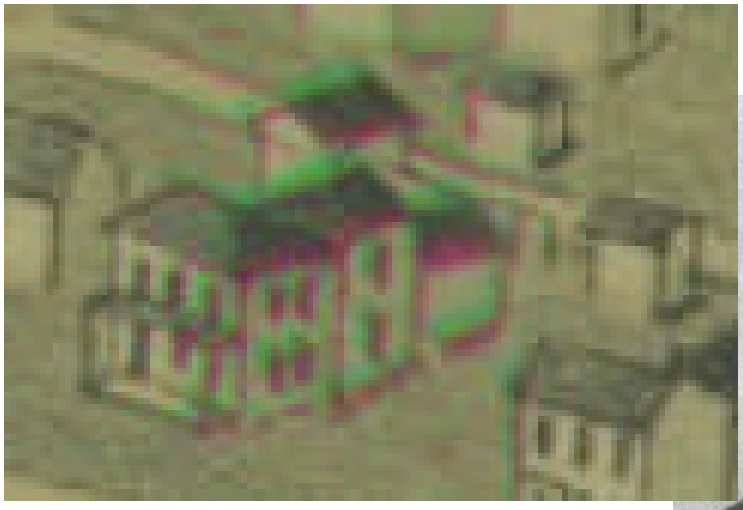
RESULTS OF THE PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE AITKEN BARN MITIGATION AT THE DUBOIS SITE (LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE), SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



prepared by
Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

2010

RESULTS OF THE PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE AITKEN BARN MITIGATION AT THE DUBOIS SITE (LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE), SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

by
Floyd Mansberger
Fever River Research

prepared by
Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

for

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
National Park Service
Springfield, Illinois

2010

Abstract

In mid- 2009, construction activity for the rehabilitation of the Aitken Barn, located on the Dubois House lot in the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (Springfield, Illinois), was being scheduled for later that fall. This proposed construction work consisted of substantial ground disturbing activity (particularly the construction of a new foundation system and poured concrete floor). In an effort to mitigate the impact of the proposed construction on historic resources, the National Park Service contracted with Fever River Research, Inc. to excavate areas within the footprint of the proposed building and within an 18" buffer around the outside perimeter of that structure. The archaeological investigations documented four discrete construction "phases" within the rear yard location of the Dubois House lot. This report summarizes the methods and results of those investigations which were conducted during the late fall and early winter of 2009-2010.

Cover: (Left top) View of the Dubois Site, as depicted on the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). (Right) Portrait of Jesse Kilgore Dubois as photographed during later life (courtesy Illinois State Historical Society). (Left bottom) The Aitken Barn prior to archaeological investigations and rehabilitation.

Acknowledgments

Many individuals contributed to the success of this project. I would particularly like to thank Lincoln Home National Historic Site Superintendent James Sanders, Facility Manager James Cagle, Curator Susan Haake, Historian Tim Townsend, Supervisor of Roads, Utilities, and Grounds Branch Eli Vee Pollak, and Purchasing Officer Kathryn Logsdon. Additionally, for their assistance on this project I would like to thank Linda Clarke and Jeff Richner, both from the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. The field crew persevered through some varying and extreme field conditions that included substantial rain, snow, and ice. Field and laboratory crew from Fever River Research included Terry Chesak, Scott Hewitt, Christopher Stratton, Brad Williams, and Floyd Mansberger. Artifacts were inventoried by Williams and Mansberger, and illustrations were digitized by Stephen Deweese.

To all the above, thank you.

FM

Removing ice to complete excavations (December 8, 2009).

Table Of Contents

Abstract i

Acknowledgments ii

Table of Contents iii

Introduction 1

Historical Context 9

Previous Archaeological Research 52

Results of the Current Archaeological Investigations 79

Summary and Conclusions: Evolution of the Urban Landscape In Springfield, Illinois 109

References Cited 135

Appendices

I. Dubois House HABS documents 142
II. O'Bright Field Notes (2007) 148
III. Artifact Illustrations 153
IV Lot Provenience 197
V. Lot Inventories 202

Introduction

The Jesse Dubois House, which is a frame dwelling thought to have been constructed during the late-1850s, is located within the boundaries of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site at 519 South Eighth Street, Springfield, Illinois (Lot 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield) (See Figures 1-4 for location of the Dubois Site).[1] The extant Aitken Barn, which is an early twentieth century frame outbuilding located on the rear of the lot associated with the Dubois House (see Figures 5 and 6), was constructed on the location of an earlier—and much larger—frame outbuilding (or barn) at this location.

The Master Plan (National Park Service 1970) for the Lincoln Home National Historic Site states that recapturing the historic scene between the two alleys will form the core of the Site's historic zone. It further states that restoration of the historic zone will be on two levels: faithful restoration of existing historic structures and reconstruction. According to the Master Plan, the reconstruction of primary buildings will be limited to the intersection at Eighth and Jackson Streets, with secondary structures such as outbuildings being reconstructed throughout the park's historic zone in order to enhance the interpreted nineteenth century landscape. Over the past 20-plus years, the National Park Service has implemented an aggressive campaign to restore the historic structures within the park's historic zone, and to enhance the visitor's experience within the park. Archaeology has played a significant role in that process (cf. Osborn 2001 for a review of the archaeology conducted within the park).

Both the Dubois House and Aitken Barn are considered contributing elements of the Lincoln Home National Register of Historic Places historic district. As noted by the National Park Service,

> The barn's appearance, despite being built 60 years after the main 1860 focus date of the park, is sympathetic to a 1860s barn appearance and as such, contributes to the historic scene in the neighborhood. The park's current Master Plan (1969) states that recapturing the historic scene between the two alleys will form the core of the Site's historic zone. A new General Management Plan (draft 2008) has expanded the allowable features and structures of the historic zone to include rehabilitated buildings like the Aitken Barn (Data Recovery Plan 2009:1).

Current capital development plans call for the rehabilitation of the Aitken Barn. This work will include substantial ground-disturbing activities that include the construction of a new foundation system and poured concrete floor for the structure. In accepting that the proposed construction activity would have an adverse effect on archaeological resources beneath the existing structure, and in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement between the National

[1] This addition to the original town plat of Springfield was platted in 1836 and was Iles' first addition to the City of Springfield. Subsequently, Iles' platted several new additions to the city. Each lot in this portion of the addition contained 40' of frontage and was 152' in depth to the alley in the rear. Previous archaeological investigations have identified the Jesse Dubois house lot as archaeological site 11SG1282.

Park Service and the Preservation Services Division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, a Data Recovery Plan (DRP) was prepared by the National Park Service. The DRP presented a program of scientific data recovery that was designed to mitigate the effect of the proposed construction activity on archaeological resources present beneath the Aitken Barn (Historic Structure No. 16).

The archaeological fieldwork outlined in the DRP was conducted by Fever River Research (Springfield, Illinois) under contract with the Midwest Archeological Center (National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska).[2] Fieldwork was initiated on November 6th, 2009 and completed on January 22nd, 2010. This report summarizes the results of those archaeological investigations, and attempts to place the excavations conducted within the greater Lincoln Home National Historic Site into a landscape perspective/context.

