroin%20even%20for%20medicinal%20use>).

39, 342, and 241) collar studs were present. The gilded cuff links were of the chain-style with mussel shell inserts (Lots 42, 44, 57, and 201) (Figure 243).

At least one lapel pin or “tag” was recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. This pin was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context Test 5 (Lot 29) at the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 245). This celluloid disk, which was printed in support of the 1896 McKinley presidential campaign, illustrates the portrait of both McKinley and his running mate, Garret Hobart. McKinley, a former governor of Ohio, and his running mate Garrett Hobart (from New Jersey) defeated their Democratic opponent William Jennings Bryan. This campaign pin which was recovered from the late Pre-Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards House in a location suspected as being a front porch setting, attests to the Edwards family’s political activism, as well as the tendency of African Americans to support the Republican party during these later nineteenth century years. McKinley’s campaign team utilized a great variety of promotional materials which included label pins and tags. This political pin is reminiscent of one recovered from House D, which was printed in support of Governor Deneen’s 1906 political campaign (Mansberger and Stratton 2014e).

Leisure and/or play activities—for both children and adults—are documented by the small finds recovered from the Price-Edwards house. The presence of children (and play-related activities) are documented by the presence of toys in limited number, and included marbles, toy tea sets, and dolls. Marbles from the Price-Edwards Site included unglazed stone and/or clay marbles (Lots 42, 46, 112, 170, 201 and 341), Rockingham-glazed stoneware (Lots 91, 239, and 244), polished marble examples with variegated green banding (Lots 115 and 351), and glass (Lots 115 and 543) examples (Figure 261). The earliest marbles, which consisted of unglazed stone and/or clay examples, were recovered from an Early Pre-Fire (Lot 46) and Middle Pre-Fire (Lots 112 and 201) contexts. Also present within the Middle Pre-Fire context was one of the variegated green marbles. The latest marbles were glass (Lots 115 and 543), which were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. The Rockingham-glazed, green variegated, and clear glazed marbles were recovered from similar Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.

Toy tea sets from Price-Edwards Site were represented by both ceramic and tinware examples (Figure 262). These included small undecorated porcelain cups from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 120, 236, and 240), a small relief decorated pitcher from a Post Fire context (Lot 218), and saucers from Late Pre-Fire (Lot 248) and Early Pre-Fire (Lot 43) contexts. Additionally, a 4½-in diameter, pressed metal toy plate was recovered from the Fire context (Lot 42).

Dolls from the Price-Edwards Site were represented by a small number of fragments (Figure 263). China doll fragments included arms and legs (Lots 37, 97, and 349), and shouldered head fragments (Lots 164 and 320). These were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Post Fire contexts. Most likely, these China Doll fragments were associated with the Price-Edwards family during the early years of the family’s occupation of the site (Middle Pre-Fire context). Two fragments of a bisque doll head were recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. Both of these fragments were recovered from a Fire context (Lots 281 and 283). A small rubber ball (Lot 98; Post Fire) and a potential ceramic gaming piece (Lot 283; Fire) were also recovered

from this site. The potential gaming piece was a small ceramic disk, slip-glazed only on one side (Figure 264).

Smoking of tobacco (and other substances) by the site occupants of the Price-Edwards Site was documented by the presence of smoking pipes, albeit in relatively small number. Smoking pipe fragments from the Middle Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site were represented solely by white ball clay (kaolin), long stem pipes. The majority of these pipe were plain or with minimal decoration around the rim. The exception was the presence of two pipes embossed with “T. D.” on the bowl, surrounded by fourteen stars (Lots 255 and 263). One of the pipe stems was embossed with “JAN. PR... / [G]OUDA”, which most likely represents a mark used by Jan Prince and Company of Gouda. Prince was one of the more prolific Dutch pipe manufacturers during the nineteenth century.¹⁵³ These pipes were associated predominately with the early years of the Price-Edwards family occupation (Figure 256).

The Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts of the Price-Edwards Site were represented by a small number of kaolin pipe stems and three reed-stemmed elbow pipes. One of these pipes was represented by a small fragment of figural face pipe illustrating a nose, part of an eye, mouth and long hair (with a potential braid) from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 240). A nearly whole reed-stem elbow pipe (Lots 224 and 228), reminiscent of those manufactured in Point Pleasant, Ohio, was recovered from a Fire context. Additionally, a fragment of a reed-stem elbow pipe with knobby body was also recovered from the Fire context (Lot 283) (Figure 257). Fragments of a hard rubber (vulcanite) mouthpiece were recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot 98) (Figure 258).

Besides the smoking of tobacco, the smoking of opium apparently also was undertaken by the Late Pre-Fire and/or Fire era occupants of the Price-Edwards House. Among the small finds from this site were the remains of two opium pipe bowls. The first opium pipe from this site was represented by a small fragment of a burnished stoneware pipe bowl recovered from a Fire context (Lot 125; Pipe 1) (Figure 258, left). The second opium pipe from this context was a nearly whole opium pipe bowl (Lot 224; Pipe 2) (Figure 259). The base of this pipe, which would have attached to the accompanying pipe stem, was broken. On the underside of the pipe was a series of six Chinese characters (of unknown translation).

To summarize, the kaolin pipes were recovered predominately from the Middle Pre-Fire context, and would have been associated with the earlier years of the Price-Edwards occupation. The Late Pre-Fire context was represented by a couple kaolin pipe stem fragments, and a small fragment of a figural pipe. The Fire context was represented by single reed-stemmed elbow pipe, and the remains of two highly burnished, dark-colored clay opium pipes. The chewing of tobacco by the occupants of the Price-Edwards Site, particularly within the Middle Pre-Fire era, was documented by the presence of a Rockingham-glazed spittoon recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel 19-F26-6) (Figure 260). Another artifact potentially associated with tobacco consumption and/or smoking was a small lead seal recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 229). This seal appears to have been embossed “AM. TOB. CO.” / N.Y.”, in reference to the American Tobacco Company of New York. This lead disk may have been a railway car door

¹⁵³ <https://www.claypipes.nl/19e-eeuw/jan-prince/>

seal similar to one recovered from House C at the Race Riot Site (Mansberger and Stratton 2024) (Figure 258, right).

Another personal artifact recovered from the Price-Edwards Site was a shell-handled pocket knife (Figure 255). This knife was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 18). Pocket knives were a personal, multi-purpose tool carried by both men and women for a variety of utilitarian purposes.

Clothing

Except for buttons and an occasional fragment of leather shoe, items from a person's clothing are seldom preserved at archaeological sites, particularly those associated with working class families. Such was the case at the Price-Edwards Site.¹⁵⁴

Buttons are generally round clothing fasteners designed to fit in an accompanying button hole or strap. Figure 233 depicts a typical button assemblage associated with a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 118). This assemblage included turned bone buttons, shell buttons of various sizes, glass loop shank shoe buttons, and milk glass/Prosser buttons.

The vast majority of the buttons from the Price-Edwards Site were plain white, milk glass or Prosser 4-hole buttons. Approximately four sizes of the Prosser buttons were present, with subtle differences in body styles (Figure 236). Decorated Prosser buttons were few in number from this site, but included a limited number of painted (with painted band around edge; Lots 64 and 326), printed calico-style (Lots 81 and 248), pie-crust decorated (Lots 286, 263, 248), and non-white, colored buttons (Figure 235). The non-white Prosser buttons included black (Lots 39 and 236), blue (Lot 112), and gray (Lot 118) colored examples.

Sew-through shell buttons were fairly common within both the Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts, and included four-hole, and two-hole varieties (Figure 237, top and middle). Many of these buttons were decorated with incised geometric designs. Much less common were loop shank shell buttons (bottom; Lots 111 and 148) (Figure 237, bottom).

Bone and hard rubber buttons were few in number from the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 234). A single hard rubber, two-hole button was embossed "... CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851) (Lot 142). The manufacturer of this button was illegible.

Decorated (molded) black glass buttons were present in small numbers from the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 239). These buttons, which were recovered from Middle, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts, were represented by both sew-through and loop-shank varieties. At least two, decorated (molded) milk glass loop shank buttons were also present in this assemblage (Figure 240). One of these buttons was a square button with small diamond pattern on its face (Lot 165). The second was a round button with beaded edge and stylized floral or geometric design (Lot 73). At least four other fragmentary examples of this button style were also recovered from the

¹⁵⁴ For a dramatic contrast in the number and variety of Clothing-related artifacts, see the contemporary assemblage from House D at the Race Riot Site (Mansberger and Stratton 2024e).

site (Lots 72, 160, 269, 277, 269). A fragmentary clear button, with a somewhat similar design was also recovered from this site (Lot 540).

Round, domed glass buttons with metal loop shanks were also present in this assemblage, albeit in small number (Figure 238). These were present in white and gray colors. Similar spherical glass buttons with loop shanks were also present, in both black and white colors. These most likely represent shoe buttons.

Metal buttons present at the Price-Edwards Site included a single example of a decorated pewter button (Lot 126), several flat ferrous button (Lot 544), and large decorated cuprous loop shank button (lot 125) (Figure 241). Decorated three-piece cuprous loop shank buttons (Lot 220); ferrous three-piece loop shank buttons (Lots 47, 187, and 190), and stamped 4-hole ferrous buttons (Lots 108, 540) were also present, albeit in small number, from this site. Clothing fasteners from this site included two small iron buckles (Lots 39 and 77), and a more refined cuprous buckle (Lot 106) (Figure 242). One each of the iron buckles were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire and Fire context. The cuprous buckle was recovered from a Post Fire context.

A large concentration of shoe leather was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Test 58). Over 1,000 fragments of leather was recovered from the upper level of Test 58, from a context once associated with a surface along the south wall of the rear service wing, nestled within the jog created by the two sections of the wing (adjacent to Feature 28) (Lots 245 and 247). The vast majority of this shoe leather consisted of extremely worn sole fragments with holes worn through them, many of which exhibited knife cut marks suggesting they had been cut from the original shoe. Additionally present was a variety of small leather scrap which also exhibited similar knife cut marks. Together, this large assemblage of leather suggests the presence of a cobbler engaged with shoe repair, and that this repair work may have entailed a considerable amount of repairing and/or replacing worn soles. Perchance, one of the back rooms of this service wing may have functioned as a workshop for a cobbler during the very late nineteenth or early years of the twentieth century. No cobblers have been identified as occupants of the house at the Price-Edwards Site. Cobblers were traditionally one of the more skilled positions of early Black residents of Springfield.

A significant number of shoe fragments and/or shoe leather was also recovered from both Features 21 (Lot 535) and 26 (Lot 549) (Figures 246-247). This leather assemblage was most likely associated with a late Middle or Late Pre-Fire context. Feature 21 included sole, toe, and heel fragments of a large, presumably man's shoe (Lot 535). Recovered from the upper reaches of Feature 26 were numerous shoe fragments consisting predominately of soles and heels, with minimally 8 shoes being represented. A variety of shoe sizes were present, representing the discard of both male and female shoes (as well as potential children's shoes). Besides the presence of shoe remnants, a large collection of scrap leather associated with shoe repair (and/or the activities of a cobbler) were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Figures 248-251). A more detailed description of this material is located below, in the discussion of leatherworking activities.

Household/Furnishings

Artifacts from this functional category represent the physical remains of household furnishings such as furniture, lighting devices, and other related items. Although sites occupied during the early to middle nineteenth century seldom have many artifacts from this functional group, by the later nineteenth century these items become more numerous—particularly in a house (with its contents) that was destroyed by fire.

The ceramic and glass vessels from the Household/Furnishings functional category were previously discussed above. Although the following discussion summarizes the non-vessel small finds from this functional category, a few comments on a couple of the vessel types discussed above are warranted here. Flower pots were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, as well as Fire contexts. These vessels were represented by a variety of small fragmentary (secondary), as well as primary vessels. The flower pots from this site were manufactured in one of two manners: wheel turned and jigger molded. The earliest flower pots from the site were hand-turned pots, represented mostly by secondary vessels. Jigger-molded flower pots begin showing up in the archaeological record in the late 1860s (circa 1870). The earliest of the primary vessels in this category was a jigger molded vessel from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Vessel 19-618). Flower pots from the Late Pre-Fire context included predominately hand turned examples (Vessels 19-234 and 19-294), suggesting the use of older vessels. Flower pots from the Fire context included both hand turned (Vessels 19-543 and 19-565) and jigger-molded (Vessels 19-221 and 19-433) examples.

Similarly, lamp chimneys were recovered from the Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts. The earliest of the lamp chimneys from the Price-Edwards Site were represented by chimneys with a narrow cylindrical top that had been sheared from the blow pipe, and often fire polished. The bases of these chimneys were flanged to be held in place on the lamp with set screws. These chimneys, which were recovered in both Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts, were commonly manufactured during the latter 1850s through early 1870s. By the latter 1860s, chimneys with crimped and flared tops were manufactured. These chimneys most often had straight bases that fit into rings (and held in place with a friction fit). These crimped lamp chimneys, which remained in common use through the 1890s, were recovered from all four contexts (being more common within the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts). Lamp chimneys with molded and flared finishes became common during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. These were found in both the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Also recovered from the Price-Edwards Site was the occasional lamp shade/globe, and lamp reservoir, as well as a porcelain candlestick holder (Vessel 19-585; Figure 270). Additionally, a glass drop pendant from a lamp was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 123; Figure 270).

Non-vessel artifacts (or small finds) associated with household furnishings included furniture casters, a single iron bed rail bracket, ceramic furniture knobs, and other items (Figure 274). Casters (wheels attached to the legs of furniture) are represented by three heavily encrusted iron caster frames which lack wheels (Lots 39, 42, and 326), and one porcelain wheel (Lot 111). All four casters were recovered from a Fire context (from the northwest and/or front room of the house). A single iron bedrail bracket was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 149) (Figure 274, top). Also among the small finds from the Household functional category at the

Price-Edwards Site were a couple of porcelain furniture knobs recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lots 164 and 351) (Figure 270, left). Two iron handles (?) from unknown artifacts were recovered from a Fire context (Lots 115 and 153) (Figure 275, top). Several large decorative tacks, potentially once part of a piece of furniture were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 150) (Figure 275, bottom).

Also among the small finds from the Household Furnishings functional category were several figurines and/or knickknacks. At least two, if not three, Parian figurines were among the small finds from this site (Figure 267). One of the figurines consisted of several painted fragments. These painted fragments potentially depict a shepherd holding a lamb (Lots 1, 42, and 28; Fire and Post-Fire contexts). The second figurine was unpainted and depicted a standing woman or child (Lot 17). The third potential figurine was an unpainted fragment depicting the head of a goat or donkey (Lot 86). It is unclear whether this fragment represents part of the previous unpainted figurine, or a separate figurine. All of the figurine fragments were recovered from Fire and Post-Fire contexts.

One of the more unusual small finds from the Fire Deposits of the Price-Edwards Site was a knickknack that consisted of several fragments of a spray-painted porcelain “Pig-and-Shoe” fairing (Lots 17 and 42) (Figure 268-269).¹⁵⁵ Porcelain fairings were small ornaments and/or figures that were common during the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, losing popularity during the 1910s. These objects “depict a variety of scenes, humorous, political or domestic” and often incorporate a caption on their base. This particular example, consisting of a distinctive green shoe with two piglets leaning against the toe of the shoe, had no caption. Although fairings were generally simply ornamental and/or decorative, some were functional (ie. pin or match holders), which this example appears to have been. The majority of these fairings were German manufactured, and were common items given away at fairs—thus their name “fairings.” Pigs and shoes were a common theme incorporated into several designs. German culture associate wealth and good fortune (and/or good luck) with the pig.¹⁵⁶ It is unclear as to the significance of the pairing of the shoe with the pig. A similar, albeit smaller example, was recovered from Feature 5 at the Portuguese Site (11SG1433), one block northwest.¹⁵⁷

Labor and/or Activities

The Labor/Activities functional category includes artifacts associated with various non-kitchen (or non-Foodways) tasks conducted around the site. Generalized household activities were obviously undertaken—such as food preparation and consumption at this site, and many of these

¹⁵⁵ A knickknack is defined as “a small trivial article usually intended for ornament.”

¹⁵⁶ The good luck pig, or Glucksschwein roughly translates to “got pig”. Today, the tradition of giving marzipan pig treats to family and friends continues this folk tradition.

¹⁵⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_china_fairing; <https://gingerbread-world.com/blogs/news/luck-of-the-germans-germanys-obsession-with-good-luck#:~:text=The%20Good%20Luck%20Pig%20or%20G1%C3%BCcksschwein&text=The%20beast%20in%20que stion%20is,symbols%20representing%20wealth%20or%20prosperity.>

artifacts were summarized in discussions of the previous functional categories. The small finds from the Price-Edwards Site document a variety of activities, as discussed below.

The most obvious indication of labor and/or various labor-related activities are the presence of tools associated with those activities. Due to their high rate of curation, tools are often poorly represented within archaeological assemblages. Nonetheless a couple of tools were recovered from this site. Among the tools recovered from this site were several fragments of whetstones. A whetstone is a fine-grained stone used to sharpen cutting tools (such as knives). Fragments of two broken whetstones were recovered, one from Fire context (Lot 117), and the other from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot 166). A third potential whetstone was recovered from a backyard location during the Phase II testing (Lot 3) (Figure 278). These whetstones document maintenance activity associated with household cutting tools, such as kitchen and pocket knives.

Another tool recovered from the Price-Edwards Site was the handle of a suspected shoe button hook. This handle, which exhibits some evidence of damage by heat, was manufactured from a synthetic material, and was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 224). The handle was attached to an unidentified tool such as a button hook (Figure 277).

Another tool recovered from the Price-Edwards Site was a multi-purpose bottle opener and screw driver recovered from the Fire Deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 42) (Figure 183). These multi-purposed tools have a bottle opener for use with crown bottle closures on one end (common with both beer and soda-water bottles), and a small screw driver or hook on the opposite end. A patent for a very similar multi-purpose tool (a “Capped Bottle Opener”) was granted in February 1894 to one W. Painter. The tool integrated a screwdriver end opposite a looped end for removing crown bottle caps. Later examples often integrated a short hook into the looped end, as well as a modified screwdriver end with a slight curved hook for use with opening paint cans. At least five similar bottle openers were recovered from House C (Race Riot Site; Mansberger and Stratton 2024d), and the presence of several of these bottle openers in the Fire Deposits at that house was interpreted as being a function of the non-domestic, commercial character of the house at the time of the riots.

Leather working and/or shoe repair activity was documented within the Late Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. A large assemblage of worked leather was recovered from Tests 57 (Lot 244) and 58 (Lot 245, 247) (Figure 248). Among this leather scrap from this location were numerous worn leather soles which exhibit evidence of having been knife-cut from the shoe to remove the damaged sole (Figure 249). Knife-cut, scrap leather fragments were also plentiful in this assemblage (Figure 250, bottom). These knife-cut scraps most likely had been trimmed from a shoe in the progress of repair work. Stacked leather heels, lacking attached soles, were present in this assemblage, albeit in low number (Figure 250, top). Although significant leather assemblages (consisting of shoe fragments) were recovered from both Features 21 and 26, the assemblage from Tests 57 and 58 were considerably different in their composition. Few of the sole fragments from Features 21 and 26 were worn through (as with those from Tests 57 and 58), and none exhibited evidence of having been separated from an intact shoe with a knife cut. Similarly, no leather scrap indicative of the activities of a cobbler were present within either of these two features (cf. Figure 251).

This leather assemblage, which dates from a Late Pre-Fire context, was recovered near the southeast corner of the first rear service wing and/or south of the second service wing (near Feature 28). These fragments document the repair of worn-out older shoes by a cobbler (conducting shoe repair activity), and contrasts dramatically to the leather assemblage represented within the adjacent Features 21 and 26 (which most likely represents discarded whole shoes). It is unclear whether this Late Pre-Fire leather assemblage from Tests 57 and 58 was the product of a house occupant during the Price-Edward family's occupation (and/or ownership of the property), or with an unidentified tenant after the family's sale of the property (circa 1904-1908). In either case, although speculative, it seems reasonable to assume that the assemblage was the product of a Black cobbler who occupied this house, and potentially utilized one of the rooms located within the rear service wing as his workshop.¹⁵⁸

Writing activities were documented by the presence of slate writing tablet fragments, slate styluses (aka styli), as well as fragments of wooden pencils (with graphite "leads") (Figure 265). Slate tablet fragments generally have a beveled edge to receive a wood trim or edging. Some are lined to facilitate writing in straight lines. Writing slates and slate styluses were moderately plentiful at the Price-Edwards Site. A total of 18 writing slate fragments and 18 styluses were recovered. Although poorly represented in the Early Pre-fire context (n=2), they were equally distributed between Middle Pre-fire (n=12), Late Pre-fire (n=10), and Fire (n=12) contexts. Although these writing slates and styluses were commonly used as educational tools (for teaching writing, mathematical skills, and even music), they often functioned as "scratch pads" in conjunction with commerce (i.e. mathematical calculations in adding up purchases).

Writing activities were also documented by the presence of several ink bottles at the Price-Edwards Site (Figure 271). As discussed earlier, these glass vessels included a square bottle (Vessel 19-562) from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 271), a pyramidal bottle (Vessel 19-560) from a Fire context (Lot 267), and a round bottle (Vessel 19-462) from a Post-Fire context (Lot 185). The Late Pre-Fire bottle was embossed "SANFORD'S."

Commerce-related activities were documented by the presence of a limited number of coins from the Price-Edwards Site. In total, five potential coins were recovered from this site. Unfortunately, all but one of these potential coins were so corroded that simply confirming that they were coins was not possible. The single identified coin was recovered from Feature 21 (Lot 139), which has been identified as a Middle Pre-Fire context. This silver coin, although extremely worn, was identified as a Seated Liberty half dime (Figure 266). Unfortunately, the mint date was not legible. Seated Liberty coinage, which was minted in the United States from 1836 through 1891, features a seated Goddess of Liberty. These coins were minted in half dime, dime, quarter and half dollar denominations. Although extensively worn, the size of this coin (15.5mm in diameter) suggests it was a half dime, which was minted from 1837 through 1873. The second identified coin was recognized as an Indian Head penny (Lot 435)

¹⁵⁸ The occupation of cobbler was one of a limited number of skilled trade-related professions that Black men were able to pursue with success in communities such as Springfield during the middle nineteenth century. The other skilled profession was that of barber. At mid-century, several of the socially affluent Donnigan family brothers were both barbers and cobblers (including William Donnegan, who was lynched in August 1908) (see also "African American Shoemakers, Shoe Repairers and Shoe Shiners - Covington, Kenton County, KY" (<https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/3151>)).

Hunting and Firearms-related activities were also documented by artifacts recovered from within the archaeological assemblage at the Price-Edwards Site, albeit in relatively low numbers (Table 15; Figure 279). Recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, but most likely associated with an earlier Middle Pre-Fire context, was a lead Minie ball (0.42” diameter) (Lot 327). The Minie ball was a conical lead bullet with a hollow base. Developed in the middle 1840s for use with rifled barrels, it quickly replaced the round musket ball (commonly in use with smooth bore muskets) in military contexts. The Minie ball was used heavily during the American Civil War, and quickly fell out of use with the abandonment of the muzzle-loading rifle during the immediate post-Civil War years. The presence of this bullet at the Price-Edwards Site is unusual, and may suggest a mid-century military association with one of the site occupants (see discussion of Sappington Site).

Two brass shell casings were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. Both of these shell casings were 0.22-in in diameter. One of the shell casings from this context was a rim-fire shell, whereas the second shell casing could not be identified as to its primer type. In contrast, six brass shell casings were recovered from various Fire contexts. One of these brass shell casings was a 0.25” diameter rim-fire shell casing. The other five brass shell casings from the Fire context were 0.34-0.35-in diameter center-fire shell casings. Except for the lead Minie ball (which most likely was associated with a large caliber rifle), all of these small caliber shells were most likely associated with handguns (pistols). Pistols would have been used predominately for self-protection (and to a lesser degree for the eradication of vermin). All eight of the small arms brass shell casing had been fired.

Table 4
Functional Classification of Ceramic, glass, and metal vessels from Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, and Late Pre-Fire Contexts, Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532)

	Early Pre-Fire Context						Middle Pre-Fire Context						Late Pre-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	8	38.1%	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	26	24.8%	7	21.9%	33	24.1%	25	17.7%	12	21.4%	37	18.8%
1.2 Tablewares (Drinking)	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	5	20.0%	11	29.5%	5	15.6%	16	11.3%	29	20.6%	6	10.7%	35	17.8%
		61.9%		0.0%		52.0%		54.3%		37.5%		50.4%		38.3%		32.1%		36.5%
2.1 Kitchenware	1	4.8%	2	50.0%	3	12.0%	7	6.7%	4	12.5%	11	8.0%	16	11.3%	1	1.8%	17	8.6%
2.2 Food Storage																		
2.21 Herra	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.8%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%
2.22 Commercial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	4.3%	2	3.6%	8	4.1%
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%		7.1%		3.6%		6.1%
4.1 Indulgences																		
4.11 Drink—Alcohol	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	7	6.7%	1	3.1%	8	5.8%	16	11.3%	3	5.4%	19	9.6%
4.12 Drink—Non-alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	2	3.6%	3	1.5%
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%
		4.8%		0.0%		4.0%		7.6%		3.1%		6.6%		12.1%		8.9%		12.2%
4.2 Medicine																		
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	3.1%	2	1.5%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	3.6%	4	2.0%
4.23 Non-proprietary	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	7	6.7%	5	15.6%	12	8.8%	14	9.9%	8	14.3%	22	11.2%
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%
		9.6%		0.0%		8.0%		7.6%		18.8%		10.2%		12.1%		17.9%		13.2%
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	1	4.8%	1	25.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	1	0.5%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	1	0.5%
4.34 Mouthlaxans	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%
		4.8%		25.0%		8.0%		0.0%		3.1%		0.7%		0.0%		3.6%		1.8%
6.1 Household Furnishings	1	4.8%	1	25.0%	2	8.0%	11	10.5%	8	25.0%	19	13.9%	13	9.2%	14	25.0%	27	13.7%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	3	5.4%	4	2.0%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		4.8%		25.0%		8.0%		11.4%		25.0%		14.6%		9.9%		30.4%		15.7%
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	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	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	13	12.4%	0	0.0%	13	9.5%	13	9.2%	1	1.8%	14	7.1%
Totals	21	100.0%	4	100.0%	25	100.0%	105	100.0%	32	100.0%	137	100.0%	141	100.0%	26	100.0%	197	100.0%

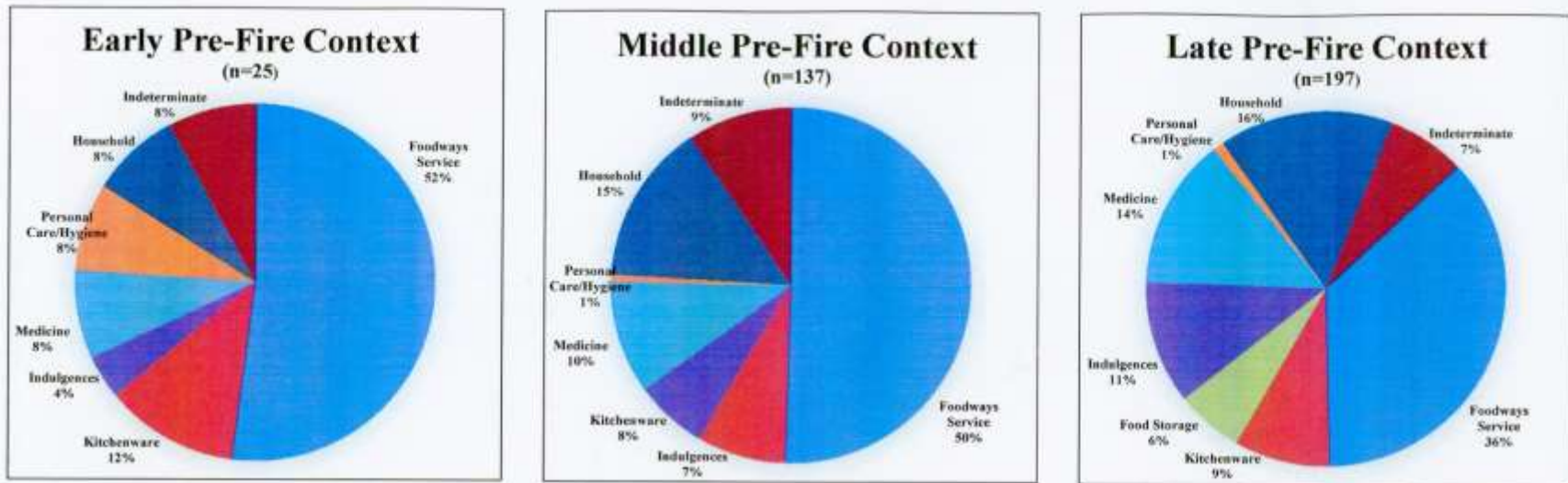


Figure 109. Functional comparison of ceramic and glass vessels, by select contexts, Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532).



Figure 110. A low density, albeit early midden was present beneath the early dwelling at the Price-Edwards Site. This midden included painted wares (top left), printed wares (top middle), and gilded porcelain (top right). Also present was Rockingham-glazed yellowwares (bottom left), thinly potted redwares (bottom middle), and lead glass tablewares (bottom right). This assemblage is suggestive of a latter 1840s or 1850s domestic component, potentially extending into the very early 1860s. Although extremely small, the assemblage (with its gilded porcelain, glass tableware, and Rockingham-glazed ware) is also suggestive of a potentially upscale family, or minimally one not living at a bare minimum. It is unclear whether or not this assemblage was associated with the early years of the Price family's occupation of this property, or an earlier occupation. These artifacts were recovered from Lots 44, 46, 48, 69, 82, 248, and 307. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 111. Early glass vessels from various Pre-Fire contexts, Price-Edwards Site. Top: Heavily patinated black glass bottle base (Vessel 19-628). This bottle most likely represents a wine (or distilled liquor) bottle associated with the Early Pre-Fire context. Middle (left to right): Embossed proprietary medicine bottle (Vessel 19-452), round, dip molded, fragile lipped vial (Vessel 19-416), and small whiskey flask (Vessel 19-417)—all of which were most likely associated with an Early or Middle Pre-Fire context. Bottom: Pontiled dip molded vials (Vessels 19-213, 19-55, and 19-153). All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 112. Miscellaneous ceramics from the Middle Pre-Fire context, Price-Edwards Site. Top: Edge decorated (Vessels 19-596 and 19-486) and annular decorated (Vessel 19-481) wares. The edge decorated wares were few in number, and were represented by round plates that lacked scalloped edges typical of the mid-century (1860s). Both annular decorated whiteware and yellowware was present. Bottom: Flow-blue printed platter (Vessel 19-376) and beaded yellowware handle, presumably from a chamber pot (Vessel 19-484). Although both were recovered from late contexts, these probably originated within a Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 113. Painted teawares from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Saucer (Vessel 19-324) from a Middle Pre-Fire context. Bottom: Cut sponge and lined cup (Vessel 19-616), also recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. The cup is of the St. Denis shape, and was most likely handleless.



Figure 114. Painted wares potentially associated with the Early Pre-Fire, or early years of the Middle Pre-Fire component. Top: Painted (blue lined rim) plate (Vessel 19-189) with a distinctive rim typical of early wares, and reminiscent of early Philadelphia yellowware plates recovered from various Springfield contexts (see discussion, House E, Mansberger and Stratton 2024f:89). This vessel was recovered from Middle Pre-Fire context. Bottom: Painted (polychrome, large floral/Rose pattern) pitcher (Vessel 19-621) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lots 301 and 306).



Figure 115. Plate (Vessel 19-427) decorated with the TRUE SCALLOP Pattern, which was registered in circa 1845 by James Edwards (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:29).



Figure 116. Cup (Vessel 19-422) decorated with the BALL AND STICK pattern, known to have been manufactured by James Edwards and Son after 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:15).

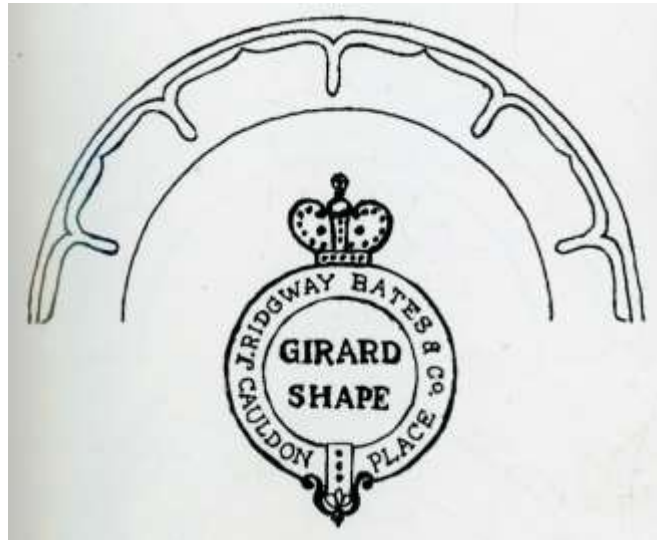


Figure 117. Two cup plates (Vessel 19-240 and 19-480) were decorated with the GIRARD SHAPE pattern, which was registered by Ridgway, Bates and Company on 30 July 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57). A third vessel, a cup (Vessel 19-455), may also have been decorated with this same pattern.



Figure 118. Fragments of two cups (Vessels 19-305 and 19-659) were decorated with the POMEGRANATE SHAPE pattern. Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:134) suggest that this pattern was introduced by Jacob Furnival and Company “circa 1850” (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:134). Jacob Furnival and Company produced ceramic wares from circa 1845 through 1870.



Figure 119. Two plates (Vessels 19-623 and 19-645) were decorated with the FIG/UNION SHAPE pattern, which was registered by J. Wedgwood on 14 November 1856 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91).

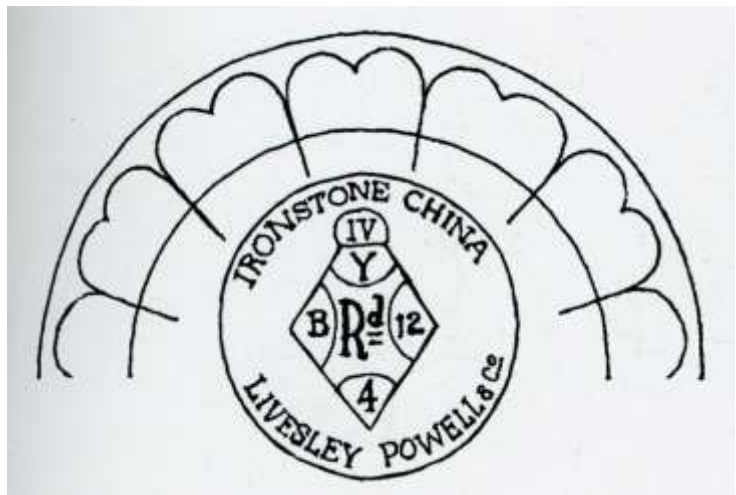


Figure 120. Fragments of a potential pitcher (Vessel 19-151) were decorated with the RING 'O HEARTS pattern, which was registered by the pottery firm of Livesley & Powell on 12 October 1852 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:47).

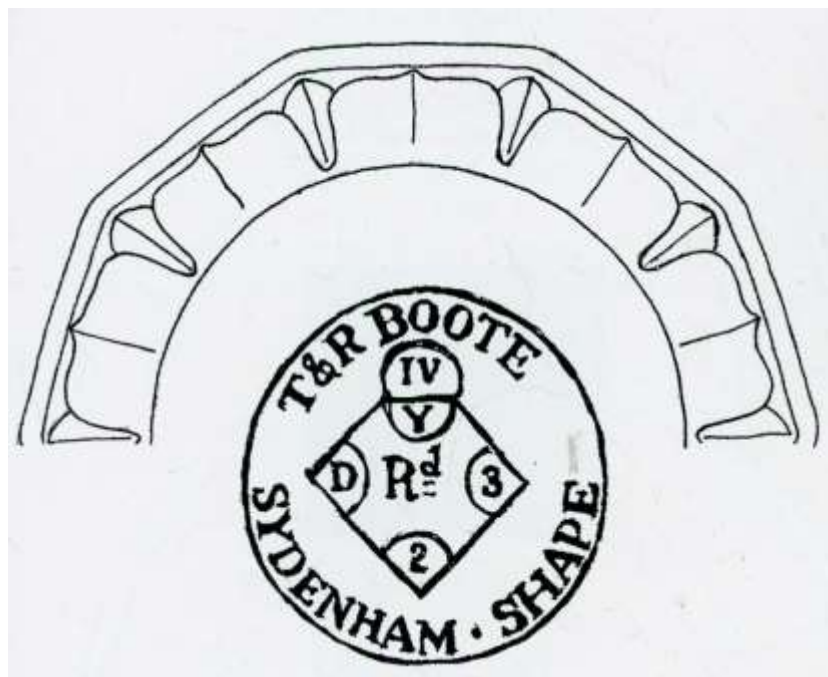
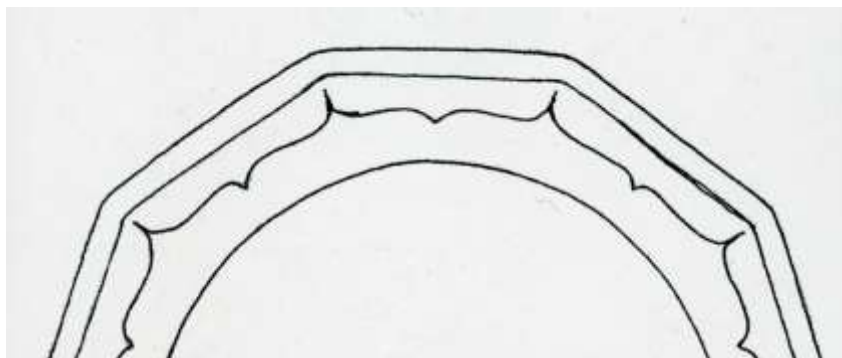


Figure 121. A large hollowware, relief-decorated vessel (potentially a large bowl or chamber pot) was recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel 19-F26-2). The pattern on this vessel was tentatively identified as BOOTE'S 1851 SHAPE or SYDENHAM pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51-53).

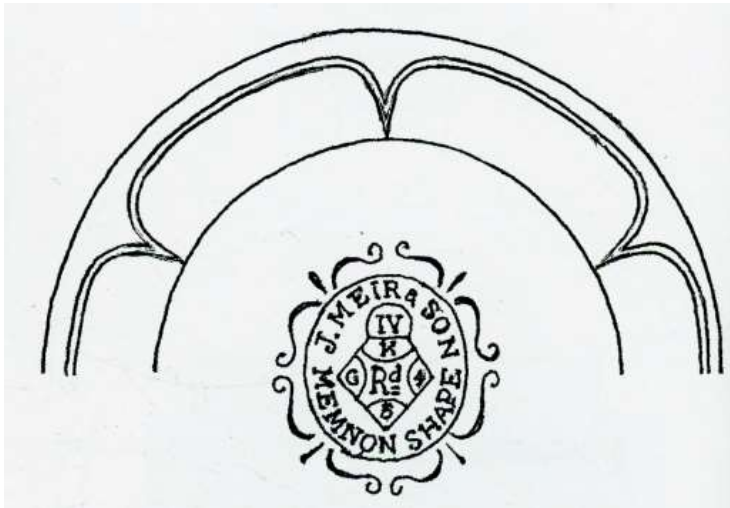


Figure 122. Fragment of an indeterminate serving vessel (Vessel 19-248) was decorated with the MEMNON SHAPE, registered by John Meir and Son on 4 February 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:34). These wares produced by John Meir and Son generally included a printed and impressed mark. Meir and Son produced ceramic wares from 1837 through 1897.



Figure 123. Ceramic vessels from Feature 26. Included only undecorated whitewares, predominately from two British manufacturers: James Edwards and Joseph Clementson. Included within the assemblage were plates of three sizes, a saucer, and a large salve pot.



Figure 124. Ceramic marks from undecorated wares from Feature 26. Left: Printed backstamp of Vessel F26-15 with accompanying impressed “JAS. EDWARDS”. Middle: Plate (Vessel F26-13) with a more-or-less illegible impressed mark, potentially that of J. EDWARDS. The mark illustrated here appears somewhat similar to that used on Vessel F26-13, albeit without any knowledge of the vessel shape name (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:87). Right: Two plates were marked with an impressed mark similar to this one (Vessels F26-5 and F26-14) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:26). As with the plate potentially marked “J. EDWARDS,” the vessels’ shape name was unclear and not identified. A single plate (Vessel F26-16) from this assemblage had a rectangular impressed “JAS. EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL” which is not illustrated here. The salve pot (which held a medicinal salve, ointment, or potentially tooth paste) was not marked.



Figure 125. Undecorated cups, saucers, plates, and soup plate from the Late Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. The cup is of the St. Denis shape, and most likely was handleless.



Figure 126. Painted (monochrome copper luster “Brown Tea” pattern) recovered from a Fire context (Vessel 19-129). An undecorated serving bowl (Vessel 19-349) had the same Meakin mark. Sears, Roebuck and Company (1897:681) advertises a “Luster Band pattern” in imitation of gold sporting a floral sprig manufactured by Alfred Meakin.



Left: Mark from a soup plate (Vessel 19-504) which incorporates “V & BRO” (Vodrey and Brother) into its design. Second from Left: Plate: Mark from Vessel 19-230 in use by William Brunt, Jr. and Company’s East Liverpool Phoenix Pottery. Second from Right: Undecorated plate (Vessel 19-98) marked “W. E. & CO. / CHINA”, most likely in use by Whittaker, Edge and Company, 1882-1886. Right: Saucer (Vessel 19-408) with George Harker and Company mark (ca. 1879-1890).



Top Left: Mark of an undecorated saucer (Vessel 19-558) which reads “ANTHONY SHAW & CO. / ENGLAND / WARRANTED” with a Crowned Globe backstamp. The “& CO” was in use from 1898 through 1900. Middle: Online example of similar mark. Top Right: Printed backstamp “VIENNA” present on a potential serving vessel (Vessel 19-118).

Figure 127. Manufacturers marks associated with the undecorated whitewares from the Price-Edwards Site. These were associated with a Late Pre-Fire context.

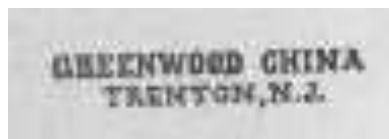


Figure 128. Impressed mark used on a heavy bodied undecorated porcelain plate (Vessel 19-29) that was recovered from a mixed Fire and Post-Fire context (Lot 2). The Greenwood China Company began impressing this mark on their table and toilet wares beginning in 1886.



Figure 129. Manufacturer’s marks associated with undecorated whitewares from the Price-Edwards Site. Although these were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, the wares associated with these marks may have been in use during the Middle Pre-Fire era. Top: Backstamp from saucer (Vessel 19-380). This mark most likely represents the mark of Jacob Furnival & Company of Cobridge, who were known for the production of “Vitrified Ironstone China from circa 1852 through 1870. This firm also traded as J. & T. Furnival at this time (<https://furnivals-pottery.weebly.com/dating-furnivals-pottery.html>). Bottom Left: Mark of Furnival and Company (1864-1871) associated with an undecorated mug (Vessel 19-506). Bottom Right: Online version of a contemporary mark.



Figure 130. Two ceramic marks from Lot 2, unattributed to any specific vessel. Left: Mark of the East Palestine Pottery Company. Right: Mark of W. S. George Pottery Company. The predecessor of the East Palestine Pottery Company was established in East Palestine, Ohio in 1880, producing yellowware and Rockingham wares. In 1884, the firm was purchased by potters from East Liverpool and renamed as East Palestine Pottery Company, with an emphasis on production of white wares. In 1904, financial interest in the pottery was purchased by W. S. George, who also constructed a second pottery adjacent to the existing pottery works. In 1909, George renamed both potteries the W. S. George Pottery Company. The W. S. George Pottery Company filed for bankruptcy in 1955 (Lehner 1988:135). The East Palestine Pottery Company is known for a variety of green printed tablewares, similar to printed vessels recovered from Lot 2, a mixed context that contained both Fire and Post-Fire deposits. These wares were produced from circa 1884 through 1909. Wares produced by W. S. George Pottery most likely post-date 1909. George introduced the RADISSON Pattern in circa 1910, and as such this vessel represents Post-Fire material.

Table 14
Functional Classification of Ceramic, Glass, and Metal Vessels from Fire and Post-Fire
Contexts, Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532)

	Fire Context						Post-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	27	17.4%	20	21.3%	47	18.0%	10	19.0%	4	6.0%	20	13.8%
1.2 Tablewares (Drinking)	47	30.3%	25	26.0%	72	28.9%	17	20.2%	11	18.0%	28	19.3%
		47.7%		47.9%		47.8%		20.3%		24.0%		33.1%
2.1 Kitchenware	8	5.2%	4	4.3%	12	4.8%	7	8.3%	0	0.0%	7	4.8%
2.2 Food Storage												
2.21 Home	0	0.0%	3	3.2%	3	1.2%	6	7.1%	3	4.3%	9	6.2%
2.22 Commercial	13	8.4%	3	3.2%	16	6.0%	5	6.0%	6	9.8%	11	7.6%
2.23 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		8.4%		6.4%		7.6%		13.1%		14.8%		13.8%
4.1 Indulgences												
4.11 Drink—Alcohol	10	6.3%	4	4.3%	14	5.0%	7	8.3%	5	8.2%	12	8.3%
4.12 Drink—Non-alcohol	2	1.3%	2	2.1%	4	1.6%	1	1.2%	3	4.9%	4	2.8%
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%
		7.7%		6.4%		7.2%		9.5%		13.1%		11.0%
4.2 Medicine												
4.21 Prescription	2	1.3%	3	3.2%	5	2.0%	1	1.2%	4	6.0%	5	3.4%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	2	0.8%	1	1.2%	2	3.3%	3	2.1%
4.23 Non-proprietary	15	9.7%	8	8.5%	23	9.2%	11	13.1%	12	19.7%	23	15.9%
4.24 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		11.8%		11.8%		12.0%		15.5%		20.5%		21.4%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene												
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	4.9%	3	2.1%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	4	4.3%	4	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	4.9%	3	2.1%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		7.4%		2.8%		0.0%		9.8%		4.1%
6.1 Household Furnishings	16	10.3%	8	8.5%	24	9.0%	3	3.6%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	2	0.8%	1	1.2%	3	4.9%	4	2.8%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		10.3%		10.6%		10.4%		4.8%		4.9%		4.8%
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	1.1%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	15	9.7%	2	2.1%	17	6.8%	8	9.5%	2	3.3%	10	6.9%
Totals	155	100.0%	94	100.0%	249	100.0%	84	100.0%	61	100.0%	145	100.0%

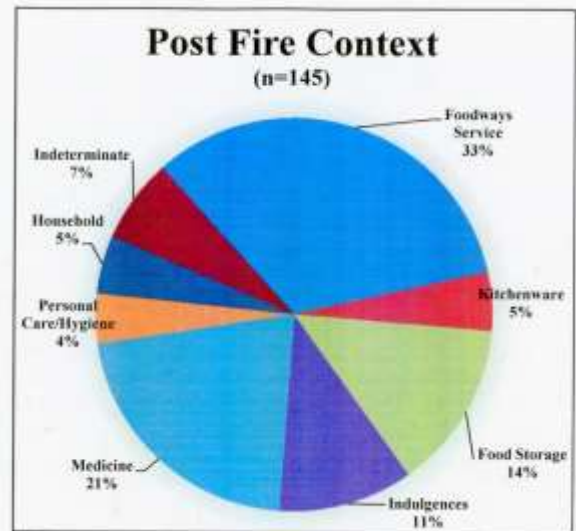
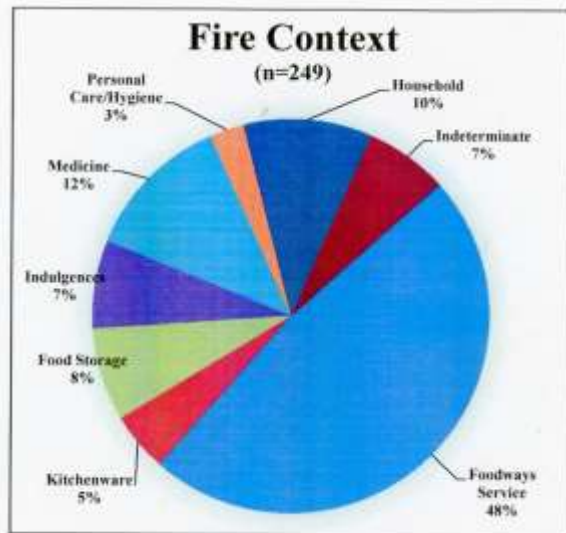


Figure 131. Functional comparison of ceramic and glass vessels, by select contexts, Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532).



Figure 132. Burned ceramics from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site.



Figure 133. Two straight-sided serving bowls (reminiscent of large waster bowls) from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site. Both bowls exhibit evidence of burning. Left: Vessel 19-191. This bowl is not lobed, and has a printed/decals-decorated design similar to ROSE patterned plates. It was recovered from Test 12-13. Right: Straight-sided bowl with slightly lobed body that lacks decoration (Vessel 19-387). This bowl was recovered from Test 33. Both bowls were recovered from the rear portion of the original house (reproduced here at 85% original size).



Figure 134. Burned bowls from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards House (Vessels 19-191, 19-387, and 19-186).



Figure 135. This small undecorated platter was recovered from Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site (Vessel 19-121). This hard-paste, vitrified small platter exhibits burning, and was manufactured by Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles of East Liverpool, Ohio.



Figure 136. Small dessert plate recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site exhibiting evidence of burning (Vessel 19-160). This whiteware plate had a molded (repoussé) rim and lacked any print or decal decoration. Unfortunately the backstamp associated with this plate was illegible.

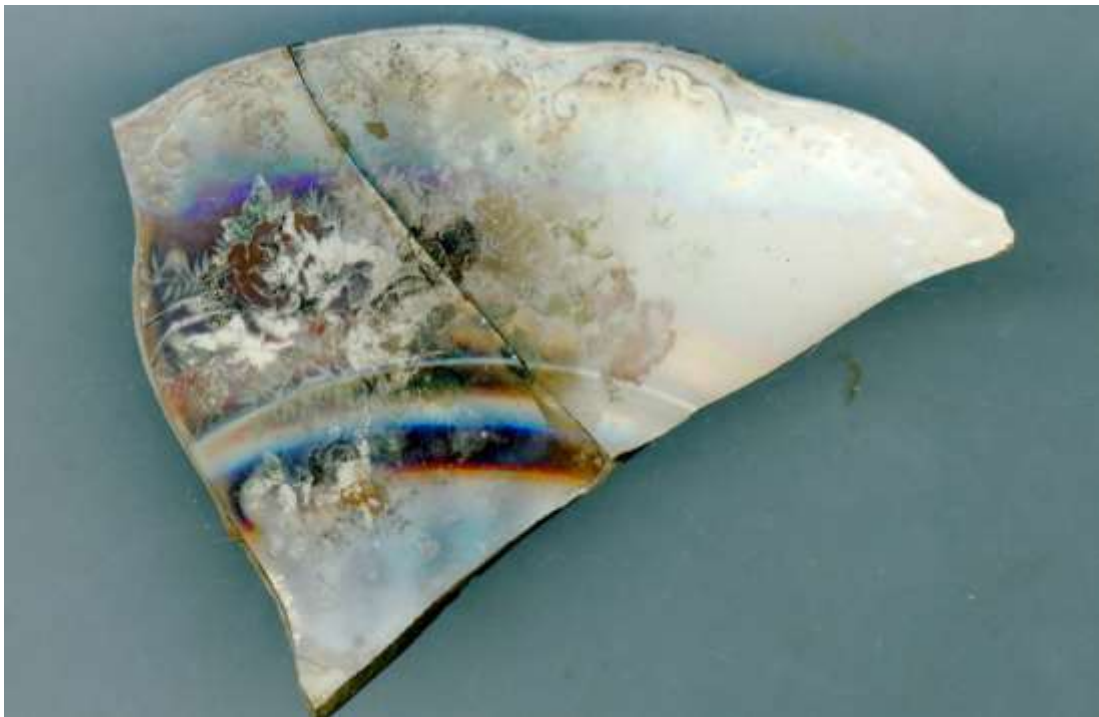


Figure 137. Burned plate (Vessel 19-152) with a decal-decorated rose pattern.



Figure 138. Several ceramic vessels with decal-decorated floral (Rose) pattern were recovered from the Fire context and exhibited minimal evidence of burning. Top: Vessel 19-122. Bottom: Vessel 19-32. At least six plates of this pattern were recovered, and besides the two vessels illustrated here, included Vessels 19-81, 19-100, 19-106, and 19-152.



\$11.75 **PRINCESS DINNER SET.** MADE BY W. H. GRINDLEY & CO., TUNSTALL, ENGLAND

THIS SET IS ONE OF THE VERY BEST TRANSFER DESIGNS EVER MADE. The ware is the celebrated Grindley English semi-porcelain and very artistic shape. The decoration is a fine example of transfer work and consists of fully warranted never to craze. The shape is a plain oval, a new which makes an exceedingly handsome effect. Every piece heavily glazed with gold tracing. This set is very rich, the plain shape, elegant decoration and much stronger than any china set you can purchase.

SET CONSISTS OF 100 PIECES, AS FOLLOWS:

12 Dinner Plates	12 Individual Butter Plates	12 Tea Saucers	1 Covered Vegetable Dish (2 pieces)	1 Covered Sugar Bowl (2 pieces)	1 Sauce Boat
12 Breakfast Plates	12 Sauce Plates	1 Platter 10-inch	1 Oval Open Vegetable Dish	1 Covered Butter Dish (2 pieces)	1 Pickle Dish
12 Tea Plates	12 Tea Cups	1 Platter 15-inch	1 Round Open Vegetable Dish	1 Quart size Pitcher	1 Soup Bowl
No. 28354 Complete 100 piece set, packed in barrel, shipping weight, 40 pounds. Our special price.....					\$11.75

Figure 139. Unfortunately, none of the decal-decorated ROSE pattern wares were identified with a maker's mark. Top: Semi-porcelain Princess pattern dinner set manufactured by Alfred Meakin, as illustrated in the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company's 1897 catalog. These wares were described as having embossed raised work traced in gold with delicate sprays of flowers in natural colors, blue, brown and pink (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:680). Bottom: Sears, Roebuck and Company (1902:794) advertisement for Princess Dinner Set with its pink Rose pattern. In 1908, the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog highlighted a number of Rose pattern dinner and toilet wares (Sears, Roebuck 1908:355-356).



Figure 140. Top: S-Curve shaped bowl with repousse decorated rim and decal/print floral ROSE pattern design on interior (Vessel 19-186). This bowl exhibits evidence of burning. Bottom: Similar S-curve bowl from Fire Deposits, albeit showing no evidence of burning and lacking the interior decoration (Vessel 19-568). This bowl has a backstamp indicating it was manufactured by HOMER LAUGHLIN, and identifies the bowl as the HUDSON pattern. The HUDSON Pattern was introduced by Home Laughlin in 1908. Both bowls were recovered from Fire contexts.



HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA
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For *real household service*, for *real satisfaction*, you cannot buy better, more attractive or more serviceable dinner ware than Homer Laughlin China; but you *can pay much higher prices* than are asked for it.

Sold almost everywhere. The trademark name, "HOMER LAUGHLIN," stamped on the under side of each dish is our guarantee to you.

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THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY,
NEWELL, W. VIRGINIA.

HOMER LAUGHLIN

Figure 141. Homer Laughlin China Company and the Hudson Pattern. Top: Online example of a platter identified as the Hudson pattern with pink decal roses, similar to wares recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site. This pattern was introduced by Home Laughlin in 1908. Bottom: A 1912 advertisement depicting the Hudson Pattern (<http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/hlc/hudson.html>).



Figure 142. At least three painted porcelain saucers exhibiting evidence of burning were recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Vessels 19-45, 19-134, and 19-135). All were recovered from the front of the house.



Figure 143. Small porcelain dessert plate (Vessel 19-46) exhibiting evidence of minimal burning. This was recovered from the mixed Fire/Post Fire context within the front of the house (Lot 2).



Figure 144. Porcelain vessels of similar ROSE pattern design, albeit unburned from potential Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Vessel 19-44, recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context. Although potentially from a Fire Context, its attribution is questionable. Bottom: Similarly designed porcelain saucer with the HAPSBURG-CHINA “Crown and Shield” mark (Vessel 19-581). This vessel was recovered from a less questionable Fire context. This mark is reproduced 185% its original size.

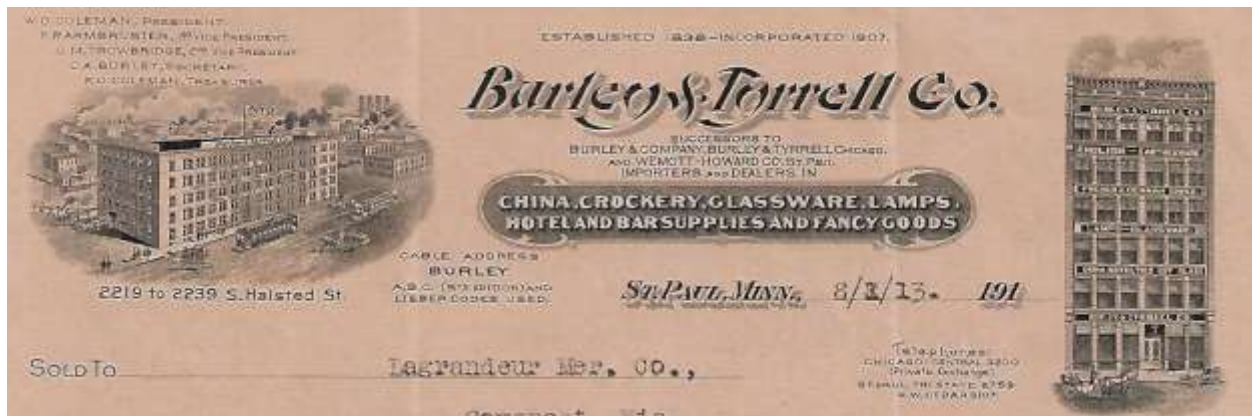


Figure 145. Two letterheads for the Chicago importing firm of Burley and Tyrrell. Prior to 1907, the firm was simply known as Burley & Tyrrell. After 1907, the firm was known as Burley & Tyrrell Company. As such, the letters “B. T. Co” incorporated into the shield of the backstamp of Vessel 19-581 suggest that this vessel may have been imported by this firm no earlier than 1907, and perhaps as late as 1923.



Figure 146. Detail of blue stenciled (?), hard paste porcelain, small-diameter plate (Vessel 19-386) from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Test 33). This plate exhibits minimal damage by fire. Bottom: Detail of the underside of rim illustrating a stylized Phoenix Bird (enlarged 125% actual size).



Figure 147. Asian porcelain bowl (Chinese bowl shape) (Vessel 19-194) recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site (Lots 53, 56).



Figure 148. Remnants of a hard paste porcelain cup with a blueish-green glaze recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site (Vessel 19-258) (Test 14, Lot 58). This vessel is reminiscent of celadon wares, which may have been produced by Chinese as well as later Japanese potteries.



Figure 149. Ornately painted porcelain saucer (Vessel 19-47) recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context from the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 2).

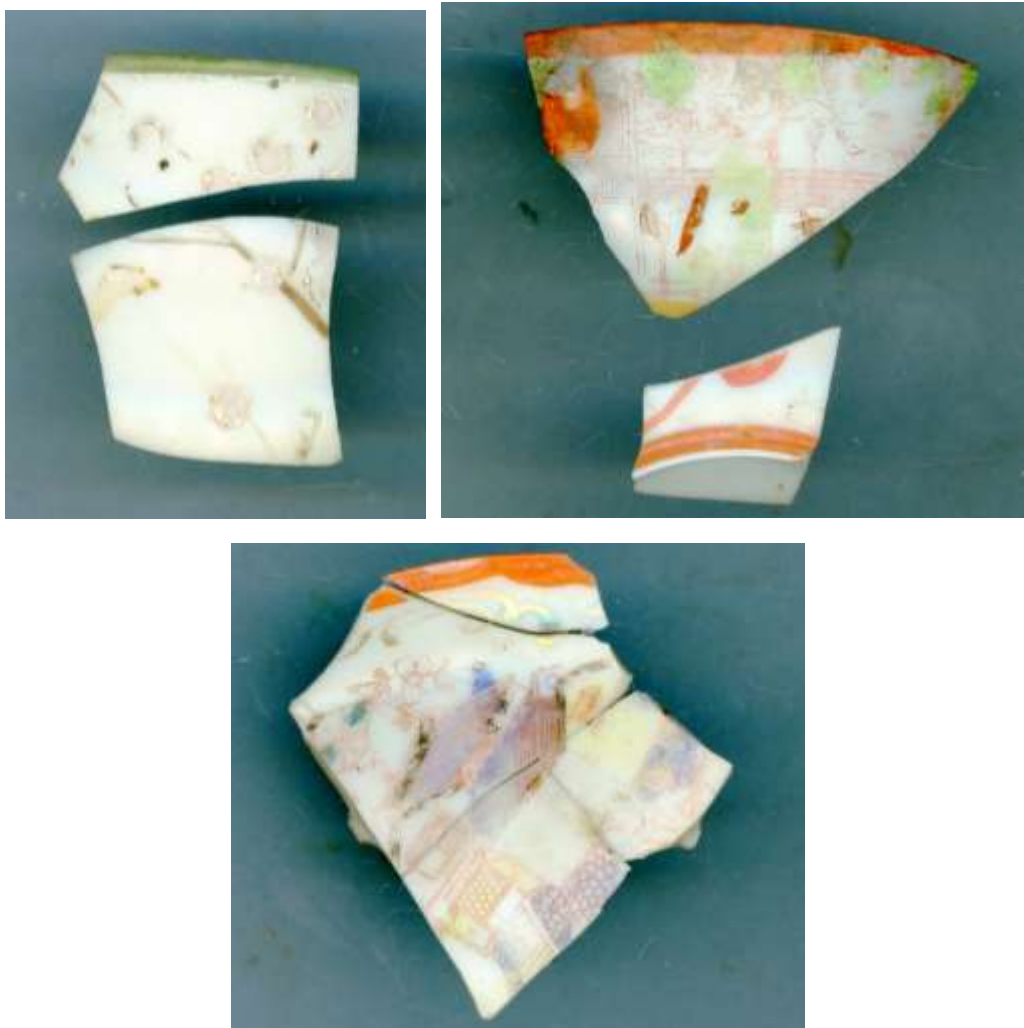


Figure 150. Thinly potted, printed porcelain teawares recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. These wares are decorated with the Geisha-Girl design typical of early twentieth century Japanese-produced wares manufactured for export to Western markets. Top: Two porcelain cups (Vessels 19-307; left and 19-264; right). Both of these vessels were most likely recovered from Fire deposits (Tests 27, 28, and 54). Bottom: Saucer (Vessel 19-48). Similar thin-walled porcelain cups (Vessels 19-281 and 19-322) were represented by small fragments.



Figure 151. Printed wares recovered from mixed Fire and Post-Fire contexts. Top: Vessel 19-36 with a gold printed rim. Bottom: Vessel 19-164 with a brown floral print typical of the 1890s. It is unclear whether or not these wares were associated with the Fire context, or the latter Post-Fire context.



Figure 152. Details of printed plate (Vessel 19-18) recovered during Phase II testing (Lot 2). This plate was identified as the SENECA pattern, manufactured by the Buffalo Pottery Company of Buffalo, New York (1901-present-day). The Seneca pattern was produced by the Buffalo Pottery Company beginning in 1909 and continuing through 1914—and thus post-dates the 1908 riots. At the time of the Phase II testing, the assemblage collected in Trench 1 (identified as Lot 2) was believed to represent Fire deposits. Subsequent research suggests that this assemblage (Lot 2) represents a mixed Fire and Post-Fire context.

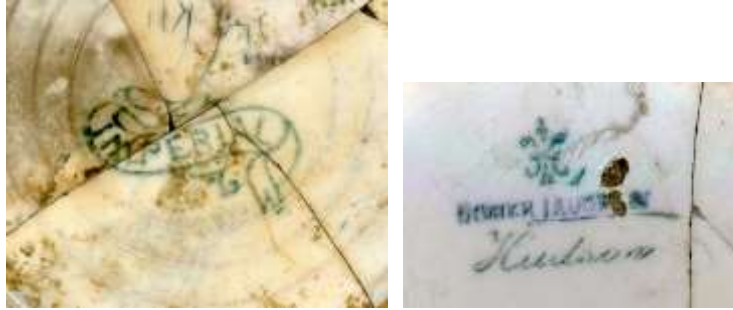


Figure 153. Marks on vessels with mold-decorated (repousse) rims. Left: Unidentified mark from saucer (Vessel 19-130) with banner which reads “IMPERIAL” (Lot 17). Right: Mark on bowl (Vessel 19-568) identifying the HUDSON pattern produced by HOMER LAUGHLIN. Both vessels were recovered from a Fire context. The HUDSON pattern was not introduced by Home Laughlin China Company until 1908 (<http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/hlc/udson.html>).

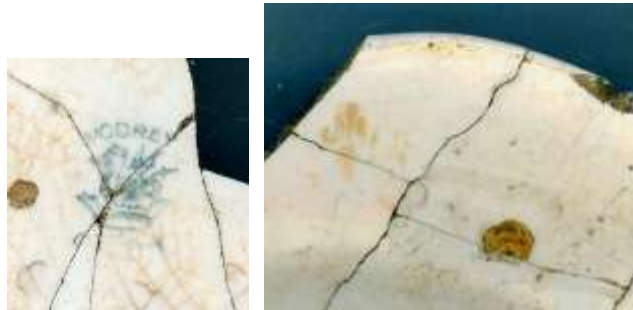


Figure 154. Details of Vessel 19-580, a small dessert plate recovered from Fire deposits. Left: Detail of backstamp used by Vodrey and Brother, East Liverpool, Ohio. Right: Decorative detail illustrating the gilded rim and repeating gilded motif similar to a fleur-de-lis.



Figure 155. Detail of backstamps similar to that used on Vessel 19-22 that read “VICTORIA / AUSTRIA” (<https://www.theoldstuff.com/en/porcelain-marks/123-porcelain-and-pottery-marks/330-victoria-marks/2670-victoria-round-mark?tmpl=component>).



Figure 156. The crushed remains of a vessel similar to this online example were recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2). The vessel (Vessel 19-50) had a backstamp (right) that reads “GAINSBORO[UGH] / HAYNES / WARE / [DECORA]TION”. Haynes Ware was art pottery introduced by D. F. Haynes of Baltimore in the early 1880s, and it was produced by D. F. Haynes and Son during the years 1895-1914. It is unclear if this vessel was in use by the occupants of the Price-Edwards House prior to the August 1908 riots, or deposited in the house basin during the immediate Post-Fire era.



Figure 157. Left: Vessel 19-52. Right: Vessel 19-42. Both vessels were recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context during Phase II Testing (Lot 2). These vessels most likely represent Post-Fire deposits as they exhibit no evidence of burning.



Figure 158. Handled porcelain cup (painted; Vessel 19-132) and printed porcelain teapot lid (Vessel 19-505) recovered from potential Fire deposits.



Figure 159. A press-molded water glass or goblet decorated with the LILY or STIPPLED SCROLL pattern (Vessel F26-19) was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire component. This pattern was introduced by a Pittsburg glass house (Ripley and Company) which was in operation from 1866 through 1874 (Lee 1931:574-75, Plate 140). As such, this goblet was most likely manufactured sometime prior to 1874



Figure 160. Fragments of a large glass pitcher, identical to that illustrated here, were recovered from Feature 26 at the Price-Edwards Site (Vessel F26-21). This lead-glass pitcher with applied handle is decorated in a traditional pattern identified as PLAIN ROMAN KEY. Although often attributed to the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, there is no credible evidence that this is true. Nonetheless this vessel represents a fairly early piece of quality tableware associated with the Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 161. At least six glass cruets were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire/Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site. Illustrated here are Vessels 19-508, 19-513, and 19-514 (at 80% their original size). Although difficult to see in this image, these cruets have wheel-engraved decorations applied to their bodies. These three cruets, which were designed to fit into a metal table-top carrier, were recovered from an artifact concentration located within the rear service wing of the house—and most likely associated with a Fire context. At least two additional cruets of similar design were also recovered from this same context.

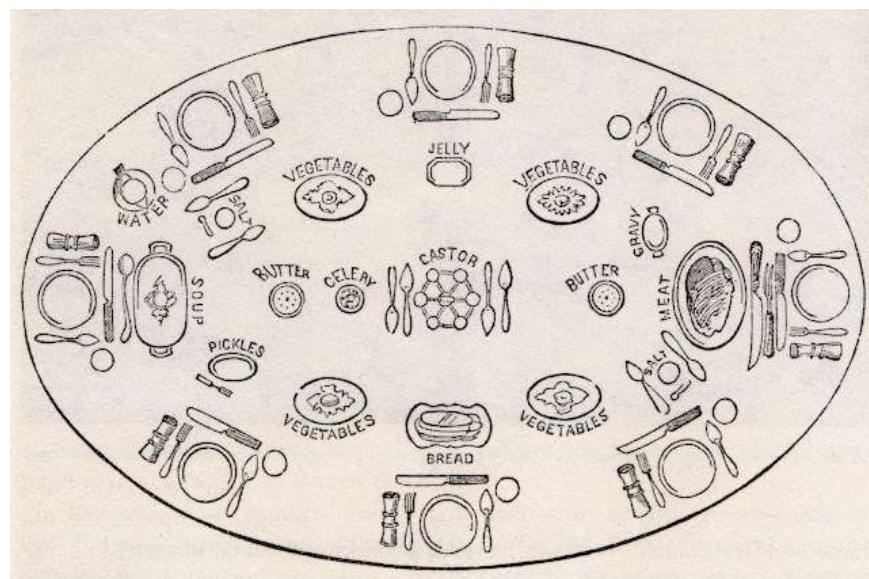


Figure 162. Top: Breakfast and Table Caster sets available from Russell and Erwin's 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware* (APT 1980:338). Two, four, five, six, and even seven bottle sets were available. Bottom: Detail of formal table setting with castor set centered in the table from *Godey's Lady's Book*, March 1859 (Vol. 58, p. 267).

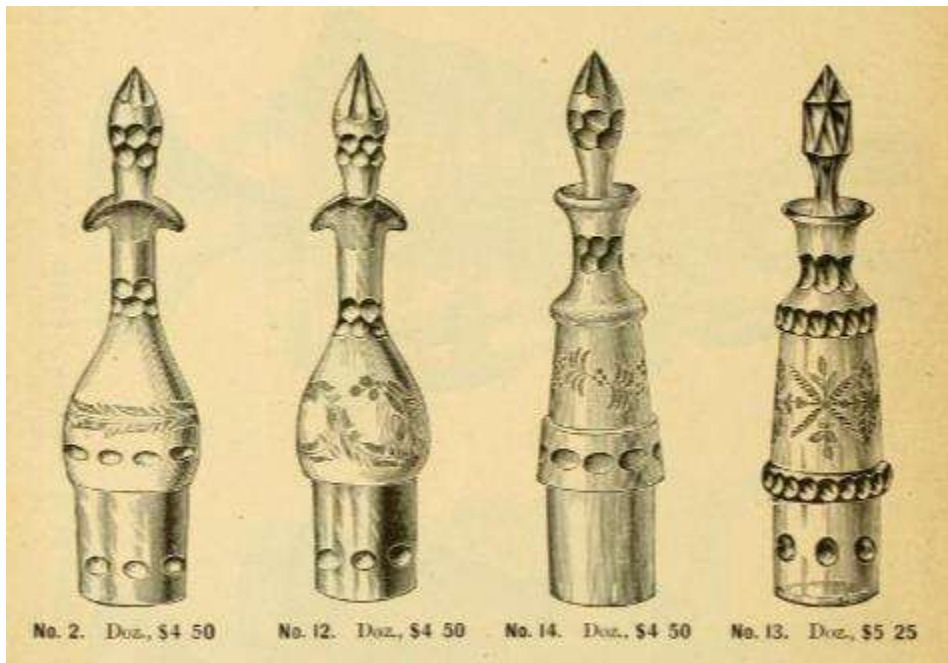


Figure 163. Left: Examples of cruet styles with wheel engraved decoration similar to those from the Price-Edwards site and illustrated in the *Thirteenth Annual Illustrated Catalogue, 1889* (Busiest House in America 1889:48). Right: Four-ring caster set (Busiest House in America 1889:46).



Figure 164. Top Left: Stopper (Vessel 19-475). Top Middle: Stopper (Lot 2). Top Right: Cuprous loop finial, perhaps from a caster set (Lot 91). Bottom: Britannia/pewter shaker top (Lot 42) and salt shaker (Vessel 19-603).



Figure 165. Three views of lead glass salt (Vessel 19-686) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 166. In close association with these numerous molded casters (which were assigned to a Late Pre-Fire context), a single free-blown, free-standing cruet, with wheel engraved decoration, was recovered from the Fire deposits (Vessel 19-503; illustrated at 80% of its actual size). Note the presence of the large ground pontil on the base of the cruet.



Figure 167. Tumblers from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Plain tumbler from a Late Pre-Fire context (Vessel 19-245). Bottom: Tumblers from Fire Deposits. Left to right: Plain (Vessel 19-507), knurled (Vessel 19-204), and light green (with ribbed interior) (Vessel 19-275). The light, green-colored glass of Vessel 19-275 may represent Vaseline or Uranium glass (as opposed to later Depression Glass). Vaseline Glass has a distinctive light yellowish green color and was popular during the 1890s through 1920s.

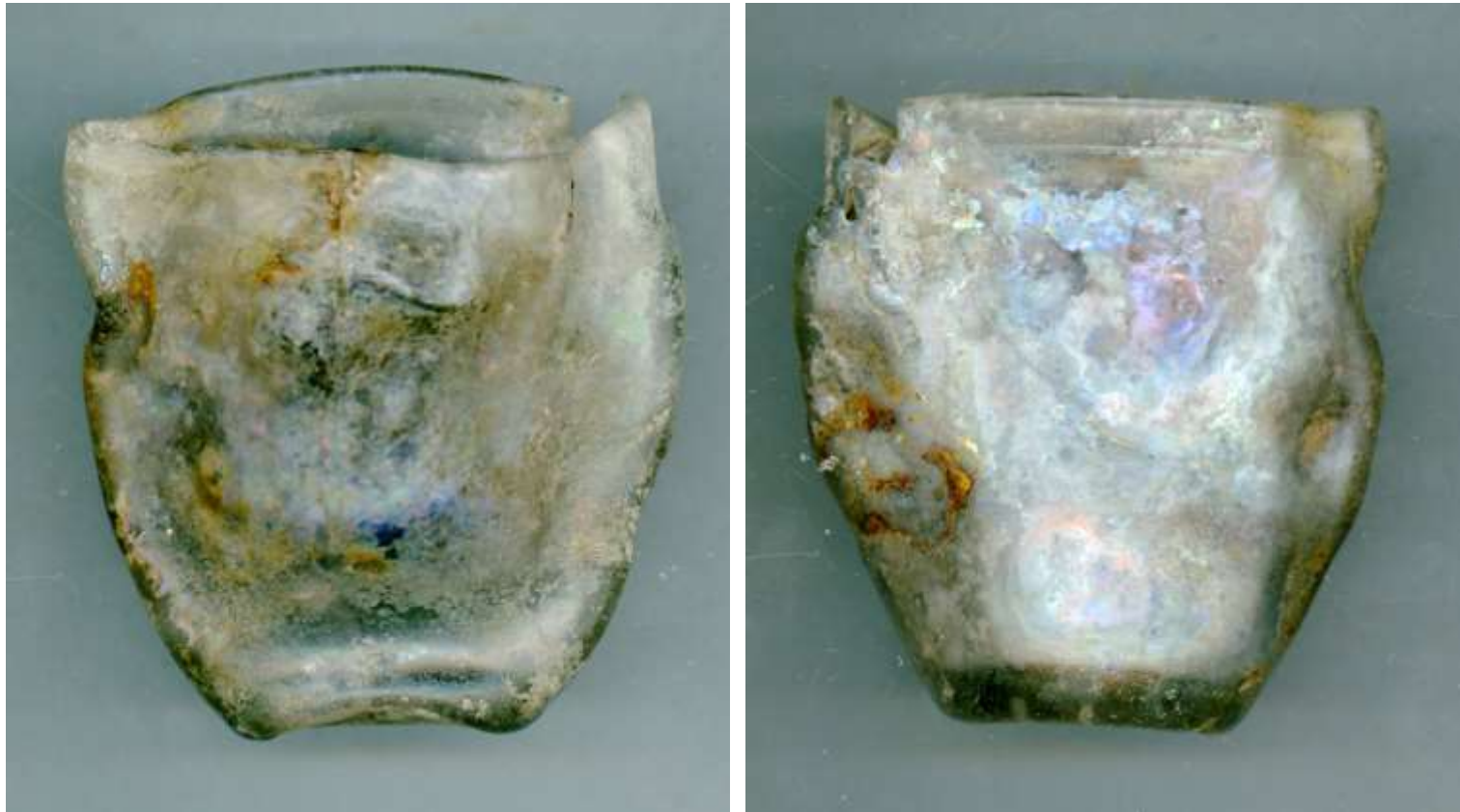


Figure 168. Two views of a melted tumbler from the Fire Deposits (Vessel 19-350). Artifacts such as this melted and deformed vessel often attain a higher level of significance than similar items from contemporary sites, as they allow present day observers to literally reach out and touch a particular historic event--such as the 1908 race riot.



Figure 169. Sample of drinking glasses and/or tumblers advertised by Montgomery Ward and Company in 1895, and typical of those represented in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage (Montgomery Ward 1895:542).



Figure 170. Tumblers and/or jelly glass tumblers recovered from Post Fire contexts. Left to right: Convex-Sided with short flutes (Vessel 19-283), Knurled with short flutes (Vessel 19-367), and Jelly Glass Tumbler with short flutes (Vessel 19-282).



Figure 171. Utensils from the Price-Edwards Site: Top: Four-tined forks from Fire (Lot 17) and Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Feature 26; Lots 549 and 550). Bottom Left: Bone-handles from flat-tanged utensils from the Middle Pre-Fire (Lots 116 and 196) and Fire (Lot 117) contexts.



Figure 172. Top: Cuprous spoon from Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 3). Bottom: Ferrous and pewter spoon bowls (Lots 224 and 238).

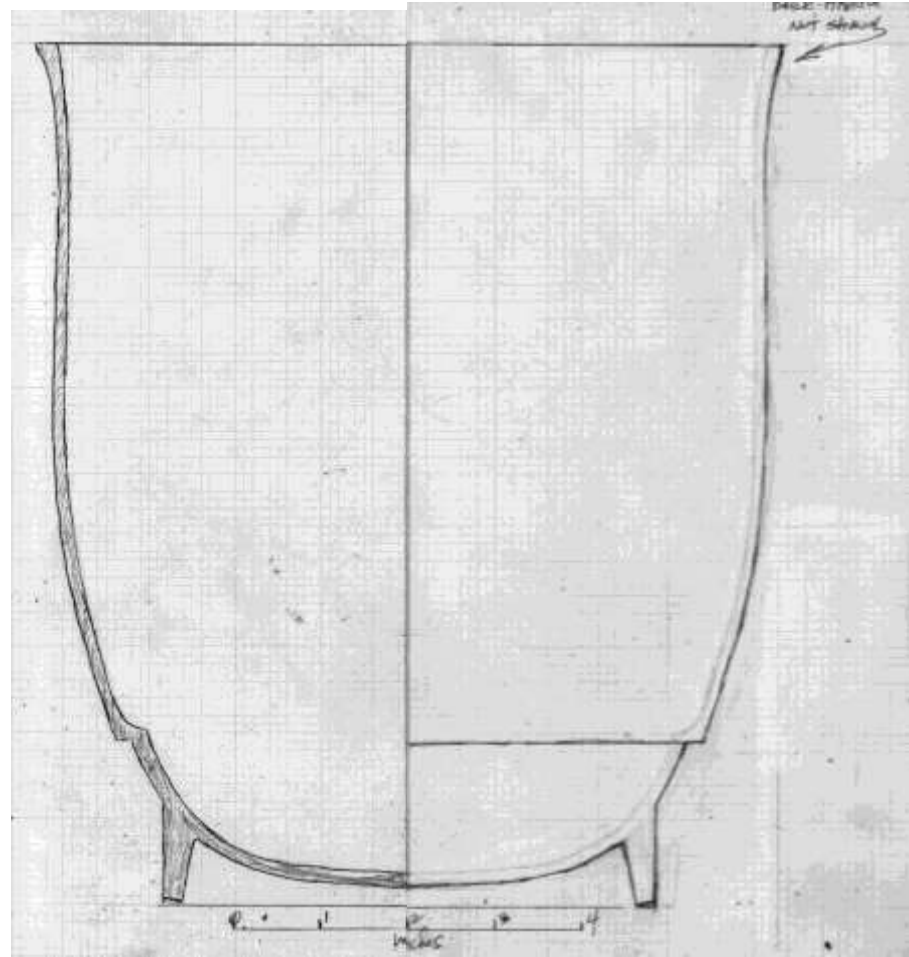


Figure 173. Details of cast-iron stove pot or kettle from Feature 21. Cast-iron cooking pots (or kettles) such as this were designed to function both with open-hearth cooking (with its round bottom and spider legs), as well as on a cast-iron cooking stove (with its molded round base designed to rest in a stovetop opening). Similar stove kettles were marketed by Sears, Roebuck and Company as late as 1902 (Sears, Roebuck 1902:582).



Figure 174. Salt-glazed stoneware churn (Vessel 19-209), suspected as having been associated with the Early Pre-Fire assemblage (lots 59, 198, 166).



Figure 175. Primary vessels from the Foodways Preparation and Storage functional category at the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Shouldered jugs (left to right, Vessels 19-652, 19-685, and 19-266). Vessels 19-652 and 19-685 were recovered from a Fire context, whereas Vessel 19-266 was recovered from a Post-Fire context. Bottom: Stoneware lid for a small canning jar (Vessel 19-509) and glass canning jar lid liner (Vessel 19-95), both of which were recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2).



Figure 176. Yellowware from the Price-Edwards Site were moderately plentiful. Top: Rockingham-glazed small kitchenware bowl or baker (Vessel 19-211) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. Bottom: Undecorated small bowl or baker (Vessel 19-241) also recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. Not illustrated here is Vessel 19-157, a fragmentary Rockingham-glazed potential serving vessel with mold-decorated rim and body.

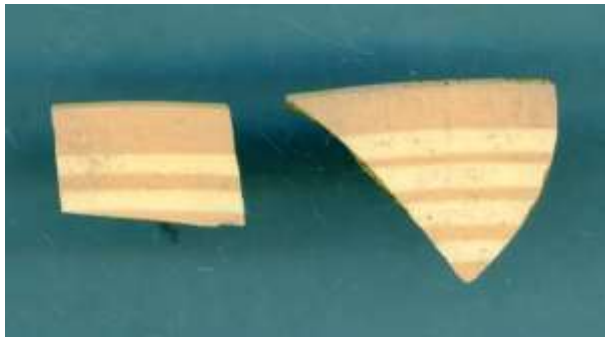


Figure 177. Portions of two vessels appear to have been recovered from both Features 22 and 26. Top: Fragments of a potential pedestal milk glass bowl (or compote) recovered from both features (Vessels F22-3 and F26-20). Two fragments, one from each feature, crossmend. Bottom Left: Although they do not crossmend, these yellowish bowl fragments appear to represent the same vessel (Vessels F22-2 and F26-1). As such, it would appear that both features may have been filled at about the same time. Bottom Right: Fragments of this London Urn-shaped waster bowl (Vessel 19-424) was recovered throughout the back yard in Tests 37, 39, 52, 75, and 90. It is not clear whether or not these represent fragments of the same vessel.



Sold by Grocers the World Over

What Grocers Say of Yacht Club Salad Dressing.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1904.
 Tildesley & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen—Yacht Club Salad Dressing is an article I am glad to recommend to my most exacting trade. We dispose of more Yacht Club Salad Dressing than all other dressings and relishes combined, and get new customers for it daily. Whoever it is given a trial, it is always wanted regularly afterward.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Aug. 20, 1902.
 Tildesley & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Gentlemen—Difficultly in obtaining a salad dressing to equal in freshness and delicacy of flavor that made at home had caused salad dressing to be a slow seller with us. Some years ago we presented to our patrons your Yacht Club Salad Dressing, and our sales on this item have since increased tenfold.

8 and 10 East 47th St. E. G. WIDMANN. 257-259 S. Main St. W. S. HENDERSON.

The Right Relish in Warm Weather

Yacht Club Salad Dressing

Try it with Fresh Lettuce, Tomatoes, Beets, Onions, Cucumbers, Spinach, Cabbage, Celery and Cold Slaw

Always fresh and delicate in flavor—and absolutely pure. There is positively no fat or "starch" taste about Yacht Club Salad Dressing.

Take It to Picnic, Camp and Summer Cottage

Simply send us your grocer's name and address and you will receive a copy of "Table **Don't Pay Out Your Money**" etc. H. C. of the famous Boston Cooking School. It contains more than a 200-page rare recipes for salads, sandwiches, sauces and dressed dishes, and tells how best to serve fresh vegetables, cold meats, fish, baked beans, etc. Write for it today. We send it free.

Tildesley & Co., 242 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

Figure 178. Left: Large salad dressing bottle embossed “YACHT CLUB / SALAD DRESSING / CHICAGO” (Vessel 19-541) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (reproduced 75% actual size). Right: A 1904 advertisement for Yacht Club Salad Dressing (<https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2014/07/15/tildesley-co-yacht-club-salad-dressing-chicago-il/>).

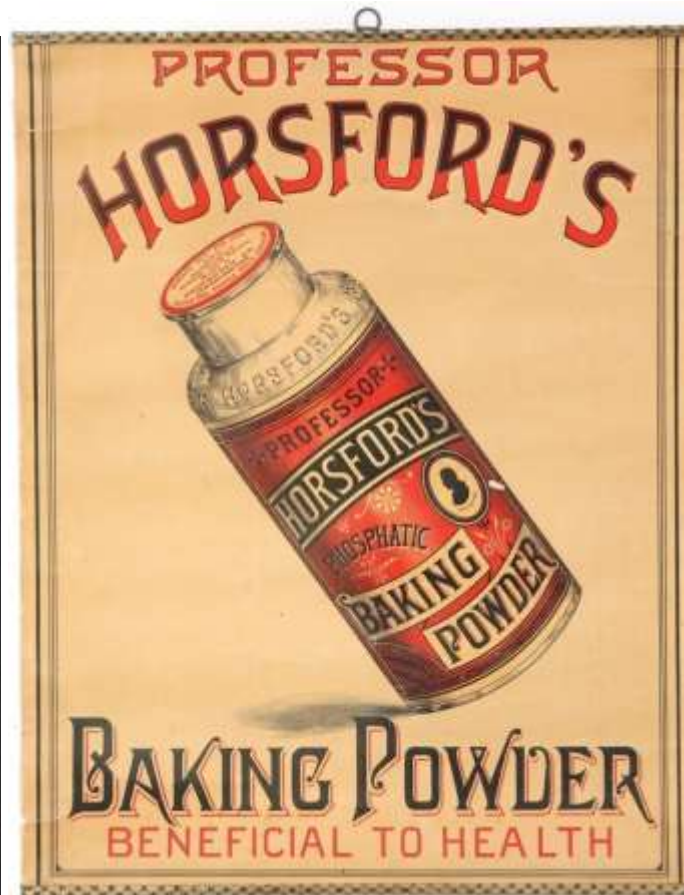
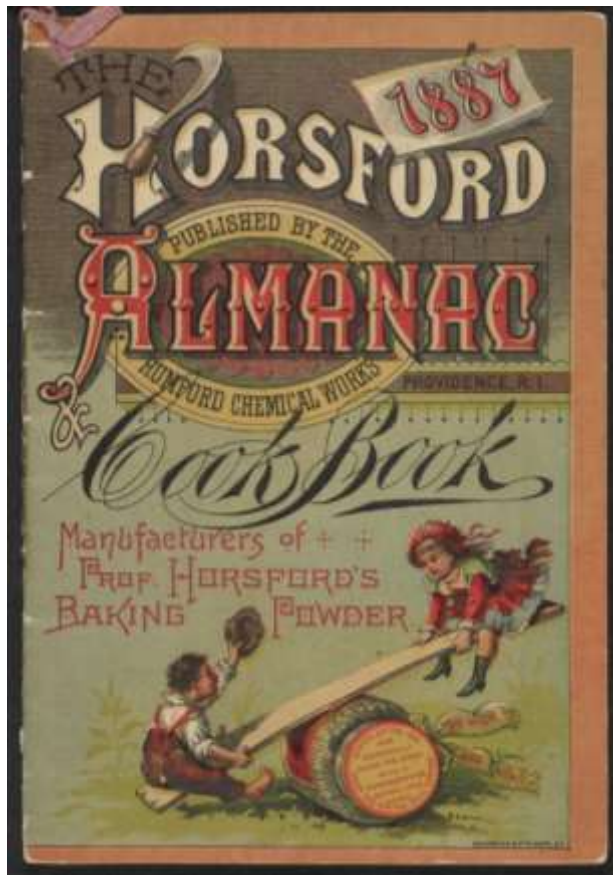


Figure 179. Left: Advertising cook book published by the Rumsford Chemical Works (of Providence, Rhode Island) in 1887. Depicted on the cover of the cook book was a round baking powder glass bottle similar to one recovered from the Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards site (Vessel 19-438). Right: Undated paper poster illustrating Horsford's Baking Powder marketed in small round bottle similar to that recovered from the Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards site. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eben_Norton_Horsford#/media/File:The_Horsford_1887_almanac_and_cook_book.tiff; <https://antiqueadvertising.com/free-antique-price-guide/antique-signs/professor-horsfords-baking-powder-sign/>).



Figure 180. Left: Salad dressing bottle embossed “E. R. DURKEE / & CO. / NEW YORK” (Vessel 19-66). The base of this bottle was embossed “BOTTLE PATENTED / APRIL 17, 1877.” By the late 1890s, paper labels associated with this bottle read “DURKEE’S SALAD DRESSING AND MEAT SAUCE.” The semi-automatic screw-top lip finish suggests a turn-of-the century date of manufacture for this bottle, which was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2). Right: Online 1897 advertisement.



Figure 181. Food-related vessels from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Salt shaker with ground blow-over-mold screw-top lip finish (Vessel 19-603). Right: Machine-made food jar (Vessel 19-511). Both vessels were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.



Figure 182. Soda water bottles from the Price-Edwards Site were few in number. Left to Right: M. A. Fischer (Vessel 19-39), LAUTERBACH & REISCH (Vessel 19-500), JNO. HALL (Vessel 19-125), and F. X. REISCH (Vessel 19-687). The Lauterbach and Reisch bottle was recovered from a potential Late Pre-Fire context (Test 54), and the M. A. Fischer bottle was recovered from a Fire context (Test 1). Both the Hall and F. X. Reisch bottles date from a Post Fire context. The Hall bottle, with its crown lip finish, was embossed “JNO. HALL / SUCCESSOR TO / GRIFFITHS & PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD ILLS / THIS BOTTLE MUST BE RETURNED,” and it post-dates 1912.

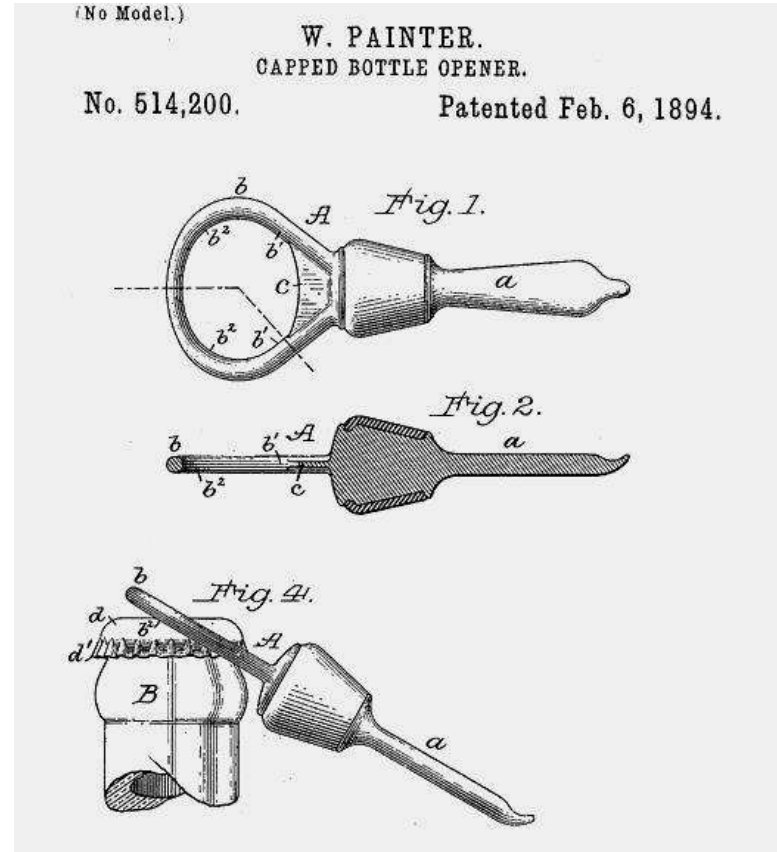


Figure 183. Left: Multi-purposed paint can and bottle opener recovered from Fire deposits located within the front of the house (Test 8; Lot 42). Middle: Online example of vintage paint can and bottle opener. Tool integrates a screwdriver end, often slightly curved for use with a paint can, with a looped end for removing crown bottle caps. Right: Patent for a “Capped Bottle Opener” for use with crown bottle caps issued in 1894. Bottle openers such as these were associated with the new-style bottles with Crown lip finishes, which were introduced during the 1890s and became commonplace during the early years of the twentieth century (particularly with their use on beer bottles). The presence of numerous openers were recovered at House C (Race Riot Site; Mansberger and Stratton 2024d), and contributed to the interpretation that that particular house had a commercial function during the immediate pre-riot era.



Figure 184. Fragments of two Eagle-style whiskey flasks from the Price-Edwards Site (Vessels 19-244 and 19-365). Recovered from a Middle (Lot 78 and 82) and Late (Lot 127) Pre-fire contexts. These represent secondary vessels recovered from early midden deposits. Unfortunately, sufficient details were not available to ascertain the exact bottle design. Two types of eagles were present: one with no feathers on the body, and the second with a feathered body similar to the two illustrated here (McKearin and Wilson 1978:577-583).



Figure 185. Fragments of mid-century CLASPED HANDS and/or UNION figural whiskey flasks recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. Flasks of this style are characterized by a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word "UNION" surrounded by laurel leaves and thirteen stars. The opposite face of these flasks are illustrated with a variety of design elements, the most common of which is an eagle. Top: Vessel 19-406. Bottom: Vessel 19-214. This bottle has a distinctive frame with a deep ogival top and bottom with incurved ends (McKearin and Wilson 1978:649). Both vessels were represented by small fragments and recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. A whole whiskey flask of similar design was recovered from Sappington Site (Vessel 20-459).



Figure 186. Several shot glasses were recovered from the Price-Edwards Site, and included examples with narrow ground flutes and bases (top; Vessels 19-269, 19-2, and 19-197) and press-molded fluted examples (bottom; Vessels 19-155 and 19-563). All of the shot glasses in the top row have ground bases. The shot glass at lower left has a ground base. All of these shot glasses were manufactured with lead glass, and represent quality tableware. Vessel 19-563 was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, and Vessel 19-269 was recovered from a Post Fire context). The other three shot glasses were recovered from a Fire context.



Figure 187. Whiskey flasks from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Small pumpkin flask (Vessel 19-233) from a Late Pre-Fire context. Middle and Right: Dandy-style flasks from Fire contexts (Vessels 19-64 and 19-569).

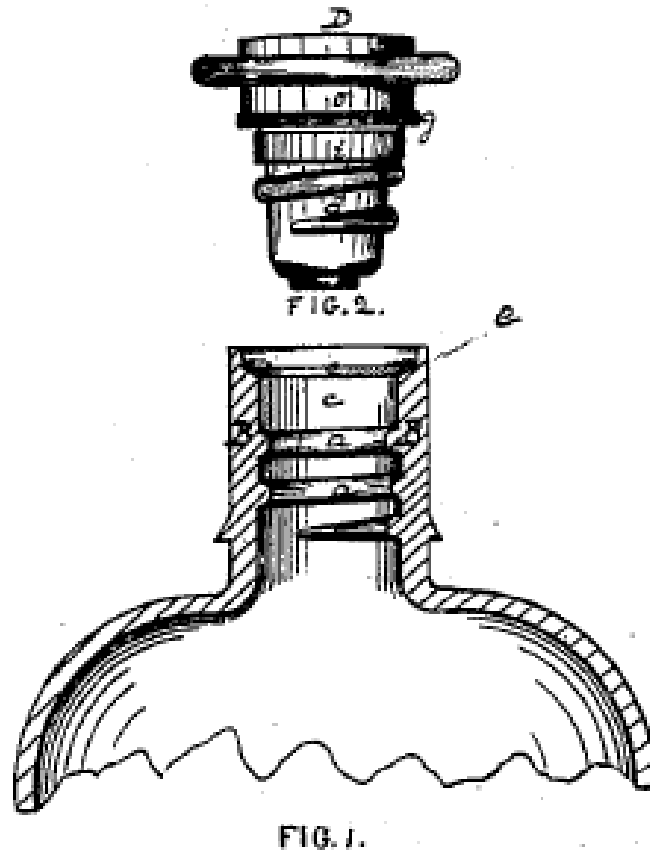
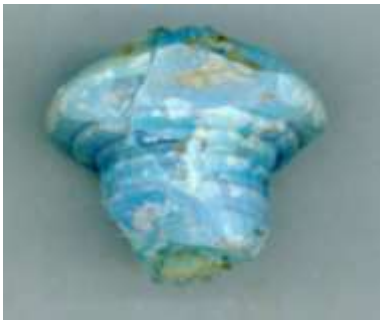


Figure 188. Left: Threaded blue glass bottle stopper (Vessel 19-596) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards site. The first patents for internal threaded stoppers appear in 1861 and 1872, and were in use with liquor bottles/decanter and mineral water bottles (SHA n.d.). Right: Detail of the 1872 patent by Hinman Frank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (which is reminiscent of that recovered from the Price-Edwards site).



Figure 189. Top: Primary non-proprietary medicine bottles from multiple contexts at the Price-Edwards Site. Bottom: Primary pill bottles and homeopathic vials from multiple contexts at the Price-Edwards Site.



Figure 190. Small rounds (Vessels 19-335 and 19-336) recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Tests 29 and 30).



Figure 191. French Squares recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire (Vessel 19-650) and Late Pre-Fire (Vessels 19-653 and 19-570) contexts (reduced 85% actual size).



Figure 192. Left: Graduated prescription medicine bottle with Collared Ring lip finish (Vessel 19-291). This Post-Fire bottle has a fluted shoulder design reminiscent of Lyric and Signet bottles marketed by Illinois Glass Company (IGC 1920, 1926). Middle: Unmarked Philadelphia Oval recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Vessel 19-62; Lot 2). Right: Union Oval recovered from a potential Fire context (Vessel 19-124; Lot 16).



Figure 193. Melted glass vessels from Fire contexts. Left: Medicine bottle (Vessel 19-351; 95% actual size). Middle: Whiskey flask neck (Vessel 19-516). Right: Jamaica Ginger-style bottle reminiscent of an extract or bluing bottle (Vessel 19-317).



Figure 194. Top: Homeopathic vials from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: Vial with glass rod applicator (Vessel 19-278; Late Pre-Fire). Top Right: Vessels 19-169 (Fire), 19-63 (Post Fire), and 19-287 (Post Fire). Bottom: Pill bottles. The amber bottle (Vessels 19-294) is from a Post-Fire context, whereas the aqua bottle (Vessel 19-617) is from a Middle Pre-Fire context.

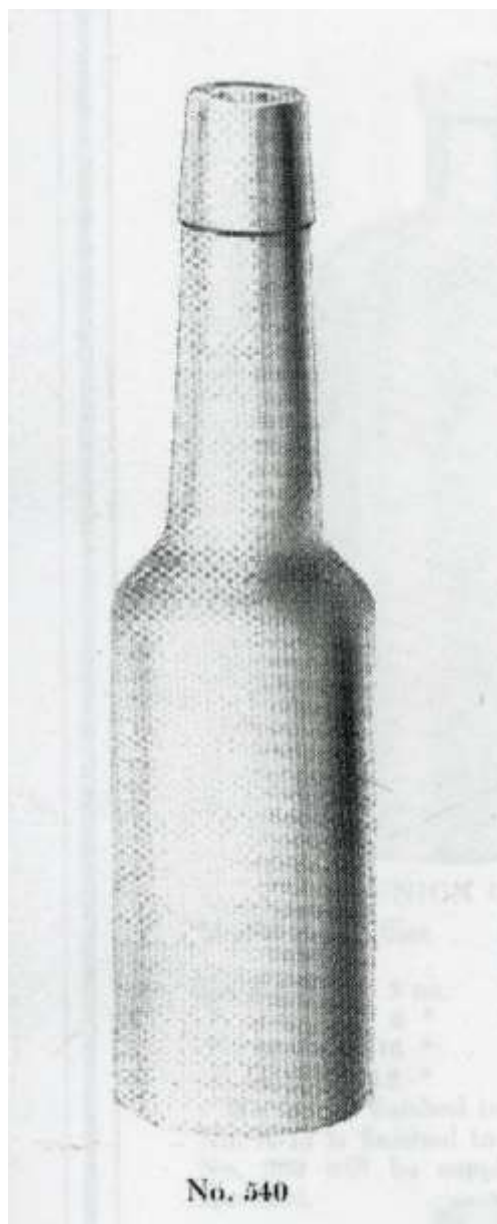


Figure 195. Small amber bottle suspected as being a castor oil bottle (Vessel 19-456) recovered from a Fire context. Right: Detail of a “Castor oil round” bottle, as depicted in the Illinois Glass Company’s 1920 catalog (IGC 1920:26). Similar bottles were also identified in their 1906 catalog (IGC 1906:102).



Figure 196. Primary proprietary medicine and personal care bottles from the Price-Edwards Site, recovered from Middle Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire contexts (see Tables 8 and 13). Top: Proprietary/patent medicines and hair tonic bottles. Bottom: Proprietary prescription medicine (or druggists) bottles.



Figure 197. Detail of Vessel 19-527, fragments of which were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. This bottle was embossed “W. C. WOOD & BRO.” William C. Wood and Brothers were in operation in Springfield from 1878 through 1881 (Farnsworth 2015:8, 37). A second proprietary druggists bottle embossed “S. H. MELVIN / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-F26-8) was also recovered from this same context. No image is available for that bottle. These two bottles document the early family’s use of prescription medicines and local druggists.



I have found nothing like Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer to take on retiring when I was harrassed with a cough and wanted an undisturbed refreshing sleep. Robert Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I.

Physic is necessary at times for biliousness, costiveness; &c. Use Dr. Arnold's bilious pills. 25c.

Figure 198. View of Dr. Seth Arnold's Vegetable Antibilious Pills (Vessel 19-447), recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Baldwin 1973). Right: Advertisement from late 1886 (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 November 1886, p. 4).



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
 H. G. LANPHIER. O. F. BECK.
 C. H. LANPHIER, JR.

LANPHIER & BECK,
Apothecaries & Druggists,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
 (Fifth and Monroe Streets.)

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Tobacco, Cigars,
STATIONERY,
Toilet Articles,
SOAPS, PATENT MEDICINES,
 And all other goods usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE,
 Have opened as above
WITH A FULL STOCK,
 EXHIBING
Everything in their Line.
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED,
AT ANY HOUR, DAY OR NIGHT.
 They solicit a share of public custom.

Figure 199. Proprietary druggist bottle embossed "LANPHIER & BECK / PHARMACISTS / SPRINGFIELD" (Vessel 19-487) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Right: Advertisement from 1873 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 October 1873, p. 1).

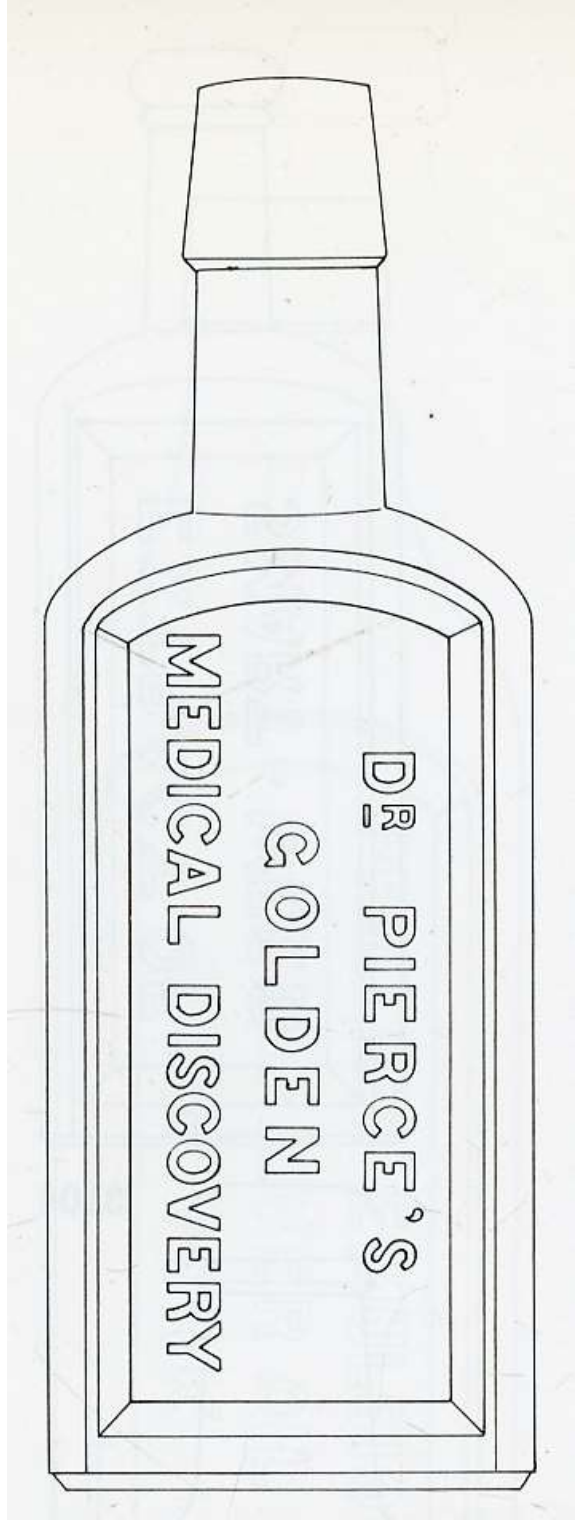
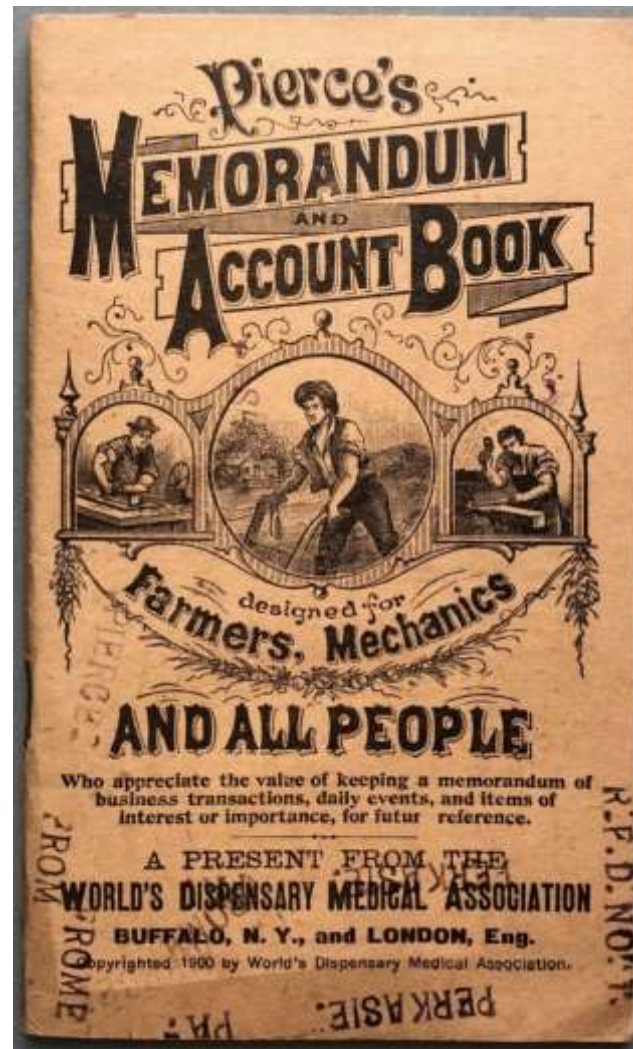


Figure 200. View of proprietary medicine bottle embossed “DR PIERCE’S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCOVERY // R. V. PIERCE MD // BUFFALO, N.Y.” (Vessel 19-245) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Right: From Baldwin (1973).



EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA!!!
 What? Nature's sovereign remedy for healing the sick. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, combines in harmony more of nature's most valuable medical properties than was ever before combined in one medicine. For the speedy and safe cure of all coughs, whether acute or lingering, it has proven its superiority over everything else. For "torpid liver" or "biliousness" and for constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, indigestion and dyspepsia, it is a never-failing remedy. As a blood purifier it is unequalled. Sold by all druggists.
 Nothing can compete with Sage's Catarrh Remedy. feb7-d&w1w

Figure 201. Left: Online example of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Middle: A copy of Dr. Pierce's *Memorandum and Account Book* from 1900 (World's Dispensary Medical Association (1900; <https://nyheritage.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/ZCQ001/id/2/>). Right: Advertisement from 1870 (*Illinois State Register*, 10 February 1870, p. 4).




**Dr. Seth Arnold
Medical
Corporation.**

	Dox.
Cough Killer, small,	\$2.00
Cough Killer, medium,	4.00
Cough Killer, large,	8.00
Anti-Bilious Pills, -	1.20

Premium List with Every
Bottle.

Counter Wraps, Banners, Etc.,
sent Free to any Retailer
sending for them.



Dr. SETH ARNOLD,
Founder of the

Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation,
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Figure 202. Two advertisements for Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation. Top: Trade card (<https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/capobject/?refd=EP001.01.075.02.01.009>). Bottom: Undated advertisement (<https://baybottles.com/2021/12/11/dr-seth-arnolds-cough-killer/>).

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER.

A Sure, Quick and Safe Remedy for
Cough, Colds, Croup, Asthma,
Diphtheria and Pneumonia.

Has been before the public 40 years, and has saved
thousands of lives.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per Bottle. **TRY IT!**

HIRAM W. ALDRICH, of Northbridge, Mass., a disabled soldier, says:
"I continue to improve in health and strength. It surprises me and
my neighbors to see what the COUGH KILLER has done for me. We
all thought I should not be living now; but I am out, and able to work
in my garden, instead of being in my grave as was expected."

JOHN FITZGERALD, of Friend, Saline Co., Neb., says: "Your COUGH
KILLER is curing me, after the doctors gave me up to die."

Dr. Seth Arnold's Sugar Coated Bilious Pills.

The best Pills in the world for Costiveness, Jaundice
and all the Bilious complaints, operating without
Sickness or pain.

"Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Pills have no equal for Liver and Bilious
troubles.—T. B. MEYERS, David City, Neb."

Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial.

A specific for Children's Complaints—especially while
teething. Recommended by thousands of
Mothers and Nurses.

"Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing Cordial saved my child from an un-
timely grave.—A grateful mother, JANE E. ALBEE, Chicago, Ills."

All compounded and put up at the Laboratory of the

DR. SETH ARNOLD MEDICAL CORPORATION,
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

A set of Six Beautiful Cards may be obtained by sending 3c. in stamps.

Figure 203. Backside of trade card advertising the sale of Dr. Seth Arnold's "Cough Killer," "Bilious Pills," and "Soothing Cordial" (<https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/capobject/?refd=EP001.01.075.02.01.009>).



For Sprains or Strains

Sloan's Liniment

Acts instantly, relieves
all inflammation and re-
duces swelling.

For Lameness, Back
ache, Stiff Neck, Cramp
or Colic, Bruises, Cuts,
and any Soreness, Sloan's
Liniment is unsurpassed.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.
Dr. Karl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Don't Neglect a Sore Throat

because slight throat or chest
affections, if not checked at
the beginning, often lead to
serious consequences.

Sloan's Liniment

applied to outside of throat or chest, draws out all
inflammation and relieves congestion. A few drops
of Sloan's Liniment in a little warm water makes an
excellent antiseptic gargle. For Croup, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Swollen Tonsils, Pleurisy, and pains in
the chest, Sloan's Liniment gives instant relief.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.
Dr. Karl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.



Figure 204. View of bottle embossed "SLOAN'S LINIMENT / KILLS PAIN" (Vessel 19-319), recovered from a Fire context. Middle and Right: Two advertisements for Sloan's Liniment (*Illinois State Register*, 12 February 1908, p. 11; 15 February 1908, p. 4).



Clarkson's Drug Store
Phones 2650, 213 South Sixth.

Robert Clarkson will open his New Modern Drug Store **TOMORROW**, SATURDAY JUNE 15, at 213 South Sixth Street.
(South of the Old Farmers Bank Corner.)

All Are Most Cordially Invited to Call -:- -:- -:-

Mr. Clarkson needs no introduction to the Springfield people. He was for many years in the employ of Stuart Broadwell as prescription clerk, and for the past six years at the head of the firm of Clarkson & Mitchell.




Figure 205. View of proprietary druggist bottle embossed “ROBERT CLARKSON / MODERN DRUGGIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-318) recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context. This druggist began operation in Springfield in 1906 (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 June 1906, p. 6).



Figure 206. Left: Vessel 19-567 from the Price-Edwards Site. This bottle is embossed “HYGEIA / WILD CHERRY / PHOSPHATE // [THOMPSON] MFG. CO. // [NEW YORK, CH]ICAGO & ST. LOUIS” with a monogram incorporating the letters “T. M. Co.” into the middle cross arm and the words “WILD CHERRY” (75% actual size). Middle: Similar bottle of Thompson’s Hygeia Wild Cherry (Baldwin 1973). The bottle recovered from the Price-Edwards Site differs from this bottle in that the word “THOMPSON’S” has been replaced by “HYGEIA”, “CHICAGO” has been replaced by “PHOSPHATE”, the vertical arm of the cross lacks embossing, and the monogram has been added to the middle cross arm. Right: Advertisement in the *Illinois State Journal* for Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 April 1893, p. 4).



Half of Happiness

depends upon the stomach. If you have no constipation, indigestion, chronic sick headache, summer complaint or any other trouble of stomach or bowels, you ought to be happy—usually are.

**Dr. Caldwell's
Syrup
Pepsin**

RIDS YOU OF
THESE ILLS
IT'S PLEASANT
AND POWERFUL.
It doesn't cost \$1 to
try it; ten doses 10c

FOR SALE AT
Dodds' Drug Stores
Fifth & Monroe, and Sixth & Cap. av.



TRY MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

CLEAR
SOOTHES
REFRESHES

For Red Weak Watery Eyes
Inflamed and Granulated Eyelids
Wholesome Cleansing Soothing

Figure 207. Two medicine bottles recovered from Post-Fire contexts. Top: Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin (Vessel 19-267) and 1899 advertisement (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 October 1899, p. 2). Bottom: Murine Eye Remedy (Vessel 19-268).



Figure 208. Proprietary druggist bottle embossed “BAUMANN BRO’S / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel 19-290), recovered from a Post-Fire context.



Figure 209. Left: Cobalt blue bottle embossed “PEPTENZYME” on one side panel, and embossed “REED & CARNRICK / N Y” on its base (Vessel 19-279). This bottle was recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot 94). Right: Online example of a similar bottle (<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/cobalt-blown-drug-bottle-peptenzyme-reed-carnrick>).



Figure 210. Scent and/or perfume bottles from the Price-Edwards site. Left to Right: Vessel 19-154 (Early Pre-Fire), Vessel 19-309 (Fire), Vessel 19-289 (Post Fire), Vessel 19-458 (Late Pre-Fire), Vessel 19-288 (Post Fire), and Vessel 19-461 (Post Fire).



Figure 211. Proprietary perfume bottles from Price-Edwards Site. Top: Small bottle embossed “HOYT / 10¢ / COLOGNE” (Vessel 19-289) recovered from a Post Fire context (<https://www.cliffhoyt.com/ewhoyt.htm>). Bottom: Bottle embossed “E. COUDRAY A PARIS” (Vessel 19-309) recovered from a Fire context. This bottle may have contained a scented cream or soap.



THIS CARD IS PERFUMED WITH
Hoyt's German Cologne.
 The most FRAGRANT and LASTING of all perfumes.
 Unsuitable for the toilet, complexion and the bath. Refreshing and
 agreeable to the invalid. Unsuitable as a handkerchief perfume.
 This perfumery of cologne is never sold by the ounce.
 Price, Trial Size 75 Cts., Medium Size 50 Cts., Large Bottle \$5.00.
 Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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

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

RUBIFOAM
 FOR THE
TEETH 25 CENTS
 A BOTTLE.

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

Figure 212. Top: 1889 trade card for E. W. Hoyt and Company's German Cologne and Rubifoam for the Teeth. Bottom: Front and back of E. W. Hoyt and Company trade card.



Figure 213. Non-proprietary bottles suspected as representing perfume or scent bottles. Left: Vessel 19-F23-1. Second from Left: Vessel 19-154. Both Vessels 19-F23-1 and 19-154 were recovered from Early and/or Middle Pre-Fire contexts. Middle: Vessel 19-458 (Late Pre-Fire). Second from Right: Vessel 19-288 (Post Fire). Right: Vessel 19-461 (Post-Fire).



Figure 214. Salve and/or ointment bottles, jars and/or “pots” from the Price-Edwards Site. Left to Right: Vessel 19-293 (Post Fire), Vessel 19-166 (Fire), Vessel 19-280 (Fire), Vessel 19-343 (Fire), Vessel 19-60 (Late Pre-Fire/Post Fire), Vessel 19-584 (Fire), and Vessel 19-61 (Late Pre-Fire/Post Fire).



Vaseline

To keep the skin in good condition use "Vaseline." It cleanses the pores and soothes roughnesses and irritations. The different "Vaseline" preparations, each for particular uses, are pure, simple and safe. Illustrated booklet on request. In handy glass bottles everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 34 State Street (Consolidated) New York

Trial Bottle
10c postpaid



Figure 215. Glass ointment jars from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: Machine-made jar with screw-top finish, embossed "VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK" (Vessel 19-166), recovered from a Fire context. Top Right: Unmarked, machine-made jar (Vessel 19-293) recovered from a Post-Fire context. Both are machine made with threaded lip finishes. Bottom: Early twentieth century advertisement for Vaseline.



Figure 216. Salves and/or ointment containers from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left and Center: Milk glass pomade-style jars (Vessels 19-584 and 19-343), both of which were recovered from Fire contexts. Top Right: Blue glass jar embossed SANITOL (Vessel 19-280), also recovered from a Fire context. Bottom: Two milk glass jars (Vessels 19-60 and 19-61) recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2)—suspected as POST. All of these vessels are machine-made containers.



\$2.70 Worth of *SANITOL* for \$1.00

Cut out coupon in upper right hand corner of this page and send to the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, with a \$1.00 bill, mentioning our name, and they will deliver to you, through us, the complete assortment of 10 full size packages of Sanitol illustrated below, retail price of which is \$2.70.

You may use Sanitol Tooth Powder now, yet not know the other Sanitol products. Or you may use any one of the Sanitol preparations and not know the others.

We want you to try them all, for once you do you will continue to use every one of them.

SANITOL

The articles included in this offer are as follows:

- Sanitol Tooth Powder, 25c
- Sanitol Face Cream, 25c
- Sanitol Tooth Paste, 25c
- Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic, 25c
- Sanitol Cold Cream, 25c
- Sanitol Face Powder, 25c
- Sanitol Compact Complexions, 25c
- Sanitol Shaving Stick, 25c
- Sanitol Shaving Foam, 25c
- Sanitol Hair Tonic, 25c
- Sanitol Complexion Soap, 25c
- Sanitol Liquid Shampoo, 25c
- Sanitol Compact Rouge, 25c
- Sanitol Face Cream (White), 25c
- Sanitol Vanishing Cream (Flesh), 25c
- Sanitol Massage Cream, 25c
- Sanitol Antiseptic Eye Bath, 25c

SMOOTH & BAINBROOK
DRUGGISTS
305 State St.
WEST LAFAYETTE

200 Packages Sanitol Face Cream

Regular Price, 25 Cents
Introductory Price, 10 Cents, on These Packages Only

In order to introduce this Sanitol Face Cream to San Antonio ladies, the Sanitol Company has permitted us to offer 200 packages at 10 cents per package, one to each lady who will call at our store on Monday, February 14th.

Sanitol Face Cream is a white, disappearing Face Cream, absorbed instantly into the pores, contains no grease, purifies and cleanses the skin. A skin nourisher and complexion beautifier. Absolutely the most perfect non-greasy face cream made. As a complexion beautifier it is absolutely unparalleled, and is designed to please the most exacting woman and guaranteed in every particular.

You will find in our Toilet Goods Department, Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations as follows:

Sanitol Tooth Powder.....	25c	Sanitol Cold Cream.....	25c
Sanitol Tooth Paste.....	25c	Sanitol Face Powder.....	25c
Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic.....	25c	(Flesh, White, Brunette)	
Sanitol Tooth Brushes.....	35c	Sanitol Compact Complexions	
Sanitol Complexion Soap.....	25c	Powder.....	25c
Sanitol Health Soap.....	25c	Sanitol Compact Rouge.....	25c
Sanitol Liquid Shampoo.....	25c	Sanitol Face Cream (White).....	25c
Sanitol Hair Tonic.....	25c	Sanitol Vanishing Cream	
Sanitol Shaving Stick.....	25c	(Flesh).....	25c
Sanitol Shaving Powder.....	25c	Sanitol Massage Cream.....	25c
Sanitol Shaving Foam.....	25c	Sanitol Antiseptic Eye Bath.....	25c

Figure 217. Sanitol cold cream bottle (left) and advertisements. Middle: Advertisement from 1907 illustrating a pillared cold cream bottle/jar of unknown color (<https://historicalnewspapers.lib.purdue.edu/?a=d&d=PE19071016-01.2.32.3&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-----1>). Right: Advertisement from 1916 illustrating a jar of Sanitol face cream (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph434121/m1/48/zoom/?resolution=4&lat=4444&lon=3160>). Both advertisements depict a more ornate jar design with a presumed paper label flanked by columns (similar to the milk glass Vessel 19-343; see previous figure). This simpler design may post-date the 1908 riots.



Figure 218. Hair tonic bottle embossed “PAUL WESTPHAL / AUXILIATOR / FOR / THE HAIR / NEW YORK” (Vessel 19-126). This bottle, although recovered from the backdirt during the Phase II testing, most likely was associated with the Late Pre-Fire or Fire context (Lot 16).



Westphal's Auxiliator.
UNEXCELLED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.
 Keeps the head cool, allays the Itching and Fever of the Scalp and Strengthens the Nerves.
 It will free the head from all Dandruff immediately, is most Refreshing and leads the scalp to a Healthy condition.
 On account of its Soothing Action upon the Nerves it is held in high esteem for relieving Headaches.
 Indorsed by leading society and meeting everywhere with the greatest success.
 Trial size, [5 oz.] 50c. Large size [12 oz.] \$1.00.
 Per doz. small, \$4.00. Per doz. large, \$8.00.
PAUL WESTPHAL
 * 323 W. 38th Street, New York.
 We pay express on all orders of twelve dollars and over.

Figure 219. Online example of a Westphal Auxiliator bottle. Westphal was from New York City, and he registered his hair care product name in 1883. Westphal's Auxiliator reputedly was 55% alcohol by volume (http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Products/WESTPHAL_A.html). Right: An 1893 advertisement from *Pharmaceutical Record* (http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Products/WESTPHAL_A.html).

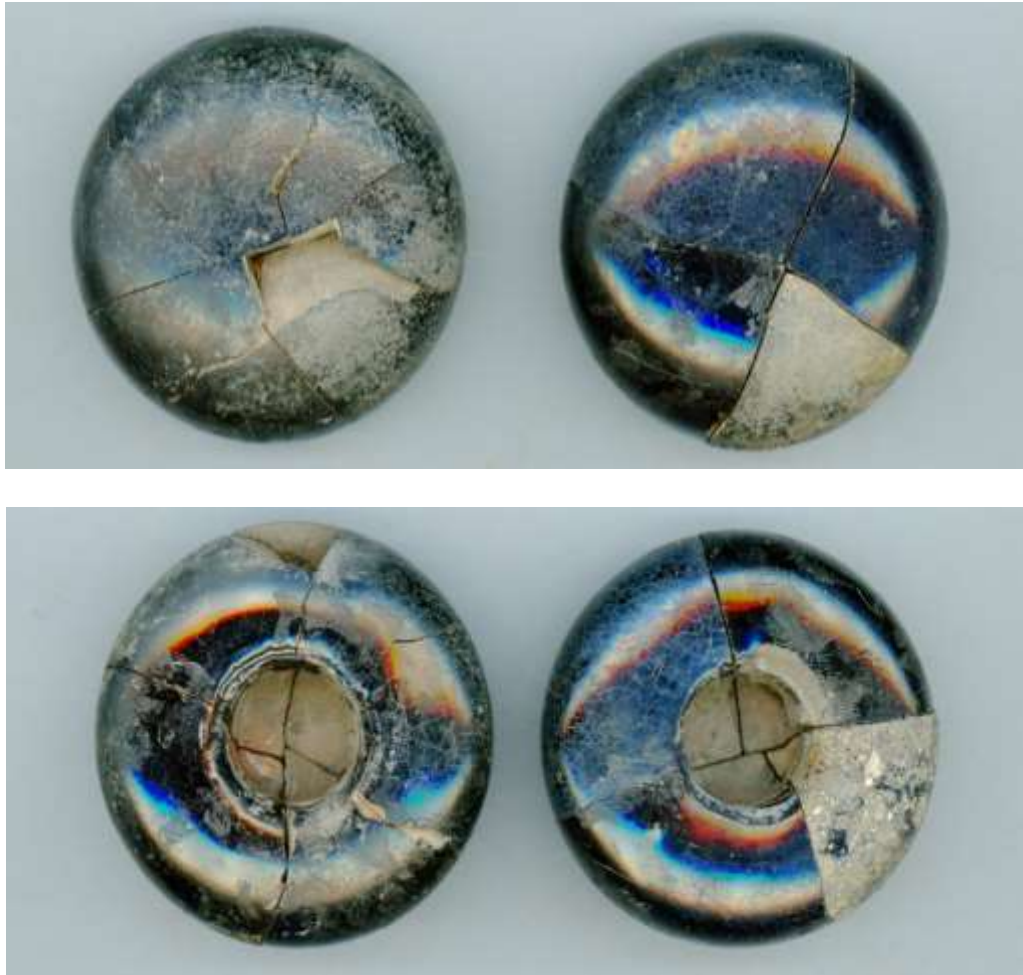


Figure 220. Montgomery Ward Company (1895:375) offered “brown mineral,” “white porcelain,” and “ebony” door knobs for sale, which were three of the most common utilitarian door knobs in use during the nineteenth century. These black-glazed knobs, which represent the “ebony knobs” offered by Montgomery Ward and Company, were recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 180). They were recovered from the western end of the house, most likely from within the south addition.



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 221. Miscellaneous door knobs from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: Fragments of a two-toned, marbled knob fragments recovered from both Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 177) and Fire (Lots 176 and 246) contexts. These knobs were generally referred to as “mineral” knobs. Top Right: White porcelain knob recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot 193). A fragment of a similar porcelain knob was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 342). At mid-century, ceramic door knobs were of two basic styles which included mineral and ebony style knobs— both of which were attached to a threaded spindle that twists into the threaded knob. In contrast, the later porcelain knobs have a non-threaded attachment that was set in molten lead.



Figure 222. Based on the decorative style of the removable pins, the cast iron butt hinges from the Price Edwards Site were of three styles. **Left:** 3 x 1-in butts with round-ended pins, potentially attached to the door with wire-drawn nails (Lot 2). **Middle:** 3 x 1¼-in butts with acorn-shaped pins (Lot 177). **Right:** 3 x 1¼-in butts with steeple-pointed pins (Lot 125). The hinge with the acorn-shaped pins was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context, whereas the steeple-pointed hinge was recovered from a Fire context. The hinge with the rounded ends was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context. The hinges with the acorn-shaped pins are consistent with an early era (middle nineteenth century), and potentially date to the original dwelling, prior to its later remodeling. The presence of the hinge with the steeple-shaped pins is consistent with an 1870s-1880s date of remodeling for the house at this site.

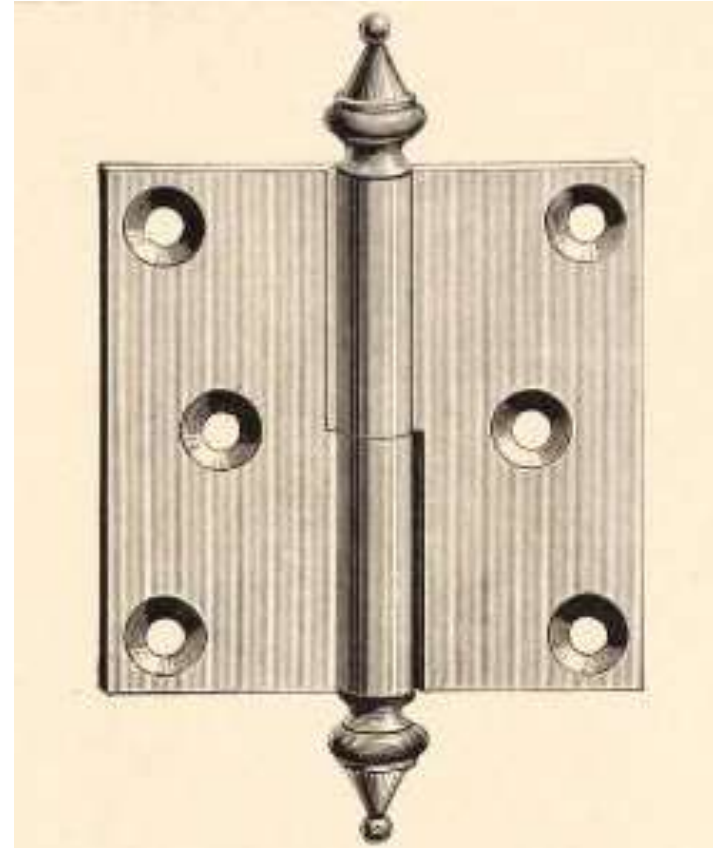
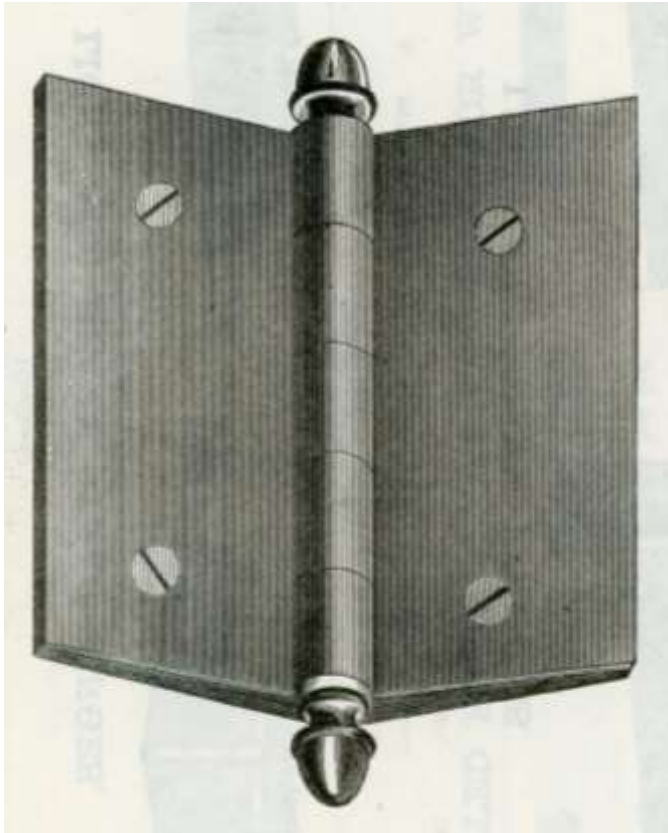


Figure 223. Catalog examples of hinges with acorn-shaped pins (left; Russell and Erwin Company 1865:111) and steeple-pointed pins (right; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company 1875:425).



Figure 224. Miscellaneous architectural hardware from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Cast iron door rim lock latches (Lots 115 and 45). A third example, albeit even more corroded than these two, was recovered from Lot 90. Bottom: Fragment of a door lock "skeleton" key (Lot 298).



Figure 225. Remnants of two heavily corroded and/or deteriorated rim locks (Lot 115). The locks were approximately 4-¹/₄-in tall. Architectural hardware recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site were relatively low in number. This may suggest that some of the Fire deposits had been impacted (and/or removed) by later construction activities.



Figure 226. Window glazing and hardware from Fire contexts at the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Burned window sash glazing (Lot 39 and 95). Bottom Left: Two fragments of a sash window lock recovered from within the rear of the main house (Test 51, Lot 208). Bottom Middle and Bottom Right: Roller shade hardware recovered from the front room of the house (Lot 39; Fire context), and modern examples.



Figure 227. Two strap hinges from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Small strap hinge from the Fire Deposits. This hinge was recovered from the front room of the house (Test 8; Lot 42). Bottom: This small strap hinge was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 160).



Figure 228. Burned fabric suspected as representing fragments of a jute-backed flooring, recovered from a Fire context(Lot 107, Test 28). These fragments were located in Room 1 (northwest room in original house).



Figure 229. Fragmentary chimney brick recovered from Feature 28. This feature most likely was filled prior to the construction of the second rear extension (sometime prior to circa 1890). These sooted bricks suggest chimney repair activity.

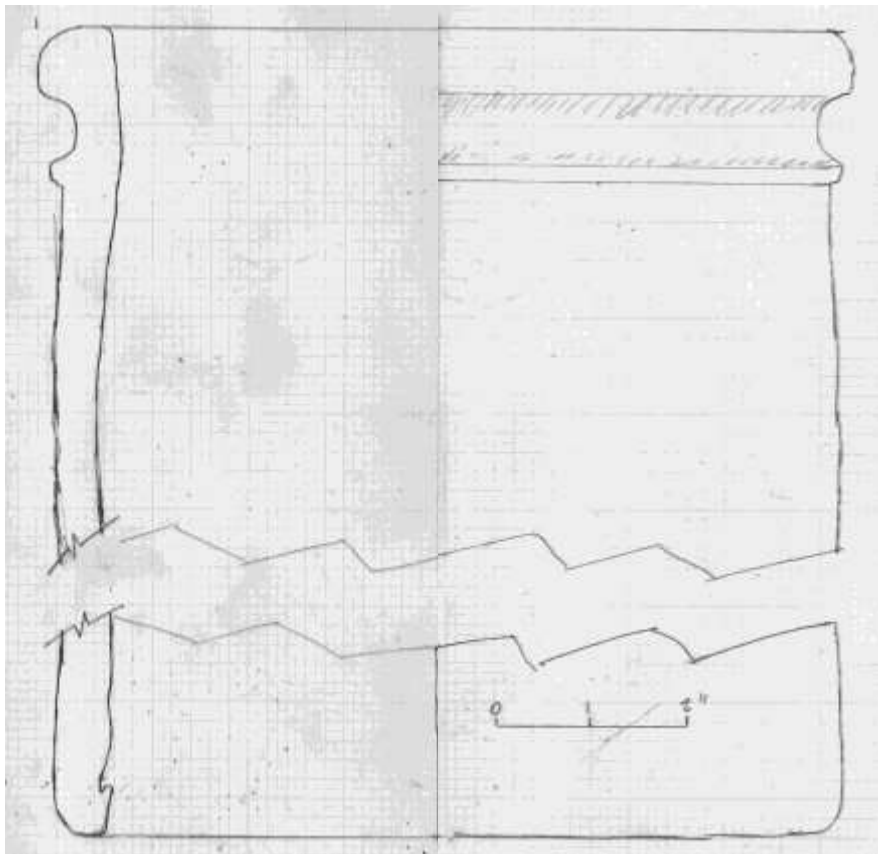


Figure 230. Unglazed stoneware thimble (chimney insert) from the Price-Edwards Site (Vessel 19-57). The height of this thimble is unknown. This vessel was similar to a small stoneware crockery jar, albeit lacking a bottom, and was used in a chimney wall for easy insertion of a metal stove pipe. Most thimbles from the Springfield area are unglazed earthenware, not the harder stoneware such as this one. The sectional drawing is at 50% actual size.



Figure 231. Evidence for the presence of electrical wiring in the Price-Edwards house was limited. Ceramic tubes (left) and knob (right) associated with “Knob and Tube” wiring recovered from a Post-Fire context. Both knob fragments were recovered from Lots 110 and 152. The knob was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot 2) and its context is problematic. A small fragment of electrical porcelain, potentially representing a fragment of an electrical switch, was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 258; Test 64—within the south addition). Fragments of aqua pole insulators were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 1, 2, 3, and 103).



Figure 232. Sheathed copper wire was recovered from the Price-Edwards House in several locations. The majority of these wire fragments were recovered from Fire contexts. The small fragments depicted here were recovered from Lot 283 (Test 70; southeast corner of house). Additional fragments were recovered from Lots 42, 56, 176, 224, and 244). A fragment of electrical wire was recovered from beneath the sandstone pier in Test 57 (representing the most eastern and latest of the rear service wings of the house).



Figure 233. Typical button assemblage associated with a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 118). This assemblage included turned bone buttons, shell buttons of various sizes, glass loop shank shoe buttons, and milk glass/Prosser buttons. Although one of the Prosser buttons was tinted (brown in color), all were undecorated.



Figure 234. Bone and hard rubber buttons were few in number from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Bone buttons (Lots 106, 118, 120, and 224). Right: Large hard rubber, two-hole button embossed "... CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851) (Lot 142). The manufacturer of this button is unidentified.

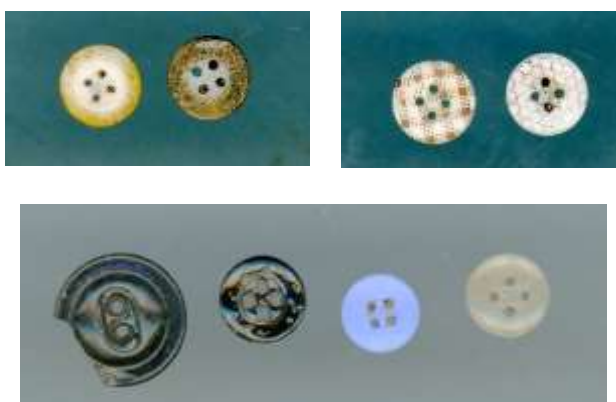


Figure 235. Miscellaneous decorated Prosser buttons. Top Left: Prosser buttons with painted band around edge (Lots 64 and 326). Top Right: Printed calico-style Prosser buttons (Lots 81 and 248). These buttons were very limited in number. Bottom: Non-white Prosser buttons were represented in very limited number by the colors black (Lots 39 and 236); blue (Lot 112), and gray (Lot 11).



Figure 236. Vast majority of buttons from the Price-Edwards Site were plain white milk glass or Prosser buttons. Left: Pie-crust decorated milk glass Prosser buttons. Less than ten were recovered from this site (Lots 286, 263, 248). Right: Undecorated milk glass Prosser buttons. The vast majority of buttons from the site were of this type. Approximately four sizes of both types were present, with subtle differences in body styles.



Figure 237. Sew-through shell buttons were fairly common within both the Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts, and included four-hole (top) and two-hole (middle) varieties. These buttons were minimally decorated. Much less common were loop shank shell buttons (bottom; Lots 111 and 148).



Figure 238. Top: Glass domed buttons with metal loop shanks in white and gray color (Lots 61, 116, 118 and 343). Bottom Left: Black and white spherical loop shank glass buttons (Lots 73, 138, and 148). These most likely represent shoe buttons. Bottom Right: Domed milk glass buttons with sew through (Lot 295) and ceramic loop shanks (Lots 30).



Figure 239. Molded black glass buttons. Left: Decorated loop shank buttons (Lots 116, 120, 239, and 294). Middle: Decorated four-hole sew through black glass molded button with depressed center and faceted edge (Lot 120). Right: Undecorated loop shank buttons with polished face (Lot 292 and 340).

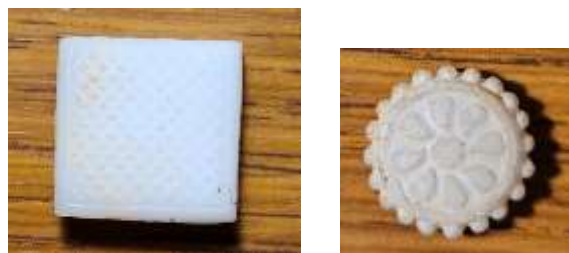


Figure 240. Molded milk glass loop shank buttons. Left: Square button with small diamond pattern on face (Lot 165). Right: Round button with beaded edge and stylized floral or geometric design (Lot 73). At least four other fragmentary examples of this button style were also recovered from the site (Lots 72, 160, 269, 277, 269). A clear button, with slightly similar design, also fragmentary, was also recovered from this site (Lot 540).



Figure 241. Miscellaneous buttons from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Decorated pewter button (Lot 126), flat ferrous button (Lot 544), and large decorated cuprous loop shank button (lot 125). Middle: Decorated three-piece cuprous loop shank button (Lot 220); ferrous three-piece loop shank buttons (Lots 47, 187, and 190). Bottom: Stamped 4-hole ferrous buttons (Lots 108 and 540).



Figure 242. Clothing fasteners included two small iron buckles (left; Lots 39 and 77), and a more refined cuprous buckle (right; Lot 106). One each of the iron buckles were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire and Fire context. The cuprous buckle was recovered from a Post Fire context (80% actual size).



Figure 243. Collar studs and cuff links. Left Bone (Lot 81) and milk glass (Lots 39, 342, and 241) collar studs. Right: Chain-style shell cuff links (Lots 42, 44, 57, and 201). The metal fragment at top left exhibits remnant gold gilding.



Figure 244. Jewelry items from the Price-Edwards Site. Top: Fragment of a decorated gold ring (300% actual size; Lot 229) and a small gilded locket (Lot 224). A second undecorated gold ring (reminiscent of a wedding band) also was recovered from Lot 298. Middle: Faceted clear glass cabochons (Lots 201, 236, and 239). Bottom: Beads. Faceted with pyramidal face (Lot 341), and small round in white and blue (Lots 239 and 283).

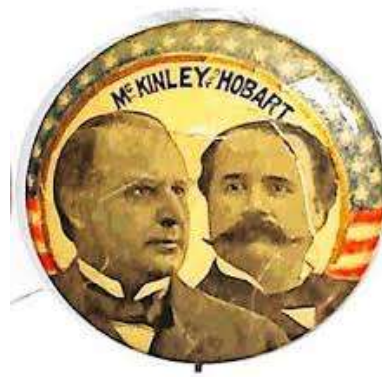


Figure 245. Top: Celluloid disk from the 1896 McKinley presidential campaign recovered from Test 5 (Lot 29) of the Price-Edwards Site (Left). This disk illustrates the portrait of both McKinley and his running mate, Garret Hobart. McKinley, former governor of Ohio, and his running mate Garrett Hobart (from New Jersey) defeated their Democratic opponent William Jennings Bryan. This campaign pin (top), which was recovered from the late Pre-Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards House in a location suspected as being a front porch setting, attests to the Edwards family's political activism, as well as the tendency of African Americans to support the Republican party during these later nineteenth century years. McKinley's campaign team utilized a great variety of promotional materials which included label pins (Bottom Right) and tags (Bottom Left). The celluloid disk with the candidates' portraits recovered from the Price-Edwards Site is similar to the example illustrated here (Bottom Left) with its simple metal ring and pin hook (<https://www.ebay.com/itm/195274634793>).



Figure 246. Shoe fragments from Feature 26 (Lot 549). Top: Sole with attached heel, most likely associated with a man's shoe. Bottom: Heels with fragments of sole attached, most likely associated with a woman's shoe. These appear to represent worn, older and discarded shoes. No cut leather scrap was present. All are reproduced at 75% actual size.



Figure 247. Inner soles and heels from Feature 26 (Lot 549). It would appear that these leather shoe remnants represent fragments of discarded whole shoes, as opposed to inner soles discarded from repair work (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 248. Sole and heel shoe fragments from Test 58 (Lot 245). An equal volume of small cut leather scrap was also recovered from this same context. These fragments document the repair of worn-out older shoes by a cobbler (shoe working activity).



Figure 249. Hundreds of fragments of leather discard were recovered from Test 57 and 58 at the Price-Edwards Site. Among this leather scrap were numerous worn leather soles such as those illustrated here (Lot 245; see also Lot 244 and 247). The lower edge of these soles exhibit evidence of having been knife-cut from the shoe to remove the damaged sole (75% actual size).



Figure 250. Isolated leather heels and scrap leather fragments from Tests 57 and 58. Top: Stacked leather heels, lacking attached soles, were present in this assemblage, albeit in low number. Bottom: Also present in this assemblage was a large number of small knife-cut fragments of leather scrap suggesting they had been trimmed from a shoe in the progress of repair work. All items are from Lot 245 (see also Lots 244 and 247) and are reproduced here at 75% actual size.



Figure 251. Leather discard from Test 26 (Lot 97) included a worn sole (right) and knife-cut scrap resulting from the cutting out of a new sole or inner sole. Test 26 is located within the front section of the Price-Edwards house, well removed from Test 58, and strongly suggests immediate post-fire movement of cultural deposits around the site during post-riot clean-up activities (75% actual size).



Figure 252. Hair pins and barrettes from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Hair pins from Middle, Late and Fire contexts (Lots 17, 198, 276, and 298). Right: Barrettes from Middle Pre-Fire context (Lots 259 and 263).



Figure 253. Combs from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: From Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 201, 269, and 335). Right: From Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 186 and 274). The larger comb is marked “I. R. COMB CO GOODYEAR 1851” (Lot 274), whereas the smaller comb is marked “I. R. C. CO. GYEARS MAY 6, 1851” (Lot 186).



Figure 254. Personal health care and/or hygiene vessels were represented by a porcelain shaving mug with a painted design (Vessel 19-216). This was recovered from a Fire context in Test 14 (Lot 58).



Figure 255. Shell-handled pocket knife recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 18).

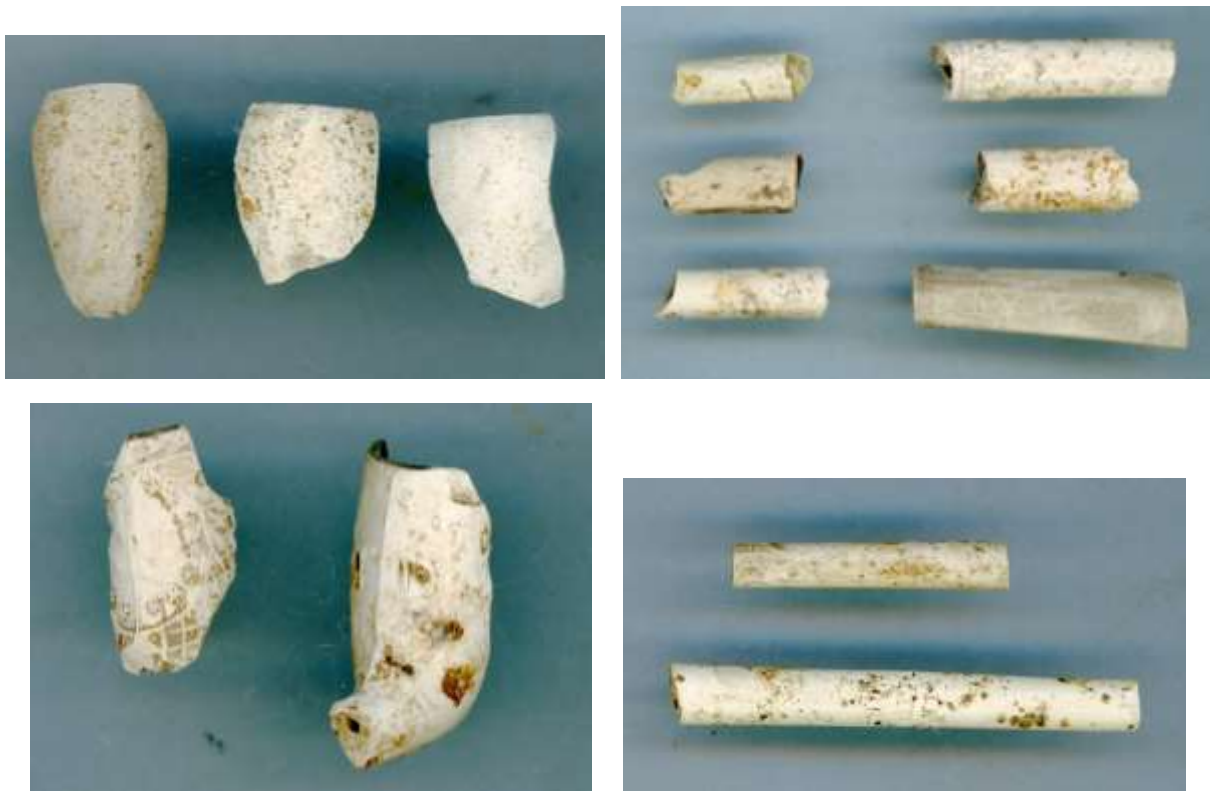


Figure 256. Smoking pipe fragments from the Middle Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site were represented solely by white ball clay (kaolin), long stem pipes. The majority of these pipe were plain or with minimal decoration around the rim. The exception was the presence of two pipes embossed with “T. D.” on the bowl, surrounded by fourteen stars (Lots 255 and 263). One of the pipe stems was embossed with an unidentified “JAN. PR[INCE] / [G]OUDA”. These pipes were associated predominately with the early years of the Price-Edwards family occupation. All actual size



Figure 257. Three pipes from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts of Site 19. Left: Fragment of figural face pipe illustrating nose, part of an eye, mouth and long hair (with a potential braid) from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 240; enlarged 150%). Middle: Reed-stem elbow pipe (Lots 224 and 228) from the Fire context. Right: Fragment of a reed-stem elbow pipe with knobby body, also recovered from the Fire context (Lot 283). Except for the figural pipe, all are actual size.



Figure 258. Left: Burnished stoneware opium pipe bowl fragment recovered from a Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 125; Pipe 1). Middle: Hard rubber (vulcanite) mouthpiece from a Post-Fire context (Lot 98). Both are actual size. Right: Lead seal (Lot 229). This seal appears to be embossed “AM. TOB. CO. / N.Y.” in reference to the American Tobacco Company of New York.



Figure 259. Top: Two views of an opium pipe recovered from the Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 224; Pipe 2) (Actual size). Bottom left: Profile view. Bottom Right: Details of Chinese characters on the base of the bowl.



Figure 260. The chewing of tobacco was also documented with at the Price-Edwards Site, presumably associated with the early occupation of the site by the Price family. Several fragments of a Rockingham-glazed, yellowware spittoon, including nearly the whole base of the spittoon (not illustrated here), were recovered from Feature 26 (Vessel 19-F26-6). Feature 26 was a well that appears to have been filled fairly early in the history of the site, potentially during the 1860s(?).

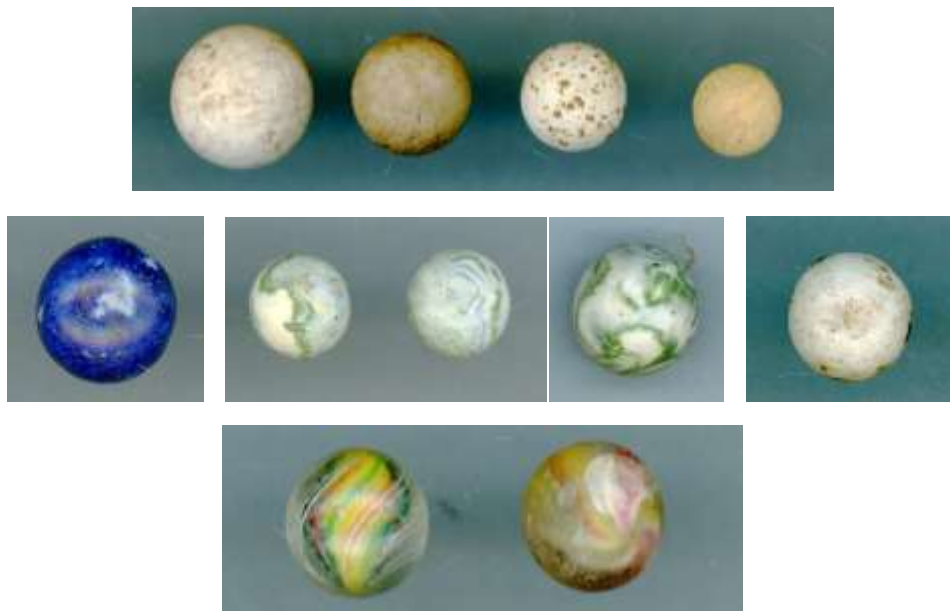


Figure 261. Marbles from the Price-Edwards Site included unglazed stone and/or clay marbles (top; Lots 42, 46, 112, 170, 201 and 341), Rockingham-glazed stoneware (Middle Left; Lots 91, 239, and 244), polished marble examples with variegated green banding (Middle Right: Lots 115 and 351), and glass (Bottom; Lots 115 and 543) examples. The earliest marbles, which consisted of unglazed stone and/or clay examples, were recovered from an Early Pre-Fire (Lot 46) and Middle Pre-Fire (Lots 112 and 201) contexts. Also present within the Middle Pre-Fire context was one of the variegated green marbles. The latest marbles were glass (Lots 115 and 543), which were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. The Rockingham-glazed, green variegated, and clear glazed marbles were recovered from similar Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.



Figure 262. Toy tea sets from Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: Cups from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 120, 236, and 240). Left Middle: Relief decorated pitcher from a Post Fire context (Lot 218). Left Bottom: Saucers from Late Pre-Fire (left; Lot 248) and Early Pre-Fire (right; Lot 43). Right: A 4½-in diameter, pressed metal toy plate from the Fire context (Lot 42).



Figure 263. Dolls from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: China doll fragments included arms and legs (left and middle; Lots 37, 97, and 349), and shouldered head fragments (right; Lots 164 and 320). These were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Post Fire contexts. Most likely, these China Doll fragments were associated with the Price-Edwards family during the early years of the family's occupation of the site (Middle Pre-Fire context). Bottom: Two fragments of a Bisque doll head were recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. Both of these fragments were recovered from a Fire context (Lots 281 and 283).



Figure 264. Potential toys from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Small rubber ball (Lot 98; Post Fire). Right: Ceramic disk, slip-glazed one side only, potentially representing a gaming piece (Lot 283; Fire).



Figure 265. Writing slates (right) and slate styluses (left) were moderately plentiful from Site 19. A total of 18 writing slate fragments and 18 styluses were recovered. Although poorly represented in the Early Pre-fire context (n=2), they were equally distributed between Middle Pre-fire (n=12), Late Pre-fire (n=10), and Fire (n=12) contexts. These artifacts document writing and/or mathematical calculations, and are often associated with store (calculating) activities and the teaching of children (writing and mathematics). All are actual size.



Figure 266. Commerce-related activities at the Price-Edwards Site were documented by a very small number of coins, the majority of which were unrecognizable as to their design or denomination. The single identified coin from this site was a Seated Liberty half dime, which was minted sometime from 1837 through 1873. It was recovered from Feature 21, a Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 267. Parian figurine fragments from the Price-Edwards Site. Several fragments were painted, whereas several appear to have been unpainted—suggesting the presence of at least two, if not three, figurines. Left: Painted fragments potentially depicting a shepherd holding a lamb (Lots 1, 42, and 28; Fire and Post-Fire contexts). Middle: Unpainted fragments depicting a standing woman or child (Lot 17; Fire context). Right: Unpainted head of a goat or donkey (Lot 86; Post Fire).



Figure 268. Top Left: Porcelain “Shoe-and-Pig” fairing recovered from the Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site, with pigs positioned in relative position to the shoe (Lots 17 and 42). Top Right: Frontal view of pigs. Bottom: Similar online example of a single pig within a worn-out shoe, with sole separated from its toe. Fairings were small ornaments and/or figures that were common during the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, losing popularity during the 1910s. The majority of fairings were German manufactured, and were common items given away at fairs—thus their name “fairings”. Pigs and shoes were a common theme incorporated into several designs, and were potentially associated with good luck (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_china_fairing).



Figure 269. Porcelain Pig-and-Shoe fairing from the Portuguese Site (11SG1433; Lot F5-6). Left: Archaeological specimen. Right: Online example.



Figure 270. Miscellaneous artifacts from the Household functional category at the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Porcelain furniture knobs (Lots 164 and 351; Middle Pre-Fire contexts). Middle: Glass drop pendant (Lot 123; Fire context). Right: Porcelain candlestick holder (Vessel 19-585) from Fire context (Lot 283). All are actual size, except candlestick holder (which is reduced to 75% actual size).



Figure 271. Inks from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Pyramidal ink bottle (Vessel 19-560) from Fire context (Lot 267, Test 67). Middle and Right: Round (Vessel 19-462) and square (Vessel 19-562) bottles. The round bottle was recovered from a Post Fire context (Lot 185, Test 45), whereas the square bottle, which is marked SANFORD'S, was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 271, Test 68).



Figure 272. Melted syringe (with plunger) from the Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. This melted syringe was recovered from within the northwest room of the house (Test 28) (Lot 107). Actual size.



Figure 273. Potential poison bottle, with interior finish to receive a stopper (Vessel 19-595 (Lot 284, Late Pre-Fire context, Test 70). Although tallied as a poison bottle, the interior lip finish for receiving a stopper was reminiscent of a scent bottle.



Figure 274. Top: Remnants of wheeled furniture is represented by three heavily encrusted iron casters, all of which lack their suspected wooden wheels (Lots 39, 42, and 326). Bottom: A porcelain caster lacking its frame (Lot 111). All casters were recovered from a Fire context. Bottom: Bedrail bracket hardware from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 149).



Figure 275. Top: Two iron handles (?) from unknown artifacts (Lots 115 and 153), both recovered from Fire contexts. Bottom: Large decorative tacks recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 150). These may have been in use with a piece of furniture, or a decorated trunk.



Figure 276. The Household Furnishings functional category included numerous flower pots. At least seven of these vessels were primary vessels. These included both hand turned (top) and jigger molded (bottom) varieties. The earliest was a jigger molded vessel from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Vessel 19-618). Flower pots from the Late Pre-Fire context included predominately hand turned examples (Vessels 19-234 and 19-294). Flower pots from the Fire context included both hand turned (Vessels 19-543 and 19-565) and jigger-molded (Vessels 19-221 and 19-433) examples.



Figure 277. Handle for an unknown rat-tail tool, such as a button hook, such as the online example illustrated here (Lot 224). This handle is constructed of a synthetic material and was recovered from a Fire context. It exhibits slight modification from heat.



Figure 278. Whetstones recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. Top Left: Fire context (Lot 117). Top Right: Early Pre-Fire context (Lot 166). Bottom: From backyard location recovered during Phase II testing (Lot 3). Although suspected as being a whetstone, the function of this artifact is unclear.

Table 15
Munitions by Context,
Price-Edwards Site

	<u>Late Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Fire</u>
<u>Lead Bullet</u>		
0.42" diameter (Minie Ball)	1	
<u>Brass Shell Casing</u>		
0.22" diameter (unknown)	1	
0.22" diameter (rim fire)	1	
0.25" diameter (rim fire)		1
0.34"-0.35" diameter (center fire)	—	—
	3	5
		6



Figure 279. Munitions from the Price-Edwards Site. Left: Lead Minie ball (0.42-in diameter) (Lot 327). Right: Brass shell casings. These brass shell casings included examples that were 0.22-in diameter, 0.25-in diameter, and 0.34-0.35-in diameter. Those shell casings 0.22-in and 0.25-in in diameter were rim-fired shells, recovered from both a Late Pre-Fire and Fire context. Those that measured 0.34-0.35-in in diameter were center fire shells recovered solely from a Fire context.



Figure 280. Crushed and/or flattened tin cans and tinware containers from the lower fill deposits of Feature 26. Top: Example of two flattened tin cans, presumably food containers. Bottom: Tinware container with oval attached handle. The two tin cans have an approximate diameter of 4-in and a height of approximately 5-in. The oval handle on the tinware container measures approximately 1½ x 3-in.



Figure 281. Detail of flattened tinware bucket (or similar container) from the lower fill of Feature 26. This pail fragment measures 9-in at its greatest width. Note two bale hooks for handle attachment.

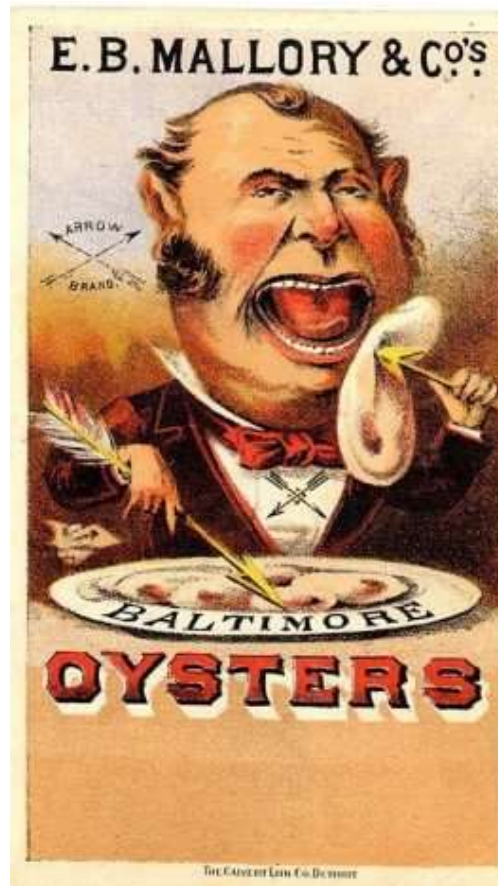


Figure 282. Three nineteenth century trade cards advertising E. B. Mallory and Company's Arrow Brand oysters (<https://www.lookandlearn.com/history-images/XF374418/Jumbo-entertaining-his-friends-with-the-Arrow-Brand-Oysters>; <https://andersonsneck.com/vintage-oyster-ads/>). A contemporaneous Baltimore firm named D. D. Mallory and Company also marketed a similar product.

Fine Oysters.—We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Hazard, of E. B. Mallory & Co., for a can of splendid oysters of the celebrated "Arrow" brand. For size and uniform excellence these oysters cannot be surpassed by any in the market. They are sold by Christian Henry, East State St.

G. S. DANA,
PRODUCE, FRUIT & GAME
 Commission Merchant.
 AGENT FOR
**E. B. Mallory & Co's Fresh Balti-
 more Oysters.**
Consignments Solicited.
SPRINGFIELD, - - ILLINOIS.
 feb21w3m

Estab'd
 1867. **G. S. DANA,**
 Produce, Fruit and Game Commission Merchant
 WHOLESALE AGENT FOR
E. B. MALLORY & CO'S.
ARROW BRAND FRESH OYSTERS.
 Canned Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
Oysters, Fish, Game, Fruit and Celery Received Daily
 Everything in the eatable line, both Foreign Domestic; constantly on hand at
511 Monroe St. - - Springfield, Ill.
 Sept17dte.

Figure 283. Newspaper advertisements for E. B. Mallory and Company's Arrow Brand oysters. Top. Notice published in the *Rockford Weekly Register-Gazette* (12 November 1870, p. 1). This is one of the first references to Mallory that appears in Illinois newspapers. Middle: This is one of the earliest advertisements in the local Springfield newspapers, which note Mallory's oysters were being marketed by G. S. Dana at his Monroe Street store (*Illinois State Journal* 20 March 1872, p. 1). Bottom: This is one of the first newspaper advertisements in the local newspapers to reference the Arrow Brand Fresh Oysters (*Illinois State Journal* 27 April 1878, p. 1).



Figure 284. Left: Flattened rectangular tin can from Feature 26. This can is embossed “E. B. MALLORY / & CO. / OYSTERS” with an arrow logo. This can measured approximately 4” wide by 6” tall by 1” deep. Right: Online example of a similar can which held D. D. Mallory and Company’s DIAMOND BRAND canned oysters. Both firms were located in Baltimore, Maryland. No examples of E. B. Mallory’s containers could be found online.



Figure 285. Detail of embossed can which contained E. B. Mallory and Company's Arrow Brand oysters.



Figure 286. Tile fragments recovered from Post-Fire contexts at the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 93). These tiles were most likely deposited in the 1920s, having been manufactured by the Pozzolana Company. The Fitzgerald Plaster Company had constructed a large plaster mill at the northeast corner of Madison and Jefferson Streets (former location of Reverend Henry Brown's residence) at this location in 1890. In 1920, the Pozzolana Company leased the older industrial plant and remodeled it for the production of Italian stucco. This operation was short lived, however. The plant reverted back to its owner in early 1958, followed by demolition shortly thereafter (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1920, p. 2; 6 February 1958, p. 6).

The Sappington Site (11SG1533)

The Sappington Site (11SG1533) is located on Lot 3, Wright and Brown's Subdivision of Lots 9-11, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition, Springfield, Illinois. The historic street address associated with this property is 312 North Tenth Street. The Lot 3 is located immediately south of Lot 2 (and the Price-Edwards Site) and fronts the adjacent Tenth Street to the west. The lot was 20 ft. in width and extended 110 ft. to the alley on the east side of the subdivision.

Summary of Archival Research

In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3-8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7.25-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97).¹⁵⁹ At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst and Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).¹⁶⁰ Whitehurst sold his half interest in these six lots to Bishop Rucker in May 1857 for \$100 (SCDR XX:641). The 1854 and 1858 maps of Springfield show no improvements on any of the lots in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (Potter 1854; Sides 1858) (Figure 287).

It was not until October 1863 that Rucker sold Lot 3 to David Sappington, whose brother Elijah had earlier purchased Lot 1 in the subdivision (Table 16).¹⁶¹ The \$75 sale price, although it was slightly over double the price Rucker had purchased the lot for, probably suggests the lot was unimproved at that time (SCDR 42:381). Sappington, a carpenter, presumably constructed a

¹⁵⁹ Thomas Lewis was a successful boot, shoe, leather merchant in Springfield, established by late 1830s, and may have been the owner of "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams" purchased by Wright and Brown in circa 1851? As such, Lewis may have held a mortgage payable to him by Wright and Brown. The breakup of the Wright and Brown partnership appears to have had financial ramifications for the two partners, who had invested only a couple of years earlier in the subdivision which bore their name.

¹⁶⁰ This later sale was recorded as a quit claim deed dated December 1856. The price of \$40 per lot was considerably higher than the \$24 he had paid for lot 1. Both Thomas Rucker (a farmer, in Springfield) and Gideon Rucker (a lawyer) are documented in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* as living in the same residence located on the north side of Adams Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. There is no listing in this directory for Bishop Rucker.

This represents \$33.33 for each of the six undeveloped lots. Stephen S. Whitehurst was a printer by trade (cf. his obituary, *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1875, p. 4).

¹⁶¹ There is conflicting archival evidence that suggests that David Sappington was involved with the Wright and Brown Subdivision by very late 1861. A published list of delinquent tax payments from late January 1862 suggests that David Sappington was at that time the owner of Lots 7 and 8 within this neighborhood (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1862, p. 1). Assessed values were low for these two lots, suggesting that the two lots were unimproved at that time. Chain of Title research for Lots 7 and 8 do not indicate that deeds were ever filed in David's name for Lots 7 or 8. Deed records dated 17 November 1860 indicate that Mary Brown (Reverend Brown's wife) purchased Lot 8 at that time for \$250, suggesting that a house was already present on this lot. Some confusion existed at the time, as the deed incorrectly noted that she had purchased Lot 1 (not Lot 8), an error that was rectified with a quit claim deed dated 4 June 1872. Though it is plausible that David, as a contractor, may have held title to the property under contract with the landowners in preparation for constructing the house, this seems unlikely given that the Brown's residence appears to pre-date 1862.

house on the unimproved lot for his use in circa late 1863 or 1864. Deed records indicate that David Sappington sold Lot 3 (and the relatively new house) to his son, William David Sappington, on 1 June 1871 for the sum of one dollar (SCDR 51:142). William David Sappington would have been only four or five years of age at that time.¹⁶² Lot 3 (and the improvements on the lot) remained in the Sappington family ownership through early July 1904, at which time it was sold to Walter Ruckel for the sum of \$700, followed a few days later by the sale of the property (with adjacent Lot 12, Block 2) to Thurman Baker for \$2,500 (SCDR 124:438: 124:458).¹⁶³

As noted above, the Sappington brothers were living in Springfield by early 1860 (perhaps arriving in very late 1859 or early 1860).¹⁶⁴ The 1860 U.S. Census of Population indicates that David was a 31-year-old laborer living with his 35-year-old brother Elijah in a house adjacent to the residences of Landen Coleman and P. L. Donnegan on Fourth Street (adjacent to the AME Church). Coleman's wife was Melissa Donnegan. Although archival records are conflicting as to David's birth year, he appears to have been born in circa 1835 and raised in Franklin County, Missouri (USBC 1860a).¹⁶⁵ The proximity of the two brother's residence to the Coleman and

¹⁶² This transaction may have been in response to David's changing marital status at this time, as later that same month he married his second wife, Francis Mosely. This transaction would have insured that the property remained in his child's name (and not his new wife's name) should he die.

¹⁶³ The 1904 *Springfield City Directory* listed William Sappington (a colored cook) residing at 312 North Tenth Street (SCD 1904: 579). This directory also notes Silas and his wife Jennie, and a Julius Sappington (waiter at the Leland Hotel, boarding at 1026 First Street). The 1906 city directory indicates that William Sappington worked at a lunch room and resided at 1718 East Reynolds Street (SCD 1906:670).

Thurman Baker was the principal of Baker's Real Estate Agency located in the Meyers Building, downtown Springfield. Baker also published the quarterly *Baker's Real Estate News* (SCD 1904:61-62).

¹⁶⁴ David Sappington died on 18 April 1901. Unreferenced information posted with a picture of his tombstone on Findagrave.com suggests that he was born in Missouri, was 66 years of age at his death, had resided in Springfield for 41 years at the time of his death, and was survived by an unnamed son (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31201709/david-sappington>). Although the source of the information is unknown and unverified (presumably coming from an unidentified newspaper obituary), this would suggest that he was born in circa 1835, and would have moved to Springfield in circa 1859-60. A short obituary published in the *Register* suggested that David was born in Kentucky, was 66 years of age, had been a resident of Springfield "for a number of years," and was survived by one son named Will (*Illinois State Register*, 20 April 1901, p. 2; 23 April 1901, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal* 21 April 1901, p. 6).

¹⁶⁵ The 1850 U.S. Census of Population lists a free-Black family with the surname Sappington living in District 31, Franklin County, Missouri. This family consisted of three presumed brothers: Silas (30 years old), Elijah (28 years old), and David (25 years old). The head of the household at that time was the 65-year old Deborah Sappington. All four family members were noted as having been born in Missouri. Although Silas, Elijah, and David are suspected as being brothers, the relationship of these three individuals to Deborah is not made clear in the census. The obituary of Mrs. Nancy Sappington (aged 74 years of age) published in the *Illinois State Journal* (29 May 1895, p. 5) indicates that she was the mother of Silas Sappington—if this indeed represents the same Silas as enumerated in the 1850 census. Nancy "was born in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri and moved to Springfield in 1865." Besides Silas, she also had one daughter, Mrs. Caroline Bacon. Silas and his wife (Jennie) celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1922, and the newspaper announcement of their anniversary celebration stated that the couple had resided in Springfield for 58 years (suggesting that they arrived in circa 1864-65) (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1922, p. 6) (see also *Illinois State Register*, 29 November 1883, p 3). Nancy Sappington's obituary makes no

Donnegan residences raises question as to whether the Sappington family may have had a connection to the extended Coleman and Donnegan families at this early date.

On 9 April 1863, six months prior to purchasing this property, the 32-year-old David Sappington had married one Mary Price. At the time of his purchase of Lot 1, the owner of Lots 1 and 2, located immediately to the north of the Sappington property, was George Price. The potential relationship, if any, of Mary and George is unknown. Similarly, little is known about Mary Price.¹⁶⁶ Elijah Sappington had married Caroline Butler on March 5, 1861. Similarly, little is known of Caroline Butler.¹⁶⁷

In June 1863, David registered for military service in Springfield (Sangamon County) with the Provost Marshall.¹⁶⁸ David was the only Black man of the seventeen individuals who registered at that time. The registry noted that he was a 32-year-old, married carpenter born in Missouri. Although Silas Sappington, David's suspected cousin, enlisted with the 55th Massachusetts Infantry, David apparently was not drafted into, or never served in the military.

The name Elijah Sappington appears among the *Illinois State Journal's* municipal court coverage in early 1864, as having “got drunk on ‘forty rod,’ and was fined \$3, and costs” (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 January 1864, p. 3).¹⁶⁹ Although neither David nor Elijah Sappington was noted within the 1864 *Springfield City Directory*, both were listed within the subsequent 1866 city

mention of David or Elijah Sappington. Perhaps Nancy and Deborah Sappington were sisters, making Silas a cousin of David and Elijah?

¹⁶⁶ One potential candidate for David's wife is that of Mary Jane Vanderberg Price, a Black woman who died in 1917 and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. This Mary was born in September 1827 in Ridge Prairie, Madison County, Illinois to Samuel Vanderberg and his wife Harriet Morrison Vanderberg. Mary's mother had been born in Kaskaskia as a slave, and was once touted as the oldest woman in the State of Illinois. The Vanderberg family was a socially affluent Black family from the Ridge Prairie Settlement with family ties to Springfield. Mary Vanderberg's sister was Phoebe Eva Vanderburg, who married into the Donnegan family. As tantalizing as this family connection appears, it seems unlikely that this is the same Mary that had married David Sappington in 1863, as the Findagrave.com reference makes no mention of the Sappington family. Additionally, this Mary Price apparently had married a man named Richmond Brandon. The 1900 U.S. Census of Population lists Mary Price as a 72-year-old Black woman living with her son Lawrence Brandon (born in August 1863) and her 14-year-old granddaughter Jessie Neal. This would suggest that this is not the same woman.

¹⁶⁷ A Caroline Sappington is listed as white and the head of a household within the 1865 Illinois State Census. Similarly, although a Caroline Sappington is listed within the 1874 *Springfield City Directory* (SCD 1874:125), she is presumably white, and listed as a widow residing “next to 303 West Jefferson” (https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1082355:60984?tid=&pid=&queryid=4575cbe2-fecc-419c-b771-a6e583a492dc&_phsrc=RHB687&_phstart=successSource).

¹⁶⁸ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1666/images/32178_620305173_0015-00179?usePUB=true&_phsrc=OQK49&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=2007459

¹⁶⁹ “Forty rod” was reference to a cheap and strong whiskey that purportedly could kill at a forty-rod distance. A rod was a unit of land measure equal to 16.5-ft in length. The recovery of fragments of several whiskey flasks from an early component at this site attests to the consumption of whiskey by the Sappington family members.

directory. In 1866, David Sappington was listed as a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, three houses south of Mason Street—presumably in the house at the Sappington Site (SCD 1866:194). This directory lists three other boarders with the same address: his brother Elijah Sappington (a laborer), and two white men named Emory Johnson (an engineer working at the nearby Phoenix Mill) and Isaac Gray (a laborer).¹⁷⁰

The earliest documentary evidence we have for a house having been constructed on Lot 3 comes in the form of the Local Board of Fire Underwriters' 1866 *Minimum Tariff of Rates* for Springfield. This source documents the presence of six dwellings within Wright and Brown's Subdivision. Unlike a later edition, the 1866 *Minimum Tariff of Rates* does not have a separate section on Wright and Brown's Subdivision, but rather locates these houses on Lots 9-11, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition, from which the subdivision was created. The homes are listed as being on either the "front" or "rear" of Lots 9-11 (as these lots were oriented in the opposite direction from Lots 1-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision). Even so, the six houses listed are readily identifiable. The Sappington House, for instance, is the fourth dwelling listed on Lots 9 and 10, and is noted as being on the rear of those lots. The Sappington House was rated as "Class D"—meaning that it was of frame construction—and was given a base insurance rate of \$1.50. This insurance rate was \$0.25 higher than the adjacent Price House due to the fact that it was exposed to the risk of fire from adjoining properties on two sides (whereas the Price House was exposed only on one side, being protected by the alley running along its north side). The exposure to fire to the Sappington House was especially high on its south side, given it and the adjacent Riddle House nearly abutted one another due to the narrow frontage of their lots. A later edition of *Minimum Tariff of Rates* shows that the house still enjoyed an advantage on insurance cost over its neighbors (\$1.00 vs. \$1.25) (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866:90, 1879:279) (Figure 288).

The 1867 bird's eye view of Springfield does not illustrate Wright and Brown's Subdivision in the detail that it provides to other sections of the city. The bird's eye shows only three of the six houses known to have been built there by that time. Reverend Brown's home on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets is shown, as is Leanna Donigan Knox's directly east of it. The third house illustrated in the subdivision by the bird's eye view is believed to be the Price House, which abutted the alley framing the north side of the subdivision. The area in between the Brown and Price residences—where the Clay, Riddle, and Sappington Houses were all standing by this date—is depicted as being undeveloped by the bird's eye (Ruger 1867) (Figure 289).

¹⁷⁰ Three other individuals with the Sappington surname are listed in this 1866 city directory, and include Mary E Sappington (a vest maker) and Jesse Sappington (a tailor)—both residing on the south side of Jefferson Street, seven houses west of First—and Cyrus Sappington (a cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel; no residence listed). Presumably, Mary and Jesse were white (see note below). Although with the similarity in their names, one might suspect that Cyrus and Silas Sappington (potentially David and Elijah's older cousin) were the same individual, the 1887 city directory lists both Nancy (widow of Cyrus) and Silas Sappington suggesting they were two separate individuals.

The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Isaac H. Gray was the proprietor of the American House. It is unclear whether the Isaac Gray residing within the Sappington family home was related to the owner of the American House.

In February 1866, David and Mary had a son, William David Sappington.¹⁷¹ Both the 1868 and 1869 city directories are silent with regard to David or Elijah Sappington. Both directories list a widow named Nancy Sappington, who was Black, residing on Tenth Street, corner of Reynolds Street in 1868 (SCD 1868:149) and on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds Streets in 1869 (SCD 1869: 152).¹⁷² In 1868, Silas Sappington (a cook) was listed as residing on Tenth Street, corner of Reynolds (SCD 1868:140), and in 1869 he was noted as residing on the east side of Tenth Street, near Mason (SCD 1869:152). It is unclear if these descriptions refer to the same location, or represent two separate houses.

The 31-year-old David and 28-year-old Elijah “Sabington” [sic] were documented in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population as residing in a house presumed to be at this location. Both individuals were noted with occupations of “laborers.” Living with the two adult men was David’s 6-year-old son, Willie (William David). Both David and Elijah were noted (presumably incorrectly) as having been born in Mississippi. Neither man was listed with their wives, suggesting that they may both have been widowers (or separated from their spouses) at this point in time. Findagrave.com documents the death of a 26-year old Mary Sappington of typhoid fever on September 18, 1867. Mary was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Although it is unknown whether or not this was the wife of David Sappington, it seems plausible.¹⁷³ It seems likely that David was a widow shortly after the birth of his son.¹⁷⁴

On 22 June 1871, David Sappington married a second time to Francis Mosely (Illinois State Archives, Statewide Marriage Index). As with his first wife, little is known about Francis Mosely. David Sappington was listed that same year as a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason. Findagrave.com indicates that a young child named William Sappington (of unknown race) was born in early 1871, and died on July 28 1872. It is unlikely that this was a child of David Sappington, as he already had a son named William. David Sappington’s inclusion in the city directories was inconsistent over the next few years. Absent in the directories published in 1872 and 1875, David was included in those published in 1873 and 1874, both of which place his residence on Tenth Street between Madison and Mason (former specifying its location on the east side of Tenth) (SCD 1873:157; 1874:and 1876:125). The 1876 directory lists a Barnard Headley (a colored laborer) as a lessee residing at 310 North

¹⁷¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/61721444/william-david-sappington>. Duff (1920) suggests William was born in 1868, not in 1866.

¹⁷² The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Nancy Sappington was the widow of Cyrus Sappington, and that Silas Sappington was a separate individual from Cyrus. This may suggest that Silas was Nancy and Cyrus’ son, and that Nancy may be a sister of Deborah, who appears to have been David and Elijah’s mother.

¹⁷³ <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/94990378:60525?tid=&pid=&queryid=bc123b1f-9e43-4a1d-93eb-52357bf32c1c&phsrc=RHB675&phstart=successSource>

¹⁷⁴ The 1873 city directory has a listing for one Mrs. Mary E. Sappington (resident on the south side of Jefferson Street, between Rutledge and New) (SCD 1873:157). The 1875 city directory lists Mary E. Sappington as a resident of 210 West Jefferson Street. David was not listed in this directory. The 1876 city directory indicates that Mary E. Sappington was a white, unmarried woman, and presumably not the wife of David.

Tenth Street (SCD 1876:238).¹⁷⁵ Both David and Elijah Sappington were listed as residents of 310 North *Thirteenth* Street at that time, with David noted as “owner” and Elijah as “res[ident]” (SCD 1876:242). It is unclear whether the Thirteenth Street listing is an error or not, but the preponderance of evidence suggests that it is, and that the directory should have referenced Tenth Street. The 1879 city directory indicates that the young William Sappington, a resident at 57 North Tenth Street, was working as a “railroader” on the Wabash line (SCD 1879:146). The young William would have been only 13 years old at the time! Also living within the household at that time, aside from his father David, was a woman named Eliza.

The Sappington Site is illustrated by several cartographic sources published in the 1870s, including two bird’s-eye views (1873, 1878) and a city map (1876). The 1873 bird’s eye covers Wright and Brown’s Subdivision more thoroughly than the earlier 1867 view. All six houses then present in the subdivision are illustrated on the bird’s eye, and the houses were each presented with some individuality in respect to their form. The Sappington House is depicted as a side-gable structure set tight to Tenth Street. Only one opening was illustrated on the house—an apparent doorway centered in the rear (east) elevation. The bird’s eye view shows no outbuildings on the associated lot (Koch 1873) (Figure 290). The 1876 city map depicts the house as a rectangular structure with its long axis orientated east/west and positioned towards the west end of the lot to face Tenth Street. While this generally fits with what is known about the house, the map mistakenly depicts the dwelling as straddling Lots 3 and 4. In reality, the house was located entirely within Lot 3 (Bird 1876) (Figure 291, left). The 1878 bird’s eye view appears to illustrate all six residences in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision, but its perspective is so distorted that the northern edge of the subdivision nearly reaches Mason Street (as opposed to terminating mid-block).¹⁷⁶ The artist possibly skewed the north/south dimension of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision in order to allow sufficient space to show all of the houses in the subdivision. However, if that was their intent, they failed, as the Price-Edwards House appears to be only partially illustrated. As for the Sappington House, the 1878 bird’s eye depicts it as a narrow, front-gable structure (presumably one-story) set tight to Tenth Street. No openings are shown on the dwelling, nor any outbuildings to the rear of the house. It is of interest that the 1878 bird’s eye depicts the rear yards in the subdivision as being tree covered. It is unknown whether the generous tree cover presented reflected reality or was just a piece of artistic license (Beck and Pauli 1878) (Figure 291, right).

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population lists the “Savington” [sic; Sappington] household at an unspecified Tenth Street location, presumably on Lot 3. The household included the 45-year-old Elijah, his 35-year-old brother David, and a 16-year-old William (presumably William David Sappington, David’s son; born in 1866). All three individuals were listed with an occupation of laborer. Both David and Elijah were noted as being widowed, which would explain the absence of David’s wife, Francis. The census incorrectly noted that all three individuals, and their

¹⁷⁵ The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* lists African-American residents in a separate listing within the directory that is entitled *Directory of Colored People in Springfield*. This separate directory of Black residents living in Springfield named five individuals with the surname Sappington: David, Elijah, Ann, Steve, and Julius (SCD 1876:242).

¹⁷⁶ A close examination of the 1878 bird’s eye will find that the south edge of Mason Street to the east of Tenth Street nearly lines up with the north edge on Mason on the opposite side of Tenth.

parents, were born in Tennessee (USCB 1880). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists David Sappington as a carpenter, and his brother Elijah as a “whitener”—both residing at 310 North Tenth Street (SCD 1880:176).

Findagrave.com notes that a 30-year-old Missouri-born, Black man named Elijah Sappington had died in March 1884, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.¹⁷⁷ As the 1887 *Springfield City Directory* noted both David and Elijah as residing at 312 North Tenth Street, the report of Elijah’s death may have been premature.¹⁷⁸ In 1887, the city directory lists David as a carpenter and his brother as a “whitewasher.”¹⁷⁹ Elijah was indicated boarding there (SCD 1887:275). This was the last city directory to list Elijah Sappington. Neither David nor Elijah Sappington was listed in the 1892 city directory (SCD 1892:486). Findagrave.com documents the death of another man of unknown age named Elijah Sappington in early June 1894, also buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.¹⁸⁰

By 1896, the house at this location was identified as 312 North Tenth Street.¹⁸¹ The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that a woman named Mrs. Malinda Reed was living with David Sappington at this location. Although the street index listing in this directory suggests Malinda Reed and David Sappington occupied 312 North Tenth Street, the alphabetical listing lists Malinda’s address as 313 North Tenth Street (presumably House C, Race Riot Site)(SCD 1896:120, 388, 417).¹⁸² Contemporary newspaper accounts from 1896 also indicate that she was living on Tenth Street—presumably on the east side of Tenth Street at that time (cf. *Illinois State*

¹⁷⁷ Findagrave.com (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24124013/elijah-sappington?_gl=1*1jwgs04*_gcl_au*MzU0OTIzOTk2LjE3MjEyMjY3Mzg.*_ga*MTEyNjIyNTE3Ny4xNjM1NDM4NTk4*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*NDU2MzIzMjktMDE3NC00YTg5LTkxZWYtMTM0MGNjY2ZjYzRILjEzMy4xLjE3Mjc4MTkxODYuNDAAuMC4w*_ga_LMK6K2LSJH*NDU2MzIzMjktMDE3NC00YTg5LTkxZWYtMTM0MGNjY2ZjYzRILjkxLjEuMTcyNzgxOTE4Ni4wLjAuMA.)

¹⁷⁸ This directory listed four white individuals with surname Sappington and seven individuals with this surname as “colored.” These Black individuals with this surname included David, Elijah, Nancy (widow of Cyrus; boarding at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Reynolds Streets), Silas, Stephen, and two Williams (one working at the St. Nicholas Hotel as a cook, the other at the Leland Hotel as a porter).

¹⁷⁹ The occupation of whitewasher, which was often undertaken by Black males, was also shared at various times by both Reverend Henry Brown, and Silas Sappington, one-time neighbors of Elijah and David. [See photograph of Black whitewasher.]

¹⁸⁰ https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24443084/elijah-sappington?_gl=1*1mqoc8g*_gcl_au*MzU0OTIzOTk2LjE3MjEyMjY3Mzg.*_ga*MTEyNjIyNTE3Ny4xNjM1NDM4NTk4*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*NDU2MzIzMjktMDE3NC00YTg5LTkxZWYtMTM0MGNjY2ZjYzRILjEzMy4xLjE3Mjc4MTk3ODMuNDQuMC4w*_ga_LMK6K2LSJH*NDU2MzIzMjktMDE3NC00YTg5LTkxZWYtMTM0MGNjY2ZjYzRILjkxLjEuMTcyNzgxOTc4NC4wLjAuMA..

¹⁸¹ Although not identified as such in the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map, the designation of 314 North Tenth Street for the house located on adjacent Lots 1 and 2 would suggest that this house also was designated 312 North Tenth Street in 1890 that year as well.

¹⁸² It is interesting to note that she was not listed as being “colored” at that time.

Register, April 28, 1896, May 1, 1896).¹⁸³ Melinda Reed was described by contemporary reporters as “a notorious levee negress... known to be a crook and has been in the police courts before on various charges” (*Illinois State Register*, August 19, 1897). In 1893, “Malinda [sic] Reed’s negro house of ill fame” was located “at Tenth and Madison streets” (presumably in House A) (*Illinois State Register*, September 19, 1893).¹⁸⁴ It is unclear whether Malinda was residing with the elder David Sappington, or whether this simply was a printing error. The 1898 city directory lists both David (carpenter) and William D. (bartender at J. S. Murray’s) as residing at 312 North Tenth Street within the alphabetical listing; Elijah is not listed in the directory (SCD 1898:475).¹⁸⁵

Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict a rectangular dwelling with its long axis perpendicular to the Tenth Street right-of-way. An incised porch is depicted in the southwest corner of the structure, and a single rear service extension is noted. Neither Sanborn map illustrates any outbuildings on Lot 3 (in contrast to the adjacent house on Lots 1 and 2). The 1896 map appears to illustrate the space between the two houses on Lots 1-2 and Lot 3 as less than that depicted on the earlier 1890 map. Additionally, the orientation of the house on Lot 3 to House B located across the street to the west has changed. It would appear that the house on Lot 3 may have been moved slightly to the north, perhaps after Prather purchased the property to the south (Table 17). The 1896 Sanborn map similarly suggests that the house at the Sappington Site straddled the Lot 2/Lot 3 lot line (and was located on the south part of Lot 2 and north part Lot 3)—something that is not reflected by the early deed records (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12; 1896:4) (Figure 292).

In 1891, the Board of Fire Underwriters’ *Minimum Tariff of Rates* classified 312 North Tenth Street as a Class D (frame) dwelling and noted that it was one-story in height. The property was given a base insurance rate of \$0.75, which was \$0.10 higher than that given to the adjacent Price-Edwards House (314 North Tenth Street). The 1899 *Minimum Tariff of Rates* gave 312 North Tenth Street a base rate of \$0.55 both for its building(s) and the stock contained within. These were the same rates applied to the Price-Edwards House, and reflects the removal of the dwelling on the south side of the Sappington House since 1896 (thus reducing its fire exposure) (Board of Fire Underwriters 1891:133, 1899:171).

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population documents the elder David Sappington (65-years of age) and his son William (38 years of age) as residing at 312 North Tenth Street in that year. The

¹⁸³ Malinda does not appear listed in the 1898 city directory. In March 1898, she married Horace Grison. The marriage license noted that Malinda was 34 years old and was residing at 1008 East Mason Street at the time (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1898). Later that same summer, Grison was arrested for shooting a man at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets for accosting Malinda (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1898). Little is heard regarding Melinda until early 1902 when the newspapers reported a man being robbed of \$25 “in a resort conducted by Malinda Reed, a negress, on Ninth street, between Mason and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 15, 1902). The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Melinda Reed was a “roomer” at 320½ South Fifth Street. From this point, Melinda does not appear in the city directories, and no further news stories appear relating to Melinda Reed.

¹⁸⁴ Accounts of Melinda Reed’s activities first appear in the local newspapers in November 1890, when she filed a complaint on a local Black man (*Illinois State Register*, November 15, 1890).

¹⁸⁵ The street listing for 312 North Tenth Street in 1898 lists only David Sappington (SCD 1898:763).

census indicates that David, a widow, was born in Missouri in 1835, and his son was born in Illinois in 1862.¹⁸⁶ William's occupation was listed as bartender. Although William could read and write, his father apparently could not. Of note, although the house was owned by the son William, the census noted that David owned the house free of a mortgage (USCB 1900).

In the spring 1901, David Sappington succumbed to "a complication" at his home at 312 North Tenth Street. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death and had been a resident of Springfield "for a number of years." His obituary noted that he had been born in Kentucky, and was survived by one son, Will Sappington (*Illinois State Register*, 20 April 1901, p. 2). Probate papers were not filed by the Sappington family until late June 1904. The accompanying affidavit submitted by William noted that his father David had died on April 18, 1901. William Sappington, his son, was noted as the only "heirs at law", and that David had no widow. The "Estate of David Sappington, Deceased, INVENTORY" filed June 30, 1904 (Inventory Record 20, Page 16) was short and sweet noting "Personal Property not to exceed the value of ten dollars" and real estate described as "Lot 3, in Block [Blank] of Wright & Brown's Addition to the City of Springfield, Illinois" (Sangamon County Probate Records).

The 1904 city directory still listed William Sappington as occupying 312 North Tenth Street. It notes his occupation as "cook" (SCD 1904:579). In early July of that same year, however, Sappington sold the old family residence to Walter Ruckel for the sum of \$700, thus ending forty years of ownership of the property by his family (SCDR 124:438). William David Sappington remained in Springfield for most of the remainder of his life. He eventually married a woman named Minnie K. During World War I, he joined the 370th Infantry and served in France (Figure 293).

Only a few days after Walter Ruckel purchased Lot 3 from Sappington, he sold Lot 3 (along with adjacent Lot 12, Block 2) to Thurman Baker for \$2,500 (SCDR 124:458).¹⁸⁷ The 1905 city directory indicates the residence at 312 was occupied by William Jones, a teamster who presumably was white (a "c" for "colored" does not follow his name) (SCD 1905:977).

In September 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a fire in the roof "of an old frame residence situated on the east side of Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets."

¹⁸⁶ The census returns are notoriously incorrect in listing the age and birth years of individuals. William was probably born in 1866. The census noted that David's parents were born in S. Carolina (father) and Maryland (mother).

¹⁸⁷ William David Sappington died at the Veterans Hospital in Danville (Vermilion County), Illinois in August 1934. The *Rock Island Argus* appears to have incorrectly reported the death of William D. Sappington, a Corporal from Springfield, Illinois ("The Honor Roll," *Rock Island Argus*, 16 January 1919, p. 6). The *Illinois State Journal* noted that his residence at the time of his death was 1215 East Jackson Street, and that his funeral services were to be held at the Union Baptist church. He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 August 1934, p. 14). Minnie Sappington appears in the 1930 U.S. Census of Population, as a widow residing at 1215 East Jackson Street. The 1910 U.S. Census of Population listed a William Sappington, a Black "train cook," as a boarder living in Chicago (USCD 1910). It is unclear whether this is the same individual who once owned the Sappington Site. The 1920 census return does not seem to include William Sappington, or his wife Minnie. This may suggest that they were married sometime between 1920 and 1930, just prior to William's death. The 1920 *Springfield City Directory* lists William as a janitor married to a woman named Nancy residing at 1215 East Jackson (SCD 1920:850)

Although a “large portion of the roof” was destroyed, quick action by the fire department prevented significant damage to the house (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1905, p. 1). It is unclear whether the house referred to was located on the Sappington Site, or on the adjacent Price-Edwards Site.

The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 312 North Tenth Street was occupied by a white woman named Annie Rhodes at that time (SCD 1906:1047).¹⁸⁸ At that time, the 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts the house as a simple rectangular building lying immediately south of the Price-Edwards house (Figure 294, left). The lots located immediately south were vacant by this time, having been demolished for use by the Fitzgerald Plaster Company. Apparently, Rhodes did not occupy the residence for very long, as the 1907 city directory lists a Black woman named Georgia Boblett residing at 312 North Tenth Street, presumably within the Sappington family home. Although previous city directories list one George Boblett (white) as residing at 322 North Tenth Street, this is the only city directory that referenced a Georgia Boblett. Georgia Boblett, who was Black, had no occupation listed for her in the 1907 directory (SCD 1907:101, 1098). Local newspapers reported the death of a different woman, named Maggie Boblett, having occurred at 312 North Tenth Street on July 21, 1907. Maggie Boblett, wife of George N. Boblett, a teamster listed as residing at 322 North Tenth Street in the 1905 and 1906 city directories (SCD 1905:93, 1906:99, 1048), died unexpectedly in July 1907 in her home from complications associated with “excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.” Maggie Boblett was 26 years of age (*Illinois State Register*, 22 July 1907, p. 5; 23 July 1907, p. 12).¹⁸⁹ None of the

¹⁸⁸ Beginning in the middle 1890s, Rhodes was well known among the city police and courts—with many appearances of her name within the local newspapers for a wide range of offences. In April 1894, her lover Frank DeFrates (“a well known young Portuguese”) was arrested for assaulting her “in a terrible manner.” (*Illinois State Register*, 17 April 1894, p. 6). At that time, she was living near the Twelfth and Madison Street intersection. Two years later, Annie was arrested “for keeping a house of ill-fame,” presumably on East Madison Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 May 1896, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 5 October 1898, p. 2). In late 1906, city authorities were attempting to run her out of town, and although she had only recently been “given hours to leave town,” she was again arrested “on the same old charge, disorderly” (*Illinois State Register*, 12 December 1906, p. 14). Apparently, Rhodes never left town, as in February 1908 she was described as “an aged woman with a most deplorable past” who had been “taken from the county jail to St. John’s hospital” in “a very serious condition. She was recently allowed to find shelter and care in the county jail because she was destitute and had no home or friends. She has been a familiar character in the local justice courts, jail and police station and has repeatedly served time in the jails of the city. At one time she was imprisoned in the county jail for six months and has served many lesser sentences. Her health has been failing for some time and she has grown gradually worse since she has been at the county jail. Annie Rhodes is well advanced in years and her condition is thought to be critical” (*Illinois State Register*, 12 February 1908, p. 11). Although in bad physical condition, a 50-year-old Annie Rhodes appears to have been issued a marriage license to wed one Alexander Bennett (70 years of age) in early September 1908—if indeed this is the same Annie Rhodes (*Illinois State Register*, 1 September 1908, p. 5). Annie Rhodes died in early January 1910 (*Illinois State Register*, 14 January 1910, p. 5).

The possibility exists that the Annie Rhodes noted above was not the same individual occupying the house at 312 North Tenth Street. In late September 1908, Annie J. Rhodes filed suit for a divorce against her husband Thomas J. Rhodes on grounds of “habitual drunkenness.” Annie and Thomas had married in July 1902 and had “resided together until this year [1908]” (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1908, p. 10).

¹⁸⁹ George Boblett married Maggie Vaughan in Springfield on October 12, 1901. Both were residents of Springfield when they married (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 October 1901, p. 6). An Eli V. Boblett (possibly George’s father) died from stomach and kidney complications while living with the couple at 322 North Tenth Street in early 1904 (*Illinois State Register*, 26 January 1904, p. 3). Maggie Boblett was reported as having received \$4.00 worth of

newspaper articles concerning Boblett's death reference her race, as was often done during this period if the individual was Black, so one assumes that she was white. Although it is unclear whether or not Maggie and Georgie Boblett were one and the same individual, it seems unlikely. It is possible that the newspaper article covering Maggie Boblett's death may have mistakenly listed her house number as 312 as opposed to 322 North Tenth Street.

The 1908 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 312 North Tenth Street had recently been occupied by a Black woman named Susan Ellis (SCD 1908:1163). Susan Ellis first appears in local newspapers beginning in late 1879 when she posted a \$2,000 bond and was appointed guardian to one Lulu Simon, a minor child (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 October 1879, p. 3). Similarly, in early 1883, Susan had posted a bond with J. S. Kirk and W. B. Price for guardianship of William B. Ellis, a minor (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 May 1883, p. 6). In both March and June 1906, Susan was noted as resident at 214 North Eighth Street and having received aid for groceries totaling \$5 (*Illinois State Register*, 20 March 1906, p. 6; 19 June 1906, p. 6).

In the aftermath of the Springfield riots, the initial reports of damage property by the local newspapers often lacked detailed addresses and were fraught with errors. A summary of these damage reports are presented in Appendix VII of Volume I (Mansberger and Stratton 2024). The newspaper accounts suggested four houses along the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street. The first one mentioned was simply listed as a double frame shack owned by Aunt Sue Crawford on the east side of Tenth Street near Madison. Subsequent newspaper research (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1908, p. 6) suggests that this probably referenced a house on the east side of Eleventh Street, near Madison. A second house, referenced as a residence owned by Robert Darden, was simply identified as being located at an unidentified Tenth and Madison Street location. Unfortunately, the city directories and newspapers are silent as to where Mr. Darden was living at the time of the riots. Finally, this same news article notes the total destruction of "two shacks" owned by "negroes" located at Tenth and Madison Streets, *north of the U.S. Gypsum Company's plant*. This would most likely refer to the two houses south of the alley identified as 312 (Lot 3) and 314 (Lots 1-2) North Tenth Street. It is interesting to note the newspaper's statement that the houses were owned by Blacks, even though the dwellings had been sold in the recent past to white landlords.

Additionally, the newspaper's specifically referenced property damage at 314 and 320 North Tenth Street. According to the newspaper accounts from 5 September 1908, the house located at 314 North Tenth Street was owned by H. I. Freeman (sic, Henry Friedman) and occupied by Della Smith, and 320 North Tenth Street was owned by Isaac Kanner and occupied by one G. West. Both houses were noted as being a total loss.¹⁹⁰ Even though the archaeological investigations have documented the complete loss by fire of the house at 312 North Tenth Street

groceries from the township in June 1906, when she living at 322 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 19 June 1906, p. 6). This suggests that the family was experiencing financial difficulties at that time. She was interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery following her July 1907 death.

¹⁹⁰ For more details relating to the documented damage claims, see "The 1908 Springfield Race Riot: Burned Building Locations and Other Historic Photographic Views," Appendix VII, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

(the Sappington family home on Lot 3), no riot claims appear to have been filed for property at that location. The house on Lots 1-2 (the Price-Edwards Site) in Wright and Brown's Subdivision was identified as 314 North Tenth Street on the available Sanborn fire insurance maps and it was owned by Henry Friedman at the time of the riots, apparently corroborating this damage claim. Confusion exists though with regard to the claim for property at 320 North Tenth Street, occupied by one G. West. A house with this address would be expected to lie on the north half of the block, north of the alley (and Sites 19 and 20), and no residences north of the alley are known to have been damaged during the riots. Unfortunately, neither the 1906, 1907 or 1908 city directories list a 320 North Tenth Street as an existing address in use at that time. The closest one comes to this address is 324 North Tenth Street, which was located on the rear half of Lot 8, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition (north of the alley) but this home seems to have survived the riot. The 1907 city directories do not list anyone named West as residing in the 300 block of North Tenth Street, and more importantly there does not appear to be a house numbered 320 North Tenth Street in either 1907 or 1908.¹⁹¹ Although only speculative, the newspaper's reference to 320 North Tenth Street may be a typographical error, and should have read 312 North Tenth Street (in reference to the Sappington family home on Lot 3). It is also of interest to speculate that the "G. West" referenced as the house occupant at the time of the riot may actually have been Harrison West, an elderly man severely impacted by the riots and known to have been residing in the immediate vicinity at the time.¹⁹²

The 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts two small, single story frame buildings on Lot 3, one of which was noted as being "iron clad" (Figure 294, right). These buildings were most likely associated with an unidentified commercial function. Around 1920, a one-story, brick-faced commercial building was constructed on Lot 3 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision. This structure was built for Ben Wright, and/or the Ben Wright Hide Company, which processed hides and tallow at this location. Although it currently is unknown as to when Wright purchased Lots 1-3, he most likely purchased the two lots in late 1920 or early 1921.¹⁹³ City directories typically list the company's address as 312 North Tenth Street (though some newspaper advertisements list it as 310 North Tenth). In late 1922, Wright was noted as having over nineteen years of experience in the business, and a leader in the business (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 September 1922, p. 12). In 1939-1940, Ben Wright made a large addition onto the north of

¹⁹¹ The 1907 *Springfield City Directory* listed a Black woman named Grace West as residing at 310 North Ninth Street (SCD 1907:834). The 1907 street directory indicates Georgia Boblett (c) at 312 North Tenth, G. S. Lemme (c) at 314 North Tenth, 322 North Tenth as vacant, and Anna Smith at 324 North Tenth (SCD 1907:1098-1099). Similarly, the 1908 city directory lists one Guy West, albeit residing at 210 North State Street (SCD 1908:880). The accompanying street directory in 1908 indicates Susan Ellis (c) at 312 North Tenth, 314 and 322 North Tenth as vacant, and Minnie North Howard (c) at 324 North Tenth (SCD 1908:1163).

¹⁹² See "The Brutal Beatings of Two Elderly Black Men (Harrison West and William Smith, Sr.), and the Heroic Efforts of the Sisters of St. Johns Hospital," Appendix V, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume II).

¹⁹³ Ben Wright was a Russian-born Jew who immigrated to the United States in 1904. He was living in Pana, Illinois, working at a junk yard, when the 1920 U.S. Census was compiled, but he apparently relocated to Springfield soon after, as he is listed in the 1921 *Springfield City Directory*, which notes his business at 312 North Tenth Street. Wright was one of several Jewish families that invested in this neighborhood during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For more details regarding the landlords within the project area, see "The Landlords of the Badlands at the Turn-of-the-Century: The Jewish Connection," Appendix II, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

his building, expanding it onto Lots 1-2. After this, the property was addressed as 312-316 North Tenth Street. Several historic photographs show the building prior to its expansion. After Ben Wright died in 1948, his son Phillip continued to operate the hide company from this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 September 1948, p. 18). The 1950 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate the expansion of the hide company's building onto Lots 1-2. In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son. This acquisition consolidated the Wright family's ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5). This was the same building, albeit greatly renovated, used as a warming center by the City of Springfield and demolished immediately prior to the Phase II investigations.