[2] Purchase Order P6530100922 Aitken Barn Data Recovery.

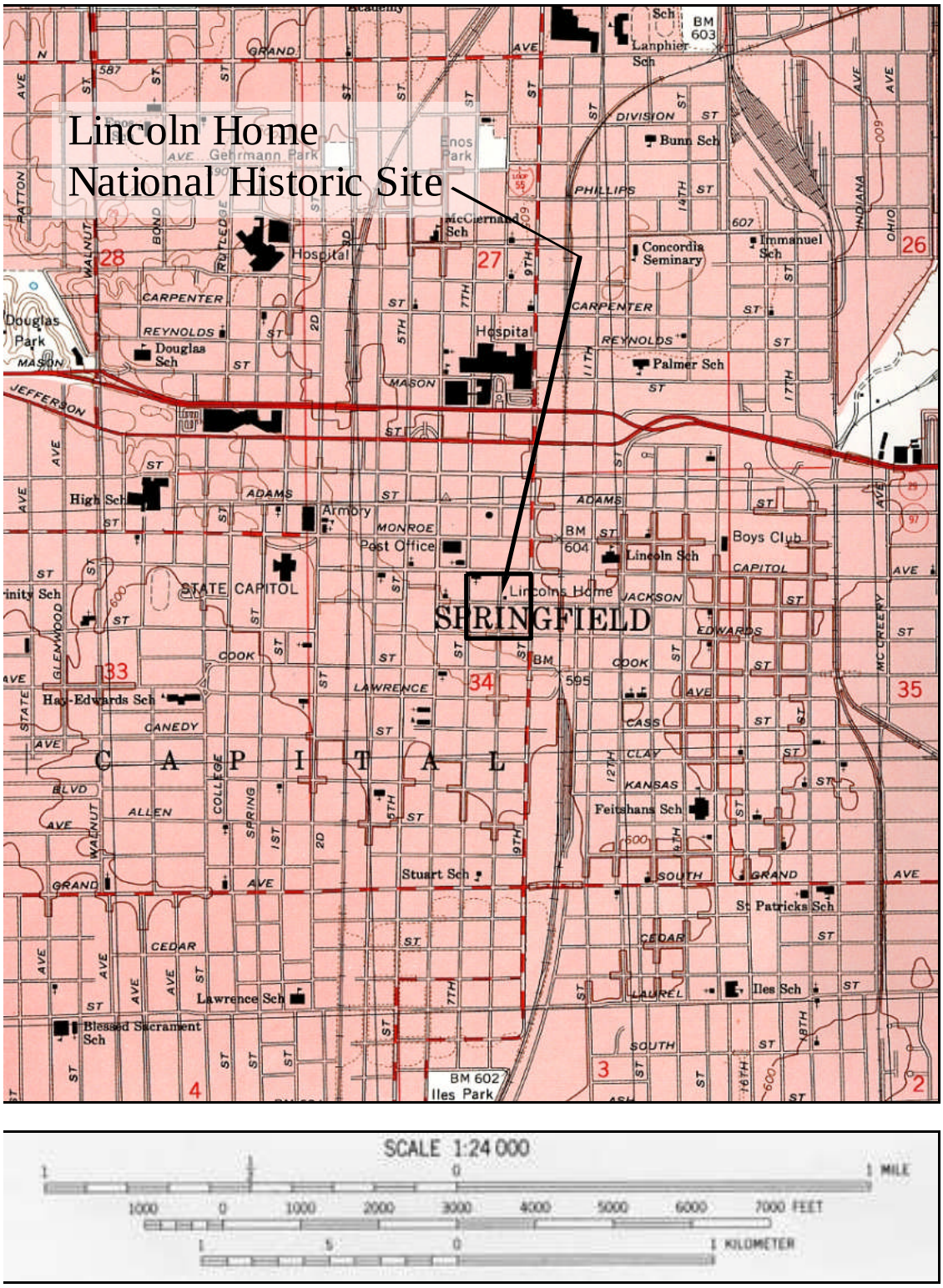


Figure 1. Location of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois (Springfield West U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998).