Table 16
Partial Chain-of-title for the Sappington Site (Lot 3, Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
13 October 1863	Bishop E. Rucker	David Sappington	Lot 3	\$75	QC	42:381
1 June 1871	David Sappington	Wm. David Sappington	Lot 3	\$1	WD	51:142
2 July 1904	Wm. David Sappington	Walter Ruchel	Lot 3	\$700	WD	124:438
18 July 1904	Walter Ruckel	Thurman C. Baker, Jr.	Lot 3 and more (Note 1)	\$2,500	WD	124:458
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: This sale also included Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition, which abutted the east side of Wright and Brown's Subdivision. Ruckel had purchased Lot 12 in May 1904.

Table 17
Partial Chain-of-title Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
11 November 1898	Samuel E. Prather (& wf.)	Fitzgerald Plaster Company	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	WD	59421 [missing]
12 December 1898	Fitzgerald Plaster Company	John F. Duncombe	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	WD	59590 [missing]
1 March 1902	Jno. F. Duncombe (& wf.)	U.S. Gypsum Company	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	Special WD	69211 [missing]



Figure 287. Detail of the 1854 (left) and 1858 (right) versions of the *City of Springfield* maps showing Wright and Brown's Subdivision (highlighted in red) (Potter 1854; Sides 1858). The location of the Sappington Site within the subdivision is outlined in blue.

BLOCK No. 2.

1.....	Dwelling.....	D.....	85
2 & 3.....	".....	".....	85
4.....	".....	".....	1.00
5.....	".....	".....	1.25
6.....	".....	".....	1.50
7.....	".....	".....	1.25
8.....	".....	".....	85
9 & 10.....	" Front, No. 1.....	".....	1.25
".....	" " 2.....	".....	1.50
".....	Rear, " 3.....	".....	1.50
".....	" " 4.....	".....	1.50
".....	" " 5.....	".....	1.25
11.....	".....	".....	1.25

WHITNEY'S ADDITION—CONT. WRIGHT & BROWN'S SUB-DIVISION OF LOTS 9, 10 AND 11.

Lot No.	St. No	STREET.	OCCUPANCY.	Class.	Stories.	OWNER.	Bl'g.	Stock.	Bl'g.
1	314	North 10th.	Dwelling.....	d	1	Edwards.....	100		
2		"							
3	310	"	Dwelling.....	d	1	Sappington.....	125		
4	308	"	do.....	d	1	Riddle.....	125		
5	306	"	do.....	d	1	do.....	125		
6	304	"	do.....	d	1	Clay.....	125		
7		"	<i>Station house</i>			Brown.....			<i>275</i>
8	302	"	Dwelling.....	d	1	do.....	100		<i>275</i>

Figure 288. *Minimum Tariff of Rates* for the homes located within Wright and Brown's Subdivision from 1866 (top) and 1879 (bottom). The Sappington Site is highlighted in yellow (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866:90, 1879:279).

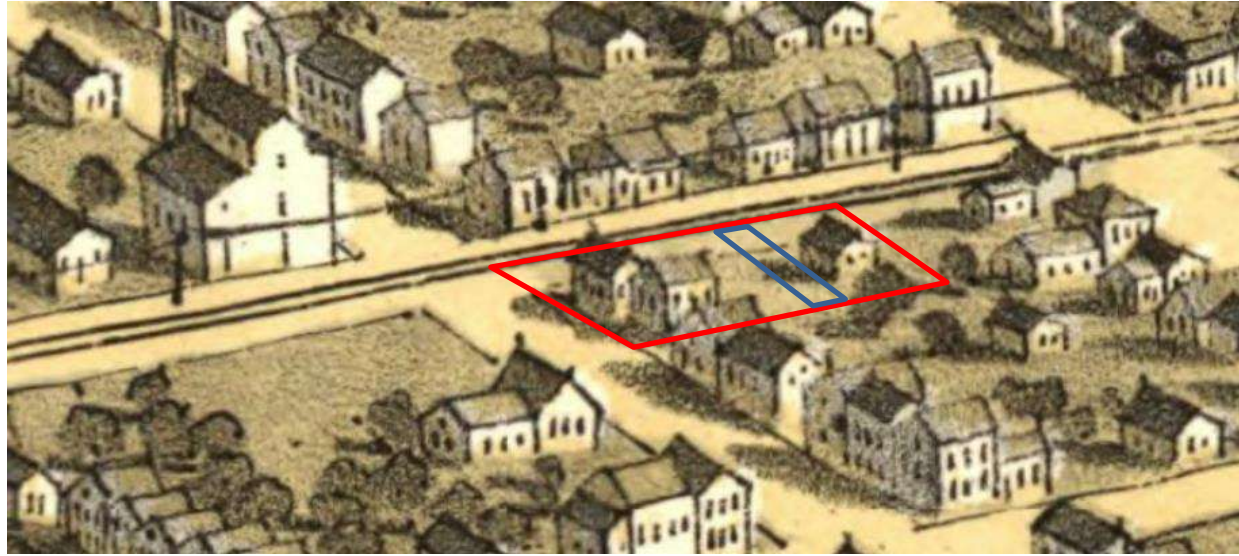


Figure 289. Detail of Wright and Brown's subdivision as it appeared in 1867 (Ruger 1867). This bird's-eye view illustrates two houses along the south side of the subdivision (representing the residences of Reverend Henry Brown and Leanna Donigan Knox) and a third smaller house along the alley (fronting Tenth Street). The latter house represents the home of George and Cornelia Price. Three additional houses known to have been present in the subdivision by this date are not shown here, including the one occupied by the Sappington family. The location of the Sappington Site is outlined in blue.

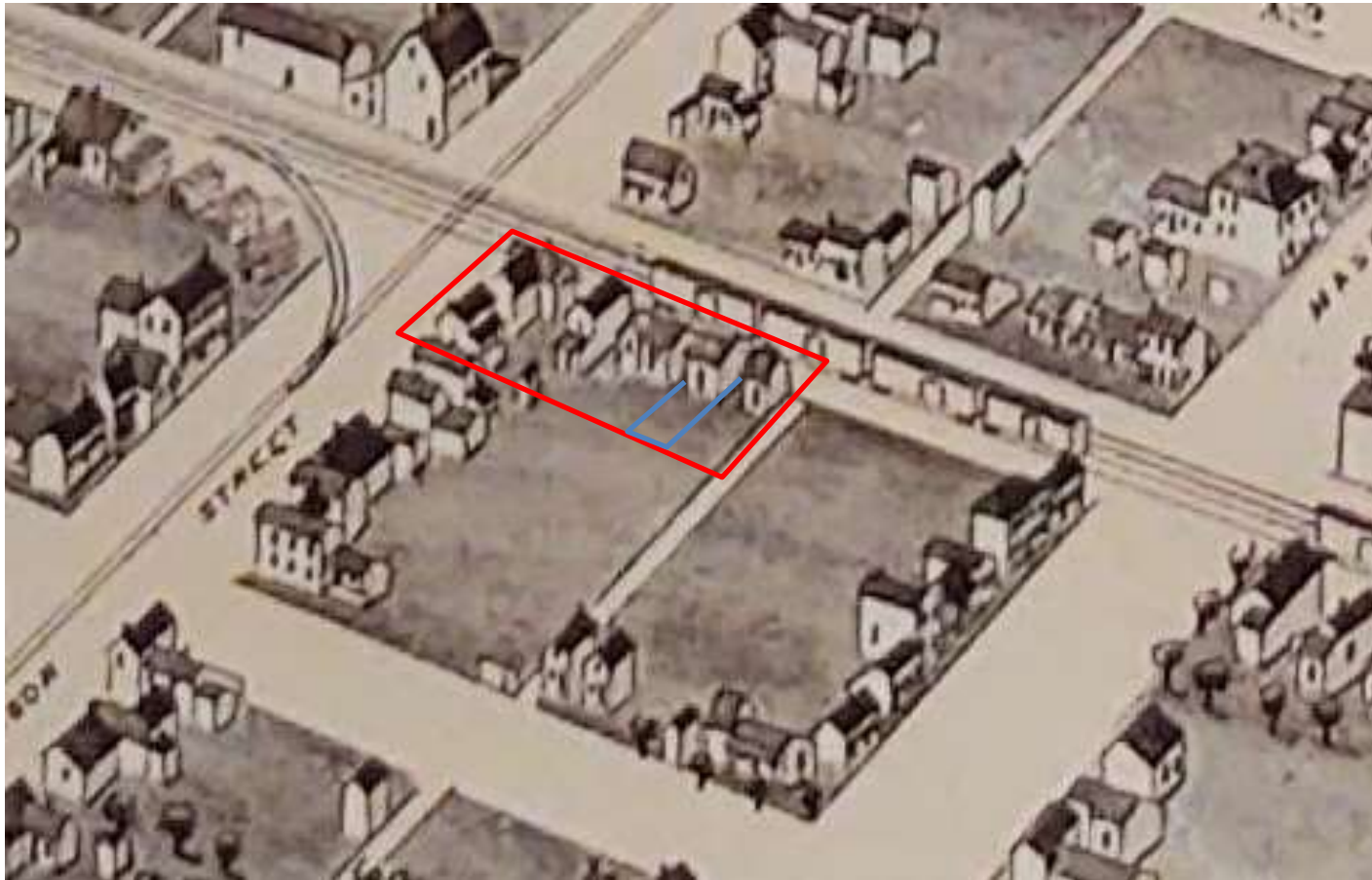


Figure 290. Detail of the neighborhood surrounding the Wright and Brown Subdivision (outlined in red) in circa 1873 (Koch 1873). Note the Phoenix Mill across the street to the southwest of the subdivision. By this date, a rail line had been laid down the center of Madison Street. The Sappington Site is outlined in blue.

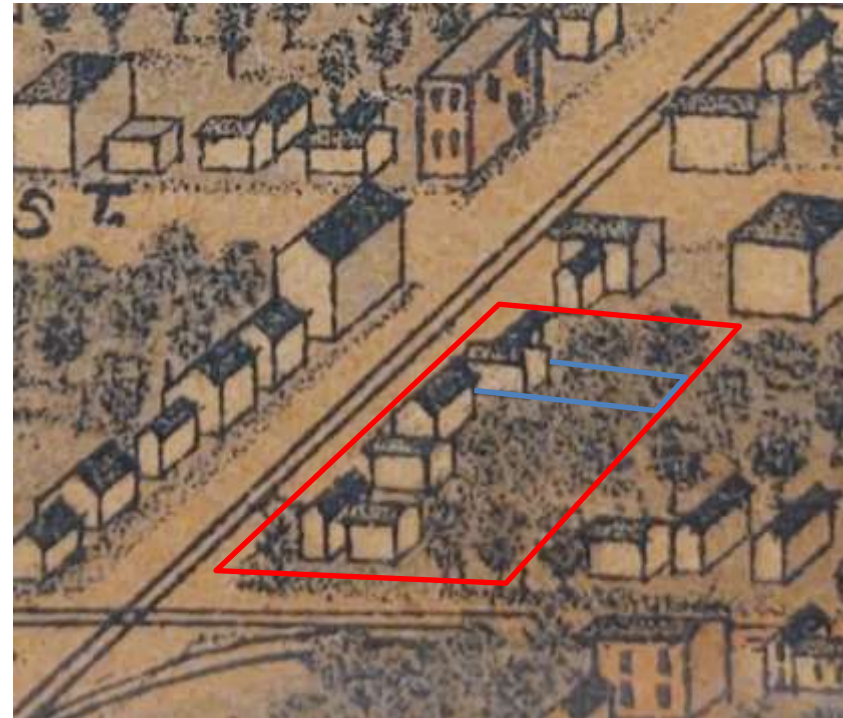
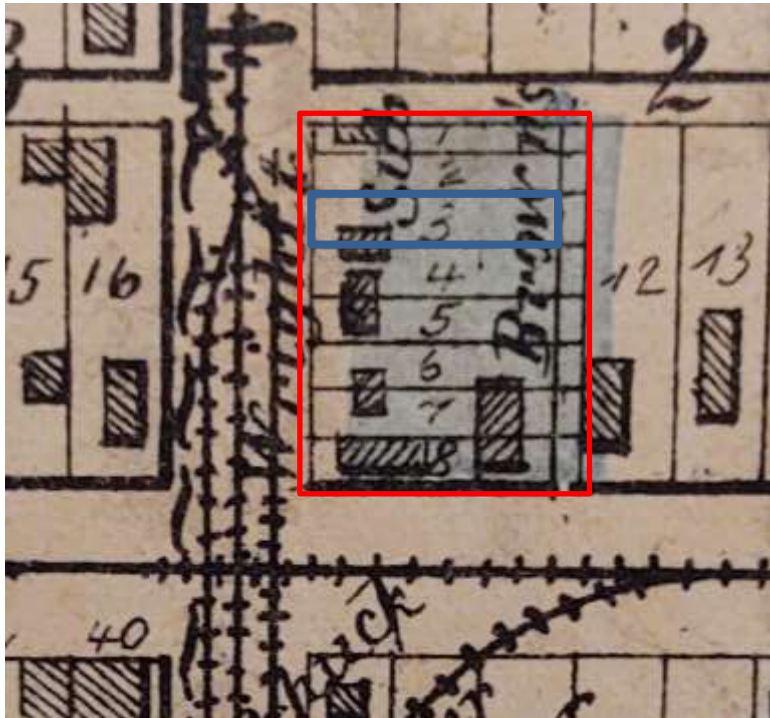


Figure 291. Left: Detail of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, as illustrated on *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill* (Bird 1876). Wright and Brown's Subdivision is outlined in red, whereas the Sappington Site is outlined in blue. The placement of the houses on the various lots within the subdivision is problematic. The map's depiction of the Sappington House as straddling Lots 3 and 4, for instance, is incorrect (the house was located entirely on Lot 3). Right: Detail of the 1878 bird's eye of Springfield showing Wright and Brown's Subdivision (outlined in red) and surrounding neighborhood (Beck and Pauli 1878). This source significantly distorts the north/south dimensions of the subdivision. The Sappington Site is outlined in blue.

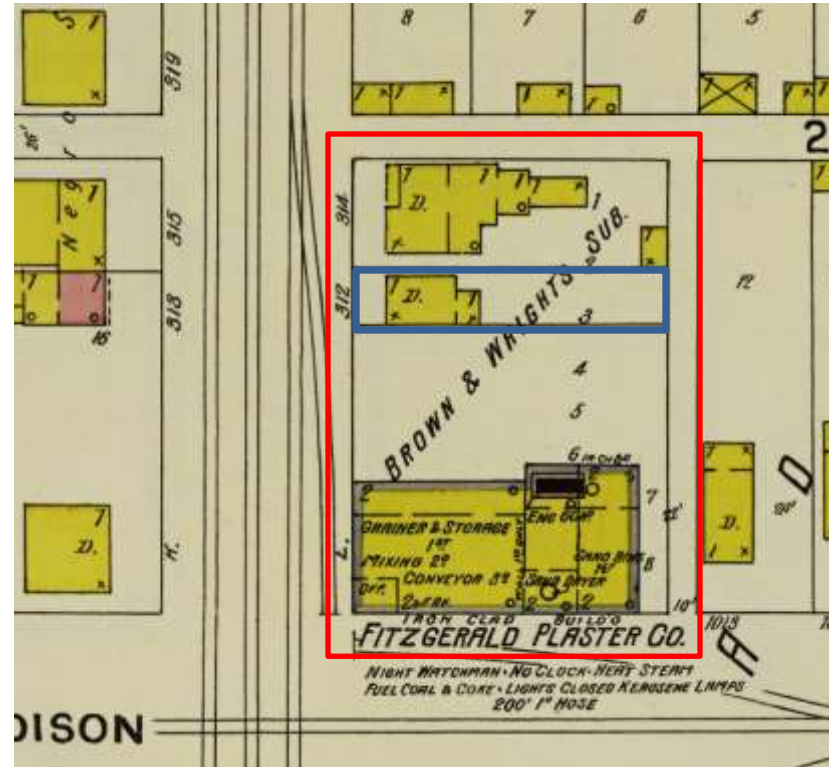
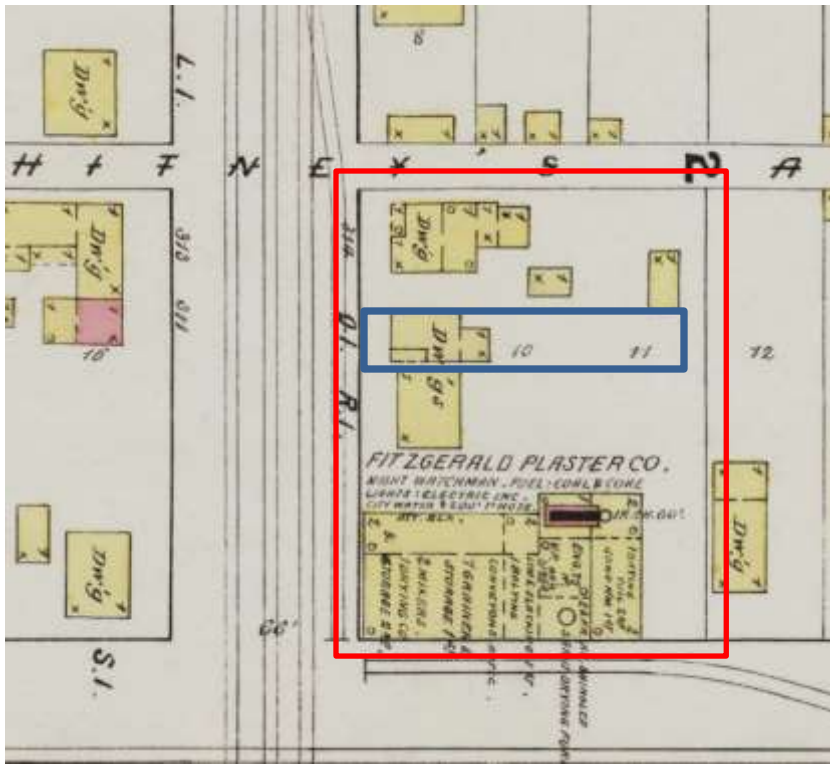


Figure 292. Two views of Wright and Brown’s subdivision (outlined in red), as depicted on the 1890 (left) and 1896 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The Sappington Site is outlined in blue. These maps illustrate the presence of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. Constructed in 1890, the plaster mill displaced three earlier residences in the subdivision. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that the home located directly north of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company (on Lots 4-5) on the earlier map had been demolished by this date. The 1896 map also appears to illustrate the space between the two houses on Lots 1-2 (Price-Edwards Site) and Lot 3 (Sappington Site) as being less than that depicted on the earlier 1890 map. It’s unclear whether this discrepancy indicates a slight relocation of the home at Sappington Site between 1890 and 1896, or whether there was an error in the mapmaking (note the difference in scale of the house on the Price-Edwards Site between the two maps) (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12, 1896:4).



WILLIAM D. SAPPINGTON

Sergeant, Company I, 370th Infantry, 93rd Division, U. S. A. Son of David and Mary Sappington, deceased. Born February 20, 1868, in Springfield, Ill. Address, 1026 East Reynolds street, Springfield, Ill. Entered service in 1917, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex. Sailed overseas April 6, 1918, on the U. S. S. *President Grant*. In action in the Bois Mortier, Acier-Brouzer, Saon-Safere, Forest of Saint Gobain, and St. Pierre. Was in Belgium when the Armistice was signed. Discharged February 24, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Figure 293. William David Sappington, son of David and Mary Sappington, was born in the house at 312 North Tenth Street, spent much of his early life in that residence, and was deeded the property by his father in 1871. He sold the property in 1904 and later went on to served with the 307th Infantry in France during World War I (Duff 1920).

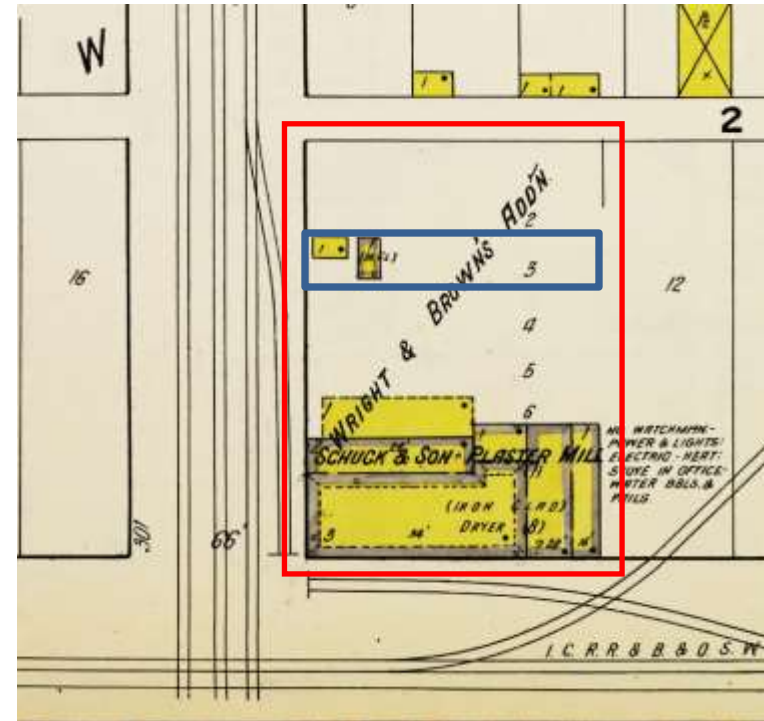
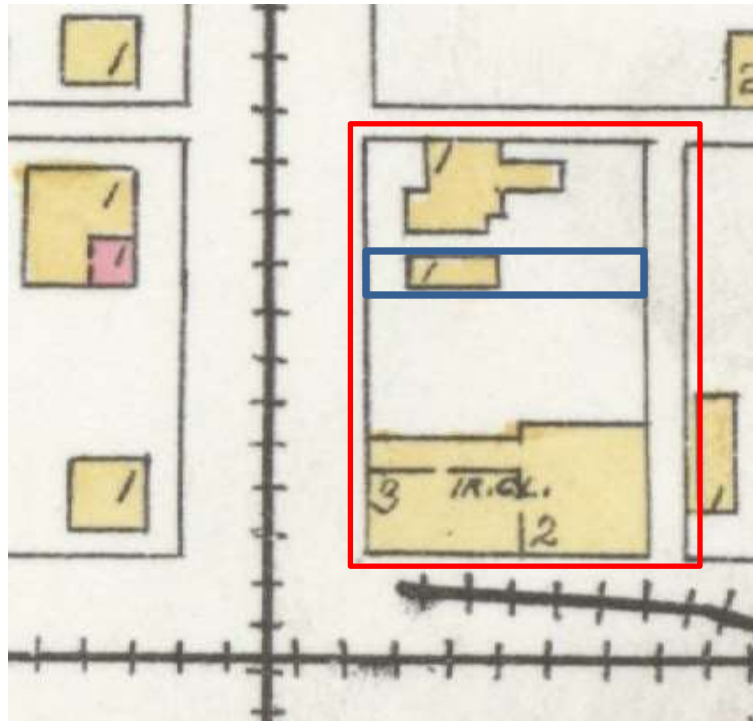


Figure 294. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision (outlined red), as depicted on the 1906 (left) and 1917 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn 1906, 1917:34). The Sappington Site is outlined in blue. The 1917 map indicates the removal of the house from the Sappington Site since 1906, the dwelling having been destroyed by fire during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Two small frame building (one them ironclad) had been constructed on the front of Lot 3 during the intervening period. These structures possibly were storage sheds associated the large plaster mill to the south of them.

Results of the Archaeological Investigations

History of Archaeological Research

Several phases of archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Sappington Site (11SG1533). These included the initial Phase II testing in the late fall of 2021 (cf., Stratton and Mansberger and Stratton 2022), followed by the Phase III mitigation during the summer of 2022. A short synopsis of each project undertaking is outlined below in their chronological order. The Sappington Site initially was designated as Site 20 for the purposes of the SRIP and is referenced as such in the report covering the Phase II investigations.

Phase II Investigations (2021)

Phase II archaeological investigations at the site were initiated in November 2021. Immediately prior to the Phase II investigations, the single-story, brick, industrial building constructed for use as the Wright Hide Company's processing and storage plant was demolished. This building had been constructed in two episodes (1920 and 1939-1940) and covered the entirety of the Sappington Site, as well as the adjacent Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532). In an effort to minimize the impact on any potential subsurface features, the demolition activity was monitored by Fever River Research staff, the concrete floors were removed in a manner to not impact the underlying fills, and the concrete perimeter foundations were left in place. Once the demolition of the building was completed, the site was backfilled and graded off with relatively clean fill.

The Phase II archaeological investigations involved both mechanical and hand excavations. The numbering used for trenches, features, and tests was consecutive between the Sappington and Price-Edwards sites. With the aid of a backhoe, two test trenches (Trenches 2 and 3) were excavated at the site. Test Trench 2 was located along the south property line and excavated in hopes of uncovering evidence of the frame house formerly located on this lot. This trench measured approximately 4-ft (1.22m) in width and 45-ft (13.72m) in length. Unfortunately, much of the western half of this trench (20+ feet) was capped by a buried concrete pad, which precluded an assessment of the underlying site integrity. This pad was suspected to be the floor of the commercial structure constructed at this location in circa 1920. A second trench (Trench 3) was excavated along the western property line to investigate the possible presence of a large ditch-like feature similar to that found at the Race Riot Site (11SG1432), on the opposite side of Tenth Street. Trench 3 measured approximately 4-ft (1.22m) wide and 20-ft (6.01m) in length. Although approximately 250 square feet (23.22 square meters) of the site, or 10% of the whole, was exposed by these test trenches and inspected for subsurface features, nearly half of that area was hampered by the presence of the buried concrete floor, which capped potential underlying features (Figures 295-296).

Seven features were identified at the Sappington Site during the Phase II testing. The only nineteenth-century features located within the two backhoe trenches excavated was a single brick pier (Feature 12), a potential stone pier remnant (Feature 18), a ditch-like trench (Feature 17), and a post (Feature 16). The brick pier (Feature 12), which appears to represent two side-by-side piers constructed at different points in time adjacent to each other, was initially interpreted at that time as representing the southeast corner of the original dwelling (Feature 12A) and the

southwest corner of a rear addition or service wing constructed onto the original house (Feature 12B). Post-1908 features found at the site included a buried concrete floor (Feature 19), a concrete perimeter foundation wall (Feature 7A), and a utility trench (Feature 20), all of which are associated with the commercial building erected here circa 1920 (Figure 297).

During the Phase II investigations, a single 1m x 2m test unit (Test 2) was hand excavated within the footprint of the original house, adjacent to Feature 12. The test was located approximately 28-ft (8.53m) east of the front lot line and 11 to 14-ft (3.35-4.27m) east of the suspected location of the front of the house once present on this lot. The excavation of the test unit resulted in the identification of artifact-rich fire deposits that capped well-preserved charred floorboards (tongue-and-groove pine), which in turn capped an artifact-rich midden. The 1908 fire deposits consisted of a large sample of fused glass vessels, buttons, and a melted kerosene lamp. The earlier midden contained artifacts from the 1860s-70s, and most likely were associated with the early Sappington family (Figures 298-300). Among these early artifacts recovered from below the burned floor boards were two elbow pipes, as well as a hand carved Shield Badge in the shape of a Federal or Union Shield—typical of Civil War era imagery supportive of the Union cause. One of the elbow pipes was a figural pipe depicting a woman with earrings, a pearl necklace, and well coiffured hair, believed to depict the image of Queen Victoria

The Phase II archaeological testing at the Sappington Site documented the well-preserved remains of a middle-nineteenth-century dwelling constructed by (or for) a Black family during the early to middle 1860s. The house was occupied by this Black family throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and was destroyed by fire by mob activities during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. At the time of the riots, the house was occupied by unknown, presumably Black, tenants. Artifact-rich fire deposits, as well as a pre-fire midden, are well preserved at this site. Based on the Phase II investigations, the Sappington Site was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D, with its period of significance being circa 1863 (initial construction) to 1908 (site abandonment). The site's eligibility under Criterion A was related to two contexts: 1) early Black heritage in Springfield; and 2) the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Because the site could not be avoided by the construction activity related to Usable Segment III of the SRIP, Phase III mitigation in the form of data recovery was recommended for that portion of the site located within the APE.

The proposed right-of-way for the SRIP extends approximately 71 to 73-ft to the east of the Tenth Street property line and impacts the entirety of the original dwelling at the Sappington Site, as well as the rear service wing. Neither the 1890 nor 1896 Sanborn maps illustrate any outbuildings within the APE at the site. The eastern third of the site will not be impacted by the undertaking and will be preserved in place.

Phase III Mitigation (2022)

Mitigation work at the Sappington Site began in late May 2022 and continued through the end of August. The first phase of the work involved mechanically stripping the overburden off that portion of the site located within the APE. This was done with a backhoe equipped with a 4-ft bucket and terminated short of the circa-1908 ground surface. All subsequent excavations were done by hand labor (i.e., shovels and trowels). After the mechanical stripping was completed,

the site was gridded off into 1m x 2m test units. The test grid was continuous between the Sappington Site and the adjacent Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532). The grid comprised 170 test units (including the two units excavated during the Phase II testing), 37 of which were fully located within the Sappington Site, with another 38 test units being partially located within it.¹⁹⁴ The data recovery plan called for the excavation of all the test units located within the footprint of the house at the site and the selective excavation of the test units in the side and rear yard (Figure 301). In total, 32 full-sized test units and 14 half units ultimately were excavated at the Sappington Site. Alternating test units initially were excavated to create a checkerboard pattern. This allowed for the documentation of a series of north/south and east/west profile walls through the dwelling and yard, as well as providing better control over subsequent excavation of the second half of the checkerboard (Figures 302-306). The first half of the excavation 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 following cultural fill zones. All fill was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth. Artifact inventories (lot proveniences and inventories) for the test units excavated are presented in the attached appendices. A base map of the site is presented as Figure 307. Representative profiles illustrating the deposition within the house and surrounding yard are attached below and will be referenced in the discussion. These profiles are numbered and their locations indicated on Figure 308.

The uppermost fills in the test units consisted of post-1908 deposits that had accumulated over the twelve-year period between the destruction of the Sappington House by fire in 1908 and the construction of the original section of the Ben Wright Hide Company building in circa 1920. The majority of the post-fire fill on the western end of the site consisted of dark sand with some lime and/or gypsum mixed in. Similar post-fire fills were found on the eastern end of the site, though this area included more cinders proportionally, as well as some subsoil fill. Much of the post-fire fill is suspected to be waste from the plaster mill located on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. The mill initially manufactured gypsum-based plaster, but later owners of the facility manufactured architectural tiles, and marketed other construction materials there, including cement and sand. Even though the plaster mill's property encompassed only Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, Lots 1-3 apparently served as a convenient dumping ground for a variety of waste from the mill in the decade or so following the 1908 riot. The dumping of waste from the mill presumably stopped after Ben Wright constructed the original section of his hide shop on Lot 3 in circa 1920, given that the newly constructed shop extended the full extent of the lot. The pockets of subsoil found in the upper post-fire fill may represent backdirt from the trenches dug for the hide shop's concrete foundations.

The post-fire fills capped a distinct stratigraphic zone associated with destruction of the Sappington House by fire on the night of August 14, 1908. Evidence of burning within the Sappington house was not as evident as within the houses located at the Race Riot Site across the Tenth Street tracks to the west. Nonetheless, the fire deposits were represented by concentrations of ash, burned plaster, nails, window glass, and other artifacts present in the house on the night it was destroyed. The domestic artifacts recovered from this zone were in various states of burning and/or melting; and they often were found in distinctive concentrations

¹⁹⁴ Of the 38 partial test units, 19 straddled the common property line separating the Sappington and Price-Edwards sites, while another 19 were located along the southern property line of the Sappington Site and mostly extended beyond it.

suggestive of the location of interior furniture/furnishings (trunk, etc.). The thickness of the fire deposits varied considerably within the house, being thickest at suspected wall locations (due to the higher volume of plaster here) and thinner towards the center of the building (Figures 309-314). Charred flooring and floor joists were found in a number of test units, but these framing materials were not extensive—something that may be indicative of the severity of the fire.¹⁹⁵ Fire deposits were located predominately within confines of the house foundations. Due to the unburned character of some of the deposits, it was difficult to segregate fire and immediate-post-fire material in some instances. Deposits outside of the house were characterized by a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cinder-rich deposits (Late Pre-Fire deposits) capping thinner middle-to-late nineteenth century deposits (Early and Middle Pre-Fire deposits).

The Archaeological Features

During the 2022 investigations, an additional 35 features were identified at the Sappington Site.¹⁹⁶ As such, a total of 42 archaeological features were identified at the site between the two phases of work. These include the physical remains of the house built in the early 1860s and destroyed in 1908, immediate rear-yard features associated with that dwelling, as well as a number of features that both pre-date and post-date the life-span of the house. The features are described individually below, and are discussed by feature type/function. Table 18 below summarizes the features' location and suspected functions identified at this site. Artifact inventories (lot proveniences and inventories) for the features are presented in the attached appendices.

Structural Features: Houses (and other structures) are, in essence, a complex archaeological feature with both above-ground and below-ground components. As a complex feature, houses are generally composed of multiple components each of which are assigned a separate feature number. In the case of the Sappington Site, the house was represented solely by sub-surface components. At or near the scraped surface, the primary house structure was documented by a brick perimeter foundation wall (Feature 47), a set of stone piers that served an earlier foundation system (Features 45A-F), a set of posts/piers possibly associated with an early porch (Features 46A-C), a brick pier (Feature 12A-B), and a brick chimney base (Feature 48). Three brick piers (Features 51A-C) associated with a rear service wing also were identified.

The original dwelling at the Sappington Site appears to have been constructed on stone piers, as six stone piers (Features 45A-F) represent the earliest structural evidence of the house constructed on Lot 3. The piers exhibited no uniformity in size or use of material, with the stones used being widely variable in size and finish. Both sandstone and limestone blocks were used. A number of these stones were quite large, and in several cases consisted of one large, irregular block (cf. Features 45C and 45F). Stone piers were located on all four corners of the

¹⁹⁵ Given the suspected date of the house, it probably was constructed with white pine lumber, a material that would have burned quickly. Those framing remnants that did survive the fire also would have been more prone to decay once they were buried compared to harder woods such as oak.

¹⁹⁶ Related features, like contemporary building piers associated with the same structure, have been given a common feature number with a subordinate designation (i.e., Feature 46A, 46B, 46C, etc.). They have been counted separately for the total number of features identified.

house, and a stone pier also was present at the mid-point on the north and west walls of what has been interpreted as the original house (Figures 315-317).

Similar stone piers were not present at the mid-points of the south and east sides of the original house, or at least did not remain in situ—if they ever were present. However, a brick pier (Feature 12) was located at the mid-point of the south wall. Feature 12 was built in two episodes, and its original western half (Feature 12A) originated from the same ground surface as the stone piers. This pier measured approximately 8x16-in (20x41cm) in size. At a later date, a second suspected brick pier (Feature 12B), similar in size to the original, was constructed onto the eastern side of the original pier, doubling its size. The base of this second pier (Feature 12B) was situated approximately 4-in (10cm) above the base of the adjacent pier (Feature 12A), having been constructed on top of approximately 4-in (10cm) of fill (Figure 318). The early ground surface at this location appears to have dipped down towards the southeast, and it had been filled with middle-nineteenth century fills prior to the construction of the eastern half of this pier. It would appear that the early ground surfaced sloped down (towards Feature 57) beginning immediately east of the original pier, and prior to the construction of Feature 12B was raised slightly to the level equal to that associated with the original pier. This fill dates from the middle nineteenth century (circa 1860s/early 1870s). Did this fill accrete beneath the southeast corner of the house, prior to the construction of the perimeter foundation wall? Although it was not determined with assurance, Feature 12A appears to pre-date, or potentially is contemporaneous with, the later brick perimeter foundations discussed as Feature 47. Similarly, it was determined conclusively that Feature 12B was constructed on top of the spread footing representing Feature 47, and thus is either contemporaneous with, or post-dates Feature 47.

Feature 12 was located midway between the southwest and southeast stone piers of the suspected original dwelling, the function of is unclear. Neither Feature 12A or 12B would have been positioned directly beneath the suspected east/west sill plate comprising the south wall of this dwelling. Although the original western half of the feature (Feature 12A) may represent an early pier associated with the initial construction of the house, this interpretation questionable since the pier is not located directly beneath the suspected location of a sill plat. As such, this pier would more likely have supported an internal beam for support of floor joists or an overhead partition wall. Similarly, the function of the eastern half of this feature, which appears to have been constructed sometime after the first half, is unknown. The presence of a substantial fill deposit beneath the burned floor boards within Test 2 suggest the original dwelling may have been significantly reworked during the early years of its existence. This feature would have been positioned within the interior of the structure, lying along the inside wall of the dwelling, as would be expected with a chimney base. As originally constructed, Feature 12A was not configured in such a manner as would be expected for a chimney base. With the addition of Feature 12B, the combined Features 12A and 12B would have been appropriately sized to have functioned as a chimney base. Perhaps these two halves of Feature 12 were constructed during the same episode of construction, albeit separated by a short time frame during which the surrounding ground surface was leveled.

The southeast corner pier (Feature 45F) also appears to exhibit evidence of having been rebuilt as well. A concentration of late nineteenth century artifacts located up against the outside surface of the southeast corner of the house (within Test 162) appears to extend *beneath* the

stone pier at this location. Additionally, a post was located at the mid-point of the east wall of the house (in Test 144). This post (Post 9) may have supported the overhead sill plate of the early house.

The six stone piers discussed above (Features 45A-F) document the footprint of a roughly square building that measured 15-ft 6-in (4.72m) north/south by 15-ft 4-in (4.67m) east/west. Although no clear evidence of a chimney was located during the investigations, the combined Features 12A and 12B may represent remnants of an early chimney. It is also possible that the stove in the early house was vented through a pipe as opposed to a chimney. Such an arrangement was not unusual for the period, particularly for a dwelling of such a small size and vernacular character as the original Sappington house seems to have been.

Three additional stone piers and/or posts (Features 46A-C) were located in a north/south line approximately 6-ft (1.82m) west of the original house. These piers were located approximately 5-ft (1.52m) on center from one another, and centered with an equal off-set from both the northwest and southwest corners of the main body of the house. In total, the three piers spanned a distance of approximately 11-ft. The northern of these (Feature 46A) was irregular in plan at the scraped surface and had fragments of sandstone within it. It proved to be about 10-in (25cm) deep and showed no evidence of a post mold. The center pier (Feature 46B) by contrast, had stacked, dry-laid sandstone within the pit. Feature 46C showed evidence of having held a 4x4-in or 5x5-in post, against which a tabular stone (sandstone) had been wedged. The upper fill in the feature had a great deal of mortar mixed in, which suggests that it was filled when the house was enlarged and/or remodeled (potentially during the construction of the front addition, and the construction of the brick perimeter foundation, Feature 47). Features 46A-C are interpreted as remnants of an early front porch (Figures 319-320).

Sometime early within the history of the Sappington House, the dwelling was enlarged with the construction of an addition onto the front (west elevation) of the house. At this time, the front porch was demolished, and a new brick perimeter foundation was constructed around the circuit of the new building. This brick perimeter foundation (Feature 47) was built with soft-mud, hand-struck brick that were laid up and over the preexisting stone piers. The brick foundations were of light construction and consisted of a base course of header brick, on which a single wythe wide brick wall was laid along its outer edge in common bond (Figure 321). Little to no builder's trench was evident. The foundations essentially were laid at grade, with the ground being leveled as needed (thus producing a discontinuous builder's trench). For whatever reason, Feature 47 was not present beneath the eastern elevation of the original house.¹⁹⁷ The new addition constructed onto the front of the Sappington house measured approximately 12-ft 1-in (3.68m) north/south by 10-ft 2-in (3.10m) in size and created a structure with an L-shaped footprint. The L-shape was formed by a 3-ft deep reentrant angle along the south side of the dwelling, where the 1890 Sanborn map shows a narrow side porch. Whatever piers might have been associated with this porch likely were destroyed when the concrete foundations for the circa-1920 hide shop (Feature 7A) were constructed. Located along the east wall of the addition was the base of a rectangular brick chimney (Feature 48). This internal chimney most likely was

¹⁹⁷ It is unclear as to why this brick perimeter foundation wall was not constructed along the eastern (rear) elevation of the house at this time. One possible explanation is that a full-length porch may have been located along the rear of the dwelling obscuring this location and hindering its easy construction.

positioned against the western side of the partition wall separating the original dwelling from the addition. This chimney base measured 13x18-in (33x46cm) in size. A large, irregular metal surface (Feature 62) was found immediately east/northeast of the chimney base (Figures 322-323). This metal surface is believed to be the remnants of a pad/plate on which a stove was placed to protect the flooring from stray embers or coals and heat, and suggesting the presence of a stove within the northwest corner of the suspected kitchen.

Three brick piers (Features 51A-C) document eastern wall of a suspected rear service wing that had been constructed off the east elevation of the house. At least three courses of brick work have survived for two of these piers (the southeast corner and central pier; Features 51A and B). Only the base course of brickwork survived at the northeast corner (Feature 51C). The northeast corner pier (Feature 51C) may have been impacted (and partially dismantled) with the construction of the adjacent stone pier (Feature 52A) which forms the southwest corner of the adjacent well house (Figures 324-326). Located immediately beneath the northeast pier (Feature 51C) was a thin lens of clean sand believed to represent the base of a brick walkway (Feature 63).¹⁹⁸ These three piers were constructed on top of a thin lens of yellow silt loam (subsoil, with some cinder inclusions) that overlies an early midden that caps the early ground surface. This yellow silt loam (subsoil) fill most likely originated from the construction of the adjacent well (Feature 58). Together, these three piers form the eastern wall of the rear service wing which measured approximately 13-ft 6-in north/south by 10-ft east/west constructed onto the original dwelling. This service wing, which appears to have been constructed fairly early in the history of the site, shortly after the initial construction of the house (potentially circa 1865-70) is documented on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map. A post of unknown function (Post 8) was located in Test 127 beneath the suspected midsection of the northern wall associated with this service wing.

Three surviving courses of a short segment of a single wythe brick wall (Feature 49) were documented extending south off the northeast corner of the original house (within the north half of Test 125). Unlike the brick perimeter foundation wall (Feature 47) that was constructed between the original stone piers, this short wall segment did not have a spread footing and was constructed using a combination of whole and fragmentary brick (unlike Feature 47, which had been constructed using whole brick). Although it is unclear whether the south end of this wall originally continued further south, it appears to have terminated at its existing location when originally constructed. The lack of a spread footing suggests that this short wall segment was not constructed at the same time as was Feature 47, and most likely post-dates Feature 47 (Figure 327).

It is unclear as to when, and why, Feature 49 was constructed. The feature appears to have enclosed a gap within the eastern wall located between the northeast corner of the original house and potentially an early rear porch. Assuming that the brick perimeter foundation (Feature 47) was already in place, the gap within the perimeter foundation at this location would have exposed that area of the crawlspace beneath the original house to inclement weather and animals. Why it wasn't enclosed with the construction of the main perimeter foundation is unclear.

¹⁹⁸ This potential sand bed was approximately xx-in in width and angled towards the southwest. It appears that this walk may have connected the adjacent well with an exterior door (and/or porch) initially located in the east elevation of the original house.

Feature 49 appears to represent a more expedient construction episode of this short section of wall than the adjoining full perimeter foundation (Feature 47). This does not explain the lack of a similar barrier beneath the original porch (if present), or the subsequent service wing.

A whole figural whiskey flask was recovered from a location beneath charred flooring immediately south of the terminal end of this short brick wall (Feature 49) and its junction with this burned timber was recovered. This flask most likely was manufactured during the early 1860s (see discussion in following section of the report), and corroborates the circa 1863-64 date of construction of this dwelling.

A brick pier or pad (Feature 56) straddling the north end of Tests 125 and 126 abuts the outer edge of the short brick wall identified as Feature 49 (Figure 327). Feature 56 is a single course of brickwork forming either the base of an 8-in square pier or brick pad. This feature is located immediately adjacent to the east wall of the original dwelling and offset approximately 1-ft south of the northeast corner of that building (straddling the north end of Tests 125 and 126). This pad is suspected as representing the location of the western end of an overhead sill plate representing the north wall of the rear service wing (lying opposite the pier at the northeast corner of the service wing, Feature 51C).

Remnants of a suspected floor joist or sill plate, heavily charred from fire, extended east from the southern end of this brick wall (Feature 49) into the adjacent Test 126 (ref. Figure 326). Although this joist appears to have extended further east through Test 126, the location of the eastern end of this joist was not determined, and no piers or posts were located that would have corresponded to the eastern end of this potential wall. Although the southern end of Feature 49 and the east/west oriented timber most likely document the north wall of an early porch (or another earlier reiteration of a rear service wing), the fact that this timber was burned—presumably in August 1908—makes this interpretation is problematic. An alternative interpretation is that the adjacent brick pad (Feature 56) may represent the support base of a set of steps leading into an earlier reiteration of the service wing or rear porch (represented by this timber remnant). A shallow surface drain (Feature 61) located near the southeast corner of the house, may document a drain that originated near the edge of a potential full-length porch that pre-dated this service wing (ref. Figure 326).

A second brick pier (Feature 54) is located roughly 3-ft due east of the northeast corner of the rear service wing represented by Feature 51C (straddling the north end of Tests 129 and 130). This pier measured 8 x 12-in in size with its long axis running east/west (Figures 332 and 334). This pier was constructed on a very thin bed of cinders that was located on top of a thin lens of yellow silt loam subsoil (which had been deposited with the digging and/or construction of the adjacent well, Feature 58). The level of origination of this pier corresponds with that of the three piers representing the eastern wall of the rear service wing (Features 51A-C). As such, the piers associated with the suspected rear service wing and a suspected porch were constructed immediately after the digging of the well (and immediately after the demolition of a brick walk identified as Feature 63, and suspected rear porch). This pier, although incorporated into the brick walls infilling the space between the stone corner piers of the adjacent well house, clearly pre-dated the well house construction. Although no corresponding piers are located to the south of this pier, it has been interpreted as the surviving northeast pier of a rear porch once located on

the eastern side of the rear service wing. It is unclear if this was a full length porch (extending south to a location due east of Feature 51B, the southeast corner of the service wing).¹⁹⁹ The adjacent well (Feature 58) would have been located immediately off the northeast corner of this porch. When originally constructed at a much later date, the adjacent well house may have been attached to the north edge of the porch.

Wells and Cisterns: The only feature associated with water acquisition and storage identified at the Sappington Site was a brick-lined well (Feature 58). This well was located within the immediate rear yard, close to the northern lot line, approximately 4-m east of the northeast corner of the house. The brick-lined well shaft measured 2-ft 4-in (71cm) in diameter and was constructed with hand-struck, soft-mud brick. The bricks used to line the shaft were laid on their narrow sides, as opposed to being laid flat. This method of construction was an economical measure that cut the number of bricks needed by half. This practice has been documented at several other sites in the neighborhood.²⁰⁰ The original construction of this well resulted in the deposition of a thin lens of yellow silt loam subsoil across much of the backyard, but it did not extend below the footprint of the original house, suggesting that the house was constructed before the well was dug. Although this well was partially sectioned with a backhoe to facilitate the drawing of a profile through this section of the yard, the base of the feature was not exposed.

The upper portion of the well shaft had been rebuilt during the early years of the twentieth century. The upper approximately 1-ft (30cm) of the original brick lining had been removed and replaced with structural clay tile (hollow clay block), upon which a single course of flat-laid brick has survived. The use of the clay tile initially suggested to the investigators that the well was associated with the later (post-1920) commercial occupation of the site. However, upon further excavation, it was discovered that the clay tile was a modification of the original well shaft which had been repurposed for use by the Wright Hide Company after it occupied the site in circa 1920.

Structural remnants of an enclosed well house were documented by a series of brick wall segments (Features 53A-D), a single brick pier (Feature 54), and two stone piers (Feature 52A-B). Two stone piers (Features 52A and 52B), which measured approximately 14 x16-in (36 x 41cm), document the southwest and southeast corners, respectively, of this structure. The corresponding northwest and northeast piers of this well house appear to have been removed during the construction of the concrete perimeter foundation (Feature 7A) in circa 1920. These four piers would have created a small structure that would have measured approximately 8-ft (2,44m) east/west by an unknown north/south dimension. Three dry-laid brick wall segments (Features 53A-C), which had been constructed between the stone piers, survived along the west, south and east sides of the building. A small fragment of the north wall may be present, as well. The interior ground surface within this small outbuilding sloped inward to the well shaft and had been parged with hard mortar. The paved surface sloped down towards the well shaft and seems to have functioned as a catchment allowing water pumped from the well to return to the well

¹⁹⁹ The suspected southeastern corner of a full-length porch, if present, would have straddled the north end of Tests 165 and 166, which unfortunately were not excavated.

²⁰⁰ Several of the brick-lined wells documented at the Portuguese Site (11SG1433), located one block northwest of the Sappington Site also were constructed in this manner.

shaft. The rebuilding of the upper section of the well shaft, which had been constructed with the clay tile, cut through this paved surface, suggesting that this rebuilding post-dates the paved floor. These stone piers and brick walls originated high in the profile suggesting that the structure was constructed late within the history of the site (Figures 328-334).

No cisterns were identified at the Sappington Site. Even though the site was not excavated in its entirety, all areas adjacent to the dwelling where a subsurface cistern typically would have been located (i.e., off the corner of the house or outbuilding) were exposed during the investigations. However, this does not preclude the possibility of a more rudimentary rain collection and storage device, such as a rain barrel, being used by the Sappington family and subsequent occupants within the rear yard setting.

Subsurface Storage Facilities: No cellar (or basement) was located beneath the dwelling at the Sappington Site. And unlike the adjacent Price/Edwards Site (11SG1532), no obvious pit cellars were identified at this site. Having said that, however, a large, shallow, amorphous pit feature (Feature 57) located in the immediate mid-yard location may potentially have functioned in this capacity. Feature 57 measured approximately 7-ft (2.13m) north/south by 9.5-ft (2.90m) at its greatest extents. Despite its amorphous shape, some of the edges of the feature appear to have been cut with a shovel or spade and were slightly tapered. This pit was only 4 to 5-in (10-13cm) deep. The fills consisted predominately of dark topsoil, with small pockets of subsoil and wood ash mixed within it. Feature 57 appears to be contemporary with the two drainage trenches adjoining it (Features 55A and 55B) (Figures 335-337). Artifacts in this pit were relatively numerous and distinctive of an early occupation of this property. Although initially suspected as pre-dating the Sappington family's occupation of the site, this seems unlikely at the present time (see discussion in artifact section).

Privy pits: Privy pits are subsurface receptacles located beneath small ancillary outbuildings (i.e., a privy) designed primarily to receive human waste. They are also often used as a secondary receptacle for the discard of kitchen waste and other household trash. These features are generally referred to as "privy pits," or simply as "privies." No privy pits were identified at Site 20, but this not altogether surprising given that the rear yard of the site was not subjected to Phase II testing; nor was it investigated during Phase III mitigation, as this part of the site lay outside the APE. Based on the findings at adjacent Price-Edwards Site, there is a high likelihood of multiple privy pits being preserved along the rear property line of the Sappington Site.

Landscape Features: Remnants of at least two suspected brick walkways were documented by the investigations, both of which most likely date from an early period of occupation. A short segment of brick pavement was exposed in Tests 145 and 146. The surviving portion of the brick pavement (Feature 50) was approximately 2-ft (61cm) wide and 5-ft (1.52m) long at its greatest extents. The pavement was oriented east/west and was laid with soft-mud brick laid down in a random pattern, using both whole and partial bricks (Figure 338). The use of partial bricks is reminiscent of the construction of the short segment of brick perimeter wall identified as Feature 49. This walkway was constructed on a built-up surface (several inches thick) that accumulated above the settlement-era ground surface, and predates the construction of the rear service wing. Feature 50 was located along the north side of the original house, beneath the

suspected rear service wing. It appears to have originated at the rear entrance to the original house, possibly being associated with a rear porch (or, at least, a stoop).

A second suspected brick walkway (Feature 63), represented by thin lens of sand believed to represent the sand bed for a walk, was identified within Test 128. This potential walkway cut diagonally through Test 128 and appears to connect the adjacent well (Feature 58) with the rear porch noted above (ref. Figure 326). This potential sand bed was approximately 2-ft 3-in (69cm) in width and angled towards the southwest. It appears that this walk may have connected the adjacent well with an exterior door (and/or porch) initially located in the east elevation of the original house. This walkway appears to have been abandoned, and dismantled when the rear service wing was constructed (as represented by the construction of Feature 51C). A thin brick suspected as representing a paving brick from this walk had been incorporated into the construction of the adjacent pier associated with the service wing (Feature 51C).

Several surface drains were documented at the site. One of these was Feature 61 (previously referenced above), which was a shallow, brick-filled, feature located off the southeast corner of the original house. Feature 61 was oriented north/south and may have originated near the edge of a potential full-length porch that pre-dated this service wing (ref. Figure 326).

Located farther back on the lot was a more substantial drain/trench (Feature 55A) that ran east/west through Test 130-134 and continued eastward beyond the limits of the excavation block. Feature 55A originated from near the settlement-era ground surface. It averaged 15 to 20-in (38-51cm) in width at its surface of origin. Feature 55B was a short north/south off-shoot of the primary east/west trench which extended perpendicularly off Feature 55A, near the western end of the latter. Feature 55B was approximately 16-in (41cm) wide and 3-ft 4-in (1.02m) long. Its southern end abutted Feature 57 (Figure 340). Both features were shallow (approximately xx-in in depth). Features 55A and 55B both date from the early occupation of the site, and also were filled relatively early within the history of the site. This surface drain most likely was contemporaneous with Feature 57. The west end of Feature 55A appears to have originated at, or near, the eastern edge of an early porch suspected as having been located on the east (rear) side of the rear service wing.

Multiple post holes were found at the site during the excavations. A number of these were located within the footprint of the house itself. These posts do not follow an obvious pattern, and appear to pre-date the construction of the original house. One post found in Test 122, for instance, was not exposed until the stove pad discussed as Feature 62 was removed.

A cluster of post holes (Posts 1-4) were found in Tests 158 and 159 on the south side of the house, within the narrow reentrant angle formed by the original house and the front addition (Figure 341). These posts appear to predate the construction of the house (being encapsulated by the redeposited topsoil on which the house was built) and may be associated within a pre-Sappington component. Although it is unclear what their function was, two possibilities present themselves: 1) they are associated with an unidentified outbuilding possibly associated with Reverend Henry Brown's household; or 2) they were part of a fence line running along the south property line of Lot 3. If they do represent a fence line, the close pattern of the posts would

suggests multiple generations of construction; however, the timeframe does not seem long enough for there to have been multiple generations of posts.

Feature 17 was a ditch-like trench identified along the western edge of the Sappington Site, bordering Tenth Street. The soil stratigraphy indicates that the trench pre-dates the 1860s occupation of the site by a considerable period of time and was partially infilled by the time the lot was occupied. Interestingly, a similar infilled trench/ditch was documented at the Race Riot Site (11SG1432), on the opposite side of Tenth Street, which extended across the entire length of the front yards of Houses A through E. At present, these features are believed to be related to grading activity undertaken for the Northern Cross Railroad in the late 1830s. The grading for the section of the line between Springfield and the Sangamon River reportedly was completed in 1837-1838, but no track was laid down until around 1853. A post hole (Feature 16) found extending into Feature 17 possibly was associated with a fence put up along the railroad right-of-way. The trench does encroach onto Lot 3, and it is possible that the infilling occurred after Wright and Brown's Subdivision was platted and the lot lines were more firmly established.

Middens: Although limited in scope, evidence of an early midden was located beneath the original section of the Sappington house was present, having been encapsulated by the construction of that dwelling. The fact that the early house was constructed on piers may have facilitated the deposition of this low-density midden beneath this dwelling. Similarly, a midden with a very low artifact density was also identified beneath the western addition to the house. A more substantial midden (in thickness and artifact content) and/or fill deposits was documented beneath the rear service wing of this house. This fill sequence, first identified in Test 2 during the Phase II testing, contained a number of Civil War-era artifacts (and pre-dates the construction of Feature 12B).

This midden and/or fill deposit appears to have been located beneath the stone pier on the southeast corner of the original house (Feature 45F). The midden included a considerable amount of coal, bone, sand and/or mortar, as well as a yellowware canning jar sherd, and clearly pre-dates the placement of the pier. Unfortunately, as discussed with Feature 12B, the time frame between the deposition of this fill, and the construction of Features 12B and 45F may have been very short. A thin deposit of sand had accumulated on the surface on which the pier was laid. This sand deposit may have been associated with the construction of the original house, and/or the early brick pavements (Features 50 and 63). One might wonder if the debris in this early fill sequence originated from the disposal (and accumulation) of household debris on the property line separating the Sappington Site from improvements located to the south of the house (and potentially from the nearby house occupied by the Reverend Henry Brown).

Post-1908 Features: A number of features post-dating 1908 were identified at the Sappington Site. All of these were associated with the Ben Wright Hide Company, which constructed the original portion of its commercial building at the site circa 1920. The building had a poured-concrete perimeter foundation (Feature 7A) , portions of which were encountered during the Phase II testing and further exposed during the mitigation work. The concrete foundations averaged 1-ft 4-in (41cm) in thickness and were aligned closely to the boundaries of Lot 3. The southern foundation wall was poured over the remnants of the earlier house foundations.

An historic photograph of the hide company building indicates that it had six exterior pilasters along its south wall, and the archaeological investigations found evidence of an identical set of pilasters on the opposite side of the building, set on approximate 17-ft centers, mirroring those on the south side (Features 60A-C). An additional three pilaster footings presumably were present along the north side of the building (adjacent to Feature X at the Price-Edwards Site), but were not exposed during the excavations. The exterior pilasters located on the northern side of the building most likely supported the overhead trusses associated with the northern addition constructed in circa 1939-40. A section of concrete floor (Feature 19) associated with the hide company building also was found during the Phase II testing. This floor was removed at the beginning of the mitigation effort in order to access the deposits encapsulated beneath it.

Another feature believed to be associated with the hide shop was a narrow, rectangular, plank-lined pit (Feature 59) exposed within Tests 106 and 107. Feature 59 measured 1-ft 8-in (0.81m) by 4-ft 7-in (1.40m) and was oriented east/west, being set tight to the north foundation wall of the industrial building (Feature 7). The feature was double walled, having inner and outer “boxes” framed with 1-in horizontal planking. The boxes were set 2-in (2.54cm) apart from one another, and the intervening gap was filled with subsoil. It is unclear whether this soil fill was part of the original design or was deposited after the feature was abandoned. The interior pit of Feature 59 measured 1-ft (30cm) by 3-ft 10-in (1.17m) and was filled with subsoil. The feature was not excavated, so its depth is not known. Feature 59 possibly represents a vat of unknown function (Figure 342).

A copper water line (Feature 20), dating from the latter twentieth century, extended off Madison Street entered the south side of the building.

Table 18
Sappington Site (Site 20)
List of Features

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Location</u>
Phase II Testing (Site 20)			
7A	concrete perimeter foundation	industrial foundations	Trench 3
12	brick pad/pier	chimney foundation	Trench 3
16	post	property-line fence	Trench 3
17	linear depression	property-line ditch	Trench 3
18	stone pier (?)	house foundation	Trench 2
19	concrete pad	building floor	Trench 2
20	utility trench with pipe	water line	Trench 2
Phase III Mitigation (Site 20)			
45A-F	stone piers	house foundations	
46A, B, C	stone piers/posts	porch foundations	Tests 119, 138
47	brick perimeter foundation	house foundations	
48	brick pier/pad	chimney foundation	Tests 120, 121
49	brick foundation	house foundations	Test 125
50	linear brick pavement	walkway	
51A, B, C	brick piers	addition foundation	Tests 128, 147, 164
52A, B	stone piers	outbuilding foundation	Tests 129-131
53A-D	brick wall	outbuilding foundation	Tests 110, 112, 129-130
54	brick pier	outbuilding foundation	Tests 129-131
55A, B	shallow, linear trench	surface drain	Tests 149, 130-134
56	brick pier	addition foundation	Tests 125, 126
57	large shallow pit/depression	unknown	Tests 149-152, 168-169
58	deep, circular shaft pit	well	Tests 110-111, 129-130
59	narrow, shallow rectangular pit	unknown (industrial)	Tests 106-107
60A, B, C	concrete foundations	industrial foundation	Tests 101-102, 106-107, 112-113
61	brick-lined trough	surface drain	Test 162
62	metal surface	stove pad	Tests 121-123
63	sand bed	walkway	Test 128

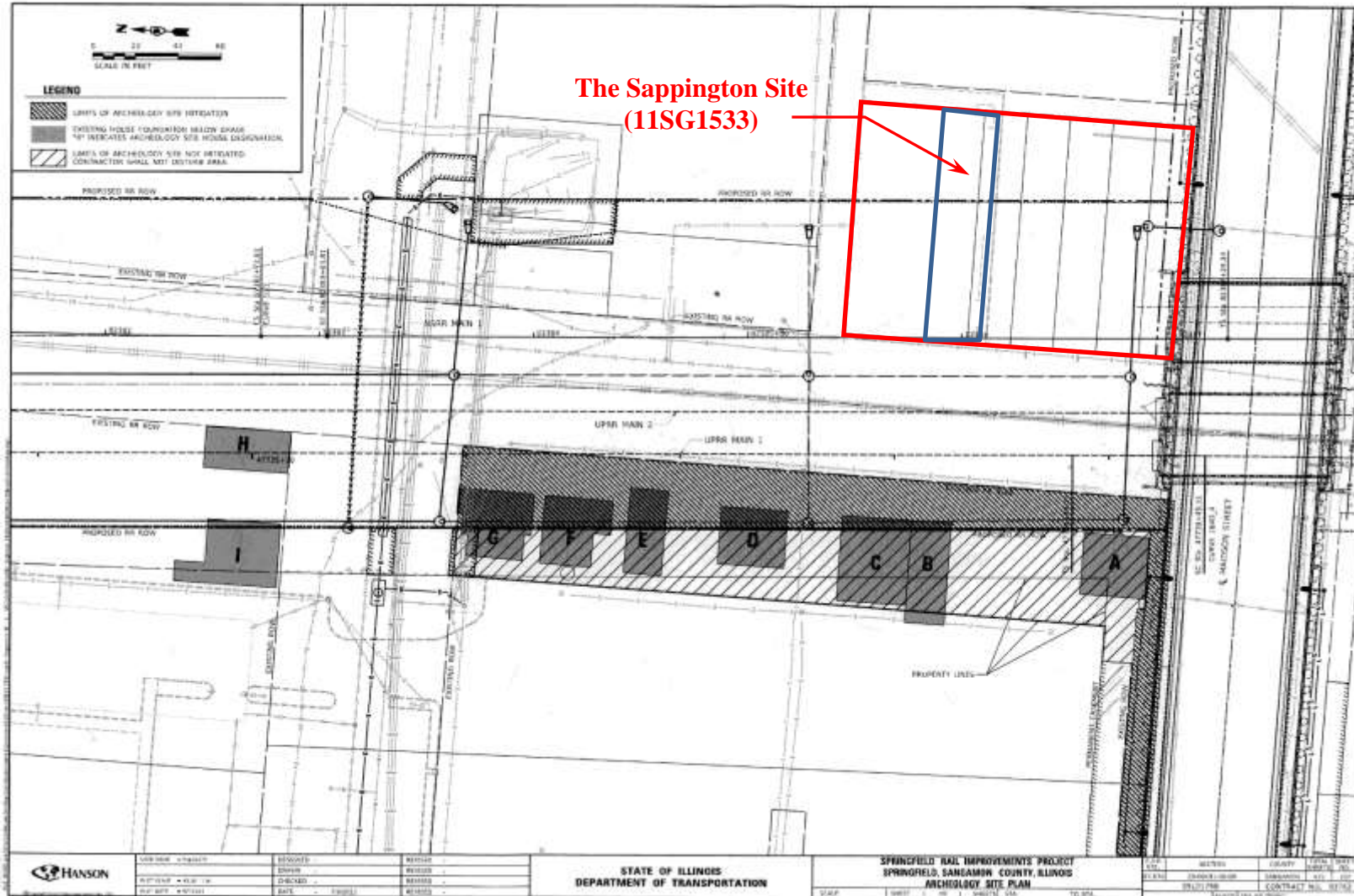


Figure 295. Proposed new right-of-way limits in relationship to Wright and Brown’s Subdivision. Wright and Brown’s Subdivision is outlined in red, and Sappington Site (11SG1533) in blue. The footprints of the houses associated with the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) (labeled “A” through “E”) are shown on the opposite side of the railroad corridor.

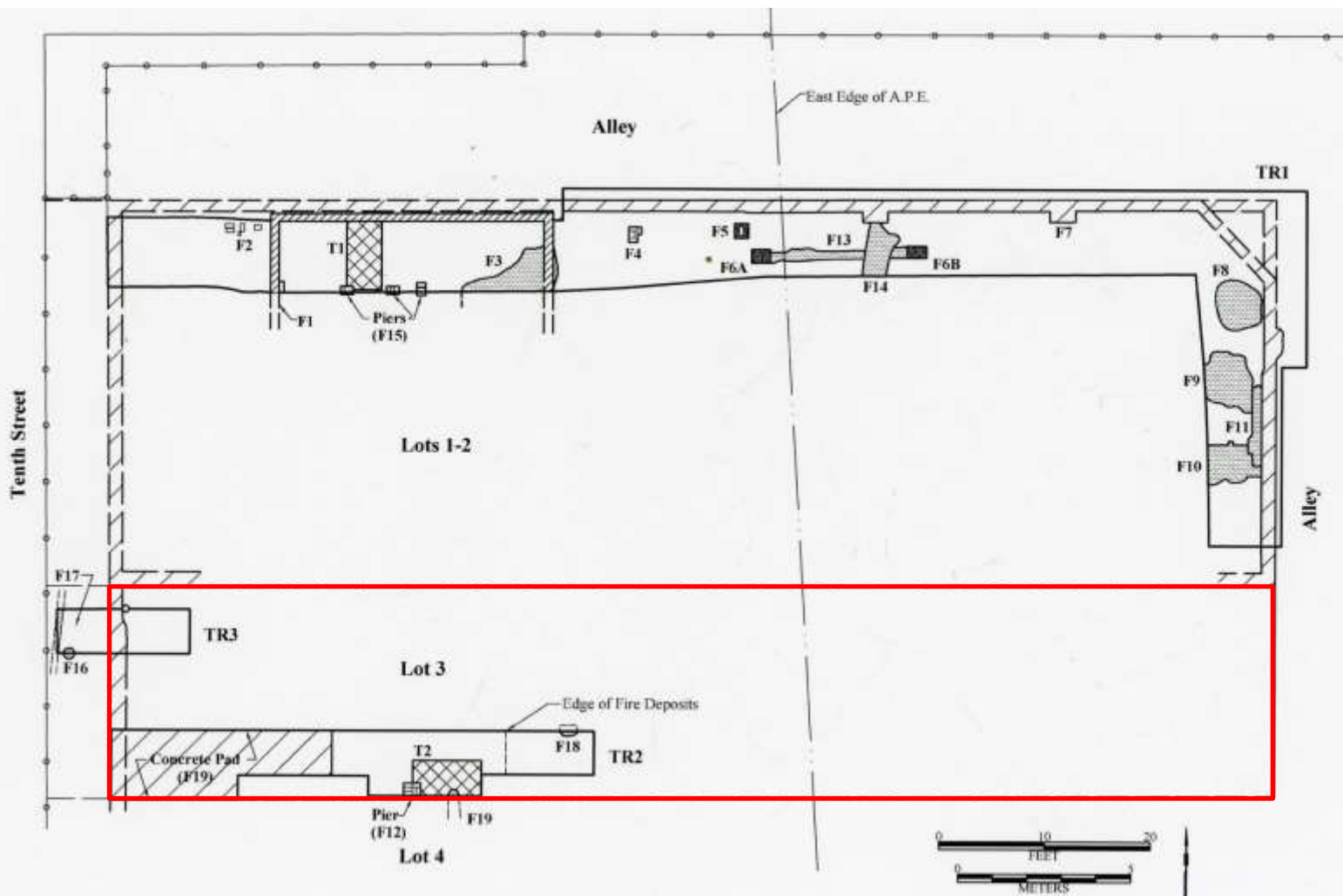


Figure 296. Site plan showing backhoe trenches and test units excavated, and features identified, during the Phase II testing at the Price-Edwards Site (Lots 1-2) and Sappington Site (Lot 3) in Wright and Brown's Addition, Springfield, Illinois. The Sappington Site is outlined in red.



Figure 297. Two views of Test Trench 2 during initial investigations. This test trench was located on the south edge of Lot 3 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision) in the suspected location of a dwelling documented at this location, which was destroyed by mob action in August 1908. Top: The eastern 20+ feet of the trench exposed a buried concrete pad suspected as being the floor of the commercial structure constructed at this location in circa 1920 (Feature 19). The Phase II testing was not able to proceed beneath this concrete pad. Bottom: View of intact structural remains of the dwelling (and associated fire deposits) exposed within Test Trench 2. Note the intact fire deposits. The brick pier (Feature 12) represents two side-by-side piers believed to represent the southeast corner of the original dwelling and the southwest corner of a rear addition onto the house.



Figure 298. Two views of Test 2, excavated in the rear addition of the dwelling once located on Lot 3 (Sappington Site). Left: During excavation exposing burned floorboards of the dwelling. Right: Detail of burned floorboards and double pier (Feature 12) representing remnants of the burned house.



Figure 299. Details of exposed floorboards (fire deposits) located in the rear addition of the house once located at the Sappington Site (Lot 3, Wright and Brown's Subdivision). Located beneath these burned floorboards is an encapsulated midden that was deposited prior to the construction of the rear addition (which occurred sometime during the latter nineteenth century).

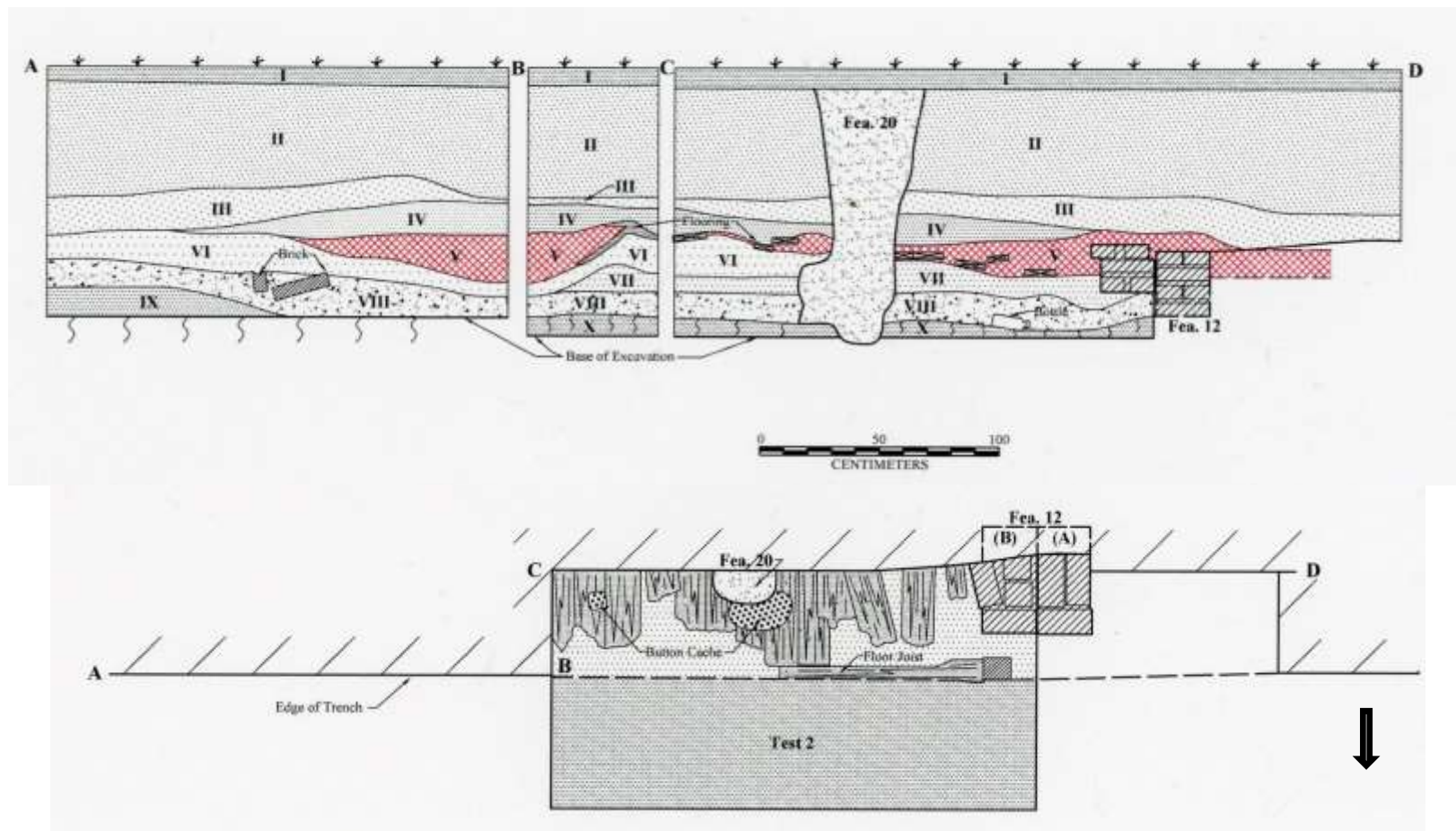


Figure 300. Plan and south wall profile of Test 2 and adjacent backhoe trench at the Sappington Site. Zone V (highlighted in red) represents the fire deposits from 1908. Zones I through IV are post-fire capping fills. Zones VI and VII are late pre-fire deposits, while Zone VIII is a built-up surface (with midden) dating from the early years of the site's occupation. Zone X is sterile topsoil and represents the settlement-era ground surface.

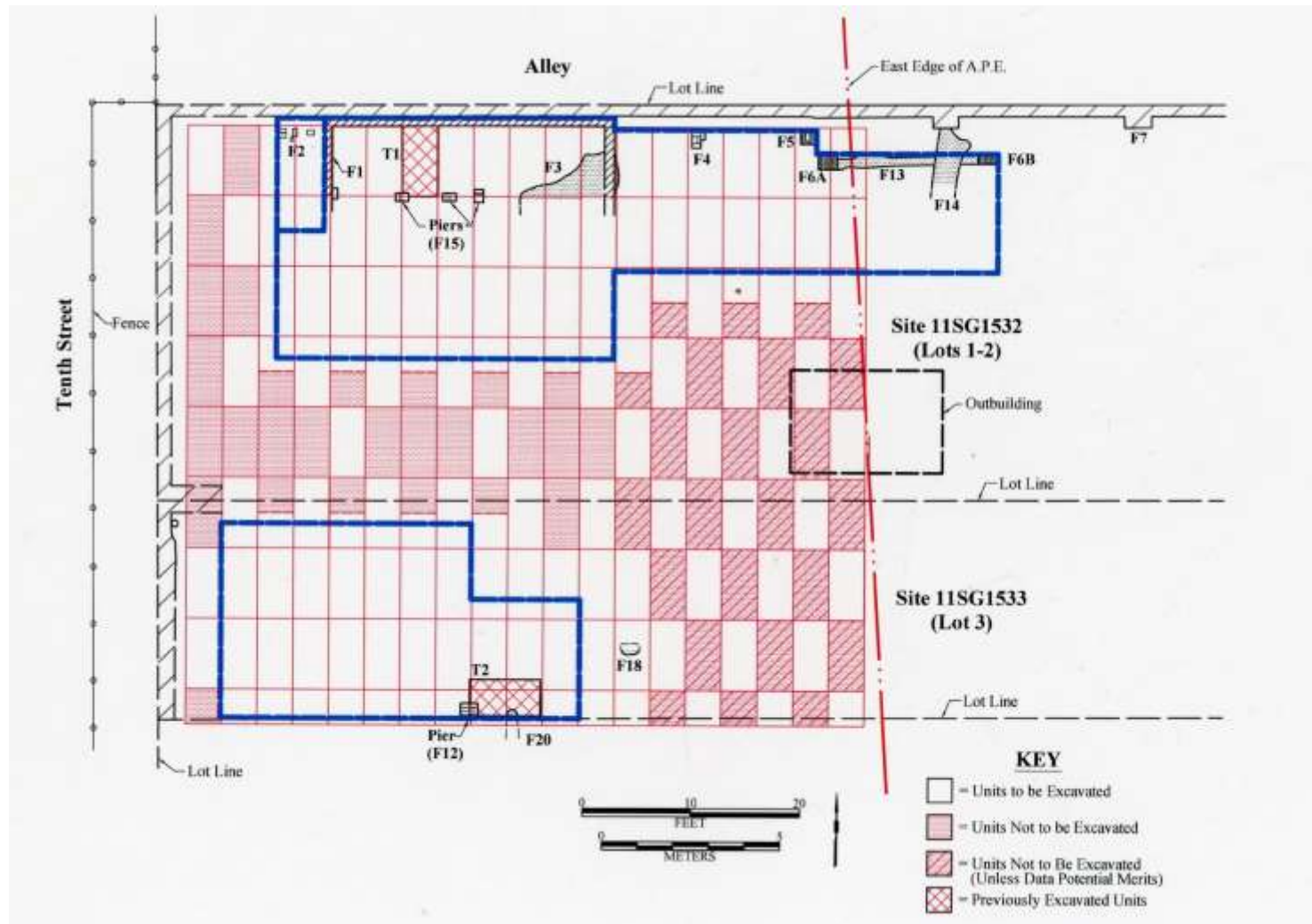


Figure 301. Proposed excavation strategy showing the location of proposed test units for the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532) and the Sappington Site (11SG1533), as illustrated within the Data Recovery Plan (Mansberger 2022). The approximate location of the footprint of each of the two houses, based on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, are outlined in blue.



Figure 302. Excavations at the Sappington Site began on the western (or front) end of the house and worked eastward, following a checkerboard pattern. Top: Crew members excavating Test 118 in the southwest corner of the dwelling. Bottom: Excavations in Test 128, inner the rear yard, with portions of a brick foundations (Feature 51C) and a stone pier (Feature 54A) exposed.



Figure 303. Aerial view of the Sappington Site (looking southwest) after the first half of the checkerboard was completed.



Figure 304. View looking west, with adjacent Price-Edwards Site nearing completion of excavations.

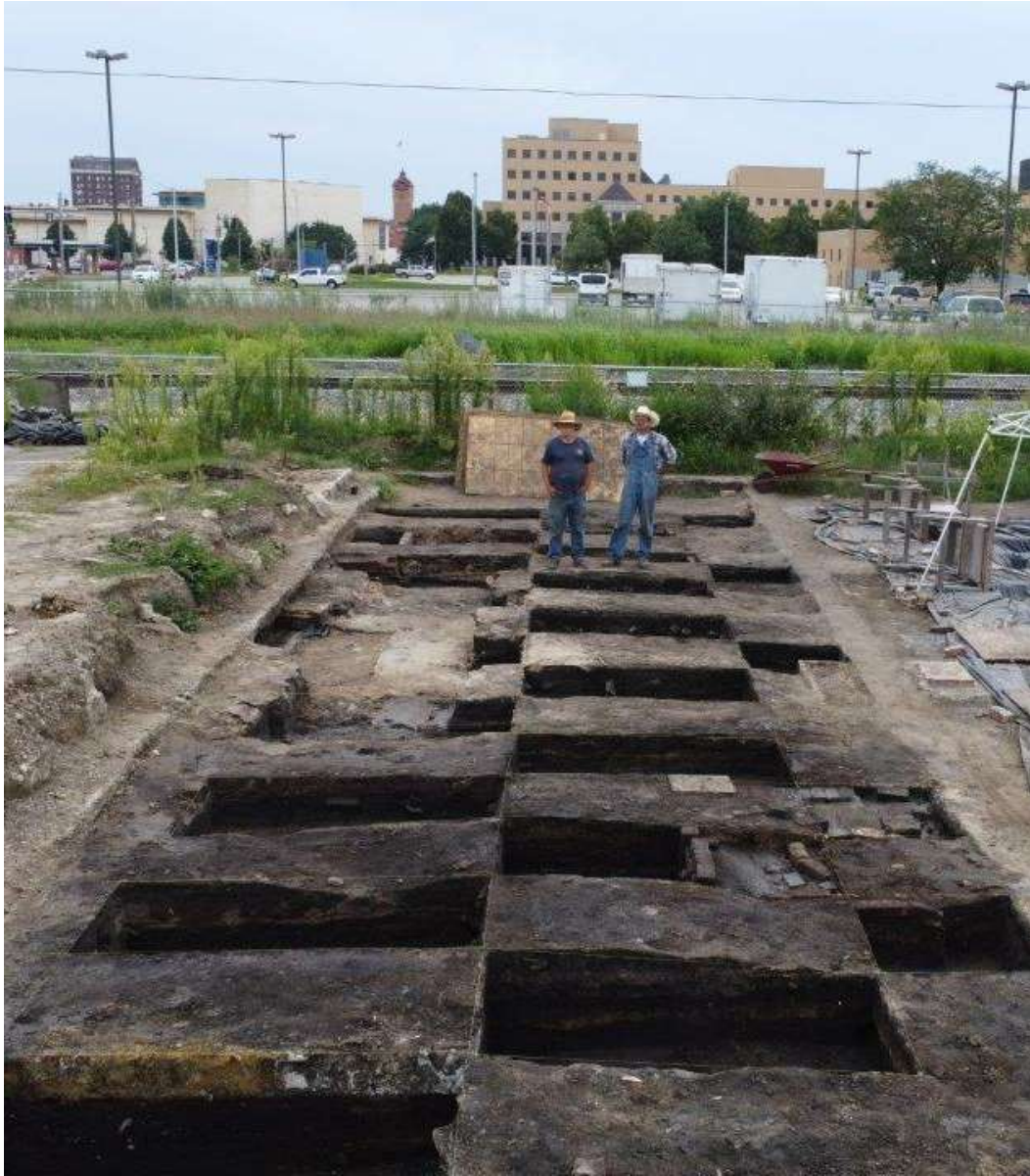


Figure 305. Another view of the Sappington Site after the completion of the first half of the checkerboard. This view looks west and shows the Tenth Street rail corridor in the near background. The Race Riot Site (11SG1432) is located in the parking lot on the opposite of the railroad tracks.



Figure 306. Two views of the Sappington Site excavations nearing completion, looking east (top) and west (bottom).

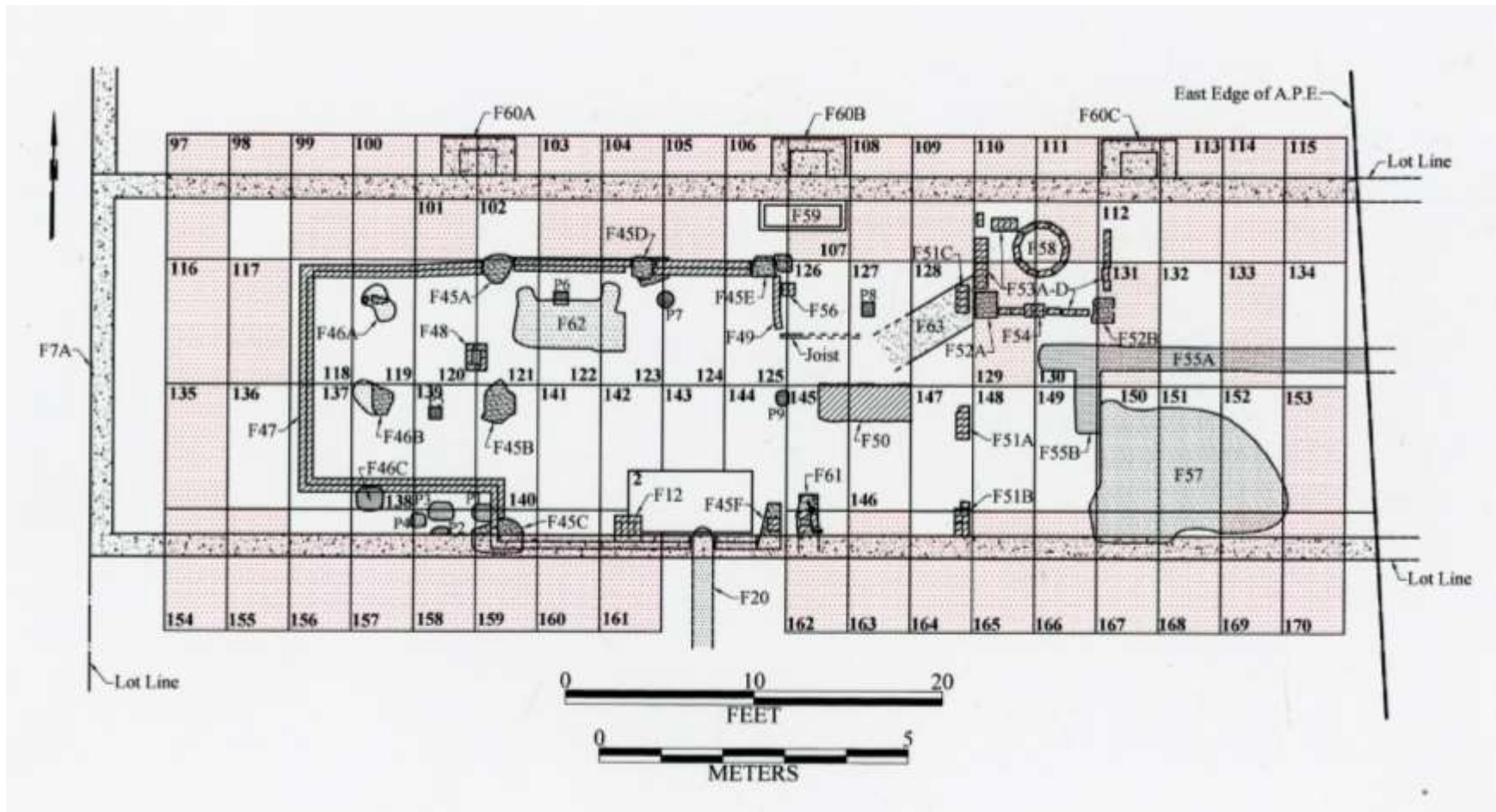


Figure 307. The Sappington Site (11SG1533) plan, illustrating the extent of excavations and features identified during the Phase III mitigation undertaken in 2022. Test units highlighted in red were not excavated.

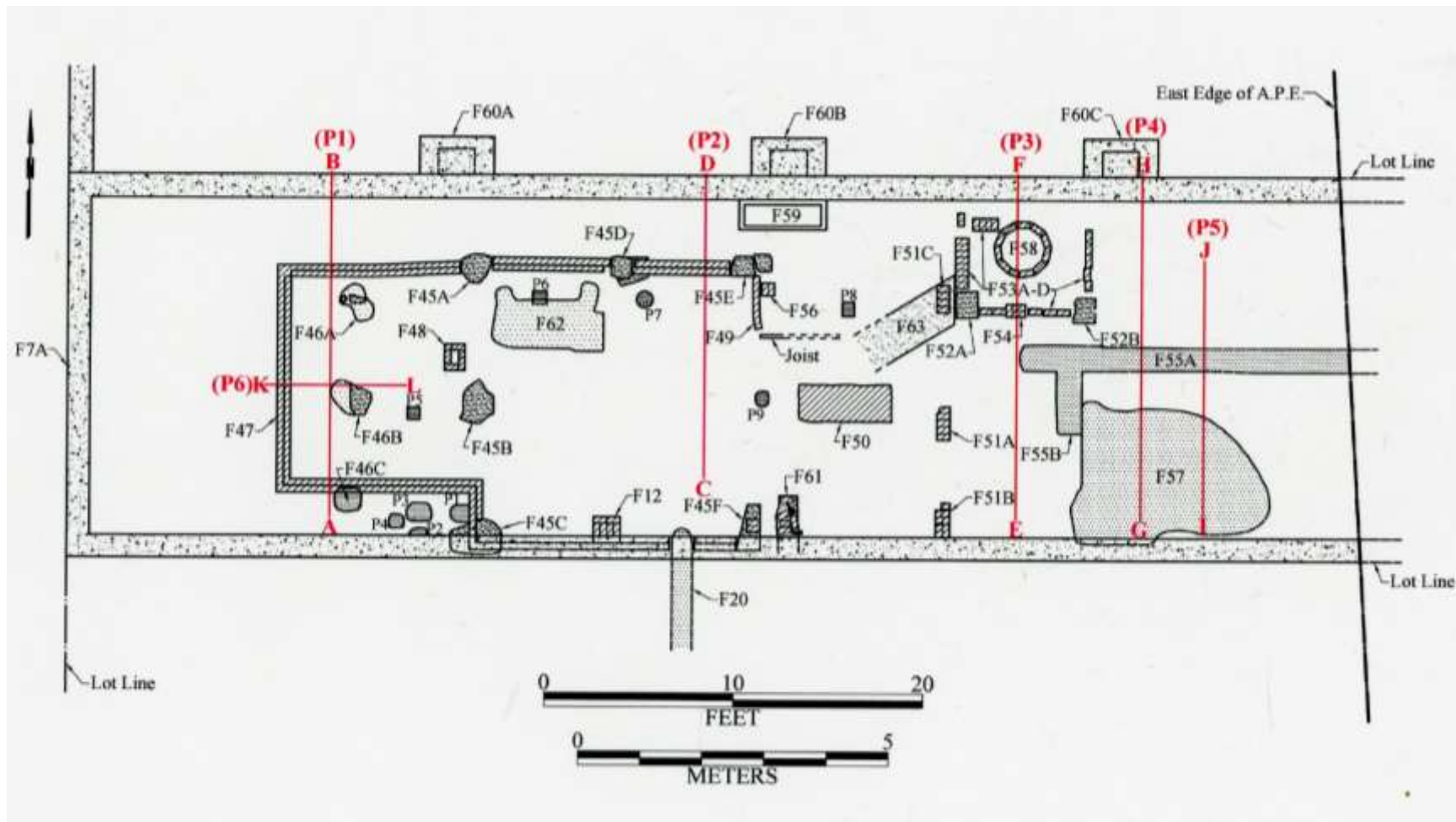


Figure 308. Map showing the locations of profiles illustrated in the report for the Sappington Site. Profile number (P1) and section (A-B) are indicated.



Figure 309. Representative illustrations of the fire deposits within the Sappington House. These deposits formed a distinct fill zone within the house basin and consisted of wood ash, burned plaster, and charred framing. There was also a considerable amount of brick rubble from the foundations and chimneys. The images above show the fire deposits in Test 138, along the southern edge of the house. Left: The upper surface of the fire deposits within the test unit (looking south). Right: West profile of Test 138 after completion of excavation. The prominent fill zone with brick rubble and plaster is the fire deposit from 1908.



Figure 310. Two views of the surface of the fire zone in Test 139. This unit contained a concentration of crushed, rusted sheet metal that is believed to be the remains of a trunk.



Figure 311. Sample of burned artifacts recovered from the fire zone in Test 118 at the west (or front) end of the house.

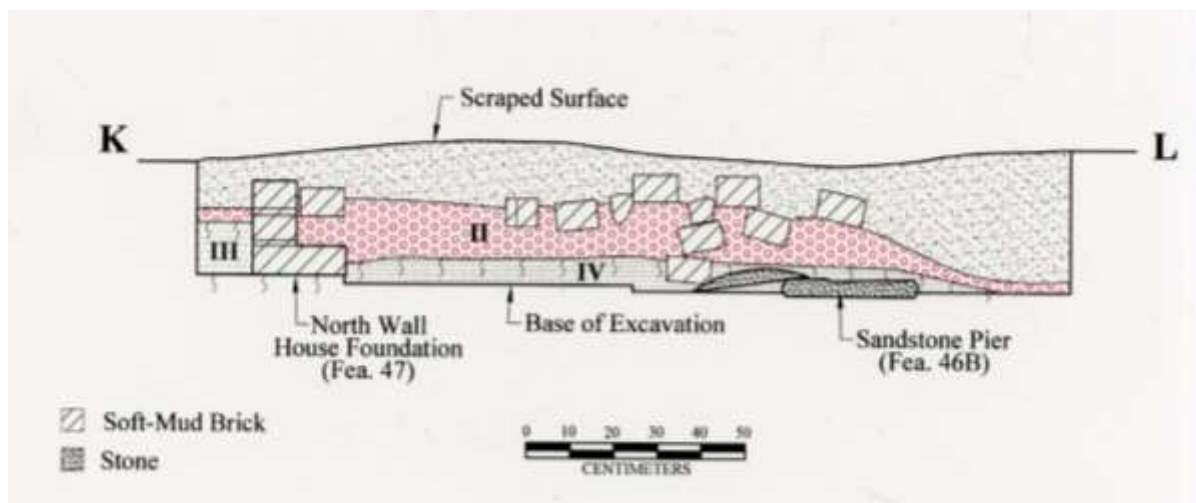


Figure 312. Profile 6, illustrating fill deposits within the front (west) end of the Sappington House. Zone I represents post-fire fill, Zone II (in red) fire deposits from August 1908, and Zone III the settlement-era topsoil.

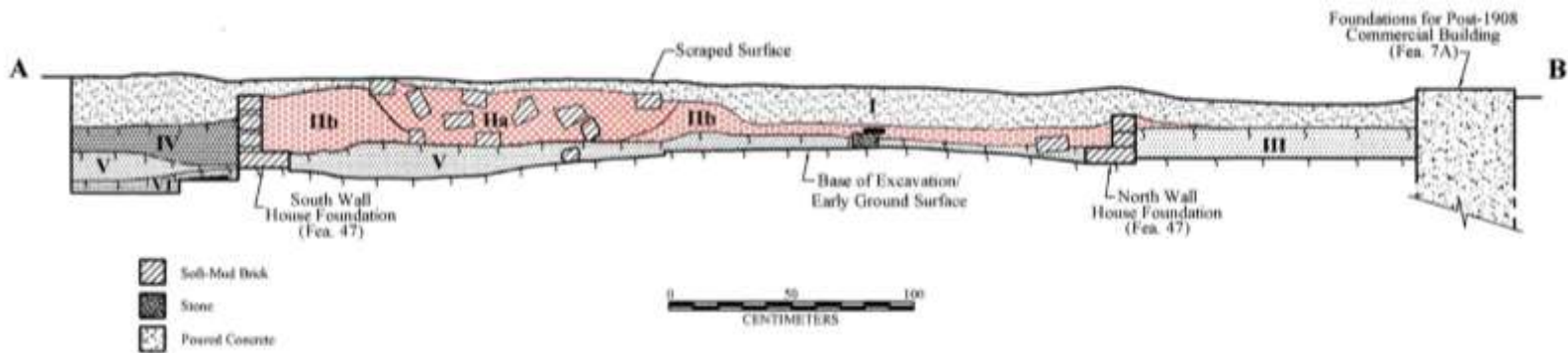


Figure 313. Profile 1, through the front (or west) end of the Sappington house, looking west. This profile was located where the front addition was made to the original house. Zone I represents post-fire deposits. Zones IIa-b (highlighted in red) are fire deposits from August 1908 (with Zone IIa being dense brick rubble and Zone IIb being burned plaster and wood ash). Zones III, IV, and V are deposits that accumulated through the occupation of the house. Zone VI is the settlement-era topsoil.

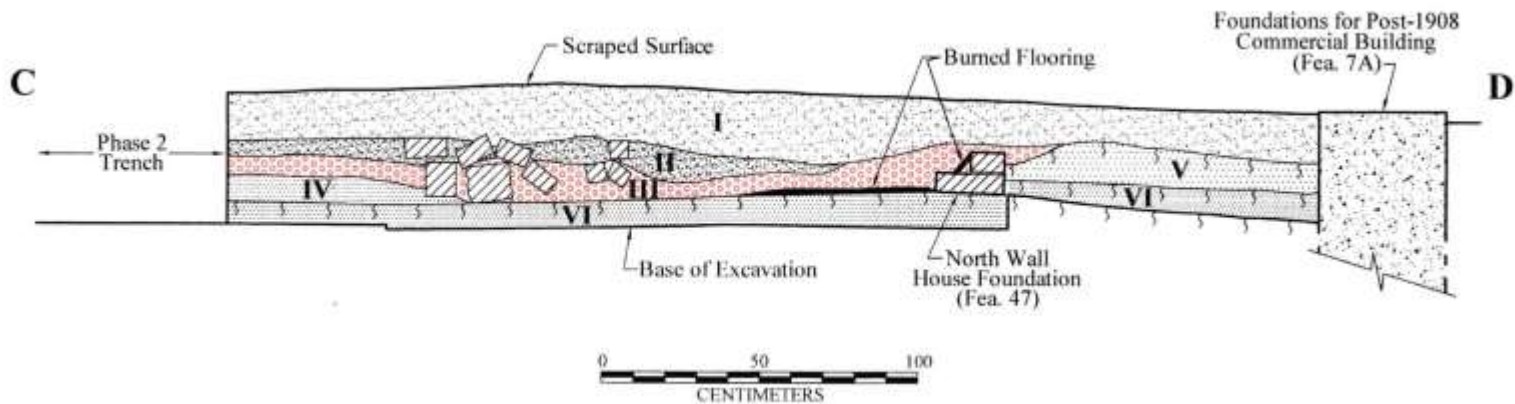


Figure 314. Profile 2, illustrating fill deposits within the center of the house. Zones I and II represent post-fire fills and Zone III (highlighted in red) represents fire deposits.

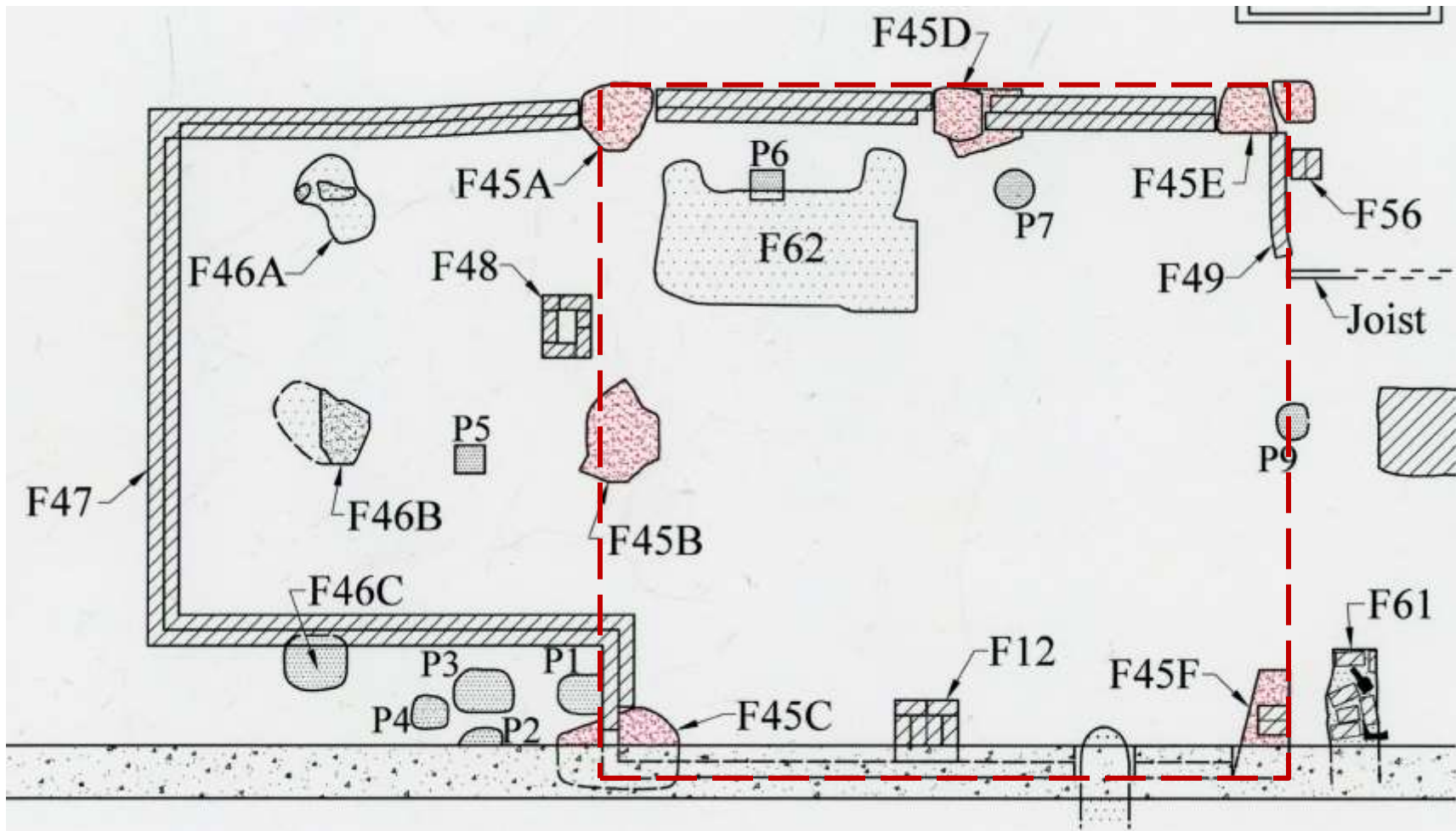


Figure 315. Detail of the base map for the Sappington Site, showing the features identified within the main block of the house. The red dashed line indicates the limits of the original one-room house, which rested on stone piers (Features 45A-F, highlighted in red). The section of the house at left represents a later addition.



Figure 316. Two of the stone piers that supported the front/west wall of the original house. Top: Feature 45A, on the northeast corner. Bottom: Feature 45C on the southwest corner. The piers used for the original foundation system exhibited no uniformity, with the stone used being widely variable in size and roughly finished. Some of the stonework, such as Feature 24A, exhibited no evidence of having been worked at all whereas Feature 45C was more finished but still irregular in shape. The later brick foundations were laid up to and over the stone piers. The post hole seen in the foreground appears to pre-date both foundation systems.



Figure 317. Additional views of stone piers associated with foundation system of the original house. Top: Feature 45D, located at the midpoint of the north wall. Note the manner in which the later brick perimeter foundations were laid up to and over the stone pier. Bottom: Feature 45F, located on the southeast corner of the original house. This pier sat on an aggraded ground surface (in contrast to the other stone piers, which suggests that it may have been reworked at some point in time). The concrete foundations associated with the 1920-era Ben Wright Hide Shop (Feature 7A) can be seen in this image. They were poured over the south foundation wall of the Sappington house.

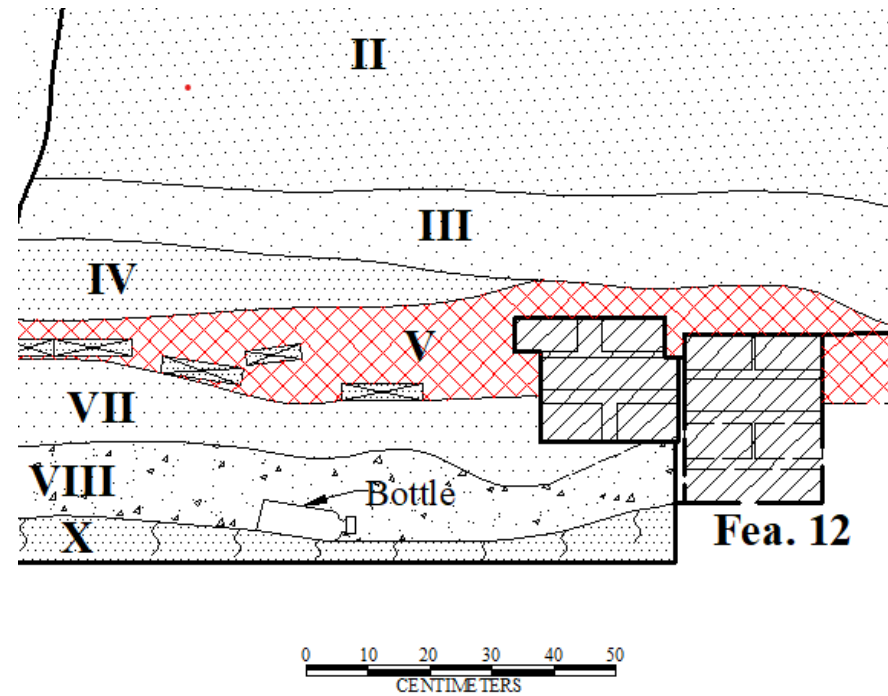


Figure 318. Left: View of Feature 12, a brick pier, as originally exposed in Test 2 during the Phase II testing (looking east). The pier was built in two episodes, with the western half (Feature 12A) being earlier. Right: Detail of the profile drawn for Test 2 illustrating the different surfaces from which the two halves of Feature 12 originated. The earlier western half originated from the same ground surface that the stone piers for the original house were built on (Zone X in this illustration). By the time the later eastern half of the pier (Feature 12B) was built, the ground surface had aggraded substantially (i.e., Zones VII and VIII). Zone V represents fired deposits from 1908.



Figure 319. Top: View of the Sappington House after completion of excavation, looking east. The crew member pictured is kneeling near where the front wall of the original one-room dwelling was located. This front wall was supported by three stone piers (Features 45A-C), which are circled. Bottom: Detail of the addition later made on the front of the original house. The red circles indicate piers/posts (Features 46A-C) possibly associated with an earlier porch that was removed when the addition was constructed. The post/pier at far right (Feature 46C) is obscured the later brick perimeter foundations (Feature 47).



Figure 320. Two of the suspected porch piers/posts associated with the original house, showing Feature 46B (top) and Feature 46C (bottom). Feature 46B appears to have a stacked-stone pier, while Feature 46C showed evidence having held a wood post against which a tabular stone had been wedged.



Figure 321. Northwest corner of house, the Sappington illustrating method of construction used for the brick perimeter foundations (Feature 47). The foundations had a base course of header brick, which served as a nominal spread footing. The main foundation wall was only one wythe thick.



Figure 322. Left: View of the base of a brick chimney (Feature 48) located within the center of the house. The chimney was small and had a narrow flue for venting a stove. Right: Feature 62, a metal surface located adjacent to the chimney (Feature 48). This surface is believed to be the remnants of a stove pad.



Figure 323. Brick rubble in Test 122 (looking east). These bricks likely are the result of a chimney fall from Feature 48. The north wall of the perimeter foundations can be seen at the far left of the test unit.



Figure 324. Features 51A (top) and 51B (bottom), two brick piers located to the rear of the original house. These are believed to be associated with a service wing constructed onto the rear of the house. This rear service wing is illustrated on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps. The wing may have been added circa 1870.



Figure 325. View of brick pier discussed as Feature 51C (marked with red arrow). This pier originated from a ground surface significantly lower than that which the stone pier adjacent to it (Feature 52A) did. Feature 51C is believed to represent the northeast corner of the rear wing to the house. Only one course of brickwork remained intact for the pier.

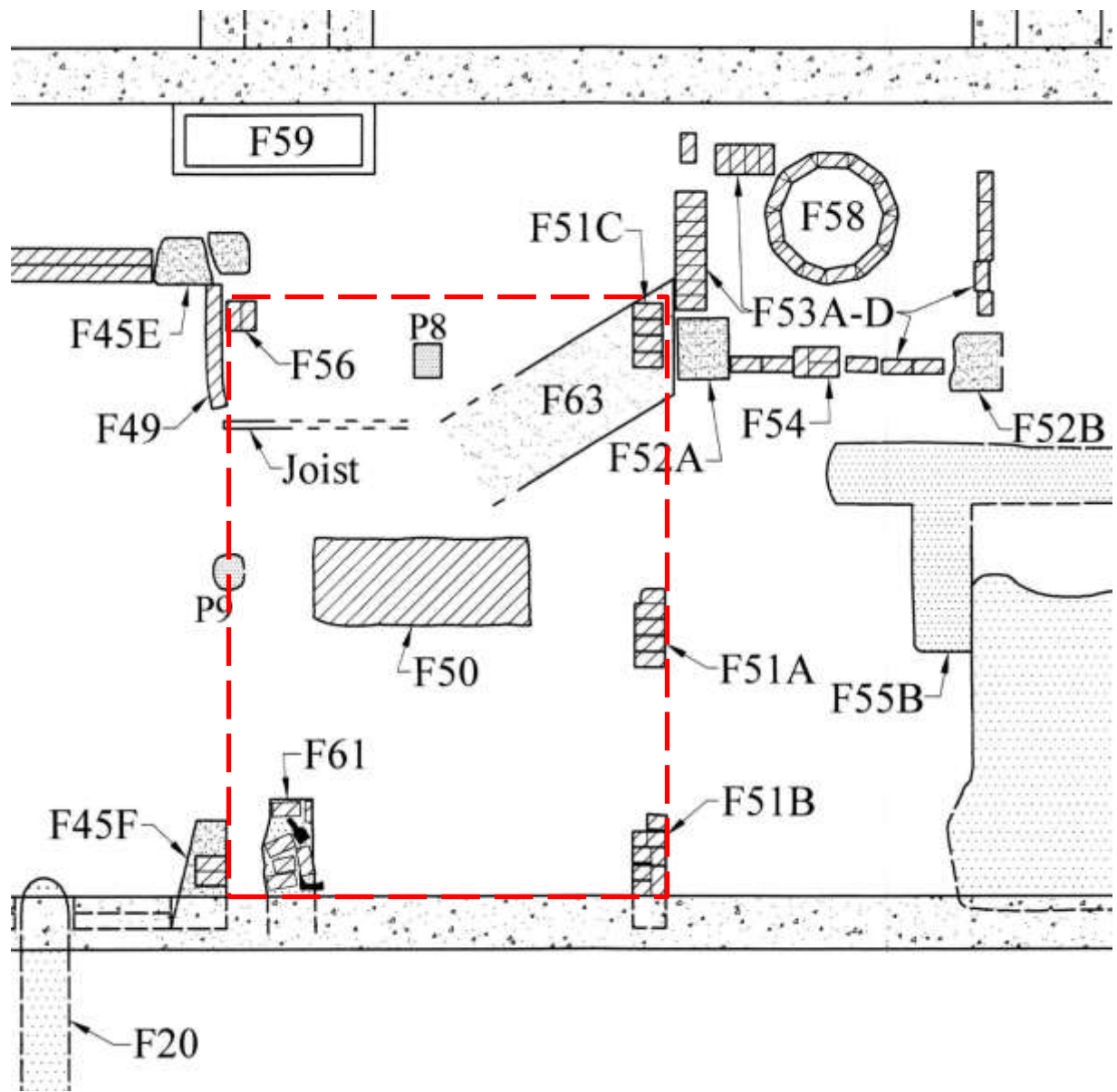


Figure 326. Detail of the area where the rear wing of the Sappington house was located. The brick piers labeled as Features 56 and 52A-C are believed to have supported the wing (as outlined by the red dashed line). The wing encapsulated two earlier walkways (represented by Features 50 and 63). A porch along the east end of this service wing potentially is represented by one surviving pier (Feature 54). The presence of the surface drain(s) identified as Features 55A-B also presents the possibility of a rear porch having once been present on the east side of the wing at an earlier time. This surface drain, which was in use during the earliest occupation of the site, appears to terminate at the suspected eastern edge of the rear porch. Located immediately adjacent to this rear porch was the site well (Feature 58).



Figure 327. View of Feature 49, a short section of brick foundation extending south from the suspected northeast corner of the original house. This foundation was of lighter construction than other wall sections and lacked a spread footing (consisting of a single base course of header brick). The two bricks located to the right of the wall represent Feature 56, which is interpreted as a pier associated with the rear service wing. The stone pier shown on the corner is Feature 45E.



Figure 328. View of the well shaft (Feature 58), brick pier (Feature 54), brick foundations (Features 53A-D) and stone piers (Features 52A-B) ringing it. This view is looking south. The foundation remains are suspected to be associated with a well house and represent several episodes of construction.



Figure 329. View of the north end of Test 30, showing several of the foundation remains bordering the south side of the well shaft. The brick pier seen at left, with four courses of brick, is Feature 54 (interpreted as an earlier porch pier incorporated into this structure). The short stretch of foundations with two courses of brick in center is Feature 53A (representing infill between the stone corner piers). The stone pier at right is Feature 52B.



Figure 330. Detail view of the partially excavated well shaft (Feature 58; at top) and detail of brick foundation surrounding its northwest corner (Feature 53), looking east. Note the apron poured in between the well shaft and the brick foundations which has been broken through to construct upper section of tile wall.



Figure 331. View of the brick foundations and stone piers along the south edge of the well shaft (Features 52A and 53A). The brick pier discussed as Feature 51C (and illustrated in Figure 325) originated from the surface with subsoil fill seen near the base of the profile wall. The subsoil fill is believed to be back-dirt from the excavation of the well shaft (Feature 58).



Figure 332. View of the well shaft (Feature 58) looking west after being partially cross sectioned. The upper part of the shaft was rebuilt with the use of clay tile, while the lower part was lined with soft-mud bricks laid on edge. This well was associated with the domestic occupation of the site but later was repurposed for use by the Ben Wright Hide Company after it constructed its commercial building at the site circa 1920. The hide company rebuilt the upper section of the well shaft by adding the clay tile.



Figure 333. North profile wall of Test 150, illustrating the multiple layers of built-up deposits that accumulated in the rear yard of the Sappington Site. The base of the tape measure is set on the settlement-era ground surface. This test was located immediately southeast of the well shaft (Feature 58). Much of the upper portion of these fills represent Late Pre-Fire deposits (see Profile 4, Figure 336).

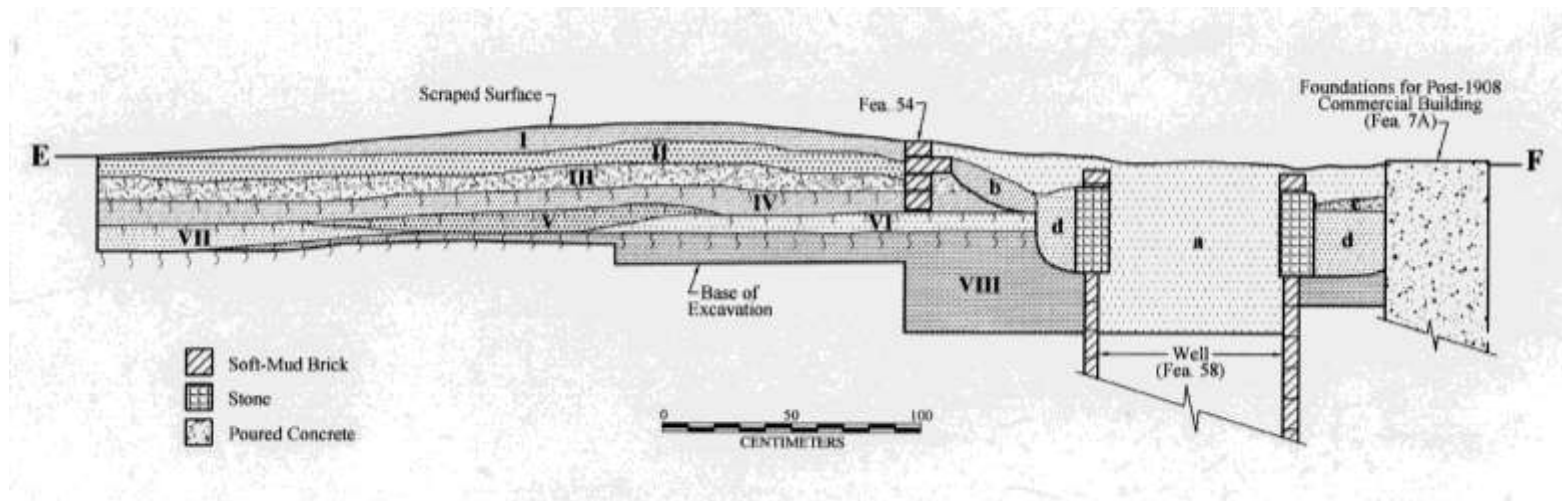


Figure 334. Profile 3, which runs north/south through the rear yard of the Sappington Site (looking west), showing deposits adjacent to the well shaft (Feature 58). Zones I and II represent Post-Fire deposits. Zones III-VII are deposits that accumulated during the domestic occupation of the site, and Zone VIII is the settlement-era topsoil. Zones V (topsoil fill), VI (yellow subsoil fill), and VII (topsoil fill) represent Early-Middle Pre-Fire components. Zones III and IV represent Late Pre-Fire components. Zones b-d are associated with reworking of the upper end of the well shaft (Feature 58). The well was infilled with brick and tile rubble and mortar (Zone a) after it was abandoned.



Figure 335. Feature 57, a large shallow basin-shaped pit, as seen in Test 150. Although potentially intentionally dug, this feature might just represent a natural swale. It was infilled and leveled off relatively early in the occupation of the Sappington Site.

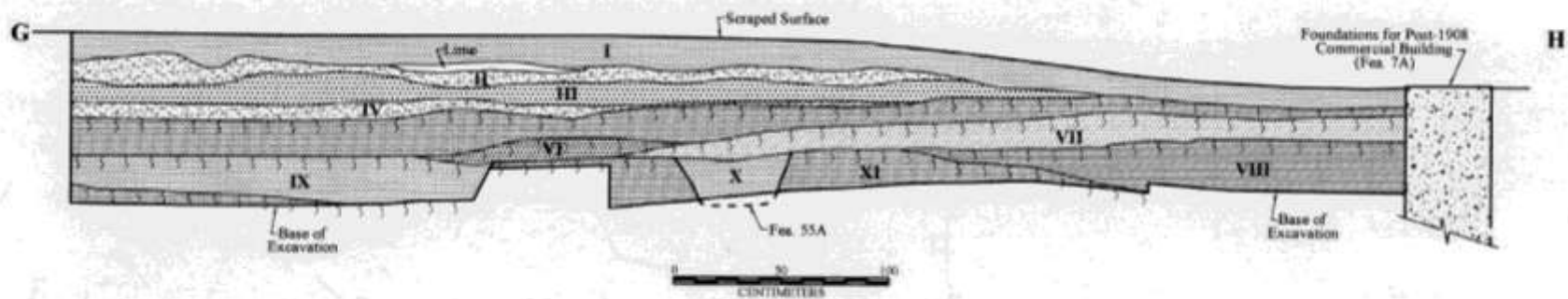


Figure 336. Profile 4, which runs north/south through the rear yard of the Sappington Site (looking west). Zones I and II represent Post-Fire deposits, Zones III-X are fills that accumulated during the domestic occupation of the site, and Zone XI is the settlement-era topsoil. Zones VIII and IX represent early fill deposits contemporary with Features 55 and 57 (and associated with the Early-Middle Pre-Fire context). The pit (or natural swale) discussed as Feature 57 was infilled by Zone IX. The surface drain/trench discussed as Feature 55A is represented by Zone X. Both of these features were infilled relatively early in the occupation of the site. Zone VIII potentially represents an early attempt to level off this portion of the rear yard. Zones VI (topsoil fill) and VII (mixed subsoil and topsoil) cap these early fills and were deposited with the construction of the early well (Feature 58). Zone V (not labeled) represents a topsoil midden that accumulated during the early years of occupation, shortly after construction of the rear service wing. Zones III and IV represent cinder rich middens that are associated with the Late Pre-Fire contexts.

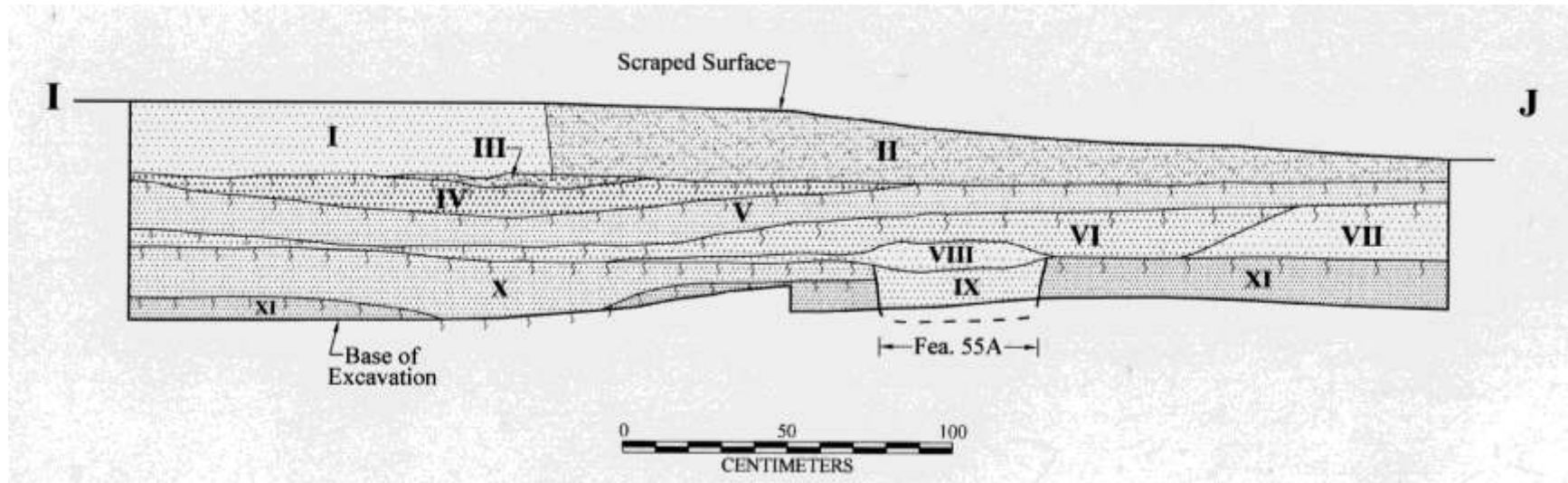


Figure 337. Profile 5, which runs north/south through the rear yard of the Sappington Site (looking west). Zones I and II represent Post-Fire deposits, Zones III-X are fills that accumulated during the domestic occupation of the site, and Zone XI is the settlement-era topsoil. Zone X represents a topsoil fill (with light cultural mottling, including cinders) that represents either an extension of Feature 57 fill, or a capping of that feature. The surface drain/trench discussed as Feature 55A is illustrated (Zone IX). Zones VI (topsoil fill with light cinders), VII (subsoil fill with pockets of topsoil) and VIII (yellow subsoil fill) represent the leveling off of the yard at the time the well (Feature 58) was constructed. Zone V (gritty topsoil fill) represents a living surface dating from the Middle Pre-Fire era (post dating construction of rear service wing). Zones III-IV represent cinder rich middens associated with the Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 338. View of a portion of Feature 50, a linear brick pavement located to the rear of the original house (looking north). This feature is believed to represent a walkway leading from the rear entrance to the original house. It was encapsulated with the rear service wing was constructed.



Figure 339. View of Feature 61, a shallow surface drain with brick rubble that was exposed in Test 162. The stone pier at right is Feature 45F, which marks the southeast corner of the original house.



Figure 340. Left: Feature 55A prior to excavation, as exposed in Test 134. This is a surface drain running east/west through Tests 130-134. Note chunks of lime/gypsum in upper fill zone. Right: View of Feature 55B (marked with arrow), a shallow linear trench running along west side of large pit feature discussed as Feature 57.



Figure 341. View of the cluster of four post holes (Posts 1-4) found along the south side of the house, within the narrow reentrant angle formed by the original house and the front addition (looking east). These four post holes appear to pre-date the construction of the dwelling and the Sappington occupation.



Figure 342. Feature 59, a wood-lined pit associated with the circa-1920 commercial building. The sides of the pit were lined with a double layer of wood planking with a layer of soil laid in between. The feature possibly represents a vat for tanning skins. A concrete footing for a pilaster (Feature 60B) associated with the commercial building can be seen behind the sign board.

The Sappington Site Artifact Assemblage

The artifact assemblage from the Sappington Site, as with the Price/Edwards Site, was segregated into five distinct contexts: 1) Early Pre-Fire, 2) Middle Pre-Fire, 3) Late Pre-Fire, 4) Fire, and 5) Post-Fire assemblages. The Early Pre-Fire assemblage was associated with the earliest occupation of the site, and pre-dates the Sappington family's occupation. The Middle Pre-Fire assemblage was associated with the early years of the Sappington family's ownership of the property, beginning with their improvements to the property in circa 1863. The Sappington family sold the family home in July 1904, and apparently moved from the property at that time. From that time forward, the house was occupied by a number of more-or-less anonymous tenants.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to segregate the later nineteenth and early twentieth century assemblages associated with the Sappington family, from the immediate pre-Fire assemblages associated with the unidentified tenants. As such, Late Pre-Fire assemblage dates from the latter nineteenth century (circa 1890) through early 1908. The Fire assemblage, which dates from August 1908, represents the physical remains of the house (and its contents) destroyed by fire on August 14th of that year. As will be discussed below, some of the artifacts associated with the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts may have been associated with Chinese immigrants and/or illicit commercial activities. The Post-Fire assemblage represents a mixed domestic and industrial assemblage deposited on the site after the collapse and partial clean-up of the site after the riots. The Post-Fire component was represented by a substantial number of artifacts associated with off-site commercial, industrial, and domestic activities. During the field excavations, many of the artifacts associated with the Post-Fire component were discarded in the field (and/or not collected).

Although the accompanying artifact analysis attempts to segregate the recovered artifacts from the Sappington Site into the component assemblages noted above, it was not always possible. Although not as difficult as experienced with the Price-Edwards Site artifacts, the artifact analysis from the Sappington Site was also fraught with some ambiguity in assigning component affiliations to the various ceramic and glass vessels. Appendix I details the Lot Provenience (or location) of each of the various excavation units from the 2022 excavations. Each of the lots was assigned a context designation, as best as was possible. Many of these context designations are followed by a “?” in reference to the ambiguity of these designations. Appendix II is an inventory, by lot, of all of the recovered artifacts. Appendix IV is a description of the ceramic and glass vessels recovered from the excavations at the Sappington Site

The number of artifacts recovered from the Sappington Site was fairly numerous—with 463 ceramic and glass vessels being identified at this site. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these ceramic and glass vessels were small, fragmented vessels (identified as secondary vessels, versus more complete primary vessels). The secondary vessels comprised approximately 70% of the total vessel count. Tables 27 and 28 summarize the functional diversity of the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages by context from the Sappington Site. These vessels were disturbed between the Early Pre-Fire (n=96), Middle Pre-Fire (n=89), Late Pre-Fire (n=149), Fire (n=116) and Post-Fire (n=13) contexts. Figures 343 and 344 are graphic representations by functional category of the ceramic and glass vessels from the various contexts discussed below (Early Pre-

Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire). The following discussion summarizes the glass and ceramic vessels by context, followed by a discussion of the small finds recovered from the site (with reference to the various contexts in which they were recovered).

The Early Pre-Fire Assemblage

The artifacts from this component represent discard during the initial occupation of this site. As will be discussed below, it is unclear whether this represents materials discarded by the early Sappington family (during the early 1860s), or potentially pre-dates that family's occupation of this site (perhaps dating from the latter 1850s and very early 1860s). This early component is best represented by artifacts recovered from two mid-yard features (Features 55 and 57), and a low-density midden located beneath the house.

A total of 96 ceramic and glass vessels were assigned to this early component (Table 27 and Figure 343). Of these 96 vessels, 83 were tallied as secondary vessels (representing over 86% of the assemblage). By far, the greatest number of these vessels were associated with the Foodway Service functional category (n=60; representing 62.5% of the vessels from this context), with tablewares and teawares being equally represented. Kitchenware vessels (n=10) comprised 10.4% of the vessel assemblage. Vessels from the Food Storage functional category were represented by both Home-Canned (n=2) and Commercial (n=4) vessels, which comprised 6.3% of the vessel assemblage. The Indulgences/Drink functional category included both alcohol (n=2) and non-alcohol (n=1) drink-related vessels (which represented 3.1% of the vessel assemblage). The Medicine functional category includes 11 vessels (representing 11.5% of this assemblage). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=1; representing 1.0% of the vessels), and the Household functional category included 5 vessels (representing 5.2% of the vessel assemblage).

Vessels from the Foodways Service functional category included a low number of edge decorated and painted wares (Figures 345 and 346). Edge decorated wares from the Sappington Site were represented by both blue and green edged vessels (Vessels 20-59, 20-60, 20-287, and 20-119). These vessels all were round and lacked scalloped edges, a characteristic typical of the middle nineteenth century (later 1850s and 1860s). Mid-century painted and sponge-decorated teawares (cf. Vessel 20-351, 20-327, and 20-421) and at least one annular-decorated waster bowl (Vessel 20-150) was recovered from this context. Undecorated wares were relatively plentiful from this context, the majority of which most likely dated from the later 1850s and early 1860s. One undecorated plate stood out as different from these other undecorated wares. This undecorated white paste earthenware plate (Vessel 20-149) had an early rim design suggestive of cream-colored (CC) wares such as that manufactured in Philadelphia, and referred to as "Philadelphia Queensware" (Figure 345, top left).²⁰¹ Two examples of early nineteenth century Philadelphia Queensware are illustrated in the painting entitled "Still Life of Fruit, Pitcher and Pretzel" (1810) by Raphaele Peale (Miller and Levin 2017:156; White 2018) (Figure 345, top right). A similar plate, with painted (lined) rim, was recovered from the Price-Edwards Site (see earlier discussion). Another early vessel potentially manufactured within the Philadelphia area was a manganese-glazed, red-paste stoneware refined vessel which most likely represents a

²⁰¹ These Philadelphia wares were manufactured with both a cream-colored paste (cc wares) and with a yellow paste (yellowware).

tableware vessel (Vessel 20-317). These wares are reminiscent of Philadelphia-produced wares (Myers 1980).

Mid-century printed wares from the Sappington Site were few in number (Figure 347). Although recovered from later contexts, a small handful of printed vessels potentially originating from this early context were recovered from the Sappington Site. A blue printed, potential pearlware hollowware vessel, potentially representing a wash basin (Vessel 20-37), may have originated from this early context. A black printed serving vessel (Vessel 43) decorated in the CORAL pattern, similar to those produced by Jacob Furnival and Company (1845-1870) was also recovered from this site (Figure 347, top). The central medallions on vessels decorated in this pattern often have an image of conch shells. Similarly, a single flow-blue printed plate decorated with an unidentified pattern (Vessel 371) may also have originated from this early context.

As with the Price-Edwards Site, relief-decorated whitewares were numerous from this and the subsequent Middle Pre-Fire contexts. These wares, the majority of which were represented by small fragments of secondary vessels, were represented by a great variety of identified patterns (Table 19; Figures 349-359). Several of the identified patterns were associated with 1840s and 1850s dates of production. The largest number of these relief decorated wares, represented by over ten vessels, were represented by unidentified fluted and/or ribbed patterns typical of 1840s and early 1850s GOTHIC patterns. Also well represented within this assemblage was the GIRARD SHAPE pattern, which was represented minimally by five individual vessels. The GIRARD SHAPE pattern was registered by Ridgway, Bates and Company on 30 July 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57) (Figure 352). Among the vessels decorated with the GIRARD SHAPE pattern was a single cup plate (Vessel 20-120; Figure 360).²⁰²

Several additional patterns registered during the 1850s and very early 1860s were also identified within this assemblage. These included 1) BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND pattern (registered in July 1851 by T. and R. Boote), 2), the PRESIDENT SHAPE pattern (registered by John Edwards in November 1856), 3) the NEW YORK SHAPE pattern (registered in December 1858 by J. Clementson), 4) the BALTIC SHAPE pattern (registered by various English potters beginning in October 1855), 5) the SPLIT POD pattern (registered in August 1855 by James Edwards and Sons),²⁰³ 6) the CHINESE SHAPE pattern (registered in December 1858 by T. and R. Boote), 7) the ATLANTIC SHAPE pattern (registered in October 1857 by T. and R. Boote), 8) the FIG or UNION SHAPE pattern (registered in November 1856 by J. Wedgwood), 9) the WHEAT AND HOPS or CERES pattern (initially registered in November 1859 by Elsmore and Forster), 10) the suspected PORTLAND SHAPE pattern (registered in circa 1860 by Elsmore and Forster), and 11) the suspected PRAIRIE SHAPE pattern (registered in November 1861 by J. Clementson). Yet another pattern identified as the LOOP AND LINE pattern was produced by Jacob Furnival.

²⁰² A second, undecorated cup plate (Vessel 20-54) was also recovered from this Early Pre-Fire context.

²⁰³ The SPLIT POD pattern was also referred to as the DOUBLE SYDENHAM or WRAPPED SYDENHAM pattern (Vessel 20-318). The SPLIT POD pattern was registered by James Edwards and Son on August 8, 1855. The DOUBLE SYDENHAM pattern was manufactured by Anthony Shaw (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:36, 58). The DOUBLE SYDENHAM pattern is reminiscent of BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND, but with a wide plain band separating the top edge of the pattern from the outer rim edge.

Although the registration date of this pattern is unknown, it is typical of others identified with the latter 1850s.

Table 19
Relief Decorated Ceramic Patterns Identified at the Sappington Site, Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire Contexts

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
Unidentified Fluted/Ribbed GOTHIC Patterns	20-138, 20-145, 20-153, 20-156, 20-210, 20- 211, 20-320, 20-321, 20-343, 20-442,	latter 1840s-middle 1850s
BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND Pattern (T. and R. Boote)	20-252, 20-254	registered in July 21, 1851
GIRARD SHAPE Pattern (Ridgway, Bates and Co.)	20-108, 20-120, 20-253, 20-352, 20-429	registered July 1857
PRESIDENT SHAPE (John Edwards)	20-20	first registered January 30, 1855
FIG or UNION SHAPE Pattern (J. Wedgwood)	20-45	registered November 1856
NEW YORK SHAPE (J. Clementson)	20-75	registered December 8, 1858
BALTIC SHAPE Pattern (various)	20-249	registered in October 20, 1855
WHEAT AND HOPS or CERES Pattern (Elsmore and Forster)	20-260	registered November 2, 1859
SPLIT POD or DOUBLE SYDENHAM Pattern	20-318	registered August 8, 1855/ 1850s
CHINESE SHAPE Pattern (Ridgway, Bates & Company)	20-354, 20-434	registered December 8, 1858
ATLANTIC SHAPE Pattern (T. and R. Boote)	20-418	first registered October 1857
LOOP AND LINE Pattern (Jacob Furnival)	20-445	unknown date of registration
PRAIRIE SHAPE (J. Clementson)	20-55	registered November 1861
PORTLAND SHAPE Pattern (Elsmore and Forster)	20-152	first registered in circa 1860
PEARSON'S NO. 5 SHAPE (various other names)	20-404	1850s
Unidentified floral pattern (LILY OF THE VALLEY and/or FUSCHIA-like)	20-122	1860s
Unidentified STICK pattern, reminiscent of BALL AND STICK pattern (James Edwards)	20-19, 20-182	late 1840s-early 1850s?

The two relief-decorated saucers (Vessels 20-354 and 20-434) with the CHINESE SHAPE pattern had impressed marks identified as “RIDGWAY, BATES & CO. / CAULDON PLACE”. Although this pattern was registered by T. and R. Boote on December 8, 1858, the impressed mark identified its manufacturer as that of Ridgway, Bates and Company, which was in business for only two years, from 1856 to 1858 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001; 26, 57). Similarly, a soup bowl (Vessel 20-418) decorated with the ATLANTIC SHAPE pattern has an impressed registration mark that identifies the pattern name as well as the manufacturer—T. & R. Boote. The ATLANTIC SHAPE pattern was registered by T. and R. Boote in October 1857 and again in April and December 1858, as well as March 1859 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:44). A deep bowl (Vessel 20-249), reminiscent of a waster bowl, was decorated with the BALTIC SHAPE pattern. This pattern, which is variously known as the MISSISSIPPI SHAPE, MALTESE SHAPE, and DALLAS SHAPE, was originally registered on October 20, 1855, and subsequently produced by numerous potteries (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:60). A cup (Vessel 20-152) was tentatively identified as the PORTLAND SHAPE pattern. Although initially registered by Elsmore and Forster in circa 1860, the firm re-registered the pattern name in circa 1869 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:31). A relief decorated plate from this context (Vessel 20-260) was identified with the WHEAT AND HOPS or CERES pattern. The CERES Pattern was registered by Elsmore and Forster on November 2, 1859. The WHEAT AND HOPS pattern also was registered by J. and G. Meakin in circa 1875 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126-127).

Table 20
Ceramic Hallmarks from the Sappington Site, By Context

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
T. & R. BOOTE	20-418	Early Pre-Fire	1842-1963
RIDGWAY, BATES & CO. / CAULDON PLACE	20-434	Middle Pre-Fire	1856-1858
U. P. W. (eagle head motif with "S" in beak) (Union Porcelain Works)	20-127	Middle Pre-Fire	1877-1922
WARRANTED / ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA	20-311	Late Pre-Fire	unknown
[HOMER] LAUGHLIN	20-337	Late Pre-Fire	1877-2020
SEMI-VITREOUS / PORCELAIN / U.S.A. / EAST LIVERPOOL / POTTERIES CO.	20-98	Late Pre-Fire	1900-1903
GERMANY	20-162	Late Pre-Fire	unknown (post 1890)
...NE CHINA / ... & CO.	20-232	Late Pre-Fire	unknown
IRONSTONE CHINA / WARRANTED / BURFORD BROS.	20-271	Fire	1879-1904
WARWICK / CHINA (Warwick China Company)	20-50	Fire	1887-1951
ALBA CHINA	20-64	Fire	post-1890-1936
H. P. CO. / SEMI PORCELAIN (Harker Pottery Company)	20-91	Fire	1839-1972

Several relief decorated patterns were tentatively identified at the Sappington Site. One saucer vessel (Vessel 20-19) was decorated with a raised STICK pattern reminiscent of the BALL AND STICK pattern, less the “BALL” component, produced by James Edwards (circa 1842-1851) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:15). A small serving vessel lid (Vessel 20-404) potentially was decorated with PEARSON’S NO. 5 SHAPE pattern. This pattern, which was most likely registered by a modeler, was variously known as PEARSON’S NO. 5 SHAPE (E. Pearson, 1850-1873), PERSIA SHAPE (E. Corn, 183-1864), and PEARY SYDENHAM #2 (J. & G. Meakin, 1851-1900) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:55). A small relief-decorated sherd representing a saucer (Vessel 20-122) was decorated with a pattern reminiscent of the floral patterns common during the latter 1860s, such as the LILY OF THE VALLEY and FUSCHIA SHAPE patterns. Unfortunately, this fragment was too small for pattern identification.

The mid-century relief-decorated wares recovered from the Early Pre-Fire (and potentially the early years of the Middle Pre-Fire) contexts suggests that this early assemblage most likely was a by-product of the early Sappington family’s occupation of this site (dating from the very early years of the 1860s), and not an earlier domestic component from the 1850s. This ceramic assemblage represents a diverse collection of relief decorated table and tea wares depicting a great variety in vessel forms and pattern designs, dating from the latter 1840s through the early 1860s (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001). This assemblage is reminiscent of the assemblage from the Price-Edwards Site, albeit represented by not only more vessels, but also with much more diversity in pattern design. Both assemblages appear to document the use of older, moderately upscale, relief decorated wares purchased individually (not as a set of dishes), and/or accumulated piece-meal over the years.

Additional ceramic wares suggestive of this moderately upscale attribution of the early site occupants includes a relief-decorated, soft-paste porcelain saucer (Vessel 20-325) (Figures 367-369). This mid-century saucer was decorated with an unidentified ribbed/Gothic pattern typical

of the 1850s. Other porcelain wares potentially associated with this early component included a porcelain plate with lined rim and painted floral details (Vessel 20-128) and a porcelain serving bowl with reticulated edge (Vessel 20-248).²⁰⁴ Glass tableware vessels were few in number from this context, and included predominately glass tumblers.

Kitchenware vessels from this context included both salt-glazed stoneware vessels (crockery jars and bowls), and locally manufactured redware jars and/or bowls. Stoneware vessels (n=6) were more numerous than the locally produced redware vessels (n=2).

Food Storage vessels from this early context were represented by at least two food jars: a dark green/black glass jar (Vessel 20-61) and a canning jar embossed “MASON PATENT” (Vessel 20-425). Although theoretically the MASON canning jar could represent a late 1850s vessel, it more than likely suggests a vessel that dates from the 1860s at the earliest. Commercial food containers from this context included at least four condiment and/or pepper sauce bottles, the majority of which were Gothic-shaped bottles.

Table 21
Food Storage and Household Vessels by Context,
Sappington Site

<u>Food and Household Containers</u>				
<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
MASON PATENT	canning jar	Early Pre-Fire	20-425	1858-present
MAS[ON]	canning jar	Middle Pre-Fire	20-349	1858-present
"BEST ... // [GUA]RANTEED	indeterminate bottle	Late Pre-Fire	20-427	unknown
MEYER & NEUBAUER	bird cage waterer	Late Pre-Fire	20-174	patented 1878
LELAND HOTEL / ... WIGGINS / FARM	milk bottle	Fire	20-80, 20-83	1904-ca.1909
BOYD'S GENUINE LINER	canning jar lid liner	Fire	20-2	post 1869
BALL MASON	canning jar	Fire	20-4	1885-present
...S SONS / ... 03 / ... JAR / ... U.S.A.	food jar	Fire	20-257	post 1903 (patent date)

The Indulgences and/or Drink functional category from the Early Pre-Fire context was represented minimally by two whiskey flasks (Vessels 20-49 and 20-455). Both of the whiskey flasks from this context were represented by small fragments of Union flasks (Figure 387). A single bitters bottle, although tallied with the medicines, might also be considered an alcoholic drink. Non-alcoholic beverage bottles from this context were represented by a single fragmentary soda water bottle of unknown affiliation (Vessel 20-113).

Vessels from the Medicine functional category were moderately well represented from the Early Pre-Fire context. The non-proprietary medicine bottles were represented by dip molded vials (such as Vessel 20-422), as well as small paneled, bottles (such as Vessel 20-348, and 20-306) (Figure 394). Several of these early bottles had pontil scars on their bases. Proprietary and/or Patent medicine bottles were represented by two vessels from this context. Vessel 20-345 was

²⁰⁴ Vessel 20-128 may more appropriately be assigned a later Middle Pre-Fire affiliation.

fragmentary, paneled, aqua bottle embossed with the partial word “SARSAPARILLA” on one panel. Sarsaparilla potentially reduces pain and swelling, and historically was used for the treatment of a variety of ailments, including dyspepsia (poor digestion and stomach issues), arthritis and skin disorders (such as psoriasis, eczema, and dermatitis).²⁰⁵ Similarly, Vessel 20-382 was the fragmentary remains of an amber bitters bottle. The bitters bottle was represented by a small body fragment that read in part “...NIC ... // ... [E]NGLAN[D]”. Unfortunately, the product name (which may have ended in the word “TONIC”) has not been identified.

A single proprietary druggist’s bottle was recovered from this Early Pre-Fire context (within Feature 57). Vessel 20-356 is a tapered, paneled-four-sides, proprietary druggist bottle embossed “FROM / I. N. / MORTON / DRUGGIST / MILWAUKEE” (Figure 393). The bottle has an improved tool Patent lip finish. The first potential reference to a druggist named Morton, in Milwaukee, within the city directories is in 1861. In that directory, the firm Morton and Fowler was notes as being located on “Wisconsin [Street] near Post Office” (MCD 1861:194). The 1860 U.S. Census of Population listed Isaac Morton as a druggist residing in a boarding house in Milwaukee, with a \$2,000 evaluation for personal property (USCB 1860). In 1862, Isaac N. Morton was individually listed in the *Milwaukee City Directory* as a druggist located at 39 Wisconsin Street (MCD 1862:194). In 1863, Morton took a half-page advertisement for his Model Drug Store within the *Milwaukee City Directory* (MCD 1863:i). Morton continued to be listed in the Milwaukee directories through the 1860s and into the early 1870s. By 1877, Morton does not appear in the local directories. As such, this druggist bottle recovered from Feature 57 most likely was manufactured after 1861, and no later than the middle 1870s. The presence of this bottle in Feature 57 suggests that this assemblage post-dates circa 1862, and raises the possibility of two potential interpretations: 1) materials from Feature 57 were deposited sometime between 1862 and 1864, immediately prior to the construction of the small house by the Sappington brothers, representing discard from the adjacent Reverend Brown residence, or 2) materials from Feature 57 were discarded during the middle-to-late 1860s by the early Sappington family. In either case, the presence of a druggist bottle from Milwaukee may reflect an individual’s personal connection with that community. Unfortunately, it remains unclear whether material from within Feature 57 was associated with the early Sappington Family, or potentially pre-dates the Sappington family’s occupation of this lot.²⁰⁶

Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category from the Early Pre-Fire context was represented by a single small round bottle which most likely held a perfume (Vessel 20-444). This bottle was recovered from within Feature 57 (Test 168, Lot 533). Similarly, vessels associated with the Household functional category were few in number from this context. Vessels from this functional category included potential majolica vase or pitcher (Vessel 20-379), a painted porcelain vase (Vessel 20-328), a lamp chimney (20-386), a milk glass lamp globe (Vessel 20-387), and a lamp reservoir (Vessel 20-148).

²⁰⁵ Some of the more popular sarsaparilla bitters was those marketed by Dr. J. Townsend, C. I. Hood and Company, or James C. Ayers Company.

²⁰⁶ Reverend Henry Brown was pastor of the AME Church in Milwaukee in 1881 (Inter-State Publishing 1881:736). Although this is much too late for Feature 57, it may suggest that Brown did, indeed, have some connections to Milwaukee at an earlier date.

Table 22
Proprietary Prescription Medicine Bottles by Context,
Sappington Site

<u>Proprietary Prescription Medicine Bottles</u>			
<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
FROM / I. N. / MORTON / DRUGGIST / MILWAUKEE	20-356	Early Pre-Fire	ca.1862-ca.1875
GLIDDEN & CO. / SPRINGFIELD, ILL / DRUGGIST	20-46	Middle Pre-Fire	1869-1875

Table 23
Patent Medicine Bottles by Context,
Sappington Site

<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Illment</u>
...NO [or G or C]... // ... [E]NGLAN[D] ...	20-382	medicine or bitters	unknown	Early Pre-Fire	unknown
SARSPARILLA	20-345	medicine	unknown	Early Pre-Fire	unknown
CHESEBROUGH / VASELINE / MANUFACT'G CO.	20-245	skin ointment/salve	1860s-present	Late Pre-Fire	skin disorders
PEARL (Sheldon Foster Glass Company) (base mark)	20-395	medicine bottle	ca.1900-1907	Late Pre-Fire	n/a
W. B. M. CO. (Western Bottle Manufacturing Company, Chicago) (base mark)	20-341	medicine bottle	1901-ca.1931	Late Pre-Fire	n/a
VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK	20-198, 20-205	skin ointment/salve	1860s-present	Fire	skin disorders
PINE-...	20-417	medicine bottle	unknown	Fire	unknown
MUNYONS // [PA]W-PAW	20-274	medicine	1903-1925	Fire	indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, constipation
M. P. & CO. (base mark)	20-453	medicine bottle	unknown	Fire	n/a
RENNE'S / IT WORKS / LIKE / A CHARM // MAGIC OIL // PAIN KILLER	20-107	medicine bottle	introduced in 1855; patented 1872	Fire	pain remedy
I. G. [CO] (Illinois Glass Company) (base mark)	20-234	medicine	1873-1929	Fire	n/a
CROWN / PHARMACAL CO.	20-449	pill bottle	pre-1897-post 1917	Post-Fire	n/a

The Middle Pre-Fire Assemblage (The Early Sappington Occupation)

The Middle Pre-Fire component was associated with the early years of the Sappington family's occupation of the property, beginning in circa 1864 and continuing through an arbitrary terminal date of circa 1890. During the early years, the two Sappington brothers, and for a short time their respective wives, lived within this small house. As discussed earlier, it was difficult to segregate between the earlier Early Pre-Fire assemblage discussed above and the early years of the Sappington family's occupation of the site. As noted above, the Early Pre-Fire assemblage discussed early may represent the early years of the Sappington occupation, and as such, should be discussed alongside the much of the Middle Pre-Fire assemblage.

The Middle Pre-Fire component at the Sappington Site is represented by approximately 89 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=68; representing approximately 76% of the vessels from this context) (Table 27, Figure 343). The Foodways Service functional category comprised approximately 61.8% of these vessels (n=55),

which were represented nearly equally between Tablewares (n=29) and Teawares/Drink (n=26). Kitchenware vessels were limited in number (n=2), and represented only 2.2% of the vessels from this context. Four vessels from the Foodways Storage functional category were associated with this context (representing 4.5% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Indulgences/Drink functional category were represented by 4.5% of the vessels from this context (n=4), with alcohol bottles comprising all of these vessels. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were represented by a slightly larger number of vessels (n=12; representing 13.5% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by only 3 vessels (comprising 3.4% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=2; representing only 2.2% of the vessels from this context).

Vessels from the Foodways Service functional category from the Middle Pre-Fire context was very similar to that discussed above with regard to the Early Pre-Fire context. Edge decorated, painted, and printed wares were recovered in limited number, whereas relief decorated wares were much more prolific. Relief decorated patterns from this context were similar to those recovered in the Early Pre-Fire context.

Similar to the Early Pre-Fire context, fragments of at least three cup plates were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Figure 360). One of these cup plates was undecorated with fragments of an impressed “Crown over Garter” mark that has been identified as RIDGWAY, BATES & COMPANY (Vessel 20-52). This English pottery was in operation for only two years, 1856-1858. Two relief-decorated saucers (Vessels 20-354 and 20-434) decorated with the CHINESE SHAPE pattern—one from an Early Pre-Fire context and the other from the Middle Pre-Fire context—similarly had impressed marks identified as “RIDGWAY, BATES & CO. / CAULDON PLACE”. A second ceramic cup plate from the Middle Pre-Fire context was decorated with an unidentified printed pattern (Vessel 20-446). A third cup plate from this context was manufactured from lead glass and was decorated with an unidentified pattern (Vessel 20-27). As with the Early Pre-Fire discussion, the presence of these cup plates suggests a family of moderate means, and the purchase of consumer goods atypical of working class families.

Non-ceramic vessels from the Foodways Service functional category included at least one lead glass cruet (Vessel 20-22), and a limited number of glass tumblers (cf. Vessel 20-173) (Figure 382, right). This cruet is similar to several cruets recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Vessel 20-360 was a heavy, lead glass tumbler with deeply recessed panels and ground base recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 498) (Figure 376). This tumbler represents an early quality tableware item.

Porcelain wares from the Middle Pre-Fire context were few in number. Although an undecorated, heavy-bodied porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127) has been assigned to the Middle Pre-Fire context, it most likely was associated with the latter years of that component (or potentially even a Late Pre-Fire context). This plate, which had a printed mark in green ink with letters “U. P. W.” over the depiction of an eagle’s head with an “S” in its beak (variously referred to as a branch or fish), was recovered from rear yard locations (Test 127 and 131) (Figure 365). This was the mark of the Union Porcelain Works which was formed from the William Boch &

Brothers pottery in 1861 when Thomas C. Smith purchased the pre-existing pottery works. The pottery, located in Greenpoint [Brooklyn], New York, remained in operation through 1922. This mark was registered in May 1877, with the “S” believed to reference Thomas Smith. The firm also produced a wide range of electrical porcelain by the 1890s.²⁰⁷

Kitchenware vessels from this context included a single salt-glazed stoneware vessel (Vessel 20-342) and a single redware jar or bowl (Vessel 20-428). Food Storage vessels from this context were represented by at least three glass canning jars (Vessels 20-28, 20-349, and 20-407) and a single molded yellowware wax-seal canning jar (Vessel 20-1; Figure 383). One of the canning jars was embossed “MASON” (Vessel 20-349). No commercial food containers were recovered from this context.

Vessels from the Indulgences/Drink functional category from the Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by at least four whiskey flasks and a single ginger beer bottle (Vessel 20-99). All of the whiskey flasks were aqua flasks typical of the 1860s-1870s. One of the flasks (Vessel 20-166) was represented by a lip/neck fragment only. Another one of the flasks (Vessel 20-464) was represented by a small fragment of a Union Shield flask (Figure 387, middle). The third whiskey flask (Vessel 20-408), which was represented by a small fragment that depicted a crudely drawn walking figure (a prospector enroute to the gold fields of Colorado) with walking stick and pack slung over his shoulder, was identified as a Pike’s Peak flask (Figure 387, bottom). Often these flasks incorporate the words “FOR PIKE’S PEAK” into their design. The reverse side of most PIKE’S PEAK flasks generally depict an image of a spread-wing eagle with federal shield on its chest, banner in its beak, and laurel leaves in its talons—all of which are suggestive of a strong pro-Union sentiment and/or patriotic theme (McKearin and Wilson 1978:637). Gold was discovered in Colorado in July 1858, spurring one of the largest gold rushes in U.S. history. The rush to Colorado by prospectors peaked in 1859, and continued through the early 1860s, and resulted in the formation of the Colorado Territory in early 1861. These flasks post-date early 1859.

Another whiskey flask of note recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context at the Sappington Site was Vessel 20-459; Figures 385-386). This whole flask, which was recovered from the base of the early midden in close association with the original house foundations of the Sappington House (within Test 125), was a "Shield and Clasped Hands" style flask typical of the those in use during the early 1860s. On the front of the pint flask is a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word "UNION" surrounded by laurel leaves and thirteen stars. In an oval at the base of the shield are the letters "F. A. & Co." On the reverse is the image of a cannon with a pyramidal stack of cannon balls adjacent to it, as well as a U.S. flag with 13 stars and stripes. A plume of smoke extends from the mouth of the cannon, and the gun carriage is slightly raised off the ground, suggesting that it is in the process of being fired. This flask is attributed to the glass house of Fahnstock, Albree and Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Although McKearin and Wilson (1978:63, 489-91, 655) suggest that this firm was in operation from 1860 through 1863, more recent research suggests the firm may have been in business through circa 1870-71.

²⁰⁷ <https://tilesinnewyork.blogspot.com/2013/11/nineteenth-century-brooklyn-potteries.html>;
<https://www.insulators.info/pictures/?id=250788306>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Porcelain_Works

The recovery of this flask in this early midden fits well with the suspected date of construction for the Sappington house (1863-64).

The pro-Union symbolism associated with this whiskey flask, and the others from this early context, is of note. Most flasks of this style, which were introduced in the early 1860s with the onset of the U.S. Civil War, exhibit a flying eagle carrying a double pennant and a Union shield on the reverse side. A much smaller number of these flasks, such as the one recovered here, exhibit a more ominous image of war (a cannon being fired). Although the message implied by these flasks (the shaking of hands with the accompanying word “UNION”) appears to be in support of conciliatory actions to preserve the Union, it clearly suggests that the use of force will be used to preserve that union.

Table 24
Proprietary Soda Water and Liquor Bottles by Context,
Sappington Site

<u>Proprietary Soda Water And Liquor Bottles</u>				
<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Context</u>
F. A. & C. [Fahnestock, Albee & Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.]	20-459	whiskey flask	ca.1860-ca.1872	Middle Pre-Fire
UNION	20-459	whiskey flask	1860s-early 1870s	Middle Pre-Fire
M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.	20-172	soda water bottle	ca.1879-1895	Late Pre-Fire
JOHN LAUTERBACH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	20-435	soda water bottle	ca.1898-1902	Late Pre-Fire
LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	20-97, 20-132, 20-133, 20-264, 20-332	soda water bottle	1902-1908	Late Pre-Fire and Fire
N. B. B. G. CO. (on heel) [North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company, North Baltimore, Ohio]	20-132, 20-133, 20-264, 20-332, 20-435	soda water bottle	1888-1926 [1895-1926]	Late Pre-Fire and Fire
"J. M. FITZGERALD / GROCER WINES & LIQUORS / SPRINGFIELD / ILL."	20-6	liquor bottle	ca.1875-1905	Fire
G. B. W. / GIRARD ILL. [Girard Bottling Works]	20-63	soda water bottle	unknown	Fire
K. & O. CO. / NEW YORK (base mark)	20-415	whiskey flask	unknown	Fire
D.O.C. (D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.) (heel mark)	20-450	soda water bottle	1880-ca.1938	Post-Fire

Table 25
Scent and/or Perfume Bottles by Context,
Sappington Site

<u>Personal Health/Hygiene Containers</u>				
<u>Description</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessel No.</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
C. H. SELICK / PERFUMER / NEW YORK	scent/perfume bottle	Late Pre-Fire	20-397	ca.1877-ca.1885; ca. 1895-post 1927

Vessels from the Medicines functional category recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context were similar to those recovered from the earlier Early Pre-Fire context discussed above. These included dip molded vials (Vessel 20-23), round bottles (Vessels 20-29 and 20-406), French Square bottles (Vessels 20-104 and 20-295), and a rectangular paneled bottles (Vessel 20-105).

Many of these bottles had a pontil scar on their bases. Proprietary and/or Patent medicine bottles recovered from this context were limited to a single small French Square bottle that had the word “PELS” embossed on one of its sides (Vessel 20-439) (Figure 396). No reference to this name has been uncovered. Similarly, a single proprietary prescription and/or druggist bottle was recovered from this context (Vessel 20-46). This bottle was embossed “GLIDDEN & CO. / SPRINGFIELD, ILL / DRUGGIST” within a circular garter design that also incorporated a cartouche incorporating “G & CO” into its design (Figure 393). Glidden and Company was in business in Springfield from 1869 through 1875, corresponding well with the early years of the Middle Pre-Fire component.

Two bottles from this context were assigned to the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category. Both bottles are suspected as having contained perfume (Vessels 20-115 and 20-463). Vessels associated with the Household functional category were represented by only three vessels. Two of these vessels represent lamp chimneys (Vessels 20-208 and 20-209). Both of these lamp chimneys were represented by sheared lip finishes typical of the 1860s and early 1870s. The third vessel from this functional category was a potential ceramic tray suggestive of a dresser tray (Vessel 20-241).

The Late Pre-Fire Assemblage (Circa 1890-1908)

The late Pre-Fire assemblage consists of artifacts associated with the latter years of the Sappington family’s occupation of the site from circa 1890 through the family’s exodus in July 1904. Additionally, the Late Pre-Fire assemblage includes artifacts associated with the more-or-less anonymous tenant occupants living within the house from July 1904 through mid-August 1908.

The Late Pre-Fire component is represented by approximately 149 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=95; representing approximately 63.8% of the vessels from this context) (Table 28, Figure 344). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 43.6% of these vessels (n=65), which were represented by slightly more Teawares (n=38) than Tablewares (n=27). Kitchenware vessels (n=8) were represented by 5.3% of the vessels from this context. Food Storage vessels (n=10) comprised 6.7% of the vessels from this context. These included home canned vessels (n=4) and commercially canned (n=6) vessels. Vessels from the Indulgences/Drink functional category (n=12) were represented by 8.1% of the vessels from this context, with alcohol bottles (n=5) being slightly less numerous than non-alcoholic containers (n=7). Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were fairly numerous (n=20), and represented 13.4% of the vessels from this context. The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 10 vessels (comprising 14.3% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=4; representing only 2.9% of the vessels from this context).

As with the Price-Edwards Site, the Foodways Service functional category from the Late Pre-Fire context was represented by a greater variety of table and teawares than was present within the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context at this site. The greatest number of ceramic vessels from this context consisted of undecorated, whitewares similar to those recovered from the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context (Figure 361). Nonetheless, a limited number of wares were decorated, with

printed (and/or decal-decorated) vessels being the most common decorative type. Many of the printed wares recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by late nineteenth and early twentieth century patterns typical of the aesthetic movement patterns (Figure 348). A single printed saucer (Vessel 20-98; Figure 362) was marked with a backstamp, accompanied with a shield motif, that read “SEMI-VITREOUS / PORCELAIN / U.S.A. / EAST LIVERPOOL / POTTERIES CO”. The East Liverpool Potteries Company was a consortium of six pottery companies from East Liverpool, Ohio that organized to better compete with other Ohio potteries, such as the likes of Homer Laughlin and Knowles, Taylor and Knowles. The consortium was established in 1900 and continued through 1903 (Lehner 1988:135). A second printed vessel (a large pitcher; Vessel 20-64) was marked “BONA [FAMA EST] / MEL[IOR Z]ONA AUREA / ALBA CHINA” and incorporated an image of a globe into its design. Alba China was a semi-porcelain brand name for a ware produced by the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland. The firm was established in 1846, and it operated through 1936. This mark post-dates 1890. Also associated with the Late Pre-Fire context was a blue printed plate decorated in a traditional WILLOW pattern (Vessel 20-391; Figure 347, bottom right). The WILLOW pattern was a traditional pattern that was offered for sale during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century by mail order giants such as Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Unlike the earlier wares from the Middle Pre-Fire context, which were predominately British manufactured, the wares recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by what most likely were predominately American-made ceramic wares. Besides the above referenced printed wares, an undecorated whiteware plate with partial backstamp (Vessel 20-337) was identified as that used by the Homer Laughlin China Company, another American pottery. Homer Laughlin established a pottery with his brother in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1873. In 1877, he bought out his brother’s interest in the company, which was formally renamed the Homer Laughlin China Company in 1896. By the early twentieth century, the firm was renowned for their hotel China (Lehner 1988:245-246).

Several printed (with painted highlights) and/or decal decorated small porcelain plates, saucers and cups decorated with floral sprays were also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (cf. Vessels 20-121, 20-162, and 20-297; Figure 370). These wares are typical of the early years of the twentieth century, and are common advertised wares within such mail order catalogs as Sears, Roebuck and Company during the years 1900-1915. Vessel 20-457 is represented by a fragment of a quality early porcelain cup from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context. Except for one of these porcelain vessels, no manufacturer’s marks were noted. The one marked porcelain vessel from this context was a printed saucer (with painted highlights; Vessel 20-162) with a backstamp that partially read “GERMANY.” Also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context was the fragmentary remains of a Rockingham-glazed yellow-paste tea pot (Vessel 20-270). This vessel may have been redeposited from an earlier Middle Pre-Fire context. A large porcelain bowl (potential representing a wash basin more appropriately tallied with the Household/Furnishings functional category) with painted and gilded details (Vessel 20-130) also were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 369).

Glass tableware associated with the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, although not prolific, was represented by several vessels which included a press-molded tablewares and teawares (predominately drinking glasses/tumblers), and at least one footed lead-glass pitcher (Vessel 20-

267) and a water/glass/goblet (Vessel 20-188). Late Pre-Fire (and Fire) tumblers and/or jelly glass tumblers were represented by utilitarian, minimally decorated vessels (Figure 378). Primary decorations included various forms of ribbing along the base of the tumbler, and bands of knurling along the rim (such as Vessel 20-134 which has three bands of knurling around its rim and ribbing around its base) (Figure 375). Also present were plain and/or undecorated tumblers or drinking glasses (such as Vessel 20-262). Whereas most of the undecorated tumblers had plain bases, at least one tumbler had a “Horseshoe and Star” base (Vessel 20-262) (Figure 377).

Vessels associated with Food Preparation and Storage were few in number from this context, and included five stoneware jars/crocks, a shallow pan (Vessel 20-161), and two jigger-molded mixing bowls (Vessel 20-137 and 20-402). One of the salt-glazed stoneware jars (or crock) exhibited blistering suggestive of having been burned. Fragments of this large crockery jar, even though it exhibits evidence of burning, was recovered from several Late Pre-Fire locations within the yard, suggesting that the blistering may suggest that it represents a jar over-fired during its manufacture (a production “second”), and not the burning of the house in August 1908 (Figure 384).

At least five vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were assigned to the Food Storage functional category. Home Canned Foodstuffs were poorly represented within this context, with at least four of these five vessels representing commercial condiment containers. The fifth vessel represents a lead glass container, potentially a cruet (Vessel 20-375), which more appropriately should be tallied as a Foodways Service item. The four condiment bottles appear to represent pepper sauce containers. One of these is a Gothic-styled bottle (Vessel 20-448) similar to others recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context. Vessel 20-431, which was recovered from within the rear service wing, has a distinctive bottle shape similar a bottle within the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog, albeit lacking the screw cap, described as a “Squat Pepper Sauce” bottle (IGC 1906:205; Figure 380). This bottle was listed within the section of the catalog labeled “Pickle and Preserve Ware.” A taller and slightly skinnier bottle with a screw-top lip finish similar to that present on Vessel 20-431 was described as a “Taper Pepper Sauce” bottle (IGC 1906:200; left). Vessel 20-451 is a long-necked aqua bottle that the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog described as a “Green Glass, Plain Decanter” listed under “Pickle and Preserve Ware” section of the catalog (Figure 381). Most likely, this bottle held a vinegar or pepper sauce as well. This bottle was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context lying alongside the rear foundation wall of the house (Test 162, Feature 61).

The Indulgences/Drink functional category was represented by both alcohol (n=5) and non-alcohol (n=7) bottles. The alcohol bottles were represented by four whiskey flasks and a single beer bottle. Whiskey flasks were of the shoo-fly and Dandy form. The soda water bottles were represented by three Springfield bottlers. The earliest of the bottles (Vessel 20-172), which was represented by small fragments, was that embossed “M. A. Fischer.” M. A. Fischer was a soda water manufacturer/bottler in operation in Springfield from circa 1879 through 1895. At least three soda water bottles from this context were embossed “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessels 20-132, 20-133, and 20-332). Lauterbach and Reisch were in operation in Springfield from circa 1902 through June 1908. Additionally, a

single bottle was embossed “JOHN LAUTERBACH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel 20-435).²⁰⁸ John Lauterbach began bottling soda waters in Springfield in circa 1898. Lauterbach continued as sole proprietor until circa 1902, when he was joined in business with F. X. Reisch. All three bottles fit well with the Late Pre-Fire context (Figures 390-391).

Medicine bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context included a variety of bottle forms (Figure 395). These included Round (Vessel 20-340), Philadelphia Ovals (Vessels 20-380, 20-312, 20-396), Rectangular/Blake Variants (Vessel 20-62), homeopathic vials (Vessels 20-261, 20-278, and 20-340) (Figures 397-399). Non-proprietary Philadelphia Oval shaped medicine bottles were the most numerous medicine bottles from this context (Figure 398). Also among these medicine bottles were three small non-proprietary prescription bottles (Vessels 20-300, 20-341, and 20-395) (Figure 397). At least four homeopathic vials were present (Figure 399). No proprietary and/or patent medicine bottles were recovered from this context.

The Personal Care and/or Hygiene functional category was represented by at least four vessels. Two of these vessels most likely were perfume or scent containers. One of these perfume bottles (Vessel 20-397) had an irregular shaped base and side panels, as well as a starburst on its base (Figure 406,). This bottle was embossed “C. H. SELICK / PERFUMER / NEW YORK”. This bottle was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context capping Feature 57 (Text 152, Lot 503). A cursory inspection of archival records suggest that Charles H. Selick first appears in New York city directories in 1877 as a perfumer, residing at 36 Whitehall Street. City directories continue to list Charles H. Selick as a perfumer through at least 1884. From circa 1886 through 1902, Charles H. Selick is listed in a variety of occupations such as supplies, grocer, and baker supplies. The fact that the 1886 directory lists Charles’ occupation as a merchant of “supplies,” and it gives a similar Whitehall Street for his address suggests this is the same individual as the earlier perfumer. In 1896, Selick again was listed as a “perfumer”, an occupation that persists for many years (continuing through to at least 1927). It is unclear whether this bottle was in use by the Sappington family, or one of the later tenants occupying the house immediately prior to the August 1908 destruction of the building. The second perfume bottle (Vessel 20-168) was a small, non-descript vessel.

Additionally, two ointment and/or salve jars were also recovered from this context. Vessel 20-245 was a clear glass small round jar with an improved tool Patent lip finish. The side of this small pomade-style jar was embossed “CHESEBROUGH / VASELINE / MANUFACT’G CO ” (Figure 405, bottom). Robert Chesebrough developed his “petroleum jelly” during the 1860s, and trademarked the name Vaseline in 1878. Vaseline, which was recognized for its curative power to heal cuts and bruises, is still produced today. Although Vaseline was being marketed in small pomade-style clear-glass bottles by the late 1880s, this machine-made bottle more likely dates to the early years of the twentieth century (beginning in circa 1906). Lockhart (n.d.:9) suggests that this molded jar was manufactured during the years circa 1904 to circa 1908.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ This bottle was embossed on its heel “46 N. B. B. G. CO”. This is the mark of the North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company. Although in operation from 1888 through 1926, this mark on soda water bottles most likely was used after the company’s move to Indiana in 1895.

²⁰⁹ <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/Vaseline2015.pdf>

The second salve or ointment jar was a milk glass shallow “pot” (Vessel 20-436) (Figure 405, top).

Numerous vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were assigned to the Household functional category. Fragmentary remains of lamp chimneys (n=2) and reservoirs (n=5) were represented by at least seven vessels. The lamp reservoirs were represented by four clear glass (Vessels 20-78, 20-88, 20-175, and 20-291) and one milk glass (Vessel 20-426) lamps. The lamp chimneys were represented by chimneys with hand crimped (n=1) and molded (n=1) rim styles which fits well with the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century.

Several small milk glass bowl-like containers have been assigned to this functional category (Figure 408). One of these vessels was represented by a small covered bowl decorated with the SWAN and CATTAIL pattern (Vessel 20-176) recovered from a rear yard location behind the house (Test 134). Although reminiscent of a sugar bowl, this vessel most likely represents a candy bowl, and was not associated with food service. This pattern has been attributed to the Westmoreland Glass Company which was established in Pennsylvania in 1889. This firm produced pressed glass tablewares, as well as an assortment of candy containers, which they became known for. The firm continued in operation through circa 1984. Another lidded potential candy dish in the form of a basket decorated with a basket weave pattern (Vessel 20-195) was recovered scattered around the adjacent yard behind the house as well. Yet another fragmentary milk glass vessel decorated with bird feathers (Vessel 20-226) may represent the BIRD ON NEST pattern, which also is attributed to the Westmoreland Glass Company. This vessel also was recovered from a rear yard location (Test 152). Fragments of a round milk glass round serving bowl with reticulated rim (Vessel 20-330) was recovered from multiple locations within the yard immediately outside of the house. All of these milk glass vessels were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.

Additional Household vessels recovered from this context included a hand turned flower pot (Vessel 20-398), a bird cage waterer (Vessel 20-174), a spittoon (Vessel 20-125), and a potential wash basin (Vessel 20-305). The bird cage waterer (Vessel 20-174) was a lead glass vessel that had an embossed base which read “MEYER & NEUBAUER” (Figure 412). Charles M. Newbauer acquired a patent for “Improvement in Fastening Devices for Bird-Cages on August 13, 1878 (Patent No. 907063), which this bird cage waterer apparently integrated into its design. Another fragmentary vessel recovered from the Fire context, may represent a similar bird cage feeder (Vessel 20-238).

The Fire Assemblage (August 16, 1908)

The Fire assemblage consists of artifacts associated with the occupants residing within the house at the time of the August 16th riot, and the destruction of the dwelling by fire. Unfortunately, the identity of the occupants of the house at the time of the riot is unknown. Although it was difficult to segregate some of the Fire and immediate Post-Fire deposits during the field investigations, this was much less a problem with Site 20 than it was with Site 19. Although many of the vessels from this context exhibited some evidence of burning, many did not (further complicating the context designation).

The Fire component is represented by approximately 116 ceramic and glass vessels, the bulk of which are represented by secondary vessels (n=70; representing approximately 60% of the vessels from this context) (Table 28, Figure 344). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 30.2% of these vessels (n=35), which were represented by slightly more Teawares (n=21) than Tablewares (n=14). The Foodways Service functional category was represented by a much lower percentage than the earlier Late Pre-Fire context. Kitchenware vessels (n=4) were represented by 3.4% of the vessels from this context. Food Storage vessels (n=17) comprised 14.7% of the vessels from this context. Vessels from the Indulgences functional category (n=14) were represented by 12.1% of the vessels from this context, with alcohol bottles (n=9) comprising slightly over 64% of the vessels from this function category. Vessels associated with the Medicine functional category were moderately numerous (n=16; representing 13.8% of the vessels from this context). The Household/Furnishings functional category was represented by 18 vessels (comprising 15.5% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were few in number (n=3; representing only 2.6% of the vessels from this context).

The Foodways Service functional category was represented by numerous ceramic and glass wares, many of which exhibited evidence of burning and in the case of the glass the vessels, melting. Figure 363 depicts several of the primary vessels from this context. Unlike the earlier Late Pre-Fire assemblage, the vast majority of the ceramic wares from this context were undecorated heavy-bodied whitewares and hard-paste Hotelwares. One of the few decorated vessels from this context was a painted plate (with brown/copper luster lined rim and central “Brown Tea” tea leaf design) (Vessel 20-103). A potential child’s cup or mug most likely was decorated as well, but any vestige of its decoration had been removed by the fire (Vessel 20-185) (Figure 364). Thinner bodied repoussé-decorated wares (some with printed designs) typical of the early years of the twentieth century, and relatively plentiful at the adjacent Price-Edwards Site, were few in number at the Sappington Site. In general, the number of decorated wares from this context at the Sappington Site appears to be considerably smaller than that from the adjacent Price-Edwards Site.

Also present within this assemblage was a small heavy-bodied, Hotel ware cream pitcher (20-236) reminiscent of individual serving cream pitchers commonly associated with restaurants. This pitcher exhibited damage from burning. A melted salt/pepper shaker with metal lid (Vessel 30-184) was also present (Figure 374).

Marked ceramic wares were few in number from the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site (Figure 365). One printed and repousse-decorated plate (Vessel 20-91) recovered from the Fire context had the distinctive mark of the Harker Pottery Company. This mark read “SEMI PORCELAIN” with a monogram incorporating the letters “H. P. CO.” with a bow and arrow. The Harker Pottery Company was a long-running Ohio pottery established by the Harker family in 1839, and continuing through 1972. The family pottery formally became the Harker Pottery Company in circa 1890 (Lehner 1988:197-198). Lehner (1988:198) suggests that the mark recovered from the Sappington Site, with its arrow pointing up, most likely represents one of the “very early marks used before 1900,” which would suggest the use of older tablewares by the occupants of the Sappington House in August 1908. A second undecorated plate, represented by fragments of a secondary vessel (Vessel 20-271), had a backstamp indicating its manufacture by the East

Liverpool, Ohio firm Burford Brothers Pottery. This pottery was established in 1879, and discontinued production in 1904 (Lehner 1988:67). The mark from the Sappington Site lacks the distinctive “B.B.” incorporated into the mark illustrated in Lehner (1988:67).

Printed wares from the Fire context were represented by a large printed pitcher (Vessel 20-64), which most likely represents part of a toiletry set (and assigned to the Household functional category) (Figure 366). This pitcher was marked “BONA [FAMA EST] / MEL[IOR Z]ONA AUREA / ALBA CHINA” and incorporated an image of a globe into its design. Alba China was a brand name produced by the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland. The firm was established in 1846, and operated through 1936. This mark post-dates 1890 (Lehner 1988:44). Similarly, a printed spittoon (with painted highlights) (Vessel 20-50), which also has been assigned to a Household functional category, was recovered from a Fire context. This spittoon (Figure 407) had a backstamp that read “WARWICK / CHINA”. Fragments of this spittoon were recovered in Tests 118-121, a location that corresponds to the north side of the front room within the house. The Warwick China Company, which was established in Wheeling, West Virginia in 1887 (and closed in 1951), was known for the use of decal decoration and producing “beautiful diner sets of high quality porcelain.”²¹⁰ Lehner (1988:500-501) suggests that this mark pre-dates 1904.

Porcelain wares recovered from the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site were not as abundant as those from the Late Pre-Fire context, nor from the Fire deposits at the adjacent Price-Edwards Site (Figure 369). The limited number of porcelain wares from this context were predominately small fragments of secondary vessels. One exception to this is a painted saucer (Vessel 20-240; Figure 371, top). This thinly potted, deep saucer or shallow bowl (Vessel 20-240) with its polychrome painted decoration is distinctive in its form and translucency and begs the question as to its potential Asian origins. Additional secondary porcelain vessels from this context included several cups (Vessels 20-69, 20-82, and 20-117). A fragment of one of these cups (Vessel 20-69) is decorated with Asian script (Figure 371, bottom). The partial inscription 辛丑年, which most likely is a reference to an emperor’s reign-era and not a date of manufacture, may translate to “Junior Fire-Cow Year,” which corresponds to the years 1901, 1841, or 1781.²¹¹ The presence of potential Asian ceramics, as well as numerous opium pipes, begs the question as to whether Chinese tenants were living within this house at the time of the riot (August 1908).

As suspected, melted glass was relatively plentiful from the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site, but unfortunately it was often difficult to distinguish melted window glass from container glass (Figure 372). Nonetheless, glass tablewares were identified from within the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site, and appear to consist predominately of drinking vessels (beer mugs and drinking glasses). The most common of these drinking vessels are turn-of-the-century jelly glass tumblers. These jelly glass tumblers had narrow ribbed (often referred to as “icicle”) bases, often with one or more knurled bands around the rim (cf. Vessels 20-177 and 20-258; Figure 378). Several of the undecorated tumblers had star-burst bases. Additionally, at least three

²¹⁰ <https://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/history/5504>

²¹¹ Email communication from Dr. Peter Shapinsky, Professor of East Asian History, Department of History, University of Illinois, Springfield; via email to Tabatha Chasteen, 9/20/2023.

heavy beer mugs were also present (cf. Vessels 20-86, 20-185, and 20-229) (Figure 373). At least one stemware vessel was also identified (Vessel 20-216).

Kitchenware vessels were not overly abundant from this context (n=4), but included a jigger-molded milk pan (Vessel 20-90), two crockery jars (Vessels 20-84 and 20-213), and a Bristol-glazed crockery jar lid (Vessel 20-85) (Figure 384).

Vessels associated with the Food Storage functional category were present in moderate number (n=17). Vessels associated with Home Canning were represented by nine vessels, and included canning jars and jar lid liners. At least one of the canning jars was identified as having been embossed “MASON” (Vessel 20-4). Similarly, a melted canning jar lid liner was embossed “BOYD’S” (Vessel 20-2). Commercial Canned vessels were represented by eight vessels, which included milk bottles (Vessels 20-80 and 20-83), at least one condiment bottle (Vessel 20-109), and five unidentified glass food jars. The milk bottles were represented by both a pint and quart sized bottles. Both machine made bottles were embossed with reference to the Leland Hotel dairy and/or farm. The larger of the two bottles had a slug plat that was embossed “[LELA]ND HOT[EL] /... WIGGINS / FARM”.²¹² The base of this bottle was embossed “T. MFG. Co.”; potentially representing a mark used by the Thatcher Manufacturing Company (1904-1985) during the initial years of their operation. It is unclear when the Leland Farm Dairy began marketing dairy products to the public, but newspaper advertisements first began to appear in 1905, and ran through 1909. The dairy was not listed in the 1902 city directory, and first appears in the 1904 *Springfield City Directory*. The dairy was also listed in the 1906 and 1907 directories, but not thereafter. As such, it would appear that these two milk bottles were in use from circa 1904-1910 (or later). The potential condiment bottle (Vessel 20-109) was a melted, cylindrical, clear-glass bottle, presumably representing a catsup bottle similar to those described as “Champaign Catsup” bottles with cork closures in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog (IGC 1906:203) (Figure 382, left).

One of the food jars recovered from the Fire context at the Sappington Site was the base of a small jar reminiscent of a jelly glass tumbler (Vessel 20-257) (Figure 379). The partially melted base of this jar was embossed “J. W. BEARDSLEY’S [S SONS] / [PAT. FEB. 10. [03] / ... JAR / [NEW YORK] U S A”. The patent date of February 1903 indicates the post-1903 date of this vessel. This food jar, which may have been repurposed for use as a drinking glass or jelly glass tumbler, represents a vacuum-sealed food jar that most likely held dried beef, a product that had become popular during the very late 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Besides Beardsley’s name and patent date, the base of this jelly glass tumbler also references what appears to be the type of jar referenced by the patent (“Vacuum Pres. Jar”), which is not depicted on online examples or those illustrated by Caniff (2021). The referenced patent refers to a patent issued to Carl Giles and Granville Gray of Upland, Indiana for the distinctive method of sealing

²¹² The Leland Hotel was established in 1867 and remained in operation through the 1970s. The Leland Hotel was a prominent fixture in downtown Springfield during the early years of the twentieth century (<http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8661>). By 1881, and continuing through the latter nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century, the hotel operated a large 600-acre farm on the western edge of Springfield to supply the hotel with fresh produce, dairy products, and meat. The Leland Hotel Farm continued in support of the hotel through the early years of the twentieth century, with large tracts being sold off in 1920 (resulting, in part, due to the development of the community of Jerome).

the metal lid to the jar. Extant paper labels associated with similar jars read “Beardsley’s Junior Acme Sliced Dried Beef.” Initially established in 1857, the precursor of J. W. Beardsley’s Sons was established to market shredded codfish (Caniff 2021:17-20). In an age of minimal refrigeration, canned beef offered an alternative method of marketing meat products to the working class household.

Glass vessels associated with Indulgences/Drink were relatively numerous from the Fire context (n=14; representing slightly over 12% of the vessels from this context), being slightly greater than that from the Late Pre-Fire context. These vessels were represented predominately by alcoholic beverage bottles (n=9), which included a beer bottle (Vessel 20-203), four whiskey flasks (Vessels 20-239, 20-87, 20-118. and 20-415), and four bottles tentatively identified as liquor bottles. The whiskey flasks were represented by typical early twentieth century flask styles (Dandy-style and Eagle style flasks) (Figure 385). Three of these liquor bottles were heavily deformed and/or melted long-necked, cylindrical amber bottles with brandy lip finishes (see Figure 389). Although tallied as distilled liquor bottles, they may just as well represent export beer bottles. One of the whiskey flasks (Vessel 20-415) had a base embossed “K. & O. CO. / NEW YORK”. This mark is unidentified.

The fourth bottle tallied as a liquor bottle was a body fragment of a clear-glass cylindrical bottle with a slug plate that was embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel 20-6) (Figure 388). J. M. Fitzgerald was a wholesale grocer from Springfield who specialized in the sale of wines and liquors. Advertisements for J. and J. M Fitzgerald’s Bakery and Confectionary first began to appear in Springfield newspapers in late 1861 (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 December 1861, p. 3). These advertisements imply the family had been in the city for only a short time prior to this date. By the middle 1870s, J. M. Fitzgerald was advertising the sale of “Sugars, Teas, Wines and Confectionery” from his store on the west side of the square (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 May 1875, p. 2), and by the early 1880s, Fitzgerald advertised himself as a “Grocer and Wine and Liquor Merchant” located on “South Fifth Street, below the square” (*Illinois State Register*, 22 December 1881, p. 3). Although James Fitzgerald apparently died in early 1892, his grocery store continued operating under his name through late 1905. Fitzgerald was known to market liquors in both round cylindrical bottles, as well as “shoo-fly” flasks embossed with his name (cf. Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). It is interesting to note that the 1887 *Springfield City Directory* carries an advertisement for Fitzgerald that notes the grocery was known for “Unadulterated Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes a Specialty” (SCD 1887) (Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). These proprietary liquor bottles probably date from the latter 1880s through the very early 1900s.²¹³

²¹³ Two of Fitzgerald’s proprietary bottles were recovered from the primary deposits of Feature 4 at the Henwood Site (Usable Segment II, Site 17; Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). One was a round cylindrical bottle embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / GROCER / WINES & LIQUORS / SPRINGFIELD / ILL”. Although bottle collectors refer to this as a “cylindrical whiskey” bottle, its lip finish is more reminiscent of a chemical or medicine bottle than a distilled liquor bottle. The second bottle was a Shoo-fly flask with round slug-plate embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL”. A similar Shoo-fly flask was also recovered from House D (Vessel D-190; Figure 95-96; Mansberger and Stratton 2024e:85).

Non-alcoholic drink-related vessels were represented by a small number of soda water bottles (n=5). Two of the soda water bottles were embossed “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessels 20-97 and 20-264) (Figure 391). Lauterbach and Reisch were in operation in Springfield from circa 1902 through June 1908. A third soda water bottle, which exhibited significant deformation from melting) was embossed “G. B. W. / GIRARD / ILL” (Vessel 20-63; Figure 392). The “G. B. W.” references the Girard Bottling Works. Girard is a small town located approximately 25 miles south of Springfield. Unfortunately, little is known about the Girard Bottling Works. The presence of this soda water bottle within this assemblage suggests the potential connection of an occupant of the Sappington Site with that community (as it is unlikely that the Girard Bottling Works marketed their soda waters in Springfield).

The Medicine functional category was represented by a moderate number of bottles (n=16), the majority of which were non-proprietary medicines typical of the early years of the twentieth century. French Squares, Philadelphia Ovals, and Rectangular (Blake Variant) bottles were all represented in low number. Two partially deformed and/or melted round bottles were recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. These included a potential pill or polish bottle (Vessel 20-412) and a clear, round bottle (Vessel 20-411) (Figure 400). Both of these bottles were recovered from the Fire deposits within Test 160 (within what would have been the southeast room of the house). Also present were several small clear and amber pill bottles, and a single homeopathic vial (Vessel 20-272) (Figure 395). Also recovered from this context were several small, heavily deformed and/or melted bottles that included potential wide mouthed pill bottles (Vessels 20-187 and 20-94), as well as a narrow-mouthed bottle (right, Vessel 20-219). Three fragments (base, mid-section, and shoulder) of a small amber pill bottle (Vessel 20-414) were also present. The base of this bottle has a large “20” embossed on it. This bottle is reminiscent of amber bottles which contained Heroin pills (Figure 401).

One small prescription medicine bottle was present within the Fire deposits (Vessel 20-453). This bottle had the word PEARL embossed on its base in a reverse slanting script. This mark has been attributed to the Sheldon Foster Glass Company, and was in use from circa 1900 through 1907. Three of the medicine bottles were proprietary and/or patent medicines (Vessels 20-107 and 20-274). One of these proprietary medicine bottles (Vessel 20-107) was an aqua, paneled bottle embossed “RENNE’S / IT WORKS / LIKE / A CHARM // MAGIC OIL // PAIN KILLER” (Figure 402). This topical pain killer was advertised not only to kill pain externally, but also as a cure-all for a variety of internal ailments as well. One period advertisement noted that the product was effective for the cure of “Colic, cholera morbus, cramps and pain in the stomach, cholera, coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, dyspepsia, diarrhea, fever and ague, kidney difficulty, pleurisy, acid stomach, indigestion, headache, sea sickness, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, lameness, sciatica, toothache, earache, catarrh, frost bites.”²¹⁴ Renne’s Pain Killing Magic Oil was developed by William Renne of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Although sources vary, Renne may have been producing his Magic Oil as early as 1840.²¹⁵ In 1872, Renne

²¹⁴ <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A118111>

²¹⁵ Sources vary, with one suggesting that he began production in 1840, whereas a second claims he introduced the product in 1855 (Fike 1987:195).

received a trademark patent for his Magic Oil, and in 1877 he sold the business to the Herrick Medicine Company of New York City. Advertisements for Magic Oil continue through at least 1935 (Fike 1987:195). Local advertisements in Springfield newspapers were limited, with a single advertisement located in a December 1872 newspaper (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 December 1872, p. 1).

The second proprietary medicine bottle was represented by amber body fragments that were partially embossed “MUNYONS // [PA]W-PAW” (Vessel 20-274) (Figures 403-404). Professor James M. Munyon (of Philadelphia) began experimenting and producing homeopathic medicines in the 1860s as a young man, selling his product door-to-door. In 1892, Munyon established the Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company established in Philadelphia, and by 1900 was producing a large number of patent medicines. In 1903, Munyon introduced Munyon’s Paw-Paw Remedy, a tonic that became “the crown jewel of his homeopathic remedy company.”²¹⁶ In 1904, Munyon established the resort Hotel Hygeia in Palm Beach Florida. James Munyon died in 1918, and after his death his product line was mostly discontinued with the company being dissolved in 1925.²¹⁷ The first appearance of Munyon’s Paw-Paw Remedy in local newspapers occurred in late February 1904 (*Illinois State Register*, 26 February 1904, p. 5) detailing the account of local druggists participating in a product promotional event resulting in “hundreds of bottles given away by the druggists.” By the early 1920s, the product was being advertised in pill form as a laxative for the treatment of constipation (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1921, p. 2)(Fike 1987:174). The third proprietary medicine represented within the Fire deposits of the Sappington Site was the fragments of a secondary vessel with one panel partially embossed “PINE-...” (Vessel 20-417). The bottle and its contents have not been identified.

Vessels associated with the Personal Care and/or Hygiene functional category within the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site were represented by a limited number of skin care products (n=3). One of these vessels was an unmarked milk glass ointment or pomade pot (Vessel 20-35). The other two vessels within this functional category were clear glass, machine-made jars embossed “VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK” (Vessels 20-198 and 20-205) (Figure 405). Robert Chesebrough developed his “petroleum jelly” during the 1860s, and trademarked the name Vaseline in 1878. Vaseline, which was recognized for its curative power to heal cuts and bruises, is still produced today. Although Vaseline was being marketed in small pomade-style clear-glass bottles by the late 1880s, these machine-made bottles more likely dates to the early years of the twentieth century (beginning in circa 1906). Lockhart (n.d.:9) suggests that this molded jar was manufactured during the years after 1906 (to sometime circa 1915).²¹⁸ The second salve or ointment jar was a milk glass shallow “pot” (Vessel 20-436), a heavy-bodied undecorated porcelain chamber pot lid (Vessel 20-200).

At least 14 vessels from the Fire context were assigned to the Household functional category. These vessels were represented by numerous vessels (n=10) associated with lighting (lamp

²¹⁶ <https://munyonspawpaw.com/history/>

²¹⁷ Munyon’s Paw-Paw was re-introduced as an aperitif bitters in 2022.

²¹⁸ <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/Vaseline2015.pdf>

reservoirs, globes, and chimneys), as well as a polish bottle (Vessel 20-196), an ink bottle (Vessel 20-413), a porcelain vase (Vessel 20-70) (Figure 413), and a potential dresser box lid (Vessel 20-220). The vessels associated with lighting were represented by lamp chimneys (n=6), a clear-glass lamp globe/shade (Vessel 20-7), and at least three lamp reservoirs (Vessels 20-9, 20-65, and 20-256) (Figure 411). These lamp reservoirs were represented by clear glass, lead glass, and milk glass examples. The lamp chimneys from this context which were identified as to their rim style were represented by chimneys with sheared/blow-over-mold rims (n=2) and molded rims (n=2). The sheared/blow-over-mold chimneys are more representative of an earlier (and/or older style) lamp from the 1860s and 1870s. The chimneys with the molded rims (and straight bases) are typical of those in use during the early years of the twentieth century. Chimneys with crimped rims were absent from this context. The highly melted dresser box lid was recovered from the southwest corner of the front room within the house (a suspected bedroom location) (Figure 409).

The Post-Fire Assemblage

The Post-Fire assemblage consists of artifacts deposited on-site after the August 1908 riots. Many of these artifacts represent discard of waste from nearby domestic and industrial neighbors into the open house basin. The disposal of neighborhood trash into the recently burned out house basin and adjacent lot appears to have occurred soon after the August 1908 riots and continued for several years afterwards. As such, the Post-Fire artifacts contributed little to our understanding of the house occupants, and only select artifacts from this context were inventoried.

The Small Finds by Functional Category

The small finds from the Sappington Site are discussed collectively by the various functional categories they represent. The following discussion attempts to discuss the differences in the distribution of these various artifacts by context (Early/Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post Fire).

Architecture

Numerous small finds associated with the physical remains of the Sappington House were recovered from the excavations. Demolition debris located within the Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits included nails, window glass, plaster, brick, and an occasional piece of builder's hardware. The brick used in the construction of the Sappington House were soft-mud, hand-molded, brick of variable quality, similar to those in use at the adjacent Price-Edwards Site. Unlike at the Race Riot Site (located on the west side of Tenth Street), over-fired and slightly deformed brick suggestive of the use of poor quality "seconds" were not encountered. Building stone, consisting of both sandstone and limestone/dolomite, was present having been integrated into several piers associated with the early house at this location. The earliest phase of building construction at this site utilized stone piers (which generally consisted of large single stones set on top of the original ground surface).

Figure 414 depicts the variety of nail types and sizes present at the Sappington Site. The majority of the nails from this site were of the machine-cut variety. As originally constructed, this frame house used machine-cut nails typical of the 1860s, and of the size typical of balloon frame construction. Unfortunately, the soil conditions at the Sappington Site were extremely corrosive, and the nails (and other iron artifacts) recovered from the site were highly corroded making the analysis of these items difficult. The machine cut nails from the site were represented by predominately small framing and lath/roofing nails that ranged from approximately 1¼-in to 3-in in length. Although limited in number, wire-drawn nails were present, suggesting minimal repair and/or modification of the original frame structure during the latter nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries.

Also present at the Sappington Site were numerous large, forged spikes (Figure 416). These nails were generally 7-in to 8-in in length, and were formed with square iron stock with a simplified two-sided point and forged (hammered) head. These large spikes are typically not associated with mid-century small home construction practices such as suspected at the Sappington Site. These large spikes were recovered from a rear-yard location, and in conjunction with forged railroad spikes from Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts (cf. Lots 420, 427, 483, 497 and 499). The forged railroad spikes from the Sappington Site were generally 5¼-in long, which is slightly smaller in size than modern examples (but also slightly larger than the middle 1850s examples recovered from the Great Western Railroad at the Norfolk Western Site in Jacksonville Site, Mansberger 1994). Many of the railroad spikes recovered from this site were represented by spikes that had been broken into two pieces, and recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts within the rear yard capping Feature 57 in Test 150 and 151 (cf. Lots 497 and 499) as well as within the lower levels of Test 162 (Lot 517). Both the large forged spikes and railroad spikes most likely represent materials salvaged by one of the Sappington brothers, potentially while working for the railroad (or scavenging for construction materials along the rail corridor) during the 1860s-70s. The large forged spikes are reminiscent of fasteners used for securing thick decking boards, such as that used on a bridge.

Wall and ceiling plaster recovered from the Sappington House was poorly preserved, and was represented predominately by small fragments that lacked a white (or finish) coat (Figure 415). A limited number of plaster fragments exhibited evidence of having a thin white coat. None of the plaster from the Sappington Site exhibited any evidence of a painted finish. No definitive details of the underlying lath impressions were identified (in terms of having been applied over sawn or rived lath). The plaster was extremely friable, and may reflect the poor quality (low lime content) of the original plaster. Melted window glass was also plentiful from the Fire deposits of the Sappington Site, particularly along the inside edge of the perimeter foundation walls. Besides melted window glass, burned window sash glazing was also recovered from the Sappington House (Lot 372) (Figures 422-423).

Architectural hardware was also recovered from the Sappington house, albeit in relatively low number. Among the architectural items recovered were several door knobs (Figure 421).²¹⁹ The

²¹⁹ At the turn-of-the century, Montgomery Ward Company (1895:375) offered “brown mineral,” “white porcelain,” and “ebony” door knobs for sale, which were three of the most common utilitarian door knobs in use during the nineteenth century. At mid-century, ceramic door knobs were of two basic styles which included mineral and ebony

door knobs from the Sappington Site were of two types: Agate and Mineral knobs with threaded posts, and porcelain knobs with non-threaded posts. The agate and mineral knobs may have been associated with the earlier construction episodes, whereas the white porcelain knobs (which exhibited more extensive burning) most likely were associated with the more recent construction activity at this house site. Another possibility is that the presence of both mineral and porcelain knobs at this site may reflect the use of less formal mineral knobs in secondary (kitchen) locations and the use of the more formal knobs in the public spaces (parlor).

Several cast iron door hinges were recovered from the Sappington Site, albeit in poor condition (Figure 418). As with the Price-Edwards house, door hinges from the Sappington house were of two distinct styles. The earliest of the hinges had butts with acorn-shaped removable pins, such as one recovered from a rear yard location from Test 151 (cf. Lot 500). The later hinges had butts with steeple-pointed pins, which were recovered from both Tests 151 and 160 (cf. Lots 499 and 509). The hinge with the acorn-shaped pins was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, whereas one of the steeple-pointed hinges was recovered from a Fire context. The hinges with the acorn-shaped pins are consistent with an early era (middle nineteenth century), and potentially date to the original dwelling, prior to its later remodeling. The presence of the hinges with the steeple-shaped pins is consistent with an 1870s-1880s date of remodeling for the house at this site. Figure 223 illustrates examples of these two hinge styles (Russell and Erwin Company 1865:111; Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company 1875:425). Additional corroded, badly preserved hinge and potential rim lock fragments can be found in Lots 136, 379, 450, and 467). A stamped strap hinge recovered from a suspected Late Pre-Fire yard location (Test 152, Lot 503) was also present in the assemblage (Figure 419).

Fragments of door rim locks were recovered from the Sappington Site, albeit in extremely poor and heavily corroded condition. Figure 420 illustrates a rim lock latch recovered from a Fire context in Test 140 (Lot 456). Badly corroded locks and lock fragments with door knobs were also present in Lots 452 and 459.

Window hardware recovered from the Sappington Site was limited to artifacts associated with window treatments (Figures 482-483). Metal tubes with burned wooden dowels running down the center of the tube (cf. Lot 27), copper end caps (Lots 27, 372, and 442, and 456), and springs (Lot 442) appear to represent the physical remains of window roller shades. In support of this was the recovery of at least two roller shade brackets (Lots 372 and 436). A cuprous ring (formed by rolled sheet metal) with folded cuprous clasp (Lot 440) potentially represents a sash or drapery hook similar to that illustrated in Sears, Roebuck and Company's 1897 catalog (1897:299). Copper trefoil fragments may represent window decorative treatments (Lots 436 and 442) and a 3-in long turned wooden spindle (with a ½-in hole to receive a horizontal rod and iron screw on its opposite end to secure it to a suspected window frame, Lot 508, Fire) may represent remnants of curtain rods and/or or valance bracket.

Also recovered from the Fire Deposits of the Sappington Site were two large iron “concretions” believed to represent pocket door sheaves (roller wheels for use with an overhead track) (Figure

style knobs—both of which were attached to a threaded spindle that twists into the threaded knob. In contrast, the later porcelain knobs have a non-threaded attachment that was set in molten lead.

424). These sheaves were recovered from Fire contexts from Test 2 and 139 (Lots 20 and 450, respectively), and hint at the presence of a sliding pocket door located between the front room and the southeast room of the house. As such, this pocket door would have been part of the remodeling episode that resulted in the construction of the front addition onto the house.

Figure 484 illustrates two brass serpentine hooks recovered from the Sappington Site. One hook had an iron screw on one end for attachment to a wall, window/door frame, or piece of furniture (Lot 500). The second hook was U-shaped with screw hole for attachment to a surface (Lot 417). The function of both hooks, which were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, is unknown.

Evidence of electrical lighting at the Sappington Site, although limited in scope, included at least two small fragments of electrical porcelain and two fragments of twisted strand copper wire (Figure 474). The electrical porcelain appears to represent fragments of round wall switches recovered from Late Pre-Fire (Lot 503) and Fire (Lot 392) contexts. The copper wire was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 456). Was the Sappington house wired for electrical lighting? The evidence is minimal at best.

Fragments of potential roofing slate were also recovered in low number from the Sappington Site. This potential roofing slate was recovered from early contexts, such as from an Early Pre-Fire context (Test 139) beneath the front portion of the house (cf. Lot 453). Miscellaneous artifacts from the Sappington Site associated with this functional category included a suspected gas burner from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 525; Test 167), an iron door handle from a Middle/Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 505; Test 152), and a small wedge-shaped brick potentially representing material from a brick walk recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 506, Test 152) (Figure 425).

Foodways Service

Small finds associated with Foodways Service were represented predominately by eating utensils (knives, forks, and spoons) (Figures 485-489). Utensils from the Sappington Site included four-tined forks, bone-handled flat-tanged utensils, cuprous teaspoons, and both cuprous and ferrous tablespoons (the latter of which more appropriately associated with the Foodways Storage and Preparation functional category). A cuprous fork and unidentified cuprous eating utensils handle were both recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 517) (Figure 485). Also associated with the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 527) was a rat-tail tanged knife with bone handle (Figure 486). Several flat-tanged bone-handled utensils were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (cf. Lot 503; Figure 489). Numerous, flat-tanged, wood-handled utensil handles were recovered from mixed Middle/Late Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 404, 471, 475, and 481) (Figure 488). Also recovered from this context were a limited number of antler-handled, flat-tanged utensils (Lot 372) (Figure 489).

Foodways Storage and Preparation

Few small finds were associated with this functional category at the Sappington Site. As noted above, the presence of tinned iron ware tablespoons fall into this functional category (see Figure

164). Also present among the small finds associated with this functional category was a cast-iron skillet (Figure 426, bottom). This skillet, which was approximately 9½-in in diameter, 2-in deep, with a 5-in long handle, was recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room within the house (suspected as having functioned as the kitchen) (Test 123, Lot 388). This skillet was recovered in close proximity to the suspected location of a stove (as per the presence of a metal floor protector or stove mat adjacent to the chimney). Cast-iron skillets such as this were designed to function with cooking stoves. Also recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context within the rear yard (within Feature 57, Test 150) was an approximately 9-in diameter, 1-in tall, stamped copper pan reminiscent of a pie pan (Lot 498) (Figure 426, top).

The ornately decorated base plate of a cast iron cook stove (which more appropriately is associated with the Household furnishing functional category) was also recovered from this same Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 526). This stove plate, which was broken along two of its edges, measured approximately 1-ft 8-in wide by 2-ft 4-in long when whole. The oval firebox measured approximately 12-in by 1-ft 8-in. This stove plate was highly decorated along its edge with stylized floral details (Figures 427-428). The oval firebox from this stove is atypical of a cook stove, and most likely represents a parlor or heating stove reminiscent of stoves in use during the 1860s or 1870s (Figures 429-430).

Minimally two multi-purpose bottle openers were recovered from the Fire Deposits of the Sappington Site (Lots 402 and 442; Figure 431). These multi-purpose tools have a bottle opener for use with crown bottle closures on one end (common with both beer and soda-water bottles), and a small screw driver on the opposite end. A patent for a very similar multi-purpose tool (a “Capped Bottle Opener”) was granted in February 1894 to one W. Painter. The tool integrated a screwdriver end opposite a looped end for removing crown bottle caps. Later examples often integrated a short hook into the looped end, as well as modified the screwdriver end with a slight curved hook for opening for use with opening paint cans. The presence of several of these bottle openers in the Fire Deposits at the Sappington House may be suggestive of the non-domestic, commercial character of the house at the time of the riots, as was the case at the nearby House C located across Tenth Street to the west (Mansberger and Stratton 2024d).

Although it is unclear as to what type of beverage might have been offered to the patrons of this commercial establishment, it most likely was beer that was being served at this location. Crown bottle closures were relatively new in the early years of the twentieth century. Although some soda water manufacturers, such as Coca Cola, were utilizing crown closures by this time, soda water bottles were predominately of the Hutchinson blob-top variety at this time (as evidenced by the extant examples recovered). In 1905, Coca-Cola advertisements began illustrating bottles with crown closure, whereas traditional cork closures continued to be used with beer bottles through the first decade of the twentieth century (Figure 431).²²⁰

²²⁰ Although the new crown closures were quickly transforming the industry (as depicted in a 1906 advertisement for Stroh’s Bohemian Beer from the *Detroit Free Press*), some breweries such as Budweiser advertised the use of cork closures as late as 1907. By 1910, Goebel Beer was advertising the exclusive use of the crown closure, advertised as “the most approved style of corkage” (cf. 1910 advertisement in the *Detroit Free Press*, 2 December 1910; <https://www.adbranch.com/brand/coca-cola/page/8/>).

Personal

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

Small finds associated with **personal grooming and/or hygiene**-related activities from the Sappington Site were represented by hair combs, hair pins, barrettes, and toothbrushes. Several hard rubber hair combs from the Sappington Site were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lots Lot 23, 376, and 469). One of these combs was melted and/or burned potentially suggesting fire damage prior to the August 1908 destruction of the house by mob action (Figure 491). Hard rubber barrettes and hair pins were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts at the Sappington Site (Figure 492).

Brushes from the Sappington Site included several tooth brushes, as well as a three-sided brush (Figure 494). The three-sided brush, recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, had bristles widely spaced along three sides of the small brush head (Lot 503). Toothbrushes were recovered from Late Pre-Fire (Lots 424 and 503), and Fire (Lots 393, 396, and 436) contexts.

Small finds associated with an individual's **personal comfort, health and well-being** were few in number from the Sappington Site. Fragments of multiple glass syringes, similar to the melted syringe recovered from adjacent Price-Edwards Site, were recovered from the Sappington Site. Recovered syringe parts included a glass tip (Lot 430) and two plungers. A clear plunger was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 472), and a green plunger was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 430). The latter green plunger has thread wound around the neck of the plunger to improve the connection between the plunger and the main body of the syringe. Fragments of two glass tubes (Lots 396 and 430) were also recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Although potentially representing perfume or drug ampules, the smaller diameter tube has a finished and/or unbroken end atypical of an ampule (Figure 499).

Hypodermic syringes would have been used to inject medicines. During the early years of the twentieth century, the two most common “medicines” being injected into the human body were morphine and heroin. Morphine was derived from the poppy plant in 1803, and was hailed as a miracle drug for its pain-killing abilities. Morphine use in the United States increased dramatically during the American Civil War. Unfortunately, morphine is highly addictive and many soldiers developed an addiction to morphine (often referred to as the “soldier’s disease”). Heroin, a derivative of morphine, was developed in 1874 and quickly was touted as a new miracle drug, replacing morphine as a pain killer. Unfortunately, it too is highly addictive. Both narcotics (morphine and heroin) were commonly abused for their euphoria-inducing properties. Unlike morphine, heroin could not only be injected, but it could be snorted as well as smoked.