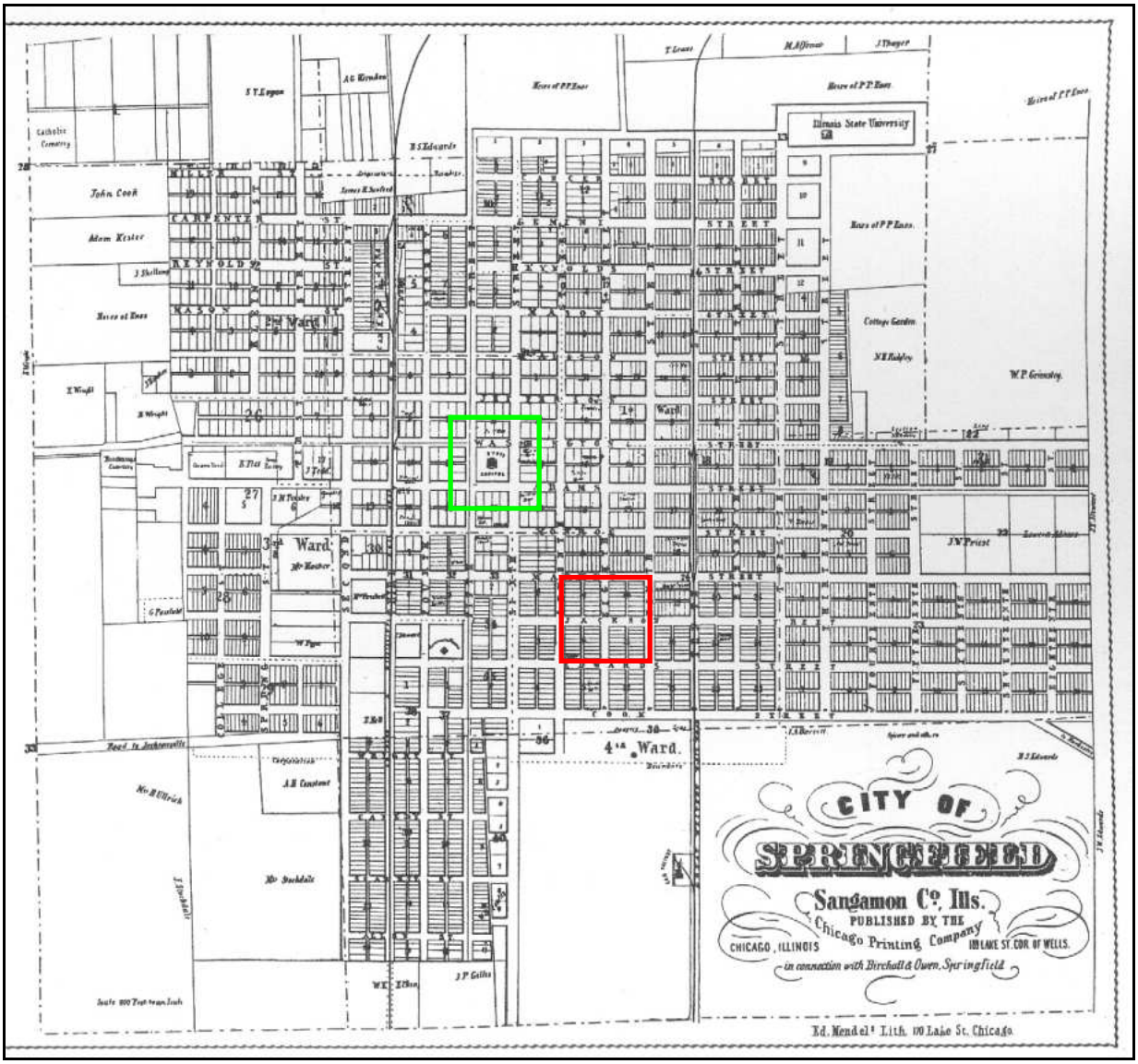


Figure 2. Location of the four-block Lincoln Home National Historic Site (outlined in red) within the *City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills.* (Hall 1855). This is the first published map of the city of Springfield. The Lincoln Home neighborhood was located on the southeast side of the quickly expanding town. The central business district was arranged around the state capitol building (here outlined in green).

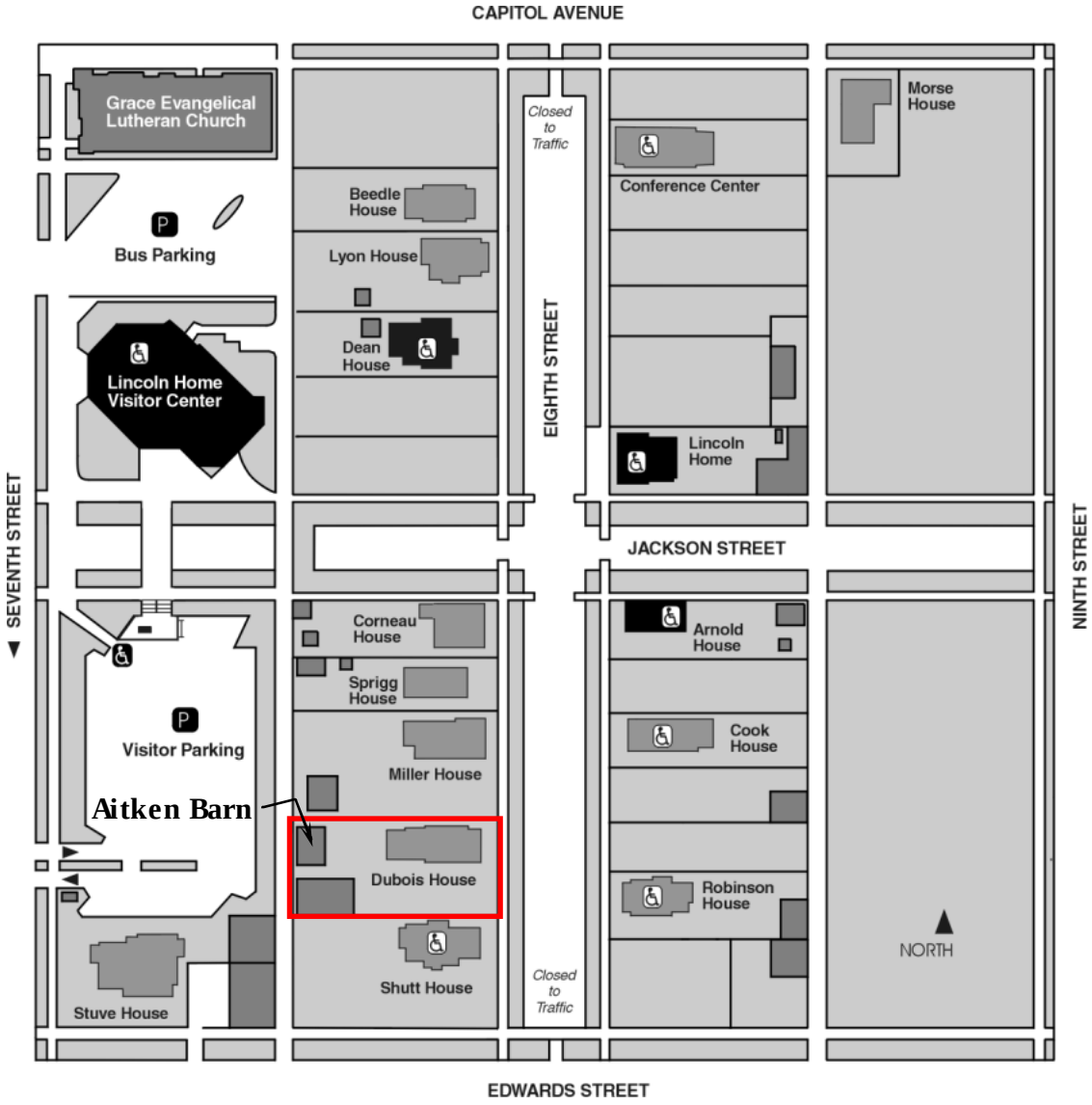


Figure 3. Location of the Dubois House (HS-15) lot (outlined in red) and Aitken Barn (HS-16) within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois.

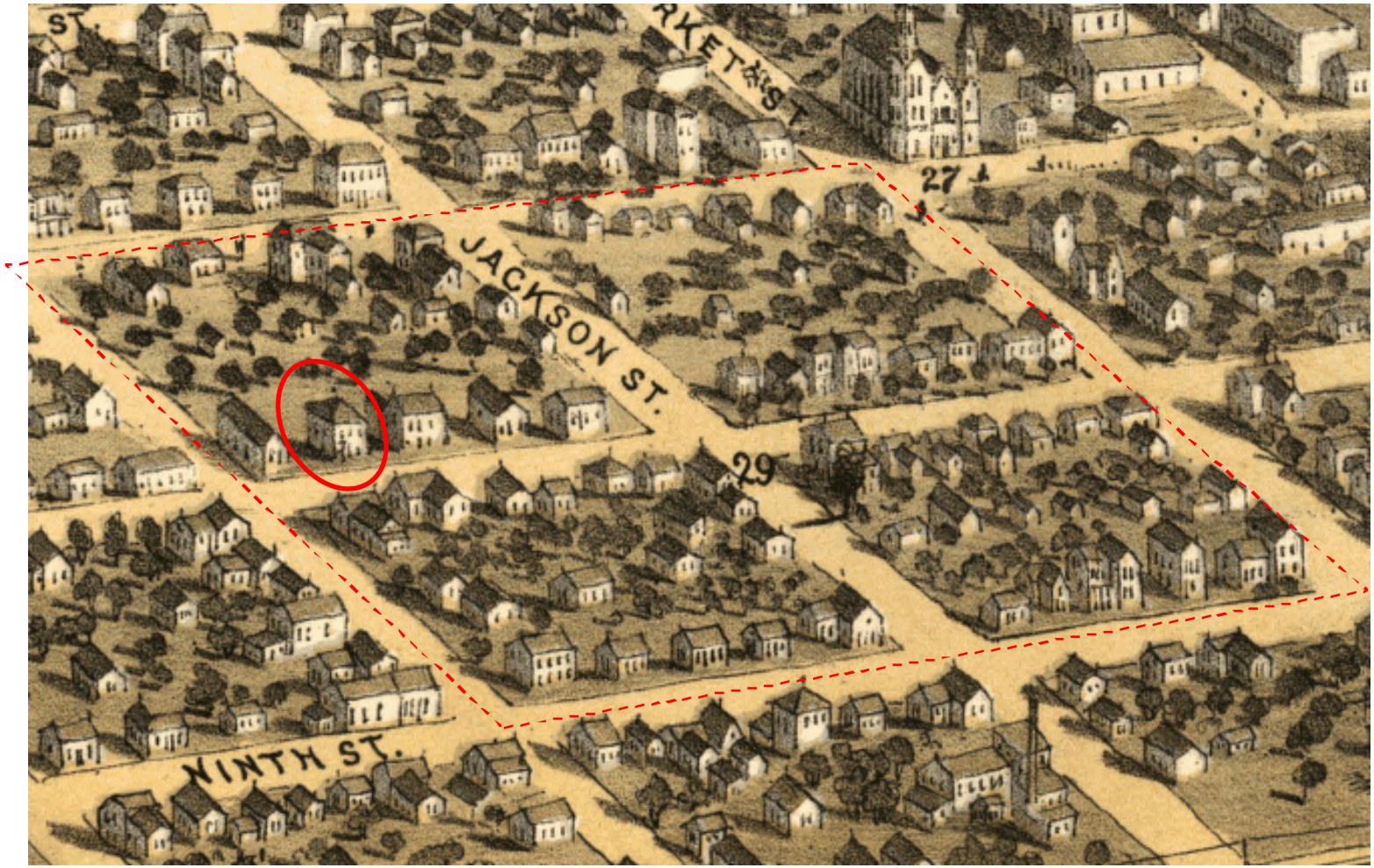


Figure 4. View of the four-block Lincoln Home neighborhood as it appeared on the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Ruger 1867). The Lincoln Home, located at the northeast corner of Jackson and South Eighth Streets, is located immediately to the right of the number "29." The Dubois House is located across Eighth Street to the west and south (here circled in red).

Figure 5. Two views of the Aitken barn prior to its relocation off its original foundations (NPS Photograph). Top: Looking west at the east elevation. Bottom: Looking southeast at the northwest corner of the barn.

Figure 6. Two current views of the Dubois House, 2010. TOP: View of Dubois House looking northwest. BOTTOM: View of Shutt and Dubois Houses (Lots 9-12, as discussed in text).

Historical Context

Extensive archival research regarding the Dubois house and the landownership history of the property associated with this structure was previously conducted and presented within Edwin Bearss' 1977 *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report—Historical Data Blocks 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois* (Bearss 1977). Bearss' early work was expanded upon by Francis Krupka in his *Historic Structures Report: Jesse Kilgore Dubois House (Historic Structure No. 15) and Walter Aitken Barn (Historic Structure No. 16)* (Krupka n.d.). The following discussion draws substantially on that earlier research.

Bearss (1977:69) notes that that "the Jesse K. Dubois house was built for Jesse K. Dubois, and was his family home from 1859 until 1863. Dubois at this time was the Illinois State auditor. A powerful Republican politician and officeholder, Dubois was a confidant of Lincoln. The Lincoln and Dubois families moved in the same social circles, and the Duboises named one of their sons for Abraham Lincoln." Bearss (1977:47) further notes "the Dubois house was erected in 1858, probably by Graham & Dallman, Springfield builders." Krupka (n.d.) greatly expanded upon Bearss' earlier work and offered a revised interpretation of the property that included a detailed developmental history of the Dubois house and associated grounds.[3] Krupka's developmental site history is discussed in detail in both the following historical context, as well as within this report's conclusions.

As noted above, the Aitken Barn is located on the rear of the urban lot associated with the Jesse Dubois House, both of which are situated on Lot 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to the town of Springfield. Elijah Iles, an early Springfield merchant and landowner, and Pascal Enos donated land in 1821 for the laying out of the original town plat and formation of the original town's public square. The Elijah Iles Addition to Springfield, a portion of which was later to become Lincoln's neighborhood, was platted in April 1836 (Krupka n.d.:6). Table 1 summarizes the chain-of-title for the Dubois property. By the late 1830s, all of the lots in the greater Lincoln Home neighborhood—and Iles' Addition to Springfield for that matter—had been sold.[4] Krupka (n.d.: Part II, page 65) states that "Although all parcels in the four-block area had been sold, few properties had yet been improved by the construction of buildings [and] that all available parcels had been sold by 1836, yet none had yet been improved, suggests that the new owners either had not yet acquired clear title to the land from Iles, or, were land speculators holding ownership in hopes of future appreciation in value." Recent archaeological research has questioned this interpretation, and suggests that less permanent and/or temporary improvements in the late 1830s and 1840s may have been more prevalent in the neighborhood than originally suspected.

---

[3] Krupka's writing style is often very creative, extremely speculative, and often contradictory. His draft historic structure report offers several rather creative interpretations that are often not based in fact, but more speculative in nature. A thorough review of Krupka's interpretations for the house and Aitken barn are presented in the following sections of this report.

[4] Watson's 1836 map of the Iles Addition illustrates the early owners of parcels at that date, and indicates that the majority of the lands had been sold by that time (see Figure 3; Krupka n.d.: Part II, Page 66).

Early land ownership records indicate that the corner two lots located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Edwards and Eighth Streets (Lots 9 and 10, Block 6) were purchased by Ninian Edwards in May 1836 for the sum of $265.00 (approximately $132.50/lot) (Bearss 1977:29). The interior lots facing South Eighth Street to the north (Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, Block 6) were not sold until a year later. These four interior lots in Block 6 probably remained undeveloped throughout the 1830s and 1840s. In May 1837, these four interior lots were purchased by Myers F. Truitt for $450 (averaging $112.50/lot—slightly less than the $132.50 realized earlier for the adjacent corner lots 9 and 10 to the south). In the late 1830s, the price of a single, unimproved, non-corner lot at this point in time was approximately $75—suggesting that these lots may have been sold at slightly inflated prices, or one of the lots may have been slightly improved at that time. Little is currently known about Myers Truitt.[5]