By the early years of the twentieth century, both morphine and heroin became widely abused for their sedative abilities.²²¹ Most likely, the presence of this syringe, as well as the presence of at least two opium pipes from this site, suggests the use of opiates by one or more of the house occupants and/or their “guests.”

Also among the small finds recovered from the Sappington Site were numerous eye glass lenses, which included both clear glass oval and round lenses (Figure 504).²²² Eye glass lenses from the Sappington Site were recovered from both Late Pre-Fire (Lots 414 and 511), and Fire (Lot 436) contexts. Those recovered from the Fire contexts exhibited evidence of melting. No eye glass frame fragments were recovered from the Sappington Site. A variety of eye glass lenses, including tinted lenses, were recovered from House D, located across Tenth Street to the west (Mansberger and Stratton 2024e). The presence of multiple spectacles of varying form from both the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts suggests the presence of a multiple individuals with poor eyesight. The presence of at least one umbrella or parasol, represented by a metal “runner” or “glide,” was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 497) (Figure 493).

Personal Adornment artifacts, including jewelry, were poorly represented at the Sappington Site. By definition, jewelry consists of “personal ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, or bracelets, which are typically made from or contain jewels and precious metal.” Costume jewelry, which is a cheaper adornment, refers to jewelry in which the jewels (or gems) are manufactured from inexpensive materials (such as glass). A gemstone (also called a fine gem, jewel, precious stone, or semiprecious stone) is a piece of mineral crystal which is either cut or polished. Fragments of jewelry recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context at the Sappington Site included a large oval porcelain cabochon with overglaze painted decoration (Lot 406) , a glass cabochon (gemstone) mounted in a gilded copper bezel (Lot 485), and a deformed fragment of a gold finger ring (Lot 512). A copper bezel (Lot 442), twisted copper wire in form of finger ring (Lot 436), and porcelain ring stand (Lot 14) were recovered from Fire contexts (Figures 470 and 472). Several additional jewelry items also were recovered from an artifact concentration from a Fire context in Test 2 (Lots 20 and 21) (Figure 464). This concentration of burned artifacts

²²¹ Opiates such as morphine and heroine are depressants. Depressants “slow down bodily functions, often causing a person to feel sedated or euphoric.” In contrast, cocaine (which also became widely used during the later years of the nineteenth century) is a stimulant. Opiates were commonly added to a variety of oral medicines during this time, without the consumer’s knowledge. It was not until the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 that the federal government mandated that the contents of these medicines be accurately labeled on the bottle. In 1914, the Harrison Narcotic Act banned the distribution of narcotics such as morphine and heroin, which required a doctor’s prescription for their use. In 1924, the Heroin Act banned the use of heroin in any form in the United States, even for medicinal purposes (<http://www.ongov.net/health/opioids/history.html#:~:text=As%20the%20addictive%20properties%20of,heroin%20even%20for%20medicinal%20use>).

²²² Brass folding spectacles, and/or reading glasses from the early years of the nineteenth century are known as “turn-pin temple spectacles.” Turn-pin temple spectacles were manufactured from the later eighteenth century throughout the nineteenth century, and occasionally occur at archaeological sites in Illinois (cf. Jones/Hillerman Site, Mansberger and Stratton 2009). Early examples were handmade, generally by a jeweler. In 1833, machinery was developed for mass-producing these glasses, at which time they became more common. These early spectacles were fairly expensive, hand-made items associated with professional and merchant glass families (<http://www.eyeglasseswarehouse.com/turn-pin.html>). By mid-century, spectacles became more affordable. The 1865 Russell and Erwin catalog offers “Silver Plated Spectacles,” as well as spectacle cases (Russell and Erwin 1980:346).

included a large number of buttons, as well as a fragments of a small copper jewelry chain, a small cuprous wing nut-like artifact with what appears to be a small fragment of chain attached, and a copper-backed glass item (with shamrock inlay) initially suspected as being a button. These three items may represent remains of a watch fob or similar jewelry item. Also present in this artifact concentration was a glass watch front, a potential brooch (also with a shamrock decorative motif), and a large safety pin (potential shawl pin/clip).

Glass beads were recovered in limited number from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. These included round and faceted beads in a variety of colors, as well as small seed beads (white and blue in color) (Figure 471). The larger beads most likely were associated with jewelry, whereas the seed beads may have been sewn onto clothing and/or clothing accessories as decoration.

One rather significant artifact recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context at the Sappington Site was a brooch-like item that consisted of a carved bone badge in the shape of a Federal Shield (with two lugs on its backside to facilitate being sewn or pinned onto a garment) (Figure 452). This badge or lapel pin, which was in the shape of a Federal or Union Shield (with vertical stripes on its bottom half and a horizontal band of stars across the top), was typical of Civil War era imagery supportive of the Union cause (Figure 11). This artifact was recovered from a midden located beneath the charred floorboards of the burned house at this location (in Test 2, Lot 23), and presumably represent materials deposited by the Sappington family during the circa 1860s-1870s era, prior to the construction of the rear service wing. This badge, which only has 9 stylized stars, is approximately 1¼-in wide by 1¼-in tall and is reminiscent of an online example manufactured from brass. A similar online metal badge with the word “UNION” across its top was recovered from an unidentified Civil War era site in northern Illinois.²²³ These badges, which are described variously as “Shield Badges,” “Federal Shield Insignia”, and “Civil War Patriotic Pins”, are often recognized for their association with the Union League of America.²²⁴

During the Civil War years, shield badges became affiliated with the Union League and were often worn by civilian Union sympathizers in defiance of the anti-war and anti-Black Copperhead (or Peace Democrat) movement which ramped up in 1862. Even in Springfield, anti-war and pro-Southern sentiment was felt. Quinn (1991:44) noted that “Springfield citizens who had become discouraged with the war effort as well as those who had secretly sympathized with the South, began to openly display their feelings. Mrs. Conkling²²⁵ wrote to her son that ‘since our traitorous legislature met, secession principals, and sympathy are boldly spoken of in our midst.’ Almost in disbelief, she commented: ‘You would be surprised Clint at the number of

²²³ <https://www.civilwarcorpsbadges.com/product-page/union-support-badge-small>

²²⁴ The Union League was organized in the North during the Civil War as a quasi-secretive, patriotic club organized in 1862 to support the Union cause. Purportedly established in June 1862 in Pekin, Illinois, the organization named the Union League of Philadelphia was established in November of that same year. In Spring 1863, a collection of similar-minded organizations formed the Union League of America (ULA) with headquarters in Washington, D.C. After the war, the ULA became a prominent political influence, particularly among Black voters during the early years of the Reconstruction era, within the South. By the early 1870s, the political influence of the Union League had all but died out (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_League).

²²⁵ Mercie Ann Conklin was the wife of James Conklin, a prominent Springfield attorney, politician, and Whig supporter of Abraham Lincoln.

our ladies here that are wearing copper head breast pins and even cents on their watch guards.”²²⁶ In support of their pro-Union sentiment, many citizens of Springfield (and other northern communities) began wearing Shield badges.²²⁷

One of the first references to Union League activities in Springfield occurred in late October 1862, when the *Illinois State Register* advertised for an upcoming meeting of the Union League, to be held in Temperance Hall.²²⁸ Only a few days earlier, the fearmongering *Register* reported on local efforts in nearby Rochester “to organize secret ‘Union Leagues,’ to devise plans of campaign, with signs, grips and tokens—to perfect midnight organizations, to further a cause which they can indifferently assist by efforts in open day. ... They are thus at work in every township. And what is true of this county is true of other counties of the state. These old know-nothings, whilom devotees of ‘Sam,’ but now worshippers of ‘Sambo,’ are busy with their midnight plottings. These ‘Knights of the Green-Back’ would play their abolition game—perform their work of Africanizing the state, under the name of a ‘Union League.’ These constitution-suspenders would desecrate the name of ‘Union’ by using it for nefarious abolition purposes.”²²⁹ In 1864, the Copperhead leaning *Illinois State Register* also noted that “It is a plain fact, palpable to the eye of every man who walks the streets of Springfield, that negro immigration to this city is every day on the increase.”²³⁰ Not only does the presence of this Shield Badge at the Sappington Site strongly suggest the presence of pro-Union sympathizers living at this site during the Civil War years, but it also suggests the fortitude—outright bravery—of the site’s Black occupants to wear this symbol in support of the Union cause among the City’s many racially intolerant Copperhead supporters.

²²⁶ See https://www.coinbooks.org/v26/esylum_v26n11a13.html for example of such copperhead pins.

²²⁷ These badges were also popular with veterans after the Civil War, at which time they were often engraved with the soldier’s name and military unit, similar to a Corp badge.

²²⁸ *Illinois State Register*, 28 October 1862, p. 2. In early December, the Journal carried an advertisement noting that the Springfield Council of the Union League would have a meeting “at their hall” that Tuesday evening (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 December 1862, p. 3). In late spring 1863, a Ladies’ Union League was organized at the Second Presbyterian Church. The announcement for the organizational meeting requested “all who are desirous of exerting their influence, in this hour of our nation’s peril, in behalf of our country and Government, are respectfully invited to attend” (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 May 1863, p. 3). Subsequently, chapters of the Ladies’ Union League were organized within many of the surrounding communities, including nearby Salisbury, a small farming community located 11 miles northwest of Springfield. In May 1863, the *Journal* noted that “nearly all the ladies in the vicinity have joined the organization, and have commenced the work with a zeal that bids fair to work a complete revolution in that locality, where Copperheadism has prevailed to some extent. Let the ladies now to work, and we have no fears that treason will attain to a luxuriant growth there” (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 May 1863, p. 2). Notwithstanding the humanitarian efforts of the Ladies Union League, the *Register* continued to publish unfounded stories as to the warmongering activities of the Union League in Illinois (“Conspiracy Against Liberty,” *Illinois State Register*, 9 September 1863, p. 2, reprinted from the *Peoria Morning Mail*).

²²⁹ *Illinois State Register*, 18 October 1862, p. 2; see also “Abolition Secret Organization,” *Illinois State Register*, 20 October 1862, p. 2.

²³⁰ *Illinois State Register* 21 August 1864, p. 4; see also footnote 60, *Illinois State Register*, 29 September 1862, p 2 and 15 March 1864, p. 3) (as cited in Quinn 1991:70).

Another direct link to the Civil War from the Sappington Site was the recovery of a distinctive J-hook. Although this hook was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context within the rear yard (Test 151, Lot 500), it most likely dates from the earliest years of occupation of the Sappington house. These hooks are generally associated with Federal canvas knapsacks in use during the Civil War era (Figure 453). Although generally manufactured from brass, the example from the Sappington Site was manufactured from an unidentified pot-metal. The presence of the J-hook, along with a potential Civil War era military button suggests the potential Civil War military service of a family member. Silas Sappington, a potential family member of unknown relationship of the two Sappington brothers, was a member of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment, an all-Black volunteer regiment that served in the Civil War. The young Silas, who resided in Springfield after the cessation of hostilities, may have lived at this location with Elijah and David for a short time after his return from military service. Silas' military records at the time of his mustering out of service (in 1865) suggest that he was charged for multiple haversacks (see Appendix VI). The 1869 *Springfield City Directory* hints at the possibility that Silas may have been living at the Sappington Site at that time.

Leisure and/or play activities—for both children and adults—are documented by several small finds recovered from the Sappington Site. Children (and play-related activities) are documented by the presence of toys at this site, albeit in relatively low number. These toys included marbles, toy tea sets, dolls, gaming pieces, and a small toy hammer.

The marbles from this site were represented by soft dolomite/limestone examples (Lots 23, 24, 389, 512), marble or stoneware examples (Lots 368, 444, 446, 480), Rockingham-glazed marbles (Lots 375 and 393), and glass marbles (Lots 472 and 475) (Figure 447). These marbles were recovered from a variety of contexts. The earliest marbles consisted of unglazed stone and/or clay examples recovered from Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire contexts. The marble and stoneware examples were recovered from similar early contexts, as well as Late Pre-Fire contexts. The latest marbles were glass (Lots 115 and 543), which were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. The Rockingham-glazed, marbles were recovered from Fire contexts.

Ceramic toy tea sets from the Sappington Site were represented by a very small number of artifacts (Figure 448), and included cups and saucers (Lots 480, 488, and 492), a small teapot (Lot 497), and a painted mug or cup (Lot 472). Doll parts from the Sappington Site were slightly more numerous than the toy tea sets (Figure 449). These included fragments of China doll heads (Lots 497, 498, 502, and 532), as well as associated arms/legs (Lots 410, 482, 497, 525 and 527). The largest head fragment was recovered from Lot 532. All doll fragments depict white-skinned individuals. The majority of these toys were recovered from Early/Middle Pre-Fire contexts.

Other toys from the Sappington Site included potential porcelain gaming pieces (Lots 409 and 456) and a Frozen Charlotte doll (Lot 426) (Figure 450). Whereas the Frozen Charlotte doll was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, the gaming pieces were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Male-specific toys from the Sappington Site included a toy hammer (Lot 498), and a potential toy gun (Lot 378) (Figure 451). The small hammer, which is a fitting toy for the son of a carpenter, was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Feature 57). The gun was recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room of the house (Test 121), and may represent a real gun (revolver).

Vice is defined as a “bad or undesirable character trait”. Smoking, consumption of illicit drugs, gambling, and engaging prostitutes are all actions indicative of “bad character” and often colloquially referred to as “vices.” Personal vices (“Bad habit or weakness of character”) most frequently documented in the archaeological record are 1) smoking, and 2) illicit drug use.

Smoking of tobacco (and other substances) by the site occupants of the Sappington Site was documented by the presence of smoking pipes. Several varieties of tobacco pipes were recovered from the Sappington Site. White ball clay (or kaolin) long-stem pipes represent some of the earlier style pipes recovered from this site (Figure 432). Kaolin pipe bowls recovered from this site typically had faceted panels, with and without heel spurs, and recovered predominately from Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts.²³¹ Two kaolin pipe stems were impressed “W. WHITE // GLASGOW” (Lots 410 and 500). This mark is associated with the Scottish pipe maker William White, and is generally cited as being in use from 1805 through circa 1891 (based on presence of “GLASGOW” versus “SCOTLAND”). White is often associated with the production of “T.D.” pipes.

Stoneware reed-stemmed elbow pipes were also recovered from the Sappington Site in small numbers (Figure 433). The two stoneware elbow pipes were undecorated, whereas a third had a reeded body. Both are typical of pipes manufactured at such locations as Pamplin, Missouri and Point Pleasant, Ohio during the middle nineteenth century. These pipes, too, were recovered from both Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts.²³²

Several figural, reed-stemmed elbow pipes were also recovered from the Sappington Site. One of these pipes was a small fragment of a gray-paste, unglazed figural pipe depicting the top of a turban distinctive of a Sultan or Turk pipe (Figure 437). Turk pipes were common mid-century pipes produced in both Germany, as well as the United States. Similar pipes are known to have been produced at Point Pleasant, Ohio during the middle nineteenth century. This pipe was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context within a rear yard location (Test 148, Lot 488). A similar pipe was recovered from excavations in western Illinois (Mansberger 1998), as well as at the nearby House C investigations (Mansberger and Stratton 2024d:88, 128).

At least three clear-glazed, red-paste figural pipes were also present within this assemblage. One of these pipes depicts a well-adorned woman with curly hair, earrings and presumably a double pearl necklace. This figural pipe has been attributed to being a likeness of Queen Victoria (Figure 436). Two hundred similar pipes were recovered from an 1852 context at the Old Sacramento Site in California (Pfeiffer et al. 2007:14). These pipes most likely were produced in both German and U.S. pipe factories during the middle to late nineteenth century. The suspected Queen Victoria pipe from the Sappington Site was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 23).²³³ A second red-paste figural pipe represents an elderly bearded man.

²³¹ See Lots 410 (Test 126; Middle Pre-Fire), 494 (Test 150; Late Pre-Fire), 453 (Test 139; Early/Middle Pre-Fire), 498 (Test 150; Early/Middle Pre-Fire) and 500 (Test 151; Late Pre-Fire).

²³² See Lots 493 (Feature 55, Test 149), 23 (Test 2), and 417 (Test 130).

²³³ Gartley (2003) was the first to document German production of presidential pipes, as well as recognized the German production of the Philosopher, Queen Victoria, Queen Louisa (Queen of Prussia 1776-1810, wife of King

Although German catalogs refer to this pipe style as “the Philosopher,” later references to U.S. examples of this pipe style refer to this figure as “Ulysses S. Grant” (Figure 435). Pipes with this likeness are generally unmarked as to the name of the individual. Pfeiffer et al. (2007:5) note that at least three variations in mold design are known of this style pipe manufactured at the various locations of the Taber pottery, located in Maine. They have attributed these pipes to the Civil War era and Grant’s presidential years (Pfeiffer et al. 2007:22). This pipe, potentially representing the likeness of U.S. Grant, was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire/Fire context (Lot 444).

A third figural pipe, which was represented solely by a small stem fragment recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 488), was embossed “Old Rough and Ready” in script (Figure 434). This pipe, when whole, bore the likeness of Zachary Taylor, whose nickname was “Old Rough and Ready” (Pfeiffer et al. 2007:15-16). This pipe fragment was recovered from the earliest midden, just above the original ground surface, behind the Sappington House. Taylor was a career Army officer who commanded troops for nearly four decades (1808-1849), spanning from the War of 1812 through the Mexican-American War, and attained fame for his successful campaign in northern Mexico in 1846-1847. Taylor was elected to the Presidency as a Whig in 1848 and died in office in July 1850. With regards to slavery, Taylor was an enigma. Although he was Southerner (born in Virginia; raised in Kentucky; owned plantations in both Louisiana and Mississippi) and a slave owner, he maintained strong Whig beliefs in regards to slavery, arguing to keep slavery out of new territories and states, as well as being a strong anti-secessionist.²³⁴ Most likely manufactured during the 1848 presidential campaign (or slightly after) by German pipe makers, this pipe was fairly old at the time it most likely was deposited at this site (during the latter 1860s or 1870s).²³⁵ Most likely, the use of all three of these red-paste figural pipes was associated with the first generation of the Sappington family. Assuming the Taylor pipe was the property of one of the Sappington brothers, were they simply using a nearly 15-year-old pipe, or was it a new acquisition of an older style pipe chosen because of the subtle message it conveyed regarding race, a message consistent with the race activism known to be vocally espoused by both Reverend Henry Brown, and members of the Donnegan family—both immediate neighbors of the Sappington brothers? Another possibility is that the artifacts from this context (recovered from a rear yard midden or shallow basin immediately behind the house which was constructed in the early to middle 1860s) are not specific to Lot 3 (and the Sappington family), but originated from a slightly wider sphere that included the adjacent lots (which included houses occupied by both Reverend Brown as well as Leanna Donnegan Knox—the matriarch of the extended Donnegan family who actively promoted race equality in early Springfield (beginning shortly after their arrival from Kentucky to Springfield in the latter 1840s and continuing well into the post-Civil War years).

Frederick William III or Grand Duchess of Baden, 1856-1907, wife of Grand Duke Frederick I), Turk, Sphinx and Hercules pipes. During the 1850s, German pipe factories produced pipes with a distinctive green glaze, such as those recovered from excavations at the Morton Site in Peoria (see Sudbury 2002; Pfeiffer et al. 2007:11; Mansberger 2004).

²³⁴ <https://www.whitehousehistory.org/the-enslaved-households-of-president-zachary-taylor>

²³⁵ Both Taylor and Grant presidential pipes were recovered from a Reconstruction era privy pit in New Orleans, and further suggest the potential integrated message conveyed by these two pipes (Gray n.d.; <https://neworleanshistorical.org/items/show/1670>).

Non-ceramic and/or synthetic tobacco pipe components were also present in limited number from the Sappington Site. The majority of these synthetic pipe components consisted of mouthpieces, most likely composed of hard rubber (or “vulcanite”).²³⁶ The majority of these synthetic pipe components were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Figure 438). A worked bone mouth piece was also recovered from this same context.

Fragments of synthetic pipe bowl and stem emulating a marbled black and orange material was also recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 515; Figure 438). This pipe fragment consisted of a portion of a stem, and the lower section of the bowl (which was threaded to receive the upper portion of the bowl). The marbled orange and black material was present only on the exterior of the pipe, whereas the interior exhibited a dull yellow color. This pipe is similar to composite pipes constructed of Bakelite and burl components during the early years of the twentieth century.²³⁷ The thin-walled nature of the archaeological specimen appears to differ from the curated example depicted in Figure 438, and the archaeological pipe fragment exhibited no evidence of burning on the inside of the pipe, which suggests that if this was indeed a pipe, it had been little used. Testing suggests that this pipe was not constructed of Bakelite, which was not commercially used for pipe manufacture until circa 1909-1910.²³⁸ This pipe fragment was recovered from a concentration of artifacts (Feature 61) lying adjacent to the outside edge of the stone pier located at the southeast corner of the house (Feature 45F), and beneath the southwest corner of the rear service wing. This pier appears to have been re-built, as the stone rests on a late century midden. Besides this pipe, this concentration of artifacts also included a distinctive condiment bottle suspected as dating from the early years of the twentieth century (Figure 381; see previous discussion).

The smoking of non-tobacco products was also documented at the Sappington Site, as evidenced by the presence of at least six fragmentary opium pipes (Figure 439). Of Chinese manufacture, these pipes were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and/or Fire components at the Sappington Site (dating immediately prior to the August 1908 house destruction). Including the two opium pipes recovered from the Price-Edwards Site (Figures 258-259), a total of eight opium pipes were recovered from these two sites. A single fragment of an opium pipe had been recovered from a Late Pre-Fire component at House A on the west side of the tracks (Mansberger and Stratton

²³⁶ Vulcanization of natural rubber was discovered by Charles Goodyear in 1839. U.S. patents for “hard rubber” were granted to Goodyear in 1851. Pipe stems production was one of the many uses in which Vulcanite was utilized. Other early plastics used in pipe production include celluloid (introduced in circa 1870 to imitate tortoise shell), casein (introduced in 1899), and Bakelite (patented in 1907).

²³⁷ An example of a similar composite pipe can be found at <https://rebornpipes.com/tag/wdc-bakelite-pipes/>. This online example has a diamond-shaped Bakelite shank, unlike the round shank on the archaeological specimen. Additionally, the online example appears to be heavier-bodied than the thin-walled archaeological example. This online pipe was manufactured by the William Demuth Company, which was established in New York City in 1862 and renowned for quality, high-end pipes (https://pipedia.org/wiki/William_Demuth_Company). Another potential interpretation, albeit unlikely, is that this is a fragment of an ear horn or trumpet.

²³⁸ Although Bakelite was invented in the latter years of the nineteenth century, it was not commercially produced until 1907, and utilized for pipe manufacture until slightly thereafter (circa 1909-10) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bakelite>).

2024b).²³⁹ No obvious opium lamp globes were recovered from this site. Having said that, the base of a potential lamp globe recovered from Fire Deposits in Test 2, comes the closest to representing an opium lamp globe from this site. This lamp globe was globular in shape, melted/deformed, and smoked due to the fire (Vessel 20-7) (Lots 11 and 20) (Figure 410).

The opium pipes recovered from the Sappington Site (and Springfield as a whole) are of two basic forms (Figure 446).²⁴⁰ The majority of the opium pipes from this site are dark colored stoneware pipes with burnished surfaces. Four of the pipes from the Sappington Site of this style had straight, in-sloping side walls with a domed top, two of which (Pipes 5 and 6; Figures 444-445) had undecorated side walls and two of which (Pipes 2 and 3; Figures 441-442) had side walls decorated with parallel incised lines. One of the pipes from the Price-Edwards Site was a similar dark-colored stoneware pipe with an undecorated, globular bowl, albeit with ovoid shape lacking the straight side walls (Figure 258). All of these pipes had impressed marks, which most likely reference the manufacturer, and/or factory location. The single pipe from the ALPLM excavations was a variant of this form (Mansberger 2009).

The second form of opium pipe bowls recovered from the Sappington Site are red-paste wares bowls that exhibit a more complex, compound-curved shape integrating an ogee curve into their design. These pipe bowls have a cyma recta curved body with a concave-curved upper half and a convex-shaped lower half capped with a domed top. The paste of these pipes includes both softer earthenware and harder stoneware examples. Pipe 4 is a clear-glazed example with minimally four incised Chinese characters spaced around the lower half of the bowl (Figure 443). The Chinese script consists of large incised characters that most likely reference popular “inscriptions that correspond to the great interest of the Chinese in calligraphy and poetry. These are usually literary texts with a poetic or moralizing content, sometimes also a congratulatory message” (Duco 2021).²⁴¹ Pipe 1, which is a similar red-paste pipe albeit with an unglazed burnished surface, is slightly smaller in size, has a faceted body, and a slightly harder stoneware paste than Pipe 4 (Figure 440). Evans (2015:31) illustrates a pipe of a similar style recovered from a Chinese railroad work camp occupied in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains of California from late 1865 through mid-1868. Kane (1882) also illustrates a similar style pipe.

²³⁹ Another opium pipe bowl was recovered from an early twentieth century context (Feature 55) during excavations of the West Half Parking Garage project area associated with the development of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (Mansberger 2009). Feature 55 most likely was filled during the 1910s.

²⁴⁰ These “pipes” represent only the pipe bowl (or “damper”) and constitute only one part of the functioning pipe (which includes a bamboo stem, a saddle for attaching the damper to the stem, and the damper). The damper is a thin-walled bowl-like smoke chamber, and although often constructed of ceramic, other substances were also utilized, such as ivory, cloisonné, and other exotic materials. Dampers were designed to be removed from the pipe, and/or interchangeable as they were easily broken. Ceramic examples consist of lesser quality earthenware, and better quality stoneware examples. Earthenware dampers are generally clear glazed, where stoneware examples are generally highly burnished. The dampers were formed by a combination of turning and press-molding composite pieces together. The ceramic dampers were often stamped and/or incised with a mark. Opium pipes are sometimes referred to as “dream sticks” and the smoking of opium is believed to be the origin of the term “pipe dreams” in reference to “metaphysical reference to an unattainable or fanciful hope or scheme” (Wikipedia.org).

²⁴¹ As Duco (2021) emphasizes, future research needs to focus on translating and/or deciphering the various marks associated with these pipes.

Pipe 1 is unique in that it appears to be the only pipe that has both impressed and incised markings, with the impressed mark located on the base of the bowl (out of view and most likely indicating the pipe's origin/location, maker, and/or period of manufacture) whereas the incised characters are located on the side of the bowl (in view of the smoker and most likely conveying a poetic or moralizing statement to the pipe user).²⁴²

All of the opium pipes from the Sappington and Price-Edwards Site appear to represent cheaper, and/or lower quality pipes typical of later nineteenth and/or early twentieth century pipes utilized by working class consumers. Duco (2021) illustrates both earlier styles of opium pipes, as well as more expensive pipes associated with the more affluent consumer. The presence of so many opium pipes at this location strongly suggests more than the casual, personal use of a tenant occupying one or both of these houses. As early as August 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* documented the presence of resorts with “opium outfits” in use “on Tenth and Madison streets” (2 August 1905, p. 6). Most likely, the *Journal* was referencing one of the resorts at this location associated with illicit prostitution and gambling activities ensconced at this location. Considering the archaeological evidence, an alternate interpretation is that a resort at this location may have functioned solely for the consumption of opium (as in an opium den). With this in mind, one might question as to who operated such an establishment? Most of the “resorts” in operation at this location at this time were operated in an informal, opportunistic, and/or clandestine manner by African-American entrepreneurs (both men and women) working out of rental houses and apartments (in contrast to the more formal establishments operated by white women).²⁴³ The presence of so many opium pipes along with traditional Chinese porcelain teawares at this location suggests that one, or both, of the houses at these two sites may have been occupied by Chinese tenants who used the properties for illicit purposes (such as an opium den) just prior to the riots.

Clothing

Except for buttons and an occasional fragment of leather shoe, items from a person's clothing are seldom preserved at archaeological sites, particularly those associated with working class families. Such was the case at the Sappington Site.²⁴⁴ Buttons are generally round clothing fasteners designed to fit in an accompanying button hole or strap. Figure 455 depicts a typical button assemblage associated with a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 497) at the Sappington Site. This assemblage included a variety of Prosser (often referred to as porcelain and/or milk glass buttons), hard rubber, metal, loop shank glass, and shell buttons.

²⁴² <https://theopiumpipe.com/>; <http://www.opiummuseum.com/index.pl?home>

²⁴³ The more formal “resorts” (such as the Senate, Old Point Comfort on Mason Street, and Mabel Baxter's resort on Madison Street) were operated predominately by white women from well-established locations. Several of these formal resorts represent long-term community institutions that spanned multiple generations (continuity of location, and civic tradition). These more formal resorts contrasted dramatically with the less formal resorts which were affiliated with one or two working women operating short-term businesses from rental houses and apartments. The women working these less formal resorts were transient, often jumping from location to location (fluid businesses often revolving around single working woman).

²⁴⁴ For a dramatic contrast in the number and variety of Clothing-related artifacts, see the contemporary assemblage from House D at the Race Riot Site (Mansberger and Stratton 2024e).

The two most common styles of buttons from the Sappington Site were bone and Prosser buttons (Figure 456). Bone buttons were moderately plentiful, and recovered from all contexts (Early Pre-Fire through Fire). Numerous burned bone buttons were recovered from Fire contexts at this site, including a large concentration of burned buttons from Test 2 (Lots 20-21; southeast room of the house) as well as from Test 137 (the southwest corner of the house). Generally, the bone buttons exhibited uniformity in size, and typical of bone buttons, lacked decoration. Also common at the Sappington Site were white 4-hole, sew-through Prosser buttons. These buttons exhibited a uniformity of design, but were considerably more variable in size. These buttons were common from all contexts as well.

Decorated Prosser buttons were few in number from the Sappington Site, but included a small number of pie crust decorated white (Lots 379, 480, 504) and blue (Lot 476) buttons (Figure 457). Non-white Prosser buttons included brown, black, and blue examples in very limited numbers (Figure 461). Painted and printed Prosser buttons were represented by only a couple of each type.

Hard rubber sew-through buttons were recovered in very low number from the Sappington Site as well (Figure 460). Two of the hard rubber buttons were both embossed “N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR’S P=T 1851”. The Novelty Rubber Company was founded in 1853 in Beacon Falls, Connecticut, was incorporated in 1855, and produced hard rubber buttons through February 1886. These buttons were recovered from both Early/Middle Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.

Shell buttons were also present at the Sappington Site in moderate number. These buttons were represented by a variety of sizes, as well as decorative details (Figure 458). A small concentration of large shell buttons were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context adjacent to the rear porch (Test 148, Lot 483) (Figure 459). A small number of suspected shoe buttons also were recovered from the Sappington Site, and included several white glass and a single brown glass loop shank buttons (Figure 462). Similarly, a small number of metal buttons were also recovered from this site (Figures 465-466). These included both stamped and composite sew-through and loop shank varieties. Ferrous buttons were badly corroded making identification very difficult. Similarly, a variety of ferrous snaps were also present.

Three-piece loop shank buttons from the Sappington Site were represented by both ferrous and cuprous examples. The ferrous examples most likely represent fabric covered for large garments such as coats. Several cuprous examples with decorative fronts were recovered (Lots 23, 498, and 502; see also Lot 450), one of which may represent a military button (Figure 465, bottom). This decorated button, which has a spread-winged eagle with a Federal shield on its chest typical of mid-century military buttons, was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Test 144, Lot 472). This mid-century military button is one of several artifacts that hint at a potential Civil War era veteran’s connection with this site. Figure 467 illustrates two loop shank buttons of unusual design, one of which has a white glass inset with a cross design.

Victorian decorated black glass buttons were also very poorly documented at this site, but included two decorated loop shank buttons, one with a depressed front sporting seven raised dots

(Lots 21) and a second with a flat ground front highlighting a geometric design (Lot 383)—all recovered from Fire contexts (Figure 461). The number and diversity of these decorated black glass buttons at the Sappington Site was considerably different than that recovered from the suspected commercial context of Houses C and D (Mansberger and Stratton 2024d, 2024e).

A large and diverse collection of buttons, many of which were burned, were recovered from a Fire context within the southeast room of the house (Test 2; Lots 20 and 21) (Figure 463). This large assemblage of buttons included minimally 50-75 burned four-hole sew-through bone buttons, as well as a large number of white, four-hole, sew-through Prosser buttons. Also present within the button concentration were several large diameter two-piece, four-hole sew-through cuprous buttons. These included some with shell fronts, and others with impressed/stamped decorations. An undecorated loop shank shell button was also present. Shell buttons were moderately plentiful as well, but badly deteriorated due to the fire. Also present in this button assemblage was a small number of black glass buttons, composite/paper four-hole stamped buttons (with thin cuprous fronts), and four-hole stamped ferrous buttons. Mixed in with these buttons was a small number of unique clothing and/or jewelry items (Figure 464). These potential jewelry items included a decorative button-like artifact with cuprous back and a black glass front with a metal three-leaf clover (or shamrock) insert with a large loop shank on its back, a small copper jewelry chain, and a small cuprous wing nut-like artifact with what appears to be a small fragment of chain attached. These three items may represent remains of a watch fob or similar jewelry item. Also present in this lot was a glass pocket watch front (Figure 503), a potential brooch (also with a shamrock decorative motif), and a large safety pin-like artifact (potential shawl pin or clip) (Figure 500). This button concentration was located along the southern wall, near the southeast corner of the house. The concentration of buttons at this location suggests that these buttons (and related artifacts) were located within a container (such as a jar or metal box) and were not attached to clothes at the time of the fire.

Both ferrous and cuprous buckles were also recovered from the Sappington Site (Figure 468). Two identical cuprous buckles with burned fabric attached to one were recovered from Fire contexts (Lots 456 and 396) and may represent sash buckles. Milk glass collar studs, generally associated with better-dressed men, were also recovered from this site (Lots 418, 491, 495, 500). The collar studs were recovered predominately from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Figure 469, top). At least one potential suspender clip was also present in the assemblage, recovered from a Fire context (Lot 396). Similarly, several clothes fasteners generally associated with female attire were also recovered from the Sappington Site. These included a hard rubber clothing stay (Lot 497) and fragments of a corset busk (Lot 460), both recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire contexts, and several potential garter clips recovered from both Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 436, 457, and 387) (Figure 469, middle and bottom). One of the garter clips recovered from a Fire context (Test 123; Lot 387) still retained fragments of a potential silk stocking attached to it (Figure 497, bottom)). Also collected alongside the corset busk were several small hooks (from “hook and eye” fasteners).

Fragments of two large copper wire hooks reminiscent of large “safety pins” were recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site (Lots 11 and 20) (Figure 500). These pins, constructed of heavy gauge copper wire, were minimally 4½-5-in long. Mail order catalogs at the turn-of-the-century list a variety of safety pins with the larger 4-in pins being noted as hat pins and the

larger 5-6-in long pins being listed as “Shawl or belt pins” (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:322). It is unclear whether or not these fragmentary pins represent shawl or belt pins.

Household/Furnishings

Artifacts associated with the Household/Furnishings functional category represent the physical remains of household furnishings such as furniture, lighting devices, and other related household fixtures. Although sites occupied during the early to middle nineteenth century seldom have many artifacts from this functional group, by the later nineteenth century these items become more numerous—particularly in a house (with its contents) that was destroyed by fire.

The presence of multiple pieces of household furniture was documented by artifacts recovered from Fire contexts. One of the more obvious artifacts indicative of household furniture recovered from the Fire context was casters, which were numerous (Figure 498). Minimally eleven porcelain-wheeled casters were recovered from this site. These casters varied in size, with at least five distinct sizes of casters being identified (1-in, 1³/₈-in, 1¹/₂-in, 1³/₄-in, and 1⁷/₈-in diameter wheels). Although recovered predominately from the Fire deposits, some were also recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. The various sized casters suggest both the presence of larger (such as beds, dressers), and smaller (such as chairs and small tables) household furnishings.

At least two beds were identified by the presence of bed rail hardware. One iron bed rail hook (rail portion) was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 377). This bracket was recovered from Test 120—a front room location adjacent to the chimney. The second bed rail was a similar iron rail hook (head/foot board portion) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context from a yard location (Test 132, Lot 424). Both were highly corroded (Figure 479).

Upholstered furniture was also documented by the artifact assemblage from the Sappington Site, and included a small number of upholstery tacks as well as three concentrations of coiled furniture springs. The coiled springs are suggestive of upholstered furniture with spring seats (and, to a lesser degree, cushions with spring inserts), as well as beds. Concentrations of coiled springs were located in all three rooms of the house: southwest corner of the Front room (Test 137, Lot 436), the northeast room (Test 123; Lot 387), and the southeast room (Test 140; Lot 456).

A distinctive folding joint hinge (Lot 439) and an unidentified cast iron bracket (Lot 442) recovered in association with coiled springs from the southwest corner of the house (Figure 480). Both artifacts were recovered from Fire deposits in Test 138 near the southwest corner of the house. By the 1920s, these specialized hinges were commonly associated with “Sofa beds,” a household fixture that was not common until the latter 1910s and 1920s. More likely, this hinge was associated with a Victorian-style chaise or “Divan Couch” (with adjustable side arms) (Figure 481). “Roman Divan Couches” with adjustable arms were advertised in the 1902 Sears, Roebuck and Company’s catalog (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1902:777), which notes that “the Latest Invention... in ... Upholstered Furniture” was their “Roman Divan Couch.” This advertisement noted that the couch “is so constructed that both ends can be adjusted to any angle, making a beautiful and comfortable couch as well as a sofa.” These “divan couches” came with

or without a back, and were newly introduced during the early years of the twentieth century. This hinge was less likely associated with a “steel folding bed” as advertised in Sears, Roebuck and Company (1902:765) or “sanitary steel couches, davenport, and folding beds” (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1908:425). The presence of numerous coil springs recovered from this same context may also have originated from this piece of furniture, as well. A “Roman Divan Couch” most likely would have been a moderately high-end piece of furniture in use within the formal, public space associated with a parlor.

Also located in the same room as the suspected “Divan Couch” was the physical remains of a storage trunk (Test 139). Although the presence of this trunk was ascertained by a limited number of artifacts, its presence was affirmed with a high level of assurance due to the presence of distinctive hardware typical of such trunks. Among this hardware was sheet metal straps (1” wide) suggestive of metal reinforcing slats, sheet metal used for exterior lining, potential lock and hinge fragments, a single caster, and three forms of stamped decorative accoutrements (rosettes, potential leather handle attachments, and brackets) (Lot 450) (Figures 476-477). Unlike a similar trunk recovered from the burned-out residence located across the street (House E) which was filled with a wide range of non-seasonal clothing and personal items (Mansberger and Stratton 2024), the trunk at the Sappington Site appears to have been empty (and/or filled with perishable materials thoroughly destroyed by the fire).

Other potential furniture-related artifacts recovered from the Sappington Site include a potential furniture lock (Lot 492), and at least one clothes hook (Lot 379). The clothes hook could have been used within a piece of case furniture (such as a clothes wardrobe), or attached directly to the house itself (in the form of a clothes rack, often associated with bedrooms). Fragments of a coarse-woven textile recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 485) may represent remnants of a floor covering (see also Lots 500 and 504) (Figure 497, top).

Smaller household furnishings recovered from the Sappington Site included remnants of several kerosene lamps (Figure 473), spring-loaded roller shades for windows, an alarm clock, fragments of a small figurine, potentially two vases (Figures 368 and 413), and a small picture frame. Lighting devices were represented by several brass lamp burners, recovered from both Late Pre-Fire (Lot 499) and Fire (Lot 439) contexts (Figures 410-411). Glass “beads” and a faceted-glass drop pendant in use with formal table lamps were also present in this assemblage (Figure 470). These lamp accoutrements were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 23), Late Pre-Fire (Lot 525), and Fire (Lot 20) contexts. Also recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 475) was a combination brass and bone artifact that appears to represent the remains of a gas jet such as would have been in use with a table lamp (Figure 473, bottom right). This suspected gas jet was a slightly tapered, 1½-in long, ¾-in diameter brass tube threaded on both ends. The smaller diameter end has a turned bone “cap” with a narrow, blackened slit across the top. The spring-loaded window roller shades were represented by ferrous tubes with brass end caps and internal springs (discussed earlier with architectural hardware) (Figure 482). The clock recovered from the Sappington Site was a bureau-top, three-footed alarm clock, which was recovered from the Fire Deposits of the Sappington House (Figure 501-502). This clock was recovered from the front room of the dwelling (Test 137; Lot 436). Fragments of a small figurine, depicting what may represent a standing figure in a draped garment was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lo 490) (Figure 478). The picture frame consisted of a small, decorated pot-metal frame with a

tripod leg (Lot 396; Fire context) Figure 475). This picture frame, which was recovered from a Fire context, was constructed with a lead/pot metal alloy that had melted during the fire. The decorative pot-metal front was attached to a cuprous frame.

Labor and/or Activities

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

Tools. The most obvious indication of labor and/or various labor-related activities are the presence of tools associated with those activities. Tools from the Sappington Site were limited in number, but included several well-worn and broken whetstones (Figure 509). These were recovered from both Fire (Lots 359, 450, and 509) and Late Pre-Fire (Lot 525) contexts. A large steel file (Figure 510, bottom) was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context near the northwest corner of the house (Lot 372; Test 118). Both the whetstones, and potentially the iron file, were used for sharpening edge tools (such as knives and woodworking tools). Also recovered from a Fire context (Lot 444) was a framing hatchet with claw for removing nails on the hammer head opposite the cutting blade (Figure 510, top). This hatchet was recovered from near the front of the house, near the southwest corner of the dwelling (Test 138). Additionally recovered was a potential brass hinge fragment from a folding ruler, which was also recovered from a Fire context (Lot 383). Although both the hatchet and rule represent rather common everyday tools present within a house, they also were tools associated with a carpenter. A short section (8-10-in long) of iron chain (with links approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2-in in size) (Lot 425), and a distinctive forged hook (Lot 415) were both recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context, potentially associated with the Sappington's work activities.

As the name implies, pocket knives represent multi-purpose cutting tools carried in the pocket of an individual, and are potentially more suited for a discussion of personal items (Figures 507). Nonetheless, they represent multi-purpose tools. Several pocket knives were recovered from the Sappington Site. These included bone and shell handled knives recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 360 and 406), and larger wood-handled knives recovered from both Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 464 and 474).

Sewing and/or Needlework. Artifacts associated with sewing and/or needle work were potentially identified from the Sappington Site. Needlework is the process of using a needle and thread to create decorative or functional objects. The more common forms of needlework include embroidery, crochet, knitting, and tatting. A small bone handle with a delicate threaded end (albeit broken) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 23) may represent a handle for a two-piece crochet hook (or similar sewing paraphernalia) (Figure 495, top). A small handle-like object with metal rods protruding from both ends was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 444; Figure 495, bottom). Although the function of this artifact is unknown, it is reminiscent of an online example of a combination bone and metal crochet hook. The example

recovered from the Sappington Site appears to be a synthetic material, whereas the online example is bone.

A distinctive, flat round bone disk with threaded central hole and concave channel around the outer edge was recovered from a Fire context at the Sappington Site (Lot 464; Figure 496, top right). This pulley-like bone artifact is reminiscent of the “drive” ends of spinning wheel whorls and bobbins which were secured to a shaft by means of a threaded connection. As such, this bone disk may represent part of a flyer whorl drive pulley from a spinning wheel, or a bobbin pulley. Also recovered from a Fire context from this site was an elongated “ball” of string or yarn (Lot 14, Figure 496, top left).

Writing activities were represented by the presence of slate styluses, writing slates, and pencil leads, all of which were recovered from the Sappington Site. Writing slates and slate styluses were moderately plentiful from the Sappington Site, equally divided between Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts (Table 26, Figure 490). Pencil leads were far less abundant, with 70% of the pencil leads being recovered from Fire contexts.

Commerce. Only four potential coins were identified within the Sappington Site artifact assemblage. One of these coins was identified as an Indian Head penny, albeit with an unidentified mint date. It was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 435). The other three potential coins were represented by small, heavily corroded copper disks, which could not be identified (Lots 383, 456 and 485). The paucity of coins from this site was in contrast to the relatively large number of coin purses recovered from this site.

Table 26
Writing Slates, Styluses, and Pencil Leads,
By Context at the Sappington Site

	<u>Writing Slates</u>		<u>Styluses</u>		<u>Totals</u>			
					<u>Writing Slates and Styluses</u>		<u>Pencil Leads</u>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Early Pre-Fire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle Pre-Fire	9	15.8	6	42.8	15	21.1	0	0.0
Late Pre-Fire	38	66.7	4	28.6	42	59.2	3	30.0
Fire	<u>10</u>	17.5	<u>4</u>	28.6	<u>14</u>	19.7	<u>7</u>	70.0
	57		14		71		10	

A brass tag embossed “G. C. & S. R. R. / 54 / LOCAL” was recovered from a suspect Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 406)(Figure 454). This railroad tag most likely referenced the Gilman,

Clinton and Springfield Railroad. Although chartered in 1867, the short-lived rail line was not in operation until October 1871. This line, which connected Springfield with the Illinois Central Railroad located at Gilman, merged with the Chicago and Springfield Railroad in late 1877, and was acquired by the Illinois Central (connecting St. Louis to Chicago) in 1899.

Change purses traditionally were common storage containers for loose coins. At least six change purses were recovered from Fire contexts from locations within the Sappington house (Lot 361, 372, 450, and 456) (Figures 505-506). By the early years of the twentieth century, small change purses were a common personal item used for the storage of coins and other small personal items offered for sale by the likes of such mail order outlets as Montgomery Ward and Company (cf. Montgomery Ward and Company 1895:101). The purses from this context were of several sizes (representing both large and small purses), and were constructed with frames of both ferrous material (iron) and brass. Similar change purses were common at House D, located across Tenth Street to the west (Mansberger and Stratton 2024e). The number of change purses recovered from this house was moderately high, and may reflect commercial activities undertaken by the house occupants (or visitors) such as documented at House D.

Playing of Music: At least two fragmentary harmonica soundboards were recovered from the Sappington Site, and suggest the playing of music (Figure 508). One of these sound boards was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 407), whereas the second was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 12). It is unclear whether these were in use by members of the Sappington family or later tenants. The harmonica (also known as a mouth organ) was introduced in central Europe in the 1820s, and German-speaking immigrants most likely carried harmonicas with them in their travels to their new homelands by the 1830s.²⁴⁵ At what point in time African-Americans were introduced to the harmonica is unclear, but “first and random meetings between the instrument and African-American players may have happened as early as the 1850s. Even in the South, social contacts between African-Americans and recent German immigrants could have been facilitated by a broad abolitionist sentiment among the German speaking population.” In 1878, the introduction of a new reed milling machine simplified production and helped lower costs, further contributing to the availability of “the people’s instrument” (Field 2000). And “with the establishment of American mail order companies in the 1870s, new distribution channels made the cheap harmonica easily accessible, even in rural and remote areas of the U.S.” The harmonica was intricately connected with the development of the blues during the later years of the nineteenth century. By the 1910s, the blues harmonica was well established among African-American musicians, with their unique manner of playing (blues scale, created by both draw and blow notes). Although Blacks brought the mouth harp and the blues with them north as part of the Great Migration, it can be argued that the instrument was well established among Black musicians in such communities as Springfield prior to that time.²⁴⁶

Scavenging and/or Metal Working. Several lead artifacts hint at the potential melting and/or processing of lead. Small melted lead fragments were recovered from both Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 376) and Fire (Lots 365 and 464) contexts. At least three suspected lead seals were recovered

²⁴⁵ Hotz was founded in 1830 near Stuttgart, Seydel in 1847, and Hohner was established in 1857.

²⁴⁶ Although the peak of Hohner’s imports to the United States was in the 1920s, imports were nonetheless large by the 1890s. The first recording of a blues song with a harmonica occurred in 1924 (Quelle 2019).

from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 366, 414, and 354), and may represent lead collected awaiting melting (Figure 511). If indeed this activity was being undertaken at this site, it seems to have been of limited activity. The presence of the previously mentioned metal file may also have been associated with limited metal working activities.

Equestrian Activity. The riding and/or care of a potential horse at the Sappington Site was documented by both the presence of iron horseshoes, and a military-style boot spur. Two horseshoes were recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 417 and 480). One of these was recovered from a potential Fire context associated with the rear service wing of the house (Test 147), whereas the second horseshoe was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire rear yard context (Test 130) (Figure 512).

A brass boot spur was recovered from a Fire context at the Sappington Site (Lot 393) (Figure 513). The spur was recovered in obvious Fire deposits within a location (northeast corner of the house) suspected as being the house kitchen. This artifact is similar to the middle-nineteenth century spurs illustrated in Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company's 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware* (APT 1980: 102). The presence of this brass spur in a suspected domestic context at the time of the riot is unusual. Although common in military settings (with cavalry regiments), the use of spurs in late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century urban contexts seems out of context. The use of spurs for riding by the Sappington family and/or the early twentieth century occupants of the house seems unlikely. Perhaps, the brass spur was being saved for its brass content (metal working).

Hunting and Firearms-related activities were also documented by artifacts recovered from within the archaeological assemblage at the Sappington Site, albeit in relatively low numbers (Table 29; Figure 514). A single brass end of a paper-hulled shotgun shell was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. The shotgun shell measured approximately 0.84-in in diameter and most likely represented an 8- or 10-gauge shell. Shotgun shells of this gauge generally had a shot load consisting of rather large pellets designed for hunting larger game and/or for self-protection (being well-suited for stopping humans). As it was recovered within a Middle Pre-Fire context, this shotgun shell most likely was associated with the Sappington family's occupation of the site.

Four bullets were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. These included, two large-caliber (0.50-in and 0.54-in in diameter; center fire) and a single small caliber (0.22-in in diameter, rim-fire) brass shell casings most likely associated with the use of handguns (pistols), and an unfired, large caliber (0.58-0.60-in in diameter; rim fire) rifle bullet were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. The pistol shells represent a wide range of small and large caliber pistols in use, presumably by the post-Sappington tenants that occupied this site. Whereas the small caliber rounds may have been used for rodent control (eradication of vermin) and self-protection, the larger caliber ammunition was most likely used solely for self-protection. The presence of the unfired, large caliber rifle round is unusual, as this bullet would have been associated with large game hunting and the military.

Munitions from the Fire deposits were limited in number, and included a single brass shell casing (0.22-in in diameter; rim fire) and a potential lead musket ball (Lot 506). The potential musket

ball was represented by a deformed and/or cut lead ball. This musket ball potentially represents a cast ball, as slight evidence of cut sprue is evident. The size of the musket ball, although difficult to determine due to its deformity, is estimated at 0.62-0.68-in in diameter. An iron revolver was recovered from a Fire context (Test 121) (Figure 451). It is unclear whether this represents a toy gun, or a real gun.

Rock Collecting: Several rock specimens atypical of what would be expected from the surrounding landscape were located within the house basing at the Sappington Site. Tucked within the interior of the northwest foundation corner were several large water-worn quartz cobbles (Test 118). Similarly, fragments of geodes and petrified wood were recovered from Tests 139 and 140. These geological specimens hint at the possibility that one of the early Sappington family members may have harbored a curiosity with regard to rock collecting and/or geology.

Table 27
Functional Classification of Ceramic and Glass Vessels from Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire contexts, Sappington Site (11SG1533)

	Early Pre-Fire Context						Middle Pre-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primaries Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primaries Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tableware (Eating)	22	22.9%	4	30.8%	26	27.1%	25	34.8%	4	19.0%	29	32.6%
1.2 Tableware (Relating)	30	31.1%	4	30.8%	34	35.4%	20	29.4%	6	28.0%	26	29.1%
		61.7%		61.5%		62.5%		66.2%		47.0%		61.8%
2.1 Kitchenware	10	12.0%	0	0.0%	10	10.4%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
2.2 Food Storage												
2.2.1 Hone	1	1.2%	1	7.7%	2	2.1%	3	4.4%	1	4.8%	4	4.3%
2.2.2 Commercial	3	3.0%	1	7.7%	4	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.2.3 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		4.8%		15.4%		6.3%		4.4%		4.8%		4.3%
4.1 Indulgences												
4.1.1 Inebri- Alcoholic	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	4	5.9%	1	4.8%	5	5.6%
4.1.2 Inebri- Non-alcoholic	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.1.3 Smoking	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.1.4 Drugs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		3.6%		0.0%		3.1%		5.9%		4.8%		5.6%
4.2 Medicine												
4.2.1 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.2.2 Proprietary	2	2.4%	1	7.7%	3	3.1%	1	1.3%	1	4.8%	2	2.2%
4.2.3 Non-proprietary	6	7.2%	0	0.0%	6	6.3%	2	2.9%	6	28.0%	8	9.0%
4.2.4 Indeterminate	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
		11.0%		7.7%		11.5%		5.9%		11.3%		12.4%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene												
4.3.1 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.3.2 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	1.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
4.3.3 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.3.4 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		7.7%		1.0%		2.9%		0.0%		2.2%
6.1 Household Furnishings	4	4.8%	1	7.7%	5	5.2%	2	2.9%	1	4.8%	3	3.4%
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%
		4.8%		7.7%		5.2%		2.9%		4.8%		3.4%
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%	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%	6	8.0%	1	4.8%	7	7.9%
Totals	81	100.0%	13	100.0%	96	100.0%	68	100.0%	21	100.0%	89	100.0%

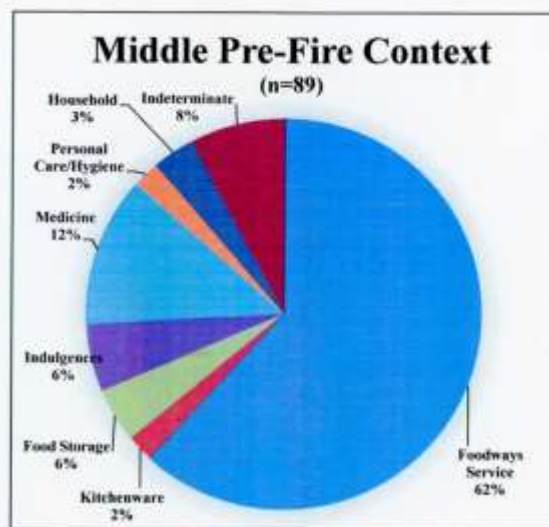
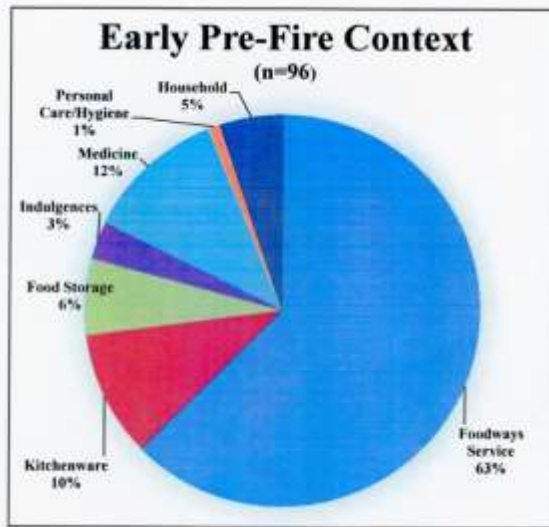


Figure 343. Functional comparison of ceramic and glass vessels from Early Pre-Fire and Middle Pre-Fire contexts, Sappington Site (11SG1533).

Table 28
Functional Classification of Ceramic, glass, and metal vessels from Late Pre-Fire and Fire Contexts, Sappington Site (11SG1533)

	Late Pre-Fire Context						Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	17	17.9%	10	18.5%	27	18.1%	7	10.0%	7	15.2%	14	12.1%
1.2 Teaware (Drinking)	26	27.4%	12	22.2%	38	25.5%	16	22.9%	5	10.9%	21	18.1%
		45.3%		40.7%		43.6%		32.9%		26.1%		30.2%
2.1 Kitchenware	5	5.3%	3	5.6%	8	5.4%	2	2.9%	2	4.3%	4	3.4%
2.2 Food Storage:												
2.21 Home	4	4.2%	0	0.0%	4	2.7%	6	8.6%	3	6.5%	9	7.8%
2.22 Commercial	3	3.2%	3	5.6%	6	4.0%	5	7.1%	3	6.5%	8	6.9%
2.23 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		7.4%		5.6%		6.7%		15.7%		13.0%		14.7%
4.1 Indulgences												
4.11 Drink-Alcohol	2	2.1%	3	5.6%	5	3.4%	8	11.4%	1	2.2%	9	7.8%
4.12 Drink-Non-alcohol	3	3.2%	4	7.4%	7	4.7%	3	4.3%	2	4.3%	5	4.3%
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%
		5.3%		13.0%		8.1%		15.7%		6.5%		12.1%
4.2 Medicine												
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	3	5.6%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	1	0.9%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	1	2.2%	3	2.6%
4.23 Non-proprietary	9	9.5%	6	11.1%	15	10.1%	2	2.9%	10	21.7%	12	10.3%
4.24 Indeterminate	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		13.8%		16.7%		13.4%		8.7%		26.1%		13.8%
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%	2	3.7%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	2	3.7%	2	1.3%	2	2.9%	1	2.2%	3	2.6%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		7.4%		2.7%		2.9%		2.2%		2.6%
6.1 Household Furnishings	13	13.7%	4	7.4%	17	11.4%	12	17.1%	6	13.0%	18	15.5%
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%
		13.7%		7.4%		11.4%		17.1%		13.0%		15.5%
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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	11	11.6%	2	3.7%	13	8.7%	5	7.1%	4	8.7%	9	7.8%
Totals	95	100.0%	54	100.0%	149	100.0%	70	100.0%	46	100.0%	116	100.0%

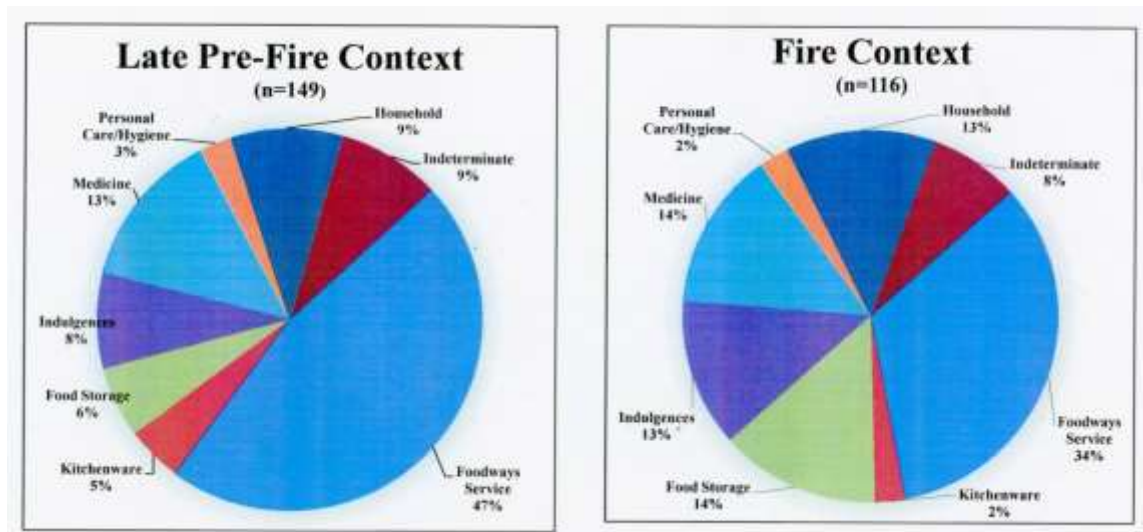


Figure 344. Functional comparison of ceramic and glass vessels from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts, Sappington Site (11SG1533).

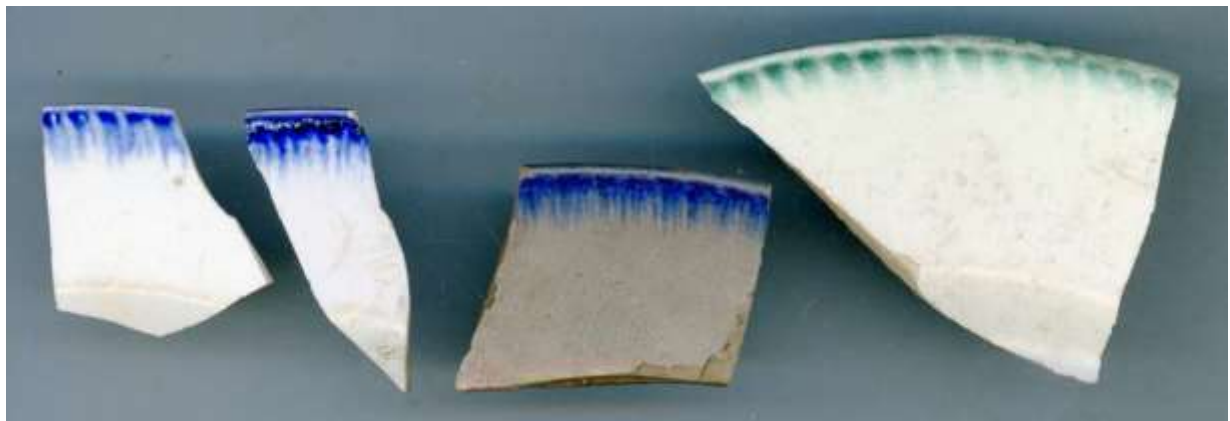


Figure 345. Top: Undecorated white paste earthenware with an early rim design suggestive of Cream-colored (CC) wares, such as that manufactured in Philadelphia (Vessel 20-149). Two examples of early nineteenth century Philadelphia Queensware, as illustrated in “Still Life of Fruit, Pitcher and Pretzel” (1810) by Raphaelle Peale (Miller and Levin 2017:156; White 2018). The plate in this painting is identical to those recovered from the Sappington Site, as well as at House E (Mansberger and Stratton 2024). Bottom: Edge decorated wares from the Sappington Site were represented by both blue and green edges (Vessels 20-59, 20-60, 20-287, and 20-119). All of these vessels were round and lacked scalloped edges, typical of the middle nineteenth century (85% actual size).



Figure 346. Mid-century painted and sponge-decorated teawares (top) and annular-decorated waster bowl (bottom) from the Sappington Site. Top Left: Cup (Vessel 20-351). Top Right: Cup and saucer (Vessels 20-327 and 20-421). Bottom: Waster bowl Vessel 20-150). All are actual size.



Figure 347. Mid-century printed wares from the Sappington Site were few in number. Top: Serving vessel (Vessel 43) decorated in the CORAL pattern, similar to those produced by Jacob Furnival and Company (1845-1870). The central medallions on vessels decorated in this pattern often have an image of conch shells. Middle: Flow-blue printed plate (Vessel 371). Bottom Left: Blue printed, potential pearlware hollowware, potentially representing a wash basin (Vessel 20-37). Bottom Right: Blue printed plate decorated in traditional WILLOW pattern (Vessel 20-391). Whereas the first three vessels most likely were associated with Early and/or Middle Pre-Fire contexts, Vessel 20-391 probably represents a Late Pre-Fire vessel.



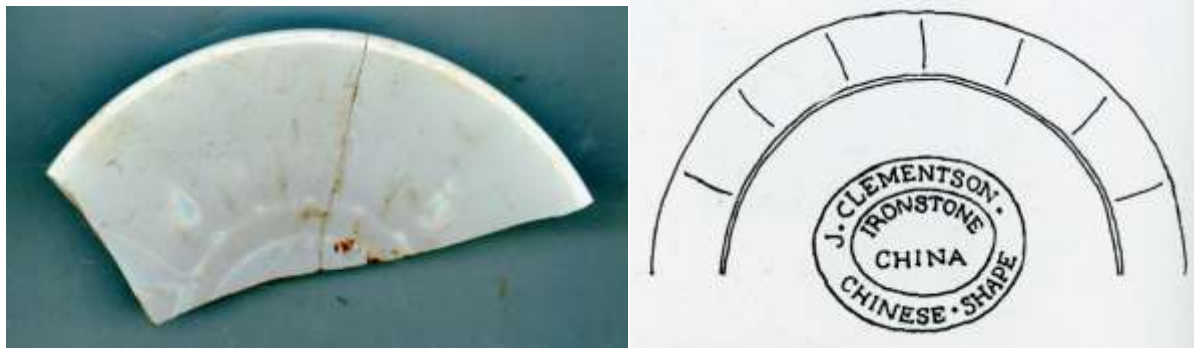
Figure 348. Printed wares typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century aesthetic movement (and associated with a Late Pre-Fire context). Top Left: Vessel 20-171. Top Right: Vessel 20-390. Bottom: Vessel 20-191.



Figure 349. Relief decorated bowl (Vessel 20-249) decorated with the BALTIC SHAPE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:60) (50% actual size).



Figure 350. Detail of plate (Vessel 20-418) decorated in the ATLANTIC SHAPE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:44) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



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Figure 351. Two relief decorated saucers (Vessels 20-354 and 20-434) were decorated with the CHINESE SHAPE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:26) (reproduced at 50% actual size).

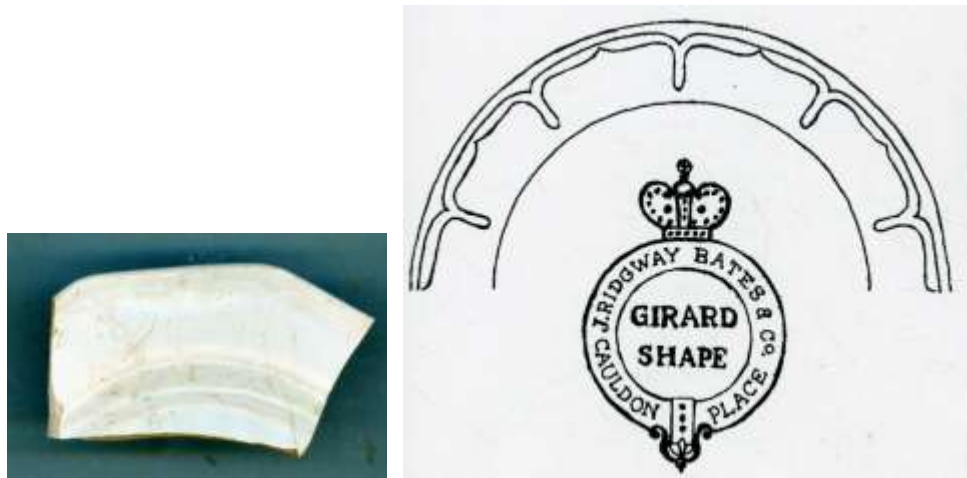


Figure 352. Vessel 20-108 decorated with the GIRARD SHAPE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57) (reproduced at 50% actual size).

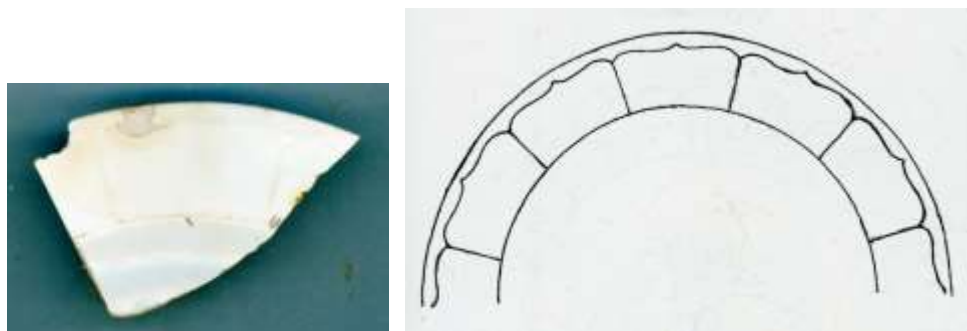


Figure 353. Vessel 20-254 decorated with BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 354. Vessel 20-445 decorated with the LOOP AND LINE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:46) (reproduced at 50% actual size).

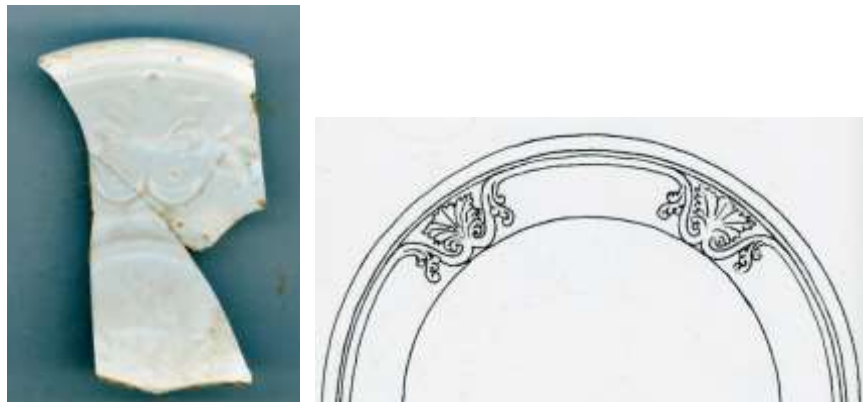


Figure 355. Saucer (Vessel 20-75) decorated with the NEW YORK SHAPE pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:84) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 356. Cup (Vessel 20-20) decorated with the PRESIDENT SHAPE Pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:49) (reproduced at 50% actual size).

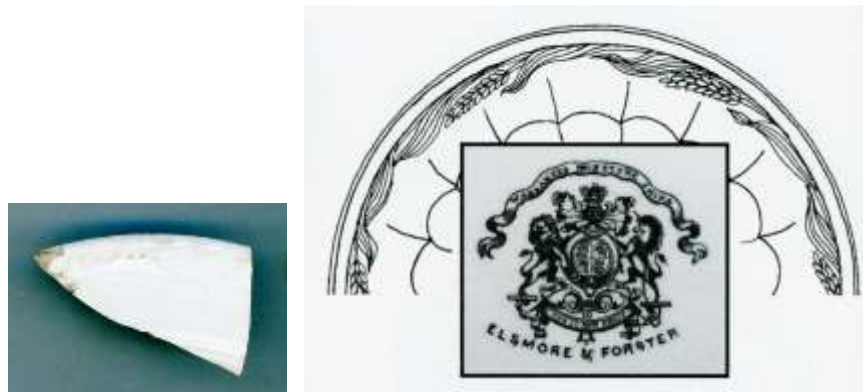


Figure 357. Plate (Vessel 20-260) decorated with the WHEAT AND HOPS or CERES Pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126-127) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 358. Vessel 20-55 potentially decorated with the PRAIRIE SHAPE Pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:130) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 359. Plate (Vessel 20-45) decorated with the FIG or UNION SHAPE Pattern (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91) (reproduced at 50% actual size).



Figure 360. Cup plates from the Sappington Site. Top: Ceramic cup plates were represented by undecorated (Vessels 20-52 and 20-54), relief decorated (Vessel 20-120), and printed (Vessel 20-446) examples. The relief-decorated plate was decorated with the GIRARD Pattern, which was present on several other ceramic vessels from this site. Middle: One of the undecorated cup plates (Vessel 20-52) had an impressed “Crowned Garter” mark that appears to have read “RIDGWAY BATES & CO.” similar to that illustrated here. This firm, which was in operation from 1856-1858, was known to have also produce plates decorated with the GIRARD Pattern (See Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57). Bottom: A single glass cup plate decorated with an unidentified pattern (Vessel 20-27) was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. The presence of these cup plates suggests a family of moderate means, and the purchase of consumer goods atypical of working class families.



Figure 361. Late-century ceramic assemblage from the Sappington Site illustrating range of tablewares from this site. These wares include a small platter (Vessel 20-367); porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127), serving bowl (Vessel 20-311), butter pat dish (Vessel 20-276), printed cup (Vessel 20-189); printed saucer (Vessel 20-98), cup (Vessel 20-362), and saucer (Vessel 20-16). Except for the porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127) and saucer (Vessel 20-16), which were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts, these wares were all associated with a Late Pre-Fire context. Although represented predominately by undecorated whitewares, the occasional printed and porcelain wares were also present.



Figure 362. Printed saucer (top) and cup (bottom) from the Late Pre-Fire context at the Sappington Site (Vessels 20-98 and 20-189). This saucer had a mark that read “SEMI-VITREOUS / PORCELAIN / U.S.A. / EAST LIVERPOOL / POTTERIES CO.” (bottom left).



Figure 363. Ceramic vessels recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. These included undecorated and minimally decorated whitewares. The wares illustrated from this context included a painted (Brown Tea) plate (Vessel 20-103), an undecorated plate (Vessel 20-72), a mug (Vessel 20-185), two saucers (Vessel 20-92 and 20-102), and a repousse-decorated plate (Vessel 20-91). All evidence of the mug's decoration had been removed by the fire. This potential child's mug may have been printed.



Figure 364. Burned mug recovered from a Fire context at the Sappington Site (Vessel 20-185). Evidence of the mug's decoration (such as transfer print) was not present due to its burning. Right: Illegible printed backstamp. This mug may represent a child's cup/mug.



Figure 365. Miscellaneous pottery marks from the Sappington Site. Left: Small plate (Vessel 20-91) with the mark of the Harker Pottery Company recovered from a Fire context. Middle: Plate (Vessel 20-271) recovered from a Fire context with the mark of the Burford Brothers. Right: An undecorated porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127) with a printed mark, in green ink, with letters "U. P. W." over the depiction of an eagle's head with an "S" in its beak was recovered from a potential Middle Pre-Fire context. This was the mark of the Union Porcelain Works.



Figure 366. A large printed pitcher (Vessel 20-64) was recovered from a Fire context. This pitcher, potentially associated with a toiletry set, was marked “BONA [FAMA EST] / MEL[IOR Z]ONA AUREA / ALBA CHINA” and incorporated an image of a globe into its design. Alba China was a brand name produced by the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland. The firm was established in 1846, and operated through 1936. This mark post-dates 1890 (Lehner 1988:44).



Figure 367. Relief-decorated, soft-paste porcelain saucer recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context from the Sappington Site (Vessel 20-325). This mid-century saucer was decorated with an unidentified ribbed/Gothic pattern typical of the 1850s.



Figure 368. Miscellaneous porcelain vessels from the Sappington Site. Left: Unidentified vessel, potentially representing a vase with painted decoration, recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Vessel 20-328). Middle: Unidentified serving vessel with reticulated rim recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Vessel 20-248). Right: Cup with gilded lined rim and interior (Vessel 20-457) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 369. Left: Large porcelain bowl (potential wash basin) with painted and gilded details (Vessel 20-130) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Right: Thick-bodied spittoon (printed with painted highlights) (Vessel 20-125) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Also present, but not illustrated here, was a heavy-bodied undecorated porcelain chamber pot lid (Vessel 20-200) recovered from a Fire context.



Figure 370. Porcelain wares recovered from the Sappington Site decorated with floral sprays. Top and Middle: Vessels 20-297 and 20-162 typical of the early years of the twentieth century and recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. Bottom: Small plate (Vessel 20-128) with green lined rim recovered from an earlier Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 371. Presence of ethnic Chinese occupants potentially documented by presence of distinctive Asian ceramics. Two porcelain vessels recovered from the Fire context of the Sappington Site potentially associated with Asian origins. Top: Deep saucer or shallow bowl (Vessel 20-240) with polychrome painted decoration (90% actual size). This thinly potted vessel is distinctive in its form and translucency. Bottom: Porcelain cup with suspected Chinese script (Vessel 20-69).



Figure 372. Melted glass was relatively plentiful from the Fire context at the Sappington Site. Unfortunately, it was often difficult to distinguish melted window glass from container glass. This sample, from Lot 393, appears to represent deformed glass containers recovered from Test 124 (along the north wall of original house, within the suspected northwest room of the building).



Figure 373. Heavily melted and deformed beer mug with fluted base recovered from the Fire context of the Sappington Site (Vessel 20-86) (90% actual size).



Figure 374. Deformed tableware recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. Left: Milk glass salt/pepper shaker with metal lid (Vessel 30-184). Right: Small Hotel ware pitcher (Vessel 20-236) reminiscent of a individual serving cream pitcher commonly associated with restaurants.



Figure 375. Miscellaneous tumblers from the Sappington Site. Left to Right: Vessel 20-173, Vessel 20-262, Vessel 20-134, and Vessel 20-360. The three vessels on the left are typical of those associated with the Late Pre-Fire assemblage.



Figure 376. Base of a lead glass tumbler with deeply recessed panels, and ground base (Vessel 20-360). This tumbler represents an early quality tableware item, recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 498).



Figure 377. Late Pre-Fire and Fire tumblers/jelly glass tumblers were represented by utilitarian, minimally decorated vessels. Left: Primary decorations included various forms of ribbing along the base of the tumbler, and bands of knurling along the rim (such as Vessel 20-134 depicted here). This particular tumbler has three bands of knurling around its rim. Middle: Also present were plain and/or undecorated tumblers or drinking glasses (such as Vessel 20-262 depicted here). Right: Whereas most of the undecorated tumblers had plain bases, this particular tumbler had a “Horseshoe and Star” base (Vessel 20-262).



Figure 378. Top: Jelly glass tumbler with ribbed (“icicle”) base recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Vessel 20-177) (85% actual size). Bottom: Similar melted jelly glass tumbler, albeit with saw tooth icicle base (Vessel 20-258) recovered from a Fire context (Lots 11 and 459) (actual size).

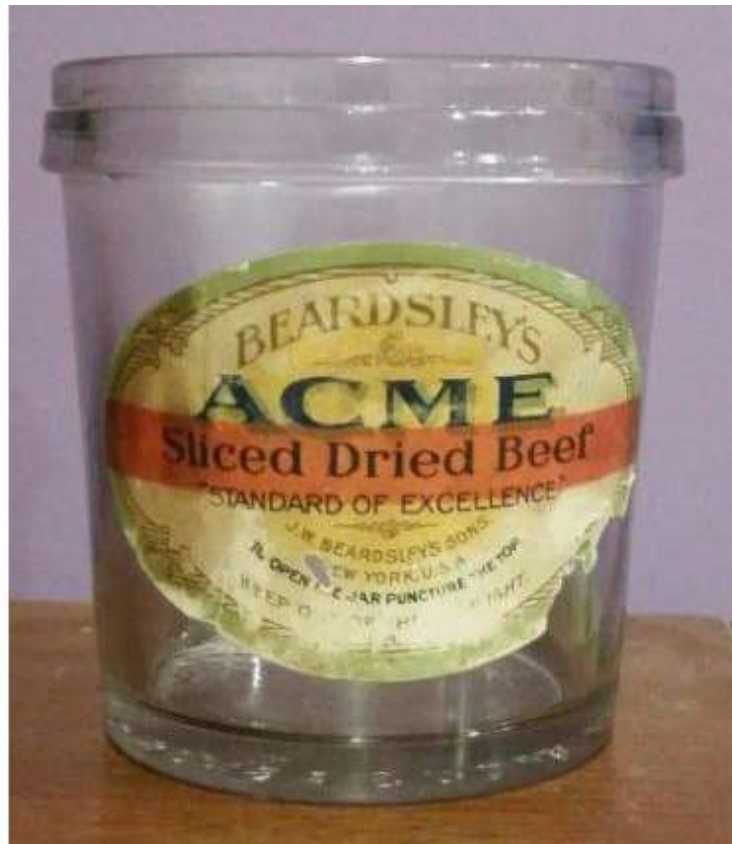


Figure 379. Fragments of a food jar and/or jelly glass tumbler (Vessel 20-257) similar to this jar was recovered from the Sappington Site (Lot 459). The base of this jar, which was partially melted, was embossed similar to that illustrated here, albeit with the addition of a second horizontal line below the patent date which read, in part, “.... JAR” potentially referencing the type of jar (Vacuum Preserve Jar).



Figure 380. Potential pepper sauce bottle recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Vessel 20-431)(Lot 520). The Illinois Glass Company catalog for 1906 identifies two similar bottles. Middle: A taller and skinnier bottle with a screw-top lip finish as a “Taper Pepper Sauce” bottle (IGC 1906:200; left). A similarly shaped and proportioned bottle within the same catalog, albeit lacking the screw cap, was described as a “Squat Pepper Sauce” bottle (IGC 1906:205). This bottle was listed within the section of the catalog labeled “Pickle and Preserve Ware.” This bottle was recovered from within the rear service wing (Test 164).



Figure 381. The 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog described this bottle (Vessel 20-451) as a “Green Glass, Plain Decanter” listed under “Pickle and Preserve Ware” section of the catalog. Most likely, this bottle held a vinegar or pepper sauce as well. This bottle was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context lying alongside the rear foundation wall of the house (Test 162, Feature 61).



Figure 382. Left: Melted, cylindrical, clear-glass bottle, presumably representing a catsup bottle similar to those described as “Champaign Catsup” bottles with cork closures in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog (IGC 1906:203) (Vessel 20-109; 80% actual size). This bottle was recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room of the house (Test 124; Lots 393, 394). Right: Lead glass cruet (Vessel 20-22) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Test 2, Lot 23) (Actual size).



Figure 383. Food storage containers from the Sappington Site. Right and Middle: Yellowware wax-seal canning jar (Vessel 20-1) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Test 2). Right: Melted canning jar lid liner (Vessel 20-2) recovered from a Fire context (Test 2).



Figure 384. Kitchenware vessels recovered from the Sappington Site. Bristol-glazed, jigger molded bowl (Vessel 20-90; Fire), Bristol-glazed crockery jar lid (Vessel 20-85; Fire), and salt-glazed stonware crockery jar (Vessel 20-129; Late Pre-Fire). Both the bowl and lid were recovered from Fire contexts within the northeast room of the house, the suspected location of the kitchen. The large crockery jar, even though it exhibits evidence of burning, was recovered from several Late Pre-Fire locations within the yard. The blistering exhibited by this crockery jar may suggest that it represents a jar over-fired during its manufacture (a production “second”).



Figure 385. Whiskey flasks from the Sappington Site. Left: The earliest flasks were represented by Union flasks such as this CLASPED HANDS flask (Vessel 20-459) recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Test 125). Middle: Later nineteenth century flasks were represented by numerous Shoofly flasks (such as Vessels 20-124 and 20-213, both recovered from yard locations). Right: Early twentieth century flasks, such as Vessel 20-239 (which was recovered from a Fire context, Test 140) were represented by Dandy-style and Eagle style flasks.

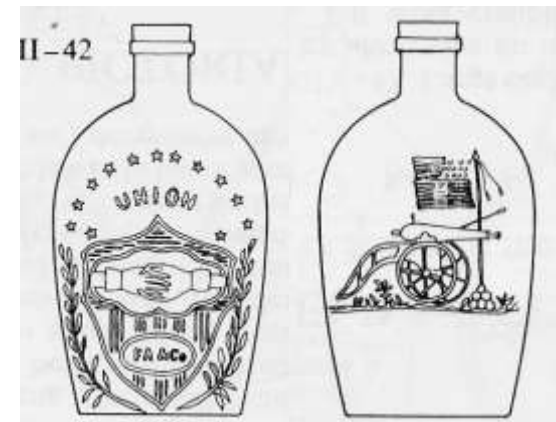


Figure 386. This whiskey flask (Vessel 20-459) was recovered from the base of a midden suspected as being deposited shortly after the construction of the Sappington House. On the front of the pint flask is a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word "UNION" surrounded by laurel leaves and thirteen stars. In an oval at the base of the shield are the letters "F. A. & Co." On the reverse is the image of a cannon with a pyramid of cannon balls adjacent to it, as well as a U.S. flag with 13 stars and stripes. A plume of smoke extends from the mouth of the cannon, and the gun carriage is slightly raised off the ground, suggesting that it is in the process of being fired. This flask is attributed to the glass house of Fahnestock, Albree and Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

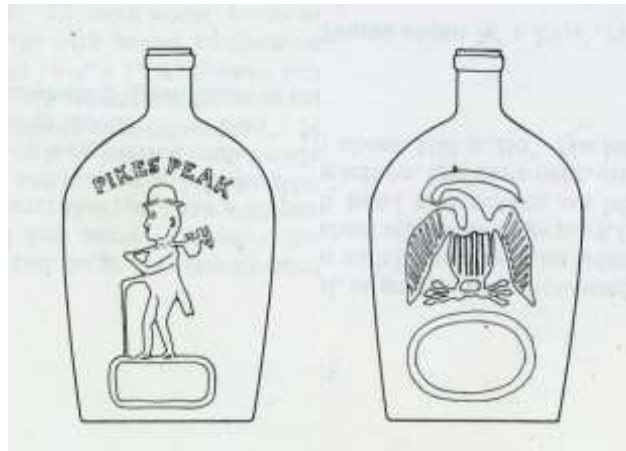
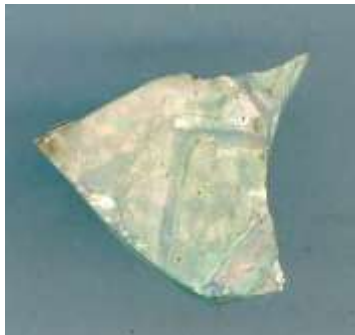


Figure 387. Whiskey flasks from the Sappington Site. Top: Two vessels of unknown design (Vessels 20-455 and 20-166). Middle. Body sherd of a UNION flask (Vessel 20-464). Bottom: Small fragment of a PIKE'S PEAK flask (Vessel 20-408). The reverse side of most PIKE'S PEAK flasks, which date to a post-1859 date, generally depict an image of a spread-wing eagle with federal shield on its chest, banner in its beak, and laurel leaves in its talons—all of which are suggestive of a strong pro-Union sentiment and/or patriotic theme (McKearin and Wilson 1978:637).



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Figure 388. Fragments of a single, round/cylindrical bottle embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” were recovered from a Fire context at the Sappington Site (Vessel 20-6; Lot 20). Left: Two styles of embossed proprietary bottles were manufactured for use by J. M. Fitzgerald’s Grocery (cf. the Henwood Site; Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). Also see pint “Shoo-fly” flask from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. J. M. Fitzgerald was a wholesale grocer from Springfield who specialized in wines and liquors. Middle: Advertisement for J. M. Fitzgerald from 1887, which notes that “Unadulterated Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes” was a specialty (*Springfield City Directory* 1887). Right: Advertisement for J. M. Fitzgerald from 1893 (*Springfield City Directory* 1893).



Figure 389. Several cylindrical amber bottles (top), representing potential distilled liquor or export beer bottles, were recovered from Fire deposits at the Sappington Site. These fragments of highly melted, cylindrical amber liquor bottles (Vessels 20-12, 20-13, and 2014) were recovered from a mass of melted vessels (bottom) within Test 2 that represented the remnants of the whole bottles.



Figure 390. Soda water bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context at the Sappington Site. (Vessels 20-435, 20-97, 20-132, , 20-133, and 20-332). Except for Vessel 20-97 (which was recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room of the house), all of these bottles were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, associated with the yard. Another melted soda water bottle (Vessel 20-63) was also recovered from a Fire context (within the northwest room of the house, Test 118).



Figure 391. Three local soda water bottlers were represented by the soda water bottles recovered from within the Late Pre-Fire assemblages. Left: At least four soda water bottles were embossed “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessels 20-97, 20-132, , 20-133, and 20-332). Right: A single bottle was embossed “JOHN LAUTERBACH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel 20-435). This bottle was embossed on its heel “46 N. B. B. G. CO.”. A third fragmentary bottle (Vessel 20-172) was manufactured for the firm of M. A. Fisher (not illustrated).



Figure 392. Partially melted and deformed soda water bottle from the Girard Bottling Works, Girard, Illinois (Vessel 20-63). This bottle, which was recovered from a Fire context (Test 118, located near the northwest corner of the house), was embossed “G. B. W. / GIRARD, / ILL”.



Figure 393. Proprietary prescription medicine or druggist bottles from the Sappington Site were limited in number. Left: A prescription bottle of the Springfield druggist Glidden and Company (Vessel 20-46) was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire yard context (Test 112, Lot 369). Glidden and Company was in business from 1869-1875 (Farnsworth 2015:8, 37). Middle: An unusual tapered druggist bottle (Vessel 20-356) embossed “FROM / I. N. / MORTON / DRUGGIST / MILWAUKEE” was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (within Feature 57, Test 150, Lot 498). Right: Half page advertisement for Morton’s Model Drug Store in the 1863 *Milwaukee City Directory* (between pages 80-81).



Figure 394. Potential medicine bottles from Early/Middle Pre-Fire contexts from the Sappington Site. These consisted predominately of round bottles. Left: Vessel 20-29 (pontiled). Middle: Dip molded vial (Vessel 20-23; pontiled). Right: Vessel 20-406 (no pontil).



Figure 395. Non-proprietary medicine bottles from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts from the Sappington Site.



Figure 396. French Square medicine bottles from the Sappington Site (Vessels 20-104, 20-458, and 20-439). The bottle at the far left has one panel embossed “PELS”. Two of these bottles were associated with Middle Pre-Fire contexts, whereas a third was associated with a Fire context.



Figure 397. Small non-proprietary prescription bottles from the Sappington Site. Left: Vessels 10-453, 20-341, and 20-395). All three have a Crown Oval base (rectangular base with rounded corners). Right: Vessel 20-300. This vessel has graduated sides embossed with volumetric references, and a slightly different style base (Salamander Oval base; similar rectangle with slight convex side panels). Three of these bottles were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, whereas the fourth was recovered from a Fire context.



Figure 398. Non-proprietary Philadelphia Oval shaped medicine bottles from the Sappington Site (Vessels 20-111, 20-312, 20-396, and 20-280). Three of these bottles were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context whereas one was recovered from a Fire context (Test 126; potentially beneath the rear porch).



Figure 399. Several small bottles and/or vials were recovered from the Sappington Site. Left: Small pill bottle (Vessel 20-340) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Middle: Proprietary medicine bottle/vial embossed “CROWN / PHARMACAL CO.” with a crown motif (Vessel 20-449) recovered from a Post Fire context. Little information is available as to the history of the Crown Pharmacal Company. No reference to this company, nor its products, was located within the local newspapers. Right: At least four homeopathic vials were present (Vessels 20-309, 20-261, 20-272, and 20-278). Three of these vials were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, whereas one was recovered from a Fire context (Test 147).



Figure 400. Two partially deformed and/or melted round bottles from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. Left. Potential pill or polish bottle (Vessel 20-412). Right: Clear, round medicine bottle (Vessel 20-411). Both of these bottles were recovered from the Fire deposits of Test 160 (within what would have been the southeast room of the house).



Figure 401. Several small, heavily deformed and/or melted bottles were recovered from the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site. Top: These included wide mouthed bottles, potentially representing pill bottles (left and middle, Vessels 20-187 and 20-94), as well as a narrow-mouthed potential medicine bottles (right, Vessel 20-219). Bottom: Three fragments (base, mid-section, and shoulder) of a small amber potential pill bottle (Vessel 20-414). The base of this bottle has a large “20” embossed on it. This bottle is reminiscent of the amber bottle at right, which contained Heroin pills. These bottles were recovered from all three of the suspected room locations within the house (Tests 124, 125, 138, and 160).

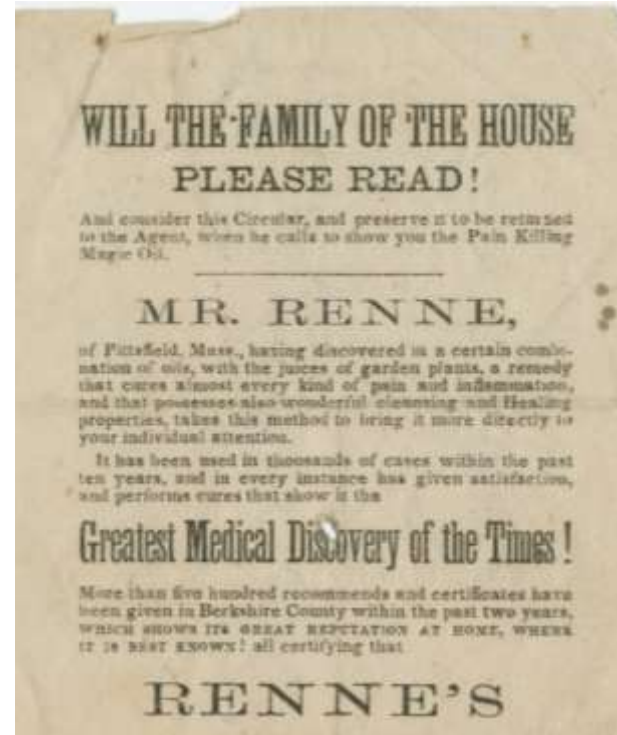


Figure 402. Proprietary and/or Patent medicine bottles were not overly abundant at the Sappington Site. One Patent medicine bottle recovered from a Fire context was that associated with Renne's Magic Oil, touted as a pain-killing topical treatment for a variety of ailments (Vessel 20-107). This bottle was recovered from the northeast room of the house (Test 124) (<https://antiqueadvertising.com/free-antique-price-guide/antique-signs/rennes-magic-oil-sign/#&gid=1&pid=1>; <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A118111>).



Figure 403. Online example of amber bottle of MUNYON'S PAW-PAW REMEDY (similar to Vessel 20-274 from the Sappington Site) recovered from a Fire context (Test 147)..

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As we expected a large crowd through-
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Charles Ryan, Sixth and Monroe
streets; Stuart Broadwell, Springfield,
Ill., and People's Drug store, First and
Jefferson streets, yesterday to obtain
Munyon's Paw Paw Remedy. Among
the crowd were some of our best known
citizens—half a dozen doctors obtained
a bottle. One of them volunteered
the remark that he had heard of the
curative qualities of the remedy and
would give it a thorough trial. One
of our leading lawyers took a dose
before he left the office and said that
"he expected long to live as long as
Methuselah did." Most people seem
to have an abiding faith in this rem-
edy believing they are going to be cured.
One old gentleman said that he be-

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J. S. RENNE.

Figure 404. Local newspaper advertisements for MUNYON'S PAW-PAW REMEDY (left; *Illinois State Register*, 26 February 1904, p. 5), and RENNE'S PAIN-KILLING MAGIC OIL (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 December 1872, p. 1).



Figure 405. Salve and ointment containers from the Sappington Site. Top: Milk glass ointment “pot” (Vessel 20-436) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context capping Feature 57 (Test 167). Bottom: Two clear-glass proprietary jars associated with the petroleum jelly Vaseline. The left example is a machine-made jar with screw-top lip finish embossed “VASELINE/ CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK” (Vessel 20-205). This jar was recovered from a Fire context located within the yard (Test 112). The right example is an earlier blown jar with an improved tool lip finish embossed “CHESEBROUGH / VASELINE / MANUFACT’G CO” (Vessel 20-245). This jar was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context located within the front room of the house (Test 139).



Figure 406. Miscellaneous bottles and bottle stoppers (Vessel 20-293, 20-230, and 20-259) from the Sappington Site. The bottle at far left is embossed “C. H. SELICK / PERFUMER / NEW YORK”; starburst on base (Vessel 20-397). This bottle was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context capping Feature 57 (Text 152, Lot 503). The small round bottle most likely also held a perfume (Vessel 20-444). It was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context within Feature 57 (Test 168, Lot 533). The Schoolhouse ink bottle (Vessel 20-413) was recovered from a Fire context within the southeast room of the house (Test 160, Lot 509).



Figure 407. Although lacking its rim, this hollowware vessel most likely represents a printed (with painted highlights), or decal-decorated spittoon (Vessel 20-50). Vessel 20-50, which was recovered from a Fire context, had a backstamp that read “WARWICK / CHINA”. Fragments of this spittoon were recovered in Tests 118-121, a location that corresponds to the north side of the front room within the house.

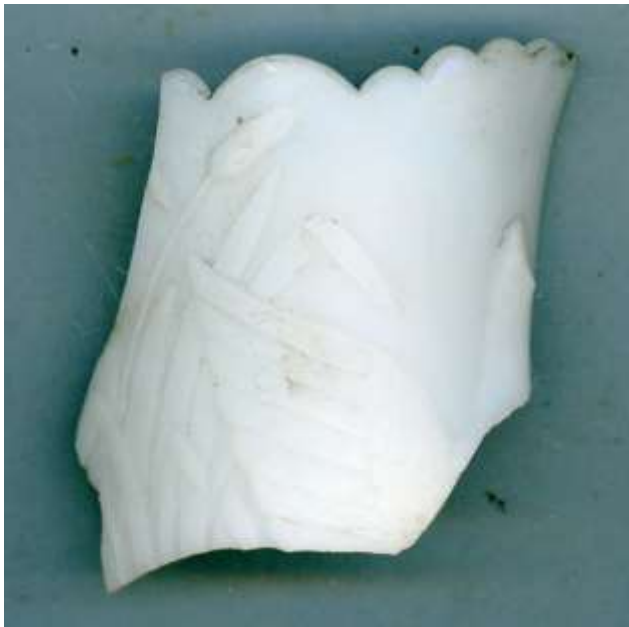


Figure 408. Top: Milk glass plate with reticulated rim (Vessel 20-330) and small lidded bowl in form of a basket (Vessel 20-195). Bottom: Small covered bowl decorated with the SWAN and CATTAIL pattern (Vessel 20-176). Although reminiscent of a sugar bowl, this vessel most likely represents a candy bowl. This pattern has been attributed to the Westmoreland Glass Company which was established in Pennsylvania in 1889. This firm produced pressed glass tablewares, as well as an assortment of candy containers, which they became known for. The firm continued in operation through circa 1984.



Figure 409. Molded and spray-paint decorated milk glass lid (Vessel 20-220) recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site (Tests 137 and 138). These melted fragments most likely represent remnants of a dresser box (similar to those illustrated here). These melted fragments were recovered from the southwest corner of the front room within the house (a suspected bedroom location).



Figure 410. Base of a potential lamp globe recovered from Fire Deposits in Test 2. This lamp globe, which is melted/deformed and smoked due to the fire, is the closest thing we have to a potential opium lamp (Vessel 20-7) (Lots 11 and 20).



Figure 411. Kerosene lamp fonts from Fire deposits at the Sappington Site. Top: Clear glass font, potentially with a glass pedestal base (Vessel 20-9). This melted lamp was recovered from Test 2, located within the rear service extension of the house. Bottom: Milk glass font with threaded base for attachment to a pedestal base (Vessel 20-65). This lamp, which appears to be a more formal lamp than Vessel 20-9, was recovered predominately from Test 121, located in the northeast room of the house, adjacent to the chimney and the suspected location of the kitchen.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. NEUBAUER, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO MEYER
AND NEUBAUER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENING DEVICES FOR BIRD-CAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,063**, dated August 13, 1878; application filed
July 10, 1878.

Figure 412. Bird cage waterer (Vessel 20-174) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context within the mid-yard of the Sappington Site Test 134 (Lot 430). This lead glass artifact had an embossed base that read “MEYER & NEUBAUER N.Y.”. Charles M. Neubauer acquired a patent for “Improvement in Fastening Devices for Bird-Cages” on August 13, 1878 (Patent No. 907063). Apparently, this bird cage waterer recovered from the Sappington Site integrated that patented technique into its design.



Figure 413. Fragment of a potential porcelain vase with applied molded floral decoration (Vessel 20-70) (actual size). Fragments of this potential vase were recovered from Fire deposits within Test 121 and 124, both locations which correspond to the northeast room within the house (and the location of the suspected kitchen).



Figure 414. Assemblage of nails from Sappington Site. Various sized machine cut nails, including numerous tacks (suggestive of upholstered furniture?) from Lots 442 and 450. A limited number of wood screws were also recovered from this site as well (cf. Lot 439).



Figure 415. Plaster recovered from the Sappington House included a large amount of plaster lacking a white (or finish) coat (bottom) and a limited amount of plaster with a thin white coat (top). None of the plaster exhibited any evidence of a painted finish (85% actual size).



Figure 416. Also present at the Sappington Site were numerous large, forged spikes (7-8" in length). These were recovered in conjunction with railroad spikes from Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts from yard locations (cf. Lots 420, 427, 483, 497 and 499).



Figure 417. Numerous forged railroad spikes were also recovered from Middle/Late Pre-Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. These 5 ¼” long spikes were slightly smaller in size than modern examples (but also slightly larger than the middle 1850s examples recovered from the Great Western Railroad at the Norfolk Western Site in Jacksonville Site, Mansberger 1994), with many having been broken into two pieces. These were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts within the yard (cf. Lots 497 and 499; capping Feature 57 in Test 150 and 151) as well as within the lower levels of Test 162 (Lot 517). Both the large forged spikes and railroad spikes may represent materials salvaged by one of the Sappington brothers while working for the railroad.



Figure 418. As with the Price-Edwards house, door hinges from the Sappington house were of two distinct styles. **Right:** The earliest of the hinges had butts with acorn-shaped removable pins (Lot 500). **Left:** The later hinges had butts with steeple-pointed pins (Lots 499 and 509). The hinge with the acorn-shaped pins was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, whereas the steeple-pointed hinge was recovered from a Fire context. The hinges with the acorn-shaped pins are consistent with an early era (middle nineteenth century), and potentially date to the original dwelling, prior to its later remodeling. The presence of the hinge with the steeple-shaped pins is consistent with an 1870s-1880s date of remodeling for the house at this site. Figure x illustrates examples of these two hinge styles (Russell and Erwin Company 1865:111; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company 1875:425). Additional corroded, badly preserved hinge and potential rim lock fragments can be found in Lots 136, 379, 450, and 467).



Figure 419. Stamped strap hinge recovered from a suspected Late Pre-Fire yard location (Test 152, Lot 503) (87% original size).



Figure 420. Fragments of door rim locks were recovered, albeit in extremely poor and heavily corroded condition. This rim lock latch was recovered from a Fire context in Test 140 (Lot 456). Badly corroded locks and lock fragments with door knobs were also present in Lots 452 and 459.

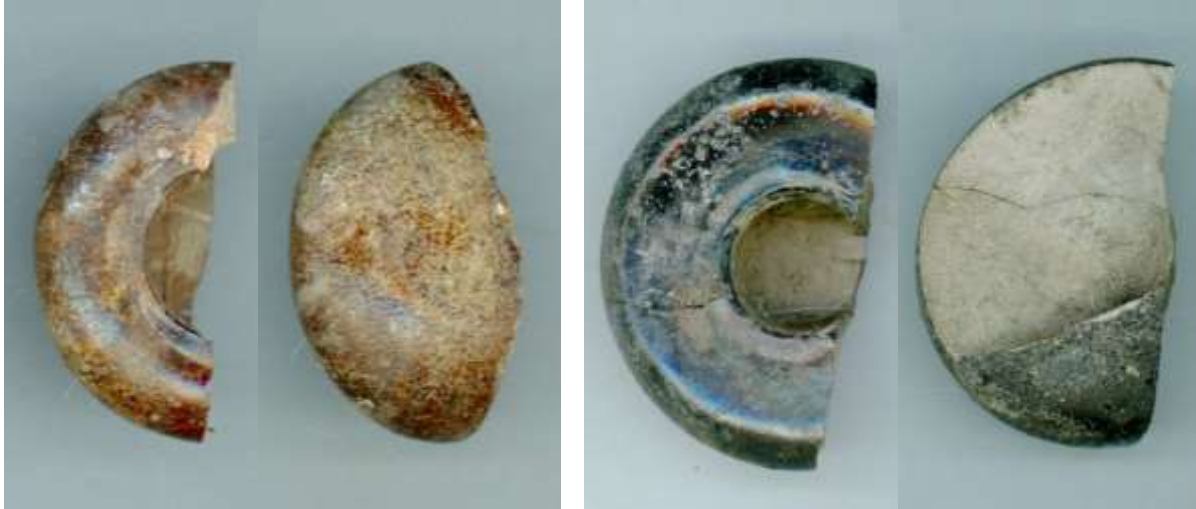


Figure 421. Door knobs from the Sappington Site were of two types, Agate and Mineral knobs with threaded posts (top), and porcelain knobs with non-threaded posts (bottom). Top Left: Lot 432. Top Right: Lots 442, 444, and 448. Bottom: Lot 383 and 459—rear half of house near chimney.



Figure 422. Besides melted window glass, burned window sash glazing was also recovered from the Sappington House (Lot 372).



Figure 423. Melted window glass was also plentiful from the Fire deposits of the Sappington Site, particularly along the inside edge of the perimeter foundation walls. This small sample was from Lot 371 (Test 118, northwest corner of house) (75% actual size).



Figure 424. Potential pocket door sheave (roller wheels for track) from the Sappington Site (Lot 450) recovered from Fire context (Test 139; front of house, south of chimney in location of potential pocket door). A second, similar artifact recovered from Test 2 (Lot 20).



Figure 425. Miscellaneous artifacts from the Sappington Site. Top: Suspected gas burner from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 525; Test 167). Middle: Iron door handle from a Middle/Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 505; Test 152). Bottom: Small wedge-shaped brick from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 506, Test 152).



Figure 426. Household cooking and/or baking vessels recovered from the Sappington Site. Top: Stamped copper pan, approximately 9" diameter and 1" tall, reminiscent of a pie pan (Lot 498). This pan was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Feature 57; Test 150). Bottom: Cast iron skillet (approximately 9½" diameter, 2" tall sides, with 5" long handle) recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room within the house (suspected as having functioned as the kitchen) (Test 123, Lot 388). This skillet was recovered in close proximity to the suspected location of a stove (as per metal floor protector or "stove floor mat adjacent to the chimney).



Figure 427. View of base plate of cast iron stove recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 526). This stove plate, which was broken prior to being deposited within the archaeological record, measured approximately 1'9" wide by 2'4" long when whole. The body of the stove was oval-shaped.



Figure 428. View of decorative detail around edge of stove plate.



Figure 429. The *Springfield City Directory for 1857-'58* (Polk 1857: 40-41, 56-57) carried two advertisements for cooking stoves. Cooking stoves of this era were predominately square or rectangular in plan, similar to the Autocrat advertised by Potter and Company 1861:n.p.).



Figure 430. The stove plate recovered from the Sappington Site was indicative of an oval parlor stoves, similar to these advertised in the middle 1850s. Left: “New Pattern” stove from 1854 introduced in Rathbone and Kennedy’s *Circular for 1854* (1854:39). This stove was similar to the “Oval Airtight” advertised by Newberry and Filley Stove in 1856. Right: Oval cast iron tops and bottoms for parlor stoves were advertised for sale by Potter (1861:18). These are most likely reminiscent of the decorated stove base recovered from the Sappington Site.

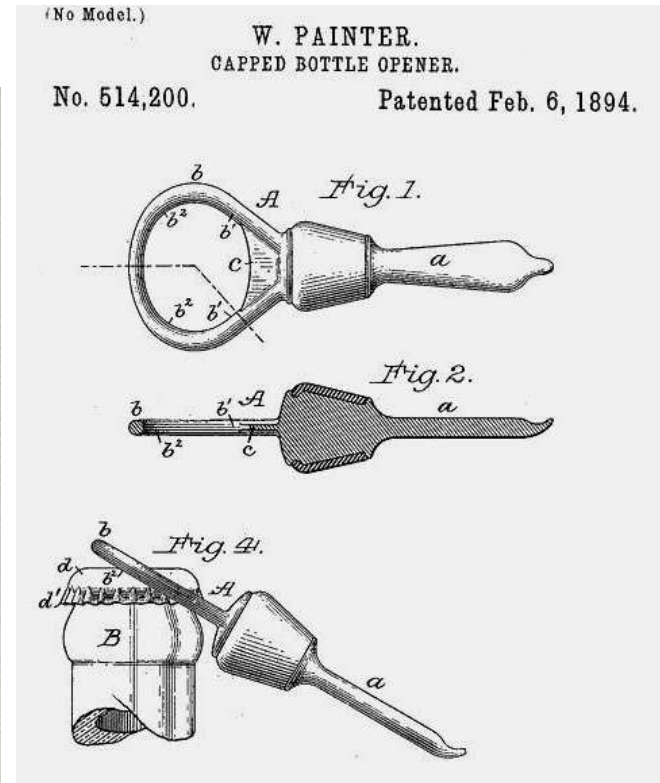


Figure 431. Left: Crown-capped bottle openers recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Lots 402 and 442). Middle: Online example of vintage paint can and bottle opener. Right: Patent for a “Capped Bottle Opener” for use with crown bottle caps issued in 1894. This multi-purpose tool integrates a screwdriver end, often slightly curved for use with a paint can, with a looped end for removing crown bottle caps. This bottle opener was most likely associated with beer bottles (See discussion of House C, Mansberger and Stratton 2024).



Figure 432. Kaolin pipe fragments from the Sappington Site. Two stems were marked “W. WHITE // GLASGOW” (Lots 410 and 500). Bowls typically were faceted panels, with and without heal spurs, and recovered predominately from Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts such as Lots 410 (Test 126; Middle Pre-Fire), 494 (Test 150; Late Pre-Fire), 453 (Test 139; Early/Middle Pre-Fire), 498 (Test 150; Early/Middle Pre-Fire) and 500 (Test 151; Late Pre-Fire).

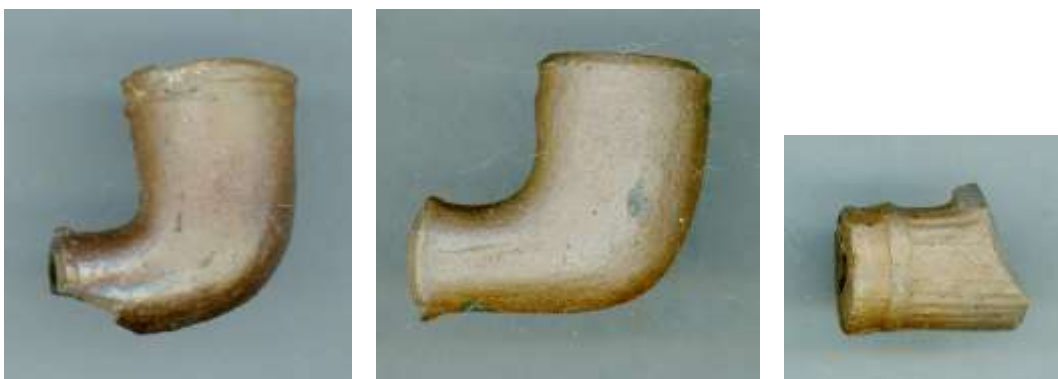


Figure 433. Stoneware reed-stem elbow pipes from the Sappington Site, recovered from both Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts. Left to right: Lot 493 (Feature 55, Test 149), Lot 23 (Test 2), and Lot 417 (Test 130).



Figure 434. Top: Two views of a fragmentary redware figural pipe stem recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (midden) at the Sappington Site (Test 148, Lot 488). This pipe bore the likeness of Zachary Taylor, whose nickname was “Old Rough and Ready,” which appears in script on the pipe stem. **Bottom:** Online examples of similar pipes.



Figure 435. Left and Middle: Two views of a red-paste figural pipe depicting a bearded man recovered from a Late Pre-Fire or Fire context (Test 138, Lot 444). This pipe is reminiscent of those referred to as “The Philosopher,” as well as Ulysses S. Grant. **Right:** An online example of which are illustrated here.



Figure 436. Views of a redware figural pipe from the Sappington Site depicting a well-adorned woman with curly hair, earrings and what most likely is a double pearl necklace. This has been attributed to a likeness of Queen Victoria. This pipe was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context from Test 2 (Lot 23).



Figure 437. Left: Small fragment of a gray-paste figural pipe from the Sappington Site depicting the top of a turban of a Sultan or Turk pipe. This pipe was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire rear yard location (Test 148, Lot 488). Right: A similar pipe, created with poorly aligned molds, was recovered from excavations in western Illinois (Mansberger 1998), as well as at the nearby House C investigations (Mansberger and Stratton 2024:88, 128).



Figure 438. Synthetic and bone pipe components from the Sappington Site recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. Top Left: Mouthpieces (Lots 490, 417, 494, top to bottom). Top Right: Mouthpieces (Lots 2 and 495). Middle: Unidentified synthetic material with swirled black and orange “marbled” body (Lot 515). This suspected pipe fragment consisted of a portion of a stem, and the lower section of the bowl (which was threaded to receive the upper portion of the bowl), potentially similar to pipe depicted in lower image with briar upper bowl and Bakelite base. The thin-walled nature of the archaeological specimen appears to differ from the curated example, and most likely is not Bakelite. This pipe fragment exhibited no evidence of burning on the inside of the pipe, and raises questions if this was, indeed a pipe. Another potential interpretation, albeit unlikely, is that this is a fragment of an ear horn or trumpet.



Police Find Opium Outfit.
 Aaron Kirby, William Jones and Eugene Griffen were arrested at an early hour this morning at a resort on Tenth and Madison streets, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The fellows, who are negroes, were creating a disturbance, and when the place was entered an opium outfit was also discovered.

(Illinois State Journal, 2 August 1905, p. 6)

Figure 439. At least eight Chinese-manufactured opium pipe bowls were recovered from Late Pre-fire contexts (dating immediately prior to the August 1908 house destruction) at both the Price/Edwards (11SG1532; n=2) and Sappington (11SG1533; n=6) houses. The presence of so many opium pipes, along with traditional Chinese porcelain teawares, at this location suggests that one, or both, of these houses may have been being used for illicit purposes (such as an opium den) just prior to the riots. The image at bottom left is a photograph by LIFE photographer George Lacks from 1946; the image at bottom right is an unsourced online image labeled “Shanghai Gal”.



Figure 440. Top Left: Fragments of Pipe 1 from the Sappington Site (Lot 490). This red-paste stoneware pipe, which is represented by only two sherds, is reminiscent of Pipe 4's general form (albeit smaller and with a faceted, unglazed and burnished red-paste stoneware body). This pipe appears to have both impressed and incised markings. Top Right: Close-up and enlarged detail of incised script or figure. Middle: Impressed tri-part mark. Bottom: Similar faceted pipe, as illustrated by Kane (1882).



Figure 441. Top: Fragment of Opium Pipe 2 (Lot 437). This gray-paste stoneware pipe is similar in form to Pipes 3 and 5, with paired incised lines on its side and base. Pipe 5 lacks the decorative inscribed lines of Pipes 2 and 3. Bottom: Impressed mark from Opium Pipe 2, located on the underside of the pipe bowl.

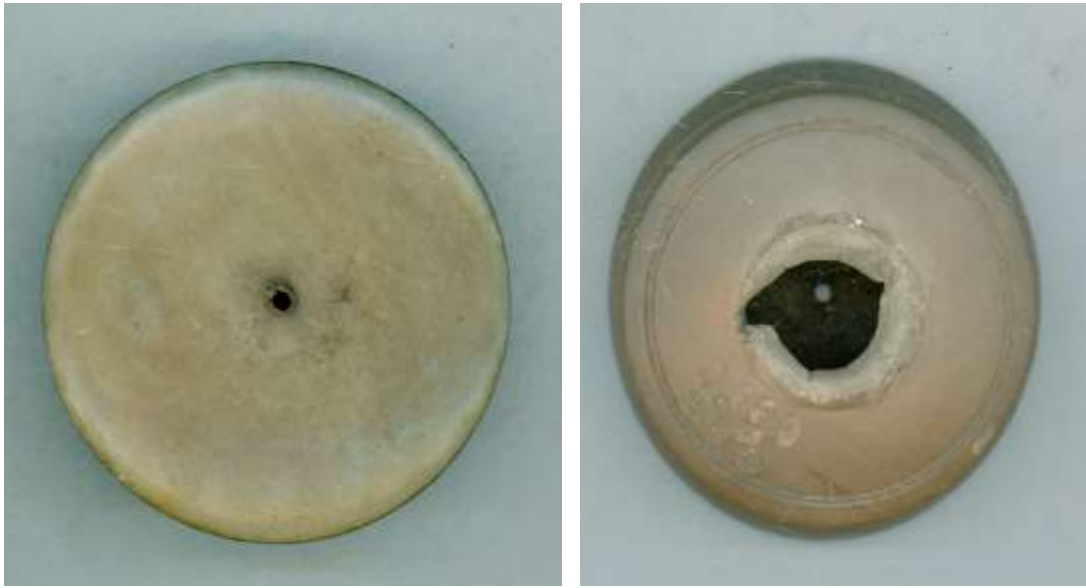


Figure 442. Top: Detail of Opium Pipe 3, which is a gray stoneware with a highly burnished top surface (Lot 480). The sides and base are unburnished. This pipe bowl, with its paired incised lines on its side and base; is identical to Pipe 2. Bottom: Close-up few of impressed mark on base of Opium Pipe 3.



Figure 443. Top: Detail of Opium Pipe 4 from the Sappington Site. This pipe is a clear-glazed red-paste earthenware/stoneware. At least eleven fragments of this pipe were recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 149, 424, 431, 496, and 503). This large fragment was recovered from Lot 149 (Test 149). Bottom: Located along the base of this pipe bowl were minimally four incised Chinese characters.



Figure 444. Top: Two views of Opium Pipe 5. This pipe, which is a highly burnished mottled gray-paste stoneware pipe, is represented by a large fragment of the bowl and two smaller fragments (Lots 378 and 433), with at least half of the pipe having been recovered. Although having the basic form of Opium Pipes 2 and 3, it lacks the paired incised lines on its side and base of these other two pipes. Additionally, besides its top surface, the sides and base are also burnished. **Bottom:** Detail of the single impressed Chinese character intact on the base of the pipe, which differs from that found on Opium Pipes 2 and 3.



Figure 445. Detail of the fragmentary remains of Opium Pipe 6. Three fragments of this pipe were recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 396, 477, and 480). This pipe is similar in form and decoration to Pipe 5.

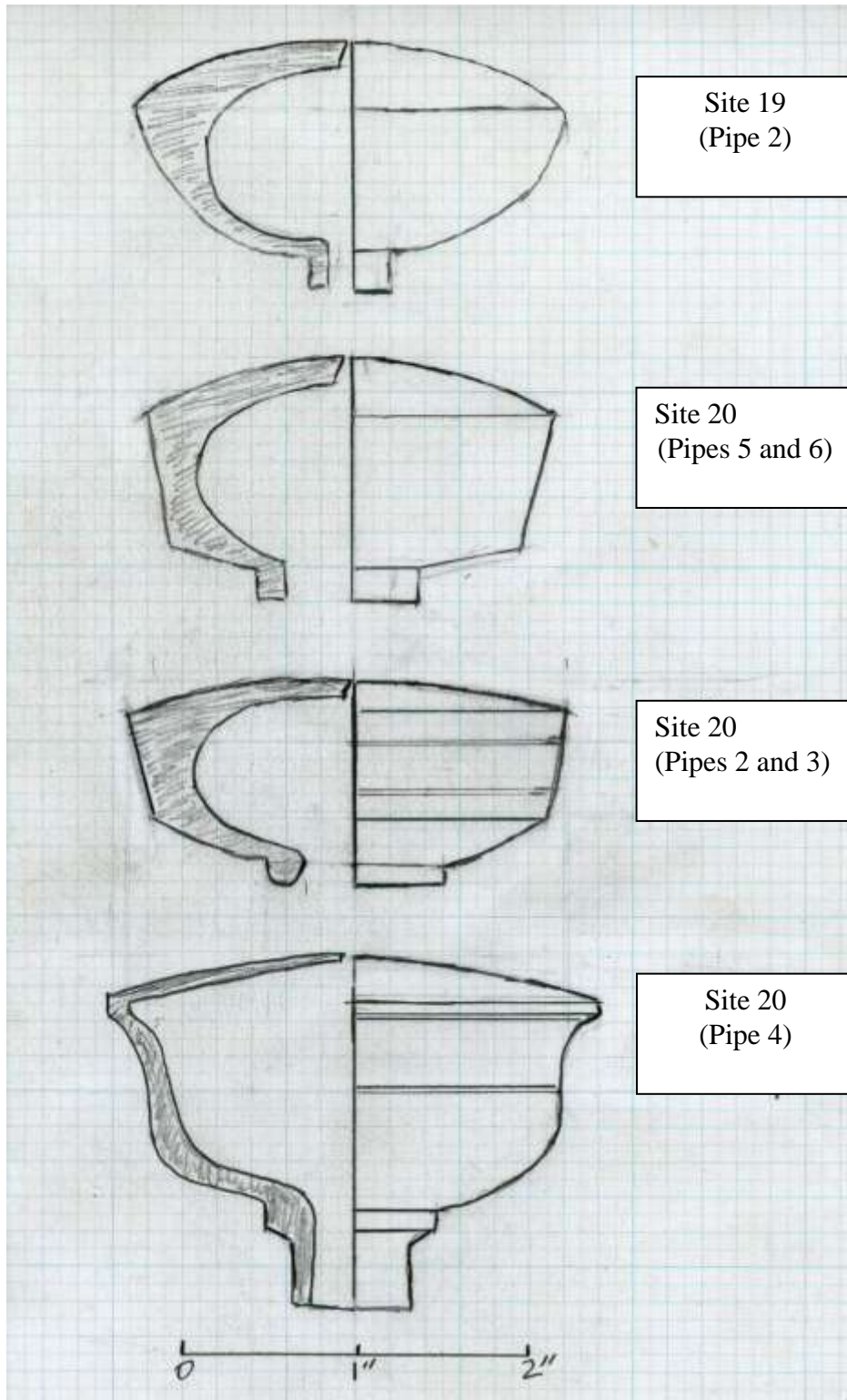


Figure 446. Sectional views comparing the four styles of opium pipes recovered from the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites. The upper images depict the three pipe styles which were manufactured from dark colored stoneware, whereas the pipes depicted by the bottom image were manufactured by clear-glazed red-paste earthenware (redware).

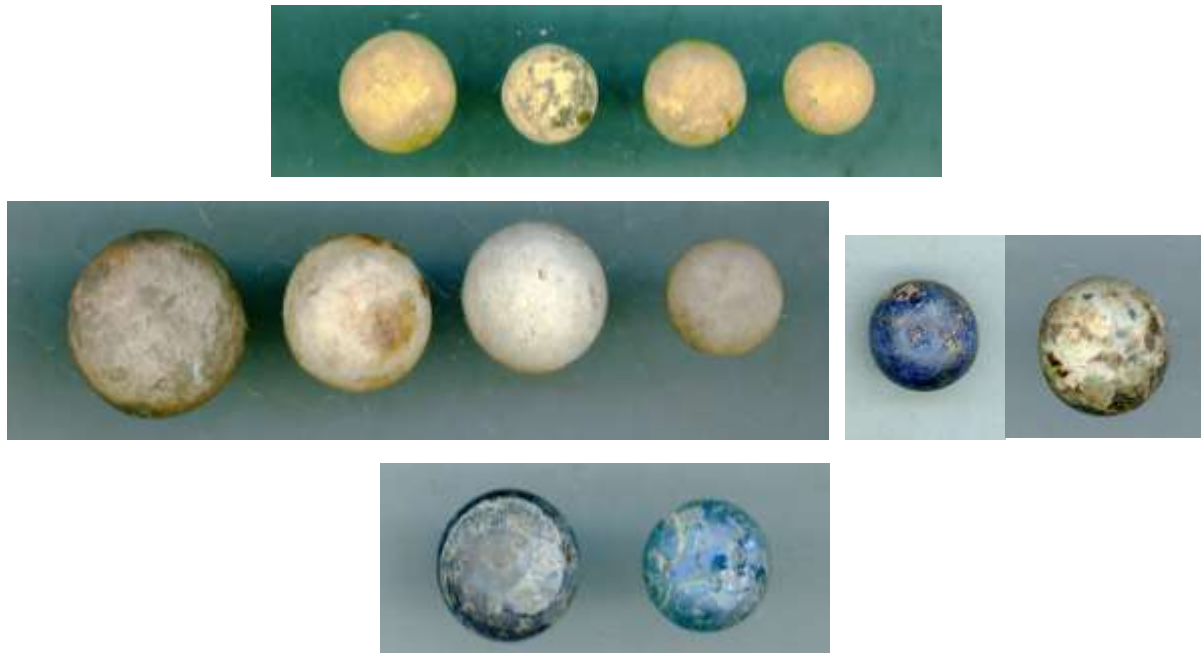


Figure 447. Toys from the Sappington Site were represented by marbles, toy tea sets, doll fragments, and gaming pieces. The marbles were represented by soft dolomite/limestone examples (Lots 23, 24, 389, 512)(top), marble or stoneware examples (Lots 368, 444, 446, 480)(middle left), Rockingham-glazed marbles (Lots 375 and 393) (middle right), and glass (Lots 472 and 475)(bottom).



Figure 448. Remnant toy tea sets from the Sappington Site. Left: Cups and saucers (Lots 480, 488, and 492) and teapot (Lot 497). Right: Painted mug or cup (Lot 472).



Figure 449. Doll parts from the Sappington Site. Top: China doll heads (Lots 497, 498, 502, and 532). Bottom: Doll appendages included solid arms/legs associated with China dolls (right) and hollow appendages (left) (Lots 410, 482, and 497). The two hollow arms were recovered from Lot 497 (others from Lots 525 and 527). The large head fragment was recovered from Lot 532. All doll fragments depict white-skinned individuals.



Figure 450. Other toys from the Sappington Site included potential porcelain gaming pieces (Lots 409 and 456; left) and a Frozen Charlotte doll (Lot 426; right two images).



Figure 451. Male-specific toys from the Sappington Site included a toy hammer (Lot 498; top), and a potential toy gun (Lot 378). The small hammer is a fitting toy for the son of a carpenter. The small hammer head was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Feature 57). The potential toy gun was recovered from a Fire context within the northeast room of the house (Test 121). Potentially this is not a toy, but an actual revolver?



Figure 452. Carved bone Federal Shield badge (with two lugs on backside to facilitate being sewn or pinned onto a garment). This artifact was recovered from a midden located beneath the charred floorboards of the burned house at this location (Test 2; Lot 23), and presumably represent materials deposited by the Sappington family during the circa 1860s-1870s era, prior to the construction of the rear service wing. Top: As recovered during fieldwork. Middle: This badge, which has only 9 stylized stars, is approximately 1¼” wide by 1¼” tall (actual size). Bottom Left: Two views of an online example manufactured from brass with two lug attachments. Bottom Right: Online example of a similar badge with the word “UNION” across its top, and no reference to back design. This badge was recovered from an unidentified Civil War era site in northern Illinois (<https://www.civilwarcorpsbadges.com/product-page/union-support-badge-small>). These badges are described variously as “Shield Badges”, “Federal Shield Insignia”, and “Civil War Patriotic Pins.”



Figure 453. Dating from the earliest years of occupation of the Sappington house is this distinctive J-hook. This hook was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context within the rear yard (Test 151, Lot 500). These hooks are generally associated with Federal canvas knapsacks dating from the Civil War era, as depicted in the two accompanying photographs of online knapsack examples.



Figure 454. Miscellaneous metal small finds from the Sappington Site. Top: Brass tag embossed “G. C. & S. R. R. / 54 / LOCAL” (Lot 406). This railroad tag most likely was in reference to the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad. Although chartered in 1867, the rail line was not in operation until October 1871, and continued through 1877. This line, which connected Springfield with the Illinois Central Railroad located at Gilman, merged with the Chicago and Springfield Railroad in late 1877, and was acquired by the Illinois Central (connecting St. Louis to Chicago) in 1899. Bottom Left: Small copper cup or shot glass (Lot 393). Bottom Right: Unidentified brass artifact (Lot 393).



Figure 455. Variety of buttons recovered from a single provenience (Lot 497) at the Sappington Site. These included a variety of Prosser, hard rubber, metal, and loop shank glass buttons, and although not present in this provenience, bone and shell buttons were also present in moderate number.

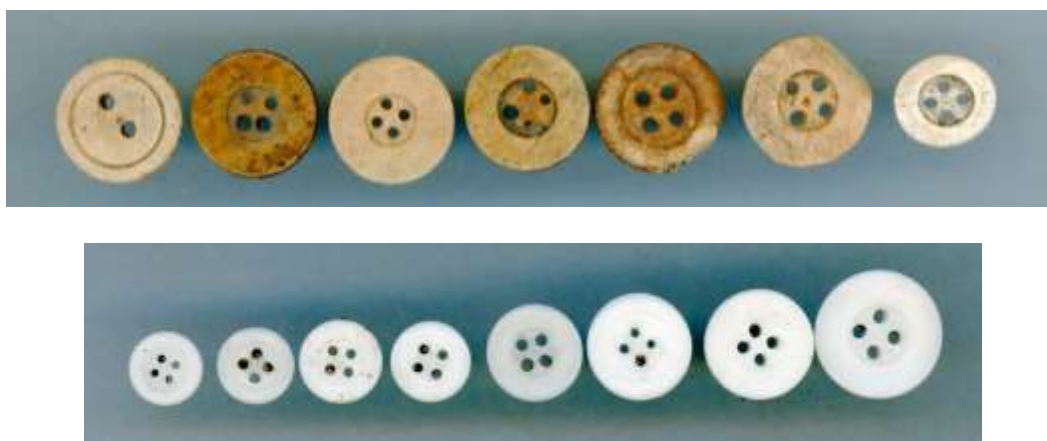


Figure 456. The two most common styles of buttons from the Sappington Site were those of bone (top) and white/milk glass (bottom). Bone buttons were moderately plentiful, and recovered from all contexts (Early Pre-Fire through Fire). Generally, except for the small one at far right, the bone buttons exhibited uniformity in size. Also common at the Sappington Site were white 4-hole, sew-through white Prosser buttons. These buttons exhibited a uniformity of design, but were considerably more variable in size. These buttons were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 500).



Figure 457. Decorated Prosser buttons were few in number from the Sappington Site. **Top:** Pie Crust decorated white (Lots 379, 480, 504) and blue (Lot 476) buttons. **Middle:** Non-white Prosser buttons included brown and black (Lots 375, 414; see also Lot 21) and blue (Lots 394, 406, 482, see also 472) examples in very limited numbers. **Bottoms:** Painted (Lots 23, 502, 497, 517) and printed (Lots 409, 475) Prosser buttons.



Figure 458. Shell buttons were also present, albeit in relatively low number and in bad physical condition. These buttons were represented by a variety of sizes, with some being decorated.



Figure 459. Shell buttons recovered from Late Pre-Fire context adjacent to the rear porch (Test 148, Lot 483). **Top Left:** Undecorated loop-shank shell buttons. **Top Right:** Decorated four-hole sew-through and loop shank shell buttons. **Bottom:** Undecorated two-hole sew-through shell button. A single four-hole Prosser button was also recovered from this context.



Figure 460. Hard rubber sew-through buttons were recovered in very low number from the Sappington Site. Left to right: Decorated two-hole button (Lot 497), undecorated two-hole button (Lot 406), partially melted four-hole button (Lot 453), and melted four-hole button (Lot 21). The two smaller two-hole buttons were both embossed “N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR’S P=T 1851”. The partially melted button has no clear evidence of being back marked. The Novelty Rubber Company was founded in 1853 in Beacon Falls, Connecticut, was incorporated in 1855, and produced hard rubber buttons through February 1886. These buttons were recovered from both Early/Middle Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.



Figure 461. Black glass buttons as a whole were few in number from the Sappington Site. These included two two-hole Prosser buttons (only one of which is illustrate here; Lots 336 and 414) and a partially melted decorated example (Lot 21). Victorian decorated black glass buttons were also very poorly documented at this site, but included two decorated loop shank buttons, one with a depressed front sporting seven raised dots (Lots 21) and a second with a flat ground front highlighting a geometric design (Lot 383)—all recovered from Fire contexts. The number and diversity of these decorated black glass buttons at the Sappington Site was considerably different than that recovered from the suspected commercial context of Houses C and D (Mansberger and Stratton 20224).



Figure 462. Also present were a small number of white glass loop shank buttons (Lot 406, 492, 497, 502, and 510) and a single brown glass button (Lot 497). Most likely these represent shoe buttons.



Figure 463. A large and diverse collection of buttons, many of which were burned, were recovered from a Fire context in Test 2 (cf. Lots 20 and 21), a location within the southeast room of the house. Top: Small sample of burned four-hole sew-through bone buttons recovered from Lot 20. Minimally 50-75 buttons were present in this location. Similarly, several burned bone buttons were present in Test 137 (a location within the southwest corner of the house). Middle: Large diameter two-piece, four-hole sew-through cuprous buttons from Lot 20. These included some with shell fronts, and others with impressed/stamped decorations. An undecorated loop shank shell button was also present. Bottom: Variety of white, four-hole sew-through Prosser buttons recovered from Lot 21. Shell buttons moderately plentiful as well, but badly deteriorated due to fire.



Figure 464. Miscellaneous Clothing and/or jewelry items recovered from artifact concentration from Fire context in Test 2 (Lots 20 and 21). Left: Black glass buttons included a single two-hole Prosser button, and a decorated loop shank button. Black glass buttons as a whole were few in number from the Sappington Site—unlike those recovered from Houses C and D (Mansberger and Stratton 2024). Middle: Composite four-hole stamped button with cuprous front and four-hole stamped ferrous buttons were limited in number from this context. Far right: Decorative button-like artifact with cuprous back and a black glass front with metal three-leaf clover (or shamrock). A large loop shank is present on the back of this artifact. Also present in this lot was a small copper jewelry chain, and a small cuprous wing nut-like artifact with what appears to be a small fragment of chain attached. Although initially suspected as being a decorative button, these three items may represent remains of a watch fob or similar jewelry item. All of these artifacts were recovered from Lot 21. Also present in this lot was a glass watch front, a potential brooch (also with a shamrock decorative motif), and a large safety pin (potential shawl pin/clip).



Figure 465. Three-piece loop shank buttons from the Sappington Site. Top: Ferrous examples, most likely fabric covered for large garments such as coats (Lots 396, 430). Bottom: Cuprous examples with decorative fronts (Lots 23, 498, and 502; see also Lot 450). Details of three buttons at right are unclear. Button at left potentially is a military button with eagle with Federal shield on its chest recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context in Test 144 (Lot 472).



Figure 466. A variety of ferrous buttons were present and included stamped and composite sew-through and loop shank varieties. Ferrous buttons were badly corroded making identification very difficult. Similarly, a variety of ferrous snaps were also present. These buttons were recovered from Lots 23 and 485.

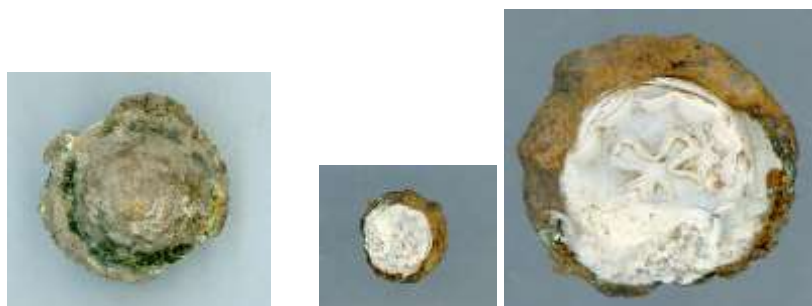


Figure 467. Left: Large potential lead loop-shank button (Lot 453). Right: Potential button with milk glass set in cuprous bezel with cross motif (Lot 23) (actual size and enlarged 300%).



Figure 468. Buckles from the Sappington Site. Left: Ferrous and cuprous buckles, potentially for belts (Lots 393 and 485). Right: Two identical cuprous buckles with fabric attached to one, potentially representing sash buckles (Lots 456 and 396).



Figure 469. Top: Milk glass collar studs (Lots 418, 491, 495, 500). Middle: Hard rubber clothing stay (Lot 497; Middle Pre-Fire) and suspender clip (Lot 396; Fire). Bottom Left: Two clothing clips (Lot 457). The clip at right most likely represents a garter clip. Bottom Middle: Corset busk (Lot 460; Middle Pre-Fire). Bottom Right: Potential garter clip (Lot 436). Collected alongside the corset busk were several small hooks (from “hook and eye” fasteners).



Figure 470. Twisted copper wire in form of finger ring (Lot 436; Fire). Black-glass beveled bead with two holes through the bead (Lot 23; Middle Pre-Fire); Clear glass faceted “bead” reminiscent of those used to accompany a drop pendant (Lot 525; Late Pre-Fire). Melted drop pendant (Lot 20; Fire).



Figure 471. Left: Four black beads (Lot 480; Fire). Middle Left: Two white and one blue beads (Lots 411, 485, 511; Middle Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire contexts). Additional white beads were recovered from Lots 482, 449, 524, and 517. Middle Right: Round and faceted blue beads (Lots 445 and 476). Right: At least 14 white and one blue seed beads were recovered from this site (Lots 20 and 21).



Figure 472. Large oval porcelain cabochon with overglaze painted decoration (Lot 406; Middle Pre-Fire); Glass gemstone (cabochon) mounted in gilded copper bezel (Lot 485; Middle/Late Pre-Fire); copper bezel (Lot 442; Fire); Gold finger ring (Lot 512; Middle Pre-Fire), and porcelain ring stand (Lot 14; Fire).



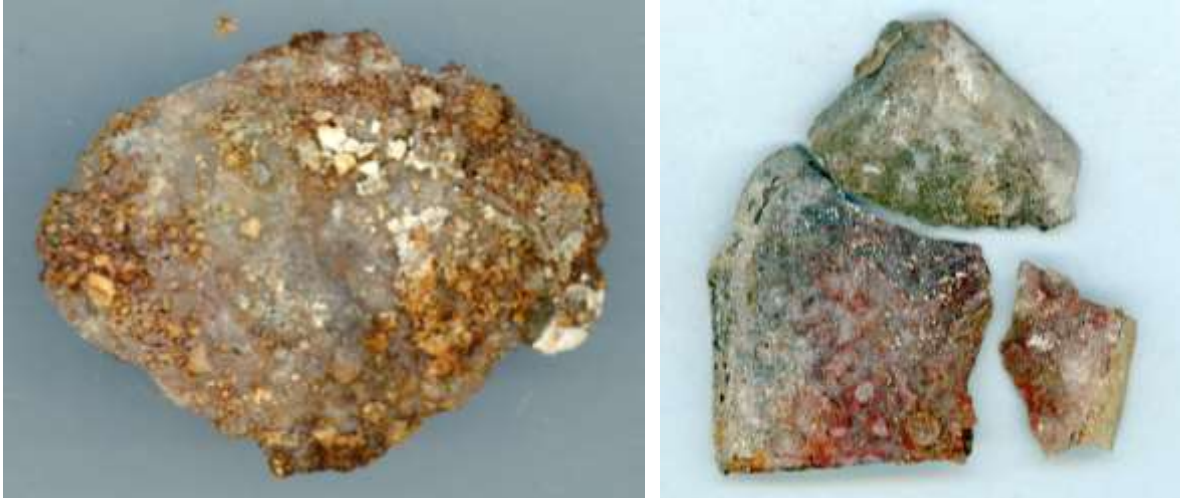
Figure 473. Brass lamp burners from the Sappington Site. Top: Two views of burner with fragments of lamp font still attached (Lot 439; Fire). Bottom left: Small burner insert (Lot 499; Late Pre-Fire). Bottom Right: Suspected gas jet consisting of a slightly tapered, 1 ½” long, 3/8” diameter brass tube threaded on both ends. The smaller diameter end has a turned bone “cap” with a narrow, blackened slit across the top (Lot 475; Middle Pre-Fire context).



Figure 474. Was the Sappington house wired for electrical lighting? Left: Electrical porcelain potentially representing round wall switches recovered from Lots 392 (Fire) and 503 (Late Pre-Fire). Right: Two small fragments of twisted strand copper wire (Lot 456, Fire).



Figure 475. Small picture frame with tripod leg (Lot 396; Fire context). This picture frame was constructed with a lead/pot metal alloy that had melted during the fire. The decorative front was attached to a cuprous frame.



Decorative iron and non-ferrous brackets



1 3/8" diameter rosettes with nail attachments



Trunk caster (and online example of similar casters)

Figure 476. Artifacts recovered from a Fire context in Test 139 suggest the presence of a storage trunk. These component parts of a trunk include numerous iron bands and sheet metal (not illustrated), as well as decorative brackets (top), decorative rosettes (middle), a trunk caster (bottom), and potential lock and hinge fragments (Lot 450).



Figure 477. Left: Example of typical trunk as depicted in the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:252). Right: Detail of decorative brackets typical of trunks. Similar trunk and contents were recovered from House E (Mansberger and Stratton 2024).



Figure 478. Fragments of a small figurine, depicting what may represent a standing figure in a draped garment (Lo 490; Late Pre-Fire).



Figure 479. Miscellaneous iron artifacts from the Sappington Site. Left: Unidentified forged hook recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 377). Middle: Iron bed rail hook (rail portion) recovered from a Fire context (Lot 377). This bracket was recovered from Test 120—a front room location adjacent to chimney. Right: Iron bed rail hook (head/foot board portion) from a Late Pre-Fire context from a yard location (Test 132, Lot 424).



Figure 480. Left: Folding joint hinge potentially from a folding sofa bed (Lot 439). Right: Unidentified cast iron bracket (Lot 442). Both artifacts were recovered from Fire deposits in Test 138 near the southwest corner of the house (70% actual size).



Figure 481. Top: Online example of a folding backrest sofa hinge similar to that recovered from the Sappington Site (see previous figure). By the 1920s, these specialized hinges were commonly associated with “Sofa beds”. Bottom: More likely, this hinge recovered from the Sappington Site was associated with a “Divan Couch. Bottom Left: Roman Divan Couches advertised in the 1902 Sears, Roebuck and Company’s catalog (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1902: 777). This advertisement notes that “The Latest Invention... in ... Upholstered Furniture” was their “Roman Divan Couch.” “It is so constructed that both ends can be adjusted to any angle, making a beautiful and comfortable couch as well as a sofa.” These “divan couches” came with or without a back, and were newly introduced during the early years of the twentieth century. This hinge was less likely associated with a “steel folding bed” as advertised in Sears, Roebuck and Company (1902:765) or “sanitary steel couches, davenports, and folding beds” (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1908:425). The presence of numerous coil springs recovered from this same context may also have originated from this piece of furniture, as well.



Figure 482. Artifacts recovered from the Sappington Site associated with window treatments. Top: Metal tubes with burned wooden dowel running down the center of the tube (cf. Lot 27), copper end caps (Lots 27, 372, and 442, and 456), and springs (Lot 442) appear to represent the physical remains of window roller shades. In support of this was the recovery of at least two roller shade brackets (far left; Lots 372 and 436). Middle: Copper trefoil fragments, potentially representing window decorative treatments (Lots 436 and 442). Bottom: Turned 3" long wooden spindle with a ½" hole to receive a horizontal rod. Iron screw on end is present to secure it to a suspected window frame (Lot 508, Fire). This may represent a small curtain or valance bracket.



Figure 483. Cuprous ring (formed by rolled sheet metal) with folded cuprous clasp, potentially representing a sash or drapery hook similar to that illustrated in Sears, Roebuck and Company's 1897 catalog (1897:299) (Lot 440).



Figure 484. Two brass serpentine hooks from the Sappington Site. Left: 2 ¼" hook with iron screw on end (Lot 500). Right: 1 ½" wide U-shaped hook with hole for screw to attach it to a wall, window/door frame, or piece of furniture (Lot 417). Both hooks were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.

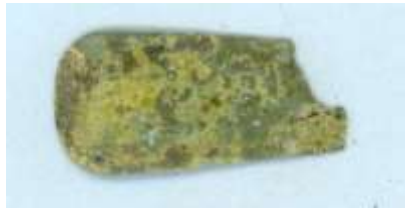


Figure 485. Cuprous fork (top) and eating utensils handle (bottom) recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts (Lot 517).



Figure 486. Bone-handled utensils from the Sappington Site. Top: Flat-tanged utensil with bone handle (Lot 503; Late Pre-Fire). Bottom: Rat-tail tanged knife with bone handle recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 527).



Cuprous teaspoon (Lot 511)



Cuprous table spoon (Lot 483)



Left: Ferrous spoon (Lot 480; Fire)

Right: Cuprous spoon (Lot 386; Post-Fire) (75% actual size)

Figure 487. Eating utensils from Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post Fire contexts from the Sappington Site.



Figure 488. Flat-tanged, wood-handled utensil handles from the Sappington Site. These were recovered from mixed Middle/Late Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 404, 471, 475, and 481).



Figure 489. Top: Antler and bone-handled, flat-tanged utensil handles (Lots 409 and 372). The antler handled utensils were recovered from a Fire context (Lot 372). The bone handled utensil was recovered from a mixed Middle/Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 409). Bottom: Bone handle from a flat-tanged utensil with metal inlay recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 427).



Figure 490. Writing slates (top) and slate styluses (bottom) were moderately plentiful from the Sappington Site. Equally divided between Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire. Pencil leads were far less abundant, with 70% of the pencil leads being recovered from Fire contexts



Figure 491. Hard rubber hair combs from the Sappington Site (Lots 23, 376, 469; all from Middle Pre-Fire contexts). The lower example is melted and/or burned suggesting fire damage prior to the August 1908 destruction of the house by mob action.



Figure 492. Hard rubber barrettes and hair pins recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts at the Sappington Site. Top and middle: Barrettes (Lots 359, 414, 457, 495, and 511; Late Pre-Fire). Bottom: Hair pins (Lot 500; Late Pre-Fire/Fire).



Figure 493. Umbrella or parasol glide recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 497).



Figure 494. Brushes from the Sappington Site included several tooth brushes (middle and bottom), as well as a three-sided brush (top). The three-sided brush, recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context) had bristles widely spaced along three sides of the brush head (Lot 503). Top and Middle: Brushes from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 424 and 503). Bottom: Burned tooth brushes from Fire context (Lots 393, 396, and 436).



Figure 495. Top: Small bone handle with a delicate threaded end (albeit broken), potentially representing a handle for a two-piece crochet hook (or similar sewing paraphernalia) (Lot 23; Middle Pre-Fire). Middle: Small handle-like object with metal rods protruding from both ends, reminiscent of this online crochet hook (bottom) (Lot 444; Late Pre-Fire). The example from the Sappington Site appears to be a synthetic material, whereas the online example is bone.



Figure 496. Flat round bone disk with threaded central hole and concave channel around the outer edge (top right) (Lot 464; Fire). This pulley-like bone artifact is reminiscent of the “drive” ends of spinning wheel whorls (bottom right) and bobbins (bottom left) which were secured to a shaft by means of a threaded connection. As such, this bone disk may represent part of a flyer whorl drive pulley from a spinning wheel, or a bobbin pulley. Top left: Elongated “ball” of string or yarn (top left) (Lot 14; Fire).



Figure 497. Miscellaneous burned fabrics from the Sappington Site: Top: Coarse woven textile recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 485). This may represent a fragment of a floor coverings [see also Lots 500 and 504]. Bottom: Potential silk (?) stocking with garter from Fire context (Test 123; Lot 387).



Figure 498. Furniture casters were numerous at the Sappington Site. Minimally eleven porcelain-wheeled casters were recovered from this site. Top: Large 1 ½” diameter caster with distinctive rounded profile (Lot 377). Bottom: Most common wheel had a flat surface. At least five distinct sizes of casters were present (1”, 1 3/8”, 1 ½”, 1 3/4”, and 1 7/8” diameter wheels). Eight were from Fire contexts, whereas three were from Late Pre-Fire contexts.



Figure 499. Far Left: Fragments of two glass tubes (Lots 396 and 430). Although potentially representing perfume or drug ampules, the smaller diameter tube has a finished and/or unbroken end. These were recovered from both Fire and Late Pre-Fire/Fire contexts. Middle and Right: Syringe parts, including a glass tip (Lot 430) and two plungers. The clear plunger was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 472), and the green plunger was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 430). The plunger on the right has thread wound around the neck of the plunger to improve the connection between the plunger and the main body of the syringe. Far Right: Online example of contemporary syringe.



Figure 500. Fragments of two large copper wire hooks reminiscent of large “safety pins” recovered from Fire contexts (Lots 11 and 20). These pins, constructed of heavy gauge copper wire, were minimally 4½-5” in length. Mail order catalogs for the turn-of-the-century list a variety of safety pins with the larger 4” pins being noted as hat pins and the larger 5-6”-long pins being listed as “Shawl or belt pins” (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:322).



Figure 501. View of alarm clock from the Fire Deposits of the Sappington House (Lot 436). This clock was recovered from Test 137, located in the front room of the dwelling. This corresponds to a presumed bedroom.



Figure 502. Two views of alarm clock recovered from a location from the southeast corner of the front room (Test 137, Lot 436) (actual size).



Figure 503. Top: Pocket watch lenses recovered from Fire contexts at the Sappington Site (Lots 14 and 21). Bottom: Potential clock parts/gears recovered from Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 497) and Fire (Lot 375) contexts.

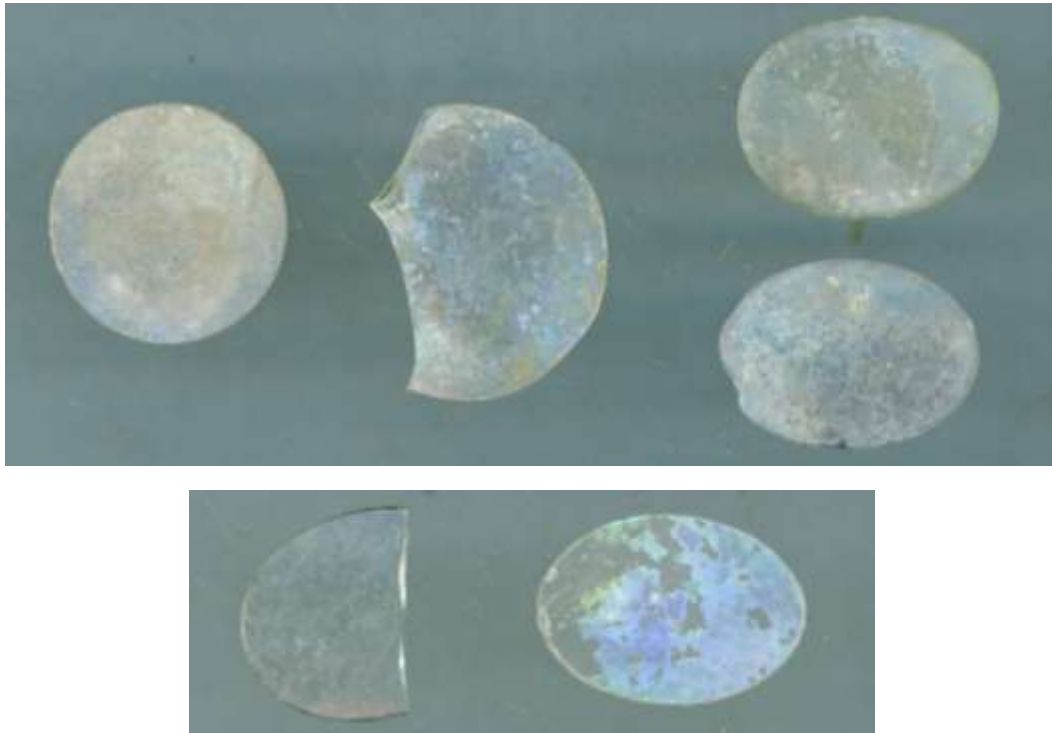


Figure 504. Eye glass lenses from the Sappington Site. Top: Melted oval and round lenses recovered from a Fire context (Lot 436). Bottom: Lenses (unmelted) recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 414 and 511).

Purses.

In measuring purses we first give depth of purse and then width across the frame.

 13302 Vest Pocket Purse of fine brown kid, with nickeled riveted frame, ball catch; size, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weighs, 2 ounces.
Each.....\$0.04
Per dozen..... .42
Per gross..... 4.50

13304 Buckskin Flat Purse, nickeled riveted frame, ball catch; size, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight, 2 ounces.
Each.....\$0.04

13306 Fine Kid Flat Purse with nickeled riveted *overlapping frame* which prevents small coin from slipping out; chamois lined; size, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x3 inches.
Each\$0.10
Postage..... .02

 13304-13306

13308 Fine Kid Flat Purse with nickeled riveted frame, with partition; three-ball catch, chamois lined, two pockets; size, 3x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Each.....\$0.15
Per dozen..... 1.60
Postage..... .03

 13310 Flat Purse of fine brown kid with fancy hammered nickeled solid frame; ball catch; size, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; lined with white kid; inside pocket with frame. Weight packed, 3 ounces.
Each\$0.18
Per dozen..... 1.90





Figure 505. Besides coins, at least five change purses were also recovered from the Sappington Site. These purses were a common item, as illustrated in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company's catalogue (Montgomery Ward 1895:101). This large purse frame was recovered from a Fire context (Lot 450).



Figure 506. The change purses from the Sappington Site were of various sizes and materials. **Top:** Brass change purse frame from a Fire context (Lot 372). **Middle:** Large ferrous suspected change purse frame from a Fire context (Lot 361). **Bottom:** Two small ferrous change purse frames, both from Fire contexts (Lots 450 and 456).



Figure 507. Pocket knives from the Sappington Site. Top: small bone and shell handled knives (Lots 360 and 406)—both from Middle Pre-Fire contexts. Bottom: Larger wood-handled knives (Lots 464 and 474) from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.



Figure 508. Harmonica sound boards recovered from Late Pre-Fire (Lot 407) and Fire (Lot 12) contexts.



Figure 509. Tools from the Sappington Site were limited in number, but included several well-worn and broken whetstones. Top: Lot 509 (Fire). Middle: Lot 359 (Fire). Bottom: Lots 450 (Fire) and 525 (Late Pre-Fire).



Figure 510. Tools from the Sappington Site. Top: Framing hatchet with claw for removing nails on hammer head (Lot 444; 60% actual size). This hatchet was recovered from a Fire context near the front of the house, near the southwest corner of the dwelling (Test 138). Bottom: Large metal file recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context near the northwest corner of the house (Lot 372; Test 118) (60% actual size).

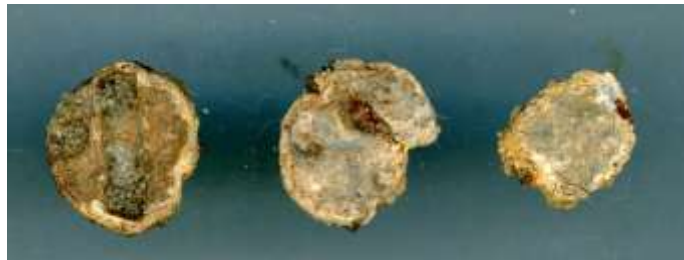


Figure 511. Miscellaneous lead artifacts from the Sappington Site. Top: Melted lead recovered from both Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 376) and Fire (Lots 365 and 464) contexts. Middle: Decorated lead disk potentially representing jewelry, recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 452). Bottom: Potential lead seals recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots 366, 414, and 354).



Figure 512. Two horseshoes recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 417 and 480). One of these was recovered from a potential Fire context associated with the rear service wing of the house (Test 147). The second horseshoe was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire rear yard context (Test 130).



Figure 513. Boot spur (top; actual size) recovered from a Fire context at the Sappington Site (Lot 393). This artifact was recovered from the northeast room of the house (location of the suspected kitchen). Bottom: Middle-nineteenth century illustration of similar spurs illustrated in Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company's 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware* (APT 1980: 102).

Table 29
Munitions From the Sappington Site,
By Context

	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Late</u>	
	<u>Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Fire</u>
<u>Lead Musket Ball</u>			
0.62"-0.68" diameter (deformed)			1
<u>Brass Shell Casing</u>			
0.22" diameter (rim fire)		1	1
0.50" diameter (center fire)		1	
0.54" diameter (center fire)		1	
0.58"-0.60" (rim fire)		1	
<u>Shotgun Shell</u>			
0.84" diameter (shotgun shell)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1	4	2



Figure 514. Munitions from the Sappington Site: Top: Unfired, large caliber (0.58"-0.60" diameter) rim-fire rifle cartridge (Late Pre-Fire context; Lot 414). Bottom Left: Large caliber (0.50" diameter) center-fire shell casing, presumably from a rifle (Middle-Late Pre-fire context; Lot 445). Bottom Middle: 22-caliber, rim-fire shell casing (Lot 434). Bottom Right: Potential 8-gauge shotgun shell casing (0.84" diameter) (Lot 482). Far Right: Lead ball and/or potential musket ball from Fire context (Lot 506). Not illustrated is a fragmentary 0.54" diameter, center-fire shell casing recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 478).

The Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites: Summary and Conclusions

The Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites are located within Wright and Brown's Subdivision of Lots 9-12, J. Whitney's Addition, Springfield, Illinois. Although this subdivision was platted in 1856, archival research suggests that the two lots were not improved until the early-to-middle 1860s (circa 1864).

Both archaeological sites were determined eligible for listing within the National Register Historic Places, under Criteria A and D, with their period of significance being circa 1864 (initial construction) to 1908 (site abandonment). Under Criteria A, the two sites are significant in respect to their connection to the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The so-called "Badlands," the location of these two sites, was the scene of widespread destruction and violence on the night of August 14, 1908, and the intersection of Tenth and Madison Streets was the point where the white assault on the Badlands was initiated and multiple Black residences were burned. The remnants of these two sites document the physical remains of these houses, and represent a unique "snap-shot in time" of one part of this Black neighborhood, as it existed in 1908. The Springfield Race Riot was a seminal event in the history of the city, and it was of national importance due to its role in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Under Criterion D, the two sites contribute significantly to our understanding of the lifeways of these two early Black families in Springfield. The site exhibits good archaeological integrity and multiple data sets capable of addressing relevant research questions. One of the data sets is the structural remains of the house. Though reduced to foundations and piers, these archaeological resources nonetheless provide valuable information in respect to the house's dimension, form, interior layout, construction methods, and physical changes through time—all of which provide information about the lifeways of the family that had it constructed and occupied it through the years. Additions constructed onto the dwelling, and modifications made to it through time, also are invaluable data sets that can address questions relating to changing perceptions of what was considered a "minimal" house at various points in time. This information can serve as useful comparative data in respect to the houses previously documented at the Race Riot (11Sg1432) and Portuguese (11SG1433) sites.

Because the site could not be avoided by Usable Segment III construction activities, Phase III mitigation in the form of data recovery was undertaken within that portion of the site located within the APE.²⁴⁸ The 2022 investigations consisted of the Phase III archaeological mitigation of the Price-Edwards (11SG1532) and Sappington (11SG1533) sites, which are located on the east side of the Tenth Street rail corridor. The archaeological mitigation resulted in the excavation, in their entirety, of both houses at these two sites, as well as the partial excavation of the immediate rear yard of each house. Unlike the houses located on the west side of the tracks (at the adjacent Race Riot Site), which were constructed in the 1840s for white tradesmen and merchants, the two houses located on the east side of the tracks were constructed by free-Black tradesmen (a barber and a carpenter) during the early 1860s, with each house being owner-occupied by the same extended families from the time of initial construction through circa 1904.

²⁴⁸ The APE extended approximately 65-70 ft. east of Tenth Street and incorporated the entirety of both houses (as originally constructed), as well as section of the immediate rear yard of each house.

Subsequently, both houses were completely destroyed by fire set by the white mob during the first night of rioting on August 14. At the time of the riot in 1908, each of the two houses was occupied by tenants.

The following discussion summarizes the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken at each of the house sites mitigated in the summer 2022. This discussion focuses on the physical remains of the dwellings present at each of the sites, and how they evolved over the years in an effort to meet the changing physical needs of the two families, as well as adapting to a variety of technological and social changes that occurred during the nineteenth and initial years of the twentieth centuries. These site specific summaries are subsequently followed by a discussion of the early housing constructed by, or for, Black families in nineteenth century Springfield.

Following the initial summary of the physical remains uncovered at each of the two sites, the subsequent discussion focuses on the domestic artifacts (material culture remains) recovered from these two sites and what they tell us about the early lifeways of these Black families. The artifact assemblages from both sites are significant as they have contributed to addressing quality of life issues relating to the site occupants at various points in time.

Aside from yielding data relating to the physical character of the early houses constructed for these two African-American families, the archaeological excavations have resulted in the recovery of significant artifact assemblages associated with 1) the two families extended occupations at these two sites (circa 1864 through 1903-04), as well as 2) the combined Late Pre-Fire, and Fire occupations associated with the tenant occupants just prior to and during the riot (circa 1905 through August 1908). Of particular interest is the artifact assemblage associated with the early years of the respective Price and Sappington occupations. The midden deposits located beneath the floor boards of both houses, as well as within the surrounding yards, have resulted in the recovery of a wide range of artifacts dating from the early years of occupation by these free-Black families. Earlier artifact assemblages at the sites are of interest in respect to the consumer choices and quality of life standards of the two families during their initial occupation of the site in the 1860s—a crucial point in time for Black residents in the nation. These artifacts contribute significantly to our understanding of the quality of life of these families during this time period (circa 1860s and 1870s), and also offer insights into the specific consumer choices made by these marginalized families. This discussion is, in turn, followed by a discussion of the artifacts recovered from these two house sites from contexts dating immediately prior to and at the time of the riots.

African-American Settlement in Early Springfield, Illinois: The Tenth Street Neighborhood

Archaeological research of the African-American experience in central Illinois has been limited in scope. Until relatively recently, the African American presence in early Springfield was poorly understood, generally ignored, and often misrepresented by early historians. Recent research by Springfield historian Richard Hart has contributed significantly in debunking past perceptions of Blacks in early Springfield. His work has documented the presence of free Blacks, Black indentured servants, as well as actual enslaved individuals of color in the

community from its earliest of days (Hart 1999, 2008). By the 1840s, the Black population in Springfield, albeit small, consisted of a significant, free-Black community that was well engaged in social justice issues on a state, if not a national level, with strong social connections to Ridge Prairie, Alton, Jacksonville, and Chicago (Naglich n.d.; Martin and Townsend 2012; Mansberger and Stratton 2018, 2024f).

Although historical research has documented a vibrant and diverse African-American presence in Springfield, archaeology has contributed little to understanding these early Springfield residents until very recently. One exception to this is Dennis Naglich's research at the Jameson Jenkins house lot, currently a vacant lot within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Jenkins, a Black drayman from North Carolina, settled with his extended family in Springfield in 1846, and was an active participant helping runaway slaves along the local Underground Railroad network. Naglich's archaeological research has documented the physical evidence of the 1840s residence as well as the early material culture possessions of this extended Black family (Naglich 2013, 2014, 2015; Hart 2014, 2017). Similarly, excavations of sites associated with the African-American experience in nearby communities are limited in scope.²⁴⁹

The SRIP resulted in the partial excavation of seven nineteenth-century houses occupied by African-American families and destroyed by fire in August 1908 by a racially-enraged white mob bent on forcing them out of their homes and ultimately out of the community. At the time of the riot in August 1908, five of the houses were occupied by low-income Black residents, with one or more of the houses also functioning in a commercial capacity (associated with a variety of illicit activities such as gambling and prostitution). The remaining two houses, located on the east side of the street, had only recently been vacated by the same Black families who had constructed the houses in the 1860s. By August 1908, these two houses were occupied by tenants, some of whom may have been Chinese immigrants also associated with illicit activities (gambling and opium smoking).

The physical remains of these seven houses (and their associated artifacts) represent a unique "snapshot in time" of a diverse, multi-ethnic neighborhood as it existed at the time of the riot, and has resulted in new insights as to who the victims of this pogrom were, and the quality of life they led at the time of the riot. The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of detailed information regarding the early housing stock within the community, the physical transformation of these houses through time, and the changing demographics and quality of life of their occupants through the years. Additionally, the concurrent contextual archival research has resulted in a new perspective as to the historical development of this neighborhood, which by

²⁴⁹ In the summer 1992, archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Wayman AME Church in Bloomington, Illinois (Cabak et al. 1995:55-76). Archaeological investigations were also conducted by the Illinois State Museum at the Woodlawn Farm, rural Jacksonville, which was the farmstead of a prominent white conductor on the Underground railroad (Russo, Mann, Naglich and Martin 2007) and by the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) at the village of Brooklyn (St. Clair County) (Fennell 2011; Galloy, this volume). Slightly farther afield, Fever River Research has conducted excavations at the Richard Eells house in Quincy (another individual engaged with Underground Railroad activities in Adams County), and at the Pierre Menard House in rural Randolph County. The investigations at the Menard House were conducted in search of the cabins occupied by the enslaved Blacks that were once present at this site (Mansberger and Halpin 1993; Mansberger et al. 1999; Mansberger and Stratton 2005).

1908 was known by the derogatory designation, the *Badlands*. The following discussion summarizes the highlights of this research.

The Neighborhood. By 1908, the local press referred to the neighborhood which had received the brunt of the racial violence as the *Badlands*. The perception of the press (and much of the community) was that the neighborhood was a blight on the city, brought about by the poor moral character of its Black occupants and deserving of being eradicated. The contemporary 1908 perception espoused by the local press was that it was the late arrival of the Black residents in this neighborhood (with their bad moral character) that contributed to—if not resulted in—the physical decline of the neighborhood. The current archival research has resulted in a much different perspective as to the causes of both the moral and physical decline of the neighborhood.

Black residents were not newcomers to this neighborhood. Although initially platted in the middle 1830s, it was not until the 1840s that the neighborhood began to be developed in any significant manner. By the 1850s, several free-Black families were dispersed throughout this nascent neighborhood, and by the early 1860s a small enclave of socially affluent, free-Black families had coalesced at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets adjacent to the residence of Reverend Henry Brown, a prominent AME minister active in promoting a better life for Springfield's—and the State's—Black citizenry (Mansberger and Stratton 2024c, 2024f). By 1857, Reverend Brown had settled within the newly laid out Wright and Brown Subdivision located at the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth Street, immediately across the street from House A. Brown had purchased a house located in Wright and Brown's Subdivision, a small development initially platted in 1856. Containing only eight lots, Wright and Brown's Subdivision was created from the reorganization of three pre-existing lots which originally had been platted earlier in 1837 as part of J. Whitney's Addition, but had not been improved during the intervening years. This reorganization not only created considerably smaller lots, but also reoriented their frontage from Madison Street to the adjacent Tenth Street rail corridor.

Wright and Brown's Subdivision quickly developed into a significant Black enclave in Springfield, and it served as the nucleus around which the larger Black neighborhood on Springfield's northeast side developed during the latter nineteenth century. The first home constructed within Wright and Brown's Subdivision was that of Reverend Henry Brown (who coincidentally had the same name as one of the subdivision's developers). Henry Brown was born in North Carolina in 1823 as a free person of color. Around 1835, he moved to Ohio where he remained for about a year before relocating to the Beech Settlement, a free-Black community in Rush County, Indiana. In circa 1846, Brown was ordained as an itinerant preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. This ministerial work brought him to Paris, Illinois, where he met and married Mary Ann King in 1847, and the young couple moved to Springfield sometime after 1852. In addition to his ministerial duties, Reverend Brown also worked as a whitewasher and general laborer at various points in time while living in Springfield.

Shortly after his arrival in Springfield, Henry Brown became acquainted with attorney Abraham Lincoln, did various jobs for him, and the two became friends. In recognition of that friendship and the Reverend's stature within Springfield's African American community, Brown was asked to escort Lincoln's horse, "Old Bob," during Lincoln's funeral procession in Springfield in 1865.

Throughout his life, Reverend Brown was known for his efforts at promoting race equality and was reputed to have worked as a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad network’s Quincy and Springfield’s stations. The Brown family continued to occupy their home in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision until 1890, at which time it was demolished to accommodate the construction of a new factory for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company.

All eight of the lots in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision initially were developed, and occupied, by African American families. As noted above, the earliest of these houses was constructed for Reverend Henry Brown. The remaining lots in the subdivision were developed in the early-to-middle 1860s, coalescing around Rev. Brown’s residence. By 1863, Springfield was experiencing a population boom generated by the Civil War and a growing number of free-Blacks were settling in the city. Springfield already had a well-established African American community which dated from the earliest days of settlement, but its reputation after 1863 as the home of Abraham Lincoln (the “Great Emancipator”) had an added appeal to those born into slavery that had escaped bondage and were looking for a new place to settle. By the middle 1860s, Reverend Brown’s place of residence attracted other Blacks to build homes and reside in the same subdivision. Ultimately, six residences, all owned by African Americans, were built within the subdivision. Among these six residences were two dwellings (located either side of Reverend Brown’s) occupied by members of one of Springfield’s more vocal families fighting for racial equality and social justice: the widow Leanna Donnegan Knox, and her widowed daughter-in-law. Leanna Knox was the matriarch of a large family actively engaged in race activism in early Illinois and was the mother of William Donnegan (one of the two men lynched in August 1908). Additionally, both the Price-Edwards and Sappington family homes were constructed in this subdivision at this time.

By the latter 1860s and early 1870s, Black settlement in the surrounding neighborhood had expanded across Tenth Street into what has become known as the Race Riot Site. Sometime prior to 1869, Judge Hayward, a well-respected Black laborer, was residing in House D. Hayward remained at this location through circa 1879. By the early 1870s, several socially affluent Black families were property owners occupying houses on the west side of Tenth Street. By 1874, Bell Watkins, stepson of Jameson Jenkins, was living with the former Ann Dick, a white woman who was divorced and childless, within House B. The couple moved from this property in circa 1883. By 1876, Joseph and Mary Fero had moved from the east side of the Tenth Street corridor into House C, and subsequently purchased it in July 1878. Mary Ferro was one of only twenty-two Black residents from Springfield with a biography published in a nine-page section of the 1881 *History of Sangamon County* entitled *The Colored People of Springfield* (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:742) (Mansberger and Stratton 2024f). The widow Mary Fero and her family remained at this location through circa 1885.

Beginning in the 1880s, and intensifying in the 1890s, the project neighborhood experienced a rapid decline in its character. It was during this time period that many of the earlier single-family dwellings in the neighborhood (most of which had previously been owner occupied) were converted into multi-family, tenant-occupied properties. This physical transformation was not brought about by the moral depravity of its Black citizenry, as the local newspapers would lead one to believe, but in part to the breakup of the owner-occupied, single-family home into multiple, smaller rental units (often managed by white landlords) (Mansberger and Stratton

2024g). The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map labels six of the seven houses on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Streets (which included Houses A through E) as “Negro Shanties,” implying run-down, poorly maintained housing occupied by Black residents.

Accompanying this shift to multi-family rental units, and more relevant to the discussion of the physical (and moral) decline in the neighborhood than the simple *presence* of Black residents, was the introduction of new businesses into this primarily residential neighborhood. In circa 1872, Emma Taylor (aka Emma Nash) relocated her well-known and notorious house of prostitution from its downtown location to 915 East Madison Street—a location that backed up onto the rear yard of House A. Emma had been operating a resort in Springfield since the early 1860s. By 1891, another madam named Mabel Baxter had taken over this business, and beginning in late summer 1896 her husband Charles ran a rather notorious saloon next door. Mabel Baxter’s Ranch was a well-known Springfield landmark through circa 1905. Similarly, in 1874, Jessie Brownie established a resort at 1016 East Mason Street, a location just around the corner from the project area (and backing up to the shared alley of the Wright and Brown Subdivision). This location was to persist as a “house of ill fame” for several decades. In 1896, the Sanborn fire insurance map designated this city landmark as “Old Point Comfort” (Mansberger and Stratton 2024a).

The establishment of these two “resorts” in the neighborhood may have been an attempt by the proprietors to relocate and “upscale” their businesses outside of the earlier Eighth and Jefferson Street red-light district which had become known as “Greasy Row” (a rather “seedy” and crowded area from which Leanna Knox had only recently moved away from). These two “resorts” were conveniently located adjacent to two newly constructed railroad depots, and by the middle 1890s, the Tenth and Madison Street intersection had become known as the heart of the city’s illicit “entertainment district,” consisting of resorts, saloons, and gambling houses. These new “sporting” establishments were located along Mason and Madison Streets, with the Tenth Street project area sandwiched between the two primary resorts—the heart of the area that was to become known as the Badlands.

In 1880, the “resorts” documented in the Badlands were operated by white women employing white prostitutes, and catering to white clientele. The business of prostitution in the sporting districts of downtown Springfield clearly was dominated by white women. Although contrary to city ordinances, city officials had a complacent acceptance of these white-operated establishments as long as they continued to pay their expected “dues,” which included city court fines regularly imposed on “madams” and their “girls” after police raids. By the latter 1880s and early 1890s, things had begun to change, and some of the apartments sandwiched between the two formal resorts on Madison and Mason Streets housed a variety of independent “women of easy virtue,” many of whom were African American. Less formal and/or expedient houses of ill fame quickly followed suit operating from these apartments (and/or boarding houses) created by the subdivision of the earlier single-family homes. Saloons and illicit gambling houses soon followed, especially along Mason and Madison Streets. Although the more established “resorts” in the Badlands at this time were operated by whites, public anger was directed at the moral depravity of the so-called “negro dives.”

Also contributing to the decline in the quality of life of the neighborhood inhabitants during this time was the introduction of heavy industry into the mix. In 1890, the Fitzgerald Plaster Company purchased property within the Wright and Brown Subdivision at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Street as the site for their new plaster factory. Three of the six houses originally built in the subdivision were demolished to facilitate construction of the factory in 1890, with a fourth being taken down sometime between 1890 and 1896. Among the houses removed in 1890 were those of Leanna Donnegan Knox and the Reverend Henry Brown, two of the anchors of the early Black residential enclave at this location.

By 1906, the two white-operated formal “resorts” in the neighborhood had apparently closed their doors. “Old Point Comfort,” located on Mason Street, was operating as a large boarding house. Similarly, Mabel Baxter’s resort on Madison Street (and the adjacent saloon operated by her husband) was being operated by a Black businessman, Dan Neal. In 1905, the last of the owner-occupied homes within the Wright and Brown Subdivision (by then occupied by a second-generation member of the Sappington family) had been vacated and was being utilized as rental property. Archaeological excavations of this house (and the adjacent Price-Edwards House) resulted in the recovery of minimally seven opium pipes and traditional hard-paste Chinese porcelain teawares, suggesting their use as Chinese-operated gambling houses and opium dens during the later years of their occupation.

The first Chinese immigrants had arrived in Springfield during the early 1870s establishing several successful Chinese laundries. By 1903, the local Chinese immigrants had expanded successfully into the restaurant business as well. By the later years of the nineteenth century, Chinese laundries in Springfield appear to have had a “diversified business plan,” which entailed the sale of a variety of Asian commodities (including tea, flowers, and other Asian products) to supplement their laundry business. Among the ancillary activities often associated with the Chinese laundry were gambling and the smoking of opium. In 1905, with the local Chinese population consisting of less than 15 documented individuals (all male), the *Illinois State Register* ran a long, highly racialized, anti-Chinese opinion piece entitled “The Chinaman.” In this article, the newspaper noted that “the very latest in the way of police gambling raids in this city is the turning up of a Chinese gambling and opium den combined. For years the few Chinamen in this city seemed to get along quietly with their laundries, but as they have increased in number and the chop suey industry has become an established business, it seems the foundation is being laid in Springfield for a ‘Chinatown’ on a small scale” (*Illinois State Register*, 9 June 1905, p. 4). By 1908, it would appear that the combined gambling house and opium den had become a new business venture introduced into the greater Wright and Brown neighborhood, potentially by Chinese immigrants to further offer amenities to the non-local, predominately white clientele who visited the neighborhood (see Appendix V: “Chinese Presence in Springfield”).

African-American Housing in Early Springfield, Illinois

Generally speaking, the Black population of early Springfield occupied a variety of traditional building types that were typical of the population as a whole. In most instances, specific building types were not being constructed by, or for, the African American population. The type

of housing being constructed in Springfield's Central East Neighborhood, and Springfield in general, was basically determined by whether the dwelling was to be used as income producing rental property, or owner occupied—and most importantly, the economic well-being of the intended occupants. Generally speaking, economics—not race—played a crucial role in the type of housing constructed. Having said that, though, race did play a crucial role in a variety of other factors associated with Springfield's housing stock.

Pre-industrial Springfield was “a walking city” characterized by a relative densely concentrated core with a land-use pattern distinctly different from what we currently are familiar with today. These early communities had few zoning requirements, and the community was a hodgepodge of residential, industrial, and commercial activities, often all mingled together in the same block. Prior to the 1870s, neighborhoods exhibiting “uniformity” in housing and family characteristics as we know them today was uncommon. Instead, neighborhoods were often a mix of lower income, working class and upper income professional families with a variety of trades-related activities (whether behind the house of the tradesman, or within a business building located next door) occurring in the same block. During this period, Blacks—and a variety of other ethnic groups—often lived interspersed in the same neighborhood, often clustered in small family groups.

With the development of a more mobile population (particularly with the growth of public transportation in the form of streetcars during the latter half of the nineteenth century), and the continued growth of the community, new neighborhoods were constructed, and the character of these neighborhoods began to change. Newer neighborhoods began to take on a more uniform character in not only the type of housing constructed, but in the socio-economic character of the residents occupying these neighborhoods as well. Housing for the wealthier merchant class was constructed along both north and south Fifth Street, and west along Monroe and Governor Streets, due to the location of the horse-drawn street car route. The early street car did not extend into the east side of Springfield.²⁵⁰ Similarly, less substantial housing for working class families were often constructed immediately adjacent to a factory or industrial facility (such as the Wabash Railway's machine shops on south Tenth Street).

In the Central East Neighborhood, much of the northwestern third of the survey area had been platted, and partially developed during the latter 1830s and 1840s. By the latter 1850s, much of that area along the east/west Washington Street and Adams Street corridor, and along the north half of the Tenth and Eleventh Street corridors had been occupied. This area was often referred to as “Old Town.” By the 1890s, and with the expansion of new housing into other areas of the city, including those within the southwestern section of the Central East Neighborhood, these areas began to change. More affluent families often relocated to the newer neighborhoods, and what was once the housing stock of the more affluent families from a generation earlier were re-fitted for use by less affluent families. Many of the larger single-family houses were broken into

²⁵⁰ In 1871, the Springfield “Horse Rail Road” street car system, basically had two intersecting lines that crossed at Monroe and Fifth Streets. Depots were located at South Grande Avenue and Fifth Street on the south, at Oak Ridge Park adjacent to the east side of Oak Ridge Cemetery at the north end, at Governor and Baker Streets (now South Amos Street?) on the far western end, and at only Seventh and Monroe Street on the eastern end [Location of early horse barn?].

multi-family units, and these older neighborhoods with predominately “first-generation” housing were relegated to a variety of working-class families.

By the latter nineteenth century, Black residents were concentrated in clusters generally occupying older housing stock constructed a generation earlier. Like any other ethnic groups, these enclaves often developed along family lines. Several enclaves identified in the 1860 Federal Census [Develop more]. One such enclave was located on South Eighth Street, between Jefferson and Washington Streets.²⁵¹ Another enclave identified in the 1860 Census was a small cluster of seven or eight, predominately owner-occupied houses located on West Washington Street, immediately to the west and adjacent to the City’s Gas Works. These houses were located along the western edge of the community in an area associated with several industrial establishments, and occupied by a variety of laborers, as well as barbers (Figure x). Another possible enclave dating from a slightly later period (circa 1870) was located along the east side of North Thirteenth Street immediately north of Washington Street [more research needed; Mann, personal communication]. By the latter 1880s, the heart of the Black community was located within this Near East neighborhood [expand on defining this early enclave; See Senechal].²⁵²

One fallacy regarding these early “Black” neighborhoods is that they were occupied predominately by Black families and/or individuals. Although Black families were often concentrated in these older neighborhoods, they were not the sole occupants. On the contrary, a variety of other ethnic groups—as well as native-born, white American families occupied these same subdivisions. One such ethnic group was the Madeira Portuguese, who arrived in

²⁵¹ The focal point of this enclave may have been Emma Gladden. The 1860 U.S. census enumerated the Emma Gladden household, which in late July 1860 consisted of Emma Gladden (31 years of age and Illinois-born), Ada Smith (a 20-year-old female seamstress from New York), Martha Stewart (a 22-year-old black servant from Alabama), and Dick Nash (a 3-year-old black child born in Illinois). Emma Gladden, who was listed as the head of the household, was operating a boarding house with a real estate evaluation of \$2,500 and personal property value of \$1,400—both of which were quite high for the time. Newspaper accounts suggest that Emma’s “boarding house” was a fairly upscale “house of ill-fame” well established at this Eighth Street location by the mid-summer of 1860.

The three houses enumerated immediately ahead of the Gladden household was that of Rachel Clay (a 47-year-old black wash woman from Missouri), Harriet May (a 54-year-old black wash woman from Maryland), and Nancy Freeman (a 42-year-old white wash woman from North Carolina). The Clay household included Mary (8 years old), Adaline (14-years old) and Sarah (19 years old)—all born in Missouri, and John Haywas (?) (a 20-year-old black man), and his one-month-old daughter (Eveline)—both from Illinois. The May family included David (14-years old) and Eveline Haywas (?) (a 22-year-old black woman from Alabama). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Harriet May resided on the west side of Eighth Street between Washington and Jefferson Streets. In total, approximately 13 black individuals were living among four families near this Eighth Street location—making it a relatively large enclave of black individuals in 1860 Springfield (Mansberger and Stratton 2016).

²⁵² In reviewing our early work on this project, Charlotte Johnson (2017) asked the question, “What do you consider an African American community?” She responded by referencing several “pockets” of African American residents in presumably circa 1950 Springfield. These were 1) two areas at Second and Third Streets, a few blocks long, 2) on Pasfield, 3) the Northwest Area near the coal mines, 4) near Jefferson and Walnut, 5) some of the area called Vinegar Hill, 6) Harris’ Addition, known as “The Hill”, and 7) the John Hay Homes. Besides these, she notes “then there were sprinkles. Put them all together then you have the African American Community.” [see map]

Springfield in large numbers beginning in 1849,²⁵³ and by 1855 some 350 were living in the city. The majority settled as a group along Miller and Carpenter Streets, between Ninth and Tenth—within close proximity to the northwest corner of the current project area (Garvert et al. 1997:27). Two Portuguese churches were founded by immigrants from the Madeira Islands who were converts to the Presbyterian faith and had immigrated to the United States after being persecuted by the Catholic authorities in their homeland. Springfield’s Portuguese was one of the first to be established in the Midwest and stood out in respect to its deep inland location. The Springfield Portuguese were known for their congenial relationship with the local Black community.²⁵⁴

One of Springfield’s earliest, and most successful, Black businessmen, was William Florville. Often touted, albeit incorrectly, as Springfield’s first Black resident, Florville and his namesake elder son (William S), were barbers in Springfield. The elder William had the distinction of being Abraham Lincoln’s barber. In 1857, William Florville was living in a house along the south side of Washington Street between Eight and Ninth street—in the heart of what would soon develop into the “Levee” entertainment district (SCD 1857:50). He remained at this location until his death in April 1868 (SCD 1860:80, 1863:75; 1864:34).²⁵⁵ Florville had invested heavily in the commercial district along Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Although clearly able to afford a house in whatever part of Springfield he desired, he remained living throughout his life in the near east side neighborhood downtown. When William died, his widow Phoebe inherited “a considerable property, consisting of fifteen business and tenement houses in Springfield and a farm of eighty acres in Rochester township” (Power 1876; Hart 2017b). His widow continued to live in this downtown neighborhood for some years after her husband’s death.²⁵⁶

Early twentieth century social surveys painted a bleak picture of the housing of the Black resident of Springfield. By the 1890s, many of these older houses in this section of town were poorly maintained, and Sanborn fire insurance maps described Cluster of houses located north of the Tenth Street and Madison Street intersection, in the heart of what was becoming known as the Badlands, as “Negro Shanties,” reflecting the run-down character of the houses at this location. By this date, much of the housing in this neighborhood was not owner-occupied, and represented rental properties that were often poorly maintained. Such was the condition of Black housing depicted in the 1910s Russell Sage Foundation’s Springfield Survey report entitled *Housing in Springfield, Illinois* (Ihlder 1914). This study characterized Black housing as often substandard, with many landlords not providing “even minimum recognized standards.” At this early twentieth century date, many of the city’s houses were not outfitted with indoor plumbing,

²⁵³ A related group of Portuguese from Madeira arrived in nearby Jacksonville at this same time. The north side neighborhood the Portuguese settled in became known as “Madeira.” Another rural enclave developed outside of Jacksonville and was known as Portuguese Hill (Doyle 1983:128-31).

²⁵⁴ William Florville, Jr. married a Portuguese woman.

²⁵⁵ The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* records William Florville’s widow, Pheobe, as living on the south side of Washington between Eighth and Ninth (SCD 1868:87).

²⁵⁶ In 1872, Phoebe Florville was living on Washington Street, near Eighth. In 1892, she is listed as living at 1022 East Adams Street.

which was recognized as a factor in the spread of disease. In July 1926, a similar survey of living conditions of “colored families in Springfield” was undertaken by the Springfield Urban League under the direction of Charles S. Johnson (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1926). At that time, Johnson estimated there were 3,500 colored persons in the city, and of these he interviewed 103 families. Of these families, Johnson reported that 60% of those surveyed lived in “unsanitary houses of bad repair,” the death rate among Blacks was twice that of whites, and tuberculosis was still a serious problem (and the city did not have an isolation facility for Black residents). Johnson noted that, although the Black population in Springfield had declined between 1900 and 1910—due probably to the impact of the Springfield Race Riot of 1908, the City’s Black population had increased since 1910.

As noted above with regard to the Florville family, through the World War I era, few Blacks ventured out of these various neighborhoods for their residences. Those families that relocated tended to stay in relatively close proximity, moving predominately to the south and southeast (towards Goose Prairie), and generally staying on the east side of the Tenth Street rail corridor. Although integrated living conditions were present in these older neighborhoods, it was generally not acceptable for Black families to be living (aside for the occasional maid or servant) in these upscale new developments—many of which were located on the west side of town.

By the latter nineteenth century, several factors were used to kept Black families within these neighborhoods. [Comment on where successful families documented in the 1918 Centennial Edition were living.] The success of many Black businessmen during the early years of the twentieth century clearly made the newer neighborhoods economically accessible to these families. But in an era of heightened Jim Crow policies, several factors were used by some of Springfield’s white developers and residents to keep the community’s more affluent neighborhoods segregated, and for whites only. One of these was the use of protective covenants. Such covenants, were integrated into the sales contracts for such new developments as Harvard Park and Hawthorne Place [check on this], and the deeds restricted property from being sold to Black residents, effectively preventing them from moving into the newly developed neighborhoods.²⁵⁷ As late as the 1940s Charles Wanless was utilizing such covenants to restrict Black residents in his Wanless Park Drive Addition. Wanless’ deeds restricted sales of his properties to “no Africans, Malaysians or [those of] Mongolian Descent...” (SVC).²⁵⁸

The 1920s and 1930s saw an increase in the number of successful Black businessmen, many of whom were making major progress in improved race relations. But rigid Jim Crow practices

²⁵⁷ In 1907, William Florville, Jr. purchased the Paine House in Hawthorne Place at public auction, much to the dismay of the neighborhood’s white residents. Located at 1405 Lowell Avenue, this was the developer’s own home, and the sale to Florville created “a small sensation” [see Senechal; Russo 1999; Sangamon Link]. Not sure if there were restrictive racial covenants associated with the property, or not (Doris Bailey, Personal Communication 2018; *Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1907). Hawthorn Place represented Springfield’s first planned twentieth century subdivision, and although it may not have actually had formal restrictive covenants, unwritten “rules” preventing blacks from purchasing property, were clearly in play at the time [see also oral interview with Jessie Mae Finley, tape 3).

²⁵⁸ This practice was finally abandoned shortly after Wanless’ use of the covenant (<http://wbhsi.net/~wendyplotkin/DeedsWeb/index.html>) [More information.]

kept many of them from moving into the upscale neighborhoods associated with Springfield. A case in point is the case of James B. Osby (1869-1951), successful Black real estate agent in Springfield. In late 1921, the local newspaper reported on the purchase of the “old Ed Smith home” at 1024 South Sixth Street, by J. B. Osby—a prominent Black real estate agent at the time—“has thrown the residents of that neighborhood into an uproar of protests. The immediate neighbors on both sides of the street are particularly indignant in their objections.... The rumor that the house in south Sixth street, the old residence section of the city and the location of some of the finest homes of well-known families, had been sold to a colored family brought forth a storm of protest from the people living in that neighborhood. Residents of the neighborhood appear to be unanimous in the objections to the ownership or occupancy of the property by colored folks. One woman when asked if she objected, replied: ‘One doesn’t need to answer that question. It’s obvious.’ Another resident said: ‘Of course we could not consider having colored people live in this neighborhood. Having the property owned by them is bad enough. Something will have to be done about that even.’” A few months earlier, Osby had acquired a house at 1139 West Edwards Street, and at that time, he “was the recipient of a number of anonymous letters warning him not to move into it.” Apparently, Osby sold the house on South Sixth Street to a third party “who expected to convert it into a duplex apartment house” and thus diverted the issue for the surrounding neighbors (“Protests Are Voiced By Neighbors When Colored Man Buys Ed Smith House,” *Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1921).²⁵⁹

With the construction of the John Hay Homes (and the establishment of the Springfield Housing Authority), the dilapidated housing stock in the “Black belt” became a focus of urban redevelopment beginning in the late 1930s. Continued effort on much larger scale began during the latter 1950s and throughout the 1960s. The focus of urban renewal in 1960s was that area along Washington Street, often referred to as “Old Town.” Stock of older housing dating back to the 1850s and 1860s that included what were once upper-class housing associated with fairly well-to-do Springfield families. But by the latter 1950s, this housing stock was old, and generally had not been updated. Much of the neighborhood was occupied by Black families. Government answer to urban renewal was to demolish and rebuild, a practice that had begun with the construction of the nearby Hay Homes in 1940-41. Changing philosophy of urban renewal resulted in the construction of detached low rent housing units, the Major Robert Byrd High-Rise Apartments for the Elderly, the Major Robert Byrd Separate Housing for the Elderly, and a new Housing Authority Administration Building—all during the 1960s (IDOT 1980:I-11).

During the latter 1960s, the Springfield League of Women Voters undertook a study of minority housing in Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 April 1968). Study indicated that 79% of all Blacks were living “east of the Wabash Railroad in an area bounded on the north by Moffatt and on the south by Ash... Perhaps even more disturbing is the League’s finding that Negroes regardless of income, live in the same general area and suffer from deteriorated and dilapidated housing. Surely there must be at least a sense of community shame in the fact that no Negroes live in new subdivisions or at Lake Springfield.” This 1968 study summarized by noting that “Springfield, despite some commendable progress in recent years, is doing far from enough to offer opportunities for adequate and equal housing to a large segment of the population.”

²⁵⁹ In 1912 and 1926, James Osby’s residence was located at 200 West Elliott Avenue (SCD 1912, 1926)—an older neighborhood in the north side of town immediately north of the Reisch Brewery (Andrew Elliott’s Addition, Out Lots). The house, a Corn Belt Cube or Foursquare, is still present.

Formal study of housing conditions was again undertaken in the City of Springfield in 1972 by the Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission. Substandard housing in Springfield comprised 12.7% of the City's housing stock. As the study noted, age alone was not a factor in determining substandard condition, but a lack of plumbing and non-owner occupancy was directly correlated with substandard conditions. The study noted that "tracts with high Black populations are not the areas where a high incidence of substandard structures or units without complete plumbing are found" (IDOT 1980:I-82).

So, what type of houses were these Black families actually living in? Unfortunately, little is known about the character of the housing associated with the early Black community of Springfield. Presumably, many of the earliest Black residents (pre-1860) were living in traditional housing typical of their white neighbors—small log and frame cottages. By the 1870s, limited information on the housing of the community's Black residents begins to emerge. Research on the Carpenter Street Underpass Project has given us insights into the character of the middle 1870s housing associated with two Black families from the neighborhood. By the early to middle 1870s, Belle Watkins (the step-son of Jamison Jenkins; Naglich 2015), was residing in one of two houses in the 300 block of North Tenth Street (immediately north of Madison Street). Sometime circa 1878, the Faro family also moved into an adjacent house. The Watkins house was a very small, originally single-room, albeit well-built brick, dwelling. The adjacent Faro house was a slightly larger 1½-story frame I-cottage. Many of the houses at this Tenth Street location were constructed in the middle to late 1850s and housed a variety of skilled tradesmen and business men. Although these houses were approximately 25 years old at the time, and not built for the Faro or Watkins families, they probably represented relatively descent housing at the time they were occupied by the two families (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). .

By the turn-of-the-century, a large percentage of the housing stock in the Central East Neighborhood, as well as the surrounding neighborhoods to the north and south, were represented by traditional, single-story, frame cottages with a distinctive L- or T-shaped plan (and generally referred to as T-/L-shaped cottages). These houses generally represented the "minimal house" for the middle nineteenth century working class white family, with slightly larger houses being occupied by the professional-class white family. But it would appear that these modest single story, T/L-cottages were being occupied by those we would assume to be slightly higher status Black families during the later years of the nineteenth century—such as John Foreman's house (Foreman was a Captain at Engine House No. 5) [Add editor of the Leader newspaper). Similarly, A. Morris Williams' house was a small, single-story cottage with simple Queen Anne detailing. While these small, single-story, T- or L-shaped cottages represent a basic "minimal" house for working class white families—they seem to represent a basic non-pretentious house form well accepted by the slightly more affluent Black families as well.

Other common house forms during this period, generally associated with working class families (whether Black or white), were the small Gable-front Cottage, as well as the Upright and Wing House—both of which are relatively common in the Central East Neighborhood. [Gibbs House?] Larger two-story houses such as those occupied by James Osby (200 Elliott Avenue) were less common among the Black residents of Springfield. Osby's residence represents one of the nicer (largest?) houses occupied by Black families during the pre-World War I era.

By the 1910s, though, a new house form had become common in the neighborhood, particularly in those latter developed portions of the project area. The side-gable bungalow was a standard house form constructed during the early years of the twentieth century, and was a dwelling well suited for working class families, as well as more successful families of merchants, businessmen, and skilled tradesmen. Such houses were varied in size, and constructed of both frame and brick, reflecting a range in price and quality. Smaller, generally single-story, gable-front bungalows also were common during this period, as well, and represented a step below the larger side-gable bungalow. By the 1920s, the bungalow house was one of the most common house form being constructed on the urban landscape in the Central East Neighborhood.

A traditional house form often associated with African American occupants in academic contexts (historical/cultural geographers) is the Shotgun house. Several small, frame shotgun houses are located within the greater Central East Project Area. Although several of the houses have recently been demolished, a large cluster of houses of this form were once located near the intersection of Eleventh and Carpenter Street. Archival research indicates that these houses were occupied by families exhibiting a variety of ethnic identities, and not necessarily only Blacks. The shotgun house represented a small, cheaply constructed house ideally suited for high-density, single-family “developments” intended for low-income families—whether Black or white. [Need to verify this statement by checking on city directories.]

Housing of other prominent Black businessmen during the post-World War II era to emphasize: Dr. Lee; “Doc” Helm. Need to do more research on Wheeler Avenue properties by Dr. Lee. Commission member mentioned “all the doctors on the East Side living on Wheeler.” Dr. Lee’s house is located in Dubisson & Lee Subdivision (a small subdivision). Who is Dubisson? Dr. Lee was involved with a variety of civic organizations. At one point in 1968, he hosted a dinner for the Justice of the Supreme Court of Freetown, Sierra Leone who was visiting Springfield “observing aspects of the judicial system” in the United States, as well as the Lincoln Shrines (*ISJ*, 21 July 1968).

A large segment of working-class Black community were represented by somewhat itinerant men whom lived within the urban core in boarding houses and sleeping rooms located above main-floor commercial establishments. During the latter 1910s and 1920s, a new form of multi-family housing—apartment buildings—began to be constructed in Springfield. As originally conceived, these buildings were designed to house the growing middle-class worker and his family. Few apartment buildings were constructed in the Central East Neighborhood and/or occupied by Black families during the pre-1930s era. More typical was the modification of the larger, and older single-family housing into multi-family rental units, often consisting of small, efficiency apartments offering the most minimal of amenities.



Figure 515. An 1855 map of Springfield, illustrating the location of African-American residents (red circles) documented by entries in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* (Hall 1855). Also noted is the location of the two African Churches present at that time (green squares). Although the thirty Black residents were disbursed throughout the community, three distinct clusters of Black residents are noted. The blue arrow indicates the location of Reverend Henry Brown’s home, on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets, which was the first residence constructed within Wright and Brown’s Subdivision.

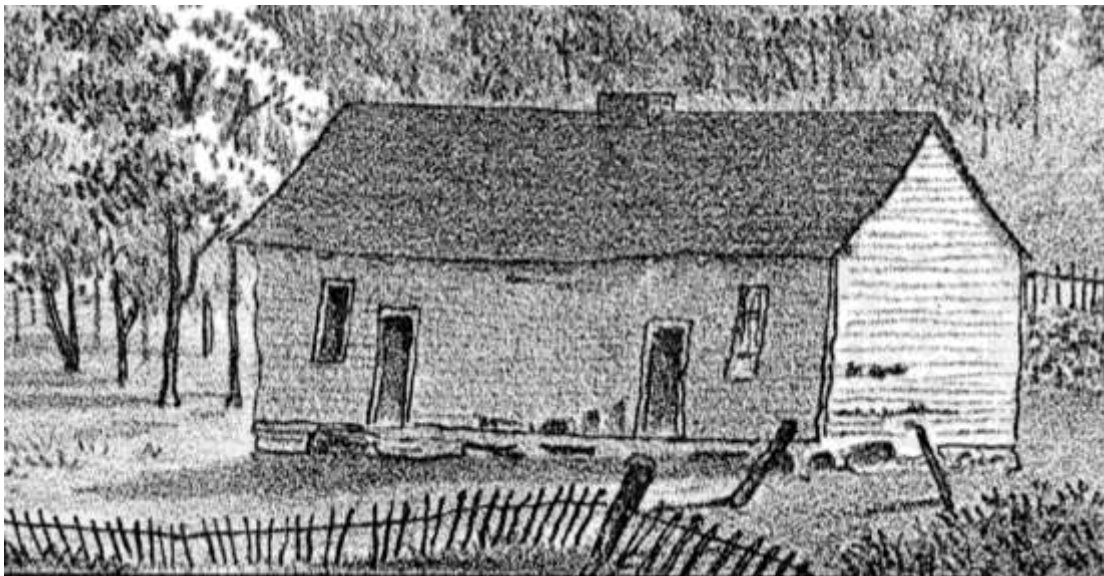
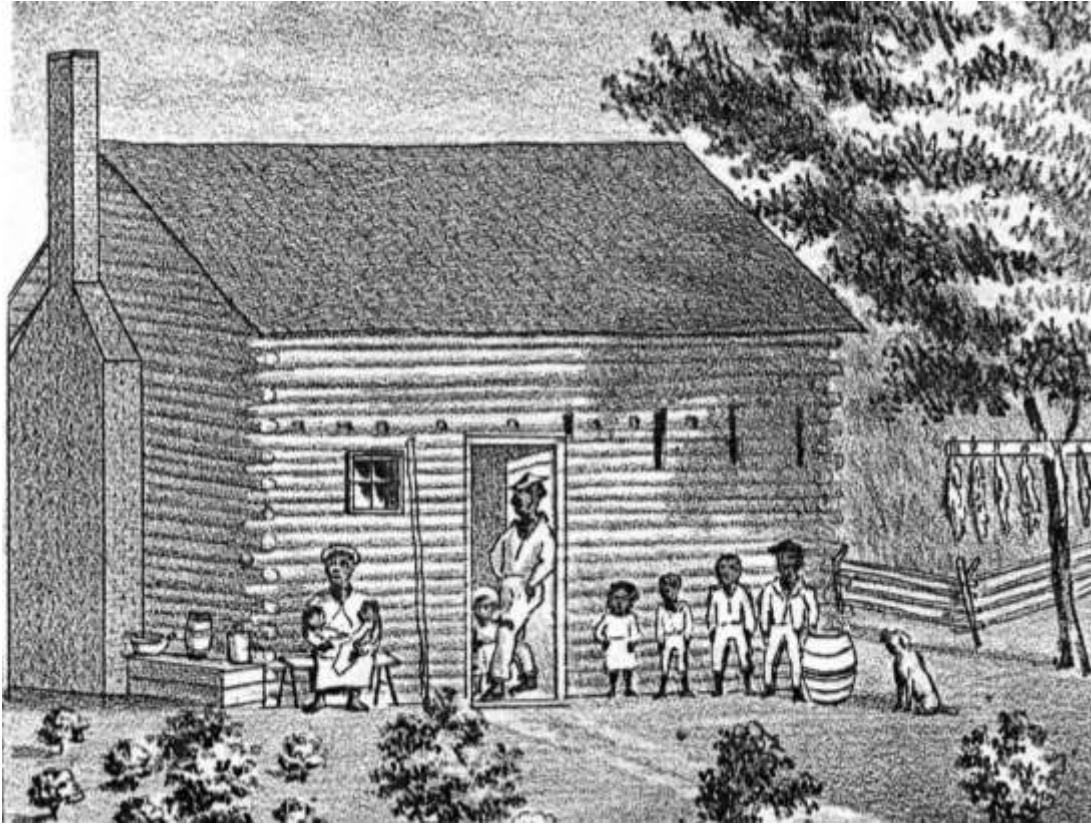


Figure 516. Images depicting the housing of African-American families within early Illinois are limited. Top: Detail of “The Farm Residence and other Scenes on the Property of Wm. H. McMillan, Sec. 5, T. 5, R. 5W, 1 mile East of Sparta, Randolph Co. Ill.” (Brink and Company 1875:90). This is one of two views identified as “tenant houses” on Mr. McMillan’s farm. The second tenant house is a small frame dwelling. Bottom: Detail of enslaved African-American housing from “Menard’s Old House Opposite Kaskaskia.” This image is part of a larger full-page illustration entitled “Kaskaskia, The Oldest Town in the State and the First Capital of Illinois” (Brink and Company 1875:67).

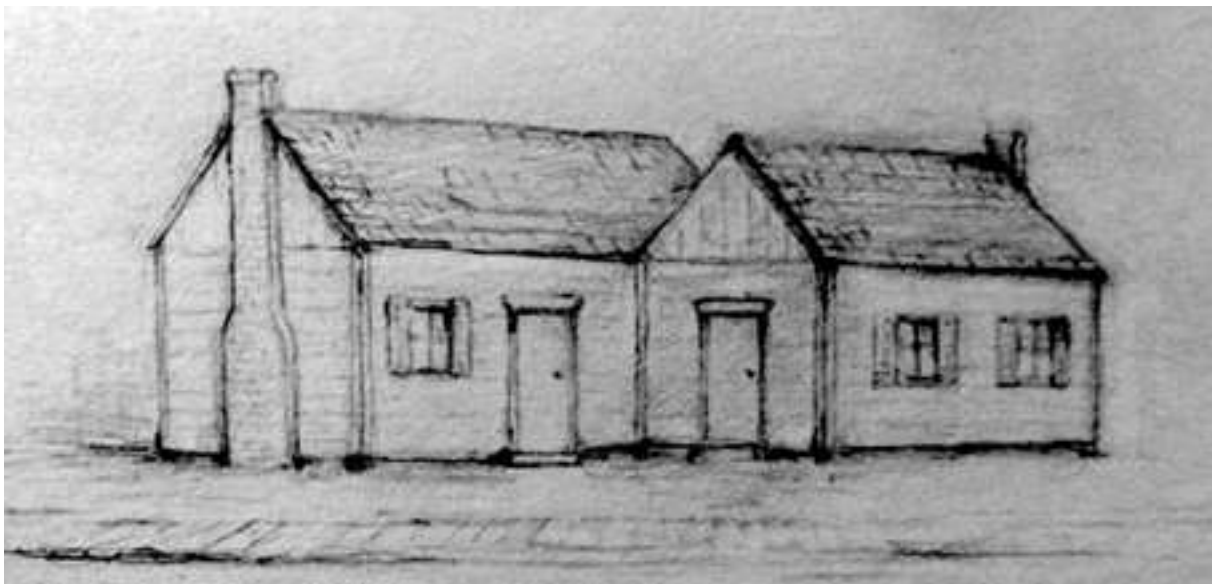


Figure 517. (Top) Detail of the 1854 map of Springfield (Potter 1854), illustrating the home of Jameson Jenkins, an African American who lived one-half block south of Abraham Lincoln. The house (circled in red) has an unusual footprint, which may reflect it being occupied by the extended Jenkins-Pelham family. (Bottom) Line drawing interpreting the early Jameson Jenkins house, once located within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (Naglich 2015, Figure 5). This image, which was drawn by Naglich, was based on the 1854 City of Springfield map (Potter 1854), and the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* (Ruger 1867). The roof structure between the two conjoined sections of the house seems problematic.



Figure 518. Details of an 1854 map of Springfield (top; Potter 1854) and the 1873 bird's-eye view of the city (bottom; Koch 1873), showing the location of William Florville's residence (circled in red). Despite his status as a successful barber and Springfield's wealthiest Black resident, Florville chose to live in this modest, one-story home close his place of business. The 1854 map depicts the house as having a narrow (but long) L-shaped footprint and sizable side porch. This plan was fairly atypical for Springfield during this period.



A NEGRO DWELLING

Figure 519. Deteriorated housing associated with the African American residents of Springfield in 1914. Top: Illustration from the 1914, Springfield Survey depicting housing conditions presumably in, or close to, the city's Badlands (Schneider 1915). Bottom: Negro Dwelling in the Negro District (Ihler 1914:16). The houses depicted were not representative of Black housing in the community as a whole.

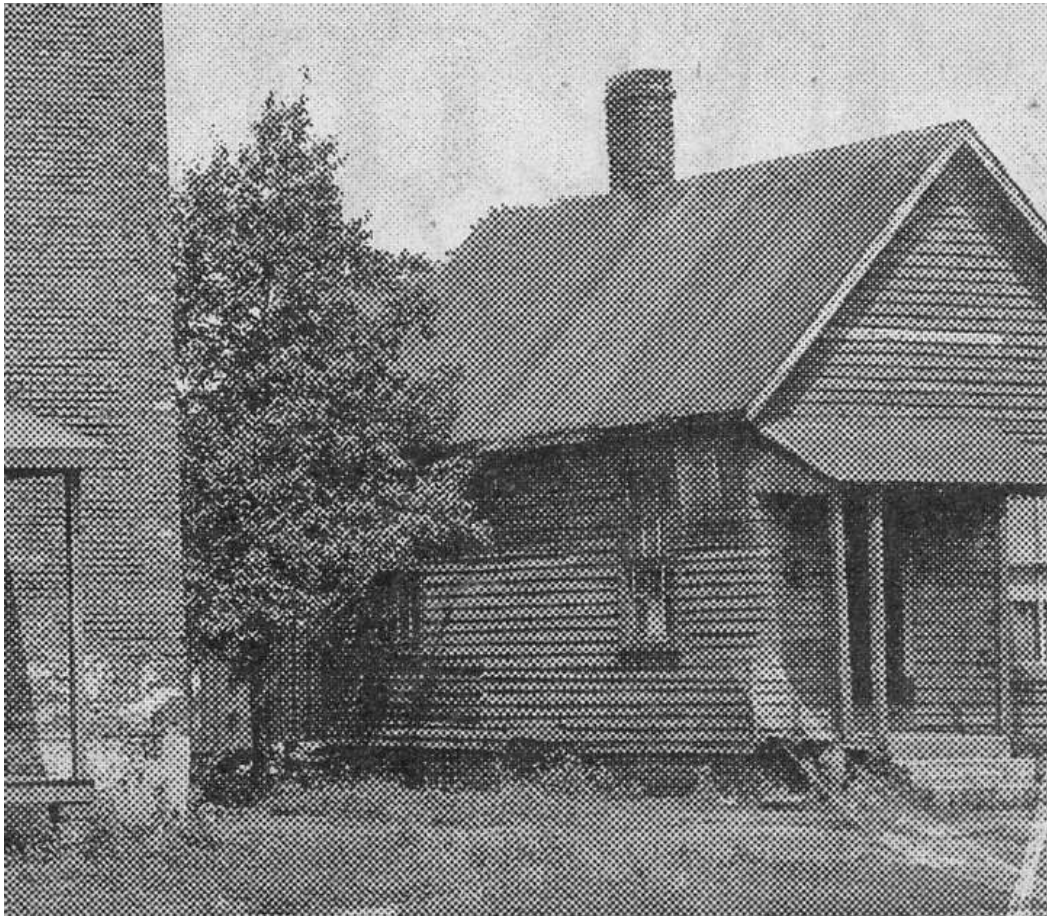


Figure 520. Top: Circa 1940 view of Springfield's School for Colored Children (319 N. 15th Street) demolished in 1940 for the Springfield Housing Authority. Constructed in circa 1868, it replaced an earlier school from 1858 which was located in the rear of the local AME church on Fourth Street. This building ceased to function as a school in 1881 (after integration of local schools in 1873) (*Illinois State Journal-Register* 31 May 2020, p. P26). Bottom: Detail of the adjacent front-gable, two-room dwelling. This dwelling is potentially reminiscent of the early Price-Edwards house.



J. HAROLD WHITE.

Mr. White was born in Salem, Ill., in 1886, coming to Springfield in 1892, and graduated from the high school of this city in 1906. He spent fifteen years with his father in the grocery business at Fifteenth and Adams. Among the positions he has held where honesty and sobriety are required, as well as special training, are those of bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Enterprise Savings bank, clerk in the county treasurer's office and messenger in the Public Utilities commission at the State house, where he has been employed the last four years. He is now on the eligible list under State civil service for appointment as department bookkeeper. He is a Mason and a K. of P. In 1912 he married Edna C. Hagan of Peoria. They are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which he is secretary. They both come from families of the best standing and rank high socially.



Figure 521. Front-gabled residence of J. Harold White, located at 1905 East Jackson Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). White worked alongside his father for many years in the grocery business, at the Enterprise Savings Bank, and later as a civil servant at the State Capital.

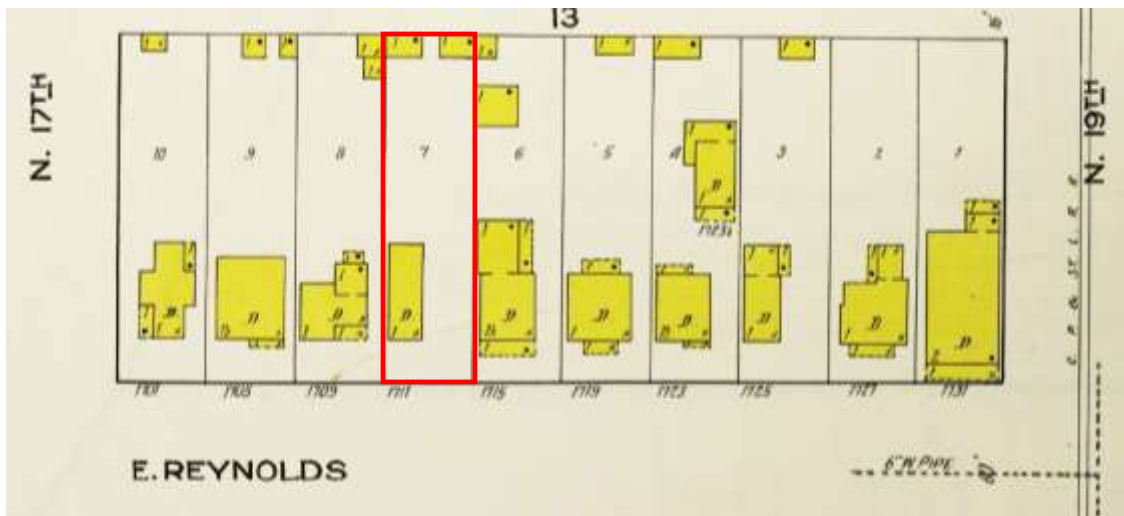
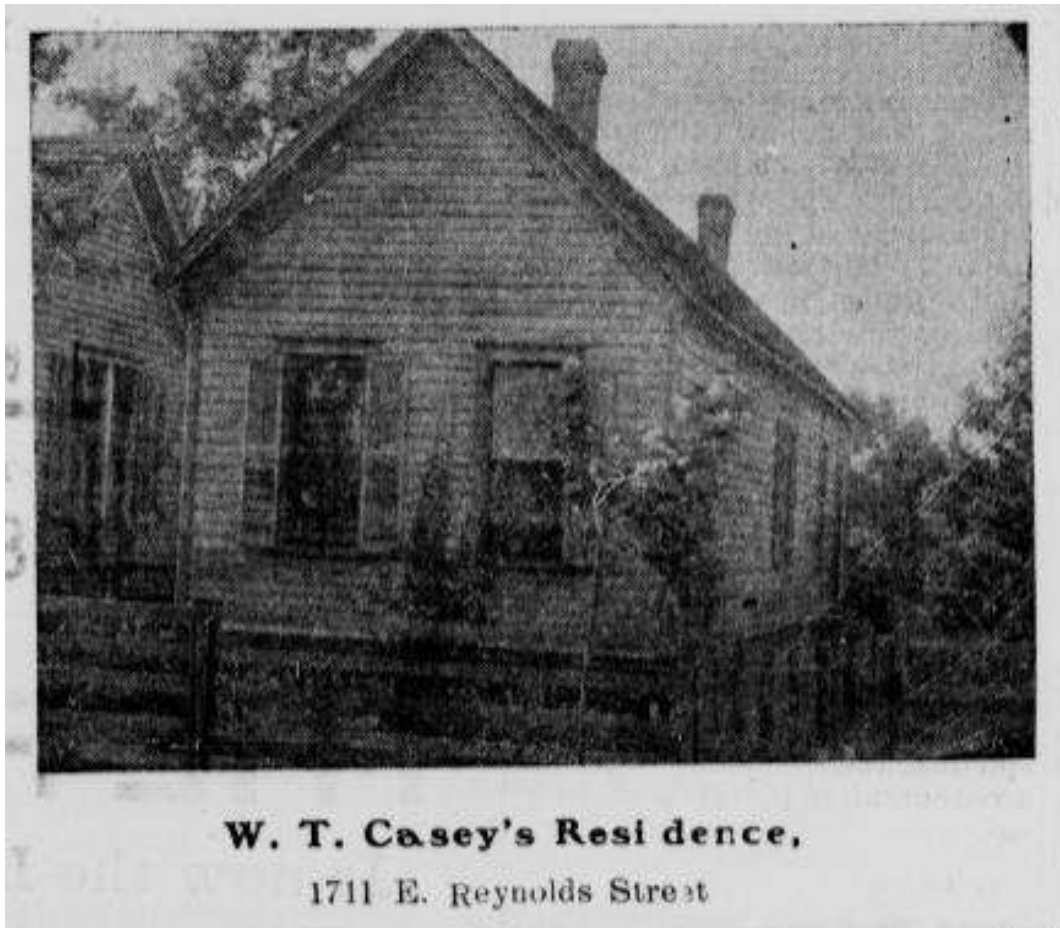


Figure 522. View of W. T. Casey's Residence located at 1711 East Reynolds Street, Springfield (*The Forum*, 4 August 1906). Casey was a Black Although initial impression was that Casey resided in a small gable-front dwelling, closer inspection suggests it was a single-story, side-entrance dwelling.



Figure 523. Shotgun style house located at 1704 East Clay Street. This home is believed to have built by/for David Ellis, an African-American laborer who is first listed at this location in 1880 (In 1879, he resided at 332 West Carpenter Street). He appears to have settled in Springfield between 1876 and 1879. George Ellis died at his home in July 1901. His widow was still living at this address in 1904 (ISJ 30 July 1901; ISR, 15 March 1904). This home is one of the earliest known examples of a Shotgun House in Springfield. There is a possibility that the home was built as a two-room, front-gabled cottage and later expanded (assuming its present Shotgun form).

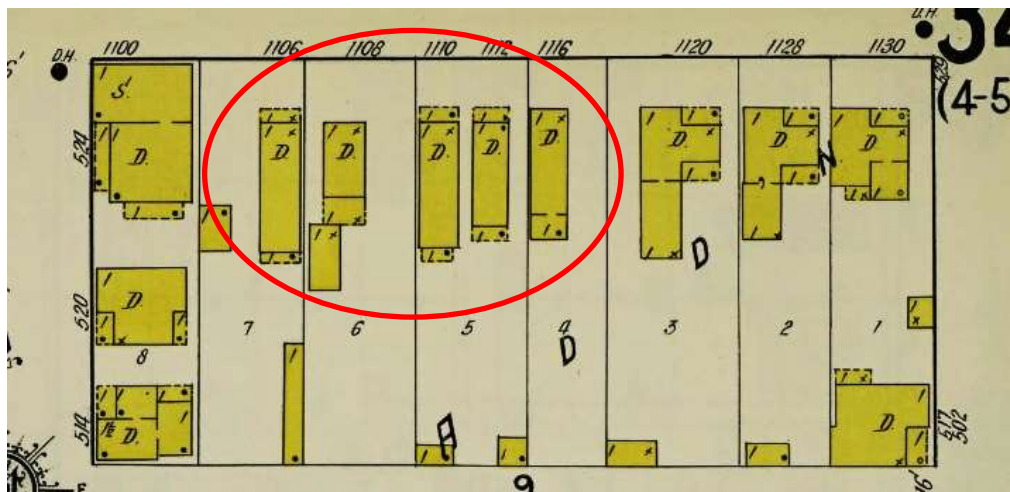


Figure 524. A 1917 Sanborn map showing the south side of the 1100 block of East Carpenter Street. Five Shotgun-style houses are illustrated (circled in red). Three traditional T-Shaped Cottages also are shown on the eastern end of the block.

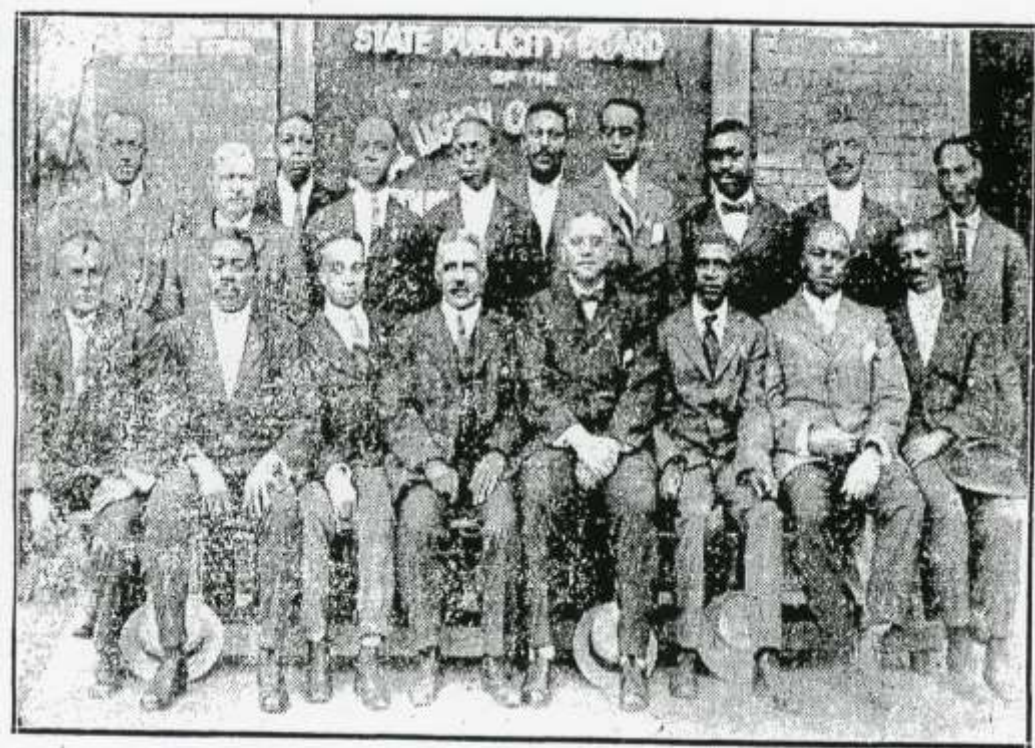


Figure 525. Top: Executive Board of the Centennial Co-operative Educational Congress Committee (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). Bottom: Residence of Frank Hicklin, located at 912 N. Fourteenth Street. Hicklin was vice-president of the committee, and presumably was one of the individuals sitting front and center in the above picture.



Figure 526. A. Morris Williams, a prominent African-American lawyer and businessman in Springfield, resided at this home at 1106 South Walnut Avenue from around 1918 until his death in 1936. Williams was one of the partners responsible for the construction of the Hotel Brown (later Hotel Dudley), and instrumental in filing retribution claims against the City of Springfield after the August 1908 riots.



Figure 527. Elmer L. Rogers, editor and publisher of the black newspaper *The Forum*, was residing in this home at 905 South Fourteenth Street by 1915. He was still living here in 1926.

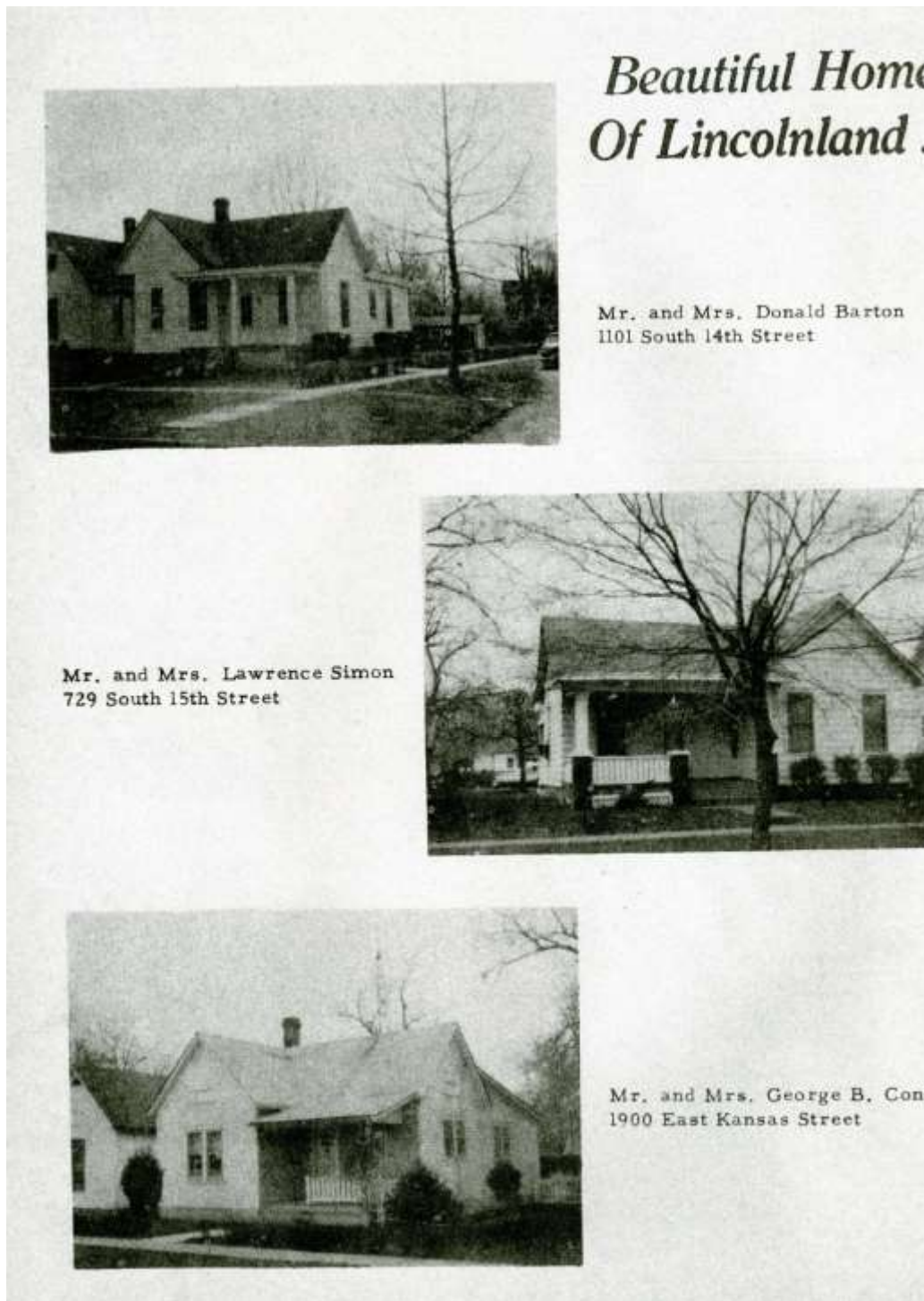


Figure 528. Images of housing occupied by Black residents in Springfield’s Central East Neighborhood in 1961 (Inman Publishing Company 1961). Many of the twenty-one houses illustrated were traditional single-story, T-/L-cottages. These houses often had minimal ornamentation (such as the “clipped corners” associated with the Queen Anne example top; 1101 S. Fourteenth Street).

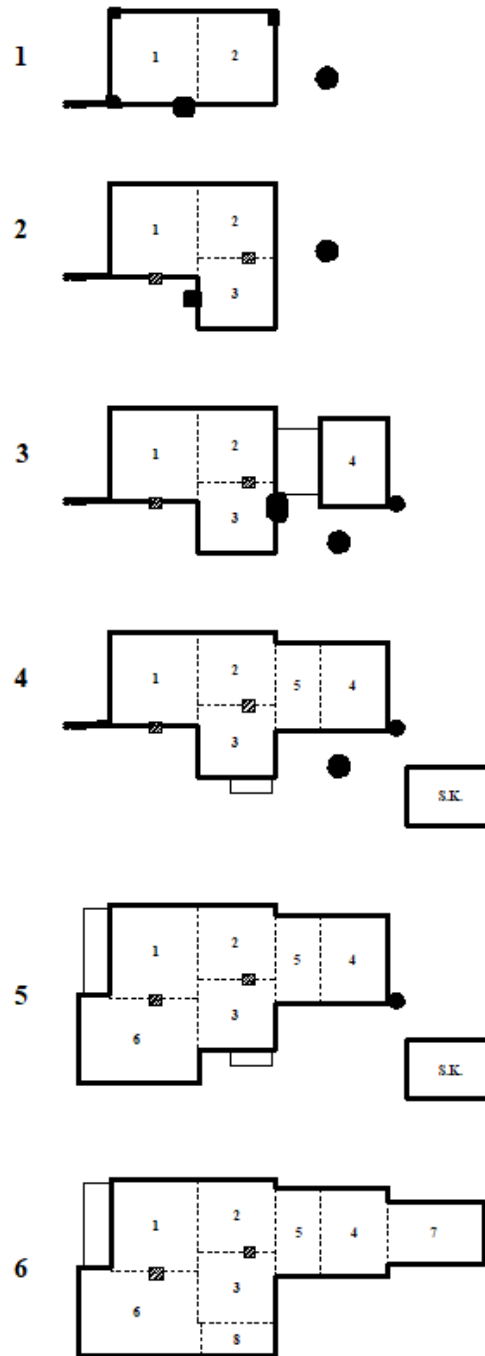


Figure 529. Sequence of evolution of the Price-Edwards house through time, based on the archaeological findings and Sanborn maps. The dashed lines indicate suspected interior partition walls, and rooms are numbered in order of their addition. Several features located outside the house (such as wells and storage pits) also are illustrated. Steps 1-5 are believed to have occurred with a relatively short time frame (1864-1872). Step 6 occurred 1890-1898.

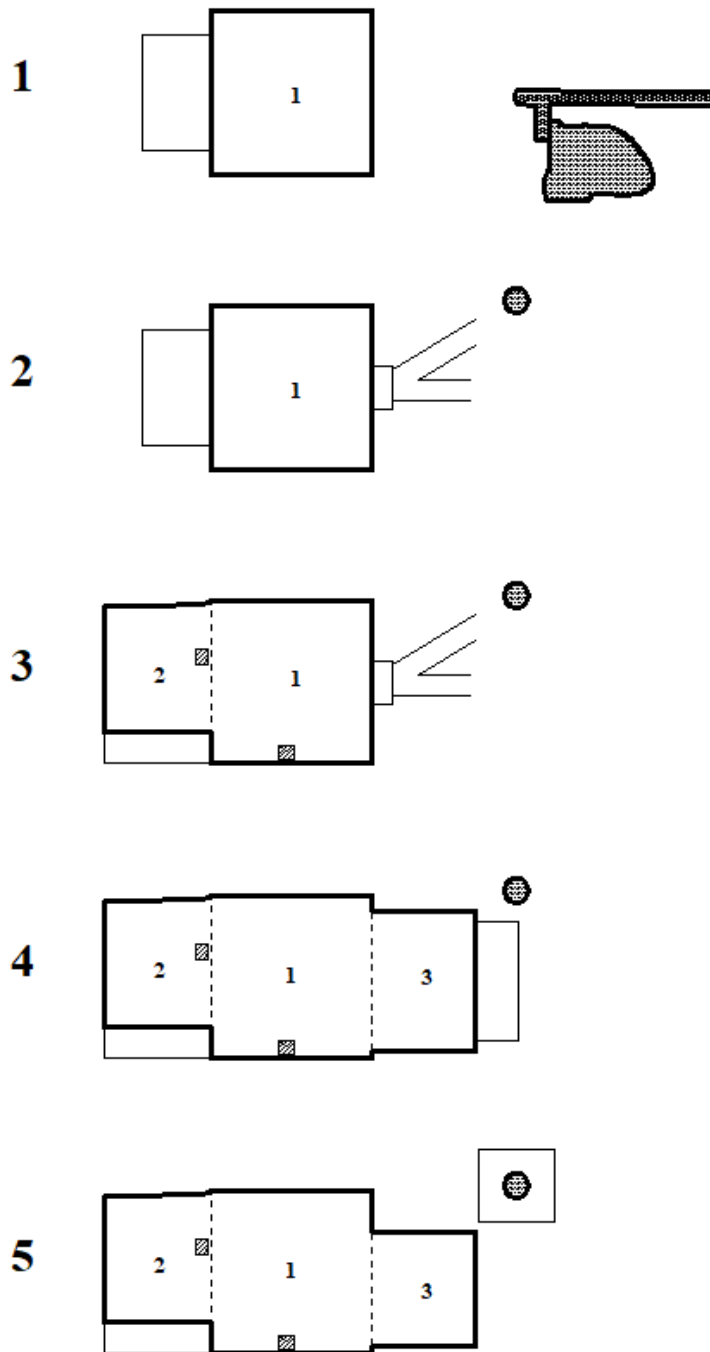


Figure 530. Sequence of evolution of the Sappington house through time, based on the archaeological findings and Sanborn maps. The dashed lines indicate suspected interior partition walls, and rooms are numbered in order of their addition. Several features located outside the house (such as the well) also are illustrated. Steps 1-5 are believed to have occurred with a relatively short time frame (1864-1870), when the Sappington brothers both were briefly married. The house appears to have assumed the configuration shown in Step 6 by circa 1890.

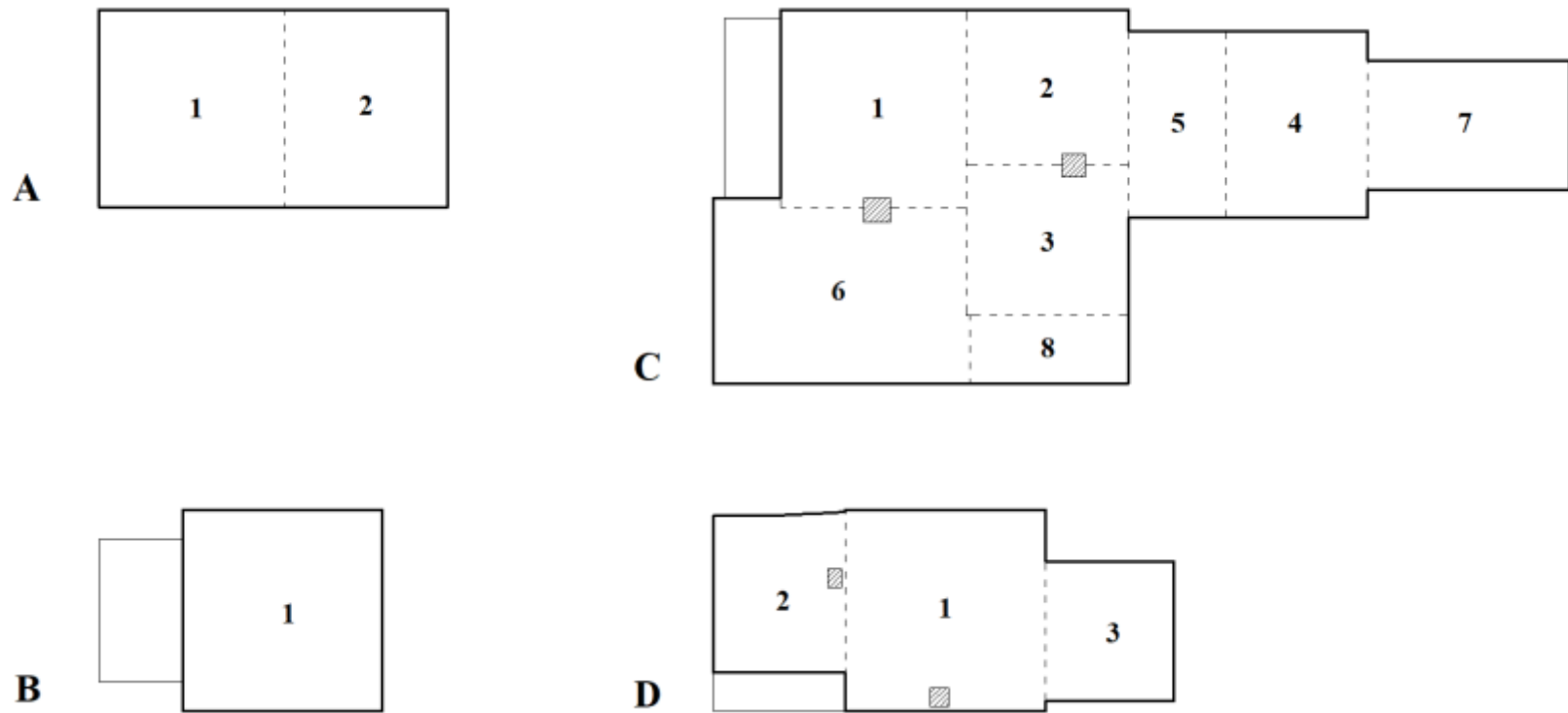


Figure 531. Comparison of the Price-Edwards (A, C) and Sappington (B, D) houses as originally built (at left) and final configuration (at right). Although two houses were fairly comparable in size as originally built the Price-Edwards house experienced far more expansion over time the Sappington residence did. The fewer changes made to the Sappington house over the years may reflect the small size and mostly all-male composition of the Sappington family. It may also be indicative of a certain conservatism (or financial constraints) on the Sappingtons.

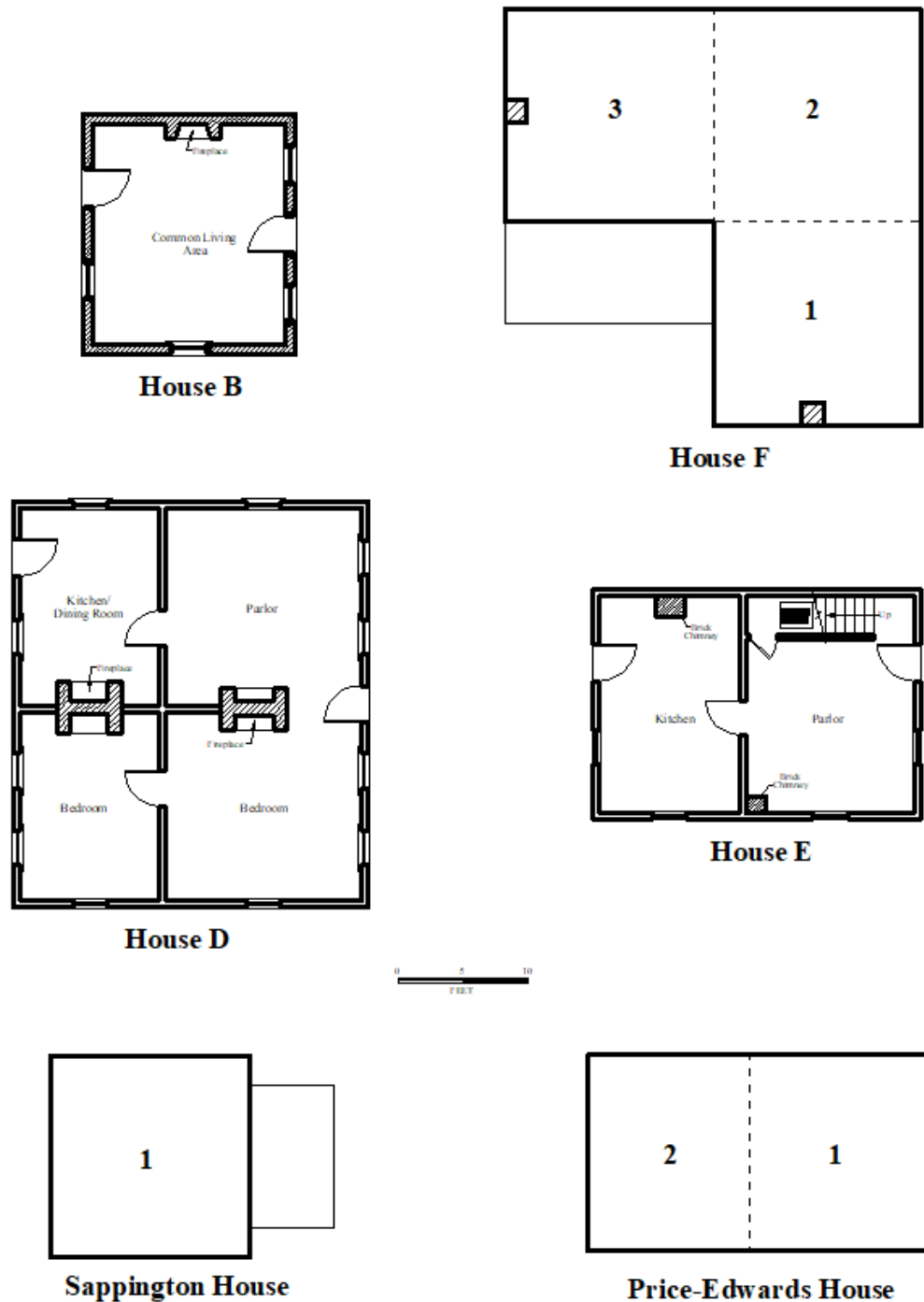


Figure 532. Comparison of the Sappington and Price-Edwards houses to four other middle-nineteenth century houses documented at the Race Riot Site (11SG1432). All of the houses are presented as originally built, with their front entrances facing to the right. Houses B and F followed a more Anglo tradition of single-pile construction, and represent a single-pen cottage and I-Cottage, respectively. Houses D and E, by contrast, had a double-pile form influenced by Germanic/Mid-Atlantic traditions.

Material Culture of the Price-Edwards and Sappington Families

Represent owner-occupied Black family... professional class (barber). Constructed and initially occupied during the height of the American Civil War. Family history... free... George Price occupation at this site represents a moderately successful, and/or “upscale” occupation for a Black man of the period. Subsequent artifact analysis focused on the family’s material goods and dietary remains in an effort to assess the quality of life associated with this family compared to his white neighbors.

Although this discussion focuses on the material culture remains of the African-American Price, Edwards, and Sappington families, the discussion must begin with the , clearly a component that substantially pre-dates the Price family’s occupation of the site. This component consists of a light scatter of highly weathered bone associated with the original, pre-settlement ground surface. A similar low-density scatter of bone was recovered from the same pre-settlement ground surface on the western side of the Tenth Street rail corridor. Although the origin of this material is unknown, it appears to represent widely dispersed waste (predominately animal remains) dispersed in this area prior to, or immediately after, the platting of this subdivision (circa 1820s-30s). Similar ground disturbances along the west side of the Wright and Brown Subdivision, as well as along the eastern side of the Race Riot Site (11SG1432) suggests grading activities associated with the early construction of the railroad right-of-way in the late 1830s.

Similarly, a low density, albeit early midden was present beneath the early dwelling at the Price-Edwards Site. This midden included painted wares, printed wares, and a fragment of agilded porcelain vessel (presumably a tea cup). Also present within this assemblage was Rockingham-glazed yellowwares, thinly potted redwares, lead glass tablewares, and pontiled vials (Figures 110-111). This assemblage, , is suggestive of a latter 1840s or 1850s domestic component, potentially extending into the very early 1860s. Although extremely small, the assemblage (with its gilded porcelain, glass tableware, and Rockingham-glazed ware) is suggestive of a potentially upscale family, or minimally one not living at a bare minimum. It is unclear whether or not this assemblage was associated with the early years of the Price family’s occupation of this property, or an earlier occupation. One potential interpretation is that this early material, which is represented by very small fragmented artifacts recovered from a midden, originated from discard associated with the house located at the southwest corner of the Wright and Brown Subdivision (Lots 7-8), which most likely was occupied by the Reverend Henry Brown by 1857. It is intriguing that this early midden may have been associated with the Brown family.

This section needs finished....

Material Culture of the Victims of the 1908 Riots

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Summary

In summary, the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites have yielded information significant to the understanding of who the Black occupants of the house were at the time of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Additionally, the material goods give us insights into the quality of life of the two families over the 40+ years of their occupation of the site. Equally, if not more significant, the site has exhibited information potential regarding the early Black enclave established in Wright and Brown's Subdivision in the 1860s.

The recent archaeological investigations have served as a window into the past, allowing current residents of Springfield (and the nation as a whole) to have a direct physical connection to this horrific event, and has fostered new dialogue regarding the events that transpired that hot August weekend. But more than just being a nostalgic and highly emotional connection to reverent ground (such as fostered by the images of the front steps at House A), the excavations have given us significant new insights into the lifeways of the inhabitants who called this neighborhood home at the time of the riot—insights that contrast dramatically to the historical narrative of the contemporary press. Artifacts such as melted and deformed drinking glasses often attain a higher level of significance than similar items from contemporary sites, as they allow present day observers to literally reach out and touch a particular historic event, such as the 1908 race riot.

The archaeological excavations, and the variety of artifacts recovered from the burned-out houses, supplemented by extensive archival research, have provided a “voice” for the more-or-less anonymous victims of the mob action and have contributed to a more holistic interpretation of the individuals who had the misfortune of being caught in the middle of this historical event. Furthermore, the archaeological investigations have provided important insights into the lifeways of the earlier occupants of these homes, as well to the changing character of Springfield's Near North Side through time—a neighborhood that served as a “gateway” community for many newly arrived ethnic and marginalized groups in Springfield during the nineteenth century. After over a century of silence, the victims have been given a new voice, allowing insights into who these victims were and the significance of the neighborhood. No longer are these victims being demonized but presented as the human beings they were, resulting in a more holistic and personalized assessment of the individuals terrorized in August 1908. Although silenced for a long time, these “voices” provide a sharp contrast between the racially-driven “perceived reality” of the past, and the “actuality” of the time period. Anonymous victims have become actual people; and historical archaeology has demonstrated that it is more than simply the “archaeology of nostalgia.” 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, and contribute to the elimination of racism and its associated oppression.

Additionally, this project has not only sparked new discussion regarding the event, but has spurred the U.S. Department of the Interior to add the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) as the 30th site within the *African American Civil Rights Network* (AACRN). The site was recognized by the Department of the Interior for its historical and national significance “in the struggle for civil rights that served as the catalyst in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).” Furthermore, this research has received strong bipartisan support on a national level, with legislative efforts being introduced for the creation of

the *Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument*, a new unit within the National Park Service located only a few blocks from the nearby Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Although the legislative pathway towards this goal was hindered by failure of the legislation to move through Congress, on August 16, 2024, President Joseph Biden under authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906 signed a proclamation to memorialize the events that transpired that fateful weekend and commemorate the formation of the NAACP, creating a new unit of the National Park System—the *Springfield 1908 Race Riot National Historic Monument*.



Figure 1. PRICE family...No equivalent assemblage from Sappington Site... Ceramic vessels from Feature 26. Included only undecorated whitewares, predominately from two British manufacturers: James Edwards and Joseph Clementson. Included within the assemblage were plates of three sizes, a saucer, and a large salve pot.

Assemblage so different than the numerous relief decorated wares present Early versus later Middle Pre-Fire components?



Figure 2. Ceramic marks from undecorated wares from Feature 26. Left: Printed backstamp of Vessel F26-15 with accompanying impressed “JAS. EDWARDS”. Middle: Plate (Vessel F26-13) with a more-or-less illegible impressed mark, potentially that of J. EDWARDS. The mark illustrated here appears somewhat similar to that used on Vessel F26-13, albeit without any knowledge of the vessel shape name (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:87). Right: Two plates were marked with an impressed mark similar to this one (Vessels F26-5 and F26-14) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:26). As with the plate potentially marked “J. EDWARDS,” the vessels’ shape name was unclear and not identified. A single plate (Vessel F26-16) from this assemblage had a rectangular impressed “JAS. EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL” which is not illustrated here. The salve pot (which held a medicinal salve, ointment, or potentially tooth paste) was not marked. REMOVE

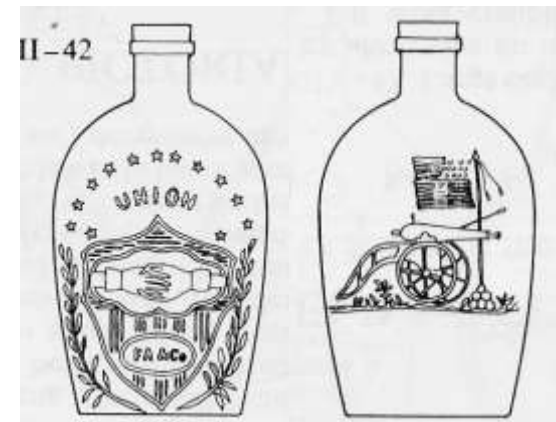


Figure 3. This whiskey flask (Vessel 20-459) was recovered from the base of a midden suspected as being deposited shortly after the construction of the Sappington House. On the front of the pint flask is a Union shield with two clasped hands and the word "UNION" surrounded by laurel leaves and thirteen stars. In an oval at the base of the shield are the letters "F. A. & Co." On the reverse is the image of a cannon with a pyramid of cannon balls adjacent to it, as well as a U.S. flag with 13 stars and stripes. A plume of smoke extends from the mouth of the cannon, and the gun carriage is slightly raised off the ground, suggesting that it is in the process of being fired. This flask is attributed to the glass house of Fahnestock, Albree and Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

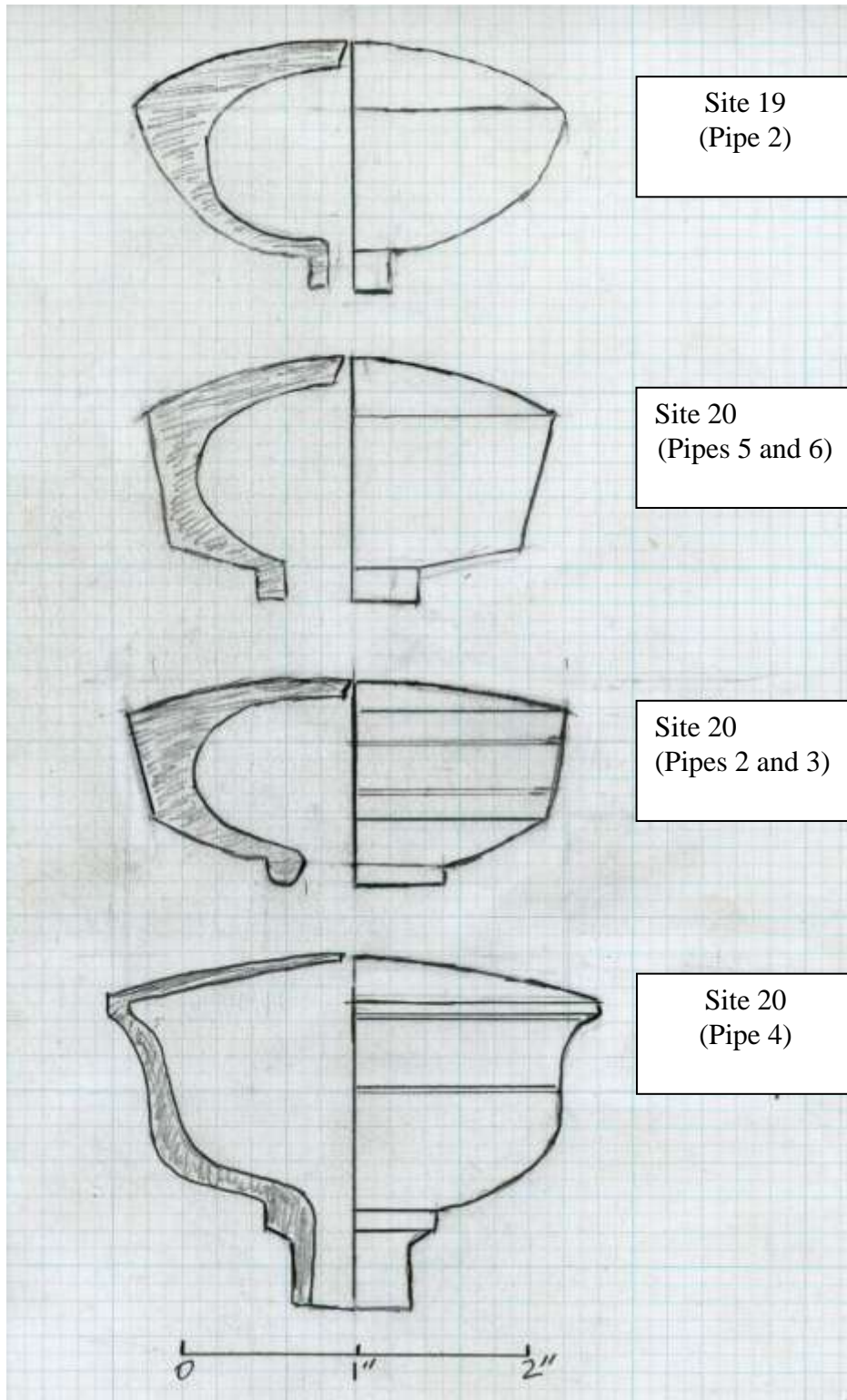


Figure 4. Sectional views comparing the four styles of opium pipes recovered from the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites. The upper images depict the three pipe styles which were manufactured from dark colored stoneware, whereas the pipes depicted by the bottom image were manufactured by clear-glazed red-paste earthenware (redware).



Figure 5. Late Pre-Fire from Price... similar to circa 1875 assemblage from Feature 26... Undecorated cups, saucers, plates, and soup plate from the Late Pre-Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. The cup is of the St. Denis shape, and most likely was handleless.



Figure 6. Late-century ceramic assemblage from the Sappington Site illustrating range of tablewares from this site. These wares include a small platter (Vessel 20-367); porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127), serving bowl (Vessel 20-311), butter pat dish (Vessel 20-276), printed cup (Vessel 20-189); printed saucer (Vessel 20-98), cup (Vessel 20-362), and saucer (Vessel 20-16). Except for the porcelain plate (Vessel 20-127) and saucer (Vessel 20-16), which were recovered from Middle Pre-Fire contexts, these wares were all associated with a Late Pre-Fire context. Although represented predominately by undecorated whitewares, the occasional printed and porcelain wares were also present.



Figure 7. At least six glass cruets were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire/Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site. Illustrated here are Vessels 19-508, 19-513, and 19-514 (at 80% their original size). Although difficult to see in this image, these cruets have wheel-engraved decorations applied to their bodies. These three cruets, which were designed to fit into a metal table-top carrier, were recovered from an artifact concentration located within the rear service wing of the house—and most likely associated with a Fire context. At least two additional cruets of similar design were also recovered from this same context.

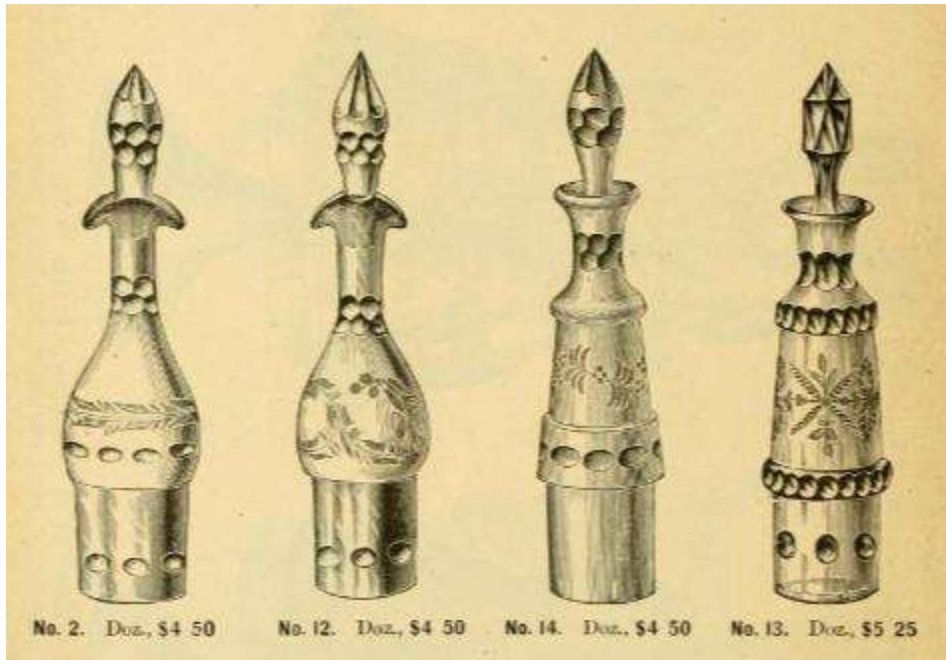


Figure 8. Left: Examples of cruet styles with wheel engraved decoration similar to those from the Price-Edwards site and illustrated in the *Thirteenth Annual Illustrated Catalogue, 1889* (Busiest House in America 1889:48). Right: Four-ring caster set (Busiest House in America 1889:46).



Figure 9. Burned ceramics from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site.



Figure 10. Ceramic vessels recovered from Fire contexts at the [Sappington Site](#). These included undecorated and minimally decorated whitewares. The wares illustrated from this context included a painted (Brown Tea) plate (Vessel 20-103), an undecorated plate (Vessel 20-72), a mug (Vessel 20-185), two saucers (Vessel 20-92 and 20-102), and a repousse-decorated plate (Vessel 20-91). All evidence of the mug's decoration had been removed by the fire. This potential child's mug may have been printed. [Missing are tumblers...](#)

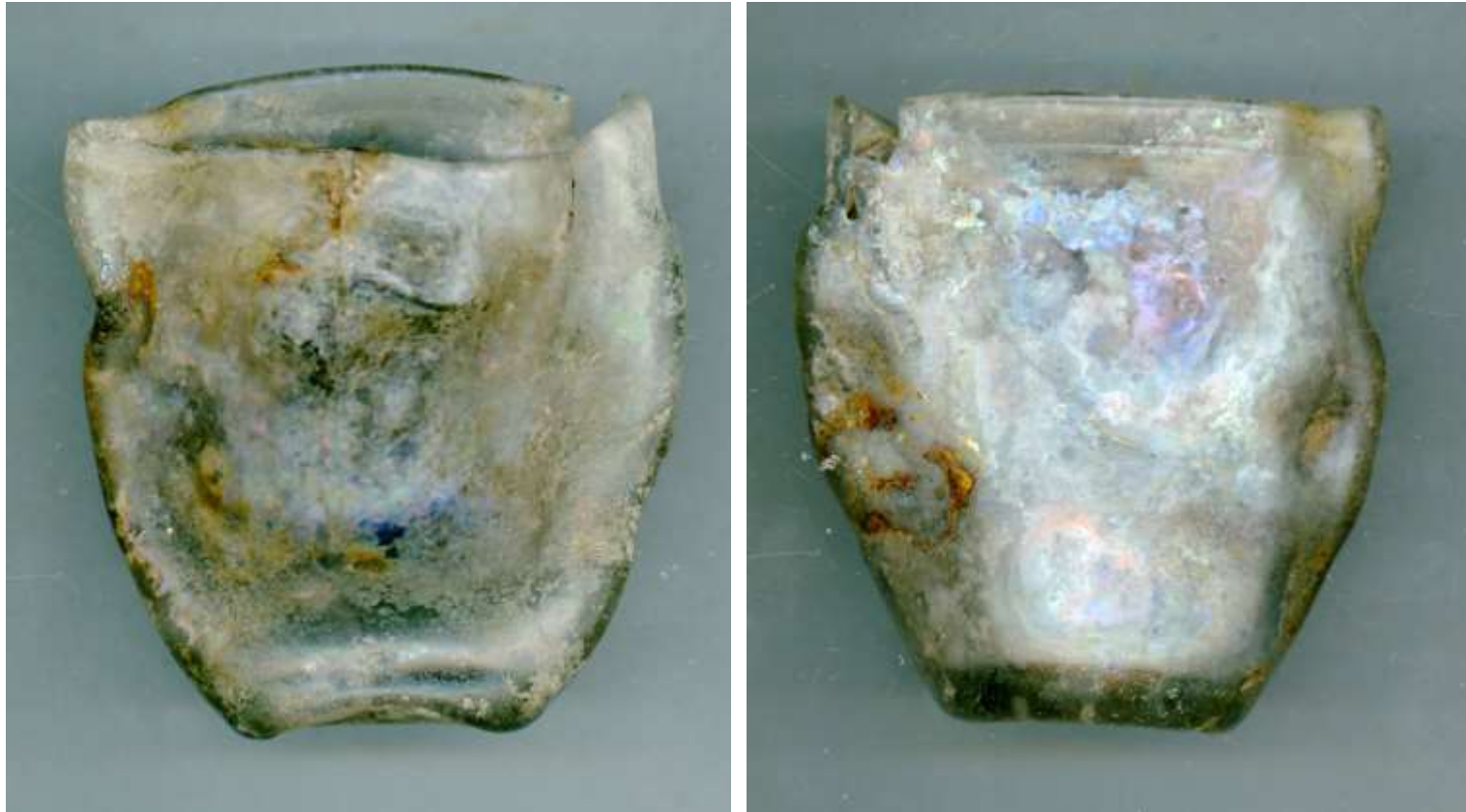


Figure 11. Two views of a melted tumbler from the Fire Deposits (Vessel 19-350). Artifacts such as this melted and deformed vessel often attain a higher level of significance than similar items from contemporary sites, as they allow present day observers to literally reach out and touch a particular historic event--such as the 1908 race riot.



Figure 12. The Household Furnishings functional category included numerous flower pots. At least seven of these vessels were primary vessels. These included both hand turned (top) and jigger molded (bottom) varieties. The earliest was a jigger molded vessel from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Vessel 19-618). Flower pots from the Late Pre-Fire context included predominately hand turned examples (Vessels 19-234 and 19-294). Flower pots from the Fire context included both hand turned (Vessels 19-543 and 19-565) and jigger-molded (Vessels 19-221 and 19-433) examples.

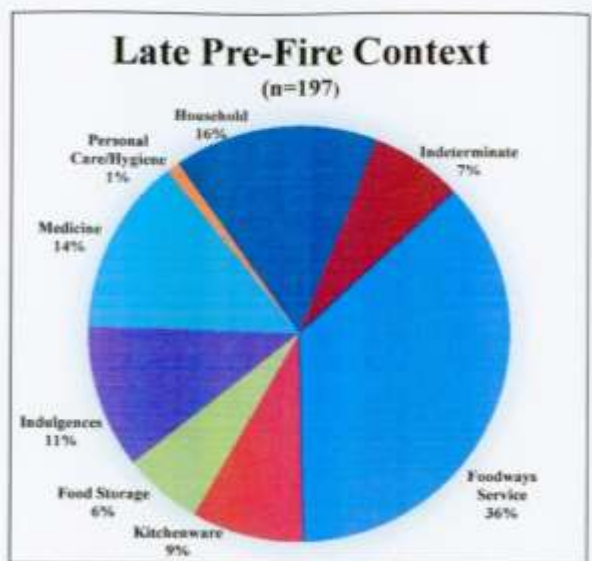
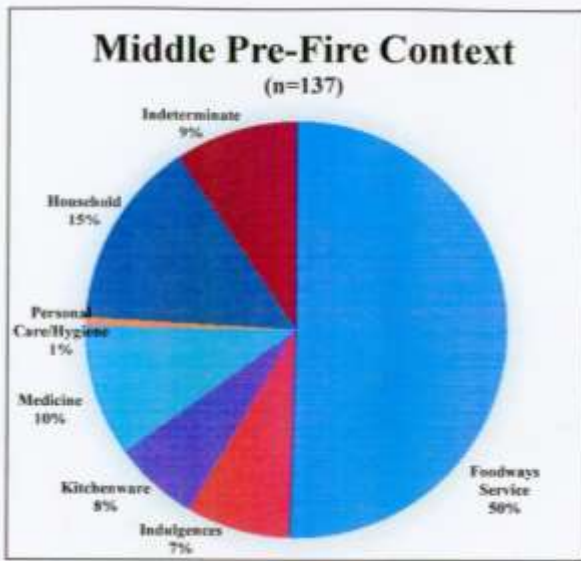


Figure 13. Partially melted and deformed soda water bottle from the Girard Bottling Works, Girard, Illinois (Vessel 20-63). This bottle, which was recovered from a Fire context (Test 118, located near the northwest corner of the house), was embossed “G. B. W. / GIRARD, / ILL”.

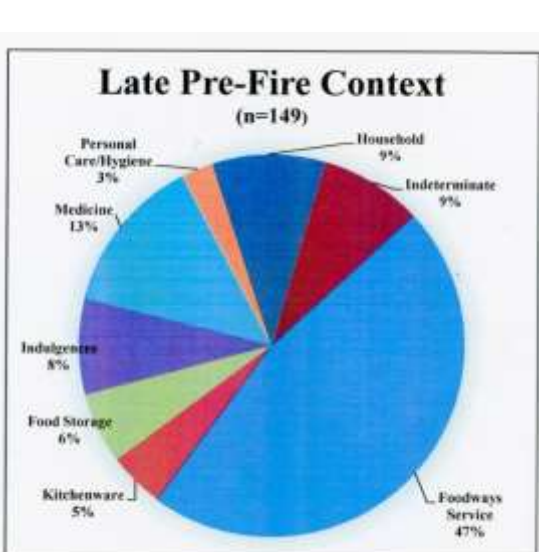
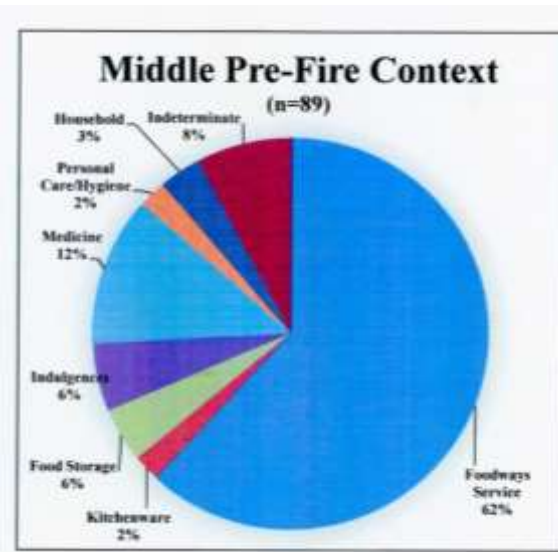


75%

Figure 14. Top: Online example of a folding backrest sofa hinge similar to that recovered from the Sappington Site (see previous figure). By the 1920s, these specialized hinges were commonly associated with “Sofa beds”. Bottom: More likely, this hinge recovered from the Sappington Site was associated with a “Divan Couch. Bottom Left: Roman Divan Couches advertised in the 1902 Sears, Roebuck and Company’s catalog (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1902: 777). This advertisement notes that “The Latest Invention... in ... Upholstered Furniture” was their “Roman Divan Couch.” “It is so constructed that both ends can be adjusted to any angle, making a beautiful and comfortable couch as well as a sofa.” These “divan couches” came with or without a back, and were newly introduced during the early years of the twentieth century. This hinge was less likely associated with a “steel folding bed” as advertised in Sears, Roebuck and Company (1902:765) or “sanitary steel couches, davenport, and folding beds” (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1908:425). The presence of numerous coil springs recovered from this same context may also have originated from this piece of furniture, as well.



Price-Edwards... increase in Medicines, Indulgences, Food Storage, Medicines—all decreasing significance of Foodways Service. Due to...? Increased consumerism during the later years of the nineteenth century? FIRE context slightly different... See Figure 131



Sappington Site... Rather steady between two, with slight increase in Household and Kitchenware items. Contrary to pattern exhibited at Price-Edwards Site.



Figure 15. Asian ceramics.... Detail of blue stenciled (?), hard paste porcelain, small-diameter plate (Vessel 19-386) from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Test 33). This plate exhibits minimal damage by fire. Bottom: Detail of the underside of rim illustrating a stylized Phoenix Bird (enlarged 125% actual size).

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APPENDIX I

PHASE III DATA RECOVERY PLAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 11SG1532 AND 11SG1533 USABLE SEGMENT III, SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT SPRINGFIELD, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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March 2022

INTRODUCTION

This document presents a program of scientific data recovery that the City of Springfield, Illinois (City) is required to implement to mitigate the adverse effects of Usable Segment III of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project (Project) on archaeological sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533. The Project is part of the larger Illinois High-Speed Rail Chicago-to-St. Louis Program. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) selected the City to receive a grant under its Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant program. The USDOT's FRA is administering the FY21 RAISE grant. Therefore, the Project's Usable Segment III is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). The Section 106 process for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project is governed by the *First Amendment to the Programmatic Agreement Among The Federal Railroad Administration, Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Department of Transportation, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, For the Proposed Chicago to St. Louis High-Speed Rail Project* (hereafter referred to as the PA). Through the Section 106 consultation process, FRA determined, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred, that Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and D.

The Project consists of rail-related improvements such as the construction of new underpasses along the Tenth Street rail corridor in Springfield, Illinois. The City will construct the Project in phases as funding becomes available; to facilitate this, the Project has been divided into eleven "Usable Segments." Construction of the Carpenter Street Underpass within Usable Segment I was completed in 2016, and two additional underpasses have since been completed at Ash and Laurel streets within Usable Segment II. Funding also has become available, and construction initiated, for Usable Segments IV and V. Usable Segment III begins south of Capitol Avenue

and extends north to Mason Street, with new underpasses planned at both Madison and Jefferson Streets.

In November-December 2021, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations at four historic archaeological sites located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Usable Segment III. The purpose of the Phase II archaeological investigations was to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the four sites. The results of the Phase II testing are detailed in the report entitled *Results of Phase II Archaeological Testing of Four Historic Sites Located Within Usable Segment III, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Stratton and Mansberger 2022). Two of the four sites tested—11SG1532 and 11SG1533—were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 lie adjacent to one another, on the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street and immediately north of the proposed Madison Street underpass (Figures 1-2). Site 11SG1532 is composed of Lots 1-2 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, while Site 11SG1533 comprises Lot 3 of the same subdivision. The Phase II investigations discovered intact foundations, subsurface pits (such as privies), and artifact middens associated with the historic (1863-1908) occupation of these sites (Figures 3-4). Both sites were developed in the early 1860s by free Black families who built and occupied homes here. These families were part of an early Black enclave in Wright and Brown's Subdivision that served as a nucleus around which a larger African American residential neighborhood developed later in the nineteenth century. This part of Springfield was the scene of widespread destruction and violence in August 1908—an event that came to be known as the Springfield Race Riot. The riot was a seminal event in the history of Springfield, and resulted in the destruction of numerous Black-occupied homes, including those at Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533. Under Criterion A, the two archaeological sites are eligible for listing to the NRHP due to their association with both the early African American heritage in Springfield and the riot of August 1908. They are eligible for listing under Criterion D as the intact cultural deposits have the potential for possessing information that could substantially contribute to our understanding of the lifeways of African American families who resided in Springfield from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The period of significance for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 is 1863-1908, a timeframe that encompasses the earliest known occupation of these sites up through the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The front (or western) halves of the two sites lies within the Project's APE.

This Phase III Data Recovery Plan (DRP) for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 follows the model previously employed for Site 11SG1432 and stipulated by the First Amendment to the Carpenter Street Underpass Project MOA (MOA Amendment) among FRA, the City, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Site 11SG1432 is located on the opposite side of Tenth Street from Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533; it too was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and D in respect to its significance to the Springfield Race Riot and required archaeological mitigation in that portion of the site located within the Project's APE (fieldwork for which was completed in 2019-2020).

Phase III mitigation at Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 will be implemented by Fever River Research under contract with Hanson Professional Services, Inc., which is the City's consultant

for Project design and construction. All archaeological field and laboratory work will be conducted under the guidance of Floyd Mansberger, Principal, Fever River Research. Mansberger exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* in the fields of archaeology and architectural history, as published in 36 CFR Part 61. All work conducted by Fever River Research, under the direction of Mansberger, will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716), and "The Treatment of Archaeological Properties" published in 1980 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

This DRP is divided into the following sub-tasks: Pre-Field Investigations, Coordination and Literature Review, Archaeological Field and Laboratory Methods, and Cultural Resources Evaluation Report.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Mansberger, Stratton and Lowry (2000) present a detailed historical context for early Springfield. As that report indicates, although much has been written about the early history and architecture of the community, much of this work is based on very limited primary source material and has failed to focus on detailed, site-specific research. For a community of its size and historic significance, comparatively little archaeology has been conducted in Springfield except for the intensive investigations conducted over an extended period within the Lincoln Home neighborhood by the National Park Service (in an area initially settled during the middle 1830s and outside of the Original Town Plat). Another notable exception is the archaeological investigations prior to the construction of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. The latter project, conducted in several phases between 2000 and 2004, involved the excavation of portions of three city blocks located within the Original Town Plat, in close proximity to the Public Square. This work has since been complemented by the excavations done prior to the construction of St. John Hospital's new Medical Office Building (2017) and the mitigation of Sites 11SG1432 and 11SG1433 (2018-2020) for the Usable Segment I of the Project. These excavations revealed a wealth of information regarding the early formative years of the community and subsequent development. They also illustrated the high probability of early archaeological features surviving intact, with good integrity, in a mature urban environment, even after subsequent episodes of redevelopment.

The identification of cultural deposits within Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 has the potential to contribute dramatically to our understanding of lifeways in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The sites are located within the Springfield's Near North Side, an area that was platted in the middle 1830s and was well developed by the Civil War. Interposed as it was between the Central Business District and the fashionable Enos Park Neighborhood to the north of it, the Near North Side was a mixed area in respect to its structural composition and resident population during the nineteenth century. Though predominately residential in character initially, the Near North Side also featured scattered businesses, particularly on its southern edge close to the Central Business District. Commercial activity within the neighborhood would expand during the twentieth century. The resident population in the middle nineteenth century included native-born Americans (white and Black), as well as immigrants from Germany, Ireland, and the Portuguese-controlled Madeira Islands. The latter group was especially

noteworthy, as it represented one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest. A significant Jewish population resided in the neighborhood during this period as well.

The Near North Side, in a sense, served as a “gateway” neighborhood, where newcomers of divergent backgrounds and lower-to-middle-income status first laid down roots in Springfield. It offered affordable housing and was in close proximity to the Central Business District. These same features attracted African Americans in the middle-to-late nineteenth century. Following its platting in 1856, the small subdivision in which Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are located developed into a Black residential enclave. Reverend Henry Brown was the first documented resident of the subdivision; he and his family appear to have been residing there as early as 1857. Reverend Brown was a prominent figure in the local African American community, and his presence in the subdivision possibly encouraged additional free Black families to settle there. By the middle 1860s, six homes had been constructed in the subdivision, all of them built for and occupied by Black families, some whom had resided in Illinois for some time and were born free. These houses were constructed during a period when Springfield’s African American population increased significantly, driven by the upheavals of the Civil War. Most of these homes remained owner occupied for the greater part of their histories, and the residents included professionals and skilled tradesmen, in addition to general labors. This enclave in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision served as a nucleus around which a larger Black residential neighborhood developed later in the nineteenth century (the so-called “Badlands”).

Although African Americans have been present in Springfield from the earliest days of settlement, relatively little archaeological research has been done on the group locally. Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are two of only three mid-nineteenth-century African American sites documented archaeologically in Springfield and Sangamon County to date. The archaeological resources at these sites have the potential to provide significant information on Springfield’s Black community for the period 1863-1908, a timeframe during which that community transitioned from an era of restricted rights under Illinois’ pre-Civil War Black Code to one of greater freedom and civic participation following the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, while still contending with ingrained racial prejudice. It was a challenging period for Blacks in Springfield, and the fragility of their status within the city was illustrated most glaringly by the 1908 riot. The archaeological resources at Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 have the potential to provide a deeper and more well-rounded picture of this important, but understudied, group and also shed light on some of the victims of the 1908 riots, individuals who generally are poorly represented in the documentary record. These resources may provide important site-specific data, and also compliment data previously yielded by the investigations at Site 11SG1432 (whose African American component extends from the late nineteenth century to 1908), the Lincoln Home neighborhood, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (particularly for comparative purposes). Although several research questions can be addressed by the mitigation of the current project area, this data recovery plan focuses on the recovery of information relevant to four broad research issues, which are discussed below.

- 1) Changing Structure of the Urban Landscape. Relatively little is known about the structure of the urban house lot during the early years of settlement within Springfield, and this is

especially true in respect to properties occupied by African Americans. Spatial requirements (both within the dwelling as well as the surrounding yardscape) vary between ethnic, regional, and/or racial groups (German versus Irish; Southern versus Northern; white versus Black), and between socio-economic strata (the working class versus professional/merchant class). Similarly, changing technologies and cultural values affect the layout of the urban house lot. Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1153 are of particular interest in this respect in that they were developed and occupied by African Americans, and the carpenters who built the houses there may have been Black as well.

Fever River Research proposes to answer the following questions using the data recovered from Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533:

- What were the domestic requirements of the African American family during the nineteenth century?
- How did these conditions differ from that of their neighbors?
- How did changing technologies (particularly associated with new sanitary, food preparation, and heating improvements) affect the domestic needs of these families from the middle-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries?
- What differences (if any) can be discerned in the method of construction and layout of the houses at the sites, as compared to contemporary white-constructed residences in the surrounding area?

The research will focus predominately on defining the structure of the house lot and how it changed through the years. The changing structure of the site as determined from the mapping of structural features, subsurface pits, and activity areas within the greater yard will be used to address the research questions. In addition to more traditional feature types (such as wells, cisterns, cellars, and structural foundations), the variation in midden content will be sought in an effort to characterize various activity areas associated with the early components.

The portion of Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 that will be the focus of this DRP corresponds with the front yards, house footprints, side yards, and inner rear yards of those sites. Much of the rear yards of the two sites are located outside of the APE.¹ As such, the data sets associated with this research question are predominately structural features such as foundations, as well as landscape features (such as walkways, planting beds) and utility line trenches associated with front-yard locations. Although the data from the archaeology associated with the current project will not address this research question in its entirety because information from the rear yard activity areas will not be included, it is complimentary to other data sets (such as that recovered from Site 11SG1433 during the Phase III investigations conducted for the Project in 2018-2019).

- 2) Consumer Choices and/or Quality of Life Standards. Tied closely to the above discussion of the structure of the urban landscapes is the discussion of the socio-economic well-being of

¹ A portion of the rear wing of the house on Site 11SG1532 and the greater part of the rear yards of both sites are located on City-owned property outside the APE.

the occupants of the site. Therefore, Fever River Research proposes to address the following questions:

- What was the quality of life of the households that occupied this site?
- Do the divergent data sets (architectural remains, ceramic and glass tableware's, and dietary remains) from the site reflect similar quality of life assessments of the site occupants?
- If not, what does the divergent data sets tell us about the character of the early lifeways?
- Do the material goods consumed and dietary remains recovered from the site reflect the ethnic or socio-economic characteristics of the site's occupants?

Answers to these questions can be sought from the material culture remains from the subsurface features (such as filled cellars and cisterns) and middens at this site. The physical remains of the glass and ceramic tablewares, teawares, crockery, and other small finds, as well as the faunal and floral remains recovered from the features, will lend themselves to addressing these questions.

Because the area to be mitigated encompasses just the front halves of these domestic sites, the data sets available to address this research question are limited to some extent. Nevertheless, this question is intricately tied to the previous research question, and several parameters are well-suited to the discussion—particularly the character of the houses once located on each of these lots, and their change through time. Additional data sets include various temporally discrete artifact assemblages that can be identified such as upper and lower middens, and cellar floor fills.

3) African American Identity. African Americans occupied both house sites for the duration of their histories. Moreover, the same families occupied the sites for an extended period of time, with the Price-Edwards family at 11SG1532 and the Sappington family at 11SG1533. Therefore, Fever River Research proposes to address the following questions in respect to African American identity:

- Can any ethnic indicators be discerned from the material remains that would clearly identify these sites as African American, as opposed to a white occupation?
- If so, do these indicators persist, diminish with time, or perhaps exhibit themselves at particular points in time?
- Is there any evidence of civic engagement (military, political, or social) that might be tied to Black-affiliated groups?

4) Springfield Race Riot of 1908. By circa 1900, the area immediately surrounding Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 was occupied predominately by lower-income Black families, many of whom personally experienced the 1908 race riot. The homes at both sites were set on fire and destroyed; and the same happened to five other houses located directly opposite them on the west side of Tenth Street (on Site 11SG1432). The occupants had to flee for their lives, and most of their belongings were consumed in the flames. Following the 1908

event, the sites sat abandoned for twelve years before being redeveloped for commercial purposes. However, these early-twentieth-century improvements were not so intrusive to have significantly impacted the earlier archaeological resources. Phase II testing found the archaeological integrity of both sites to be excellent, with burned contents present in the houses on the night of August 14, 1908 still in situ. These houses present a unique opportunity to examine a group of African American Black residents at one pivotal point in time. The archaeological resources represent a significant alternative source of information on a community that often was neglected or painted in an unfavorable light in historical sources.

Fever River Research proposes to address the following questions using the data recovered from Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533:

- What were the living standards of the occupants at the time of the August 1908 event?
- Do the houses deserve the negative characterization as ‘shanties’ or ‘huts,’ as referred to in historical sources?
- To what degree do the material remains challenge or support historical accounts of Black living standards in this neighborhood, which was often referred to in a negative manner as the “Badlands” in historical sources?

METHODS AND TASKS OF THE DATA RECOVERY PLAN

The archeological work to be performed for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 will consist of several individual tasks, each of which is discussed below.

Task 1: Pre-Field Investigations, Coordination and Literature Review

Fever River Research will coordinate the field investigations and reporting requirements in accordance with the MOA Amendment. FRA and SHPO review and approval of this DRP is required prior to Fever River Research commencing fieldwork to ensure FRA and SHPO agree with the proposed research questions, field methods, laboratory methods, and data analysis. Fever River Research has already performed a literature review of previous research (archaeological, historical and architectural) conducted within or near the sites as part of the Phase I and Phase II investigations. These pre-field investigations had three objectives: 1) to summarize the culture history of the region as it pertains to the evaluation of the sites, 2) to summarize previous archaeological investigations within the region, and 3) to provide a historic context within which the sites can be evaluated.

Task 2: Archaeological Field and Laboratory Methods

Figure 2 illustrates Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 and distinguishes between the Area of Potential Effect (APE; that area in which the Phase III archaeological investigations will be undertaken; Area A), as well as the portion of the sites that will be preserved in place on City-owned property (Area B). This DRP identifies a series of tasks that will be carried out in Area A

in order to mitigate the Project's adverse effect on Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533. These tasks are identified below, and are further discussed in terms of time and materials necessary for completion.

- 1) Remove overburden. The entire area of both sites included within the Project APE will be mechanically stripped of overburden. The area involved measures approximately 63' wide (east/west) at its north end, 66' wide on the south end, and runs 47' north-to-south. Approximately 4,512 square feet (419 square meters) will be stripped of overburden. This will also require the removal of a concrete slab partially covering site 11SG1553. The removed overburden will be deposited on City-owned property to the east and/or south of the excavation block. This work will begin with the use of a backhoe, or track hoe, and finished with hand labor (i.e., shovels). This work will require a substantial amount of hand shoveling to fully expose the unexcavated deposits below.

The excavated area will extend from the eastern boundary of the Project APE to the western property line of the two sites (bordering Tenth Street). It will include the entire front yard of both sites, the entirety of the house footprint on Site 11SG1533, the majority of the house footprint on Site 11SG1532 (less a late rear addition), the side yards between the two houses, and the mid-yard area of both sites.

- 2) Hand Excavations. Upon completion of the mechanical stripping, the APE will be laid out into a series of 1m by 2m excavation units, oriented with their long axis running north/south, and extending in line with the previously excavated Test 1 (in 11SG1532). Initially, approximately 50% of the units will be excavated in a checkerboard pattern in order to document continuous east/west and north/south profiles through each house and adjacent yards. Based on the low data potential of excavation units in the front and side yards, the checkerboard will not be completed in these areas. Upon completion of the first half of the checkerboard, representative profile walls will be photographed and minimally a composite east/west and north/south profile wall will be drawn to scale through each house. Not all profile walls from will be documented with line drawings, as much of this data is redundant. Any stratigraphic details noted in the profile walls which are determined of interpretive value will be documented by scaled line drawings.

Upon completion of the initial checkerboard grid, the remaining unexcavated units of that grid located *within the footprint of each house*, will then be excavated, resulting in the complete excavation of the footprint of each of the two houses located within the APE. The excavation of the second half of the checkerboard grid *outside of the footprint of each house*—within the adjacent yards—will be undertaken only in areas where merited (based on the data potential of the previously excavated, and adjacent, excavation units). The decision to excavate these additional units will depend on the presence of significant midden deposits and/or subsurface features. It is anticipated that no additional excavation units will be excavated in the front or side yards of the two houses other than those originally excavated in the first half of the checkerboard.

An unknown number of additional excavation units within the rear yard of each of the two houses most likely will require excavation. At a minimum, 50% of the rear yards at each of the two house sites will be excavated (following the alternating grid of test units). This will allow an understanding of the historic stratigraphy within the sites and also assess the extent and content of any middens present.

Each excavation unit will be excavated by hand, using standard archaeological methods of troweling and shovel scraping. The initial excavation units will be excavated in arbitrary levels, albeit attempting to distinguish between natural stratigraphic zones. The second set of excavation units will be excavated in natural stratigraphic zones using previous excavation unit data to assist with the efforts. All excavated fills will be selectively screened through either 1/4" or 1/2" hardware cloth, depending on the context. Primary deposits with high potential of small finds will be screened through 1/4" hardware cloth. All other fills (primarily of secondary contexts, and/or with little observable artifact content) will be screened through 1/2" hardware cloth. All archaeological features defined in the field investigations will be assigned a consecutive number, mapped in plan-view, and plotted on the site base map. Because the eastern edge of the APE (Area A) runs on a diagonal across the two sites, portions of several of the rectangular excavation units will lie partially outside of the APE. These excavation units, which extend slightly over into the adjacent City-owned property, will be excavated in their entirety.

All pre-1908 features will be excavated using standard archaeological procedures (similar to those conducted during the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum and adjacent site 11SG1432 mitigation projects). Small features will be excavated in two sections (cross-sectioned) using similar strategies outlined above. After excavating the first half of each feature in arbitrary levels, the profile will be drawn and photographed. If determined in the field that the second half of the feature can contribute significant additional information above that which was recovered from the first half, then the second half will also be excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. Large features such as cellars will be excavated in a similar fashion, albeit excavating opposing quarters to create two profile walls.

Artifacts recovered from the features will be bagged and issued a separate catalog (or lot) number. Bags will be labeled with the project name, site number, feature number, catalog number, date, and name of the excavator. Soil samples (for flotation) will be collected from select contexts (such as pit features) for recovery of small floral and faunal remains. A base map for each site will be prepared, which will illustrate the location of hand excavated units, the mechanical excavation blocks, and the exposed features.

Deep shaft features, such as wells and cisterns, may be present. Should they be encountered, the upper fills of these features will be excavated by hand using standard archaeological procedures. These excavations will proceed to a depth of approximately three feet. Further excavation below this depth is generally impractical in narrow shaft features. At that point, in consultation with the SHPO archaeologist,

an excavation strategy for each feature will be determined. Options include 1) complete hand excavation to base requiring shoring, 2) mechanical excavation with a backhoe, or 3) non-excavation. This decision will be based on the type and volume of artifacts being recovered from the specific feature.

Utility line trenches will be mapped in plan view, and only minimally excavated. Excavation of the utility line trenches will consist of hand excavation (using a combination of shovel and trowel techniques) of a narrow “window” through the feature to assess their function. Representative profile walls will be photographed and drawn to scale.

Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are currently fenced with construction fencing. No additional security measures will be undertaken during the course of the Phase III fieldwork. Upon initiating the field work, signage will be placed at the sites noting “Protected Archaeological Site.” The fencing (with locked gate) and associated signage will remain in place to protect the sites from trespassing, vandalism, etc. during nights and weekends and any other times when archaeological professionals are not working at the sites.

Figure 5 illustrates the proposed location of those excavation units to be excavated, and those proposed to remain unexcavated. The number of excavation units per house and location is summarized in Table 1. This proposed strategy would result in the excavation of approximately 70-75% of the APE.

- 3) Initial Artifact Processing. Concurrent with the field investigations, all artifacts will be transported to Fever River Research’s Springfield office, with archaeological laboratory personnel immediately conducting initial processing (i.e., washing, re-bagging, and boxing of artifacts) in preparation for later inventory and analysis.
- 4) Public Archaeology. Fever River Research, and the City, will provide public access to the sites during the Phase III data recovery fieldwork. Interpretive signage will be placed at the sites for the duration of the field project.
- 5) Final Backfilling of Excavations. At the completion of the excavations, Fever River Research will backfill each site. Backdirt from the excavations will be used for fill. The site will not be seeded in grass, as proposed construction is anticipated to begin during the late summer or early fall 2022. No further stabilization or protective measures will be needed before final backfilling.

Task 3: Archival Research and Context Development

Upon completion of the fieldwork, Fever River Research will conduct additional archival research to better address the research questions. A considerable amount of site-specific research already has been done as part of the Phase II investigations (particularly in respect to census records, chain-of-titles, city directories, and period newspapers). However, additional research will be done in order to better understand the life experiences and backgrounds of the individuals

who occupied the sites. A more thorough review of local newspapers will be conducted and federal military records will be reviewed. Research will also focus on the lives of the Price and Sappington families prior to their settlement in Springfield and assess the extent of personal connections between them and the other early Black residents in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (particularly Reverend Henry Brown and the extended Donnegan family). The context development will include a study of the Black community in Springfield in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and chart the settlement patterns of Blacks in the neighborhood surrounding Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 during this period.

Task 4: Cultural Resources Investigation Report Preparation

Fever River Research will document the results of the Phase III cultural resources investigations in a format acceptable to SHPO. The report will address the research questions presented earlier in this DRP using data gained from the investigations, as well as comparative data acquired from a range of sites recently investigated by Fever River Research and others.

- 1) Artifact Analysis and Report Preparation. All cultural material recovered during the investigations and greater than 50 years in age will be washed, inventoried, and re-bagged in archival plastic bags for curation. The objectives of the cultural material analysis will be to: 1) provide a tabulation and description of the artifacts; 2) interpret these materials as indicators of activities conducted by the site by inhabitants; and 3) provide a general chronological framework for site occupation. The artifact analysis will focus on both the nineteenth century deposits and the early twentieth century deposits associated with the 1908 event. The artifact analysis will follow the format previously used for the artifacts recovered from the Phase II investigations of Site 11SG1432 (Mansberger and Stratton 2017). The final report for Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 will incorporate materials recovered from both the Phase II and Phase III investigations, and follow the format required by the SHPO.
- 2) Artifact Curation. Cultural material, field notes, and photographs collected during the implementation of this DRP, as well as the Phase I and Phase II archaeological excavations, will be curated at the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center in Springfield, Illinois. Curation will include a representative sample of building materials (i.e., bricks) from both houses. Selective discard of redundant materials from the artifact collections may be undertaken prior to curation.
- 3) Report Distribution. Upon completion, Fever River Research will provide hard copies of the Phase III data recovery report to the City, FRA, and SHPO. The final report will also be made available electronically to consulting parties and the public on the City's project webpage.

SCHEDULE AND WORK EFFORT

Fever River Research estimates that the fieldwork necessary to implement this DRP will require approximately 2½ months to complete with an 8-person field crew. This is based on the excavation of approximately 119 one-meter by two-meter test units (average depth of 0.20-

0.30m), each of which will require 4 person/days per unit (to excavate and screen fills), plus additional time to draw profiles and excavate features. This is also based on the assumption that no deep shaft features, or cellars will be encountered. Additional time would be necessary if these are present. The subsequent report will be submitted to FRA within 24 months of completion of the fieldwork.

Table 1
Number of Excavation Units by Site and Location

	<u>Front Yard</u>	<u>Within House</u>	<u>Side Yard</u>	<u>Rear Yard</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Site 11SG1532</u>	3	48	5	15	71
<u>Site 11SG1533</u>	2	25	6	15	48

REFERENCES CITED

Mansberger, Floyd and Christopher Stratton

2016 *Results of Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Sites 11SG1432 and 11SG1433 for the Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois.* Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

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Mansberger, Floyd, Christopher Stratton and Christina Lowry

2000 *A Cultural and Historical Resources Study for the Proposed Site of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois.* Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

Stratton, Christopher and Floyd Mansberger

2022 *Results of Phase II Archaeological Testing of Four Historic Sites Located Within Usable Segment III, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois.* Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

United States Geological Survey

1998 *Springfield West, IL.* 7.5-minute topographic map. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

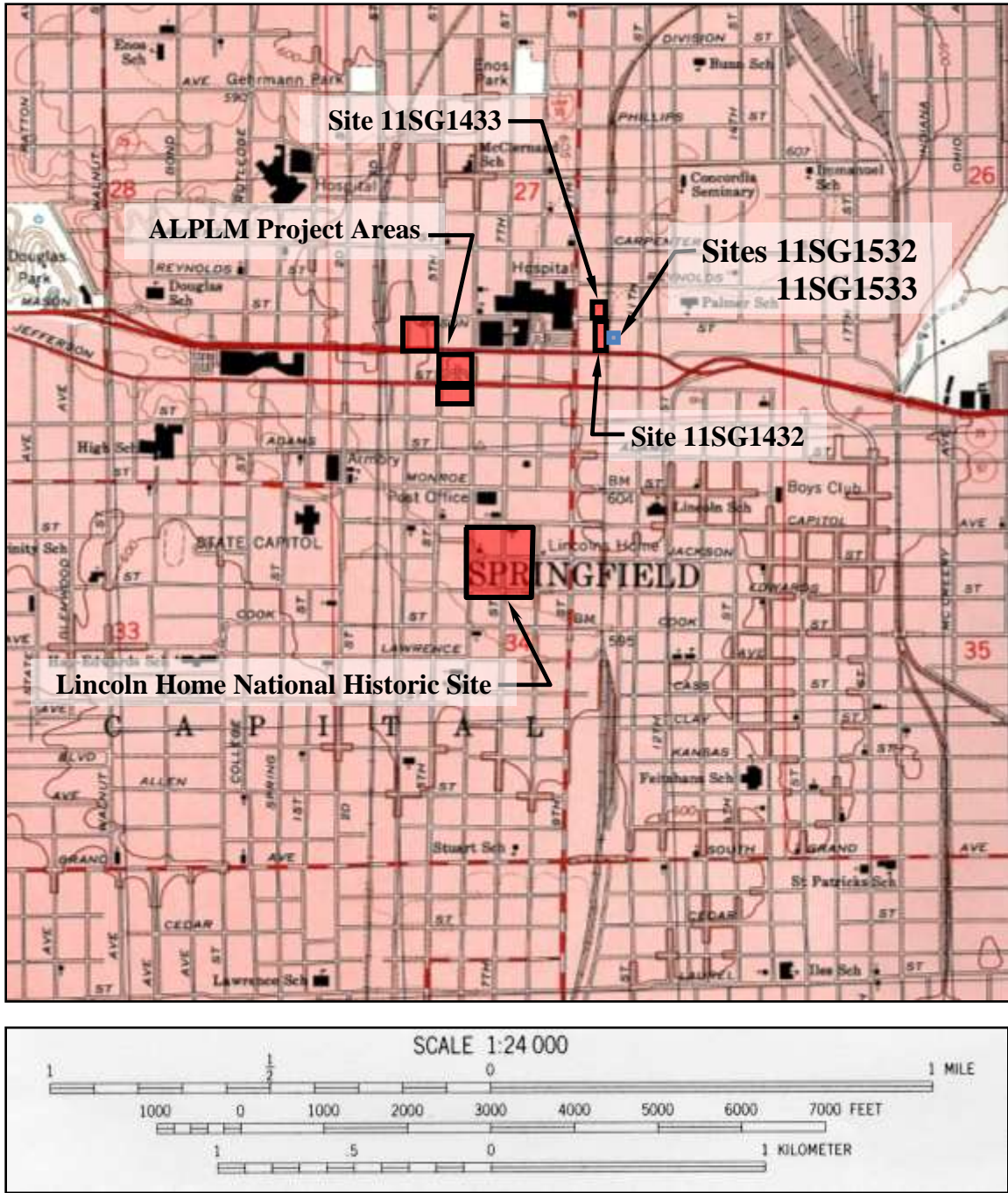


Figure 1. Location of Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 (outlined in blue) in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The locations of previous archaeological excavations in the city also are indicated, including the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project areas, and Sites 11SG1432 and 11SG1433. The latter sites were excavated for the Carpenter Street Underpass Project, which was Usable Segment I of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project.

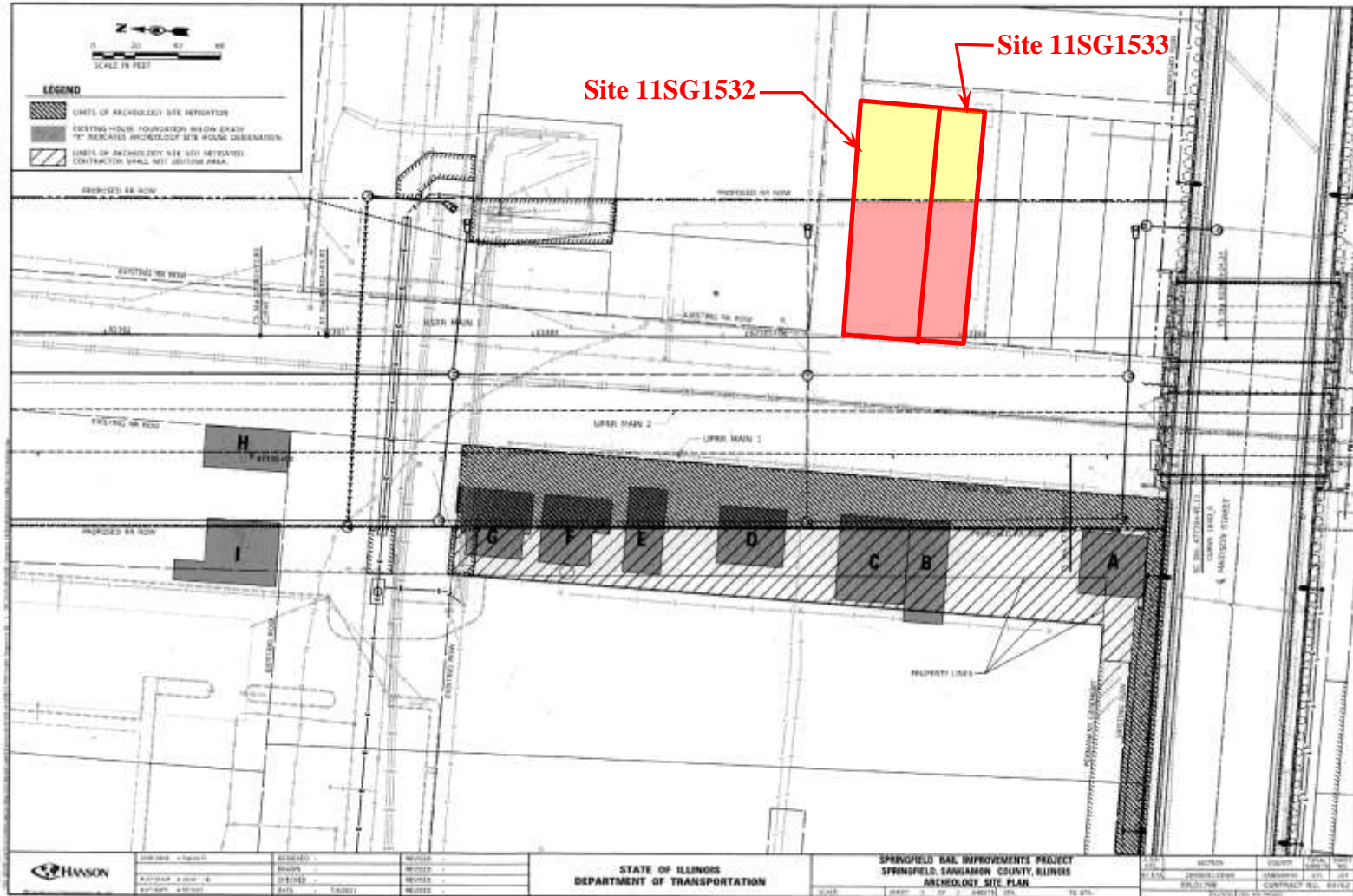


Figure 2. Proposed new right-of-way limits in relationship to Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533. The area highlighted in red (Area A) is the focus of the archaeological data recovery because it will be directly impacted by the rail project (Area of Potential Effect). The area highlighted in yellow will be preserved in place on City-owned property (Area B). The footprints of the houses associated with the Springfield Race Riot Site (11SG1432) (labeled “A” through “E”) are shown on the opposite side of the railroad corridor.

Appendix II

Springfield's Reverend Henry Brown: Pastor, Friend of Lincoln, Social Activist

The Reverend Henry H. Brown was a renowned Black Springfield resident. The *History of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Inter-State Publishing 1881:736) notes that Reverend Brown was born on 17 April 1823, and was “a native of Raleigh, Halifax county, North Carolina.” Unfortunately, Raleigh is located in Wake County, and is approximately 80 miles southwest of Halifax, the county seat of Halifax County. As such, it is unclear as to where Reverend Brown was born.¹ Brown’s father (Staten Jones) died shortly after his birth in 1824, and although his father’s surname was Jones, he apparently used his mother’s surname of Brown (Inter-State Publishing 1881:736).

In circa 1835, at the age of 12, the young Henry—presumably a free person of color—left North Carolina relocating in Ohio for approximately one year prior to settling in Rush County, Indiana, presumably within the free-Black community known as the Beech Settlement. It is unknown whether or not the young Henry left North Carolina with his mother, or not. The Beech Settlement, located thirty miles east of Indianapolis near Carthage (Ripley Township, Rush County), was one of the largest and earliest free-Black communities in Indiana. By 1835, the population of this community had reached approximately 400 individuals. While in Indiana, Brown “was bound to a family of Quakers at the age of fourteen, and assigned to the ordinary labors of the farm.”² In early July 1844, while living in the Beech Settlement, Brown married a woman named Martha Delina Roberts.³ Martha apparently died during their first year of marriage (Hart 2017:44; Martin and Townsend 2021:74).⁴ Brown’s route to Springfield, via the Beech Settlement, was similar to that undertaken by fellow Springfield residents Jamison Jenkins and the Watkins family, and as Hart (2014:43-44) suggests, it seems likely that these families may have known one another prior to coming to Springfield.

In circa 1846, while apparently living in Indiana, Brown “was licensed to preach” and according to Inter-State Publishing (1881:736), he was “a faithful and constant laborer in the Lord’s vineyard.” In 1847, “while in the line of his duty” Brown met the young widow Mrs. Mary Ann King (daughter of Allen Williams, “a wealthy gentleman”) in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, and

¹ His obituaries suggest he was born in Halifax County, North Carolina (*Illinois State Journal*), or Halifax, Nova Scotia (*Illinois State Register*). Neither newspaper mentions Raleigh.

² There is some discrepancy in the details relating to Brown’s early childhood. Brown’s obituary in the *Illinois State Register* suggests that he moved to Ohio in circa 1831 (at the age of nine) with his parents, relocating in a year to Indiana “where he grew to manhood.”

³ According to Hart (2014:44), the Roberts family “settled in Rush County in the 1820s, and there they were successful farmers and community leaders.”

⁴ There is some discrepancy in the date of their marriage. Hart (2017:44) suggests they were married in 1843, whereas Martin and Townsend (2021:74, citing an unnamed family tree in Ancestry.com) suggest the more specific date of 7 July 1844.

the couple was soon married, the wedding occurring on 21 October 1848.⁵ Although the 1881 county history noted that the couple relocated to Springfield “as early as 1847,” Brown’s obituary printed in 1906 stated that he and his wife remained in Paris “until 1855, when he came to Springfield and went to work for Abraham Lincoln, then a rising lawyer of the Springfield bar.”⁶

When the young couple moved to Springfield is not clear. The arrival of Reverend Brown in Springfield in circa 1847 is oft quoted (cf. Martin and Townsend 2012:74). Inter-State Publishing (1881:736) suggests that the couple may have moved to Springfield shortly after their marriage in 1848. One of the more useful sources to resolve this issue would have been the 1850 U.S. Census of Population. Unfortunately, neither Henry nor his wife Mary could be located in that census, whether in Sangamon County or any other county in Illinois. In October 1853, Brown (then a resident of Paris, Illinois) attended the Colored State Convention in Chicago, as a representative of Edgar and Coles Counties. The Chicago Conference, in which Brown attended, noted his place of residence at that time as Paris, Illinois—and not Springfield. Both of Henry’s published obituaries in the Springfield newspapers report that the couple remained in Paris until 1855 when they relocated to Springfield. Unfortunately, little is known regarding the young couple’s life during these years (circa 1848-1855).⁷

Deed records suggest that the Brown family purchased property (presumably Lot 8) in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets, in late 1860. A deed dated November 1860 appears to reference the sale of Lot 8, for \$250, to Mary Brown, albeit incorrectly identifying it as Lot 1 (SCDR 10:48).⁸ The sale price of \$250 strongly suggests

⁵ Both Springfield newspapers, in reporting his death, note the wedding was on October 23, 1848.

In describing Reverend Brown’s wife, the *Evansville Courier and Press* noted that “she was a bright, intelligent, kindly woman. She had been educated in a white school at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, but after some color-line remonstrance she was finally ousted from the school, and that ended her opportunities for education” (Frank A. Myers, “A New Lincoln Story Never Before Published,” *Evansville Courier and Press*, 19 September 1909, p. 6). According to one source, Henry and Mary Brown had five children: Louella (married Abner Nailor, and later a man named Taylor), Nannie, Thomas T. (law student), Katie (Mary Catherine), and Edward (Inter-State Publishing 1881:736). Mary Catherine was born in Evansville in February 1869, and married a man named Edward Lee in 1887 (*Forum*, 29 June 1907, p. 3). The *Journal* noted the death of Mrs. J. Booth, wife of Reverend G. C. Booth, and daughter of Reverend Henry Brown in August 1877. She was just under 28 years of age (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1877, p. 3). It currently is unclear as to which of Reverend Brown’s daughters this was. The Brown family also had a son, presumably named Charles H. Brown (born circa 1863) that was killed in an accident at the lumberyard located at the southwest corner of Tenth and Madison Street in 1872 (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23696497/charles_h_brown).

⁶ “Negro Employed By Lincoln Dead,” *Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1906, p. 5. The *Illinois State Register* noted that, although working for Lincoln, “he did not neglect the ministry, however, and for thirty-seven years he was engaged in itinerant work for the African M. E. [church]” (“Was Employed By Lincoln,” *Illinois State Register*, 4 September 1906, p. 8).

⁷ See also <https://coloredconventions.org/black-illinois-organizing/delegates/henry-brown/>

⁸ Rucker (the grantor of this transaction) had made the same mistake with Elijah Sappington as he had with Brown—in his case deeding him Lot 8 when he intended it to deed him Lot 1. The list of delinquent tax payments for 1861 incorrectly suggests that Elijah’s brother David was the owner of Lots 7 and 8 [sic, Lots 1 and 3] at that time (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 January 1862, p. 1).

that the property (Lot 8) had been improved with a dwelling by that date. Although deed records suggest that the Brown family had not purchased this lot until late 1860, city directory research suggests that Henry Brown and his family were living at this location by 1857.⁹ Although the Brown family was not listed in the 1855-56 *Springfield City Directory*, they do show up in the subsequent 1857 city directory. The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that Reverend Henry Brown was living in a house on the north side of Madison Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets (SCD 1857:39). Although this location could have placed him on the adjacent lots to the east of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, a list of delinquent property taxes for 1857 published in the local newspaper noted the unpaid taxes for Lot 1, Wright and Brown's Subdivision, in the name of "Henry Brown, colored." The total amount of taxes due, compared to the adjacent lots in this subdivision, strongly suggests that the lot was improved by that date (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 February 1858, p. 4). As such, it would appear that the Brown family was residing at the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth Streets by 1857. The 1857 city directory also noted that Brown was "colored" (a man of color).¹⁰ Although the 1858 *City of Springfield* map does not illustrate a house at this location, it seems probable that a house may have been constructed by Rucker as a rental property on Lot 8, facing Madison Street at about this time (1858-59).¹¹ As noted above, although this delinquent tax list references Lot 1, it most likely was in error and should have referenced Lot 8.

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population lists Henry Brown as a 35-year old Black Methodist Preacher living with his 31-year old wife Mary Ann, and their four children: William (12 years old), Sarah J. (11 Years old), Luella (4 years old), and Nancy (2 years old). This census also suggests that Brown had a real estate value of \$500, and a personal property value of \$100. Living with the family at that time was one Louise Griffith (a 17-year-old female, Black), and Agnes Johnson (a 64-year-old woman, white). No occupations were given for Griffith or Johnson. All surrounding families within the census returns were listed as white—with the Brown family being the only Black resident in the area. The 1860 city directory notes Henry Brown, a whitewasher, residing at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets, clearly on Lot 8 (SCD 1860:61). This directory does not indicate that he was a preacher, or Black. Although Brown was not listed within the 1863 *Springfield City Directory*, the 1864 city directory simply lists one Henry Brown, colored, residing at the corner of Madison and Tenth Streets (no occupation listed). This same directory lists one Daniel Brown, a painter (presumably white) as residing on Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets (SCD

⁹Neither the 1854 or 1858 *City of Springfield* maps indicate any improvements within Wright and Brown's Addition to Springfield. Although the 1854 is probably accurate, some improvements (such as the house in which Reverend Brown resided) were probably in place by 1858. In June 1907, the *Springfield Forum* wrote that the Brown family had been Springfield residents for "more than fifty years," suggesting that the family had moved to that community sometime prior to early 1857 (*Forum*, 19 June 1907, p. 3).

¹⁰ A second individual with the surname Brown (V. Brown) was indicated as a "colored" widow residing on the north side of Washington Street, near the "African Church" (AME Church). This appellation of "colored" for these two individuals is rather unique for this early date, as it is not until the middle 1860s that the city directories begin to systematically reference race.

¹¹ The 1858 *City of Springfield* map is notoriously inaccurate, and it may have failed to illustrate a house on Lot 8 at this time. Another possibility is that the Reverend Brown was not residing in what was to become his residence at the northeast corner of this intersection but may have been residing in a house on the adjacent Lot 12 next door.

1864:19). The 1866 city directory does not list Henry or his wife, Mary.¹² By the middle 1860s, Wiley Donigan's widow Sidney (and her family) and Leanna Donigan Knox (and daughter) were living each side of Reverend Brown in the Wright and Brown Subdivision.¹³

In describing Brown's ministerial work, the *Illinois State Journal* wrote in his obituary in September 1906:

Mr. Brown soon joined the active ministry and began a life of itinerant work in the A.M.E. church. He kept up this active work for thirty-seven years."

While following the line of his duty, he endured many privations in those early days. Often he walked from city to city or from village to village over the circuit that constituted his work. He was a man of immense physique, being six feet, three inches in height and weighing 250 pounds, a fact that enabled him to withstand many hardships to which a less hardy man would have succumbed. In those early days, it was not an easy matter for a stranger to secure accommodations, especially if he was colored. Many times Mr. Brown was forced to eat the scanty meal that was passed out to him upon the porch amid the falling snow and biting winds of winter.

While traveling on a boat from Quincy to Cairo, he was prevented from taking a seat at the table with the remainder of the passengers. He declined to make any trouble about the matter, but rose from his seat, knelt down and prayed to God. He pleaded that if it were the will of the Heavenly Father that his race should be so treated, then God's will be done, but it were not so, then he asked that God would not permit the boat to make another trip. The boat reached Cairo in safety but never made the return passage.

Many a poor slave escaping by means of the underground railway during the civil war was helped on his way by Mr. Brown, who acted as a "conductor" at the Quincy and Springfield stations.¹⁴ His idea of the golden rule was illustrated by one instance when he gave his own coat and vest to a poor fellow who was without one.¹⁵

¹² The location of Daniel Brown's residence is unknown. Was he related to Reverend Brown? Similarity in professions (whitewasher versus painter) might suggest such, but the directory suggests that Daniel was white (SCD 1864:19).

¹³ See "The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield," Appendix IX, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV].

¹⁴ One of the better sources for the Underground Railroad in Springfield is Hart (2006).

¹⁵ "NEGRO EMPLOYED BY LINCOLN DEAD. Rev. Henry Brown Expires at Home in this City," *Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1906, p. 6.

In late 1869, Reverend Brown was selected to preach the missionary sermon at the annual African Methodist Episcopal Church's conference. At that time, Reverend Brown was listed as the substitute minister for both the Mound City and Metropolis churches (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1869, p. 3). In 1873, Reverend Brown was the featured speaker at a celebration held in Springfield for the 4th anniversary of the 15th Amendment. At this time, Brown was noted as "the pastor of a (colored) church at Jacksonville." Although advances in race relations had improved remarkably during the previous decade, his address was foretelling of future setbacks during the egregious segregated Jim Crow era. Brown spoke of his earlier arrival to Springfield, noting at that time that "a black man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect," and that "times had changed, and we now stand on free ground." Brown praised both Abraham Lincoln and General U.S. Grant in his speech. But Brown, described as "only a Methodist preacher" and not a "politician or orator," also noted that "We have felt, and do so now, a fear that we may not obtain our rights under the law" ("Grand Celebration," *Illinois State Journal*, 1 April 1873, p. 4). The late the following year, in October 1874, Reverend Brown was among the dignitaries leading the parade accompanying the unveiling of the Lincoln stature at the Lincoln Monument. Among the dignitaries at the celebration was President Grant, Vice President Wilson, as well as General Sherman (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 October 1874, p. 4). In September 1878, Reverend Brown gave the opening prayer at the 16th annual Emancipation Day Celebration held at "Oak Ridge Park" (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 September 1878, p. 3).

In 1879, a statewide "Conference of Colored Citizens on Political Questions" was held in Representatives' Hall at the State House in Springfield. The objectives of the conference, which was reported as being poorly attended, was to bring attention to the plight of the Black man in the political arena in Illinois, and the nation as a whole, and to improve on the educational and material interest of the race. Reverend Henry Brown, of Springfield, was elected as the chairman of the conference (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 October 1879, p. 3). In April of that year [1879], as pastor of St. Paul's AME Church, Reverend Brown organized a camp meeting to be held in July at Oak Ridge Park (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 April 1879, p. 4).

In 1881, Inter-State Publishing produced a new history of Sangamon County and included a section on the prominent Black residents in the community. Reverend Henry Brown was the first individual listed within that section of the 1881 *History of Sangamon County* entitled "The Colored People of Springfield" (Inter-State Publishing 1881:736). According to the 1881 county history, Brown and his family had resided in Springfield through 1881, "except [for] about four years' residence at Galena and Quincy." During the latter 1860s and 1870s, Reverend Brown was actively involved with his ministerial duties with the AME Church, which took him throughout the State of Illinois, and away from his family.

Besides travels to Galena (Jo Daviess County) and Quincy (Adams Count), newspaper articles place Brown variously in such places as Moline (Rock Island County), Chicago (Cook County), Jacksonville (Morgan County), and Cairo (Alexander County),¹⁶ as well as Evansville, Indiana.

¹⁶ Reverend Brown apparently served as a pastor for the A.M.E. Ward Chapel in Cairo from 1871-1873 (Pimblott 2012:49-50). While in Cairo, Reverend Brown "maintained a position of strict political neutrality during his tenure. While some speculated that the Methodist minister had been influenced by recent donations made by prominent white benefactors toward the church edifice, Brown's refusal to associate with the political protest of the Black working class also reflected deep-seated tensions within the Methodist Church over the appropriate means of

In Evansville, Brown preached at an A.M.E. Church on Fifth Street.¹⁷ The 1881 county history also notes that Reverend Brown, although a resident of Springfield, was “pastor of the A.M.E. Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin” at that time [1881].

In reference to his work in Chicago, his obituary notes that “While stationed in Chicago, prior to the fire of 1871, Mr. Brown built the Bethel church, borrowing the money to complete it from Carter H. Harrison.”¹⁸ Presumably, shortly after his stay in Chicago, Brown was on the move to Cairo in far southern Illinois. The early 1870s were also a time of heartache for the family, as they lost a young child to a horrific accident. The *Chicago Post* reported that the nine-year old son of Reverend Henry Brown, of Springfield, had been killed “by a pile of lumber on which he was at play toppling over on him” (*Chicago Post*, 17 October 1872, p. 2, *Illinois State Journal*, 16 October 1872, p.). At that time (1872), the *Post* noted that Brown was not only a resident of Chicago, but the Pastor of the A.M.E. church in Jacksonville. Findagrave.com identifies this unnamed child as Charles H. Brown.¹⁹

In April 1877, shortly after the death of Leanna Donigan Knox in 1876, Leanna’s heirs sold the widow’s Wright and Brown residence (located immediately adjacent to Reverend Brown’s home) to Narcissa Donigan (Leanna’s daughter) (SCDR 62:544). Narcissa died shortly thereafter, and the executor of her estate sold the property (the E1/2, Lots 7 and 8, Wright and Brown’s Subdivision) to Reverend Brown for \$300 in August 1879 (SCDR 66:126). City directories continue to place the Brown family at their family home through the 1880s. The 1880 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the 57-year old Henry (a preacher), his 50-year old wife Mary, their 21-year old daughter Nannie, 20-year old son Thomas (a law student), 11-year old daughter Catherine, and 8-year old son Edward were residing at 300 Madison Street (USCB 1880). The 1881-82 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Henry Brown (a minister), his daughter Nannie (no occupation listed) and son Thomas T. (a law student) were residing at 300 North Tenth Street—the house located at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison Street. The

achieving equality.” This reflected the broader schism in the AME Church at this time with some arguing for “frugality, temperance, and industry” as a way to achieve equality, whereas others argued for more radical race activism to achieve equality—a dichotomy that remained an active point of contention for many years as reflected in the disparate views of such men as Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois at the turn-of-the-century. Although Reverend Brown appears to have been trying to be neutral, he supported Republican politics and the move towards race equality (<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/10201083.pdf>).

¹⁷ The 1909 newspaper account suggest that the reminiscences had taken place approximately 40 years prior, in circa 1868-69 (Frank A. Myers, “A New Lincoln Story Never Before Published,” *Evansville Courier and Press*, 19 September 1909, p. 6). It was while in Evansville that his fifth daughter, Mary Catherine (aka Katie) was born on February 20, 1869. The family apparently left Evansville when Katie was four-months of age, in circa June 1869 (*Forum*, 29 June 1907, p. 3).

¹⁸ Harrison was a prominent Democratic politician in Chicago, and future mayor of that city. Bethel AME Church in Chicago was established in 1862—suggesting that Brown was in that city at that time (<https://www.thechristianrecorder.com/bethel-ame-church-chicago-celebrates-165-years/>).

¹⁹ https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23696497/charles_h_brown

1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Nannie was living at 300 North 10th Street.²⁰ Brown held onto the combined Lots 7 and 8 until January 1890, at which time he sold them to Samuel Prather for the combined sum of slightly over \$700 (SCDR 84:415). Shortly thereafter, the family home was demolished to make way for the construction of the Fitzpatrick Plaster Company's industrial plant (SCD 1881). In 1892, the *Springfield City Directory* indicates the family had relocated to 1427 East Reynolds Street (SCD 1892:113). By 1898, the couple was residing at 1528 East Mason Street (SCD 1898:100), and at the time of his death in 1906, the family was residing at 1530 East Mason Street.

Reverend Brown was "a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was employed by the great Emancipator for a number of years in various capacities, ending only when Mr. Lincoln removed to Washington, in the spring of 1861, to assume the duties of President of the United States. In 1865, when Mr. Lincoln's remains were brought to Springfield, Mr. Brown came, by request, from Quincy, Illinois, and led Mr. Lincoln's old family horse, "Bob," in the funeral procession" (Inter-State Publishing 1881:436).²¹ Late in life, Reverend Brown reported that "I lived close to him, in the same square, and knew him very well—very well indeed." According to this account, "he had been a sort of supernumerary or servant for Mr. Lincoln for a long time, tending to his horse, digging in his garden, calcimining his fences and outbuildings, repairing his fences and gates, and like little jobs; and ... that his wife had milked the cow for Mrs. Lincoln, assisted in the washing and house-cleaning and to her household duties. Both knew Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln well, knew them in their quiet inner domestic life, knew them in their everyday life" (Frank A. Myers, "A New Lincoln Story Never Before Published," *Evansville Courier and Press*, 19 September 1909, p. 6). With Lincoln's election to the Presidency, Brown had been hoping to move to Washington, D.C. with the Lincoln family, but that did not come to pass.

In 1894, Mr. Brown suffered an injury and never fully recovered. His obituary noted that:

His last active work was at Avondale, Ill., where he met with an accident, resulting in a broken leg and almost total loss of his bodily powers. Since that time, 1894, he had not been able to leave his premises or even walk about the house.²²

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population (USCB 1900) indicates that Reverend Brown and his wife Mary were residing at 1522 East Mason Street in that year. Brown was listed as a 78-year old Black preacher born in North Carolina in April 1822. Living within the household at that time

²⁰ Nancy "Nannie" Brown married Albert Morgan on 17 October 1897 (Ancestry; Hart 2017:135). The 1910 U.S. Census of Population indicates she was living in Chicago, with her husband and mother. Nancy died in July 1920 and also is buried in Oakridge Cemetery.

²¹ "At Lincoln's funeral, Mr. Brown occupied a prominent place. He had been telegraphed for to take part in the cortege and with Rev. W. C. Trevan led Lincoln's horses in the funeral procession. The two men attracted much attention as both were over six feet tall and of massive build. The badge which Mr. Brown wore at the funeral is still in possession of the family and was one of the keepsakes that the decedent prized very highly" ("NEGRO EMPLOYED BY LINCOLN DEAD. Rev. Henry Brown Expires at Home in this City," *Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1906, p. 6).

²² Avondale is a neighborhood of Chicago, located on the northwest side of the city.

were Fran Levis (a 45-year old Black boarder), and Alice Smith (his 33-year old grand daughter) and Arthur B. Smith (his 3-year old great grandson).²³

At 83 years of age, on September 3, 1906, Reverend Henry Brown died. Brown, presumably born a free-person of color in North Carolina relocated to the North as a teenager, eventually settling in Springfield with his new wife during the middle 1850s. Brown was a prominent preacher that worked tirelessly on establishing churches across Illinois, from Cairo in the south, to Chicago and Galena in the north. During the 1850s and early 1860s, he worked on securing the freedom of runaway slaves and also worked as a race activist with his ministerial work. He was also a friend and confidant of Abraham Lincoln and his family, during a critical time in the President's life, just prior to his move to the White House. His obituary noted:

Mr. Brown's name was connected inseparably with the history of church work among the colored race in this city and state. For the past thirty years he has resided in this city, and for more than fifty years his life and interests had been identified with the growth of Springfield.

The *Illinois State Register* went so far as to say "The Rev. Henry Brown can well be called the father of his church in central Illinois." (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1906, p. 5) At the time of his death, Reverend Brown and his wife were residing at 1530 East Mason Street. His funeral was held at St. Paul's A.M.E. Church with burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery.²⁴ Shortly after his death, his widow moved to Chicago to be with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Morgan (3427 Armour Avenue).²⁵

²³ The census return is somewhat confusing following the entry for Arthur Smith. The census return appears to list Lemuel Morgan (a 39-year old, Virginia-born son), Lincoln Morgan (a 34-year old Virginia-born son), and Edward Mayfield (a 48-year old boarder) within the same house, albeit at a different address (1515 East Mason).

²⁴ Brown is buried in Block 5, Lot 118 of the Colored Section (Hart 2017:133).

²⁵ "NEGRO EMPLOYED BY LINCOLN DEAD. Rev. Henry Brown Expires at Home in this City," *Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1906, p. 6; "WAS EMPLOYED BY LINCOLN. Death of Rev. Henry Brown, Colored," *Illinois State Register*, 4 September 1906, p. 8; *Broad Ax*, 20 July 1907, p. 3. Mrs. Brown may have had issues with her mental health. In June 1883, a verdict of insanity was returned for the case of People vs. Mary A. Brown. The court ordered that she "be certified to the proper authorities at Jacksonville" (*Illinois State Register*, 18 June 1881, p. 4). It is unknown whether she was committed to the Jacksonville Hospital, and if so, for how long.

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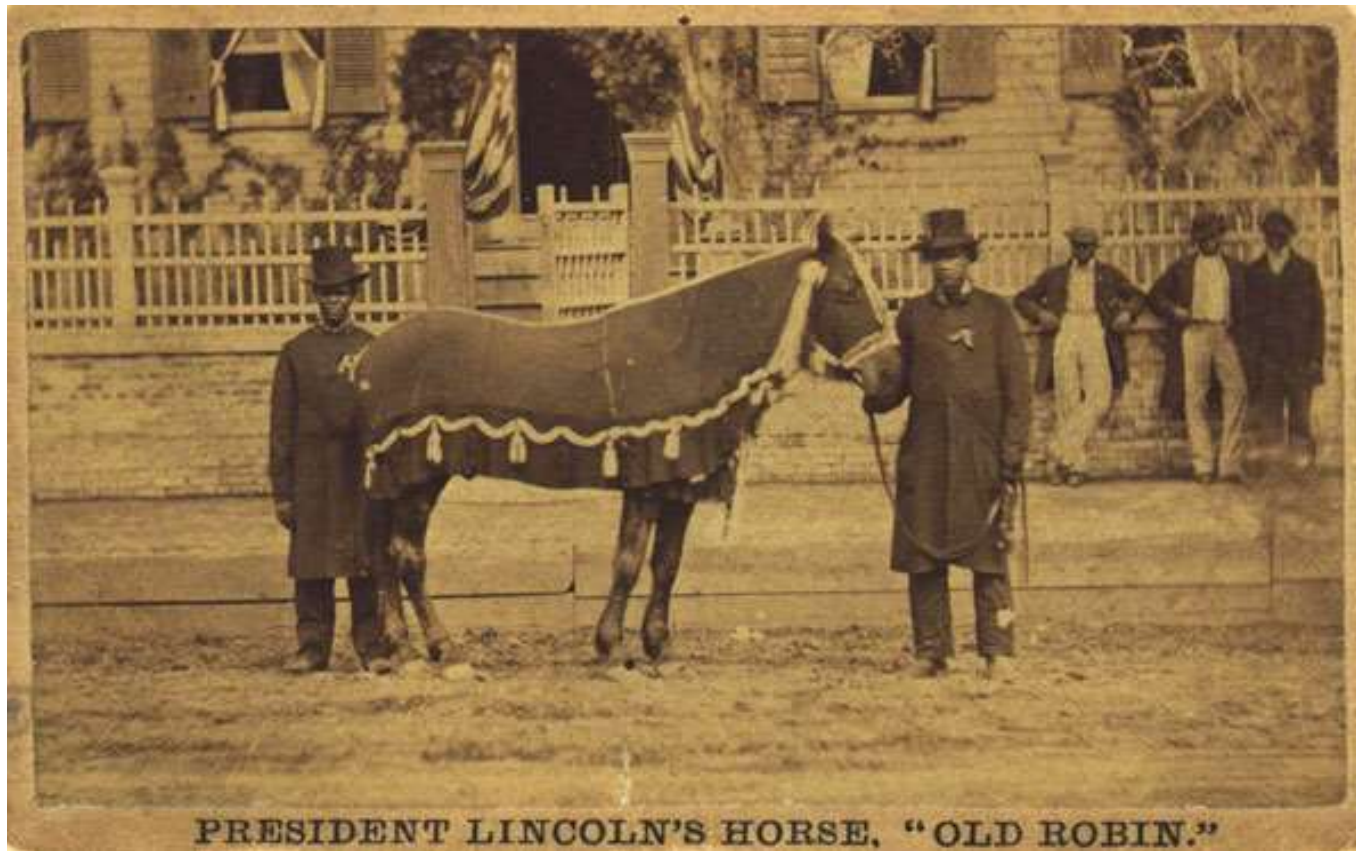


Figure 1. Photograph of Reverend Henry Brown (left) and Reverend Trevan (right) with President Lincoln's horse "Old Bob". This photograph was taken by Frederick Ingmire on May 4, 1865 in front of the Lincoln Home at the time of Abraham Lincoln's funeral (Lnce Ingmire Collection, Pittsford, New York) (Hart 2008: Back cover; see Hart 2017:73). Hart questions if one of the two men standing in the rear with his hands on his hips may be Jameson Jenkins.

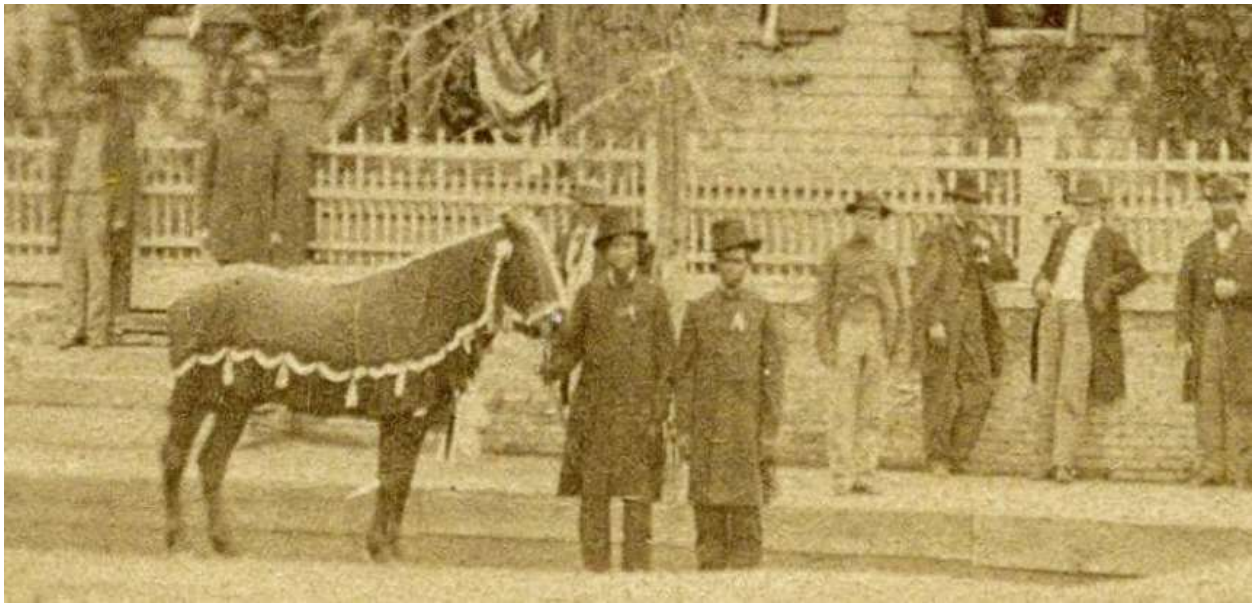


Figure 2. Crowd in front of Lincoln's residence at time of his funeral, presumably a CDV taken by Frederick Ingmire on May 4, 1865. The two Black men at with Old Bob are probably Reverends Trevan and Brown (<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1865-abraham-lincoln-funeral-cdv-1811125730>).

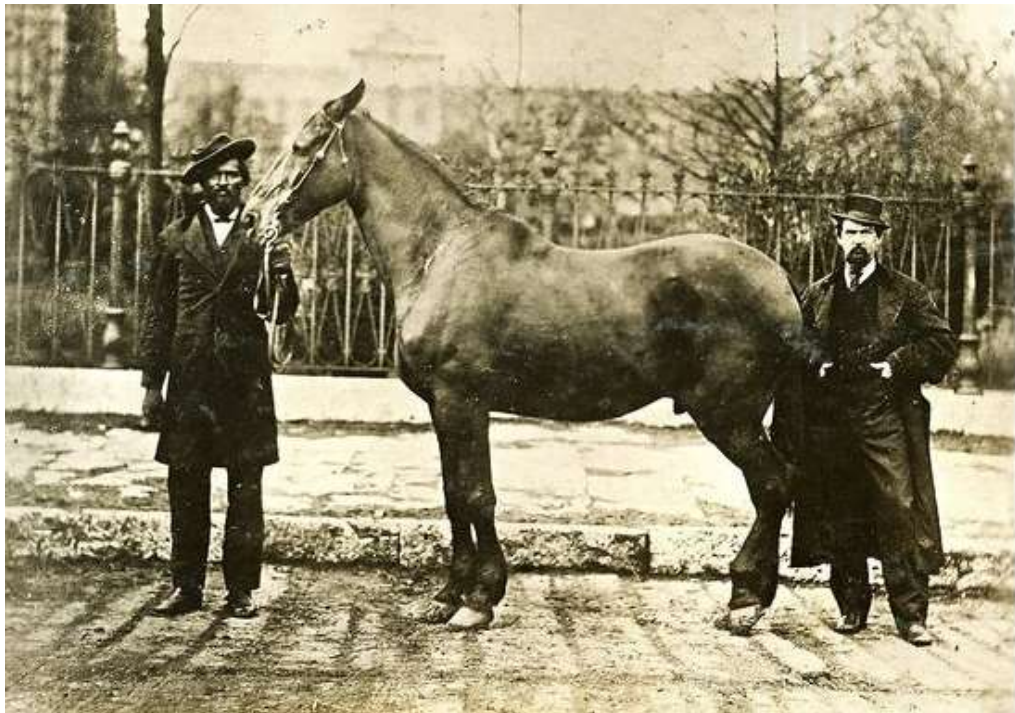


Figure 3. Two additional views purportedly of Reverend Henry Brown. Top: Photograph of Reverend Henry Brown with Old Bob decorated in mourning garb for Lincoln’s funeral (source unknown; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=2535>). Bottom: Photograph of “Old Bob” with two unidentified men. The unidentified Black man on left, although often attributed as Reverend Henry Brown, appears to be a different person, perhaps Reverend Trevan (ALPLM; https://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2011/07/07/opinion/Disunion_Mascots/s/Disunion_Mascots-slide-056Z.html).



Figure 4. Lincoln funeral procession leading into the Illinois State House (Old State Capitol building) on May 3, 1865. Lincoln's body was on view on the second floor within the House of Representatives Hall. Waiting in line to view the martyred president, on the north side of the State House grounds, were Mary and Reverend Henry Brown (identified with red dots) (Library of Congress image; <https://illinoishistory.org/iltomb/>; <https://www.fords.org/lincolns-assassination/impact-on-a-nation/lincoln-s-funeral/>; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=7141>).

APPENDIX III

Wright and Brown's Subdivision of Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition to Springfield: A Free-Black Enclave in Civil War Era Springfield

Introduction

Beginning in the later 1850s through the middle 1860s, a small enclave of free-Black families settled within a small subdivision established along the east side of the Tenth Street rail corridor, near the northeast corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection—which at the time was fairly close to the eastern edge of the expanding community. J. Whitney's Addition to Springfield had been platted in 1836, but it had been to develop—especially in that area east of Tenth Street. In mid-July 1854, Presco Wright and Henry H. Brown purchased the undeveloped Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition to Springfield at a tax sale for delinquent unpaid taxes (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] WW:266)¹ Approximately two years later, on June 14, 1856, the two business partners subdivided three of these lots (Lots 9, 10, and 11 of Whitney's Addition to Springfield) creating Wright and Brown's Subdivision.² Wright and Brown filed their plat for this subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition in May 1856. The new plat of this subdivision produced eight narrow lots reoriented to Tenth Street (and the Great Western Railroad right-of-way) and introduced a secondary alley between the new subdivision and the old Lot 12 to the east of the newly platted lots (SCDR XX:619) (Figures 1-2).

This new subdivision partitioned the original three lots from Whitney's Addition (which were oriented to Madison Street to the south) into eight smaller lots oriented to Tenth Street to the west. The subdivision not only reoriented the lots which originally fronted Madison Street to the Tenth Street corridor (and the newly constructed section of the Great Western Railroad), but also re-packaged three relatively large lots (each measuring 40 x 157-ft and containing approximately 6,280 square feet) into eight much smaller parcels (each measuring 20 x 120-ft and containing approximately 2,400 square feet)—just over one-third the size of the original lots.³ Additionally, Wright and Brown's Addition included a short section of alley running north/south along the

¹ Presco Wright (and wife Phoebe A.) and Henry H. Brown (and wife Julia S.) formed a partnership in a dry goods, grocery, and general merchandise establishment under the name of Wright and Brown in March 1851. Together they bought out the "Old Auction Store of Lewis & Adams" located on the east side of the Courthouse Square. (*Illinois Journal*, 6 March 1851, p. 3; 8 March 1851, p. 3). The partnership was dissolved in April 1856, and it was in that year that Wright was elected as Sangamon County Clerk (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 April 1856, p. 4).

² Lot 12 of Whitney's Addition (along with the newly created Lot 2 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision) was subsequently sold to Richard Price, a non-local investor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania only a couple of weeks later. At \$275, the price for these two lots was exceptionally high, and probably reflects the rampant economic inflation and speculation experienced immediately prior to the Crash of 1857, as well as improvement on the adjacent Lot 12. As discussed below, Richard Price may have had business dealings in Springfield during the 1850s, if not earlier.

³ Seven of the eight new lots measured 20' in width. The eighth lot (Lot 1) was located adjacent to the alley on the north and it only measured 17' in width.

eastern edge of the property, separating the new Subdivision from the adjacent Lot 12 to the east (Figure . The reason behind Wright and Brown's subdivision is unclear. As discussed above, similar subdivisions of small parcels of previously platted lands along the Tenth Street rail corridor occurred earlier, and like these other subdivisions, the impetus for the re-parceling of these large lots may have been two-fold: to supply smaller lots for lower income housing units (and potentially commercial enterprises), and the reorientation to Tenth Street (which probably was secondary to the establishment of the larger number of lots). Similarly, the lots on the west side of Tenth Street had been re-packaged and re-oriented to the Tenth Street corridor at an earlier date (circa 1842), albeit keeping the larger 40-ft frontage. At face, it seems unlikely that these lots would have been very attractive to residential purchasers, given the heavy rail traffic on Tenth Street and the narrowness of the lots. Wright and Brown perhaps envisioned them as potential commercial properties (for which a 20-ft frontage was common in Springfield) and thought the business district would expand northward. But whatever the perceived appeal of the lots or the thinking of the proprietors, Wright and Brown Subdivision developed first as a residential area, with commercial construction occurring only decades later.

In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3 through 8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7.25-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97) (Figure 4).⁴ This mortgage may have originated with Wright and Brown's purchase of the "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams." At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst purchased Lot 1 for \$24 (SCDR WW:309),⁵ and in partnership with Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).⁶

Only a few days later, Rucker purchased from Stephen S. Whitehurst Lot 1 for \$75, and his half interest in Lots 3-8 for \$100 (SCDR WW:310; ZZ:404). Bishop Emory Rucker was born in December 1834, son of Thomas and Diedamia Rucker. Of French descent, Thomas Rucker was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky in 1805 and moved to Sangamon County with his extended family in the fall of 1832. Thomas developed a large farm four miles east of Springfield (in the area known as Round Prairie). In 1855, Thomas Rucker advertised for sale his 200-acre farm,

⁴ Thomas Lewis was a successful boot, shoe, leather merchant in Springfield, established by late 1830s, and may have been the owner of "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams" purchased by Wright and Brown in circa 1851? As such, Lewis may have held a mortgage payable to him by Wright and Brown. The breakup of the Wright and Brown partnership appears to have had financial ramifications for the two partners, who had invested only a couple of years earlier in the subdivision which bore their name.

⁵ Little is currently known about Whitehurst, who appears to have been residing in Chester, Randolph County in the early 1850s (owner/editor of the *Chester Herald*). By the later 1850s, Whitehurst appears to have relocated to Springfield, and by 1863 had been elected to the position of the Sangamon County Circuit Clerk. His relationship with the Rucker family in the middle 1850s is unknown.

⁶ This later sale was recorded as a quit claim deed dated December 1856. The price of \$40 per lot was considerably higher than the \$24 he had paid for lot 1. Both Thomas Rucker (farmer, in Springfield) and Gideon Rucker (lawyer) are documented in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* (SCD) as living in the same residence located on the north side of Adams Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. There is no listing in this directory for Bishop Rucker.

located “on the Rochester road, has 12-acres prairie under cultivation, and 80 acres timber, a fair house, good orchard of apple and peach trees, and a first rate barn” (*Illinois State Register* 31 August 1855).⁷ The *Tax Sale List*, published in February 1858 listing unpaid taxes from 1857, noted that the property taxes for Lots 3-8, Wright and Brown’s Subdivision, were delinquent, and in the name of Thomas Rucker—not Bishop (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 February 1858, p. 4).⁸ The average purchase price of \$20 per lot for these five lots was considerably less than what he had been paid for Lot 1. These pre-Panic of 1857 prices are low and suggest that the properties were unimproved at that time.

The first African American family to settle in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision was that of Reverend Henry H. Brown.⁹ Although the Browns would not formally purchase a lot in the neighborhood until 1860, city directories and tax records suggest that they were residing there as early as 1857. Reverend Brown was a leading figure in Springfield’s small African American community of the period, and it seems that his presence may have encouraged other Black families to build homes in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision (see Appendix I for information regarding Henry H. Brown). By the middle 1860s, six residences—all owned and occupied by Blacks—had been built within the subdivision. Five of these homes fronted Tenth Street, while the sixth faced Madison Street. Among the families who settled adjacent to Reverend Brown by circa 1865 were members of the socially affluent Donnegan/Donnegan family, which included the matriarch Leanna Donnegan Knox (and her daughter Narcissa) and the widow Sidney Donnegan (and her family).¹⁰ Other free-Black families occupying adjacent houses included the George Price and David Sappington families (Figure 4).

Springfield’s African American population grew significantly in the years following the Civil War, and many of these individuals chose to establish homes in the vicinity of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision—including along the west side of Tenth Street, directly opposite it (i.e. the Race Riot Site).¹¹ By circa 1900, the area of the city roughly bound by Carpenter, Jefferson, Ninth, and Fifteenth streets represented Springfield’s largest Black neighborhood (see Appendix VIII for a discussion of the early Black residents in this neighborhood).

⁷ By 1876, Thomas Rucker was living near the west end of Monroe Street, and his son Bishop was living near Taylorville (Power 1876:631).

⁸ In July 1859, the *Illinois State Register* ran a notice of a Sheriff’s Sale for property owned by Thomas Rucker to satisfy a debt owed to Smith, Edwards and Company. The property sold at that time was Lot 16, Block 1, Gray’s Addition to Springfield, and potentially represented Rucker’s Springfield home (*Illinois State Register*, 28 July 1859, p. 2). It would appear that the elder Thomas Rucker was having financial issues at this time, which may have resulted in the transfer of his property in Wright and Brown’s Subdivision to his son, Bishop.

⁹ Although sharing similar names, the Henry H. Brown (white merchant) who was partnered with Presco Wright in the development of Wright and Browns Subdivision was not the same individual as the Henry H. Brown (Black minister) who settled in this neighborhood in the middle-1850s.

¹⁰ A detailed historical context for the Donigan/Donnegan family is in preparation, “Leanna Donnegan: Free-Woman of Color, and Matriarch of Springfield’s Activist Donnegan Family,” in *Results of Phase III Data Recovery for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois. Volume VII: Archaeological Sites 11SG1532 (Price-Edwards Site) and 11SG1533 (Sappington Site) (in progress)*.

¹¹ One example is the Joseph Faro family, who occupied House C at the Race Riot Site by the mid-1870s.

The following is a summary of the development history of the eight lots platted in 1856 as Wright and Brown's Subdivision, and the families who occupied this early free-Black enclave. Partial chain-of-titles for the eight lots are presented in Tables 1-7 below.

Three of the lots within the subdivision were subject to archaeological investigations as part of Usable Segment III of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project (SRIP). These were Lots 1-2, which have been designated as the Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532), and Lot 3, which has been designated as the Sappington Site (11SG1533). Phase II testing at these two sites was conducted in the fall of 2021 (Stratton and Mansberger 2022). The testing resulted in the sites being determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Phase III mitigation on that portion of the sites located within the APE of the SRIP was carried out in the summer of 2022. The results of the mitigation work at the Price-Edwards and Sappington sites are discussed in detail in Volume VII of the *Results of Phase III Data Recover for the Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois* (Mansberger and Stratton n.d.).

The Neighborhood

Lots 1 and 2 (Site 11SG1532): Lot 1 was located adjacent to the alley on the north end of the Subdivision. Unlike the other lots in the subdivision (which were all 20-ft in width), Lot 1 was only 17-ft in width. In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3 through 8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7.25-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97).¹² This mortgage may have originated with Wright and Brown's purchase of the "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams." At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst purchased Lot 1 for \$24 (SCDR WW:309),¹³ and in partnership with Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).¹⁴

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Bishop Rucker maintained ownership of Lot 1 through April 1860, when he sold it to Elijah Sappington for an undisclosed amount of money (SCDR 44:535).¹⁸ Sappington sold Lot 1 to George W. Price in July 1864 for the sum of \$80, suggesting that the house on this lot had, as yet, not been constructed (SCDR 21:100). The 1860 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the 35-year-old Elijah and his 31-year-old brother David were residing together in a house, presumably on Fourth Street, near the AME Church (USBC 1860b).¹⁹ The younger David was

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¹⁸ No deed apparently exists for this transaction, but it is referenced in a later one (44:535), which states that Rucker mistakenly deeded Lot 8 to Sappington when he intended the sale to be for Lot 1. The sale price is not known since the original deed is missing. Although the original deed is lost, and the purchase price unknown, it would appear that the property probably sold for \$75-80.

Elijah Sappington married Caroline Butler on 3 March 1861. A news story from May 1862 indicates Elijah was charged “with having administered a brutal castigation to his wife” (*Illinois State Register*, 1 May 1862, p. 3). He died in 1894, and is buried in Oak Ridge cemetery.

¹⁹ Neighbors to the Sappington brothers in the 1860 census included two additional Black households: the Linden Coleman family (shoemaker, later pastor), and the Presley Donnegan family (barber; Leanna’s son) (USCB 1860). These three houses were clustered around the AME church on Fourth Street.

listed as a laborer with a real estate evaluation of \$150. Elijah had no occupation listed, and both individuals were noted as having been born in Missouri.²⁰

Lot 2, with the adjacent Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition (which abutted the alley along the east side of Wright and Browns Addition to the east) was purchased by one Richard Price, a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania from Presco Wright, et al. for the price of \$375 on 30 May 1856 (SCDR WW:76).²¹ This sale of Lot 2 occurred prior to the Trustee's Sale of Real Estate. The high price of these two lots may suggest that a significant improvement was present on one of these two lots at that time—or more likely solely represents the high speculative prices paid by the Philadelphia investor prior to the Panic of 1857.²² Richard Price sold Lot 2 and the adjacent Lot 12 to Springfield resident Jonathan A. Hughes on 1 August 1864 for the sum of \$275 (SCDR 20:105).²³ On August 2, 1864, approximately one month after purchasing Lot 1, George Price purchased Lot 2 from Hughes for the sum of \$105, consolidating the two lots into one residential property (SCDR 21:101).

Presumably, the house on Lots 1 and 2 was constructed for George Price and his family sometime shortly after his purchase of the property in the summer of 1864. In late January 1866, Price and his wife Cornelia had taken a mortgage from Charles Weston with Lots 1 and 2 as collateral. Apparently, the Price family was unable to meet the demands of the mortgage and local newspapers carried an advertisement for the sale of the property to be held on 6 July 1867 (*Illinois State Journal* 29 June 1867, p. 3). It is unclear whether this sale actually occurred or not. Transactions between George Price, William Watson, and Cornelia Price in 1868 may reflect the renegotiation and/or settlement of the mortgage (SCDR 41:553-554).²⁴ At any rate, George and his wife Cornelia retained ownership of their house throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century.

²⁰ The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* does not list either David or Elijah Sappington as residents of Springfield.

²¹ Little is known about Richard Price. Notices published in Springfield newspapers in early 1841 indicate one Richard Price, who was not an inhabitant of the State of Illinois, involved with a suit filed in the Illinois Supreme Court's December 1840 term (cf. *Illinois Weekly State Journal*, 29 January 1841, p. 3). Beginning in 1858, the local Springfield newspapers record the unpaid property taxes of one Richard Price on Lot 12, Block 2, J. Whitney's Addition (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 7 May 1858, p. 6). Later, in the middle 1870s a Richard Price was noted as secretary for the Alliance Insurance Company of Boston, and signatory of the company's annual audit of Illinois' public accounts (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 29 February 1876, p. 3). If these various newspaper references refer to the same man, then it would seem that Richard Price, although not an Illinois resident, may have been familiar with Springfield due to his professional duties, and may have invested in local real estate by the late 1850s.

²² The list of unpaid property taxes for both 1861 and 1862 suggest that taxes on Lot 2 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision) were the responsibility of one Joseph Price (*Illinois State Journal* 28 January 1862, p. 1; 3 February 1863, p. 1). Joseph Price was noted as the Treasurer of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad in 1860 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 1 October 1860, p. 3). The relationship of Richard, Joseph, and George W. Price—if any—is unclear.

²³ The 1864 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Hughes was an insurance agent residing on West Monroe Street (SCD 1864:43).

²⁴ The two deed records suggest price transactions of \$243.65 and \$258.65—perhaps borrowed to construct the family home.

George and Cornelia Price apparently were living in Virden, Illinois by August 1860, as the family was enumerated in the 1860 U.S. Census of Population in that community. At that time, George was noted as a 41-year-old, Illinois-born, Black barber, without any real or personal property value listed. Living with him at that time was his wife Cornelia (25 years of age), their son Samuel (age 3), and an 18-year-old female house worker named Louisa Griffith (USCB 1860a).²⁵ It is unclear exactly when the Price family relocated to Springfield. As early as April 1860, the *Illinois State Journal* advertised the presence of undelivered mail to Mrs. Cornelia Price at the Springfield Post Office (*Illinois State Journal* 2 April 1860, p. 2).²⁶ The earliest reference to the Price family's residence in Springfield occurs in newspapers dating from 1863.²⁷ George and his wife possibly relocated to Springfield to take advantage of the capital city's booming economy during the Civil War years, and/or to relocate to a community more receptive to Black residents than the rural Virden.

Although the 1864 *Springfield City Directory* does not list George Price as a resident of Springfield, both the 1866 and 1868 city directories list him as a Springfield resident. The 1866 city directory indicates that George W. Price was a barber operating as "Edwards and Price". His residence at that time was listed as the east side of Tenth Street, two doors south of Mason Street—which would place him at the location of Lots 1 and 2 (SCD 1866:184). The Edwards and Price barbershop was located on Sixth street "near [the] *Journal* office" (SCD 1866:97). His partner at that time was Jacob Edwards, who boarded on the east side of Second Street, south of Mason. The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Price was "Colored" and his residence was located on the east side of Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison Streets (SCD 1868:141). The 1869 *Springfield City Directory* does not list a George Price.

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population lists Cornelia Price as the sole occupant of the house on Lots 1 and 2, suggesting that George Price may have died by this date. Cornelia was listed as a 30-year-old Black female with an occupation of "keeping house." It is of note that the census indicates that Mrs. Price had neither a personal or real property evaluation at the time—even though deed records suggest she owned her residence on Tenth Street at this time. The whereabouts of George and Cornelia's son Samuel (who would have been approximately 13 years of age at the time) is unknown (USCB 1870).

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population suggests that the widow Cornelia Price had married her ex-husband's business partner, Jacob Edwards, sometime during the previous decade. Although the

²⁵ At this time [1860], the Price family appears to be the sole Black residents of Virden—a small agricultural community located 25 miles south of Springfield.

²⁶ Similarly, in July 1863, the newspaper advertised undelivered mail for both George and Cornelia Price (*Illinois State Journal* 6 July 1863, p. 3).

²⁷ In March 1863, two news briefs suggest that both Cornelia and George were living in Springfield by that date. The first account indicates that "Cornelia Price and George W. Price had a 'bit of a time' at fisticuffs, causing a disturbance of the peace. Fined \$3 each and costs" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 March 1863, p. 3). A couple weeks later, Cornelia (a colored woman) was charged with "[aiding, abetting and encouraging an assault and battery—by one child upon another](#)" (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 March 1863, p. 3).

exact date of their marriage is not documented, archival research suggests they were married in circa 1877.²⁸ The census indicates that Jacob Edwards (a 42-year-old Black barber) and his wife Cornelia (42-years of age, no occupation) were residing at 113 North (?) Tenth Street.²⁹ Also living within the household at that time were George (12 years of age) and Daisey (9 years of age) Loomis—two young Black boarders (USCB 1880).³⁰

Reference from a newspaper dated August 1884 suggests that the Jacob Edwards family were residing at 314 North Tenth Street in that year (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 August 1884, p. 8). In 1885, Jacob and Cornelia secured a loan in the amount of \$500 using their Tenth Street property as collateral. By late 1891, the couple apparently was having financial difficulties in meeting the terms of the loan and was being sued by the Workman's Building and Loan Association (*Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1891, p.15). Apparently, the Edwards' overcame their financial difficulties at this time. By 1890, the house at this location was identified as 314 North Tenth Street.

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Jacob and Cornelia Edwards were still residing in the house at 314 North Tenth Street.³¹ Jacob was listed as a 57-year-old barber, whereas his wife Cornelia was listed as being 52 years of age. The census, which suggests that the couple had been married for 23 years (in circa 1877), indicates that Cornelia had had three children, none of whom were still living at that time. A young Black lodger named Clara York (12 year of age; at school) also resided within the household. The 1900 census may suggest that the Price/Edwards dwelling may have been duplexed by that date, as a second family was separately listed at this address. The second family consisted of Minnie Mingo (a 33-year-old Black woman whose occupation was noted as servant) and her two sons: 7-year-old Clarence and 2-year-old Ralph. This census suggests Minnie had been married for five years, had three children, two of whom were still living. The whereabouts of Minnie's husband is unknown (USCB 1900).

²⁸ The 1900 U.S. Census of Population states the couple had been married for 23 years, suggesting they married in circa 1877 (USCB 1900).

²⁹ Reference to 113 North Tenth Street probably represents a recording error, as the family presumably was living in the house in the 300 block of Tenth Street at this time.

³⁰ Cornelia Edwards was fined \$3 and costs for "language and conduct in August 1879 (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1879, p. 4).

³¹ There is some confusion as to the house numbers during these years. In 1896, the Edwards family was apparently still residing in the family residence on Tenth Street, an address that appears to bear the number 314 North Tenth Street. In early 1896, though, the *Illinois State Register* noted that "Abraham Hamilton, a farmer, went up in the bad lands yesterday afternoon with a friend, and dropped into a colored joint at No. 314 North Tenth street. When he got ready to go he found that he had been touched for \$15, and he immediately swore out a warrant before McConnell for the arrest of the keeper of the joint" (*Illinois State Register*, 1 May 1896, p. 6). The following day, the newspaper reported that those arrested on a charge of stealing the \$15 from Hamilton at that address were Susan Emory, Eddie Page, and Emma Black (*Illinois State Register*, 2 May 1896, p. 6). Although it seems unlikely that these news articles are referencing the Edwards residence, it attests to the changing character of the neighborhood during the last decade of the nineteenth century.

In 1901, Jacob and Cornelia again had difficulty meeting the terms of the mortgage they had negotiated in 1885 with the Workman's Building and Loan Association. Unlike earlier, it appears that the couple lost their house to the Building and Loan Association in the spring of 1901 (SCDR 105:518). In July 1903, the Association sold the property to Henry Friedman. Friedman was Mrs. Theresa Schwartz brother—part of an extended Jewish family heavily invested in rental income properties within this neighborhood.³² By late 1904, the Edwards family was no longer residing at this address.³³

In late December 1904, the *Journal* noted that Mrs. Jennie King had died at her family residence at 314 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 December 1904, p. 6; *Illinois State Register*, 20 December 1904, p. 2). The Register noted a few days prior that one George Drage, a resident of 314 North Tenth Street had received a charitable contribution from the county in the form of shoes valued at \$1.25 (*Illinois State Register*, 16 December 1904, p. 15). The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that the house at 314 North Tenth Street was occupied by a Black man named J. Minerfield (SCD 1906:1047). The 1908 city directory indicates that the house was vacant at the time the directory was compiled (SCD 1908:1163).

In September 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a fire in the roof “of an old frame residence situated on the east side of Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets.” Although a “large portion of the roof” was destroyed, quick action by the fire department prevented significant damage to the house (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1905, p. 1). It is unclear whether the house referred to was located on Site 11SG1532, or on adjacent Site 11SG1533.

Early cartographic records (such as Ruger 1867, Koch 1873, Bird 1876, and Beck and Pauli 1878) document a small rectangular house on Lot 1, but these sources unfortunately give little detail as to the character of that dwelling (Figures 5-8). The first detailed depiction of this dwelling is the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map which depicts a single-story frame dwelling straddling both Lots 1 and 2 (Figure 9). The house depicted on this map has an approximate square footprint with an incised front porch located at the northwest corner of the dwelling. The presence of this porch may suggest that the small cottage at this time had a distinctive L-shaped plan typical of L-shaped cottages. The larger footprint of the house at this time, and its presence on both Lots 1 and 2, may suggest that the early rectangular dwelling had been remodeled into this form sometime during the latter nineteenth century (circa 1880s). The 1890 Sanborn map depicts two distinct rear extensions off the east end of the dwelling. Besides the house, two frame outbuildings are present on the property. The first is a small outbuilding with a square footprint located along the south property line immediately to the rear of the house (in an Inner Yard activity area). This outbuilding most likely represents a summer kitchen/wash house. The

³² In March 1903, Jacob Edward was still using the 314 North Tenth Street location for his residence, when he received \$16 in coal as a charitable contribution from the county (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 March 1903, p. 3).

³³ The 71-year-old Jacob Edwards died on 17 April 1909 at his residence at 435 North Eleventh Street, a location he apparently had moved to after the family lost the property in 1901-03. According to his obituary, “Mr. Edwards was one of the best known and most respected colored men in the city. He was for many years proprietor of a barber shop” (*Illinois State Register*, 18 April 1909, p. 26). His wife Cornelia died in late 1913 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 October 1913, p.14).

second outbuilding is a long rectangular structure located in the southeast corner of the lot, adjacent to the alley. This may represent a multi-purpose storage shed, or outbuilding for animal husbandry (chickens, hogs, milk cow, and/or horse). The 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts a similar dwelling, albeit with the addition of a third rear extension attached to the far eastern end of the dwelling. This map also documents the demolition of the suspected summer kitchen, it and suggests the integration of the summer kitchen activities into the newly constructed service wing attached to the rear of the dwelling. Additionally, the rear outbuilding appears to have been reduced in size from its 1890 appearance (Figure 9).

The house on Lots 1 and 2 was destroyed by fire set by mob action during the riots of August 14-15, 1908. Riot claims filed with the City of Springfield immediately after the August riots suggest that the frame residence located at 314 North Tenth Street was owned by Henry I. Freeman [sic, Freidman], and occupied by Della Smith. According to the newspapers, the house was a total loss, with claims made at various times for both \$2,000 and \$2,500 in damages (*Illinois State Register*, 5 September 1908, p. 6; 9 September 1908, p. 4; 15 July 1909, p. 6; *Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1908, p. 7; 15 July 1909, p. 9). Little could be found regarding Della (Delia) Smith relevant to this location and time.³⁴

Newspaper accounts of the riots indicate that William Smith, Jr. (son of the elder William Smith, Sr. who was forcibly removed from 301 North Tenth Street, brutally beaten and left for dead) was residing in a house presumably located on the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street. These accounts note that “William Smith, Jr., ...was sick in bed at the time, and his house was set on fire. He was severely burned before he could be rescued from the flames. He resided at 316 North Tenth Street” (*Illinois State Register* 29 August 1908, p. 9). Unfortunately, 316 North Tenth Street was not an address in use at that time. Although the 1906 *Springfield City Directory* indicates one William Smith residing at 324 North Tenth Street (north of the alley in a house not destroyed by the mob), and the 1907 city directory lists him at 301 North Tenth Street, the 1908 city directory lists William Smith (presumably the elder) and Mrs. Smith, Jr. as residing at 301 North Tenth Street, without reference to the location of William Smith, Jr. Although the location of William Smith, Jr.’s residence in 1908 is unknown, it seems likely that he was residing at either 312 or 314 North Tenth Street (most likely 314, which was listed as vacant in the 1908 city directory).

As expected, the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts Lots 1-2 as being vacant, without any improvements on them (Figure 11). Around 1920, a one-story, brick-faced commercial building was constructed on Lot 3 of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision. This structure was built for the Ben Wright Hide Company, which processed hides and tallow. Although it currently is unknown as to when Wright purchased Lots 1-3, he most likely purchased the two lots in circa 1920.³⁵

³⁴ The *Illinois State Journal* (10 February 1897, p. 3) notes a Della Smith was arrested for disorderly conduct, and was “found fighting in an alley in the east part of town.” Numerous similar articles are present but seem unlikely to be the Della Smith living at this location.

³⁵ Ben Wright was a Russian-born Jew who immigrated to the United States in 1904. He was living in Pana, Illinois, working at a junk yard, when the 1920 U.S. Census was compiled, but he apparently relocated to Springfield soon after, as he is listed in the 1921 *Springfield City Directory*, which notes his business at 312 North Tenth Street. Wright was one of several Jewish families that invested in this neighborhood during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

City directories typically list the company's address as 312 North Tenth Street (though some newspaper advertisements list it as 310 North Tenth). In late 1922, Wright was noted as having over nineteen years of experience in the business, and a leader in the business (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 September 1922, p. 12). In 1939-1940, Ben Wright made a large addition onto the north of his building, expanding it onto Lots 1-2. After this, the property was addressed as 312-316 North Tenth Street. Several historic photographs show the building prior to its expansion. After Ben Wright died in 1948, his son Phillip continued to operate the hide company from this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 September 1948, p. 18). The 1950 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate the expansion of the hide company's building onto Lots 1-2. In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son. This acquisition consolidated the Wright family's ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5). This was the same building, albeit greatly renovated, used as a warming center by the City of Springfield and demolished immediately prior to the Phase II investigations (Figures 12-16).

Lot 3 (Site 11SG1533): Lot 3, located immediately south of Lot 2, measured 20' in width and fronted Tenth Street to the west. In mid-July 1856, Lots 1 and 3 through 8 in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (the entirety of the Subdivision, less Lot 2), and a 7/4-acre parcel of ground "lying on the Great Western railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State University" was sold at public auction at a Trustee's Sale to satisfy a mortgage taken out by Presco Wright and Henry Brown, with Thomas Lewis acting as the trustee for the sale (cf. SCDR Mortgages 1:596-97).³⁶ At this sale, Stephen S. Whitehurst and Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 for \$200 (SCDR ZZ:404).³⁷ Whitehurst sold his half interest in these six lots to Bishop Rucker in May 1857 for \$100 (SCDR XX:641).

It was not until October 1863 that Rucker sold Lot 3 to David Sappington, whose brother Elijah had earlier purchased Lot 1 in the subdivision. The \$75 sale price, although it was slightly over double the price Rucker had purchased the lot for, probably suggests the lot was unimproved at that time (SCDR 42:381). Sappington, a carpenter, presumably constructed a house on the unimproved lot for his use in circa late 1863 or 1864. Deed records indicate that David Sappington sold Lot 3 (and the relatively new house) to his son, William David Sappington, on 1 June 1871 for the sum of one dollar (SCDR 51:142). William David Sappington would have

³⁶ Thomas Lewis was a successful boot, shoe, leather merchant in Springfield, established by late 1830s, and may have been the owner of "Old Auction Store of Lewis and Adams" purchased by Wright and Brown in circa 1851? As such, Lewis may have held a mortgage payable to him by Wright and Brown. The breakup of the Wright and Brown partnership appears to have had financial ramifications for the two partners, who had invested only a couple of years earlier in the subdivision which bore their name.

³⁷ This later sale was recorded as a quit claim deed dated December 1856. The price of \$40 per lot was considerably higher than the \$24 he had paid for lot 1. Both Thomas Rucker (a farmer, in Springfield) and Gideon Rucker (a lawyer) are documented in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory* as living in the same residence located on the north side of Adams Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. There is no listing in this directory for Bishop Rucker.

This represents \$33.33 for each of the six undeveloped lots. Stephen S. Whitehurst was a printer by trade (cf. his obituary, *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1875, p. 4).

been only four or five years of age at that time.³⁸ Lot 3 (and the improvements on the lot) remained in the Sappington family ownership through early July 1904, at which time it was sold to Walter Ruckel for the sum of \$700, followed a few days later by the sale of the property (with adjacent Lot 12, Block 2) to Thurman Baker for \$2,500 (SCDR 124:438: 124:458).³⁹

As noted above, the Sappington brothers were living in Springfield by early 1860 (perhaps arriving in very late 1859 or early 1860).⁴⁰ The 1860 U.S. Census of Population indicates that David was a 31-year-old laborer living with his 35-year old brother Elijah in a house adjacent to the residences of Landen Coleman and P. L. Donnegan on Fourth Street (adjacent to the AME Church) (USBC 1860b). Coleman's wife was Malissa Donnegan. Although archival records are conflicting as to David's birth year, he appears to have been born in circa 1835 and raised in Franklin County, Missouri (with two brothers, Silas and Elijah).⁴¹ The proximity of the two brother's residence to the Coleman and Donnegan residences raises question as to whether the Sappington family may have had a connection to the extended Coleman and Donnegan families at this early date.

³⁸ This transaction may have been in response to David's changing marital status at this time, as later that same month he married his second wife, Francis Mosely. This transaction would have insured that the property remained in his child's name (and not his new wife's name) should he die.

³⁹ The 1904 *Springfield City Directory* listed William Sappington (a colored cook) residing at 312 North Tenth Street (SCD 1904: 579). This directory also notes Silas and his wife Jennie, and a Julius Sappington (waiter at the Leland Hotel, boarding at 1026 First Street). The 1906 city directory indicates that William Sappington worked at a lunch room and resided at 1718 East Reynolds Street (SCD 1906:670).

Thurman Baker was the principal of Baker's Real Estate Agency located in the Meyers Building, downtown Springfield. Baker also published the quarterly *Baker's Real Estate News* (SCD 1904:61-62).

⁴⁰ David Sappington died on 18 April 1901. Unreferenced information posted with a picture of his tombstone on Findagrave.com suggests that he was born in Missouri, was 66 years of age at his death, had resided in Springfield for 41 years at the time of his death, and was survived by an unnamed son (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31201709/david-sappington>). Although the source of the information is unknown and unverified (presumably coming from an unidentified newspaper obituary), this would suggest that he was born in circa 1835, and would have moved to Springfield in circa 1859-60. A short obituary published in the *Register* suggested that David was born in Kentucky, was 66 years of age, had been a resident of Springfield "for a number of years," and was survived by one son named Will (*Illinois State Register*, 20 April 1901, p. 2; 23 April 1901, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal* 21 April 1901, p. 6).

⁴¹ The 1850 U.S. Census of Population lists a free-Black family with the surname Sappington living in District 31, Franklin County, Missouri. This family consisted of three presumed brothers: Silas (30 years old), Elijah (28 years old), and David (25 years old). The head of the household at that time was the 65-year old Deborah Sappington. All four family members were noted as having been born in Missouri. Although Silas, Elijah, and David are suspected as being brothers, the relationship of these three individuals to Deborah is not made clear in the census. The obituary of Mrs. Nancy Sappington (74 years old) published in the *Illinois State Journal* (29 May 1895, p. 5) indicates that she was the mother of Silas Sappington—if this indeed represents the same Silas as enumerated in the 1850 census. Nancy "was born in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri and moved to Springfield in 1865." Besides Silas, she also had one daughter, Mrs. Caroline Bacon. Silas and his wife (Jennie) celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1922, and the newspaper announcement of their anniversary celebration stated that the couple had resided in Springfield for 58 years (suggesting that they arrived in circa 1864-65) (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1922, p. 6) (see also *Illinois State Register*, 29 November 1883, p 3).

Six months prior to purchasing this property, the 32-year-old David Sappington had married one Mary Price on 9 April 1863. Although potentially related to George Price (residing on Lots 1 and 2 immediately next door to the north) the relationship of Mary and George is unknown. In June 1863, David registered for military service in Springfield (Sangamon County) with the Provost Marshall.⁴² David was the only Black man of the seventeen individuals who registered at that time. The registry noted that he was a 32-year-old, married carpenter born in Missouri. Although his older brother [or cousin?] Silas enlisted with the 55th Massachusetts Infantry, David apparently was not drafted into, or never served in the military. In February 1866, David and Mary had a son, William David Sappington.⁴³ A selection of artifacts recovered from this period of the Sappingtons' occupation of Lot 3 are illustrated in Figure 17.

Although neither David nor Elijah Sappington was noted within the 1864 *Springfield City Directory*, both were listed within the subsequent 1866 city directory. In 1866, David Sappington was listed as a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, three houses south of Mason Street—presumably in the house at Site 11SG1533 (SCD 1866:194). This directory lists three other boarders with the same address: his brother Elijah Sappington (a laborer), and two white men named Emory Johnson (an engineer working at the nearby Phoenix Mill) and Isaac Gray (a laborer).⁴⁴

Both the 1868 and 1869 city directories are silent with regard to David or Elijah Sappington. Both directories list a Black widow named Nancy Sappington residing on Tenth Street, corner of Reynolds Street in 1868 (SCD 1868:149) and on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds Streets in 1869 (SCD 1869: 152). This woman most likely is the same woman listed in the 1850 U.S. Census of Population as living in Missouri, with three young men (Silas, Elijah, and David). In 1868, Silas Sappington (a cook) was listed as residing on Tenth Street, corner of Reynolds (SCD 1868:140), and in 1869 he was noted as residing on the east side of Tenth Street, near Mason (SCD 1869:152). It is unclear if these descriptions refer to the same location, or represent two separate houses.

⁴² Ancestry.com. *U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1666/images/32178_620305173_0015-00179?usePUB=true&_phsrc=OQK49&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=2007459

⁴³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/61721444/william-david-sappington>. Duff (1920) suggests William was born in 1868, not in 1866. His wife was named Minnie. William was a sergeant in Company I, 370th Infantry in World War I. He died in August 1934 in Danville (potentially at the Veteran's hospital). William David Sappington, a bartender, potentially occupied House C, on the opposite side of Tenth Street, in 1898.

⁴⁴ Three other individuals with the Sappington surname are listed in this 1866 city directory, and include Mary E Sappington (a vest maker) and Jesse Sappington (a tailor)—both residing on the south side of Jefferson Street, seven houses west of First—and Cyrus Sappington (a cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel; no residence listed). Presumably, Mary and Jesse were white (see note below). Although with the similarity in their names, one might suspect that Cyrus and Silas Sappington (potentially David and Elijah's older brother) were the same individual, the 1887 city directory lists both Nancy (widow of Cyrus) and Silas Sappington suggesting they were two separate individuals.

The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Isaac H. Gray was the proprietor of the American House. It is unclear whether this Isaac Gray residing within the Sappington family home was related to the owner of the American House.

The 31-year-old David and 28-year-old Elijah “Sabington” [sic] were documented in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population as residing in a house presumed to be at this location. Both individuals were noted with occupations of “laborers.” Living with the two adult men was David’s 6-year-old son, Willie (William David). Both David and Elijah were noted (presumably incorrectly) as having been born in Mississippi. Neither man is listed with their wives, suggesting that they may both have been widowers at this point in time.

On 22 June 1871, David Sappington married Francis Mosely (Illinois State Archives, Statewide Marriage Index). It is unclear as to whether David’s earlier wife (Mary Price Sappington) had died, or whether the couple had divorced.⁴⁵ David Sappington was listed that same year as a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason. His inclusion in the city directories was inconsistent over the next few years. Absent in the directories published in 1872 and 1875, David was included in those published in 1873 and 1874, both of which place his residence on Tenth Street between Madison and Mason (former specifying its location on the east side of Tenth) (SCD 1873:157; 1874:and 1876:125). The 1876 directory lists a Barnard Headley (a colored laborer) as a lessee residing at 310 North Tenth Street (SCD 1873:238). Both David and Elijah Sappington were listed as residents of 310 North *Thirteenth* Street at that time, with David noted as “owner” and Elijah as “res[ident]” (SCD 1873:242).⁴⁶ It is unclear whether the Thirteenth Street listing is an error or not, but the preponderance of evidence suggests that it is.

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population lists the “Savington” [sic; Sappington] household at an unspecified Tenth Street location, presumably on Lot 3. The household included the 45-year-old Elijah, his 35-year-old brother David, and a 16-year-old William (presumably William David Sappington, David’s son; born in 1866) (Figure 18). All three individuals were listed with an occupation of laborer. Both David and Elijah were noted as being widowed, which would explain the absence of David’s wife, Francis. The census incorrectly noted that all three individuals, and their parents, were born in Tennessee (USCB 1880). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists David Sappington as a carpenter, and his brother Elijah as a “whitener”—both residing at 310 North Tenth Street (SCD 1880:176). The 1887 city directory noted both David and Elijah as residing at 312 North Tenth Street (SCD 1887:275).⁴⁷

⁴⁵ The 1873 city directory has a listing for one Mrs. Mary E. Sappington (resident on the south side of Jefferson Street, between Rutledge and New) (SCD 1873:157). The 1875 city directory lists Mary E. Sappington as a resident of 210 West Jefferson Street. David was not listed in this directory. The 1876 city directory indicates that Mary E. Sappington was a white, unmarried woman, and presumably not the wife of David.

⁴⁶ The *Directory of Colored People in Springfield* published separately within the 1876 city directory lists five individuals with the surname Sappington: David, Elijah, Ann, Steve, and Julius (SCD 1876:242).

⁴⁷ This directory listed four white individuals with surname Sappington and seven individuals with this surname as “colored.” These Black individuals with this surname included David, Elijah, Nancy (widow of Cyrus; boarding at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Reynolds Streets), Silas, Stephen, and two Williams (one working at the St. Nicholas Hotel as a cook, the other at the Leland Hotel as a porter).

Neither David nor Elijah Sappington was listed in the 1892 city directory (SCD 1892:486). By 1896, the house at this location was identified as 312 North Tenth Street.⁴⁸ The 1898 city directory lists both David (carpenter) and William D. (bartender at J. S. Murray's) as residing at 312 North Tenth Street; Elijah is not listed in the directory (SCD 1898:475).

Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict a rectangular dwelling with its long axis perpendicular to the Tenth Street right-of-way. An incised porch is depicted in the southwest corner of the structure, and a single rear service extension is noted. Neither Sanborn map illustrates any outbuildings on Lot 3 (in contrast to the adjacent house on Lots 1 and 2). The 1896 map appears to illustrate the space between the two houses on Lots 1-2 and Lot 3 as less than that depicted on the earlier 1890 map. Additionally, the orientation of the house on Lot 3 to House B located across the street to the west has changed. It would appear that the house on Lot 3 may have been moved slightly to the north, perhaps after Prather purchased the property to the south. The 1896 Sanborn map similarly suggests that the house at Site 11SG1533 straddled the Lot 2/Lot 3 lot line (and was located on the south part of Lot 2 and north part Lot 3)—something that is not reflected by the early deed records (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12; 1896:4).

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population documents the elder David Sappington (65-years of age) and his son William (38 years of age) as residing at 312 North Tenth Street in that year. The census indicates that David, a widow, was born in Missouri in 1835, and his son was born in Illinois in 1862.⁴⁹ William's occupation was listed as bartender. Although William could read and write, his father apparently could not. Of note, although the house was owned by the son William, the census noted that David owned the house free of a mortgage (USCB 1900). In the spring 1901, David Sappington succumbed to "a complication" at his home at 312 North Tenth Street. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death and had been a resident of Springfield "for a number of years." His obituary noted that he had been born in Kentucky, and was survived by one son, Will Sappington (*Illinois State Register*, 20 April 1901, p. 2).

In early July 1904, William David Sappington sold the family residence to Walter Ruckel for the sum of \$700 (SCDR 124:438). Only a few days later, Ruckel sold Lot 3 (along with adjacent Lot 12, Block 2) to Thurman Baker for \$2,500 (SCDR 124:458).⁵⁰ The 1904 city directory still listed William Sappington as occupying 312 North Tenth Street (SCD 1904:579). The 1905 city directory indicates the residence at 312 was occupied by William Jones (presumably white) (SCD 1905:977).

⁴⁸ Although not identified as such in the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map, the designation of 314 North Tenth Street for the house located on adjacent Lots 1 and 2 would suggest that this house also was designated 312 North Tenth Street in 1890 that year as well.

⁴⁹ The census returns are notoriously incorrect in listing the age and birth years of individuals. William was probably born in 1866. The census noted that David's parents were born in S. Carolina (father) and Maryland (mother).

⁵⁰ William David Sappington remained in Springfield for most of his life, eventually marrying a woman named Minnie K. During World War I, William joined the 370th Infantry and served in France. He died at the Veterans Hospital, Danville (Vermilion County) in August 1934.

In September 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a fire in the roof “of an old frame residence situated on the east side of Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets.” Although a “large portion of the roof” was destroyed, quick action by the fire department prevented significant damage to the house (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 September 1905, p. 1). It is unclear whether the house referred to was located on Site 11SG1533, or on adjacent Site 11SG1532.

The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 312 North Tenth Street was occupied by a white woman named Annie Rhodes at that time (SCD 1906:1047).⁵¹ Apparently, Rhodes did not occupy the residence for very long, as the house was occupied by Maggie and C. J. Boblett by the summer 1907. Mrs. Boblett died unexpectedly in July 1907 in her home from complications associated with “excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.” Maggie Boblett was 26 years of age (*Illinois State Register*, 22 July 1907, p. 5; 23 July 1907, p. 12). None of the newspaper articles concerning Boblett’s death reference her race, as was often done during this period if the individual was Black, so one assumes that she was white. However, it is of interest that the 1907 city directory lists a “Georgie Boblett,” who was Black, as residing at 312 North Tenth Street (SCD 1907:101). Additional research needs to be done to resolve this question.

The 1908 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 312 North Tenth Street had recently been occupied by a Black woman named Susan Ellis (SCD 1908:1163). Susan Ellis first appears in local newspapers beginning in late 1879 when she posted a \$2,000 bond and was appointed guardian to one Lulu Simon, a minor child (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 October 1879, p. 3). Similarly, in early 1883, Susan had posted a bond with J. S. Kirk and W. B. Price for guardianship of William B. Ellis, a minor (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 May 1883, p. 6). In both March and June 1906, Susan was noted as resident at 214 North Eighth Street and having

⁵¹ Beginning in the middle 1890s, Rhodes was well known among the city police and courts—with many appearances of her name within the local newspapers for a wide range of offences. In April 1894, her lover Frank DeFrates (“a well known young Portuguese”) was arrested for assaulting her “in a terrible manner.” (*Illinois State Register*, 17 April 1894, p. 6). At that time, she was living near the Twelfth and Madison Street intersection. Two years later, Annie was arrested “for keeping a house of ill-fame,” presumably on East Madison Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 May 1896, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 5 October 1898, p. 2). In late 1906, city authorities were attempting to run her out of town, and although she had only recently been “given hours to leave town,” she was again arrested “on the same old charge, disorderly” (*Illinois State Register*, 12 December, 1906, p. 14). Apparently, Rhodes never left town, as in February 1908 she was described as “an aged woman with a most deplorable past” who had been “taken from the county jail to St. John’s hospital” in “a very serious condition. She was recently allowed to find shelter and care in the county jail because she was destitute and had no home or friends. She has been a familiar character in the local justice courts, jail and police station and has repeatedly served time in the jails of the city. At one time she was imprisoned in the county jail for six months and has served many lesser sentences. Her health has been failing for some time and she has grown gradually worse since she has been at the county jail. Annie Rhodes is well advanced in years and her condition is thought to be critical” (*Illinois State Register*, 12 February 1908, p. 11). Although in bad physical condition, a 50-year-old Annie Rhodes appears to have been issued a marriage license to wed one Alexander Bennett (70 years of age) in early September 1908—if indeed this is the same Annie Rhodes (*Illinois State Register*, 01 September 1908, p. 5). Annie Rhodes died in early January 1910 (*Illinois State Register*, 14 January 1910, p. 5).

The possibility exists that the Annie Rhodes noted above was not the same individual occupying the house at 312 North Tenth Street. In late September 1908, Annie J. Rhodes filed suit for a divorce against her husband Thomas J. Rhodes on grounds of “habitual drunkenness.” Annie and Thomas had married in July 1902, and had “resided together until this year [1908]” (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1908, p. 10).

received aid for groceries totaling \$5 (*Illinois State Register*, 20 March 1906, p. 6; 19 June 1906, p. 6).

An inventory of damaged buildings and riot claims filed against the City of Springfield shortly after the August 14-15 riots was prepared during the Phase II investigations (see Appendix II, Mansberger and Stratton 2016). The inventory identified two houses on the east side of the 300 Block of North Tenth Street. The inventory identified these two properties as being located at 314 and 320 North Tenth Street. According to the newspaper accounts from 5 September 1908 (see Table 3, Appendix II, Mansberger and Stratton 2016), 314 North Tenth Street was owned by H. I. Freeman (sic, Henry Friedman) and 320 North Tenth Street was owned by Isaac Kanner. Whereas the house on Lots 1-2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision was identified as 314 North Tenth Street on the available Sanborn fire insurance maps, and it was owned by Henry Friedman at the time of the riots, it correlates well with the house identified in the inventory as 314 North Tenth Street.

The second house identified by this inventory—320 North Tenth Street—would be expected to lie to the north of the house on Lots 1-2, Wright and Brown's Subdivision (on the north half of the block, north of the alley). Unfortunately, neither the 1906 or 1908 city directories list a 320 North Tenth Street as an existing address in use at that time. Both city directories list four residences along the east side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street, and label them (from south to north) as 312, 314, 322, and 324 North Tenth, with 312 and 314 being located south of the alley closer to Madison Street, and both 322 and 324 being located north of the alley closer to Mason Street. As such, the location of the burned residence identified as 320 North Tenth Street is unknown—perhaps referencing 322 or 324 North Tenth Street.

The initial list of properties damaged during the riots, as reported by the *Illinois State Journal* on 16 August 1908, suggested four houses along the east side of North Tenth Street. The first one mentioned was simply listed as a double frame shack owned by Aunt Sue Crawford on the east side of Tenth Street near Madison. Subsequent newspaper research (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1908, p. 6) suggests that this probably referenced a house on the east side of Eleventh Street, near Madison. A second house, referenced as a residence owned by Robert Darden, was simply identified as being located at an unidentified Tenth and Madison Street location. Unfortunately, the city directories and newspapers are silent as to where Mr. Darden was living at the time of the riots. Finally, this same news article notes the total destruction of “two shacks” owned by “negroes” located at Tenth and Madison Streets, *north of the U.S. Gypsum Company's plant*. This would most likely refer to the two houses south of the alley identified as 312 (Lot 3) and 314 (Lots 1-2) North Tenth Street. It is interesting to note the newspaper's statement that the houses were owned by Blacks, even though the dwellings had been sold in the recent past to white landlords. Perhaps the newspapers reference to 320 North Tenth Street was a typographical error, and should have read 312 North Tenth Street. Unfortunately, it is currently unknown who owned 312 North Tenth Street in August 1908, and no reference to an occupant named “G. West” at this location has been identified. As such, no riot claims appear to have been filed for property damage incurred at 312 North Tenth Street.

The 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts two small, single story frame buildings on Lot 3, one of which was noted as being “iron clad.” These buildings were most likely associated with

an unidentified commercial function. Around 1920, a one-story, brick-faced commercial building was constructed on Lot 3 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision. This structure was built for Ben Wright, and/or the Ben Wright Hide Company, which processed hides and tallow at this location. Although it currently is unknown as to when Wright purchased Lots 1-3, he most likely purchased the two lots in late 1920 or early 1921.⁵² City directories typically list the company's address as 312 North Tenth Street (though some newspaper advertisements list it as 310 North Tenth). In late 1922, Wright was noted as having over nineteen years of experience in the business, and a leader in the business (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 September 1922, p. 12). In 1939-1940, Ben Wright made a large addition onto the north of his building, expanding it onto Lots 1-2. After this, the property was addressed as 312-316 North Tenth Street. Several historic photographs show the building prior to its expansion. After Ben Wright died in 1948, his son Phillip continued to operate the hide company from this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 September 1948, p. 18). The 1950 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate the expansion of the hide company's building onto Lots 1-2. In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son. This acquisition consolidated the Wright family's ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5). This was the same building, albeit greatly renovated, used as a warming center by the City of Springfield and demolished immediately prior to the Phase II investigations.

Lots 4 and 5: Lots 4 and 5 are both located immediately south of Lot 3 and front Tenth Street to the west. The combined width of the two lots was 40'. In late December 1856, Stephen Whitehurst and Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from Thomas Lewis (Trustee) for the sum of \$200 (SCDR XX:641).⁵³ Whitehurst sold his half interest in these six lots to Bishop Rucker in May 1857 for \$100 (SCDR ZZ:404). It was not until April 1864 that Rucker sold Lots 4 and 5 to William Riddle for the sum of \$154.85 (SCDR 19:145). The approximate \$77 sale price was similar to that he had received for the adjacent Lot 3, and although slightly over double the price he had purchased the lots for, the sale price probably suggests the lots were unimproved at that time (SCDR 42:381). The 1864 *Springfield City Directory* lists William Riddle as "colored" and residing on Eighth Street, between Washington and Jefferson (SCD 1864). In 1866, the city directory indicates that Riddle, a carpenter by trade, resided in a house on the east side of Tenth Street, three houses north of Madison—the suspected location of the house on Lots 4 and 5 (SCD 1866:188). The 1868 and 1869 city directories indicate similar listings for Riddle (SCD 1868:144; 1869:146).⁵⁴

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Lots 4 and 5 were occupied by the African American Joseph Faro family, suggesting that the family moved into this dwelling sometime in

⁵² Ben Wright was a Russian-born Jew who immigrated to the United States in 1904. He was living in Pana, Illinois, working at a junk yard, when the 1920 U.S. Census was compiled, but he apparently relocated to Springfield soon after, as he is listed in the 1921 *Springfield City Directory*, which notes his business at 312 North Tenth Street. Wright was one of several Jewish families that invested in this neighborhood during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (cf. vignettes on neighborhood landlords).

⁵³ This represents \$33.33 for each of the six undeveloped lots. Stephen S. Whitehurst was a printer by trade (cf. his obituary, *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1875, p. 4).

⁵⁴ Little is known about William Riddle. In early 1867, the local newspapers reported on theft of "a lot of iron from William Riddle" (*Illinois State Register*, 8 March 1867, p. 4).

1869 or early 1870. In the census tabulations, this household was sandwiched between David Sabington [sic Sappington] and John Clay households on Lots 3 and 6, respectively. Faro was noted as a 36-year-old laborer living with his 29-year-old wife Mary and their three children (Daniel, 15 years old; Carline, 14 years old; and Laura, 12 years old). Additionally, a 13-year-old Ellen Taylor was also residing in the house. All six individuals were noted as having been born in Kentucky (USCB 1870). The 1872 city directory simply lists Joseph Pharo [sic Faro] as residing on Tenth Street, near Madison (SCD 1872:96). The 1873 city directory notes Joseph Pharoah [sic] was residing on the east side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason Streets (SCD 1873:141). By the publication of the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* Joseph Faro, Sr. was residing across the street at 313 North Tenth Street (House C; SCD 1876:236). The 1876 city directory indicates that Scott Robison, a Black cook, resided at 306 North Tenth Street (SCD 1876:242).

Ownership of the dwelling at 312 North Tenth Street appears to have remained in the Riddle name throughout the 1870s and into the early 1880s. Unfortunately, little information is available as to the whereabouts of Riddle during these years. Beginning in 1869, Riddle apparently began a ten-year stretch in which his property taxes were paid late (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 15 April 1869, p. 4). The 1869 list of delinquent property taxes indicate that both Lots 4 and 5 went unpaid and were listed in the name of “W. Riddler’s [sic] Est[ate]” suggesting that he had apparently died sometime circa 1868-69 (*Illinois State Register*, 17 September 1870, p. 6). Unpaid tax notices for this property, in Riddle’s name, were published in 1874, 1876, 1879, and 1881 (*Illinois State Register*, 23 April 1874, p. 12; 25 May 1876, p. 6; *Illinois State Journal*, 21 June 1879, p. 4; 26 May 1881, p. 9). Presumably, during these years, the property was occupied by tenants.

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population suggests that the house on Lots 4 and 5 had been duplexed by this date, as the census lists two separate households within the dwelling at that time. The first family to be enumerated was that of David Minard, a 25-year-old Black servant who was living with his wife Emma (21 years of age). The second family enumerated in the 1880 census was that of Thomas Purvine, a 33-year-old Black brick mason from Florida. Purvine was living with his wife Mariah (27 years old) and their two young children (Eva, 6 years of age; William, 3 years of age). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Minard was a waiter at the Leland Hotel (no residence location given), and Purvines was a brick layer residing at 308 North Tenth Street (SCD 1880:145, 164).

In August 1882, the two lots were sold by the Sangamon County Clerk to Nathan Place for non-payment of taxes (SCDR 71:438). Efforts to remove Thomas Purvines from the residence by Nathan Place became a court battle, as Purvines refused to vacate the premises (*Illinois State Register*, 30 November 1887, p. 3). Similarly, the County Clerk again sold the two lots to J. D. Hardin in September 1887 (SCDR 78:588). The same day that Hardin purchased the property from the County Clerk, he resold the two lots to Thomas Purvines for the sum of \$29 (SCDR 81:467). The 1887 city directory indicates Thomas Purvines was residing at 310 North Tenth Street at that time (SCD 1887:255). The 1887 city directory also notes that Mrs. Emma Minnard boarded at 310 North Tenth Street (SCD 1887:224).

Thomas Purvines and his family remained in the house at this location for only a few more years. On 1 January 1890, Purvines sold the two lots (and improvements) to Samuel Prather for the sum of \$800 (SCDR 86:325). At the time of the sale, the grantors reserved “the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises.” Prather was the primary stockholder for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company.⁵⁵ By late 1890, the company had constructed a large commercial plant at the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth Streets (predominately on Lots 6, 7, and 8). Although purchased by Prather, the house on Lots 4 and 5 was not demolished immediately for construction of the adjacent plant. The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts the newly constructed plant, as well as the adjacent frame house on Lots 4 and 5.⁵⁶ An 1890 lithograph illustrating the recently constructed plaster company’s plant located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets appears to illustrate a small portion of the house (the gable end) of the house once located on Lots 4 and 5 (Barker 1890: plate 9) (Figure 10). By 1896, the house has been demolished (cf. 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map). In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son.⁵⁷ This acquisition consolidated the Wright family’s ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5).

Lot 6: Lot 6, which is 40 ft in width, is located immediately south of Lot 5 and fronts on Tenth Street to the west. In late December 1856, Stephen Whitehurst and Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 of Wright and Brown’s Subdivision from Thomas Lewis (Trustee) for the sum of \$200

⁵⁵ In late 1889, the Secretary of State issued incorporation papers for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company, Springfield. The capital stock was valued at \$50,000 with S. E. Prather, John T. Orr, and Clinton L. Conkling as primary stockholders (*Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1889, p. 1). The *Illinois State Journal* announced that a contract had been awarded for the construction of “a handsome three-story brick building, to be erected on the corner of Tenth and Madison streets” (“The Boom Is Coming,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 January 1890, p. 1). Plans for the building apparently changed before construction started, as in May of that year, the paper noted that the Fitzgerald Plaster works was to be a two-story frame building, 60x125 feet, construction at a cost, including machinery, of \$30,000 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 May 1890, p. 8). By late 1890 the plant was in operation, producing twenty tons of plaster every ten hours and employing twenty-five men. (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 January 1891, p. 1; *Illinois State Register*, 30 August 1891, p. 1; “A Big Deal,” *Illinois State Register*, 19 September 1891, p. 5). The plant was purchased by John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge Iowa (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 December 1898, p. 3). Duncombe, in turn sold his interest in the firm to the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1902 (*Illinois State Register* 24 October 1902, p. 4). By 1916, Schuck and Son, a building materials firm (whose lumberyard was located on the opposite side of Madison Street from the mill) had acquired the property, though they leased it to other parties initially. In 1920, the Pozzolana Company remodeled the plant for the production of Italian stucco. This operation was short lived, however, and the plant reverted back to Schuck and Son in early 1958, followed by demolition shortly thereafter (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1920, p. 2; 6 February 1958, p. 6).

⁵⁶ The 1890 Sanborn map is the first fire insurance map to depict Wright and Brown’s subdivision. The Fitzgerald Plaster Company had constructed a plant on Block 2, on the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth streets (Lots 7 and 8, Wright and Brown’s Subdivision), replacing the two residential structures formerly located at that location (see Figure 15).

⁵⁷ C. W. H. Schuck and Son was a building materials firm who sold masonry and plaster supplies from a building due east of the plaster mill (1023 East Madison Street). Although the two Sanborn maps label this building as “plaster mill,” they also note that the interior was being used for “wood working.” The 1953 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Springfield Wood Works, Inc. was using the mill building as a warehouse—a use that apparently continued into 1956 (SCD 1953:225; 1956:240). The mill was demolished early in 1958 (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 February 1958, p. 6).

(SCDR XX:641).⁵⁸ Whitehurst sold his half interest in these six lots to Bishop Rucker in May 1857 for \$100 (SCDR ZZ:404). Deed records suggest that Lot 6 remained in Rucker's ownership through 1871, at which time it was purchased along with additional property (including several hundred acres of rural farmland) at a sheriff's sale by R. A Keazer [sic Keager?] for the sum of \$154.85 (SCDR 44:7). Again, in June 1889, the property was sold for non-payment of property taxes to J. D. Hardin (SCDR 78:602).

Although deed records do not reveal when the Clay family purchased Lot 6, published delinquent property tax listings, combined with city directories, suggest that John Clay probably had purchased, and was residing at this location, by 1866. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that John Clay, a Black cook, was living on the east side of Tenth Street, two houses north of Madison Street—which would place him at this location.⁵⁹ The 1865 list of delinquent taxes indicates that Thomas Rucker was responsible for paying these taxes (and the presumed owner of the property) (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 March 1865, p. 3). Similarly, unpaid taxes for 1868 were noted as the responsibility of John Clay (*Illinois State Register*, 15 April 1869, p. 4). Clay failed to pay his 1868, 1869, 1873, 1875, 1879, and 1880 property taxes on time as well—and thus the reason for the two separate tax sales in 1871 and 1889.⁶⁰ Although the county followed through with two separate tax sales, it would appear that Clay was successful in regaining title to his property from the two individuals that had purchased the property for the delinquent back taxes owed.

The 1868 city directory listed John Clay, a laborer, residing on Tenth Street, between Madison on the south and Mason on the north (within the existing project area) (SCD1868:69). The 1869 and 1873 city directories similarly indicate Clay at this same location (SCD 1869:551 1873:44). The 1873 directory indicates that John Clay was working as a waiter by that time.

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population enumerated two families living in the presumed dwelling at this location. The first of these was John Clay (a 29-year-old Black laborer born in Missouri) and his young wife Anna (30-years of age).⁶¹ It is interesting to note that Clay is not listed as owning any real or personal property in the census, even though he presumably owned his house at that time. The second family indicated as living in this same dwelling was that of Sidney Donnegan (the 46-year-old widow of Wiley Donnegan; see Donnegan vignette). [see note below; the Clay family may have had family ties to the Donnegan family.] Living with Sidney

⁵⁸ This represents \$33.33 for each of the six undeveloped lots. Stephen S. Whitehurst was a printer by trade (cf. his obituary, *Illinois State Journal*, 20 May 1875, p. 4).

⁵⁹ The earlier 1864 city directory indicates that John Clay (colored) resided on Eighth Street, between Washington and Jefferson Street (SCD 1864:25). This was the heart of the early Levee district, and location of a small cluster of Black individuals (including the 47-year-old washerwoman named Rachel Clay) in the 1860 census.

⁶⁰ Reference the other newspapers (1868, 1869, 1873, 1875, 1879, and 1880).

⁶¹ Marriage licenses suggest John Clay married Anna Lewis in 1887 (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 July 1887, p. 4) and Laura Horton in 1889 (*Illinois State Register*, 8 November 1889, p. 3). According to the local newspaper, Laura and John “are both colored, and begin life together with a pretty fair knowledge of what it means to get married. Laura has already seen two husbands buried, and her new husband has already lost a couple of wives” (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 November 1889, p. 4).

was her children: Narcissa (19 years of age), Susan (16 years of age), Presley (14 years of age), and David (12 years of age), as well as a 30-year-old Black laborer named George Gloss. The Donnegan family was noted as being mulatto. The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* is the first to list Clay with a formal street address. In that directory, John Clay was noted as the owner of the property at 302 North Tenth Street. Additionally, a Rachel Clay, a widow, was noted as a resident at the same address (SCD 1876:234). Although it is unclear as to the relationship of Rachel and John Clay, she most likely was John's mother.⁶²

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population also enumerated the much larger Clay family at 306 North Tenth Street (and this presumed location). At that time, the family consisted of the 40-year-old John (a farm hand), his wife Cornelia (30 years old), and children: Clinton (16 years old), William (10 years old), Minnie (6 years old), and Lula (3 years old). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that John Clay was a farmer residing on the east side of Tenth Street, near Madison (SCD 1880:48).

On 3 January 1890, John Clay sold Lot 6 to Samuel Prather for the sum of \$450 (SCDR 84:414; *Illinois State Journal* 11 January 1890, p. 4). Prather was the primary stockholder for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company. Shortly after the purchase of Lot 6, the house was demolished in preparation for the construction of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company's plant, which had been completed by late 1890. Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict this newly constructed building, which was present at the time of the 1908 riots, and it remained one of the few buildings not destroyed at the Tenth and Madison Street intersection during the riots. An 1890 lithograph illustrates the plant (Barker 1890: plate 9). In July 1959, Phillip Wright et al. purchased Lots 4-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from C. W. H. Schuck and Son. This acquisition consolidated the Wright family's ownership of the entirety of the subdivision (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1959, p. 5).

Lots 7 and 8: Lots 7 and 8 are located immediately south of Lot 6 at the northeast corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection. These two lots represent the southernmost two lots within the Wright and Brown Subdivision, and have a combined width of 80-ft. In late December 1856, Stephen Whitehurst and Bishop Rucker purchased Lots 3-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision from Thomas Lewis (Trustee) for the sum of \$200 (SCDR XX:641). Whitehurst sold his half interest in these six lots to Bishop Rucker in May 1857 for \$100 (SCDR ZZ:404). Deed records are relatively silent as to the early sale of Lots 7 and 8 by Rucker. A quit claim deed filed in early 1872 references an undated sale of Lot 7 (or part thereof) to Leanna Knox for the sum of \$125 (SCDR 46:183). Similarly, a deed dated November 1860 appears to reference the sale of Lot 8, for \$250, to Mary Brown, albeit incorrectly identifying it as Lot 1

⁶² A 47-year-old Black washerwoman named Rachel Clay was enumerated in the 1860 U.S. Census of Population as residing at a presumed Eighth Street address (adjacent to the infamous Emma Gladdin "house of ill-fame"). Although the 19-year-old John Clay was not noted in the 1860 U.S. Census, it seems reasonable to assume that his mother (Rachel) and siblings (Sarah, Adaline, and Mary) were living at this location at that time—suggesting that they represent a pre-Civil War, free-Black family in Springfield. Also living in the family home at that time, on Eighth Street, was a 20-year-old John Hargraves and his one-month-old daughter Eveline. It is unclear who the mother of the young child was. John may have been the son of the elder John Hargraves—a prominent Black barber in Springfield and husband of Nancy Donnegan (Leanna's daughter). As such, the Clay family may have had familial ties to the Donnegan family, thus explaining the two families sharing this house in 1870.

(SCDR 10:48).⁶³ The sale price of \$250 strongly suggests that the property (Lot 8) had been improved with a dwelling by that date. Mary Brown was the wife of Henry H. Brown—a different man than the Henry H. Brown partnered with Presco Wright.

Although deed records suggest that the Brown family had not purchased this lot until late 1860, city directory research suggests that Henry Brown and his family were living at this location by 1857.⁶⁴ The Brown family was not listed in the 1855-56 *Springfield City Directory*, but they do show up in the subsequent 1857 city directory. The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that Reverend Henry Brown was living in a house on the north side of Madison Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets—presumably at the northeast corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, a location that corresponds to Lot 8 (SCD 1857:39).⁶⁵ Unusual for the time, the directory also noted that Brown was “colored” (a man of color). Although the 1858 City of Springfield map does not illustrate a house in this location, it seems probable that a house may have been constructed by Rucker as a rental property on Lot 8, facing Madison Street at about this time.⁶⁶

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population enumerated the Brown family at their presumed Madison Street location. Based on the census, Brown’s family was the only Black family in this area as all his immediate neighbors were white. Brown was noted as a 35-year-old Black man born in North Carolina, with an occupation of ‘Methodist Preacher.’ Living with him was his 31-year-old wife Mary Ann (born in Tennessee), and their four children: William (12 years of age), Sarah (11 years of age), Luella (4 years of age), and Nancy (2 years of age). Also living with the family at this time was 17-year-old Louise Griffith (Black; no occupation) and 64-year-old Agnes Johnson (white; no occupation). Brown was listed as having a real estate valuation of \$500 and a personal estate valuation of \$100. According to the census, the Brown family’s immediate neighbors were 40-year-old John Wood, a white teamster and his family with a real estate valuation of \$1,200 and the 26-year-old John Bunn, an Irish laborer with a personal estate valuation of \$100. Although Bunn apparently did not have a real estate valuation, most of the surrounding entries had a real estate value, albeit low, suggesting a high degree of home ownership in the circa 1860 neighborhood.

⁶³ Rucker had made the same mistake with Elijah Sappington as he had with Brown—in his case deeding him Lot 8 when he intended it to deed him Lot 1. The list of delinquent tax payments for 1861 suggests that Elijah’s brother David was the owner of Lots 7 and 8 [sic Lots 1 and 3?] at that time (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 January 1862, p. 1).

⁶⁴ Neither the 1854 or 1858 *City of Springfield* maps (Potter 1854; Sides 1858) indicate any improvements within Wright and Brown’s Addition to Springfield. Although the 1854 is probably accurate, some improvements (such as the house in which Reverend Brown resided) were probably in place by 1858.

⁶⁵ A second individual (V. Brown) was indicated at a “colored” widow residing on the north side of Washington Street, near the “African Church” (AME Church). This appellation of “colored” for these two individuals is rather unique for this early date, as it is not until the middle 1860s that the city directories begin to systematically reference race.

⁶⁶ Another possibility is that the Reverend Brown was not residing in what was to become his residence at the northeast corner of this intersection, but he may have been residing in a house on the adjacent Lot 12 next door.

The 1860 city directory notes Henry Brown, a whitewasher, residing at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets, clearly on Lot 8 (SCD 1860:61). This directory does not indicate that he was a preacher, or Black. Although Brown was not listed within the 1863 *Springfield City Directory*, the 1864 city directory simply lists one Henry Brown (“colored”) residing at the corner of Madison and Tenth Streets (no occupation listed). This same directory lists one Daniel Brown, a painter (presumably white) as residing on Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets (SCD 1864:19). The 1866 city directory does not list Henry or his wife, Mary.⁶⁷

As for Leanna Knox, the 1860 U.S. Census of Population notes the 60-year-old Leanna Knox residing with her 28-year-old son William Donnegan (shoemaker) at their Jefferson Street location (north side Jefferson, just east of Eighth Street)—one block south and two blocks west of her new house. Living in the household at that time was William’s 19-year-old wife Levina, two young males named Jesse and John Ayers (15- and 19-years of age, respectively, and a young 6-year-old Thomas Donnegan (presumably William’s son). Although the property probably was in Leanna’s ownership, the census noted that William Donnegan had a real estate valuation of \$900, and a personal estate valuation of \$100. As with the Brown family, the census suggests that all of the Donnegan family’s neighbors were white, and property owners (including that of O. M. Sheldon, a grocer with a real estate valuation of \$9,000 and personal estate value of \$8,000).⁶⁸

The 1863 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Leanna Knox (“colored”) was residing at 53 Jefferson Street. This also was the location of her son, William Donnegan at this time [See Burton and Donnegan Vignettes]. Although the 1864 city directory does not list Leanna, the 1866 directory indicates that she was the widow of Joel and resided in a house on the north side of Madison, two houses east of Eleventh Street (SCD 1866:147). This reference to Eleventh Street presumably is in error, as her house in the Wright and Brown Subdivision was located two houses east of *Tenth* Street (not Eleventh). The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* also indicates that the widow Mrs. L. Knox was living on the north side of Madison Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets (SCD 1868:114). As such, it would appear that the widow Leanna Knox moved into her new house adjacent to the Reverend Henry Brown in circa 1864-65.

Although deed records would suggest that Leanna had purchased Lot 7 (which fronted Tenth Street), the city directories suggest that her house fronted Madison Street to the south. The 1867 *Bird’s Eye View of Springfield* (Ruger 1867) suggests that both of the houses on Lots 7 and 8 fronted Madison Street—suggesting that Brown may have held title to the West Half, Lots 7 and 8 and the widow Knox held title to the East Half, Lots 7 and 8. Although the deed records do not reflect this subdivision of these two lots, the published lists of delinquent property taxes for these two lots do, indeed, reflect this division. For example, unpaid taxes from 1865 and 1868 due Henry Brown were for the West Half, Lots 7 and 8 (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 March 1866, p. 3; *Illinois State Register*, 15 April 1869, p. 4). Similarly, assessments from 1869 and 1875 assessed

⁶⁷ The location of Daniel Brown’s residence is unknown. Was he related to Reverend Brown? Similarity in professions (whitewasher versus painter) might suggest such, but the directory suggests that Daniel was white (SCD 1864:19).

⁶⁸ Oliver M. Sheldon was a wholesale dealer in groceries, liquors, and wines. He resided at 75 North Sixth Street, between Madison and Reynolds—approximately two blocks (?) northwest of the Donnegan family (SCD 1860:129).

Leanna Knox were for the East Half, Lots 7 and 8 (*Illinois State Register*, 17 September 1870, p. 6; *Illinois State Register*, 25 May 1876, p. 6).

The year 1876 was a sad year for the Donnegan family, as it was on 21 June 1876 that the family's matriarch—the 82-year-old Leanna Donnegan Knox—died. A simple notice appeared in the local newspaper announcing her funeral at the A.M.E. Church. She was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery. Leanna's heirs (Presley et al) sold the widow's Wright and Brown residence to Narcissa Donnegan (one of Leanna's daughters) in April 1877 for the sum of \$400 (SCDR 62:544). Narcissa died shortly thereafter, and the executor of her estate sold the property to Henry Brown for \$300 in August 1879 (SCDR 66:126). Brown held onto the combined Lots 7 and 8 until January 1890, at which time he sold them to Samuel Prather for the combined sum of slightly over \$700 (SCDR 84:415). At that time, the grantors reserved "the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises." As noted earlier, Prather was the primary stockholder for the Fitzgerald Plaster Company. Shortly after the purchase of Lots 7-8, the two dwellings on the property were demolished in preparation for the construction of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company's plant, which had been completed by late 1890. Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict this newly constructed building, which was present at the time of the 1908 riots, and it remained one of the few buildings not destroyed at the Tenth and Madison Street intersection during the riots. An 1890 lithograph illustrates the plant (Barker 1890: plate 9).

Summary and Conclusions

Platted in 1856, yet not occupied until shortly after the Economic Panic of 1857, Wright and Brown's Subdivision, and the family's that occupied this early free-Black enclave, appears to have been the beginnings of the mixed-race neighborhood that became known by the racially-derogatory appellation the Badlands by the 1890s. The Badlands—along with the Black commercial district known as the Levee—became the focus for the mob action that devastated the City of Springfield one hot August weekend in 1908.

Large extended family relocated from downtown locations that had become fairly untenable with regard to unsavory conditions. With Clay family, house on Eighth Street immediately adjacent to one of the most infamous houses of ill-fame in early Springfield (Emma Nash's resort). Similar conditions may have grated on Leanna who was living on Jefferson Street only a few blocks to the north—conditions that eventually drove William Donnegan to relocate as well (to his Spring and Edwards location). As with Coleman, Presley Donnegan, and Sappington family a few years earlier who settled adjacent to the AME Church, these family members settled next-door to one of the more affluent Black preachers and race activist.

Although located adjacent to the Tenth Street rail corridor (and the adverse living conditions of noise and soot associated with steam locomotives of the era), the neighborhood may have seemed rather idyllic compared to conditions in the neighborhoods closer to the downtown central business district that they had left behind. Unfortunately, the "tranquility" and/or relative serenity of this neighborhood was not to last long. In the middle 1870s, for reasons similar to those that spurred the earlier relocation of the extended Donnegan family, Emma Nash and her house of "boarders" relocated from her Eighth Street resort to a new house constructed on the

north side of the 900 block of Madison Street—approximately one-half block to the west of Reverend Brown’s residence and the enclave of Black families that had begun to call this neighborhood home⁶⁹ (Figures 19-20).

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⁶⁹ Appendix x (Volume I) contains a detailed history of prostitution within Springfield.

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United States Bureau of the Census (USBC)

1860a Population Schedule for Virden, Macoupin County, Illinois.

1860b Population Schedule for Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois.

1870 Population Schedule for Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

1880 Population Schedule for Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

1900 Population Schedule for Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

Table 1
Partial Chain-of-title for Lots 1 and 2 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
10 July 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Lot 1	\$24	WD	WW:309
24 July 1856	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lot 1	\$75	WD	WW:310
16 April 1860	Bishop E. Rucker	Elijah Sappington (Note 1)	Lot [1]	?	WD	44:535 [ref.]
5 July 1864	Elijah Sappington	George W. Price	Lot 1	\$80	QC	21:100
4 June 1872	Mary A. Brown (& Hus.)	Elijah Sappington (Note 2)	Lot 1	\$1	QC	46:59

Note 1: No deed apparently exists for this transaction, but it is referenced in a later one (44:535), which states that Rucker mistakenly deeded Lot 8 to Sappington when he intended the sale to be for Lot 1. The sale price is not known since the original deed is missing.

Note 2: This quit-claim deed was filed in order to clear up the title to Lot 1, as Rucker had made the same mistake with Brown as he did with Sappington—in her case deeding her Lot 1 when he intended it to be Lot 8.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
30 May 1856	Presco Wright, et al.	Richard Price (Note 1)	Lot 2, and more (Note 2)	\$375	WD	WW:76
1 August 1864	Richard Price	Jno. A. Hughes	Lot 2, and more (Note 3)	\$275	WD	20:105
2 August 1864	Jno. A. Hughes	George W. Price	Lot 2	\$105	WD	21:101

Note 1: Richard Price was a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Note 2: This sale also included Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition, which abutted the east side of Wright and Brown's Subdivision.

Note 3: Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition was included.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
3 April 1868	W. W. Watson	Cornelia Price	Lots 1 and 2	\$243.65	QC	41:554
6 July 1868	George W. Price	William W. Watson	Lots 1 and 2	\$258.65	TD	41:553
3 May 1901	Jacob Edwards	Workman's Building and Loan Association	Lots 1 and 2	\$500	QC	105:518
30 March 1903	Workman's Building and Loan Association	E. S. Williams, et al	Lots 1 and 2	?	Contract	86336 [missing]
3 July 1903	Workman's Building and Loan Association	Henry Friedman	Lots 1 and 2	?	WD	71295 [missing]

--no more transactions through 1904--

Table 2
Partial Chain-of-title for Lot 3 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
13 October 1863	Bishop E. Rucker	David Sappington	Lot 3	\$75	QC	42:381
1 June 1871	David Sappington	Wm. David Sappington	Lot 3	\$1	WD	51:142
2 July 1904	Wm. David Sappington	Walter Ruchel	Lot 3	\$700	WD	124:438
18 July 1904	Walter Ruckel	Thurman C. Baker, Jr.	Lot 3 and more (Note 1)	\$2,500	WD	124:458
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: This sale also included Lot 12, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition, which abutted the east side of Wright and Brown's Subdivision. Ruckel had purchased Lot 12 in May 1904.

Table 3
Partial Chain-of-title Lots 4 and 5 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
13 April 1864	Bishop E. Rucker	Wm. Riddle	Lots 4 and 5	\$154.85	QC	19:145
1 August 1882	Louis H. Ticknor (County Clerk)	Nathan Place	Lots 4 and 5 (Note 1)	?	TAX	71:438
26 September 1887	Lewis Dorlan (County Clerk)	J. D. Hardin	Lots 4 and 5 (Note 2)	?	TAX	78:588
26 September 1887	J. D. Hardin	Thomas Purvines	Lots 4 and 5	\$29	QC	81:467
1/1/1890	Thomas Purvines (& wf.)	Samuel E. Prather	Lots 4 and 5 (Note 3)	\$800	WD	86:325
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: The lots had been sold at public auction for non-payment of taxes on 3 August 1880.

Note 2: The lots were being sold for non-payment of taxes due in 1884.

Note 3: The grantors reserved "the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises."

Table 4
Partial Chain-of-title Lot 6 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
15 November 1871	A. B. McConnell (Sheriff)	R. A. Keazer	Lot 6, and more (Note 1)	\$154.85	TAX	44:7
17 June 1889	S. M. Rogers (County Clerk)	J. D. Hardin	Lot 6 (note 2)	?	TAX	78:602
3 January 1890	John Clay (& wf.)	Samuel E. Prather	Lot 6	\$450	WD	84:414
4 January 1890	Jno. J. Hardin	Samuel E. Prather	Lot 6 (Note 3)	\$20	QC	82:396
29 June 1897	Reuben Keager et al.	John Clay	Lot 6	?	QC	59397 [missing]
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: This transaction included multiple tracts, including several hundred acres of rural land in Sangamon County and additional lots in Springfield, all of which were being sold for non-payment of taxes.

Note 2: The lot was sold for non-payment of taxes on 29 June 1886.

Note 3: This transaction involved the partial interest Hardin retained in Lot 6 due his previous purchase of the property in a tax sale.

Note 4: The grantors reserved "the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises."

Table 5
Partial Chain-of-title Lot 7 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
17 September 1872	Bishop E. Rucker (& wf.)	Leanna Knox	Lot 7 (Note 1)	\$125	QC	46:183
24 April 1877	Spencer Donigan (& wf.) et al.	Narcissa Donigan	Lot 7 (Note 2)	\$400	WD	62:544
11 August 1879	Travis Davis (Executor)	Henry Brown	Lot 7 (Note 3)	\$300	WD	66:126
3 January 1890	Henry Brown (& wf.)	Samuel E. Prather	Lot 7 (Note 4)	\$450	WD	84:415
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: This deed was made "in lieu of one heretofore made for the same Lot and same consideration which has been lost or mislaid or that it cannot be found and not placed in the Record."

Note 2: The heirs of Leanna Knox were selling their interest in Lot 7 to Leanna's daughter Narcissa.

Note 3: Davis was serving as the executor of Narcissa Donnegan's estate. She had died in March 1879.