Apparently, Truitt failed to pay his 1837 property taxes on Lots 11-14, as the February 3, 1838 issue of the *Sangamo Journal* lists Truitt as being delinquent on his taxes and owing $20.00 to the County. On March 6, 1838 the properties with delinquent taxes for 1836 and 1837 were sold at public auction on the courthouse steps. Bearss (1977:50) indicates that Truitt redeemed his lots at the public sale. Truitt retained ownership of the four mid-block lots until mid-April 1842 at which time the ownership of the four lots was transferred to William F. Butler, via a sheriff's deed. A judgment in favor of Butler for the sum of $284 was made against Myers Truitt by the March 1842 term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court. By this time, Truitt may have relocated to Lee County.[6] As Truitt did not pay this judgment, a "writ of execution" for a public sale of the property was issued to Sheriff William Elkin on April 14, 1842. The sale occurred that same day (Krupka n.d.:7). Butler retained ownership of Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 through August 7, 1845, at which time he sold the four lots to Nicholas Garland (a farmer) for the sum of $400 ($100/lot). Power (1876) indicates that Williams Butler was a Kentucky native who arrived in rural Sangamon County (Leland Grove area) in 1828. Butler came to Springfield "and was soon after appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, by his early friend, Judge [Stephen] Logan, March 19, 1836." He remained in that position through March 1841, and was later appointed by Governor Bissell as State Treasurer in August 1859 (Power 1876:165).

Nicholas Garland, of Virginia descent, emigrated with slaves to Missouri in 1829. Upon developing conscientious objections to owning slaves, he eventually freed his slaves and moved

---

[5] Power (1876) lists only one surname entry for the name "Truitt" in his county history. According to Power (1876:275-76) Henry B. Truitt was a 1830s Springfield merchant, and son-in-law to William May (member of the U.S. Congress at the time). Henry Truitt shot and killed Springfield resident Jacob Early (a local doctor and preacher) on March 11, 1838. Apparently, the shooting was "in consequence of some political difficulty… about appointments to office, all the parties involved being democrats" (see also Pratt 1944). According to Bearss (1977:50), Henry and Myers Truitt were brothers. Henry Truitt was successfully represented in his murder trial by Abraham Lincoln, with Stephen A. Douglas prosecuting the State's case. Henry B. Truitt had purchased two outlots in Sangamon County (Section 16; T14NR4W) in April 1836 (http://www.ilsos.gov/GenealogyMWeb/PublicLandSalesNameServlet).

[6] A "Meirs F. Truitt" purchased two adjacent land parcels in Lee County (T21NR9E) in May 1840 and March 1842 (http://www.ilsos.gov/GenealogyMWeb/PublicLandSalesNameServlet). It would appear that Truitt might have spent some time in Springfield prior to moving to Lee County, Illinois in circa 1840. A quick search of Lee County histories gave no insight into Myer Truitt. According to Bearss (1977:50), Myers and Harry Truitt emigrated to California sometime in the early 1850s.

with his family to Illinois, arriving in Springfield in 1832. Garland apparently lived in Springfield for a few years, settling on a farm in rural Cotton Hill Township in 1837. By 1838, Garland operated a rural horse mill and turning lathe (in connection with a cabinet shop). By the middle 1840s, Garland apparently was employed as the Sangamon County tax assessor and collector. Additionally, Garland ran an unsuccessful campaign for the Whig nomination for sheriff of Sangamon County in 1844 (Bearss 1977:50; Power 1876:324-325).

Table 1

SIMPLIFIED CHAIN-OF-TITLE
DUBOIS HOUSE (HS-15)

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	LOT NUMBER	AMOUNT	DATE
Elijah Iles	Myers F. Truitt	11, 12, 13, and 14	$450.00	May 8, 1837
Myer F. Truitt	William Butler	11, 12, 13, and 14	$284.00	April 14, 1842
William Butler	Nicholas Garland	11, 12, 13, and 14	$400.00	August 7, 1845
Nicholas Garland	James Matheny	11, 12, 13, and 14	$10.00	August 7, 1849
James Matheny	A. Eastman and M. Brayman	11, 12, 13, and 14	$250.00	April 12, 1850
A. Eastman and M. Brayman	Mason Brayman	11 and 12	$200.00	February 12, 1853
Mason Brayman	James Catlin	9, 10, 11, and 12	$2,500.00	November 6, 1855
James Catlin	Alexander Graham	11 and 12	$750.00	March 13, 1856
James Catlin	W. O. Jones	9 and 10	$2,300.00	August 20, 1856
Alexander Graham	Jesse Dubois	11 and 12	$4,150.00	June 2, 1858
Jesse Dubois	James Ragland	11 and 12	$6,750.00	November 6, 1867
James Ragland	Virginia Ragland	11 and 12	$0.00	November 5, 1874
Virginia Ragland	Mary Tichnor	S10' Lot 11	$250.00	April 2, 1877
Virginia Ragland	James Barkley	N30' Lot 11 and Lot 12	$4,000.00	January 28, 1880
James Barkley	Howard Weber	N30' Lot 11 and Lot 12	$4,236.90	November 7, 1900
Howard Weber	Walter Aitken	Lot 12	$4,500.00	April 2, 1902
Howard Weber	Conrad Hartmann	N30' Lot 11	$1,600.00	May 22, 1905
Walter Aitken	James Swetman	Lot 12	$4,500.00	April 12, 1923
James Swetman	Irvin Spiegel	Lot 12	$3,900.00	August 27, 1941
Irvin Spiegel	Louis Schwartz	Lot 12	<$100.00	January 22, 1940
Louis Schwartz	Stanley Strongman	Lot 12	$4,000.00	November 24, 1944
Stanley Strongman	Janet Chapman	Lot 12	$10,450.00	August 29, 1945
Janet Chapman	James Caldwell	Lot 12	$15,000.00	May 8, 1947
James Caldwell	Lido Pisani	Lot 12	$13,750.00	March 25, 1955
Lido Pisani	United States of America	Lot 12	$68,000.00	November 7, 1978

Exactly four years later, on August 7, 1849, Nicholas and Rhoda Garland filed a quitclaim deed transferring title of these four lots to James H. Matheny for $10.[7] As Krupka (n.d.:8) states, the reason for the sale is unclear, and "the $10 token price suggests that unsatisfied obligations from prior business dealing between Garland and Matheny may have figured into the arrangement." Matheny, an ardent Whig, was the Deputy Circuit Clerk for Sangamon County at the time (Bearss 1977:51).

[7] James Matheny was Abraham Lincoln's best man at his marriage to Mary Todd (Krupka n.d.:8).

Matheny did not retain ownership of these four lots for very long, as he sold Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 to Asa Eastman and Mason Brayman for $250 ($62.50/lot) on April 12th, 1850. Approximately five months later, on September 16, 1850, Mason Brayman purchased the adjacent corner lots to the south (Lots 9 and 10) from John Larrimore for the sum of $900 ($450/lot). John and Mary Larrimore had purchased Lots 9 and 10 from Ninian Edwards on August 6, 1849 for the sum of $200 ($100/lot).[8] Based on these transactions, Bearss (1977:29) suggests that "the rapid escalation in value in just thirteen months [from $200 to $900] proves that the Larrimores had improved the property."[9] It would appear that Mason Brayman occupied a house located on Lots 9 and 10, and shared ownership with the adjacent four lots to the north (Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14). Some, if not all, of Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 may have been utilized by Brayman to supplement his urban house lot.