Note 4: The grantors reserved "the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises."

Table 6
Partial Chain-of-title Lot 8 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
20 December 1856	Thomas Lewis, Trustee	Whitehurst & Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$200	WD	XX:641
12 May 1857	Stephen S. Whitehurst	Bishop E. Rucker	Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	\$100	QC	ZZ:404
17 November 1860	Bishop E. Rucker	Mary A. Brown	Lot [8] (Note 1)	\$250	WD	10:48
4 June 1872	Elijah Sappington	Mary A. Brown	Lot 8 (Note 2)	\$1	QD	44:535
19 May 1879	Bishop E. Rucker (& wf.)	Mary A. Brown et al.	Lot 8 (Note 3)	\$100	QC	64:104
3 January 1890	Henry Brown (& wf)	Samuel E. Prather	Lot 8 (Note 4)	\$257.15	WD	84:415
8 November 1898	Master In Chancery	Samuel E. Prather	Lot 8	?	MD	59411 [missing]
--no more transactions through 1904--						

Note 1: This deed states hat Rucker was selling Lot 1, but this was a mistake. Brown actually was purchasing Lot 8, an error that had to be cleared up later on.

Note 2: This quit-claim deed was filed in order to clear up the title to Lot 8, as Rucker had made the same mistake with Sappington as he had with Brown—in his case deeding him Lot 8 when he intended to deed him Lot 1.

Note 3: This was yet another effort to clean up the title to Lot 8.

Note 4: The grantors reserved "the privilege of removing all buildings from the premises."

Table 7
Partial Chain-of-title Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 (Wright and Brown's Subdivision)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
11 November 1898	Samuel E. Prather (& wf)	Fitzgerald Plaster Company	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	WD	59421 [missing]
12 December 1898	Fitzgerald Plaster Company	John F. Duncombe	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	WD	59590 [missing]
1 March 1902	Jno. F. Duncombe (& wf)	U.S. Gypsum Company	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	?	Special WD	69211 [missing]



Figure 1. Plat of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, which was surveyed in May 1856. It represented a subdivision of Lots 9-11 of Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition and produced eight narrow lots reoriented to Tenth Street, and the introduction of a secondary alley between the new subdivision and the old Lot 12 to the east of the newly platted lots. Note the Great Western Railroad running down the center of Tenth Street (SCDR XX:619).



Figure 2. Detail of the 1854 (top) and 1858 (bottom) versions of the *City of Springfield* maps showing the location of Wright and Brown's Subdivision (highlighted in red; Potter 1854; Sides 1858). The 1854 map predates the platting of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, but it does note Wright and Brown's ownership of the three lots they would subdivide two years later. The location of Sites 11SG1532 and 1533 within the subdivision are outlined in blue in the bottom image.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST,
 executed to the undersigned on 31st day of May, 1856,
 by Presco Wright and Phoebe A. Wright, and Henry H.
 Brown and Julia S. Brown, and recorded in the Recorder's
 office of Sangamon county, in book No. 1 of mortgages,
 pages 696 and 7, I will proceed to sell at public auction on
 the TENTH day of JULY, at the Court House, in Spring-
 field, for cash, sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., the
 following real estate, to-wit:

Lots No. one (1,) three (3,) four (4,) five (5,) six (6,) seven
 (7) and eight (8,) Wright & Brown's sub-division of lots
 number 9, 10 and 11, in block number 2, in J. Whitney's
 addition to the town (now city) of Springfield. Also, seven
 and one-fourth acres of land, lying on the Great Western
 Railroad, a short distance northeast from the Illinois State
 University.

☞ The above being a CASH sale, it offers a rare oppor-
 tunity for those who have cash to invest in real estate.

THOMAS LEWIS, Trustee.

MAXOY & McALLISTER, Auc'rs. . July 7

Figure 3. Advertisement for Trustee's Sale of Wright and Brown's unsold property in their recently platted subdivision, July 1856 (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 July 1856, p. 2).

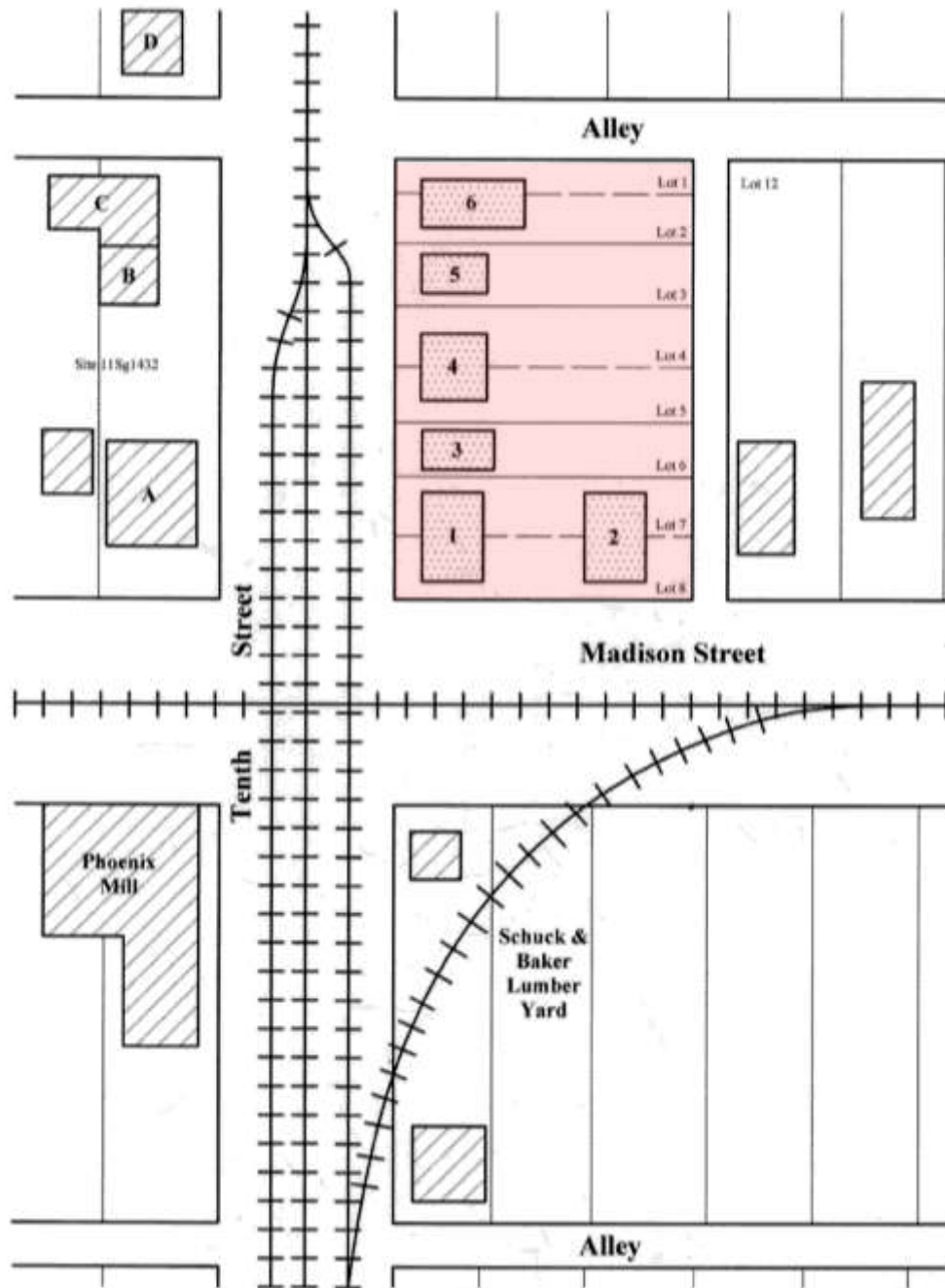


Figure 4. Circa 1871 landscape at the intersection of Tenth and Madison Streets, Springfield, Illinois. By this time, the Wright and Brown Subdivision (highlighted in red) included six houses constructed for, and occupied by, socially elite Black residents, which included: Reverend Henry Brown and his family (1), the widow Leanna Donnegan Knox and her daughter (2), the Clay and widow Sidney Donnegan families (3), the Joseph Faro family (4), the David Sappington family (5), and the recently widowed Cornelia Price and her family (6). Immediately across Tenth Street to the west are located Houses A-D (archaeological site 11SG1432). Houses 5 and 6 are located on Sites 11SG1533 and SG1532, respectively.

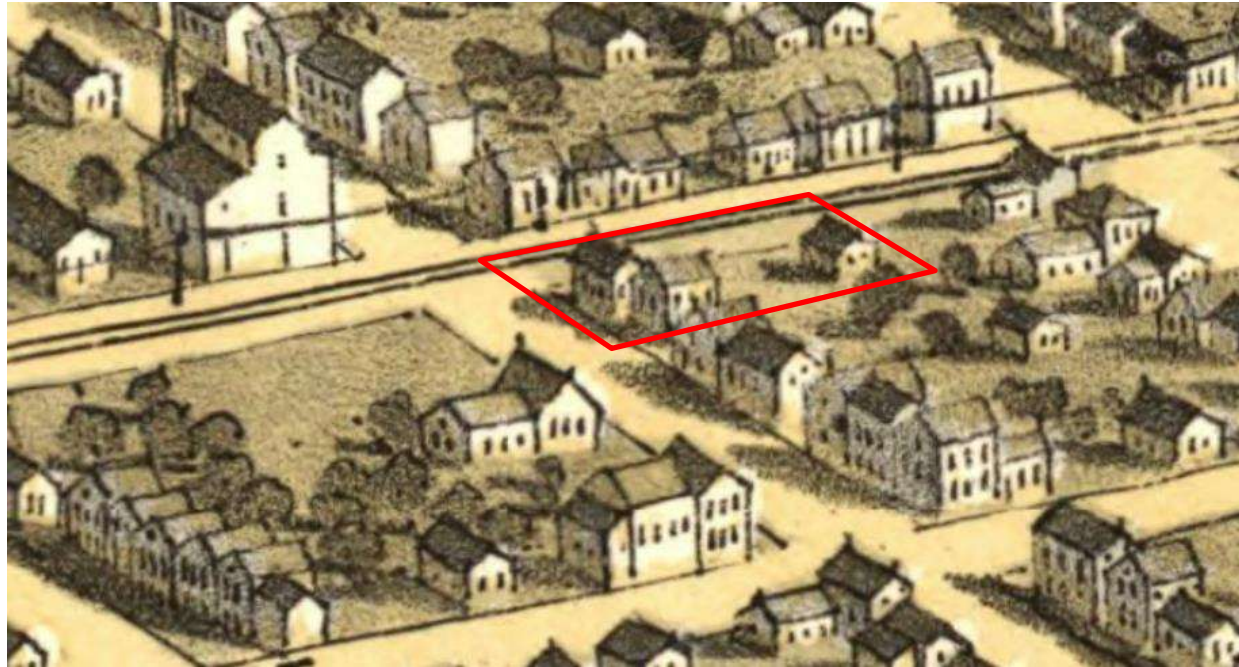


Figure 5. Detail of Wright and Brown's subdivision as it appeared in 1867 (Ruger 1867). This bird's-eye view illustrates two houses along the south side of the property (potentially fronting Madison Street) and a third smaller house along the alley (fronting Tenth Street).

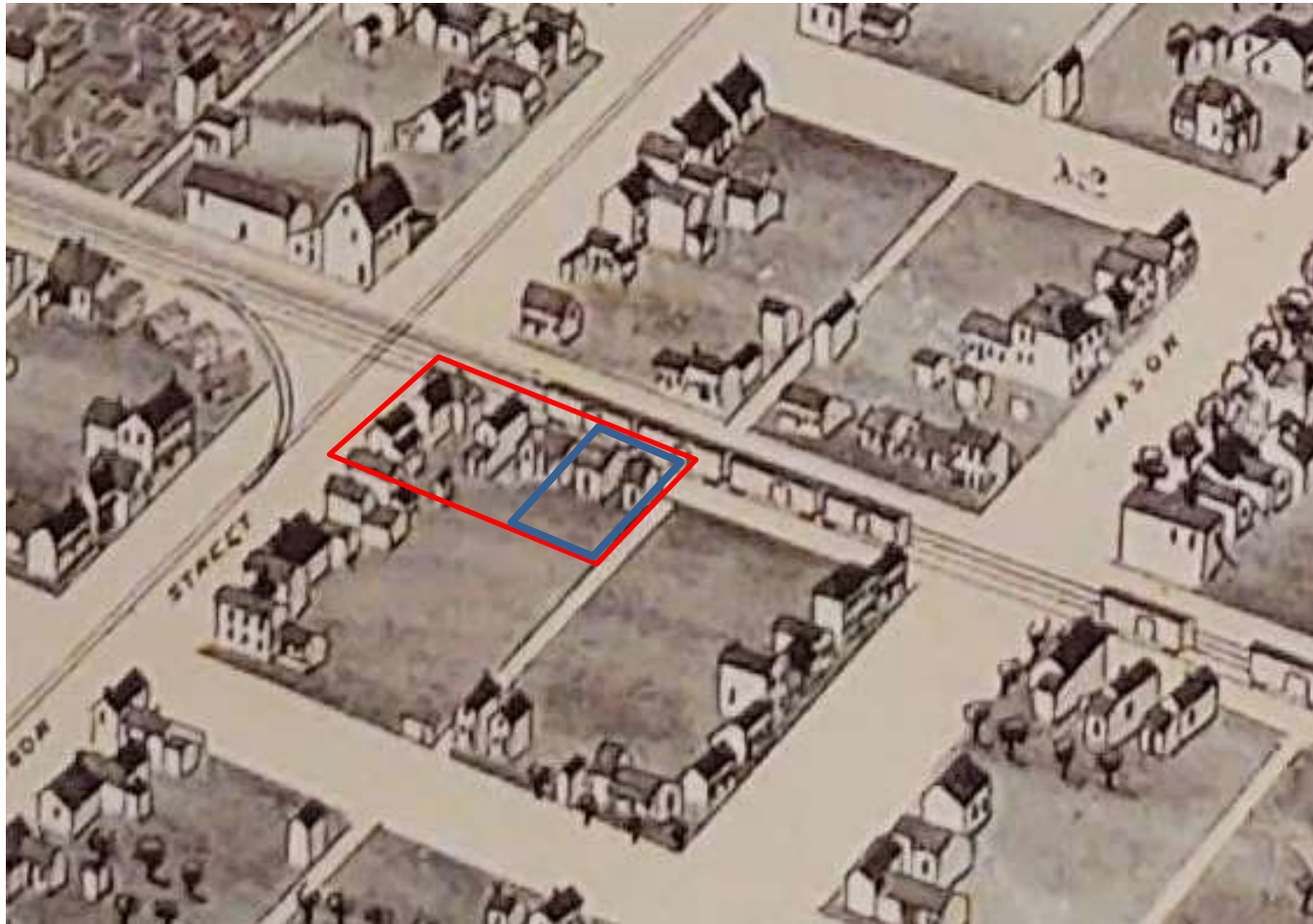


Figure 6. Detail of the neighborhood surrounding Wright and Brown's Subdivision in circa 1873 (Koch 1873). Note the Phoenix Mill across the street to the south and west of the subdivision. By this date, a rail line had been laid down the center of Madison Street. Wright and Brown's Subdivision is outlined in red, whereas Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are outlined in blue.

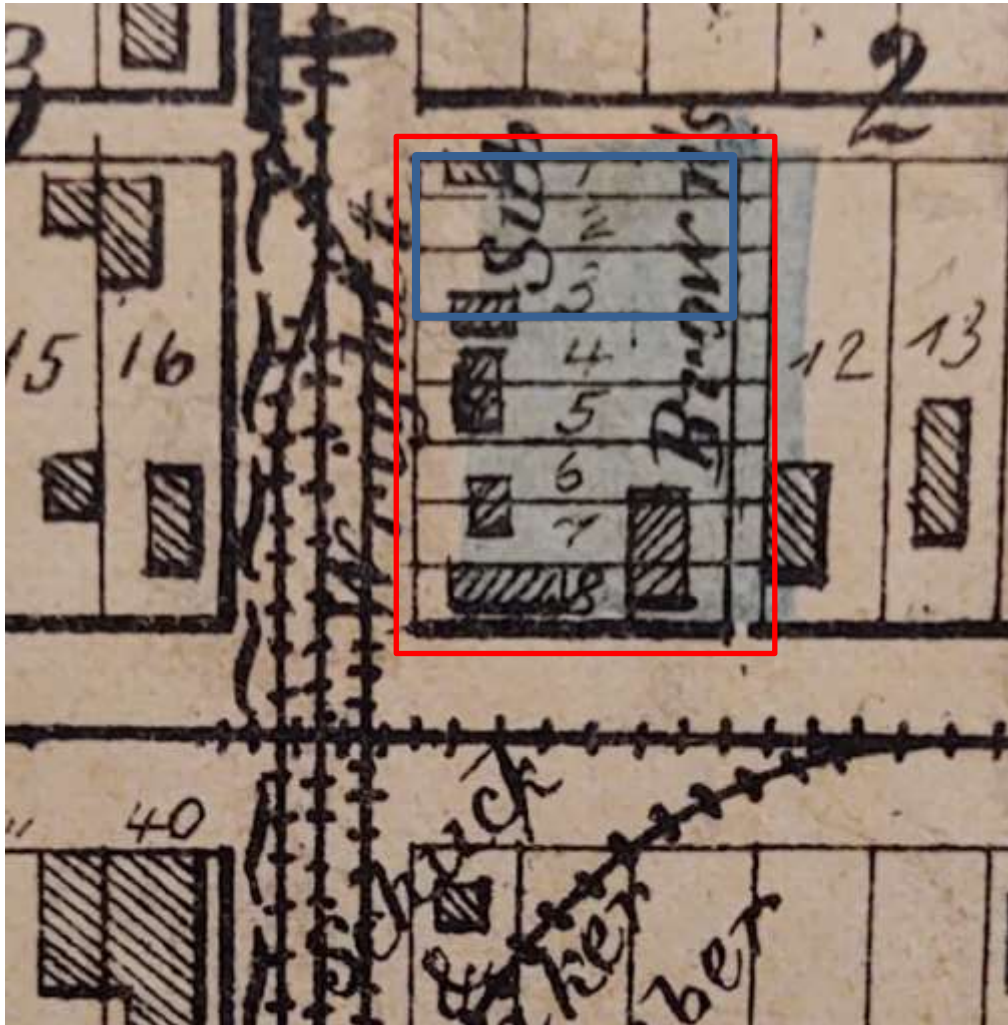


Figure 7. Detail of Wright and Brown's Subdivision, as illustrated on *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill* (Bird 1876). The placement of the houses on the various lots within Wright and Brown's Subdivision is problematic. Wright and Brown's Subdivision is outlined in red, whereas Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are outlined in blue.



Figure 8. Detail of the neighborhood adjacent to Wright and Brown's Subdivision (outlined in red), as depicted on *Map of Springfield* (Beck and Pauli 1878).

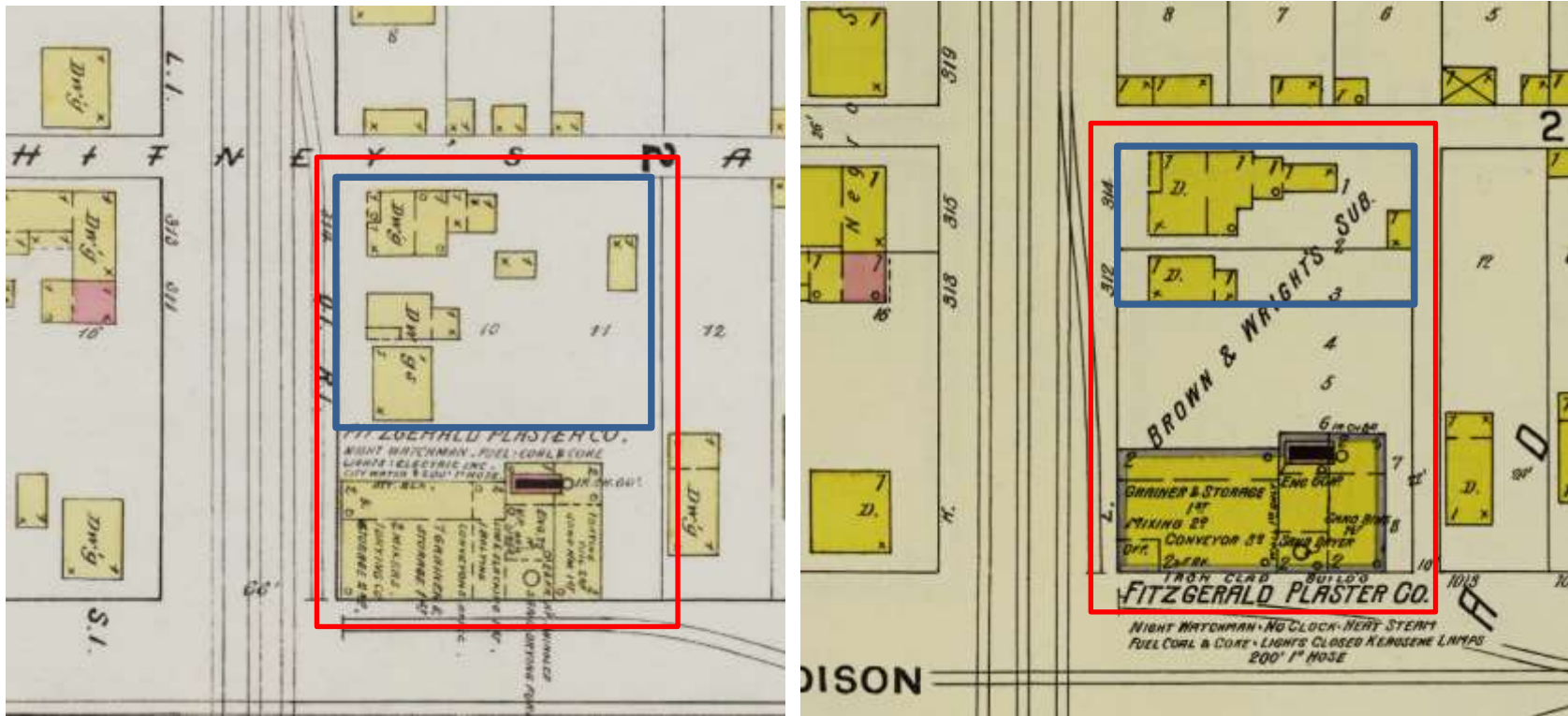


Figure 9. Two views of Wright and Brown’s subdivision, as depicted on the 1890 (left) and 1896 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 are outlined in blue. These maps illustrate the presence of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. Constructed in 1890, the plaster mill displaced three earlier residences in the subdivision. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that the home located directly north of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company (on Lots 4-5) on the earlier map had been demolished by this date. The 1896 map also appears to illustrate the space between the two houses on Lots 1-2 (Site 11SG1532) and Lot 3 (Site 11SG1533) as being less than that depicted on the earlier 1890 map. It is unclear whether this discrepancy indicates a slight relocation of the home at Site 11SG1533 between 1890 and 1896, or whether there was an error in the mapmaking (note the difference in scale of the house on Site 11SG1532 between the two maps).

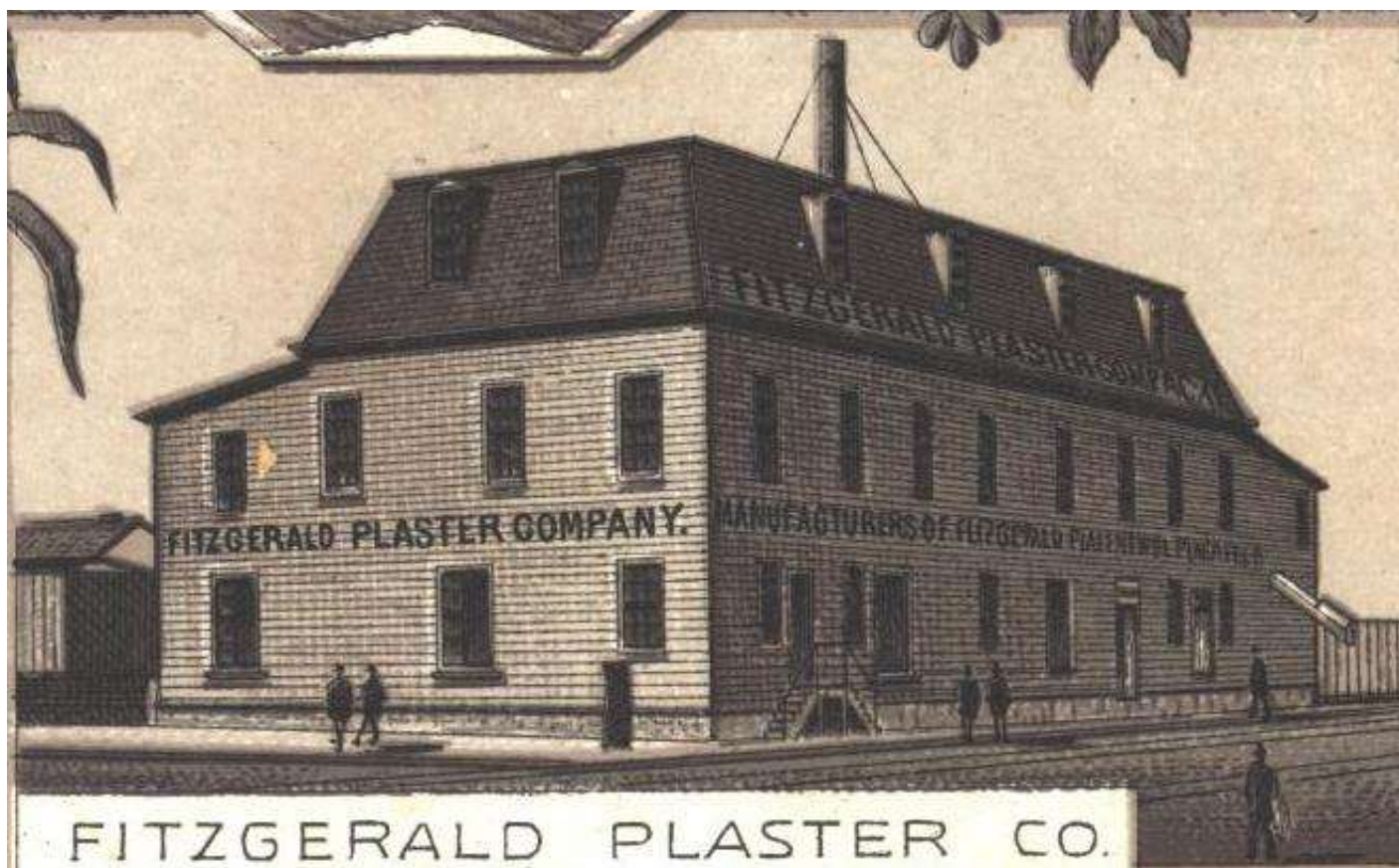


Figure 10. The Fitzgerald Plaster Company, shown here in an 1890 lithograph, was located on the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison streets. The site of the plaster factory lies partially within the APE (Barker 1890: plate 9). Construction of the plaster mill resulted in the removal of the three houses previously located on Lots 6-8 of Wright and Brown's Subdivision.

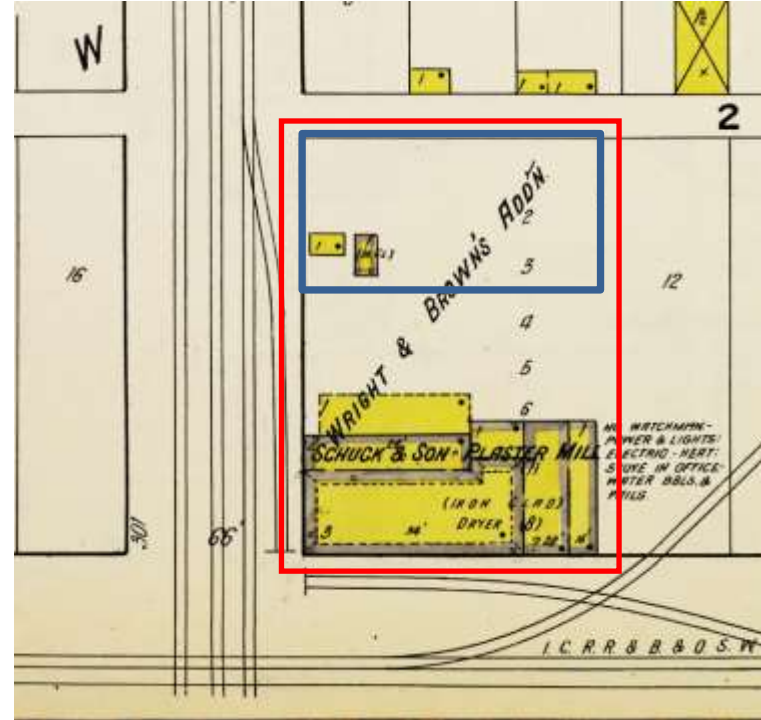
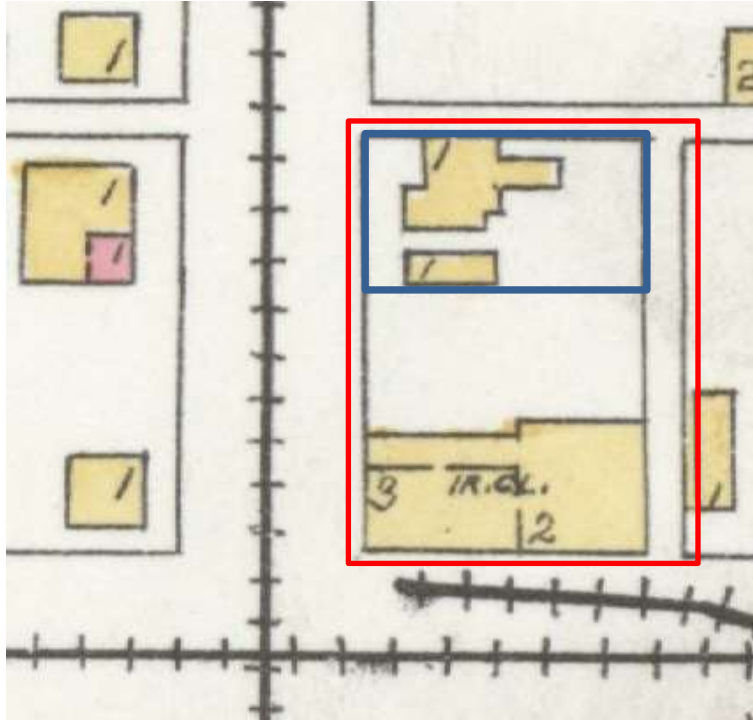


Figure 11. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision, as depicted on the 1906 (left) and 1917 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Sanborn 1906, 1917:34). The 1917 map indicates the removal of the houses from Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 (outlined in blue) since 1906. Both homes were destroyed in the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

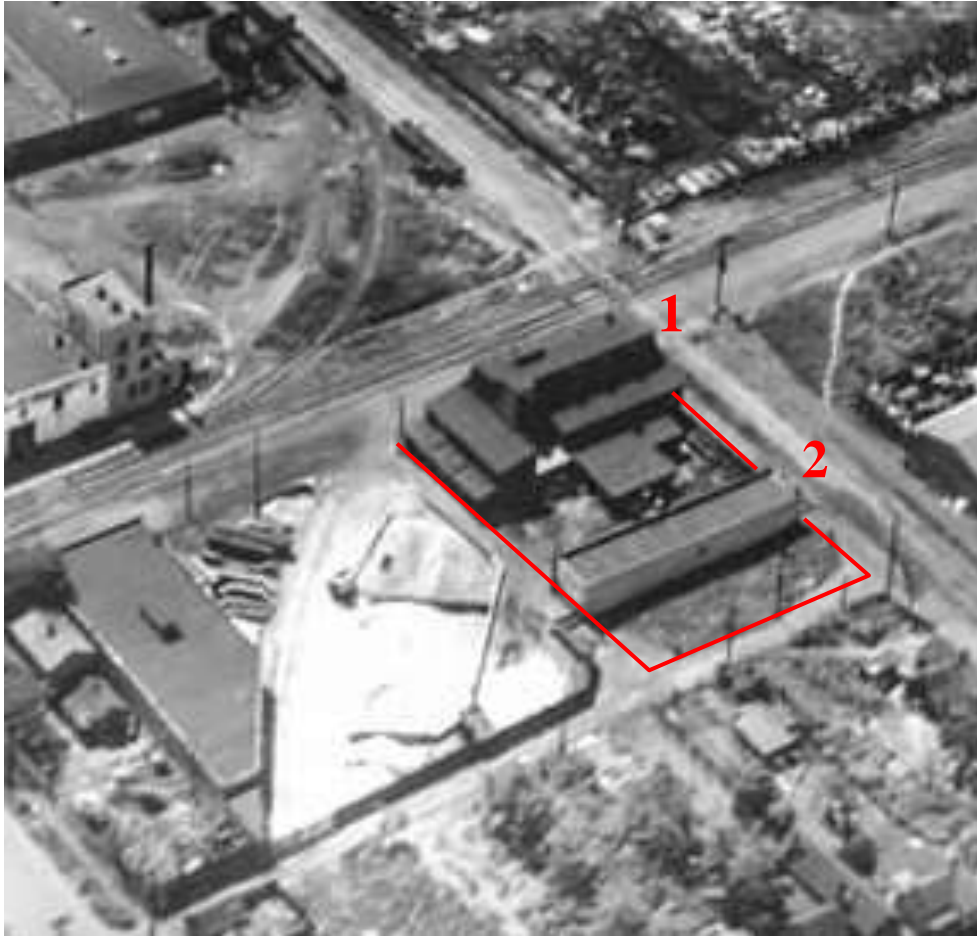


Figure 12. Two photographs taken in the mid-1930s showing developments in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (outlined in red) at that time. (Top) Aerial view, looking southwest and showing the old plaster mill on the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison (No. 1) and the narrow brick building occupied by the Ben Wright Hide Company (No. 2), which had been constructed in 1920-1. (Bottom) Another view of these buildings, looking northeast from the central business district (Sangamon Valley Collection).

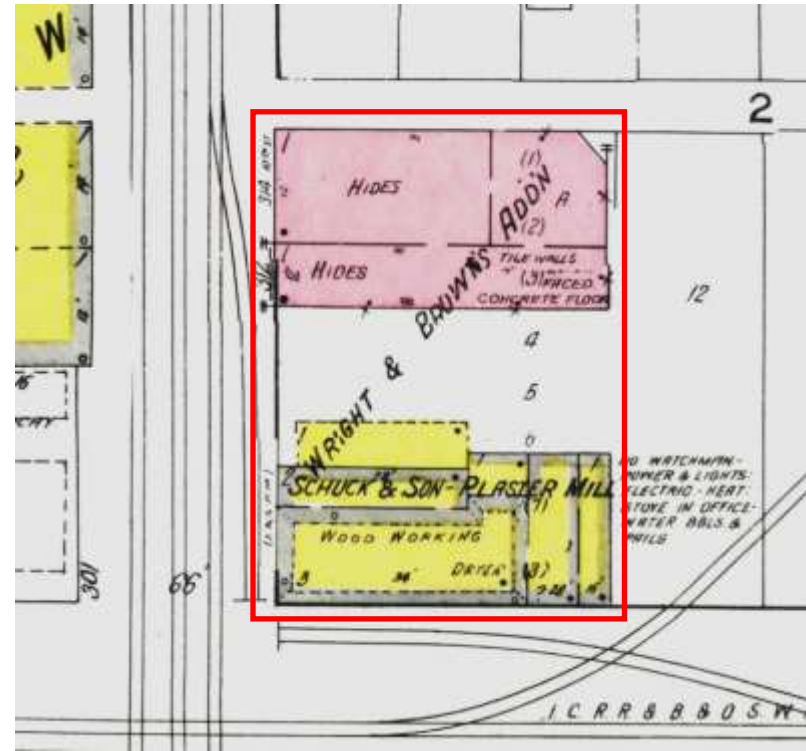
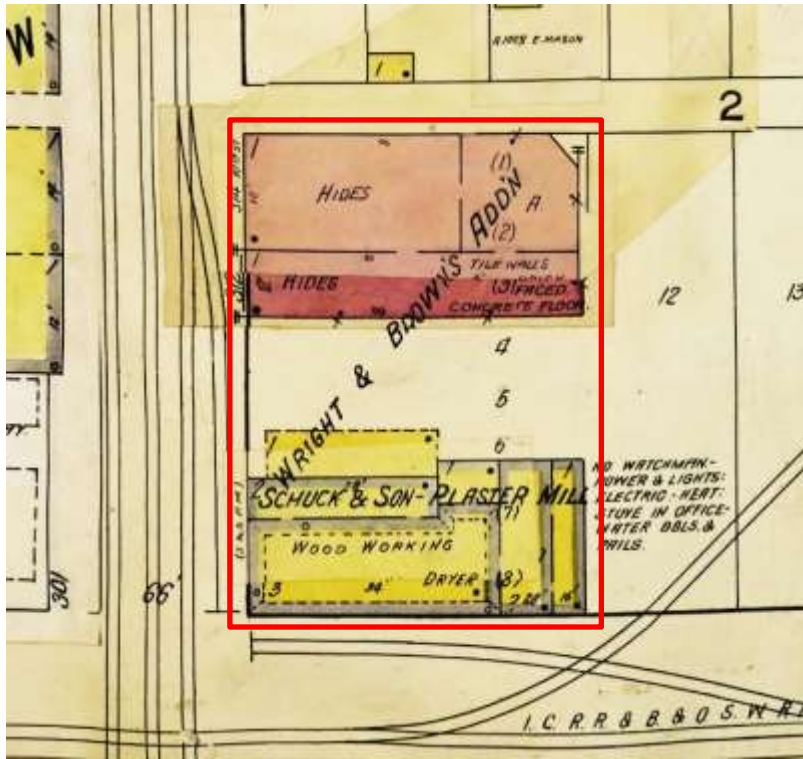


Figure 13. Two views of Wright and Brown's subdivision, as depicted on the 1950 (left) and 1952 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The brick commercial building on the north end of the subdivision had been expanded by this time and now covered both Sites 11SG1532 and 11SG1533 (Sanborn 1950:34; 1952:34).



Figure 14. Newspaper article and photograph announcing the demolition of the former Fitzgerald Plaster Company mill at Madison and Tenth streets (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 February 1958, p.6).



ATTENTION!!
FARMERS AND BUTCHERS
WE PAY
HIGHEST CASH PRICES
FOR YOUR
HIDES AND TALLOW
BEN WRIGHT
312 North 10th St.
Wabash Private Switch
Capitol 709
Springfield

Figure 15. Top: Aerial view of Wright and Brown's Subdivision as seen in an early 1960's photograph (Sangamon Valley Collection). The plaster mill had been removed by this date, and the brick commercial building on Lots 1-3 was still occupied by the Ben Wright Hide Company. Bottom: Early 1920s advertisement for Wright's Hide Company (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 August 1921, p. 8).

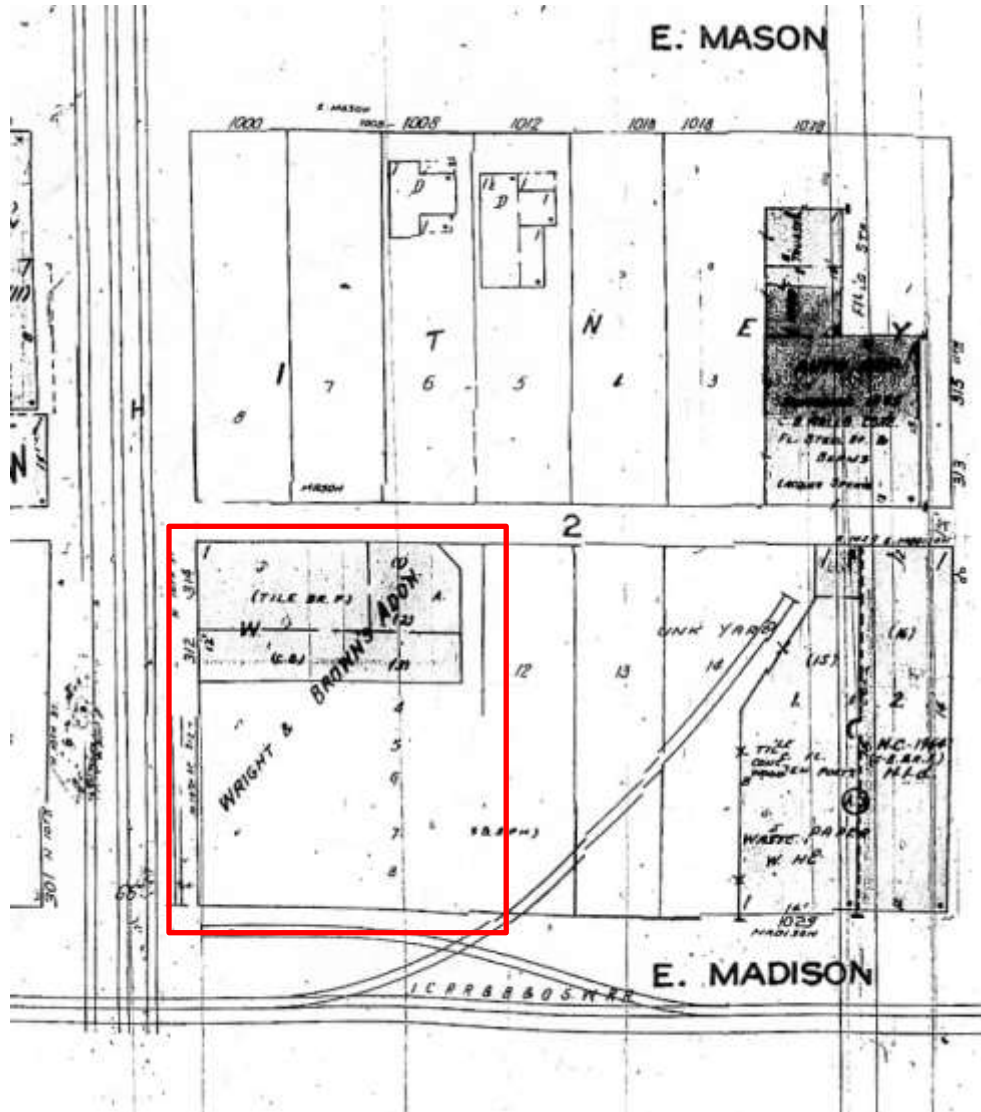


Figure 16. Detail of the 1972 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the extant brick building constructed for the Wright Hide Company in circa 1920 (Sanborn 1972:34).



Figure 17. Select field images of artifacts recovered from the encapsulated Pre-Fire midden from Test 2 at Site 11SG1533 (The Sappington Site). These artifacts were recovered from a midden located beneath the charred floorboards of the burned house at this location, and presumably represent materials deposited by the Sappington family during the circa 1860s, prior to the construction of the rear service wing. The Sappington's were a free-Black family with ties to Springfield's extended Donnegan family and constructed the house at this location in circa 1863. Top: Worked bone Federal Shield Insignia (with two attachments designed for sewn-on attachment to a garment). Similar brass examples are illustrated online, but this is the only example of a vernacular, hand-carved example that could be located. Bottom: Two elbow pipes. The redware example is of an unknown, well-adorned woman with earrings and presumably a pearl necklace. The second pipe is a simple, undecorated example.



WILLIAM D. SAPPINGTON

Sergeant, Company I, 370th Infantry, 93rd Division, U. S. A. Son of David and Mary Sappington, deceased. Born February 20, 1868, in Springfield, Ill. Address, 1026 East Reynolds street, Springfield, Ill. Entered service in 1917, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex. Sailed overseas April 6, 1918, on the U. S. S. *President Grant*. In action in the Bois Mortier, Acier-Brouzer, Saon-Safere, Forest of Saint Gobain, and St. Pierre. Was in Belgium when the Armistice was signed. Discharged February 24, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Figure 18. William David Sappington, son of David and Mary Sappington, was born in the house at 312 North Tenth Street, spent much of his early life in that residence, and was deeded the property by his father in 1871 (Site 11SG1533) (Duff 1920).

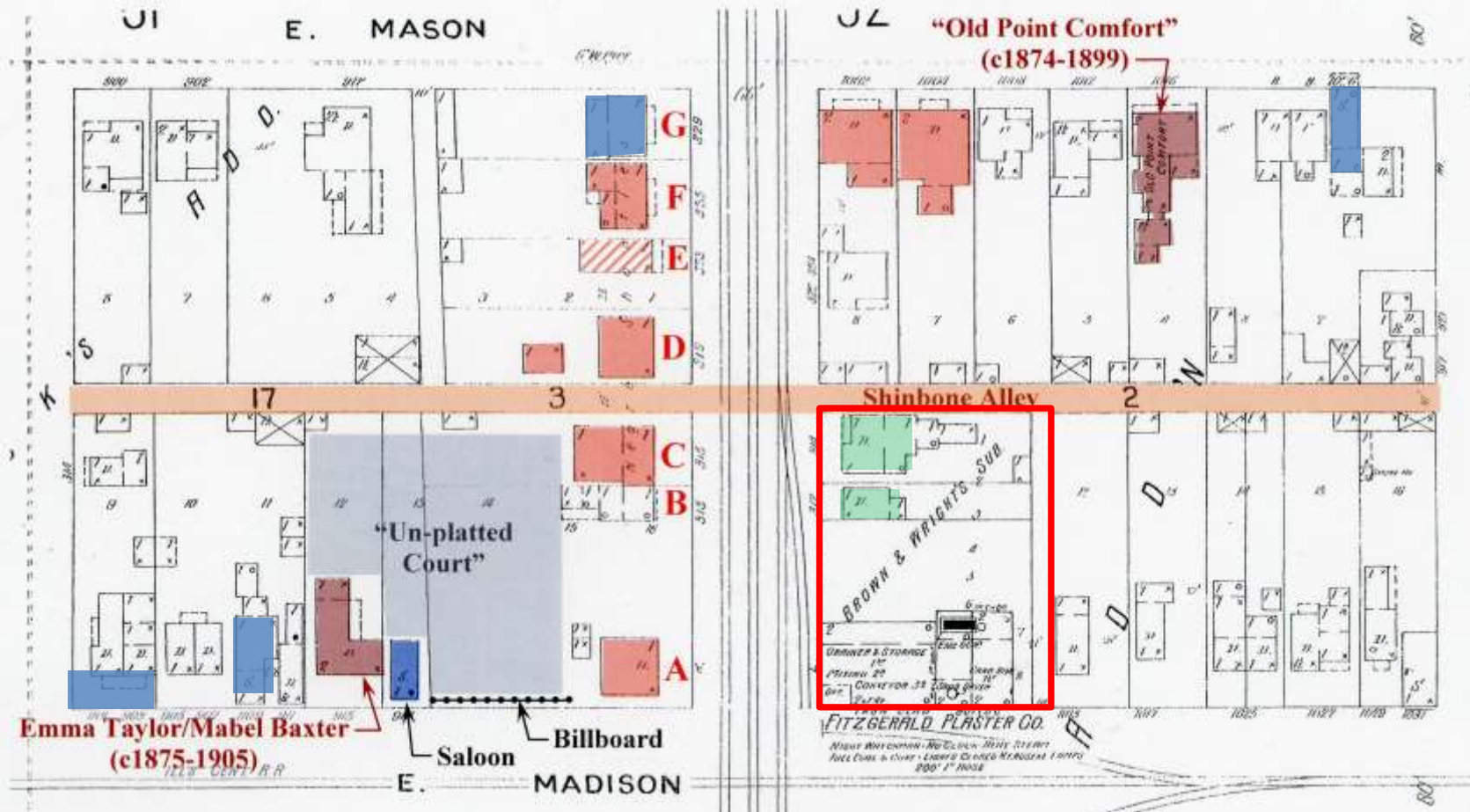


Figure 19. The Tenth and Madison Street neighborhood (circa 1905-08) illustrating Wright and Brown’s Subdivision (outlined in red), the two primary “houses of ill fame” (highlighted in dark red and labeled), and the lesser “resorts” (highlighted in light red). Those houses labeled A through G are the dwellings located within the Springfield Rail Improvements Project that were the focus of earlier archaeological investigations for Usable Segment I (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). The buildings highlighted in blue were the location of saloons, and those highlighted in light green may have operated as Chinese opium dens and/or gambling houses. The saloon to the east of Mabel Baxter’s resort was operated by Mabel Baxter’s husband in conjunction with their “house of ill fame.” Two buildings to the west of Mabel’s house were also saloons.



Figure 9. The intersection of Tenth and Madison streets was severely impacted by the Springfield Race Riot of August 1908, which resulted in multiple buildings around the intersection being set on fire and destroyed. The image above was taken in the immediate aftermath of the riot and looks southwest towards the ruins of four homes destroyed on the south side of the 1000 block of East Eleventh Street. The train in the near distance sits on the switch track connecting the Wabash Railroad (on Tenth Street) with the Illinois Central Railroad (on Madison Street). The roofs rising just beyond the train belong to lumber sheds belonging to the Schuck and Son lumberyard (located at the former site of the Phoenix Mill). The dome of the Illinois State Capitol appears in the far distance (<http://library.uis.edu/archives/localhistory/riotphotos.html>; from the Booth-Grunendike Collection, Archives/Special Collections, Brookens Library, University of Illinois at Springfield).

APPENDIX IV

Leanna Donnegan: Free-Woman of Color, and Matriarch of Springfield’s Activist Donnegan Family [Incomplete DRAFT]

Floyd Mansberger
And
Christopher Stratton

Leanna Donnegan was a free woman of color who emigrated from Kentucky to central Illinois with her extended family in late 1847 or early 1848.¹ Eventually settling in Springfield, Leanna raised a strong family consisting of four free Black men and three free Black women that were actively involved on many levels of racial activism in the city, as well as the State of Illinois, during the formative years of the middle nineteenth century. Although the Donnegan name in Springfield is forever linked with the Springfield Race Riot of August 1908,—as Leanna’s son, William Donnegan was one of the two Black men lynched during the riots that summer—the story of the Donnegan family in Springfield is a story not only of the racial hardships most Blacks encountered during these years, but also of race activism and the struggle for race equality in America during the nineteenth century.

Kentucky Origins

Unfortunately, details of Leanna’s early life in Kentucky are limited. Historical records suggest that Leanna Donnegan, whose maiden name is unknown, was born in Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian County, in 1794. Little is known regarding Leanna’s mother or father, other than her mother was a white woman, and her father was a Black man. The 1880 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Leanna was born in Virginia.² Emancipation papers compiled in the mid-1840s for travel to Illinois indicate Leanna was “the daughter of a free white woman.” In today’s world, pre-Civil War era mixed blood children often are perceived to have been conceived between a white male slave owner and Black slave woman, often through an act of submission by the woman (ultimately an act of rape). In contrast, the act of a white woman, taking a Black man (whether enslaved or free), suggests an action of consent. In either case, the

¹ Leanna’s surname has several variations in spelling. Historically, during the 1840s, it appears that the name was spelled “Donigan” (and/or “Donegan”). More recently, family and historians have used the spelling of “Donnegan.” The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* has listings for individuals named both “Donegan” and “Donnegan.” Except for rare instances, we have opted to use the spelling of “Donnegan.”

² The 1900 U.S. Census of Population entry for Leanna’s youngest son, William, suggests that his father (Wiley) had been born in Africa, whereas his mother was born “at sea.” Unfortunately, this information cannot be verified, and his reference to his mother being born “at sea” is contrary to other historical sources (cf. various family trees published on Ancestry.com, such as the Stone Family Tree; <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/170875781/person/192226237447/facts>). Of particular concern is information regarding William’s father Wiley, which has not as yet been verified.

union of the white woman and enslaved man resulted in a free born child. Where Leanna was raised, and by whom, is unknown, and remains one of the mysteries of the Donnegan family.³

Leanna reportedly married a man named Wiley Donigan, a Black man purportedly also born in Christian County, Kentucky in 1790, and who died in 1839.⁴ Leanna was a “free woman of color,” as she had been born the child of a white woman and Black father. As her mother was a white woman, her offspring were also free upon birth no matter the race of the father. Similarly, any children of Leanna, a free mulatto woman living in Kentucky in the 1810-20s, were also born free. Such was the case with William and his older siblings, and unlike many of their Black brethren in Kentucky, Leanna’s children were all born free—never having personally experienced the burden of living the life of a slave.

Although the date of Leanna’s marriage is unknown, the birth date of her first child suggests that her marriage to Wiley Donigan—if indeed she had married Mr. Donigan—occurred sometime prior to 1810.⁵ Secondary historical records suggest that Leanna had her first child, Caroline, with a man presumably named Donigan sometime in circa 1811. Assuming she was born in 1794, Leanna would have been approximately seventeen years of age at the time of the birth of her first child. Over the subsequent eighteen years, Leanna and Wiley had a total of eight children, all of whom took the surname Donnegan. Whether she was married to the father of her eight children is unknown. As with Leanna’s parents, it is unfortunate that little information has been found regarding Leanna’s husband, Wyley. Other than details from family trees on Ancestry.com, no birth, death, or marriage records for Wiley or Leanna have been located. Similarly, if Wiley was indeed the name of Leanna’s husband, it is unknown whether he was a “free man of color” or an enslaved African-American man.

Wiley and Leanna Donegan apparently had eight children. As noted above, her youngest child Caroline was born at an unknown Kentucky location in 1811 when Leanna was approximately 17 years of age. William was born in 1828 when Leanna was approximately 34 years of age. As such, the couple averaged a new child slightly over every two years. Caroline (1811-1892), the first born, married Peter Lee while in Kentucky and moved with Leanna and her large family to

³ As will be discussed later, two potential scenarios are suggested as to the potential home of Leanna’s mother (as well as her father). One potential scenario raises the possibility of her ties to Archibald Bristow (with plantations in xx and early Todd counties). Henry Louis Gates questions Leanna’s relationship with Francis Bristow, and suggests that his family may have been the owner of the plantation on which Leanna was born, which would have been sometime in circa 1797 according to Caroline’s emancipation document (<https://www.theroot.com/the-lynching-of-my-husband-s-ancestor-shocked-a-nation-1790855431>). This seems unlikely, as the Bristow family was living in the Lexington area (Clark County) at that time. A second possibility is that Leanna was affiliated with the Richard Bibb plantation at Russellville (Logan County).

⁴ Information regarding Wiley has been obtained from various Ancestry.com family trees, none of which give a source of information for his name, or birth/death dates. This author has not been able to verify a man named Wiley or Wyley Donigan and/or his marriage to Leanna.

⁵ Based on the birth of their first child Caroline in 1811, one might suspect that the young couple was married sometime circa 1810 or earlier (assuming they were married at the time of Caroline’s birth). Although Wiley would have been about 21 years old at the time, Leanna would have been approximately 17 years of age at the time of her marriage or union with Wiley

Illinois in 1848, settling on a farm in St. Clair County.⁶ Subsequent children of Wiley and Leanna included Nancy (1815-1855),⁷ Spencer (1817-1890),⁸ Nelson Green Wiley (1820-1865),⁹

⁶ The 1850 U.S. Census of Population notes that the couple was living on their St. Clair County farm with their twelve children at that time. A marriage license was issued for Caroline Donnigan and Peter Lee in Sangamon County on 17 February 1856. Prior to 1856, the couple may have had a common-law marriage, and not formally married. Peter and Caroline were listed in the 1860 Census, along with six children residing in District 17, Sangamon County. Peter was a farmer with real estate valued at \$1,600 and personal property valued at \$500. Caroline died on 18 October 1892, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 October 1892). The 1850 U.S. Census of Population indicates that Peter and Caroline Lee had twelve children between the ages of 22 and 2 at that time. They were James H. (22), John S. D. (18), William (17), Margaret A. (15), Clarissa H./Cluzy (14), Elizabeth Jane (12), Rhodalvina/Roda (10), George W. (10), Peter S. (80), Melissa (6), Nancy (5), and Nareicie H. (2). Ancestry.com suggests an additional two children: Sadie C. (born in 1855) and Leeander (unknown birthdate). At the time of her death, she was survived by four children—two sons (John S. D. and George William) and two daughters (Mrs. Harriet Bass and Miss Sadie Lee).

⁷ Nancy Donnegan married John Hargrave, presumably while still residing in Kentucky. John Rolling Hargrave was a Jamaican immigrant, and in 1830 was listed as a free person of color living in Todd County, Kentucky. As discussed in the text, Nancy and her husband may have immigrated to Illinois as early as 1841, and were living in Springfield by late 1844. John died in very late 1844 or early 1845. Nancy and John's daughter Arrisa Hargrave married Thomas Davis in 1867 (see photograph). The widow Nancy is enumerated in the 1850 U.S. Census of Population living in Springfield with her two young children. Arrisa (1845-1925) and Thomas Davis (1845-1917) had six children...?

⁸ Spencer Donnegan married Elizabeth Guy on 15 June 1841 in Christian County, Kentucky. Spencer and his brother Wiley both married sisters (daughters of Edmund Guy). Spencer (and his siblings Wiley, Nancy, and Narcissa) presumably were living in Springfield by 1843 (or earlier). Both the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census of Population lists Spencer as a barber residing in Springfield with his family. The 1870 and 1880 census indicates that Spencer had moved to East Lincoln (Logan County) with his family sometime just prior to 1870. In 1878, Spencer, his son (Spencer Jr.) and a William Donnegan (also presumably his son) were all barbers residing in Logan County (Donnelley Loyd and Company 1878:350). Spencer died on 14 October 1890 in Lincoln. Children included: Susan (circa 1845), William R. (circa 1848), Miranda (1849), Charlotte (1853), Spencer, Jr. (1855), Laura (1858), Quinn Edward (1859), and Lincoln (1861).

⁹ Nelson Donegan apparently went by the name Wiley, as noted by his Emancipation papers and his use of that name in the 1850 U.S. Census of Population. In early 1841, Wiley married Sidney Guy in Christian County, Kentucky. Sidney was sister of Elizabeth Guy, Spencer's wife. The Guy family was also from Kentucky, and potentially of Cherokee descent. The 1850 census indicates Wiley was a laborer. The 1860 census indicates he was a Sangamon County farmer with a large family, living south of Rochester. Family tradition suggests that he was shot by the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was forced to flee Springfield in circa 1864-65. Due to Copperhead agitation in 1863-64, he relocated in Paw Paw, Michigan, where he died in 1865. His widow returned to Springfield, living in Wright and Brown Subdivision by 1870. Probate records are present, filed in April 1866 in Van Buren Michigan (includes an inventory of his household possessions). Children included: Cyrus (1842-), Leana (1844-), Mary (1846-), and George W (1848-), Narcissus (1842-), Susan (1854-), Presley O. (1855-), and David (1858-).

According to her obituary, Sidney was born in Orange County, Virginia and migrated to Kentucky when she was 12 years old, and to Illinois with her husband in 1846 [sic, late 1847 or early 1848]. She died "at the residence of her son, George W. Donaegan, of apoplexy... Mr. Donagan farmed in the vicinity of Springfield eleven years. He died in 1865." She died in January 1902 at 1038 South Third street. "Mrs. Donagan is well known among the colored population of Springfield" (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 January 1902, p. 6).

Grace Narcissa (1824-1879),¹⁰ Melissa (1827-1897),¹¹ Presley L. (1828-1885),¹² and the youngest—William Kaves Hamilton (1829-1908).¹³

The earliest record found documenting the Donigan family in Kentucky is the 1830 U.S. Census of Population for *Todd County*, Kentucky, which is located adjacent and to the east of Christian County.¹⁴ In that document is a household lacking a surname and identified solely by the name

¹⁰ Like Nelson, Grace Donigan apparently went by her middle name Narcissa, as suggested by both her Emancipation papers, and the 1850 U.S. Census of Population. Narcissa appears in the 1850 census living with the white Dodge family. At that time, the family head-of-household was an elderly woman living with her son, Clergyman Richard Dodge and two young children. Presumably, Narcissa was working as a domestic servant. In 1870, Narcissa was living with her mother, Leanna Knox. Apparently, Narcissa never married, and she died on 29 March 1879. She was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery (Springfield). At her death, she “was highly esteemed by her colored acquaintances” (*Illinois State Register*, 1 April 1879). Her probate documents mention the Davis family.

¹¹ The 1850 U.S. Census of Population listed a 24-year old Melissa Thompson residing with the Leana and Joel Knox household. Presumably, Melissa had married a man named Harrison sometime prior to 1850. For whatever reason (death or separation), the marriage was short-lived and she was documented as living within the Knox household at that time. On September 2, 1852, Melissa Thompson and Landrum Coleman were issued a marriage license. In 1860, Melissa and her husband Landrum Coleman were living in Springfield. The family is enumerated in both the 1870 and 1880 census returns. Melissa Donegan Coleman died on 20 July 1897. In 1850, her husband (Landrum Coleman) was enumerated as shoemaker living in Prairie, Randolph County, Missouri). Prairie Township is located north of the Missouri River, approximately 125 miles west/northwest of St. Louis. He immigrated to Springfield in 1852, and was a shoemaker from at least 1850 through 1871, at one time partners with Melissa’s brother William. In circa 1871, Coleman became a minister, was a spiritual leader during the formative years of Springfield’s Union Baptist Church, and was a pioneer in the formation of the Wood River Baptist Association. Landrum died on 30 August 1902 in Springfield. Melissa and Landrum had ten children, only four whom survived into adulthood. Melissa’s brother, William married Landrum’s sister, Lavina Coleman in 1859 (<http://baptisthistoryhomepage.com/illinois.baptist.hist.42.html> <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40190626>).

¹² Presley Donegan’s Emancipation Papers suggest that he was living in St. Clair County in early 1848 with his mother (Leanna Knox) and sister’s family (Caroline and Peter Lee). By 1850, Presley was living in Springfield as a barber. On 21 August 1851, Presley married Phebe Vanderburg in Madison County. The Vanderburg family was a prominent Black family located in the Ridge Prairie settlement. Late in life, Presley may have had trouble with alcohol addiction—in September 1881, a judge sentenced “poor old Pres Donegan to jail for thirty days for vagrancy and habitual drunkenness” (*Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1881, p. 3). Presley died on 10 June 1885 in Springfield. Presley and Phebe had a son by the same name, also a barber.

¹³ Upon his violent death at the hands of the mob in August 1908, the local newspaper carried a short biographical statement claiming that William was born in Christian County, Kentucky on March 16, 1828, and that he immigrated to Springfield in 1845 (*Illinois State Register*, 17 August 1908, p. 2). William was married three times, to Charlotte Cox (married in 1852), Lavinia Coleman (married circa 1869), and Sarah Ann Monnet Bowers (married in 1875).

¹⁴ Todd County was established in April 1820. The county was created from splitting off portions of the adjacent Logan County to the east and Christian County to the west. Elkton, the county seat, is located approximately midway between Russellville (the Logan County seat) and Hopkinsville (the Christian County seat). Geographically, the county is split between the northern high country (often referred to as the Highlands) and the low country to the south. The Highlands are known for their steep slopes and rugged terrain whereas the southern low country is characterized by some of the better farmland in Kentucky, farmland that was well suited to tobacco production. The Elk Fork of the Red River begins north of Elkton and flows in a southeasterly direction. The Russellville—Hopkinsville Road, passing through Elkton, is the divide between these two regions.

of one “Free Loann” [sic, “Free Leann”].¹⁵ Within this household were a single female between the ages of 24 and 35 (presumably Leanna), four male children between the ages of 10 and 23 (two of whom were probably Spencer and Nelson Green Wiley), two females between the age of 10 and 23 (presumably Caroline and Nancy), two males between 1 and 9 (presumably Presley and William), and two females between one and 9 (presumably Grace and Melissa). The only discrepancy between the 1830 census and the known demographics of the Donigan family is the lack of two additional male children between the ages of 10 and 23, which may suggest two young men may have been residing with the family at that time, or Leanna had two additional older male children unknown. Of interest is the fact that “Free Leann” was listed as the head of the household, without any indication of the elder Wyley being in the household at that time. Similarly, assuming that he is alive and living in this locality, the fact that he does not appear enumerated within the greater Todd or Christian County census returns suggests that he was 1) not a head of a household, and 2) may have been tabulated as an anonymous enslaved individual within one of the many white households enumerated by the census. This census return is for the “non-stated” portions of Todd County.¹⁶ Family histories suggest that Wyley did not die for another nine years (in 1839), so one must ask the question, “Where was Wyley at this time? and/or “Was he not living with the household at this time?”

To help corroborate the fact that this “Free Leann” is indeed Leann Donigan is the fact that one John Hargraves (future husband of Nancy Donigan), and the George Lee family (presumably the parents of Caroline’s husband Peter) were both enumerated within the vicinity of Free Leann’s household. Both Hargraves and Lee were listed as free men of color in the census. The 1830 Census for Todd County enumerated eleven families with Black heads of households. Of these eleven households, two were comprised solely of enslaved individuals.¹⁷ Of the nine free Black families individually listed in the 1830 census of Todd County, Free Leann’s was the only one with the head of the household listed as a woman.¹⁸

Where in Kentucky Leann and her husband Wiley had resided prior to her husband’s death in 1839 is unknown. A deed record dated June 1847 documenting the sale of a 60-acre parcel of land from “Leann Knox late Leann Dunagan of Christian Co., Ky” to William Duncan of Todd

¹⁵ The online census transcription suggests that the name was “Free Loann” and not “Free Leann” (USCB 1830).

¹⁶ This refers to the more rural areas, and not within the separate enumerated area of Elkton. Logan County was established in 1792, with Russellville the county seat. Christian County was established in 1797, with Hopkinsville the county seat. Both counties are located in the region known as the Pennyroyal (and/or Mississippi Plateau) of central Kentucky, adjacent to the Kentucky-Tennessee border. The 1800 Second Census of Kentucky enumerated 2,201 white citizens, and 297 enslaved Blacks in Christian County. At that time, Logan County contained 4,939 white citizens, 775 enslaved individuals, and 93 free Blacks. The presence of 93 free Blacks probably included the Donegan family.

¹⁷ These consisted of the Martha Reden and Thomas McDougal households, with 12 and 11 enslaved individuals living in each house, respectively. Several additional households in the county at the time, with white heads of households, had free Blacks living within the household as well. For example, the Reverend W. K. Stuart had two enslaved Blacks and one free person of color living within the same household.

¹⁸ The 1830 U.S. Census of Population for Christian County indicates only six households of free Blacks living within the county, with five of them in Hopkinsville. Unfortunately, no leads were found in the 1820 census for Christian, Todd, or Logan Counties. See also Association (1924).

County, Kentucky just prior to the family's removal to Illinois suggests that the family potentially had been living in what is now Todd County.¹⁹ The land sold by Leanna at that time was located "on [the] headwaters of big Whippoorwill." The upper reaches of the Big Whippoorwill Creek are located north/northeast of Elkton, immediately east of the Elk River and within the Highlands region of Todd County, Kentucky.²⁰

As indicated by the 1830 census, "Free Loann" was raising a large family of young children in rural Todd County (northeast of Elkton), potentially by herself. At that time, her husband Wyley may not have been living within the household. As an enslaved individual, he may have been restricted to his owner's plantation and/or home. Whatever his situation, family tradition suggests that her husband Wyley died in 1839. Unfortunately, no confirmation of Wyley's death date (or the source of this date) has been found. Whether Wyley was living with Leann, and assisting with raising their family, or living elsewhere, is unknown.

The 1840 U.S. Census of Population suggests that the Donigan family (consisting of Leanna and her children) had moved to adjacent Christian County by this date, and were living with the Joel Knox family by this date. Enumerated in the 1840 census was the "Jo Knox" household which was listed in the "non-stated," presumably rural area of the county (not within Hopkinsville). At that time, the family consisted of nine individuals—five being free Blacks (presumably the Donigan family members), and four being enslaved individuals (presumably the Knox family members). The "free color persons" probably included Leanna (approximately 46 years of age at the time), a male 10-23 years of age (presumably Presley or William), one female 10-23 years of age (presumably either Melissa or Grace), and two males 1-9 years of age. It is unclear who the two youngest males of color were at this time. Living together as a family at this time were four enslaved individuals, and included one male 36-54 years of age (presumably Joel Knox, who was

¹⁹ Most reference to Leanna's (and her husband's) place of birth refer to the location as Christian County, Kentucky. It would appear that the Leanna and her husband may have been born, more correctly, in what today is Todd County. Assuming that the two were born in the area of this land purchase, in the headwaters of the Whippoorwill Creek, the elder Wyley would have been born in what was then Lincoln County, Kentucky, and Leanna in what was then Logan or Christian County, Kentucky, depending on her date of birth. Leanna and her husband remained living in what was then Christian County through early 1820, when the region became part of the newly formed Todd County, Kentucky. Susan Coker, daughter of Leanna's son Wiley, died in Sangamon County on 27 September 1936 in Woodside Township, Sangamon County. She noted that her father, Wiley Donegan, had been born in Todd County Kentucky, as suggested by the 1830 census data.

²⁰ Details of the deed are confusing. It states: "R-127: 21 June 1847, Leann Knox late Leann Dunagan of Christian Cou. KY to William Duncan of Todd Co. KY, \$32, 60 acres on head waters of big Whipporwell, deeded by Christopher Gordon to Nelson Green, Wyley Dunagan for me, title bond by Dunagon to James Little as trustee for Harriet Jane Gusty, bond to W. G. Davis and by Davis to said Duncan. Wit. Jos. Hollingsowrth, L. F. Hollingsworth" (Family History Library film 355,911; Reference to Todd County, Kentucky Deeds, Volumes Q-R, 1845-1848. Record Group R, page 127) (as quoted from Gates. 2016).

This 60-acre parcel of land had been deeded by Christopher Gordon to Nelson Green Wyley Dunigan (Leanna's son) on her behalf. Christopher Gordon was a farmer in Todd County who died in 1850. Gordon is buried in Bennett Cemetery which is located in rural Todd County along Whippoorwill Creek—less than a mile east of Pea Ridge Road (approximately 5¾ miles northeast of Elkton), a location presumably in close proximity to Gordon's farm and potentially the Dunigan family's early landholdings. Future deed research in Todd County may result in more precisely locating the Dunigan farm.

by this time presumably married to Leanna), one female 24-35 years of age, and two male children less than ten years of age. Presumably the young enslaved adult female and two young enslaved males were children of Joel's from a previous marriage. This relationship between the free and enslaved family members of this family suggests that Leanna had purchased her husband and potentially some (if not all) of his children, and had not emancipated them.²¹

When had the Donigan family moved to Christian County from the adjacent Todd County? Emancipation papers prepared for Leann Donigan in 1847 suggest that she had moved to Hopkinsville "some ten years past," which suggests that she may have arrived in Christian County in circa 1837. If true, this would have potentially occurred prior to the death of her husband Wyley (if his date of death is correct).

The number of free households of color in the 1840 U.S. Census of Population for both Todd and Christian Counties is lower than that presented in the earlier 1830 census, indicating the exodus of free-Black families from the region during the decade 1830-40. Only a single household is listed in Hopkinsville, and counting the Knox family, a total of only ten households with free persons of color as the head of household were noted in the "non stated" regions of the county. Similarly, in Todd County, the numbers were low with only 26 free men and 16 free women (of various ages) living as free household. Among these free households in Todd County were three families with the name Lee (George Lee, James Lee, and Jesse Lee), suggesting that Caroline's husband's family may have remained in Todd County.

Based on a quick assessment of the 1830 and 1840 census returns, it would seem that the Donigan family may have been part of a small free-Black rural community which had coalesced in northeast Todd County by the 1830s. It is unclear whether the rural free Blacks living in this region of Todd County was typical of early settlement in Kentucky at the time (as suggested by Woodson 1924), or whether they represented an atypical community of free-Black individuals in this slave state. Some indication is that this may have been an atypical concentration of free-Blacks in early Kentucky. If so, what was the origin of this rural free-Black community?

One potential family of note that may have been partially responsible for the presence of this free-Black enclave northeast of Elkton was the Bristow family. Members of the Bristow family appear to have emancipated their slaves and relocated them to Todd County in the later 1830s

²¹ This practice of a free woman of color purchasing and owning her husband was not unique. The Springfield Hubbard family, also from Kentucky, had the same family dynamics at the time they left Kentucky, with a free Black woman who owned her enslaved husband (Hubbard Family Story Board, African American History Museum, Springfield, Illinois).

Woodson notes "It is hardly believed that a considerable number of Negroes were owners of slaves themselves..." (Woodson 1924:v). Whereas most of the Black ownership of enslaved individuals was probably along philanthropic lines... Black ownership of slaves in the United States was generally associated with philanthropic reasons—generally a husband (a free Black man) purchased his wife and/or children, and/or the wife purchased her husband. In the first instance, if the husband did not emancipate his wife, any children born of their union were considered slaves. With regard to the second instance, the children born of a free-woman of color were legally free. The presence of Black-owned slaves in the pre-1860s United States is generally considered an urban phenomenon. Although often perceived as a philanthropic arrangement, on occasion some Black-owned slaves were held in captivity solely for economic reasons as well.

and 1840s. John and Archibald Bristow were brothers from Clark County, near Lexington. Although the Bristow family was a slave-owning family, several of the brothers arranged for their slaves to be set free upon their death.²² In his will dated 2 November 1835, John Bristow arranged for his slaves (consisting of the Elijah and Thirsay families, and a single man named Stephen) to be set free at the time of his death. John also provided funds for the emancipated slaves to purchase land and for their relocation to Liberia (via the African Colonization movement) (Clark Wills, 9:437). Similarly, on 2 August 1837, his brother Archibald Bristow arranged for his slave Judith to be set free at the execution of his will, and that his slaves William and John were to be emancipated when they turned 35 years of age. Archibald also stipulated that his freed slaves were to receive \$10 per year payment (Clark Wills 11:123) (Bristow 2009). The WPA *Slave Narratives* for Kentucky document one “John Briston” [Bristow?], a slave owner in Clark County, Kentucky that similarly outlined the emancipation of his “negroes” at the time of his death. His will, dated April 27, 1840 instructed his

...executor to go to Todd County and buy land and divide it between the negroes and they were given a cow, three horses and he expressed a desire for them to go to Liberia. They were to be given a certain amount to defray their moving expenses, and buy them provisions and each negro was given his blanket.²³

The presence of this pre-existing free-Black community near Elkton, which the young Donigan family may have been part of, may have been the impetus for the Bristow family to re-settle their emancipated slaves to this area during the later 1830s. Although the reason for relocating the newly freed Black families to Todd County is unclear, the freeing of enslaved families and granting them land or paying their passage to Africa was not unique to the Bristow family. As Crocker (1972:300) noted, the adjacent Green River Country was split regarding slavery issues, and “many Green River slaves... were freed by their owners before the Civil War.” The Shakers had freed their slaves at nearby Auburn by 1830, only for the majority of them to have been recaptured and sold back into slavery shortly after their release. In Bowling Green, Johnathan Hobson freed his slaves and paid their passage to Africa—supposedly sending them a barrel of pork and corn every Christmas.

²² James Bristow, Sr. (? -1807) had four sons: John, Gideon, James, and Archibald. John died in circa 1847, at which time his will would have been probated resulting in the emancipation of his slaves. Archibald Bristow, a Baptist minister, was born in Dinwiddie, Virginia in 1772. In 1813 he moved to Elkton, Todd County, where he worked as a Baptist minister, returning to Bourbon County in 1833 prior to his death in August 1846. One of his sons was Francis Marion Bristow (1804-1864), a lawyer in Elkton. The 1810 census indicates Archibald owned 7 slaves at that time. The 1820 census lists an individual potentially representing Archibald as living in Todd County and owning 5 slaves. The 1830 census indicates he was still residing in Elkton, and that he owned 6 slaves. Archibald died in 1846, at which time his slaves would have been emancipated. According to Leanna’s emancipation papers written in 1846 [notarized in 1847], Bristow testified that he “had long known” Leanna Donigan.

²³ Clark County (Winchester, county seat) is adjacent to Fayette County (Lexington, county seat). The similarity in names between John Briston’s (resident of Fayette County) sale and/or resettlement of ex-slaves to Todd County, and Francis Bristow’s childhood in Jessamine and/or Fayette County (and resident of Todd County) raises questions regarding the possibility that these two individuals were related. Francis was Archibald’s son (Slave Narratives, Works Progress Administration 1941:81). It seems likely that the John Bristow and John Briston noted here were one and the same individual.

Another large slave owner named Richard Bibb residing at Russellville (located in adjacent Logan County, immediately adjacent to the eastern border of Todd County) provided for his slaves to be freed and given land to settle upon, presumably in the greater Logan County area. In 1829, Bibb (a Methodist minister) freed thirty-one of his slaves which were re-settled in Liberia. One of the relocated individuals was later to become President of that country. In 1839, at his death, his estate freed an additional 65 enslaved individuals who were given land northwest of Russellville to settle upon.²⁴ This dispersed rural community established by Richard Bibb soon became known as Bibbtown. Bibb was one of the richest men in western Kentucky at the time, as well as a minister. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Bibb's plantation was an urban plantation located in the Black Bottom of Russellville. At the time of their emancipation, he set free sixty-five enslaved individuals, gave them 3,000 acres of land, and \$5,000 (Hughbank 2020; Morrow 2009; Metzmeier 2016; O'Neil 2019).²⁵ Bibb's release of his slaves in 1839 probably was a major addition to the free-Black community located northeast of Elkton, and northwest of Russellville—the very area suspected as being the location of the Donigan landholding.²⁶ By the early 1830s, a substantial free-Black community had been established in Logan County—seven miles northwest of Russellville, on the Wolf Creek drainage, and only four miles from the Todd/Logan county line. As discussed below, it is unclear whether or not Leanna and her family were part of this rural community established by Bibb in the early 1830s. Leanna was a free-born woman of color, and as such, she and her husband most likely had not been part of the Bibb plantation in Russellville prior to the 1830s. But minimally, it was in this environment, living in close proximity—if not part of—the recently emancipated, once enslaved families that comprised Bibbtown, that Leanna and her family lived during the 1830s.

Beginning in circa 1810, a free-woman of color named “Free Leann” began raising a large family in the vicinity of the Big Whipperwill Creek area of Todd County (northeast of Elkton). At some point, she (and her potential husband) acquired 60-acres of land, presumably land on which they lived and farmed. How and when the family acquired this property is unknown. Perhaps it was land that the young couple had acquired through Leanna's mother, or simply through hard work of a young couple? Future research in Todd County deed records may help answer this question and prove enlightening. Although the pattern of slave owners emancipating their slaves and supplying them with land to settle upon in this general area is intriguing, the

²⁴ There is some discrepancy as to the number of slaves freed by Bibb.

²⁵ Currently, the exact location of Bibbtown and the 3,000 acres of land deeded to the emancipated individuals at this time are unclear to this author. A small section of road known as “Bibbtown Road” and “the Bibbtown Church” are located four miles south/southwest of Lewisburg (and approximately 7 miles northwest of Russellville, both in Logan County). The site is located approximately 4 miles from the Todd County line, and only eleven miles northeast of Elkton (Todd County) on headwaters of Wolf Lick Creek (Mud River drainage) [north/northeast of the Big Whipperwill Creek drainage]. Further research on this community, and the Donegan's potential relationship with Bibbtown and/or the Bibb plantation may prove of interest to this story.

²⁶ There was a man named James Bibb from Shelby County, Kentucky who was significant in race activism in the Midwest during the pre-Civil War years (See Naglich n.d.). Although there is a similarity in the surname, this individual does not appear to have been associated with the Russellville Bibb family [Cite Bibb's book] Had a child named Henbry Bibb (1815-1854) with a Black woman, Narrative of the Life and Adverntures of Henry Bibb, an American Slave, Written by Himself (1849).

noted examples discussed above post-date the 1810s appearance of Leanna's family in this neighborhood. Sometime circa 1837, Leanna and her extended family (less her husband Wyley who may have died by this time), moved to nearby Christian County.

Shortly after the family's arrival in Christian County, the family apparently befriended the Guy family, as in 1841 two of Leanna's sons married two sisters with the surname Guy. Spencer and Wiley Donnegan married sisters Elizabeth and Sidney Guy, respectively. Wiley married Sidney Guy in February 1841, and Spencer married Elizabeth Guy in June 1841—both weddings taking place in Christian County, Kentucky (presumably within the vicinity of Hopkinsville). The Guy family apparently was from Orange County, Virginia, and immigrated to Kentucky in circa 1837.²⁷ The Guy family purportedly had strong Cherokee heritage.²⁸ In June 1841, as a prelude to Spencer's wedding, Lee Ann Donnegan, along with her son Spencer, but up a 50 pound [?] bond for the marriage of Spencer and Elizabeth Guy.²⁹ Abram Stites, who also signed Leanna's emancipation papers in 1847, witnessed this document. As this document indicates, Lee Ann could not write.

The Kentucky Exodus

Free Blacks in Kentucky have been described as a “neglected group” as “most of these people have been forgotten, for persons supposedly well-informed in history are surprised to learn today that about a half million, almost one-seventh of the Negroes of this country, were free prior to the emancipation in 1865” (Woodson 1924:v). But during the 1830s, due to a variety of legislative maneuvers, life became more and more restrictive for free-Black individuals in Kentucky. Woodson continued by noting that “the free Negroes had about reached their highest mark” in Kentucky as a “distinct class” in 1830, and “the reaction which set in earlier in the century restricted their freedom and in many cases expelled them from the South” with many leaving the South during the years 1830-35.³⁰

²⁷ According to her obituary, Sidney “was born in Orange county, Va., and came to Kentucky when 12 years old, and finally to Illinois with her husband in 1846” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 January 1902, p. 6). Current research hints at the fact that the Guy family may have been of Catawba heritage. In 1850, Leanna and her husband Joel had two young boys with the surname Ayers living in their Springfield household. The Ayers family may also have been of Catawba heritage.

²⁸ In 1887, the *Springfield City Directory* listed Mrs. Sidney Donnegan, a widow boarding at 1038 South Third Street as “Indian,” in contrast to the other Donnegan family members who all were noted as “colored” (SCD 1887:96). Other Black families in central Illinois, such as Sophia Roundtree, claimed native heritage as well. [See *Eastern Cherokee Applications of the U.S. Court of Claims, 1906-1909 (NARA M1104)* and *Dawes Commission Index (overturned), 1896 Case Number 749*].

²⁹ Although it was legal practice for free-Blacks to put up a bond in order to get married in Kentucky at the time, it is unclear why the family would have put up the bond in pounds, and not dollars.

³⁰ In 1850, the U.S. Slave Schedule for Christian County indicates a total of 8,140 enslaved individuals (consisting of 7,120 enslaved Blacks and 1,020 enslaved mulattoes). Alongside these enslaved individuals were 121 free Blacks and 30 free mulattoes—consisting of approximately 1.8% of the black population. By 1860, this number of free Blacks and mulattoes had dropped down to approximately 56 free of 9,934 enslaved, or less than 0.5% of the total Black population. Similar statistics exist for adjacent Todd County, and indicate that the free Black population of Todd County may have been slightly higher than adjacent Christian County. In 1850, there were 4,811 enslaved Blacks; 97 free individuals of color (69 free Blacks and 28 free Mulattoes), representing 1.9% of the Black

As Woodson (1924) suggested, continuing social pressures and the stifling of personal freedoms for free Blacks in Kentucky drove many Black families out of the state beginning in circa 1830. During the decade of the 1830s, “Free Leann” was busy raising a large family of young children initially in rural Todd County, and later in Christian County, but by the middle 1840s the family had come of age and the erosion of personal freedoms for free Blacks presumably had reached a breaking point for the family. In early April 1846, Leann’s oldest daughter, Caroline Lee petitioned the Christian County court for emancipation papers—papers which would be required for her to move out of state. At that time, one Francis Bristow [Briston],³¹ Esq. testified in the Christian County courthouse on behalf of Caroline, stating

that he has long known Leann Donegan, a free mulatto woman, the reported mother of said Caroline who is the wife of one Peter Lee, that said Leana was daughter of a free white woman and Caroline being here examined in open court.³²

Who was this man, Francis Bristow (1804-1864), and how had he come to know Leanna Donigan so well? At the time of his testimony (April 1846), Francis was, or was soon to be, a newly elected member of the Kentucky State Senate. Francis was the son of Archibald Bristow (1772-1846), an early Baptist preacher from Lexington who had come to Todd County in 1813 for missionary work. Francis had been born in Clark County, Kentucky in 1804, and arrived with his family in the Elkton area in 1813 where he grew to manhood. Although Archibald was a carpenter/builder by trade, he also was a Baptist minister like his father before him. Born and raised in Clark County, in the vicinity of Lexington, Francis moved as a young boy with his parents to the vicinity of Elkton (at the time part of Christian County, later reorganized as Todd County). At the time the family moved, his father was actively involved with missionary work. The Bristow family appears to have settled somewhere in the proximity to the “old log Baptist meeting house” known as Rocky Springs, which was located approximately 3 miles from

population of Todd County in 1850. Similar statistics for 1830 and 1840 would be of interest, but is not readily available.

³¹ The Illinois State Archives database index for “Servitude and Emancipation Records” indicates the “Name of Other Party” on Leana Donegan’s, Caroline Lee’s, and Peter Lee’s as both Francis Briston and Francis Bristow. The author’s initial review of Caroline’s court-issued document suggested that the name was Briston, and not Bristow. Subsequent archival research has found little information regarding a man named Francis Briston, whereas substantial information is available regarding a Kentucky lawyer and legislator named Francis M. Bristow (1804-1864). Although born in Jessamine County, Kentucky (adjacent to Lexington, Fayette County), Bristow practiced law (and potentially farmed) in Elkton (the county seat for Todd County), 18 miles to the east of Hopkinsville. As such, the man who testified on behalf of Leanna may have been the Elkton lawyer, Francis Bristow. At the time he testified (April 1846), Bristow apparently was a member of the Kentucky Senate (elected in 1846) (Allen 1872:278). Among his many accomplishments, Bristow was instrumental in the organization of the Green River Female Academy (Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky; established circa 1835) and he “influenced the mission of the school, which under his guidance, established equal opportunities for women to study advanced mathematics and sciences, subjects typically reserved for men during the time period” (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Bristow). Francis’ father was Archibald Bristow, noted earlier for freeing his slaves and relocating them to Todd County.

³² The source of much of this early family history is based on emancipation documents currently located within the Illinois State Archives, Springfield.

Winchester (currently northwest Todd County). Although Archibald returned to his home in the Lexington area (Bourbon County) in 1833, his son Francis remained in what had become Todd County.³³ A staunch Whig (and later Unionist), Francis became a lawyer in Elkton in 1826, served as a member of the Kentucky lower house in 1831-32; was a state Senator in 1846, and served two terms in the U.S. Congress (1854-55 and 1859-61). Although strongly anti-slavery in his views, Francis voted against the “infamous Kentucky Constitutional provision that declared that the right of property in a slave was absolute and inviolable in 1849” (Tosh n.d.17). Archibald Bristow, a carpenter/builder by trade, was a member of the commission that was responsible for construction of the original court house in Elkhorn (Tosh 2006:11-12). As a young man, Francis may have assisted his father in the construction of the courthouse in Elkhorn in 1820, as well as other prominent buildings in the town during his youth (Tosh 2006:24).

One of the buildings that Archibald and Francis most likely worked on in Elkhorn at this time was Edwards Hall, the home of Benjamin Edwards (constructed in 1821). Benjamin constructed the house late in his life, and died shortly thereafter in 1829. Shortly after his death and after his marriage to Benjamin’s daughter (Emily Edwards, 1808-1882) in 1831, Edwards Hall became the Francis Bristow family home.³⁴ One might question the intersection of the Bristow, Edwards, and Donnegan families during these early years and wonder if it was not through this connection that Leanna envisioned a move north, potentially to a location in close proximity to the Edwards family (at Edwardsville).

Central Kentucky was a hotbed of religious reform during the early years of the nineteenth century. The Restoration Movement (also known as the Stone-Campbell Movement) was part of the Second Great Awakening (1790-1840) efforts to reform the Christian church, unify Christians under the guidance of the New Testament, and restore apostolic Christianity. Two independent, but parallel trending movements were transforming the religious landscape in the early years of the century. One was that led by Barton Stone, a Presbyterian minister whose first revival was held at Cane Ridge, Kentucky in August 1801. The Cane Ridge Revival “was arguably the pioneering event in the history of frontier camp meetings in America.”³⁵ Tenets of the movement stressed “Christian freedom” and a return to “primitive Christianity based on the bible.” The second reform movement, with nearly identical reform goals, was that of Thomas Campbell. Although originally a Presbyterian, Campbell (and his son, Alexander) worked within the Baptist faith during the 1810s and 1820s, and believers in their reform movement

³³ See the Archibald Bristow family tree (<https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/archibald-bristow-24-2r95vsl>); Tosh (n.d.[2008]).

³⁴ Benjamin’s eldest son was Ninian Edwards, Illinois Territorial Governor to Illinois (1809-1818), one of the first U.S. Senators from Illinois (1818-1824), and Illinois Governor (1826-1830). Although born and raised in Maryland, Ninian moved to Nelson County, Kentucky in 1794, and settled in Russellville, Kentucky in 1803. Among his accomplishments in Kentucky was his role as Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals (1806-1808). Ninian’s son (Ninian Wirt Edwards) was an early Illinois legislator who courted and married Elizabeth Todd, Mary Todd Lincoln’s sister. The Todds and Edwards were influential families in early Illinois (Edwards 1894). Edwards Hall is an extant building in Elkton, listed on the National Register of Historic Places ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwards_Hall_\(Elkton,_Kentucky\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwards_Hall_(Elkton,_Kentucky))). The Helm and Edwards families were among the more distinguished families of early Kentucky, with connections to early Springfield, Illinois (cf. Edwards 1894)

³⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cane_Ridge_Revival

became known as “Campbellites.” The two movements merged in 1832 at the Hill Street Meeting House in Lexington, Kentucky. The combined Stone-Campbell Movement resulted in the growth of non-denominational Christian churches (Disciples of Christ; New Testament; Reformed or Christian Church). Among the tenets of this movement was the rejection of materialism and slavery.³⁶

As part of the Stone-Campbell movement, a schism occurred in the Baptist Church in circa 1805 over, in part, the church’s view on slavery. The traditional view of the Baptist Church was tolerant of slavery, whereas more progressive members (such as the Bristows) were anti-slavery in their beliefs. Members of the anti-slavery movement in the Baptist Church at this time referred to themselves as “Friends to Humanity,” or simply Emancipationists. Among the proponents of the early Friends to Humanity were Reverend Carter Tarrant, and in 1806 he co-founded the Licking-Locust Association, initially consisting of nine new churches in central Kentucky (in late 1806, organized as the “Baptized Licking-Locust Association, Friends to Humanity”). The Association advocated the immediate abolition of slavery, as well as the non-fellowship with existing slave owners within existing congregations. Both Barton Stone and Alexander Campbell were strong advocates of this belief.³⁷ Although the Emancipations were anti-slavery in their views, Campbell believed that white and Black families could not—should not—live side by side, and supported the African Colonization movement.³⁸

The Bristow family had participated in the Cane Ridge Revival in 1801, which was located only a few miles from their home near Paris, Kentucky. Archibald’s father, James Bristow, Jr. (1770-1855), a mill operator, carpenter and minister, reportedly constructed the Stoney Point Baptist Church located in Bourbon County, Kentucky. James (Jr.) was removed from the Stoney Point congregation because of his religious views, and became a follower of Alexander Campbell, and was known as a “Campbellite preacher.” Both James Bristow (Jr.) and Barton Stone were Emancipationists, and although they argued anti-slavery issues, they did not believe in co-habitation of white and Black communities and supported the African Colonization movement.³⁹

³⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restoration_Movement;

³⁷ In late 1806, the recently married Thomas and Nancy Lincoln—parents of Abraham Lincoln—were members of the Little Mount Separate Baptist Church, which in late 1807 united as one of the churches of the Baptist Licking-Locust Association (<https://www.americanquilt.com/emancipationists.html>).

³⁸ <https://www.americanquilt.com/emancipationists.html>

³⁹ In 1832, James Bristow and Barton Stone both moved to Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois in hopes of proselytizing in a climate more suitable of their anti-slavery beliefs (<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~greenwolf/genealogy/bristow/bristow.htm>). Stone became a formidable advocate for religious reform and anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois during the 1830s. In the fall 1832, Barton Stone, along with T. F. Johnson, took a six-week excursion to Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois with the intent of scoping out the location for a new college, and a home conducive to his anti-slavery beliefs. Unlike in Kentucky, in Illinois he would be able to emancipate his slaves and follow his Emancipationist philosophy. While in Illinois, Stone held meetings in Lawrenceville, Jacksonville, Carrollton, Rushville, and Springfield, among other places. In October 1833, Stone purchased three lots in Jacksonville, south of the public square. Stone moved to Jacksonville in September 1834 where he found two competing churches (Christian Church and Disciples of Christ), which he convinced to unite into one. By 1835, he had purchased over 277 acres of land in the Jacksonville vicinity, and the following year (1836) constructed a large brick church in Jacksonville. Stone died in 1844, and was buried on his family farm on Diamond Grove Prairie, about four miles southeast of Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. When

Although neither men—Barton Stone and Thomas Campbell—personally had churches in Todd County, their Reformation Movement had a dramatic impact on the religious climate of the county at an early date. Archibald Bristow was one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Todd County.⁴⁰ It was in this anti-slavery reform movement within the Baptist church that Francis Barstow was raised. Although Archibald was a traditional Baptist, he and his brother John both agreed to emancipate their slaves during the later 1830s when they wrote their wills. Although the brothers made recommendations for their slaves to immigrate to Liberia, they supported re-settlement in Todd County.⁴¹

As noted above, the schism that occurred in the Baptist Church in 1804-05 resulted in the formation of the “Baptist Licking-Locust Association, Friends of Humanity” church in Todd County. At this time, “The ‘Regular Baptists declared that it was ‘improper for ministers, churches, or associations to meddle with the emancipation of slavery, or any other political subject,’ and the schematics withdrew.” Spencer (1886:186-187) notes Licking-Locust Association was short lived, succumbing to the views of the Regular Baptists in circa 1820.⁴² Although it is assumed that Archibald Bristow was an Emancipationist, it is unknown whether the Bristow family were members of this association upon their arrival in Todd County. Another race schism occurred in 1809 over the trade of a Black man between a minister and a layman resulting in the split of another group known as “Particular Baptists” in Todd County.

The Lebanon Baptist Church was established in circa 1820, and although it is noted as having had a large Black congregation, archival records suggest it may not have been receptive to the views of the early Emancipationists.⁴³ In 1833, the Zion Christian Church of Todd County was

the farm was sold in 1846, his remains were relocated to the Antioch Christian Church Cemetery, seven miles east of Jacksonville, along the Old Springfield Trail. In early 1847, his body was relocated to Cane Ridge, Kentucky (Ware 1932; See also Doyle (1983:128-129); https://www.therestorationmovement.com/_states/kentucky/stone.htm; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barton_W._Stone).

⁴⁰ Organized in 1802, the primary “regular” Baptist Church in the area, with its primitive doctrine, was the Drake Pond Church. This church was located just across the Tennessee line near Guthrie with a large Todd County congregation (https://kentuckygenealogy.org/todd/baptist_church_todd_county.htm).

⁴¹ Archibald’s son James was not as accepting of emancipation, and willed his slaves to his descendants. James, Sr. (a miller and builder by trade) appears to have constructed an early saw and grist mill near present day Clintonville (Bourbon County, near Lexington). Archibald and his parents were cofounders of the Stoney Point Baptist Church. Archibald returned to Bourbon County in 1833 and rejoined the Stony Point congregation.

⁴² Little is known about the “Emancipationists Baptist Licking-Locust Association, Friends of Humanity” church in Todd County. In speaking of the “Baptized Licking-Locust Association, Friends of Humanity,” Spencer (1886:186-187) wrote that “the body kept up a feeble, withering existence till about the year 1820, when it was dissolved... It was simply one of those unfortunate mistakes that grew out of the weakness of human judgment. The Emancipation movement accomplished little or no good, and a vast amount of evil. It disturbed the Baptist churches in Kentucky for a period of thirty years. It rent in sunder many of the churches, stirred up the bad passions of the people, gendered a spirit of insubordination among the slaves, and almost entirely destroyed the influence and usefulness of a number of excellent preachers.”

⁴³ During these early years of the Baptist Church in Todd County, several pioneer ministers come to mind. One of the earliest was Absalom Bainbridge, who came to Todd County in circa 1817, and identified with the Licking Association (which had split from the Elkhorn Association in 1809). He also ministered in the West Fork Church in

split from the Lebanon Baptist Church. Although itinerate preachers served this church through the early 1840s, it was in circa 1842 that Elder C. M. Day was installed at that location, becoming the primary proponent of the church in Todd County. Day was successful in establishing Baptist churches at Trenton, Elkton, Daysville, and Allensville. Daysville is of particular note, as it was in close proximity to the suspected location of the Donigan family at that time.⁴⁴

The Methodist Episcopal Church also was one of the earliest of churches established in what was to become Todd County. Among the early apostles of Methodism in Todd County was a young Peter Cartwright. In his autobiography, Peter Cartwright speaks of early missionary work among the Blacks of this region at an early date (1810s-20s). This was the area of the Donegan landholding...

In 1847, as she was preparing for her move to Illinois, attested to be of the Presbyterian faith, and a member of a local Hopkinsville congregation. Her daughter Nancy Hargrove was received as a member of the First Presbyterian Church upon her arrival in Springfield in early June 1846 (Hart 2008:123; cites unknown source Chapin). The first Presbyterian Church in Todd County was located two miles south of Trenton (later the location of the Lebanon Baptist Church) under the leadership of Finis Ewing. Organized at an early date by Ewing [circa early 1810s?], Ewing

Todd County (Red River Association). “Mr. Bainbridge soon began to foment strife among the churches, about certain abstruse points of doctrine. The breach continued to widen, till the Association divided, in 1824. Bethel Association was formed of the minority, the next year” (Spencer 1886:24). John S. Wilson was another of the early ministers, who served at the Lebanon Baptist Church in Todd County. He began service at the Lebanon Baptist Church in circa 1824. He was also responsible for organizing a church in Elkton in 1825, and also was “called to the care of West Union church, in Christian county.... His labors were abundant in all that region of the State, and were blessed in bringing many souls to the Lord. In the midst of these zealous and successful labors, he gave a due proportion of his time to exposing the insidious errors of Campbellism, which was then tending to blight the spirituality of the churches wherever it was introduced” (Spencer, 1886:371-372). Isaiah H. Boone was also an early Baptist minister in Todd County, ministering to the Lebanon Church congregation in Todd County “as early as 1825” and the following year at the Mr. Zion Church, also of Todd County. According to Spencer (1886:373), “he appears to have possessed fair preaching talent, and might have attained to considerable usefulness. But he was early carried away with the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and was cut off from the Baptists, in 1830.” See also <http://www.genealogytrails.com/ken/todd/bios1.html> [Other early ministers of note in Todd County are Anthony New, and James Lamb. Lamb ministered at the “Whipperwill Church” (Spencer 1886:386).]

⁴⁴ Daysville, located on the Russellville Road five miles east of Elkton, was established in circa 1833. “In quite an early day the Cumberland Presbyterians used to hold camp-meetings at a place known as the Hebron Camp Ground, which was located about one mile west of where Daysville now stands. Here large annual gatherings were held for many years, and subsequently a society was organized at this point, and a church built which was known as the Hebron Church. This church continued to be used for some time, and then the society was finally moved to Logan County.... One of the earliest preaching-places in this district was at the residence of Hazle Petrie. Here, soon after he built his house, the Methodist preachers commenced holding class-meetings. Among the first preachers was Peter Cartwright, who was followed by Malone, Axley, Holliday, Thomas A. (afterward Bishop) Morris, Ogden and Lorenzo Dow. His house continued to be a regular meeting-place for some time, and then he afterward built a log-house. This was called ‘Petrie’s Church,’ and here religious services continued to be held until about 1837, when Bell’s Chapel was built, three miles west of the old church, near the residence of Rev. C. N. Bell, to which place the society of Petrie’s Church was removed, and there the members continue to worship to this day” (https://kentuckygenealogy.org/todd/daysville_todd_county_kentucky.htm; Battey 1884; <https://accessgenealogy.com/kentucky/early-church-influence-in-todd-county-kentucky.htm>.)

became disheartened by the rise of the Baptist Church and “the culture of tobacco” and in 1821 he moved to Missouri taking much of his congregation with him. Shortly after, Reverend F. R. Cassitt organized a church at Elkton (Battle 1884).⁴⁵

Francis Bristow, Archibald’s son, was apparently raised in the Elkton vicinity, and remained in Elkton after his father moved back to the Lexington area. Educated as a lawyer, Francis Bristow would have been considered fairly liberal for the times. As noted earlier, Francis most likely was an Emancipationist, and his family had freed several enslaved African-Americans owned by the family, potentially resettling them in the Todd County area. Francis was also a supporter of women’s education as he was cofounder of the Green River Female Academy located in Elkton, (constructed in 1835-36). At the school, young women were given equal educational opportunities to study mathematics and sciences typically given to their male counterparts, Francis’ wife (Emily Edwards Bristow) was also from a moderately progressive family. Her brother was none-other than Ninian Edwards, Illinois’ Territorial Governor (1809-1818), U.S. Senator from Illinois (1818-1824), and Governor (1826-1830).⁴⁶ Francis’s mother’s family also was well versed in abolitionist principles, freeing some of their slaves at an early date. Although John Helm, Sr. provided for the freeing of a boy named Jacob in his will, in 1838 his son fought the order and claimed the boy as his property. In 1855, “the Helm Place was the largest owner of slaves in Elizabethtown with 70, but all the slaves were freed before the beginning of the Civil War” (Tosh 2006:27-28). In 1846, Francis Bristow stated he had “long known Leann Donegan.” At what point the two became acquainted is not known. Perhaps as a young man through his father’s church activities during the later 1810s through early 1830s? Or as a young lawyer and/or founder of the Green River Female Academy in Elkton during the 1830s? At whatever point in time, Bristow appears to have been well acquainted with Free Leann and her family in 1846. Bristow testified that Leanna had moved to Hopkinsville in circa 1836.

For whatever reason, Leanna had not formally pursued a court-issued decree of emancipation for her and her immediate family, as her daughter Caroline had done. Slightly over one year later, on April 27, 1847, twenty-one prominent citizens of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky signed a letter attesting to the fact that Lee Ann Donegan was a free woman of color. These twenty-one men attested that they

have long known Lee Ann Donegan, a free mulatto woman who has resided in Hopkinsville some ten years past & is about removing to Illinois, this woman is about fifty years of age, is about four feet eleven & ½ inches in height, stout & heavy, made of good countenance, she is of excellent character and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. She has a large family of children,

⁴⁵ Cassit “was prominent in the early history of the church as head of the school in this county, and subsequently the first President of the Cumberland College at Princeton, Ky.” (Barrett 1884) (<https://accessgenealogy.com/kentucky/early-church-influence-in-todd-county-kentucky.htm>).

⁴⁶ Ninian Edwards was born in Maryland in March 1775. He graduated from Dickinson College in Pennsylvania in 1792, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Upon becoming a lawyer, Edwards initial a legal practice in Russellville, Kentucky. Edwards began his political career in 1796 as a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Prior to moving to Illinois, Edwards served as a circuit court judge as well as chief justice f Kentucky (<https://www.nga.org/governor/ninian-edwards/>).

among whom her sons Spencer & Wiley & daughter Narcissa have already removed to Illinois & have with them regular certificates of their freedom, setting forth in substance, that the subject of this certificate, Leana Donegan is their mother & that she was born of a free white woman, & it appearing that Leeann cannot conveniently wait for the action of the County Court we have taken this mode of testifying to the fact of her freedom & good standing.

Leeann takes with her husband Joe Knox who is said belongs to her by purchase—also her son Presly & grandson Leeander, her daughter Caroline Lee & a large family of children with her husband Peter Lee will also accompany her. Caroline has a certificate of freedom in due form. We recommend Leeann & her family to be the favorable consideration of all persons with whom they may be hereafter associated.

Among those twenty-one individuals that signed the letter of support were Daniel S. Hays (Christian County judge) and Abram Stites (Christian County Clerk)—both of whom had signed Caroline’s earlier formal court documents of emancipation in April 1846.⁴⁷ For whatever the reason, Leanna wanted to leave Hopkinsville rather quickly, and could not “conveniently wait” for the next session of the county court. Although her reasons for leaving so quickly may never be known, she may have been forced to move in a timely manner due to Illinois’ move towards a new constitution, which threatened to prevent free Blacks from migrating to the state. Interesting in that, although it mentions the fact that Spencer, Wiley, and Narcissa had already relocated to Illinois, nowhere is their reference to her son William.

Based on her emancipation records, Leanna would have been about 50 years of age, was a free woman of color born of a white woman, and had lived in Hopkinsville for approximately 10 years (suggesting that she had moved there from some previous location in circa 1837). Of particular note regarding these emancipation papers is the fact that a sitting Senator from the State of Kentucky (Francis Bristow) testified in Caroline’s behalf, acknowledging that he had “long known Leann Donegan.”

In the middle 1840s, just prior to immigrating to Illinois, Leann Donegan was living with her apparent husband Joe [Joel] Knox. Leann and her husband had an unusual relationship at the time, as Joel was an enslaved Black man legally owned and the property of his wife, Leanna. The 1840 U.S. Census of Population details the Joe Knox household. At that time, the Christian County household included both Free Black and Enslaved Black family members [Add more details of household composition]. Although it is unclear whether Leanna and her family were part of that household as yet, her first husband (Wiley) had died within the past year (1839) and they may have, indeed, been living together by mid-1840. Perhaps Bristow’s statement that Leann had lived in Hopkinsville “some ten years past” (circa 1836) was a couple years off,

⁴⁷ Besides Hays and Abram Sites, the others who signed the document included Jonathan P. Campbell, J. Van Culm [?], John xxxx [?], Thos S. Bryan, S. E. Trice, George Backman [?], D Jeffries, Isaac Sundes, A. H. Hall, W. M. Lampton [?], N. Underwood, M. M. Lampton [?], E. Woolridge, James H. Hamby, John Stites, Philip Hamby, James D. Rumsey, C. D. Wood, and Edward M. Buckner. [It is difficult to read these names, and more research is needed to verify the names on this list.]

suggesting that she may have arrived in circa 1839 shortly after the death of her first husband, Wiley.

The reason for the family's sense of urgency for removing to Illinois in early 1847 may have been due to social conditions prevailing in Illinois at the time. According to a "colonizationst" from Belleville, Black migration into St. Clair County had increased dramatically within the past couple of years. This individual wrote:

By referring to the census of this State, from 1845, it will be seen that there has been a large increase of the free black population of St. Clair county, in the past few years.... One cause, and one that is likely to increase the evil to a much greater extent still, is found in the fact, that the slave states are adopting measures to expel from their midst, their entire free colored population. Some of the largest of the free states have passed laws, prohibiting the settlement of these expelled blacks upon their territory. So they become a vagrant, floating population, to which St. Louis is a common rendezvous. But, they cannot stay there, so they are thrown into Illinois; and especially into St. Clair county. So much for the causes of the increase of our colored population.⁴⁸

Although this unidentified "colonizationist" believed the reason for immigration was due to the deteriorating conditions and rights of free Blacks in these southern states, the reason for their departure may have been more complicated. Nonetheless, conditions were more tenable for the free Black in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at the time, and for whatever reason, the Donigan family appear to have been drawn to St. Clair County. Located within an area of French colonial settlement, St. Clair County had had an African American population since the mid-seventeenth century, and by the middle 1840s, there were an estimated 500 free Blacks living there.⁴⁹ Madison County, which bordered St. Clair to the north, also had a substantial Black population, some of which had coalesced around the rural settlement outside of Troy founded by Governor Edwards Coles' freed slaves in the 1820s. These communities were long established by the latter 1840s, and may have been known of by the Knox-Donagan family in Kentucky.

Illinois was far from friendly to free Blacks during this period, however. Under the terms of the state's original 1818 constitution, any African-American enslaved or indentured in Illinois prior to statehood remained in servitude indefinitely, unless freed by their masters. The children of slaves born after 1818 also remained in servitude until reaching a fixed age, which was set at age 21 for males and 18 for females (Buck 1917:282). Freed blacks were treated as second-class citizens in the new state. In 1819, the General Assembly passed a "Black Code" that severely restricted the rights of free people of color in Illinois and discouraged further immigration into the state. This code was supplemented by additional legislation passed in 1825, 1827, and 1829. The 1829 legislation required that any free Black subsequently settling in Illinois submit a certificate of their freedom to the county commissioners court of their place of residence and also

⁴⁸ Bridges (n.d.) (<https://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih329602.html>; accessed 8/27/2021).

⁴⁹ During the 1847 State Constitutional Convention, William McKinney, a delegate from St. Clair County stated that "there were in the county nearly five hundred colored persons" (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1847, p.3)

provide a \$1,000 bond as security against them becoming a “charge to the county” (Illinois General Assembly 1833:463). Summarizing this period of Illinois history, Theodore Calvin Pease (1919:49), wrote that, “The prevailing attitude toward the Negro or his friends was distinctly one of distrust and dislike.”

In 1845, in the landmark case of *Jarrot v. Jarrot*, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled all Blacks held in bondage in the state—even those introduced by the French—were entitled to freedom under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 (Illinois Freedom Project n.d.:36). This decision finally put an end to the quasi-slave system the state had tolerated since achieving statehood in 1818.⁵⁰ Even so, pro-slavery sentiment and anti-Black bias remained strong in Illinois, particularly in those sections of the state settled predominately by Southerners. Those attitudes were fully displayed during the debates at the State Constitutional Convention held in the summer of 1847.⁵¹ While slavery and involuntary servitude were now considered dead issues, with no place in the new constitution, many delegates rejected the notion of free Blacks being given equal citizenship rights as whites and refused to countenance further their immigration into Illinois. Speaking in support of a proposed article to the constitution banning future Black settlement, Benjamin Bond of Clinton County argued:

First... we in the southern part of Illinois, are already quite over-run with a large free negro population. True, there are some honorable exceptions; here and there may be found one, that is industrious, virtuous, truthful and intelligent, but for the most part they are idle, ignorant and vicious. They come into our State—from the Lord knows where, driving out our free white laborers, and too lazy and important to feed themselves. In some portions they form neighborhoods, and thus, form resting places for the runaway slaves from the slave States to settle in. Now the resolution does not propose to interpose or interfere with those have already gained settlement here; they are here, and we must make the best we can of them. But if we should not take some step of a preventative character, we shall ultimately be overrun with a free negro population in Illinois. Kentucky is gradually becoming convinced of the evils of slavery, and the citizens are continually, from conscientious and humane motives, setting their blacks at liberty, and they come into are domiciled in south Illinois. There is one thing in all this conscious and humane action in that quarter, which ought to arrest the attention and command the serious consideration of the members of this convention, which is this, that conscious and humanity always prompts the slave holder to emancipate first his old, infirm, balt [sic], blind, worn-out, or idle and vicious slaves, and those constitute the class which Illinois has for years been receiving, now is receiving, and will as years pass off, continue in an increased proportion to receive. Does not our own protection call aloud for the adoption of

⁵⁰ In 1849, the Illinois Supreme Court struck another blow at slave power when it ruled that the existing state law regarding the return of fugitive slaves was unconstitutional, as only Congress had the authority to legislate on such matters. This decision was rendered in *Thornton's Case*, which involved Hempstead Thornton and four other presumed runaway slaves from Missouri who had been apprehended in Sangamon County. Unfortunately, the Thornton decision was undermined by Congress' passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, which was part of the omnibus bill known as the Compromise of 1850.

⁵¹ The convention officially opened on June 7 and ended on August 30, 1847.

some measure to protect our citizens against the continuance of this evil? (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 July 1847, p. 2).

Bond's rationale had little basis of fact. Southern Illinois was not being "overrun" by Blacks. Nor were Black residents a burden upon their respective counties any more than poor whites were. The majority were law-abiding and were supporting themselves and their families—and doing so in an environment of systemic racism, facing far greater challenges than their white counterparts. Bond also was contradictory in his vision of future Black immigration to Illinois, claiming on the one hand that only the "old, infirm... or idle and vicious" would be freed and sent into the state, while at the same time raising the specter of Blacks displacing white workers (something that could hardly happen if the former was true).⁵² There were some delegates from northern Illinois who argued that free Blacks were equal citizens under the United States Constitution and, as such, had the freedom to settle in the Illinois without restriction, but these men represented a distinct minority at the convention.

The revised state constitution adopted by the 1847 convention prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in Illinois, but it essentially reflected the old one in respect to African Americans, who once again were deprived of the rights to vote and serve in the state militia. Moreover, Article XIV of the document required that "the general assembly shall, at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectively prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them into [Illinois] for the purposes of setting them free." Article XIV was to be decided as a separate measure, apart from the main body of the revised constitution, in a state-wide vote held on the first Monday of March 1848 (Hurd 1914:XXXVII-LII). In the end, the constitution was approved, winning more than three-quarters of the votes. Article XIV also won by a large margin, both on a state-level and in most counties. The measure failed in only a handful of counties, and these were all located in northern Illinois, where the New England and Mid-Atlantic element was strongest. In Sangamon County, the voters approved of Article XIV by nearly 4:1, while in St. Clair County support ran 20:1 (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 April 1848, p.2).

Even though Article XIV required that a law banning Black settlement in Illinois be passed in the first legislative session held under the Constitution of 1848, it was not until early 1853 that legislation to that effect was introduced. During the interim, several other states had passed laws prohibiting Black immigration, including Kentucky (1849), Indiana (1851), and Delaware (1851). In Illinois, it was Representative John A. Logan of Murphysboro who finally introduced the requisite legislation called for under Article XIV. Officially titled "An act to prevent the emigration of free negroes into this State" but more commonly known as the "Black Law," the legislation included a provision that limited visits by Blacks from another state to only ten days. If a non-resident African American remained in Illinois beyond the prescribed period, they were subject to arrest, a fine of \$50, and removal from the state. If they were unable to pay the fine, their services could be auctioned off to any bidder willing to pay it and work them the fewest days. Fines increased by \$50 with each additional violation of the law. Anyone found aiding

⁵² This toxic mix of racism, fear of job displacement, and belief that "foreigners" pose a potential financial burden on the state continues to fuel anti-immigrant movements in the United States to the present day.

Blacks in settling in Illinois also would face a fine of \$100 to \$500 and possible imprisonment of up to one year (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 February 1853, p. 2). Illinois' 1853 "Black Law" was one of the harshest of its kind in the free states (Bridges n.d.). Legislators representing northern Illinois—both Democrats and Whigs—had voted against the law, arguing that it was cruel, unnecessary, and a disgrace to the state. One opponent, State Senator Norman B. Judd of Chicago, had motioned during the debate that the bill would be more appropriately titled "An act to establish permanent slavery in the State" (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 February 1853, p. 2; 2 March 1853, p. 2). Legislators from central and southern Illinois had largely supported the law, however, and they represented the majority. Opinion on the new law also was sharply split between Springfield's rival newspapers, with the *Illinois State Journal* issuing scathing editorials attacking the new law, and the *Illinois State Register* being a vociferous advocate.

Whatever the reason was that spurred Leanne to expedite her move to Illinois, the extended Donigan-Knox family apparently left the Hopkinsville region enroute to Illinois sometime in late 1847 or early-to-middle 1848. The Knox-Donagan family's arrival in Illinois happened during the narrow space in time between the Jarrot vs. Jarrot decision, when involuntary servitude in Illinois was determined to be illegal (and possibly provide a brief ray of hope), and the tightening of restriction on Black immigration to the state, which was called for under the 1848 Constitution and finally codified into law in 1853.

The Donegan-Knox family's route out of Kentucky most likely followed overland roads that took the family northwest out of Hopkinsville, passing through Princeton, Fredonia, and Salem, on a direct route to the Ohio River crossing located at Golconda (Pope County, Illinois). Golconda was established around Luck's Ferry in circa 1798, and became one of the major Ohio River crossings into Illinois. From Golconda, the family most likely traveled a well-established road from Golconda to the American Bottom region. This route took the family in a northwesterly direction through Vienna (Johnson County), Brownsville (Jackson County) and then to Kaskaskia (Randolph County). From Kaskaskia, the route turned north heading towards Belleville (the county seat of St. Clair County).

To comply with the new Black Law, a short affidavit was submitted to the St. Clair County Clerk on behalf of Presley Donegan on July 11, 1848 testifying that he was the son of Lee Ann Donegan, and that he, too, had been 'born free.'⁵³ As such, it would appear that the extended family (Leanne, her husband Joe Knox, and the large Peter Lee family) had arrived in Belleville by early summer 1848. Shortly afterward, in early October 1848, Leann's married daughter Caroline Lee filed her Christian County (Kentucky) emancipation document (which had been prepared in April 1845) with the St. Clair County Clerk in Belleville. This document, labeled "Evidence of the Freedom of Caroline Lee" was filed in early October 1848 with the St. Clair County Commissioners Court and subsequently recorded in the *Records of Evidence of the Freedom of Negroes and Mulattoes* (page 11 and 12) [*Recommendation and Evidence of Freedom of Lee Ann Donegan and Caroline Lee and Family*]. This document was signed by William McClintock, St. Clair County Clerk.⁵⁴

⁵³ Illinois State Archives (Servitude and Emancipation Records)

⁵⁴ At the time he testified, Bristow described Caroline in the court document as "4 feet nine & $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, to be 32 years of age last January, to have eleven children—her left wrist has been dislocated & she has a small scar on

Although similar documents presumably were filed for Leann Donegan and the other members of her extended family at, or about, the same time, these documents have not been found. Generally, emancipation documents were filed at the local County Clerk's office upon arrival at a family's destination. It is unclear whether or not the extended Knox-Donegan family's initial destination had been St. Clair County.

New Beginnings in Springfield, Illinois

Leann had arrived in Illinois with her husband Joel Knox, her 37-year-old daughter—the oldest of her children—Caroline (with her husband and children), and her 20-year-old son Presley. At that time, Leann was somewhere around 54 years of age. Leann's emancipation letter from early 1847, noted that her three next oldest children aside from Caroline (consisting of her two sons Spencer and Wiley, and her daughter Narcissa) had already "removed" to Illinois (carrying "with them regular certificates of their freedom") sometime prior. The Donigan family's oral tradition suggests that Spencer had arrived in Springfield several years earlier, arriving by 1843 as it was in that year that Reverend Spencer Donigan was credited as establishing the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield.⁵⁵ The Colored Methodist Church (later known as the African Methodist Episcopal, or AME Church) was organized in Springfield by Reverend Spencer Donigan, at the home of John Wesley McDaniel, a white farmer, in 1843. McDaniel's home was purportedly located on Sangamon Avenue (within the current location of the Illinois State Fairgrounds) (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1934, p. 2; 5 August 1956, p. 44; Hart 2008:114). Donigan also was credited as the first pastor of this church. After a year, the church relocated to Klein and Carpenter Street, and then to a log cabin on Fourth Street, north of Mason.⁵⁶

the back of her head—the said Peter Lee is a man of color and reported to be a free man—all of which is hereby certified to those whom it may concern" [Signed 9 April 1846 by Abram Stites, Clerk of the Court.]

⁵⁵ The first Black church in Springfield was the Colored Baptist Church, which was organized by Reverend John Livingston in early April 1838, with eighteen charter members. Charter members included George Brents, Thornton Coleman, Maria Vance, Anna Butler, Francis Ellis, Saddie Demery, Winefred Huston, Joseph Huston, and Nancy Jackson. The organizational meeting was held in Anderson Carter's home, located on West Washington Street, between Pasfield and College Streets. Samuel Ball, a national proponent of the African Colonization movement, was pastor of the church during the 1840s (he died in 1852). This church later became known as the Zion Baptist Church. Livingston was a Black missionary also responsible for organizing the Mount Emory Baptist Church in nearby Jacksonville, Morgan County (Hart 2008:83; *Zion Missionary Baptist Church, 145th Anniversary Bulletin*, 24 April 1983; Casey 1926). In April 1857, the Second Portuguese Presbyterian congregation sold their church at Gemini (now Carpenter) and Ninth Streets (Lot 16, Block 5, Wells and Peck's Addition) at public auction (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 April 1857, p. 3). This building was purchased by the Colored Baptists, and soon became known as the Zion Baptist Church (Hart 2008:153). A few months later, in July 1857, the auctioneer John Maxcy advertised the upcoming auction of the W25', Lot 14, Block 1, John Taylor's West Addition, on which "is a Church, some 26 by 16 feet, known as the Colored Baptist Church" ("Church At Auction," *Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1857, p. 3).

⁵⁶ In 1877, the congregation moved into a frame structure located at Sixth and Madison streets. By the early 1880s, the congregation apparently had constructed a brick church at their Fourth Street location. In summer 1883, congregation had begun to demolish the old brick church in anticipation of moving the frame North Baptist Church at corner of Sixth and Madison Streets to their Fourth Street location. Controversy developed regarding the move, and the congregation purchased two lots on east side of Sixth Street, between Madison and Mason and located the frame church at that location (cf. "New A.M.E. Church," *Illinois State Register*, 6 July 1883, p. 4: "Appeal in Behalf of St. Paul's A.M.E. Church," *Illinois State Journal*, 26 October 1883, p. 7). This church was later to be

Both Wyley and his brother Spencer married sisters, in Kentucky, prior to immigrating to Illinois. Wyley married in February 1841 and his brother Spencer in June 1841. Presumably, sometime shortly after their marriage the two young couples immigrated to Illinois. As noted above, Spencer and his wife were in Springfield by 1843. Sydney Guy Donnegan's obituary (Wiley's wife) suggests that they had arrived in Springfield in 1846, which would have been just about one year prior to Leanna's move to Springfield. Nancy, Leanna's oldest child, may have been the first to arrive in Illinois. As will be discussed in more detail below, Nancy probably arrived in Springfield with her husband John Hargrave (a barber) sometime prior to 1844, and perhaps as early as 1841. [During my early research, I think I stumbled on information regarding Hargrave's early life in Kentucky, and that he was a Jamaican immigrant. Unfortunately, I have not been able to relocate that information.] Although Leann's emancipation records suggest Narcissa's arrival in Illinois had preceded her mother's arrival, no information has been located as to when she may have arrived. The earliest record documenting her in Illinois is the 1850 U.S. Census of Population which places her in Springfield at that time living within the elder H. S. Dodge family home. At that time, Dodge's 28-year-old son was listed as an "O.S.P Clergyman", and the 26-year-old Narcissa was the only Black individual living within this household and within the immediate neighborhood. She had no occupation listed, and it is unclear whether she was working as a domestic servant for the family.

Unfortunately, emancipation records and/or dates of arrival in Illinois for Melissa, or William have not been located, and the exact date of their arrival in the State of Illinois is unknown. The reason for the complete lack of reference to these two children (as well as Narcissa) within Leann's emancipation documents is unknown. Information published at the time of Leanna's youngest son's (William's) death suggests that he had arrived in Illinois, presumably Springfield, in 1845 (*Illinois State Register*, 17 August 1908, p. 2). Melissa first appears in Illinois within the 1850 U.S. Census of Population [as Melissa Thompson], living within Springfield with the extended family. It is unclear when she married, and whether she arrived prior to, or after Leann's arrival in Illinois. As such, it would appear that part of Leann's family (William, Spencer, Wiley, Nancy) had preceded her arrival to Illinois by approximately one to seven years, settling in Springfield (not rural St. Clair or Madison County). Based on 1850 census, and assuming reported Illinois birth locations for the two Hargraves children were accurate, Nancy and her husband John Hargrave (and potentially other Donegan family members) may have immigrated from Kentucky as early as 1841, and were joined by her brother Spencer (in Springfield) by late 1842/early 1843. It is unknown as to when Narcissa had arrived.

known as St. Paul's AME Church. And relocated to Sixteenth and Stuart Streets (Hart 2008:114; *Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1934, p. 2).

The 1854 *City of Springfield* map illustrates the African Church on Fourth Street north of Madison. Located each side of the church was a frame house. By 1860, Presley Donigan purchased Lot 2, Block 4, Edwards Addition, located immediately adjacent and to the south of the church, from Joseph Klein in October 1853 (Hart 2008:146). Landrum Coleman occupied the adjacent house to the north of the church. Spencer was later to move to Lincoln in circa 1868, where he was also instrumental in establishing a second AME church in that community. In Lincoln, the church initially met in Donigan's home for five months, at which time the congregation purchased a vacant brick school on Sherman and Broadway (*Lincoln Evening Courier*, 26 August 1953, p. 12; 26 August 1953, Section four, p. 12).

It seems unlikely that Leanna's intent was to remain in St. Clair County, as several of her children had already established themselves in Springfield by 1848. Although the extended family may have remained in St. Clair County for a short time, by 1850 the majority of the family—except for Caroline and her family—had relocated to Springfield. One of the last of the family members to relocate to Springfield was Leanna's oldest child, Caroline Lee. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Caroline, her husband Peter, and their large family were still in rural St. Clair County. Peter and Caroline Lee, and their children, appear to have settled on a farm near present-day Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois.⁵⁷

The 1850 U.S. Census of Population presents the first opportunity for researchers to assess the extent of the Donnegan family's presence in Springfield. This census documents at least three Donnegan family households in Springfield at that time, and documents the remaining members of the family: Leanna, her husband Joel Knox, as well as all of her children—less William and Narcissa/Grace Donegan. The first household in the 1850 U.S. Census of Population is that of **Joel Knox** (a 52-year-old, Tennessee-born shoemaker) and his 56-year-old wife Leana. Living with the family at that time was Melissa Thompson (a 24-year-old Kentucky born woman)⁵⁸ and Sophia Rountree (a 19-year-old Kentucky-born woman).⁵⁹ The second Springfield household in the 1850 census is that of **Wiley Donegan**, a 30-year-old laborer living with his 29-year old wife Sydney and their four children: Cyrus (8-years old), Leana (6-years old), Mary (4-years old), and George (one year old). Both Mary and George were born in Illinois, whereas Cyrus and Leana

⁵⁷ Currently the location of the Lee farm is unknown, but it is situated only a few miles south of the rural Black community known as Ridge Prairie. This settlement was an outgrowth of Edward Coles Prairieland Farm and settlement location of many of his slaves that he manumitted in the 1810s. The Ridge Prairie settlement was the center of social activism significant on not only a state, but national level for the African American struggle for civil rights (see Naglich n.d.). Several of the Donegan family members married into the activist families from this area, many of whom eventually relocated to Springfield, Illinois. In August 1851, Presley Donegan married Phebe Vanderburg in Madison County.

⁵⁸ This most likely is Melissa Donegan (born 1827), and suggests that she may have been married prior to her arrival in Springfield. The circumstances surrounding her marriage, and separation from, a potential man named Thompson is unknown.

⁵⁹ Sophia Rountree (1832-1903) was the daughter of Lucy Rountree, an African-American slave from the Glasgow region, Barren County, Kentucky. She took the name of her master, Henry Rountree, who manumitted her (and her eight children) in August 1826, and the family came to Sangamon County in 1829. Sophia's older sister, Feba [Phoebe] married William "the Barber" Florville in Springfield in July 1832. A Certificate of Freedom for the Rountree family was filed with the Sangamon County Circuit Clerk's office in Springfield in March 1843 (Hart 2008:53-54). Florville, friend and barber to Abraham Lincoln, became one of the most influential and wealthiest Black man in early Springfield. Sophia married John Huggins in October 1851, presumably in Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, and afterwards made Bloomington her home. Sophia claimed that her mother was of Native American heritage, and her father was a French trapper. According to one source, Sophia was described "as a colored woman... large and heavy set, has a broad face, square jaws, a rather prominent nose and small black eyes. Her hair is but a trifle kinky and black, with here and there a gray hair. She looks more like an Indian squaw than one of Africa's daughters" (*Daily Pantagraph*, 28 September 1881; Swartz 2012). Sophia claimed she spent her early life in the Indian Territory, presumably Oklahoma. Her husband, along with Cyrus Donnegan and Silas Sappington, served with the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Colored Infantry during the Civil War (Swartz 2012). One might question if the Rountree family—like the potential Guy and Ayers families—were part of the Catawba Nation. Sophia was a renown clairvoyant, and became quite successful working with her psychic powers, and invested successfully in local real estate (Swartz 2012).

were born in Kentucky—suggesting that Wiley and his wife probably moved as a family to Illinois sometime between 1844 and 1846. At the time, the young Wiley owned real estate valued at \$200. The head of the third Donnegan family household was listed simply as “**S. Donegan**” (presumably representing Spencer Donegan). Spencer was listed as a 30-year-old barber living with his 28-year-old wife Elizabeth, their three young children (Susan, five years old; William R., two years old; and Marinda, one-year old), and Spencer’s brother Presley (a 21-year-old barber). All three of Spencer and Elizabeth’s children had been born in Illinois, suggesting that the couple may have migrated into the state sometime circa 1845 or earlier. Except for Presley, all of the individuals discussed above within these three households were noted as being mulattos. In contrast, the young Presley was noted as Black.

The 1850 U.S. Census of Population also enumerated the household of Nancy Hargraves, the 35-year-old widow of John Hargrave—Leann’s second oldest daughter. Nancy was living with her two young children, John W. (9 years old) and Mary (4 years old). Both children were reportedly born in Illinois, suggesting that John and Nancy Hargraves may have immigrated to Illinois by 1841. Nancy had a real estate evaluation of \$150, suggesting that she most likely owned her house. Nancy’s listing was the only Black household within her immediate neighborhood. Neither Narcissa (who would have been 23-years-old at the time) and Leanna’s youngest child William (who would have been approximately 20 years of age at the time), has not been located in the 1850 census—in Sangamon County, or elsewhere in Illinois.

As noted earlier, John and Nancy Hargrave may have been the first of the Donnegan family members to settle in Springfield. Unfortunately, little is known about the early life of either of these two individuals, who apparently had married in Kentucky prior to their arrival in Illinois.⁶⁰ Based on the 1850s census’ indication that their oldest child had been born in Illinois, the young couple appears to have arrived in the state sometime circa 1841 (or earlier). At that time [1841], Nancy would have been 26-years of age. John Hargrave, Nancy Donnegan’s husband (assuming they had married), was a barber by trade who most likely opened a barber shop in Springfield shortly upon his arrival in that community. In early December 1844, the “Great Castigator” John Hargrave advertised his services as a “Barber and Hair Dresser” at his “shop on the west side of the Public Square, one door south of the National Hotel.”

THE GREAT CASTIGATOR

I, JOHN HARGRAVE, of the city of Springfield, Barber and Hair Dresser, do inform the most honorable members of the Legislature, that I am and will be prepared to execute the required duties of my profession assiduously and diligently, and that I will vie with “magic art” naturally, and that I perfectly understand champouning [sic, shampooing] or extracting dandruff. I also inform said gentlemen that my shop is commodious and comfortable, and that all requisites required for said establishment are arranged so as to avoid confusion in the hurry of business. I presume I am too well known to give any further information respecting my superior qualifications, and those of my assistants—so

⁶⁰ The 1830 U.S. Census of Population enumerated one John Hargraves as a Free Colored person residing in Todd County, Kentucky at the time. He was the only individual listed within his household at that time. Unverified information from Ancestry.com suggests he was born in Jamaica in 1815.

that I request said members and my kind patrons will visit my shop where they will see that diligence receives its reward. The said J. H. has on hand superior oils and perfumes; and will polish boots and shoes and have the washing of such as may desire done neatly and reasonably (*Illinois State Register*, 5 December 1844, p. 6).

Unfortunately, John Hargrave died sometime shortly after the publication of this advertisement. Beginning in early February 1845, his wife Nancy began publishing an “Administrator’s Notice” in the local newspaper announcing his death and that those indebted to the estate were to make payments to her (cf. *Illinois Weekly State Journal*, 13 February 1845, p. 3). By April, a Trustee’s Sale had been arranged to sell a house located on Lot 5, Block 12, Mason’s Addition to Springfield—presumably the Hargrave residence, which they had financed on September 20, 1844 for the sum of \$66 (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 April, 1845, p. 4).⁶¹ Presumably, the family had arrived in Springfield sometime prior to September 1844 (if not as early as 1841), with sufficient capital to finance the purchase of a small house. One might question if the young Spencer Donegan, also a barber, was one of the “assistants” noted by John Hargrave in his 1844 advertisement.⁶²

By spring 1849, the young Spencer Donegan had also began advertising for his services as a barber in the local newspapers. In April of that year, Spencer appears to have taken out newspaper advertisements stating “BARBER’S NOTICE” that he “will close his Barber’s Shop on Saturday nights at 12 o’clock, and will not open his shop on Sunday morning” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 April 1849, p. 3). Potentially, Spencer had learned his trade from his uncle, John Hargrave, who had only recently died. His advertisements generally referenced himself as “S. Donegan” and not as Spencer. In August of that year, the *Journal* ran a short column highlighting some of the city’s local businesses, and noted that Donegan’s barber shop was located two doors south of the Post Office and that he was “always on hand except Sundays” (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1849, p. 2).⁶³ In September 1849, Spencer Donegan advertised new business hours for his “Barber’s Shop” (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 September 1849, p. 4).⁶⁴ A few weeks later, Spencer advertised in the *Illinois Sate Journal* that he had relocated his barber shop to the City Hotel “where he will be happy to wait on all who will favor him with a call in his usual good style.” Apparently, his new shop was “much better adapted to his business,

⁶¹ This corresponds to the southeast corner of the Carpenter and Cox Street intersection, near what would have been the far northwestern corner of the city at that time. Cox Street, which no longer is extant and first appears on the 1858 City of Springfield map, was located one block west of Rutledge Street. The 1854 City of Springfield map depicts a frame house at this location (Hart and Mapother 1854).

⁶² See deed. No evidence of John Hargrave’s death has been located. Where is John buried? No evidence of his death. A man named John Hargrave is buried in Indiana. It seems unlikely that this is Nancy’s husband. At time of their death, their two children John William and Arrisa Anna became wards of their uncle Spencer Donegan in 1855.

⁶³ Of interest, the adjacent notice in the newspaper, following Spencer’s, was that of Samuel S. Ball which indicates that his shop was located on the south side of the square, and that he “does not shave on Sundays. Mr. Ball has traveled some—been to Liberia—seen the fashions—and does up his business well.”

⁶⁴ His “Barber’s Notice” stated that he would remain open through 12 o’clock Saturday evening (midnight) and will not open the shop on Sunday morning.

and nothing shall be wanting to accommodate customers” and that he “would hereby return his thanks to the public generally who have patronized him so liberally heretofore” (*Illinois State Journal*, October 20, 1849, p. 3).⁶⁵ In August 1851, Presley married Phebe Vanderburg in Ridge Prairie, Madison County.

Sometime shortly after her arrival in Springfield, Leanna Knox and her husband Joel purchased a house in Springfield. This house was located along Jefferson Street, near the northeast corner of its intersection with Eighth Street. Apparently, the house was purchased for the couple by Joel, with funds provided by Leanna. Sometime after 1850, and prior to 1853 (presumably in circa 1852), Leanna’s husband Joel Knox died.⁶⁶ References to Leanna Knox in the local newspapers in early 1853 hint at Leanna’s personality, and her grit to stand up for her rights which she attested had been violated by the State of Illinois. Apparently, after the death of her husband Joel Knox, the State of Illinois confiscated the couple’s property as there had been no will, nor record that Leanna was Joel’s wife, and thus entitled to title to their joint property. Not to be railroaded into losing her family home (located on the West ½, Lot 6, Block 30, Old Town Plat), she apparently lobbied her congressional delegation and/or the Governor himself for relief. The *Illinois State Journal* wrote, many years after the fact, that

It appears that Leanna Knox, a free woman of color, was intermarried in the State of Kentucky, with Jose [sic] Knox, who was then a slave, and the said Leanna bought the said Jose’s freedom, and then removed to this place, where Jose Knox became the owner of the said lot, which was bought with the money of the said Leanna. The said Jose [sic] Knox died without heirs, whereby the half of said lot became the property of the State of Illinois. On this lot is a dwelling house, which has been and is now the home of the said Leanna. The Governor has made a transfer of the property to the said Leanna, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved February 11th, 1853, entitled “An act for the relief of Leanna Knox, of Sangamon County.” We are unable to say why the transfer was so long delayed, but presume it was owing to the fact that no application had been made by the parties interest (“Interesting Document,” *Illinois State Journal*, 10 May 1871, p. 4).⁶⁷

In early January 1853, the *Journal* reported on the doings of the Illinois Legislature, and carried a reference to a petition that read simply “Mr. Ruggles, of Leana Knox, asking for relief” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 January 1853, p. 2). Subsequently, a couple of weeks later, the *Journal* reported “Mr. Corder on Judiciary reported a bill for an act for the relief of Leana Knox, with an amendment, Senate agreed and ordered the bill to be engrossed” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 January 1853, p. 2). It was not until May 1871, that a deed was filed with Sangamon County by virtue of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in 1853 entitled “An Act

⁶⁵ See Hart 2020 for information on the newly constructed City Hotel.

⁶⁶ No reference to Joel Knox’s death has been located.

⁶⁷ See also *Illinois State Journal* (6 January 1853, p. 2; 22 January 1853, p. 2). Due to its unusual circumstances, the article was also re-printed and carried by the *Chicago Tribune* in 1871.

for the Relief of Leanna Knox of Sangamon County” (SCDR 42:228). The grantor of the deed was Governor John Palmer.

The young, 40-year-old Nancy Donnegan Hargrave died sometime in early 1855, of unknown causes. John and Nancy Hargrave had two children: John William Hargrave (born in Illinois on 27 January 1841) and Arrissa A. Hargrave (born in Illinois on 14 March 1845).⁶⁸ Sangamon County probate records dated March 19, 1855 indicate that Spencer Donnigan was made the guardian of the two minor children at that time. In becoming their guardian, Presley Donnigan furnished a \$600 bond to the County Court for the guardianship (SOURCE).

The earliest civil records relating to William Donegan, and documenting his presence in Springfield, are marriage records that suggest he was married in Springfield for the first time on October 5, 1852 to a woman named Charlotte Cox.⁶⁹ Charlotte was the 22-year-old mulatto daughter of Thomas Cox, a local barber from Tennessee (USCB 1850). Unfortunately, little is known about Charlotte Cox and her marriage to William Donegan. Subsequent records suggest that Charlotte and William may have had a son, born in circa 1855 or 1856 (named Thomas Spencer Donigan). If true, William and Charlotte remained married through circa 1855.

During the 1850s, William worked as a self-employed shoemaker (cobbler) supporting his young family. William seems to have prospered during this time, purchasing property and constructing a house by circa 1857, but remaining fairly elusive with his everyday activities. William’s activities during the immediate pre-Civil War years were poorly documented at the time. During these immediate pre-Civil War years, William and his activities were seldom documented within the local newspapers (in contrast to his two brothers, Spencer and Presley). Although William’s social activism was poorly documented during these later 1850s and early 1860s years, later evidence suggest that he may have been involved with more clandestine activity assisting runaway slaves as a “conductor” of the Underground Railroad in Springfield at that time.⁷⁰ It may not be coincidental that, as a “conductor” with the Underground Railroad, the young William Donnegan maintained a low profile and was little noted in the local newspapers as the activity was dangerous, and required a certain degree of both discretion and “aggressiveness” to survive.

In November 1852, several members of Springfield’s Black community became aware of the Wood River Colored Baptist Association’s meeting in Jacksonville where they proposed a system of common school education organized and administered by the Black community,

⁶⁸ John William Hargrave died in 1890 (*Illinois State Register*, 13 September 1890). Arrissa Anna married... Davis... she died in... The 1850 census suggest that Arrissa was known as Mary. At that time, the Nancy and her two children were listed adjacent to Isaac Seaman and his wife Elizabeth, potentially within the Tenth Street neighborhood?—see discussion of House C (Mansberger and Stratton 2024).

⁶⁹ According to the *Illinois State Register*, William was married three times, and he had three children with these women.

⁷⁰ Later in the century, during the 1880s, an anonymous individual believed to be William Donegan relates the story of his activities in helping harbor runaway slaves in Springfield during the later 1850s. Story has been attributed to William Donegan.

separate from the state-funded public school system.⁷¹ Learning of this effort to form a separate colored school system in Illinois, these Springfield residents responded with a long statement printed in the newspaper and signed by twenty Springfield residents. The group was not in support of “any such system of common school education, under the name of one distinct sect or denomination.” The group further noted that they were very pleased with the current private colored schools, and valued the importance of education to their community (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 November 1852, p. 3). Among the ten signatures attached to this document were those of both Spencer Donnegan and his brother William Donnegan, as well as William McCoslin, John Lee, and William Lee.⁷² On November 22, 1852, the *Journal* published an unsigned rebuttal in response to their earlier statement questioning the sanity of this group and their opposition to a “common school education” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 November 1852, p. 2). The rebuttal incorrectly argued that the group was not in favor of education at all, and had argued in opposition to the public school system in general. Inherent to this issue was the mechanism of the funding of Black schools at the time. As argued by the opponents of this plan, property-owning Blacks were being taxed, but not receiving their fair share of the property tax for the Black Schools. The Donnegans, among many other Springfield citizens, were arguing against a state-funded, religious based school system administered by the Baptist Association for Black students, and not against a common school system in general. As they argued, a secondary system for Blacks would also do harm to their existing private school system which they were very pleased with. Additionally, they argued that they were entitled to their fair share of the property taxes they paid towards the school system for use with the Black schools, or should be exempt from school taxes and be allowed to build their own school system.⁷³

Although Spencer continued working as barber, he was actively involved with social activism relating to the rights of African-Americans, both free and enslaved. In 1853, Spencer Donegan was one of three delegates from Sangamon County who attended the First Convention of Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois, which was held in Chicago in October 1853. The convention came out strongly against various colonization plans for free Blacks proposed by the American Colonization Society and the Illinois State Colonization Society and also assailed the

⁷¹ The Wood River Baptist Association, an organization of Black churches, was established in the home of Samuel Vinson in April 1838. The group’s first meeting was held in September of that year in the Mt. Zion Baptist Church located in Ridge Prairie, Madison County, Illinois. In 1853, the association, along with the Providence Baptist Association of Ohio (and other churches) joined forces and organized the Western Colored Baptist Convention (<https://bgscil.org/history/>).

⁷² The two men with surname of Lee most likely are related to the Donnegan family through their sister Caroline (who married a Peter Lee).

⁷³ In 1874, the State of Illinois mandated that schools not be segregated by race. With the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling in 1896, the concept of “separate but equal” racial segregation became the norm in the United States, and the ruling soon resulted in the establishment of separate public-funded school systems for white and Black students of Illinois (and most of the nation as a whole). In 1897, a Black man named Scott Bibb sued the City of Alton to allow his daughter to attend the nearby white school instead of attending the more distant school for Black children in that city. His fight made its way through the courts for many years, finally being adjudicated by the Illinois Supreme Court in his favor in 1908. Unfortunately, the City of Alton interpreted the decision to apply only to two of Bibb’s children, and schools in Alton (as well as throughout the nation) remained segregated through the early 1950s (<https://www.illinoiscourthistory.org/119/The-Alton-School-Cases-2015/history-on-trial-details/>). See also McCaul (1987).

“Black Law” recently passed by the Illinois General Assembly (First Convention of Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois 1853; see also Mansberger and Stratton 2018:82-83). Also in 1855, Spencer became the guardian of his sister’s two minor children, John and Mary Hargraves. Sister Nancy and her husband had both died, presumably of disease. Presley also continued his work as a barber, but also was actively engaged in social activism fighting for the rights of African Americans. Anti-Colonization work.

Fundamentally, Illinois’ “Black Law” (and similar restrictions in other states) resulted in a narrowing of space for free Blacks and sent a message that they had no place as citizens in the United States. Some whites during this period advocated for the voluntary immigration of free blacks from the United States to Africa. The American Colonization Society (ACS), organized in 1816, was the leader of this effort nationally and had state chapters, including one in Illinois. In Kentucky, the Bristow family was well acquainted of the movement’s goals at an early date, and prior to emancipating their enslaved property recommended relocation to Liberia. The motives of the ACS’s leaders were mixed: some were openly racist and wanted to eliminate a growing (and in their minds, threatening) African American population from the United States; others sincerely wanted to help (such as potentially the Bristow family) but took the patronizing attitude that free blacks simply couldn’t succeed or assimilate in white-dominated America. The colonies established by ACS (and state affiliates) on the west coast of Africa ultimately were unified into the country of Liberia, which achieved independence in 1847. The following year, Reverend Samuel Ball, an African-American resident of Springfield traveled to Liberia on behalf of the Colored Baptist Association in order to report on conditions there.⁷⁴ Ball published his findings in a book upon his return (see Figure 63). He became a vocal advocate for colonization, believing that Blacks stood a better chance of achieving political freedom and prosperity in Africa than in America (Andreasen 1815:10). This belief was shared by fellow Springfield resident Abraham Lincoln, who in 1857 was elected as one of eleven managers of the Illinois State Colonization Society (The Lincoln Log, 26 January 1857). Other prominent whites in Springfield were leading proponents of this policy as well. The *Illinois State Register*, the leading Democratic organ in the state, also supported colonization schemes and regularly reported on them.⁷⁵

However, most African Americans in Illinois—including Leanna’s son—did not support colonization.⁷⁶ They rightly saw the United States as their home and wanted to achieve full rights as citizens. The First Convention of Colored Citizens of State of Illinois was held in Chicago in October 1853. The first resolution passed by the Convention stated,

Resolved, That we regard all schemes for colonizing the free colored people of the United States in Africa, or in any other foreign land, originating from

⁷⁴ Ball was a Springfield barber.

⁷⁵ In January 1853, for instance, the *Register* carried a story concerning the planned departure for Liberia of thirty former slaves recently emancipated by W. E. Kennedy of Tennessee. Kennedy reportedly intended to emancipate forty other individuals the following year (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 January 1853, p. 3).

⁷⁶ In 1858, at an Emancipation Day Celebration in Springfield, Presley Donnegan’s gave a speech arguing against the colonization movement and Ball’s work with the Liberia Society in Springfield (Cite speech reference).

whatever motive, as directly calculated to increase pro-slavery prejudice, to depress our moral energies, to unsettle all our plans for improvement, and finally to perpetuate the wicked and horrible system of slavery.

In other resolutions, the Convention assailed the Black Laws recently passed by the Illinois General Assembly and called for the lifting of restrictions on Black citizenship. Particularly galling to assembled delegates was the fact that black property owners paid taxes for the support of public schools and yet were denied the right to send their children to those very schools—a situation they justifiably described as “taxation without representation.” Spencer Donegan, William Robinson, and W. H. Butler served as delegates from Sangamon County to the Convention. Reverend Henry Brown, soon to be Springfield resident, represented Edgar County at this convention. The keynote speaker at the event was Frederick Douglass. John Jones, an African American abolitionist and businessman from Chicago, presided over the convention (First Convention of the Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois 1853). In 1854, John Jones published a pamphlet entitled *The Black Laws of Illinois... and Why They Should Be Repealed*. A second state convention of colored citizens was held in Alton in November 1856. Once again, the delegates called for the extension of civil rights to black residents, basing their appeal on the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.⁷⁷

At some point prior to late 1853, Presley and Spencer Donegan appear to have joined together in a business endeavor with William McCoslin, forming a partnership in the operation of a barber shop one door west of “Freeman and Company’s Corner.” More on McCoslin—significant figure in Bloomington’s history. At what point in time this partnership had been formed is unknown. This partnership appears to have been short-lived, as in January 1854, the three barbers ran a notice in the *Illinois State Journal* announcing the dissolution of their partnership, and announcing that Spencer was leaving the business. At that time, the business was to move forward under the name of William McCoslin and P. L. Donegan, operating from “their old stand.” The new partnership advertised that “they are prepared to ‘shave’ and trim hair according to the latest and most approved styles. No pains or expense has been spared in procuring the most experienced and careful workmen to ‘shave’ our customers. We warrant satisfaction” (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 January 1854, p. 3). Apparently Spencer decided to venture out on his own with his business. In May 1854, Spencer ran an advertisement noting that he, “S. Donegan, Tonsorial Professor, Barber and Hair Dresser” had “now fitted up in superb style as neat a shop as any in the city, and has associated with it one of the best barbers now in the west. Call and see for yourselves. One door east of the City Hotel” (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 May 1854, p. 1). In January 1855, advertisements for a Hair Dressing Saloon under the direction of “S. & E. Donegan” [most likely a typographical error?], presumably Spencer and an unknown family member. This new establishment was “now in complete order, with some half a dozen workmen, the large room, a few doors west of Freeman’s corner,” and that the “establishment is the largest and most liberally furnished of any in the city; and we hope that our liberal citizens, and strangers, will patronize us sufficiently to justify us in our heavy outlays. We trust we have an establishment that does credit to our city” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 January 1855, p. 2).

⁷⁷ <https://coloredconventions.org/black-illinois-organizing/delegates/spencer-donegan/>

The 1855 *Springfield City Directory* listed the three Donegan brothers as residents of Springfield at that time. William was noted as being a shoemaker residing on Jefferson Street, east of Eighth Street, a location he was to remain for many years. His brother Presley was listed as a hairdresser, residing in a house on the north end of Fifth Street. Spencer (S. Donegan) was listed without an occupation or residence location, but with an affiliation with the firm of “D. & Bro.” (Donegan and Brother). Another individual listed as “E. L. Donegan” was similarly identified with “D. & Bro.” with a residence on Washington Street, near Fifth. It is unclear as to who the “E. L. Donegan” references [perhaps Presley?]. The directory also has a listing for the firm Donegan & Brother, hairdressers located on Washington Street near Fifth, presumably the same location in which E. L. Donegan was residing. In 1857, “S. Donegan the popular barber and hair dresser has removed from the Chenery House to one door south of the American House, with a full supply of work men that can’t be surpassed in the city” and advertised over a multi-week period beginning in early January 1857 that he wanted to hire another barber and “will give for a good hand \$8 per week (Sundays excepted)” (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 January 1857, p. 3; 31 January 1857, p. 3).

In early 1855, trustees for an unidentified “colored school” advertised for a school teacher in the *Illinois State Journal* (“School Teacher Wanted,” *Illinois State Journal*, 13 April 1855, p. 2). These two trustees were L. Coleman (Landrum, William’s brother-in-law) and M. Donnegan (presumably Malissa Donigan, William’s sister and Landrum’s wife; married in 1852?). See Hart; and our report on early schools)

In early 1857, Leannah Knox was in arrears for \$4.68 for her 1856 property taxes. The taxes had been assessed for her property located along the north side of Jefferson Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets (specifically, for the W ½ Lot 6, Block 30 of the Old Town Plat). The paper noted that the property had an assessed value of \$550—suggesting that it had been improved by that date. It is unclear as to how early Leanna and Joel may have purchased the property, and when a house was initially constructed at this location. The 1854 Map of Springfield suggests that a house was present on the W1/2, Lot 6 by that date. Presumably, the taxes were either paid prior to the 1857 tax sale, or her son William purchased the property at the tax sale (“City Tax Sale,” *Illinois State Register*, 19 February 1857, p. 3). It was at this time, in 1857, that William apparently constructed a new frame house on the Jefferson Street property. Hart (xxx:76) suggests that Donegan constructed his house at Jefferson Street in 1857. Built by B. S. Mauxy at a cost of \$450 (*1857 Improvements*, p. 6). Current location of Horace Mann parking lot.]

Emancipation Day celebration was a major event in Springfield. Held in early August. In 1859, “the colored people of this city celebrated Monday the first of August, in commemoration of the emancipation of the 800,000 slaves men, women and children, in the West India colony, in 1834.” This celebration was held at the Fair grounds, with Presley Donegan giving the opening address on the subject of “Wes India Emancipation.” Subsequent speeches included “Sabbath Schools” (Rev. Myers), Education (Mr. Green, of Pennsylvania), Temperance (Rev. Nelson, Belleville), American Slavery (John W. Menard, Jr.). Menard’s speech was described as having painted the topic “in its darkest hues, and gave able remarks in defense of Liberty and equality. His speech was truly the best of the day” (“Celebration of the Colored People of Springfield,” *Illinois State Journal*, 5 August 1859, p. 3).

The 1859 *Springfield City Directory* listed four individuals named Donnegan. P. L. Donnegan (Presly) was listed as a barber with his business located on the north side of Washington Street, between Fourth and Fifth Street. He resided on the east side of Fourth Street, between Mason and Reynolds Streets. His brother Spencer was also listed as a barber, with his shop on the east side of Sixth Street, between Monroe and Adams Streets. His residence was located on Third (?) Street, between Adams and Scarritt Streets. William Donnegan was listed without a residence, but with the affiliation with the firm “Coleman and Donnegan.” Presly, Spencer, and William were all noted as being “colored.” A fourth individual, named Peter Donnegan, was also listed in the directory. He was a white individual living on the west end of Reynolds, without an occupation listed. The firm of Coleman and Donnegan were listed as shoemakers, with their shop on the south side of Adams between Sixth and Seventh Streets. L. C. Coleman, resided on the northwest corner of Seventh and Mason Streets. (SCD 1859:38, 85).⁷⁸

Spring or summer 1858... William assisted in the securing of an “unruly, runaway teen slave girl” and secreting her away to freedom north... Well known “colored citizen”, lived north side of Jefferson between Eighth and Ninth Streets, had shoe shop on Fourth Street, presence of brother’s house adjacent to AME church—all collaborate the suggestion that this individual was William K. H. Donigan. (Curtis Mann’s suggestion... *State Journal-Register*, 1 June 2008, p. 56)

In May 1898, the anonymous reminiscences of an individual believed to be William Donnegan were printed within an edition of Springfield’s *The Public Patron*. These lengthy reminiscences detail the story of a Black Springfield resident shoemaker, living on the north side of Jefferson Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in 1858, who assisted runaway slaves in their flight north through Springfield to freedom. Both Mann (*Illinois State Journal-Register*, 1 June 2008, p. 56) and Hart (cf. Hart 2006) arrive at the conclusion that this individual was William Donnegan. During the late 1890s, an anonymous individual related a story to a newspaper man regarding his activities in helping harbor runaway slaves in Springfield during the later 1850s. The story has been attributed to William Donegan, and his clandestine activities during these tumultuous, and dangerous times, for a free Black man. It was spring or early summer 1858, and William Donnegan noted that

I lived, in those days, on the north side of Jefferson, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in a story and a half house. It is still standing, and I could show you the

⁷⁸ The earlier 1855 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that L. Colmon [sic] was a manufacturer of “boots and Shoes” with his shop on Adams Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. His residence at that time was Seventh Street, corner of Madison Street (SCD 1855).

A Louis H. Coleman (white; b. 1842 in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky) was living in Springfield by had connections to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His grandfather, a William Hopper emancipated his Kentucky slaves in circa 1830 at which time he relocated to Warren County, Illinois. Farmer, merchant. Bloomington, to Springfield in 1868. He married Stephen T. Logan’s daughter. Could the Landrum Coleman family (Black) be associated with the extended Hopper families’ plantations in Kentucky? Landrum apparently was born in Virginia, but may have lived in Kentucky prior to relocating to Missouri, and then Illinois? I’m grasping for a connection with the families.... (Inter-State Publishing 1881:661).

garett yet in which many a runaway has been hidden while the town was being searched. I have secreted scores of them...

Donnegan's story proceeds to explain the difficult time he had in secreting an unruly, young Black runaway girl out of Springfield. Pursued by her young master and his father, Donnegan relates a harrowing story of cunning, skill, and violence (the shooting of a dog to prevent their capture), assisted by members of the A.M.E. church and his presumed brother Presley, that details his efforts that succeeded in her escape north (Hart 2006; See Appendix x for a transcription of Donnegan's tale).

Apparently, William's marriage to Charlotte Cox did not endure. Based on the circa 1855 or 1856 date of a child (Thomas Spencer Donigan), it would appear that the couple may have remained together through circa 1855 or 1856. After that time, the whereabouts of William's wife Charlotte is unknown,⁷⁹ and in late November 1859, William was issued a marriage license to marry one Lavina Coleman on 28 November 1859.⁸⁰ Lavina (b. 1841; Missouri) was the younger sister of Landrum Coleman—William Donegan's business partner. The Coleman family apparently moved to Springfield sometime after circa 1853, and both Landrum and his father Rueben were shoemakers by trade. Landrum, the oldest child, was born in the State of Virginia in circa 1830, and like the Donegan family was actively engaged in social activism during the 1850s. William's sister, Melissa married Landrum Coleman in September 1852. Landrum studied theology and became a minister in the early 1870s, and was instrumental in the formation of Springfield's Union Baptist Church.

The next July [1860], the U.S. Census of Population enumerated the young **William Donnegan** family. At that time, William was 28 years old and living with his 19 year old wife, Lavina. William was noted as being born in Kentucky, and his wife in Missouri, having been married within the past year. It is noteworthy that the young Black man, listed with an occupation of "shoemaker," had a real estate evaluation of \$900 and personal property evaluation of \$100.⁸¹ Living within the household at the time were one Leona Knox (60 years old; born in Illinois)—presumably his mother, Jesse Ayers [Ayeose?] (15 years old born in Kentucky), John Ayers (19 year old born in Illinois with occupation of "bill poster") and a six-year old boy named Thomas Donegan [sic].⁸² Perhaps the two Ayers boys were children of Levina's from a prior marriage—

⁷⁹ Bowman (2020) has a reference to a Charlott [sic] Cox, a white "child" living with William McCoslin in Bloomington in circa 1868-1870. McCoslin was a Black barber who had settled in Springfield from Bloomington by November 1853, and established himself as a partner with both Spencer and Presley Donegan. McCoslin remained in Springfield through the later 1850s, ending up in Clinton by 1860. McCoslin's exit from Springfield corresponds to about the same time that William and Charlotte were divorced. In Bloomington, he had "purchased the interest of Rev. Mr. [Philip] Ward."

⁸⁰ Ancestry.com. *Illinois, U.S., Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

⁸¹ Source of young William's wealth? Gates suggests that the Donegan family had owned property in Kentucky, and part of the young William's wealth upon his arrival in Springfield may have originated from the sale of that property upon their removal from Kentucky.

⁸² The census taker had incorrectly noted that Leanna had been born in Illinois. The Ayers family may have been related to the Hargraves family. The six-year old Thomas Donagan [sic] was listed within the census after the other

seems doubtful? Similarly, Thomas appears to have been the son of William and his earlier wife Charlotte's child.⁸³ All six individuals were noted as Black, and no other Black families were enumerated in the census in close proximity to their listing. The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* listed W. K. H. Donegan [sic] as a shoemaker with his residence at 53 Jefferson Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets—a location he was to remain at for several years (SCD 1860:74).⁸⁴ The directory also noted that his business was located on the north side of Adams Street, between Seventh Street and the Public Square.⁸⁵ The "Business Mirror" in the 1860 city directory noted that William was one of five "shoe makers" within the city at that time (SCD 1860:155).

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population also enumerated the **Presly Donegan** family, consisting of the 30-year old barber, his 23-year old wife Phebe, and their three children, aged one to five years old. At that time, Presly had an assessed real estate evaluation of \$1,000 and a personal property value of \$300.⁸⁶ Presley had married Phebe Vanderburg in Madison County in August 1851. ... Living side-by-side as neighbors, adjacent to Presley and his family were the Landen Coleman and David Sappington families. These were the only three Black families listed within this immediate neighborhood. The Coleman family consisted of the 30-year old, Kentucky-born shoemaker (William's one-time partner, and current father-in-law; ages don't jive. Was this is brother-in-law and not father-in-law?), his wife Malissa (William's sister), their five children ranging in age from 1 to 10 years of age, and an 18-year old girl named Caroline Bird. Mr. Coleman had no real estate or personal value stated. The third Black family living at

three household occupants (after the Ayers boys) as if not an immediate family member. The young age of the Donegan family, the age of Thomas (born in circa 1854-55-56?, the placement of his name in the listing after the Ayer family members, and the differential spelling of his surname all suggest that he was not William and Lavina's son. Most likely, Thomas (Thomas Spencer Donegan) was William's first child, and was from his previous marriage with Charlotte Cox. Thomas married a woman named Catherine Pennie in September 1875, was divorced in 1893, and had three children: Mabel Charlotte, Julia Harriet, and Arthur William (*Illinois State Register*, 26 October 1993, p. 6). The *Illinois State Register* noted one Thomas Donegan constructed a new house at the corner of Seventeenth and Stuart Streets in 1889 (*Illinois State Register*, 4 August 1889, p. 8). Thomas appears to have been fairly civic minded and involved with several community organizations during his life, and may have been actively involved with the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU; established in 1874).

⁸³ The 1870 U.S. Census suggests that Thomas Spencer Donegan was born in about 1855, during William's marriage to Charlotte Cox. The 1880 census suggests he was born in circa 1856. Illinois death records suggest an unrealistic birth year of 1843 (Ancestry.com).

⁸⁴ This address is probably in reference to one of several houses located Lot 6, Block 30, Old Town Plat, and most likely purchased by Joel Knox (and William's mother, Leana). The *Illinois State Journal* (7 February 1860, p. 3) also listed W. K. Donegan as the owner of the East ½, West ½, Lot 2, Block 12, Old Town Plat—a prime location adjacent to Simeon Francis residence and the location of the Illinois State Journal offices.

⁸⁵ Besides William K. H. Donegan, the 1860 *Springfield City Directory* listed Spencer Donegan, a barber in partnership with Hiram Boyd (Donegan and Boyd, east side 6th between Adams and Monroe), and Presley Donegan, also a barber (partnership with Benjamin Rogers; ns Washington between Fourth and Fifth Streets (1860:74). The 1860 city directory makes has no entry for "colored," and makes no reference to race.

⁸⁶ The *Illinois State Journal* (31 January 1862, p. 1; see also 11 February 1861, p. 4) suggested Presley's house was located on Lot 2, Block 4, Original Town Plat, City of Springfield, and that he was delinquent on his past year's taxes. In both years The "African Church" was located on the adjacency south 40' Lot 3, Block 4, Original Town Plat—a somewhat significant fact in attributing an anonymous Underground Railroad story to the Donegan family (see further in text).

this location was that of the 31-year old laborer named David Sappington (laborer) residing with a 35-year old named Elijah Sappington (presumably a brother?). David Sappington was noted as having a real estate evaluation of \$150.⁸⁷ The 1860 SCD lists Presley Donnegan with Donnegan and Rogers, barber shop located at north side of Washington between Fourth and Fifth Streets (SCD 1860:74). Presley's residence was noted as being at east side of Fourth Street between Madison and Gemini. The directory also notes L. C. Coleman, a shoemaker at the same Fourth Street address—a location adjacent to the AME church (SCD 1860:68).

The last entry in the District 16 tabulation for Springfield (August 18, 1860) was that of the **Spencer Donegan** family. At that time, the 29-year old barber was living with his 33-year old wife Elizabeth, and their seven children, ranging in age from one year to 15 years of age. All of Spencer Donegan's children were listed as being Illinois-born, suggesting that he had immigrated from Kentucky sometime prior to 1845. Spencer was listed as having a real estate evaluation of \$2,000 and a personal property value of \$300. The 1860 SCD lists Spencer as a partner in Donnegan and Boyd, residing at east side of Sixth Street, between Adams and Monroe (SCD 1860:74).

Story told by George Donnegan, a young boy “in Lincoln's [sic] day”—recounted a story regarding Lincoln in the Spencer Donnegan's barber's chair, and the purported discussion as to Lincoln's recent comments in a speech he had given locally in August 1860. Regarding the equality of white and black men... Lincoln last to sign a bill giving equality to the black man... “Spence, you're as big a fool as the Democrats.... Suppose a law like that is passed. First the House passes it, and then the Senate, and then the cabinet deliberates of it, and last to fall it goes to the president. I'd be the last man to sign it, wouldn't I?”... [“Colored Barber Revealed As One Of Lincoln's Early Confidants,” *Bismarck Daily Tribute*, 12 February 1930, p 2).

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population recorded the large **Wiley Donegan** family as farmers, presumably living on a farm east of Springfield (in rural District 16). At that time, Wiley was listed as a 39-year old Black man living with his 39-year old wife Sidney and their seven children: Leanna (16-years old), Mary (14 years old), George (11 years old), Narcissus (8 years old), Susan (6 years old), Purty (4 years old), and David (two years old). Leanna and Mary were noted as having been born in Kentucky, whereas the other children had been born in Illinois. Wiley was noted as having a real estate evaluation of \$600 and a personal property value of \$800. Living adjacent to Wiley and his family was the household of Richard Wright (a 35-year old Black farmer presumably living by himself) and a household with two young Black men (Nelson Baker, a 22-year old with no occupation listed) and Lee Henderson (a 30-year old farm laborer). Wright had a real estate evaluation of \$200 and a personal property value of \$300. These were the only Black residents listed at this time in this rural area south of Rochester (Cotton Hill Township). The adjacent listings in the census included Jacob Gray, Thomas Westbrook, and John Rape.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4214993_00205?pId=37345862

⁸⁸ John Rape settled in rural Cotton Hill Township in February 1826. His first wife died in 1838, upon which he married his second wife Elizabeth Snodgrass, in early 1839. The couple raised a large family on the property they had settled in 1826, near New City (Power 1876: 593-94). New City is located approximately 5 miles south of Rochester, due east of Springfield. Presumably Wiley's farm was in this general location a couple miles south of Rochester.

In 1860, the 35-year old **Narcissus Donegan** was living with the Thomas Killian family. Killian [sic, Killion] was a 21-year old barber living with his 19-year old wife [Margaret?], living adjacent to the large Thomas Wright family.⁸⁹ Living with the Wright family was the 20-year old, Kentucky-born Elizabeth Lee—potentially related to Caroline Lee (William’s oldest sister; perhaps Peter and Caroline Lee’s daughter?). Whereas Killian had a personal property evaluation of \$200, Wright had a real estate evaluation of \$400, and a personal property evaluation of \$150. These were the only two Black families enumerated at this location at this time.

Wiley’s son 20-year old Cyrus is noted as living in Springfield at the time, within the Rudolph Hagy (Mouzy?) family home. Mouzy is a Swiss-born grocer living with his wife, three children (aged one month to five years of age) and two boarders: 20-year old Cyrus, a Black shoemaker, and the 27-year old Thomas Brown, a white brakeman. Although Rudolph had no property values listed, his wife Charlotte had an assessed real estate evaluation of \$4,000 and personal property value of \$400. Not only was Cyrus the only Black individual in the household, he was the only one listed in this general neighborhood by the census. Mauzy family may have constructed both Spencer and William’s house on Jefferson Street.

On November 6, 1860, Springfield’s own son, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Lincoln, tasked with holding the Union together, faced what appeared to be an unsurmountable task. By early 1861, tensions between the North and South had reached new extremes and the Nation was on the brink of civil war. South Carolina had formally seceded from the Union in late December 1860, and subsequently was followed by five additional southern states in January 1861. It was only a couple months later on April 12, 1861, only a couple weeks after Lincoln’s inauguration on March 4, 1861, that the South fired upon Fort Sumter formally initiating the war. Although Congress initially perceived a war of short duration, the Union loss at the Battle of Bull Run, which occurred on July 21, 1861 only 30 miles from the U.S. Capital, shocked the Nation into the reality of the struggle ahead. Although many Black men attempted to join the ranks to fight for the Union cause after the surrender of Fort Sumter, during the initial years of the conflict Black soldiers were prohibited from joining the Union Army.⁹⁰ It was not until a year after the Battle of Bull Run (First Battle of Manassas) that

⁸⁹ Thomas Killion, of mixed race, presumably was born in Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, in June 1830. In 1832, his family moved to Carlyle, Clinton County. At fourteen years of age (circa 1844), Thomas moved to St. Louis where he learned the barber’s trade. In circa 1846, Thomas relocated to Springfield and opened a barber shop at 112 South Sixth Street. Thomas married Margaret Fry in August 1858. Thomas’ father, presumably a white man, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and was a physician by trade, who apparently died at sea during a European medical tour. His mother, Amelia Curtis, was born in Virginia, gave birth to fourteen children, and was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In 1860, Thomas, Jr. and his wife Margaret were living on the north side of Washington Street, between Klein and Rutledge. Although he didn’t own property, he had a personal property assessment of \$200 in 1860 (Interstate Publishing 1881:741; Hart 2008:123-124).

⁹⁰ This ban of Black soldiers in the U.S. military dated back to a 1792 law that prevented Blacks from bearing arms for the military (Freeman, Elsie, Wynell Burroughs Schamel, and Jean West. "The Fight for Equal Rights: A Recruiting Poster for Black Soldiers in the Civil War." *Social Education* 56, 2 (February 1992): 118-120. [Revised and updated in 1999 by Budge Weidman.] (see discussion, <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war#:~:text=As%20a%20result%2C%20on%20July,19%2C000%20served%20in%20the%20Navy>).

President Lincoln signed the Second Confiscation and Militia Act into law on July 17, 1862, which among other things, allowed African-American men to join the ranks of the U.S. military. This act freed southern slaves located in rebel territory captured by Union forces whose masters were either Confederate officials or military officers. The act also prohibited return of fugitive slaves, and allowed recruitment of Black soldiers, albeit only in occupied Confederate territory. It was not until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863 that Blacks were allowed to formally serve in the U.S. military,

Although Lincoln's Second Confiscation and Militia Act of July 1862 allowed the escaped slave to serve in the U.S. Military, their role was solely in a non-combat capacity, and Blacks were not allowed to serve in combat until after Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. In May of that year (1863), with the issuing of General Order No. 143, the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton created the Bureau of U.S. Colored Troops which allowed for the organization of Black units, albeit under the command of White officers. This provision of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation represents one of the first major steps by the U.S. government towards equal civil rights for Blacks in the United States. Among prominent Black men encouraging Black enlistment to ensure a path towards citizenship was Frederick Douglas.⁹¹

In June 1863, Lincoln called for the enlistment of an additional 100,000 troops (to be drawn from the militias of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia), mainly for the defense of Washington, D.C., but also to support Grant's march to Vicksburg.⁹² Subsequently, in October 1863, Lincoln again called for an additional 300,000 troops.⁹³ By year's end, as Lovett (1976:39) notes, a large number of these troops were recruited from the recently freed slaves from Tennessee. These Black recruits "soon played a prominent part in containing and destroying the Confederate armies in the Tennessee area" (Lovett 1976:39).⁹⁴ Besides recruiting from among the ranks of the contraband camps, newly formed colored infantry regiments of Tennessee also recruited from neighboring plantations. By August 1863, with Lincoln's encouragement, Frederick Douglas traveled to Vicksburg and actively began working with the U.S. military in the recruitment of Black soldiers. As Frederick Douglas wrote "Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pockets, and there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States" (Figures 16-18).⁹⁵

⁹¹ As Freeman, Schamel and West (1992) note, the Civil War Black soldier met the challenge, with "roughly 179,000 black men (10% of the Union Army) served as soldiers in the U.S. Army and another 19,000 served in the Navy. Nearly 40,000 black soldiers died over the course of the war".

⁹² Proclamation 102, 15 June 1863 (<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/proclamation-102-call-for-100000-militia-serve-for-six-months>).

⁹³ Proclamation 107, 17 October 1863 (<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/proclamation-107-call-for-300000-volunteers#:~:text=Whereas%2C%20in%20addition%20to%20the,the%20war%2C%20not%2C%20however>).

⁹⁴ The Black soldiers role was a vital one in the Battle of Nashville (December 15-16, 1864), a battle many feel is the "decisive battle of the war" or turning point of the war (Lovett 1976:49).

⁹⁵ As cited in "African Americans and the Civil War Forts of DC," National Park Service (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-african-americans-and-the-civil-war-forts-of-dc.htm>).

Many young Black men answered Lincoln's call for troops in early 1863. Among the first regiments formed was the 54th Massachusetts Infantry. This regiment of Black soldiers, under the command of white officers, was formed in February 1863. Recruitment occurred at a rapid pace, and was so successful that the 55th Massachusetts was formed in late June 1863 to accommodate the overflow enlistments from the 54th Massachusetts. Many of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts enlistments hailed from states far afield from Massachusetts, including Illinois. Approximately 56 Black men born in Illinois served with the 55th Massachusetts, and among the recruits from Springfield was the young Cyrus Donegan, Wiley's oldest son.⁹⁶

CYRUS ... the 21-year old Cyrus Donnegan (Wiley's eldest child) volunteered for military service in 1863. In May 1863, Cyrus (a young shoemaker at the time) traveled east to Readville, Massachusetts where he enlisted with the 55th Massachusetts Infantry on May 30 of that year. As part of the 55th Massachusetts, the young Cyrus participated in many of the brutal battles of the war, including active participation in the infamous Battle of the Crater.⁹⁷ Cyrus was mustered out of service in late August 1865 while in Charleston, South Carolina, having attained the rank of Corporal. Fortunately, Cyrus returned to Springfield safely after the war, and was subsequently known as "Captain Donnegan" throughout much of his later years. Although he did not serve in the military, the 27-year-old William K. H. Donnegan (a "colored," married, shoemaker born in Kentucky) registered for military service in the Eighth Congressional District, State of Illinois, with Captain Isaac Keys in August 1863.⁹⁸ That same day, John Dial and William Daniels (both listed as "Colored") also had registered.⁹⁹ At this same time, William's brother Wiley (Cyrus' father) was experiencing problems with southern sympathizers, and sometime in circa 1863-64, Wiley had been farming south of Riverton, on a farm he owned for over a decade when he was accosted (potentially shot) and intimidated to such a degree by local Copperheads, that he moved his family north to Paw Paw, Michigan. Shortly after moving to this location, he died in late 1865 (or very early 1866).

William R. Donegan (born circa 1848) was the son of Spencer Donigan, and he enlisted in February 1865 with the 65th Infantry, U.S. Colored Troops. The 65th was organized in March 1864 from 2nd Missouri Colored Infantry. At the time of his enlistment his occupation was listed

⁹⁶ <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/55th-massachusetts-regiment.htm>

⁹⁷ U.S., Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863-1865 (https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2021:1107?tid=&pid=&queryId=344c777e0f47154bc518ea5dcc6fe293&_phsrc=IPJ276&_phstart=succesSource).

⁹⁸ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Original data: Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registrations, 1863-1865. NM-65, entry 172, 620 volumes. NAID: 4213514. Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Civil War), Record Group 110. The National Archives in Washington D.C.

⁹⁹ U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865 (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1666/images/32178_1220705228_0007-00227?pId=425102).

as barber. William was discharged in February 1866 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.¹⁰⁰ William Donnegan—served in what war? Feet and hands frozen, taken to Danville Home (ISJ 13 May 1905), p. 2) Third son, from Sarah, William Donnigan. Of Springfield “who resides just behind the Donnigan residence on Spring Street.” Suspect this is portrait... Social security information... William Kaveshamilton Donnigan. Birthdate 6 March 1879; mother Sarah Monuett. Died in 1938? Member 8th Ill Infantry Ancestry.com. U.S., *Spanish American War Volunteers Index to Compiled Military Service Records, 1898* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

During the early 1860s, with the Civil War raging, and racial tensions in Springfield growing ever so more violent, even the elder Leanna Knox found herself in trouble with the authorities. In early November 1863, the courtroom “was taken possession of by a gang of ‘free Americans of African descent’ at which time Lean Donegan, John May, and Ellen Vance... were fined \$3 each, with costs, for having used towards one the other language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace” (Illinois State Register, 1 November 1863, p. 3). Ellen Vance “paid a second fine of \$3 and costs for using language towards Lean Donnegan calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.” In reporting on the daily court activities that day, the Journal noted the “Business was a little more brisk at the Police Court on Saturday than for several days previous This was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the women got into court and when that occurs, then look out for lively times. Bring a woman into court to testify against another, and the witness may think herself fortunate if she does not have charges preferred against her before she leaves the court room” (Illinois State Journal, 2 November 1863, p. 3).¹⁰¹

In late 1862, Springfield’s Justice Adams adjudicated “the merits of a general scrimmage among a portion of the colored population”. Apparently, a disagreement between Robert Jackson, Ellen Vance, and Mary Thomas resulted in Jackson being fined for assault and battery upon Vance, and Vance similarly charged for assault and battery upon Thomas. According to the newspaper, “several others figured in the trial but escaped without any penal infliction” (Illinois State Journal, 17 September 1862, p. 3). Who the “several others” involved in this altercation is unknown, but one year later, Vance was again in front of a city judge, along with Lean [sic] Donegan and John May. “The bench ordinarily occupied by jurors was taken possession of by a gang of ‘free Americans of African descent,’ whose sable beauty was not a little enhanced by the

¹⁰⁰ He was admitted to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Danville in January 1905, for treatment of gangrene of his hands and feet. He; died in February 1913 in Danville (Ancestry.com. U.S., *National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007).

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1200/images/MIUSA1866_113800-00500?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.69767760.1575287572.1624990788-465471153.1553013413&pId=116809

¹⁰¹ It would appear that John May and Ellen Vance had a history of violent behavior. In September 1862, Robert Jackson was fined \$3 for assault and battery upon Ellen Vance, and Ellen Vance was fined \$3 for assault and battery upon Mary Thomas (Illinois State Journal, 17 September 1862, p. 3). In March 1863, John May was charged “with having insulted the fair fame of a sable beauty, named Ellen Vance. The case is a serious one, and John has been accordingly held over to answer an indictment before the circuit court at the next term. Bonds \$500” (Illinois State Register, 18 March 1863, p. 3). One might wonder if Leanna Knox may have been one of the witnesses brought in to testify, only to leave with a disorderly charge against her.

receding sun light” (*Illinois State Register* 1 November 1863, p. 3). Although considerably less snarky towards the African-American defendants, the *Journal* was equally sardonic towards the women present in court that day, “Bring a woman into court to testify against another, and the witness may think herself fortunate if she does not have charges preferred against her before she leaves the court” (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 November 1863, p. 3). Both newspapers report that Lean Donnegan, Ellen Vance and John May “were fined \$3 and costs each, for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Ellen Vance paid a second fine of \$3 and costs for using language towards Lean Donnegan calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.” What provoked this altercation between these individuals, and where it had occurred, is unknown.

In 1863, the *Springfield City Directory* variously listed several members of the Donegan family. The first to appear, in alphabetical order, was W. K. H. Donigan, a colored shoemaker at Adams, between Sixth and Seventh Streets [William]. The second family member was P. L. Donnegan [sic], a colored barber residing on North Fourth Street (Presly). The final two entries were for Rogers Donnegan, the operator of a colored hair dressing saloon, located on Washington, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and the shop of Donnegan and Hicklen, colored barbers and hair dressers, on Sixth Street between Adams and Monroe (SCD 1863:67). The entry for “Rogers Donnegan” presumably was in reference to the Benjamin Rogers and Presly Donegan partnership, and represented a business listing (not an individual). **Who is Hicklen? More on business?** The 1863 *Springfield City Directory* lists William Donegan as residing at 53 Jefferson street, the location of the family home. Based on the 1860 census, it is presumed that William is living at this location with his extended family, which included his mother Leanna. The 1863 city directory substantiates this, with a listing of Mrs. L. Knox, “colored” residing at 53 Jefferson Street (SCD 1863:99).

In June 1863, the 35-year old Presley Donegan was included with other Springfield residents in a long roster of local men eligible for the draft published in the local newspaper.¹⁰² Presumably, Presley was not drafted, nor did he serve in the military. Two Donegan family members from Springfield, though, apparently did enlist in the U.S. military during the Civil War years—Cyrus and William. William R. Donegan (born circa 1848) was the son of Spencer Donigan, and he enlisted in February 1865 with the 65th Infantry, U.S. Colored Troops. At the time of his enlistment his occupation was listed as barber. William was discharged in February 1866 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.¹⁰³ Wiley’s son Cyrus also enlisted with the 55th Massachusetts, and was present at the Battle of the Crater.

¹⁰² *Illinois State Journal*, 7 December 1863, p. 3; Ancestry.com. *U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA:

¹⁰³ He was admitted to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Danville in January 1905, for treatment of gangrene of his hands and feet. He; died in February 1913 in Danville (Ancestry.com. *U.S., National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007).

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1200/images/MIUSA1866_113800-00500?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.69767760.1575287572.1624990788-465471153.1553013413&pId=116809

Later in life, following the Civil War, Cyrus was often referred to as “Captain” Donegan. One newspaper noted that Captain Donegan “and his colored men, each of whom participated in the horrors of the mine before Petersburg, and bears an honorable discharge from the army. Nearly all the enlisted men it may be added were honorable soldiers of the late war” (*Cairo Daily Bulletin*, 18 November 1871, p. 3). In a heated exchange in the local newspapers leading up to the election of 1876, the *Illinois State Journal* (16 October 1876, p. 6) wrote in reference to his use of “Captain,” that “The *Register*... calls him ‘Captain Donegan,’ instead of using the old Democratic description, ‘the d—d nigger.’ Well, Cy was a corporal in the 55th Massachusetts, and a good one; and that ‘the colored troops fought nobly,’ war are glad [check accuracy] to see a Bourbon Democratic paper at last admit. We shall now expect it to withdraw its designation of the Wigwam as ‘negro headquarters.’”

Although Wiley’s oldest son Cyrus was serving with distinction in the military in 1863, Wiley was experiencing difficulty with his white neighbors of rural Cotton Hill Township. Wiley and his family were working a farm south of Rochester, and apparently were being harassed by pro-Southern factions. Family tradition suggests that Wiley and his family were threatened by local “copperheads” and told to leave the county, presumably in 1863.¹⁰⁴ Family tradition suggests that he was shot by Knights of the Golden Circle. Casey (1926) references a “Wiley Donagan [sic] [who] was shot and driven from [Springfield] in 1863 for harboring colored immigrants. He fled to Michigan for refuge and died there, and exile from the home of his adoption.” A newspaper account from 1937 also references Wiley’s troubles that year. George Donagan [sic], Wiley’s youngest son, recounted how “he and his father were attacked by ‘copperheads,’ southern sympathizers, who ordered the elder Donagan to leave the city.” According to George, his father “quartered colored folk on his farm, three miles south of Rochester. The colored people worked on nearby farms, but were not allowed to sleep on the property.”¹⁰⁵ Presumably

¹⁰⁴ Local copperhead activity got violent, even in Springfield during the later years of the Civil War. In 1864, a destructive mob attacked the offices of the *Illinois State Register*, apparently incited by the *Register*’s “shameless production of a forged quotation from the Governor’s Chicago speech” which insinuated “that the Governor has urged a mob to the destruction of private property” (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 June 1864, p. 3). The same issue of the paper referenced an incident that occurred downtown, on Sixth Street, “between a soldier and a Copperhead from Christian county. The Copperhead called the soldiers “a pack of ‘d—d Lincoln hirelings’”, pulled a revolver on them, and stated he was a Knight of the Golden Circle. The soldier proceeded to remove the Copperhead of his weapon and “gave him a severe ‘thrashing’.” As the *Journal* reporter noted, Copperheads who hate Union soldiers with an intensity only known to traitors, should learn that denouncing brave men who have passed through three years of arduous and dangerous service in the defense of our county, may be a hazardous business; at least some of them found it so on Saturday” (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 June 1864, p. 3).

¹⁰⁵ The 1937 newspaper article states that he [George] was born in circa 1848-49 in a house on the corner of Fourth and Washington Streets, and that he often visited the home of Erastus Wright “president of the underground railroad” (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 September 1937, p. 4). George claimed that runaways were often secreted in the basement of Mr. Wright’s house on their way to Canada, and that many runaways hid in the woods on the southwest part of the city. According to him, they apparently dug holes in the hills to stay secluded, and in the process discovered coal in the area by such activities, and were responsible for the discovery of Mr. Loose’s coal mine—the second coal mine in Illinois. According to George, “his father was acquainted with Lincoln, when he lived in Kentucky.” Some elements of George Donagan’s story as published in 1937 are questionable as to their credibility (such as the discovery of coal). After recounting the story of his uncle William’s murder, he noted that “Equality of the colored race will never be recognized.” George’s obituary noted that he was born on 16 November 1848 “in a house then standing on the present site of the state supreme court building (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 June

due to this encounter, Wiley moved from his farm (and/or Springfield) in circa 1864-65 to Paw Paw, Michigan, where he died in April 1866 in Van Buren Michigan.¹⁰⁶

In an interesting twist, only two Donnegan family members were listed within the 1864 *Springfield City Directory*. The first was William (“W. K. H. Donigan”), who was listed as a shoemaker with his shop at Adams Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets (SCD 1864:29). His listing did not indicate that he was “colored.” Further down the page was a listing for Spencer “Dunnegan.” Spencer was listed as a “colored” barber, with an address listed as “Mason bet. Ninth and Tenth”—presumably in reference to the location of his residence.¹⁰⁷ Wiley had relocated to the rural Rochester area by this time. The whereabouts of Spencer and Presley at this time is unknown. The somewhat abbreviated “Business Mirror” in the 1864 city directory, which listed advertisers and subscribers only, had no listing for any barbers (SCD 1864:97). Perhaps, a reflection by the directory compilers of the Donigan family’s social activism, the decision to not include Spencer and Presley, both of whom had been prominently “campaigning” for the rights of the Negro in Springfield and the State of Illinois during these years—in contrast to the relatively low-profile that William had at the time?

Journal carried an advertisement for a hair dye in early 1864. Lighting Hair Dye produced by McCulloch and Company, with ten local barbers giving testimonials, pronouncing it “the best hair dye in the world.” Among those giving testimonials were William Florville (father and son), and the partners Benjamin Rogers and P. L. Donnegan (at the Chenery House) (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 May 1864, p. 3).

During late 1864, the *Illinois State Journal* carried a run of advertisements for McCulloch’s Lightning Hair Dye. Refuted to be “the best hair dye in the world,” a group of nine Springfield

1941, p. 10). His parents [were] among the earliest colored residents of the city.” For 55 years, George was director of the choir at St. Paul’s A.M.E church, and was often referred to as “Professor Donagan” with regard to his public music career (*Illinois State Journal* 4 January 1891, p. 4; *Illinois State Journal*, 21 June 1941, p. 10).

¹⁰⁶) Although family tradition suggests that Wiley died in 1865, he apparently died in 1866. Wiley died shortly after moving to Michigan. Michigan probate records contain an inventory of his house at the time of his death. After his death, his widow and minor children returned to live in Springfield. The 1870 U.S. Census of Population enumerated Sidney and her children residing one dwelling removed from the Faro and Clay families’ enumeration, (and adjacent to the suspected Reverend Henry Brown’s house at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Street (USCB 1870). Upon their return to Springfield, Sidney Donigan (his widow) and children moved into a house adjacent to the Reverend Henry Brown, along the east side of the 300 block of Tenth Street (within the Wright and Brown Subdivision located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Street, within the Tenth Street Rail Project area) (see vignettes, Reverend Henry Brown, Wright and Brown Subdivision). She was not enumerated in the 1880 U.S. census. In 1900, she was listed as living with her youngest son George, on South Third Street (USCB 1900). Wyley’s wife (Sidney) died in early 1902. At the time of her death, the *Journal* noted that “Mrs. Donagan is well known among the colored population of Springfield. She was born in Orange county, Va., and came to Kentucky when 12 years old, and finally to Illinois with her husband in 1846. Mr. Donagan farmed in the vicinity of Springfield eleven years. He died in 1865” (*Illinois State journal*, 27 January 1902, p. 6). Sidney and Wyley had six children: three daughters (Leannah Outland and Susan Donagan, both of Springfield; Mrs. Mary Hatchel of Oklahoma Territory), and three sons (George W. of Springfield; David, of Walnut Ridge, Arkansas; and Presley, of Oklahoma Territory). [Research probate records: <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/16930033:7163>]

¹⁰⁷ This location was situated within the same block as the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites.

barbers attested to the use and quality of their product. Among these endorsements was that of Benjamin Rogers and P. L. Donegan [Presley] (whose place of business was located in the Chenery House), and H. Hicklin (located in the American Hotel). Top of the list of endorsements were those of William T. Florville (in Matheny's Block) and William Florville (in Salter's Block) (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 October 1864, p. 1).

Post Civil War Years

The Donegan family continued their efforts to better the life of the common Black man during the post-war years, and their political activism was evident on both a local and state level at that time. In 1865, the Wood River Baptist Association—a “colored” Baptist organization—held a conference in Springfield to discuss “The Suffrage Question.” Back not so many years prior, in 1852, both Spencer and William Donegan had wrangled with the Association over funding of schools for Black children. In the current convention held in Springfield, the Association circulated a *Report on the State of the Country* which pointed out the hypocrisy of re-instating the vote of Southerners who had fought for the dissolution of the Union, whereas the “colored men” of the country who had fought in support of the Union were “its true supporters and faithful friends [and] are denied those rights and privileges, when their free and unrestrained exercise is the only means by which to compel respect of their liberty...” (“The Suffrage Question,” *Illinois State Journal*, 23 August 1865, p. 2; “COLORED SUFFRAGE,” *Illinois State Journal*, 23 August 1865, p. 1). Although the newspapers did not name any individuals involved with this meeting, there is no doubt that members of the Donegan family—particularly Spencer and his brother William, as well as Landrum Coleman and other members of the Springfield community, were active participants at this conference.

Although the *Illinois State Journal* generally wrote favorably in support of Black suffrage and equality at the time, the competing *Illinois State Register* wrote vehemently against Black suffrage and other civil liberties for Blacks.¹⁰⁸ In the process, the *Register* wrote condescendingly about many of the community's prominent Black activist families at the time, including members of the Donegan and Coleman families which they apparently lumped under the heading “negro equality theorists.” Although the *Register* parodies many of the Donegan family members, it does not mention William. Intent on contrasting the perceived real-life scenarios of Springfield to the racial “theories” proposed by the editors of the *Journal*, the editor of the *Register* wrote “theory without corresponding practice, is but a tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal, like almsgiving without charity, it is all bosh, it profiteth [sic] nothing.” The *Register* continued by writing:

Now we propose to test the sincerity of the *Journal*. If honest in its teachings, we shall find it prepared to vindicate its theory by corresponding practice. Our neighbor advocates universal suffrage; is it in favor of the negro voting in Illinois? Being in favor of their having a vital part in the national organization, will our neighbor consent to walk up to the polls with our intelligent colored citizen **Mr. Robert Jackson**, and deposit a ballot with him? Lest however, he might except to the alleged copperhead tendencies of honest Robert, will he arm

¹⁰⁸ The *Register* cited the *Journal* as saying “It would be wise to accept the fact of negro citizenship as it now exists, and go to work to educate and elevate him where he is.”

in arm go with and vote with our friend Mr. Troglodite Jackson, of the state house submarine department.

The *Journal* favors first education of the black and then of the whites; that is the order of its progress; will it consent that **Miss Priscilla Donegan and her sister** pica ninnies of the colored population, shall occupy the same forms with our neighbor's daughters in our schools and academies?

The *Journal* advocates the largest liberty to the intelligent freedmen; will it consent that our venerable friend Deacon Vance shall occupy its pew besides its wife, and that the **Reverend Mr. Trevan** shall occasionally exchange pulpits with its pastor?

The *Journal* is in favor of universal negro equality, and perceives a charm in the negro's taking a vital part in the national organization; will it advocate the claim of our worthy neighbor, Charley Parker, running for judge, or insist that **Mr. Presly Donegan** shall occupy the jury box, or that **Mr. Coleman**, in big wig and ruffled shirt, shall be a candidate for legislative distinction, either state or federal? In short, is he in favor of enlarging the social circle and introducing to the family group **Auntie Violet** and good **Mrs. Killion**; inviting to tea **Mrs. Cobler [sic] Coleman**, and filling up the dinner table with the portly frames and shining faces of Messrs. **Jenkins, Tony, Vance** and **Stewart**, with their wives and little ones, respectively?

These are questions of practical import; will the *Journal* respond? These things will afford an opportunity to our neighbor to reduce its theory to practice. If true republicanism and ignorance cannot exist together, we implore our neighbor to enlighten us and answer. An excellent test is thus afforded to determine its sincerity. For our own part we prefer that the negro shall be kept separate and distinct from the white man. We are opposed to mingling the races, and insist that the true interests of the negro consist in removing him from the intervention of the white man. In some measure it may be regarded as a question of taste. We do not fancy all kinds of odors, nor an amalgamation of dissimilar colors. Give the black man a country of his own and an opportunity for cultivation and developement [sic], and if he profits nothing by his sometime affiliation with white men and the opportunities for improvement he has already received, he will very presently descent to his normal status and become a very Congoese and a natural Hottentot. Then, if our neighbor is dissatisfied with the black man's progress, let him emigrate with his earnest toners to negro land and endeavor to accelerate his more rapid developement [sic]. We are still advocates for a distinct country for the freedman; but, as at present advised, would not object that the rabid and radically loyal should act as missionaries to that region, provided it was a good way removed from blessed America ("Precept and Practice—A Short Disquisition," *Illinois State Register*, 26 July 1865).

Thus was the state of the anti-suffrage and equality sentiment in Springfield shortly after President Lincoln's assassination, as expressed by the overtly racist *Illinois State Register*.

The immediate post-war city directory from 1866 is much more inclusive for the Donigan family. The first Donigan family member listed was Presley L. Donnegan, a barber with a shop on the east side of Fifth Street, six doors north of Washington Street. Presley's residence was located at the east side of Fourth Street between Madison and Carpenter Streets. The second listed in the directory was Spencer Donnegan, who also was listed as a barber with a residence on the south side of Mason Street, four doors east of Tenth Street. The accompanying "Classified Business Register" only lists Presley as a barber, not Spencer (SCD 1866:229). An individual named "W. T. H. Donnegan" was listed as a shoemaker with his house on the north side of Jefferson Street, three doors east of Seventh Street. Neither the Spencer Donnegan nor W. T. H. Donnegan listings indicate their business locations. Although it is unclear as to whom the "W. T. H. Donnegan" is referencing at this time, it seems likely that it could reference Spencer's son William? Another listing appears for "W. M. Donnigan," principal with the firm of Donnigan and Coleman. This individual was living in a house on the north side of Jefferson, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, and most likely refers to William K. H. Donigan, Leanna's youngest child. The firm of W. M. Donnigan and Coleman were listed as boot and shoemakers with a shop on the west side of Fourth Street, two doors south of Washington Street (SCD 1866:92-93). The accompanying "Classified Business Register" lists numerous boot and shoe makers in the city at that time (SCD 1866:231). It would appear that the city directory was intentionally distinguishing between the various family members, suggesting that William Donnigan was not of the same family as Presley, Spencer, and W. T. H. Donnegan. This directory also noted that the widow "Lena Knox" was residing, not at her Jefferson Street location with her sons, but at a new location along the north side of Madison Street, two houses east of Eleventh [sic Tenth] Street, within the Wright and Brown Subdivision and adjacent to the Reverend Henry Brown's residence (SCD 1866:147).

Politically, the struggle for equal rights was a hard, up-hill struggle for the likes of the Donnegan and Coleman families, but the initial post-war years were a time of economic stability, optimism regarding racial justice issues, and growth for several of the Donegan family members. In early 1866, the *Illinois State Journal*, in summarizing the new buildings constructed in Springfield the following year [1865], noted the construction of a dwelling house for Presley L. Donegan located on Mason Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets (within the same block as the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites). This house was constructed by Greenword and Brother at a cost of \$600 ("Interesting Historical Sketch of the City of Springfield," *Illinois State Journal*, 13 February 1866, p. 3).¹⁰⁹ Presumably, the 1866 city directory was compiled prior to the completion of Presley's new home?

On Tuesday evening, 18 February 1866, the *Illinois State Journal* announced that Frederick Douglas was scheduled to give a lecture in Springfield entitled "The Assassination and Its Lessons [Results]" in remembrance of Abraham Lincoln (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 February 1866, p. 3). Apparently, the date listed by the paper was incorrect, as Douglass was in

¹⁰⁹ This location was just around the corner from the location of Reverend Brown's, Sidney Donigan's, and Leanna Donigan Knox's houses located in Wright and Browns's Subdivision (northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Streets and within the Tenth Street Rail Project area).

Washington meeting with President Johnson the following day. Nonetheless, in early April, Douglass was in Springfield and delivered the address in Representatives Hall (Illinois State Capital) in commemoration of the slain President. The following day, Douglass was scheduled to give a second lecture on “Reconstruction” (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 April 1866, p. 4; 4 April 1866, p. 4; 5 April 1866, p. 4). Although the *Journal* devoted several columns to Douglass’ lectures; the *Register* lambasted the *Journal* as “the radical organ of this city,” and proceeded to give a variety of anecdotal comments about Springfield’s Black citizens –including one regarding “Donegan, the barber” and his potential dinner with Douglass.

Is it So? –Are we correctly informed when we learn that Fred. Douglas was invited to dinner with Donegan, the barber, yesterday, and was assured that other distinguished gentleman of the negro party, among who was Bill Conkling and George Weber, were to be present? Did the said dining come off? And if so, what a feast of love there must have been about the hospitable board of Mr. Donegan (*Illinois State Register*, 5 April 1866, p. 6).

Although it is unclear whether this reference to “Donegan the barber” was referring to Presley or Spencer, it seems most likely that it was Presley Donnegan. The very fact that the Donnegan family was sufficiently connected to have dinner with Douglas bespeaks of the family’s social standing not only in Springfield, but the State of Illinois at the time.

The *Illinois State Journal* reported on a “GRAND BARBECUE” held by “the colored people of this city. This celebration was held on August 1, 1866 near Reisch’s brewery, with speeches being given by Messrs Trevan, Brint, Spence and Donnegan (*Illinois State Journal*, 30 July 1866, p. 4). Most likely this was an Emancipation Day celebration. 1859

During the later 1860s, the Springfield city directories suggest that William K. H. Donigan continued in business with his partner L. A. Coleman under the business name of Donigan and Coleman, shoemakers. The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* had only three listings for the Donigan family, at least with that spelling: one for the firm Donigan and Coleman, and individual listings for W. K. H. Donigan (William, of Donigan and Coleman), and William (a laborer; presumably Spencer’s son) (SCD 1868:79). Additionally, the directory had a subsequent listing for another family member with a slightly different spelling of the last name. Presley *Donnegan* was listed as a “colored” barber residing at 86 North Fourth Street. No other family members were mentioned in the 1868 or 1869-70 city directories (SCD 1868; 1869-70).

People vs. Presley Donnegan, larceny; bill ignored and recognisance discharged” (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 November 1868, p. 4). No idea as to case.

Sometime circa 1866, the elder, 72-year-old Leanna Knox moved out of the family home on Jefferson Street and relocated into a new house located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Madison Street. By the middle 1860s, the neighborhood in which her earlier residence was located (at the corner of Eighth and Jefferson Streets) had become the center of the City’s red-light district during the Civil War years. Leanna’s new house was located within the relatively newly platted Wright and Brown’s Subdivision. This new subdivision, which had been platted in 1856, had subdivided three of the original undeveloped lots in this neighborhood into eight

smaller lots. One of first occupants of this newly subdivided parcel was the Reverend Henry Brown, who occupied a house (which he later purchased) on the southwest corner of this subdivision. Brown was a renowned A.M.E. activist minister who had settled at this location by 1857, and was the anchor of a small enclave of free-Black residents that had constructed houses at this location (Wright and Brown Subdivision). Although this subdivision had been platted in 1856, it was not until the very early years of the 1860s that several new houses were constructed at this location, all for free-Black landowners. Leanna's new house was located immediately adjacent to the Reverend Brown's residence. Upon her daughter-in-law's return to Springfield after Wiley's death in 1866, Sidney Donnegan and her family also settled in the neighborhood on the opposite side of Brown's house.¹¹⁰ Brown, a traveling missionary preacher, was a formidable individual fighting for race equality through the A.M.E. church, and it seems clear that both Sidney and Leanna probably chose this location adjacent to Brown's residence due to his social stature. This small cluster of socially elite Black families became the focal point of a Black enclave at this location that was to expand with the entry of other Black families into the immediate neighborhood over the subsequent years (see vignette).

Spencer moved... circa 1868... In late March 1868, a resident of East Lincoln (Logan County) named William Donigan obtained a marriage license and married a woman named Violet Madison [Aunt Violet]. This William Donigan, the son of William H. K. Donigan's brother Spencer, was a 23-year-old barber living with his 21-year-old wife Violet and their 8-month-old daughter in East Lincoln, Logan County in 1870 (USCB 1870). Spencer had moved to Lincoln sometime after 1868 (based on his name in city directory that year) and prior to 1870. His absence in the 1869-70 city directory may imply that he moved to Lincoln sometime late 1868-early 1869. By 1870, Spencer was living in Lincoln, as he is enumerated in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population for that city.¹¹¹ Spencer was also one of the first trustees of the African M. E. Church in Lincoln, which was organized in July 1870, known as Allen Chapel (*History of Logan County, Illinois Date: Page*). The *Illinois State Journal* carried a short news item in 1881 noting that Spencer Donegan, "an intelligent colored man," was "the first of his race ever summoned for a juror in Logan County" case against David Sims for rape (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 October 1881, p. 3).¹¹²

During the later 1860s, the Springfield city directories suggest that William K. H. Donnegan continued in business with his partner Landrum Coleman under the business name of Donigan and Coleman, shoemakers. The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* had only three listings for the Donigan family, at least with that spelling: one for the firm Donigan and Coleman, and individual listings for W. K. H. Donigan (William, of Donigan and Coleman), and William (a

¹¹⁰ By 1900, Sidney was living with her youngest son, George on South Third Street (USCB 1900). Sidney died in early 1902 (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 January 1902, p. 6).

¹¹¹ https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263682_00311?pId=15472396 (1870) and <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240504-00294?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=30750033> (1880)

¹¹² In 1898, the *Illinois Record* noted that Spencer Donnegan (presumably Spencer, Jr.—is there a Jr.?) "has gone to Lincoln to work for T. D. Dickerson, Lincoln's popular tonsorial artist" (*Illinois Record*, 14 May 1898).

laborer; presumably Spencer's son) (SCD 1868:79).¹¹³ Additionally, the directory had a subsequent listing for another family member with a slightly different spelling of the last name. Presley *Donnegan* was listed as a "colored" barber residing at 86 North Fourth Street. No other family members were mentioned in the 1868 or 1869-70 city directories (SCD 1868; 1869-70). The reason for the differential spelling of the various family members' surname is unknown. By this date, William's brother Spencer had moved out of Springfield, settling in nearby Lincoln, Logan County, where he continued to work as a barber, and was instrumental in the establishment of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Lincoln in circa 1868.¹¹⁴

Sometime in early 1869, William and his wife Lavina—residing at their Jefferson Street residence—had their first child. According to the 1870 U.S. Census of Population, their child was born circa April 1869, and was named Benjamin. Subsequent records suggest that the couple's first child was named Harry Francis Donegan (1869-1939), and no other records exist for a child named Benjamin within the Donegan household. It is unclear whether Benjamin and Harry Francis was one and the same individual.¹¹⁵ No further information is known regarding a Benjamin Donnegan.

Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock, as Mr. William Donigan chanced to be in the front yard of his house, situated on Jefferson street, between 8th and 9th, he saw two suspicious looking individuals, and overheard what he considered suspicious conversation. As there had been a number of fires in the immediate vicinity within a few weeks, he at once went into the house and got his gun, then stationed himself in his grape arbor, where he remained for about half an hour. Soon after he saw a man climb over his fence from the alley in the rear of his house, enter his barn and open the alley door and let his comrade in, they then passed through the barn, coming in the direction of his house. When they were within a few feet of Mr. D. he halted them, and they broke and ran. Mr. D. discharged his piece, but failed to bring them down. Mr. D. might have been a little hast in shooting, but when one remembers that his barns were burned about a year since, and four incendiary fires have been discovered within so many weeks, and all within one

¹¹³ In late March 1868, a resident of East Lincoln (Logan County) named William Donigan obtained a marriage license and married a woman named Violet Madison [Aunty Violet]. This William Donigan, the son of William H. K. Donigan's brother Spencer, was a 23-year old barber living with his 21 year old wife Violet and their 8-month old daughter in East Lincoln, Logan County in 1870 (USCB 1870).

¹¹⁴ The Lincoln AME church was organized from their home by Spencer Donegan and his wife (Elizabeth Guy Donegan), and for several months they held service within their home. In circa 1869, Spencer purchased a school house located on the corner of Sherman and Broadway Street in Lincoln and converted it into a church. In 1880, the school house/church was moved and a new brick church was constructed. This small church still is in service in Lincoln (*Lincoln Evening Courier*, 26 August 1953, p. 12; "The Churches of Black Licolnites," <http://findinglincolnillinois.com/churches.html>). Other sources suggest that the African M.E. Church in Lincoln was not organized until July 1870, with Spencer Donegan being one of the original trustees (Pioneer Publishing Company 1911).

¹¹⁵ The 1898 *Springfield City Directory* does list a Benjamin F. Donegan, a "colored" janitor, residing at 1143 S. Spring Street (SCD 1898:168) suggesting that Benjamin and Harry represent two separate individuals. Part of the problem with understanding the dynamics of the family at this time is the suspected date of birth for both children (1869; twins?) and the fact that we cannot find Lavina (and her children) in the subsequent 1880 U.S. Census of Population.

block of his residence, we think much allowance should be made. Where are our vigilant night police? This neighborhood should have an extra force.

This was the second time we learned of William's familiarity with firearms and his propensity to use them for his defense.

[Spencer Donegan purchased Lot 2, Block 2 of J. Whitney's Addition from James Mullen on February 24, 1864 (SCDR 17:583). This lot was located on the north side of the same block his mother, Leanna, eventually moved to.]

The **1870 U.S. Census of Population** listed **William H. K. Donegan** [sic] as a 41-year-old "shoe maker" born in Kentucky. His wife Lavina was listed as a 29-year old housekeeper born in Missouri. Living with the family at the time was Thomas Donegan (15 years of age, born in Illinois) and the 2-month old Benjamin. William was listed with a real estate evaluation of \$2,000. William's mother **Leana Knox** was also noted, for the last time, in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population. At that time, the 70-year old widow was noted as the head of the household with an occupation of "keeping house." Also living with her at that time was her daughter **Narcissa Donegan** (36 years old, no occupation listed) and her presumed granddaughter Margaret (Lee 35 years old, no occupation listed). The elder widow is noted as having a \$1,000 in real estate value. At this time, Leana and her daughter were living adjacent to Reverend Brown's residence in Wright and Brown's Subdivision.

William's partnership with L. A. Coleman was dissolved sometime between 1869 and 1872, presumably due, in part, to Coleman's work with the Union Baptist Church (which was organized in 1873). The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* is the first to list the firm of Donogan [sic] and Company, boot and shoemakers located on Washington Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Principles in the firm at the time were William K. H. Donogan and Cyrus Donogan—William's nephew (eldest son of Wiley). Presley Donogan appears only in the 1873 directory during the early 1870s. At that time, P. L. Donigan was listed as a barber with Baylor and Son. Additionally, two other Presley Donigans were listed: one a barber with B. F. Rogers at the Chenery House (presumably Presley, Jr.), the other a laborer. A man named George Donigan/Donnegan (Wiley's youngest son) first appears in the 1873 city directory as a laborer, and as a shoemaker, painter, and porter in subsequent directories. William's sister Narcissa first appears in the 1875 city directory as a resident on Madison Street, two doors east of Tenth Street [in immediate project area, presumably living with her mother Leanna] (SCD 1872; 1873; 1874; 1875).

Civil Rights Act of 1865 First case of its kind in Springfield. White man had been arrested under the state law for marrying a negro woman, and was brought before a justice of the peace in 1866 or 1867. His attorney, Hon. Wm. M. Springfie plead in bar of he action the civil rights bill, and the accused was then discharged."

Civil Rights Act, passed in May 1870.... Civil rights violation Cyrus ... "Professor Macallister, the celebrated magician, was arrested by a deputy United States marshal, on a writ sworn out by Cyrus Donnegan, a colored man of this city, charging him with violating the civil rights bill by refusing to admit him (Donnegan) to a parquette seat at one of the magical

entertainments given at the Opera House during last week.” He and his quest had been denied seating in the parquette section, reserved for white only patrons. Told he could have seat in gallery with other Black patrons, and refunded difference in price of tickets. Donnegan contended that Macallister refused Donnegan the right to enforce a contract made when he had purchased his tickets, and refused him the use of his personal property (the tickets). In court, Macallister argued that he was not present at the sale of the tickets, and Donnegan must have purchased his tickets from a second party, as the house would have never sold tickets to a man of color for seating within the paraquette. As such, there was no case against Macallister, who was released from custody, much to Cyrus’ dismay. Significant undertaking by Cyrus ... Cyrus died in Arkansas. (The Civil Rights Bill. Macallister, the Magician”, *Illinois State Register*, 27 February 1871, p. 4). “Interesting Case Under The Civil Rights Bill,” Macalister in Court. The Defendant Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus,” *Illinois State Journal*, 28 February 1871, p. 3)

Presley Donnegan presumably was having personal issues during these years, potentially exasperated by alcohol. The *Illinois State Journal* reported in March 1875 that

RAMPANT.—Pres. Donigan, a colored barber, was on the rampage again last night, threatening the life of his family. Officer Daly lodged him in the calaboose, a cocked revolver operating as a persuader against resistance on the part of the man with razors and other weapons (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 March 1875, p. 4).

By this time, the 47-year-old barber was no longer operating his own barber shop, but was employed by other local barbers. Whether his financial problems were brought on by alcohol, or alcohol exasperated his financial problems, Presley and his wife Phoebe appear to have lost their house due to their financial indebtedness. On 8 May 1871, their house located on Lot 2, Block 4, N. Edwards’ Addition was sold at public auction as part of a Trustee’s Sale to secure payment for debt owed James Keys (advertisement for Trustee’s sale, 19 April 1871, p. 1) (SOURCE).

In August 1871, shortly after the Civil War, the Hannibal Zouaves, an all-black militia from Chicago, performed at Springfield’s Emancipation Day celebration. Inspired by the precision drilling and maneuvers of that group, Springfield resident Cyrus Donnegan decided to organize a local equivalent, which he named the Springfield Zouave Guards. Shortly thereafter, another local Black resident (Nelson Bacon) formed a second unit named the Capital City Zouaves. In a post-Civil War, pre-Jim Crow era of optimism, neither group incorporated reference to race within the names of these segregated groups, and the founders argued for equal status with white militia companies. In the aftermath of the Chicago fire (October 1871), the armed Springfield Zouave Guards were dispatched, along with two white militia companies, to Chicago to police the city (“Captain Donnegan’s Company,” *Illinois State Journal*, 14 October 1871, p. 4).¹¹⁶ In 1874, the local Zouaves participated in the dedication of the Lincoln monument and tomb, and “their presence in the parade demonstrated to a national audience that black citizens were willing

¹¹⁶ In Chicago, Donnegan’s “Colored Militia Company... were assigned to dut at the depot, and also at Madison street bridge, and all speak well of their soldierly behavior. Captain Donnegan guarded all the stores which were received at the St. Louis and Pittsburg depots, and did it well.”

and able to engage in the public pageantry of patriotism and nationalism” (Bahde 2014; *Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1871).

In May 1873, Cyrus Donnegan defaulted on a loan he and Landrum Coleman had taken out with one John Lineth for \$330 the previous year (18 March 1872). A Trustee’s Sale was advertised in the *Illinois State Register* for the public sale, at auction, of his real estate located at E½, Lot 15, Block 2, Darling and Taylor’s Addition (*Illinois State Register*, 7 May 1873, p. 6). During the 1876 presidential campaign, Cyrus Donegan was embattled with several individuals over his support of “the great Democratic party” and his refusal to support the party of Lincoln. Donegan’s shift away from the Republican Party, in support of the Democrat Samuel Tilden over the Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, was discussed at length in the columns of the local newspaper (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1876, p. 4; 21 August 1876, p. 4; 22 September 1876, p. 2; 6 November 1876, p. 4). Many of the local Republicans were concerned as to why Donegan, a Black man, would make such a move at a time when Republicans were fighting for the rights of Black citizens and the Democrats were fighting to subjugate the Black man. According to someone other than Donegan, his decision to shift parties was because the Republican Party “was corrupt and has been guilty of stealing” (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1876, p. 4).¹¹⁷ Cyrus was accused of attempting to purchase votes for the Democratic Party, and accepting money in return. In the end, Hayes defeated Tilden, and it is unclear whether Cyrus continued to support the Democratic Party, or not. It wasn’t until many years later, during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that large segments of the Black voting public shifted their allegiance to the Democratic Party. Most likely, Cyrus’s political shift made for interesting discussion among the family members. Galvanized Democrat... “Donegan seems to be shocked that a suspicion should rest upon the ‘great Democratic party’ that it had ever been guilty of using money to carry elections. His memory is not so short... Buying votes is an old Democratic trick, and such a shining light as Donegan knows it” Signed M. T. Oglesby Rebuttal “Oglesby Vs. Donegan: Ogelsby Accepts the Challenge to a Joint Discussion,” *Illinois State Journal*, 21 August 1876, p. 4). Letter to Cyrus from Wm Lloyd Garrison *Illinois State Journal*, 22 September, 1876, p. 2) questioning Cyrus’ decisions to vote for Tilden, and consequences to race if he should be elected.

Illinois State Journal 6 November 1876... S. V. Casey and Cyrus Donegan entered into a “novel election wager”. If Republicans take New York State Donegan agree to wheel Casey from the Journal office on a wheel-barrow around the square. Similarly, if the Democrats take New York State, Casey agreed to do the same for Cyrus. ... “both men mean business.”

For unknown reasons, by early 1875, William and Lavina apparently were no longer living together. Although the circumstances are unknown, it would appear that the couple had divorced by late 1874. In early February 1875, William Donnegan and Sarah Ann [Monnet] Bowers were issued a marriage license.¹¹⁸ At the time of William’s death, the *Illinois State Register* (17 August

¹¹⁷ Accusations flew fast and furious, and including statements suggesting that the Democratic Party had paid Donegan for his political clout.

¹¹⁸ The marriage occurred on 13 February 1875 (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 February 1875, p. 4; Ancestry.com. *Illinois, U.S., Marriage Index, 1860-1920* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015; See also, *Illinois State Register* 17 August 1908, p. 2). Its Out There family tree in Ancestry.com suggests that Sarah’s maiden name was Monnet. Her father was a Belgium-born man named Joseph Monnet (died 1877). Her mother

1908, p. 2) wrote that his last marriage had occurred in 1876 and that “his last wife being formerly Miss Sarah Rudolph, a white woman and a member of a German family of this city.” At the time of his marriage to Sarah, William would have been approximately 57 years of age, whereas Sarah was approximately 29 years of age—23 years his junior. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population lists one Sarah Bower as a 23-year old Illinois-born, domestic servant living and working in the Hypolite Fayart household.¹¹⁹ Fayart was a successful 38-year old, French-born shoemaker with a real estate evaluation of \$20,000 and a personal property evaluation of \$5,000.¹²⁰ It seems very likely that the commonality of their trades (shoemaking) may have been the impetus for the young Sarah and older William to have met, and eventually marry. As such, one must assume the William and Hypolite had some form of professional, or personal, interaction during the early 1870s that would have brought the couple together.

The year 1876 was one of celebration for the nation with the country celebrating its 100th birthday. Clearly it was a time of pre-Jim Crow excitement for the Black citizens of the nation, particularly those living in Illinois and hopeful for new personal liberties and civil rights. Reflective of these social and political changes was the appearance of the separate *Directory of the Colored People of Springfield* within the *Springfield City Directory* published that year (SCD 1876:232). Besides listing the Black citizens of Springfield, the directory noted the presence of five “Colored Churches” in the city at that time, three of which, according to the directory, had been established in the previous three years (1873-1876). One of these recently established “Colored Churches” was the Union Baptist Church, reportedly organized in 1873.¹²¹ L. A. Coleman, along with John Livingston were “the spiritual foundation” of this early church, with Livingston being its pastor from 1871 to 1874, and Coleman from 1874 to 1879. Coleman was William’s business partner, and brother-in-law (having married Melissa Donnegan) (SCD

was a German-born woman (died 1896). The Monnet family, less the 20-year old Sarah, was settled in St. Louis by 1870 (USCB 1870). Joseph served with the First Regiment, U.S. Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guard. He relocated to Springfield by the early 1870s, and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. [The validity of this family tree is unknown, and further research needs to be conducted to verify that Sarah’s maiden name was, indeed, Monnet.

It would appear that Lavina may have remarried in early 1875 as well, as a woman named Louevina Donegan married one William H. Paine in early May of that year.

¹¹⁹ The 1900 U.S. Census of Population listed Sarah’s date of birth as August 1853.

¹²⁰ In an 1877 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* devoted to the city’s business houses, the newspaper listed only one firm under the heading “Boot and Shoe Makers”—that of Hyppolite Fayart. The newspaper notes that his firm is “one of the most prominent boot and shoe manufacturers in this city” with “a large establishment at No. 416 West Adams. Fayart established his business in Springfield in 1853. [Owned Lot 7, Block 23 OTP; house along Monroe Street?], The household listed immediately prior to the Fayart listing was that of another shoemaker, James W. Watson, a Kentucky-born white man with a real estate evaluation of \$2,000. The household listed immediately after the Fayart household was that of the real estate agent John Cook, with a real estate evaluation of \$70,000 and a personal property valued at \$30,000—one of the wealthiest men in Springfield. Such was the demographics of the mid-century, walking city.

¹²¹ Springfield’s Union Baptist Church was organized in Cook’s Hall in late 1871, as a splinter of the Zion Baptist Church. The original church, which was located at Twelfth and Mason Streets, was damaged during the 1908 Race Riot.

1876:231).¹²² Besides these churches, this directory also noted the presence of the Capitol City Guards (Nelson Bacon, Captain),¹²³ and a “Colored Lodge” (Central Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M., Y.M.).¹²⁴ The *Illinois State Journal* also noted Presley Donegan a member of the Colored Men’s Hayes and Wheeler Club (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 August 1876, p. 5).

Although the 1876 *Colored Directory* listed seven individuals with the surname Donnegan living and working in the Capitol City, some major changes were noted from the earlier directories. One such change from the earlier directories was the lack of a listing for Spencer. Spencer had last appeared in the 1866 city directory. One of Presley’s last appearances as a barber in the city directories is in 1873. He no longer was listed in the 1876 directory. At the head of the list was the remaining Donigan brother—William. William was listed as a shoemaker, residing at 811 East Jefferson (same family location; noted as “lessee”?). Among the other family members listed within the directory, was William’s sister Narcissa who was listed as a widow residing at 1009 East Madison Street.¹²⁵ Besides William and Narcissa, the other Donnegan family members listed included Thomas (a shoemaker, residing at 438 North Fourth Street), George (a Porter, residing at 640 North Fourth Street), Cyrus (a shoemaker, residing at 807 S. Fourteenth Street), William (a shoemaker residing at 1114 East Reynolds Street), and Mrs. P. (residing at 225 East Carpenter Street; presumably Mrs. Presley Donnegan).

The year 1876 was a sad year for the Donnegan family, as it was on 21 June 1876 that the Donigan family’s matriarch—the 82-year-old Leanna Donigan Knox—died. A simple notice appeared in the local newspaper announcing her funeral at the A.M.E. Church. She was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 June 1876, p.x). At the time of her death, she was living near the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth Streets, within the small Wright and Brown Subdivision, and adjacent to the A.M.E. minister, Reverend Henry Brown.

Although the extended Donigan family was beginning to age by this time, the latter 1870s continued to be good for the Donigan family. The 1877 *Springfield City Directory* listed eight members of the Donegan family. At that time, the family included two shoemakers: William K. H. S. Donegan (married two years, residing on the south side of Reynolds Street four doors east

¹²² The earliest two “Colored Churches” were the Colored Baptist (organized in 1843, George Brents, Pastor) and the First A. M. E. Church (organized in 1847, Rev. William C. Trevan, Pastor).

¹²³ This is not the militia-style Springfield Zouaves organized in 1871 by Cyrus Donigan. It is unclear at present if the Springfield Zouaves were still active.

¹²⁴ This refers to the “Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,” also known as the “Independent Order of Odd Fellows”—or simply, the “Masons.” The “Y. M.” is in reference to the “York Masons,” or “Free Mason,” which required its members to be a practicing, faithful Christian. A large group of “colored masons” had assembled in Springfield to organize a state-wide “Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons” in early May 1867. John Jones was elected the “M. W. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States.” Springfield representatives included B. F. Rogers (future newspaper editor), L. A. Coleman (William’s business partner and future pastor of the Union Baptist Church), and J. S. D. Lee (perhaps related to Caroline Lee, William’s sister?) (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 May 1867, p. 3). Springfield’s Central Lodge may not have been formed until late 1875 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 9 December 1875, p. 4).

¹²⁵ Although listed as a widow, Narcissa/Grace had not married.

of Eleventh Street) and his nephew Cyrus (also married for two years; boards at 624 North Third Street),¹²⁶ three porters: George (with a residence on Third Street), Thomas (with a residence at 212 North Thirteenth Street), and George W. (with a residence at 640 North Third Street), and one barber: Presley Donegan, Jr. (with his residence on the north side of Carpenter Street, two doors west of Third Street). Additionally, three of the Donigan ladies were also listed within this directory, and included: Narcissa (residence on the north side of Madison Street, two doors east of Tenth Street); Phoebe E. (with a residence two door west of 229 Carpenter Street), and the widow Sidney (with a residence at 624 North Third Street) (SCD 1877:31).

George W. Donagan papers at ALPLM consists of nine items ranging in date from 1877 through 1920. One letter describes debts owed to his mother Sidney, letters from siblings in Michigan and Arkansas. Newspaper articles ... music director at St. Paul's AME for many years. – referred to as “Professor Donegan” in reference to his public music career. ISJ 4 January 1891

The first half of 1879 was hard on the aging Donegan family. In the spring of that year, Narcissa [Grace] Donegan died, followed later that summer by her sister Melissa Donnegan Coleman died.¹²⁷ The 1879 *Springfield City Directory* listed five Donegan family members that year: G. W. (a porter at the Leland Hotel, residence at 1038 South Third Street, Susan (help at 612 North Sixth Street), William K. (shoemaker with shop at the west side of Seventh Street, between Washington and Adams Streets), Sarah (dressmaker, residence north side Carpenter Street between Second and Third Streets), and an unidentified woman listed as “E. Donegan (a washerwoman residing on the north side of Carpenter Street between Second and Third Streets) (SCD 1879:52).

By the early 1880s, Presley Donegan was experiencing difficult times. At this time, the local newspapers carried several news briefs referencing Presley, many of which were of less-than-complimentary nature. Apparently, the elder Presley Donegan was troubled with alcohol addiction, as suggested by earlier news accounts (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 16 March 1875, p. 4). In late 1881 the “poor old Pres Donegan” was sentenced to thirty days in jail “for vagrancy and habitual drunkenness” (*Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1881, p. 3).¹²⁸ Most likely the elder

¹²⁶ Cyrus apparently received a divorce from his wife Lucinda in late 1879 (*Illinois State Register*, 15 November 1879, p. 4).

¹²⁷ The *Illinois State Journal* published an Adjustment Notice for the estate of Narcissa Donegan, Deceased in early April 1879 (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 April 1879, p. 4). A notice of Melissa's death appeared in the July 23, 1879 newspaper (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 July 1879, p.6).

Narcissa, who had never married, bequeathed her home to the extended Davis family (the family of her sister, Nancy Donnegan Davis), her gold watch to Arrissa Gertrude Davis, her shawl to Anna Davis (wife of Thomas Davis, Sherman), the balance of her personal estate to the five children of Thomas and Anna Davis. Her will was formalized by her mark of an “x”, and not by a signature (Sangamon County Probate Records, Book 5, 1865-1874; Book 6, 1874-1883).

Melissa's obituary noted that she was 70 years old at the time of her death, had been a resident of Illinois for 48 years, had “conducted a boarding house on North Fourth street”, and was survived by her husband, brother William, and five children (as cited in Findagrave.com).

¹²⁸ The *Journal* noted that “Prof. Preston [sic] Donnegan is a common drunkard and vag. Been in jail since Sept. 22” (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 November 1881, p. 6). In early 1882, the *Journal* noted that “P. Donnegan was

Presley was retired by that time, and his son Presley, Jr. was noted as a barber boarding at 225 East Carpenter Street in that year. In August 1884, he again was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail for vagrancy (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 August 1884, p. 7). The 1886-87 *Springfield City Directory* noted that the 64-year-old Presley Donegan had died the previous year, on June 10, 1885 (SCD 1886:22). The elder Spencer Donegan died in October 1890 at his home in Lincoln, Logan County.¹²⁹ He had been living at that location since circa 1870, with his two sons (Spencer, and William) having joined him by 1878. Caroline Lee—the first born of the Leanna’s children died on 18 October 1892 at the family home on East Monroe Street, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 October 1892).

With the passing of Caroline Lee, only one of Leanna’s children was still among the living. William K. H. Donnegan was the youngest of the family, and by the middle 1890s, he was a fairly successful, retired shoemaker living with his wife at the corner of Edwards and Spring Streets. Over several decades, during a tumultuous period in U.S. history and often under threat of bodily harm, the extended Donnegan family (under the watchful eyes of its matriarch “Free Leanne”) had advocated for a variety of social justice issues relating to the fight for racial equality in Springfield, as well as the State of Illinois. But the family had one last contribution to make towards that cause, one that would have national significance that still resonates to this day. In August 1908, the elder William Donnegan was dragged from his porch and murdered by a racially-intolerant white mob in Springfield across the street from his home. Only a few months later, in response to the gruesome act having occurred in the home town of Abraham Lincoln, a small group of social reformers (both white and Black) organized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)—the “oldest, boldest, and largest” civil rights organization in the United States. William Donnegan’s story is told in the subsequent biography entitled “The Scott Burton and William Donnegan Murders: The Lynching of Two Innocent Black Men in Illinois’ Capital City, August 14-15, 1908.”

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arrested yesterday upon the streets in a beasily [sic] state of intoxication. He will be tried this afternoon by Justice Scroyer. Until then he languishes in the city prison” (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 March 1882, p. 8). Subsequent news article noted that he was fined \$20 and costs, and “being unable to pay his fine, he was sent to the County Jail to serve a term of 30 days” (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 March 1882, p. 3). In August 1883, a “warrant was issued for Thomas Shay, for assaulting Presley Donnegan” (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1883, p. 3). In August 1884, Prelely was again given 30 days in the county jail for vagrancy (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 August 1884, p. 7).

¹²⁹ Spencer Donnegan’s obituary was published in the *Lincoln Herald* (16 October 1890).

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APPENDIX V

Springfield, Illinois and the Chinese Diaspora [INCOMPLETE DRAFT]

Floyd Mansberger
And
Christopher Stratton
2025

Introduction

Lured by economic opportunity in California, and a dire economic climate in southern China, many Cantonese men immigrated to the United States beginning in the early 1850s. Initially drawn to the United States as laborers during the California gold rush, Chinese men worked in a variety of mining, agriculture, and railroad construction jobs during the 1850s and 1860s. With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, many Chinese men who had worked on that massive infrastructure project chose to migrate further eastward, settling in such communities as St. Louis and Chicago in the 1870s. The first Chinese immigrants to arrive in Chicago, the largest urban center in northern Illinois, arrived during the early years of that decade.¹ During the latter nineteenth century, the vast majority of Chinese immigrants to the United States were men originating from the Chinese province of Guangdong.²

The arrival of Chinese immigrants in St. Louis appears to have occurred somewhat earlier than Chicago. As early as 1857, a 24-year old Alla Lee (from Ningbo) was living in St. Louis. Living among the Irish, Lee married an Irish woman, operated a coffee and tea shop, and was “viewed as a curiosity, was fluent in English, and assimilated to local European American culture.” In 1869, a large group of Chinese immigrants consisting of approximately 250 individuals arrived in St. Louis from San Francisco, many taking employment at a local wire factory. The following year [January 1870], a second large group of Chinese men, as well as some women, arrived from New York to work in local coal mines. The neighborhood in which the majority of these immigrants settled became known as Hop Alley, and was the beginnings of the St. Louis Chinatown. At its height in circa 1910, approximately 423 Chinese immigrants were living in St. Louis.³

¹ <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/285.html>

² The Chinese province of Guangdong historically was Romanized as Canton or Kwangtung. It is a coastal region located in South China on the shore of the South China Sea, and just upstream of the mouth of the Pearl River. It borders both Hong Kong and Macau, which are located at the Pearl River delta. Historically, it was the Portuguese who originated the term Cantão, in reference to Guangzhou (the city) and Guangdong (the province) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangdong>; see also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantonese_people).

³ Hop Alley was located in downtown St. Louis bounded by Market, Seventh, Walnut, and Eighth Streets. Although often erroneously noted as having been demolished for the construction of Busch Stadium in 1966, the St. Louis Chinatown was located at what is now the General American Life Insurance Building, which was constructed in the middle 1970s. By the early 1960s, although a large portion of the block associated with Hop Alley had been demolished for use as surface parking lots, a number of Chinese businesses were still operating at this location (cf.

Chinese Immigrants in Springfield

The first reference to a Chinese immigrant residing within Springfield, albeit unsubstantiated, was that of Ah Moo Long. In filing for his certificate of residence in 1893, Ah Moo Long claimed to have settled in Springfield in 1871. If true, Long would have been approximately 22 years of age at that time. Unfortunately, Ah Moo Long's claim could not be verified (*Illinois State Register*, 3 May 1893, p. 5). In 1873, the presence of Chinese immigrants in downstate Illinois was such a rare occurrence that the *Journal* reported on the appearance of the first "Chinaman... ever noticed in Belleville, St. Clair County" had occurred (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 December 1873, p. 2). Throughout much of the 1870s, the presence of Chinese immigrants in downstate Illinois was a noteworthy occasion, often warranting a line or two in the local Springfield newspaper. A Chinese laundry man named Sam Gee was reported to have died in Peoria in October 1876 (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 October 1876, p. 3). In 1877, the *Journal* noted that "Champaign has a genuine Chinaman laundry—and is happy" (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1877, p. 2). Chinese laundries in Quincy, and the gruesome murder of a Chinese laundry man in that community, were both reported by the *Journal* in late 1878 (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 November 1878, p. 1). Similarly in 1878, the *Register* noted that "Rockford has a Chinese laundry" (*Illinois State Register*, 6 October 1878, p. 1), and the following year, the *Journal* noted that "a Chinaman is the cause of a divorce suit between a white husband and wife at Peoria" (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 September 1879, p. 2).

In Springfield, the first solid reference to the presence of a Chinese immigrant residing in Springfield occurred in late 1873. In August of that year, the *Journal* carried an advertisement for Sam Lee's Chinese Laundry noting that he was leaving the city and requested that his customers pick up their laundry. Nearly a month later, Sam Lee paid for another advertisement noting that his Chinese Laundry (located at 204 West Washington Street, opposite the Revere House) was again open (*Illinois State Journal*, 30 August 1873, p. 4; 27 September 1873, p. 4). Two years later, in November 1875, the *Register* carried an advertisement for Sam Long's Chinese Laundry, which had opened at 120 North Fifth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 13 November 1875, p. 1). By June 1876, the *Illinois Journal* carried another advertisement for an unaffiliated laundry simply identified as the "Chinese Laundry" located at 408 Adams Street, "near Bunn's Bank" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 June 1876, p. 4). Latter advertisements suggest that this may have been the laundry of Sam Lung (Ling 2002, 2004a, b).

The 1879 *Springfield City Directory*, which references not the individuals, but their businesses, is the first city directory to suggest the presence of Chinese immigrants living in Springfield. Of the five laundries listed in the directory's business section, three appear to have been operated by Chinese men: Sam Lung (north side Adams, between Sixth and Seventh Streets), Charley Sing (north side Adams, between Seventh and Eighth Streets), and Shun Lung (in the Everett House block) (SCD 1879:185). None of these men were listed by name within the main directory.

photographs at <https://www.distilledhistory.com/hopalley/> and <https://losttables.com/chinatown/chinatown.htm>). As one source noted, "Unfortunately, our main source of information of life in Hop Alley [in St. Louis] comes from racist and sensationalized accounts, mainly concerned with linking Chinese immigrants to drug dealing and miscegenation" (<https://www.stlmag.com/history/chinese-americans-st-louis-hop-alley/>). Ling's research in Chinese immigration to the Midwest is of special note to this research (Ling 2002, 2004a,b,c; 2012, 2022).

Similarly, neither the Lung or Song families (or their businesses) were documented within the 1876 *Springfield City Directory*, leading one to suspect these families had arrived in Springfield sometime between 1876 and 1879.⁴ Local newspapers suggest the Lung family most likely arrived towards the 1879 date. In April 1879, the *Illinois State Journal* carried a short advertisement which read

NEW LAUNDRY

All kinds of washing and ironing; goods called for and delivered in any part of the city free of charge; work not done satisfactory will please be returned. I have some choice teas for sale. Shun Lung, Adams St., 2d door west of Town Clock Church (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1879, p. 4).

Only a few weeks later, in July 1879, the *Illinois State Register* carried a similar notice

FOR SALE—Sam Lung is receiving a lot of all kinds of tea at the Chinese Laundry, East Adams street, opposite the Aetna Mills (*Illinois State Register*, 8 July 1879, p. 4).

Although it is assumed that these newspaper announcements reference the same laundry, it is not certain that they do not represent two competing laundries each operated by a Chinese man named Lung on Adams Street, and most likely Shun Lung and Sam Lung were one and the same individuals.

Only one of the three Chinese laundrymen living in Springfield in 1879 was enumerated within the 1880 U.S. Census of Population for Sangamon County. In that year, a single individual named Charles Q. Long [sic, Charley Quong Song] was enumerated as Springfield's sole Chinese immigrant.⁵ Song, who listed his occupation as "laundryman," was a 21-year old male living by himself at an unidentified Adams Street location. The census enumerator noted that Song was born in China.⁶ The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Song's laundry was located at 629 East Adams Street. Among the seven laundries listed within the business directory for 1880, two appear to have been operated by Chinese men. The second Chinese laundry was operated by Samuel Lung at 619 East Adams (SCD 1880: 237). Whereas Song is listed in the directory by name (SCD 1880:187), Lung has no surname listing.⁷

⁴ The 1875 city directory does not have a listing for laundries in the accompanying business directory (SCD 1875:160).

⁵ The 1880 U.S. Census of Population also enumerates a Chinese immigrant named Charles Sing residing in nearby Jacksonville, Morgan County. This 25-year old laundryman was born in China, and married to a 21-year-old, Irish woman named Maggie.

⁶ In January 1881, Charlie Wong Song was in Judge Schroyer's Court room answering to a claim that one of his women employees were owed back wages. According to the news account, Song "runs a Chinese laundry where washing is done in truly Chinese style by white women" (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1881, p. 9).

⁷ For comparison, by 1880, the number of Chinese immigrants within the City of Chicago had grown to 172 individuals (predominately men). In 1900, that number had grown to 1,179, and in 1920 to 2,353. Throughout these years the number of Chinese women were low, with a major gender imbalance within the community.

By early 1881, the local newspaper announced the entry of one Joe Hop Lee into the city's laundry business.⁸

Joe Hop Lee has opened a laundry at 627 East Adams street, and is doing first class work at very reasonable rates. He has been in this country about eight years, is a naturalized citizen, and is worthy of a share of public patronage (*Illinois State Journal* 11 May 1881, p. 6).

CHINESE LAUNDRY—Joe Hop Lee successor to Charley Quong Song at No. 627 East Adams street. Will attend to all branches of the business. First class work at Reasonable Prices. Mr. Lee is running a Laundry at Jacksonville, Danville and Bloomington. Has been in this country about eight years (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 May 1881, p. 6).⁹

Although it appears that Hop Lee purchased Song's laundry, newspaper notices from late August 1881 suggest Song was still in Springfield and participating in the laundry business, albeit experiencing a wide range of personal trouble.¹⁰

The first of the Chinese U.S. exclusion laws was enacted in May 1882. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which was signed into law by President Arthur, not only prohibited the immigration

⁸ Joe Hop Lee was Sam Long's cousin. By 1891, Sam Long apparently was living in Bloomington (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 23 February 1891, p 5).

⁹ Advertisements in the local newspapers indicated that Hop Lee was also selling tea, as well as "China Lily Bulbs... fresh from Yellow River, near Peking, sure to bloom—very fragrant—the sweetest and best of all flowers for Christmas and New Year" (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 December 1888, p. 2). [See also *Illinois State Register*, 12 October 1882, p. 2 which references a Chinese laundryman in Peoria (Loy Hop) who was married to a Chinese woman. The young couple had a child—the second Chinese baby born in that community, . According to the newspaper, the arrival of the baby brought such notoriety to the couple, and "a great many people daily flock into Hop's laundry to see the new arrival," that the laundry business was "greatly increased." The *Register* suggested that Sam Lung, the Springfield laundryman "should get married and raise a baby." Advertisements for Sam Lung's laundry ran in the local newspapers through at least early 1930, suggesting over a 50-year run for his business (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 15 June 1930, p. 11).

¹⁰ In March and April 1881, the local newspapers carried stories regarding legal issues potentially affecting the young Charley Song's business. In one case, Song filed a complaint against one Rachel Moore for stealing \$40 "of his hard cash" (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 March 1881, p. 8). In the other case, "Charley Quong Song, the notorious 'heathen Chinese' who has so prominently figured in our police courts, was once more brought before the bar of justice in a suit instigated by Mr. John Nelson, for damages." Apparently Nelson claimed Song had damaged the building in which he had rented from Nelson, and was demanding Song pay overly high damages (*Illinois State Register*, 29 April 1881, p. 4). [See also *Illinois State Journal*, 31 May 1881, p. 6 regarding the complimentary assault charges between Song and a woman named Annie Butler. Butler was fined \$3 for assaulting Charley Song. She subsequently swore out a warrant "against the heathen Chinese, charging him with language and conduct."]

In August 1881, the *Illinois State Register* reported the efforts of one Thomas Delaney who was "charged with malicious mischief in endeavoring to reduce things at Charley Quong Song's laundry to a condition of chaos" and Edward McNulty, who was charged with attempting to demolish the furniture at Charley Quong Song's laundry (*Illinois State Register*, 27 August 1881, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, August 29 1881, p. 8).

of Chinese laborers into the United States for a period of ten years, but also prohibited those individuals already in the country from attaining U.S. citizenship. This law, which targeted a specific ethnic group, was the first of its kind in U.S. history. Upon its expiration in 1892, the U.S. Government extended the provisions of the law for an additional ten years (as per the Greary Act of 1892). Unlike the earlier 1882 act, the Greary Act required existing Chinese immigrants already in the United States for at least a year to file a certificate of residence with the federal government, or face deportation. A key component of this certificate of residence (which recorded the applicant's name, age, occupation, and residence location) was the requirement that the applicant submit a photograph for identification purposes.¹¹ This Act required Chinese residents to register by April 1893.¹²

By late 1882, local newspapers advertised the opening of two additional Chinese laundries in Springfield, both of which appear to have been operated by one Long Gum. According to published advertisements, Long Gum had “brought from New York City ten new hands“ to work with him, purchased new machinery, and bought out Sam Ling’s [Sam Lung] laundry business.

WASHING—Long Gum has opened at 616 ½ East Adams street, first door east of Wm. Bekemeyer, another first-class Laundry. He has just brought from New York City ten new hands, and will do his work well and with dispatch. He has added to his machinery a new patent ironer. Families can have their washing sent for and returned by calling at the office (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 November 1882, p. 3).

WASHING—Long Gum has opened a Laundry at 612 ½ Washington street, at the Killion barber shop place. He has bought out Sam Ling [Sam Lung] and moved all to his new place of business, where he will attend to all kinds of family washing at 75 cents per dozen. Three new men employed and work done quickly (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 November 1882, p. 3).

¹¹ This was the “first statutory requirement of photographic identification on immigration documentation, laying the foundation for photographic identification on statutory requirements in immigration policy ever since” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greary_Act#:~:text=Greary%20and%20was%20passed%20by%20Congress%20on%20May%205%2C%201892.&text=An%20Act%20to%20prohibit%20the%20persons%20into%20the%20United%20States.&text=The%20law%20required%20all%20Chinese,a%20sort%20of%20internal%20passport.

¹² This legality of this act was challenged and the challenge eventually made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the constitutionality of the act. In mid-1893, the *Illinois State Journal* carried an article explaining the recent court ruling and its meaning (“WHAT THE GREARY LAW IS. Legislation Regarding Chinese in This Country Clearly Explained,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 June 1893, p. 4). Even though the “citizenship clause” of the Fourteenth Amendment theoretically granted citizenship to children born in the United States, children born in the United States to Chinese citizens were being denied U.S. citizenship well into the 1890s. In March 1898, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against this practice and recognized that all children born in the United States to non-citizens (even the Chinese) were citizens by birth of the United States (“United States v. Wong Kim Ark.” *Oyez*, www.oyez.org/cases/1850-1900/169us649. Accessed 13 Feb. 2024). In 1902, after the expiration of the Greary Act, the Exclusion Act was again extended for another ten years, only to have Congress enact an indefinite extension in 1904. It was not until 1943, in an effort to appease a war time ally during World War II, that Congress finally repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act. Although repealed in 1943, the Magnuson Act permitted a quota of only 105 Chinese immigrants annually for the country (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Chinese-Exclusion-Act>).

Chinese laundries apparently were profitable businesses. In late 1881, the *Register* carried a news brief regarding Mrs. Amanda Hyde's employ with an unnamed Chinese laundry on East Adams Street. Mrs. Hyde

Boasts that on yesterday she washed and "hung out" white shirts, forty-six; check shirts, three; under shirts, nine; drawers, three; socks, two dozen; cuffs and collars, "a tub full." Approximate amount the Chinaman will receive for the work, \$26; wages paid woman, \$1. Verily, in this case, at least, the laborer is worthy of her hire (*Illinois State Register*, 30 December 1881, p. 3).

In 1887, of the eight laundries listed within the *Springfield City Directory*, four were operated by Chinese men. These included the Joe Hop Lee Laundry (612 East Washington), the Sam Lee Laundry (210 South Sixth), the Yuen Lee Laundry (212 South Sixth), and the Sam Long Laundry (113 North Sixth). Long Sam [sic] advertised his steam laundry within the city directory. Sam Long remained in business in Springfield for many years. In 1887, he advertised his Steam Laundry at 113 North Sixth Street (SCD 1887:xxi). In 1890, the *Register* carried a short news brief that "Long Sam, the Chinese laundryman, left yesterday on the noon train to attend to extensive laundry interests in Bloomington, Ottawa, Streator and Terre Haute, Ind." (*Illinois State Register*, 9 November 1890, p. 6).

The first certificate of residence issued to a local Chinese immigrant was issued in early May 1892 to Joe Wah Lee, an elderly tea merchant living in nearby Jacksonville. Joe Wah Lee had arrived in the United States in 1876. According to the *Register*, none of the Chinese immigrants residing in Springfield had filed for certificates of residence at this time (*Illinois State Register*, 17 September 1892, 5). In April 1893, provisions of the Greary Act came into effect, requiring all alien Chinese to register with the federal government to receive certificates of residence or be subject to deportation. In late April 1893, "Long Sing, Long Park, Joe Long and Long Sam, the four Chinamen who run a laundry on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets" were seen entering Burleigh's photograph galley for the purpose of "taking out their naturalization papers... These were the first naturalization papers ever issued to Chinamen living in Springfield" (*Illinois State Register*, 29 April 1893, p. 8).¹³

In early May, 1893, the *Register* published a longer article more correctly noting the purpose of the photographs referenced in the earlier story was for the purposes of the Chinese Exclusion Act—and not for purposes of naturalization. At this time, the newspaper reported that Joe Long (10 years of age), Long Park (43 years of age), Long Shing (26 years of age), Long Song (31 years of age), Al Man (32 years of age), Long Sing (34 years of age), Joe Hop Lee (47 years of age), Long Sam (44 years of age), Long Ah Wah (34 years of age), and Long Park (38 years of age) all had received certificates of residence. In its notorious racist tone, the *Register* noted that "the law as passed required that the photograph of each applicant should be attached to the application, but this is sometimes disregarded as it is found that a photograph of a Chinaman is a very poor means of identification" (*Illinois State Register*, 2 May 1893, p. 6). In May 1893, Springfield residents Hop Lee (44 years old), Long Ling (46 years old), and Ah Moo Long (46

¹³ At that time, Long Sing was noted as being 26 years of age, Long Park 43 years of age, Joe Long 18 years of age, and Long Sam 31 years of age.

years old) were granted certificates of residence. Ah Moo was noted to have lived in Springfield since 1871, and was noted as “a very intelligent man.” By this date, 39 certificates of residence had been granted for the Eighth Judicial District (*Illinois State Register*, 3 May 1893, p. 5). In February and March 1894, the *Register* carried additional stories listing Chinese men from Springfield who had applied for certificates of residence with the authorities, with the number from the Eighth Judicial District swelling to 85 individuals (*Illinois State Register*, 28 February 1894, p. 5; 13 March 1894, p. 5).¹⁴

Early Chinese communities throughout the Midwest, as well as the United States, consisted predominately of men. In St. Louis, the first federal census to enumerate the presence of Chinese women was the 1890 census, which noted 6 Chinese women among 164 Chinese men. Similarly, only two Chinese women were enumerated among the 310 Chinese men in the 1900 U.S. Census of Population.¹⁵ In 1890, the presence of one of St. Louis’ first Chinese women was documented by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. The newspaper reported on Jey Hon Yee’s return to China to secure a young Chinese bride, returning with her to St. Louis in May 1890. At the time of her arrival, the newspaper noted that she was the only Chinese woman in the city at that time. The couple had been married in “Canton, China, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church” (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 May 1890, p. 3). Women were notably absent from Springfield’s Chinese immigrant community as well. This demographic imbalance often resulted in contact between Chinese men and local non-Chinese women, at a time when inter-racial sexual contact was socially unacceptable. In 1892, the *Journal* carried a story reporting the arrest of a local Chinese man named Long Hon in a house of ill-fame on East Reynolds Street. In reference to the appearance of the Chinese man within the local “sporting establishment,” the *Journal* noted that the arrest was “a record breaker in the history of the city.” Bond was furnished by Long Sam, the laundryman, for Hon’s release, and the following day Hon was fined \$3 for “disorderly conduct” (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 April 1892, p. 1; 14 April 1892, p. 5). Similarly, in May 1896, a Chinese man variously known as Long Wang and Long Gang was arrested in a resort “in an alley between Madison and Mason and Ninth and Tenth streets.”¹⁶ As the newspaper noted, Long Wang “was caught in company with a white girl named Lena Wyatt at the assignation house of Minnie Howard, a negro.” Long was arrested along with Lena

¹⁴ These men included Long Shing, Long Song, Long See, Long Lee, Long Joe, Long Pot, and Long Moo, all working at the laundry at 421 East Jefferson Street, as well as one Henry Long. Long Shing had opened a laundry at this location in February 1892 (*Illinois State Register*, 25 February 1892, p. 2). Additionally, in March and April 1894, the *Register* reported on Chinese men from Jerseyville, Jacksonville, Pana, and Carrolton similarly applying for certificates (*Illinois State Register*, 31 March 1894, p. 6; 3 April 1894, p.7; 11 April 1894, p. 6; 29 April 1894, p.5).

During this Exclusion Era, like the national trend, the local press in Springfield was extremely racist in their views of the Chinese often publishing derogatory articles regarding their character and lifeways. Some exceptions of this trend, albeit still with overtly racist overtones, was a short news story regarding the local Chinese not celebrating the Chinese New Year and being hard workers (“Chinese New Year,” *Illinois State Journal*, 16 February 1893, p. 4). Another short news item highlighted the practice of traditional Chinese medicine. This story reported that the laundryman Joe Hop Lee, upon injuring his hand, traveled to St. Louis to consult with a Chinese doctor (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 March 1893, p. 5).

¹⁵ <https://losttables.com/chinatown/chinatown.htm>

¹⁶ This location most likely was the small house facing the alley to the rear of House D.

Wyatt (a white woman) and Minnie Howard (a Black woman). Wyatt and Long were both fined \$10 for being inmates of the house of ill-fame, whereas Howard was fined \$25 as the house madam (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 May 1896, p. 2; “COLORS BADLY MIXED. A Chinaman, White Girl and Negress Caught Together—Heavily Fined,” *Illinois State Register*, 16 May 1896, p. 6).¹⁷

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population enumerated seven Chinese individuals living in Springfield at that time—all laundrymen working at three separate establishments (USBC 1900). The first of these establishments was that of Hop Lee, located at 614 East Washington Street, Laundryman. Hop Lee was a single man of unknown age living alone at this address. The second household of Chinese immigrants was located at an unidentified location within the 500 block of East Jefferson Street. The head of this household was the 49-year old Sam Lee. Living within this household was the 27-year old Long Chonc and 61-year-old Long Sang—both of whom were also laundrymen. The next entry within the census, located at 517 East Jefferson Street, was C. C. Lee, a 28-year old Black saloon keeper, living with his wife and two male boarders. The third household was located within the 400-block of East Jefferson. The head of this household was the 28-year old Long Shing. Living within this household were two employees, 32-year old Wong Way, and 33-year old Quan Ching.

By the turn-of-the-century, interest in Chinese food among the non-Chinese residents of many larger Midwestern communities began to develop.¹⁸ Original Chinese cuisine in America was heavily influenced by the predominately Cantonese immigrant cooks who arrived on the West Coast during the middle nineteenth century. In an effort to make the traditional Cantonese cuisine more palatable to a growing American market, it was Americanized creating the Chinese-American cuisine we recognize today (which is generally unrecognizable in China). In October 1902, the *Register* carried an article entitled “Chop Suey a Popular Dish,” noting that it “is growing in popularity in the country [with] over sixty Chinese and some American restaurants in New York serve it” (*Illinois State Register* 29 October 1902, p. 2). The non-Western cuisine was not universally accepted by the American public, though. In 1899, one New York reporter, in describing the activities of non-Chinese participants in the celebration of the Chinese New Year, noted that visitors to Chinatown

nibble at all sorts of queer dishes but rarely more than one bite of anything save the chicken. Old hands at the game indulge in chop-suey and look as though they enjoyed it. But of chop-suey one must say the same as of olives; and these New Year’s revelers do not go down to Chinatown again the next night to indulge in

¹⁷ Again in 1909, the *Journal* reported on the arrest of two Chinese men and two white women cohabitating in “Bill Nye’s rooming establishment” (“White Girls with Chinamen,” *Illinois State Journal*, 14 April 1909, p. 2).

¹⁸ The foodways associated with the Chinese (or at least the racialized perception of it) was often of interest to the local press. As early as 1873, the *Journal* carried a short news item that read “Paris has a genuine Chinese restaurant where cats and dogs are cooked for those who are fond of them” (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 May 1873, p. 3). In 1889, the *Journal* carried a presumably tongue-in-cheek story regarding Joe Lee, the owner of a Chinese laundry on Sixth Street. According to the article, Joe Lee had caught two “monstrous rats” and subsequently had sent word to his cousin Long Sam of Bloomington “to come down and enjoy a feast.” After Long Sam had arrived, “the two fat animals were cooked alive. The feasters had soup for dinner and cold boiled rat for supper” (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 October 1889, p. 4).

chop-suey. To most of them, the one taste is enough (*Illinois State Register*, 5 February 1899, p. 11).

Efforts by a Chinese resident of San Francisco (Mr. Lem Sen) to copyright Chop Suey in 1904 proved unsuccessful. In covering the story, the *Journal* noted its current popularity and its origins.

When chop suey first was presented to the American public, it was accepted without question as the national dish of China and has been so regarded ever since by the average American. As a matter of fact, however, it is not a Chinese dish at all, but a San Francisco invention. It is simply an Irish stew transformed in Chinese for the delectation of Americans, and it first came to notice in San Francisco. It was a great surprise to the officials who were showing Prince Pu Lun of the royal family of China through New York's Chinatown recently when he asked them, "What is chop suey?" (*Illinois State Journal* 24 June 1904, p. 4).

One of the first, if not the first Chinese restaurant in Springfield was that of Hong Fong Low. Advertisements for Hong Fong Low's Chinese Restaurant, located at 729½ East Washington Street, first begin to appear in early 1903 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 21 January 1903, p. 5; 2 May 1903, p. 3). The *Journal* carried notices in late 1904 of the opening of a second restaurant, the Hang Kang Chinese Restaurant by Sam Vick [or Yick] located on the second floor of 431 East Jefferson (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 September 1904, p. 6). Yick's advertisement announcing the opening of his new restaurant noted that

Everything Chinese. The cooking, the service, the tableware. Nearly everything to be used in the new Restaurant brought from China. Specialties CHOP SOOY [sic] and GOOD NICE TEA.

By 1905, the *Springfield City Directory* listed two Chinese restaurants among the 39 restaurants in the community at that time (SCD 1905:850-51). These included those operated by Wing Long (rear 701 East Washington) and Yee Wah Low (627½ East Washington). It is of note that Hong Fong Low's restaurant was not listed at that time. In 1905, the *Register* carried a moderately long article regarding the opening of a new Chinese restaurant located upstairs at 212 South Fifth Street. This restaurant, which also included an "American bill of fare" as well, was being opened by an American businessman, Same Morris. According to the article, "the serving and cooking will be all done by Chinese, who are experts in this business" ("NEW CHINESE CAFÉ. Catering to Best Class of Patronage; Opens To-day at 212 South Fifth," *Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1905, p. 6). The Edelweiss Chinese and American Restaurant also opened in 1905 at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson Streets. This establishment was opened by a Canadian (T. J. Moran) in conjunction with his bar, and offered a variety of ethnic dishes (including Mexican food) (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 September 1905, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 9 June 1907, p. 39).

Not too long after its appearance in Springfield, the popularity of chop suey restaurants appears to have decreased—at least within the Chicago market. In mid-1908, the *Register* noted that "the Chinese restaurant business is on the decline. Several chop suey resorts have closed their doors,

and the condition of affairs is so alarming that Chinese restaurant keepers have held a meeting to discuss the matter, but the cause of the slump has not been determined. There are between one hundred and fifty and two hundred Chinese restaurants in Chicago, and the city was long the best chop suey town in America” (*Illinois State Register*, 31 July 1908, p. 5).

The 1910 U.S. Census of Population enumerated ten Chinese immigrants within Springfield at that time (USBC 1910). This is the first census to indicate the presence of native-born (California) Chinese in Springfield, as well as occupations other than laundrymen. The first household of Chinese listed in this census was that of the 25-year old, California-born laundryman Sing Long located at 421 East Jefferson Street. Living at this location with Sing Long was 49-year old Long Pow and 51-year old Lum Kan—both listed as servants [employees?] working as ironers at Long’s laundry. Long Pow had immigrated to the United States in 1895, whereas Lum Kan had immigrated in 1882. The second household was located at that of 25-year old California-born laundryman Hop Long located at 515 East Jefferson Street. Living within the same household was 22-year old California-born Arlin Lim and 40-year old Ho Long—both servant ironers at Hop Long’s laundry. Ho Long had immigrated to the United States in 1874. The third household of Chinese listed within this census was that of the elder Hop Lee, a 45-year old laundryman at 614 East Washington Street who had immigrated to the United States in 1882. Living with the elder Hop Lee was a 39-year old man also named Hop Lee. The younger Hop Lee was listed as a servant mangler working in the laundry who had immigrated to the United States in 1893.¹⁹ The fourth household of Chinese men listed within the 1910 census was that of Do You [Der You] located at 130½ [South?] Fifth Street. You was listed as a 56-year old, married “café keeper” living with his 18-year old son, Fer Fong Chong. Do You had been married 30 years, and had immigrated to the United States in 1871. His son, born in China, immigrated to the United States in 1909—only the year prior. Apparently Do You’s wife was still residing in China. The third individual listed within this household was the 40-year old Der Ung who was working as a “café cook.” Der Ung had immigrated to the United States in 1884. In 1901, the *Register* noted that Do You [Der You] was a “prosperous proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at Fifth and Jefferson streets.” At that time, the young Der Fong Chong had just arrived from China to begin school in the United States (*Illinois State Register*, 30 June 1909, p. 7).²⁰

The gender gap between Chinese men and women in Springfield continued to be a problem in Springfield for many decades to come. For many Chinese men, such as Der You, their Chinese wives remained in China, and few, if any, Chinese women were present in the community at this time. The lack of Chinese women in the community, and the inability of whites to accept mixed-race marriages (miscegenation) created many a problem for Chinese men living within the

¹⁹ A mangle was a type of iron, especially designed for large flat items such as sheets.

²⁰ In order to side-step the Exclusion Acts, Der Fong Chong’s father had to post a bond, which was co-signed by Edward Payne and Joseph Bunn of the State National Bank. Chong had traveled from Hong Kong first class by steam to Vancouver, and taken the Canadian Pacific Railroad from there to Portal, North Dakota (“DER FONG CHONG ARRIVES TO ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL HERE: His Father Gives Bond to the United States Government—Came Near Being Arrested as a Sigel Suspect,” *Illinois State Register*, 30 June 1909, p. 7). The *Illinois State Journal* noted that Chong was the son of Der Do You, the owner of a “chop suey café at Fifth and Jefferson Streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 July 1909, p. 2).

community. In April 1909, A. F. DeLano, the “proprietor of several rooming houses in the business district of the city,” was arrested and charged with “having kept a house of ill fame.” Two Chinese men and two white women were arrested within DeLano’s rooming house at 411 ½ East Jefferson Street, and charged with disorderly conduct. The two men (Long Tim and Sing Lee) were fined \$3 and costs whereas the two white women (Louise Scherer and Ethel Barnet) were each fined \$25 on assumption of them being “women of easy virtue.” Although left unsaid by the news reporter, the four individuals appear to have been something other than prostitutes and their clients, as “one of the Chinamen, Long Tim, carried pictures of both the girls in his pocket [and] one of the women carried his photograph in a locket she wore” (“A. F. Delano Is Arrested. Proprietor of Rooming House Where Women and Chinamen Were Arrested, Charged with Keeping House of Ill Fame.,” *Illinois State Register*, 15 April 1909, p. 6). It would appear that the four were arrested solely because of their inter-racial relationship.

During the early years of the twentieth century, a renewed interest in everything “oriental” gained popularity. In late 1910, in keeping with the exoticism of Orientalism popular at the time, a themed bridal shower was held for Miss Marjorie Conlisk, a future bride. The event was an Oriental themed party with the living room of the home in which the party was held “transformed into a Japanese garden.” From the Japanese garden, guests were lead into the library that had been transformed into a Chinese laundry, complete with the groom-to-be made up to impersonate the Chinese manager of the laundry. As the *Journal* reported, the groom “made a very good looking Hop Lee” (who was the proprietor of a local laundry on East Washington Street) (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 October 1910, p. 9). Such themed parties were racialized activity, not unlike similar “Black-face impersonations” common at the time.

By 1915, among the 11 laundries listed in Springfield, five were operated by Chinese men (SCD 1915:1096). These Chinese laundries included those operated by Jim Chin (107 North Fourth), Hop Lee (614 East Washington), Hop Long (515 East Washington), Shing Long (421 E. Jefferson), and Sam Wah (131 South Fourth). The local press highlighted Sam Wah’s contribution to the Salvation Army in late 1920. Describing Wah as “the Fourth Street Chinese laundryman,” the *Register* quoted Wah as stating “Salvation army all right, good people. I sure want to give” (“CHINAMAN AIDS SALVATION ARMY,” *Illinois State Register*, 16 October 1920, p. 2). Similarly, of the approximate 75 restaurants located in Springfield at that time, three were operated by Chinese men (SCD 1915:1138-1140). These Chinese restaurants included those operated by Do You Der (132½ North Fifth), Sam Joy (117½ North Fifth), and Lee Sing (1024 East Washington).

Unfortunately, not all of Springfield’s citizens were as positive towards the Chinese immigrants as was reported by the *Register* with regard to Mr. Wah’s contributions to the Salvation Army. In 1902, after the expiration of the Greary Act, the Exclusion Act was again extended for another ten years, only to have Congress enact an indefinite extension in 1904.²¹ By the middle 1910s, isolationism was on the rise, as was the rise of anti-Chinese sentiment emboldened by the

²¹ It was not until 1943, in an effort to appease a war time ally during World War II, that Congress finally repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act, allowing Chinese to become naturalized citizens of the United States. Although repealed in 1943, the Magnuson Act permitted a quota of only 105 Chinese immigrants annually for the country (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Chinese-Exclusion-Act>).

continuation of the restrictive Exclusion Acts. The highly racialized character of the local press, particularly the *Register*, often resulted in over racial overtures towards the Chinese with constant referral to them as “heathens,” “celestials,” and the “euphonious stream of Chink talk...”. In one news story, the *Register* related the loss of a customer’s clothing by one of the local Chinese laundrymen, and strongly suggested that the laundryman should be jailed for his offence (cf. “Fire Reaches Laundry,” *Illinois State Register*, 8 December 1915, p. 4).

During the Great War (World War I), a single Chinese man from Springfield served in the U.S. military. Long Wing was a young employee at Hop Long’s laundry (515 East Jefferson Street) at the time of his conscription. At the time, the Chinese Exclusion Act preclude Chinese from attaining U.S. citizenship. In honor of his service, a large service flag was flown at the entrance to Hop Long’s laundry. Long Wing served at the base hospital at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Apparently, Long Wing had learned English at the Chinese Sunday School at the First Methodist Church beginning in 1916 (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 May 1918, p. 3; 10 June 1918, p. 2).

The 1920 U.S. Census of Population enumerated eleven Chinese immigrants within Springfield at that time (USBC 1920). The first household of Chinese individuals was located at 418 East Washington Street. The head of this household was the 50-year old café manager Jom Lo Kang. Living within this household was 60-year old Long Sing (café waiter and cook) and 50-year old Shong Long (café waiter). The second household was that of Long Dark, a 35-year old assistant restaurant manager living by himself at 117 North Fifth Street. The third household was that of the 36-year old Long Shing, who was residing at 429 East Jefferson Street. Shing was listed as an Oregon-born, laundry operator. Living within this household was 58-year old Long Sing and 17-year old Chung Foo, both of whom were listed as laundry ironers. The fifth household of Chinese immigrants listed within the 1920 census was that of 41-year old laundry operator named Leong Hong at 515 East Jefferson Street.²² Living within that household was 38-year old Long Wong and 43-year old man with a surname of Kee. Both men were listed as laundry laborers. The final household was that of 45-year old Charley Sam, who was living by himself at 132 North Fifth Street. Sam, a cook at an unknown Chinese restaurant, had immigrated to the United States in 1884.

The 1920s was a period of social unrest in the United States. Although an era of prosperity (at least for the urban population), issues regarding immigration, race, alcohol, and a new sexual morality were numerous. The banning of alcohol, and the rise of Prohibition, contributed to the rise of organized crime in the country, which exasperated pre-existing social, political and ethnic divisions. During this time, Springfield experienced a rise in racially motivated hate crimes and/or terrorism. The Ku Klux Klan, and the Italian Black Hand were both active within Springfield during these years. Similarly, the fear of Chinese gangs was real among Springfield’s Chinese community. Tong wars had been a part of large urban Chinatowns (such as in San Francisco) since the midde nineteenth century. Gang-related activity focused on the

²² The *Journal* reported on the death of one Leung Poy, nephew of Hop Long, who had died the previous day. He was 40 years of age, and his remains were being shipped to St. Louis for burial (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 April 1922, p. 16). It is possible that this may be the same man as listed in the census.

control of opium, prostitution, gambling, and territory.²³ By the 1920s, although the Tong Wars had quieted down substantially in San Francisco (in part due to the effects of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake), gang-related activities intensified in such cities as Chicago and New York during these years. In Chicago, the On Leong Tong helped establish that city's Chinatown.²⁴ The use of intimidation and violent strong-arm tactics were typical of the Tong's methods.

In 1924, a scare went out among the local Chinese in Springfield regarding the arrival of a young Chinese man who was making his way among the Chinese of the community. Not knowing of the young man's intentions, and fearing a potential connection with the ongoing On Leong and Hip Sing Tong wars, Hop Long (the proprietor of the laundry at 515 East Jefferson Street) approached the local authorities requesting they interrogate the young man as to his intentions within the community. Although the young man could not speak English, he produced a card for the police which contained numerous Chinese characters, followed by only two English words: "chop suey." Shortly afterwards, "Springfield's Chinese society enjoyed a new kind of chop suey prepared by the stranger, whose name they learned was Hilaro Ray, and whose business card told the world (in Chinese) that he held the secret for preparing that dish perfectly" (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 October 1924 p. 15).

Although the local Chinese community's concern regarding the Tong wars' impact on them locally was misplaced in October 1924, the local community's reaction to this unknown man emphasized the immigrant community's concern of the Tong's potential influence on them, even within the small Springfield enclave. Although the community's concern was unfounded in October 1924, it was not unfounded as the influence of the non-local Tongs was felt by the Chinese community in Springfield the following year. In late September 1925, a Fourth Street laundryman named Long Ling was shot multiple times by one Huey John (alias Frank Franks) who had been "sent from St. Louis to take Long Ling's life." According to early reports, Long Ling had set up his laundry business in Springfield sometime within the previous year, and the existing laundrymen in the city had objected to his entry into the community ("TONG WAR BREAKS HERE," *Illinois State Register*, 21 September 1925, p. 1).²⁵ The gunman, a Chinese man dressed in "Black face" (described as "theatrical paint"), was reported to have been a hit man for the St. Louis On Leong Tong accompanied by a Black driver. According to the *Register*, Ling had been informed by the On Leong Tong that he would not be allowed to open a laundry in Springfield, as the city "belonged" to them, and he would be killed if he opened his laundry. The On Leong and Hip Sing Tongs were actively battling for territory during this time.²⁶ Ling adamantly denied being a member of the Hip Sing Tong.²⁷

²³ A tong was a secret fraternal society among Chinese immigrants. Separate tongs often controlled a single criminal activity, such as prostitution or gambling.

²⁴ "Chinese Tong War Reaches Chicago. Three Shot Sunday." *Anaconda Standard* [Anaconda Montana], 6 March 1922, p. 1, as reprinted from the *Associated Press*, Chicago); <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1259.html#:~:text=Tongs%20are%20fraternal%20secret%20societies,at%20Cermak%20and%20Wentworth%20Streets.>

²⁵ Ling's laundry, which he had opened only three months earlier, was located at 117 South Fourth Street.

²⁶ The On Leong's were the primary Tong located in St. Louis, whereas the Hip Sing Tong was one of the larger Tongs in Chicago. Tongs functioned as benevolent fraternal (social and protective) organizations among the Chinese immigrants, and often included a hand in illicit criminal activities such as vice, rackets, and drugs. The On

Long Ling survived his wounds and in early 1926 filed suit against seven of Springfield's Chinese laundrymen (owners of four local laundries), accusing them of a conspiracy with the St. Louis On Leong Tong to force him and his laundry out of Springfield. Ling filed a damage suit for \$100,000 naming as defendants Leong Jow Gout (Long Jim's Laundry at 107 North Fourth Street), Charles Gow and Ling Chin (Long Ching's Laundry at 421 East Jefferson), Joe Wong, Leong Gim, and Yeck Loch (Hop Long Laundry at 515 East Jefferson Street), and Sam Wah (Sam Wah Laundry at 708 East Washington) (*Illinois State Register*, 19 April 1926, p. 1; *Illinois State Journal*, 20 April 1926, p. 4). Ling also filed a \$25,000 damage suit against his shooter, Frank Franks who was found guilty of the attempted murder (*Illinois State Register*, 8 November 1927, p. 9). No further newspaper accounts regarding Ling's two damage suits were located, suggesting that he was unsuccessful in his attempts to place blame on the local laundrymen.

In 1925, of the 13 laundries listed in Springfield, four were operated by Chinese men (SCD 1925: 1220). These four Chinese laundries were operated by Long Hop (515 East Jefferson), Jim Long (107 North Fourth), Shing Long (421 East Jefferson), and Sam Wah (708 East Washington). Similarly of the approximately 96 restaurants located in Springfield at that time, only two were operated by Chinese men (SCD 1925:1247-1248). These Chinese restaurants included Joy's Chinese Restaurant (117½-119½ North Fifth) and the Oriental Café (424½-426½ East Monroe). The Oriental Café was a recent addition to the restaurant scene in Springfield, having been opened in early 1921.²⁸ Owned and operated by the extended Lum family, by 1924

Leong Tong was established in New York City in 1904 as the Chinese Merchants Association, and maintained a strong hand in vice and rackets. The Hip Song Tong, formed in New York City in circa 1904, was strongly involved with the control of organized labor (Ling 2004). The Tong Wars continued to rage through the later 1920s and 1930s (cf. "Tong War Flares. Killings in 4 Cities," *New York Times*, 15 October 1928). The Hip Sing Tong hired a Chicago attorney to defend Frank Franks, Ling's shooter ("RIVAL TONGS PREPARE TO WAGE COURT BATTLE OVER SHOOTING OF LOCAL LAUNDRY PROPRIETOR," *Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1925, p. 1) (Ling 2002, 2004a, b)..

²⁷ According to the *Register*, Ling was in partnership with Sam Long. Sam Long (aka Leong Choey and Lon Chooy) had been shot while entering Hop Alley in St. Louis three months earlier. Sam Long, an earlier resident and laundryman from Springfield, was reportedly the leader of the Hip Sing Tong, and his shooting represented the renewal of the On Leong and Hip Sing Tong war (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 September 1925, p. 1). The *Register* also noted that Leong Choey was in the Leavenworth penitentiary beginning a four-year sentence for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act (*Illinois State Register*, 22 September 1925, p. 1). An alternative theory was presented that Choey was a narcotics informer, and the two shootings were due to his collaboration with the authorities (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1925, p. 1).

²⁸ The Oriental Café was opened in early 1921 at 418 East Washington Street. In January 1921, advertisements began appearing in the local newspapers announcing the opening of "a fine new place to eat." The restaurant was "under the skillful management of Jack Lum... Mr. Lum is proprietor of the Oriental Inn of Decatur and recently purchased the restaurant of King Jim Lo at 418 East Washington" (*Illinois State Journal* 6 January 1921, p. 11). Although no advertisements for King Jim Lo's restaurant appear in the local newspapers, help-wanted advertisements do appear in the 1920 newspaper (cf. help wanted advertisement for a dishwasher in the *Illinois State Journal*, 18 August 1920, p. 10). In 1924, the restaurant was relocated to the second floor of 424 East Monroe Street. Due to the Meyer family's rebuilding and greatly expanding their store after a destructive fire in March of that year, the Lum family was forced out of their Washington Street location, and reopened at a new location within the 400 block of East Monroe Street. Jack Lum apparently had come to the United States in 1915, working with his father T. Y. Lum, presumably in the restaurant business, in both Decatur and Springfield. In 1922, Jack Lum returned to China with his father and brothers (*Illinois State Register* 26 February 1940, p. 6).

the restaurant was in an elegant setting (with dance floor) located on the second floor of the building at 424 East Monroe Street, a location where it remained through its closing in 1955 (*Illinois Journal-Register*, 1 August 2012, p. 11). Among the specialties of the Oriental Cafe was its chop suey and chow mein. In 1955, due in part to the partners' age and the loss of their lease, the Oriental Café closed (Rem 2012).

Major social changes began appearing within Springfield's Chinese community in the 1920s. Among these changes was the arrival of a young Chinese woman into the community, and her marriage to a local Chinese man. In late 1924, the laundryman Hop Long married Miss Hum Toy, a recent arrival to Springfield from China. Hum Toy was 15 years old at the time of her arrival in the United States. Hop Long traveled to San Francisco to escort his young bride to Springfield. Upon their arrival within Springfield, the Chinese community held a celebratory "feast" at the family home at 508½ East Jefferson Street. The marriage apparently had been arranged by Hop Long's best man (which included a presumed \$2,500 dowry paid to the wife's family). This event was well covered by the local press, which noted that "Hop Long has the honor of being the first man of his race to hold a wedding celebration in Springfield." Another celebration was held at the Oriental Café in early October. A Mr. Lum, a graduate of Princeton

Beginning in 1924, the name of Gus Lum appears listed as the manager of the restaurant. A 1927 newspaper story reported on the success and quality of the Oriental Café, and noted that its success was due to the management of Gus Lum. According to this news story, prior to opening his restaurant in Springfield, Gus had opened a Chinese restaurant in Des Moines "after an extensive experience in Chinese restaurants in Chicago." Writing in 1927, the *Register* noted that "Although of Chinese extraction, Mr. [Gus] Lum is an American citizen and he is keenly interested in his adopted country and all its institutions. Born in San Francisco, he has been identified with the restaurant business all his life. After an extensive experience in Chinese restaurants in Chicago, he opened a café in Des Moines which he registered a great success and is still one of the most popular cafes in the Iowa capital city. He still owns this café and pays it regular visits" (*Illinois State Register*, 6 March 1927, p. 20). Mr. Lum opened the Twentieth Century Café in Des Moines in 1917 with James Toy, and he appears listed in association with the café in the 1920-1925 Des Moines City directories. The Twentieth Century Café, located at Sixth Avenue and Locust Street, was described as "a high class Chinese restaurant on the second floor of the Trostle block" (*Des Moines Tribune*, 25 September 1917, p. 10). The 1920 city directory suggests that he was in partnership with Frank Lung at that time. Gus brought his wife (Lee Shee) to the United States in circa 1919, and it was in that year that their son Edward was born in Chicago. The 1920 U.S. Census of Population listed the 44-year old Gus Lum as a lodger at a Des Moines boarding house (USBC 1920). Sometime in circa 1925, the young family arrived in Springfield (*Illinois State Register*, 4 November 1934, p. 8). The 1930 U.S. Census of population lists Gus Lum (48-year old California-born café manager) as the head of household, with Jack Lum (45-year old China-born waiter) as a boarder within the household. Most likely, Jack and Gus were family, perhaps brothers. In 1934, Gus Lum reportedly sold his interest in the Oriental Café and returned to China with his family. Returning to China with him was his wife Lee Shee and nine-year old daughter Mary. Mr. Lum's son, Edward, had apparently returned to China to attend school a year earlier. Gus Lum appears listed in the Springfield city directories beginning in 1925 and continuing through 1934.

In 1934, Jack Lum again took over the management of the Oriental Café. Jack apparently had returned to Springfield from China in circa 1927, and continued in the restaurant business with Gus through 1934. Jack was married to a woman named Lee, who remained in China after his return. Jack's brothers included Wai Lum (of Springfield), Jim Lum and Yan Lum (of San Francisco), Paul Lum (of New York), and Peter Lum (a U.S. college graduate who returned to China with his father). Jack's children included Mon "Frank" Lum, Wah Lum, Hon Lum, and Lok Lum. Hon and Lok Lum remained in China. Jack died in early 1940, just prior to an anticipated return to China. After his death, the Oriental Café was operated by his son, Mon "Frank" Lum (1907-1982). Frank had three children: Frank, Jr., Tsire Yean, and Raymond.

University, “delivered the principal address of welcome. He deplored the popular belief in this country that Chinese wives are bought and sold, describing how romance is just as keen in that country as any other” (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 September 1924, p. 1).²⁹ This celebration was covered by the local press.³⁰

In 1927, Hop Long and his wife had a child which they named Charley. Charley captured the attention of the laundry customers at the family’s laundry to such an extent that the local newspaper carried a story on the 5-year old child. “In a strange country and settled in a city where there are only ten persons from his own country listed in the census figures, coming from a land of distrust and mystery, it is no wonder, Americanized as he has become, that there still lingers this bit of the suspicious oriental. But with little Charley, customers look twice to assure themselves that he is a Chinese boy, so thoroughly Americanized has he become in his actions. With centuries of Chinese blood in his veins, five short years in the United States have made an American boy out of him...” (*Illinois State Journal*, 7 January 1932, p. 4). Mr. and Mrs. Hop Long had a second child born in December 1938 (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 December 1938, p. 3).

Charley Long was not the first Chinese-American child born in Springfield. In 1911, the *Illinois State Register* carried a short news story regarding Der Fong Chang, who they claimed was the only Chinese child within the Springfield schools at that time (*Illinois State Register*, 15 June 1911, p. 6). The young Fong Chang, then graduating from the sixth grade, was the son of Der Do You, the proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at Fifth and Jefferson Streets. In June 1917, the *Journal* similarly reported on the graduation with honors of two Chinese students from the Lincoln School. Wing Chin and Bo Chin were nephews of a Mr. Chin who was the proprietor of the Chinese restaurant at Fifth and Jefferson Streets (*Illinois State Journal* 18 June 1917, p. 10). Immediately after graduation, the young boys left with their uncle for Chicago where they intended to continue their education after a one year hiatus. The first documented child born in Springfield of a Chinese woman was Mary Lum, the young daughter of Gus and Lee Shee Lum, who was born at St. John’s Hospital on February 11, 1925.³¹ Although Mrs. Lum is well documented in the community, having arrived in Springfield from China (via Des Moines and Chicago) in circa 1919, the mothers of these other Chinese children are undocumented and no women of Chinese heritage are documented within Springfield prior to circa 1919. Who were the mothers of these children? Were they Chinese women representing an invisible segment of Springfield society at this time, or potentially local women of non-Chinese heritage?

²⁹ This may have been Peter Lum, Jack Lum’s brother. Peter apparently was a graduate of Princeton University.

³⁰ “Chinese Feast As Couple, Wedded in ‘Frisco, Hold Celebration In This City,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 September 1924, p. 1; “Chinese Laundry Man Wed; Friends Shower Gold Coins on Bride,” *Illinois State Register*, 29 September 1924, p. 2; “Hop Long And Hum Moy Principals In Oriental Ceremony,” *Illinois State Journal*, 8 October 1924, p. 12. One of the first Chinese women documented in St. Louis was similarly covered by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, albeit 35 years earlier. The newspaper reported on Jey Hon Yee’s return to China to secure a young Chinese bride, returning with her to St. Louis in May 1890. At the time of her arrival, the newspaper noted that she was the only Chinese woman in the city at that time. The couple had been married in “Canton, China, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church” (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 May 1890, p. 3).

³¹ <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8594>

Social changes within the Chinese community during the 1920s were dramatically illustrated by the 1930 U.S. Census of Population. Like the earlier 1920 census, the number of individuals listed in the census as living in Springfield was low. In 1930, the number of individuals listed within Springfield was only ten (being one less than that listed in the 1920 census). But unlike the earlier 1920 census, all ten individuals were enumerated within a single extended household. The head of that household was Gus Lum [Gees Luu], the proprietor of the Oriental Café. The 1930 census indicates that Gus was a 48-year old, California-born, café manager residing at 424½ East Monroe Street.³² Gus' wife was Lee Shee—a 39-year old, Chinese-born woman who had immigrated to the United States in 1920. Lee Shee's occupation was listed as "home keeper." According to the census, Gus and Lee Shee had been married 20 years earlier (in circa 1910). The couple's oldest child listed within the census was Edward Lum—a 12-year old, Illinois-born student.³³ It is difficult to reconcile the discrepancy between Lee Shee's immigration date and the age of their Illinois-born son. The couple had a second child (Mary), born in 1925 (and touted as the first Chinese-American child born in Springfield). Living within the Lum household were an additional six lodgers, all of Chinese heritage and with the surname Luu or Lun [presumably Lum]. Three of the lodgers were noted as café waiters (Jack Luu, Wey Luu, and Mun Luu), whereas three were noted as café cooks (Fong Lun, Ree Lun, and Fon Lun).³⁴ These lodgers ranged from 23 to 60 years of age, with all having been born in China. The oldest man had immigrated to the United States in 1897, whereas the youngest had only recently arrived in the United States in 1926. Except for the youngest man, all were married (or had been married) to women who apparently were still residing in China.

In 1930, of the 17 laundries listed within the *Springfield City Directory*, four were operated by Chinese men: Hop Long, Jim Long, Sam Lung, and Wah Sam (SCD 1930:834). By this date, only a single Chinese restaurant was among the restaurants of Springfield: the Oriental Café (SCD 1930:852-853). By 1937, the number of Chinese laundries in Springfield had decreased to three: Hop Long, Jim Long, and Sam Wah (SCD 1937:221).

The 1940 U.S. Census of Population depicts a slightly more diverse Chinese population than the previous two census returns (USBC 1940). In 1940, seventeen individuals of Chinese descent are enumerated within five households. The first household is that of Lum family, at 424½ East Monroe Street. Unfortunately, the quality of the 1940 enumerator's hand writing makes it difficult to interpret these family entries. The head of the household appears to be a 33-year old

³² The census suggests that Gus rented his home for \$285 per month, which was exorbitantly higher than most renters within the census (with majority of his neighbors paying \$16 to \$40 per month). Perhaps this includes both his business and residential rent within his downtown Springfield location.

³³ In 1934, Gus Lum returned to China "with his family, for a visit to "the land of his fathers." His 16-year old son Edward had left for China to attend school the previous year [1933] (*Illinois State Register*, 4 November 1934, p. 8). Although Mr. Lum stated that he planned to remain in Canton "about a year," it is unclear whether or not the family ever returned to Springfield. Throughout the Exclusion Era, Chinese immigrants were a "fluid" transnational population with men frequently traveling back and forth to their homeland. Similarly, Chinese tradition maintained that upon death, the body should be returned to China for burial. This practice continued well into the early 1940s (cf. death of Jack Lum, and the difficulty in returning his body to China due to World War II).

³⁴ Most likely these six men's surname was Lum or Lam, and not Luu or Lun. This extended family appears to have included Jack Lum, as well as his sons Wah Lum and Mon "Frank" Lum.

man named Mon Lum (“Frank”). Among the household members were an uncle (Way Lum), four cousins (Fong Lum; Ying Lum, Kapp Lum, and Hing Lum³⁵), and one “partner” (Chang Jin). It is of note that no females were enumerated as living within this household. The first five individuals’ occupations were notes as “restaurant proprietor.” Neither Jack Lum, who had died in early 1940, nor Gus Lum were listed within the census at this time.³⁶ The second household consisted of two men, named Jim and Jimmie Long. Both men were listed as laundry pressers residing in a boarding house. The third household was that of the Moon and Long families, who were residing within the Commercial Hotel. The four adult men at this location were listed with an occupation of Laundry partners. Among these men was the 50-year old Hop Long, with his 12-year old son Charlie and one year old son Harry. Mrs. Hop Long was not enumerated within this household. The remaining two households were represented by households of single Chinese men. The first of these was that of John Chin, a 41-year old, Chinese-born restaurant proprietor. The final entry in the 1940 census was that of the 35-year old Yee Long, a California-born laundry proprietor. Yee Long was married to Esther Sokolis, the daughter of a German-born coal miner. Long was living with his wife’s family, and their 5-month old daughter Diane at the time of the census.

The Lum family had become well enculturated into American society by 1940. At the time of Jack Lum’s death in 1940, the *Register* published an obituary, with a picture, detailing his life story (“Death Thwarts Jack Lum’s Plans to Return to China,” *Illinois State Register*, 26 February 1940, p. 6). During World War II, the family was heavily engaged in fund raising for Chinese relief efforts, as well as supporters of local fund drives for the U.S. war effort (cf. Frank Lum purchasing \$2,500 in bonds for the war effort; *Illinois State Register*, 24 September 1943, p. 7). During the 1930s through 1950s, the Oriental Forum often held their weekly meetings and annual banquets at the Oriental Café.³⁷

During World War II, a single Chinese-American citizen from Springfield is documented as having served in the U.S. military—Hing Lam. Hing Lam was the son of Ying Lam, suspected brother to Jack Lum. As a young man, Hing and his family immigrated in 1937 to the United States (to Springfield via San Francisco).³⁸ Intent on becoming a construction engineer in

³⁵ Ying Lum apparently was Jack Lum’s brother. Hing Lam (also known as Joe Lum) was the son of Ying Lam, and cousin of Mon “Frank” Lum—then manager of the Oriental Café.

³⁶ Jack Lum succumbed to cancer in early 1940. In summer 1939, Jack (then 53 years of age) received the “frozen sleep” experimental treatment in Springfield for his cancer. Although Jack’s experience, and his treatment, received national attention, it ultimately was not successful (*Illinois State Register*, 22 February 1940, p. 1). By 1940, Gus Lum had retired, and the Oriental Café was under the management of Jack’s son, Mon “Frank” Lum. According to the *Register*, this may have occurred in circa 1933 (*Illinois State Register*, 24 September 1943, p. 7). In 1940, the *Journal* noted that Edward Lum, Gus Lum’s son, had returned to China with his family several years ago [circa 1934]. Presumably, Gus Lum also returned to China at this time, as he no longer appears in the Springfield city directory after 1934 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1940, p. 8).

³⁷ The Oriental Forum was a social organization established by James L. Woodland in circa 1925. Woodland was a southern Illinois school teacher that had moved to Springfield in circa 1900, eventually working the latter half of his career with the Illinois Power Company (Central Illinois Light Company). The organization had an active professional membership interested in Asian culture, history, and archaeology.

³⁸ There is some confusion as to when Joe Lum arrived in Springfield. A second source states that he did not arrive in Springfield until early 1940 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1940, p. 8).

Canton, his family had left China due to the Japanese invasion (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1940, p. 8). In Springfield, Joe worked as a waiter at the Oriental Café with his extended family, where he was exposed to many prominent businessmen and politicians. In May 1941, Joe enlisted in the U.S. military, and by December was the only Chinese soldier stationed at Chanute field (as a member of the Nineteenth School Squadron). In November 1941, the *Journal* published a picture of Private Lam reading a Chinese copy of Adolph Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Lam was quoted as saying he liked his work at Chanute Field, but was anxious to transfer to the infantry (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 November 1941, p. 10). In February 1943, after a stay in California, the *Journal* noted that Hing was then stationed in India "en route to Tokyo," where he planned "to call the Illinois state capital from the Tokyo embassy" (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 February 1943, p. 3; *Illinois State Register*, 23 February 1943, p. 5). A second cousin of Frank Lum, one Ngew Lum, apparently died in 1942 "following an operation, while serving in the army air forces at Rantoul, Ill." (*Illinois State Register*, 12 January 1946, p. 2).

By the late 1940s, the number of Chinese laundries had decreased dramatically in Springfield. In 1948, of the eleven laundries listed within the Capital City, only two were Chinese. These included the laundries of Hop Long and Jim Long (SCD 1948:993).³⁹ Similarly only a single Chinese restaurant was documented among the numerous restaurants listed within the Springfield city directory at that time: the Oriental Café (SCD 1948:1005).

The 1950 U.S. Census of Population lists thirteen residents with Chinese heritage as residing in Springfield (USBC 1950). Among these were six Catholic nuns of Chinese descent who were listed as staff residing at "St. Johns Hospital and Motherhouse and Training School for Nurses."⁴⁰ The remaining eight individuals comprised two households. The first household was that of Frank Lum, a 42-year old, Chinese-born restaurant co-proprietor.⁴¹ At this time, Frank most likely was the manager of both the Oriental Café and the New Chop Suey House (recently opened at 210 North Fifth Street). Frank was living with his 25-year old, Illinois-born wife Grace and their three young children (Frank M., 8 years old; Raymond D, 6 years old; and Gloria J., 4 years old). Also living within the household at that time was Frank's 16-year old brother-in-law, John Keller. The young Gloria was killed in a freak accident (crushed by a falling counter) at the family restaurant at 210 North Fifth Street in July 1950, presumably during construction work in preparation for the opening of the new restaurant.⁴² In August 1950, Frank Lum

³⁹ The Hop Long Laundry was still on the tax rolls for Springfield in 1971 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 December 1971, p. 29).

⁴⁰ These included Sister Gabrielis Chin (38), Sister Clare Li (26), Sister Marie Therese Fing (30), Sister Pacis Bao (28), Sister Marie Chang (25), and Sister Magdalene Wang (28)—all having been born in China.

⁴¹ It is unclear as to who were the other co-proprietors of the restaurant. Frank opened the New Chop Suey House at 210 North Fifth Street in 1950 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 26 August 1950, p. 6). Mon "Frank" Lum, Sr. died in Chicago in 1982 at the age of 74 years. He had moved to Chicago in 1954. He had been born in Kuangtung, China [Guangdong Province], the son of Jack and Lee Shee Lum. Frank had been the manager of the Oriental Café, in Springfield, for 18 years. At the time of his death, he was survived by three sons (Frank, Jr.; Tsire Yean, and Raymond). Frank and Tsire Yean were both residing in Chicago, whereas Raymond was living in Arlington, Massachusetts. Frank was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery (*Illinois State Journal-Register*, 7 March 1982, p. 54).

⁴² The *Journal* published a picture of the young Gloria Jean Lum with the notice of her death (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1950, p. 5).

(veteran Springfield restaurateur) opened a new restaurant, the Chop Suey House at 210 North Fifth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1950, p. 21). The Oriental Café continued through 1955. Mon “Frank” Lum, Sr. had moved to Chicago in 1954, and died in Chicago in 1982 at the age of 74 years. The second household of Chinese immigrants enumerated within the 1950 U.S. Census of Population was that of the 55-year old, Chinese-born John Chin. Chin, a tavern proprietor, was living with his 35-year old, Chinese-born wife Leoa, and their three children (8-year old twins James and Jeannie; and 6-year old Harry).

Immigrant Chinese men had arrived in Springfield in small number during the 1870s, and quickly adapted a business model that worked well for them. During the subsequent three decades, these Chinese men were identified with the laundry business, a labor intensive business historically undertaken by lower-status individuals and/or social classes (often dominated by women and Blacks). The Chinese business model integrated strong extended family ties, albeit lacking the presence of Chinese women, with a diversified business model that integrated the sale of teas, flowers, and other traditional Chinese commodities (such opium) that resulted in a successful strategy for the hard-working immigrants, notwithstanding the rampant racist anti-Chinese climate of the time. Beginning in the early years of the twentieth century, select Chinese men had added another enterprise to their work model which soon became highly successful for a select few families—the Chinese restaurant. It was not until the 1920s that a small number of Chinese immigrants, particularly the extended Lum family, became well integrated in the local community’s social and economic networks.

Chinese Immigrants and the Opium Trade

As noted above, one of the traditional Chinese products integrated into the diversified Chinese laundryman’s inventory was opium. The use of opium as a medicine (for pain management, reducing stress, and promoting sleep) has a long and complicated history among the Chinese. Opium was most likely introduced to China during the late sixth or early seventh century by Turkish or Arab traders. At that time, opium was ingested orally for treatment of pain and to relieve tension. It was not until the seventeenth century, with the introduction of tobacco smoking by U.S. traders, that the concept of smoking opium became popular. The smoking of opium at this time resulted in wide spread addiction, and eventually resulted in the prohibition of its sale and use (in 1729) and importation (in 1796) of opium by the Chinese government. Nonetheless, the opium trade continued to flourish.⁴³

Although initially imported by the Portuguese, it was the British and the East India Company that came to dominate the trade by the late eighteenth century. Although the import of opium into China was illegal at the time, through the use of third party agents, the East India Company managed to market large amounts of opium to China and Southeast Asia. By the 1820s, the volume of opium imported into China had increased ten-fold over that imported during the 1760s. Similarly, that volume quadrupled by the 1840s, and the Chinese addiction to opium similarly increased.⁴⁴

⁴³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/opium-trade>; see also Miron and Feige (2005).

⁴⁴ The East India Company “established a monopoly on opium cultivation in the Indian province of Bengal, where they developed a method of growing opium poppies cheaply and abundantly.” The Americans were also involved

Tensions between China and Britain over the importation of opium came to a head in early 1839 when Chinese forces destroyed 20,000 chests of the East India Company's opium stored in Canton warehouses. The death of a Chinese villager in July 1839 by British sailors, and the refusal of the British forces to hand over the sailors to the Chinese government, subsequently resulted in the First Opium War (1839-1842).⁴⁵ In early 1840, the British destroyed a Chinese blockade at Hong Kong, and in May 1841 overtook and occupied Canton. Britain was successful in warding off Chinese attacks, and in August 1842 also occupied Nanjing. Britain ultimately was successful in their military conquest, and the negotiated Treaty of Nanjing resulted in China paying retributions to British merchants for the loss of the opium destroyed at the beginning of the conflict, ceding Hong Kong to Britain, and the opening of four additional ports to European trade. Unfortunately, the treaty did not resolve the issue regarding the opium trade in China, which continued. Tensions between China and Britain again came to a head in October 1856, when China boarded a British ship and destroyed foreign factories and warehouses in Canton. A joint French and British force eventually invaded Canton in late 1857. The Second Opium War (1856-1860) was concluded in June 1858 with the Treaty of Tianjin which again opened more ports for foreign trade, opened interior China to foreign travel, and allowed Christian missionaries access to the country. The British having left China in the summer of 1858, returned in June 1859 with French and British diplomats to ratify the Treaty of Tianjin. The Treaty of Tientsin in 1858 mandated that China pay retributions, open more ports to European trade, and legalize the opium trade. At that time, the Chinese refused to sign the treaty and fired on the British and French delegation resulting in heavy casualties. The British retreated, only to return in August 1860 with a considerably larger force. At that time, the combined British and French forces were successful, resulting in the occupation of Beijing. With the signing of the resulting Beijing Convention, the Chinese government agreed to abide by the earlier Treaty of Tianjin and ceded more lands to the British adjacent to Hong Kong.⁴⁶

The use of opium was well-engrained into the culture of the early Chinese immigrants who arrived in the United States during the 1850s. In July 1857, the *Illinois State Journal* (25 July 1857, p. 2) reprinted a story originally published in the *Boston Transcript* that had reported on "a startling article" recently published in the pages of *Harper's Weekly* entitled "Opium Eating in New York." The article related how opium eating was "extensively practiced by all classes in New York." The Boston paper noted that "this insidious form of intemperance has thus far eluded the notice of reformers among us," which was a sentiment no doubt felt by the local *Journal* editor as well.

The early Chinese immigrants in Springfield, no doubt, had brought opium, and the opium-smoking culture, with them to their new home town. By the 1870s and the arrival of the initial Chinese to Springfield, the smoking of opium had become more popular over the earlier practice of "opium eating." It was in 1870 that Charles Dickens published, before his death, the first six

with the early opium trade in China, trading in both Turkish and Indian opium (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/opium-trade>).

⁴⁵ This was also known as the Anglo-Chinese War.

⁴⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Opium-Wars>

parts of his last novel entitled *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. This literary work introduced both English and American urban upper class readers to opium use in Western society. Although not completed before his death, the novel focused on the exploits of one John Jasper, an English choirmaster and opium addict who frequented a local opium den operated by “her Royal Highness the Princess Puffer.”⁴⁷ In 1872, Doré and Jerrold published a gritty, illustrated account of mid-century London that documented the poverty and squalor of the city. Among the illustrations published in this work was the opium house visited by John Jasper in Dicken’s earlier work (Figure x). This work was subsequently serialized by *Harpers Weekly* the following year, further introducing American readers to opium culture (Doré and Jerrold 1872, 1873).

Subsequently, in March 1874, *Harpers Weekly* published a short article entitled “The Chinese in New York” (*Harpers Weekly*, 7 March 1874, p. 222). Accompanying this short article was a woodcut produced by none other than Winslow Homer entitled “The Chinese in New York—Scene in a Baxter Street Club-House” (*Harpers Weekly*, 7 March 1874, p. 212). Homer’s image depicted Chinese men engaged in both gambling (utilizing the use of dominoes) and opium smoking. The accompanying article noted that “in the rear of the club-house, is the opium merchant’s house and the rooms of the smokers. A wretched place at best, it contains only a few low benches and a dilapidated bed, whereon the landlord and a chance customer are reclining. Our artist looked in vain for the wives of the Chinese, who sometime visit the smoking rooms, and who are invariably English, Irish, or American girls with some pretensions to prettiness. There has not been a Chinese woman resident in New York for years” (*Harpers Weekly* 1874:222).

During the early 1880s, the cost of opium dropped dramatically making it available to a much broader clientele. As a result, with the drop in price and the increased presence of Chinese immigrants in the United States, the use of opium dramatically increased at this time in such communities as New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (Musto 1991). In May 1880, the *Illinois State Journal* reprinted a lengthy article originally published by the *San Francisco Chronicle* entitled “Opium Smoking: One of John Chinaman’s Weaknesses” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 May 1880, p. 3). The article goes into length describing the debilitating effects of opium, and the inner workings of an opium den in that city.

We were induced finally to try a pipe of the poisonous essence much against a physical desire, as the smell is anything but enticing, while the implement or pipe resembled so much an old greasy flute that we could hardly muster courage to place it to the mouth. The opium to all appearance so much shoemakers wax, was twisted in a small lump about the size of a pea at the end of a knitting-needle, and after being warmed and melted in a lamp at the head of the couch, it was inserted through a small aperture into the bowl of the pipe, and the smoke commenced by inhaling or drawing into the lungs dense volumes of smoke. Contrary to the expectation, the taste was anything but disagreeable, having a delicate flavor, a compound, one might say, of chocolate and licorice.

The sensation is, as one great traveler says, ‘one of warmth and strength, softened by a happy consciousness of repost.’ The portion of opium was exhausted in about

⁴⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mystery_of_Edwin_Drood

half a minute and before the pipe could be renewed we concluded that we had taken enough. For or five pipes are sufficient for the beginner, but the old stager requires as high as eighteen or twenty before reaching the seventh heaven of Mongolian happiness. The sleepers, scattered here and there, some having straggled from the bunks and fallen in a stupor on the floor, reminded us of so many poisoned rats, their eyes standing open with fixed and glassy look, and their waxy and deathlike countenances being repulsive in the extreme.

In late 1881, *Harpers Weekly* published the first part of a much longer, two-part article authored by a medical doctor (H. H. Kane) entitled “American Opium-Smokers” (*Harpers Weekly*, 24 September 1881, p. 645 and 8 October 1881, p. 684). Accompanying the article was a full page illustration similarly entitled “American Opium-Smokers” (Figure x). This illustration consisted of a series of scenes depicting “The Entrance,” the “Gambling Room,” the “Proprietor’s Room,” and the “Smoking Room” of a New York City opium den, presumably located within the back of a Chinese business. Additionally, the illustration depicts the various items (such as the pipe, bowl rest, and lamp), as well as a “Smoker’s Outfit and Bunk.” The following year (1882), Kane published *Opium-smoking in American and China; A Study of its Prevalence, and effects, Immediate and Remote, on the Individual and the Nation* (Kane 1882). Additional published works discussing the use of opium in the United States at this time included Liggins (1883) and Williams (1883).

In late August 1884, the *Journal* carried another, similar article entitled “THE OPIUM SMOKERS: The Class of Society They Belong To” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 August 1884, p. 6). The reporter (a man from Little Rock, Arkansas) wrote

Nine in ten will try it, and in a short time the ‘pleasure smoker’ is transformed into a regular pipe fiend and unable to quit if he so desired. The truth is these dens, or ‘joints,’ as they are more frequently termed by smokers, are almost invariably connected with a laundry, which in itself should be sufficient evidence that nothing very grand can be expected.

As noted above, the smoking of opium, and opium culture, arrived in central Illinois with the arrival of the first Chinese immigrants during the 1870s. The use of opium during this time most likely was confined to the use of the local Chinese men within the confines of their own residences and/or business establishments (which generally was one and the same location). Soon thereafter, by the middle 1880s, the use of opium within Springfield had expanded into the non-Chinese community. In early 1885, a *Journal* reporter accepted the challenge of a local “sporting man,” who most likely was well versed in the local opium experience, to visit a “hop joint” in downtown Springfield.⁴⁸ As it was nearing midnight, the reporter and his companion “made their way to a well-known Chinese laundry where opium smoking is indulged in by the few who ‘stand in’ with the proprietor” (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 January 1885, p. 5). The two men were led

⁴⁸ Recent cinematographic representation of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century opium den experience in America has been ...Robert De Niro film *Once Upon a Time in America* (1984), *Tombstone* (1993) And *The Knick* (television series that premiered on Cinemax in August 2014) ran for two seasons—see wikipedia Opium Den...

to a little room about eight feet square, containing a chair and a bed with a very hard mattress. This room was the ‘hop joint.’ It was unattractive enough at first sight, but here, according to the guide’s story, a few inhalations of celestial poppy transforms the bare walls into gorgeous frescoing, enlarges the area to a vast amphitheatre and populates it with beauty beyond description.

The heathen and his friend stretched themselves across the bed, with their heads resting on hard pillows. Between them on a platter was a small spirit lamp, a small jar of opium and the pipe—a curious-looking thing made of hard wood, having in the place of a bowl, a small hole no larger than that in a wheaten straw. The reporter took a seat in the chair beside the bed and watched the proceedings. Taking a piece of wire in his hand about the size and shape of a knitting needle, the Chinaman dipped it into the little jar and removed it with a little mass of dirty looking paste attached to it. He held it over the flame of the spirit lamp, when it began to blubber and smoke, emitting a pungent and sickening odor. This he called cooking the opium, for it must be cooked before it is fit for the pipe. He continued cooking the black mass for five or ten seconds, occasionally rolling it into shape against the top of the pipe. When the cooking was finished he had rolled the paste into the shape of a small disk with a hole in the center. This was placed on top of the pipe which was held in the flame of the lamp while the sporting man drew long inhalations through the bamboo stem. The operation of smoking did not last half a minute, but all the time the Chinaman stirred and rolled the opium paste with the wire in order to keep the hole in the bowl open. The smoke was thick and heavy and seemed to pervade the entire room and remain stationary. After about three or four inhalations the opium was consumed, and the operation of cooking the stuff and preparing the pipe had to be repeated. After smoking three pipes the visitors departed...

After they left the laundry, the reporter proceeded to ask his escort if any women were patrons of the den. The reply was “no women of good society go there, but the inmates of several houses of ill-repute visit the place frequently...”. The escort noted how the owner of the laundry did not like women patrons, as they talked too much, made noise, and he was concerned about being harassed by the police. Even though there was no law in the State prohibiting the consumption of opium, he was concerned that the authorities would arrest him for “keeping a disorderly house.” The escort further noted that the opium was of the best quality secured from San Francisco. In discussing how the “Chinaman” charged for his services, the escort noted that it was left up to the customer to tip him, and the amount of the tip was at the discretion of the customer. This pay schedule was causing some distaste among the gamblers that frequented his den, as the “boss gamblers” were willing to pay considerably more for the pleasure than the “common card players” like himself. One of the “take-aways” from this conversation between the reporter and his escort was the intersection of gambling and opium smoking, and the use of opium by “women of easy virtue.”

By the late 1890s, Oriental Romanticism had gained in popularity within the United States, and the reference to the use of opium became incorporated into a variety of highly racialized media

venues. In early January 1900, the Chatterton Opera Theater in Springfield presented the play entitled "King of the Opium Ring." The play was described as "highly realistic, the climax of effect being reached in the second act, where a beautiful society girl is enticed into an underground opium joint of the Chinese, and suffers insult and indignities from the hands of a college educated Chinaman who has become enamored of her charms" (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 January 1900, p. 6). Again in October 1900, the Chatterton presented the "big sensational production" of "Midnight in Chinatown." One of the many sets used for this production included the interior of an opium den (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 October 1900, p. 2). A couple weeks later, the *Journal* ran a story about a correspondent's visit to San Francisco, which included a visit to Chinatown where "opium dens and gambling houses" were numerous. The correspondent reported on his visit to an opium den, where "the fumes of the opium were so dense that they could scarcely see the low bunks along the wall, in which lay the miserable victims of the vice" (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 October 1900, p. 13).⁴⁹

It was not until the first years of the twentieth century that opium smoking had become sufficiently prolific within Springfield that it had raised the ire of local authorities, and local newspapers began reporting on the presence of police efforts to curtail the illegal use of the drug in Springfield. One of the first appearances of a police raid on a local opium den appears in the September 1903. At that time, the opium den raided was located on Washington Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets (within the heart of the Levee District), and the "dope fiends" were each fined five dollars and costs (*Illinois State Register*, 15 September 1903, p. 2). Again in June 1905, the *Register* reported the arrest of "seven Chinamen" at an opium den located on Eighth Street, between Washington and Jefferson Streets.⁵⁰ The police "seized a complete lay out for smoking opium and several gambling devices." Among the items confiscated were

two large opium pipes, that from appearances have seen much service, together with a goodly quantity of opium, a small oil lamp and all of the necessaries for a "dream" are included in the collection. The pipes are of bamboo with ivory trimmings and inlaid figures are carved on them. Besides running the opium joint the Chinamen also conducted a small gaming house. Four boxes of dominoes, 500 buttons, which are used in the games, four packs of cards and a dozen Chinese dice formed this part of the collection. The dice and dominoes like the rest of the outfit are of a peculiar make and represent to some extent these American products ("Opium Joint Raided," *Illinois State Register*, 5 June 1905, p. 2).

By late 1905, Mayor Devereux had made it a personal crusade to remove opium dens from the City of Springfield. The mayor's crusade against opium dens was initiated by a personal investigation conducted by the mayor who visited a store operated by "a Chinaman" on Seventh Street, between Adams and Washington Streets, where he witnessed "six or eight people in the

⁴⁹ The correspondent noted that "the proprietors of opium joints provide pipes, layouts and opium for their customers. Each smoker is assigned a bunk, and in it he alternately smokes and dozes, until a deep stupor overcomes him or his craving for the drug is satisfied." This article included a wood cut of the interior of the opium den.

⁵⁰ This was located in a vice district known as "Greasy Row" on the edge of the Levee District,

place 'hitting the pipe'." The mayor was also informed of a second den located on Eighth Street. After his tour, the mayor consulted with the Chief of Police ordering the closure of these establishments, and

As a result, the Chinamen who have been operating the dens were notified that the dives would not be tolerated and that arrests would follow if the order were violated. At different times raids have been made on the opium dens by the police and the keepers and inmates arrested. Each time, however, the places have reopened. The number who visit the places to 'hit the pipe' is growing at an alarming rate. It is said that it takes only a few visits to make the frequenter a slave to the habit ("OPIUM DENS TO BE WIPED OUT. War on Nefarious Resorts is Planned by Mayor," *Illinois State Journal*, 2 September 1906, p. 9).

Although the success of his efforts are problematic, Mayor Devereaux carried through with his threats to wipe out the opium dens within the community by ordering the City's police force to conduct numerous raids on suspected locations of the illicit activity. These raids began in earnest shortly after his initial visit to the Seventh Street den. In mid-September 1906, police began by raiding several resorts in both the Levee and Badlands districts. A raid at one location resulted in the arrest of "two Chinamen, three colored men and a colored woman, and a white man and woman," all of whom were "engaged in 'hitting the pipe'." A raid at 1116 East Mason Street resulted in the arrest of "four colored peopled crowded in a small room rolling and smoking the opium pills. An exterior view of the place shows nothing different from the other ordinary frame residences along the street beyond its dirty and dingy surroundings." During that raid, "two pipes were found at the place, together with the usual accompaniments of an alcohol lamp, steel needles for working up the 'pills,' and opium already cooked and spread on the backs of playing cards." On the west side of Seventh Street, between Adams and Washington Streets, the police raided a den "in the rear of a Chinese grocery store conducted by Hop Kee and is a notorious place among the habitues of the levee district. When the police entered the place they surprised two Chinamen and a white man and woman, all of whom, it is asserted, were in the throes of opium dreams." The newspaper noted that "an inspection of the interior of the joint... shows plainly that it is constructed for the purpose of smoking opium. Narrow, dirty, ill-smelling bunks are crowded on each side of the room and the penetrating odor of opium fumes assails the visitor's nostrils at once. The proprietor of the opium joint is said to be a Chinaman named Joe Lum..."⁵¹ According to the news article, "smoking of opium is steadily increasing among the low class of negroes and whites in Springfield... Those engage in the sale, it is alleged, attempt to evade the law by smearing the cooked product on the backs of playing cards and then selling the cards" ("RAID IS MADE ON THE OPIUM DENS. Number Taken in Net Thrown Out by Police," *Illinois State Journal*, 12 September 1906, p. 2).

In late September 1906, the newspaper recounted additional raids on two "opium joints" (one located on Seventh Street and the other on Eighth Street, both north of Washington Street and within a block of the county jail). According to the newspaper

⁵¹ It is unclear if this is the same Joe Lum (aka Hing Lam) later associated with the Oriental Café, which was operated by the Lum family. This arrest occurred significantly earlier than the suspected 1937 arrival of the Joe Lum associated with the restaurant.

There is going to be a war of extermination on these joints, just the same as the ones which have been waged against the gambling houses.

A Chinese native is going to have his opium, no matter whether there are laws against it or not. The opinion of the authorities of both city and county seems to be that if they delight so much in their favorite weed that they will have to get out of town or lay over in jail. And the jail is more dreaded than hades to the Chinaman. The six who were arrested last night spent a very restless time in the lock-up, and kept the jailors in hot water by their senseless questions and requests (“Chinese Opium Joint Raided,” *Illinois State Register*, 27 September 1906, p. 6).

Among the contraband seized by the authorities were “two fine pipes... and several alcohol lamps, not to mention innumerable little boxes containing ‘dope’.” The inmates arrested at the time were Hop Long, Long You, Hop Lee, Joe Long, Wuan Kee, and Charley Sing (“Chinese Opium Joint Raided,” *Illinois State Register*, 27 September 1906, p. 6). Several of these men appear to represent respected Chinese business men. Charges against all six of these men were soon dropped, as city ordinances did not make the use of opium a criminal activity (“Last Opium Case Dismissed,” *Illinois State Register*, 16 September 1906, p. 18). This oversight was quickly rectified, with the City of Springfield passing an “Opium Ordinance” the following month.⁵² The ordinance provided “a penalty of \$25 and costs for persons who rent buildings in which opium is smoked or cocaine, laudanum or other drugs are used by fiends, and also a penalty for persons who are arrested in the resorts.” There was some opposition to the ordinance due in part to the fine imposed on the building owners, and one alderman asked “Does the ordinance prevent a man from using drugs in his own home?” (“Opium Ordinance Passed,” *Illinois State Journal*, 30 October 1906, p. 5).

This city ordinance does not appear to have curtailed the problem, as these “hop joints” appear to have remained in operation, due no doubt to both the Chinese acceptance of the activity and the practice of police corruption in the acceptance of payments to allow the dens to remain open (“SEE ‘HOP JOINT’ IN OPERATION. Reporters Investigate Alleged Extortion by Police,” *Illinois State Register*, 9 March 1907, p. 3; “CHINAMAN FILES GRAFT CHARGES,” *Illinois State Journal*, 9 March 1907, p. 3). A raid at Joe Long’s grocery store at 811 East Jefferson Street in early June of that year [1907] resulted in the arrest of seven Chinese men. At the time of the raid, “poker games were in progress, some of the inmates were ‘shooting craps’ and still others were ‘hitting the pipe’.” According to the newspaper, Joe Long’s grocery store contained none of the items one would expect in a grocery, and was a front for an illicit gambling and opium den (*Illinois State Register*, 3 June 1907, p. 2). Those arrested were Joe Long (proprietor), Long Bagg, Long John, Hop Long, Ed Lee, Sam Lung, and Jim Long (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 June 1907, p. 5). Similarly, in October 1908, the police raided another “hop joint,” this one being located in the basement at 114 North Seventh Street (beneath the restaurant owned

⁵² Kane (1882:1) suggested that the first use of opium in the United States by white Americans occurred in San Francisco in 1868. The use of this drug became so prevalent that the community passed an ordinance banning the operation of opium dens in that community in 1875. This represents one of the first anti-narcotic laws in the United States (Kane 1882:1; Garner 2014). It wasn’t until several decades later that the City of Springfield enacted similar legislation.

by John Kim, “who poses as the proprietor of a chopsuey [sic] establishment which is conducted on the first floor of the building”). Besides Mr. Kim, three Chinese inmates (Li Yung, Lung Low, and Young Joe) were also arrested. The police confiscated “two complete outfits for the enjoyment that is peculiar to the celestials” which included “pipes, lamps, needles, scissors, a half box of burned opium and such other accessories as are needful in the business” (“Celestials Hit the Pipe,” *Illinois State Register*, 30 October 1908, p. 2).

Anti-Chinese sentiment continued to thrive, and intensify, during the early years of the twentieth century. The *Illinois State Register* ran a long, anti-Chinese opinion piece entitled “The Chinaman” in mid-1905. “The very latest in the way of police gambling raids in this city is the turning up of a Chinese gambling and opium den combined. For years the few Chinamen in this city seemed to get along quietly with their laundries, but as they have increased in number and the chop suey industry has become an established business, it seems the foundation is being laid in Springfield for a ‘Chinatown’ on a small scale” (*Illinois State Register*, 9 June 1905, p. 4). The highly racialized depiction of Chinese immigrants by the press described the Chinese as immoral by nature, prone to bribery and corruption, and lawless. Furthermore, the *Register*, in speaking of the “Chinese Problem,” noted that the Chinese community was a “population that cannot be assimilated [and] the United States is not big enough for ‘foreign quarters.’”

Just how to control the Chinaman himself is somewhat of a problem. It is simple enough to deal with him when he tries to run a wide open ‘joint’ for all classes and nationalities where opium can be smoked and fan tan played, but when they lock themselves in their hovels and devote only themselves to their opium and gambling games, they are not easily handled (“The Chinaman,” *Illinois State Register*, 9 June 1905).

Concerned especially about the unregulated production, sale and use of opium and cocaine, the U.S. Government passed the Harrison Narcotics Act in late 1914.⁵³ This act required those involved with the manufacture and distribution of opiates and coca products (such as doctors and druggists) to register with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (U.S. Treasury Department), and to pay a federal tax on those sales.⁵⁴ This new legislation had an effect on local affairs, with drug raids in Springfield often being undertaken by federal revenue agents. In July 1914, prior to the passage of the act, federal authorities began raiding local opium dens (“RAIDS BEGUN ON OPIUM SMOKERS. Launch Expedition From Local Post Office,” *Illinois State Register*, 23 July 1914, p. 2). These raids continued on a regular basis for several years. In June 1915, federal agents raided a house near Eleventh and Mason Streets (most likely the Old Point Comfort location) and arrested a Black woman (Peggie Meadows) “caught in the act of ‘Boiling down’ a quantity of ‘Yenshe,’” and confiscated “an opium smoker’s outfit”. Ms. Meadows, who

⁵³ The legislation was passed on 17 December 1914, and did not go into effect until 1 March 1915 (<https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-05/Early%20Years%20p%2012-29.pdf>).

⁵⁴ With the subsequent passage of the Volstead Act (and the prohibition of alcohol), a Prohibition Unit within the Treasury Department (which included a Narcotics Division) was formed. In 1930, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics was authorized by Congress to enforce federal drug laws (<https://museum.dea.gov/museum-collection/collection-spotlight/artifact/opium-order-form#:~:text=Decades%20before%20DEA's%20founding%2C%20Congress,regulate%20whole%20classes%20of%20drugs>).

was held in the Federal building on charges relating to the Harrison Act, denied “that she was making opium to smoke [stating that] she was boiling the ‘Yenshe’ down to make medicine of it” (“Negress Taken in Opium Joint Raid,” *Illinois State Register*, 13 June 1915, p. 10). Similarly, in 1921, federal agents from Chicago raided the restaurant of Charlie Sam at 132 North Fifth Street where they recovered several hundred grains of morphine. Sam confessed that he “had been carrying on an illicit traffic for some time past” (*Illinois State Register*, 15 February 1921, p. 13).

The Material Culture Evidence of Chinese Immigrants in Springfield

Chinese laundries and/or domestic sites occupied by immigrant Chinese in Springfield have not been identified within the archaeological record, let alone the focus of any archaeological investigations. Except for the occasional presence of Asian-manufactured porcelain recovered from domestic contexts associated with non-Chinese families, few artifacts of Chinese manufacture appear within the archaeological record of the Capital City. One exception to this is the recovery of distinctive ceramic pipes, often impressed with Chinese characters, used for smoking opium.

Traditional opium pipes consist of several component parts, which includes a stem (frequently constructed of bamboo), a metal saddle for attaching the bowl or “damper” to the stem, and the “damper.” The damper is a thin-walled bowl-like smoke chamber (with a small hole on the top and a larger hole on the bottom). A small hole is centered on the top of the bowl for receiving the opium pellet. The top of the pipe is generally thin, and the hole often exhibits damage and evidence of burning. The bottom hole, which is much larger, is associated with a flange for inserting into the metal saddle for attachment to the stem. This flange is prone to break and broken flanges are often the reason a pipe bowl was discarded. Although often constructed of ceramic, other substances were also utilized for the bowl, such as ivory, cloisonné, and other exotic materials. Dampers were designed to be removed from the pipe, and/or interchangeable as they were easily broken. Ceramic examples consist of lesser quality earthenware, and better quality stoneware, as well as porcelain examples. Earthenware dampers are generally clear glazed, where stoneware examples are generally unglazed and highly burnished. Slipped and glazed surfaces are also common. The dampers were formed by a combination of turning and press-molding composite pieces together, and casting. Although round forms are the most common, fluted 8- and 10-sided examples are also relatively common. Additionally, more expensive bowls are present in a variety of unique forms and materials (including even precious metals). The ceramic dampers were often stamped and/or incised with Chinese characters. Marks are of two functions: 1) identifying the maker, region, and/or emperor at the time of manufacture, and 2) “literary texts with a poetic or moralizing content, sometimes also a congratulatory message” (Duco 2021). Opium pipes are sometimes referred to as “dream sticks” and the smoking of opium is believed to be the origin of the term “pipe dreams” in reference to “metaphysical reference to an unattainable or fanciful hope or scheme” (Wikipedia.org). According to Duco (1997), this style of opium pipe, with its damper, was introduced “around the year 1800.” For more detailed discussion, see Etter 1980, as well as Duco (1997, 2006).

Opium pipes have been recovered from early twentieth century contexts from four archaeological sites within downtown Springfield. The first encounter of an opium pipe from an

archaeological context in Springfield occurred with the excavation of an early twentieth century privy pit (Feature 55) at the Parking Garage (West Half) project area in 2004. This half-block site was mitigated (excavated) by Fever River Research as part of the State's pre-construction due-diligence for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (Mansberger 2009). Features 55 was located near the back alley of a house located at 324 North Fifth Street (Lot 17), just north of the central business district. This house was a large traditional dwelling (an I-house) constructed during the middle 1840s and occupied by the affluent Owen and Levi families throughout much of the nineteenth century. For purposes of this discussion, we shall refer to this as the Owen/Levi Site. By the middle 1910s, the house had transferred ownership several times, and was functioning as a "rooming house."⁵⁵ This privy (with an adjacent sump) appears to have been constructed during the very early years of the twentieth century (circa 1900-1910), and abandoned during the latter 1910s or early-to-middle 1920s, and appears to represent the last of the privies located on this lot.

Feature 55 contained a large volume of artifacts that dated from circa 1905 through 1925. Besides the nearly whole opium pipe, a large number of glass bottles were also recovered from this feature. The glass to ceramic vessel ratio from was very high, with the glass vessels being represented by a large selection of alcohol (predominately beer and whiskey bottles) and food containers (including food jars and condiment bottles). Whiskey flasks and cylindrical bottles were both present, and included both semi-automatic and fully machine manufactured examples. Many—if not most—of the machine manufactured examples have a capacity designation on them with many implying a "full measure." These bottles probably post-date 1914, and comply with federal legislation from 1913 that dictated liquor bottles being marked with their capacity beginning in 1914. Several pill bottles marked "N. Y. Q. & C. W. L'D." also were recovered from this feature. These bottles, which were manufactured for, and/or used by New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Limited of Brooklyn, New York, probably contained a painkiller and/or headache remedy in use from circa 1890 through 1920. No Asian ceramics were recovered from this feature. The pipe recovered from this feature was a fragmentary stoneware example with five Chinese characters impressed on its base (Figure x). Bowl exhibits distinctive circular drill hole resulting from repair after needle damage to original hole. Shape and style of an older pipe, "perhaps as old as the 1860s-1870s, but maybe as recent as 1900" (Steven Martin, personal communication 2 December 2007; Martin 2007).

Feature 55 appears to have been filled over a period of time probably beginning in the later 1910s or very early 1920s (potentially during the early years of Prohibition), and potentially continuing through circa 1930-31. The artifacts document a range of activities—not the least of which is alcohol and drug consumption. The large number of whiskey bottles strongly hint at the consumption of hard liquors, supplemented by some beer and soda water. The uniformity in flask styles and sizes hints at repetitive drinking behavior of hard liquors, potentially by individuals with alcohol addictions. This bottle assemblage may document maintenance

⁵⁵ In 1915, several newspaper advertisements run for "Furnished rooms for fair visitors in private home" (*Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1915, p. 14). The 1917 Sanborn map depicts the dwelling as a "rooming house." Limited research suggest that the "rooming house" was operated by Cyrus Kidder in 1915 and 1920, by Cyrus Kidder and Samuel James in 1925, and by Mrs. Mora Keith in 1930. Cyrus Kidder died, in East Peoria, in 1929. The house appears to have been demolished sometime in late 1931 or early 1932 (cf. sale notice of auction of household goods, *Illinois State Journal*, 17 September 1931, p. 13). Mora Keith is listed as occupant of the house at this address in both the 1931 and 1932 city directories.

drinking activity of an alcohol-addicted individual or individuals. The presence of both an opium pipe, glass syringes (for injecting heroin or morphine), as well as potential drug vials, strongly suggest that individuals occupying this rooming house not only had an addiction to alcohol, but they also had an addiction to opiates. It is not surprising that numerous bottles associated with headache remedy also were present in this feature.

More recently, a small fragment of an opium pipe bowl was recovered from an early twentieth century midden deposit from House A (301 North Tenth Street) during the 2019 mitigation of the Race Riot archaeological site (11SG1432) as part of the Springfield Rail Improvements Project. This house was located within the mixed-race neighborhood known at the time as the Badlands, and at the center of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection known for its illicit activities by the 1890s. By 1900, the house was a multi-family rental unit occupied by a variety of predominately Black tenants. The house was destroyed by a white mob during the 1908 Springfield race riot (Mansberger and Stratton 2024).

In the summer of 2022, the remains of minimally six opium pipes were recovered from the Sappington Site (11SG1532), which was located across the street from House A, within the same Tenth Street neighborhood. Two additional pipes were recovered from the adjacent Price-Edwards Site (11SG1533), located immediately adjacent to, and to the north of, the Sappington Site. These two sites were mitigated as part of the greater Springfield Rail Improvements Project (Mansberger and Stratton 2025). The pipes recovered from these two sites were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (dating from circa 1890 through 1908). Also recovered from these two sites were a small number of porcelain vessels suspected as having been manufactured in Asia. Both of these houses were constructed in the early 1860s for Black families. The extended Price-Edwards and Sappington families occupied their respective homes through circa 1904. Both houses were destroyed by a white mob during the 1908 Springfield race riot. From circa 1904 through the destruction of the two houses during the race riot, the houses were occupied by a variety of more-or-less anonymous tenants.

The opium pipes recovered from the Sappington and Price-Edwards Sites (and Springfield as a whole) are of two basic styles. The majority of the opium pipes from this site are dark-colored stoneware pipes with burnished surfaces. Four of the pipes from the Sappington Site of this style had straight, in-sloping side walls with a domed top, two of which (Pipes 5 and 6) had undecorated side walls and two of which (Pipes 2 and 3) had side walls decorated with parallel incised lines. One of the pipes from the Price-Edwards Site was a similar dark-colored stoneware with an undecorated, globular bowl (Figure x). All of these pipes had impressed marks, which most likely reference the manufacturer, and/or factory location. The single pipe from the ALPLM excavations was a variant of this form (Mansberger 2009).

The second style of opium pipe bowls recovered from the Sappington Site are red-paste wares that exhibit a more complex, compound-curved shape integrating an ogee curve into their design. These pipe bowls have a cyma recta curved body with a concave-curved upper half and a convex-shaped lower half capped with a domed top. The paste of these pipes includes both softer earthenware and harder stoneware examples. Pipe 4 is a clear-glazed example with minimally four incised Chinese characters spaced around the lower half of the bowl. The Chinese script consists of large incised characters that most likely reference popular “inscriptions

that correspond to the great interest of the Chinese in calligraphy and poetry. -These are usually literary texts with a poetic or moralizing content, sometimes also a congratulatory message” (Duco 2021).⁵⁶ Evans (2015:31) illustrates a pipe of a similar style recovered from a Chinese railroad work camp occupied in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains of California from late 1865 through mid-1868. Pipe 1 is a similar red-paste pipe albeit with an unglazed burnished surface. This pipe style is also illustrated by Kane (1881a, 1882). This pipe bowl is slightly smaller in size, has a faceted body, and a slightly harder stoneware paste than Pipe 4. Pipe 1 also has both impressed and incised markings, with the impressed mark located on the base of the bowl (out of view and most likely indicating the pipe’s origin/location, maker, and/or period of manufacture) whereas the incised characters are located on the side of the bowl (in view of the smoker and most likely conveying a poetic or moralizing statement to the pipe user).⁵⁷

Besides the opium pipes, several ceramic vessels of Asian origin also were recovered from the Fire deposits at both the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites. At the Price-Edwards Site, one of these vessels was a hard-paste porcelain plate of small diameter (Vessel 19-386) with blue stenciled (?) design that consisted of alternating reserve panels. One set of the panels appears to depict a highly stylized bird and blossoms. The stylized bird most likely represents a Phoenix Bird, which symbolizes the good fortune of a rising new Emperor and the Imperial family. The underside of the rim also exhibited a blue painted or stenciled image of this same bird in flight (Figure x). The second set of panels consists of swirls and dashes that potentially represent stylized scrolling vines and/or Chinese grass. Among these swirls and dashes are stylized blossoms (Ross 2012:18-19). Ross (2012:22, Figure 30) illustrates a pickle dish (in essence a small-diameter plate or shallow bowl) decorated in a style reminiscent of this small plate from the Price-Edwards site, and suggests that these blue-stenciled wares date from circa 1875 through 1920 (Ross 2012:23). A hard paste porcelain bowl with polychrome (white, green, and red) painted floral details (Vessel 19-194) was also recovered from the Fire deposits of this house site (Figure x). Both of these vessels most likely represent Chinese-manufactured vessels. Also recovered from this site was a hard paste porcelain cup (Vessel 19-258) with a blueish-green glaze. This vessel is reminiscent of celadon and/or “winter green glazed” wares, which may have been manufactured by either Chinese or Japanese potteries. None of these wares were marked. Ross (2012:26) suggests that the presence of these opaque porcelains is indicative of a pre-1910 date of manufacture, which fits well with the existing assemblage. The presence of these wares at this site during this late time period, and in association with opium pipes, raises the question as to the presence of immigrant Chinese occupants at this site immediately prior to the August 1908 riots.

Several thinly potted, printed porcelain teawares (with polychrome painted details) were also recovered from a Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. One of these vessels was ornately painted reminiscent of Imari porcelain teawares (Vessel 19-47; Figure xx). Several other vessels were decorated with printed Geisha-Girl designs, which was introduced in the 1890s and popular during the early years of the twentieth century. These Japanese-produced wares, which were

⁵⁶ As Duco (2021) emphasizes, future research needs to focus on translating and/or deciphering the various marks associated with these pipes.

⁵⁷ <https://theopiumpipe.com/>; <http://www.opiummuseum.com/index.pl?home>

manufactured specifically for export to western markets (Ross 2012), included Vessels 19-48, 19-264, 19-281, 19-307, and 19-322. It is unclear whether some of these Geisha-Girl-decorated teawares were in use during the occupation of the Price-Edwards house, or possibly represent Post-Fire vessels deposited immediately after the riots.

Porcelain wares recovered from the Fire deposits at the Sappington Site were not as abundant as those from the Late Pre-Fire context, nor from the Fire deposits at the adjacent Price-Edwards Site. The limited number of porcelain wares from this context were predominately small fragments of secondary vessels. One exception to this is a painted saucer (Vessel 20-240; Figure x). This thinly potted, deep saucer or shallow bowl (Vessel 20-240) with its polychrome painted decoration is distinctive in its form and translucency and begs the question as to its potential Asian origins. Additional secondary porcelain vessels from this context included several cups (Vessels 20-69, 20-82, and 20-117). A fragment of one of these cups (Vessel 20-69) is decorated with Asian script (Figure c). The partial inscription 辛丑年, which most likely is a reference to an emperor's reign-era and not a date of manufacture, may translate to "Junior Fire-Cow Year," which corresponds to the years 1901, 1841, or 1781.⁵⁸

Also recovered from both the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites were glass hypodermic syringes (similar to those recovered from Feature 55, as discussed above). A whole, albeit melted hypodermic syringe (with plunger) was recovered from the Fire deposits at the Price-Edwards Site. This melted syringe was recovered from within the northwest room of the house (Test 28) (Lot 107). Fragments of at least two glass syringes were also recovered from Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts at the Sappington Site (Figure x). Hypodermic syringes were developed during the 1850s, predominately for the injection of morphine.⁵⁹ By the early years of the twentieth century, the two most common substances being injected into the human body were morphine and heroin. Morphine was derived from the poppy plant in 1803, and was hailed as a miracle drug for its pain-killing abilities. Morphine use in the United States increased dramatically during the American civil war. Unfortunately, morphine is highly addictive and many soldiers developed an addiction to morphine (often referred to as the "soldier's disease"). Heroin, a derivative of morphine, was developed in 1874 and quickly was touted as a new miracle drug, replacing morphine as a pain killer. Unfortunately, it too is highly addictive. Both narcotics (morphine and heroin) were commonly abused for their euphoria-inducing properties. Unlike morphine, heroin could not only be injected, but it could be snorted as well as smoked. By the early years of the twentieth century, both morphine and heroin became widely abused for their sedative abilities.⁶⁰ Most likely, the presence of the syringes, as well as the presence of

⁵⁸ Email communication from Dr. Peter Shapinsky, Professor of East Asian History, Department of History, University of Illinois, Springfield; via email to Tabatha Chasteen, 9/20/2023.

⁵⁹ <https://medicine.uq.edu.au/blog/2018/12/history-syringes-and-needles>

⁶⁰ Morphine and heroine are depressants. Depressants "slow down bodily functions, often causing a person to feel sedated or euphoric." In contrast, cocaine (which also became widely used during the later years of the nineteenth century) is a stimulant. Opiates were commonly added to a variety of oral medicines during this time, without the consumer's knowledge. It was not until the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 that the federal government mandated that the contents of these medicines be accurately labeled on the bottle. In 1914, the Harrison Narcotic Act banned the distribution of narcotics such as morphine and heroin, which required a doctor's prescription for their use. In 1924, the Heroin Act banned the use of heroin in any form in the United States, even for medicinal purposes

multiple opium pipes from both of these sites, suggests the use of opiates by one or more of the occupants of the two houses and/or their “guests.”

Summary and Conclusions

Although common perception that opium smoking and opium addiction was “a Chinese Problem,” as the above discussion has indicated, the Chinese were not the only ethnic group that were associated with the commercial exploitation of opium in Springfield. As Garner (2014) has noted, “As early as the 1880s, opium dens run by the French and even white American-born women could be found in New York and Philadelphia” (Garner 2014). Nonetheless, the common perception—which was perpetuated by the yellow journalism of the day—portrayed the opium dens “as exclusively Chinese-owned and operated” and generally associated the problem with the introduction of Chinese laundries into a community. Courtwright (1982:73, as cited in Garner 2014), quoted an 1883 white traveler that noted “It’s a poor town now-a-days that has not a Chinese laundry, and nearly every one of these has its lay-out [pipe plus accessories].”

All of the opium pipes from the Sappington and Price-Edwards Site appear to represent cheaper, and/or lower quality pipes typical of later nineteenth and/or early twentieth century ceramic pipes utilized by working class consumers. Having said that, this assemblage appears to be represented by more durable, and most likely more expensive, stoneware examples than cheaper, less durable earthenware examples.⁶¹

Duco (2021) illustrates both earlier styles of opium pipes, as well as more expensive pipes associated with the more affluent consumer. The presence of so many opium pipes at this location strongly suggests more than the casual, personal use of a tenant occupying one or both of these houses. As early as August 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* documented the presence of resorts with “opium outfits” in use “on Tenth and Madison streets” (2 August 1905, p. 6). Although not specific in their location, the *Journal* most likely was referencing one of the several “resorts” at this location associated with illicit prostitution and gambling activities. Considering the archaeological evidence from the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites, an alternate interpretation is that a resort at this location may have functioned solely for the consumption of

(<http://www.ongov.net/health/opioids/history.html#:~:text=As%20the%20addictive%20properties%20of,heroin%20even%20for%20medicinal%20use>).

⁶¹ Williams (n.d.) struggled with the diversity within the ceramic opium pipe tops that he was analyzing and how to create a useful typology of these pipes. As he noted, existing typologies emphasizing shape, or materials used in their construction (earthenware versus stoneware) were not overly useful for his analysis. Williams settled on a classification system that focused on “expensive” and “inexpensive” categories, as discussed earlier by Wylie and Higgins (1987:346). Inexpensive pipe tops were generally of earthenware, with little decoration. Expensive pipe tops were generally stoneware, thicker walled, with more decoration. Williams (n.d.) had hoped that this “rough classification actually has some correlation to the emic value of the pipe tops.” Williams was not able to illustrate a difference between the distribution of expensive and inexpensive pipe tops in San Jose, and their potential use within residential or commercial contexts. Based on his analysis, he concluded that “it is possible that individuals who smoked opium used the same pipe top for smoking in different social contexts. This could also indicate that individuals owned their own pipes, rather than renting them from a ‘den’ as Courtwright suggests (2001:72). This viewpoint is also supported by historical evidence that suggests that prepared opium and opium pipe paraphernalia were sold in Chinese general stores (Wylie and Higgins 1987:360)”.

opium (as in an opium den, or “hop joint”). With this in mind, one might question as to who operated such an establishment? Most of the “resorts” in operation at this location at this time, which focused predominately on prostitution and to a lesser degree gambling, were operated in an informal, opportunistic, and/or clandestine manner by African-American entrepreneurs (both men and women) working out of rental houses and apartments (in contrast to the more formal establishments operated by white women).⁶²

So, who smoked the opium pipes, used the hypodermic syringes, and/or were responsible for their discard at these various sites in Springfield? In comparing the three sites from which opium pipes have been recovered in Springfield, two different scenarios seem apparent. At both the Owen/Levi Site and House A at the Race Riot Site, only a single opium pipe was present. In contrast, at the adjacent Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites, minimally eight pipes were recovered. The large number of pipes present at this location contrasts dramatically with the individual pipes present at the other two sites, and strongly suggests different opium consumption patterns between these locations.

Two potential interpretations have been posited for Feature 55 at the Owen/Levi Site. The first is that this unique assemblage has been interpreted as discard associated with an individual’s (or individuals’) habitual alcohol consumption supplemented with occasional consumption of opium—an individual potentially suffering from both alcohol and opiate addiction. Presumably, this individual was a boarder, or owner, of the rooming house at this site. Conversely, although this assemblage may represent discard from tenants of the rooming house (with addictions to alcohol and opiates), the large number of liquor bottles may argue that this assemblage represents discard associated with an illegal, clandestine commercial establishment (such as a “speak easy” or “night club”). The large number of bottles, coupled with a uniformity of size and style, may suggest that the feature was in use during Prohibition years. The presence of limited female hygiene items also hints at the possibility of prostitutes and/or the presence of a brothel, as well.⁶³ However one interprets this feature, there is little to no evidence that the opium pipe was used by individuals of Chinese descent. Although it is unclear whether this single pipe represents a single individual’s home use of opium, or use within a more commercial setting of an illicit bar (or “speak easy”) is unclear, it seems more likely that it was the former case. In either case, the presence of the single pipe suggests an individual’s use of the hallucinogenic product. Similarly, the presence of single opium pipe at House A (Race Riot

⁶² The more formal “resorts” (such as the Senate, Old Point Comfort on Mason Street, and Mabel Baxter’s resort on Madison Street) were operated predominately by white women from well-established locations. Several of these formal resorts represent long-term community institutions that spanned multiple generations (continuity of location, and civic tradition). These more formal resorts contrasted dramatically with the less formal resorts which were affiliated with one or two working women operating short-term businesses from rental houses and apartments. The women working these less formal resorts were transient, often jumping from location to location (fluid businesses often revolving around single working woman).

⁶³ The rise of auto-tourism during this time frame (and/or the presence of non-local occupants within this boarding house) is potentially documented by the presence of multiple tourist-oriented artifacts from the assemblage. A small porcelain bowl in the form of a sea-shell monogrammed with “Souvenir of Waterloo, Ia.”, and a small whiteware sherd potentially from a souvenir from the French Lick Hotel in West Baden, Indiana were present in this feature. A Pluto water bottle from this same resort community also attests to a potential occupants visit to this resort town.

Site) suggests the limited recreational use by a single tenant from within the confines of their private residence (a rental apartment).

MORE

In contrast, the multiple pipes recovered from the adjacent Sappington and Price-Edwards Sites suggest a different consumption pattern. The presence of so many pipes suggest more intensive use of opium (as well as heroin/morphine), presumably by more than a single individual at these two side-by-side house locations. So, does this assemblage suggest anything more than the intensified consumption by addicts within the confines of their homes, or does it document illicit commercial activities (as potentially suggested by the newspaper coverage)? Conversely, if this distinctive assemblage documents illicit commercial activities, was this establishment (or establishments) being operated by Chinese immigrants? The presence of so many opium pipes *along with* traditional Chinese porcelain teawares hints at the possibility that one, or both, of the houses at these two sites may have been occupied by Chinese tenants who used the properties for illicit purposes (such as an opium den) just prior to the riots. Such ceramics were not present at either the Owen-Levi Site, or House A.

The presence of an opium pipe—or numerous opium pipes in this case—at an archaeological site does not, in itself, suggest the presence of Chinese immigrants. During the later nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century, the importation of opium and opium-smoking paraphernalia (such as pipes and opium lamps) into the Springfield community most likely was undertaken and controlled by non-local Chinese Tongs, located in either St. Louis or Chicago.⁶⁴ Although it is unclear as to how early the control of the opium supply to local Chinese business men by the Tong occurred, it most likely occurred fairly early in the history of its use in the community. During its early years of its introduction in Springfield, the consumption of opium was undertaken by Chinese men within the confines of a local Chinese business (such as a laundry). Most likely, the supply of opium (and smoking paraphernalia) to the local Chinese business men was obtained via connections in St. Louis.

It wasn't too many years after its initial introduction into the community that non-Chinese white "sporting" men also began to partake of its use. By the middle 1880s, local white men in Springfield had discovered its presence in the community, and were consuming opium. At that time, as noted by the *Journal*, these men most likely were consuming opium within the confines of the local Chinese's business establishment (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 17 January 1885, p. 5). The presence of an opium pipe recovered from a context dating from this time period (pre-1885) may very well suggest the presence of a Chinese business (such as a laundry), but at some point, shortly thereafter, the sale of opium and opium-smoking paraphernalia by enterprising Chinese business men for the personal consumption of local men within the confines of their own dwelling occurred. The appearance of a single pipe at both the Owen-Levi Site, and House A at the Race Riot Site most likely occurred due to such a transaction. As the preceding discussion has emphasized, the presence of an opium pipe at an archaeological site does not, in itself,

⁶⁴ The influence of the regional Chinese gangs in Springfield is evident as witnessed by the attempted murder of a local Chinese man in 1925 by a St. Louis Tong (see discussion).

suggest the presence of a Chinese immigrant—particularly when found individually at domestic sites.

Sometime after circa 1900 (by 1905), the presence of a different consumption pattern within Springfield appears to have quickly arisen in the community. At about this time, local newspapers begin documenting traditional Chinese businesses being established as a front for illicit activity of opium smoking. A raid in September 1906 of Hop Kee's grocery within the Levee district uncovered an opium den which "an inspection of the interior of the joint... shows plainly that it is constructed for the purpose of smoking opium. Narrow, dirty, ill-smelling bunks are crowded on each side of the room and the penetrating odor of opium fumes assails the visitor's nostrils at once. The proprietor of the opium joint is said to be a Chinaman named Joe Lum..." ("RAID IS MADE ON THE OPIUM DENS. Number Taken in Net Thrown Out by Police," *Illinois State Journal*, 12 September 1906, p. 2). In June the following year [1907], a raid at Joe Long's grocery store at 811 East Jefferson Street, also located in the Levee district, resulted in the arrest of seven Chinese men. At the time of the raid, "poker games were in progress, some of the inmates were 'shooting craps' and still others were 'hitting the pipe'." According to the newspaper, Joe Long's grocery store contained none of the items one would expect in a grocery, and was a front for an illicit gambling and opium den (*Illinois State Register*, 3 June 1907, p. 2). Those arrested were Joe Long (proprietor), Long Bagg, Long John, Hop Long, Ed Lee, Sam Lung, and Jim Long (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 June 1907, p. 5).

By 1905, opium consumption in Springfield had become much more prolific, and its consumption was no longer confined to the back room of the local Chinese business, whether a legitimate business or not. As noted above, Chinese-operated dens disguised as legitimate Chinese businesses (such as groceries) were present, particularly within the Levee commercial district. The small, hard-working Chinese community in Springfield appear to have been well entrenched within their respective business locations, and although the clandestine "hop joint" (with its attendant gambling activity) may have operated from the back rooms of many of their homes/businesses, the operation of "satellite" hop houses—businesses dedicated solely to the consumption of opium and gambling—does not seem to fit the typical Chinese business model. What seems more apparent is that, by this time, opium dens operated by non-Chinese men had spread to "the streets," many of which had spread to the "resort district" near Tenth and Madison Streets.

In discussing the August 1905 raid at a resort on Tenth Street (noted above), three Black men were arrested for disorderly conduct, and at the time of their arrest, "an opium outfit" was discovered ("Police Find Opium Outfit," *Illinois State Journal*, 2 August 1905, p. 6).⁶⁵ Similarly, in September 1907, when the *Register* reported on the raid of a suspected opium den at the corner of Eleventh and Mason Streets, where "a large quantity of opium and pipes were found" (*Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1907, p. 6).⁶⁶ The proprietor and the inmates were

⁶⁵ This location would most likely have been within the immediate Tenth Street Rail Project area.

⁶⁶ This may have been the location of Old Point Comfort, which was being utilized as a large boarding house by this date. Again in late December 1908, the police raided a "Hop Joint" located at 1016 East Mason Street, "capturing an extensive outfit such as is generally in use in an establishment of this nature." Those arrested were two Black individuals, and Bruce Lake (the man "in charge of the dream parlor") (*Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1908, p. 5).

all non-Chinese (Americans). Again in late December 1908, the police raided a “Hop Joint” located at 1016 East Mason Street (presumed location of Old Point Comfort), “capturing an extensive outfit such as is generally in use in an establishment of this nature.” Those arrested were two Black individuals, and Bruce Lake (the white man “in charge of the dream parlor”) (*Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1908, p. 5).⁶⁷ Again a raid in late 1911 resulted in the arrest of John Allen and Addie Montjoy at 1114 East Madison Street. Both were Black residents charged with the sale of opium. The raid also resulted in the confiscation of “an opium ‘layout’ including two pipes, three lamps and four boxes of opium” (“Raid Alleged Opium ‘Joint,’” *Illinois State Register*, 17 September 1911, p. 9; see also “Opium Joint Is Raided. Inmates Are Given Hours to Leave the City by Justice Monroe,” *Illinois State Register* 15 March 1912, p. 6). Besides documenting the operation of these “hop joints” by non-Chinese individuals, the archival data clearly indicates the presence of “hop joints” in the immediate Tenth Street project area by 1908, and gives credence to the interpretation that immediately prior to the 1908 race riot, one or both of the Price-Edwards and Sappington Housed were functioning as clandestine commercial enterprises associated with opium consumption.

Although some Chinese business men had focused attention on illicit activities such as opium smoking and gambling, many of the reports of police raids suggest the rise of independent “hop joints” not affiliated with more traditional Chinese businesses, and many of these establishments appear to have been operated by local Black men. The question that comes to mind is “who was supplying the local men (whether Black or white) the opium and necessary paraphernalia to operate such businesses?”. Were the local Black entrepreneurs acquiring the necessary product from the local Chinese businessmen? Would such “back-room” commercial transactions of relatively large supplies of opium and related paraphernalia be something the local Chinese business men would have been comfortable with, considering its direct competition of hop joints operated by them? An alternative possibility is the local Black businessmen interacted directly with the non-local (presumably St. Louis) tong representatives for their supplies. In discussing opium culture in late nineteenth century St. Louis, Ling (2002:201-203) noted that “The frequent police raids of Chinese opium dens also resulted in business collaborations between the Chinese and African Americans. As running opium dens in Chinatown would risk arrest and even deportation, some Chinese opium den owners began to choose ‘Chestnut Valley,’ an African American neighborhood just north of Chinatown, to operate the business. The 1896 Annual Police Report indicates that fourteen opium dens in Chestnut Valley were owned by Chinese. Chinese also did banking with African Americans. It was believed that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, 50 percent of the businesses owned by African Americans in Chestnut Valley borrowed money from Chinese money lenders, as banks owned by whites refused to lend money to African Americans.” One might question a similar collaboration of the Chinese opium suppliers from St. Louis with local African Americans in Springfield during the first decade of the twentieth century (by circa 1905). Such a collaboration would represent an expansion of the St. Louis Tong’s expansion into a new Springfield market, and a major rise in its presence—representing an intensification of the distinctive illicit activity—in community at this time.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Bruce Lake is a notorious Springfield resident that first began appearing in the local newspapers for his various exploits during the middle 1880s. By 1907, Lake is known for his use and sale of morphine, and cocaine.

⁶⁸ Discuss decline of the illicit activity. Clearly Federal regulations and raids had an impact. Smoking of opium declined, particularly with introduction of more readily available narcotics such as heroin. Speaking about New York City, “The antagonisms toward the Chinese and attendant immigration restrictions resulted in a Chinese

In the summer of 1910, the arrest of a Chinese man in Springfield named Leon Fook resulted in the discovery in Kansas City, Missouri “of the largest opium distribution station in the United States.” After a local “dope fiend” in Springfield was refused sale of opium to him by Fook, the would-be purchaser reported to police that Fook had in his possession a large quantity of opium. Fook was arrested by local police and turned over to Federal authorities. In return for leniency, Fook cooperated with the authorities resulting in a raid of a business located in St. Louis operated by Fook’s brother “where were found twenty pounds of opium and a negro in the act of boiling and refining it. In the place next door were found eighty-six cans of the drug. This raid resulted in the arrest of three Chinamen, followed by a raid on a Kansas City “joint” which resulted in the confiscation of \$26,000 worth of opium and the arrest of one Charles Wong (the manager of the establishment) and “half a dozen other Chinamen” (“BIG OPIUM RAID MADE. Large Quantity of Drug, Valued at \$26,000, Seized at Kansas City, Mo., on Information Furnished by Leon Fook,” *Illinois State Register*, 28 July 1910, p. 6).

By 1905, the commercial exploitation of opium on the streets of Springfield had transcended ethnic boundaries, and American entrepreneurs were operating expedient “hop joints” the Springfield community. One such individual that operated such a business in the Tenth Street neighborhood (Houses C and/or D) was the notorious Lloyd Thomas. Known as the “King of the Badlands,” Thomas was known to have sold cocaine, a stimulant often found in local resorts (houses of ill-fame). “He is a dealer in cocaine and runs a resort in Shin-Bone alley. He is a bad character and known to all who have dealings with him to be bad (*Illinois State Register*, September 13, 1906) (cf., *Illinois State Register*, 15 September 1906, p. 6). Cocaine was a stimulant and more likely to be used in conjunction with the resorts promoting prostitution. In contrast, opium—a depressant—was generally sold and consumed in separate resorts associated with gambling activities (a vice that also was well entrenched within Chinese culture). Thomas was associated with both Houses C and D, both of which have been interpreted as resorts associated with gambling, prostitution, and other adult leisure activities. It is interesting to note that no opium pipes were recovered at this site.⁶⁹

From this point forward, text has not been finished ...

... Sale of opium and operation of opium dens were not solely activities conducted by Chinese immigrants in Springfield. Although early use was by the more wealthy and/or established citizens of the community, by the early years of the twentieth century use had become more

immigrant population that decreased by 1920 to less than half of what it was in 1890.¹¹ The last opium den in New York was raided in 1957. Decades before, many of Chinatown’s dens, largely abandoned because of the rise of opium derivatives morphine and heroin, had all but disappeared.”

In St. Louis, the number of opium dens peaked in circa 1900. In 1899, although most likely exaggerated, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* noted the presence of “thirty to forty opium dens in Hop Alley” (Ling 2002:200). The number of opium dens declined dramatically during the early years of the twentieth century, due to increased local and federal raids and prosecution of offenders, followed by passage of the Harrison Drug Act in 1914.

⁶⁹ See “Purloined Chickens and ‘Lord’ Lloyd Thomas, King of the Badlands (A.K.A. ‘Short and Dirty’,” Appendix XII, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

widespread and included the poor and working class as well. Supply of product no longer within the hands of the local Chinese laundrymen, and marketing on the streets taken over by a wide range of white and Black entrepreneurs.

... Chinese “business plan”... associated with gambling, but intrinsically linked to either the operation of a laundry or restaurant. Stand-alone gambling and opium den operated by Chinese men in circa 1905 Springfield seems unlikely.

Archival evidence suggests presence of opium dens within the neighborhood. Unfortunately cannot distinguish between Chinese and non-Chinese operated establishments. And archival evidence suggests the presence of numerous informal “dens” in neighborhood operate by non-Chinese males. No archival evidence that either the Price-Edwards or Sappington Sites were occupied by a Chinese tenant, let alone the presence of a Chinese restaurant, or laundry at this location circa 1907-08.

...Presence of Asian ceramics hints at the possibility that these two houses may have been occupied, and operated, by Chinese individuals. The limited presence of Chinese porcelains from the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites raises the question as to the presence of Chinese immigrants at the two adjacent houses. Chinese tradition... strong association with gambling. House D, across the street, gambling and possibly prostitution. Describe porcelains... But mix of opium and non-opiate narcotic consumption (presence of hypodermic needles) argues against a traditional hop house operated by Chinese. Similarly lack of gambling related activities, as present at Houses C and D, also may suggest non-Chinese as gambling intrinsically linked with opium consumption. Comment as to presence of buttons, and their use in traditional gambling activities. Presence of dens in neighborhood...association with gambling... Appearance of opium dens in the greater Badlands neighborhood continued... Continuation of gambling Eighteen from Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria and Jacksonville arrested, fan tan and bungloo Long Wong’s chop suey restaurant at 114 North Seventh Street... (“Chinamen Taken in Gaming Raid,” *Illinois State Journal*, 4 October 1909, p. 8).

.... Discuss use of buttons by Chinese, and presence of unique button assemblage from the Sappington Site...GAMING pieces ... Price-Edwards... a potential ceramic gaming piece (Lot 283; Fire) were also recovered from this site. The potential gaming piece was a small ceramic disk, slip-glazed only on one side (Figure x). Sappington Site... Other toys from the Sappington Site included potential porcelain gaming pieces (Lots 409 and 456) and a Frozen Charlotte doll (Lot 426) (Figures x and x). Whereas the Frozen Charlotte doll was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, the gaming pieces were recovered from Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Unlike variety of gaming related artifacts recovered from Houses C and D... See Mansberger and Stratton 2025).

Local entrepreneurs such as the infamous Lloyd Thomas, quickly seized on the economic opportunity and began pushing the street use of not only cocaine, but opium as well. Use of opium, if not used within the confines of one’s own residence, generally required a quiet, off-the-street location for its consumption. As with the establishment of less formal and expedient “houses of ill fame” (which often consisted of one or two women operating from a boarding house or apartment, in contrast to the more established houses), expedient opium “dens” were

established in the community to accommodate the new vice. Examples proliferate in surrounding neighbors by first decade of the twentieth century.

The *Journal*, in reporting on the results of a police raid on an opium den in late 1906, described the establishment, noting that it “shows plainly that it is constructed for the purpose of smoking opium. Narrow, dirty, ill-smelling bunks are crowded on each side of the room and the penetrating odor of opium fumes assails the visitor’s nostrils” (“RAID IS MADE ON THE OPIUM DENS. Number Taken in Net Thrown Out by Police,” *Illinois State Journal*, 12 September 1906, p. 2). Similarly, in March 1908, the *Register* reported the raid of a local “resort” (presumably a house of prostitution) located on the second floor of 717 East Adams Street (a location within the Levee commercial district). Besides arresting four inmates (all of whom were non-Chinese), the police confiscated “a lot of paraphernalia for smoking hop.” According to the newspaper, “

the hovel in which the quartette was found is said to have been a typical hop joint. Mattresses were placed about the floor and it was upon these that the occupants of the room slept. The pipes, ‘dope’ trays, lamps, etc., were situated at convenient points in the rooms and showed evidence of having been used recently. The rooms had the odorous smell of a resort of its kind (“Opium Den Is Raided,” *Illinois State Register*, 6 March 1908, p. 6).

Such may have described the potential hop joint located at one, or both of the two sites discussed here (Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites). An illicit activity operated by Non-Chinese, with a high probability they were being operated by Black men.

As one source note, in discussing the history of Chinese immigration in St. Louis, “Unfortunately, our main source of information of life in Hop Alley [in St. Louis] comes from racist and sensationalized accounts, mainly concerned with linking Chinese immigrants to drug dealing and miscegenation” and “Opium addiction was blamed on Chinese drug dealers, ignoring the fact, of course, that the opium originally reached the United States from India or Turkey on American- and British-owned ships.” (<https://www.stlmag.com/history/chinese-americans-st-louis-hop-alley/>).

Williams (n.d.) smoked opium was initially was “almost exclusively consumed in Chinese communities” and the activity of “opium smoking in Chinese communities appears to have been a social enterprise carried on in communal places.”

As Garner (2014) has noted “The framing of opium smoking as a Chinese problem continued as the [nineteenth] century drew to a close. Temperance advocates and moral reformers identified opium smoking with indolence and passivity, qualities out of sync with a culture that emphasized hard work and a fast-paced industrial society. These kinds of characterizations became an important way to generate public revulsion for an immigrant group perceived to threaten both economic and social stability, and to gain traction for legislative action.” [References Musto 1973] Gray (n.d.). “John Chinaman’s Curse”—disparate acceptance of opium by Americans (as Laudanum—mixture of opium and alcohol) versus Chinese smoking. Stereotypes. Use as a painkiller in the early US. Described as “God’s own medicine.” Under doctor’s care... Cure for

variety of ailments. Including insomnia, “nervous irritation”, wide range of “women’s problems,” versus Asian consumption for recreational and/or intentional euphoria (“intoxication”) purposes. Tea, queue, and opium—three traits Americans equated with Chinese immigrants. Moral dichotomy in perception of addiction—helped to formulate Exclusion Acts.

Ling (2002:185)... “The reality of Hop Alley reveals that new immigrants and ethnic ghettos were not urban problems as portrayed by sensational journalism and perceived by urban bosses of the time but were energetic and vital elements of urban growth and progress. The backbone of working-class immigrants supported the U.S. industrial machine, and ethnic ghettos enriched and enlivened American urban experiences.”

Williams (n.d.) opium smoking is a complex topic “that the popular press often presents in an essentialized manner.”

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Figure 1. TopMap of China illustrating the location of the Guangdong province. Bottom: Administrative districts within the Guangdong province (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangdong>).

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHINESE LAUNDRY.

SALM LEE will open his laundry this morning, 204 west Washington street, opposite the Revere House. Shirts, 12½ cents; Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Socks, 5c each; Night Shirts, Undershirts, and Drawers, 10c each; Vests, 25c; Coats and Pants, 25 to 50c; Ladies' Dresses 25c to \$3 00; Skirts, 25c to \$1 00. sept27dt*

Figure 2. The first reference to Chinese immigrants in Springfield are advertisements for Sam Lee's Chinese Laundry, the earliest of which appear in August 1873. This advertisement appeared in September of that same year (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 September 1873, p. 4).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM. LONG,

CHINESE LAUNDRY,

120 North Fifth Street.

Prices For Washing and Ironing:

1 Shirt - - 15 cts.	2 Shirts - - 25 cts.
Collars - - 5 cts.	Socks - - 5 cts.
Cuffs, per pr. 5 cts.	Handkerchiefs 5 cts.

Vests, 25 cents.

Family Washing Done Cheap--Gentlemen's Washing Done Nicely.

nov13-dlm

LONG SAM'S STEAM LAUNDRY

113 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Good Fluting a Specialty, and Good Work Guaranteed.

Figure 3. By 1875, Sam Long (aka Long Sam) also was operating a Chinese Laundry in Springfield. Top: Advertisement from November 1875 (*Illinois State Register* 13 November 1875, p. 1). Bottom: By the late 1880s, Sam Long was operating a Steam Laundry (Springfield City Directory 1887:xxi).

24-HOUR SERVICE

SAM LUNG

Hand Laundry Service

Collars	.....	1c
Silk Shirts	.....	25c
Handkerchiefs	.....	3c
Ties	.....	5c to 10c

421 E. Jefferson

Figure 4. Sam Lung's laundry first appears in Springfield during the middle 1870s, and advertisements for his laundry ran in the local newspapers through at least early 1930, suggesting over a 50-year run for his business (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 15 June 1930, p. 11).

Hop Lee's Laundry,
 614 East Washington Street.
Good Fluting a Specialty.

Shirts, plain.....	10c
Shirts, collars attached.....	12c
New Shirts.....	10c
Colored Shirts.....	6c
Collars.....	2c
Cuffs, per pair.....	4c
Drawers.....	5c
Undershirts.....	6c
Night Shirts.....	10c
Socks, per pair.....	4c
Handkerchiefs.....	2c
Aprons.....	5c
Waists.....	15c
Neckties.....	8 to 6c
Satton Shirts, starched.....	10c
Coats.....	10 to 25c
Vests.....	15c
Pants, linen.....	25c
Bosoms.....	6c
Towels.....	2c
Table Covers.....	15c
Pillow Slips, 5c; Rhams, per pair 20 to 40c	
Sheets.....	10c
Overalls.....	15-25c

Family Washing, not Ironed, 3 cents per pound.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS
 TODAY

**SAM WAH
 Laundry**

708 East Washington Street
 Formerly of 121 S. 4th St.

Everything in Laundry
 work done in First-Class
 Style.

SPECIAL

Low Prices
 ON ALL WORK AT

**HOP LONG
 LAUNDRY**

515, E. Jefferson St.

NOTE THESE PRICES

SHIRTS.....	10c
COLLARS.....	3c
NIGHT SHIRTS.....	12c
PAJAMAS.....	15c
UNION SUITS.....	12c
SOCKS.....	4c
KERCHIEFS.....	2c
NECKTIES.....	5c
TOWELS.....	2c
OVERALLS.....	20c
SHEETS.....	10c
PILLOW SLIPS.....	3c

We Do Good Work

Figure 5. By the early years of the twentieth century, three additional Chinese laundries were available in operation in Springfield, continuing in operation for multiple decades. These included the laundries of Hop Lee (left; *Illinois State Journal*, 6 April 1901, p. 7), Sam Wah (middle; *Illinois State Journal*, 28 May 1921, p. 11), and Hop Long (right; *Illinois State Register*, 23 October 1932, p. 16).

..HONG FONG LOW..

CHINESE RESTAURANT.

We have moved to 701 East Washington Street. Everything new and first-class.

Chop Suey	25c
Yacome.....	15c
Yacome, small bowl.....	10c
Small Chop Suey.....	15c
Chicken Chop Suey.....	35c
Pork Chop and Eggs.....	20c
Egg Chop Suey.....	25c

HANG KANG

CHINESE RESTAURANT

SAM YICK, Prop.

Will open for business next Saturday at 10 a. m., then open daily until 2 in the morning.


431 E. JEFFERSON, Second Floor

Everything Chinese
The cooking, the service, the tableware.
Nearly everything to be used in the new Restaurant brought from China.

Specialties

CHOP SOOY and GOOD NICE TEA.

Figure 6. Advertisements for two of the earliest documented Chinese restaurants in Springfield. Left: Hong Fong Low's Chinese restaurant opened at 701 East Washington Street in 1903 (*Illinois State Register*, 30 July 1903, p. 5). Right: The Hang Kang Chinese Restaurant was opened by Sam Vick at 431 East Jefferson in 1904 (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 September 1904, p. 6).



American Dishes *Chinese Dishes*

Good Music

20th Century Cafe

REOPENS TODAY

The 20th CENTURY CAFE has been closed for nearly a week to provide for a number of changes in our dance floor and for additional decorations in our dining room. We are completing these changes and are now open again.

The dance floor has been made much larger—beautiful decorations are being made on the walls and there have been a number of other attractive changes made that will please you.

The same excellent cuisine that has made this cafe famous since its beginning, will be maintained and our many friends and patrons will be able, as always, to find the best of American and Chinese dishes here at all times.

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON

35c

AMERICAN AND CHINESE DISHES

20th Century Cafe

Sixth and Locust
GUS LUM, Mgr.

The Best Place to Eat *The Best Place to Dance*

Figure 7. Advertisement for Gus Lum's 20th Century Café, located in Des Moines, Iowa (*Des Moines Register*, 10 June 1922, p. 12). Gus had opened this restaurant in 1917. Besides both American and Chinese cuisine, the Café also offered live music and a prominent dance floor.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

**Announcing
a fine new
place to eat**

OPENS in a few days under the skillful management of Jack Lum—an eating establishment worthy of Springfield. Mr. Lum is proprietor of the Oriental Inn of Decatur and recently purchased the restaurant of King Jim Lo at 418 East Washington.

**The Finest Chinese and
American Dishes Will be Served**

No need to tell Springfield folk who visit Decatur of the prestige and popularity Mr. Lum enjoys as a chef in that city. The excellence of the cuisine of his Decatur establishment is well known. When the remodeling and decorating of the local cafe is completed Springfield may boast an eating place second to none.

Watch For the Opening of the New

ORIENTAL CAFE

By Jack Lum—Successor to King Jim Lo.
418 EAST WASHINGTON

SPRINGFIELD'S FINEST CAFE

The New Oriental Cafe

FIRST CLASS

**AMERICAN AND
CHINESE DISHES**

Special Noonday Luncheon from 11
to 2 P. M.....50c

Special Dinner From 5 to 8 P. M.....85c

Sunday Special From 11 A. M. to 8
P. M.\$1.25

Tea Party For Ladies, 2 to 5 P. M.
Music 12-1; 6-8 Open Until 1 A. M.

For Reservations Call Capitol 1540
Fifth and Monroe St. Gus Lum, Mgr.

Bring the Family and Friends

Figure 8. The opening of the Oriental Café, in 1921, began a new era of fine dining in Springfield. Left: One of the earliest advertisements for the Oriental Café (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 January 1921, p. 11). The Lum family had bought out an existing restaurant owned by King Jim Lo, located at 418 East Washington Street. At this time, the restaurant was under the management of Jack Lum. Right: Advertisements for the New Oriental Café located within the 400 block of Monroe Street (*Illinois State Register*, 2 November 1924, p. 24). At this time, the restaurant was under the management of Gus Lum, as Jack Lum had returned to China in 1922 (returning to Springfield in 1927).



ORIENTAL CAFE

434 1/2 East Monroe Phone Cap. 1540
Open 11 A. M. to 1 A. M.

We'll Meet You at The Oriental

The Assurance of a Perfect Dinner

Special Attention
Given To
Parties



*Dine and Dance
Here*
Phone Cap. 1540
For Reservations

If there's one thing that our spoil the day, it's a disappointing breakfast or dinner. On the other hand, a perfect lunch and dinner is the big part of the day. Dining at the Oriental is an assurance that the day is going to be a success. Quality and cleanliness are first here, quality food, quality cooking. No time on the menu too small to receive the best of attention and preparation. Get the habit—eat here regularly!

Today's Menu

<p>LUNCHEON SPECIAL LUNCHEON 30c From 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Soup of the Day, Lettuce Salad, Chicken or Beef, Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert. Special Feature: Cold Roast Beef, French Dressing, French Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert. Special Feature: Cold Roast Beef, French Dressing, French Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert.</p>	<p>DINNER SPECIAL DINNER 50c From 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. Soup of the Day, Lettuce Salad, Chicken or Beef, Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert. Special Feature: Cold Roast Beef, French Dressing, French Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert. Special Feature: Cold Roast Beef, French Dressing, French Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Dessert.</p>
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We Invite You—

at your convenience, to make a general inspection of our Cafe—satisfy yourself as to the high standard and quality food products used in our menu; see our sparkling kitchen and its equipment; witness the preparation of the foods and their cooking. Since the opening of this Cafe, we have rigidly enforced all sanitary regulations, maintained daily inspection of our kitchen, the equipment and employees.

The Oriental Cafe
GUS LUM, Prop.

City Health Department Makes Regular Inspection

Read the Report of Dr. Tuttle, Supt., Covering Recent Inspection

We call to draw them and their staff to various, especially for same service.

996, 141, 1229

Dr. Gus Lum,
Oriental Cafe,
434 1/2 East Monroe St.,
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir: Last
"I wish to advise that our recent inspection of the Oriental Cafe kitchen equipment and methods in most worthy of commendation to the department."
"They through their maintenance of sanitary laws the staff and results in excellent, and it is very evident that you are working very hard to this standard."
"Thanking you for the cooperation, I am,
"Very truly yours,
"H. B. TUTTLE, M. D.,
"Superintendent of Health."

Telephone Capital 1245. Have your order delivered—day and night service maintained.

Figure 9. In 1928, Gus Lum and the Oriental Café purchased full page advertisements within the Illinois State Journal (2 February 1928, p. 7). These advertisements stressed both the quality and cleanliness of the establishment.



Figure 10. View of the Oriental Café on East Monroe Street, with its large neon sign advertising “CHOP SUEY” in 1943. The long line of people are waiting to redeem meat ration coupons at a nearby meat market (Sangamon Valley Collection; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8594>).

+++++

O PERA HOUSE

Wednesday, October 3

W. O. EDMUNDS'

BIG SENSATIONAL PRODUCTION
IN FOUR ACTS

Midnight
in Chinatown

Perfectly presented by a company of

20-PEOPLE-20

Embellished with sumptuous scenic investure
and marvelous mechanical and
electrical effects.

FEATURES:

Beautiful Mountain Top.
The office of Big Bonanza.
Meiggs' wharf and San Francisco bay.
A street in Frisco.
The Owl resort.
The interior of an opium den.
The marvelous electrical street scene.
The Dragon and superb costumes.

Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Seats at Chatterton's,
The performance will commence after the
Hobo Parade.

O PERA HOUSE

Figure 11. By the turn-of-the-century, the Chinese opium den (and Chinese culture in general) had been romanticized in popular culture. The play *Midnight in Chinatown* played at the Chatterton Opera House in late 1900. The interior of an opium den was one of the sets of this play (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 October 1900, p. 2).

THE WEATHER
For the afternoon, partly
to light showers tonight and
Tuesday; not much change in
temperatures. Clearness definite
Sept. 16.

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

A LEADER SINCE 1839

ALWAYS SPRINGFIELD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

PHONE CAPITOL 4000

FINAL
EDITION

DAILY—VOL. 90—NO. 264

SPRINGFIELD MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1925—EIGHTEEN PAGES

THREE CENTS

TONG WAR BREAKS HERE; MAN SHOT; 2 ST. LOUIS MEN HELD; 1 CONFESSES

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN GUESTS AT STATE FAIR

FULL PROGRAM STARTED; ALL EXHIBITS UP; RACING OPENS

Excellent Weather Conditions
Add to Success and
Grows at Expo-
sition Today.

Thousands upon thousands
of children swarmed through
every nook and corner of the
state fair grounds today. It
was "Children's Day," and the
little folks made the most of
the period set apart for their
special enjoyment.

Silver Holiday.
Batches were not to witness today,
the generalizing the suspension is
on to the grounds city in the morn-
ing and made a full day of it. Most
of them were accompanied by one
or more of their parents. The
will bring the another large crowd
to the grounds. Local exhibitors

State Fair Program

TODAY.
7 o'clock—Opening of society horse
show at the coliseum.
7:30 o'clock—Stunts and fireworks in
front of grandstand.
CLASSES IN STOCK JUDGING.
9 to 12 o'clock—Abundance - Angus,
Salweeny, Brown Swine, Ber-
gony, Jacks and Jerseys, in
coliseum.
1 to 2 o'clock—Light horses in col-
iseum.
Circle in grand pavilion.
Tennis - Jones. P. J. and
China, in tennis garden.
TUESDAY.
Springfield Dis-
cussing.
8 o'clock—Buller talking conference
in Exposition building.
9 o'clock—Marty's show in Peiry
garden.
9 o'clock—Judges at cattle, horse
and mule in coliseum.
10:30 o'clock—Bury State Fair exhibit
and State Semantics Science
auditorium.
AFTERNOON.
1 o'clock—Horse and running races.
2 o'clock—Band concert in tent across
from headquarters.
6 o'clock—Closing in tent across from
headquarters.
WEDNESDAY.
7 o'clock—Society horse show at col-
iseum.

CITY WANTS PROOF CAR FARE BOOST IS NEEDED

Will Demand Mackie Fur-
nish Financial Statement;
City Attorney
to Act.

The Springfield city council
will demand a complete hear-
ing on the finances of the
street railway department of
the Illinois Power company be-
fore consenting to an increase
in street car fares, members of
the commission announced this
afternoon. Mayor Bullard and
Commissioners Smith, Wood
and Davis take the position
that before the state commerce
commission grants an increase
in street car fares, the com-
pany should be forced to show
that the increase is justified.

Davis is Witness Before Air Quiz Board; Defends, Lauds Army Organization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(By
Associated Press.)—The American
people were amazed today by Jus-
tice Secretary of War Davis' testi-
mony in "the process of his testimony
about the condition of the army air
service."

Testifying as the first witness be-
fore the committee on the subject, Mr.
Davis heavily attacked the policy of
the army air force and pointed to the
successful world flight by some
pilots as one of the reasons which has
"forced the right in public opinion."

"The a great deal of equipment in in-
sufficiency," he said, "but this is over-
come by human creativity, which is
irrepressible, although material lim-
ited, is necessary to see an arrival
in the world."

Mixed Co-Operation.
Mr. Davis was able to give a
comprehensive of the board, stating the
full co-operation of the war depart-
ment in the history, and said that if
during the investigation, charges
were made against the administration
he would assume an opportunity to
rejoice and answer them.

"The war department," Mr. Davis
said, "will not take any steps into the
air defense of the nation by the
means of unskilled pilots. It is
essential to a sound trust of all
the people. They have a right to
be fully informed as to the condi-
tion of the air service and to know
whether the increase of cost

SENATORIAL "HOSS" RACE STARTED IN SPRINGFIELD

Which Nag Will Governor
Small Back is Week's
Big Political
Problem.

By V. Y. DALLMAN
(Political Editor of the Illinois State
Register)

With the senatorial "hoss
race" between Senator William
McKinley and Colonel Frank L.
Smith transferred to Spring-
field this week as an extra special
State Fair attraction, trainers
and jockeys are in
more or less consternation as
to which "hoss" Governor Len
Small and his powerful ma-
chine will back. Today's best
guess is that the governor will

Mitchell is Relieved by Hinds' Order



WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(By
Associated Press.)—Col. William
Mitchell, air service critic, was re-
lieved from active duty Saturday if
by order of Major General Hinds,
it became known here today.

Washington.

LAUNDRY MAN SHOT AFTER HE VIOLATED TONG ORDERS

Little Hope Held for Recov-
ery; One Man Confesses
Part in
Crime.

The nationwide Tong war
between the On Long and Hip
Sing gangs, broke out anew, in
Springfield today when Long
Ling, proprietor of a Chinese
laundry at 117 South Fourth
street, was shot and in all
probability fatally wounded, at
8:45 o'clock, by an On Long
gunman. Ling was shot once
through the lung, and once
through the left arm, and doc-
tors said that his chance
for recovery is slim.

Immediately following the shoot-
ing, the law police and detective
department

Figure 12. Front page headline of the Illinois State Register announcing Tong War in Springfield (Illinois State Register, 21 September 1925, p. 1).



Figure 13. Left: Jack Lum, long-time owner and/or manager of the Oriental Café. Jack died in 1940 (*Illinois State Register*, 26 February 1940, p. 6). Middle and Right: Two views of the Hing “Joe” Lam, Frank Lum’s cousin and waiter at the Oriental Café. Hing enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 November 1941, p. 10; 23 February 1943, p. 3).



Figure 14. Pictures of 4-year old Mary and 10-year old Edward Lum, children of Gus and Lee Shee Lum, taken in 1929 (“Only Chinese Pupil in City; Real Fellow,” *Illinois State Journal*, 21 April 1929, p. 16). At that time, the young Edward was noted as the only Chinese child within the Springfield school system.



Figure 15. Members of the extended Lum family at the Oriental Café in 1949. Left to right: Wei Lum (Jack Lum's brother and part owner of the Oriental Café), Mon "Frank" Lum (Jack Lum's son and Wei's nephew), Jimmy Lum (a cousin visiting from San Francisco) and Joe Lum (Frank's cousin Hing Lam--1930s Chinese refugee, and World War II veteran) (Rem 2012).



Figure 16. Grace Keller Lum, a waitress at the Oriental Café, and her husband Mon "Frank" Lum, the manager of the restaurant during its later years (Rem 2012; Findagrave.com).

The New

Chop Suey House

210 North Fifth St.
1 Block North of Orpheum
Theater

Operated by Frank Lum

GRAND OPENING

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th

Featuring

**CHINESE AND AMERICAN
LUNCHEONS – DINNERS**

Open 11 A. M. to 3 A. M.

WELCOME STATE FAIR VISITORS



New

CHOP SUEY HOUSE

210 North Fifth St. (One Block North of Orpheum Theatre)

SPECIAL CHINESE BARBECUED PORK

Sweet and Sour Sauce	Egg Roll
Shrimp Lobster Style	Sweet and Sour Pork
Beef with Pea Pod and Water Chestnut	
Chow Mein Chop Suey Steaks Chops, and Fried Chicken	

Also service to take home.

Open from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily and Sunday. Phone 2-3811
FRANK LUM, Mgr.

Figure 17. In 1950, Frank Lum opened the Chop Suey House at 210 North Fifth Street. During the remodeling of an older restaurant at this location, in anticipation of the opening of the new restaurant, his young daughter Grace was injured by a falling counter, leading to her death (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 August 1950, p. 7; 26 August 1950, p. 6).



Figure 18. Woodcut entitled “Opium Smoking—The Lascar’s Room in ‘Edwin Drood’” (Doré and Jerrold 1873:161).



Figure 19. “The Chinese in New York—Scene in a Baxter Street Club-House” drawn by Winslow Homer (*Harpers Weekly*, 7 March 1874, p. 212).

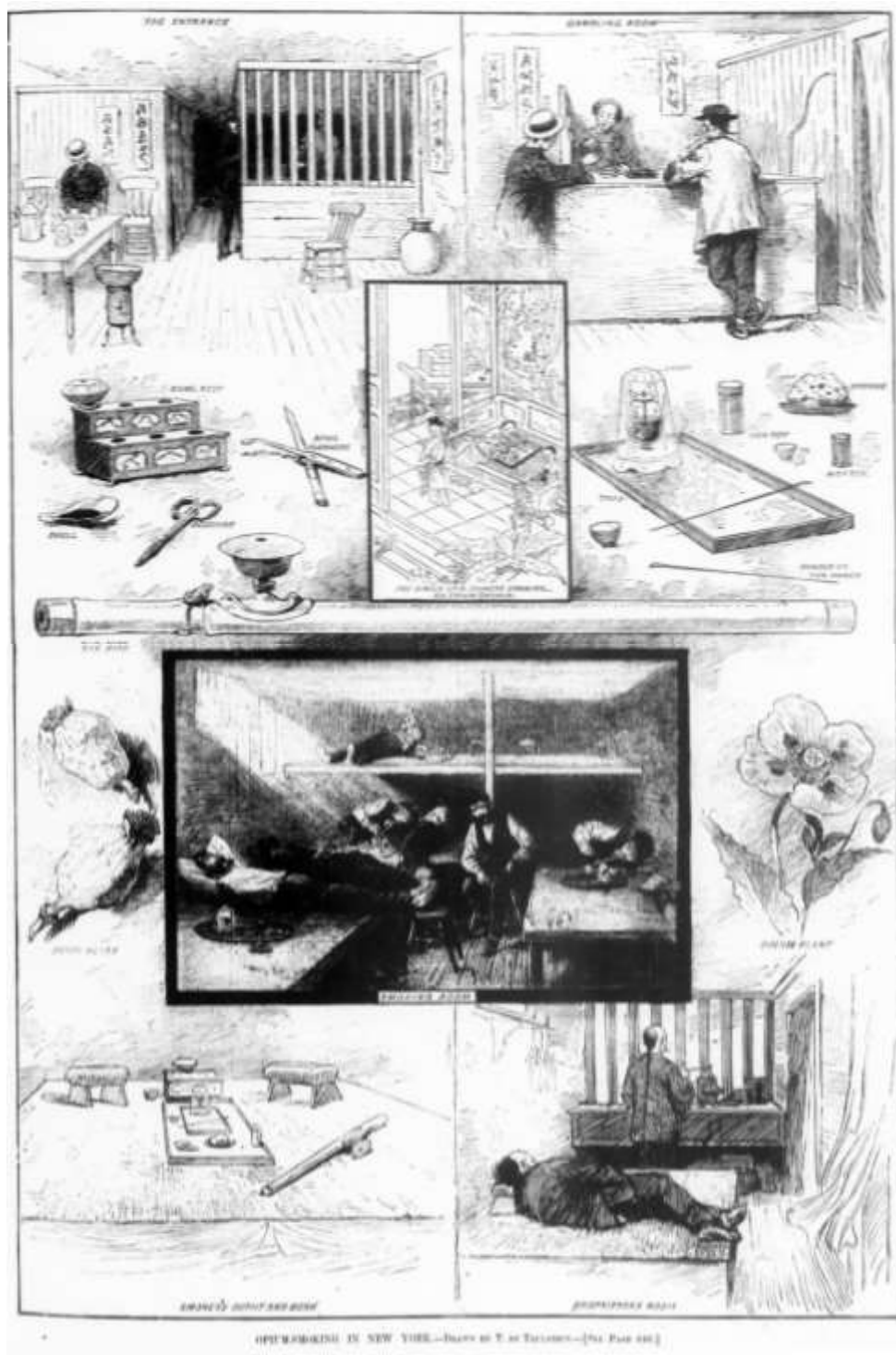


Figure 20. “Opium-Smoking In New York—Drawn by T. De Thulstaup”, published in *Harpers Weekly* (24 September 1881, p. 645).

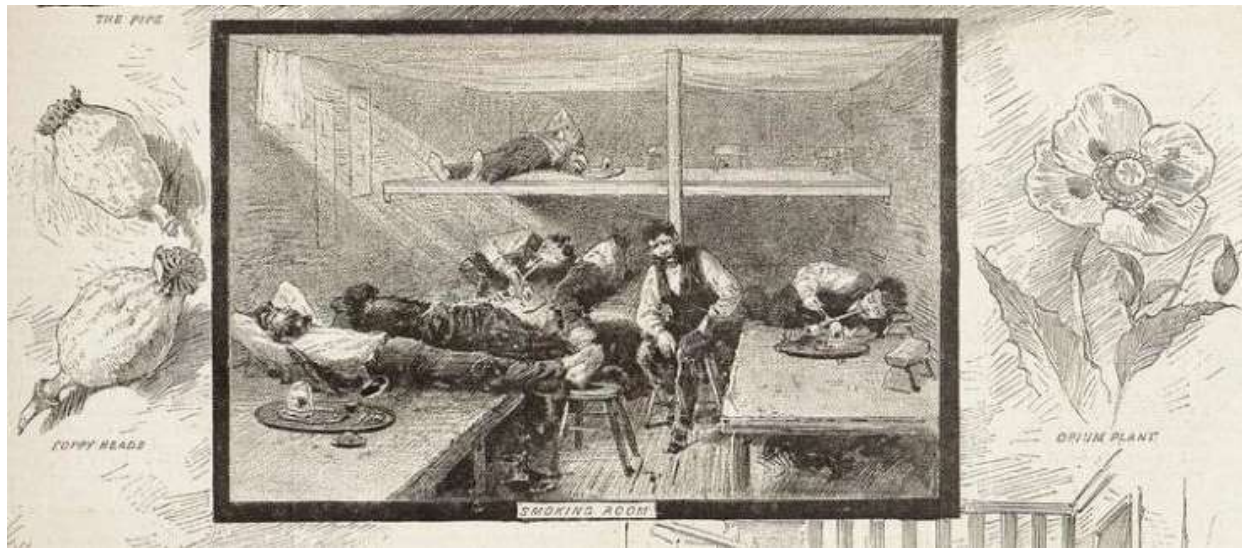


Figure 21. Top: Central detail of “Smoking Room” of full page illustration entitled “Opium-Smoking In New York—Drawn by T. De Thulstaup”, published in *Harpers Weekly* (24 September 1881, p. 645) (Kane 1881a). Bottom: View entitled “American Opium-Smokers Interior of a New York Opium Den,” drawn by J. W. Alexander (*Harpers Weekly*, 8 October 1881, p. 684) (Kane 1881b).

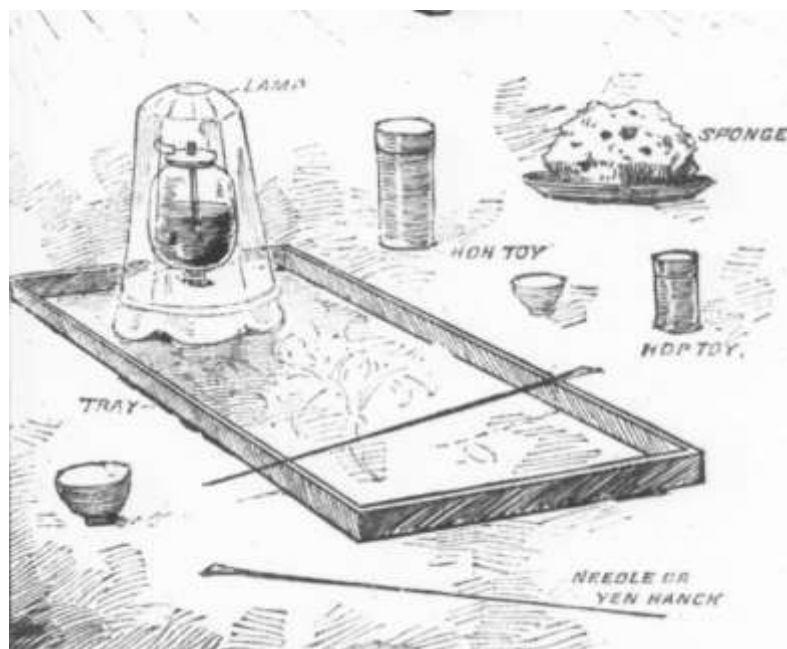
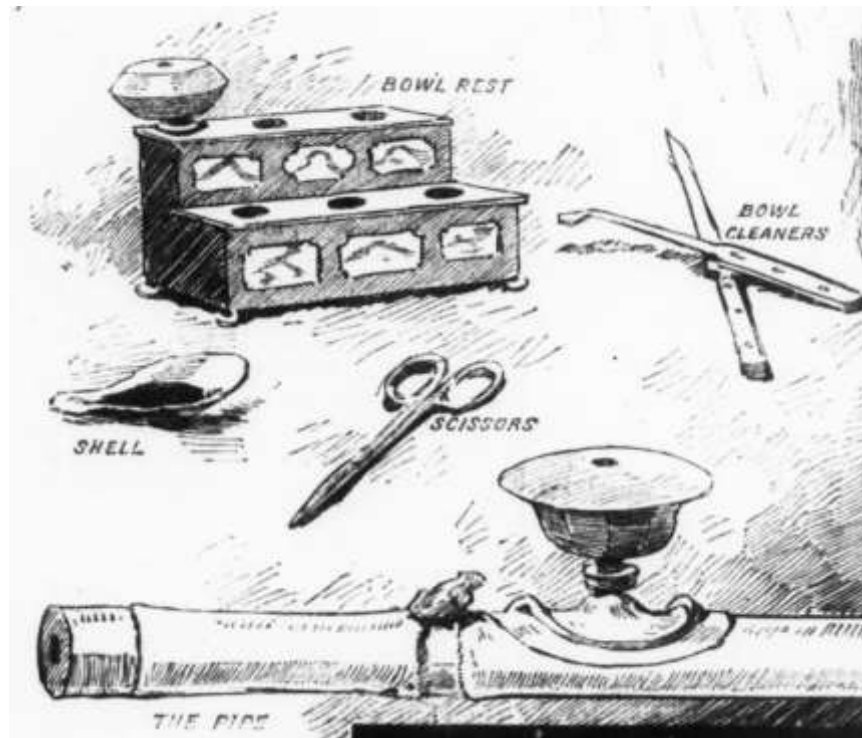


Figure 22 Two views from full page illustration detailing a pipe and the various objects comprising the “opium outfit” necessary for preparing and smoking the opium pipe (Kane 1881a). Note two pipe bowl styles illustrated, with one attached to the pipe, and the second one detached from a pipe and within the “bowl rest.” The pipe bowls were designed to be removable and interchangeable. Often resulted in damage to the pipe base, where it was inserted into the saddle.

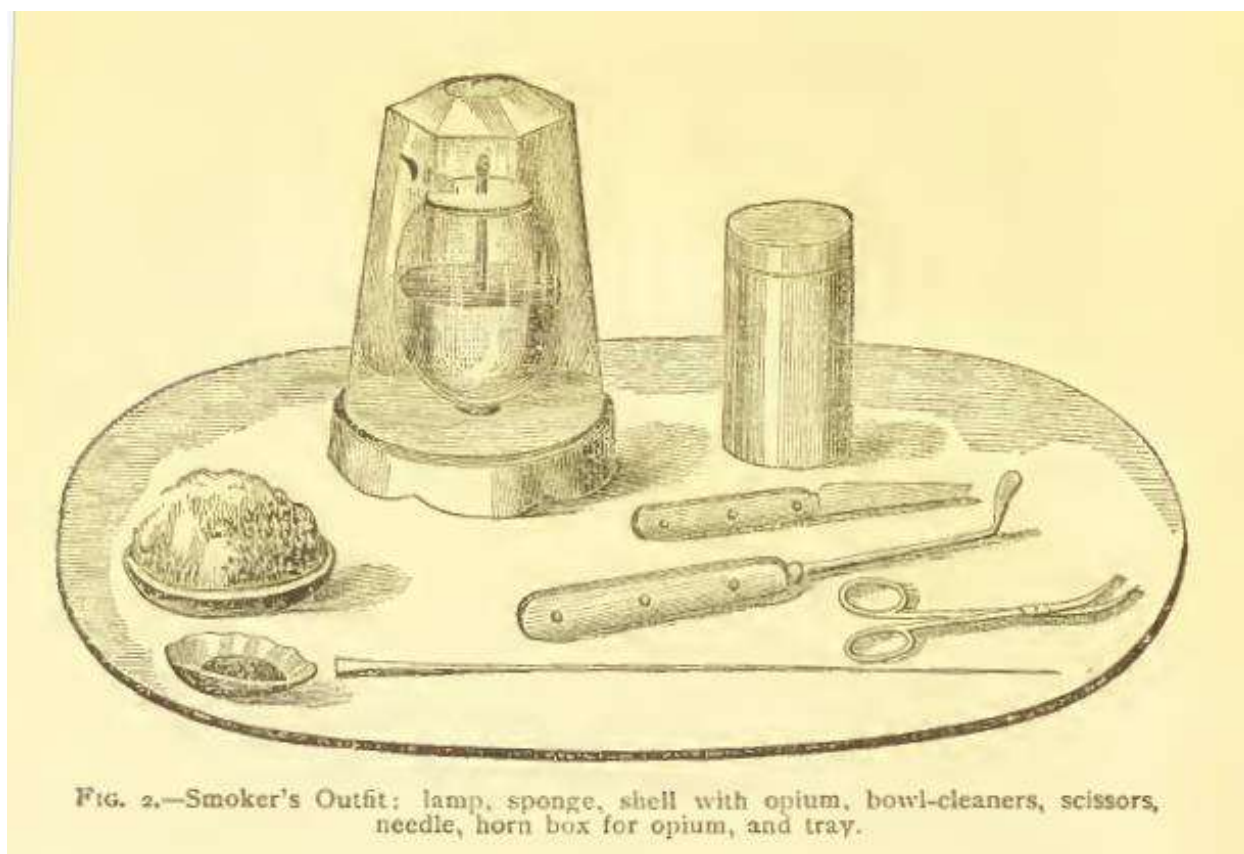


Figure 23. Top: Chinese Opium Pipe, as depicted in Kane (1882). The style of this pipe bowl is similar to that depicted in his earlier 1881 depiction (Kane 1881a), and representative of pipe style recovered from the Sappington Site. Bottom: “Smoker’s Outfit” consisting of lamp, sponge, shell with opium, bowl-cleaners, scissors, needle, horn box for opium, and tray (Kane 1882).



Figure 24. Three views of the opium pipe recovered from Feature 55, West Side Parking Lot, Springfield, Illinois. The upper left image is the top (note the small circular opening in the center); the upper right image is the base (note the presence of the Chinese characters). Both the upper left and right images are illustrated at 100% actual size. The bottom image depicts the Chinese characters enlarged for clarity.



Figure 25. Alcohol containers from Feature 55 consisted predominately of beer and whiskey bottles.



Figure 26. Also present in Feature 55 were a variety of small homeopathic vials (top) and at least two glass syringes.



Police Find Opium Outfit.
 Aaron Kirby, William Jones and Eugene Griffen were arrested at an early hour this morning at a resort on Tenth and Madison streets, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The fellows, who are negroes, were creating a disturbance, and when the place was entered an opium outfit was also discovered.

(Illinois State Journal, 2 August 1905, p. 6)

Figure 27. At least eight Chinese-manufactured opium pipe bowls were recovered from Late Pre-fire contexts (dating immediately prior to the August 1908 house destruction) at both the Price/Edwards (11SG1532; n=2) and Sappington (11SG1533; n=6) houses. The presence of so many opium pipes, along with traditional Chinese porcelain teawares, at this location suggests that one, or both, of these houses may have been being used for illicit purposes (such as an opium den) just prior to the riots. The image at bottom left is a photograph by LIFE photographer George Lacks from 1946; the image at bottom right is an unsourced online image labeled “Shanghai Gal”.



Figure 28. Top Left: Fragments of Pipe 1 from the Sappington Site (Lot 490). This red-paste stoneware pipe, which is represented by only two sherds, is reminiscent of Pipe 4's general form (albeit smaller and with a faceted, unglazed and burnished red-paste stoneware body). This pipe appears to have both impressed and incised markings. Top Right: Close-up and enlarged detail of incised script or figure. Middle: Impressed tri-part mark. Bottom: Similar faceted pipe, as illustrated by Kane (1882).



Figure 29. Top: Fragment of Opium Pipe 2 (Lot 437) from the Sappington Site. This gray-paste stoneware pipe is similar in form to Pipes 3 and 5, with paired incised lines on its side and base. Pipe 5 lacks the decorative inscribed lines of Pipes 2 and 3. Bottom: Impressed mark from Opium Pipe 2, located on the underside of the pipe bowl.



Figure 30. Top: Detail of Opium Pipe 3 from the Sappington Site. This pipe is a gray stoneware with a highly burnished top surface (Lot 480). The sides and base are unburnished. This pipe bowl, with its paired incised lines on its side and base; is identical to Pipe 2. Bottom: Close-up few of impressed mark on base of Opium Pipe 3.



Figure 31. Top: Detail of Opium Pipe 4 from the Sappington Site. This pipe is a clear-glazed red-paste earthenware/stoneware. At least eleven fragments of this pipe were recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 149, 424, 431, 496, and 503). This large fragment was recovered from Lot 149 (Test 149). Bottom: Located along the base of this pipe bowl were minimally four incised Chinese characters.



Figure 32. Top: Two views of Opium Pipe 5 from the Sappington Site. This pipe, which is a highly burnished mottled gray-paste stoneware pipe, is represented by a large fragment of the bowl and two smaller fragments(Lots 378 and 433), with at least half of the pipe having been recovered. Although having the basic form of Opium Pipes 2 and 3, it lacks the paired incised lines on its side and base of these other two pipes. Additionally, besides its top surface, the sides and base are also burnished. Bottom: Detail of the single impressed Chinese character intact on the base of the pipe, which differs from that found on Opium Pipes 2 and 3.



Figure 33. Detail of the fragmentary remains of Opium Pipe 6 from the Sappington Site. Three fragments of this pipe were recovered from the Sappington Site (Lots 396, 477, and 480). This pipe is similar in form and decoration to Pipe 5.

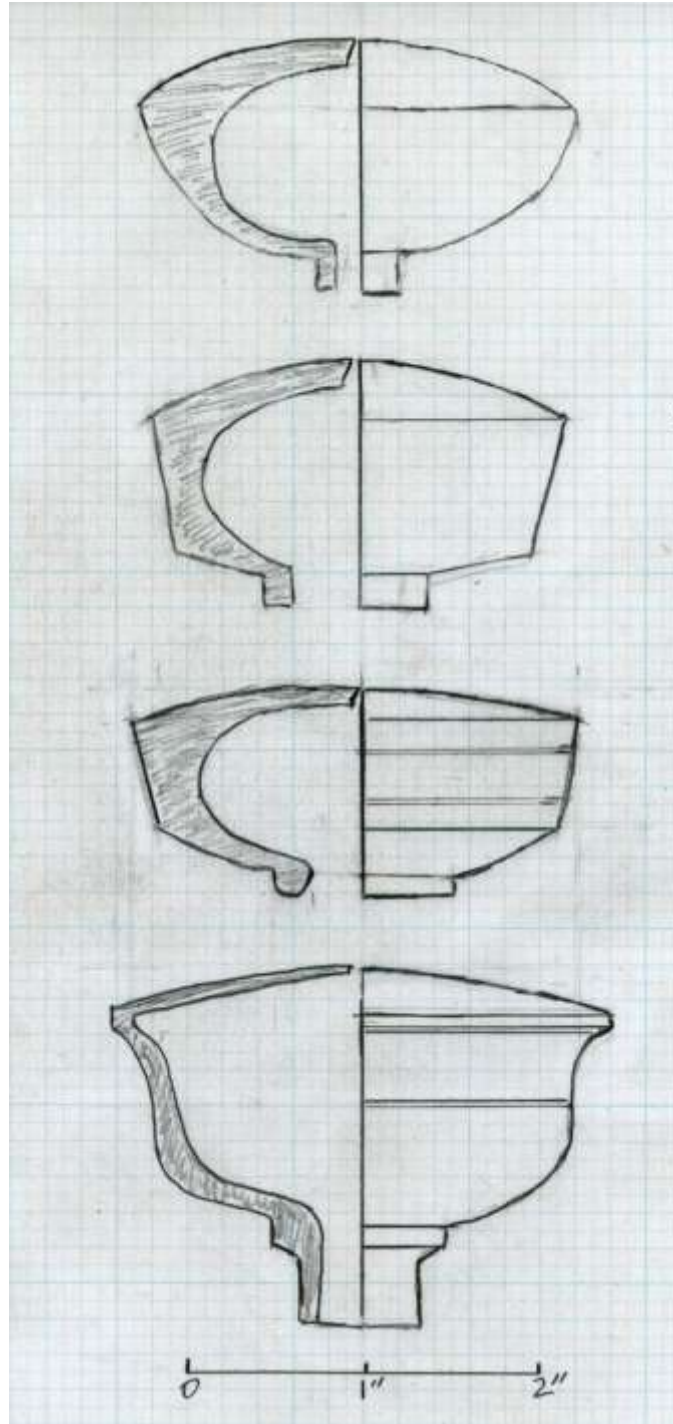


Figure 34. Sectional views comparing the four styles of opium pipes recovered from the Price-Edwards and Sappington Sites. The upper images depict the three pipe styles which were manufactured from dark colored stoneware, whereas the pipes depicted by the bottom image were manufactured by clear-glazed red-paste earthenware (redware). A fifth style is represented by Opium Pipe 1, which is somewhat similar to Opium Pipes 1 and 4, albeit slightly smaller in size and faceted. This fifth bow style is similar to pipes illustrated by Kane (1881a, 1882).



Figure 35. Presence of ethnic Chinese occupants potentially documented by presence of distinctive Asian ceramics. Two porcelain vessels recovered from the Fire context of the Sappington Site potentially associated with Asian origins. Top: Deep saucer or shallow bowl (Vessel 20-240) with polychrome painted decoration suspected as being of Asian origin (90% actual size). This thinly potted vessel is distinctive in its form and translucency. Bottom: Porcelain cup with suspected Chinese script (Vessel 20-69).



Figure 36. Detail of blue stenciled (?), hard paste porcelain, small-diameter plate (Vessel 19-386) from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards Site (Test 33). Bottom: Detail of the underside of rim illustrating a stylized Phoenix Bird (enlarged 125% actual size).



Figure 37. Asian hard-paste porcelain bowl (Chinese bowl shape) with painted decoration (Vessel 19-194) recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site (Lots 53, 56).



Figure 38. Remnants of a hard paste porcelain cup with a blueish-green glaze recovered from the Fire deposits of the Price-Edwards site (Vessel 19-258) (Test 14, Lot 58). This vessel is reminiscent of celadon wares, which may have been produced by Chinese as well as later Japanese potteries.



Figure 39. Ornately painted porcelain saucer (Vessel 19-47) recovered from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context from the Price-Edwards Site (Lot 2).

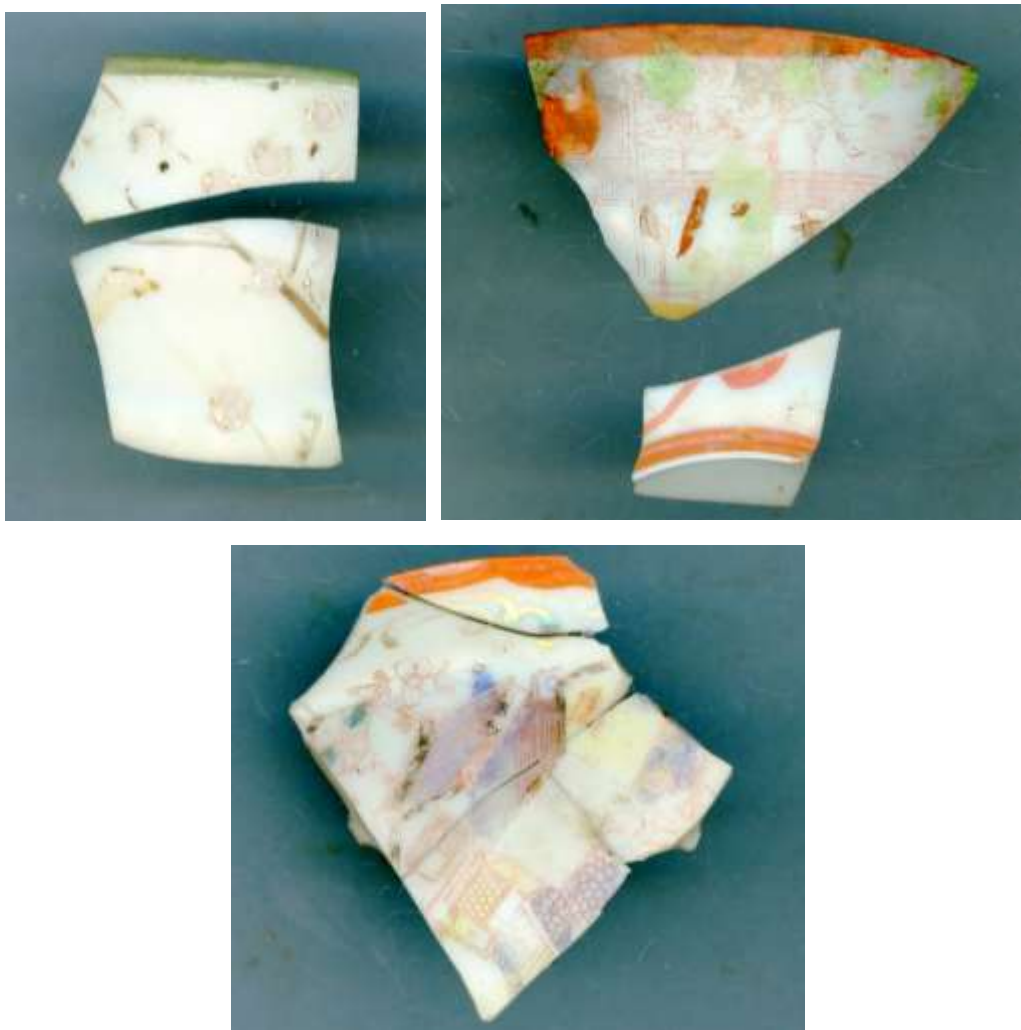


Figure 40. Thinly potted, printed porcelain teawares recovered from the Price-Edwards Site. These wares are decorated with the Geisha-Girl design typical of early twentieth century Japanese-produced wares manufactured for export to Western markets. Top: Two porcelain cups (Vessels 19-307; left and 19-264; right). Both of these vessels were most likely recovered from Fire deposits (Tests 27, 28, and 54). Bottom: Saucer (Vessel 19-48). Similar thin-walled porcelain cups (Vessels 19-281 and 19-322) were represented by small fragments.



Figure 41. Melted syringe (with plunger) from the Fire context at the Price-Edwards Site. This melted syringe was recovered from within the northwest room of the house (Test 28)(Lot 107). Actual size.



Figure 42. Syringe parts, including a glass tip and two plungers recovered from the Sappington Site. The clear plunger was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot 472), and the green plunger was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot 430). The plunger on the right has thread wound around the neck of the plunger to improve the connection between the plunger and the main body of the syringe. Far Right: Online example of contemporary syringe.

APPENDIX VI

Silas “Cy” Sappington

Floyd Mansberger
and
Christopher Stratton
(January 2025)

Circa 1843: Silas’ obituary suggests that he was born in 1843 in Franklin County, Missouri.¹ Silas’ mother was named Nancy Sappington. She was born in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri in circa 1820-21. The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* lists Nancy as the widow of Cyrus, suggesting that the younger Silas, who variously was referred to as both Silas and Cyrus, was named after his father (SCD 1887:275).

1850 U.S. Census: A free-Black family was enumerated in Franklin County, Missouri with a Deborah Sappington (65 years of age) listed as the head of the household, and three younger males with the Sappington surname: Silas (30 years of age), Elijah (28-years of age), and David (25-years of age). All four individuals are listed as having been born in Missouri. The relationship of these four individuals to one another is unknown. They are the only Black household at this location.² Although the ages of these three men do not agree with the

¹ Franklin County is located along the Missouri River, immediately west of St. Louis. Washington, one of the larger towns in the county, is situated on the Missouri River. One of the early settlers of Franklin County was a man named Hartley Sappington, who arrived in 1806, settling approximately 2½-miles upriver from present-day Washington where he established “the first horse mill west of St. Louis” (http://genealogytrails.com/mo/franklin/settlers_first.htm). Hartley was the son of John and Jemima Sappington, who had settled in southwest St. Louis County in 1804, founding the town of Sappington, Missouri (present-day vicinity of Crestwood and Sunset Hills). The Sappington family, with two sons and three daughters, was a large, influential family with vast landholdings and represented one of the first families to settle this area. At the time of the Civil War, John’s grandson (Wallace) was large landowner, farmer, and described as a “staunch Union man during the late war” (and member of the Enrolled Missouri Militia) Goodspeed 1888:224; <https://www.negenweb.net/NEBuffalo/jeffcomo/bios/s-z.htm>). One might question if the free-Black Sappington family from Franklin County may have been associated with the extended John and/or Hartley Sappington family.

Another prominent Sappington family member, with strong pro-Southern sympathies, was John S. Sappington who settled near Arrow Rock, Missouri (farther upstream of the Missouri River). John S. Sappington, who settled at Arrow Rock at an early date, was a physician who developed a quinine pill in the early 1830s to treat the symptoms of malaria, and became quite successful with his medicine sales. Two of his sons-in-law, and grandsons became governors of Missouri. It seems unlikely that the free-Black Sappington family from Franklin County was associated with that branch of the Sappington family.

² The 1830 U.S. Census of Population document 569 free-Blacks as living within the State of Missouri at that time, with the majority residing in St. Louis County. In March 1835, the State of Missouri enacted legislation that required “free negroes” to register within their county of residence. St. Louis County Court Records (Volume 1) recorded two free-Black men with the Sappington surname as residing in St. Louis County sometime after 1835. These two men were Joseph and Lewis Sappington, both of whom were listed as 41 years of age, 5’10” tall, laborers by trade, with each described as a “Black man pock marked with thick lips” (Volume 1, SLCCR-2, page 461) (<https://www.slcl.org/content/free-negroes-licensed-st-louis-missouri-1835>).

suspected ages of the three individuals in Springfield (particularly that of Silas), it seems probable that they represent the Springfield family. There is a possibility that this was a “Silas, Sr.”—which would make the younger Silas, Jr. a nephew of David and Elijah? Similarly, although there are at least ten Nancy Sappington’s listed in Missouri they are all white and none are listed in Franklin County. The lack of Nancy in the 1850 (and subsequent 1860) census may suggest that she was an enslaved woman at this time.

1857 *Springfield City Directory* lists two individuals with the surname Sappington: Catherine (widow, residing on the south side of Madison Street, west of Klein) and Jesse (a tailor, residing on the south side of Jefferson, west of Klein). Most likely these individuals were white, and not related to Silas (SCD 1857:77). The 1859 city directory lists one Sappington: J. F. (express driver, south side of Jefferson, between Klein and Rutledge).

July 1860: The Free Inhabitants of South Point, Franklin County, Missouri (U.S. Census of Population) enumerated a 35-year old, Missouri-born, Black laborer living by himself. He was the only Black enumerated at this location.³ In that same month, the census for District No. 16, City of Springfield (U.S. Census of Population) documented David and Elijah Sappington as living in Springfield at that time: David (31 years of age; laborer) and Elijah (35-years of age), both were living adjacent to the Landen Coleman and P. L. [Presley] Donegan residences on Fourth Street (adjacent to the AME church). Landen Coleman was married to Melissa Donegan, Presley’s sister. The two Sappington brothers most likely moved to Springfield sometime just prior to 1860. As with the 1850 census, Nancy Sappington could not be located, perhaps suggesting that she was an enslaved woman.

The **1860 *Springfield City Directory*** does not list the two Sappington brothers. Only two individuals named Sappington are in this directory: Mrs. Caroline and Jesse T.—as in the earlier 1857 directory. The 1863 directory includes no one with the surname Sappington. The 1864 city directory lists the same two individuals as before (in 1857). Neither of these two directories (1863 or 1864) appears to have been very thorough, and most likely missed many individuals.

Free-Blacks were few in number in Franklin County. In 1840, Franklin County had a total population of 7,515 whites, 14 free Blacks, and 1,054 slaves. In 1850, the total population of the county was 11,021 whites, 20 free-Blacks, and 1,459 slaves. In 1860, Franklin County had a total population of 16,465 whites, 1,601 slaves, and 19 free-colored. In that year, the State of Missouri had a total of 114,931 slaves, and 3,572 free colored. By far, the greatest number of free-Blacks were concentrated in the older French-settled regions, and within St. Louis County (which in and of itself had a total of 1,865 free-Blacks) (<https://civilwaronthewesternborder.org/islandora/object/civilwar%3A4947>; <https://stampedes.dickinson.edu/place/franklin-county-mo>).

³ The name South Point is in reference to a bend in the Missouri River just east of present-day Washington, Franklin County, Missouri. It was named in reference to the belief that it was the most southern part of the Missouri River. A small town was platted at this location in 1841, and it developed as a significant riverboat landing concurrently with the adjacent town of Washington (Washington Landing). South Point was the shipping point for the Moselle Iron furnace (constructed 1848-49, located approximately 10 miles south/southeast of South Point). By the late 1850s, South Point had two stores, two factories, one church, and a school (“There Once Was a Town Called South Point, Mo.”, rmissourian.com, 20 May 29017).

May 1863: On May 29, 1863, the 19-year old Silas enlisted as a Private in Company D, 55th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry (Colored) at Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts. At the time of his enlistment, Silas was noted as having an occupation of “cook.” It is unclear whether Silas left for Massachusetts from Springfield, or Franklin County, Missouri. In referencing his enlistment, under a heading of “Remarks,” Silas’ military papers lists the name of “James Smith, Springfield, Ills.” and “Appointed Corporal July 1 / 65”, which may suggest that he had been in Springfield prior to enlistment. In July 1865, Silas attained the rank of Corporal.⁴ The 55th Massachusetts had sent recruitment teams to Illinois to bolster enlistment (see references to Quincy, Illinois recruitment activities).

May 1863-August 1865: Silas served in the U.S. military with the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry (Colored) during these years. The 55th Massachusetts first saw battle at Fort Wagner (North Carolina), where the 54th Massachusetts had fought so gallantly only a short time earlier. Unlike the frontal attack undertaken by the 54th, the 55th Massachusetts participated in a protracted siege of trench warfare that resulted in the fall of Fort Wagner. The regiment remained in the coastal area between Charleston and Florida, finally being transferred to northern Florida in early 1864, only to return to the vicinity of Charleston later that year. In late 1864, the regiment joined in support of General Sherman’s advance on Savannah, and played a significant role in the Battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina (which unfortunately was lost by Union forces), where the 55th Massachusetts suffered heavy losses. In February 1865, the 55th Regiment was one of the first of the Union forces to enter the captured city of Charleston, and they continued through September 1865 as the occupational forces of that city (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/55th-massachusetts-regiment.htm>).⁵

1864: Notice of Silas’ and Jennie’s 50th wedding anniversary suggests that they had lived in Springfield for 58 years, which would suggest that they arrived in Springfield in circa 1864. This is probably a bit too early, as Silas was not mustered out of military service until August 29, 1865. More likely, Silas settled in Springfield in late 1865.

August 1865: Silas was mustered out of military service on August 29, 1865. His military papers suggest that he was mustered out in Charleston, South Carolina, but regimental records suggest that the regiment was transported back to Boston where they were formally mustered out of service. Archaeological excavations at the location of David Sappington’s house located in the 300 block of North Tenth street has resulted in the recovery of Civil War era military artifacts (including J-hooks associated with military knapsacks), which raise the possibility that

⁴ Another individual named Silas Sappington registered for the draft in Missouri in mid-1863 (sometime in June, July, or August of that year). This individual was listed as a Black farmer, 44 years old, and noted as being “Born Free.” It seems unlikely that this is the same man living with David and Elijah Sappington, as reported in the 1850 U.S. Census of Population (Franklin County, Missouri). At the time that this Silas registered in 1863, he was listed as a resident of Newport, Missouri (U.S. Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865; Ancestry.com). Newport is located in western Missouri, approximately 50 miles northwest of Springfield, and 100 miles south/southeast of Kansas City.

⁵ Ancestry.com suggests that Silas may have used an alias (Elliott D. Aller) during this time period. For information on the 55th Massachusetts Infantry, see also <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/55th-massachusetts-regiment.htm> and Trudeau (1996).

the young Silas may have lived at this location for a short while after he mustered out of military service. Silas' military records suggest that he was charged for multiple haversacks.

Circa 1865: Silas' mother (Nancy) moved from Missouri to Springfield sometime in circa 1865.

October 1865: The first appearance in the Springfield newspapers for Silas Sappington occurs in October 1865. Silas was reported in "Police Affairs" as having used language "calculated to provoke a breach of the peace" towards one Mr. Mayo. He was brought before Justice Garland and fined \$8 and costs (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 October 1865, p. 3). Most likely, the young veteran had only days earlier arrived in Springfield from Boston. Only one other similar notice documenting Silas' behavior appeared in the local newspapers, in March 1884.