Bearss (1977:52) notes that the city assessor and tax collector in December 1852 "cited Asa Eastman and M. Gable as delinquent for their taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14" with each lot being assess $1.64 in taxes. It is not known why Brayman is not listed, and a M. Gable is listed with Eastman. In mid-February 1853, Asa Eastman and Mason Brayman filed two quitclaim deeds giving sole ownership of Lots 11 and 12 to Mason Brayman, and Lots 13 and 14 to Asa Eastman (Krupka n.d.: 9). The value of each two-lot parcel as indicated on these quitclaim deeds was $200 ($100/lot)—suggesting that these four lots may have been unimproved at that late date. It also suggests that the south half of this large mid-block parcel of land (consisting of Lots 11 and 12) probably had been incorporated into the urban landscape utilized by the Brayman family as part of their house lot.[10]

Asa Eastman was born in Maine in 1802, and arrived in Waverly (Morgan County) in 1831. In 1835, Eastman laid out the town of Auburn, located in Sangamon County, where he and his wife relocated in 1840. In the fall of 1841, the family moved to Springfield. Upon his arrival in Springfield, Eastman was a partner with James Lamb "in a flouring mill, and in 1865 he built the only grain elevator in the city, at a cost of about $75,000." By the middle 1850s, Eastman was living in a substantial house located in the adjacent Block 11 (at the northwest corner of the intersection of Ninth and Edwards Streets). Eastman eventually became one of the largest mill owners and grain dealers in central Illinois. Additionally, Eastman "was the originator and one of the principal stockholders in the Leland Hotel, and was President of the Board of Directors when it was building [under construction]" (Power 1876:276-277) (see also Bearss 1977:51-2). Eastman died in 1888.

---

[8] According to Bearrs (1977), John Larrimore was politically active, and apparently moved to Bloomington, Illinois by 1854. Little else is currently known about him.

[9] Krupka (n.d.:10) notes that "the $900 that the Larrimores charged Mason Brayman for the parcel on September 16, 1850, indicates that improvements worth $700 had been made by the Larrimores during their 10-month ownership—probably [consisting of] a cottage home, a small stable, a privy, a well, and a cistern, all surrounded by fences." Such a list of improvements for Lots 9 and 10 is a reasonable speculation—but is only that, speculation.

[10] Asa Eastman subsequently developed the adjacent Lots 13 and 14 by constructing a traditional frame house on these two lots. Eastman (and his partners M. and M. Gable) sold Lots 13 and 14—potentially with improvements—to Reuben Coon in late February 1854 for $400. The two lots and suspected improvements were again sold in January 1855 to Allen Miller for $650. Remnants of this frame house—which was built in 1853 or 1854—are currently incorporated within the extant Miller House (Historic Structure 14) (Quinn Evans 2006:12-13).

The 1850 U. S. Census indicates that Mason Brayman was a 35-year old, New-York born lawyer (Figure 7). At that time, Brayman's real property (real estate) was valued at $1,500, and he was living with his 30-year old wife (Mary), and their two daughters (Ada and Mary). Based on the census returns, which note the birth of their first daughter in Maine, it would appear that the family had lived in that state prior to their relocation to Illinois. As Bearss (1977:33) notes, "Mason Brayman was an important man in nineteenth-century America." Discussing Brayman's early years, Bearss (1977:33) states that Mason Brayman

> was born in Buffalo, New York, on May 23, 1813. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday, he was successively a farmer and a printer. At the age of twenty-two he became editor of the Buffalo *Bulletin*. He also read law and in 1836 was admitted to the New York bar. In 1837 Brayman moved west, settling in Monroe, Michigan, where he was city attorney. Removing to Kentucky, he edited the *Louisville Advertiser* in 1842. The following year he arrived in Springfield, where he opened a law office. In 1843 he was named by Governor Thomas Ford as a commissioner to mediate disputes between the Mormons and their hostile neighbors at Nauvoo. In 1844-45 Brayman was appointed to revise the Illinois statutes. Subsequently, he served as a regent of the University of Illinois, and reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention of 1847 for the St. Louis *Union*.

During his tenure in the Lincoln neighborhood, Brayman worked as an attorney, and beginning in 1851 represented the Illinois Central Railroad as General Solicitor —a position that no doubt was fairly lucrative (Bearss 1977:34). Besides simply being neighbors to the Lincoln family, Krupka (n.d.:9) notes

> Mason Brayman and his family had a close relationship with the Lincoln family. On February 1, 1848, Mason Brayman and his family assumed the lease of Cornelius Ludlum to the Lincoln family's South Eighth Street Home.[11] Ludlum had leased the property from Lincoln on October 23, 1847, but had had to relinquish the property after just 3-months' occupancy because of his inability to pay the rent. Also a Springfield lawyer, Brayman remained in the Lincoln Home until February 1, 1849, while Lincoln served his single term as an Illinois Representative to the Thirtieth United States Congress. Although of different political persuasions, the Democratic Brayman and the Republican Lincoln families remained close friends throughout their Springfield years as neighbors and for the remainder of their lives. [See also Temple 1984: 31-34].[12]

[11] Paying the sum of $22.50 for three-month period (Bearss 1977:33).

[12] Mason Brayman was appointed as the governor of Idaho Territory by President Ulysses Grant in 1876 (http://lincolnbicentennial.idaho.gov/LincolntheLawyer/tabid/610/Default.aspx). Brayman also wrote a volume of poetry (Brayman 1888).

One of the first cartographic depictions of the Lincoln Home Neighborhood is the 1854 map entitled *City of Springfield* (McManus 1854) (Figure 8). This map illustrates a house located predominately on the corner Lot 9, albeit slightly straddling the adjacent Lot 10 to the north. Mason Brayman probably was occupying this house at that time. The four lots to the north (Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14) were represented as unimproved and/or vacant at this time. The next available cartographic representation of the Lincoln Home neighborhood is the 1858 City of Springfield map (Sides 1858). With regard to Block 6, the two maps are nearly identical, with the 1858 map illustrating no new improvements in this block.