Spring 1866: The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* is much more extensive than the earlier two directories (1863, 1864) and includes five individuals with the Sappington surname. Besides the two individuals noted earlier (Mrs. Caroline and Jesse T.), listings for Cyrus, David and Elijah are present at this time (SCD 1866:194). Cyrus was listed as a cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel, without a residence indicated. David was listed as a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, three houses south of Mason. Elijah was listed as a laborer boarding at the same address as that listed for David.

September 26, 1866: Silas apparently married a woman named Harriett Petters in Springfield in late September 1866. Little information is known of this woman, or when the marriage was terminated.⁶

1868 *Springfield City Directory*: This directory lists Mrs. N. Sapington [sic; Nancy Sappington] as a "colored" widow residing on Tenth Street, corner of Reynolds (SCD 1868:149).⁷ Silas Sapington [sic] was listed as a "colored" cook, residing at the same location. David and Elijah were listed in this directory, albeit with the surname Samington [sic]. "D. Samington" was listed as a "colored" carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison Streets. Similarly, "Elijah Samington" was listed as a "colored" laborer boarding at the same Tenth Street address

1869 *Springfield City Directory*: This directory lists Mrs. Nancy Sappington, a Black widow residing on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds, and S. Sappington, a Black cook residing on Tenth Street, near Mason (SCD 1869:152). David and Elijah are not listed in this directory. The physical description given for Nancy's and Silas' residence locations differ slightly, and may suggest that Silas was not living with his mother. Although one possibility is that Silas may have been occupying David's house in the 300 block of North Tenth Street at this time, the

⁶ Ancestry.com. *Illinois, U.S., Marriage Index, 1860-1920* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. The 1870 U.S. Census of Population enumerates an 18-year old, Black woman named Harriette Peters living in Natchitoches, Louisiana in that year. A 59-year old Black woman named Harriett Petters was enumerated in the 1900 U.S. Census of Population as a resident of Louisiana. She was listed as the wife of Frank Petters, and that they were married in 1866 as well. It is unlikely that this is the same woman that married Silas.

⁷ Presumably in the 400 block of North Tenth Street, one block north of her son's house.

Sappington house's location was slightly closer to Madison Street than Mason Street (and doesn't fit this description as well as it should).

1870 U.S. Census of Population: Silas or Cyrus Sappington could not be located in the 1870 census. Neither could Nancy Sappington. David and Elijah Sabington [sic] were listed living at a Tenth Street location, adjacent to Joseph Faro family (which puts him in the family home).

1872: The 1872 Bloomington City Directory indicates that Silas was residing in Bloomington, McLean County (BCD 1872:280). This directory indicates that he worked as a cook at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was the only Sappington listed within that directory. Silas was not listed within the 1870 *Bloomington City Directory*.

July 1872: Silas married a second time, in July 1872, to Ms. Jane "Jennie" Eskew [Escue]. This marriage occurred in McLean County, Illinois. The 1872 *Bloomington City Directory* lists one Silas Sappington, a cook at the St. Nicholas hotel at that time (BCD 1872:280). Silas, who was not listed as "colored", is the only Sappington surname listed in that directory. The 1870 U.S. Census of Population listed Jane Eskew living with her parents (Hardin and Eliza Eskew) in Bloomington, Illinois. Jane, the oldest of the children, was a 20-year old hairdresser. Also present in the house were her four younger siblings, and a 22-year old baker named George Hazleluff (?). Hardin Eskew was listed as a Tennessee-born laborer with \$2,500 real estate, and \$100 personal property assessments. The Eskew family was listed as white (USCB 1870).⁸ The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* does not list David, Elijah, or Silas Sappington.

1873 *Springfield City Directory*: No Silas Sappington was listed in this directory. The directory lists David (a carpenter residing on the east side of Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason), Julius (a waiter at the Leland Hotel), Mrs. Mary Sappington (residing on the south side of Jefferson street, between Rutledge and New), and Stephen Sappington (a teamster residing on Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of Adams) (SCD 1873:157). The directory made no reference to the race of any of the Sappington listings.

1874 *Springfield City Directory*: This directory lists six individuals with the Sappington surname. Of these, the widow Caroline was white (residing next to 303 West Jefferson). The others, who were all listed as "colored," include: Stephen (laborer; residing at southwest corner 18th and Adams), Elijah (residing at Tenth north of Madison), David (residing at Tenth north of Madison), Julius (works at Leland Hotel), and Nancy (widow, residing at 123 North Fourteenth Street) (SCD 1874:125). No Silas Sappington was listed. The 1875 *Springfield City Directory* does not list David, Elijah, nor Silas Sappington.

⁸ Findagrave.com indicates that Jennie was the daughter of Hardin Escue, corroborating that this is indeed the correct family. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population enumerated Hardin Eskew (24; farmer), his 24-year old wife Eliza A., and their 2-year-old daughter (Nancy A. S.) as residents of Mechanicsville Island, Rutherford County Tennessee. The family's race was indicated as Mulatto. The 1850 Federal Agriculture Schedule indicates that Eskew did not own land, and was a very small producer of agricultural products. In 1860, the large family was located in Hittle Township (Armington vicinity), Tazewell County, Illinois. Harding was noted at that time as a Black farmer with \$450 personal property. In the 1870 U.S. Census, the family was noted as living in Bloomington, at which time Harding was noted as a white laborer with \$2,500 real estate and \$100 personal property. Harding Escue served in Company A, 3rd Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery during the Civil War.

1876 Springfield City Directory (The “Directory of the Colored People of Springfield”) lists five African-American individuals with the surname Sappington: David (310 No. Thirteenth Street, owner, carpenter), Elijah (310 North Thirteenth Street, laborer), Ann (123 North Fourteenth Street, owner, widow), Steve (808 East Madison, lessee, laborer), and Julius (323 South Sixth, help). Most likely, Ann represents Silas’ mother, Nancy (SCD 1876:242). Silas was not listed, and may have been residing in Bloomington at this time. This directory incorrectly listed Thirteenth Street for David and Elijah’s address.

1879 Springfield City Directory: The 1879 *Springfield City Directory*, the first in which Silas reappears in Springfield, suggests that he was a cook at the County jail, residing at 123 North Fourteenth Street (the location of his mother’s residence). Silas also was a cook at the time of his enlistment in the military in 1863, and appears to have continued to work as a cook until his retirement.

1880 U.S. Census of Population: Silas (30-years old) and his wife Jennie (30 years old) were listed as residing with their 7-year old son Walter, a 65 year old Black woman boarder named Nancy Sappington, and a 21-year old Mulatto boarder named Mattie Esque [Eskew]. Both Nancy and Mattie were listed as servants, but most likely Nancy was Silas’ mother, and Mattie may have been Jennie’s sister. Silas’ occupation was noted as “Cook at Jail.” Both Jennie and Silas were recorded as mulatto. The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists Silas as a cook, living at 123 North Fourteenth Street. David (a carpenter) and Elijah (a whitener) are both listed as residing at 310 North Tenth Street (SCD 1880:176).

July 1, 1880: Silas and Jennie’s 7-year old son Walter died in mid-1880. He is buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

November 29, 1883: In late November 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sappington celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary at their home in Springfield. Stephen and his wife Elvira Davidson, were married in Franklin County, Missouri in 1853 (*Illinois State Register*, 29 November 1883, p. 3). . The 1870 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the couple were living in Springfield, had six children, aged 2-14 years of age at that time, and Stephen was working as a Black laborer. According to the *Register*, the family had resided in Springfield “for the past fourteen or fifteen years”, suggesting that they had immigrated to Springfield in circa 1868-69. The 1869 Missouri State Census enumerated the large Steve Sappington family, which was listed as “Colored”, as living within Washington, Franklin County, Missouri. The 1870 U.S. Census suggests that Stephen, his wife, and their six children had all been born in Missouri. Stephen died in 1892, and his obituary suggests he was born in Virginia and that he had immigrated to Springfield in circa 1869 (*Illinois State Register* 16 July 1892, p. 8). At the time of his death, he was residing at 1121 South Spring Street, and he was survived by five children. Among the guests at the anniversary celebration in November 1883 were Mrs. Bacon and her mother (most likely Silas’ mother Nancy Sappington and his sister Caroline), Jennie Sappington (Silas’ wife), Miss Rosie Sappington (unknown relationship), and David Sappington. Also among the guests was Mrs. Mary Donegan. It is unclear as to the relationship of Stephen, Nancy (Silas’ mother), and Deborah (David and Elijah’s suspected mother) Sappington.

March 1884: “A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cy Sappington upon complaint of Zacharia Washington for disturbing the peace. Both colored” (*Illinois State Register*, 6 March 1895, p. 3).

August 1, 1885: Silas filed for military benefits, as per his service in the 55th Massachusetts Infantry.⁹

1887: The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* listed Silas Sappington as “colored”, residing at 123 North 14th Street, and employed at the Rolling Mills (SCD 1887:275). This is first to list Silas’ occupation as something besides “cook.” The subsequent 1891 city directory lists him as “laborer,” whereas all subsequent directories indicate his occupation as “cook.”

January 1889: In January 1889, in preparation for the upcoming GAR encampment, several members from each of the GAR posts in Springfield were appointed to a “general committee of arrangements.” Among the four committee members from the John A. Dross No. 578 Post was C. Sappington (*Illinois State Register*, 18 January 1889, p. 3).

December 1894: A newspaper article from December 1894 noted the elopement of 19-year-old Miss Irene Reed of Springfield and Henry Goins of Chicago. According to the article, Ms. Reed was the foster daughter of Silas Sappington, who resided at 123 North Fifteenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 December 1894, p. 1).

May 1895: Nancy Sappington, Silas’ mother, died in May 1895. She was 74 years old and noted as having been born in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri. Nancy was described as “a well known colored woman” living at 1100 East Reynolds. At the time of her death, she was survived by one daughter, Mrs. Caroline Bacon, and one son, Silas. No mention was made of David or Elijah Sappington, which would suggest that Silas was not a brother of David and Elijah (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 March 1895, p. 5; *Illinois State Register* 29 March 1895).

1900 U.S. Census of Population: This census lists Jennie (49 years of age; born in July 1850) and Silas (56 years of age; born in December 1843) as living by themselves at 123 North Fourteenth Street. This census indicates that Jennie had had one child [Walter] who apparently had died by 1900. Silas’ occupation was simply listed as cook.

1910 U.S. Census of Population: This census similarly lists Jennie and her husband Silas as living at 123 North Fourteenth Street. Silas’ occupation is listed as cook at a hotel. The census also suggests that Silas could not read or write, and he owned his home free of a mortgage.

1920 U.S. Census of Population: Silas (75-years old) and his wife Jennie (69 years old) are living by themselves in their family home on North Fourteenth Street. Silas is listed without an occupation, whereas Jennie is listed with an occupation of “maker of hair swatch” (?) in the industry “at home.”

July 1922: Jennie and Silas celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary (“COLORED PAIR ARE WEDDED 50 YEARS,” *Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1922, p. 6).

⁹ https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/4654/records/1720975?tid=&pid=&queryId=b33dbf7b-c5f9-4016-994e-55b89e3c2964&_phsrc=RHB833&_phstart=successSource

September 13, 1922. Silas died in September 1922, only a few months after his 50th wedding anniversary. The *Register* carried a short notice, misspelling his surname, and referring to him as Cy:

Seppington, Cy, died at 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, September 13, 1922, at St. John's hospital at the age of 79 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence, 123 North Fourteenth street. Burial in Oak Ridge cemetery (*Illinois State Register*, 14 September 1922, p. 22).¹⁰

The web site Findagrave.com noted that Silas was “Corpl Co. C. and Co. D, 55 Massachusetts [and] Aged 79, Died from accidental fracture of rib. Son of Nancy Sappington and husband of Jennie” (Uncited source, Findagrave.com).

October 9, 1922: Jennie Sappington, Silas' widow, filed for her widow's/survivor's military benefits.

February 22, 1924: Jennie Sappington, Silas' wife, died in February 1924. She was 73 years of age. Mrs. Sappington was attacked and robbed of \$30 while in her home after she had fed a homeless man (“WOMAN CHOKED BY TRAMP DIES FROM SHOCK,” *Illinois State Register*, 18 February 1924, p. 1; *Illinois State Journal*, 22 February 1924, p. 9). Mrs. Sappington was assaulted by a man, “whom she described as a foreigner who choked and beat her until she told him where the money was secreted.” Deputy Sheriff Duncan offered a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest of her assailant. The web site Findagrave.com noted that she was the daughter of Harding Escue [sic] and wife of Silas, and that she had died of “shock from fright at hand—unknown party” (Uncited source, Findagrave.com).

March 1925: Robert Wright and Simeon Osby, members of a special committee of the Robert Blakeman Camp No. 86, Spanish War Veterans, worked towards the proper marking of the graves of Colored Veteran troops at Oak Ridge cemetery, procuring and setting a commemorative headstone on Silas' and several additional Black Springfield veterans' graves (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 March 1925, page 9; 19 March 1925, page 7).

Sources of Interest

Fox, Charles B.

1868 *Record of the Service of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry*. Cambridge, MA: Press of J. Wilson and Son.

Trudeau, Noah Andre

1996 *Voices of the 55th: Letters from the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-1865*. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside.

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1888 *History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri*. Chicago.

¹⁰ The Sappington family home site is currently a vacant lot.

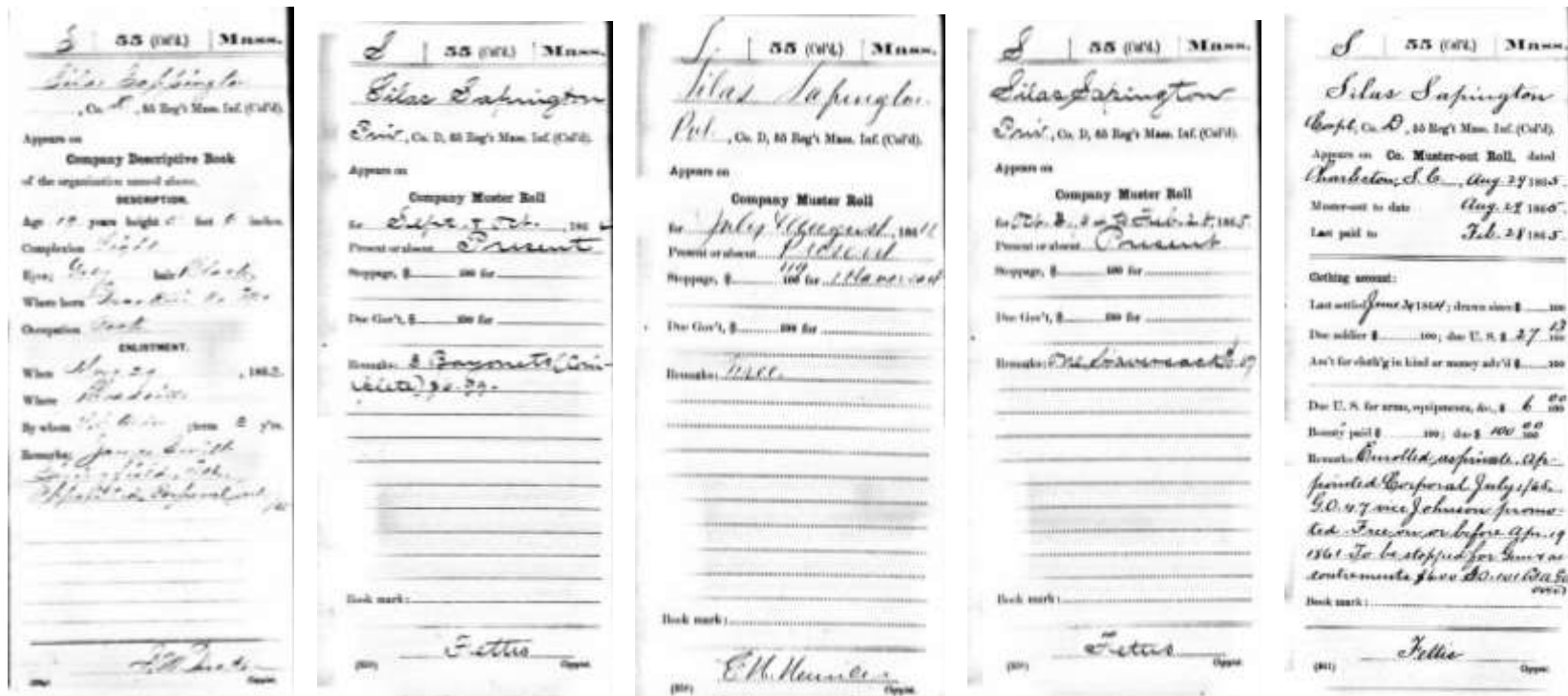


Figure 1. Miscellaneous records pertaining to Silas Sappington’s military career (U.S., Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863-1865). Note the charges to Silas for multiple haversacks.



Figure 2. View entitled “Marching on!” -- The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Regiment singing John Brown's March in the streets of Charleston, February 21, 1865” (*Harper's Weekly*, v. 9, 1865 March 18, p. 165) (<https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c05560/>).



Figure 3. Two views of Silas Sappington's headstone, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. Left: Findagrave.com (April 2023). Right: In late May 2023, Silas' headstone was re-set and cleaned (May 2023).



Figure 4. Left: View of Jennie Sappington’s headstone in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois (Findagrave.com). Right: Photograph of Jennie Escue Sappington (Escue Family Tree, Ancestry.com; Yvette Pennington Coburn, personal communication).



Figure 5. View of Hardin Escue’s headstone, Evergreen Memorial Cemetery, Bloomington, Illinois. This unusual, non-government issued headstone reads “Hardin Escue / Co. A 3rd Reg / U. S. Colored / Heavy Art / Aged 53 Ys” (Findagrave.com). Hardin was Jennie Sappington’s father (Silas’ father-in-law).

APPENDIX VII
Lot Provenience, Sites 19 and 20

Phase II Testing (Sites 19 and 20)

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Trench 1, Surface [Site 19]
2	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Trench 1, Surface, Front of house [Site 19]
3	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Back of house [Site 19]
4	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, First rear wing [Site 19]
5	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Second rear wing [Site 19]
6	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Third rear wing [Site 19]
7	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Adjacent to Feature 6 [Site 19]
8	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Feature 10 [Site 19]
9	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Feature 8 [Site 19]
10	Late Pre-Fire	Trench 1, Surface, Feature 9 [Site 19]
11	Fire (5)	Trench 2, Adjacent to Feature 12 [Site 20]
12	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Trench 2, West end midden [Site 20]
13	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Trench 2, Adjacent to Feature 12 [Site 20]
14	Fire (5)	Trench 2, West of Feature 12 [Site 20]
15	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Trench 3, Zone X [Site 20]
16	Fire	Trench 1, Back dirt [Site 19]
17	Fire	Test 1, Level 1 [Site 19]
18	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 1, Level 2, Below fire zone [Site 19]
19	Early Pre-Fire	Test 1, Level 3 [Site 19]
20	Fire (5)	Trench 2, Test 2, Level 1, E 1/2 [Site 20]
21	Fire (5)	Trench 2, Test 2 level 1, W 1/2 [Site 20]
22	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Trench 2, Test 2, Level 2 [Site 20]
23	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Trench 2, Test 2, Level 3 [Site 20]
24	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Trench 2, Test 2 Level 3 [Site 20]
25	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Trench 2, Test 2, Level 4 [Site 20]
26	Fire (5)	Trench 2, Test 2, wood floor sample [Site 20]
27	Fire (5)	Test 2, South edge [Site 20]

Phase III Mitigation (Site 19)

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Location</u>
28	Post Fire	Test 5, Level 1
29	Late Pre-Fire	Test 5, Level 2, Area A
30	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 5, Level 2, Area B
31	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 5, Level 2, Area C
32	Early Pre-Fire	Test 5, Level 3
33	Fire	Test 6, Upper Cinder Fill
34	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6, Lower Cinder Fill
35	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6 [gritty topsoil fill]

36	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 6, Lower Fill, Area A [cinders dipping into Feature 5]
37	Middle Pre Fire ?	Test 6, Lower Fill, Area B [clayey topsoil]
38	Early Pre-Fire	Test 6, Original ground soil by stone pier
39	Fire	Test 7, Level 1, Area A
40	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 1, Area B
41	Late Pre-Fire	Test 7, Level 2
42	Fire	Test 8, Zone II
43	Early Pre-Fire	Test 8, Zone III
44	Fire	Test 9, Surface
45	Fire	Test 9, Zone II
46	Early Pre-Fire	Test 9, Zone III
47	Fire	Test 10, Level 1
48	Early Pre-Fire	Test 10, Level 2
49	Early Pre-Fire	Test 10 Level 2
50	Fire ?	Test 11, Surface
51	Fire	Test 11, Zone II
52	Early Pre-Fire	Test 11, Zone III
53	Fire	Test 12, Level 1, Area A
54	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 1, Area B
55	Early Pre-Fire	Test 12, Level 2
56	Fire	Test 13, Zone II
57	Early Pre-Fire ?	Test 13, Zone III
58	Fire	Test 14, Level 1, Area A
59	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 1, Area B
60	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 14, Level 2
61	Fire	Test 15, Zone I
62	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone III, Upper
63	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 15, Zone III, Lower
64	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 1
65	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 2, Area A [Feature]
66	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 2, Area B [fill around pier]
67	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 16, pier
68	Fire	Test 17, Zone II
69	Late Pre-Fire	Test 17, Zone III, Area A
70	Late Pre-Fire	Test 17, Zone III, Area B
71	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 17, Zone III, Area C
72	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 17, Zone III, Area E, Base
73	Fire	Test 18, Level 1, Area A
74	Late Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 1, Area B
75	Late Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 2
76	Fire	Test 19, Zone II
77	Late Pre-Fire	Test 19, Zone III, Upper fill
78	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 19 Zone III, Lower fill
79	Fire	Test 20, Level 1, Area A
80	Late Pre-Fire	Test 20, Level 1, Area B
81	Late Pre-Fire	Test 20, Level 1, Area C

82	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 20, Level 2
83	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 20, Level 2, Post [Feature]
84	Post Fire	Test 23, Upper fill
85	Fire	Test 23, Lower fill
86	Post Fire	Test 24, Level 1, Area A
87	Post Fire	Test 24, Level 1, Area B
88	Post Fire	Test 24, Level 1, Area C
89	Fire	Test 24, Level 2, Area A
90	Late Pre Fire	Test 24, Level 2, Area B
91	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 24, Level 3
92	Early Pre-Fire ?	Test 24, Level 4
93	Post Fire	Test 25, Zone I, Upper
94	Post Fire	Test 25, Zone I, Lower
95	Fire	Test 25, Zone II
96	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 25, Zone III
97	Post Fire	Test 26, Level 1, Area A
98	Post Fire ?	Test 26, Level 1, Area B
99	Post Fire	Test 26, Level 2
100	Fire	Test 26, Level 3
101	Early Pre-Fire	Test 26, Level 4
102	Post Fire	Test 27, Zone I
103	Fire	Test 27, Zone II
104	Late Pre-Fire	Test 27, Zone III
105	Post Fire	Test 28, Level 1, Area B
106	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 28, Level 2
107	Fire	Test 28, Level 3
108	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 28, Level 4
109	Post Fire/Fire ?	Test 29, Surface
110	Post Fire	Test 29, Zone I
111	Fire	Test 29, Zone II
112	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 29, Zone III
113	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 30, Level 1, Area A
114	Post Fire	Test 30, Level 1, Area B
115	Fire	Test 30, Level 2, Area A
116	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 30, Level 2, Area B
117	Fire ?	Test 31, Zone II
118	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 31, Zone III
119	Post Fire	Test 32, Level 1, Area A
120	Fire	Test 32, Level 1, Area B
121	Fire	Test 32, Level 2, Area A
122	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 32, Level 2, Area B
123	Fire ?	Test 33, Surface
124	Post Fire	Test 33, Zone I
125	Fire	Test 33, Zone II
126	Late Pre-Fire	Test 33, Zone III, Upper fill
127	Late Pre-Fire	Test 33, Zone III, Area B, Sand layer, Brick pavement

128	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 33, Zone III, Area C, Lower fill
129	Post Fire	Test 34, Level 1, Area A
130	Fire	Test 34, Level 1, Area B
131	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 34, Level 2, Area A
132	Late Pre-Fire	Test 34, Level 2, Area B
133	Late Pre Fire	Test 34, Level 2, Area C
134	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 34, Level 3, Area A
135	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 34, Level 3, Area B
136	Early Pre-Fire ?	Test 34, Level 4
137	Post Fire	Test 35, Zone I
138	Fire ?	Test 35, Zone II
139	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III, Area A-1, Cinder fill (Feature 21)
140	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III Area A-2, Burnt sand (Feature 21)
141	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III, Area A-3, Northeast corner (Feature 21)
142	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III, Area B-1, North of bricks (Feature 21)
143	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III Area B-2, South (Feature 21)
144	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III Area C-1, North (Feature 21)
145	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 35, Zone III Area C-2, South (Feature 21)
146	Post Fire	Test 36, Level 1, Area A
147	Post Fire	Test 36, Level 1, Area B
148	Fire	Test 36, Level 2
149	Late Pre-Fire	Test 36, Level 3 (Top fill; Feature 21)
150	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 36, Level 3
151	Fire ?	Test 37, Surface
152	Post Fire	Test 37, Zone I
153	Fire	Test 37, Zone II
154	Late Pre-Fire	Test 37, Zone III, Upper
155	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 37, Zone III, Lower
156	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 37, Zone III, Bottom
157	Post Fire	Test 38, Level 1, Area A
158	Fire	Test 38, Level 1, Area B
159	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 38, Level 2
160	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 38, Level 3
161	Post Fire	Test 39, Zone I
162	Fire	Test 39, Zone II
163	Late Pre-Fire	Test 39, Zone III, Area A, Upper cinder fill
164	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 39, Zone III, Area B, Lower cinders
165	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 39, Zone III, Area C, topsoil
166	Early Pre-Fire	Test 39, Zone III, Area D
167	Post Fire	Test 42, Level 1, Area A
168	Post Fire	Test 42, Level 1, Area B
169	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 42, Contact between Level 1 and 2
170	Fire	Test 42, Level 2, Area A
171	Late Pre-Fire	Test 42, Level 2, Area C
172	Late Pre-Fire	Test 42, Level 2, Area D
173	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 42, Level 3, Area A

174	Early Pre Fire	Test 42, Level 3, Area C, Trench
175	Post Fire	Test 43, Zone I
176	Fire	Test 43, Zone II
177	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 43, Zone III
178	Post Fire	Test 44, Level 1
179	Post Fire	Test 44, Level 2
180	Fire	Test 44, Level 3, Area A
181	Late Pre Fire	Test 44, Level 3, Area B
182	Post Fire	Test 44, Level 3, Area C, Utility Trench (Feature 32)
183	Post Fire	Test 44, Level 3, Area D, Utility Trench (Feature 32)
184	Post Fire	Test 45, Zone I, Upper fill
185	Post Fire	Test 45, Zone I, Lower fill
186	Fire	Test 45, Zone II
187	Late Pre-Fire	Test 45, Zone III
188	Post Fire	Test 46, Level 1, Area A
189	Fire	Test 46, Level 2, Area A
190	Late Pre-Fire	Test 46, Level 3, Area A
191	Late Pre-Fire	Test 46, Level 3, Area C, [Feature]
192	Post Fire	Test 47, Zone I, Upper cinder
193	Post Fire	Test 47, Zone I, Plaster/Mortar
194	Post Fire	Test 47, Zone I, Lower cinder
195	Fire	Test 47, Zone II
196	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 47, Zone III [Features]
197	Post Fire	Test 48, Level 1
198	Fire	Test 48, Level 2, Area A
199	Post Fire	Test 48, Level 2, Area B, Utility Trench
200	Early Pre-Fire	Test 48, Level 3, Contact Between Area B and Feature 23
201	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 48, Level 3, Area A
202	Fire	Test 49, Zone II
203	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 49, Zone III [Maybe Late Pre-Fire?]
204	Post Fire	Test 50, Level 1, Area A
205	Fire	Test 50, Level 1, Area B
206	Mixed/Fire	Test 50, Level 2 [mixed with Middle Pre-Fire]
207	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 50, Level 3, Feature
208	Fire	Test 51, Inside, Zone II
209	Fire	Test 51, Outside, Zone II
210	Late Pre-Fire	Test 51, Inside, Zone III
211	Late Pre-Fire	Test 51, Outside, Zone III, Area A, Topsoil fill
212	Late Pre-Fire	Test 51, Outside, Zone III, Area B, Sandy Plaster Fill
213	Early Pre Fire	Test 51, Outside, Zone III, Area C (Feature x)
214		Test 51, brick pier
215	Post Fire	Test 52, Level 1
216	Fire	Test 52, Level 2
217	Late Pre-Fire	Test 52, Level 3
218	Post Fire	Test 52, Level 3, Utility Trench (Feature 32)
219	Early Pre-Fire	Test 52, Level 4, Area A (Feature 22)

220	Late Pre-Fire	Test 52, Level 4, Area B (subsoil fill)
221	Early Pre-Fire	Test 52, Level 4, Area C (topsoil fill/midden)
222	Post Fire	Test 52, Level 4, Utility Trench (Feature 32)
223	Fire	Test 55, Zone II
224	Fire	Test 54, Level 1, Area A
225	Post Fire	Test 54, Level 1, Area B
226	Late Pre-Fire	Test 54, Level 2, Area A (topsoil fill)
227	Post Fire	Test 54, Level 2, Area B [south of pier]
228	Fire	Test 54, Level 2, Area C [mixed fills around pier]
229	Late Pre-Fire	Test 54, Level 3, Area A (Inside wing)
230	Late Pre-Fire	Test 54, Level 3, Area B (Outside wing)
231	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 54, Level 4, Area A
232	Late Pre-Fire	Test 54, Level 4, Area B (topsoil fill/midden)
233	Fire	Test 55, Zone II
234	Post Fire	Test 56, Level 1, Area A (Feature 32)
235	Post Fire	Test 56, Level 1, Area B
236	Fire	Test 56, Level 1, Area C (near south wall of service wing)
237	Post Fire	Test 56, Level 2, Area A (Feature 32)
238	Fire	Test 56, Level 2, Area B
239	Fire	Test 56, Level 2, Area C (near south wall of service wing)
240	Late Pre-Fire	Test 56, Level 3
241	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 56, Level 4, Area B (topsoil fill/midde
242	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 56, Level 4, Area C (trough-like depression)
243	Fire	Test 57, Zone II (outside, along south wall of wing)
244	Late Pre-Fire	Test 57, Zone III
245	Fire	Test 58, Surface
246	Fire	Test 58, Level 1, Area A (north end of test)
247	Late Pre-Fire	Test 58, Level 1, Area B (south two-thirds of test)
248	Late Pre-Fire	Test 58, Level 2, Area A (Feature 28)
249	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 58, Level 2, Early ground surface adjacent to Feature 28
250	Fire	Test 61, Zone II
251	Post Fire	Test 62, Level 1
252	Post Fire	Test 62, Level 2, Area A
253	Fire	Test 62, Level 2, Area B
254	Post Fire	Test 62, Level 3, Area A
255	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 62, Level 3, Area B
256	Post Fire	Test 64, Level 1
257	Fire ?	Test 64, Level 2, Area A (brick concentration/chimney fall)
258	Fire	Test 64, Level 2, Area B
259	Early/Middle Pre Fire	Test 64, Level 3, Area A
260	Post Fire	Test 64, Level 3, Area B (Feature 32)
261	Post Fire	Test 66, Level 1
262	Fire	Test 66, Level 2
263	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 66, Level 3
264	Post Fire	Test 67, Zone I, Cinder fill
265	Post Fire	Test 67, Zone I, Limestone/Mortar fill

266	Fire	Test 67, Zone II, Inside
267	Fire	Test 67, Zone II, Outside
268	Middle Pre Fire ?	Test 67, Zone III, Inside,,
269	Middle Pre Fire ?	Test 67, Zone III, Outside
270	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 68, Level 1
271	Late Pre-Fire	Test 68, Level 2, Area A (Inside house)
272	Fire	Test 68, Level 2, Area B (Outside house)
273	Late Pre-Fire	Test 68, Level 3, Area A (Outside House, above burned plaster)
274	Late Pre-Fire	Test 68, Level 3, Area A (Outside House, below burned plaster)
275	Fire	Test 68, Level 3, Area B (Inside House)
276	Late Pre-Fire	Test 68, Level 4, Area A, (Outside House)
277	Fire	Test 68, Level 4, Area B, Inside House, Upper fills
278	Late Pre-Fire	Test 68, Level 4, Area B, Inside House, Lower fills
279	Post Fire	Test 70, Level 1
280	Post Fire	Test 70, Level 2, Area A (north half)
281	Fire	Test 70, Level 2, Area B (south half; outside house)
282	Post Fire	Test 70, Level 2, Area C (yellow clay/loess fill)]
283	Fire	Test 70, Level 3, Area A (north half; inside house)
284	Late Pre-Fire	Test 70, Level 3, Area B (south half; outside house)
285	Fire	Test 70, Level 4, Area A (north half, inside house)
286	Late Pre-Fire	Test 70, Level 4, Area B (south half; outside house)
287	Post Fire	Test 70, Level 4, Area C (pit; Feature x)
288	Late Pre-Fire	Test 70, Level 4, Area D (north half, inside house)
289	Post Fire	Test 72, Level 1
290	Late Pre-Fire	Test 72, Level 2, Area A (south half; cinder fill)
291	Late Pre-Fire	Test 72, Level 3, Area A (south half; yellow clay/loess fill)
292	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 72, Level 4, Area A (south half; mixed yellow clay and cinders)
293	Post Fire	Test 74, Level 1
294	Late Pre-Fire	Test 74, Level 2
295	Late Pre-Fire	Test 74, Level 3, Area A (Feature 26)
296	Late Pre-Fire	Test 74, Level 3, Area A, South edge of Feature 26
297	Late Pre-Fire	Test 74, Level 3, Area B, South half (yellow clay/loess fill)
298	Middle/LatePre-Fire ?	Test 75, Zone II
299	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 75, Zone III, Area A (upper wood ash)
300	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 75, Zone III, Area B (lower yellow clay/loess fill)
301	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 75, Zone IV (topsoil fill/midden)
302	Post Fire	Test 76, Level 1
303	Post Fire	Test 76, Level 2
304	Late Pre-Fire	Test 76, Level 3, Area A (ash and charcoal)
305	Late Pre-Fire	Test 76, Level 3, Area B (yellow clay/loess fill)
306	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 76, Level 3, Area C (topsoil fill/midden)
307	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 76, Level 4 (topsoil)
308	Post Fire	Test 80, North Half, Level 1, upper fill
309	Fire	Test 80, North Half, Level 1, lower fill (Area B, Inside House)
310	Late Pre-Fire	Test 80, North Half, Level 1, lower fill (Area C, Outside House)

311	Late Pre-Fire	Test 80, North Half, Level 2, Outside House
312	Post Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 1, Area A (Inside House)
313	Late Pre-Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 1, Area B (Outside House)
314	Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 1, Area C (Inside House)
315	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 2, Inside House (topsoil)
316	Early Pre-Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 2, Inside House, below base of brick foundation (topsoil)
317	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 82, North Half, Level 2, Outside House (topsoil)
318	Post Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 1, Area A (upper fills)
319	Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 1, Area B (lower fills, Inside House)
320	Late Pre-Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 1, Area C (lower fills, Outside House)
321	Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 2, Area B (Inside House)
322	Late Pre-Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 2, Area C (Outside House)
323	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 84, North Half, ½, Level 3, Area B (Inside House)
324	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 84, North Half, Level 3, Area C (Outside House)
325	Post Fire	Test 86, North Half, Level 1
326	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 86, North Half, Level 2, Area A (upper fill)
327	Late Pre-Fire	Test 86, North Half, Level 2, Area B (lower cinder fill)
328	Middle Pre Fire	Test 86, North Half, Level 3, Area A (topsoil fill)
329	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 86, North Half, Level 4 (topsoil and subsoil fill)
330	Post Fire	Test 88, Level 1
331	Mixed (Fire/Post)	Test 88, Level 2
332	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 88, Level 3, Area A (south half)
333	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 88, Level 3, Area B (north quarter)
334	Late Pre-Fire ?	Test 88, Level 3, Area C (middle quarter)
335	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 88, Level 4, Area A (South half)
336	Middle Pre-Fire ?	Test 88, Level 4, Area B, (North half)
337	Post Fire	Test 90, Level 1, Area A
338	Post Fire	Test 90, Level 1, Area B
339	Fire ?	Test 90, Level 2 (plaster fill)
340	Later Pre-Fire	Test 90, Level 3 (mixed topsoil and subsoil fill)
341	Late Pre-Fire	Test 92, Level 1
342	Late Pre Fire	Test 92, Level 2, Area A (topsoil and cinder fill)
343	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 92, Level 3 (topsoil fill capped with yellow clay/loess)
344	Post Fire	Test 94, Level 1
345	Late Pre-Fire	Test 94, Level 2
346	Post Fire	Test 94, Level 3, Area A, Possible Feature (southwest corner)
347	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 94, Level 3, Area B (topsoil capped by yellow clay/loess)
348	Post Fire	Test 96, Level 1
349	Late Pre-Fire	Test 96, Level 2, Area A (upper cinder fills)
350	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 96, Level 2, Area B (lower topsoil fills)
351	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 96, Level 3 (gritty topsoil fill with cinders)

Phase III Mitigation (Site 20)

352	Fire/Post-Fire (V-VI)	Test 98, South ½, Level 1, Area A
353	Fire/Post-Fire (V-VI)	Test 98, South ½, Level 1, Area B

354	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 98, South ½, Level 2
355	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 102, Level 1
356	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-5)	Test 102, Level 2, Area A, S½ [midden]
357	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 102, Level 2, Area B, N½
358	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 102, Level 3, Area A, post
359	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (4-5)	Test 102, Level 3, Area B
360	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 102, Level 4
361	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 106, Level 1
362	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 106, Level 2
363	Early Pre-Fire (2)	Test 106, Level 4
364	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 110, Level 1
365	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 112, South ½, Level 1
366	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (4-5)	Test 112, South ½, Level 2
367	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 112, South ½, Level 3
368	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 112, South ½, Level 4
369	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 112, South ½, Level 5
370	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 118, Level 1
371	Fire (5)	Test 118, Level 2
372	Fire (5)	Test 118, Level 3
373	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 118, Level 4
374	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 119, Zone II, Area A
375	Fire (5)	Test 119, Zone II, Area B
376	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 119, Zone III
377	Fire (5)	Test 120, Zone II
378	Fire (5)	Test 121, Zone II Area A
379	Fire (5)	Test 121, Zone II, Area B
380	Early Pre-Fire (2)	Test 121, Zone III
381	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 122, Level 2, Area A
382	Fire (5)	Test 122, Level 2, Area B
383	Fire (5)	Test 122, Level 3
384	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 122, Level 4
385	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 122, Level 4, post
386	Post-Fire (6)	Test 123, Zone I
387	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 123, Zone II, Upper,
388	Fire (5)	Test 123, Zone II, Lower
389	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 123, Zone III
390	Early Pre-Fire (2)	Test 123, Zone III, beneath foundation
391	Post-Fire (6)	Test 124, Level 1
392	Fire (5)	Test 124, Level 2
393	Fire (5)	Test 124, Level 3
394	Fire (5)	Test 124, Level 4, Area A
395	Post-Fire (6)	Test 125, Zone I
396	Fire (5)	Test 125, Zone II
397	Fire (5)	Test 125, Zone II, Sand layer
398	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 125, Inside House, Zone III

399	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 125, Outside House, Zone III, Upper Midden
400	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 125, Outside House, Zone III, Lower [Midden]
401	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 126, Level 2, Area A, Upper [Inside Addition]
402	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 2, Area A, Lower [Inside Addition]
403	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 126, Level 2, Area B, Upper [Outside Addition]
404	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 2, Area B, Lower [Outside Addition]
405	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 2
406	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 3, Area A, South
407	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-6)	Test 126, Level 3, Area B, North
408	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 3, Area C
409	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 4, Area A
410	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 126, Level 4, Area B
411	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 127, Zone II
412	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 127, Zone III
413	Post-Fire (6)	Test 128, Level 1
414	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-5)	Test 128, Level 2
415	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 128, Level 3, Top clay
416	Post-Fire (6)	Test 130, Level 1
417	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 130, Level 2
418	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 130, Level 3 [above clay cap]
419	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 130, Level 4 [below clay cap] [Feature 55]
420	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 131, Zone III
421	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 131, Zone IV, North ½, Lower yellow clay
422	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 131, Zone IV, Feature 55
423	Post-Fire (6)	Test 132, Level 1
424	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-5)	Test 132, Level 2
425	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 132, Level 3
426	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 132, Level 4, Feature 55
427	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 133, Zone II, Upper cinders
428	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 133, Zone III, Feature 55
429	Post-Fire (6)	Test 134, Level 1
430	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-5)	Test 134, Level 2
431	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-6)	Test 134, Level 3
432	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 134, Level 4, Feature 55
433	Fire (5)	Test 136, Level 1
434	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 136, Level 2
435	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 136, Level 3
436	Fire (5)	Test 137, Inside House, Zone II
437	Fire (5)	Test 137, Outside House, Zone II
438	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 137, Zone III

439	Fire (5)	Test 138, Inside House, Level 1, Area A
440	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 138, Inside House, Level 1, Area B
441	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-4-6)	Test 138, Outside House, Level 1, Area C
442	Fire (5)	Test 138, Inside House, Level 2,
443	Fire (5)	Test 138, Outside House, Level 2, Area C
444	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4-5)	Test 138, Inside House, Level 3, Area A
445	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 138, Outside House, Level 3, Area C
446	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 138, Inside House, Level 4, Area A
447	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 138, Outside House, Level 5, Southwest corner of unit
448	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 139, Inside House, Zone I
449	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 139, Outside House, Zone I
450	Fire (5)	Test 139, Inside House, Zone II
451	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 139, Outside House, Zone II, Area A, Upper cinders
452	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 139, Outside House, Zone II, Area B, Lower cinders
453	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 139, Inside House, Zone III
454	Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 139, Outside House, Zone III
455	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 140, Level 1,
456	Fire (5)	Test 140, Level 2,
457	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 140, Level 3
458	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 140, Outside House, Level 3
459	Fire (5)	Test 141, Zone II, Area B
460	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 141, Zone III, Area C
461	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 142, Level 1
462	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 142, Level 2
463	Fire (5)	Test 142, Level 3
464	Fire (5)	Test 143, Zone II
465	Fire (5)	Test 144, Level 1, Area A
466	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 144, Level 1, Area B
467	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 144, South extension, Upper midden
468	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 144, Level 3, Area A
469	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 144, Level 3, Area B
470	Post-Fire (6)	Test 144, Level 2
471	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 144, Level 4, Area A
472	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 144, Level 4, Area B
473	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 144, South extension, Lower midden
474	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 145, Area B, Sand fill
475	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 145, Area C, topsoil
476	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 145, Area D, Beneath walk
477	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (4-5)	Test 146, Level 1
478	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 146, Level 2
479	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 146, Level 3
480	Fire/Post-Fire (5-6)	Test 147, Zone II
481	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 147, Zone III, below sand/walk

482	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 147, Zone IV
483	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-4-6)	Test 148, Level 1
484	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 148, Level 2
485	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 148, Level 3
486	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 148, Level 4, Upper
487	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 148, Level 4, North 1/3
488	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 148, Level 4, South 2/3
489	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 148, Level 5
490	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 149, Zone I, Area A
491	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 149, Zone II, Area B
492	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 149, Zone II, Area C
493	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 149, Zone II, Area E
494	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-6)	Test 150, Level 1
495	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-6)	Test 150, Level 2
496	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-6)	Test 150, Level 3
497	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 150, Level 4 [top of Feature 57]
498	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 150, Level 5 [Feature 57]
499	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-6)	Test 151, Zone II
500	Late Pre-Fire/Fire (3B-4)	Test 151, Zone III, Upper topsoil
501	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 151, Zone IV, Area A [clay cap]
502	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 151, Zone IV, Area B [Feature 57]
503	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-5)	Test 152, Level 2
504	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (3B-5)	Test 152, Level 3, Area A [topsoil midden above feature]
505	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 152, Level 3, Area B [topsoil midden]
506	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 152, Level 4, Area A [top of Feature 57]
507	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 152, Level 5 [Feature 57]
508	Fire (5)	Test 160, Zone II, west artifact concentration
509	Fire (5)	Test 160, Zone II, east artifact concentration
510	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 160, Zone III; midden beneath Fire zone
511	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 160, Zone III, Area A, Upper midden
512	Middle Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 160, Zone III, Area B, Lower midden
513	Post-Fire (6)	Test 162, Level 1
514	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 162, Level 2, Cinder midden [Feature 61]
515	Late Pre-Fire (3B)	Test 162, Level 3, Area A [west of Feature 61 against foundation]
516	Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 162, Level 3, Area B [east of Feature 61]
517	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 162, Level 4
518	Middle Pre-Fire (3A)	Test 162, Lower midden
519	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 164, Inside House, Level 1
520	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 164, Outside House, Level 1
521	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 164, Inside House, Level 2
522	Middle/Late Pre-Fire (3A-B)	Test 164, Outside House, Level 2
523	Late Pre-Fire/Post-Fire (4-6)	Test 167, Zone I, Area A, Cinder
524	Late Pre-Fire/Post Fire (4-6)	Test 167, Zone I, Area B, Sand
525	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 167, Zone II, Upper A

526	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 167, Zone II, Lower B [Feature 57]
527	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 167, Zone III [Feature 57]
528	Post-Fire (6)	Test 168, Zone I, Upper
529	Post-Fire (6)	Test 168, Zone I, Below cinder [above Zone II]
530	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 168, Zone II, Area A
531	Late Pre-Fire (3B-4)	Test 168, Zone II, Area B
532	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 168, Zone III, Upper A [Feature 57]
533	Early/Middle Pre-Fire (2-3A)	Test 168, Zone II, Lower B [Feature 57]

Phase III Mitigation (Features)

534 [A]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 21, East Half (Light-colored fill)
535 [B]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 21, East Half (Dark-colored fill)
536 [C-D]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 21, West Half
537 [E]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 22, East Half
538 [F]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 23, East Half
539 [G]	Early Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 23, West Half
540 [H]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 24, East Half, Level 1
541 [I]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 24, West Half, Level 1
542 [J]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 24, West Half, Level 2
543 [K]	Late Pre-Fire	Site 19, Contact between Features 24 and 25
544 [L]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 25, West Half, Level 1
545 [M]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 1, Area A
546 [N]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 1, Area B
547 [O]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 2
548 [P]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 3, Area A
549 [Q]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 3, Area B
550 [R]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, Level 5
551 [S]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 26, backhoe excavation
552 [T]	Middle Pre-Fire	Site 19, Feature 28, East Half, Level 2

APPENDIX VIII

Price-Edwards (11SG1532) and Sappington (11SG1533) Sites Lot Inventories

Price-Edwards Site (11SG1532; Site 19)

Lot 1

4	Vessel 19-1
1	Vessel 19-2
4	Vessel 19-3
1	Vessel 19-4
3	Vessel 19-5
1	Vessel 19-6
4	Vessel 19-7
12	Vessel 19-8
1	Vessel 19-9
1	Vessel 19-10
2	Vessel 19-11
1	Vessel 19-12
1	Vessel 19-13
4	Vessel 19-14
1	Vessel 19-15
2	Vessel 19-16
3	Vessel 19-17
6	Vessel 19-18
3	Vessel 19-19
2	Vessel 19-20
2	Vessel 19-21
20	Vessel 19-22
1	Vessel 19-23
1	Vessel 19-24
1	Vessel 19-25
7	Vessel 19-26
1	Vessel 19-27
2	Vessel 19-28
24	undecorated porcelain
17	undecorated whiteware
1	whiteware (printed; green)
3	Bristol glazed earthenware
39	flat glass (window)
12	container glass (clear)
5	container glass (clear; melted)
19	container glass (aqua)

2	container glass (amethyst)
1	container glass (dark green/black)
2	machine cut nails (2 ¾" long)
1	machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
13	machine cut nails (fragments)
1	wire drawn nails (1 ¾" long)
1	metal tube (ferrous; ¼")
7	Parian figurine (painted)
1	"Cottage Glass" (red over clear)
1	electrical insulator (aqua)
1	teaspoon (bent handle; stainless steel; discarded) [modern]
6	shoe leather (MN=1)
13	bone

Lot 2

3	Vessel 19-6
1	Vessel 19-12
1	Vessel 19-20
1	Vessel 19-22
2	Vessel 19-24
1	Vessel 19-29
1	Vessel 19-30
3	Vessel 19-31
9	Vessel 19-32
3	Vessel 19-33
2	Vessel 19-34
4	Vessel 19-35
9	Vessel 19-36
14	Vessel 19-37
12	Vessel 19-39
2	Vessel 19-40
1	Vessel 19-41
6	Vessel 19-42
1	Vessel 19-43
3	Vessel 19-44
1	Vessel 19-45

1	Vessel 19-46	1	Vessel 19-93
1	Vessel 19-47	1	Vessel 19-94
1	Vessel 19-48	1	Vessel 19-95
2	Vessel 19-49	7	Vessel 19-96
9	Vessel 19-50	1	Vessel 19-97
4	Vessel 19-51	3	undecorated porcelain
1	Vessel 19-52	25	undecorated whiteware
1	Vessel 19-53	4	miscellaneous ceramic
1	Vessel 19-54	6	Bristol glazed earthenware
1	Vessel 19-55	3	salt glazed/Albany slipped earthenware
2	Vessel 19-56		
1	Vessel 19-57	1	blue glazed earthenware
1	Vessel 19-58	20	flat glass (window)
2	Vessel 19-59	38	flat and container glass (aqua, melted)
1	Vessel 19-60		
1	Vessel 19-61	39	container glass (clear)
1	Vessel 19-62	5	container glass (clear; melted)
1	Vessel 19-63	10	container glass (aqua)
1	Vessel 19-64	3	chimney glass
1	Vessel 19-65	7	machine cut nails (fragments)
1	Vessel 19-66	1	machine cut nails (4" long)
9	Vessel 19-67	1	machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
1	Vessel 19-68	3	wire drawn nails (fragments)
2	Vessel 19-69	12	enameled tinware container (approximately. 8" diameter base minimally 9" tall)
2	Vessel 19-70		
1	Vessel 19-71		
1	Vessel 19-72	1	butt hinge (3" x 1 1/2", loose pin)
1	Vessel 19-73	1	unidentified Iron (6" long; 3/4" diameter; handle?)
1	Vessel 19-74		
2	Vessel 19-75	1	unidentified Iron (4 1/2" long; utensil handle?)
1	Vessel 19-76		
3	Vessel 19-77	1	copper wire (approx. 8" long; heavy gage)
1	Vessel 19-78		
1	Vessel 19-79	1	electrical insulator (aqua)
1	Vessel 19-80	1	electrical insulator (porcelain; knob)
1	Vessel 19-82	6	shoe leather
1	Vessel 19-83	1	lapel pin (7/8" dia.)
1	Vessel 19-84	1	brass shell casing (center fire; 0.34" diameter; center fire)
3	Vessel 19-85		
2	Vessel 19-86	1	stoneware drain tile (1/2" thick)
2	Vessel 19-87	1	stoneware drain tile (3/4" thick)
2	Vessel 19-88	1	mussel shell
4	Vessel 19-89	70	bone
4	Vessel 19-90	2	mortar
6	Vessel 19-91		
4	Vessel 19-92		

Lot 3

1 Vessel 19-32
 1 Vessel 19-38 (Old 19-36B)
 1 Vessel 19-70
 1 Vessel 19-74
 1 Vessel 19-90
 2 Vessel 19-98
 1 Vessel 19-99
 5 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
 1 Vessel 19-101
 1 Vessel 19-102
 1 Vessel 19-104
 1 Vessel 19-105
 3 Vessel 19-106 (Old 19-106A)
 1 Vessel 19-107
 13 Vessel 19-108
 1 Vessel 19-109
 1 Vessel 19-110
 1 Vessel 19-111
 1 Vessel 19-112
 1 Vessel 19-114
 1 Vessel 19-115
 1 Vessel 19-195 (Old 19-106B)
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 Bristol glazed earthenware
 6 Flat glass (window)
 38 flat glass (window; melted)
 3 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 tableware (press molded)
 14 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 iron conglomerate
 1 cast iron conglomerate
 1 unidentified brass "conglomerate"
 3 sheet metal container (round; pan?)
 1 unidentified copper container (3 1/2" diameter Bent over with embossed illegible writing)
 1 electrical insulator (aqua)
 1 unidentified celluloid "hall" (oval 1/2" x 5/8", not round)
 3 unidentified cuprous "container" parts (1" x 1 3/4" oval with "shaker" top?)
 1 teaspoon (cuprous; hammered flat; handle folded over/bent)

1 whetstone (7/8" diameter; tappers to a point)
 2 bone

Lot 4

1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 1 wire drawn nail (fragments)
 1 unidentified plastic (black)

Lot 5

1 Vessel 19-116

Lot 6

1 Vessel 19-117
 1 flat glass (window; clear; melted)
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (3" long)

Lot 7

7 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
 1 Vessel 19-118
 2 Vessel 19-119
 2 Vessel 19-120
 3 undecorated whiteware

Lot 8

5 Vessel F10-1
 1 Vessel F10-2
 1 undecorated whiteware (with backstamp "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN, LTD. / ENGLAND")
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 flat glass (aqua; window)
 34 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 machine cut nail (fragment)
 14 salt-glazed stoneware drain tile (with bell-shaped end)
 1 fruit pit/stone
 6 bone

Lot 9

1 Vessel F8-1

1 Vessel F8-2
 1 Vessel F8-3
 1 Vessel F8-4
 1 Vessel F8-5
 1 Vessel F8-6
 1 Vessel F8-7
 1 Vessel F8-8
 1 Vessel F8-9
 1 Vessel F8-10
 1 Vessel F8-11
 1 Vessel F8-12
 1 Vessel F8-13
 1 Vessel F8-14
 1 Vessel F8-15
 1 Vessel F8-16
 1 Vessel F8-17
 1 Vessel F8-18
 1 Vessel F8-19
 1 Vessel F8-20
 13 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated whiteware (with
 backstamp, "... ENGLAND /
 W. H. GRINDLEY / ... No.
 473130. / S. A. MAY 9TH
 06") [May 1906 registration
 date]
 9 flat glass (aqua; window)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 3 container glass (aqua; melted)
 25 container glass (aqua)
 11 container glass (clear; melted)
 33 container glass (clear)
 1 Bristol-glazed earthenware (blue
 sponge on blue slipped
 background)
 1 undecorated ironstone (5/8" thick)
 [sanitary porcelain?]
 4 Bristol-glazed earthenware
 1 undecorated redware
 3 unglazed stoneware (burned; most
 likely cross-mends with
 Vessel 57, a chimney
 liner/thimble)
 15 Albany-slipped earthenware (burned)
 1 Parian figurine
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)

4 salt-glazed stoneware drain tile (7/8"
 thick; burned)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 1 unidentified conglomerate (brick and
 glass)
 1 wood (burned)
 2 brick (soft mud)
 3 coal
 1 clinker

Lot 10

1 Vessel F9-1
 1 Vessel F9-2
 1 undecorated whiteware
 4 container glass (clear)
 1 flat glass (aqua; window)
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
 1 wire (ferrous)
 5 bone

Lots 11-15 (See Site 20)

Lot 16

3 Vessel 19-121
 1 Vessel 19-124
 1 Vessel 19-125
 1 Vessel 19-126
 1 Vessel 19-127
 1 Vessel 19-128
 12 container glass (clear; melted)
 1 bone
 burned wood (structural)

Lot 17

12 Vessel 19-45
 8 Vessel 19-46
 25 Vessel 19-50
 1 Vessel 19-51
 45 Vessel 19-57
 1 Vessel 19-93
 19 Vessel 19-129
 11 Vessel 19-130
 1 Vessel 19-131
 7 Vessel 19-132
 1 Vessel 19-133

- 8 Vessel 19-134
- 16 Vessel 19-135
- 1 Vessel 19-136
- 13 undecorated whiteware
- 2 undecorated redware
- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware
- 5 flat glass (window; heat fractured)
- 121 flat glass (aqua, ¼" thick; melted)
- 22 container glass (clear)
- 8 container glass (clear; melted)
- 27 flat and container glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 8 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
- 70 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2 ¼" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 bolt (with washer; 5" long)
- 2 iron tube (1/2" diameter; spring?)
- 1 unidentified cast iron (hinge)
- 7 sheet metal (with rivets)
- 16 porcelain figurine (green glazed, shoe)
- 5 Parian figurine (woman; along base "810/4')
- 1 fork (copper; tines)
- 1 grommet (copper)
- 1 utensil handle (copper)
- 1 hair pin (hard rubber)
- 59 bone

Lot 18

- 1 pocket knife (3 ¼" long; mother of pearl handle?)
- 1 soft mud brick
- 9 bone

Lot 19

- 5 bone
- 5 sandstone (small tabular pieces)

Lots 20-27 (See Site 20)

Lot 28

- 10 figurine fragments
- 1 elbow pipe (red paste, unglazed)

Lot 29

- 1 Vessel 19-138
- 1 Albany glazed earthenware
- 22 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 flat glass (window, scored, glass working?)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
- 23 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified iron (2 ½" long, ½" diameter)
- 1 celluloid disk (1½" diameter)
- 1 celluloid disk (1½" diameter; portraits of two men; labeled "McKinley & Hobart")
- 1 button (milk glass; 2 holes; 0.31" diameter)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 10 coal
- 11 clinkers (1-2" in size)
- 2 wood (small)
- 3 bone

Lot 30

- 1 Vessel 19-139
- 14 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
- 1 mirror (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 7 chimney glass
- 39 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 iron concretion/clinker (3/4" thick; tubular)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; domed; 4 holes loop shank; 0.40" diameter)
- 1 marble (heavily weathered; chipped; stone working?)
- 1 limestone (heavily weathered)
- 4 soft mud brick (small fragments)
- 5 coal (small)
- 8 coal (shaley)

- 3 clinkers (large; 3-5")
- 6 wood
- 8 bone

Lot 31

- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 1 coal
- 1 clinker
- 4 bone

Lot 32

- 2 window glass (aqua; thin; 1.10 mm)
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 33

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 221 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 5 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 6 machine cut tacks (1" long)
- 27 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 screws (3" long; heavily corroded)
- 15 sheet metal container (?;square)
- 2 lead can solder
- 6 electrical wire (heavy gauge with cloth sheathing)
- 1 iron conglomerate
- 2 bone

Lot 34

- 1 Vessel 19-140
- 1 Vessel 19-141
- 1 Vessel 19-142
- 1 Vessel 19-143
- 3 Vessel 19-144
- 32 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 12 container glass (clear)

- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 chimney glass
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 salt glazed stoneware
- 34 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 5 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (1/3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wood screw (1" long, indeterminate as to type of point)
- 3 copper tube (approximately 3/16" diameter; small pieces)
- 1 clinker (small)
- 3 clinker (large 3-6") wood (burned)
- 14 bone

Lot 35

- 2 Vessel 19-137
- 1 Vessel 19-145
- 1 Vessel 19-146
- 1 layered glass (clear with interior white over red; possible lamp globe or similar to Vessel 19-138?)
- 1 salt/Albany stoneware
- 2 Albany glazed earthenware
- 8 flat glass (window)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 9 chimney glass
- 12 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 rivet (copper)
- 1 cast iron ?
- 1 unidentified metal disk (5/8" diameter; coin?)
- 3 limestone chips (stone working)
- 1 sandstone (small)
- 13 bone

Lot 36

- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 coal (small; approximately 1")

- 1 shale
- 1 clinker

Lot 37

- 1 Vessel 19-147
- 1 Vessel 19-148
- 2 Vessel 19-149
- 4 flat glass (window; clear; aqua)
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 red paste earthenware
- 15 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal
- 1 doll arm (porcelain)
- 3 limestone chips (stone working)
- 2 coal (small 1 3/4")
- 1 clinker
- 16 bone

Lot 38

- 1 Vessel 19-150

Lot 39

- 2 Vessel 19-141
- 1 Vessel 19-155
- 1 Vessel 19-162
- 1 Vessel 19-163
- 35 Vessel 19-164
- 1 Vessel 19-165
- 1 Vessel 19-166
- 1 Vessel 19-167
- 1 washer ? (copper)
- 1 unidentified brass (button ?)
- 1 button (4 hole; black glass; 0.46")
- 1 collar stud (milk glass)
- 6 toy bowl (?; porcelain)

Lot 40

- 9 undecorated whiteware

- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 redware
- 251 flat glass (aqua)
- 681 flat glass (aqua; melted)
- 5 mirror glass (melted)
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (amber)
- 3 container glass (yellow/ light green)
- 1 milk glass
- 1 tableware (clear; pressed)
- 16 chimney glass
- 668 machine cut nail (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 10 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 23 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 9 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 6 machine cut nails (3/4" long)
- 8 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
- 41 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
- 3 bolts (with nuts and washers; 2" long)
- 3 wood screws (3/4" long)
- 1 wood screws (fragments)
- 1 twisted iron wire
- 1 rolled shade bracket
- 1 iron caster
- >50 tin can fragments (large diameter; paint can?; paint remnant on inside)
- 1 sliding bolt latch (?)
- 4 cast iron (?)
- 2 iron "clinkers" (large; burned, fused)
- 1 celluloid
- 1 ferrous buckle (1 1/2" x 2")
- 1 cast iron stove leg fragment (?)
- 1 mud dauber nest
- 5 fabric
- 1 plastic (?)

45+ burned plaster (lath impressions; very thin white coat)
 12 window glazing
 1 brick (hard fired; small fragments)
 5 coal (small)
 wood burned
 69 bone

Lot 41

2 flat glass (window; clear; melted)
 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
 10 mortar (?)
 6 sandstone (small fragments; burned?)

Lot 42

2 Vessel 19-32
 1 Vessel 19-34
 1 Vessel 19-41
 1 Vessel 19-43
 1 Vessel 19-46
 1 Vessel 19-47
 9 Vessel 19-50
 1 Vessel 19-56
 16 Vessel 19-57
 1 Vessel 19-90
 5 Vessel 19-132
 1 Vessel 19-133
 1 Vessel 19-134
 8 Vessel 19-141
 2 Vessel 19-146
 1 Vessel 19-155
 1 Vessel 19-162
 2 Vessel 19-163
 1 Vessel 19-164
 1 Vessel 19-165
 2 Vessel 19-167
 2 Vessel 19-168
 1 Vessel 19-169
 1 Vessel 19-170
 1 Vessel 19-171
 1 Vessel 19-172
 4 Vessel 19-173
 1 Vessel 19-174

1 Vessel 19-175
 3 Vessel 19-176
 1 Vessel 19-177
 4 Vessel 19-178
 2 Vessel 19-179
 5 Vessel 19-180
 2 Vessel 19-182
 1 Vessel 19-183
 1 Vessel 19-208 (Old 19-177B)
 1 Vessel 19-259 (Old 19-178B)
 13 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 1 gilded (painted) whiteware
 2 redware
 1 Bristol glazed earthenware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 1 Albany slipped earthenware
 192 flat glass (window; clear)
 161 container glass (clear)
 24 container glass (aqua)
 152 container/window glass (aqua; melted)
 8 container glass (amber)
 13 container glass (amethyst; melted)
 3 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (dark green/black; melted)
 6 container glass (light green/yellow; melted)
 2 milk glass (lamp shade?)
 67 chimney glass
 14 thick glass (clear; melted; 1/4" thick)
 358 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 17 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 7 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (3" long)
 54 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wood screw (1" long)
 1 bolt (with washer?)
 1 caster (iron)

6 sheathed electrical wire
 4 tin "can" (ferrous; round: approximately 2" diameter)
 2 metal "can" (large diameter: paint can?)
 2 tin "can" (solder; discarded)
 8 iron 1/16" thick; 1/2" wide; riveted strips)
 96 sheet metal container (?)
 1 strap hinge (2" wide)
 3 porcelain figurine (shoe)
 8 figurine (Parian; painted)
 4 milk glass toy (tea set)
 5 ferrous toy plate (4 1/4" diameter; MNV=1)
 1 marble (stoneware; 1.10" diameter)
 2 twisted iron wire (handle?)
 1 bottle opener (similar to house C or D)
 1 shaker top (pot metal; 1 1/2" diameter)
 1 button (round, loop shank; milk glass; 0.48" diameter)
 2 cuff link (?; Mother of Pearl/shell; 0.52" diameter)
 50 shoe leather (minimally two men's shoes represented by sole and heel fragments)
 1 fabric
 3 bullet shell case (brass; center fire, expended; 0.34" diameter)
 3 soft mud brick
 8 coal
 10 clinker
 211 bone
 8 burned wood

Lot 43

1 Vessel 19-156 (burned)
 1 flat glass (window)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (melted)
 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long)

1 toy saucer (painted and relief decorated)
 1 soft mud brick (small)
 1 sandstone (small)
 5 large clinkers (1-2")
 53 bone
 1 burned wood

Lot 44

1 Vessel 19-2
 1 printed (brown) whiteware
 1 mother of pearl (1/2" diameter; part of cuff link ?)

Lot 45

1 Vessel 19- 35
 1 Vessel 19-86
 2 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
 1 Bristol glazed earthenware
 2 redware
 5 flat glass (window)
 13 container glass (clear)
 42 container glass (aqua; melted)
 5 container glass (think; aqua; melted)
 1 container glass (amber)
 7 container glass (amber; melted)
 3 chimney glass
 93 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 2 tacks (1/2" long)
 5 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wood screw (fragment)
 1 iron tube (3/8" diameter)
 2 electrical wire (copper; large gage)
 1 door strike plate (rim lock)
 1 slate stylus
 1 small bag of carbonized fiber
 1 sandstone (burned)

39 bone
burned wood

Lot 46

1 Vessel 19-153
1 Vessel 19-154
2 redware
2 container glass (aqua)
5 container glass (amber;
melted)
12 machine cut nail (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (4" long)
1 marble (clay; 0.48 diameter)
1 fruit stone/pit (peach?;
burned)
1 soft mud brick
1 limestone (small)
103 bone
2 wood

Lot 47

1 Vessel 19-98
4 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
1 Vessel 19-102
1 Vessel 19-157
2 Vessel 19-158
1 Vessel 19-159
7 Vessel 19-160
1 Vessel 19-161
5 undecorated whiteware
1 Albany slipped earthenware
2 Flat glass (window; melted)
8 flat glass (window; thick;
MEASURE)
26 container glass (clear)
7 container glass (clear;
melted)
4 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (aqua;
melted)
1 container glass (blue)
2 chimney glass
291 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (3" long)

5 machine cut nails (2 1/2"
long)
10 machine cut nails 1 1/2" long)
3 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
6 machine cut nails (1" long)
7 machine cut nails (3/4" long)
5 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
29 wire drawn nails (fragments)
2 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
4 wire drawn nails (1" long)
6 wire drawn tacks (3/4" long)
23 sheet metal ("tin" can)
2 button (cuprous; 3 pieces;
loop shank: 0.55" diameter)
1 button (milk glass 4 hole;
0.50" diameter)
1 button shell; 4 hole; 0.39"
diameter)
1 brick (whole; vitrified;
deformed)
7 clinkers
3 sandstone
6 plaster/mortar
113 bone

Lot 48

1 Vessel 19-151
2 Vessel 19-152
2 undecorated whiteware
2 whiteware (painted,
polychrome)
2 redware
1 glass (clear)
1 tableware glass (lead/clear;
press molded)
3 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nail (4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
1 sheet metal
5 small clinkers
45 bone

Lot 49

3 bone

Lot 50

1 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
 1 Vessel 19-185
 1 Vessel 19-186
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 8 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 51

11 Vessel 19-81 (Old 19-100B)
 1 Vessel 19-388 (Old 19-89)
 1 Vessel 19-89
 9 Vessel 19-98
 4 Vessel 19-100 (Old 19-100A)
 4 Vessel 19-105
 6 Vessel 19-106 (Old 19-106A)
 15 Vessel 19-186
 12 Vessel 19-204
 1 Vessel 19-205
 2 Vessel 19-206
 145 Flat glass (window, melted)
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 Bristol glazed stoneware
 10 flat glass (window?; thick)
 5 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 141 container glass (melted;
 unclear if container glass)
 1 container glass (dark blue)
 94 glass (melted; unknown; mix
 of clear and aqua)
 2 table glass (1/8' thick)
 3 chimney glass
 175 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 4 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
 4 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 22 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 copper pipe (5/8" diameter)
 5 melted copped pipe
 1 unidentified iron (fastener
 w/1 1/4" diameter rosette or knob?)
 5 unidentified iron

3 coal
 4 clinkers
 10 bone

Lot 52

2 Vessel 19-184
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 redware
 1 container glass (clear)
 7 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 15 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 button (milk glass; 0.41"
 diameter)
 1 iron spike (railroad spike? 5"
 long)
 1 sandstone
 14 bone
 1 wood

Lot 53

3 Vessel 19-91
 10 Vessel 19-108
 2 Vessel 19-115
 2 Vessel 19-122 (Old 19-100A)
 1 Vessel 19-146
 5 Vessel 19-152
 1 Vessel 19-174
 8 Vessel 19-185
 14 Vessel 19-186
 14 Vessel 19-191
 1 Vessel 19-192
 1 Vessel 19-193
 2 Vessel 19-194
 2 Vessel 19-196
 1 Vessel 19-197
 1 Vessel 19-198
 1 Vessel 19-199
 1 Vessel 19-200
 1 Vessel 19-201
 1 Vessel 19-204
 1 Vessel 19-339 (Old 19-183B)
 8 undecorated whiteware

4 undecorated whiteware
 (burned)
 4 Bristol glazed stoneware
 2 Bristol glazed/Albany slipped
 stoneware
 8 flat glass (window)
 4 flat glass (window; melted)
 78 container glass (clear)
 15 container glass (aqua)
 30 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 6 container glass (aqua;
 melted)
 14 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (amethyst)
 16 chimney glass
 1 colored glass (tan;
 container?)
 2 blue glass (melted)
 129 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 20 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 50 "tin can" fragments
 (round/small)
 1 large chest cobble
 2 leather
 1 toy cup
 5 soft mud bricks (very small)
 1 coal
 6 clinkers (very small)
 13 bone

Lot 54 [Post Fire; not inventoried]

Lot 55

1 Bristol glazed earthenware
 [This is an Early Pre-Fire context?]
 2 melted glass (blue)
 1 flat glass (window; clear)
 38 bone

Lot 56

1 Vessel 19-121
 1 Vessel 19-146
 1 Vessel 19-189

1 Vessel 19-191
 1 Vessel 19-194
 2 Vessel 19-202
 1 Vessel 19-203
 1 Vessel 19-257
 25 Vessel 19-652
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 Albany slipped Earthenware
 1 flat glass (window; thick)
 4 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 5 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 121 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (3/4" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 29 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 large screw (heavily
 corroded, approximately 1 1/2" long)
 15 "tin can" fragments (small;
 round)
 3 copper wire
 2 copper wire advancers
 6 copper (wire-like)
 9 upper strap bands (11/16"
 wide; bent/folded)
 4 copper (with rivets; oval; 7/8
 x 1 5/8"; hinged similar to earlier
 one)
 15+ small copper sheet metal
 1 wire clasp (?)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole,
 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.42" diameter)
 8 bone

Lot 57

1 Vessel 19-187
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated yellow ware
 9 machine cut nails (fragments)

- 1 cuff link (?; gilded; 0.56" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 0.43" diameter)
- 3 bone

Lot 58

- 1 Vessel 19-186 (heavily melted)
- 4 Vessel 19-216
- 16 Vessel 19-239
- 2 Vessel 19-258
- 2 Vessel 19-260
- 20 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 6 flat glass (window)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 milk glass
- 64 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (trim nail; 2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
- 2 unidentified iron "tubes/pipes; 3/4-7/8" diameter)[coils/springs ?]
- 6 soft mud brick
- 1 sandstone
- 5 clinkers (4-6")
- 23 bone
- 3 wood (burned)

Lot 59

- 2 Vessel 19-157 (?)
- 2 Vessel 19-188
- 4 Vessel 19-207
- 1 Vessel 19-209
- 1 Vessel 19-210
- 1 Vessel 19-211
- 1 Vessel 19-212
- 1 Vessel 19-213
- 2 Vessel 19-214
- 27 undecorated whiteware
- 4 undecorated whiteware (burned)

- 2 undecorated yellowware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 29 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 button (milk glass;4 hole; 0.50" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass;4 hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 stoneware drain tile
- 4 coal (small)
- 2 sandstone
- 4 clinkers (large)
- 2 mortar
- 8 bone
- 3 wood (burned) [sawn planks; knots]

Lot 60

- 2 Vessel 19-188
- 3 coal

Lot 61

- 1 Vessel 19-137
- 1 Vessel 19-208
- 1 Vessel 19-212
- 3 Vessel 19-216
- 1 Vessel 19-217
- 1 Vessel 19-218
- 2 Vessel 19-219
- 1 Vessel 19-220
- 42 Vessel 19-221
- 4 Vessel 19-222
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Salt/Albany slipped stoneware
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 13 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (clear; melted)

9 container glass (aqua; melted)
 17 chimney glass
 90 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.44" diameter)
 1 slate stylus
 1 writing slate
 1 melted copper
 1 fabric
 1 plastic (?)
 31 clinkers (small; > 1")
 6 bone
 26 wood (burned)

Lot 62

3 Vessel 19-137
 1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-227
 1 Vessel 19-228
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 7 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 1 milk glass
 10 chimney glass
 26 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 soft mud bricks (small)
 1 bone

Lot 63

1 Vessel 19-188
 1 Vessel 19-189
 1 Vessel 19-190
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
 2 bone

Lot 64

2 Vessel 19-223

2 Vessel 19-224
 1 Vessel 19-225
 13 Vessel 19-226
 14 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated yellowware
 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
 27 flat glass (window aqua)
 4 container glass (clear)
 17 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 chimney glass
 71 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
 14 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 slate stylus
 1 writing slate
 1 button (milk glass; painted; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 2 pencil erasers (modern?)
 1 fruit "pit"/stone
 5 clinkers (>1")
 15 bone

Lot 65

2 Vessel 19-189
 1 container glass (dark green/black) [wine bottle]

Lot 66

1 Vessel 19-224 (Old 19-226B)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 16 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 railroad spike (5 ¼ - 5 ½" long)

Lot 67

1 brick (whole; soft mud)

Lot 68

1 Vessel 19-229
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 unglazed red paste
 earthenware
 18 flat glass (window; melted)
 5 container glass (clear)
 16 container glass (aqua)
 3 chimney glass
 15 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 "tin can" pieces
 1 fruit "pit"/stone
 6 plaster
 12 coal (small)
 17 bone
 1 wood (burned)

Lot 69

3 Vessel 19-226
 3 Vessel 19-230
 15 Vessel 19-233
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 whiteware (printed; purple)
 1 Rockingham glazed
 yellowware
 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
 [1.70mm; 1.71mm; 1.44mm;
 1.77mm; 1.73mm; 2.08mm]
 1 flat glass (window; scored?)
 3 container glass (clear)
 13 container glass (aqua)
 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 3 sheet metal container (iron)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 plaster
 9 coal (small; flakey)
 37 bone
 2 wood

Lot 70

7 Vessel 19-220
 8 Vessel 19-223
 10 Vessel 19-234
 7 Vessel 19-235
 11 Vessel 19-236

3 Vessel 19-237
 1 Vessel 19-457 (Old 19-254B)
 2 undecorated whiteware
 19 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (clear; aqua;
 melted)
 88 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 unidentified non-ferrous
 metal
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole;
 0.51" diameter)
 4 clinkers
 13 bone

Lot 71

1 Vessel 19-239
 1 Vessel 19-240
 1 Vessel 19-257
 8 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 whiteware (sponge decorated;
 blue)
 2 unglazed red paste
 earthenware
 1 Albany slipped earthenware
 (cut)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 14 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 6 chimney glass
 72 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (7/8" long)
 3 slate stylus
 1 Kaolin pipe stem

2 plaster
2 clinkers
24 bone

Lot 72

5 Vessel 19-241
1 undecorated whiteware
1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
5 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
14 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 slate stylus
1 button (milk glass; loop
shank; 0.60" diameter)
1 brick (soft mud)
1 bone
1 wood (burned)

Lot 73

4 Vessel 19-229
7 Vessel 19-242
1 Vessel 19-243
2 undecorated whiteware
4 flat glass(window; aqua)
[2.19 mm; 2.09 mm]
2 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (dark
green/black)
2 container glass (clear; very
thick)
36 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3" long)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
1 unidentified copper
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
0.44" diameter)
1 button (pressed milk glass;
loop shank; floral pattern; 0.59"
diameter)
1 button (spherical; blue glass;
loop shank; 0.47")
3 plaster
1 clinker
3 coal (small >1")
5 bone

Lot 74

1 Vessel 19-198
7 Vessel 19-245
1 Vessel 19-246
1 Vessel 19- 502 (Old 19-
245B)
3 undecorated whiteware
5 flat glass (window; aqua)
[2.04 mm]
2 container glass (clear)
2 container glass (aqua) [lamp;
cylindrical bottle]
4 chimney glass
23 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
0.48" diameter)
2 clinkers (small; 2 3/8")
17 bone

Lot 75

1 Vessel 19-215
2 Vessel 19-235
4 Vessel 19-248
1 Vessel 19-249
1 Vessel 19-250
1 Vessel 19-251
4 Vessel 19-252
1 Vessel 19-253
1 Vessel 19-254
1 Vessel 19-255
7 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
6 flat glass (aqua)
9 container glass (clear)
5 container glass (aqua)
63 machine cut nails
(fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
long)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/8")
2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
2 slate stylus
3 mussel shell
24 bone

Lot 76

1 Vessel 19-231
1 Vessel 19-234
1 Albany slipped earthenware
1 container glass (amber;
melted)
9 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
8 sheet metal (iron)
1 writing slate
4 bone

Lot 77

1 Vessel 19-232
1 Vessel 19-238
2 undecorated whiteware
6 flat glass (window;
aqua)[1.86 mm; 1.97 mm; 1.77 mm;
3.04 mm;1.13 mm; 1.15 mm]
9 container glass (clear)
3 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (amber)
62 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
1 woodscrew (1 ¾" long;
pointed)
2 sheet metal (iron ?)
1 unidentified cast iron (stove
part ?)
1 buckle ? (iron 1 ¼" x 1 ½")
1 slab marble (white; 7/8"
thick)
22 coal (small; burned)
34 bone

Lot 78

1 Vessel 19-235
2 Vessel 19-244
1 Vessel 19-247
2 Vessel 19-252
4 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
3 unglazed red paste
earthenware

2 flat glass (aqua)
1 flat glass (window; scored;
aqua)
12 container glass (clear)
31 machine cut nails (fragments)
3 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
long)
1 machine cut nails (3/4" long)
1 sheet metal
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
0.39" diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
0.43" diameter)
12 bone

Lot 79

26 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 machine cut nails (4 1/2"
long)
3 machine cut nails (3" long)
1 brick (soft mud; fragments)
4 shale coal slag
13 clinkers (1 large and 12
small)
3 bone

Lot 80

1 unglazed red paste
earthenware
2 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
12 chimney glass
7 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
1 machine cut nails 1 ½" long)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
3 sheet metal "straps" (5/8"
wide)
1 mica
14 clinkers (small)
4 coal
16 bone

Lot 81

1 undecorated whiteware

4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (amber)
 5 chimney glass
 25 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 sheet metal
 1 collar stud (bone)
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.44” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; .printed; 0.43” diameter)
 10 shale/coal
 4 clinkers
 26 bone
 5 wood

Lot 82

1 Vessel 19-215
 1 Vessel 19-232
 1 Vessel 19-244
 1 Vessel 19-256
 1 Vessel 19-261
 2 Vessel 19-262
 16 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 2 Rockingham glazed yellowware
 4 undecorated red ware
 1 whiteware (sponge decorated; blue)
 1 ironstone (painted with gilded band)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 7 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
 1 container glass (amber)
 18 chimney glass
 5 tableware glass (clear/lead; press molded)
 47 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (3” long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ½” long)

3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 sheet metal
 1 unidentified copper
 1 kaolin pipestem
 1 kaolin pipestem (embossed “JAN. PR.../ [G]OUDA.”)
 [Potentially “JAN. PRIM...”]
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.52” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; fragment)
 1 worn chert flake (too large for gizzard stone?)
 4 brick (soft mud; fragments)
 2 coal
 7 clinkers
 30 bone

Lot 83

2 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.43” diameter)

Lot 84 [Post Fire; Partially Inventoried]

1 decanter stopper (lead glass, ground facets) [Vessel 19-688]

Lot 85

1 Vessel 19-263
 1 wire drawn nail (2 ¾” long with machine cut nails attached)
 1 brass shell casing (0.35” diameter; centerfire?; fragmentary)
 1 unidentified copper/brass (tubular; 0.40” diameter)
 2 wood (flooring; burned)
 10 wood (burned)

Lot 85 [Post Fire; Not Inventoried]

Lot 86 [Post Fire; Partially Inventoried]

Sample of masonry tile

Lot 88

3 Vessel 19-264

- 1 Vessel 19-265
- 15 Vessel 19-266
- 1 Vessel 19-267
- 1 Vessel 19-268
- 1 Vessel 19-269
- 2 Vessel 19-270
- 1 Vessel 19-271
- 1 Vessel 19-274
- 1 Vessel 19-327
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 4 glass (melted; aqua; clear)
- 1 cast iron "bar" (4 1/2" long)
- 1 shoe leather (small heel; 1 1/2" x 1 1/2")
- 1 fruit "pit"/stone
- 23 wood (small; burned)

Lot 89

- 27 Vessel 19-275
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 2 chimney glass
- 9 glass (melted; clear; aqua)
- 77 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 7 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 cast iron (2" diameter; 3/8" thick; unknown)
- 3 plaster
- 3 floor board (burned; large piece)
- 3 clinkers (small)
- 4 bone

Lot 90

- 1 Vessel 19-264
- 1 Vessel 19-276
- 1 Vessel 19-277
- 1 Vessel 19-278
- 4 container glass
- 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 chimney glass

- 3 glass (window; melted)
- 47 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut tack(5/8" long)
- 12 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 cast iron door latch (strike plate)
- 1 copper rod? (1 1/2" long x 1/16" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 1.22" diameter; burned; fragmented)
- 1 plaster
- 2 wood
- 3 bone

Lot 91

- 1 Vessel 19-22
- 1 Vessel 19-305
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 17 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
- 1 cast iron stove leg
- 1 copper disk (.72" diameter; thin; coin?)
- 1 indeterminate coper strap (?)
- 1 indeterminate copper/brass handle (1 1/2" round loop with interior thread)
- 1 marble (0.57" diameter, stoneware, marble glazed)
- 4 mortar
- 4 plaster
- 2 coal (small)
- 2 clinkers
- 4 sandstone

1 brick (soft mud; fragments)
34 bone

Lot 92

1 Vessel 19-136
1 undecorated whiteware
1 milk glass
1 machine cut nails (fragments)
10 bone

Lot 93 [Post Fire; Partially Inventoried]

Sample of masonry tile

Lot 94

2 Vessel 19-54
1 Vessel 19-73
3 Vessel 19-123 (Old 19-89B)
11 Vessel 19-266
8 Vessel 19-279
7 Vessel 19-280
1 Vessel 19-281
1 Vessel 19-282
1 Vessel 19-283
1 Vessel 19-284
1 Vessel 19-285
1 Vessel 19-286
1 Vessel 19-287
1 Vessel 19-288
1 Vessel 19-289
1 Vessel 19-290
1 Vessel 19-291
1 Vessel 19-292
1 Vessel 19-293
1 Vessel 19-294
3 Vessel 19-295
2 Vessel 19-296
2 Vessel 19-297
2 Vessel 19-298
1 Vessel 19-299
1 Vessel 19-300
2 Vessel 19-301
5 Vessel 19-302
1 Vessel 19-303
1 Vessel 19-304

1 cooking pot handle (steal; 6
½” long; 1 ¼” diameter; hollow)
11 bone

Lot 95

4 Vessel 19-164
1 Vessel 19-280
2 Vessel 19-318
1 Vessel 19-319
1 Vessel 19-320
1 Vessel 19-321
1 Vessel 19-322
4 undecorated whiteware
110 glass (aqua; thick; melted)
[window glass, or container glass?]
2 container glass (clear)
17 flat glass (window ; aqua)
6 glass (1/4” thick; melted)
[plate glass?]
43 glass (melted; clear; aqua)
441 machine cut nails (fragments)
3 machine cut nails (4” long)
6 machine cut nails (3 ¼” long)
11 machine cut nails (2 ¾” long)
18 machine cut nails (2 ½” long)
6 machine cut nails (2 ¼” long)
29 machine cut nails (1 ½” long)
11 machine cut nails (1 ¼” long)
3 machine cut nails (1” long)
8 machine cut tacks (3/4” long)
39 wire drawn nails (fragments)
6 wire drawn nails (1 ½” long)
1 wire drawn tacks (1/2” long)
29 sheet metal
1 window roller shade bracket
1 cast iron caster (wheel
missing)
1 sliding bolt lock (3” long)
1 door rim lock (2 ¾” x4”)
[secondary door]
1 fruit “pit”/stone
1 writing slate (very rough)
3 window sash glazing
18 plaster (with lathe)
1 clinker
12 wood (burned)

- 1 brick (soft mud; fragment)
- 26 bone

Lot 96

- 1 Vessel 19-190
- 1 Vessel 19-306
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 1 indeterminate zinc sheet metal
- 1 sandstone
- 6 bone

Lot 97 [Post Fire; Partially Inventoried]

- 1 shovel (iron; flat blade; broken)
- cut leather scraps (many) [Is cut leather Post Fire?]

Lot 98

- 4 Vessel 19-48
- 1 Vessel 19-164
- 1 Vessel 19-308
- 1 Vessel 19-309
- 2 Vessel 19-310
- 1 Vessel 19-311
- 1 Vessel 19-312
- 1 Vessel 19-313
- 1 Vessel 19-314
- 3 Vessel 19-315
- 13 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed whiteware (blue)
- 12 flat glass (aqua)
- 39 container glass (clear)
- 17 container glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 2 table glass
- 3 container glass (clear with white swirls)
- 51 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)

- 4 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (3' long)
- 18 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 73 sheet metal
- 6 unidentified sheet metal
- 1 metal pail (with bail handles)
- 17 crown bottle caps (whole)
- 13 crown bottle caps (pieces)
- 1 rivet
- 1 unidentified copper
- 1 copper wire
- 1 hard rubber smoking pipe mouth piece
- 1 rubber ball (?) (7/8"-1" diameter)
- 9 shoe leather
- 2 concrete (1/2" - 3/4" thick; pink tint; flooring?) [discarded]
- 3 ceramic tile [?] (1 1/2" x 3"; 1" tall; hourglass shape) [Post Fire]
- 1 tile (2' wide by unknown length; 3/4" thick) [Post Fire]
- 1 tile (3 1/2" wide by unknown length; 3/4" thick) [Post Fire]
- 1 tile (4" wide by unknown length; 7/8 - 1" thick) [Post Fire]
- 29 plaster (with lathe)
- 8 wood
- 2 bone

Lot 99 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 100

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 2 flat glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 9 glass (clear; aqua; melted)
- 104 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)

4 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 bolt (5" long)
 34 tin container (fragments; paint can?; 6" diameter)
 17 plaster (and or brick parging)
 11 brick (soft mud; fragments)
 1 clinker
 1 wood (burned)
 6 bone

Lot 101

1 container glass (clear)
 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 bricks (fragments; soft mud)
 4 plaster
 11 bone

Lot 102 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 103

16 Vessel 19-50
 8 Vessel 19-264
 1 Vessel 19-281
 1 Vessel 19-307
 1 Vessel 19-649
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 undecorated whiteware
 58 flat glass (window; aqua; 1/16" and 1/8" thick)
 26 container glass (clear)
 8 container glass (aqua)
 227 glass (melted; clear and aqua; window and container)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (dark blue)
 592 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4 ¾" long)
 3 machine cut nails (4 ¼" long)
 2 machine cut nails (3 ½" long)
 9 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)

3 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 30 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
 9 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
 17 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 ½" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 wire drawn tacks (3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn tacks (1/2" long)
 2 screws (1 ½" long)
 199 sheet metal (fragments)
 1 cast iron door rim lock (?)
 1 door strike plate
 1 copper wire (cloth sheathed)
 36 unidentified iron (chunks; small)
 1 metal (unidentified)
 3 sheet metal (folded; curved edges)
 4 unidentified sheet metal (folded; thick)
 9 iron tube (1/8" diameter)
 7 furniture springs (3 -3 ½" diameter) [?]
 1 iron disk (4" diameter; 1 1/8" diameter hole in center)
 5 unidentified iron
 47 electrical pole insulator (aqua; shattered)
 2 slate (pieces)
 2 shoe leather
 47 plaster
 7 clinkers
 6 brick (small fragments)
 3 wood (burned)
 4 bone

Lot 104

1 Vessel 19-272
 1 container glass (aqua)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn tacks (3/4" long)
 6 sheet metal

- 2 plaster (with lath impressions)
- 1 mud dauber's nest (?)
- 9 bone

Lot 105

- 2 Vessel 19-100
- 9 Vessel 19-363
- 2 Vessel 19-364
- 1 Vessel 19-366
- 2 Vessel 19-367
- 3 Vessel 19-368
- 2 Vessel 19-369
- 7 Vessel 19-370
- 1 Vessel 19-371
- 1 Vessel 19-372
- 1 Vessel 19-373
- 1 Vessel 19-374
- 3 Vessel 19-655 (Old 19-368B)
- 1 Vessel 19-656 (Old 19-372B)
- 2 undecorated porcelain
- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Bristol glazed stoneware
- 19 flat glass
- 54 container glass (clear)
- 16 container glass (aqua)
- 8 container glass (amber)
- 2 glass (melted; aqua)
- 14 tableware glass
- 14 chimney glass
- 28 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 9 sheet metal
- 1 electrical insulator (aqua)
- 2 shoe leather
- 2 leather (scraps from leather working)
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 2 stoneware tile (2'x4'x3/4")
- 8 bone

Lot 106 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

- Some fire artifacts noted in level form. Re-look at assemblage and inventory Fire artifacts (painted porcelain, jute floor covering, melted syringe]
- 3 buttons (what type)
 - 1 buckle (with fabric)—more details?

Lot 107

- 4 Vessel 19-307
- 1 Vessel 19-323
- 3 Vessel 19-358
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 whiteware (painted/decals, floral)
- 26 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 23 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (amber)
- 4 thick plate glass (1/4" thick)
- 69 glass (melted; mostly flat glass)
- 2 chimney glass
- 197 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 8 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (7/8" long)
- 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
- 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/8" long)
- 1 railroad spike (5 3/4" long)
- 31 container metal

- 2 large washers?
(approximately 3 1/2" diameter)
- 1 unknown fastener (?)
- 1 glass syringe and plunger
(melted)
- 1 flooring (fabric)
- 1 slate (small; fragments)
- 2 brick (hard fired)
- 3 window mortar
- 7 clinkers
- 4 bone

Lot 108

- 1 Vessel 19-324
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 5 redware
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (dark
green/black)
- 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 5 sheet metal
- 1 button (metal; stamped; 4-
hole; 0.66" diameter)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 4 plaster
- 7 brick (soft mud)
- 10 bone

Lot 109

This is surface pickup,
predominately FIRE materials.
Where is inventory? Put with Lot
110 or 111?

Lot 110

- 2 Vessel 19-44
- 2 Vessel 19-323
- 3 Vessel 19-325
- 2 Vessel 19-326
- 1 Vessel 19-328
- 1 Vessel 19- 329
- 1 Vessel 19-330
- 1 Vessel 19-331
- 1 printed whiteware (blue)

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 electrical insulator (aqua;
pole type)
- 1 coal

Lot 111

- 1 Vessel 19-50
- 1 Vessel 19-324
- 1 Vessel 19-333
- 1 Vessel 19-334
- 1 Vessel 19-358
- 4 undecorated whiteware.
- 1 undecorated whiteware
(backstamp "Alfred Meakin /
England" and Royal Coat of Arms)
- 26 flat glass (window)
- 27 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass(aqua)
- 2 container glass (dark blue)
- 1 container glass (dark green
/black)
- 12 flat glass (window; melted)
- 1 table ware glass (press
molder)
- 17 plate glass (1/4" thick)
- 517 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 4 machine cut nails (3 7/8"
long)
- 3 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
- 6 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 11 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 6 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
long)
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/8"
long.
- 4 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 17 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (1 1/8"
long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 8 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 bottle cap
- 18 sheet metal
- 2 wood screws (flat tipped?)

- 4 metal tube (iron?; 0.21" diameter)
- 1 metal disk (0.72" diameter)
- 1 metal disk (1.4" diameter)
- 2 butt hinges (loose pin; 3" by 3")
- 2 iron wrenches (oxidized together)
- 1 metal tube (0.43" diameter)
- 1 bed rail hardware
- 1 cast iron caster
- 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.53" diameter)
- 21 plaster
- 1 clinker
- 8 bone

Lot 112

- 1 Vessel 19-241
- 2 Vessel 19-324
- 1 Vessel 19-333
- 1 Vessel 19-335
- 2 Vessel 19-362
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 glass (clear; melted)
- 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 writing stylus
- 1 marble (stone; 0.75" diameter)
- 4 wood (shake/shingle)
- 1 mussel shell
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.32" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; pie crust; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (blue glass; 4 hole; 0.41" diameter)
- 6 coal
- 36 bone

Lot 113 and 114

Post fire and fire; no inventory of fire deposits; refractory brick, stoneware drain tile)

Lot 115

- 1 Vessel 19-239
- 1 Vessel 19-241
- 1 Vessel 19-333
- 1 Vessel 19-360
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 3 flat glass (window)
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (dark blue)
- 287 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 4 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 30 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/8" long)
- 2 bolt (fragments)
- 175 sheet metal
- 20 sheet metal (folded rim; container?)
- 1 stone leg (cast iron)
- 1 handle (iron?; hollow; pot handle?)
- 20 door lock (fragments)
- 1 door lock strike plate
- 1 iron tube (.43" diameter)
- 2 iron tube (.26" diameter)
- 2 rim lock (iron; 2 1/4" x 3 1/4")
- 2 rim lock (iron; approximately 3 1/4" x 4")
- 1 cast iron kettle/pot (?)
- 37 unidentified metal
- 1 indeterminate iron (trunk latch?)
- 1 gastropod (snail)
- 1 marble (glass; cat's eye; 0.78" diameter)

- 1 marble (porcelain; 0.68" diameter)
- 25 brick (soft mud; fragments)
- 36 clinkers (large and small)
- 32 plaster/mortar (some burned)
- 23 bone
- 3 wood (burned)

Lot 116

- 1 Vessel 19-189
- 1 Vessel 19-332
- 1 Vessel 19-336
- 1 Vessel 19-337
- 1 Vessel 19-359
- 1 Vessel 19-360
- 1 Vessel 19-361
- 7 undecorated whiteware
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 17 chimney glass (clear)
- 54 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 2 sheet metal
- 1 knife handle (bone; 3 3/4" long)
- 1 metal sphere (ferrous; 1.04" diameter) [knob?]
- 1 metal sphere (ferrous; .89" diameter) [knob?]
- 1 unidentified copper
- 1 button (stamped metal; 4 holes; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; faceted; 0.73" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.58" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.38" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole ; 0.34" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; tan; domed 0.41" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.44" diameter)

- 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.52" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.41" diameter)
- 2 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.38" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.40" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2 hole; 0.51" diameter)
- 2 comb (hard rubber; melted; teeth broken out)
- 1 writing slate
- 1 wood (cone; burned; 2 7/8" long)
- 3 coal (small)
- 1 sandstone
- 23 bone

Lot 117

- 1 Vessel 19-113 (Old 19-100C)
- 1 Vessel 19-342
- 1 Vessel 19-343
- 2 Vessel 19-344
- 2 Vessel 19-345
- 1 Vessel 19-346
- 1 Vessel 19-347
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 whiteware (decal decorated)
- 1 Albany glazed earthenware
- 4 flat glass (aqua)
- 56 container glass (clear)
- 15 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (amethyst)
- 6 container glass (melted ;clear)
- 25 container glass (melted; aqua)
- 129 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)

1 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
 6 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 15 sheet metal
 13 sheet metal (folded; possibly
 a rim)
 1 metal cast iron (2 ½" x 1")
 1 metal bar (2" x ½")
 12 cast iron stove fragments
 (bars and decorative edges)
 1 round stove "plate" (6"
 diameter)
 1 cast iron handle (?)
 1 cast iron "latch" (?)
 3 button (shell; fragments)
 1 button (shell; 3 holes; 0.38"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 3 hole; 0.39"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.42"
 diameter)
 1 shell (mother of pearl)
 1 salt glazed drain tile
 1 brass shell casing (0.25"
 diameter; rim fire)
 1 bone utensil handle
 10 unidentified copper (1/8"
 thick plate)
 1 metal tube (1/4" diameter; 3
 ½" long)
 1 seashell (?)
 3 whetstone
 5 brick (soft mud)
 3 coal (flat; small)
 1 clinker
 26 plaster (small pieces)
 12 wood (burned)
 18 bone

Lot 118

3 Vessel 19-338
 6 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated porcelain
 1 annular decorated
 yellowware
 1 salt glazed stoneware

1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 1 table glass (clear; lead)
 19 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 77 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 fruit "pit"/stone
 2 kaolin pipe (bowl)
 1 stone (small; white; smooth;
 glazed stone?)
 1 button (milk glass; green;
 loop shank; 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4 hole; 0.66"
 diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4 hole; 0.67"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.34"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; decorated;
 0.56" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; grey 4
 hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 fragment; 0.52" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.52" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.33" diameter)
 5 wood (burned)
 5 coal
 16 bone

**Lot 119 [Post Fire, not
 inventoried]**

Lot 120

1 Vessel 19-350
 3 Vessel 19-351
 3 Vessel 19-352
 7 Vessel 19-353
 1 Vessel 19-354
 2 Vessel 19-355

1 Vessel 19-356
 5 Vessel 19-530 (Old 19-349B)
 6 undecorated whiteware
 23 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 27 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 1 container glass (aqua;
 melted)
 1 container glass (amber;
 melted)
 4 flat glass (aqua)
 6 chimney glass
 296 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (4 1/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails 3 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/8"
 long)
 4 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 7/8"
 long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)
 8 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 14 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 metal conglomerate
 20 metal basin (round; 8-9"
 diameter)
 1 metal coil (spring; 8.2"
 diameter)
 1 metal tube (.61" diameter)
 95 sheet metal
 1 tea cup (porcelain; toy; relief
 decorated)
 1 writing stylus

1 button (black glass; sew
 through single hole; decorated; 0.67"
 diameter)
 1 button (black glass, 4 holes;
 hollow back; 0.64" diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4 hole; oblong;
 0.63" x 0.53" diameter; burned)
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.37"
 diameter)
 11 plaster
 2 clinkers
 2 bricks (soft mud)
 1 wood (small; burned)
 11 bone

Lot 121

1 Vessel 19-340
 1 Vessel 19-341
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 2 glass (melted; clear)
 13 glass (melted; aqua)
 54 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 sheet metal (folded)
 1 metal (bottle cap fragment ?)
 2 sheet metal
 2 brick (soft mud)
 4 plaster
 7 bone

Lot 122

2 Vessel 19-357
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 whiteware (stamped)
 1 annular decorated whiteware
 2 undecorated yellowware
 1 Bristol glazed stoneware
 11 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 10 flat glass (aqua)
 8 chimney glass
 2 glass (melted; clear)
 68 machine cut nails
 (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (1 ½” long)
 2 machine cut tacks (¾” long)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 11 sheet metal
 5 fruit “pit”/stone
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.39” diameter)
 10 plaster
 7 clinkers
 3 bricks (soft mud)
 1 wood (burned)
 35 bone

Lot 123

Drop pendant (glass; 2 7/8” long;
 melted)

Lot 124 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 125

1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-337
 8 Vessel 19-349
 1 Vessel 19-381
 3 Vessel 19-383
 10 Vessel 19-386
 25 Vessel 19-387
 1 Vessel 19-389
 5 Vessel 19-391
 3 Vessel 19-392
 6 Vessel 19-393
 4 Vessel 19-395
 4 Vessel 19-396
 14 Vessel 19-397
 1 Vessel 19-398
 1 Vessel 19-399
 1 Vessel 19-657 (Old 19-393B)
 39 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 (stamped)
 1 undecorated yellowware
 11 flat glass (window; aqua)
 27 container glass (clear)

3 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 8 chimney glass
 8 table glass
 2 container glass (layered white
 and blue)
 1 container glass (layered; two
 tone green)
 1 milk glass
 21 glass (melted)
 155 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/8”
 long)
 5 machine cut nails (3” long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8”
 long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 ½” long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8” long)
 22 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (1” long)
 33 sheet metal (can?)
 2 sheet metal (with red overlay)
 16 sheet metal (folded; possibly
 rim)
 1 door hinge (1 ½” x 3”;
 leaves; steeple point)
 1 unidentified copper disk
 (1.13” diameter; not a coin)
 1 cork (¾” diameter)
 2 electrical insulator (pole
 type)
 1 dark paste burnished
 stoneware (opium pipe?)
 2 stoneware drain tile
 1 button (milk glass; 2 holes;
 0.41” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes;
 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes;
 0.38” diameter)
 8 clinkers
 1 wood (small bag; burned)
 15 plaster
 1 brick (soft mud)
 4 bone

Lot 126

2 Vessel 19-157
 1 Vessel 19-189
 1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-383
 6 undecorated whiteware
 16 flat glass (window; aqua)
 6 container glass (clear)
 9 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (amber)
 3 chimney glass
 40 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (3" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 3 metal (container?)
 1 copper disk (0.80" diameter; coin?)
 2 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.55" diameter)
 1 coal
 1 brick (hard pressed)
 56 bone

Lot 127

1 Vessel 19-365 (Old 244B)
 2 Vessel 19-376
 1 Vessel 19-377
 1 Vessel 19-378
 1 Vessel 19-379
 1 undecorated ironstone
 4 undecorated whiteware
 4 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (amber)
 25 flat glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (aqua; melted)
 1 milk glass
 44 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.39" diameter)
 1 cabochon (milk glass; 0.35" diameter)
 37 bone

Lot 128

3 Vessel 19-188
 7 Vessel 19-189
 1 Vessel 19-348
 1 Vessel 19-375
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 9 flat glass (aqua)
 1 milk glass
 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 4 bone

Lot 129 [Post Fire, not inventoried]**Lot 130**

1 Vessel 19-141
 25 Vessel 19-316
 1 Vessel 19-317
 2 Vessel 19-381
 1 Vessel 19-400
 4 container glass (clear)
 2 chimney glass
 1 plate glass (clear; thick)
 6 container glass (clear; melted)
 11 container glass (aqua; melted)
 5 container glass (amber; melted)
 77 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (3 3/8" long)
 4 machine cut nails (3" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (7/8" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (4 1/4" long)
 225 sheet metal (roofing?)
 15 sheet metal (folded)
 1 sheet metal (with plaster attached)
 1 unidentified metal (lead?; melted)
 6 iron rim lock(?)
 2 "tin" can lid
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button(milk glass; 4 hole; 0.63" diameter)
 25 plaster
 2 window mortar
 1 clinker
 3 bone

Lot 131

Mixed Post Fire and Fire; inventory fire artifacts?

Lot 132

2 Vessel 19-381
 2 Vessel 19-382
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 4 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 bottle (base; embossed partial patent date) Color, etc
 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 kaolin pipe stem
 1 button (shell;4 hole; 0.29" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.53" diameter)

1 button (shell;2 hole; 0.64" diameter)
 3 bone

Lot 133

1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-384
 1 Bristol glazed earthenware
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated yellowware
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amethyst)
 2 glass (clear; melted)
 3 chimney glass
 1 table glass (clear)
 12 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/8" long)
 3 sheet metal
 4 unidentified metal (contains machine cut nail fragments)
 1 writing stylus
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes, 0.43" diameter)
 14 clinkers
 7 coal (flaky)
 1 plaster
 1 brick (soft mud)
 2 window mortar
 1 wood (pointed end;10 1/2" long; fence?)
 15 bone

Lot 134

1 Vessel 19-380
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror)
 3 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 1 table glass (clear)
 3 chimney glass
 1 glass (clear; melted)
 23 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2 holes; 0.47" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2 holes; 0.58" diameter)
 7 bone

Lot 135

2 Vessel 19-241
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 flat glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 sheet metal
 1 sheet metal (with machine cut nail fragment)
 2 clinkers
 2 bone

Lot 136

3 undecorated whiteware
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 bone

Lot 137[Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 138

14 Vessel 19-316
 2 Vessel 19-317
 3 Vessel 19-333
 5 Vessel 19-382
 2 Vessel 19-401
 6 Vessel 19-402
 1 Vessel 19-403
 5 Vessel 19-404
 1 Vessel 19-405
 1 Vessel 19-406
 7 Vessel 19-407
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 whiteware (print; blue)
 80 container glass (clear)

15 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 46 container glass (melted)
 73 chimney glass
 1 milk glass
 58 flat glass (window)
 5 flat glass (window; melted)
 17 plate glass (1/4" thick; clear)
 518 machine cut nails (fragments)
 5 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
 5 machine cut nails (4" long)
 3 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (3" long)
 4 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 4 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 67 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
 16 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
 5 sheet metal
 4 tin can (lid?)
 1 lead lid /cap (approximately 1" diameter; 1" tall; pour spout?)
 2 brass jewelry? (3 3/4" x 3/4" x 1/4"; small bar 2 3/4" with glass bead inlay)
 1 button (hard rubber?; 0.71" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass ; 4 hole; 0.48" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.46" diameter)
 2 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.43" diameter)

- 1 button (green glass; round; loop shank; 0.43" diameter; inlay butterfly design)
- 1 button (hard rubber; 2 hole; 0.59" diameter; burned)
- 1 fruit "pit"/stone
- 5 coal (flaky; shale like)
- 7 wood (burned)
- 1 clinker
- 23 mortar/plaster (some with lath impressions)
- 18 bone

Lot 139

- 3 Vessel 19-385
- 1 Albany glazed earthenware
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 1 Bristol glazed stoneware
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 chimney glass
- 47 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 sheet metal
- 2 unidentified metal (iron?)
- 1 iron rod (4 3/4" long)
- 1 mussel shell (small piece)
- 1 coin (0.61" diameter; extremely worn) [Seated Liberty half-dime]
- 1 fruit "pit"/stone
- 3 stone chips (sandstone?)
- 1 brick (soft mud)
- 8 clinkers
- 16 bone

Lot 140

- 2 container glass (clear)
- 20 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 4 sheet metal

- 1 button (metal; 0.60" diameter)
- 2 coal
- 6 plaster (burned)
- 1 brick (soft mud)
- 2 bone

Lot 141

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 6 chimney glass
- 32 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 35 sheet metal
- 1 fruit "pit"/stone
- 2 stone
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 3 wood
- 21 clinkers
- 13 bone

Lot 142

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 4 chimney glass
- 4 flat glass (window)
- 53 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 6 sheet metal
- 3 iron bands (1/4" wide)
- 4 unidentified iron
- 1 button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.97" diameter; impressed "... CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851")

2 button (milk glass; 4 -hole; 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.31” diameter)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 1 brick (soft mud; hard fired; glazed)
 2 clinkers
 3 coal
 14 bone

Lot 143

1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-415
 5 Vessel 19-416
 1 Vessel 19-417
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 sandstone “chip” (flat; 5” long x 3 1/2” wide x 1” thick)
 3 bone

Lot 144

1 Vessel 19-209
 1 Vessel 19-418

Lot 145

2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 chimney glass
 21 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 iron fork?
 7 bone

Lots 146-147 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 148

1 Vessel 19-381
 6 Vessel 19-401
 6 Vessel 19-408
 3 Vessel 19-409
 2 Vessel 19-410
 2 Vessel 19-411
 2 Vessel 19-412

2 Vessel 19-413
 1 Vessel 19-414
 1 Vessel 19-658 (Old 19-402B)
 1 undecorated porcelain
 6 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 148 container glass (clear)
 30 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (amber)
 58 container glass (clear: melted)
 31 container glass (aqua; melted)
 48 flat glass (aqua)
 2 plate glass
 16 chimney glass
 141 machine cut nails (fragments)
 4 machine cut nails (4” long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 3/4” long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 3/4” long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4” long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2” long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/8” long)
 22 machine cut nails (1 1/2” long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 3/8” long)
 8 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/2” long)
 9 sheet metal (container?)
 1 metal wire (5 3/4” long)
 1 metal wire (2 3/4” long)
 1 button (shell; loop skank; 0.86” diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.44” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.41” diameter)
 1 button (black glass; domed; loop shank; 0.56” diameter)
 1 snail shell
 1 fruit “pit”/stone
 1 porcelain handle (toy?)
 1 unidentified electrical connector(?) [fuse or other lighting; intrusive]

- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 1 brick (hard fired)
- 8 clinkers
- 1 concrete?
- 2 wood
- 6 plaster
- 23 bone

Lot 149

- 1 Vessel 19-337
- 4 Vessel 19-401
- 1 Vessel 19-428
- 1 Vessel 19-429
- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 milk glass
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 8 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "...JAQU..." [Jaques Madras bluing bottle])
- 2 container glass (amber; melted)
- 7 flat glass (aqua; thin)
- 2 chimney glass
- 48 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 metal disk (ferrous; .91" diameter)
- 1 iron bedrail bracket
- 1 wire
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (black glass; 2 or 4 hole; fragmentary)
- 1 hard rubber comb tine
- 4 clinkers
- 6 bricks (soft mud)
- 47 plaster
- 30 bone

Lot 150 [Check bag; no artifacts from Test 36, Level 4? What is up here?]

- 51 Vessel 19-419
- 1 Vessel 19-420
- 2 Vessel 19-421
- 1 Vessel 19-422
- 1 Vessel 19-423
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 17 container glass (clear)
- 9 container glass (aqua)
- 2 flat glass (aqua)
- 4 chimney glass
- 18 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (7/8" long)
- 3 brass headed decorative tacks (with iron shanks; 3/4" diameter; approximately 1" long shank)
- 1 unidentified metal disk (ferrous; 1.36" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.36" diameter)
- 10 bone
- 6 "concretions" (buff colored; reminiscent of "krotovina")

Lot 151

- 5 bone

Lot 152 [Post Fire, not inventoried] [Lots of Bone]

Lot 153

- 1 Vessel 19-337
- 1 Vessel 19-394
- 2 Vessel 19-401
- 31 Vessel 19-440
- 14 Vessel 19-441
- 1 Vessel 19-442
- 2 Vessel 19-443
- 3 Vessel 19-444
- 16 Vessel 19-445
- 2 Vessel 19-544
- 2 undecorated porcelain

8 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorate yellowware
 36 container glass (clear)
 32 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (clear with red surface)
 2 whiteware (printed; blue)
 79 glass (melted; container and mostly window; clear and aqua)
 129 flat glass (window; aqua)
 7 chimney glass
 150 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 8 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (1" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
 29 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn tacks (3/4" long)
 1 brass screw (7/8" long)
 1 crown bottle caps
 1 iron wire (7 1/2" long)
 1 iron wire (3 5/8" long)
 29 unidentified sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 copper handle (?; 3 3/4" long and c-shaped)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.52" diameter)
 1 button (metal; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)
 1 stings
 8 leather (cut scraps; shoes?)
 2 fruit "pit"/stones
 39 clinkers
 4 brick (hard fired)
 1 brick (glazed)
 2 sandstone

1 brick "tile" (?; 5/8" thick)
 10 wood (mostly burned)
 26 plaster
 4 bone (burned; cat?)
 41 bone

Lot 154

1 Vessel 19-239
 1 Vessel 19-419
 1 Vessel 19-424
 1 Vessel 19-425
 1 Vessel 19-426
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 Albany-slipped earthenware
 6 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 7 flat glass (aqua)
 1 glass (clear; melted)
 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 Kaolin pipe stem
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.45" diameter)
 4 plaster (with lath impressions; burned)
 5 wood
 6 coal
 7 bone

Lot 155

3 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated ironstone
 1 Albany-slipped earthenware
 4 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 2 chimney glass
 14 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
1 machine cut tack (1" long)
1 button (shell; 2 hole; indeterminate size)
3 plaster
5 clinkers
9 bone

Lot 156

1 Vessel 19-427
1 buff paste earthenware (with red slip)
2 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua; melted)
1 bone

Lot 158

3 Vessel 19-433
1 Vessel 19-434
1 Vessel 19-435
2 Vessel 19-436
11 Vessel 19-437
7 Vessel 19-438
1 Vessel 19-439
2 undecorated whiteware
1 Albany-slipped earthenware
18 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (amber)
165 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
1 milk glass
1 chimney glass
42 glass (melted; clear & aqua; container and window glass?)
178 machine cut nails (fragments)
3 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
4 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
3 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
5 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (1" long)

1 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
63 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (2 1/4" long)
2 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
5 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
1 wire drawn tacks (1" long)
2 wire drawn tacks (5/8" long)
7 sheet metal (container?)
1 unidentified metal strip (3/8" wide x 1 5/8" long x 1/8" thick)
1 butt hinge (2 1/2" x 3"; heavily corroded; fixed pin?)
10 leather (cut scraps)
1 fruit "pit"/stone
1 wax (candle?)
Thread/string
18 plaster
3 mortar (soft; lime)
9 clinkers
1 coal
2 sandstone (very small)
28 bone

Lot 159

1 Vessel 19-337
10 Vessel 19-433
9 Vessel 19-444
1 Vessel 19-446
1 Vessel 19-447
1 Vessel 19-448
1 Vessel 19-449
8 undecorated whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 painted (green lined) and cut sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
8 container glass (clear)
9 container glass (aqua)
2 container glass (aqua; melted)
18 flat glass (window; aqua)
5 chimney glass
40 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)

1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 indeterminate iron (key?; 3 1/2" long; 3/4" wide)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; domed loop shank; 0.53" diameter)
 1 brick (soft mud)
 8 plaster (burned)
 67 bone

Lot 160

1 Vessel 19-406
 1 Vessel 19-409
 2 Vessel 19-427
 1 Vessel 19-428
 1 Vessel 19-430
 1 Vessel 19-431
 1 Vessel 19-432
 10 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (stamped)
 5 yellowware
 5 container glass (clear)
 8 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (amber)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 chimney glass
 32 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/8" long)
 1 strap hinge (3 1/4" long leaf)
 1 button (milk glass; molded; loop shank?; 0.59" diameter)
 1 writing slate
 7 brick (soft mud)
 1 brick (soft mud; glazed)
 4 clinkers
 9 coal (shale like; flaky)
 4 stone (sandstone?)
 2 wood

53 bone

Lot 162

1 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (clear; melted)
 1 container glass (amber; melted)
 31 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 unidentified copper
 7 leather (scraps; cut; leather working)
 13 wood (mostly burned)
 2 clinkers
 1 brick (hard fired)
 1 bone

Lot 163

1 Vessel 19-424
 5 Vessel 19-439
 3 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 [MEASURE]
 1 container glass (amber)
 15 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 4 leather (cut scraps)
 1 copper teaspoon bowl (?)
 1 bag wood (flooring?)
 1 wood (burned floor joist)
 8 coal (flaky; shale like)
 3 clinkers
 39 bone

Lot 164

1 Vessel 19-394 (Old 19-333B)
 1 Vessel 19-527 (Old 19-345B)
 1 Vessel 19-649
 1 Vessel 19-650
 3 Vessel 19-651
 1 furniture knob (porcelain; 1" diameter)

3 undecorated whiteware
 24 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 unidentified copper (sphere)
 1 doll head (porcelain; small;
 approximately 3/4" x 1")
 3 sandstone (small)
 2 plaster
 3 clinkers
 9 coal
 2 wood
 3 window mortar
 1 bag egg shell
 39 bone

Lot 165

1 Vessel 19-190
 1 Vessel 19-424
 1 Vessel 19-646
 1 Vessel 19-647
 1 Vessel 19-648
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 (stamped and embossed on back)
 6 container glass (clear)
 14 container glass (aqua)
 8 chimney glass
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 40 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/8"
 long)
 1 button (milk glass; square;
 5/8"; loop shank)
 5 clinkers
 29 bone

Lot 166

1 Vessel 19-209
 2 Vessel 19-243
 1 Vessel 19-406
 1 Vessel 19-432
 1 Vessel 19-482
 1 Vessel 19-564

4 undecorated whiteware
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 whetstone (1 1/4" x 3/8";
 sandstone)
 3 brick (soft mud; burned)
 4 coal
 3 clinkers
 9 bone

Lot 167-169 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 170

1 Vessel 19-457
 11 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 2 chimney glass
 25 glass (melted; aqua; mostly
 window glass)
 23 flat glass (window; aqua;
 thick)
 72 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/4" long)
 1 copper electrical wire (with
 cloth sheathing; heavy gauge)
 1 kaolin pipe stem
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.43" diameter)
 1 marble (painted; porcelain;
 0.64" diameter; burned)
 1 door knob (burned)
 2 plaster
 2 brick (soft mud)
 7 bone

Lot 171

2 undecorated whiteware
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 0.52" diameter)

Lot 172

1 Vessel 19-440
 1 Vessel 19-458
 1 Vessel 19-459
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror)
 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 hard rubber comb tine
 3 clinkers
 1 sandstone
 3 bone

Lot 173

3 Vessel 19-455
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 plaster (burned)
 1 clinker
 10 bone

Lot 174

5 bone

Lot 175 [Post Fire, not inventoried]**Lot 176**

1 Vessel 19-456
 1 Vessel 19-457
 1 undecorated whiteware
 9 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 4 container glass (amber)
 4 chimney glass

17 flat glass (window; aqua)
 25 glass (melted clear & aqua;
 mostly window glass)
 96 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
 long)
 4 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 20 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 39 tin "can" (? fragments)
 1 carriage bolt (with 2 washer
 and nut; 2 1/2" long)
 1 iron trident or fork shaped
 utensil (2 1/8" wide; unknown
 length)
 1 crown bottle cap
 1 metal wire (2 wire twisted
 together; ferrous; 1 5/8" long)
 1 sheet metal (2 layers;
 rectangle; 1 3/4" wide x 2" long x 1/4"
 thick)
 1 unknown fabric
 1 hard rubber comb tine
 (burned)
 2 pencil leads (round)
 1 door knob (mineral?)
 2 fruit "pit"/stone
 2 sandstone (small chips)
 4 brick (small ; soft mud)
 9 plaster (burned; small)
 10+ wood (burned)
 2 copper wire (sheathed; small
 gauge)
 13 bone

Lot 177

2 Vessel 19-453
 2 Vessel 19-454
 2 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)

- 1 butt hinge (3" x 3" acorn finials)
- 1 door knob (burned; mineral?)
- 1 sandstone (burned)

Lot 178-179 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 180

- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 milk glass
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 5 window glass (melted; aqua)
- 106 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
- 6 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 11 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 9 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (1" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 29 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2 3/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (1 1/8" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1" long)
- 4 sheet metal
- 1 bolt (fragment; 1 1/2" long)
- 1 ferrous iron tube (.28" diameter)
- 1 ferrous iron tube (rectangle; 3/8" x 1/8")
- 1 unidentified iron
- 2 crown bottle caps
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 16 door knob (fragments; burned; black glazed; MNV=2?)

- 10 plaster
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 23 bone

Lot 181

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated milk glass
- 1 redware
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 chimney glass
- 11 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 glass (window; melted)
- 21 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 3 sheet metal
- 3 crown bottle caps
- 1 unidentified copper (thin copper wire wrapped around a machine cut nail)
- 1 shell (mussel)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.53" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.34" diameter)
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 1 coal
- 1 writing slate
- 18 bone

Lot 182-184 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 185

- 1 Vessel 19-461
- 1 Vessel 19-462
- 1 Vessel 19-463
- 1 Vessel 19-465
- 1 Vessel 19-466
- 1 Vessel 19-667 (Old 19-464B)
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 milk glass

- 1 container glass (blue)
- 1 spring (ferrous; .92" diameter) [armored cable?]
- 1 shoe (sole; rubber)
- 1 layered glass (green/white swirled)
- 1 layered metal strap (5 1/4" long x 2 1/8" wide x 1/2" thick)
- 2 lead (melted, #1 = 5 1/2" long x 4 1/2" wide x 1/2" thick; #2 = 3 1/4" long x 3 1/8" wide x 1/4" thick)
- 1 unidentified copper square (1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 3/8" thick)
- 3 copper wire
- 1 copper tack (decorative)
- 1 copper locket

Lot 186

- 8 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 5 flat glass (window; clear)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 2 milk glass
- 258 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 5 machine cut nails (4 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
- 18 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 23 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 11 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 4 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut tack (1/2" long)
- 17 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn tacks (3/4" long)
- 1 crown bottle cap
- 3 wire (ferrous; small gauge)
- 2 leather (cut scraps)

- 2 copper (flat; rim like)
- 1 comb (hard rubber; melted; partially illegible mark, potentially reads "IRC CO. GYEARS MAY 6, 1851")
- 1 button (milk glass; 2 – hole; 0.53" diameter)
- 16 plaster
- 4 mortar (lime like; powdery)
- 4 brick (chips; very small; soft mud)
- Wood
- 10 bone

Lot 187

- 1 Vessel 19-450
- 1 Vessel 19-451
- 1 Vessel 19-452
- 7 undecorated whiteware
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 milk glass
- 2 chimney glass
- 14 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 glass (melted; aqua)
- 42 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
- 8 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 crown bottle caps
- 6 sheet metal
- 10+ zinc sheet metal
- 4 sheet metal (folded; rim?)
- 1 button (metal; loop shank? 0.74" diameter)
- 4 plaster/mortar
- 1 clinker
- 1 sandstone (large; 2 1/2"x2 1/2"x7")
- 70 bone

Lot 188 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 189

8 Vessel 19-469
 1 Vessel 19-470
 1 Vessel 19-471
 2 Vessel 19-472
 3 undecorated whiteware
 22 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (cobalt)
 5 chimney glass
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 flat glass (window; melted; aqua)
 149 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
 3 machine cut nails (3" long)
 12 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 3/8" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 13 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 6 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 22 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 3/8" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
 7 "tin" can
 2 ferrous tabs (zipper or pull tabs?)
 1 bolt head (iron)
 1 metal spike (7 1/2" long; 1" diameter; tapered)
 1 porcelain bottle spout (embossed; "HARTER N....")
 1 leather (cut; scrap)
 1 brick (soft mud)
 2 wood (burned)
 3 plaster

9 plaster/mortar (brittle and lime like)
 1 cement tile (4" long x 2" wide x 7/8" thick)
 1 cement tile (6 1/2" long x 4" wide x 5/8" thick)
 38 bone

Lot 190

1 Vessel 19-152
 1 container glass (clear)
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
 2 metal strips (3/8" wide; very thin)
 1 unidentified copper
 4 plaster/mortar (burned)
 1 button (ferrous; loop shank; 3-piece; 0.66" diameter)
 38 bone

Lot 191

1 Albany slipped earthenware
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 9 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire (ferrous)
 4 metal strap (3/4" wide)
 1 wood
 1 coal
 1 plaster (burned)
 105 bone

Lot 192-193 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 194 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

1 Vessel 19-687

Lot 195

1 Vessel 19-425
 1 Vessel 19-467
 1 Vessel 19-468
 1 relief decorated whiteware

12 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 216 machine cut nails (fragments)
 5 machine cut nails (4" long)
 16 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
 long)
 8 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 1/2"
 long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
 long)
 6 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (2 3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 metal strap (3/4" wide)
 1 writing slate
 1 button (milk glass; 2 – hole;
 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 – hole;
 0.38" diameter)
 9 plaster
 5 bone

Lot 196

2 Vessel 19-473
 1 Vessel 19-474
 1 Vessel 19-475
 1 Vessel 19-476
 2 redware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 21 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 Kaolin pipe bowl
 1 utensil handle (3" x 3/4";
 bone)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 – holes;
 0.39" diameter)
 1 plaster
 18 bone

Lot 197 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 198

1 Vessel 19-477
 9 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 2 chimney glass
 179 machine cut nails (fragments)
 14 machine cut nails (4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 3/8"
 long)
 4 machine cut nails (3" long)
 10 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
 long)
 6 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (1/2"
 long)
 7 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2" long)
 18 sheet metal
 1 twisted ferrous wires (rug
 whip?)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole, 0.38"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.46" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass, pressed;
 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 -hole;
 0.62" diameter)
 1 hair pin (hard rubber)
 1 coal
 3 wood (burned)
 37 plaster/ mortar

32 bone

Lot 199 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 200

1 bone

Lot 201

1 Vessel 19-423
1 Vessel 19-479
1 Vessel 19-654 (Old 19-362C)
1 Vessel 19-686
1 undecorated porcelain
5 undecorated whiteware
8 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
6 container glass (dark green/black)
10 flat glass (window; aqua)
92 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3" long)
1 machine cut nails (2" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
37 sheet metal
1 twisted iron wires (rug whip?)
1 hard rubber comb (partially melted)
2 hair pins (hard rubber; melted)
1 writing stylus (well sharpened)
1 copper wire
1 button (ferrous; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter; stamped)
1 button (ferrous; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter; stamped)
1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.47" diameter)
1 button (milk glass 4-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1 button (milk glass (4-hole; 0.43" diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1 cabochon (clear glass; 0.58" diameter)
1 circular lead disk (0.77" diameter; with copper central pin)
2 utensil handle (bone)
1 clay marble (0.60" diameter)
1 paving brick (4 1/8" wide; unknown length; chiseled to approximately 1 1/4" - 1 1/2" thickness)
3 bricks (soft mud)
7 clinkers
9 plaster
57 bone
egg shell

Lot 202

2 Vessel 19-273 (Old 19-362B)
2 Vessel 19-478
1 undecorated whiteware
2 container glass (clear)
2 container glass (aqua)
3 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 chimney glass
76 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3" long)
8 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (2" long)
3 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
14 sheet metal
9 twisted iron wires (rug whip?)
1 slate stylus
1 button (shell; 4 -holes; 0.39" diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 2 or 4 - hole; approximately 0.44" diameter)
1 coal
1 plaster
3 bone

Lot 203

1 Vessel 19-479
 1 Vessel 19-480
 3 Vessel 19-481
 2 Vessel 19-660 (Old 19-423B)
 1 Vessel 19-668 (Old 19-482B)
 1 Albany slipped earthenware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 2 undecorated whiteware
 5 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 glass (melted; clear)
 44 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 carriage bolt (fragment)
 2 ferrous wire
 1 sheet metal (bent; c -shaped)
 2 unidentified iron
 2 copper lid (screw top; approximately 1" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4 -hole; 0.37" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 -hole; pressed; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 -hole; 0.44" diameter)
 3 coal
 1 clinker
 2 plaster (burned)
 22 bone

Lot 204 [Post Fire, not inventoried]**Lot 205**

1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
 1 chimney glass

26 machine cut nails (fragments)
 5 sheet metal
 8 sheet metal (folded; rectangular rim?)
 1 porcelain electrical insulator (knob)
 3 plaster

Lot 206

1 Vessel 19-466
 1 Vessel 19-483
 5 Vessel 19-484
 15 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 ferrous metal
 10 unidentified copper (container ?; rectangular ?)

Lot 207

1 Vessel 19-485
 1 Vessel 19-486
 4 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
 1 writing slate
 1 button (shell; 4 -holes; 0.32" diameter)
 1 concretion (buff colored)
 2 bone

Lot 208

1 Vessel 19-479
 1 Vessel 19-487
 2 Vessel 19-488
 2 Vessel 19-489
 1 undecorated porcelain
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 Bristol glazed earthenware (sponge decorated; blue)
 3 container glass (clear)

2 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 4 flat glass (clear; melted)
 2 tableware glass (clear; lead)
 2 chimney glass
 210 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
 47 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 bolt
 1 screw
 47 sheet metal
 14 sheet metal (thick)
 11 sheet metal (folded)
 7 unidentified iron
 1 iron window latch/lock
 1 window stopper (?)
 1 button (shell; 4 -hole; 0.45"
 diameter)
 2 wood (flooring?; burned)
 27 plaster/mortar
 2 brick (soft mud; small chips)
 1 concretion (dark buff;
 burned?)
 9 clinkers
 25 bone

Lot 209

2 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (clear;
 melted)
 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 brick (soft mud; small chip)
 5 bone

Lot 210

1 Vessel 19-189
 2 Vessel 19-490
 5 Vessel 19-491
 3 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)

1 container glass (amber)
 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass; (mirror ?; aqua)
 1 chimney glass (frosted)
 53 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 sheet metal
 1 sheet metal (folded;
 rectangular)
 3 unidentified copper
 1 button (milk glass; 4 -hole;
 partially melted; 0.46" diameter)
 1 plaster (burned)
 4 wood (burned; small)
 2 coal
 5 clinkers
 1 brick (hard fired)
 2 stone (chips)
 1 concretion (light beige)
 16 bone

Lot 211

10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 button (shell; 2 -hole; 0.46"
 diameter)
 7 bone

Lot 212

10 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 213

3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 9 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 unidentified iron

Lot 214

1 brick (whole; hard fired?)

Lot 215 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 216

1 Vessel 19-492
 2 undecorated whiteware

2 relief decorated whiteware
2 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
1 milk glass
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
29 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
1 machine cut nails (2" long)
2 sheet metal
1 sheet metal (thick)
1 button (milk glass; 4 -hole;
0.50" diameter)

Lot 217

1 salt glazed/Albany slipped
earthenware
3 undecorated whiteware
1 yellowware
9 container glass (clear)
4 container glass (aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
12 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 sheet metal
1 button (shell; 4 -hole; .33"
diameter)
12 bone

**Lot 218 [Post Fire, not
inventoried]**

Lot 219

1 Vessel 19-424
2 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (amber)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
5 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 1/2"
long)
2 folder iron (knife blade?)
1 button (shell; 2 holes; 0.34"
diameter)
11 bone

Lot 220

2 Vessel 19-189
4 relief decorated whiteware

2 container glass (aqua)
2 flat glass (window; thin)
1 chimney glass (frosted)
24 machine cut nails
(fragments)
1 machine cut nails (3 ¼" long)
1 machine cut nails (2 ¾" long)
1 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
long)
1 machine cut nails (2" long)
2 sheet metal
1 button (copper; 3piece loop
shank; 0.57" diameter; military?)
2 concretions (buff and burned)
1 clinker
16 bone

Lot 221

1 redware
3 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
2 writing slate
1 kaolin pipe stem (embossed
decoration)
2 bone

**Lot 222 [Post Fire, not
inventoried]**

Lot 223

1 Vessel 19-493
7 Vessel 19-494
1 undecorated porcelain
2 undecorated whiteware
9 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
2 container glass (aqua;
melted)
1 table glass (clear; lead)
7 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (4" long)
1 machine cut nails (3 5/8"
long)
1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
0.41" diameter)
2 stone (4 5/8"x 2 ¼" x 5/8")

10+ wood (burned)
2 clinkers
3 plaster
7 bone

Lot 224

4 Vessel 19-264
5 Vessel 19-493
1 Vessel 19-495
1 Vessel 19-496
4 Vessel 19-497
3 Vessel 19-498
1 Vessel 19-499
1 Vessel 19-669 (Old 19-496B)
4 undecorated whiteware
77 container glass (clear)
4 container glass (aqua)
25 container glass (amber)
58 container and flat glass
(melted; clear & aqua)
1 container glass (clear;
embossed; ...AHD)
1 container glass (embossed;
...for/R&...)
2 milk glass
9 chimney glass
48 table glass (clear)
184 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
4 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (3 3/8"
long)
1 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
long)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
11 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
long)
9 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
long)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
2 machine cut tacks (1")
1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
1 machine cut tacks (1/2" long)
18 wire drawn nails (fragments)
14 sheet metal (container ?)

2 sheet metal (folded; 5/8- 3/5"
long)
1 nut (1/2" square)
1 lead (melted; 3 1/2" long, 2 3/4"
wide 1/4" thick)
10 wire (ferrous)
12 coils (electrical conduit &
cables; ferrous)
1 ferrous disk (1 1/2" diameter)
1 unidentified cast iron (stove
leg?)
1 red paste (drain tile)
2 salt glazed drain tile
(extruded; approximately 3 1/2" -4"
diameter)
2 elbow pipe (stem & bowl)
2 writing stylus (1 well
sharpened)
1 button (bone?; 2 hole; 0.64"
diameter; burned)
1 button (shell; 4 hole; pressed;
0.59" diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
pressed; 0.40" diameter)
1 spoon (iron; large bowl only)
1 handle (synthetic material; 3
7/8" long; burned) [possible button
hook?]
1 copper wire
3 rubber tube; (wire insulation)
3 leather (shoe)
2 wire (very small gauge;
copper?)
24 wood (mostly burned)
1 locket, gold?; round, 1.1/8"
diameter)
1 clear glazed, red-paste stoneware
opium pipe (impressed with 6
Chinese characters; 2 1/2 diameter)
12 clinkers
11 plaster/ mortar
25 bone

1

**Lot 225 [Post Fire, not
inventoried]**

Lot 226

1 Albany slipped earthenware
 5 undecorated whiteware
 37 container glass (clear)
 21 flat glass (window; aqua)
 8 flat glass (window; aqua;
 melted)
 1 table glass (lead; clear)
 10 chimney glass
 25 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 1 machine cut tack (3/8" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 lead (melted)
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.68"
 diameter)
 4 clinkers
 2 coal
 1 plaster
 7 wood (some burned;
 structural?)
 6 bone

Lot 227 [Post Fire, not inventoried]**Lot 228**

11 container glass (clear)
 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 chimney glass
 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ¼" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 bolt (?; round shaft; 5 ¾"
 long)
 15 sheet metal
 1 salt glazed drain tile (molded;
 bell shaped end)
 2 elbow pipe bowl
 7 clinkers
 9 bone

Lot 229

1 undecorated whiteware
 1 Bristol glazed earthenware

1 undecorated porcelain
 11 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (clear;
 embossed design)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 1 tableware glass (lead; clear)
 2 chimney glass
 31 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 iron rivet
 1 shell (mussel; small
 fragment)
 1 ring band (gold plated; design
 pressed into band)
 1 unidentified lead disk (5/8"
 diameter; embossed "AM... / 318")
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
 pressed; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes;
 0.43" diameter)
 6 wood5 coal
 12 clinkers
 3 plaster/mortar (burned)
 24 bone

Lot 230

1 Vessel 19-190 (potentially)
 1 Vessel 19-253
 6 Vessel 19-500
 1 unidentified porcelain
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 yellowware
 8 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (aqua;
 embossed; STE)
 1 tableware glass (light
 brown/yellow, embossed design)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 chimney glass
 20 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
 long)

3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 Hutchinson bottle stopper
 (metal)
 10 sheet metal
 1 ferrous strap (1" wide)
 1 unidentified metal (ferrous)
 1 button (shell; 4 holes; 0.32"
 diameter)
 3 coal (chips)
 1 brick (hard fired)
 1 plaster/mortar (burned)
 2 concretions (dark buff;
 burned?)
 1 concretion (light buff)
 27 bone

Lot 231

1 container glass (clear)
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 7 shoe leather (child's shoe)
 1 clinker
 1 bone

Lot 232

1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 [Early component??]
 1 writing (?) slate
 1 bone

Lot 233

81 container glass (clear)
 43 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (light green)
 267 window glass (melted;
 occasional container glass)
 1 table glass
 1 milk glass
 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
 9 chimney glass
 66 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 7 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)

6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn tacks (1/2" long)
 1 twisted iron (rug whip?)
 1 thread
 1 zinc sheet metal
 4 plaster
 5 clinkers
 4 bone

**Lot 234-235 [Post Fire, not
 inventoried]**

Lot 236

21 Vessel 19-236
 53 Vessel 19-239
 3 Vessel 19-503
 1 Vessel 19-504
 9 Vessel 19-505
 X Vessek 19-506
 13 Vessel 19-508
 2 Vessel 19-513
 2 Vessel 19-514
 3 Vessel 19-515
 3 Vessel 19-516
 2 Vessel 19-517
 1 Vessel 19-518
 3 Vessel 19-519
 4 Vessel 19-520
 5 Vessel 19-521
 5 Vessel 19-522
 6 Vessel 19-523
 1 Vessel 19-538
 2 undecorated whiteware
 138 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear;
 embossed; "LAM... /
 [P]HARMA...")
 21 table glass (clear; thick)
 32 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 milk glass
 127 glass (melted; clear & aqua
 mixed; flat and container glass)
 [Mostly container]

30 flat glass (window; aqua)
 55 table glass (clear; lead; engraved; body shards from V-508 & 522)
 28 chimney glass
 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 4 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 sheet metal (folded; "tin can"; indeterminate diameter)
 2 lead (melted)
 1 toy cup (porcelain)
 2 cabochon (glass; faceted; 0.77" diameter)
 1 leather (cut scrap)
 3 sandstone
 4 plaster
 6 clinkers
 1 wood
 1 bone

Lot 237 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 238

1 Vessel 19-524
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 holes; 0.43" diameter)
 1 tablespoon (pewter; bowl only)

Lot 239

1 Vessel 19-443
 4 Vessel 19-460
 3 Vessel 19-478
 4 Vessel 19-493
 8 Vessel 19-504
 12 Vessel 19-506

9 Vessel 19-507 [not here originally....]
 5 Vessel 19-508
 1 Vessel 19-518
 1 Vessel 19-531
 2 Vessel 19-532
 2 Vessel 19-533
 5 Vessel 19-534
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 Bristol glazed stoneware
 2 Bristol glazed stoneware (cobalt blue stenciled in circle; ...y's)
 1 undecorated porcelain
 6 undecorated whiteware
 1 whiteware (stamped; floral pattern; green)
 69 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 7 container glass (melted; clear & aqua)
 48 chimney glass
 9 chimney glass (melted)
 1 table glass (press molded)
 1 container glass (amber)
 63 flat glass (window; aqua)
 27 machine cut nails (fragment)
 1 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn tack (3/4" long)
 2 sheet metal
 1 sheet metal (folded)
 1 copper wire (small gauge)
 2 gastropod (snail)
 1 bead (milk glass; white; center hole; sphere; 0.24" diameter)
 1 marble (Rockingham glazed green; 0.55" diameter)
 2 cabochons (clear glass, faceted; 0.74" diameter)
 1 button (shell; indeterminate holes; indeterminate size)
 1 button (shell; 2 hole; 0.36" diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
0.43" diameter)
1 button (black glass; striped
floral pattern; loop shank; 0.89"
diameter)
1 coal
1 leather (cut scrap)
1 salt glazed drain tile
17 bone

Lot 240

1 Vessel 19-583 (OLD 19-443)
1 Vessel 19-525
2 Vessel 19-526
1 Vessel 19-528
1 Vessel 19-670 (Old 19-529B)
1 undecorated porcelain
4 undecorated whiteware
3 Albany slipped stoneware
1 Rockingham glazed
yellowware
12 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (clear; embossed
...IX X XI XII... GRANDFATH...;
clock face design) [pull and add to
vessel]
1 container glass (clear; press
molded)
2 container glass (aqua)
3 container glass (amber)
14 flat glass (window; aqua)
3 flat glass (window; aqua;
melted)
10 chimney glass
5 chimney glass (melted)
25 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/2"
long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wood screw (1" long)
1 ferrous strap (1/2" width)
1 gizzard stone
1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
0.56" diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 4 hole;
0.45" diameter)
2 gastropods
1 elbow pipe (figural, red-
paste; bowl fragment)
1 toy cup
1 leather (cut scrap)
1 refractory brick
([LAC]LEDE/ [ST. L]OUIS)
1 brick (chip; hard pressed)
1 clinker
22 bone

Lot 241

2 undecorated whiteware
1 collar stud (milk glass)

Lot 242

1 Vessel 19-474
1 chimney glass
1 machine cut nails (fragments)
3 bone

Lot 243

17 Vessel 19-538
1 Vessel 19-663 (Old 19-459B)
1 Vessel 19-664 (Old 19-459C)
1 Vessel 19-665 (Old 19-459D)
1 Vessel 19-666 (Old 19-459E)
1 Vessel 19-671 (Old 19-539B)
1 mud paste earthenware
3 undecorated whiteware
3 container glass (clear)
4 container glass (aqua)
1 glass (aqua; thick)
1 table glass (clear; thick)
1 table glass (clear; press
molded)
1 table glass (clear; lead;
melted)
7 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua;
melted)
1 chimney glass
25 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (4 3/4" long)

1 machine cut nails (4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 mussel shell (burned)
 2 leather (cut scraps)
 1 clinker
 3 bone

Lot 244

1 Vessel 19-434
 1 Vessel 19-460
 4 Vessel 19-478
 1 Vessel 19-509
 1 Vessel 19-512
 5 Vessel 19-532
 11 Vessel 19-535
 1 Vessel 19-536
 1 Vessel 19-537
 1 Vessel 19-653 [found on ground surface upon which third wing was constructed]
 3 Vessel 19-670 (Old 19-529B)
 1 Vessel 19-661 [ADDED NEW? Old 434B]
 1 Vessel 19-662 [ADDED NEW?]
 2 undecorated porcelain
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 Albany slipped/salt glazed stoneware
 1 red paste earthenware
 15 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 2 table glass (clear; press molded)
 1 container glass (amber)
 9 chimney glass
 58 flat glass (window; aqua)
 5 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 30 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)

13 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (3" long)
 1 wire drawn tacks (7/8" long)
 1 ferrous tube (5/8" diameter)
 1 screw (1 3/8" long)
 1 iron bar (1" x 3/4" x 7" long; tapered end)
 1 railroad spike (5 1/2" long)
 1 string (with small fabric attached)
 1 fabric
 1 fruit "pit"/stone
 1 writing stylus
 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.47" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.57" diameter)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 1 marble (Rocking ham glazed blue; 0.78" diameter)
 71 leather (includes large fragments of shoes consisting predominately of worn sole fragments, heels, and cut leather scrap)
 1 copper wire (fabric sheathed) [found beneath sandstone between corner piers of wing.]
 11 brick (chips)
 2 sandstone
 1 clinker
 10 wood (burned)
 16 bone

Lot 245

Xx Vessel 19-685
 4 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (clear; melted)
 8 machine cut nail (fragments)
 8 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 11 shoe tacks (machine cut?)
 5 unidentified iron
 1 crown bottle cap
 3 wood screws (7/8" long)
 1 unidentified rubber (?)
 5 clinkers

- 12 plaster/mortar
- 467 leather (includes large fragments of shoes consisting predominately of worn sole fragments, heels, and cut leather scrap)
- 1 bone
- 1 sandstone (small)
- 1 Toy pistol (ferrous)

Lot 246

- 29 Vessel 19-541
- 2 Vessel 19-542
- 5 Vessel 19-543
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 salt glazed earthenware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 14 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "...N...")
- 9 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 14 flat glass (window; clear & aqua; some container)
- 68 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nails(4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 railroad spike (5" long)
- 1 pouring spout (iron)
- 1 door knob (mineral glazed)
- 20 leather (cut scraps; shoe)
- 1 unidentified iron (ferrous)
- 3 wood (burned)
- 4 clinkers
- 6 coal (flaky)
- 9 plaster
- 1 sandstone
- 1 bone

LOT 247

- 2 Vessel 19-529

- 3 Vessel 19-544
- 1 Vessel 19-545
- 4 undecorated porcelain
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 3 milk glass (painted, floral pattern; flat glass)
- 32 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 4 table glass (clear; thick)
- 1 plate glass (aqua; thick)
- 11 container glass (mostly clear; melted)
- 17 chimney glass
- 46 flat glass (window aqua)
- 3 milk glass (green and white swirled; flat glass)
- 1 container glass (clear; burned)
- 1 glass tube (1/8" diameter; hollow; thermometer?)
- 91 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 43 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 3 wire drawn tacks (7/8" long)
- 11 sheet metal
- 1 ferrous disk (approximately 1/2" diameter)
- 1 ferrous disk (approximately 3/8" diameter; metal snap?)
- 1 copper rivet
- 1 screw (fragment)
- 1 ferrous wire (small gauge; coated?)
- 4 furniture tacks? (fragments)
- 10 small nails/tacks (5/8" long) [shoe nails]
- 1 disk (2" diameter; composite material; buff colored; burned)
- 1 button (shell; indeterminate holes; approximately 0.62" diameter)

572 6 rubber tube/hose (?) (red; approximately 1" diameter)
 leather (includes shoe fragments consisting predominately of worn soles, shoe heels, and cut leather scrap)
 6 shoe tacks
 1 small leather heel (with metal heel plate/protector; child's shoe)
 2 wood
 2 coal
 4 clinkers
 1 brick (burned; hard fired)
 15 bone

Lot 248

1 Vessel 19-189
 2 Vessel 19-434
 10 Vessel 19-534
 4 Vessel 19-540
 2 Vessel 19-541
 4 Vessel 19-546
 4 Vessel 19-547
 1 Vessel 19-548
 2 Vessel 19-670 (Old 19-529B)
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 porcelain (painted)
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed (stamped; blue)
 7 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 13 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 11 chimney glass (burned)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 34 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 3 sheet metal
 2 sheet metal (folded)
 1 rail road spike (5"; fragment)
 1 mussel shell

2 copper jewelry (?; small; round; copper)
 1 button (milk glass; printed; 4 hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; pie crust; 4 hole; 0.53" diameter)
 1 toy saucer (porcelain)
 1 graphite arc (large post)
 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (figurine?)
 4 leather (cut scraps)
 2 plaster
 6 clinkers
 17 bone

Lot 249

1 Vessel 19-540

Lot 250

4 Vessel 19-549
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "...IH...")
 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
 15 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 iron sash pulley
 1 unidentified iron (window glass melted to it)
 17 wood (burned)
 2 bone

Lot 251-252 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 253

1 Vessel 19-549
 1 undecorated whiteware
 13 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 15 flat glass (window; aqua)
 63 glass (clear & aqua; mostly window glass)
 177 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut ails (3 ¼" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 ¾"
 long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 5 machine cut tacks (¾" long)
 1 nail (shoe tack; ¾" long)
 15 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 7 sheet metal
 1 unidentified copper disk
 (approximately 1" diameter; heavily
 corroded) [possible coin]
 1 synthetic disk fragment
 ("record"; pressed)
 18 bone

**Lot 254 [Post Fire, not
 inventoried]**

Lot 255

1 Vessel 19-156
 1 Vessel 19-550
 4 whiteware (blue tinted
 glazed)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass dark
 green/black)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 kaolin pipe bowl (embossed
 "T. D." surrounded by circle of 14
 stars)
 1 brick (glazed on one side;
 quality fired)
 1 bone

**Lot 256 [Post Fire, not
 inventoried]**

Lot 257

4 brick (soft mud; chimney)
 1 large iron "concretion" (door
 rim lock?; roughly ¾" x 4 ½" by 5")

Lot 258

1 Vessel 19-544

13 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass (green and white
 swirled; flat glass)
 109 glass (window & container;
 clear & aqua; melted)
 92 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ½"
 long)
 3 machine cut nails (1" long)
 10 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 sheet metal
 1 bolt
 1 ferrous wire (3 ¾"; half
 circle)
 1 porcelain electrical insulator?
 1 stone (chipped; whole
 fragment)
 8 plaster (very mall)
 8 brick(soft mud; very small)
 1 writing slate (small piece)
 1 stone (igneous stone
 fragment)

Lot 259

5 undecorated porcelain
 3 redware
 1 whiteware (painted;
 polychrome; floral)
 1 whiteware (transfer print;
 blue)
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 milk glass
 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
 2 chimney glass
 37 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 6 sheet metal
 1 gastropod shell

- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 2 comb (fragments; teeth missing)
- 1 sandstone
- 2 clinkers
- 1 brick (hard fired)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 24 bone

Lot 260-261 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 262

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 3 flat glass (window; clear)
- 21 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 5 machine cut nails 2 3/4" long)
- 6 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 8 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
- 9 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 4 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 shoe? tack (1/2" long)
- 1 cast iron rim lock keeper
- 1 clinch nail
- 1 copper lid/cap (threaded; 3/8" diameter)
- 7 plaster
- 10+ wood (barrel flooring)
- 3 bone

Lot 263

- 3 Vessel 19-215
- 10 Vessel 19-416
- 1 Vessel 19-551
- 2 undecorated porcelain
- 2 Albany slipped earthenware

- 1 unglazed red paste earthen ware (flower pot)
- 10 undecorated whiteware
- 3 whiteware (painted; polychrome; floral)
- 4 redware
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 tableware glass (clear; lead)
- 17 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 3 chimney glass
- 47 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl (cross-hatched body with embossed "T. D." surrounded by 14 stars)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem (with heal)
- 2 mussel shell
- 1 writing slate
- 2 combs (hard rubber; 1 brown; 1 black)
- 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.39" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; pressed; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; pressed; 4-holes; 0.35" diameter)
- 7 brick (soft mud)
- 1 brick (glazed on 1 side)
- 2 sandstone
- 2 clinkers
- 21 plaster/mortar
- 50 bone

Lot 264-265 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 266

- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 69 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)

- 2 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 wood (burned)
- 1 clinker
- 11 plaster/mortar (with lathe)
- 3 bone

Lot 267

- 6 Vessel 19-442
- 11 Vessel 19-467
- 5 Vessel 19-555
- 7 Vessel 19-556
- 11 Vessel 19-557
- 7 Vessel 19-558
- 2 Vessel 19-559
- 4 Vessel 19-560
- 2 Vessel 19-561
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 12 container glass (clear)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 26 chimney glass
- 14 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified handle (iron; curved; V-shaped)
- 5 zinc (canning jar lid?)
- 1 earthenware drain tile
- 10 leather (show pieces)
- 3 comb tines (hard rubber)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; pressed; 0.57" diameter)
- 2 plaster/mortar

Lot 268

- 1 Vessel 19-189
- 1 Vessel 19-553

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long) [early context?]
- 1 bolt (5/8" diameter; 6 1/2" long)
- 3 leather (shoe fragments)
- 5 bone

Lot 269

- 2 Vessel 19-554
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 1 chimney glass
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 comb (hard rubber; missing several teeth)
- 1 button (milk glass; pressed; loop shank; 0.61" diameter)
- 8 bone

Lot 270 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 271

- 1 Vessel 19-562
- 4 Vessel 19-563
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 19 container glass (clear)
- 8 tableware glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; /...6 1/2...)
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; "... LE.../...ED")
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; "...ST.../...LD")
- 8 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed; "...TER / [SPRINGFIE]LD, ILL.")
- 7 container glass (amber)
- 18 flat glass (aqua; mostly clear)
- 1 plate glass (thick; lead)
- 7 chimney glass

16 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (5" long)
 1 machine cut nails (4 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1" long)
 2 sheet metal
 1 crown bottle cap
 1 nail? (wide girth; 1" long)
 2 iron loops (pull tabs?)
 1 round metal ferrous container (with small nails?)
 4 metal straps (folded with nail holes; 1 3/8" wide)
 3 ferrous wire (twisted; handle?)
 4 ferrous wire (large gauge; handles?)
 56 ferrous wire (small gauge)
 6 plaster/mortar
 4 bone

Lot 272

1 Vessel 19-488
 10 Vessel 19-565
 1 Vessel 19-566
 8 Vessel 19-567
 17 Vessel 19-568
 26 Vessel 19-569
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 blue "Bristol" glazed earthenware
 13 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 10 chimney glass
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)

1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 nail (large girth; 1" long)
 1 sheet metal strap (5/8" wide)
 2 crown bottle caps
 10+ shoe leather
 1 wood (burned)
 1 plaster/mortar
 3 clinkers
 25 bone

Lot 273

5 Vessel 19-570
 1 Vessel 19-675 (Old 19-568B)
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 chimney glass
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 sheet metal
 1 button (shell; burned; 2-holes; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.49" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.51" diameter)
 3 shoe leather
 4 clinkers
 9 bone

Lot 274

4 Vessel 19-570
 1 Vessel 19-571
 1 Vessel 19-572
 1 flat glass (window; cut strip; 2 1/8" wide)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 1 chimney glass
 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 5 shoe leather
 1 slate

1 hard rubber comb (embossed
"I. R. Comb Co. Goodyear 1851")
1 plaster
28 clinkers
10 bone

Lot 275

3 Vessel 19-443
2 Vessel 19-575
2 Vessel 19-576
1 Vessel 19-577
1 Vessel 19-578
1 Vessel 19-579
1 blue "Bristol" glazed
earthenware
6 container glass (clear)
3 container glass (amber)
1 container glass (clear;
melted)
1 chimney glass
4 chimney glass (melted)
1 container glass (clear;
embossed; ...own/...co./...s.)
1 glass (embossed squares)
15 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
long)
6 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (3 3/4" long)
1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
5 sheet metal (curved;
container?)
1 crown bottle cap
1 ferrous disk (1" diameter)
6 plaster/mortar (with lathe)
1 wood (burned)
1 brick
27 bone

Lot 276

3 Vessel 19-573
1 Vessel 19-574
2 undecorated whiteware

1 handle (relief decorated
whiteware)
1 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua; thick)
3 table glass (flat; 3/16" thick;
clear)
2 tableware glass (clear; lead)
4 chimney glass
12 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
long)
3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 ferrous disk (approximately 3
1/4" long)
1 unidentified copper
1 hard rubber hair pin
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes;
0.44" diameter)
1 kaolin pipe bowl
2 plaster
1 coal
1 clinker (large)
1 wood
1 sandstone (large; triangular; 2
3/4"x 5 1/4" x 3/4")
12 bone

Lot 277

5 container glass (clear)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
11 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 sheet metal
1 button (milk glass; pressed;
loop shank; 0.62" diameter)
4 plaster
4 bone

Lot 278

1 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
2 chimney glass

5 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut tacks (7/8" long)
 1 sheet metal (container?; rim?)
 3 plaster
 1 brick
 6 bone

Lot 279-280 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 281

1 Vessel 19-566
 1 Vessel 19-582
 2 Vessel 19-586
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 Albany slipped earthenware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 14 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 8 container glass (amber)
 14 glass (melted; mostly clear/container glass)
 7 chimney glass
 1 tableware glass (clear; lead)
 21 flat glass (window; aqua)
 68 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 3/8" long)
 5 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 12 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 crown bottle caps
 2 sheet metal (container; "tin" can?; indeterminate diameter)
 1 writing stylus (broken)
 1 porcelain doll face (small fragment)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.60" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.61" diameter)
 2 wood

7 plaster/mortar
 1 brick (soft mud)
 4 clinkers
 17 bone

Lot 282 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 283

1 Vessel 19-323
 1 Vessel 19-432
 1 Vessel 19-436
 1 Vessel 19-548
 2 Vessel 19-564
 50 Vessel 19-580
 3 Vessel 19-581
 1 Vessel 19-584
 13 Vessel 19-585
 1 Vessel 19-586
 2 Vessel 19-587
 1 Vessel 19-588
 4 Vessel 19-589
 2 Vessel 19-590
 2 Vessel 19-591
 1 Vessel 19-592
 1 Vessel 19-593
 1 Vessel 19-594
 5 Vessel 19-676 (Old 19-580B)
 2 Bristol glazed earthenware
 3 undecorated whiteware
 2 redware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 63 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 51 glass (melted; mostly aqua container glass)
 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "[I]LL[INOIS]")
 1 table glass (press molded. leaf design)
 1 milk glass
 7 tableware glass (clear; lead)
 1 tableware glass (clear; lead; melted)
 42 flat glass (window; aqua)

8 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 22 chimney glass
 100 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (5" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 69 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 13 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 75 sheet metal (ferrous; "tin" can; indeterminate diameter)
 13 copper wire (small gauge; fabric sheathed)
 1 indeterminate copper (small; triangular)
 1 crown bottle cap
 1 ferrous disk (button?; approximately 0.84" diameter)
 1 strap hinge (5" long; iron)
 1 porcelain disk (1 3/8" diameter; gaming piece?)
 1 porcelain Bisque doll face(left side with ear)
 1 milk glass bead (blue; 0.23" diameter; spherical)
 1 pipe bowl (elbow pipe; glazed; knobby bowl)
 1 indeterminate composite material (1 1/8" squared; melted?)
 6 coal
 4 wood
 2 plaster
 4 brick (small chips; soft mud)
 18 bone

Lot 284

1 Vessel 19-436
 1 Vessel 19-554
 1 Vessel 19-595
 2 Vessel 19-596
 1 Vessel 19-597
 1 undecorated porcelain
 8 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 1 chimney glass
 14 flat glass (window; aqua)

20 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 5 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (3" long)
 6 sheet metal
 2 sheet metal straps (approximately 1 1/2" wide)
 5 sheet metal straps (approximately 3/4" wide)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.58" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
 3 sandstone (chips)
 3 clinkers
 6 coal (shale like; flaky)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 11 wood (burned)
 8 plaster
 17 bone

Lot 285

1 Vessel 19-581
 1 Vessel 19-676 (Old 19-580B)
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)

Lot 286

1 Vessel 19-599
 1 Vessel 19-603
 1 Vessel 19-604
 1 Vessel 19-605
 1 Vessel 19-606
 1 Vessel 19-607
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 3 undecorated whiteware
 22 container glass (clear)

3 container glass (aqua)
 30 flat glass (window; clear & aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 10 chimney glass
 3 container glass (aqua; melted)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed; "... / ...AH...")
 34 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 15 sheet metal ("tin" can?; indeterminate diameter)
 1 crown bottle caps
 3 unidentified ferrous strips (folded; knife?)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.63" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.61" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.55" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.37" diameter)
 1 slate (small; fragment)
 6 coal (shaley)
 2 wood
 2 plaster (burned)
 29 bone

Lot 287

1 Vessel 19-310
 1 Vessel 19-463
 1 Vessel 19-678 (Old 19-581B)
 1 Vessel 19-598
 1 Vessel 19-599
 1 Vessel 19-600
 1 Vessel 19-601
 8 Vessel 19-602
 3 undecorated whiteware
 12 container glass (clear)

4 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 3 container glass (aqua; melted)
 3 tableware glass (clear; lead)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed P...)
 1 tableware glass (clear, press molded; lead)
 12 flat glass (window; aqua)
 4 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 2 chimney glass
 26 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 18 sheet metal
 1 copper wire (small gauge; sheathed)
 1 bolt (ferrous; 7 1/2" long; with washer & nut)
 1 bolt (ferrous; 4 1/2" long; with washer & nut)
 3 strap hinge (approximately 5 1/2" long x 1 1/4" wide)
 1 asphalt roofing (?)
 3 wood (burned)
 4 brick (soft mud)
 1 coal
 1 clinker
 4 plaster (burned)
 6 bone

Lot 288

1 Vessel 19-460 (Old 19-333C)
 1 Vessel 19-680 (Old 19-598B)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 2 glass (severely melted)
 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)

- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 iron bushel [?] (1'x1 ½")
- 1 sheet metal (folded; curved)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal (c-shaped)
- 4 brick (soft mud)
- 2 brick (with attached mortal)
- 4 bone

Lot 289 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 290

- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 clinker
- 14 bone

Lot 291

- 1 Vessel 19-608
- 1 Vessel 19-679 (Old 19-589B)
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 9 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 12 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
- 1 brick (soft mud)
- 1 coal
- 8 bone

Lot 292

- 1 Vessel 19-566
- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 23 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
- 1 iron strap (1 ½" x 2 ½" long)
- 2 sheet metal

- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; 0.37" diameter)
- 4 sandstone (chips; large pieces)
- 1 clinker
- 15 bone

Lot 293 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 294

- 2 Vessel 19-552
- 9 Vessel 19-609
- 1 Vessel 19-610
- 1 Vessel 19-611
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 2 milk glass (caning jar lid liner)
- 4 chimney glass
- 23 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 5 sheet metal ("tin" can?; indeterminate diameter)
- 1 crown bottle cap
- 1 elbow pipe bowl (brown stoneware; figural pipe?) (very small fragment)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; 0.71" diameter)
- 3 wood
- 1 plaster
- 1 concretion (buff colored; krotovina?)
- 12 clinkers
- 2 coal
- 4 brick
- 100 bone

Lot 295

2 undecorated whiteware
 4 undecorated whiteware
 (burned)
 3 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 23 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 sheet metal
 1 sheet metal (folded; thick)
 1 sheet metal strap(5/8" wide)
 1 crown bottle cap
 1 iron concretion (melted)
 1 screw (1 3/4" long)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes;
 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; domed
 shape; 2-holes on one side; single
 hole on opposite side)
 11 coal
 12 clinkers
 11 brick
 18 plaster
 egg shell
 31 bone

Lot 296

3 Vessel 19-574
 5 Vessel 19-612
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (aqua;
 melted)
 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
 10 "tin" can or cooking pot
 (sheet metal; approximately 5 1/2"
 diameter)
 13 coal
 2 brick
 1 clinker
 egg shell
 7 bone

Lot 297

2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 12 concretions (krotovina?)

1 coal
 1 bone

Lot 298

3 Vessel 19-390
 2 Vessel 19-424
 1 Vessel 19-429
 2 Vessel 19-534
 2 Vessel 19-539
 2 Vessel 19-574
 1 Vessel 19-613
 3 Vessel 19-614
 3 Vessel 19-615
 7 Vessel 19-616
 6 Vessel 19-617
 8 Vessel 19-618
 2 Vessel 19-654 (Old 19-362C)
 4 Vessel 19-672 (Old 19-558B)
 2 Vessel 19-673 (Old 19-558-
 C)
 1 Albany slipped earthenware
 11 undecorated whiteware
 1 relief decorated (floral
 design) whiteware
 14 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (dark
 green/black)
 1 container glass (aqua;
 melted)
 19 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 plate glass (thick; clear)
 3 milk glass
 57 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4 1/4"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 5/8"
 long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 7 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/4" long)
 3 sheet metal
 1 iron strip (3/4" wide)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 iron key (3" long)

1 ferrous ball (1" diameter)
 1 ring (gold plate over copper
 or brass)
 2 shell (possibly sea shell)
 1 hair pin (hard rubber; 2 3/4"
 long)
 1 ferrous disk (0.69" diameter;
 button?)
 1 button (milk glass; pressed;
 2-holes; 0.54" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
 0.42" diameter)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.38"
 diameter)
 2 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.57"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.42"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.37"
 diameter)
 7 brick
 8 coal
 2 plaster (burned)
 5 wood
 47 bone

Lot 299

5 Vessel 19-619
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 4 chimney glass
 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
 8 coal
 egg shell
 12 bone

Lot 300

1 container glass (aqua)
 14 concretions (krotovina?)

1 sandstone
 1 bone

Lot 301

2 Vessel 19-620
 1 Vessel 19-621
 1 Vessel 19-622
 1 undecorated white ware
 1 salt glazed earthenware
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 clinker
 2 bone

Lot 302-303 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 304

5 Vessel 19-681 (Old 19-625B)
 6 undecorated whiteware
 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 container glass (clear)

Lot 305

1 undecorated porcelain
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 8 concretions (krotovina?)
 4 shale
 1 wood (burned)
 1 plaster (burned)
 2 bone

Lot 306

3 Vessel 19-621
 1 Vessel 19-622
 1 undecorate porcelain
 1 undecorated whiteware

Lot 307

4 Vessel 19-588
 5 Vessel 19-620
 10 Vessel 19-623
 2 Vessel 19-624

- 1 Vessel 19-659 (Old 19-422B)6 undecorated whiteware
- 2 printed "blue" whiteware
- 14 body shards (belonging to Vessel 19-620 & Vessel 19-621)
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 308 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 309

- 3 flat glass (window; very thick; 3.33 millimeters)
- 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 8 ferrous "rim" (jar lid?)
- 1 plaster

Lot 310

- 7 Vessel 19-626
- 3 Vessel 19-627
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 red paste earthenware
- 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 brick
- 4 bone

Lot 311

- 3 Vessel 19-626
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified iron (J-shaped; 3" long)
- 8 bone

Lot 312 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 313

- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 undecorated whiteware

- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 2 chimney glass
- 1 tableware (clear; thick)
- 1 glass (aqua; melted; droplet)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal
- 1 plaster (burned)

Lot 314

- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 whiteware (decorated edge?)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 17 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 17 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails 1 5/8" long)
- 1 gold plated copper disk (approximately ¾" diameter)
- 2 bone

Lot 315

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 glass (clear; melted; container?)
- 2 milk glass
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
- 2 sheet metal
- 9 plaster/mortar
- 1 bone

Lot 316

- 1 Vessel 19-628

Lot 317

- 1 Vessel 19-629
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "...U...")
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)

- 1 unidentified cube (fired clay?, 3/8" square)
- 4 brick (soft mud)
- 1 plaster (burned)
- 2 coal
- 2 bone

Lot 318 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 319

- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 7 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 320

- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 porcelain doll head (small; Frozen Charlotte)
- 1 coal

Lot 321

- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear; melted)
- 2 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 29 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 13 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2" long)
- 1 container metal (iron)
- 9 plaster (very small fragments)
- 7 wood (flooring; burned)
- 8 bone

Lot 322

- 1 Vessel 19-630
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 clinker

Lot 323

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified iron (nut or bolt head)
- 1 shoe tack (5/8" long)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 button (milk glass; 4 hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4 hole; 0.36" diameter)
- 1 brick
- 9 bone

Lot 324

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 9 bone

Lot 325 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 326

- 2 Vessel 19-442
- 1 Vessel 19-464
- 1 Vessel 19-501
- 1 Vessel 19-557
- 1 Vessel 19-631
- 4 Vessel 19-632
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 4 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 1 blue Bristol glazed earthenware

9 container glass (clear)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 milk glass
 1 container glass (clear; embossed; One Q[uart])
 1 container glass (aqua; embossed ...N...)
 9 container glass (aqua; melted)
 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
 14 chimney glass
 14 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
 10 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (5 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (7/8" long)
 1 bolt (iron; 3/4" hexagon head; 1/2" long)
 4 sheet metal
 2 springs (3/8" diameter)
 2 iron tubes (1/4" diameter)
 1 iron wire (small gauge)
 2 iron furniture castors
 1 toy cup (porcelain)
 1 unidentified copper (eye shaped; 2"x1")
 1 copper hoop (approximately 1" diameter)
 2 unidentified copper
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter; burned)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)

1 decorative tack(?) (copper; 0.43" diameter)
 4 plaster
 2 sandstone
 2 coal
 3 clinkers
 4 wood (3 burned)
 5 bone

Lot 327

1 Vessel 19-464
 2 Vessel 19-633
 3 Vessel 19-634
 1 Vessel 19-635
 3 Vessel 19-636
 1 Vessel 19-637
 1 Vessel 19-638
 1 Vessel 19-655 (Old 19-368B)
 1 Vessel 19-677 (Old 19-580C)
 1 Vessel 19-682 (Old 19-626B)
 1 Vessel 19-683 (Old 19-632B)
 7 undecorated whiteware
 8 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 1 whiteware (blue; sponge print)
 13 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 14 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass (melted)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 10 chimney glass
 35 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments; burned)
 4 crown bottle caps
 1 brass shell casing (0.22" diameter; highly corroded)
 1 bullet (lead; approximately 0.42" diameter; "Minie ball"; slightly flattened; point broken off?)
 1 plaster
 2 bricks
 4 clinkers

1

3 shale
27 bone

Lot 328

1 Vessel 19-608
3 container glass (clear)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
2 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole;
0.41" diameter)
1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33"
diameter)
2 sandstone
11 bone

Lot 329

2 Vessel 19-674 (Old 19-558D)
1 container glass (clear)
1 milk glass
4 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
3 iron strips (1 1/4" wide)
1 button (shell; 4-hole; .34"
diameter)
3 copper headed tacks
1 plaster (burned)
1 clinker
3 bone
2 zinc sheet metal (?)

**Lot 330-331 [Post Fire, not
inventoried]**

Lot 332

1 Vessel 19-639
11 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
6 concretions (dark buff;
burned; encrusted metal?)
4 coal
6 clinkers
2 plaster
24 bone
1 ball of tar (? 2 1/2" x 3" x 1")

Lot 333

3 Vessel 19-640
3 machine cut nails (fragments)
9 container metal (iron?; "tin"
can or cooking pot)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes;
0.44" diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes;
0.41" diameter)
2 clinkers
3 brick (soft mud)
1 plaster
7 bone

Lot 334

4 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 concretions (Krotovina?)

Lot 335

1 Vessel 19-639
2 undecorated whiteware
3 container glass (clear)
6 container glass (aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 chimney glass
40 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nails (1 3/8"
long)
1 comb (hard rubber)
1 hair pin (hard rubber)
1 writing stylus (well
sharpened)
2 brick
2 coal
6 clinkers
2 plaster (1 burned)
33 bone

Lot 336

1 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
3 flat glass (window; aqua)
7 chimney glass
7 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 sheet metal (round; lid?)

- 1 button (black glass; 2-hole; 0.70" diameter)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl
- 1 wood
- 1 plaster
- 7 clinkers (large)
- 1 sandstone (burned)
- 7 brick (soft mud)
- 6 bone

Lot 337-338 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 339

- 2 Vessel 19-625
- 2 Vessel 19-642
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (press molded; clear; lead; red film on surface)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 69 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1/2" long)
- 2 unidentified iron concretions
- 11 plaster
- 1 clinker
- 10 bone

Lot 340

- 1 Vessel 19-189
- 1 Vessel 19-424
- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; 0.54" diameter)

- 1 unidentified copper (thin; curved; c-shaped)
- 2 concretions (encrusted metal?)
- 1 plaster (burned)
- 2 clinkers
- 20 bone

Lot 341

- 5 Vessel 19-241
- 2 Vessel 19-643
- 1 Vessel 19-684 (Old 19-642B)
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware (flower pot)
- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware (blue; sponge decorated)
- 4 undecorate porcelain
- 22 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 decorated whiteware (printed red/brown)
- 13 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (clear; thick)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 40 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 glass (clear; melted)
- 2 tableware glass (clear/lead; press molded)
- 17 chimney glass
- 133 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 50 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2 3/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)
- 3 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)

1 wire drawn nails (1 1/8" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1" long)
 1 screw (1 1/2" long)
 1 bolt (fragment)
 5 sheet metal (container; indeterminate size)
 1 unidentified iron; "pot" metal
 1 iron strap (3/4" wide)
 2 iron strap (approximately (3/8" wide)
 1 marble (stone; .56" diameter)
 1 coffee bean shell
 1 unidentified copper
 1 iron ring (1" diameter)
 1 faceted glass crystal (with 2-holes; drop pendant)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 1 brass shell casing (0.22" diameter; rim fire)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 3-hole; 0.37" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.34" diameter)
 4 shell (mussel)
 fabric with strings
 4 fruit "pit"/stones
 2 plaster (burned)
 3 wood
 4 sandstone
 53 clinkers
 21 coal
 16 brick
 87 bone

Lot 342

1 Vessel 19-442
 1 Vessel 19-619
 3 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 32 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 unidentified iron disks (highly corroded; oval shaped)
 1 unidentified cast iron (V-shaped)
 1 coffee bean (burned)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; burned; 0.49" diameter)
 1 slate
 1 door knob (porcelain)
 10 coal
 13 clinkers
 4 brick
 12 concretions (likely encrusted metal)
 24 bone

Lot 343

1 Vessel 19-641
 1 unglazed red paste earthenware (flower pot)
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 chimney glass
 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.56" diameter)
 1 kaolin pipe stem (embossed; "Gambier/a Paris; R*M"?)
 9 concretions (likely encrusted metal)
 5 clinkers
 2 brick (soft mud)
 7 bone

Lot 344 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 345

3 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (clear)
2 flat glass (window; clear)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
9 chimney glass
2 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 sheet metal
3 unidentified metal
(encrusted)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes;
0.42" diameter)
14 bone

Lot 346

16 Vessel 19-644
1 container glass (aqua)
1 chimney glass

Lot 347

1 Vessel 19-681 (Old 19-625B)
4 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 bone

Lot 348 [Post Fire, not inventoried]

Lot 349

1 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (clear)
1 writing slate (2 ¾" long)
1 porcelain doll leg (2 ¼" long)
1 coal
1 bone

Lot 350

1 Vessel 19-442

1 Vessel 19-588
1 Vessel 19-624
1 Vessel 19-633
1 Vessel 19-645
4 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed
yellowware
3 container glass (clear)
3 container glass (aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 tableware glass (clear; lead;
melted)
19 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 5/8"
long)
11 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 sheet metal (folded; thick)
1 bolt (fragment; with washer?)
1 door knob (fragment;
porcelain)
1 kaolin pipe bowl
2 coal
5 clinkers
2 plaster
wood
13 bone

Lot 351

2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware
(burned)
1 container glass (clear)
1 chimney glass
4 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 unidentified cast iron
1 door knob (porcelain)
1 marble (green swirl;
Rockingham glazed?)
4 clinkers
4 wood
1 bone

Sappington Site (11SG1533, Site 20)

Lot 11

- 5 Vessel 20-4
- 1 Vessel 20-7
- 8 Vessel 20-216
- 3 Vessel 20-236
- 3 Vessel 20-240
- 2 Vessel 20-250
- 3 Vessel 20-258
- 1 Vessel 20-423
- 1 Vessel 20-453
- 3 Vessel 20-454
- 1 whiteware (printed; blue)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (dark green/black)
- 22 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 container glass (amber; melted)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua; scored; glass working activity)
- 2 milk glass
- 16 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (4 ½" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (3 ½" long)
- 2 iron "bars"
- 1 copper wire "hook" (reminiscent of a large safety pin)
- 5 iron, glass, ceramic, wood concretion (fire)
- 1 concrete (flooring?; 1" thick; painted red surface)
- 1 wood (burned)
- 3 brick (soft mud)

Lot 12

- 4 Vessel 20-458
- 2 undecorated whiteware/ironstone
- 2 undecorated porcelain
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 harmonica sound board (copper; 1" wide)
- 1 brick (heavily burned on one side; chimney brick)

- 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)

Lot 13

- 1 Vessel 20-456
- 1 Vessel 20-457
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 chimney glass
- 1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.67" diameter)
- 8 bone

Lot 14

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 24 container glass (clear; heat shattered; melted?)
- 1 jewelry stand (porcelain; cobalt blue top decoration; 3" tall)
- 1 pocket watch glass lens/bezel (round; 2" diameter; ground edge)
- 1 string (coarse; wound into elongated "ball")

Lot 15

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 brick (soft mud)
- 2 bone

Lot 20

- 2 Vessel 20-1
- 1 Vessel 20-2
- 4 Vessel 20-3
- 22 Vessel 20-4
- 1 Vessel 20-5
- 4 Vessel 20-6
- 1 Vessel 20-7
- 2 Vessel 20-8
- 1 Vessel 20-9
- 19 lamp burner [Vessel 20-9]
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 11 container glass (aqua)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass

4	glass (clear; melted)	1	copper wire "hook" (reminiscent of a large safety pin)
2	glass (melted; ash covered; color unknown)	6	wood (burned)
1	large concretion of melted container glass (amber; multiple bottles; see Lot 21 for bottle neck and lips of 3 cylindrical whiskey bottles)		
21	machine cut nails (fragments)	<u>Lot 21</u>	
1	machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)	1	Vessel 20-10
1	machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)	1	Vessel 20-11
2	machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)	1	Vessel 20-12
6	machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)	1	Vessel 20-13
6	wire drawn nails (fragments)	1	Vessel 20-14
4	unidentified iron conglomerates	1	undecorated whiteware
1	conglomerate (burned flooring; buttons)	3	salt glazed stoneware
1	caster (porcelain wheel with iron bracket; 1 7/8" diameter)	6	container glass (clear)
1	conglomerate (copper; porcelain; potential light bulb?)	10	container glass (amber; melted)
15	sheet metal ("tin" cans; round)	4	machine cut nails (fragments)
1	unidentified burned "ball" (melted; "coke"-like)	1	machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
1	button (shell 2-holes; 0.93" diameter)	5	sheet metal ("tin" can; round)
1	button (hard rubber; shell face; 0.98" diameter; integrated sew through/loop shank)	1	caster wheel (porcelain; 1 7/8" diameter)
4	buttons (copper; 3 piece; loop shank; decorated front; 1.31" diameter)	1	button (black glass; loop shank; 0.54" diameter; decorated; partially melted)
18	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter; burned)	1	button (ferrous; 4-holes; 0.98" diameter; deformed by fire)
2	pencil leads (round)	1	button (stamped ferrous; 4-holes; 0.72" diameter)
3	copper shoe eyelets	1	button (copper; 3 piece loop shank; decorated 0.61" diameter)
1	hard rubber pipe mouth piece (threaded end)	1	button (stamped copper; 4-holes; 0.67" diameter)
1	glass drop pendant (2 7/8" long; melted)	1	button (copper; conical; loop shank; 0.29" diameter)
50	button (bone; fragments representing approximately one-quarter button; 4-holes; 0.68" diameter; burned)	1	button (shell; 4-holes; 1.09" diameter)
23	button (bone; fragments representing approximately one-half button; 4-holes; 0.68" diameter; burned)	1	button (shell; loop shank; 0.63" diameter)
14	beads (milk glass; seed beads)	1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.53" diameter; burned)
		1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.65" diameter)
		1	button (shell; 4-holes; .067" diameter; burned)
		1	button (shell; indeterminate holes; 0.45" diameter)
		1	button (shell; 2-holes; .043" diameter)

1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.73" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.59" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.62" diameter; burned)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.46" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter; pie crust decoration)
2	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.52" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter; beaded decoration)
1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.59" diameter; burned)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter; burned)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.42" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.43" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.44" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.38" diameter; burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.46" diameter)	1	cuff link ? (black glass front on copper loop shank back; 0.80" diameter; shamrock decoration)
8	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.63" diameter; burned)	1	copper wing nut (with fragment of jewelry chain attached) (clock key or watch fob?)
2	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.50" diameter; burned)	1	copper jewelry chain (small links)
1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.52" diameter)	1	brooch (?) (stamped copper; decorated; 1 3/8" x 1 3/8" [?]; potential four-leaf clover design [?]; floral decoration)
1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter; burned)	1	bead (glass; blue; 0.18" diameter)
2	button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.52" diameter; domed)	1	pocket watch glass lens (1 11/16" diameter; ground and chipped edge)
1	button (black glass; 2-hole; 0.60" diameter; melted)	19	wood (burned)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.72" diameter)		
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.71" diameter)		
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)		
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)		
3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)		
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)		
		Lot 22	
		2	Vessel 20-1
		2	Vessel 20-15
		4	undecorated whiteware
		2	salt glazed stoneware
		1	redware
		10	container glass (clear)
		3	container glass (aqua)
		2	flat glass (window; aqua)

2 chimney glass
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 41 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 sheet metal
 2 unidentified copper (buckle?;
 suspender clip?)
 1 toy cup (porcelain)
 2 brick (soft mud)
 5 plaster (small)
 1 clinker
 76 bone

Lot 23

3 Vessel 20-1
 1 Vessel 20-16
 1 Vessel 20-17
 1 Vessel 20-18
 1 Vessel 20-19
 1 Vessel 20-20
 1 Vessel 20-21
 1 Vessel 20-22
 5 Vessel 20-23
 7 Vessel 20-24
 1 Vessel 20-25
 1 Vessel 20-26
 1 Vessel 20-27
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 relief decorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 red paste earthenware
 4 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed; ...
 C...)
 11 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 16 flat glass (window; aqua)
 40 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
 8 container metal ("tin" can)
 4 unidentified metal (potential caster?)
 2 ferrous teaspoon bowls
 4 unidentified copper
 1 iron file (?)

1 elbow pipe (salt-glazed stoneware;
 undecorated)
 1 elbow pipe (redware; figural;
 woman's face with ornate hair, ear
 rings, and pearl necklaces;
 potentially Queen Victoria)
 1 bone lapel pin (?) (hand carved in the
 form of the Union Shield with stars
 and stripes; carved lug for
 attachment on reverse side)
 1 comb (hard rubber)
 1 kaolin pipe stem
 1 handle (bone; round; turned)
 1 marble (0.48" diameter; unglazed
 stone)
 3 shoe leather
 1 slate writing stylus
 1 cabochon or tread (black glass;
 square; 2-holes on 2 sides; ¾"
 faceted)
 1 button (copper; domed; 3 piece loop
 shank; 0.81" diameter; military?)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped;
 indeterminate holes; 0.71" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; loop shank?; 0.76"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.99"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.68"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.70"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.51"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; painted;
 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
 diameter)
 1 button (ferrous ; loop shank; milk
 glass inlay with cross design; 0.48"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)

- 1 button (cuprous body with domed milk glass insert; loop shank?; 0.83" diameter)
- 1 brick (1/2" brick; soft mud)
- 203 bone

Lot 24

- 1 Vessel 20-29
- 1 marble unglazed; stone; 0.63" diameter)

Lot 25

- 1 Vessel 20-28
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 metal ("tin" can; round)
- 2 brick (hard)
- 5 mortar (?)
- 9 bone

Lot 26

- 24 wood (flooring; burned; moderate to large pieces)
- 10+ wood (flooring; burned)

Lot 27

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 chimney glass
- 12 unidentified metal coils (3/4" diameter coil; wood dowel in core; potential wood exterior covering)
- 6 wood (dowel-like)
- 5 wood (unburned)
- 1 slate writing stylus (well sharpened)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 wood (base board [?])
- 7 wood flooring (with tongue and groove elements)
- 51 wood flooring paper (burned)
- 11 bone

Lot 352

- 1 Vessel 20-30
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)

- 2 container glass (amber)
- 39 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
- 52 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 12 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
- 4 clinkers
- 9 bone

Lot 353

- 1 Vessel 20-31
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 Bakelite pipe mouth piece
- 1 marble "chip" (heavily 'weathered' or fossiliferous limestone?)
- 2 clinkers

Lot 354

- 1 Vessel 20-32
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; ...T R...)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 22 flat glass (window; clear)
- 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal ("tin" can)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 iron "disk" (0.86" diameter)
- 3 clinkers
- 10 bone

Lot 355

- 1 Vessel 20-72
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 1 tableware glass (clear)
- 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 3 glass (melted)
- 1 milk glass (melted)
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 bone

Lot 356

1 Vessel 20-11
 1 Vessel 20-34
 3 undecorated whiteware
 10 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber; melted)
 1 glass (melted; color indeterminate)
 15 flat glass (window; aqua)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 69 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 1 machine cut nails (7/8" long)
 38 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 ¾" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
 16 sheet metal ("tin" can)
 6 unidentified iron
 9 fruit "pit"/stone
 wood (mostly burned)
 122 clinkers
 64 brick (mostly small chips)
 11 concrete (?; small pieces)
 [intrusive?]
 10 stones (smooth; water worn pebbles)
 [intrusive]
 3 bone

Lot 357

1 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 33 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 21 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 ¼" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1" long)
 16 sheet metal ("tin" can; round)
 4 unidentified iron
 1 water worn pebble [marble?]

1 fruit "pit"/stone
 8 brick (chips)
 3 stones (smooth; gravel) [intrusive]
 12 clinkers
 1 wood (burned)
 5 bone

Lot 358

4 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 4 flat glass (window; mostly clear)
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 9 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 ¼" long)
 1 sheet metal ("tin" can rim)
 1 button (shell; 4-holes; indeterminate size; fragmented)
 17 fruit "pit"/stones
 1 coal (shale-like)
 3 clinkers
 1 brick (3 pieces; fused together by clinkers) [intrusive]
 1 wood

Lot 359

1 Vessel 20-35
 1 Vessel 20-36
 5 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 4 chimney glass
 10 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 glass (aqua; melted)
 56 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long)
 12 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (7/8" long)
 12 sheet metal ("tin" can; round)
 1 button (copper; 4-holes; approximately 0.68" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; ¼ button)
 1 schist whetstone
 1 hard rubber (brown; barrette?)

1 chert flake(?)
1 pencil lead (round)
6 clinkers
8 bone

Lot 360

3 Vessel 20-37
1 Vessel 20-38
3 undecorated whiteware
1 redware
1 container glass (clear)
6 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (cobalt blue)
5 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 milk glass (melted)
7 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 sheet metal
1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-holes;
0.74" diameter)
1 pocket knife (shell inlay; 3 3/4" long)
1 sandstone (small)
15 bone

Lot 361

1 Vessel 20-193
1 Vessel 20-194
1 Bristol glazed stoneware
1 Bristol glazed earthenware (sponge;
blue)
6 flat glass (window; aqua)
3 container glass (melted)
2 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 sandstone
3 wood
2 bone

Lot 362

1 Vessel 20-39
1 undecorated yellowware
1 container glass (clear)
1 milk glass
5 flat glass (window; aqua)
15 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
1 unidentified iron

1 change purse (copper; 5 1/4" long)
3 bone

Lot 363

1 bone

Lot 364

1 Vessel 20-40
1 Vessel 20-41
1 red pate earthenware

Lot 365

1 Vessel 20-191
1 Vessel 20-195
2 Vessel 20-196
3 Vessel 20-197
1 Vessel 20-198
1 Vessel 20-199
2 Vessel 20-200
2 Vessel 20-201
4 Vessel 20-202
1 Vessel 20-203
4 Vessel 20-204
1 Vessel 20-205
1 Vessel 20-206
1 Vessel 20-207
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware
(backstamped)
1 undecorated porcelain
1 Bristol glazed earthenware (sponge;
blue)
4 container glass (clear)
1 table ware glass (clear)
1 lead (melted)
2 slate/coal (?)
7 oiled tar paper roofing
1 shoe (heel; approximately 1 1/2" x 1
1/2" x 1 3/4")
1 coal
3 bone

Lot 366

1 Vessel 20-78
1 Vessel 20-189
1 Vessel 20-190

1 Vessel 20-191
 2 Vessel 20-192
 1 undecorated porcelain
 3 container glass (blue)
 1 machine cut nails (6" long)
 1 railroad spike (fragment; 4 1/4" long)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 lead disk (railroad doorseal ?; approximately 0.79" diameter)
 1 writing slate
 1 bone

Lot 367

2 Vessel 20-47
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 bone

Lot 368

4 Vessel 20-21
 1 Vessel 20-42
 6 Vessel 20-47
 2 Vessel 20-57
 1 Vessel 20-58
 1 Vessel 20-60
 1 Vessel 20-61
 2 Vessel 20-62
 6 undecorated whiteware
 1 redware
 1 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 marble (limestone?; 0.79" diameter)
 5 bone

Lot 369

1 Vessel 20-42
 1 Vessel 20-43
 2 Vessel 20-44
 1 Vessel 20-45
 1 Vessel 20-46
 1 Vessel 20-47
 2 container glass (aqua)
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 clinker

1 bone

Lot 370

1 Vessel 20-48
 3 Vessel 20-49
 2 Vessel 20-50
 1 Vessel 20-51
 2 Vessel 20-64
 1 whiteware (transfer print)
 1 undecorated porcelain
 11 container glass (clear)
 7 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 26 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 plate glass (aqua; 8.31 millimeters thick)
 157 glass (melted; mostly aqua; mostly flat window glass)
 139 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 machine cut nails (3" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
 3 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
 4 machine cut nails (2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
 8 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 10 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 10 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1" long)
 5 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 2 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 65 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 3 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
 1 wire drawn tack (7/8" long)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 castor wheel (1 1/2" diameter; porcelain)
 2 sheet metal
 1 wire bale (?) 1/2" loop)
 1 castor (1 3/4" diameter porcelain wheel)
 2 brick (soft mud; small)
 5 wood
 3 clinkers
 1 bone

Lot 371 Fire—where is inventory?

- 1 caster wheel (porcelain; 1 ½” diameter)
- 1 caster wheel (porcelain; 1 5/8” diameter)

Lot 372

- 1 Vessel 20-50
- 14 Vessel 20-63
- 4 Vessel 20-64
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated whiteware (transfer print)
- 1 redware
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 1 chimney glass (burned)
- 54 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 289 flat glass (melted; mostly aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber; melted)
- 278 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ¾” long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ½” long)
- 3 machine cut nails (2 ¼” long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2” long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 5/8” long)
- 5 machine cut nails (1 3/8” long)
- 5 machine cut nails (1 ¼” long)
- 7 machine cut nails (1 1/8” long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (3/4” long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (5/8” long)
- 63 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 wire drawn nails (1 3/8” long)
- 1 ferrous window shade bracket
- 2 unidentified cast iron
- 3 unidentified cast iron (clinkers)
- 23 window glazing)
- 1 iron file (13 ¾” long)
- 5 pocket knife (bone handle; burned)
- 11 unidentified copper buckle (or broach)
- 8 unidentified copper
- 1 roller shade end cap (copper; 1.04” diameter)
- 1 unidentified copper (hook shaped)

- 1 copper shoe eyelet
- 1 copper change purse (3” long)
- 1 unidentified disk (copper; 1 ¾” diameter)
- 4 sandstone (small)
- 7 bone
- 2 stones (river worn cobbles; large)

Lot 373

- 1 Vessel 20-52
- 1 Vessel 20-53
- 9 undecorated whiteware
- 2 redware
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 wire drawn (?) nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal strip (1 3/8” wide)
- 2 sheet metal
- 1 writing slate
- 1 sandstone (large)
- 1 wood (cone-shaped; burned)
- 2 bone

Lot 374

- 1 Vessel 20-31
- 4 Vessel 20-50
- 1 Vessel 20-56
- 1 Vessel 20-64
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 14 container glass (clear)
- 2 tableware glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 9 chimney glass
- 30 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 51 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ¼” long)
- 7 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 wire drawn tacks (5/8” long; large heads)
- 5 unidentified copper
- 2 window glazing
- 2 building tile (extruded; intrusive)
- 3 wood (burned)
- 3 bone

Lot 375

11 Vessel 20-50
 3 Vessel 20-64
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 flat glass (window glass; aqua)
 14 glass (melted flat glass; mostly aqua)
 63 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
 1 button (brown glass; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
 1 marble (Rockingham glazed blue; 0.58" diameter)
 1 copper gear (clock parts; 1 1/4" diameter)
 3 unidentified copper (small pieces)
 1 window glazing (?)
 1 unidentified (round; door knob-like; heavily burned or calcined)

Lot 376

1 Vessel 20-61
 1 Vessel 20-66
 1 Vessel 20-67
 1 Vessel 20-68
 1 undecorated whiteware
 13 flat glass (window; aqua)
 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 unidentified iron (coil spring?)
 1 unidentified iron (hook?; wire drawn nails twisted together)
 1 lead (melted; 7/8" wide x 2 1/2" long)
 1 comb/barrette (hard rubber; tines missing)
 13 bone

Lot 377

5 Vessel 20-50
 2 Vessel 20-65
 2 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (clear; melted)
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 chimney glass
 182 machine cut nails (fragments)

1 machine cut nails (4" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut tacks (7/8" long)
 3 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 23 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 caster (porcelain wheel; 1 1/2" diameter)
 1 bolt with washer (approximately 2 1/2" long)
 1 iron bed rail hook (4" long x 2 1/4" wide)
 1 unidentified metal (threaded; "pot" metal; twisted)
 1 unidentified iron/clinker
 10 sheet metal
 5 sheet metal (with nails; curved)
 1 brick (soft mud)
 3 sandstone (very small)
 1 plaster (with thread in it)
 1 shoe (heel, burned; small)
 1 cobble stone (broken in half)
 1 copper tack (?)
 8 igneous rock
 1 concrete (intrusive)

Lot 378

1 Vessel 20-50
 18 Vessel 20-65
 1 Vessel 20-69
 1 Vessel 20-70
 1 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 3 tableware glass (clear)
 3 container glass (clear; melted)
 18 flat glass (window; aqua) [thick]
 146 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (5" long)
 1 machine cut nails (4 1/2" long)
 6 unidentified iron/ clinkers
 6 sheet metal ("tin" can)
 182 wire/coil spring fragments
 1 gun/pistol (?) (iron; 6" long) [TOY?]