Mason Brayman and his family remained at this location (Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12) through early November 1855—living in a "little quiet home" at the northwest corner of Eighth and Edwards Streets (Temple 1984:35)[13] It was at that time (November 6, 1855) that Brayman sold the four lots to James Catlin for the sum of $2,500 ($625.00/lot). This sale price indicates that substantial improvements probably had been made to the large corner "suburban" lot (consisting of Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12) by Brayman during the previous approximate three years. Bearrs (1977:30) comments "that the Braymans, besides adding two lots, had made other major improvements" to the property. Without any solid evidence, Krupka (n.d.:10) notes that

> when Brayman proceeded to develop the property, he located all improvements on Lots 9 and 10, leaving Lots 11 and 12 vacant. Like the preceding owners, Brayman made no significant improvements to Lots 11 and 12 during his brief, 2½-year ownership of the property.[14]

This statement by Krupka is unfounded, and it is very feasible that some of the improvements associated with Brayman's suburban landholdings potentially spilled over onto Lots 11 and 12.[15]

[13] The Chicago Historical Society's manuscript collection contains the Mason Brayman Papers, which consists of more than 4,000 documents. According to Bearss (1977:33), the documents in this collection from 1847-1855 consist predominantly of "business transactions, primarily land investments and railroads" and have not been examined in much detail. A more thorough look at these records might prove of interest to this research—particularly as this is the period of significance of the Dubois House lot.

[14] Krupka (n.d.:10) notes that "the $2,500 that Catlin paid for Lots 9 through 12 on November 6, 1855, indicates an average $625 purchase price for each lot. The character of these lots and their locations indicate them to be identical and, therefore, presumably of similar value. Yet, when Lots 11 and 12 were sold five months later (i.e., on March 13, 1856), the average price for each was just $375—totaling $750. Obviously, the missing $250 in value remained vested in Lots 13 and 14. However, Springfield City Engineer William Sides… documents that these properties remained undeveloped as late as 1858. Thus, whatever improvements had been made to Lots 13 and 14, it would seem these were not in the form of structures, since Sides shows no structures on either Lot 13 or Lot 14. The rationale for the difference in price, therefore, remains inexplicable." Krupka's interpretation is a bit flawed, as the corner lots are more valuable than mid-block lots, and the reliability of the 1858 city map is questionable. There is a strong possibility that secondary outbuildings and/or support structures not represented by Sides could have been present on these other lots at that time.

[15] The value of Lots 9 and 10 increased from approximately $900 to $1,750, whereas value of Lots 11 and 12 increased from $225—or potentially $400—to $750. This represents an approximate 95% increase in value of Lots 9 and 10, and an approximate 233%--or potentially 88%--increase in value of Lots 11 and 12. In either case, the value of both parcels increased dramatically, probably due to improvements made to the property.

It was at this time, upon the sale of his city lots, that the Brayman family moved to Du Page County in northern Illinois (Bearss 1977:34, 48).[16]

James Catlin, who purchased Brayman's large corner parcel and house in November 1855, was a stationmaster for the Great Western Railroad. Prior to his purchase of the Brayman property, the unmarried Catlin had boarded at a Mrs. Forsyth's. One month prior to his purchase of this property, Catlin married Miss Augusta Kinner (daughter of Alfred Kinner). Among other things, Catlin was active in the local horticultural society. Five months after Catlin purchased the four lots, he turned around and sold off Lots 11 and 12 to Alexander Graham on March 13, 1856 for the sum of $750 (Bearss 1977:34, 48). Shortly thereafter, in July 1856, Catlin resigned his position with the Great Western Railroad and relocated to western Illinois (Hancock County). He sold Lots 9 and 10 to W. O. Jones in August 1857 for the sum of $2,300 (Bearss 1977:35).

Again, Krupka (n.d.:10) speculated as to Catlin's activity while he owned this property. He notes that "Catlin had apparently made significant improvements during his 5-month ownership of the four lots before disposing of the properties,—but—if Springfield City Engineer William Sides' 1858 land use map is to be believed—not to Lots Nos. 11 and 12. According to Sides map, these still remained undeveloped as late as 1858." Krupka (n.d.:10) further argued that "the parcel's [Lot 11 and 12] $550 increase in value during the Catlin's brief, 5-month… ownership represents the value of the 'Catlin Cottage' on lot 12 and other improvements to the 2-lot parcel associated with it." Krupka (n.d.:11) describes the "Catlin Cottage"—the first "dwelling" to be constructed on Lots 11 and 12--as having been constructed in the fall and winter of 1855-56, and consisting of "a full cellar (Cellar 004) with both interior and exterior access stairs (i.e., Stairs S-1B and S-2, respectively), a first floor kitchen (Kitchen 104) with a cooking fireplace, and a second floor bedroom (West Bedroom 204). The cottage had no exterior porches. Only wooden stoops served its three, original exterior doors." Krupka's interpretive drawings indicate the presence of the three ground floor exterior doorways, which seems unlikely for such a small residence. Krupka (n.d.: 11) further commented that since James and Augusta Catlin lived in the house on the adjacent Lots 9 and 10, (which was built by Mason Brayman sometime between 1850 and 1855), "this indicates that the 2-room, Catlin Cottage on Lots 11 and 12 was built speculatively for sale to others, not for the family's own use. … This speculative motive for constructing the Catlin Cottage may explain its extremely small size (i.e. 16 feet square and consisting of nothing more than a cellar, a downstairs kitchen and an upstairs bedroom)." Krupka (n.d.:10-11) continues by stating that the potential presence of this "cottage" raises questions about the accuracy of the 1858 City map.

As will be discussed later, there are some problems with Krupka's interpretation. Another possibility is that the improvements on Lot 11 and 12 were constructed earlier than Krupka suggests. These improvements, which potentially were associated with the primary residence located on Lot 9, probably did not represent a primary residence or house. The building's size is inconsistent with the quality of primary residences being constructed in the neighborhood during the 1850s. In contrast, its size, plan, presence of large cooking fireplace and substantial cellar, and location (potentially within the near rear yard of the main house located on Lots 9 and 10, which fronted Edwards Street and not Eighth Street) is very consistent with that of a substantial summer kitchen and/or wash house possibly constructed by the

[16] They were to return to Springfield in 1860.

Brayman family during their ownership of the property. As such, reference to this early structure as the "Catlin Cottage" may be misleading. Subsequent subdivision of this property, and construction activity on this structure represents the conversion of the large outbuilding to a primary residence. Such would also have required the potential re-orientation of the property from Edwards Street to the adjacent Eighth Street frontage. Similarly, subsequent redevelopment of Lots 9 and 10 may have resulted in the reorientation of the house on Lots 9 and 10 from Edwards Street to Eighth Street. As will be discussed later, this re-orientation to the landscape would most likely have occurred during the period circa 1875-1885 during the Louis and Mary Tichnor ownership—when the South 10' of Lot 11 was added to Lots 9 and 10, and a second house was constructed on the property—no doubt requiring the relocation of the original dwelling, which was shifted to the north slightly to accommodate the new dwelling. Obviously, more research is needed to confirm this interpretation. As will be discussed later, the archaeological evidence does seem to lend some credibility to this potential interpretation. Outbuildings such as summer kitchens and/or washhouses were apparently not documented on the 1858 map on a regular basis, and may explain the lack of detail on these maps for Lots 11 and 12.

In March 1856, Alexander Graham purchased Lots 11 and 12. The 1855-56 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Alexander Graham was a carpenter residing on Eighth Street, near Market (now Capital). The subsequent 1857-58 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the Graham family had apparently moved, and was living in a house at the corner of Cook and Seventh Streets at that time. The 1859 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the family had moved again, and was residing at the southeast corner of Jackson and Seventh Streets.[17] At no time did Alexander Graham live in the dwelling located on Lots 11 and 12.