- 1 highly burnished, gray-paste stoneware opium pipe)
- wood (burned)
- 10+ plaster (small pieces)
- 1 clinker
- 1 brick
- 8 bone

Lot 379

- 1 Vessel 20-65
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 9 flat glass (window; aqua) [thick]
- 210 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut (3/4" long)
- 8 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 bolt (approximately 5 3/4" long)
- 1 castor (porcelain wheel; 1 3/4" diameter)
- 2 unidentified iron
- 1 butt hinge (cast iron; approximately 1 1/2" x 4"; pin style unknown)
- 1 unidentified cast iron (clothes hook?)
- 1 unidentified iron handle (?)
- 1 iron "ring" (approximately 4 1/2" diameter; flat; 1 1/4" center hole)
- 52 wire spring coils (fragments)
- 1 unidentified iron (melted glass attached)
- 8 circular iron (wound wire?; approximately 3" diameter; potential flattened furniture coil springs)
- 39 sheet metal [containers]
- 2 fruit "pit"/stones
- 1 button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.85" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter; pie crust design; burned)
- 10+ unidentified ceramic [?] (heavily burned and/or calcined)
- 10+ plaster/mortar
- 10+ wood (burned)
- 1 brick (soft mud)
- 1 sandstone

- 7 bone

Lot 380 BAG LOST? NO INVENTORY

Lot 381

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua) [thick]
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 circular iron (wound wire?; approximately 3" diameter; potential flattened furniture coil springs)
- 5 wire spring fragments (furniture coil springs)
- 4 wood (flooring; tongue and groove qualities)
- 1 bone

Lot 382

- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 4 wood (burned)

Lot 383

- 1 Vessel 20-71
- 1 Vessel 20-82
- 1 Vessel 20-83
- 1 Vessel 20-84
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 227 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 11 wire drawn nails (fragments; ?)
- 180 sheet metal
- 10 furniture spring coils (approximately 3" diameter)
- 306 wire/coil springs (fragments)
- 2 unidentified iron (1 large; 1 small)
- 1 machine cut nails (bent; 5 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 6 ceramic/porcelain door knob (2 knobs; burned)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; approximately 0.63" diameter)

1 button (shell; 2-holes;
0.64”diameter)
1 button (black glass; loop shank;
0.80” diameter; decorated)
1 ferrous disk (button?; 0.70”
diameter)
1 cuprous disk (0.78-0.80” diameter)
[coin?]
1 fruit “pit”/stone
1 string/yarn (burned)
3 unidentified copper (disk 0.87”
diameter, arm piece ¾” long)
7 clinkers
2 brick
10+ burned/crushed brick?
22 plaster (some with lathe)
2 wood (burned)
1 river worn cobble stone
4 bone

Lot 384

1 undecorated whiteware
2 bone

Lot 385

1 Vessel 20-75

Lot 386

2 Vessel 20-64
1 Vessel 20-72
1 Vessel 20-73
1 Vessel 20-74
3 undecorated whiteware
1 Bristol glazed stoneware
1 red paste earthenware
2 container glass (clear)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
1 spoon (copper; bent)
1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
6 fruit “pit”/stone
1 plaster
1 wood
2 bone

Lot 387

46 Vessel 20-83
12 Vessel 20-85
1 Vessel 20-86
1 Vessel 20-87
1 Vessel 20-88
4 chimney glass
17 flat glass (window; aqua)
23 glass (mostly aqua; mostly flat glass)
164 machine cut nails (fragments)
8 wire drawn nails (fragments; ?)
47 sheet metal
7 furniture spring coil (approximately
3 ¼”-2” diameter)
364 furniture spring coils (fragments)
3 caster (porcelain wheel; 1 ½”
diameter)
3 unidentified iron (clinkers)
1 unidentified metal (“pot” metal;
threaded)
1 bolt (fragment)
1 unidentified iron tube (¾”
diameter)
1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
1 fabric
10+ wood (burned; small pieces)
10+ plaster (small pieces)
11 clinkers
6 brick (hard fired; small pieces)
13 bone

Lot 388

9 Vessel 20-83
1 Vessel 20-89
3 container glass (clear)
32 flat glass (window; aqua)
22 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
33 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 ½” long)
1 machine cut nails (1 ½” long)
9 sheet metal
1 caster (1 ½” diameter porcelain
wheel)
1 furniture spring coil (approximately
4” diameter)
23 furniture spring coil (fragments)

- 2 cast iron skillet (approximately 2” deep x 9 ¼” diameter; with 5” long handle)
- 1 fabric
- 6 unidentified metal coils 5/8” diameter; with wood dowel in cove; potential wood exterior)
- 1 unidentified copper tube (in wooden casing; 5/8” diameter)
- 3 utensil handle (ferrous)
- 8 plaster
- 10+ wood (burned; some large pieces; lots of small pieces; potential ferrous caster among fragments)
- 1 bone

Lot 389

- 1 marble (red stone; eroded; 0.51” diameter)
- 1 sandstone (strip; ½” wide x 3” long)
- 2 plaster
- 20 bone

Lot 390

- 1 Vessel 20-71

Lot 391

- 1 Vessel 20-85

Lot 392

- 1 Vessel 20-70
- 1 Vessel 20-72
- 4 Vessel 20-76
- 2 Vessel 20-77
- 4 Vessel 20-78
- 1 Vessel 20-79
- 2 Vessel 20-80
- 1 Vessel 20-81
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 tableware glass (press molded)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 4 sheet metal

- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 electrical switch (?; porcelain)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
- 2 clinkers
- 1 fruit “pit”/stone
- 15 wood (mostly burned)
- 5 bone

Lot 393

- 8 Vessel 20-72
- 6 Vessel 20-78
- 4 Vessel 20-86
- 7 Vessel 20-91
- 1 Vessel 20-101
- 8 Vessel 20-102
- 80 Vessel 20-103
- 2 Vessel 20-109
- 1 Vessel 20-184
- 18 Vessel 20-185
- 2 Vessel 20-186
- 1 Vessel 20-187
- 1 Vessel 20-188
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; A...)
- 1 container glass (clear; embossed; ...itz...) [Fitzgerald?]
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 42 glass (melted; mostly clear container glass)
- 2 glass (melted; indeterminate color)
- 370 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ½” long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8” long)
- 32 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/8” long)
- 248 sheet metal (approximately 3 “tin” cans; at least 2 round containers of indeterminate diameter)
- 18 unidentified iron (mostly fused nails with other metal components; possibly from inside of “tin” cans)
- 1 caster (porcelain wheel; 1” diameter)
- 1 caster (ferrous wheel; 2” diameter)
- 1 railroad spike (5 ¼” long)

1 unidentified iron (7/8" diameter; approximately 4 1/2" long)
 9 iron tube (3/8" diameter)
 1 iron ring (possibly lid; thread like markings; 1 1/2" diameter)
 1 fork (3 prongs; iron)
 1 spur (copper; 6"x 3 1/2")
 1 teaspoon bowl (iron)
 1 tablespoon bowl (iron)
 1 copper container (cup/shot glass; 1 1/4" x 2" diameter; tapered sides; partially smashed)
 1 unidentified copper (bell like structure; 0.66" diameter)
 1 buckle (copper; 1" x 3/4")
 4 unidentified copper
 1 copper lid (?; 2" diameter)
 3 unidentified copper (flattened)
 1 fabric
 1 copper chain links
 1 caster wheel (porcelain; 1" diameter)
 10 bone toothbrush (possibly 2 toothbrushes)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57" diameter)
 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile?)
 1 marble (0.73" diameter)
 10+ "tin" can (fragments; painted blue; very small)
 1 "tin" can (with lid; round; 2" diameter, 3/8" tall)
 7 plaster
 9 clinkers
 6 brick (chips)
 2 metal conglomerates (contains: iron; glass bottles; toothbrush pieces; wood; unidentified round copper approximately 1 3/4" diameter; plaster)

Lot 394

2 Vessel 20-20
 2 Vessel 20-72
 2 Vessel 20-102
 1 Vessel 20-103
 1 Vessel 20-107

1 Vessel 20-109
 1 Vessel 20-120 [Old 20-108B]
 1 salt glazed earthenware
 2 container glass (clear)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 7 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 1 glass (?; melted)
 59 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 7 sheet metal ("tin" can; round)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 iron bracket (architectural hardware)
 8 table knife (approximately 8" long; flat tang; unknown handle material)
 4 unidentified copper
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.70" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.50" diameter)
 1 button (green glass; 4-holes; 0.40" diameter)
 1 fabric
 4 plaster
 5 sandstone (burned; red)
 8 brick
 11 coal
 9 clinkers
 10+ wood (burned)
 4 wood
 51 bone

Lot 395

1 Vessel 20-90
 [Other Post-Fire artifacts present, but not inventoried.]

Lot 396

1 Vessel 20-1
 29 Vessel 20-74
 3 Vessel 20-86
 27 Vessel 20-90
 17 Vessel 20-91
 14 Vessel 20-92

1	Vessel 20-93	1	unidentified copper tube (1/8" diameter)
3	Vessel 20-94	3	iron strips (with copper ends; 1/4" wide; clothing stay?)
3	Vessel 20-95	1	unidentified copper hardware
9	Vessel 20-96	1	picture frame (lead/pot metal decorative frame; melted, with copper back; rectangular; approximately 3 1/2" long x 2 3/4" wide)
6	Vessel 20-101	1	picture frame tripod stand/arm (lead/pot metal; approximately 4" long by approximately 1/4" wide)
3	undecorated whiteware	10+	button (shell; fragments)
1	undecorated whiteware (burned)	3	button (shell; loop shank; 0.76" diameter; burned)
1	Bristol glazed earthenware (blue sponge painted)	2	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.59" diameter; burned)
1	porcelain (printed)	1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.38" diameter; burned)
13	container glass (clear)	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.58" diameter)
6	container glass (aqua)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.67" diameter)
1	plate glass (clear; lead)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.59" diameter)
4	flat glass (window; aqua)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.52" diameter)
6	container glass (clear; melted)	2	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
8	chimney glass	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.60" diameter)
334	machine cut nails (fragments)	5	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.92" diameter)
1	machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.56" diameter)
1	machine cut nails (2" long)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.55" diameter)
1	machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)	1	suspender clip (ferrous)
1	machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)	6	shoe leather (burned)
1	machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)	1	shoe (heel; small)
1	machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)	1	mussel shell
1	machine cut tacks (3/4" long)	1	shell (gastropod)
46	wire drawn nails (fragments)	6	bone handle (burned; toothbrush?)
1	wire drawn nails (4 1/2" long)	1	highly burnished, reddish-brown paste, stoneware opium pipe
1	wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)	1	glass tube (3/16" diameter)
1	wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)		
100	sheet metal (flat)		
5	sheet metal ("tin" can)		
51	sheet metal (wavy)		
7	sheet metal (with nails)		
1	furniture spring coil (fragment)		
2	unidentified cast iron (architectural hardware; bracket)		
5	unidentified iron (hinge fragments)		
4	utensil handle (ferrous; wood)		
4	utensil handle (?; copper)		
3	unidentified iron		
20	unidentified copper		
8	copper shoe eyelets		
1	unidentified copper (tapered tube?)		
4	unidentified copper (wire/tube?; 1/8" diameter)		
1	unidentified copper (2 prongs)		
1	copper belt buckle (1" x 2 1/4")		

- 3 writing slate
- 1 fabric
- 5 sandstone
- 2 brick
- 7 plaster
- 6 clinkers
- 10+ wood (burned; large bag)
- 23 bone (mostly burned)

Lot 397

- 1 Vessel 20-97
- 2 Vessel 20-98
- 1 Vessel 20-99
- 1 Vessel 20-100
- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware (sponge print; blue)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 3 chimney glass
- 17 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 sheet metal ("tin" can)
- 1 "tin" can (with contents; 2 3/4" diameter)
- 1 coal (large nodule)
- 1 brick
- 2 wood (burned; circular saw markings)
- 14 bone

Lot 398

- 1 Vessel 20-20
- 1 Vessel 20-59
- 1 Vessel 20-104
- 1 Vessel 20-105
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed; "SP...")
- 9 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 mussel shell
- 2 unidentified copper
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 6 bone

Lot 399

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal
- 3 unidentified copper
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; .043" diameter; burned)
- 3 clinkers
- 13 bone

Lot 400

- 1 Vessel 459
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragment)
- 2 sheet metal

Lot 401

- 3 Vessel 20-116
- 1 Vessel 20-117
- 1 Vessel 20-118
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware (sponge painted; blue)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 7 chimney glass
- 14 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal
- 4 unidentified iron
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 5 writing slate
- 1 fruit "pit"/stone
- 2 coal
- 1 plaster
- 9 fire cracked chert cobble
- 5 bone

Lot 402

- 24 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 11 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 1 railroad spike (5" long)
- 1 sheet metal (strip; 1 3/4" wide)

3 sheet metal (strip; 1" wide)
 5 sheet metal ("tin" can)
 1 crown bottle cap opener
 6 writing slate
 1 copper disk/button (0.72" diameter)
 2 wood
 2 coal
 4 bone

Lot 403

2 Vessel 20-98
 1 Vessel 20-110
 1 Vessel 20-111
 16 Vessel 20-112
 2 salt glazed stoneware
 6 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed
 W...)
 2 container glass (melted)
 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
 2 chimney glass
 20 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 shoe (heel; 2 1/4" long x
 approximately 1 1/4" wide x
 approximately 1 1/4" tall)
 2 writing slate
 1 slate stylus
 3 coal
 6 clinkers
 2 wood
 3 bone

Lot 404

3 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (aqua)
 15 flat glass (window; aqua)
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 knife handle (wood handle)
 1 sandstone

Lot 405

1 wood (flooring)

Lot 406

4 Vessel 20-119

1 Vessel 20-122
 1 Vessel 20-123
 17 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 redware
 3 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 12 flat glass (window; aqua)
 104 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 unidentified iron
 1 unidentified cast iron
 1 railroad spike (5 1/4" long)
 1 porcelain disk (painted; large
 cabochon; approximately 2 1/8" x 1
 5/8" oval)
 1 pocket knife (bone handle; small
 blade; open)
 1 cuprous/brass railroad tag ("G. C. &
 S. R. R. / 54 / LOCAL")
 1 unidentified copper (crescent
 shaped)
 1 unidentified copper (button?; 0.60"
 diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank;
 0.56" diameter)
 1 button (hard rubber; 2-holes; 0.89"
 diameter; "GOODYEAR / P T. 1851
 / N.R CO.")
 1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.68"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; domed; loop
 shank; 0.52" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; domed; loop
 shank; 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.62"
 diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.40"
 diameter)
 1 button (green glass; 4-holes; 0.49"
 diameter)
 4 zinc sheet metal
 1 chert (fire cracked)

9 coal (small)
2 brick (soft mud)
3 clinkers
19 bone

Lot 407

2 Vessel 20-106
10 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
2 yellowware
1 salt glazed stoneware
2 whiteware (transfer print; flow blue)
2 container glass (clear)
12 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (amber)
1 plate glass (clear)
12 flat glass (window; aqua)
165 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
5 wire drawn nails (fragments)
5 furniture spring coil (fragments?)
14 sheet metal
1 sheet metal strap (approximately
(3/4" wide)
1 sheet metal strap (approximately
3/8" wide)
5 unidentified iron
1 copper strap (1" wide)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43"
diameter)
4 indeterminate (very thin red "plastic"
with Greek "Key" design decoration)
1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile?)
1 coal
11 clinkers
17 bone

Lot 408

2 flat glass (window; aqua)
3 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 brick (small)

Lot 409

4 undecorated whiteware

4 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
11 machine cut nails (fragment)
6 sheet metal
1 porcelain gaming piece (1 1/8"
diameter)
1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.66"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; printed black; 4-
holes; 0.44" diameter)
2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42"
diameter)
1 utensil handle (bone)
1 unidentified copper (button?; round;
0.65" diameter)
1 unidentified copper disk (0.65"
diameter)
1 unidentified copper
11 bone

Lot 410

3 Vessel 20-40
1 Vessel 20-43
2 Vessel 20-106
2 Vessel 20-115
2 Vessel 20-208
2 Vessel 20-209
1 Vessel 20-210
1 Vessel 20-211
1 Vessel 20-212
3 undecorated whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 container glass (aqua)
1 tableware glass (lead?)
5 flat glass (window; aqua)
20 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
14 sheet metal
1 Kaolin pipe stem (impressed "W.
WHITE // GLASGOW")
2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.68"
diameter)

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 sandstone
- 3 wood
- 10 bone

Lot 411

- 3 Vessel 20-127
- 1 Vessel 20-128
- 5 Vessel 20-129
- 1 Vessel 20-130
- 1 Vessel 20-131
- 1 Vessel 20-132
- 1 Vessel 20-133
- 2 Vessel 20-134
- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 chimney glass
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 1 railroad spike (fragment; 5 1/4" long)
- 1 sheet metal (iron)
- 1 hair pin (hard rubber)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.65" diameter)
- 6 bone

Lot 412

- 1 Vessel 20-19
- 2 Vessel 20-40
- 1 Vessel 20-113
- 2 Vessel 20-114
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified copper "cap" (round; with hole in the center; 1 1/2" diameter and 1/2" center hole; 3/4" tall)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 3 bone

Lot 413 (Post-Fire; not inventoried)

Lot 414

- 1 Vessel 20-124
- 1 Vessel 20-125
- 9 Vessel 20-126
- 19 undecorated whiteware
- 2 yellowware
- 1 redware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 26 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 8 chimney glass
- 2 tableware glass (thick)
- 195 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 8 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
- 3 iron "tube" (rolled; 1/2" diameter)
- 28 sheet metal
- 6 unidentified iron
- 3 unidentified cast iron
- 1 circular lead disk (7/8" diameter; railway car seal?)
- 1 bullet/shell casing (brass; heavily corroded; approximately 0.58" diameter; approximately 2.25" long with additional 1" of lead protruding from end of brass shell; total length approximately 3.25" long; presumed rim fire; unfired with lead projectile intact)
- 1 porcelain caster wheel (fragment; indeterminate size)
- 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (black glass; 2-holes; 0.50" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.39" diameter)
- 1 barrette tine (?; horn?)
- 1 comb (barrette; hard rubber)

1 marble (stone; 0.71" diameter)
1 eyeglass lens
2 coal
6 clinkers
1 iron strip (5/8" wide)
1 paving brick (?) (soft mud; 7 3/4" long
x 4" wide x 1 1/2" tall)
1 sandstone
36 bone

Lot 415

1 Vessel 20-126
1 Vessel 20-139
3 Vessel 20-142
1 Vessel 20-143
1 Vessel 20-144
1 Vessel 20-145
6 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 yellowware
1 undecorated porcelain
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
9 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
1 utensil handle (ferrous)
3 unidentified iron (roller shade
hardware ?)
1 unidentified forged iron hook (C-
shaped; 4" long x 3 1/8" wide)
1 porcelain handle (toy or cup handle)
1 unidentified concretion (buff
colored)
4 bone

Lot 416 (Post-Fire; not inventoried)

Lot 417

1 Vessel 20-134
1 Vessel 20-161
5 Vessel 20-162
1 Vessel 20-163
4 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 relief decorated porcelain (gold
painted)
2 chimney glass

1 flat glass (window; aqua)
9 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 forged nails (approximately 4 1/2"
long)
1 railroad spike (5 1/2" long)
1 horseshoe (5" x 4")
1 hook (brass; mounting hole; 2 1/4" x 1
1/2")
3 sheet metal
1 Bakelite/celluloid pipe mouth piece
1 elbow pipe
7 bone

Lot 418

7 undecorated whiteware
4 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (clear; decorated)
1 yellowware
16 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.45"
diameter)
Shell (crushed)
3 bone

Lot 419

1 Vessel 20-54
1 Vessel 20-53
2 Vessel 20-106
1 Vessel 20-120 [Old 20-108B]
1 Vessel 20-140
1 Vessel 20-149
1 Vessel 20-150
12 undecorated whiteware
2 redware
2 container glass (amber)
7 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 unidentified iron
1 gold twisted thread
2 brick (soft mud)
16 bone

Lot 420

1 Vessel 20-135
4 undecorated whiteware
1 redware

1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 13 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 forged nails (8 1/2" long) [Forged head?]
 1 railroad spike (fragment; 4 7/8" long)
 1 copper shaker top (3/4" diameter)
 1 copper heart-shaped pendant (?; 5/8" wide x 3/4" long)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
 4 writing slate
 8 bone

Lot 421

2 Vessel 20-127
 1 Vessel 20-146
 1 undecorated whiteware
 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 bone

Lot 422

1 Vessel 20-217

Lot 423

3 bone

Lot 424

2 Vessel 20-121
 2 Vessel 20-128 [Post-Fire?]
 14 Vessel 20-136
 1 Vessel 20-151
 2 Vessel 20-165
 1 Vessel 20-167
 1 Vessel 20-168
 3 Vessel 20-169
 19 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 5 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 tableware glass (clear)

4 glass (blue; thick)
 41 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 1 railroad spike (fragment; 4 3/4" long)
 1 forged nail (6" long)
 3 sheet metal
 1 unidentified iron (bed rail bracket?)
 1 unidentified iron
 1 iron utensil handle (?)
 1 shoe leather (heel; 2 1/4" x 7/8")
 2 writing slate
 3 copper wire (fragile)
 6 clear glazed, red-paste stoneware
 opium pipe
 1 toothbrush (bone)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.50" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.41" diameter)
 1 marble (stone; 0.62" diameter)
 3 brick
 4 shalely coal residue
 25 bone

Lot 425

3 Vessel 20-140
 26 Vessel 20-141
 1 relief decorated whiteware
 2 salt glazed stoneware
 2 container glass (clear)
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 railroad spike (fragment; 4 5/8" long)
 1 unidentified iron links (8 1/2" long; approximately 4 links [chain?])
 1 writing slate
 3 brick (soft mud)
 1 clinker
 8 bone

Lot 426

1 Vessel 20-19
 1 Vessel 20-45
 6 Vessel 20-55
 2 Vessel 20-61
 5 Vessel 20-113

1 Vessel 20-136
 1 Vessel 20-149
 2 Vessel 20-151
 4 Vessel 20-152
 1 Vessel 20-153
 2 Vessel 20-154
 1 Vessel 20-156
 1 Vessel 20-157
 1 Vessel 20-158
 1 Vessel 20-159
 16 undecorated whiteware
 1 whiteware (transfer print; painted highlights)
 1 redware
 7 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 sheet metal
 1 mussel shell/button (?; 1" diameter)
 3 copper lid (potentially shaker top?; approximately 1 3/4" – 2" diameter)
 1 porcelain doll (frozen Charlette; approximately 1 1/2" long; missing appendages and head)
 3 brick
 1 coal
 23 bone

Lot 427

1 Vessel 20-128
 2 Vessel 20-136
 1 Vessel 20-137
 1 Vessel 20-138
 3 Vessel 20-139
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 25 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 forged nails (7" long)
 2 unidentified iron

1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter; burned)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.37" diameter)
 1 utensil handle (bone with inlay)
 3 bone

Lot 428

1 Vessel 20-128
 1 Vessel 20-136
 1 Vessel 20-147
 1 Vessel 20-148
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (impressed backstamp)
 1 whiteware (brown transfer print with painter highlights)
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 yellowware (annular decorated)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
 18 bone

Lot 429

1 Vessel 20-170
 1 Vessel 20-178
 1 Vessel 20-213
 1 Vessel 20-214
 1 Vessel 20-215
 1 Vessel 20-242
 2 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
 9 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4 7/8" long)
 19 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 cast iron stove plate (top burner support)
 2 unidentified copper (very small)
 20 shoe leather (11-11 1/4" long; large; man's shoe)
 2 wood

1 plaster
3 concrete

Lot 430

2 Vessel 20-128
1 Vessel 20-134
1 Vessel 20-165
5 Vessel 20-170
3 Vessel 20-171
3 Vessel 20-173
1 Vessel 20-174 bird waterer
5 Vessel 20-175
1 Vessel 20-176
4 Vessel 20-177
7 Vessel 20-178
1 Vessel 20-197
8 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 whiteware (annular decorated; blue)
1 whiteware (transfer print; brown; painted highlights)
1 whiteware (transfer print; floral)
6 yellowware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
117 container glass (clear)
31 container glass (aqua)
12 container glass (amber)
1 container glass (clear; embossed; ...M Co.)
1 container glass (clear; embossed; ... OH...)
1 container glass (aqua; embossed; M[ASON])
1 container glass (aqua; embossed design)
1 milk glass
46 flat glass (window; aqua)
3 glass (melted)
149 machine cut nails (fragments)
3 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
1 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
25 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 shoe tack (?; 1/2" long)
1 forged nails (7 3/4" long)

1 forged nails (6 1/4" long)
1 forged nails (fragment; 4 1/2" long)
84 sheet metal
1 railroad spike (5" long)
2 railroad spikes (4 3/4" long)
1 railroad spike (fragment; 3" long)
1 folded sheet metal2 iron strap (approximately 3 3/4"x 1 1/4")
1 ferrous tube (rolled sheet metal; approximately 1 1/4" diameter; crushed)
1 unidentified metal bar (?; 3/8" wide; ferrous)
1 unidentified iron (hardware; triangular shaped; 6" x 3 1/4")
2 unidentified sheet metal (circular base; crescent sides; approximately 2" diameter)
1 unidentified iron (1 1/2" diameter)
1 iron disk/button? (1 1/4" diameter; domed center; 5/8" dome; rolled edges)
1 unidentified copper (machine cut nails fused with it)
5 fruit "pit"/stone (small pieces)
3 unidentified copper
1 writing stylus
1 writing slate
1 glass funnel (syringe top)
1 glass tube (syringe body)
2 green glass rod (brown end piece; thread wrapped at base; syringe plunger)
1 copper disk (possibly piece of button; 0.55" diameter)
1 iron disk/button? (0.71" diameter)
1 shell (gastropod)
1 shoe leather
1 stone/petrified wood?
37 clinkers
1 plaster
1 concrete
3 rocks
12 wood (small; some burned)
85 bone

Lot 431

2	Vessel 20-128
1	Vessel 20-136
3	Vessel 20-165
4	Vessel 20-175
1	Vessel 20-180
2	Vessel 20-181
1	Vessel 20-182
3	Vessel 20-183
15	undecorated whiteware
2	undecorated whiteware (burned)
4	yellowware
3	unglazed red paste earthenware
2	undecorated porcelain
20	container glass (clear)
26	container glass (aqua)
1	container glass (blue; thick)
1	container glass (amber)
13	flat glass (window; aqua)
3	chimney glass
100	machine cut nails (fragments)
6	wire drawn nails (fragments)
1	machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
1	railroad spike (fragment; 5" long)
1	railroad spike (fragment; 3" long)
14	sheet metal
1	unidentified iron (possibly crown bottle cap ; 1" diameter)
1	unidentified iron ring (3/4" high x 2 1/8" diameter; exterior threading)
2	fruit "pit"/stone
1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.38" diameter; pie crust design)
2	clear glazed, red-paste stoneware opium pipe (which Chinese characters)
1	writing slate
8	coal (shale-like)
16	clinkers
5	brick
1	concretion (buff colored)
71	bone

Lot 432

2	Vessel 20-42
3	Vessel 20-164

1	undecorated whiteware
1	undecorated porcelain
1	flat glass (window; aqua)
7	machine cut nails (fragments)
1	door knob (approximately 2 1/2" diameter; mineral)
6	clinkers
1	brick (soft mud)
1	concretion (buff colored)
11	bone

Lot 433

1	Vessel 20-227
2	Vessel 20-228
1	undecorated whiteware
1	undecorated porcelain
15	container glass (clear)
6	container glass (aqua)
1	container glass (amber)
156	flat glass (window mostly aqua)
33	flat glass (window; melted; mostly aqua)
4	chimney glass
141	machine cut nails (fragments)
25	wire drawn nails (fragments)
4	unidentified metal "conglomerates" (wood; glass; plaster; other materials fused with iron)
1	rolled sheet metal tube (approximately 1/4" diameter)
2	highly burnished, gray-paste stoneware opium pipe
1	comb tine (hard rubber)
1	button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.41" diameter)
1	porcelain caster wheel (approximately (1 5/8" diameter; burned)
7	clinkers
4	shale/coal
5	wood
2	wood (burned)
1	cobble stone
14	bone

Lot 434

1 Vessel 20-165
 6 undecorated whiteware
 1 yellowware
 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
 9 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed; SPRIN[GFIELD])
 7 chimney glass
 21 flat glass (window; mixed clear & aqua)
 23 machine cut nails (fragments)
 5 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 lead or pot-metal (strip; 3 1/4" x 5/8")
 1 bullet/shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; rim fire)
 1 porcelain doll appendage (small fragment)
 1 mussel shell
 10+ wood (very small)
 6 clinkers
 22 bone
 1 bag of very small bones

Lot 435

2 undecorated whiteware
 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 12 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 plate glass (1/4" thick; clear)
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 coin (Indian Head penny; illegible date)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-holes; 0.70" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.48" diameter)
 6 bone

Lot 436

153 Vessel 20-64
 6 Vessel 20-216
 1 Vessel 20-220

1 Vessel 20-229
 34 container glass (clear)
 7 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 49 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 milk glass
 7 chimney glass
 30 tableware glass (clear)
 224 container glass (clear; melted)
 56 container glass (?; aqua; melted)
 121 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 12 flat glass (mirror; aqua; melted)
 2 glass (melted; indeterminate color)
 16 plate glass (clear)
 4 plate glass (clear; melted)
 340 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3" long; burned)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
 7 machine cut anils (1 1/8" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 1 machine cut tack (1/2" long)
 30 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (2 3/4" long)
 20 sheet metal ("tin" cans; round and rectangular?)
 20 "pot" metal tubes (twisted; 3/8" diameter)
 305 "pot" metal tube (very small fragments; twisted)
 1 window shade bracket
 8 unidentified iron
 8 furniture spring coils (?)
 108 furniture spring coils (fragments)
 1 belt buckle (1 3/4" x 1")
 1 unidentified decorated copper (molded; iron fastener; curtain hardware?)
 1 copper ring (approximately 1 1/2" diameter)
 1 copper tube (threaded on outside [pencil eraser?])
 1 copper shoe eyelet

- 1 comb tine (hard rubber; brown)
- 1 copper clasp 7/8" x 5/8";
rectangular; embossed; illegible)
["Kothral Co", Kodal, Hoth]
- 1 cup handle (blue and white layered
glass; 1/4" diameter)
- 1 copper container (round to oval
shaped; fragile)
- 2 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
- 3 highly burnished, brown-paste
stoneware opium pipe (remnants of
one pipe)
- 7 bone

Lot 438

- 1 Vessel 20-166
- 1 whiteware (transfer print with painter
highlights)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 bone

Lot 439

- 3 Vessel 20-64
- 3 Vessel 20-65
- 9 Vessel 20-216
- 1 Vessel 20-219
- 1 Vessel 20-220
- 2 Vessel 20-221
- 1 Vessel 20-222
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 8 container glass (clear; melted)
- 3 glass (melted; indeterminate color)
- 6 chimney glass
- 1 milk glass (painted)
- 48 plate glass (clear; 1/4" thick)
- 20 plate glass (clear; 1/4" thick; melted)
- 175 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 30 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (5 1/8" long)

- 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/8" long)
- 1 crown bottle cap
- 1 wood screw (1 1/2" long)
- 11 unidentified cast iron
- 1 unidentified iron (crescent shaped;
approximately 2 3/4" diameter; 1 1/4" x
1" notch)
- 1 unidentified iron (2 3/4" diameter)
- 1 wire "clip" (1" x 3")
- 1 furniture hinge (1 1/2" x 5" leaf)
[reminiscent of a "sofa bed" hinge]
- 5 "pot" metal tubes (twisted; 1/4"
diameter)
- 24 "pot" metal tubes (fragments;
twisted)
- 1 lamp burner (copper)
- 1 door knob (very small; porcelain;
burned)
- 1 button (shell; 2 or 4-holes;
indeterminate size)
- 1 button (ferrous; 4-holes;
approximately 0.60" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.62"
diameter)
- 1 barrette tine (horn/celluloid)
- 1 oval "gem" stone (black 1/4" x 1/2";
melted)
- 1 writing stylus
- 1 unidentified handle (bone or
composite material)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
- 1 coal
- 2 plaster
- 11 brick (small fragments) [discarded]
- 2 brick (burned on 1 side; soft mud;
chimney? [1/2 brick])
- 10+ wood (flooring)

Lot 440

- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 "pot" metal tube (twisted strips; 1/4"
diameter; horseshoe shaped)

- 1 copper ring (with attachment; decorated)
- 3 wood (burned)

Lot 441

- 1 Vessel 20-179
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 19 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 2 milk glass
- 2 chimney glass
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 29 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 7 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 2 sheet metal
- 1 unidentified iron disk (1" diameter)
- 1 bead (milk glass; 0.30" diameter)
- 1 shell (gastropod; very small)
- 1 copper wire? (very small; white covering)
- 1 button? (copper; loop shank; 0.40" diameter)
- 1 button? (copper; 0.6" diameter)
- 1 comb tine (horn/celluloid)
- 4 coal (flaky; shale-like)
- 3 clinkers
- 6 wood (burned)
- 9 bone

Lot 442

- 5 Vessel 20-64
- 1 Vessel 20-65
- 1 Vessel 20-216
- 1 Vessel 20-218
- 1 Vessel 20-219
- 8 Vessel 20-220
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 16 container glass (clear)
- 7 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 container glass (amber; melted)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 13 tableware glass (clear; thick; fire shattered: stemware?)

- 2 plate glass (clear; melted)
- 101 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 14 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails ? (1 3/4" long)
- 12 unidentified cast iron (furniture or architectural hardware?)
- 16 "pot" metal tubes (twisted; 1/4" diameter)
- 22 "pot" metal tubes (fragments; twisted)
- 1 crown cap bottle opener
- 1 bolt/machine cut nails (approximately 4-5" long)
- 1 iron "wire" (approximately 1/8" diameter; wrapped with "pot" metal covering) [something related to furniture spring coils?]
- 2 large iron "concretions" (lots of small metal "concretions" similar to furniture springs)
- 1 cast iron (architectural hardware)
- 39 wire fragments (reminiscent of furniture spring coils; fragments)
- 2 copper spring (3/8" diameter)
- 1 unidentified copper (round; approximately 1" diameter) [roller shade endcap?]
- 3 unidentified copper (stamped; decorative finial ?)
- 1 unidentified copper (5/8" x 1/2"; jewelry?)
- 1 unidentified copper (h-shaped; 1 3/4" x 5/8")
- 2 shell (mussel; burned)
- 1 wire drawn nail (2 3/4"; bent in unique s shape; similar to J-hook)
- 1 door knob (porcelain; burned)
- 1 marble (stone; unglazed; 0.66" diameter; burned)
- 1 river worn cobble
- 10+ wood (burned)

4 plaster

Lot 443

1 Vessel 20-202
14 Vessel 20-232
1 Vessel 20-233
1 Vessel 20-234
5 Vessel 20-235
4 undecorated whiteware
1 whiteware (transfer print?;
burned/vitrified with clinkers)
1 salt glazed stoneware
7 container glass (clear)
2 container glass (aqua)
3 container glass (clear; melted)
1 container glass (aqua; melted)
30 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
2 chimney glass [?] (aquamarine?)
2 chimney glass [?] (aquamarine?)
121 machine cut nails (fragments)
10 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 sheet metal
1 pepper sauce bottle stopper
(approximately 1 1/8" diameter)
1 writing slate (?)
2 writing stylus (burned)
30 bone (mostly burned)

Lot 444

1 Vessel 20-64
9 Vessel 20-216
8 Vessel 20-231
1 undecorated whiteware
11 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (amber)
1 milk glass (embossed)
3 container glass (clear; melted)
2 flat glass (window; 1 clear; 1 aqua)
1 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
41 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (2 3/8" long)
3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)

1 hatchet (cast iron)
3 unidentified iron
1 unidentified conglomerate ("pot"
metal twisted wires; tubes)
2 "pot" metal tubes (twisted; spiral
wound; 1/4" diameter)
1 door knob (mineral; indeterminate
size)
1 marble (unglazed stone; 0.62"
diameter)
1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.70"
diameter)
1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.54" x 0.60";
oval; burned; warped)
1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.38"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.56"
diameter)
1 turned bone (?; 1/4" diameter; 3/4"
long; copper wire through center;
burned)
1 red-paste figural elbow pipe (bearded
man; potentially "Philosopher"?)
1 clinker
1 brick (small)
10+ wood (burned)
1 ceramic or natural material (burned)
7 bone

Lot 445

2 salt glazed stoneware
2 undecorated whiteware
1 whiteware (transfer print; flow blue)
2 undecorated porcelain
2 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (clear with red
overlay)
6 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
1 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 unidentified iron
6 knife (iron with bone handle; 1
knife)
1 bullet/shell casing (brass; 0.50"
diameter; center fire; fired)

- 1 bead (blue; faceted glass; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 brick (hard fired; whole; 8 1/2" x 3 3/4" x 2 3/8")
- 1 refractory brick (fragment; embossed name; illegible)
- 12 bone

Lot 446

- 1 Vessel 20-211
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 1 iron conglomerate ((twisted metal wires; melted glass; plaster)
- 1 button (copper; stamped; 4-holes; 0.56" diameter)
- 2 sandstone (small)
- 1 brick (soft mud; fragment)
- 1 marble (marble; 1" diameter)
- 4 plaster/mortar
- 9 bone

Lot 447

- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 buckle (?)(iron; 3/4" x 1 3/4")
- 1 sandstone
- 2 brick (chips; soft mud)
- 1 bone

Lot 448

- 2 Vessel 20-65
- 3 Vessel 20-243
- 1 Vessel 20-244
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 56 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 16 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 1 glass (melted; aqua)
- 27 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 5 sheet metal
- 1 door knob (mineral; burned)
- 1 river cobble (burned; fire cracked)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile)
- 1 wood (burned)

- 1 brick (fragment; soft mud)
- 1 fire cracked rock
- 2 petrified wood

Lot 449

- 2 Vessel 20-65
- 1 Vessel 20-245
- 1 Vessel 20-246
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 chimney glass
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 bead (milk glass; round; 0.32" diameter)
- 27 bone

Lot 450

- 1 Vessel 20-64
- 1 Vessel 20-230
- 1 whiteware (printed, blue; burned)
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
- 2 milk glass
- 736 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 6 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)
- 9 machine cut tacks 5/8" long)
- 83 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
- 1 wire drawn tack (3/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn tack (5/8" long)
- 1 screw fragment
- 1 bolt/screw (fragments)
- 7 wire fragments (reminiscent of furniture spring coils)
- 55 iron wire (fragments; twisted) [reminiscent of furniture spring coils]
- 1 iron coil (spring?; 1" diameter; 2-3" long)

4	iron "conglomerate"	2	buttons/snaps (iron; fused; 0.57-0.58" diameter)
2	unidentified cast iron (door hinges; approximately 1 1/2" x 4 1/2" leaves with screws)	1	button (?; iron; stamped; indeterminate holes; 0.67" diameter)
1	unidentified iron concretion (large; 8' x 8"; iron wheels on horizontal bar) [sliding door wheeled track hardware?]	1	button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank; decorated floral design; approximately 1" diameter)
1	change purse (iron; clasp; approximate 3" long; broken)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.60" diameter; burned)
1	change purse (clasp; copper; approximately 5")	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter; burned)
1	fabric (same as attached to change purse)	2	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.42" diameter; flaked fragments; burned)
3	unidentified copper	1	button (shell; 2-holes; approximately 0.50" diameter; burned)
17	copper shoe eyelets	1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.41" diameter; burned)
3	copper links (connectors; chain?)	1	button (shell; 4-holes; 0.60; burned)
4	copper tacks (3 are 5/8" long; 1 is broken)	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.56" x 0.53" oval; warped; burned)
14	copper strips (rolled edges; 3/8" wide)	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.67" x 0.63" oval; warped; burned; 2 pieces)
5	copper hooks ("hook and eye" fasteners)	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.62" x 0.58" oval; burned; warped; 2 pieces)
2	iron hooks ("hook and eye" fasteners)	1	corset busk (copper)
1	iron eye ("hook and eye" fasteners)	10+	unidentified heavily burned bone-like material
1	copper hook (with threaded end; 5/8" long)	1	shell (gastropod)
1	round metal lid (?; approximately 1/2" diameter)	10+	wood (2 bags; burned)
1	unidentified "bracket" (copper; 1 1/2" long)	10+	plaster
4	copper tacks (heads only)	5	brick (small fragments)
1	fork (iron; 3 tine)	1	clinker
1	black disk (0.31" diameter) [metal?]	1	sandstone
1	shell button inlay (0.32" diameter)	1	whetstone (1/2" thick; 1 3/8" wide; unknown length; heavily utilized)
1	copper snap (0.34" diameter)	12	bone
4	snaps (iron; approximately 0.54" diameter)		
1	snap (iron; embossed lettering; illegible; 0.55" diameter)	<u>Lot 450 (Trunk)</u>	
1	snap (iron; approximately 0.31" diameter)	11	machine cut nails (fragments)
1	snap (copper; embossed; illegible; 0.56" diameter)	4	wire drawn nails (fragments)
10	copper snaps (0.40" diameter)	885	sheet metal (trunk; some large pieces; not decorated)
		15	sheet metal (decorated; stamped; trunk)
		7	sheet metal disks (1 1/2" diameter; stamped design; trunk)

- 3 sheet metal (decorated plates; trunk; approximately 3 1/2" x 2")
- 2 folded sheet metal straps (approximately 1" wide)
- 7 folded sheet metal straps (5/8" wide)
- 3 folded sheet metal straps (1/2" wide)
- 2 folded sheet metal straps (3/8" wide)
- 9 folded sheet metal straps (1/4" wide)
- 1 unidentified iron (trunk caster?)
- 1 iron clasp (attached to sheet metal; trunk)
- 3 unidentified iron (trunk hardware?)
- 1 iron latch (with decorated sheet metal attached)

Lot 451

- 1 Vessel 20-65
- 1 Vessel 20-247
- 1 whiteware (annular decorated?)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (clear; melted)
- 2 chimney glass
- 1 chimney glass (melted)
- 17 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long; bent)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long; bent)
- 2 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 9 sheet metal straps (5/8" wide; iron)
- 1 copper clasp/buckle (decorated)
- 1 nut shell (walnut?)
- 1 sandstone
- 5 bone

Lot 452

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned; vitrified with clinker attached)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 glass (clear with red overlay)
- 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 carriage bolt (6 1/2" long)

- 2 unidentified cast iron [door rim lock; badly corroded?]
- 1 lead disk; decorated on top; 1 1/2" diameter)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile; fused with clinkers)
- 6 bone

Lot 453

- 1 Vessel 20-248
- 6 Vessel 20-249
- 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 lead disk (1.01" diameter; potentially with a burned a burned iron attachment on rear)
- 1 kaolin pipe (faceted bowl)
- 1 roofing slate (?)
- 1 sandstone (large piece)
- 31 bone

Lot 454

- 1 Vessel 20-231
- 1 Vessel 20-241
- 1 whiteware (transfer print; flow blue)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 sheet metal
- 2 clinkers
- 11 bone

Lot 455

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 flat glass (window glass; aqua; melted)
- 1 chimney glass
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 quartz crystal (natural?)
- 1 bone

Lot 456

- 2 Vessel 20-16
- 3 Vessel 20-236
- 1 Vessel 20-237

1 Vessel 20-238
 24 Vessel 20-239
 2 Vessel 20-240
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 Rockingham glazed? yellowware
 15 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 81 flat glass (window; aqua)
 5 chimney glass
 27 container glass (clear; melted)
 7 container glass (aqua; melted)
 6 flat glass (window; aqua; melted)
 1 milk glass
 575 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (4 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
 4 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 47 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (3 1/2" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
 8 carriage bolts (fragments)
 4 carriage bolt nuts
 5 wood screw (fragments;
 approximately 1 1/2" long)
 733 sheet metal (mostly small fragments)
 11 sheet metal (folded straps)
 1 door rim lock latch (cast iron)
 1 furniture spring coil
 56 furniture spring coil (fragments)
 85 twisted iron wires (connectors)
 1 whiskey bottle cap/lid (1" diameter x
 1" tall)
 1 crown bottle cap
 12 unidentified cast iron
 34 copper and iron conglomerates
 (fragmentary and fused spoons and
 forks) [At least 4 spoons and 2 forks]
 2 wire (iron? small gauge)
 1 fabric
 1 copper disk (coin?; 0.75" diameter;
 heavily corroded)
 1 belt buckle (copper; 2" x 1"; fabric
 attached)
 1 copper tube (1/8" diameter)
 7 unidentified copper (suspected as
 fragments of a change purse)

1 change purse (iron; approximately 2
 1/2" x 1 1/4" [see lot 450]
 1 knob/lid (?; blue glazed;
 approximately 2 1/2" diameter)
 1 porcelain gaming piece (1 3/8"
 diameter)
 1 wooden dowel (1/4" diameter;
 burned)
 1 button/snap (iron; 3-piece; loop
 shank?; 0.60" diameter)
 1 button (?; iron; 3-piece; loop skank;
 0.92" diameter)
 50+ plaster
 1 brick (1/2 brick; soft mud)
 17 brick (soft mud; small)
 12 sandstone (fragments)
 3 limestone ("chips"; small)
 3 window glazing ? (burned)
 10+ mortar/plaster ?
 15 clinkers
 6 coal
 10+ melted ceramic/natural material
 (burned?)
 10+ wood (joist?; burned)
 10+ wood (flooring; burned)
 10+ wood (burned)
 6 bone

Lot 457

1 Vessel 20-259
 2 undecorated whiteware
 9 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 38 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 crown bottle cap
 2 sheet metal
 1 snap (copper; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank;
 0.70" diameter)
 1 button (copper; stamped; 2-holes;
 0.53" diameter; decorated)
 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.49"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43"
 diameter)

- 1 barrette (hard rubber)
- 1 copper garter latch (with attached leather?)
- 8 plaster
- 14 bone

Lot 458

- 1 Vessel 20-260
- 1 relief decorated whiteware

Lot 459

- 1 Vessel 20-257
- 6 Vessel 20-258
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 19 container/tableware glass (clear; melted)
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 18 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 48 sheet metal
- 2 sheet metal (container; oval; hole in the top; approximately 3 1/2" long)
- 2 furniture spring coils
- 40 cast iron door rim lock with porcelain door knob fragment (heavily corroded; broken into pieces)
- 1 button (1/3 button; bone; 4-hole; indeterminate size; burned)
- 2 door knob (porcelain; burned)
- 1 river worn cobble (fire cracked; burned; large)
- 10+ plaster
- 1 clinker
- 1 brick (soft mud; small; burned)
- 1 bone

Lot 460

- 1 Vessel 20-286
- 1 Vessel 20-287
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 "tin" can (round; approximately 3" diameter)
- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)

- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
- 1 button (shell; fragmented; indeterminate holes and diameter)
- 1 snap (copper; 0.37" diameter)
- 1 clinker (very large; hollowed out center)
- 41 bone

Lot 461

- 2 whiteware (transfer print; floral; burned)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 bone

Lot 462

- 1 Vessel 20-87
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 17 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal

Lot 463

- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 brick (soft mud; burned)
- 1 floral material (bamboo-like organic material, reminiscent of a corn stalk)
- 1 bone

Lot 464

- 1 Vessel 20-254
- 1 Vessel 20-255
- 3 Vessel 20-256
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 chimney glass
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 7 sheet metal
- 2 unidentified metal (tin container with central spout?)
- 8 pocket knife (copper; 1 knife; 4" long)
- 8 decorated copper band (5/8" wide; embossed)

1 teaspoon? (bowl; iron)
1 bone disk (turned; threaded center hole 1/4" diameter; 1 1/4" diameter)
1 unidentified lead (?; oval shaped; 7/8" wide; potentially decorated)
1 salt glazed stoneware (drain tile) [intrusive]
1 brick (soft mud; small pieces)
10+ wood (burned)
3 bone

Lot 465

8 Vessel 20-250
27 Vessel 20-251
4 Vessel 20-284
2 Vessel 20-285
4 container glass (clear)
5 container glass (clear; melted)
7 container glass (aqua; melted)
1 container glass ? (embossed; melted; "...CIN...")
16 machine cut nails (fragments)
4 sheet metal
1 unidentified iron
1 carriage bolt (approximately 4 3/4" long)
1 copper tack (very small)
2 leather
2 clinkers
1 brick (hard fired; small)
2 bone

Lot 466

1 Vessel 20-264
1 container glass (clear)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 flat glass (clear)
2 machine cut nails (fragments)

Lot 467

1 Vessel 20-90
2 Vessel 20-266
69 Vessel 20-284
3 Vessel 20-285
1 whiteware (sponge painted)
4 container glass (clear)

1 flat glass (window; aqua)
7 chimney glass
1 glass (aqua; melted)
91 machine cut nails (fragments)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
10 wire drawn nails (fragments)
6 carriage bolt (? fragments; 1 attached to sheet metal)
1 bolt (fragment)
4 sheet metal
6 unidentified iron
1 unidentified copper/brass disk (1 1/8" diameter; 3/16" thick with copper/brass "arm" extending from it)
1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.40" diameter; fragmented)
1 indeterminate (very thin red "plastic" with Greek "key design decoration)
6 wood (burned)
2 plaster
1 brick (soft mud)
1 brick (soft mud; burned on 1 end; chimney)
1 coal
2 clinkers
5 bone

Lot 468

1 Vessel 20-251
1 container glass (clear)
1 machine cut nails (fragments)
6 sheet metal
1 sheet metal strap (1 1/2" wide)
1 metal disk (ferrous; 1 1/4" diameter; thin)
1 unidentified iron

Lot 469

1 undecorated whiteware
2 chimney glass
10 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.32" diameter)

- 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.52" diameter)
- 1 comb (hard rubber; tines missing)

Lot 470

- 1 Bristol glazed earthenware (blue sponge decorated)
- 1 milk glass
- 1 graphite electric arc rod

Lot 471

- 1 Vessel 20-261
- 1 Vessel 20-262
- 1 Vessel 20-263
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 4 undecorated yellowware
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 iron straps (1 3/8" wide)
- 1 knife handle (flat tanged; wood; approximately 4 1/4" long; burned)
- 3 coal
- 10 bone

Lot 472

- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 toy cup (porcelain; painted)
- 1 glass syringe plunger
- 1 unidentified copper ring (threaded on outside; approximately 3/4" diameter)
- 1 button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.88" diameter; decorated)
- 1 button (blue glass; 4-holes; approximately 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.66" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 writing slate
- 1 writing stylus
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 marble (blue glass with white swirl; 0.69" diameter)

- 1 wood
- 9 bone

Lot 473

- 3 Vessel 20-1
- 1 Vessel 20-294
- 1 Vessel 20-295
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 coal
- 13 bone

Lot 474

- 8 Vessel 20-267
- 1 Vessel 20-268
- 2 tableware glass (clear; lead?)
- 10 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 pocket knife (wooden handle; 4" long)
- 10+ shoe leather (very fragile; includes 1 heel; 2 1/4" x 1 3/4" x 1"; multiple copper eyelets)
- 1 glazed brick (small fragment)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 6 bone

Lot 475

- 2 Vessel 20-140
- 1 Vessel 20-293
- 2 container glass
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 carriage bolt nut (?)
- 1 utensil handle (flat tang; wood over iron)
- 1 marble (blue and white swirl; 0.79" diameter) GLASS?
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.39" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter; printed)

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.49" diameter)
- 1 gas jet (?) (turned bone with copper staining; slit on domed top; threaded inside; 1/2" diameter; 1 7/8" long)
- 5 bone

Lot 476

- 2 Vessel 20-253
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 redware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 bead (blue glass; round; 0.33 diameter)
- 1 button (blue glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter; pie crust design)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 sandstone (large piece)
- 1 bone

Lot 477

- 1 Vessel 20-78
- 1 Vessel 20-195
- 4 Vessel 20-269
- 3 Vessel 20-270
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 9 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 21 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 chimney glass
- 2 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 milk glass (melted)
- 124 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 16 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 3 unidentified iron
- 18 sheet metal
- 1 unidentified iron (knob-like; 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"; with several holes) [shaker top?]
- 1 sheet metal corner (folded edges)

- 1 suspender buckle (decorated)
- 1 highly burnished, reddish-brown paste stoneware (opium pipe)
- 2 shell (mussel)
- 1 snap (copper; 0.47" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-holes; approximately 0.52" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
- 1 writing slate
- 1 garter clip/clasp (oval with slit in the middle; 7/8" x 1/2")
- 22 plaster
- 3 brick (small fragments)
- 1 sandstone (small)
- 16 clinkers
- 7 coal (1 large)
- 21 bone

Lot 478

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 forged nails (?; bent; 5 3/4" long)
- 1 bullet/shell casing (approximately 0.54" diameter; center fire; fragmentary)
- 1 washer (copper; 3/4" diameter)
- 3 bone

Lot 479

- 1 Vessel 20-442
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed design)
- 5 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 tableware (clear; lead)
- 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.70" diameter; broken)
- 2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)

- 1 butt6on (milk glass 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 writing stylus
- 1 sandstone
- 1 brick (small fragment; hard fire)
- 9 bone

Lot 480

- 1 Vessel 20-98
- 1 Vessel 20-195
- 4 Vessel 20-271
- 1 Vessel 20-272
- 5 Vessel 20-273
- 5 Vessel 20-274
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 5 chimney glass
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 wire drawn nails (fragments; 4 ¼" – 4 ½" long)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 bottle cap (1 1/8" diameter; iron)
- 1 horseshoe (approximately 5" x 5")
- 1 teaspoon bowl (iron)
- 1 highly burnished, reddish-brown paste stoneware opium pipe
- 1 highly burnished, brown paste stoneware opium pipe (with Chinese characters)
- 1 bullet (brass; 0.22" diameter; corroded; unfired)
- 1 toy plate (porcelain; burned)
- 1 marble (unglazed stone; 0.82" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (shell; 2 or 4-holes; indeterminate size; fragmented)
- 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.48" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.65" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter; pie crust design)

- 4 beads (black glass; faceted; round; 0.30" diameter)
- 7 bone

Lot 481

- 1 Vessel 20-98
- 1 Vessel 20-276
- 1 Vessel 20-277
- 1 Vessel 20-278
- 4 Vessel 20-279
- 1 Vessel 20-280
- 1 Vessel 20-281
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (approximately 5" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 caster wheel (porcelain; 1 3/8" diameter; burned)
- 1 knife handle (flat tang; wood over iron; approximately 3 ½" long)
- 1 unidentified copper container (?; hollow; ½" diameter; 2 ¾" tall; with end cap)
- 1 writing slate
- 12 bone

Lot 482

- 1 Vessel 20-252
- 1 Vessel 20-282
- 16 undecorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 2 redware
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 railroad spike (6" long)
- 1 shotgun shell (0.84" diameter; potential 8-gauge shell)
- 1 doll arm (porcelain; 1 ½" long)
- 1 button (green glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 bead (clear glass; round; 0.30" diameter)
- 12 bone

Lot 483

- 2 Vessel 20-162
- 1 Vessel 20-195
- 41 Vessel 20-296
- 3 Vessel 20-298
- 1 Vessel 20-299
- 1 Vessel 20-300
- 2 Vessel 20-301
- 3 Vessel 20-302
- 1 Vessel 20-303
- 1 Vessel 20-304
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 table glass (clear/lead; melted)
- 1 machine cut nail (fragment)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 forged nails (8" long)
- 1 wire (iron; potential handle; approximately 10 ¼" long)
- 6 small sheet metal container (?)
- 1 copper tablespoon
- 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 1.19" diameter; broken into 2 pieces; burned)
- 2 button (shell; loop shank; 0.73" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (shell; 2-holes; 0.53" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.98" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.96" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.86" diameter; pinwheel decorated; burned)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.52" diameter; burned)

- 1 bottle stopped (porcelain with metal bale)
- 1 wood
- 2 coal (shale-like)
- 5 bone

Lot 484

- 1 Vessel 20-273
- 1 Vessel 20-283
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 writing slate
- 1 unidentified copper
- 3 bone

Lot 485

- 2 Vessel 20-291
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 2 redware
- 1 yellowware
- 12 container glass (clear)
- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (cobalt)
- 2 container glass (aqua; embossed; ...AIR D...)
- 3 container glass (clear; melted)
- 14 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 chimney glass
- 310 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 machine cut nails (4 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 ¾" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 ½" long)
- 29 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 ½" long)
- 2 sheet metal
- 1 iron lid
- 6 unidentified iron
- 3 iron straps (1" wide)
- 1 iron straps (¾" wide)
- 1 iron straps (½" wide)
- 2 pencil erasers (copper; broken)
- 1 writing stylus (sharpened)
- 1 copper disk (1 1/6" diameter; corroded) [coin?]

- 1 unidentified copper (rectangular with domed center)
- 1 cabochon (set in copper with blue inlay; 3/8" x 5/8" oval)
- 1 bead (clear glass; round; 0.38" diameter)
- 1 snap (copper; 0.56" diameter)
- 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.37" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.60" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (iron ; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.68" diameter)
- 1 button (iron; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.70" diameter)
- 1 button (iron; stamped; 4-holes; 0.54" diameter)
- 1 fabric (coarse weave woven material)
- 1 belt buckle (copper; 1" x 1 1/2")
- 4 writing slate (burned)
- 9 wood
- 16 bone

Lot 486

- 14 undecorated whiteware
- 5 redware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 22 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 12 bone

Lot 487

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 2 redware
- 3 bone

Lot 488

- 1 Vessel 20-27
- 1 Vessel 20-336
- 1 Vessel 20-288

- 1 Vessel 20-289
- 1 Vessel 20-290
- 16 undecorated whiteware
- 1 whiteware (blue)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 chimney glass (frosted)
- 29 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments) [Not Middle Pre-Fire; mixed context]
- 5 unidentified iron
- 1 toy cup (undecorated porcelain)
- 1 red-paste figural elbow pipe (burned) CHECK
- 1 red-paste figural elbow pipe (stem fragment embossed "... / R[OUGH] / AND READY")
- 2 petrified wood (?)
- 2 clinkers
- 28 bone

Lot 489

- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragment)
- 1 plaster
- 1 bone

Lot 490

- 6 Vessel 20-155
- 2 Vessel 20-178
- 1 Vessel 20-195
- 5 Vessel 20-207
- 10 Vessel 20-297
- 16 Vessel 20-305
- 1 Vessel 20-315
- 9 Vessel 20-316
- 3 undecorated whiteware (burned; vitrified with clinkers)
- 13 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 1 glass (melted; clear/lead?) [tableware?]
- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal (possibly "tin" can)
- 2 unidentified copper (small round to oval; container?)

- 1 pipe mouth piece (hard rubber/celluloid)
- 1 shoe (heel; approximately 7/8" x 2" x 1 5/8"; burned)
- 6 porcelain figurine
- 6 clear glazed, red-paste stoneware opium pipe (three primary fragments from two separate pipes)
- 1 plaster/mortar
- 1 wood
- 2 roofing shingles/leather (?)
- 11 bone

Lot 491

- 1 Vessel 20-313
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 6 chimney glass
- 1 glass (clear; melted)
- 132 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 15 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
- 3 sheet metal (unidentified)
- 1 unidentified iron (scalloped design; with clip-like piece on inside; jewelry clip/brooch?)
- 3 unidentified iron
- 1 marble (unglazed stone; white; 0.74" diameter)
- 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.39" diameter)
- 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.37" diameter)
- 2 drain tile (small)
- 2 writing slate
- 4 clinkers
- 31 bone

Lot 492

- 1 Vessel 20-317
- 1 Vessel 20-379
- 27 undecorated whiteware
- 1 annular decorated yellowware

- 2 yellowware
- 19 redware
- 2 salt glazed stoneware
- 20 container glass (clear)
- 15 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 25 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
- 3 chimney glass
- 226 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nails (5 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 13 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails 4 1/4" long)
- 1 railroad spike (4 1/4" long)
- 1 railroad spike (fragment)
- 1 bolt with nut (6" long)
- 12 unidentified iron
- 5 sheet metal
- 1 sheet metal strap (1" wide)
- 1 utensil handle (?)
- 1 washer (round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter)
- 1 furniture lock (?) (iron; 2" x 2 1/4")
- 1 knife (flat tang; wood over iron)
- 1 unidentified cast brass (architectural hardware?)
- 1 unidentified copper (jewelry?)
- 3 toy plate (porcelain)
- 1 toy cup (porcelain)
- 1 writing stylus
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber?)
- 1 button (milk glass; domed; loop shank; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57" diameter)

1 button (iron; stamped; 4-holes; 0.66” diameter)
 1 snap (?; iron; 0.52” diameter)
 2 coal (shale-like)
 3 brick (small; soft mud)
 2 sandstone
 30 bone

Lot 493

1 Vessel 20-54
 2 Vessel 20-99
 3 Vessel 20-108
 1 Vessel 20-154
 1 Vessel 20-182
 1 Vessel 20-318
 1 Vessel 20-319
 1 Vessel 20-320
 1 Vessel 20-321
 1 Vessel 20-322
 1 Vessel 20-323
 1 Vessel 20-324
 4 Vessel 20-325
 1 Vessel 20-326
 1 Vessel 20-327
 2 Vessel 20-328
 1 Vessel 20-366
 2 Vessel 20-379
 2 Vessel 20-405
 54 undecorated whiteware
 3 redware
 1 whiteware (painted; polychrome?)
 2 undecorated porcelain
 9 container glass (clear)
 11 container glass (aqua)
 8 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 1 container glass (aqua; embossed; ...S...)
 56 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nail (?) (5”; bent)
 1 metal spike (4 ½” long) [railroad spike?]
 12 sheet metal
 1 elbow pipe
 2 unidentified metal (thin strips; pewter?)

1 button ? (iron with copper overlay?; 3-piece; loop shank?; 0.74” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45” diameter)
 3 shoe leather (heel; 1 ½” x 1 5/8”; burned)
 7 coal (flaky; shale-like)
 61 bone

Lot 494

8 Vessel 20-305
 1 undecorated porcelain
 2 container glass (clear)
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 fruit “pit”/stone
 1 pipe stem (burned; hard rubber/celluloid)
 1 kaolin pipe bowl
 1 limestone
 1 bone

Lot 495

4 Vessel 20-155
 3 Vessel 20-178
 3 Vessel 20-190
 3 Vessel 20-195
 1 Vessel 20-262
 3 Vessel 20-283
 3 Vessel 20-297
 13 Vessel 20-305
 6 Vessel 20-330
 1 Vessel 20-331
 1 Vessel 20-332
 11 Vessel 20-333
 1 Vessel 20-334
 3 Vessel 20-335
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
 44 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 24 flat glass (window; aqua)
 32 chimney glass

2 glass (melted; aqua)
 2 glass (clear; melted)
 6 glass (small; melted; indeterminate color)
 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
 100 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)
 2 wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire drawn tack (7/8" long)
 1 wire drawn tack (3/4" long)
 3 sheet metal (possibly oval-shaped "tin" can)
 1 "pill box" (round; 1 5/8" diameter; 1/4" tall; with lid)
 5 unidentified copper
 1 button/snap (iron; 0.71" diameter)
 1 lapel pin? (ferrous; indeterminate diameter; celluloid covering)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.46" diameter)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.44" diameter)
 1 pipe mouth piece (bone; threaded end)
 1 barrette (celluloid)
 1 barrette tine (celluloid)
 4 leather
 1 graphite rod (1/4" diameter; indeterminate length) [lighting; intrusive?]
 1 crinoid stem (3/4" diameter) wood (small)
 2 plaster/mortar
 1 drain tile [intrusive?]
 21 bone

Lot 496

2 Vessel 20-44
 2 Vessel 20-155
 1 Vessel 20-188
 3 Vessel 20-204
 1 Vessel 20-333
 6 Vessel 20-337
 1 Vessel 20-338
 2 Vessel 20-339
 1 Vessel 20-340

1 Vessel 20-341
 7 undecorated whiteware
 37 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (aqua; illegible embossing)
 9 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
 1 flat glass (mirror; aqua)
 30 chimney glass
 2 glass (aqua; melted)
 17 machine cut nails (fragments)
 89 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 4 sheet metal
 4 unidentified iron
 2 unidentified copper (comb or change purse?)
 1 clear glazed, red-paste stoneware opium pipe
 3 unidentified copper
 1 button/snap (copper; possibly loop shank; 0.53" diameter)
 1 button/snap (iron; possibly loop shank; approximately 0.70" diameter)
 1 button (iron; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.69" diameter)
 1 button (iron 2-holes; 0.55" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.65" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.32" diameter)
 1 shoe leather
 2 plaster
 10+ wood
 6 coal
 6 clinkers
 25 bone

Lot 497

2 Vessel 20-18
 1 Vessel 20-27
 1 Vessel 20-44
 2 Vessel 20-55
 1 Vessel 20-151
 3 Vessel 20-173
 1 Vessel 20-328
 2 Vessel 20-342

1	Vessel 20-343	8	unidentified iron
1	Vessel 20-344	7	unidentified copper
1	Vessel 20-346	1	copper (gear on rod; 3/8" diameter; 1 3/8" long) [watch fob chain; or lamp wick control?]
4	Vessel 20-347		
2	Vessel 20-348	2	copper wire
2	Vessel 20-349	1	clasp (copper; approximately 1 1/2" long x 3/4" wide)
1	Vessel 20-365		
4	Vessel 20-379	1	umbrella slide (copper; 1 3/8" diameter)
80	undecorated whiteware	1	clothing stay (?; hard rubber; hole in end)
1	undecorated whiteware (printed backstamp)	1	porcelain doll head (?)
3	undecorated whiteware (burned)	6	toy teapot (porcelain; burned)
22	redware	2	porcelain figurine (?)
100	container glass (clear)	1	iron latch with porcelain knob (approximately 7/8" diameter)
41	container glass (aqua)	8	writing slate (burned)
3	container glass (amber)	1	writing stylus
1	container glass (dark green/black)	1	comb tine (celluloid or horn)
55	flat glass (window; aqua)	1	button (iron; stamped; 4-holes; approximately 0.69" diameter)
1	flat glass (mirror; aqua)	1	button hard rubber; 2-holes; 0.79" diameter; decorated front; embossed "N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T 1851)
9	chimney glass	1	button (brown glass; domed; loop shank; 0.51" diameter)
4	milk glass	1	button (milk glass; 2 holes; 0.52" diameter; painted edge)
3	tableware glass (clear; press molded)	1	button (milk glass; 1/2 button; 4-holes; approximately 0.45" diameter)
2	container glass (aqua; embossed; ME...)	1	button (milk glass; 2/3 button; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
6	container glass (clear; embossed; ...RT / C[HI]CAGO" and "...AN...; ...EED")	3	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)
5	container glass (clear; melted)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
4	container glass (aqua; melted)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.39" diameter)
296	machine cut nails (fragments)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
173	wire drawn nails (fragments)	1	button (milk glass; loop shank; domed center; 0.57" diameter)
1	wire drawn nails (6 1/2" long)	1	button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.32" diameter)
1	wire drawn nails (1 7/8" long)		
1	wire drawn nails (1 3/4" long)		
1	wire drawn nails (1 1/2" long)		
1	wire drawn nails (1 1/4" long)		
1	wire drawn tack (1/2" long)		
1	lag bolt (5 1/2" long)		
2	forged nails (fragments)		
1	forged nails (8 1/4" long)		
4	railroad spikes (pointed end only; heads missing)		
16	sheet metal		
4	sheet metal straps (5/8" wide)		
1	unidentified iron (flat; 4-pronged; rake?)		

10+ wood
90 bone

Lot 498

2 Vessel 20-19
4 Vessel 20-45
2 Vessel 20-108
4 Vessel 20-149
1 Vessel 20-328
7 Vessel 20-329
3 Vessel 20-350
6 Vessel 20-351
8 Vessel 20-353
8 Vessel 20-354
1 Vessel 20-355
1 Vessel 20-356
2 Vessel 20-357
2 Vessel 20-358
1 Vessel 20-359
1 Vessel 20-360
3 Vessel 20-361
1 Vessel 20-455
18 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 undecorated whiteware
(backstamped)
3 container glass (clear)
11 container glass (aqua)
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
3 container glass (aqua; melted)
30 machine cut nails (fragments)
15 wire drawn nails (fragments)
39 unidentified metal vessel (round; pot
lid?)
6 unidentified cast iron
1 toy (?) hammer head (approximately
2 ½" long)
36 copper vessel (round; 3 ¼" diameter;
unknown height; ½" hole in flat top;
hole is original to container;
decorated?)
1 copper wire (small gauge)
1 glass stopper (?; similar to porcelain
bottle stoppers with metal bale)
1 button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank;
0.65" diameter)

1 button (bone; 2-hole; 0.67" diameter)
1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.67"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.37"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; .041"
diameter)
2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43"
diameter)
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.62"
diameter)
3 porcelain doll head CHINA or
BISQUE?
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 kaolin pipe bowl (faceted)
1 shallow pan (copper; 9" diameter; 1
½" 1 ¾" tall; rolled rim)
3 sandstone (small)
1 brick (small)
118 bone

Lot 499

1 Vessel 20-171
2 Vessel 20-262
1 Vessel 20-281
1 Vessel 20-283
1 Vessel 20-302
8 Vessel 20-337
1 Vessel 20-362
2 Vessel 20-363
1 Vessel 20-364
4 undecorated whiteware
14 container glass (clear)
3 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
9 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
1 chimney glass
1 tableware glass (clear/lead; press
molded)
1 milk glass
29 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)
14 wire drawn nails (fragments)
2 wire drawn nails (fused; 4 ¾" long
and 4 ½" long)
1 forged nails (8" long)

1 forged nails (6 ¼" long)
 3 railroad spikes (fragments)
 1 butt hinge (acorn finial; 1 3/8" x 3"
 leaf)
 4 sheet metal
 1 graphite rod (1/2" diameter;
 indeterminate length) [arc lighting;
 intrusive?]
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.57"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.43"
 diameter)
 1 lamp burner (copper; flat wick)
 10 shoe (leather; 8 ½" long)
 1 shoe (leather; 5 ½" long)
 2 shoe leather (with copper eyelets)
 2 writing slate
 1 coal
 29 bone

Lot 500

2 Vessel 20-88
 2 Vessel 20-156
 1 Vessel 20-171
 1 Vessel 20-206
 3 Vessel 20-281
 1 Vessel 20-329
 1 Vessel 20-347
 1 Vessel 20-353
 5 Vessel 20-367
 2 Vessel 20-368
 2 Vessel 20-369
 1 Vessel 20-370
 1 Vessel 20-371
 1 Vessel 20-372
 1 Vessel 20-373
 1 Vessel 20-374
 1 Vessel 20-375
 1 Vessel 20-376
 1 Vessel 20-377
 1 Vessel 20-378
 48 Vessel 20-379
 34 undecorated whiteware
 6 undecorated whiteware (burned)

1 salt glazed stoneware
 5 redware
 1 porcelain (painted; oriental;
 overglazed)
 36 container glass (clear)
 17 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (amber)
 9 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (cobalt blue)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed;
 S...)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed;
 "...A I..." or "...A L...")
 2 plate glass (clear; ¼" thick)
 2 chimney glass
 43 flat glass (window; aqua)
 208 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
 78 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (5 ½" long)
 1 wire drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
 2 forged nails (fragments)
 1 forged nails (6 ½" long)
 6 railroad spikes (fragments; small)
 1 railroad spike (5 ½" long)
 11 sheet metal (possibly "tin" can;
 round?)
 1 cast iron hinge fragment (acorn
 finial)
 1 "D"-shaped loop or ring (iron; 2 5/8"
 x 2 ½")
 5 unidentified copper
 2 copper shoe eyelets
 1 copper hook (2 ¼" long; iron screw
 end)
 1 toy saucer (porcelain)
 2 hair pin (hard rubber ; large)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.48"
 diameter)
 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.38"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.67"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.58"
 diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.55" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.50" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; ½ button; 4-holes; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.38" diameter)
 1 kaolin pipe stem (potentially embossed "W. WHITE // GLASGOW" and "78")
 1 porcelain figurine
 1 J-hook (pot metal)
 8 writing slate
 2 roofing slate (purplish color)
 1 fabric (course weave)
 81 bone

Lot 501

1 container glass (aqua)
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 15 bone

Lot 502

2 Vessel 20-40
 2 Vessel 20-55
 2 Vessel 20-275
 1 Vessel 20-281
 1 Vessel 20-306
 2 Vessel 20-329
 2 Vessel 20-348
 1 Vessel 20-352
 1 Vessel 20-369
 2 Vessel 20-380
 1 Vessel 20-381
 1 Vessel 20-382
 1 Vessel 20-383
 1 Vessel 20-384
 1 Vessel 20-385
 1 Vessel 20-386

2 Vessel 20-387
 2 Vessel 20-460
 18 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 13 redware
 4 container glass (clear)
 17 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 tableware glass (clear)
 3 glass (aqua; melted)
 3 glass (melted; indeterminate color)
 76 machine cut nails (fragments)
 5 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 forged nails (6 3/8" long)
 20 "tin" can (round; approximately 3" diameter)
 2 unidentified iron
 4 iron strap/bars (5/8" wide)
 1 iron strap/bar (approximately 1" wide)
 1 iron "ring" (oval to round; approximately 1" x 3/4") [reminiscent of scissor handle]
 2 unidentified copper
 1 button (copper; 3-piece; loop shank; 0.80" diameter) [reminiscent of military button]
 1 button (milk glass; domed; loop shank; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42" diameter; painted edge)
 1 button (?) (bone(?); rectangular 5/8" wide; indeterminate length; 2 central holes)
 1 porcelain doll head (painted)
 1 krotovina? (natural material; buff colored)
 1 clinker
 112 bone

Lot 503

1 Vessel 20-93
 1 Vessel 20-171

1	Vessel 20-250	5	forged nails (fragments)
1	Vessel 20-265	1	forged nails (8" long)
1	Vessel 20-314	4	railroad spikes (fragments)
3	Vessel 20-335	2	railroad spikes (5 1/2" long)
38	Vessel 20-379	1	railroad spike (4 3/4" long) [small]
2	Vessel 20-382	75	sheet metal
3	Vessel 20-399	11	sheet metal straps (5/8" wide)
5	Vessel 20-400	5	metal straps (1" wide; 1/8" thick)
2	Vessel 20-401	1	large iron bar (9" long; 1" x 1"; tapered; not square in section [furnace grate?])
1	Vessel 20-402		
1	Vessel 20-403		
1	Vessel 20-434	15	unidentified iron
26	undecorated whiteware	1	copper disk (approximately 1 3/4" diameter; white substance stuck to one side)
2	undecorated whiteware (backstamped; "...RA...E Mark/[I]IRONSTONE China/W.B. Jr. & Co.")	3	unidentified copper
1	undecorated whiteware (backstamped)	1	copper disk (with attached rod; 5/8" diameter)
1	relief decorated whiteware	1	button (shell; 2-holes; 0.45" diameter; very fragile)
1	undecorated yellowware	1	button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.53" diameter)
1	whiteware (transfer print with painted highlights)	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.62" diameter)
3	undecorated porcelain	1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.58" diameter; pie crust design)
2	salt glazed stoneware	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.68" diameter)
3	redware	1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.48" x 0.58" oval; warped; burned)
41	container glass (clear)	1	shell (gastropod?)
33	container glass (aqua)	1	comb tine (horn or celluloid)
6	container glass (dark green/black)	2	kaolin pipe stem
2	container glass (cobalt blue)	1	fabric (course woven)
1	container glass (aqua; ribbed)	1	brick
2	container glass (clear; embossed; "...ARAN...")	1	salt glazed stoneware (drain tile) [intrusive?]
1	container glass (aqua; embossed; "...M...")	5	writing slate (lined; wide spacing on one side and narrow spacing on opposite side)
60	flat glass (window; aqua)	3	sandstone (small)
1	tableware glass (?; clear; embossed design)	21	plaster/mortar
1	milk glass	6	clinkers
2	container glass (clear; melted)		coal (small)
1	container glass (aqua; melted)		
399	machine cut nails (fragments)	121	bone
1	machine cut nails (6" long)		
1	machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)		
83	wire drawn nails (fragments)		
1	wire drawn nail (4 3/4" long)		

Lot 505

2 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated porcelain
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 3 plate glass (clear; ¼” thick)
 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 1 iron handle (approximately (5 ½” long)
 5 bone

Lot 506

1 Vessel 20-157
 6 Vessel 20-240
 1 Vessel 20-250
 3 Vessel 20-379
 3 Vessel 20-404
 1 Vessel 20-406
 7 Vessel 20-407
 1 Vessel 20-408
 1 Vessel 20-409
 2 Vessel 20-410
 1 Vessel 20-460
 2 Vessel 20-463
 1 Vessel 20-464
 12 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 3 undecorated porcelain
 1 whiteware (sponge decorated; red and green)
 8 redware
 1 red paste earthenware
 2 container glass (clear)
 8 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear; embossed; “...HERT... / ...CO...”)
 1 container glass (aqua; embossed)
 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
 13 container/tableware glass (clear; melted)
 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
 3 glass (clear; melted; vitrified with unidentified copper)
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)

4 unidentified copper
 6 sheet metal (curved; container?)
 1 lead musket ball (?) (deformed; evidence of cut sprue; difficult to measure diameter due to deformity; estimated at 0.62”-0.68” diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-holes; 0.40” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.63” diameter)
 4 window glazing (burned)
 1 brick (soft mud; fragment; wedge-shaped)
 5 brick (small)
 1 clinker
 4 plaster
 72 bone

Lot 507

1 Vessel 20-345
 1 Vessel 20-379
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 2 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (aqua; melted)
 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nails (3” long)
 1 iron strip (possibly utensil handle fragment)
 1 unidentified copper
 3 brick (small; soft mud)
 1 sandstone (?; small)
 28 bone

Lot 508 (Fire)

1 metal/wood conglomerate (wood; iron; fabric; course woven thread)
 10 wood (small; burned)
 1 decorative wooden artifact (spindle-like with ½” x 5/8” oval hole in top; screw in bottom; varies in diameter)
 4 wood dowel (3/8” diameter; burned)
 9 unidentified material (burned)
 1 course weave thread/yarn (burned)
 1 paper (burned) [book?]

Lot 509

1	Vessel 20-411
1	Vessel 20-412
1	Vessel 20-413
3	Vessel 20-414
5	Vessel 20-415
3	Vessel 20-416
2	Vessel 20-417
1	undecorated whiteware
16	container glass (clear)
1	container glass (aqua)
7	container glass (clear; melted)
1	container glass (aqua; melted)
20	machine cut nails (fragments)
8	wire drawn nails (fragments)
1	bolt (fragment)
27	furniture spring coils conglomerates (spring coils; wood; plaster; glass)
6	unidentified iron [badly corroded door hinge with screws and gothic style pin?]
1	unidentified iron (1 ½" wide strip; architectural hardware?; bracket?)
1	unidentified copper (round; screws protruding from one side; a copper rod protruding from same side; approximately 2 ¼" diameter) [clock part?]
10	unidentified copper (small)
1	fabric
1	whetstone (5/8" x 1 1/8" x minimally 4 ½" long; broken)
1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.67" diameter; burned)
1	button (bone; 4-holes; 0.65" diameter; burned)
4	wood dowel (¼" to 3/8" diameter; burned)
10+	wood (flooring; burned)
10+	wood (floor joist; burned)
8	brick (fragments; heavily burned)

Lot 510

1	Vessel 20-17
1	Vessel 20-172

1	Vessel 20-310
1	container glass (aqua)
1	button (milk glass; domed; loop shank; 0.42" diameter)
16	bone

Lot 511

1	Vessel 20-1
1	Vessel 20-423
1	Vessel 20-447
5	undecorated whiteware
7	container glass (clear)
6	container glass (aqua)
1	container glass (aqua; melted)
2	container glass (amber)
1	tableware glass (clear; lead)
9	flat glass (window; aqua)
4	chimney glass
1	container glass (clear; embossed; "...YS... / ...")
23	machine cut nails (fragments)
15	wire drawn nails (fragments)
1	unidentified iron
6	"tin" container lid (round; indeterminate size; ¼" crimped edge)
1	copper teaspoon
1	eye glass lens (oval; approximately 1 ½" x 1")
1	bead (blue glass; round; 0.34" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)
1	marble (unglazed stone; red & blue plaid pattern)
1	barrette (hard rubber; brown)
1	comb or barrette tine (hard rubber)
1	graphite lead (round)
1	writing slate (burned?)
5	coal (flaky and shale-like)
4	clinkers
2	wood
50	bone

Lot 512

2	undecorated whiteware
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1 yellowware
 3 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 [intrusive?]
 1 unidentified iron (angular; tapered; 6
 3/4" long)
 1 marble (unglazed limestone; 0.56"
 diameter)
 1 ring (fragments; gold plated)
 23 bone

Lot 513

3 Vessel 20-307
 1 Vessel 20-308
 1 Vessel 20-309

Lot 514

1 Vessel 20-183
 3 Vessel 20-314
 1 Vessel 20-451
 4 Vessel 20-452
 2 container glass (aqua)
 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 whiteware (transfer print with
 painted highlights; vitrified with
 iron)
 14 machine cut nails (fragments)
 6 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 6 unidentified iron
 6 iron strap (exfoliated; approximately
 1" wide)
 2 iron strap (approximately 1" wide)
 1 writing stylus
 34 bone

Lot 515

3 Vessel 20-231
 4 Vessel 20-311
 1 Vessel 20-312
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated porcelain
 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 unidentified iron (strip; folded)
 1 button (copper; loop shank?; 0.82"
 diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 2-holes; 0.64"
 diameter)
 Shell (button fragments?)
 1 potential pipe bowl (unidentified
 synthetic material; swirled black and
 orange; unburned interior; threaded
 opening) [Potential ear horn?]
 1 coal
 10+ wood (partially burned)
 9 bone

Lot 516

2 Vessel 20-314
 1 Vessel 20-452
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt glazed stoneware
 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
 3 bone

Lot 517

3 Vessel 20-231
 1 Vessel 20-445
 1 Vessel 20-446
 1 Vessel 20-461
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 chimney glass (frosted)
 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
 2 wire drawn nails (fragments)
 2 bolt (with nut)
 1 railroad spike (5 1/2" long)
 3 iron strap (1/2" wide)
 1 iron strap (1" wide)
 2 unidentified iron
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.42"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.39"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
 diameter; painted edge)
 1 bead (clear glass; round; 0.29"
 diameter)
 7 unidentified copper
 1 fork (copper; 4-tine)

1 utensil handle (unknown metal)
5 wood (burned)
1 sandstone
12 bone

Lot 518

1 bone

Lot 519

5 Vessel 20-448
1 redware
1 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (aqua)
18 bone

Lot 520

1 Vessel 20-129
1 Vessel 20-430
6 Vessel 20-431
1 container glass (clear)
1 pour spout (pewter; threaded interior;
fits Vessel 20-431)

Lot 521

2 Vessel 20-27
1 Vessel 20-314
1 Vessel 20-428
1 undecorated whiteware
4 redware
2 flat glass (window; aqua)
1 carriage bolt (fragment;
approximately 1 1/4" diameter)
1 unidentified iron
2 sheet metal
1 unidentified copper (nail holes on
back) [shoe toe reinforcement?]
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44"
diameter)

Lot 522

1 Vessel 20-439
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 chimney glass
1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.51"
diameter)
1 bolt (with nut?; 3" long)

1 iron bar (1/2" wide)
10+ wood
5 bone

Lot 523

1 Vessel 20-190
1 Vessel 20-436
1 Vessel 20-437
1 Vessel 20-438
6 unidentified iron

Lot 524

1 Vessel 20-292
2 Vessel 20-337
1 Vessel 20-435
1 container glass (amber)
1 bead (milk glass; 0.19" diameter)
1 bone

Lot 525

1 Vessel 20-424
5 Vessel 20-425
1 Vessel 20-426
4 Vessel 20-427
4 undecorated whiteware
1 porcelain (with gilded rim)
1 redware
19 container glass (clear)
20 container glass (aqua)
5 container glass (cobalt blue)
5 container glass (dark green/black)
10 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
2 chimney glass
11 machine cut nails (fragments)
1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
1 forged nail (4 3/4" long)
5 railroad spikes (fragments)
3 sheet metal
1 copper/brass gas jet with knob
1 pencil
1 pencil (eraser)
1 screw eye (3/4" long)
1 porcelain doll (body or appendage)
1 kaolin pipe bowl
1 drop pendant fragment (clear; 2
holes; octagon; 5/8" wide)

- 1 pencil lead (square)
- 1 pencil lead (round)
- 1 whetstone (well used; 3/8" thick x 1 1/4" wide; unknown length)
- 1 writing slate
- 19 bone

Lot 526

- 1 Vessel 20-425
- 2 Vessel 20-432
- 1 Vessel 20-433
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (cobalt blue)
- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 chimney glass
- 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 railroad spike (head missing; approximately 5 1/4" long)
- 1 cast iron stove (bottom plate; 2' x 1'2"; decorated)
- 2 unidentified copper
- 1 clinker
- 6 bone

Lot 527

- 1 Vessel 20-119
- 1 Vessel 20-120 [Old 20-108B]
- 1 Vessel 20-345
- 1 Vessel 20-403
- 1 Vessel 20-418
- 1 Vessel 20-419
- 1 Vessel 20-420
- 1 Vessel 20-421
- 1 Vessel 20-422
- 2 Vessel 20-423
- 1 Vessel 20-424
- 1 Vessel 20-429
- 10 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)

- 2 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 redware
- 7 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 milk glass
- 1 container glass (clear, melted)
- 4 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 unidentified iron
- 1 sheet metal
- 2 railroad spikes (fragments)
- 1 unidentified copper
- 1 porcelain figurine/doll
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 2/3 button; 0.44" diameter)
- 2 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.44" diameter)
- 2 knife (bone handle; iron; rat-tail tang?)
- 26 bone

Lot 528

- 1 Vessel 20-462
- 1 Vessel 20-449
- 1 red clay roofing tile
- 1 clinker (large)
- 2 bone

Lot 529

- 1 Vessel 20-171
- 3 Vessel 20-450
- 1 forged nails (7" long)
- 1 bottle stopper
- 4 shoe leather
- 1 shoe heel (approximately 1 3/4" x 2")
- 4 copper shoe eyelets
- 1 bone

Lot 530

- 2 Vessel 20-129
- 4 Vessel 20-379
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 whiteware (backstamped; "...E MAR...")
- 1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
- 1 redware
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 6 container glass (aqua)

- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 container glass (cobalt blue)
- 8 flat glass (window; aqua; thick)
- 3 tableware (clear)
- 7 chimney glass
- 6 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 forged nail (most of head missing; 5 ¼" long)
- 2 railroad spikes (fragments)
- 2 iron bands (1 ¼" wide)
- 1 shoe heel (approximately 2" wide; indeterminate length)
- 4 unidentified copper
- 1 collar stud (milk glass; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.41" diameter)
- 1 star (celluloid;)
- 1 coal
- 8 bone

Lot 531

- 9 Vessel 20-379
- 2 Vessel 20-461
- 1 undecorated whiteware (backstamped; "...RCELA...")
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (amber)
- 2 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 3 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 19 sheet metal
- 1 railroad spike (5 ¼" long)
- 1 railroad spike (head missing)
- 1 plaster/mortar
- 5 bone

Lot 532

- 1 Vessel 20-120 [Old 20-108B]
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)

- 2 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 10 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 sheet metal
- 1 unidentified cast iron (1/8" thick; possibly cooking vessel?)
- 1 doll head (very large)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 button (bone; 4-holes; 0.67" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-holes; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 bone

Lot 533

- 1 Vessel 20-328
- 1 Vessel 20-369
- 3 Vessel 20-440
- 1 Vessel 20-441
- 1 Vessel 20-442
- 1 Vessel 20-443
- 1 Vessel 20-444
- 12 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (impressed backstamp)
- 1 redware
- 8 container glass (aqua)
- 6 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 4 wire drawn nails (fragments)
- 6 sheet metal
- 2 washer? (iron; approximately 1 ½" diameter; ½" diameter center hole)
- 1 button (copper; 3-piece?; loop shank?; approximately 0.74" diameter)
- 3 straight pin (copper)
- 2 brick
- 22 bone

Lot Inventory (Miscellaneous Features)

Lot 534

- 1 Vessel F21-1
- 1 redware
- 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 ½" long)
- 7 zinc sheet metal
- 1 copper strip
- 1 leather shoe heal (child's?)
- 1 plaster
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 6 bone

Lot 535

- 1 Vessel F21-2
- 1 Vessel F21-3
- 1 Vessel F21-4
- 1 Vessel F21-5
- 1 Vessel F21-6
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 cast iron (cooking pot?)
- 13 shoe leather (includes sole, toe, and heel fragments from one large shoe, most likely a man's shoe)
- egg shell
- 5 bone

Lot 536

- 2 redware
- 1 flat glass (aqua; window)
- 1 chimney glass
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 cast iron cooking pot (10" diameter rim; 7" diameter base; 10" tall; three spider legs; recessed base to sit on cast iron stove opening)
- 1 concretion (krotovina?)
- 2 brick (small fragments; soft mud)
- 5 bone

Lot 537

- 2 Vessel F22-1
- 1 Vessel F22-2
- 1 Vessel F22-3
- 1 Vessel F22-4
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 flat glass (aqua; mirror)
- 5 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 5 sandstone (small to moderate size)
- 4 bone

Lot 538

- 1 Vessel F23-1
- 1 Vessel F23-2
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 9 coal (small fragments)
- 2 brick (soft mud)
- 9 bone

Lot 539

- 1 redware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 2 bone

Lot 540

- 2 Vessel F24-1
- 1 Vessel F24-2
- 1 Vessel F24-3
- 1 Vessel F24-4
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (?) (milk glass/white)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)

- 2 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (clear; ribbed)
- 1 tableware glass (clear/lead)
- 6 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 26 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 iron bolt (?)(10 ¾" long)
- 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
- 1 button (molded; COLOR; blue center; loop shank; approximately 0.55" diameter)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 4 wood
- 23 bone

Lot 541

- 2 Vessel F24-1
- 1 Vessel F24-5
- 1 Vessel F24-6
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (?) (milk glass/white)
- 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 1 glass (aqua; melted)
- 19 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 unidentified cast iron (round, tapered "plug" 1 ¾" in diameter with flat top plate; ½" tall)
- 1 unidentified pewter (1 1/8" diameter; potential lid)
- 1 hard rubber hair pin
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)

- 1 sandstone (small fragment)
- 28 bone

Lot 542

- 1 Vessel F24-1
- 1 Vessel F24-7
- 1 tableware glass (clear/lead)
- 3 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 2 brick (soft mud; small fragments)
- 11 bone

Lot 543

- 2 flat glass (aqua; window) [1.25-1.26mm thick]
- 6 iron straps (1 ¼" wide)
- 1 marble (glass; cat's eye/swirl; 0.76" diameter)
- 2 sandstone (small fragments)

Lot 544

- 2 Vessel F25-1
- 7 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 1 button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.99" diameter)
- 1 bone

Lot 545

- 3 Vessel F26-1
- 1 Vessel F26-3
- 5 Vessel F26-4
- 1 Vessel F26-6
- 7 Vessel F26-7
- 1 Vessel F26-8
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 tableware glass (clear; ribbed)
- 1 tableware glass (clear; pressed; ribbed)
- 7 flat glass (window; aqua) [1.61mm; 1.81mm; 2.07mm; 2.08mm] [compare difference in glass thicknesses from Feature 24 and Feature 26]

4 container (?) glass (aqua; melted)
 31 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nail (5" long)
 1 machine cut nail (4 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
 7 unidentified iron
 1 sheet metal (ferrous; folded)
 4 sheet metal strips (ferrous;
 approximately ½" wide)
 10 sheet metal (zinc; very small
 fragments)
 1 shoe leather (sole)
 5 concretions (krotovina?)
 10 plaster
 6 coal
 28 sandstone (small fragments)
 18 brick (soft mud; small fragments)
 36 clinkers
 63 bone

Lot 546

9 Vessel F26-5
 2 Vessel F26-6
 6 Vessel F26-7
 3 Vessel F26-8
 1 Vessel F26-9
 2 Vessel F26-11
 1 undecorated yellowware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 5 container glass (clear)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber; embossed
 "...D H. C...")
 4 flat glass (window; aqua)
 1 tableware glass (clear/lead)
 9 machine cut nails (fragments)
 1 machine cut nail (4 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nail (4 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
 2 sheet metal (zinc)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43"
 diameter)
 egg shell
 21 clinkers

9 sandstone (small to moderate in size)
 10 wood (small fragments; burned)
 45 bone
 1 concrete (?)

Lot 547

1 Vessel F26-10
 1 Vessel F26-11
 1 Vessel F26-12
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 1 unglazed, red-paste earthenware
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 2 machine cut nails (fragments)
 10 clinkers
 2 brick (soft mud; small fragments)
 egg shell
 13 bone

Lot 548

2 Vessel F26-2
 2 Vessel F26-13
 1 Vessel F26-14
 1 Vessel F26-15
 3 Vessel F26-16
 1 Vessel F26-17
 1 Vessel F26-18
 1 Vessel F26-19
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 3 container glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (yellow/citron)
 1 tableware glass (clear/lead)
 58 sheet metal container
 (ferrous/"tinware") [represents four
 or five flattened tinware vessels; two
 with bale handles; one with strap
 handle, and one embossed with a
 company name and arrow motif]
 1 cast iron handle (2 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nail (fragment)
 4 sheet metal (zinc)
 1 utensil handle (copper; fork?)

- 27 shoe leather (representing approximately two shoes; both relatively small)
- 3 fruit pits/stones
- 1 clinker
- 22 bone

Lot 549

- 1 Vessel F26-6
- 1 Vessel F26-8
- 1 Vessel F26-13
- 2 Vessel F26-14
- 1 Vessel F26-15
- 1 Vessel F26-20
- 2 Vessel F26-21
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 1 utensil (copper; fork?)
- 2 fruit pits/stones
- 10+ sheet metal (zinc)
- 54+ sheet metal (ferrous; kitchenware and food containers; badly deteriorated)
- 45 shoe leather (includes mostly soles, with two heels; minimally 8 shoes represented; both men's and women's shoes represented)
- 2 bone

Lot 550

- 1 Vessel F26-13

Lot 551

- 2 Vessel F26-20

Lot 552

- 1 Vessel F28-1
- 1 Vessel F28-2
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber; ribbed) [bitters bottle?]
- 1 chimney glass
- 17 flat glass (window; aqua)
- 8 machine cut nails (fragments)
- 7 sheet metal containers (ferrous; "tin cans")
- 2 sheet metal straps (ferrous; 1 1/2" wide)
- 1 unidentified metal handle or key (?) (ferrous)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 leather scrap
- 2 brick (soft mud; burned; chimney brick?)
- 4 plaster
- 22 bone

APPENDIX IX

Vessel Descriptions: Price/Edwards Site (11Sg1532; Site 19)

Vessel Descriptions

- 19-1 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; 2 1/2" diameter base; 3/4" tall; exterior lip to receive lid)
- 19-2 S/P shot glass (clear/lead; round; short flutes; approximately 1 1/2" diameter base; ground base and flutes)
- 19-3 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2 bands of knurling)
- 19-4 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; molded; round; fluted base; 2 1/4" diameter base)
- 19-5 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; fluted/ribbed base; approximately 2" diameter base)
- 19-6 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/4" diameter base; embossed "...CH / [SPRI]NGFI[ELD] ILL")
- 19-7 P beer bottle (aqua; round; machine made; Crown lip finish; foil around rim/lip)
- 19-8 P beer bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/4" diameter; embossed "R" on base) [Reich?]
- 19-9 S medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; approximately 1" x 2" base; base only)
- 19-10 S medicine bottle ? (aqua; French Square; 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" base; machine made?)
- 19-11 S salt/pepper shaker (clear; round; blow-over-mold; screw lid; not ground)
- 19-12 S canning jar (clear; round; screw lid; machine made; small rim only)
- 19-13 S canning jar (aqua; round; screw lid; machine made; small rim only)
- 19-14 S crockery jug (Albany slipped; salt glazed; stoneware; 2 piece domed construction/shouldered jug)
- 19-15 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed; stoneware; small rim only)
- 19-16 S chamber pot lid (relief decorated; spray painted; blue)
- 19-17 P saucer (relief decorated; transfer print; green; floral; whiteware) [same pattern as Vessel 19-18]
- 19-18 P plate (relief decorated; transfer print; green; floral; backstamped "[SEMI-VITREOUS / [BUFFALO P]OTTERY / [SENE]CA") [Seneca pattern, 1909-1914]
- 19-19 S plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-20 S serving bowl (decal/print?; whiteware)
- 19-21 S indeterminate vessel (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- 19-22 P plate (repousse; transfer print; floral; gilded; pink/red lined rim; porcelain; backstamped "...VICTORIA / ...AUSTRIA"; crown motif)
- 19-23 S plate (painted; red and green lined rim and body; whiteware/ironstone) [heavy bodied hotel ware]
- 19-24 S spittoon (transfer print with painted highlights; floral; blacklined rim; porcelain)
- 19-25 S cup (repousse; transfer print with painted highlights; floral; whiteware/ironstone)
- 19-26 S plate ? (repousse; transfer print with painted highlights; porcelain)
- 19-27 S saucer ? (printed?; floral; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-28 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; small rim only)

- 19-29 P plate (undecorated; porcelain; 8 ¾” diameter rim; 5 ½” diameter base; impressed mark “GREENWOOD CHINA / TRENTON N.J.”) [heavy bodied]
- 19-30 S plate (undecorated; porcelain; approximately 9” diameter rim; backstamped “U. P. K.” with eagle motif; heavy bodied) [hotel ware; see similar vessel from site 20]
- 19-31 P saucer (repousse; transfer print; gold; floral; whiteware; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; approximately 6” diameter rim; illegible backstamp)
- 19-32 P plate (repousse; transfer print with painted highlights; whiteware; approximately 9” diameter rim; illegible backstamp)
- 19-33 S saucer (repousse; whiteware; approximately 5” diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-34 S/P saucer (repousse; transfer print; gilded; whiteware; approximately 2 ¼” diameter base; approximately 5” diameter rim)
- 19-35 S saucer (transfer print; gold; gilded; whiteware)
- 19-36 S/P plate (repousse; printed gilding along edge; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 9” diameter rim)
- 19-37 P saucer (repousse; spray? Painted; floral; flow blue; approximately 6” diameter rim; burned)
- 19-38 S plate (repousse; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only)
- 19-39 P soda water bottle (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Blob top lip finish; fluted base; 2 ½” diameter base; 7” tall; body embossed “M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL”; heel embossed “C & I” [Cunningham & Ihmsen])
- 19-40 S large pitcher (relief decorated; painted blue lined rim; whiteware/ironstone)
- 19-41 S cup (printed; floral; whiteware; small base only)
- 19-42 P cup (transfer printed; silver floral pattern with painted pink band; molded swirled body; porcelain; 2” diameter base; 3 ¼” diameter rim; handled)
- 19-43 S saucer (relief decorated; swirled pattern; gilded; porcelain)
- 19-44 S plate (repousse; transfer print; floral; porcelain)
- 19-45 P saucer (painted; polychrome floral; Oriental/Geisha-Girl design; porcelain; 5 ½” diameter rim; 3 ½” diameter base; burned)
- 19-46 P small plate (repousse; transfer print; porcelain; 3 5/8” diameter base; 6” diameter rim; burned)
- 19-47 S saucer (painted; polychrome; gilded; porcelain)
- 19-48 S saucer (transfer print; orange lined rim; gilded; Oriental/Geisha Girl design; porcelain)
- 19-49 S footed serving vessel (relief decorated; porcelain; approximately 9 ½” diameter base; heavy bodied) [large hollowware such as a punch bowl or tureen]
- 19-50 S/P pitcher (painted; green; whiteware; 3 ¼” diameter base; handled; backstamped “GAINSBORO]UGH] / HAYNES / WARE / [DECORA]TION”) [Art Pottery]
- 19-51 S cup ? (sponge or painted?; green; floral?; whiteware) [Reminiscent of Haynes Ware; see Vessel 19-50]
- 19-52 S mug (applied floral decoration; highlight in cobalt blue; porcelain)
- 19-53 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; whiteware; handle only)
- 19-54 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; Rockingham-glazed; buff paste earthenware; out flaring rim) [potential spittoon]
- 19-55 S crockery jug (Albany slipped; earthenware; 1 ½” diameter rim; rim only)

- 19-56 S/P crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; approximately 6 ½”- 7” diameter base)
- 19-57 P thimble/chimney flue (unglazed; stoneware; 8 ½” –9” diameter rim; 8” diameter base; indeterminate height; hand turned; burned)
- 19-58 S milk pan/mixing bowl (Albany slipped; earthenware; jigger molded)
- 19-59 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed; stoneware; jigger molded)
- 19-60 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; round; 1 ¾” diameter rim; 2” diameter base; 1 5/8” tall; screw top; machine made)
- 19-61 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; round; machine made; 1 ½” diameter rim; 1 5/8” diameter base; 7/8” tall; embossed base “MUM / MFG. CO / PHILA PA”; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-62 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 7/8” x 1 ½” base; 3 3/8” tall)
- 19-63 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; Patent lip finish; 7/16” diameter base; 2 ½” tall)
- 19-64 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or Elixir base; semi-automatic; Straight Brandy lip finish; 1 1/8” x 2 ¾” base; 7” tall; Dandy flask)
- 19-65 P proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval; improved tool Collard Ring lip finish; 1 3/8” x 2 ½” base; 6 ½” tall; body embossed “ROBERT CLARKSON / MODERN DRUGGIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL”; base embossed “CLG CO / Z”)
- 19-66 P condiment/salad dressing bottle (clear; round; semi-automatic; 1” diameter screw top; 2” diameter base; 4 ¾” tall; embossed body “E. R. DURKEE / & CO. / NEW YORK”; embossed body “BOTTLE PATENTED / APRIL 17, 1877” with embossed triangular registration mark)
- 19-67 P beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½”-2 ¾” diameter base; embossed “...HS / ...TZ... / [BOTT]LERS // SPRING[F]IELD, ILL” [most likely GRIFFITHS & PLETZ, circa 1911-1912]
- 19-68 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2” diameter base; Sunburst pattern embossed on base)
- 19-69 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed “REGISTERED” on heel; embossed “W. F. & s /MIL” on base)
- 19-70 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed “R” on base)
- 19-71 S serving bowl (clear; press molded; 3 ¼” diameter base, embossed Sunburst pattern on base)
- 19-72 S food jar (clear; round; machine made?; 2 ¾” diameter base)
- 19-73 P Olive oil bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 5/8” diameter base; approximately 8 ¾” tall; Flared or Trumpet lip finish)
- 19-74 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; machine made; 1 ½” x approximately 3 ¼” base; embossed “ONE PINT” on heel; Brandy lip finish; mark with embossed “717” in a diamond on base)
- 19-75 S/P medicine bottle (clear; rectangular; paneled 4-sides; embossed front panel “DR. ... / NEW DI...”; side panel embossed “H...”; improved tool Patent lip finish) [potentially Dr. King’s NEW DISCOVERY; see Vessel 19-245]
- 19-76 S medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; embossed “2” on base; base only)

- 19-77 P condiment/salad dressing bottle (clear; round; machine made; embossed “BOTTLE PATENTED / APRIL...”; Flared or Trumpet lip finish) [with registration mark; same as Vessel 19-66]
- 19-78 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; embossed Sunburst or Starburst pattern; rim only)
- 19-79 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; fluted base; minimum of 1 band of knurling)
- 19-80 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; one band of knurling; small rim only)
- 19-81 P plate (printed/decals-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5” diameter base; 9” diameter rim; burned)
- 19-82 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; round; 1 ½” diameter base; embossed “33” on base)
- 19-83 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 1 ¾” diameter base; Sunburst pattern embossed on base)
- 19-84 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; round; 1 5/8” diameter base; embossed “H7 / 8” on base)
- 19-85 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval base; 1” x 1 5/8” base; ball neck; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 19-86 P olive oil bottle (clear; round; 1 ½” diameter base; improved tool Patent lip finish; foil around lip)
- 19-87 P olive oil bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 7/8” diameter base; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 19-88 S/P medicine bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1; indeterminate size; improved tool Straight Brandy lip finish)
- 19-89 P food jar (clear; round base with octagonal body; machine made; Patent lip finish; approximately 2 ½” diameter base and 8” tall)
- 19-90 P large pitcher (clear; fluted; applied handle; approximately 4” diameter base; embossed Starburst pattern on base)
- 19-91 S/P beer bottle (amber; indeterminate size; embossed “...EISCH BR... / ...ING...” [REICH])
- 19-92 S medicine bottle (amber; rectangular; molded; paneled; embossed “... / ASTHMA / NEW YORK / CINCINNATI // .../ COMPOUND / [N]ATURES / ...”)
- 19-93 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped rim; small crimps; 3” diameter base; 2 ¾” diameter rim)
- 19-94 S shallow footed bowl (light green/citron; round; scalloped edge and footing; approximately 3 ½”- 4” diameter base; 1 7/8” tall; embossed flower or starburst pattern on base)
- 19-95 P canning jar lid liner (clear to citron; 2 ½” diameter; 3/16” thick)
- 19-96 S sugar bowl ? (clear; layered; gold colored interior and exterior; press molded; star pattern)
- 19-97 S medicine bottle (clear; rectangular; paneled; embossed “D...”; body only)
- 19-98 P plate (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; 9” diameter rim; 6” diameter base; backstamped “W. E. & CO. / CHINA”; burned) [most likely, Whittaker, Edge and Company, 1882-1886.]
- 19-99 S shallow serving bowl (undecorated; oval?; whiteware; 1” tall; no foot ring)

- 19-100 P plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned) [
- 19-101 S small pitcher (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-102 S plate (relief decorated; transfer print/decal?; gold; whiteware)
- 19-103
- 19-104 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; burned)
- 19-105 S plate (whiteware; burned)
- 19-106 S/P plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned))
- 19-107 S small platter (undecorated; whiteware; indeterminate size; burned)
- 19-108 P crockery jar (salt glazed; Albany slipped interior; stoneware; approximately 6" diameter base)
- 19-109 S crockery jar (Bristol glazed; stoneware; approximately 6" diameter base)
- 19-110 S food jar (clear; round; 3" diameter base; base only)
- 19-111 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; rim only; melted)
- 19-112 S tumbler (clear; round; fluted; body only)
- 19-113 S plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned; small rim only)
- 19-114 S condiment jar (clear; 1 5/8" diameter rim; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only) [simplified Cathedral Gothic relish/pickle bottle]
- 19-115 S lamp shade (green/white layered; glass)
- 19-116 S crockery jug ? (salt glazed; stoneware; approximately 7" diameter base)
- 19-117 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Patent lip finish; small; 3/4" tall neck; lip/neck only; melted)
- 19-118 S serving bowl (undecorated?; whiteware; 3 1/4" diameter base; backstamp "VIENNA" with unusual script "V"; base only)
- 19-119 S chamber pot/slop bucket (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied; rim only)
- 19-120 S crockery jar (Peoria glazed; stoneware)
- 19-121 P small platter (undecorated; ironstone/Hotel Ware; oval; 3" by approximately 5" base; approximately 5" x 7 1/2"- 8" rim; backstamped "K. T. & K. / CHINA"; burned) [similar to Vessel 19-217]
- 19-122 S/P plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned)
- 19-123 S/P food jar (clear; round base with 12-sided body; 2 5/8" diameter base; machine made) [similar to Vessel F19-89)
- 19-124 P medicine bottle (clear; Union Oval?; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 1/4" x 2 5/8" base; 6 3/8" tall)
- 19-125 P soda water bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish; 2 3/8" diameter base; 7 3/4" tall; embossed body "JNO. HALL / SUCCESSOR TO / GRIFFITHS & PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD ILLS / THIS BOTTLE MUST BE RETURNED"; embossed heel "1689"; base embossed "ROOT")
- 19-126 P hair tonic bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; fluted oblong; improved tool Bead lip finish; 1 5/8" x 3 1/4" base; 7 3/4" tall; body embossed "PAUL WESTPHAL / AUXILIATOR / FOR / THE HAIR / NEW YORK"; and base embossed "1")

- 19-127 S indeterminate hollowware (clear/lead; press molded; draped swag pattern; rim only) [large lidded vessel; tureen?]
- 19-128 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only; melted)
- 19-129 P plate (painted; lined rim; BROWN TEA LEAF Pattern; whiteware; 8 7/8" diameter rim; 5 3/4" diameter base; backstamped "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN / ENGLAND" with Royal coat of Arms; burned)
- 19-130 P saucer (repousse; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; 3" diameter base; backstamped "IMPERIAL" in ribbon or banner design; burned)
- 19-131 S plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-132 P cup (painted; polychrome; porcelain; 3 1/8" diameter rim; 1 5/8" diameter base; 2 3/4" tall; applied handle)
- 19-133 S saucer (relief decorated; gilded; porcelain)
- 19-134 P saucer (painted; polychrome; floral pattern; 5 1/2" diameter rim; 3 1/2" diameter base; burned)
- 19-135 P saucer (painted; polychrome; floral pattern; 5 1/2" diameter rim; 3 1/2" diameter base; burned)
- 19-136 S tumbler (clear/lead; fluted)
- 19-137 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small sized)
- 19-138 S small bowl ? (layered glass; white and blue; approximately 7?8" diameter base; pontiled; exterior surface has a spiral texture)
- 19-139 S serving bowl (yellowware; small rim only)
- 19-140 S lamp chimney (clear; round; 2 15/16" diameter base; straight base; sheared lip; ground)
- 19-141 S/P lamp chimney (clear; hand crimped; small crimps; 5 crimps per inch)
- 19-142 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 1 band of knurling)
- 19-143 S medicine bottle (aqua; Elixir Oval; 1 1/2" x indeterminate base; base only)
- 19-144 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; hand turned; small sized)
- 19-145 S ink well (salt glazed; stoneware; pyramidal shaped)
- 19-146 P beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed "...[SPRING]FIE[LD]..."; embossed "REGISTERED" on heel; embossed "W F & S / 2 / MIL" on base)
- 19-147 S ink bottle (salt glazed; stoneware; approximately 3 1/2"-4" diameter base)
- 19-148 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small base only)
- 19-149 S/P crockery jar ? (salt glazed; stoneware; 5 3/4" diameter base; base only)
- 19-150 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; Flared lip finish) [pill or polish bottle]
- 19-151 S pitcher (relief decorated; potentially RING 'O HEARTS Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only) [registered by Livesley & Powell, 12 October 1852; Dieringer and Dieringer 1001:47]
- 19-152 S/P plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned)
- 19-153 S vial (aqua; 11/16" diameter base; dip molded; pontiled)
- 19-154 P scent/perfume bottle ? (clear/lead; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; 7/8" diameter; 1 7/8" tall)
- 19-155 S shot glass (clear; round; fluted base; approximately 1 1/2" diameter base; ground flutes and base)

- 19-156 S serving bowl (relief decorated; exterior ribbed pattern; scalloped edges; whiteware/ironstone; burned?)
- 19-157 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; Rockingham glazed; yellowware) [flat, decorated rim; serving vessel?]
- 19-158 S saucer (transfer print; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-159 S serving bowl (clear; press molded; sunflower design?)
- 19-160 P small plate (repousse decorated; whiteware; 4 ¼" diameter base; 7"- 7 ¼" diameter rim; illegible backstamp; burned)
- 19-161 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; fluted body; jigger molded; size)
- 19-162 S cup (relief decorated; printed; flow blue; whiteware)
- 19-163 S spittoon (unglazed; painted; blue; red paste; earthenware)
- 19-164 P plate (repousse; printed; brown; floral pattern; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 5 ¼" diameter base; 9"-9 ¼" diameter rim; burned)
- 19-165 S vase/flower pot ? (majolica; small fragment only)
- 19-166 P salve/ointment jar (clear; round; machine made; 1 3/8" diameter rim; 1 ½" diameter base; 2 ½" tall; embossed body "VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK"; Owen's scar)
- 19-167 S medicine bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1; paneled; improved tool Prescription lip finish; large size)
- 19-168 S milk pan/mixing bowl (blue enamel glaze; molded chevrons around rim; earthenware; approximately 4"-5"diameter rim; jigger molded; small size) [reminiscent of Bristol glazed]
- 19-169 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; Patent lip finish; ¼" diameter base; 1 7/8" tall)
- 19-170 S saucer (transfer print; brown; floral; whiteware)
- 19-171 S saucer (transfer print/decals; gilded/lined; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-172 S saucer (gilded; lined rim; porcelain)
- 19-173 S lamp reservoir (clear; press molded; body only)
- 19-174 S bowl ? (annular decorated; mocha; yellowware) [could be small chamber pot]
- 19-175 S tumbler/jelly glass (Kelly green; round; line etched near rim)
- 19-176 S salt ? (clear; octagonal?; base only)
- 19-177 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 1 band on knurling; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-178 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; fluted interior; approximately 2" diameter base; illegible embossed base; melted)
- 19-179 S indeterminate bottle (clear; improved tool Bead lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-180 S proprietary prescription bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1; improved tool Collard Ring lip finish; body embossed "... / DRU... / S...")
- 19-181 S medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; base only)
- 19-182 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; 2 ¼" diameter base; base only)
- 19-183 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; approximately 2" diameter mouth; rim only)
- 19-184 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-185 S/P milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed; stoneware; jigger molded; approximately 9" diameter rim)
- 19-186 S/P serving bowl (printed interior; indeterminate color; floral; repousse on exterior; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 4 ¼" diameter base; fluted; burned) [potentially decal-decorated?]

- 19-187 S large lid (Rockingham glazed; yellowware; round; roulette decorated) [chamber pot lid?]
- 19-188 S large hollowware (undecorated?; whiteware/pearlware; base only) [chamber pot?]
- 19-189 S plate (painted; lined rim; whiteware/ironstone; early rim form)
- 19-190 S indeterminate vessel (milk glass; press molded; thumb print pattern)
- 19-191 P bowl (transfer print; floral; whiteware; 2 3/4" diameter base; approximately 5 1/4" diameter rim; burned)
- 19-192 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; heavy bodied; burned)
- 19-193 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed; stoneware; jigger molded)
- 19-194 S waster bowl (painted; polychrome floral design; painted interior and exterior; Chinese hard-paste porcelain; tea bowl shape; painted foot, red lined)
- 19-195 S plate (printed/decal-decorated; multi-colored floral pattern; repousse edge; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim; burned; small rim only)
- 19-196 S indeterminate vessel (brown glazed; buff paste; earthenware; square to rectangular; base only) [pitcher?]
- 19-197 S/P shot glass (clear/lead; round; press molded; fluted six sides; 1 1/2" diameter base; ground base)
- 19-198 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish; lip/neck only) [potential soda?]
- 19-199 S condiment bottle (clear; machine made; screw top)
- 19-200 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Crown lip finish) [potential soda?]
- 19-201 S food jar ? (clear; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-202 S crockery jar (Bristol glazed; stoneware; base only)
- 19-203 S crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; base only)
- 19-204 P tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; approximately 3" diameter rim; 3 3/4" tall; four bands of knurling along rim)
- 19-205 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 7/8" diameter base)
- 19-206 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; hand turned)
- 19-207 S chamber pot (undecorated?; whiteware)
- 19-208 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; minimum of 4 bands of knurling)
- 19-209 S/P crockery jar/churn (salt glazed; stoneware; 9"- 9 1/4" diameter rim; lug handles; interior rim lid support; impressed "6" on top of rim)
- 19-210 S crockery jar/bowl (hand turned; redware; base only)
- 19-211 S bowl/baker (relief decorated; lobed exterior; Rockingham glazed; yellowware; 6 1/2" diameter rim; 2 1/2" tall)
- 19-212 S indeterminate vessel (clear; press molded; body only)
- 19-213 S medicine bottle (aqua; dip molded; 10-sided; 1 1/8" diameter base; Pontiled)
- 19-214 S whiskey flask (aqua; oval; embossed oval) [Union Flask?]
- 19-215 S bitters bottle (amber; square; fluted body; body only)
- 19-216 P shaving mug (painted; polychrome; porcelain; 3 3/8" diameter rim; approximately 3 1/2"- 3 3/4" diameter base; 3 5/8" tall; interior "well" 1 3/4" wide x 3 3/8" long x 1 3/8" deep; handled)

- 19-217 S small platter (undecorated; ironstone/Hotel Ware; oval; 6" diameter rim; burned?) [similar to Vessel 19-121]
- 19-218 S indeterminate bottle (clear; Slender/Handy base; ¾" x 2" base; embossed base "3 / 88")
- 19-219 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste, earthenware; jigger molded; indeterminate size)
- 19-220 S/P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste, earthenware; jigger molded; small size)
- 19-221 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste, earthenware; jigger molded; ¾" diameter base; large size)
- 19-222 S food/condiment bottle (aqua; round; applied tool Packer lip finish; embossed "... / H... / ...; ... WIG... / CHIC[AGO]"; melted) [similar to vessel 20-457]
- 19-223 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; 2 ½" diameter base; approximately 3 ½"- 3 ¾" diameter rim; jigger molded)
- 19-224 S/P saucer (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; backstamp "... // IRONSTONE" with Royal Coat of Arms; base only)
- 19-225 S saucer (undecorated?; whiteware/ironstone; illegible backstamp; base only)
- 19-226 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3 ½" diameter base; 6 ¼" diameter rim)
- 19-227 S cup (relief decorated; ribbed/GOTHIC pattern; whiteware; approximately 4" diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-228 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; fluted; small rim only)
- 19-229 S/P bluing bottle ? (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; oval or elixir base; 1 1/8" x 2 ¼" base; improve tool Ring/Oil lip finish; embossed base "I G Co")
- 19-230 P plate (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; 9" diameter rim; 6" diameter base; backstamped "TRADEMARK / IRONSTONE CHINA / W. B. JR. & CO." with phoenix mark) [William Brunt, Jr. and Company, East Liverpool, Ohio]
- 19-231 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; machine made?; 1 ¾" diameter base; base only; melted)
- 19-232 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; rim only)
- 19-233 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or Elixir base; 1" x 1 ¾" base; Improved tool Double Ring lip finish; 5 ½" tall; Picnic Style flask)
- 19-234 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; approximately ¾" diameter rim; 2" diameter base; 3 5/8" tall; hand turned; small size)
- 19-235 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; 2 ½" diameter base; hand turned; small size)
- 19-236 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; 2 ½"- 2 ¾" diameter base; hand turned; small size)
- 19-237 S cruet ? (clear; ribbed body; body only)
- 19-238 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; jigger molded; small size)
- 19-239 S/P plate (repousse decorated; transfer printed with painted highlights; whiteware; approximately 8" diameter rim; illegible backstamp)
- 19-240 S cup plate? (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; rim only) [may be same vessel as 19-480]
- 19-241 S/P serving bowl/baker (undecorated; yellowware; oval; approximately 5½"- 5¾" long by unknown width; 1½" tall)
- 19-242 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; interior ledge to receive lid; approximately 3" diameter rim)
- 19-243 S/P chimney lamp (clear; hand crimped; large crimp)

- 19-244 S whiskey flask (aqua; Eagle design; body only)
- 19-245 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1; 1 3/8" x 2 3/4" base; 6" tall missing neck/lip; body embossed "DR PIERCE'S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCOVERY // R. V. PIERCE MD // BUFFALO, N.Y.")
- 19-246 S vial (clear; Patent lip finish; 1/2" diameter rim; lip/neck only)
- 19-247 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; rim only)
- 19-248 S soup plate (relief decorated; potentially MEMNON SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter base; approximately 9" diameter rim; 1 1/4" tall; heavy bodied)
- 19-249 S crockery jar (Bristol glazed; stoneware; small sized; small rim only)
- 19-250 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-251 S cup ? (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-252 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-253 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-254 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-255 P medicine bottle (clear; French Square; 1" x 1" base; body 1 3/4" tall less neck/rim)
- 19-256 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 9" diameter rim)
- 19-257 S lamp chimney (clear; sheared lip; ground rim; 1 1/8" diameter rim; flanged base)
- 19-258 S cup (undecorated; Oriental porcelain; bluish-green tinted)
- 19-259 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; fluted)
- 19-260 S plate (repousse decorated; transfer print; floral; whiteware; rim only)
- 19-261 S cup ? (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-262 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; approximately 1 3/4" diameter base; base only)
- 19-263 S saucer ? (undecorated; porcelain; approximately 6 3/4"- 7" diameter rim; heavy bodied; burned) [hotel ware]
- 19-264 S/P cup (transfer print ; painted highlights; Oriental design; orange/red lined rim; handled; approximately 4" diameter rim; thin bodied)
- 19-265 S bowl ? (Bristol glazed?; buff paste; stoneware; molded; basket weave pattern; blue tinted glaze)
- 19-266 P shouldered jug (Bristol glazed; Albany slipped; earthenware; 6 3/4" diameter base; approximately 10 1/2" tall)
- 19-267 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; machine made; round cornered Blake; Bead lip finish; 5/8" x 1 1/8" base; 3" tall; body embossed "CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN / M'F'D BY / PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY / MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS"; base embossed "10")
- 19-268 P proprietary medicine bottle /vial (clear; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; 5/8" diameter base; 2 7/16" tall; body embossed "MURINE / EYE REMEDY"; base embossed "MURINE / 3")
- 19-269 S/P shot glass (clear/lead; round; 1 3/4" diameter base; ground base and narrow flutes)
- 19-270 S/P indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; unusual six-sided body; Owen's scar; base only)
- 19-271 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-272 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; round; not embossed)

- 19-273 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; rim only)
- 19-274 S medicine bottle (clear; Windsor Oval base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/base only)
- 19-275 P drinking glass (light green; round; ribbed interior, approximately 2 ¼" diameter base; approximately 3 ½" diameter rim; 4" tall) [Vaseline Glass?]
- 19-276 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small base only)
- 19-277 S/P indeterminate bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 3/8" diameter base) [beer or soda]
- 19-278 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; Patent lip finish; ¾" diameter base; 2 ¾" tall; glass rod inside)
- 19-279 P medicine bottle / (cobalt blue; round cornered square base; semi-automatic; 2 ¼" x 2 ¼" base; 1 ¼" diameter mouth; 6" tall; body embossed "[PEPTENZY]ME"; base embossed "REED & CARNRICK / N Y"; screw top)
- 19-280 P salve/ointment jar (blue glass; machine made; square; 1 7/8" diameter rim; 2 ¼" x 2 ¼" base; 2 ¼" tall; embossed body "SANITOL" on 2 sides; screw top)
- 19-281 S saucer (transfer print; blue; Oriental porcelain; small body only)
- 19-282 P tumbler/jelly glass (round; short flutes on base; 3 bands of knurling; 2 3/8" diameter rim; 2 ¼" diameter base; 3 ¾" tall; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-283 P tumbler/jelly glass (round; short ribs on interior; starburst pattern on base; minimum of 1 band of knurling; 2" diameter base)
- 19-284 S/P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; ribbed interior; 2 ¼" diameter base)
- 19-285 S/P tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; 2 5/8" diameter base; ground base; heavy bodied)
- 19-286 S food/condiment bottle ? (aqua; machine made; Brandy lip finish)
- 19-287 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; Patent lip finish; 1" diameter base; 3 ½" tall)
- 19-288 P scent bottle (clear; round; molded; improved tool Bead lip finish; 15/16" diameter base; 3 1/16" tall; 8-sided mid-section)
- 19-289 P scent bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 1/8" diameter base; 3" tall; body embossed "HOYT / 10¢ / COLOGNE"; base embossed "30")
- 19-290 P proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval; improved tool Collard Ring lip finish; 1 1/8" x 2 1/8" base; 5 ½" tall; body embossed "3IV / BAUNMANN BRO'S / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL"; base embossed "W. T. CO / USA")
- 19-291 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; oval to elixir base; improved tool Collard Ring lip finish; 7/8" x 1 ½" base; 3 ½" tall; body embossed "CC" markings on side; tapered and fluted shoulder; embossed base illegible)
- 19-292 P pill bottle ? (aqua; round; machine made; 1 1/8" diameter mouth; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 ¼" tall; base embossed "64 / A"; screw top)
- 19-293 P ink bottle ? (clear; round; machine made; 1 ¼" diameter rim; 2" diameter base; 2 ¾" tall; embossed base "3"; screw top; Owen's scar)
- 19-294 P pill bottle (amber; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 1/8" diameter base; 2 ¼" tall; base embossed "20")
- 19-295 P medicine bottle (clear; Salamander Oval base; ¾" x approximately 1 3/8" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish)

- 19-296 P indeterminate bottle (clear; Round Cornered Blake base; approximately 1" x 1 3/4" base; Collard Ring lip finish; machine made; embossed "...S / Lyric"; Diamond mark)
- 19-297 S/P medicine bottle ? (clear; oval to elixir base; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1" x approximately 3" base; improved tool Patent lip finish; ball neck)
- 19-298 S/P medicine bottle (clear; Golden Gate Oval base; 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" base; improved tool Collard lip finish) [See catalog for shape]
- 19-299 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish?; long neck; neck/body only)
- 19-300 S indeterminate bottle (clear; clear; improved tool Bead lip finish; illegible embossing on sides; potential capacity marks; lip/neck only) [reminiscent of nursing bottle?]
- 19-301 S/P liquor bottle (amber; round; cylindrical; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 3 1/4" diameter base; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- 19-302 P proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; 3/4" x 1 1/2" base; base embossed "C. L. G. CO."; improved tool Reinforced Extract lip finish; embossed body "[RO]BERT CLARKSON / [MOD]ERN DRUGGIST / [SPRINGFIE]LD, ILL.")
- 19-303 S medicine bottle ? (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-304 S canning jar (aqua; body only)
- 19-305 S cup (relief decorated; POMEGRANATE SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only)
- 19-306 S lamp chimney (clear; 1 5/8" diameter base; flanged base)
- 19-307 S cup (painted; Oriental design; green lined rim)
- 19-308 S indeterminate vessel (layered glass; brown with white interior; press molded) [decorative tableware, bowl or vase?]
- 19-309 P jar lid (clear; round; fluted with faceted knob top; machine made; 2" diameter base; 2" tall)
- 19-310 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 1 band of knurling)
- 19-311 S pill/polish bottle (clear; machine made; Bead lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-312 S medicine/extract bottle (clear; machine made; Packer lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-313 S food jar (clear; round; machine made?; exterior lip to receive lid)
- 19-314 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; screw lid)
- 19-315 S medicine bottle (clear; round; 1 1/2" diameter base; embossed base "48")
- 19-316 P indeterminate vessel (clear; melted) [tableware?]
- 19-317 P medicine/extract bottle ? (aqua; molded; applied tool Packer lip finish; Jamaica Ginger style?; melted)
- 19-318 P proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval; improved tool Collard Ring lip finish; 1 3/8" x 2 1/2" base; 6 1/2" tall; body embossed "ROBERT CLARKSON / MODERN DRUGGIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; base embossed "CLG CO / 3")
- 19-319 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; machine made; Blake Variant 1; Patent/Packer lip finish; 1 1/4" x 1 3/4" base; 4 7/8" tall; body embossed "3 OUNCES / SLOAN'S LINIMENT / KILLS PAIN"; base embossed "600" inside diamond)
- 19-320 S medicine bottle (clear; round; 1 3/8" diameter base; base only)
- 19-321 S medicine bottle ? (amber; Patent lip finish?; lip/neck only; melted)

- 19-322 S cup (transfer printed; Oriental; gilded; blue lined rim; small rim only)
- 19-323 S plate (repousse; transfer print?; whiteware)
- 19-324 P saucer (painted; small floral ; whiteware; approximately 6" diameter rim)
- 19-325 P small plate (repousse; gilded; approximately 6 ½" diameter rim; porcelain) [printed as well?]
- 19-326 S plate (repousse; transfer print; green; floral; whiteware)
- 19-327 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; round; embossed "...cap...")
- 19-328 S liquor bottle (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish; cylindrical; long necked; lip/neck only)
- 19-329 S cup (transfer print/decal; painted highlights?; whiteware)
- 19-330 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-331 S medicine bottle ? (amber; machine made; Brandy lip finish; short neck; lip/neck only)
- 19-332 S waster bowl (annular decorated; whiteware; small body only) [London Urn shaped]
- 19-333 S/P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 6 ½"- 7" diameter rim; burned?)
- 19-334 S small plate ? (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-335 P medicine bottle (clear; round; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3" tall)
- 19-336 P medicine bottle (aqua; 2 piece mold; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 1/8" tall; base embossed "L & W")
- 19-337 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; rim only)
- 19-338 S indeterminate vial/bottle (clear; round; Flared lip finish; lip/neck only) [approximately 1 1 ¼" diameter]
- 19-339 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round)
- 19-340 S plate (repousse; whiteware; small rim only; burned)
- 19-341 P serving vessel lid (relief decorated; handled; whiteware)
- 19-342 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-343 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; round; machine made; 2" diameter rim; 2 3/8" diameter base; 2" tall; embossed body with columns separated by circular panels; screw top)
- 19-344 S/P prescription medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; 7/8" x approximately 2" base; machine made; Patent lip finish; ball neck; embossed base "4")
- 19-345 S/P medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; approximately 7/8" x 2" base; machine made; Patent lip finish; ball neck; embossed base "3")
- 19-346 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; base only)
- 19-347 S medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base; 7/8" x approximately 2" base; machine made; embossed base "1"; base only)
- 19-348 S plate (edge decorated; green; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-349 S bowl ? (undecorated?; whiteware/ironstone; 4 ½" diameter base; backstamped "ROYAL IRONSTONE / ALFRED MEAKIN LTD / ENGLAND" with Royal coat of arms)
- 19-350 P tumbler/jelly glass (round; 1 band of knurling; 3" diameter rim; 1 ¾" diameter base; 3 3/8" tall; exterior ledge to receive lid; melted)
- 19-351 P medicine bottle (clear; oval or elixir base?; 1 ¼" x 2 ¾" base; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Prescription or Patent lip finish; melted)

- 19-352 S/P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; approximately 3 ½” diameter rim; exterior ledge to receive lid; melted)
- 19-353 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2 ¾” diameter base; 1 band of knurling; exterior ledge to receive lid; melted)
- 19-354 S/P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; ½” x 1” base; base only; melted)
- 19-355 S mug ? (indeterminate decoration; whiteware; beaded handle; handle only; burned)
- 19-356 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; burned?)
- 19-357 S whiskey flask (aqua; embossed “...N” with stars above; body only) [Union Flask]
- 19-358 S tumbler (clear/lead; melted)
- 19-359 S/P lamp chimney (clear; approximately 1 ¼” diameter rim; sheared rim)
- 19-360 S/P lamp chimney (clear; approximately 1 ¼” diameter rim; sheared rim)
- 19-361 S cup (undecorated?; porcelain; handle only)
- 19-362 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; rim only; burned)
- 19-363 P cup (transfer print; gilded; gold; whiteware; handled; 1 ¾” diameter base; 3 ½”-3 ¾” diameter rim)
- 19-364 S plate (transfer print; floral; brown; whiteware; rim only)
- 19-365 S whiskey flask (aqua; eagle design; body only)
- 19-366 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool?; Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only) [possibly semi-automatic]
- 19-367 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2” diameter base; 2 bands of knurling; short fluted base)
- 19-368 S stemware (clear; round base; 3” diameter; base only)
- 19-369 S pill bottle ? (amber; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only; melted)
- 19-370 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; machine made?; approximately 3” diameter base; embossed base “4”; base only)
- 19-371 S chemical bottle ? (clear; round; approximately 2” diameter base; embossed “... / ...AL COM...” [chemical company?])
- 19-372 S tumbler (clear; round; fluted; approximately 2 ¼” diameter base; embossed sunburst pattern on base; base only)
- 19-373 S canning jar (aqua; round; blow-over-mold; ground screw lid finish; rim only)
- 19-374 S beer bottle (aqua; round; approximately 2 ¼” diameter base; embossed heel “[RE]GISTERED”; base only)
- 19-375 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; applied tool Brandly lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-376 S platter (transfer print; flow blue; oval)
- 19-377 S crockery jug (salt glazed; stoneware; body only)
- 19-378 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear/lead; press molded; alternating convex flutes and ribs)
- 19-379 S saucer (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; small rim only)
- 19-380 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3” diameter base; approximately 6 ¼” diameter rim; backstamped “J. FURNIVAL ... / ...”; heavy bodied)
- 19-381 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 6” diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- 19-382 P lamp chimney (clear; round; molded; 3” diameter rim; straight base)

- 19-383 S medicine bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; 1 3/4" diameter; base; applied tool Patent lip finish)
- 19-384 S bitters bottle ? (amber; embossed "...E... / ...OTHE..."; body only)
- 19-385 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; beaded rim; approximately 3" diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-386 P saucer (painted?; blue; porcelain; heavily bodied; burned)
- 19-387 S/P bowl (undecorated?; whiteware/ironstone; 3" diameter base; approximately 5 3/4" diameter rim; 3 1/4" tall; fluted; burned)
- 19-388 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; approximately 3" diameter base; Owen's scar; base only)
- 19-389 P scent bottle (clear; Blake Variet 1; rolled exterior lip finish; 1 3/16" x 1 11/16" base; 3 1/2" tall; body embossed "E. COUDRAY / A / PARIS" base embossed "HP")
- 19-390 S pill/polish bottle (clear; square; bead rim; machine made?)
- 19-391 S indeterminate vessel (transfer print? and painted?; unknown ware; burned) [unusual looking ware]
- 19-392 S saucer (transfer print/decal?; approximately 1" tall; burned?)
- 19-393 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; burned; rim only)
- 19-394 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-395 S small platter ? (undecorated; whiteware; oval; rim only; burned)
- 19-396 S saucer (transfer print; floral design; whiteware; rim only; burned)
- 19-397 S/P saucer (undecorated?; whiteware/ironstone; burned)
- 19-398 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; burned?)
- 19-399 S crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; hand turned)
- 19-400 S food jar (aqua; improved tool Packer lip finish?; small rim only)
- 19-401 S/P milk pan/mixing bowl (Peoria-Glazed; earthenware; jigger molded; approximately 6 3/4"-7" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- 19-402 S soda water bottle (clear/light aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold or potentially machine made; embossed body "... / ...M... / [TRA]DE MA[RK]"; embossed base "SPR[INGFIELD], ILL / P... 6 L S"; with 1 3/4" lancelet flute around heel)
- 19-403 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; screw top)
- 19-404 S liquor bottle (clear; round; embossed body "[NO]RFOLK, VA / ...AN WINES / REGISTERED / TRADE MARK / REFILL PROHIBITE[D]; approximately 2 1/2" diameter bottle)
- 19-405 S tumbler/goblet (clear; round; approximately 3 1/4" diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-406 S whiskey flask (aqua; embossed body; CLASPED HANDS Union Shield design; body only)
- 19-407 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; approximately 3/4"- 1" diameter; melted)
- 19-408 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6 1/4" diameter rim; 3 1/4" diameter base; backstamped "GEO S. HARKER & CO / TRADEMARK / E. LIVERPOOL / IRONSTONE CHINA")
- 19-409 P lamp chimney (clear; round; flanged base; 2 1/2" diameter base; molded rim)
- 19-410 S medicine bottle ? (aqua; oval; applied tool Ring/Oil lip finish; long neck; lip/neck only)

- 19-411 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 1/8" x 2 1/2" base; machine made; Brandy lip finish; embossed body "...[P]INT / [FU]LL MEASUR[E]"; embossed base "2"; Dandy style?)
- 19-412 S whiskey flask (clear; oval to elixir base; 1 1/8" x 2 3/4" base; machine made; Straight Brandy lip finish; embossed base "2"; Dandy style?)
- 19-413 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Straight Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-414 S lamp chimney (clear; hand crimped; large petals; small rim only)
- 19-415 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; fluted; small rim only)
- 19-416 S medicine vial (aqua; round; dip molded; 1 1/4" diameter; fragile lip finish; pontiled)
- 19-417 S whiskey flask (aqua; applied tool String or Champagne lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-418 S indeterminate vessel (whiteware/pearlware; beaded handle only) [mug or small chamber pot]
- 19-419 S small serving vessel (Rockingham glazed; yellowware; approximately 1 1/4" tall)
- 19-420 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; small rim only)
- 19-421 S lamp chimney (clear; round; flanged base)
- 19-422 S cup (relief decorated; BALL AND STICK Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only)
- 19-423 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 8" diameter rim)
- 19-424 S/P waster bowl (annular decorated; yellowware; approximately 5 3/4" -6" diameter rim)
- 19-425 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2 bands of knurling; rim only)
- 19-426 S indeterminate vessel (clear; press molded; lug handle; handle only)
- 19-427 S plate (relief decorated; TRUE SCALLOP Pattern; approximately 9" diameter rim; backstamp "IRONSTONE CHINA / JAMES EDWARDS" with Royal Coat of Arms)
- 19-428 S/P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-429 S indeterminate vessel (clear; press molded; handle only) [small pitcher?]
- 19-430 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear/lead; round; fluted; rim only)
- 19-431 S indeterminate vessel (clear; press molded; thumbprint pattern; body only)
- 19-432 S small pitcher (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; gilded?; porcelain) [cream pitcher]
- 19-433 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; approximately 2 3/4" diameter base; 4 3/8" diameter rim; 4 1/8" tall; jigger molded; large size)
- 19-434 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)
- 19-435 S plate (transfer print; gold; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-436 S indeterminate vessel (brown glazed; buff paste; earthenware; round; approximately 5" diameter base; unidentified textured body)
- 19-437 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval base; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1" x 1 3/4" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed base "1")
- 19-438 S/P food jar (aqua; round; embossed body "HORSFORD'S"; approximately 2" diameter base; improved tool Patent lip finish; melted) [baking powder?]
- 19-439 S/P medicine bottle ? (aqua; round; 3 piece plate bottom mold; applied tool Ring/Oil lip finish; 1 3/4" diameter base; long neck)
- 19-440 S/P beer bottle (amber; round and 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish)

- 19-441 S/P soda water bottle (aqua; 2 ¼" diameter base; embossed body "... / SP[RINGFIELD, I]LL"; embossed base "L"; melted) [Lauterbach?]
- 19-442 P lamp chimney (clear; round; hand crimped; flanged base; approximately 2 ½" diameter base)
- 19-443 P lamp chimney (clear; round; hand crimped; large crimps; straight base)
- 19-444 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round; 2" diameter base; embossed base "S")
- 19-445 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-446 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-447 P proprietary pill bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 12 sided; improved tool Patent lip finish; 7/8" diameter base; 2 ¼" tall; body embossed "DR. SETH ARNOLD / VEGETABLE / ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS")
- 19-448 S milk pan/mixing bowl (Albany slipped; earthenware; base only)
- 19-449 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small rim only)
- 19-450 S small milk pan/mixing bowl (unglazed exterior; slipped interior; 7" -8" diameter rim; jigger molded; small rim only)
- 19-451 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; 2 ¼" diameter base)
- 19-452 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; rectangular; ¾" x 1 ¼" base; embossed body "...IC / ...RH / ...CHE"; pontiled)
- 19-453 S tumbler/drinking glass ? (clear/lead; ribbed/fluted; round; body only)
- 19-454 S indeterminate serving vessel (relief decorated; indeterminate Gothic pattern; possibly octagonal; 4 ¼" diameter base; impressed Royal Coat of Arms over rectangular "IRONSTONE CHINA / G. WOOLISC[ROFT]") [possibly a sugar bowl ?]
- 19-455 S cup (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only)
- 19-456 S/P castor oil bottle (amber; round; approximately 1 ¼" diameter; improved tool Ring/Oil lip finish; 2 ½" long neck) [IGC 1920:26]
- 19-457 S indeterminate bottle (clear; octagonal ?; machine made?; 1 ½" diameter base; base only)
- 19-458 P scent bottle (clear; 12-sided; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 1/8" diameter base; 3 1/8" tall)
- 19-459 S plate (transfer print; floral; late pattern; whiteware; approximately 7" diameter rim; 1 ½" tall; rim only)
- 19-460 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-461 P perfume bottle (clear; 3 piece plate bottom mold; 8 opposing triangle body; square base; improved tool Bead lip finish; 7/8" diameter rim; 1 ½" x 1 ½" base; 5 ½" tall; [see 1926 catalog]
- 19-462 P ink/mucilage bottle (clear; round; machine made; Collard Ring?; lip finish 1 ¼" diameter rim; 2" diameter base; 2 ½" tall; illegible embossed base; Owen's scar)
- 19-463 S soda water bottle ? (clear; round; machine made; Crown lip finish; embossed base "W F S & S / 3 / ...IL..."; cap still on lip)
- 19-464 S milk bottle (clear; round 3" diameter base; machine made; embossed heel "ONE QU[ART] / B5 41"; embossed base "CREAM TOP PAT MARCH 3, 1925"; Owen's Illinois mark)
- 19-465 S food jar (clear; screw lid; small rim only)
- 19-466 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; exterior ledge to receive lid)

- 19-467 S/P soda water bottle (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½' diameter base; blob top lip finish)
- 19-468 S cruet ? (clear/lead; improved tool flanged lip finish; ball neck; lip/neck only; interior ground to receive stopper)
- 19-469 S cup (gilded; lined rim; porcelain)
- 19-470 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; screw top)
- 19-471 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round)
- 19-472 S lamp chimney (clear; round; molded rim)
- 19-473 S/P jar/bowl (redware; round; hand turned)
- 19-474 S jar/bowl (redware; round; approximately 5" diameter base; base only)
- 19-475 P stopper (clear/lead; press molded; approximately 2" long)
- 19-476 S serving bowl (undecorated?; porcelain; reticulated rim; very small body only)
- 19-477 S bowl (clear; press molded; scalloped edges; stippled pattern)
- 19-478 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; jigger molded; small size)
- 19-479 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain)
- 19-480 S/P cup plate (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; 1 ½" tall; approximately 5" diameter rim) [may be same vessel as Vessel 19-240]
- 19-481 S small pitcher ? (annular decorated; whiteware) [potential mug or cream pitcher]
- 19-482 S plate (relief decorated; round; unidentified ribbed pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-483 S saucer ? (transfer print; dark blue; whiteware/pearlware; small rim only)
- 19-484 S chamber pot ? (yellowware; beaded handle only)
- 19-485 S medicine bottle (clear; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; approximately 1 5/8" diameter)
- 19-486 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only) [rim not scalloped]
- 19-487 P proprietary prescripton medicine bottle (clear; French Square; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1" x 1" base; approximately 3 ½" tall; body embossed "LANPHIER & BECK / PHARMACISTS / SPRINGFIELD")
- 19-488 S food jar ? (clear; round; machine made; 2 ½" diameter base; Owen's scar; base only)
- 19-489 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round; base only; melted)
- 19-490 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; Gothic shape)
- 19-491 S mustard jar (clear; round; 2 ½" diameter rim; molded with rolled Bead lip finish; embossed body "...EN'S")
- 19-492 S cup (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only)
- 19-493 S mixing bowl (undecorated; Bristol Glazed; stoneware; jigger molded)
- 19-494 S medicine bottle (clear; Blake Varient 1; 1 7/16" x 1 15/16" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- 19-495 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; burned; small rim only)
- 19-496 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 3/8" x approximately 3 ½" base; illegible embossed base; burned/melted)
- 19-497 S indeterminate food jar/bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 5/8" diameter base; base only)
- 19-498 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 1/8" x approximately 3" base; improved tool Straight Brandy lip finish)

- 19-499 S pill/polish bottle (clear; applied tool Bead lip finish; 1 ¼" diameter mouth)
- 19-500 P soda water bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Blob top lip finish; approximately 2 ½" diameter base; 6 ¼" tall; body embossed; "LAUTERBACH RE[ICH] / REGISTERED / SPR[INGFIELD, ILL]")
- 19-501 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; approximately 1" x 3" base; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- 19-502 S medicine bottle (aqua; oval; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-503 P cruet (clear/lead; round; hand blown; roulette around base; ground flutes; Flare or Trumpet lip finish; 1 ¼" diameter base; bulbous base; indeterminate height)
- 19-504 P soup plate (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; 9 7/8" diameter rim; 5 1/8" diameter base; 1 5/8" tall; backstamped "V & BRO. / IRONSTONE CHINA"; heavy bodied)
- 19-505 P teapot lid ? (painted; blue; porcelain; 2 3/8" diameter base; 7/8" tall; knob handle; ventilation hole)
- 19-506 P mug ? (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; round base; 2 7/8" diameter; backstamp "VALENTIA / FURNIVAL & CO." with Royal Coat of Arms)
- 19-507 P tumbler/drinking glass (clear/lead; round; 2 ¾" diameter base; 3" diameter rim; 4 1/8" tall; ground base) [heavy bodied vessel]
- 19-508 P cruet (clear/lead; round; hand blown; engraved flutes; wheel engraved floral design; Flare or Trumpet lip finish; 1 5/8" diameter base; minimally 6 ¾" tall; melted)
- 19-509 S food jar lid (Bristol glazed; stoneware; 3 1/8" diameter; flat knob)
- 19-510 number not assigned
- 19-511 P food jar (clear; round; machine made; sunburst pattern on base; decorated shoulder; 2 ½" diameter base; 2 5/8" diameter rim; 3 ½" tall; screw top)
- 19-512 S indeterminate vessel (indeterminate glaze and paste; small rim only; burned)
- 19-513 P cruet (clear/lead; round; blow-over-mold; ground lip finish; 1 ½" diameter base; narrow mouth; 7/8" diameter rim; melted) [similar to vessel 19-508]
- 19-514 P cruet (clear/lead; round; blow-over-mold; ground lip finish; 1 ½" diameter base; narrow mouth; 7/8" diameter rim; melted) [similar to vessel 19-508]
- 19-515 S/P cruet (clear/lead; 1 ½" diameter base; base only) [same as 19-513?]
- 19-516 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only; melted)
- 19-517 S indeterminate bottle (clear; improved tool Packer lip finish?; melted)
- 19-518 P medicine bottle ? (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 ¼" x 2 1/8" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed base "BANNER")
- 19-519 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; approximately 1 ½" diameter base; base only)
- 19-520 S shot glass ? (clear; round; rim only; melted)
- 19-521 S indeterminate jar (clear; round; approximately 1 ½" diameter; machine made; screw lid; embossed base "... / S / 89 / ... / 4")
- 19-522 S cruet (clear/lead; round; 1 ¾" diameter base; base only)
- 19-523 S cruet (clear/lead; round; blow-over-mold; ground lip finish; wheel engraved; wide mouth; approximately 1 ¼" diameter mouth; body only) [match to vessel 19-508]
- 19-524 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-525 P medicine vial (clear; round; possibly Flanged lip finish; melted)
- 19-526 S cup (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; 1 5/8" diameter base; base only)

- 19-527 S proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; paneled; embossed body "W. [C. WOOD & BR]OS / DRUGGISTS / [SPRING]FIELD / ILL"; body only)
[William C. Wood & Brothers, 1878-1881]
- 19-528 S cruet (clear/lead; round; body only)
- 19-529 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-530 S bowl (transfer print; floral; whiteware/ironstone; burned)
- 19-531 S plate (undecorated; porcelain; heavy bodied; small rim only)
- 19-532 S/P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; jigger molded; small size)
- 19-533 S vial (clear; round; ½" diameter rim; machine made?; Patent lip finish)
- 19-534 S/P lamp chimney (clear; round; molded rim)
- 19-535 S/P beer mug ? (clear; round; handled; approximately 3" diameter; heavy bodied)
[possibly a pitcher]
- 19-536 S food jar / (clear; machine made; screw top; small rim only)
- 19-537 S lamp globe (clear; round; blow-over-mold; ground rim; short straight base; small rim only)
- 19-538 S/P canning jar (aqua; round; machine made; screw top; ground rim; embossed body "MASON'S"; melted)
- 19-539 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 5 -5 ¼" diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-540 P bluing bottle (aqua; oval or elixir base; 1 1/8" x 2 ¼" base; improved tool Patent lip finish; 2" long neck; embossed base "I G Co")
- 19-541 P salad dressing bottle (clear; oval base?; approximately 2 ¼" x 2 ¾" base; approximately 8 ¾"- 9" tall; body embossed "YACHT CLUB / SALAD DRESSING / CHICAGO"; large size)
- 19-542 S medicine bottle ? (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-543 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; round; blow-over-mold; ground Patent lip finish; 1 5/8" diameter mouth; rim only)
- 19-544 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; embossed "[B]OYD ... GENUI[NE] ...[P]O[R]CE[L]AIN...")
- 19-545 S canning jar lid liner (clear; embossed "...ED")
- 19-546 S crockery jar (Peoria glazed; stoneware; hand turned; approximately 7"- 7 ½" diameter rim)
- 19-547 S crockery jar (Peoria glazed; stoneware; hand turned; approximately 6 ½"- 7" diameter rim)
- 19-548 S/P beer bottle (amber; round; machine made; Crown lip finish; 2 ½" diameter base)
- 19-549 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2" diameter base; approximately 4" diameter rim; 3" tall; St. Denis shape)
- 19-550 S lidded serving vessel (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; octagonal shape?)
- 19-551 S small bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; rim only)
- 19-552 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-553 S vial (aqua; round; dip molded; 1 1/8" diameter base; pontiled)
- 19-554 S lid (milk glass; press molded; leaf design)
- 19-555 S/P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; jigger molded)
- 19-556 S/P crockery jar (Bristol glazed; stoneware; 7 1/8" diameter base; base only)
- 19-557 P plate (relief/repousse decorated; whiteware; 5 ½" diameter base; approximately 9"-9 ¼" diameter rim)

- 19-558 S/P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3 1/8" diameter base; approximately 6 1/2" diameter rim; backstamp "...QUE / ANTHONY SHAW & CO. / ENGLAND / WARRANTED" with Crowned Globe mark)
- 19-559 S pitcher ? (indeterminate decoration; whiteware; handle only)
- 19-560 P ink bottle (aqua; round; pyramidal shaped; improved tool Bead lip finish; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; 2 1/4" tall)
- 19-561 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; neck/lip only)
- 19-562 P ink/mucilage bottle (clear; square; machine made; 1 1/8" diameter rim; 2" x 2" base; 2 1/2" tall; base embossed "SANFORD'S / O"; Owen's scar)
- 19-563 S/P shot glass (clear; round; 10-sided; fluted base; 1 3/4" diameter base)
- 19-564 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear;; 9-sided; fluted; 2 1/2" diameter base; starburst base)
- 19-565 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; 1 3/4" diameter base; 2 3/4" diameter rim; 2 1/2" tall; hand turned; small size)
- 19-566 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-567 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; Blake Variet 1; 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1" x 1 7/8" base; 6 1/8" tall; body embossed "HYGEIA / WILD CHERRY / PHOSPHATE // [THOMPSON] MFG. CO. // [NEW YORK, CH]ICAGO & ST. LOUIS"; with TMCo. monogram; melted)
- 19-568 P serving bowl (repousse; scalloped edges; whiteware; 7 7/8" diameter rim; 3 3/4" diameter base; 3 1/4" tall; backstamped "HOMER JAUGHLIN / HUDSON")
- 19-569 P whiskey flask (amber; oval or Elixir base; improved tool Straight Brady lip finish; approximately 1 1/4" x 3" base; base embossed "612")
- 19-570 P medicine bottle (clear; French Square; 1 3/4" x 1 3/4" base; embossed base "Mc C")
- 19-571 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 10" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- 19-572 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-573 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; 2" diameter base; 3" diameter rim; 3" tall; hand turned)
- 19-574 S lamp chimney (clear; round; flanged base; embossed "... & CO"; small base only)
- 19-575 S pitcher (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only)
- 19-576 S indeterminate bottle (clear; improved tool Bead lip finish; long neck; small 5/8" diameter "seal" on shoulder with potential monogram; melted)
- 19-577 P medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed 3SS on shoulder; melted)
- 19-578 S condiment bottle (clear; round; narrow mouth screw top) [catsup bottle]
- 19-579 S medicine bottle (clear; Blake Variet 1 or French Square base; base only)
- 19-580 P small plate (repousse; gilded edge; upside down fleur de lis; whiteware; 4 1/4" diameter base; 7 1/4" diameter rim; backstamp "McGrey / ..." with Crown and dragon)
- 19-581 P saucer (repousse; transfer print/decal; floral; porcelain; approximately 3" diameter base; approximately 5" diameter rim; backstamp "HABSBURG – CHINA / M. Z. / AUSTR[IA]" with Crown and Shield mark; initials "B T Co" integrated into shield) [mark of Chicago importer Burley & Tyrrell Company.]

- 19-582 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; round; approximately 3 ½” diameter base; thick base)
- 19-583 S beer/soda water bottle (aqua; round; approximately 2 ¼” diameter base; illegible embossed base)
- 19-584 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; round; machine made; 1 3/8” diameter rim; 1 ½” diameter base; 2” tall; screw top)
- 19-585 P candle stick holder ? (round; painted; floral; gilded/gold lined decoration; whiteware; 2 ¼” diameter top)
- 19-586 S cup (transfer print; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-587 S slop bucket ? (Bristol glazed; stoneware; molded lugs for handle)
- 19-588 S medicine bottle ? (clear; Philadelphia Oval base; 1 1/8” x approximately 1 ½” base; base only)
- 19-589 P lamp chimney (clear; round; 3” diameter rim; molded rim)
- 19-590 S medicine bottle ? (clear; Blake Variet 1; base/neck only)
- 19-591 S/P tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; 2 1/8” diameter base; approximately 2 ¾” diameter rim)
- 19-592 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Straight Brandy lip finish)
- 19-593 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; machine made; rectangle; embossed body CC measurement marks; embossed base Diamond I mark “LYRIC”)
- 19-594 S indeterminate bottle (clear; possible octagon; small base only)
- 19-595 P poison bottle (clear; round/bulbous; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 3/8” diameter base; 2 ¾” tall; knobby body; ground lip to receive stopper)
- 19-596 P stopper/lid (faceted; molded blue glass; “screw” threads; 7/8” diameter interior “plug; 1 5/8” diameter exterior)
- 19-597 S serving vessel (whiteware; backstamp “... / JOHN EDWARDS”; small base only)
- 19-598 S shallow bowl (relief/repousse decorated; scalloped edge; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 8” diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-599 S crockery jar (Bristol glazed; stoneware; small size; base only)
- 19-600 P food jar (clear; round; machine made; 2 1/8” diameter rim; 2 1/8” diameter base; 7 ¼” tall; screw top; Owen’s scar) [tall packer]
- 19-601 S serving bowl (Kelly green; round; press molded; scalloped edges; fluted exterior; butterfly interior; approximately 6” diameter rim)
- 19-602 S/P shot glass ? (clear/lead; round; ground base; shattered)
- 19-603 P salt/pepper shaker (clear; octagonal base; blow-over mold; ground lip finish; 1 ¼” diameter rim; 2” diameter base; 4 ¼” tall; screw top)
- 19-604 S whiskey flask (clear; semi-automatic; Straight Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only; Eagle Flask?)
- 19-605 S indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; Bead lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-606 S cup (transfer print; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-607 S indeterminate hollowware (blue glazed; molded design; iron stone; approximately 4”-5” diameter body) [mug or pitcher; design includes potential church]
- 19-608 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; oval to elixir base; approximately 1” x 2 ¼” base; base only)

- 19-609 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; 3 ¾” diameter rim; 2” diameter base; 3 ½” tall; hand turned)
- 19-610 S beer bottle (clear; machine made; Crown lip finish; lip only)
- 19-611 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; applied tool String or Champagne lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-612 S canning jar (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 4 ½” diameter base; embossed body “...O... / 18...” [“Mason” jar])
- 19-613 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; applied tool Double Ring lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-614 S soda water bottle (clear; Improved tool; Blob top lip finish)
- 19-615 S crockery jug (Albany slipped top; salt glazed base; stoneware; shouldered jug; small sized)
- 19-616 S/P cup (painted; cut sponge decorated; blue; green lined; floral design; whiteware; approximately 1 ½” diameter base; St. Dennis shape)
- 19-617 S indeterminate hollowware (Rockingham glazed; yellowware; approximately 8” diameter base) [large bowl]
- 19-618 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste; earthenware; 3 ¼” diameter rim; jigger molded)
- 19-619 S plate (undecorated; yellowware; early rim style)
- 19-620 S plate ? (undecorated; heavy bodied; base only)
- 19-621 S large pitcher (relief decorated; indeterminate floral pattern; painted; polychrome floral/Rose pattern; whiteware/ironstone; octagonal body; heavy bodied)
- 19-622 S cup undecorated; whiteware; small base only)
- 19-623 S plate (relief decorated; FIG/UNION SHAPE pattern; whiteware; heavy bodied) [registered by J. Wedgwood, 14 November 1856 Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91]
- 19-624 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; approximately 9” diameter rim)
- 19-625 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 8” diameter rim)
- 19-626 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-627 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)
- 19-628 S liquor/wine bottle (dark green/black; base only)
- 19-629 S cup (painted ?; red; porcelain; small rim only)
- 19-630 S cup ? (gilded; lined rim; porcelain; small rim only)
- 19-631 S spittoon ? (sponge decorated; blue; Bristol glazed; stoneware)
- 19-632 P tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; narrow fluted base; 1 7/8” diameter base; 3 bands of knurling; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-633 S cup (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-634 S spittoon (sponge decorated; 2 colors; brown and blue; whiteware; approximately 7” diameter rim) [borderline yellowware?]
- 19-635 S indeterminate vessel (transfer print; green; gilded; lined rim; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-636 S soda water bottle ? (aqua; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; machine made; Crown lip finish; heel embossed “...48A” and potentially “RO[OT]”)
- 19-637 S medicine/pill bottle (clear; round; machine made; screw lid; approximately 7/8” diameter lip; small rim only)
- 19-638 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; Owen’s scar; embossed base “CU” or “CO”)
- 19-639 S stemware (clear; round; approximately 3” diameter base; base only)

- 19-640 S indeterminate vessel (milk glass; press molded; leaf design; small rim only)
- 19-641 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-642 S vial (aqua; round; approximately 1" diameter; melted)
- 19-643 S lamp chimney (clear; round; molded rim; approximately 3" diameter rim)
- 19-644 S jar/bowl (redware; hand turned; extruded rim; approximately 10" diameter)
[unlike local redware]
- 19-645 S plate (relief decorated; potentially FIG/UNION SHAPE pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [registered by J. Wedgwood, 14 November 1856 Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91]
- 19-646 S plate (indeterminate decoration; whiteware; impressed "T. & R. BOOTE / IRONSTONE" accompanied by partial backstamp; base only)
- 19-647 P pill bottle (aqua; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 3/16" diameter base; 2 1/8" tall)
- 19-648 S Ginger beer bottle (Bristol glazed; stoneware; approximately 3" diameter base; base only)
- 19-649 S lamp chimney (clear; round; straight base; base only)
- 19-650 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 3/8" x 1 3/8" base; 4 3/8" tall)
- 19-651 S/P whiskey flask (clear; Erie Oval base; 1 1/4" x 2 1/4" base; semi-automatic; Straight Brandy lip finish; Shoo-fly flask)
- 19-652 P shouldered jug (Albany slipped; Bristol glazed; stoneware; 6 1/8" diameter body; 1" diameter rim)
- 19-653 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 7/16" x 1 7/16" base; 4 7/8" tall)
- 19-654 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; rim only)
- 19-655 S stemware (clear; round base; 3 1/4"-3 1/2" diameter; base only)
- 19-656 S tumbler (clear; round; ribbed interior; rim only)
- 19-657 S saucer (whiteware; backstamp "... / E. LIVE..."; base only) [East Liverpool]
- 19-658 S soda water bottle (aqua; improved tool; blob top; rim only)
- 19-659 S cup (relief decorated; POMEGRANATE SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only) [Examples are marked with Royal Coat of Arms accompanied by "IRONSTONE CHINA / J. F.", and Dieringer and Dieringer (2001:134) suggest a "circa 1850" date for its design creation.]
- 19-660 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 9" diameter rim)
- 19-661 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)
- 19-662 S/P lamp chimney (clear; round; hand crimped; large crimps)
- 19-663 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-664 S plate (transfer print; floral; brown; late pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-665 S saucer (transfer print; floral; late pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-666 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-667 S canning jar (clear; round; machine made; screw lid)
- 19-668 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-669 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 19-670 S whiskey flask ? (clear; embossed body "GRANDFATH[ER] ... / ..." with clock face design; body only)
- 19-671 S waster bowl (undecorated; whiteware/cream colored earthenware)

- 19-672 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 7" diameter rim)
- 19-673 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 6" diameter rim; burned)
- 19-674 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-675 S serving bowl (relief decorated; [PATTERN]; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-676 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; backstamp "IRON[STONE] / WARRENTED" with Royal Coat of Arms)
- 19-677 S saucer (relief decorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-678 S saucer (repousse; whiteware; small rim only) [same pattern as 19-581]
- 19-679 S lamp chimney (clear; round; flanged base; base only)
- 19-680 S serving bowl (relief decorated; indeterminate late pattern; scalloped rim; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-681 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 7" diameter)
- 19-682 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; hand turned; small size)
- 19-683 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; 3 bands of knurling; exterior ledge to receive lid)
- 19-684 S vial (aqua; molded; round; approximately 1 1/4" diameter base; base only)
- 19-685 P crockery jug (Bristol-glazed base; Albany-slipped top; two-piece, shouldered construction; approximately 5 3/4" diameter body; unknown height)
- 19-686 P salt (clear/lead; press molded; ground sides, top, and corners; 1 1/2" square x 1 1/2" 7/8" tall)
- 19-687 P soda water (aqua; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; 6 3/8" tall; improved tool Blob-top lip finish; embossed body "F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL" and base "R")
- 19-688 P decanter/caster stopper (lead glass, ground facets)

Feature Vessel Descriptions

Feature 8

19-F8-1	S	saucer (printed/decal; multi-color; flora 5 ½” diameter rim) [crossmends with Vessel 19-135 from Test 1]
19-F8-2	S	beer bottle (amber; round; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; machine-made?)
19-F8-3	S	proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; molded; embossed body “...UGG... / ...GFI...”; body only) [unidentified Springfield druggist]
19-F8-4	S	crockery jar (Albany-slipped; earthenware; approximately 8” diameter base; hand turned; base only)
19-F8-5	S/P	chamber pot lid (undecorated whiteware)
19-F8-6	S	spittoon (sponge decorated on blue slipped background; buff-paste earthenware)
19-F8-7	S	bowl ? (undecorated whiteware; heavy body)
19-F8-8	S	indeterminate hollowware (repousse; whiteware; small rim only)
19-F8-9	S	indeterminate hollowware (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware)
19-F8-10	S	crockery jar (Albany-slipped; earthenware; approximately 8” diameter base)
19-F8-11	P	vial (clear; machine-made; 5/8” diameter base; 2 1/8” tall; Patent lip finish)
19-F8-12	P	salve jar (clear; round 1 ½” diameter rim; screw top; machine-made)
19-F8-13	S	medicine bottle (clear; Improved Tool Collared Ring lip finish; lip/neck only)
19-F8-14	S	medicine bottle ? (clear; paneled; ball neck; Improved Tool lip finish; lip/neck only)
19-F8-15	S	whiskey flask (clear; fire polished semi-automatic lip finish; 1 5/8” x 3 1/14-3 ½” base; Dandy Style; base has embossed diamond with “A65” in center)
19-F8-16	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; small base only)
19-F8-17	S	beer bottle (light aqua/aqua; Improved Tool Crown lip finish; neck/rim only)
19-F8-18	S	saucer ? (undecorated; milk glass; small rim only; burned)
19-F8-19	S	beer bottle (amber; embossed body only)
19-F8-20	S	crockery jar (Albany-slipped; earthenware; impressed “2”; jigger molded; approximately 10” diameter rim)

Feature 9

19-F9-1	S	crockery jar (Albany-slipped/Peoria-glazed; hand turned)
19-F9-2	S	mixing bowl/milk pan (red paste; earthenware; lead glazed interior; unglazed exterior; jigger molded; base only)

Feature 10

19-F10-1	S	food jar (clear; molded; Packer lip finish with interior lip to receive lid)
19-F10-2	S	medicine bottle (clear; Improved Tool Prescription lip finish) [large bottle]

Feature 21

19-F21-1	S	vial (aqua; round; dip molded?; fragile lip finish; lip/neck only)
19-F21-2	S	plate (undecorated; whiteware)
19-F21-3	S	cup (undecorated; whiteware)
19-F21-4	S	saucer (relief decorated; indeterminate ribbed pattern; whiteware/ironstone)

- 19-F21-5 S plate (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; impressed round mark “[T. & R. B]OOTE” with illegible registration mark)
- 19-F21-6 S plate (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware)

Feature 22

- 19-F22-1 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- 19-F22-2 S waster bowl (annular decorated; yellowware; most likely London Urn shaped)
- 19-F22-3 S indeterminate hollowware (undecorated; milk glass)
- 19-F22-4 S indeterminate tableware (clear/lead; press molded; thumbprint/ARGUS pattern) [potential tumbler or goblet]

Feature 23

- 19-F23-1 S perfume bottle? (clear; dip molded; round; 1 ½” diameter; 2 1/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 19-F23-2 S plate (undecorated; whiteware)

Feature 24

- 19-F24-1 S/P crockery jar/bowl (redware; approximately 6” diameter rim; unknown height; hand turned) [probably locally manufactured; Ebay/Brunk pottery]
- 19-F24-2 S plate ? (undecorated; porcelain; heavy bodied)
- 19-F24-3 S saucer (relief decorated; indeterminate ribbed pattern; whiteware/ironstone)
- 19-F24-4 S plate ? (undecorated; porcelain) [similar to Vessel F19-3, except smaller diameter base]
- 19-F24-5 S cup/mug (undecorated; porcelain; straight sided; round rim)
- 19-F24-6 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; Improved Tool lip finish; ball neck; potentially made to receive stopper) [Potentially a perfume bottle.]
- 19-F24-7 S vial (aqua; dip molded; fragile lip finish; approximately 5/8”-3/4” diameter; lip/neck only)

Feature 25

- 19-F25-1 S vial (aqua; round; 7/8”-1” diameter; fragile lip finish; lip/neck only)

Feature 26

- 19-F26-1 S waster bowl (annular decorated; yellowware; most likely London Urn shaped) [**Same as Vessel F22-2.**]
- 19-F26-2 S indeterminate hollowware (relief decorated; potentially BOOTE’S 1851 SHAPE or SYDENHAM pattern; whiteware/ironstone) [large bowl or chamber pot?]
- 19-F26-3 S indeterminate hollowware (undecorated; whiteware; base only) [large bowl or wash basin?]
- 19-F26-4 S flower pot (unglazed; buff-paste earthenware; hand turned; 4” diameter rim)
- 19-F26-5 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9 ¾” diameter rim; impressed oval mark, potentially “J. CLEMENTSON / IRONSTONE / CHINA / SHAPE”) [**COLUMBIA SHAPE?**] **CHINESE SHAPE**

- 19-F26-6 S/P spittoon (relief decorated; Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; 7 ½” diameter base)
- 19-F26-7 S/P medicine bottle ? (aqua; round; approximately 1 ½” diameter; 3-piece plate bottom mold; pontiled?; base and body only)
- 19-F26-8 P proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; round; 1 1/2” diameter; 3-piece plate bottom mold; not pontiled; Improved Tool Patent lip finish; embossed “[S. H. M]ELVIN / [SPRINGF]IELD / ILL”) [S. H. Melvin, 1858-1868, Farnsworth 2015:8]
- 19-F26-9 S lamp reservoir (clear/lead; molded; ribbed; body fragment only)
- 19-F26-10 P salve pot (undecorated; whiteware; 4” diameter rim and base; 1 ½” tall; no lid)
- 19-F26-11 S/P lamp chimney (clear/lead; sheared lip; fire-polished rim; 1 ½” diameter rim; rim only)
- 19-F26-12 S tumbler (clear/lead; small rim only)
- 19-F26-13 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7 7/8” diameter rim; unidentified impressed round mark, potentially “J. EDWARDS”)
- 19-F26-14 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9 ¾” diameter rim; impressed oval mark, potentially “J. CLEMENTSON / IRONSTONE / CHINA / SHAPE”)
- 19-F26-15 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8 ¾” diameter rim; printed backstamp “JAMES EDWARDS”)
- 19-F26-16 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 5 ¾” diameter rim; 3” diameter base; oval impressed mark “JAS. EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL”)
- 19-F26-17 S cup (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only)
- 19-F26-18 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 19-F26-19 S goblet/water glass (clear; press molded; LILY or STIPPLED SCROLL pattern; most likely represents stemware)
- 19-F26-20 S footed bowl/comote ? (clear/lead; milk glass; molded)
- 19-F26-21 S large pitcher (clear/lead; molded; PLAIN ROMAN Key pattern; applied handle; approximately 2 ¾” diameter base)

Feature 28

- 19-F28-1 S plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 19-F28-2 S bottle (amber; molded; ribbed body; body sherd only) [probably a bitters bottle.]

APPENDIX X

Vessel Descriptions, Sappington Site (11Sg1533; Site 20)

Vessel Descriptions

- 20-1 P canning jar (undecorated; yellowware; approximately 3 ½” diameter base; 3 ½” diameter rim; 6 ¼” tall; faceted body; 2-piece construction; wax seal finish)
- 20-2 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “BOYD’S GENUINE LINER”)
- 20-3 S indeterminate vessel (heavily burned)
- 20-4 P canning jar (aqua; machined middle; quart size; wide mouth; embossed “BALL MASON”, melted; approximately 4” base)
- 20-5 S canning jar (aqua; machine-made pint sized; base only; Owen’s scar; approximately 3 ½” diameter base)
- 20-6 S liquor bottle (clear; round/cylindrical; embossed “[J. M. FITZGERALD] / GROCER / [WINE]S & LIQU[ORS] / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.”)
- 20-7 S lamp globe (clear/lead; blow-over-mold finish; smoked; partially melted)
- 20-8 P medicine bottle (clear; molded; indeterminate shape; small sized; rectangular [?]; improved tool lip finish [?]; melted)
- 20-9 P lamp (clear/lead; molded; pedestaled [?]; approximately 3 ½”-4” diameter; with copper threaded burner; melted to the point of collapse)
- 20-10 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; small fragment; melted)
- 20-11 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; oval base; 1 ¼”x 2 5/8” base indeterminate height improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-12 S liquor bottle (amber; round; cylindrical; long neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; heavily burned)
- 20-13 S liquor bottle (amber; round; cylindrical; long neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; heavily burned)
- 20-14 S liquor bottle (amber; round; cylindrical; long neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; heavily burned)
- 20-15 S medicine(?) bottle (aqua; Fluted oblong variant 2; 11/16” x 1 1/8” base; indeterminate height; pontiled)
- 20-16 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6 ½” diameter rim; 3 ¾” diameter base; impressed mark; illegible) [from 2 very widely spaced lots?]
- 20-17 S dessert plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7” diameter)
- 20-18 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 8”-9” diameter)
- 20-19 S/P saucer (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; round; whiteware; approximately 3” diameter base; 6” diameter rim) [Raised STICK pattern reminiscent of BALL AND STICK pattern, less the “BALL” component, produced by James Edwards (circa 1842-1851) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:15).]
- 20-20 P cup (relief decorated; PRESIDENT SHAPE or COLUMBIA SHAPE Pattern; ironstone; 1 ¾” diameter base; approximately 3 3/8” diameter rim; 3 1/8” tall; handle less?) [The PRESIDENT SHAPE was registered by John Edwards on January 30, 1855 and January 5, 1856, and the COLUMBIA SHAPE was

registered by numerous potters on October 29, 1855 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:49-50).]

- 20-21 S serving bowl (?) (undecorated [?]; whiteware)
- 20-22 P cruet (clear/lead; molded; 1 ½” diameter base; approximately 5 ½” tall; faceted)
- 20-23 P vial (aqua; dip molded; 1 ½” base; approximately 3” tall; fragile lip finish; pontiled)
- 20-24 S vial (aqua; octagonal; embossed body; body only)
- 20-25 S cup (unknown decoration; potentially relief decorated; ironstone; handle only) [potentially handle to Vessel 20-20]
- 20-26 S medicine (?) bottle (clear; square with French Square corners; approximately 1 ¼” x 1 ¼”; base only)
- 20-27 S cup plate (clear/lead; scalloped edge; small fragments only)
- 20-28 S canning jar [?] (aqua; approximately 4” base; base only)
- 20-29 P medicine [?] bottle (aqua; 2-piece molded; round; 2 1/8” diameter base; 5 ¾” tall; applied tool Ring/Oil lip finish; pontiled)
- 20-30 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; small rim only)
- 20-31 S lamp chimney [?] (clear; straight base; approximately 2 ½” diameter)
- 20-32 S medicine bottle (clear; small base only)
- 20-33 vessel number not assigned
- 20-34 S indeterminate vessel (clear; thick base fragment only)
- 20-35 S ointment jar (milk glass; melted; small base only)
- 20-36 S tumbler (clear; press-molded; faceted; indeterminate design; approximately 3” diameter base; star burst base design; small base only)
- 20-37 S large serving bowl (transfer print; blue; pearlware [?]) [wash basin?]
- 20-38 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; small base only)
- 20-39 S saucer (relief decorated; polychrome painted; porcelain; small rim only)
- 20-40 S crockery jar (salt glazed stoneware; Albany-slipped interior; approximately 6 ½” base; base only)
- 20-41 S soda water bottle (aqua; 2 3/8” diameter base; base only; 20 embossed on base)
- 20-42 S crockery bowl/jar (redware; approximately 8” diameter)
- 20-43 S serving bowl (transfer print; whiteware; octagonal shaped)
- 20-44 S small plate (relief decorated; whiteware)
- 20-45 S plate (relief decorated; FIG/UNION SHAPE Pattern; whiteware) [This pattern was registered on November 124, 1856 by J. Wedgwood, and also marketed by Davenport (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91).]
- 20-46 S proprietary prescription medicine bottle (clear; embossed; “SP[RINGFIELD]D ILL / DRUG.../...” with cartouche on front panel incorporating “G & Co.” into its design) [This has been identified as “GLIDDEN & CO. / SPRINGFIELD, ILL / DRUGGIST”; Glidden & Company was in business from 1869 through 1875.]
- 20-47 S small pitcher (clear/lead; press-molded; fluted; applied handle; approximately 3”-4” diameter body)
- 20-48 S saucer/small plate (transfer print; green; whiteware; burned; small rim only)
- 20-49 S whiskey flask (clear; Brandy lip finish; small rim only)

- 20-50 P spittoon ? (transfer print; hand painted highlights; relief decorated; whiteware; backstamped “WARWICK / CHINA”; 5” diameter base; approximately 5 ½” diameter rim; approximately 4” tall)
- 20-51 S indeterminate hollowware (undecorated; ironstone; base only)
- 20-52 S cup plate (undecorated; whiteware; impressed “Crown over Garter” mark that reads “...Y, BAT...”) [RIDGWAY, BATES & COMPANY, 1856-1858]
- 20-53 S cup (undecorated; porcelain)
- 20-54 S cup plate (undecorated; whiteware) [Originally Vessel 20-52B]
- 20-55 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified floral/vine pattern; whiteware) [Potentially PRAIRIE SHAPE pattern] [Originally Vessel 20-75B]
- 20-56 S indeterminate tableware (clear/lead; faceted/octagonal; body only)
- 20-57 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-58 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-59 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware) [Originally Vessel 20-60B]
- 20-60 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware) [Originally Vessel 20-60A]
- 20-61 S food/caning jar (dark green/black; round; approximately 3” rim; rim only)
- 20-62 S medicine bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1; improved lip tool; prescription lip finish)
- 20-63 P soda water bottle (aqua; round; embossed “G. B. W. / GIRARD / ILL”; 2 ½” base diameter; melted; based embossed illegible; Hutchinson/blob top)
- 20-64 P large toiletry pitcher (transfer print; green; whiteware; 4 ¾” diameter base; backstamp “BONA [FAMA EST] / MEL[IOR Z]ONA AUREA / ALBA CHINA” with image of a globe)
- 20-65 S/P lamp reservoir (milk glass; painted [?]; pedestal base with threads [?])
- 20-66 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-67 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware)
- 20-68 S indeterminate hollowware (amber) [vase?]
- 20-69 S cup (painted; with Asian script; hard paste porcelain) [Chinese?]
- 20-70 S vase(?) (painted/applique floral design; porcelain)
- 20-71 S indeterminate hollowware (transfer print; hand painted highlights; ironstone) [large vase, chamber pot, or pitcher]
- 20-72 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8 ½” diameter rim; 5 ½” diameter base; burned)
- 20-73 S indeterminate bottle (clear; Ring/Oil lip finish; machine-made)
- 20-74 S/P serving vessel (clear/lead; press-molded; melted) [footed vessel]
- 20-75 P saucer (relief decorated; NEW YORK SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; registration mark indicating date of December 1858, name of pattern, and “J. CLEMENTSON”) [This pattern was registered by J. Clementson on December 8, 1858 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001: 84). [Originally Vessel 20-75A]
- 20-76 S soda water bottle (clear; round; embossed; “[SP]RINGFIELD / ILL”; 2 ½” base)
- 20-77 S food jar (clear; round; 3 ¾” diameter base; base only)
- 20-78 S kerosene lamp reservoir (clear/lead?; press molded; unidentified pressed glass pattern)
- 20-79 S canning jar? (aqua; round; approximately 4” base; base only)
- 20-80 S milk bottle (clear; machine made; round slug plate embossed; [LE]LAND HO[TEL]; pint size; melted)
- 20-81 S lamp chimney (clear; blow-over-mold; fire polished; rim only)
- 20-82 S cup (porcelain; handle only)

- 20-83 P milk bottle (clear; round machine made; slug plate embossed; “[LELA]ND HOT[EL] /... WIGGINS / FARM” base embossed “T. MFG. Co.”; quart size)
- 20-84 S crockery jar (Albany-slipped; earthenware; shouldered interior rim; rim only; heavily burned)
- 20-85 P crockery jar lid (Bristol glazed; 7 ¼” diameter interior rim; 8 ¾” diameter outer rim)
- 20-86 P beer mug (clear/lead?; fluted base; heavy bodied; melted)
- 20-87 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; approximately 1 ½” x 3” base; base only)
- 20-88 S lamp reservoir? (clear; molded) [hand lamp]
- 20-89 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 6”-8” diameter)
- 20-90 P milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed?; stoneware; jigger molded; 4 ¼” diameter base; 8 ½” diameter rim; 4” tall)
- 20-91 P small plate (relief/repose decorated; turn-of-the-century pattern; whiteware; 4 7/8” diameter base; 8 ¼” diameter rim; backstamp “SEMI PORCELAIN” with monogram incorporating letters “H. P. CO.” with a bow and arrow; burned) [Harker Pottery Company]
- 20-92 P saucer (undecorated; heavy Hotel ware; 4” diameter base; 5 ¾” diameter rim; unrecognized backstamp; burned)
- 20-93 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass)
- 20-94 P medicine bottle? (clear; approximately 1 3/8” diameter; 2 ½” tall; Patent lip finish; melted; badly deformed)
- 20-95 S/P food jar (clear; blow-over-mold with ground lip finish; 2” diameter mouth; partially melted)
- 20-96 S soda water bottle (aqua; base only)
- 20-97 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3 piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ¼” diameter base; 6 1/2” tall; improved tool Hutchinson blob top lip finish; “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; embossed “L&R” on base)
- 20-98 P saucer (relief/repose decorated; transfer print; brown; whiteware; 2 3/8” diameter base; 6” diameter rim; backstamp “SEMI-VITREOUS / PORCELAIN / U.S.A. / EAST LIVERPOOL / POTTERIES CO.”; with shield motif)
- 20-99 S ginger beer bottle (Bristol and salt glazed; stoneware; body fragments only)
- 20-100 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; embossed; “... LINED ...”)
- 20-101 S bottle (aqua; round; approximately 2” diameter)
- 20-102 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3” diameter base; 6 1/8” diameter rim; burned)
- 20-103 P plate (painted; brown lined rim; whiteware; approximately 9” diameter rim; burned) [Brown Tea]
- 20-104 P medicine bottle (clear; French Square; 7/8” x 7/8” base; 2 5/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-105 S/P medicine bottle (clear; Blake variant 1; ¾”x 1 ½” base; 3 piece plate bottom mold; paneled 4-sides; base and body only) [Originally Vessel 20-105A]
- 20-106 S condiment bottle (aqua; 3 piece bottom mold; 8-sided base; gothic paneled) [pepper sauce bottle?]
- 20-107 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3 piece plate bottom mold; Blake variant 1; 7/8” x 1 5/8” base; 4 7/8” tall; paneled 3 sides; improved tool Double Bead lip finish; embossed “RENNE’S / IT WORKS / LIKE / A CHARM // MAGIC OIL // PAIN KILLER”; embossed “McC” on base.)

- 20-108 S/P small plate/saucer (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 6" diameter; impressed backstamp) [Originally Vessel 20-108A]
- 20-109 P liquor bottle (clear; round; 2"-3" diameter base; improved lip tool Brandy lip finish; melted) [potential catsup bottle?]
- 20-110 S food jar (clear; round; machine made; 2 ¼" diameter rim; wide mouth; interior lip to receive lid)
- 20-111 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; 3 piece plate bottom mold; ¾" x 1 ¼" base; 2 ¾" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-112 P bottle (clear; round; 3 piece plate bottom mold; 1 ¾" diameter; indeterminate height; base and body only)
- 20-113 S soda water bottle (?) (aqua; three-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 5/8" diameter; base and body only; no embossing on base)
- 20-114 S tumbler (clear/lead; fluted base; 2 ¼" base)
- 20-115 S perfume bottle? (clear; flanged lip with ground interior to receive stopper; lip/rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-105B]
- 20-116 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-117 S cup (transfer print/painted; polychrome; porcelain; small rim only)
- 20-118 S whiskey flask (clear; improved Double Bead lip finish; lip/rim only) [picnic style]
- 20-119 S plate (edge decorated; green; whiteware/pearlware; approximately 3 ¾" base; rim only)
- 20-120 S cup plate (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 4 ½" diameter) [Originally Vessel 20-108B]
- 20-121 S plate (undecorated; heavy body; porcelain) [Hotelware] [Originally Vessel 20-127B]
- 20-122 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified floral spray pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-123 S pitcher? (clear/lead; applied handle; handle only)
- 20-124 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 ½"x 3" base; 7 ½" tall; 3 piece bottom mold; improved Brandy lip finish; shoofly flask)
- 20-125 S spittoon? (transfer print with painted highlights; porcelain) [Hotelware]
- 20-126 S bottle (cobalt blue; oval?; applied tool ring/oil lip finish; melted?)
- 20-127 P plate (undecorated; porcelain; 8 7/8" diameter; backstamp "U. P. W. with mark depicting an eagle's head with an "S" in its beak) [Hotelware] [Originally Vessel 20-127A]. [This is the mark of the Union Porcelain Works.]
- 20-128 S/P plate (painted; green lined rim and floral pattern; porcelain)
- 20-129 S/P crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; straight sided; hand turned; lug handles; approximately 10" diameter mouth; approximately 11½"-12" tall; burned and or blistered body; rim and body only)
- 20-130 S serving bowl? (slipped; gilded; painted; floral design; lined reticulated rim; porcelain; rim only) [quality vessel]
- 20-131 S plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-132 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ¼" diameter base; 6 ½" tall; improved tool lighting/Hutchinson blob top lip finish; "LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; embossed "L&R" on base; embossed "46 N. B. B. G. CO" on heel)

- 20-133 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ¼" diameter base; 6 ½" tall; improved tool lighting/Hutchinson blob top lip finish; "LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; embossed "L&R" on base; embossed "46 N. B. B. G. CO." on heel)
- 20-134 P tumbler/jelly jar (clear; narrow ribbed base; 2 1/8" diameter base; 2 ¾" diameter rim; 3 ¾" tall; 3 bands of knurling) [Originally Vessel 20-134A]
- 20-135 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/rim only)
- 20-136 S jar (redware; everted rim; approximately 8" diameter rim; unusual mottled glaze)
- 20-137 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed; stoneware; Albany slipped interior; jigger molded; 8 ½"-9" diameter; rim only)
- 20-138 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified round; raised ribbed GOTHIC pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [Reminiscent of CHINESE SHAPE pattern, with raised rib.]
- 20-139 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round; approximately 2 3/8" diameter; body only)
- 20-140 S saucer/cup plate (undecorated; whiteware; illegible impressed backstamp)
- 20-141 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavily exfoliated)
- 20-142 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-143 S serving bowl (beaded edge; whiteware/pearlware?)
- 20-144 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware)
- 20-145 S saucer (relief decorated; ribbed Gothic pattern; whiteware)
- 20-146 S serving bowl (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; oval; approximately 3" wide; indeterminate length; illegible impressed backstamp) [Originally Vessel 20-146A]
- 20-147 S plate (whiteware; indeterminate backstamp; base only)
- 20-148 S lamp reservoir (milk glass; press molded; rim only)
- 20-149 S plate (undecorated; whiteware/pearlware; approximately 10" diameter) [Early rim profile]
- 20-150 S waster bowl (annular decorated; blue; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- 20-151 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; illegible impress backstamp)
- 20-152 S cup (relief decorated; potentially PORTLAND SHAPE Pattern; whiteware) [This pattern, which is a traditional GOTHIC paneled pattern with distinctive rounded top to each panel, initially was registered by Elsmore and Forster in circa 1860 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:31).]
- 20-153 S saucer (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; whiteware)
- 20-154 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware)
- 20-155 S tumbler/jelly jar (clear; 3 bands of knurling; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-134C]
- 20-156 S plate (relief decorated; unidentified GOTHIC Pattern, whiteware)
- 20-157 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 10" diameter; heavy bodied)
- 20-158 S saucer? (undecorated; porcelain)
- 20-159 S indeterminate bottle (cobalt blue; flared rim; rim / neck only) [medicine bottle?]
- 20-160 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; applied tool; Double Oil/Mineral lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 20-161 S crockery pan (unglazed exterior; stoneware; Albany slipped interior; jigger molded; approximately 10" diameter rim; 8 ½"-9" diameter base ?; 1 ½" tall)

- 20-162 P saucer (transfer print with painted highlights; relief decorated; porcelain; 3 ½” base; 6” diameter rim; backstamp “... GERMANY”)
- 20-163 S plate (relief/repose-decorated; whiteware)
- 20-164 S serving bowl (undecorated; yellowware; small sized) [small rim only]
- 20-165 S canning jar (redware; approximately 4” diameter rim; faceted body; 2-piece construction; wax finish seal with rouletted edge on cap seat) [similar to Vessel 20-1]
- 20-166 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; applied tool Double ring lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 20-167 S/P cup (undecorated; round; whiteware; 1 ¾” diameter base; base only)
- 20-168 P perfume bottle (clear; Blake variant 1; 3/8” x 5/8” base; indeterminate height)
- 20-169 S lamp chimney (clear; straight base; crimped rim)
- 20-170 S crockery jar (Albany slipped; stoneware; hand turned; straight sided; 7 ½” diameter base; base only)
- 20-171 S/P plate (transfer print; brown; floral; aesthetic design; whiteware)
- 20-172 S soda water bottle (aqua; three-piece plate bottom mold; faceted base; embossed “M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD, / ILL.”) [Originally Vessel 20-160A]
- 20-173 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; undecorated; 2 ½” diameter base; exterior ledge for lid)
- 20-174 P bird cage waterer (clear/lead; press molded; ribbed pattern; round with flat back or D-shaped; 1 ¾” diameter; 1 ½” tall; embossed base “MEYER & NEUBAUER”)
- 20-175 S lamp reservoir (clear; press molded)
- 20-176 S lidded sugar bowl or spooner? (milk glass; press molded; SWAN AND CATTAIL pattern) [Attributed to the Westmoreland Glass Company.]
- 20-177 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; narrow ribbed base; 2 1/8” diameter base; approximately 3 ½” tall; exterior ledge for lid)
- 20-178 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass) [Originally Vessel 20-178A]
- 20-179 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [serving vessel?]
- 20-180 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- 20-181 P ring/jewelry stand (clear; round; 2 ½” diameter base)
- 20-182 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [Reminiscent of Vessel 20-19, which has a raised STICK pattern reminiscent of BALL AND STICK pattern, less the “BALL” component, produced by James Edwards (circa 1842-1851) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:15).]
- 20-183 S soda water bottle (aqua; approximately 2½” diameter base; embossed; “[SPRINGFIE]LD / ILL.”) [body only]
- 20-184 P shaker (milk glass; round; painted?; approximately 1”-1¼” diameter base; approximately 3” tall; with metal cap; melted)
- 20-185 P mug (undecorated; whiteware; 3” diameter base; 3 ¼” diameter rim; 3¼” tall; handled; illegible blue printed backstamp; burned)
- 20-186 P indeterminate bottle (clear; round; approximately 2” diameter base; melted)
- 20-187 P pill bottle? (clear; round; approximately 1” base; 2 ¼” tall; melted)
- 20-188 S goblet/water glass? (clear/lead; round; undecorated; globular bowl; bowl only)
- 20-189 P cup (transfer print with painted highlights; whiteware; 2” diameter base; approximately 3 ½” diameter rim; 2 7/8” tall; probably handled)

- 20-190 S/P lamp chimney (clear; molded rim; rim only)
- 20-191 S lid (relief decorated; transfer print; blue; floral; round; approximately 5 ¼"-5 ½" diameter)
- 20-192 S crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; small base only)
- 20-193 S plate (relief/repose-decorated; porcelain; small rim only)
- 20-194 S bowl? (green glazed; buff paste; earthenware)
- 20-195 P lidded bowl (milk glass; press molded; BASKET WEAVE pattern; form is basket with handles; 1 ¾" diameter base; 3 ¾" diameter rim; 2 ¾" tall without handles)
- 20-196 S polish bottle (clear; round; approximately 1 ½" diameter base; 2 7/8" tall; molded; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-197 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; starburst pattern on base; base only)
- 20-198 S ointment jar (clear; round; machine made, embossed "VASELIN[E] / CHESEBR[OUGH] / NEW Y[ORK]"; body only) [
- 20-199 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- 20-200 S chamber pot lid (undecorated; porcelain; approximately 6" diameter interior; heavy bodied; vitrified) [Hotelware]
- 20-201 S cup (undecorated whiteware) /
- 20-202 S saucer (printed with painted highlights; relief decorated; whiteware)
- 20-203 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 1 band of knurling)
- 20-204 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; minimum 1 band of knurling)
- 20-205 P ointment jar (clear; round; machine made; 1 ½" base; 2 3/8" tall; embossed "VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK")
- 20-206 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 3 narrow bands of knurling)
- 20-207 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-208 S lamp chimney? (clear/lead; sheared lip finish; not fire polished; melted; rim only)
- 20-209 S lamp chimney (clear/lead; sheared lip finish; not fire polished; 1 ¼" diameter rim; rim only)
- 20-210 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified round fluted/ribbed GOTHIC pattern;) unidentified round; raised ribbed GOTHIC pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [Reminiscent of CHINESE SHAPE pattern, with raised rib.]
- 20-211 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified fluted GOTHIC pattern; outflaring rim; whiteware; handled)
- 20-212 S small pitcher? (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware/ironstone; pouring spout?)
- 20-213 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 ¼" x 2 ½" base; 6" tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish; shoofly flask; 3 piece plate bottom mold; 6 or 9 embossed on base)
- 20-214 S tumbler (clear; fluted)
- 20-215 S serving bowl (undecorated; Bristol glazed)
- 20-216 S indeterminate tableware vessel (clear/lead; press molded?) [possible stemware base?]
- 20-217 S serving bowl (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; octagonal?; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-146B]
- 20-218 S indeterminate bottle (clear; small rim only)

- 20-219 P bottle (clear; round; approximately 1 1/8" diameter base; approximately 2 1/2" tall; melted)
- 20-220 S lid (milk glass; press molded; painted/gilded; melted) [dresser tray lid?]
- 20-221 P pill/medicine bottle (amber; round; approximately 3/4" diameter; approximately 2" tall; melted)
- 20-222 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; handled)
- 20-223 S beer bottle (aqua; three-piece plate bottom mold, body only; embossed "REG... / SPRINGF[IELD]." on shoulder)
- 20-224 S lamp chimney (clear; straight base; 1 3/4" diameter base; base only)
- 20-225 S lamp chimney (clear; molded rim; rim only) [very small chimney; potential child's lamp?]
- 20-226 S indeterminate bowl (milk glass; press molded; feathered pattern; body only) [Originally Vessel 20-176B; Potentially BIRD ON NEST pattern attributed to the Westmoreland Glass Company]
- 20-227 S canning jar (aqua; illegible embossed base; base only)
- 20-228 S jar lid (clear; round; small fragment only)
- 20-229 S mug? (clear; applied handle; handle only)
- 20-230 P stopper (clear / lead; square head)
- 20-231 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8 3/4" -9" diameter)
- 20-232 S bowl? (undecorated; whiteware; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; base with backstamp Royal Coat of Arms; "...NE CHINA / ...& CO."; heavy bodied)
- 20-233 S crockery jar (Albany slipped; stoneware; hand turned; 8" diameter; base only)
- 20-234 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; Blake Variant 1; embossed base "I G. [Co]....; 3 piece plate bottom mold; approximately 1 1/2" x 2 3/8" base; base only)
- 20-235 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; molded; Blake variant 1; small base only)
- 20-236 P small pitcher (undecorated; whiteware/Hotelware; handled; approximately 1 3/4" diameter base; 1 3/4" diameter rim; 2 1/8" tall; burned)
- 20-237 S bottle (aqua; improved tool Patent lip finish; small lip / neck only)
- 20-238 S salt/bird cage feeder? (clear/lead; press molded; rim only) [potentially bird cage feeder; similar to vessel 20-174]
- 20-239 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 1 1/4" x approximately 2 1/2" base; 6 1/4" tall; Brandy lip finish; semi-automatic machine made; Eagle-style)
- 20-240 P saucer (painted, polychrome with gilded highlights; porcelain; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; approximately 6" diameter rim; burned) [quality vessel; potentially of Asian manufacture?]
- 20-241 S/P tray? (undecorated; whiteware; rectangular; 1/2" tall with 1/4" rim around) [possible lid?]
- 20-242 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass) [Originally Vessel 20-178B]
- 20-243 S lamp chimney (clear; molded rim; small rim and body only)
- 20-244 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; minimum of 1 band of knurling; small rim only)
- 20-245 P ointment jar (clear; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; 2 1/4" diameter base; 3 1/2" tall; embossed "CHESEBROUGH / VASELINE / MANUFACT'G CO")
- 20-246 S cup ? (unknown decoration; potentially relief decorated; whiteware; handle only)
- 20-247 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; approximately 1 1/2" - 1 3/4" diameter base; small base only)
- 20-248 S serving bowl (reticulated rim; porcelain; small reticulated body only)

- 20-249 S/P bowl (relief decorated; BALTIC SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; 6” diameter rim) [This pattern, variously known as the MISSISSIPPI SHAPE, MALTESE SHAPE, and DALLAS SHAPE, was originally registered on October 20, 1855, and subsequently produced by numerous potteries (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:60).]
- 20-250 S/P crockery jar (Albany slipped; stoneware; hand turned; straight sided; approximately 7” diameter base; base only)
- 20-251 P cup (painted; blue; whiteware; 2” diameter base; indeterminate height)
- 20-252 S saucer (relief decorated; BOOTE’S 1851 ROUND Pattern; whiteware/ironstone) [This pattern was registered by T and R. Boote on July 21, 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51) [Originally Vessel 20-254C]
- 20-253 S saucer (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone) [Originally Vessel 20-254B]
- 20-254 S soup bowl (relief decorated; BOOTE’S 1851 ROUND Pattern; whiteware/ironstone) [This pattern was registered by T and R. Boote on July 21, 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51).] [Originally Vessel 20-254A]
- 20-255 S small pitcher (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware/ironstone; burned)
- 20-256 S lamp reservoir (clear; round; plain; approximately 4 ¼”-4 ½” diameter body)
- 20-257 S food jar (clear; round; embossed base “J. W. BEARDSLEY’[S SONS] / [PAT. FEB. 10. [03] / ... JAR / [NEW YORK] U S A”; melted) [patent date of 1903]
- 20-258 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; narrow ribbed base; heavily melted)
- 20-259 P stopper (clear/lead; rounded top)
- 20-260 S small plate (relief decorated; WHEAT AND HOPS or CERES Pattern; whiteware; approximately 8” diameter) [The CERES Pattern was registered by Elmore and Forster on November 2, 1859. The WHEAT AND HOPS Pattern was marketed by J. and G. Meakin in circa 1875 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126-127). The sherd from this vessel is subtly different than the two patterns illustrated in Dieringer and Dieringer (2001), and lacks the divided marley.]
- 20-261 P homeopathic vial (clear; 5/8” diameter; 2 ¼” tall; patent lip finish)
- 20-262 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2 ½” diameter base; 3 ½” tall; base embossed with horseshoe and star)
- 20-263 S cup (undecorated; whiteware / ironstone; small rim only)
- 20-264 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ¼” diameter base; 6 ½” tall; improved tool lighting/Hutchinson blob top lip finish; “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; L&R on base; embossed on heel “46 N. B. B. G. CO.”) [base only]
- 20-265 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; exterior ledge to receive lid; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-265B]
- 20-266 S/P lamp chimney (clear; straight based; blow-over-mold; fired polished; 1” diameter base) [small child’s lamp?]
- 20-267 P footed pitcher (clear/lead; press molded; square body; flat panels; applied handle; starburst base; approximately 2 ¾”-3” square base; approximately 5”-6” tall)
- 20-268 S indeterminate vessel (clear; round) [Originally Vessel 20-268A]
- 20-269 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware)

- 20-270 S teapot? (round; Rockingham-glazed; buff pasted earthenware; interior lug to lock lid in place; approximately 3 ½"-3 ¾" diameter mouth)
- 20-271 S plate (undecorated?; whiteware; backstamp with Royal Coat of Arms "IRONSTONE CHINA / WARRANTED / BURFORD BROS.")
- 20-272 P homeopathic vial (clear; 5/8" diameter; 2 ¼" tall; patent lip finish)
- 20-273 P whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 ¼" x 2 3/8" base; indeterminate height; improved tool straight Brandy lip finish) [Dandy style] [same as others]
- 20-274 S medicine bottle (amber molded; paneled 4-sides; rectangular; probably Blake Variant 1; embossed sides "MUNYONS // [PA]W-PAW" Double oil lip finish)
- 20-275 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-275A]
- 20-276 P butter pat dish (undecorated; whiteware; 2" diameter base; 2 ¾" diameter rim; ¾" tall)
- 20-277 S indeterminate vessel (clear; press molded; square; pedestal / stand only) [potentially lamp or compote / cake stand?]
- 20-278 P homeopathic vial (clear; ½" diameter; 3" tall; patent lip finish)
- 20-279 S indeterminate serving vessel (clear/lead; press molded; sunburst and knob pattern; flat base; scalloped edge)
- 20-280 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 ¼" x 2 ¼" base; 5 ¼" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-281 S crockery jar (Albany slipped; stoneware; hand turned; straight sided; 5"-6" diameter base; base only)
- 20-282 S indeterminate vessel (clear/lead; press molded) [lid; knob; or stopper]
- 20-283 P tumbler/drinking glass (clear; acid etched; floral pattern; 2 3/8" base; indeterminate height)
- 20-284 P small pitcher (painted / transfer print?; whiteware; heavily burned)
- 20-285 S canning jar (aqua; approximately 4" diameter base; embossed base "74"; base only)
- 20-286 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; small rim only) [potentially child's toy saucer]
- 20-287 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; burned?) [potentially just discolored badly]
- 20-288 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-289 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Patent lip finish; neck/lip only)
- 20-290 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; approximately 1½" diameter base; pontiled; base only)
- 20-291 S lamp reservoir (clear; small rim only)
- 20-292 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; exterior ledge to receive lid; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-268C]
- 20-293 P stopper (aqua; large)
- 20-294 S serving vessel lid (undecorated; whiteware / ironstone; oval)
- 20-295 S/P medicine bottle (clear; French square; ¾" x ¾" base; embossed "H" on base; base only)
- 20-296 S/P plate (relief/repose-decorated; whiteware)
- 20-297 P small bowl (relief decorated; transfer print; gilded rim; floral; porcelain; approximately 7" diameter rim) [berry bowl]

- 20-298 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied; approximately 8" diameter)
- 20-299 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; handle only; large) [large pitcher or chamber pot?]
- 20-300 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Salamander Oval base; 5/8" x 1 1/8" base; 3" tall; graduated sides; embossed volume marks in both ounces and "CC"; base embossed but illegible)
- 20-301 P lid (clear; 1 1/2" diameter base; 2 1/8" tall; round / hollow top; bulbous) [small jar lid]
- 20-302 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Packer lip finish)
- 20-303 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; indeterminate size; improved tool Packer lip finish)
- 20-304 S drinking glass (clear; round; 2" diameter base; base only)
- 20-305 S wash bowl/basin (relief decorated; unidentified pattern with interior flutes; round; heavy bodied; rolled rim)
- 20-306 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; 2-piece mold; rectangular; Blake Variant 1; 1" x 1 7/8" base; pontiled) [Originally Vessel 20-306A]
- 20-307 S salve/ointment jar (milk glass; round; machine-made; approximately 2"- 2 1/4" diameter; 2 1/16" tall; screw top)
- 20-308 S plate (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-309 P homeopathic vial (clear; 1/4" diameter; 1 3/4" tall; patent lip finish)
- 20-310 S canning jar? (aqua; round; 2-piece mold?; 4 1/2" diameter base; base only)
- 20-311 P serving bowl (relief decorated; unidentified pattern with exterior flutes; scalloped edges; whiteware; 3 3/4" diameter base; approximately 6 1/4" diameter rim; approximately 2 1/2" tall; backstamped "WARRANTED / ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA" with Royal coat of arms) [Turn-of-the-century catalog refers to this as a "Scalloped Nappie" (Schenning 2009:10).]
- 20-312 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 7/8" x 1 1/2" base; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-313 S/P bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 3 3/8" diameter base) [Originally Vessel 20-313A]
- 20-314 S/P crockery jar (Albany slipped; earthenware; hand turned; straight sided; 7"-8" diameter rim)
- 20-315 P tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; 2" diameter base; sunburst on base)
- 20-316 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir base; indeterminate size; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-317 S indeterminate vessel (manganese glazed; red paste stoneware; small rim only) [early refined tableware]
- 20-318 S plate (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware/ironstone; rim only) [Potentially SPLIT POD or DOUBLE SYDENHAM (WRAPPED SYDENHAM) pattern The SPLIT POD Pattern was registered by James Edwards and Son on August 8, 1855. The DOUBLE SYDENHAM pattern was manufactured by Anthony Shaw (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:36, 58). The DOUBLE SYDENHAM pattern is reminiscent of BOOTE'S 1851 Round, but with a wide plain band separating the top edge of the pattern from the outer rim edge.]
- 20-319 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; interior lip to receive lid; small rim only)

- 20-320 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified fluted GOTHIC pattern; straight rim; whiteware; small rim only; burned) [Originally Vessel 20-320A]
- 20-321 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified fluted GOTHIC pattern; straight rim; whiteware; small rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-321A]
- 20-322 S serving bowl (relief decorated; fluted exterior; scalloped edge; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only) [Turn-of-the-century catalog refers to this as a “Scalloped Nappie” (Schenning 2009:10).]
- 20-323 S saucer (relief decorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-324 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-325 S/P saucer (relief decorated; fluted or ribbed GOTHIC pattern; porcelain)
- 20-326 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-327 S saucer (sponge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-328 S serving vessel/vase (painted; gilded; ornate handle; porcelain)
- 20-329 S/P condiment bottle (aqua; molded; paneled; Gothic cathedral-style; small sized) [pepper sauce bottle] [Originally Vessel 20-329A]
- 20-330 S/P serving dish (milk glass; molded; round; 4 ¼” diameter base; embossed sunburst design on base; reticulated rim in the form of Gothic arches) [basket]
- 20-331 S saucer (relief decorated/repousse; transfer print; silver; gilded; whiteware)
- 20-332 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ¼” diameter base; 6 ½” tall; improved tool lighting/Hutchinson blob top lip finish; “LAUTERBACH & REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; “L&R” on base; embossed on heel “46 NBBGCO”)
- 20-333 S indeterminate bottle (Kelly green; approximately 3 ½”- 3 ¾” diameter base; applied tool Ring / Oil or thick Bead lip finish; pontiled)
- 20-334 S homeopathic vial (Patent lip finish; lip only)
- 20-335 S/P beer bottle (amber; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base)
- 20-336 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-275C]
- 20-337 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; backstamp “... LAUGHLIN”)
- 20-338 S saucer (transfer print; green; floral; whiteware; small rim only) [may not be a vessel]
- 20-339 S indeterminate vessel (undecorated; porcelain; small rim or base only)
- 20-340 P pill bottle ? (clear; round; 3 piece bottom mold; 5/8” diameter base; 1 3/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-341 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3 piece plate bottom mold; Crown Oval base; 5/8” x 1” base; 3” tall; base embossed “W. B. M. CO.”(?); shoulder embossed “3ss; improved tool lip finish) [Western Bottle Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois (1901- c.1931)]
- 20-342 S crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; hand turned; 6”-7” diameter rim; rim only; burned)
- 20-343 S indeterminate vessel (relief decorated; unidentified round; raised ribbed GOTHIC pattern; whiteware; small rim only) [Reminiscent of CHINESE SHAPE pattern, with raised rib.]
- 20-344 S small lid (undecorated; round; porcelain; small rim only) [toy?]
- 20-345 S medicine bottle (aqua; paneled; embossed panel “[SARSAP]ARILLA”); body only) [Originally Vessel 20-306B]
- 20-346 S bowl? (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; round; ironstone; small rim only)

- 20-347 S indeterminate vessel (clear; round; applied ring around mid-section of body) [part of lamp reservoir?]
- 20-348 S medicine bottle (aqua; rectangular; Blake Variant 1; approximately 7/8" x 1 1/2" base; paneled; pontiled)
- 20-349 S canning jar (aqua; round; embossed "MAS[ON]"; body only)
- 20-350 S crockery jar (salt glazed; stoneware; Albany slipped interior; hand turned; lug handles; approximately 10" diameter rim; stamped "4" mark on rim; rim and body only)
- 20-351 S cup (painted; polychrome; large floral; whiteware)
- 20-352 S plate (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 8" diameter) [This pattern was registered by Ridgway, Bates and Company on July 30, 1857 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:57).] [Originally Vessel 20-352B]
- 20-353 S bowl (undecorated?; whiteware/pearlware; small base only) [Originally Vessel 20-313B]
- 20-354 P saucer (relief decorated; pattern reminiscent of CHINESE SHAPE; whiteware/ironstone; impressed mark identified as "RIDGWAY, BATES & CO. / CAULDON PLACE") [The CHINESE SHAPE Pattern was registered by T. and R. Boote on December 8, 1858. Ridgway, Bates and Company were in business from 1856 to 1858 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001; 26, 57).] [Originally Vessel 20-354A]
- 20-355 S plate (undecorated; porcelain; small rim only)
- 20-356 P proprietary druggist bottle (clear; Blake variant 1; 1 3/4" x 2 5/8" base; 4 7/8" tall; tapered body; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed "FROM / I. N. / MORTON / DRUGGIST / MILWAUKEE")
- 20-357 S condiment bottle (aqua; potentially Cathedral Gothic; neck only) [Originally Vessel 20-357A]
- 20-358 S crockery bowl (redware; everted rim glazed interior; unglazed exterior) [Originally Vessel 20-358A]
- 20-359 S tumbler / jelly glass (clear; round; fluted base; approximately 2 1/4" base; base only)
- 20-360 S tumbler? (clear / lead; round; 2 3/8" diameter base; heavy; complex flutes that carry through to base; base ground)
- 20-361 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-362 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-363 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 2" diameter base; approximately 3 1/4" diameter rim; 3 1/8" tall; probably handle less)
- 20-364 S saucer (relief decorated; transfer print; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-365 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small base only; burned) [Originally Vessel 20-320B]
- 20-366 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-321B]
- 20-367 P small platter (undecorated; whiteware; oval; 2 1/2" x approximately 4 1/4" base; 5" x approximately 7" rim)
- 20-368 S cup (undecorated; whiteware)
- 20-369 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; indeterminate diameter; 1 3/4" tall)
- 20-370 S plate (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-371 S plate (transfer print; flow blue; whiteware / ironstone; small rim only)

- 20-372 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 20-373 S indeterminate bottle (clear; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 20-374 S condiment bottle (clear; molded; screw lid?; small rim only)
- 20-375 S food jar / cruet? (clear / lead; approximately 1 ½” mouth; improved tool lip finish)
- 20-376 S serving vessel (clear/lead; rectangular; small rim only)
- 20-377 S indeterminate vessel (clear / lead; round; approximately 3 ¼” – 3 ½” diameter base) [base of stemware or heavy jar lid?]
- 20-378 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; approximately 4” diameter rim; rim only)
- 20-379 S/P indeterminate vessel (majolica; extremely exfoliated) [multiple vessels?]
- 20-380 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 9” diameter rim) [Originally Vessel 20-380A]
- 20-381 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir or oval base; approximately 7/8” x 1 3/8” base; embossed “H” on base; improved tool; Prescription lip finish)
- 20-382 S medicine/bitters bottle (amber; French Square; paneled; approximately 2 ¾” x 2 ¾”; side panels embossed “...NIO [or G or C]...//...[E]NGLAN[D] ...”)
- 20-383 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip only)
- 20-384 S tumbler / drinking glass (clear/lead; round; ribbed / fluted?)
- 20-385 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; lip/neck fragment only) [large medicine?]
- 20-386 S lamp chimney (clear; straight base or rim; small rim only)
- 20-387 S lamp chimney (milk glass; 1 ¼”-1 ¾” diameter rim)
- 20-388 S saucer (relief decorated; painted; floral)
- 20-389 S indeterminate vessel (painted / sponged; green; whiteware; approximately 5”-6” diameter base; base only) [bowl or vase / flower pot?]
- 20-390 S plate (transfer print; brown; floral; approximately 7”-8” diameter rim)
- 20-391 S saucer (transfer print; blue; WILLOW Pattern; scalloped rim; whiteware)
- 20-392 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-393 S saucer (transfer print/decal with painted highlights?; floral; whiteware/ironstone; small rim only)
- 20-394 S cup (transfer print/decal; floral; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-395 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Crown Oval base; 5/8”x 1 1/8”; 2 7/8” tall; base embossed “M. P. & CO.”; shouldered; side embossed “3IV”)
- 20-396 P medicine bottle (clear; Philadelphia Oval; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1” x 1 ¾” base; 4 ½” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-397 P perfume bottle (clear/lead; irregular fluted base and side panels; 7/8” x 3/8” base; 3 ¼” tall; ball neck; improved tool bead lip finish; embossed “C. H. SELICK / PERFUMER / NEW YORK”; starburst on base)
- 20-398 S flower pot (red paste earthenware; unglazed; hard turned) [small rim only]
- 20-399 S/P cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 2” diameter base)
- 20-400 P indeterminate bottle (clear; 12-sided; approximately 1 1/8” diameter base; approximately 3” tall; missing lip/neck) [Originally Vessel 20-400A]
- 20-401 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)
- 20-402 S milk pan/mixing bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; rim only)

- 20-403 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir; or oval base; approximately 1 ¼" x 2 ¼" base; improved tool; Patent lip finish)
- 20-404 S/P lid (relief decorated; PEARSON'S NO. 5 SHAPE pattern; whiteware; approximately 3 ¾" diameter; bell-shaped) [This pattern was most likely registered by a modeler and was variously known as PEARSON'S NO. 5 SHAPE (E. Pearson, 1850-1873), PERSIA SHAPE (E. Corn, 183-1864), and PEARY SYDENHAM #2 (J. & G. Meakin, 1851-1900) (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:55).]
- 20-405 S condiment bottle (aqua; applied tool ring/oil lip finish; lip/neck only) [Originally Vessel 20-329B]
- 20-406 P medicine bottle? (aqua; round; 2-piece mold; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 ¼" tall; applied tool lip finish)
- 20-407 S canning jar ? (aqua; round; 2 ½"-3 ½" diameter; melted)
- 20-408 S whiskey flask (aqua; molded; Pike's Peak style; body only)
- 20-409 S cruet? (clear/lead; press molded; body only)
- 20-410 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; melted; body only) [cylindrical bottle?]
- 20-411 P medicine bottle (clear; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 7/8" diameter base; 4 7/8" tall; melted)
- 20-412 P pill/polish bottle (clear; round; 1 ½" diameter base; 3 ¾" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; melted)
- 20-413 P ink bottle (clear; French Square; 1 5/8" x 1 5/8" base; 2 ¾" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; Schoolhouse Square)
- 20-414 P medicine/pill bottle (amber; round; approximately 1 ¼" diameter; embossed "20" on base; melted)
- 20-415 S whiskey flask (clear; oval or elixir base; approximately 2" x 3" base; embossed "K. & O. CO. / NEW YORK" on base; base only)
- 20-416 S medicine bottle (clear; oval; melted)
- 20-417 S medicine bottle (clear; paneled; embossed "PINE-..." on side panel; improved tool Packer lip finish; melted)
- 20-418 P soup bowl (relief decorated; ATLANTIC SHAPE Pattern; whiteware/ironstone; 4 7/8" diameter base; approximately 9" diameter rim; illegible impressed backstamp with registration mark) [The ATLANTIC SHAPE Pattern was registered by T. and R. Boote in October 1857 and again in April and December 1858, as well as March 1859. Besides Boote, this pattern was manufactured by several different potters (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:44).]
- 20-419 S serving bowl (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; rectangular; whiteware / ironstone) [mid-century ware; similar to Vessel 20-420]
- 20-420 S serving bowl (undecorated; oval; whiteware; small rim only) [mid-century ware?; similar to Vessel 20-419]
- 20-421 S saucer (painted; small floral; red lined rim; whiteware; burned)
- 20-422 S vial (aqua; dip molded; 8-sided; approximately 1 ¼" diameter base; pontiled)
- 20-423 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear / lead; round; fluted base; heavy based; base only)
- 20-424 S crockery jar (Albany slipped; stoneware; hand turned; straight sided; approximately 8" diameter base; base only)
- 20-425 S/P canning jar (aqua; molded; round; 4 ½" diameter base; embossed "...NS / ...ENT / ...O.. // ... // ...TH") [MASON'S / PATENT]

- 20-426 S lamp reservoir (milk glass)
- 20-427 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; embossed sides “BEST ... // [GUA]RANTEED”; body only)
- 20-428 S bowl/jar (redware; dark glaze) [small rim only]
- 20-429 S plate (relief decorated; GIRARD SHAPE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 8” diameter) [Originally Vessel 20-352C]
- 20-430 P stemware (clear/lead; round; approximately 2 3/8” diameter rim; acid etched; floral design; short flutes on base; 4 1/2” tapered bowl) [champaign flute?]
- 20-431 P pepper sauce bottle (clear; round; blow-over-mold; 2 1/2” diameter base; 5 3/4” tall; tapered body; bulbous shoulder; screw top lid; unground/chipped lip finish) [IGC 1906:200, 205).
- 20-432 S/P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 1 7/8” diameter base; indeterminate height)
- 20-433 S bowl/jar (redware; approximately 8” diameter rim) [rim only]
- 20-434 P saucer (relief decorated; pattern reminiscent of CHINESE SHAPE; whiteware/ironstone; impressed mark identified as “RIDGWAY, BATES & CO. / CAULDON PLACE”) [Originally Vessel 20-354B]
- 20-435 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/4” diameter base; 6 1/2” tall; improved tool lighting/Hutchinson blob top lip finish; “JOHN LAUTERBACH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; embossed “L” on base; embossed on heel “46 N. B. B. G. CO.”)
- 20-436 P salve/ointment jar (milk glass; 2 3/4” diameter base; 2 1/2” diameter rim; 3/4” tall; exterior ledge to receive lid; embossed within base of interior “142”) [No visible seam marks suggesting that it was press molded.]
- 20-437 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 6” diameter rim; approximately 2 3/4”-3” tall; heavy bodied)
- 20-438 S cup (painted/gilded; whiteware; handle only)
- 20-439 P medicine bottle (clear; French Square; 1 1/16” x 1 1/16” base; 3 3/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed “PELS’ ”)
- 20-440 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; thinly potted)
- 20-441 S jar (redware; globular shape; everted rim; approximately 8” diameter rim)
- 20-442 S cup (relief decorated; unidentified ribbed GOTHIC pattern; whiteware; approximately 4” diameter rim)
- 20-443 S shot glass? (clear / lead; round; approximately 2” diameter rim; thick bodied; rim only)
- 20-444 P indeterminate bottle (clear; round; 3-piece bottom mold; 1 1/4” diameter base; 1 7/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish) [perfume?]
- 20-445 S plate (relief decorated; LOOP AND LINE Pattern; whiteware; approximately 8” diameter; rim only) [Registered by Jacob Furnival at an unknown date (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:46). Furnival was in operation from 1845 to 1870).
- 20-446 S cup plate? (printed; black; whiteware; small rim only)
- 20-447 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- 20-448 S food jar (aqua; stylized Cathedral Gothic bottle / jar; improved tool Patent lip finish) [pickle/relish jar]
- 20-449 P pill bottle (clear; 3-piece bottom mold; round; 3/4” diameter base; 2 5/8” tall; improved tool bead lip finish; embossed “CROWN / PHARMACAL CO.” with crown motif)

- 20-450 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; improved tool Lightening/Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; round; no body embossing identified; heel embossed "D.O.C.")
- 20-451 P vinegar bottle ? (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 3/8" diameter base; 7" tall; improved tool Packer lip finish; shoulder rings; distinctive shape) [IGC 1906:202) identifies this as a "Green Glass, Plain Decanter" listed under "Pickle and Preserve Ware" section of the catalog.]
- 20-452 S/P sugar bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 4 1/4" diameter rim; interior ledge to receive lid)
- 20-453 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Crown Oval base; 5/8"x 1 1/8"; 2 7/8" tall; base embossed "PEARL"; shouldered; side embossed "3iv")
- 20-454 S/P canning jar (aqua; round; blow-over-mold with ground lip finish; approximately 3" diameter rim; screw lid)
- 20-455 S whiskey flask (aqua; oval to elixir base; base only) [Originally Vessel 20-357B]
- 20-456 S cup (undecorated?; whiteware; approximately 2 1/4"-2 1/2" diameter base; base only)
- 20-457 S cup (gilded interior and exterior; lined rim and interior body; porcelain) [quality early ware]
- 20-458 P medicine bottle (clear; French Square; 1" x 1" base; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- 20-459 P whiskey flask (aqua; oval base; 1 3/8" x 3 1/8"; 7 3/4" tall; 2-piece mold; applied tool string lip finish; Civil War era cannon with American flag and cannon balls on one side; Union shield with clasped hands on opposite side; above shield is embossed "UNION"; in oval within shield is "F. A. & C.")
- 20-460 S bowl/jar (redware) [small rim only] [Originally Vessel 20-358B]
- 20-461 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; thinly potted) [Originally Vessel 20-380B]
- 20-462 S soup plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 7" diameter rim; rim only) [Originally Vessel 20-380C]
- 20-463 S scent/perfume bottle (clear/lead; octagonal; improved tool Prescription lip finish; interior lip ground to receive stopper) [Originally Vessel 20-400B]
- 20-464 S whiskey flask (aqua; molded; Union Shield flask; body only) [Originally Vessel 20-408B]