Prior to his death in 1861, the 1860 U.S. Census indicates that Alexander Graham was a 35-year old, Scottish born carpenter who apparently had done fairly well for himself, as his real property (real estate) was valued at $7,000 and his personal property was valued at $500. At that time, Alexander was living with his 32-year old Scottish born wife (Rebecca), their seven children, and an unidentified Scottish-born, 34-year old woman named Mary Brown (presumably a servant). Based on the age and birth location of the children, it would appear that the family had immigrated to the United States in circa 1850-52 (Krupka n.d.: 12). City directories indicate that Graham was a carpenter, and the 1855-56 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the family was living on Eighth Street near the city market. Although both the 1857-58 and 1859 *Springfield City Directories* indicate that Graham was a carpenter, these two directories give two new addresses for his residence—suggesting that the family was moving frequently. The earlier directory indicates his residence at the corner of Cook and Seventh Streets, whereas the latter indicates he was living at the southeast corner of Jackson and Seventh Streets. During the 1850s, Graham appears to have lived within close proximity of the Lincoln Home neighborhood. The

[17] It was from this same location that Alexander Graham had been living when he died prematurely on February 10, 1861 at 35-years of age. The *Illinois State Journal* (February 11, 1861) lists his obituary and fails to note the cause of his death (Krupka n.d.:14) His widow, Rebecca Graham was listed at this same address in the 1863 *Springfield City Directory* (Krupka n.d. 12). Krupka (n.d.:14) states that Graham's age at death "suggests an accident, perhaps one involving his profession—carpentry. That he died intestate [sic] suggests his death was unexpected at the time it occurred—also suggestive of accidental death, rather than death due to illness. This may—in part—explain the irregularities involved in Jesse Dubois' acquisition of the property at 519 South Eighth Street, and the apparent lack of records documenting the transaction."

1860-61 *Springfield City Directory* does not list Graham's occupation directly, but indicates he is still living at the corner of Jackson and Seventh Streets. This same city directory does contain a listing for the firm of Dallman and Graham, carpenters and builders with office and/or shops located along the north side of Monroe Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Charles Dallman was listed as a carpenter in both the 1855-56 and 1857-58 *Springfield City Directories*, but does not appear listed in the 1859 directory. His residence in the 1860-61 *Springfield City Directory* was listed as 101 Monroe Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets—and was apparently the same location as the firm's workshops. It would appear that the two individuals apparently formed their partnership in circa 1859, with Dallman as the senior partner. The firm continued until Graham's untimely death in 1861 (Krupka n.d.: 18). Dallman subsequently disappears from the Springfield city directories after 1860-61. Neither Dallman or Graham are listed in the 1863 *Springfield City Directory*.

It was probably during Graham's ownership of the property that the structure on Lot 12 was modified substantially—potentially being converted from an outbuilding to a primary residence. On May 13, 1857, Alexander Graham and his wife took out a mortgage with Robert Officer for the sum of $5,270. For collateral, the family put up 300 acres of rural land in Gardner Township (T16N, R6W), Sangamon County, and Lots 11 and 12 of Block 6 (Bearss 1977:48; Krupka n.d.: 13). This money may have been used to finance construction activity on Lot 12. Krupka (n.d.:14) speculates that "it would appear that in personally financing construction of the new house being built by the firm on Lot 12-Block 6, he [Graham] was acting as Jesse K. Dubois' agent, in some unexplained manner." As Krupka (n.d.:14) also noted, Dallman and Graham were also constructing a private residence for Graham on nearby South Seventh Street at that time (at the intersection of Seventh and Jackson Streets). The *Illinois State Journal* (March 24, 1859) indicates that the house cost $3,500 to build, whereas the accompanying barn cost $150. The *Illinois State Journal* article (entitled "List of Buildings Erected") did not specifically list the Jesse Dubois House, although it may have been among the "35 other residences" constructed the previous year and mentioned within the article without any additional information.

At about this time period, two distinct modifications were made to the original structure on Lot 12—one attached to the rear (west side) of the building, and the other onto the front (or east side of the building). Krupka (n.d.:12) notes that "it is apparent that the 2-lot parcel purchased by Alexander Graham from the Catlins on March 13, 1856, already contained a very small (528 square foot) cottage and other undocumented improvements built by the previous owners, the Catlins.[18] However, it appears that Graham quickly recognized that its small size would make it difficult to rent. It now seems certain that Graham added the West Addition (i.e., Room 106) to the Catlin Cottage immediately after obtaining title to the property, most probably in March or April of 1856. This (14-foot by 15-foot) first floor room built on the building's west elevation, which added 210 square feet to the structure, bringing its total area to 738 square feet,

[18] In an accompanying footnote, Krupka (n.d.: 12) states that "in addition to the cottage, itself, any resident would have required a well for drinking water, a cistern for a fire-fighting water supply and other purposes, a privy, and perimeter fencing to keep out the livestock that still freely roamed the city. The property may also have had a small stable or shed at the alley." Such is only speculation, as a cistern, stable, and perimeter fencing was not always present.

was probably used as a second bedroom." Krupka refers to this structure, with the West Addition as the "Expanded Catlin Cottage."

At or about spring, 1856, during Graham's ownership of the property, a large addition was constructed on the front or east elevation of the dwelling—what Krupka refers to as the "Dubois Addition." Although Krupka notes that these two "additions" represent two separate episodes of construction, that interpretation is not definitive and/or the amount of time between the two events may have been very short.[19] Krupka (n.d.:12-13) wrote that "since Graham did not secure the financing needed to build his large addition to the structure's east elevation until May 13, 1857, the expanded Catlin Cottage with its new West Addition was probably rented from March 1856 until Graham began construction of his east addition to the building, herein referred to as the 'Dubois Addition.'" He further notes that "there is no documentary evidence to support the interpretation that Graham built his addition to the east elevation to the Catlin Cottage on Dubois' instructions. However, Dubois had been elected Illinois State Auditor on Tuesday, November 4, 1856, and would thus have been aware as of that date that he and his family would have to relocate to Springfield so he could take office in January 1857. This being his situation, he probably immediately came to the capital to secure a new home, which he did, on the east side of Fourth Street between Monroe and Market (now Capitol Avenue) Streets—apparently a temporary rental property. It does not seem coincidental that two months after Dubois' arrival in the capital city, contractor Alexander Graham arranged for the financing necessary to remodel and expand the cottage that Dubois would buy upon completion of construction, especially since he had already expanded the Catlin Cottage the previous year (i.e., 1856), apparently to his own satisfaction and that of his renters."

As noted above, Graham died unexpectedly at the age of 35 in February 1861. Prior to his death, Graham apparently had sold the property to Jesse Dubois (Figure 9), but this transaction was not filed with the county clerk and evidence of this sale eluded researchers for many years (Bearss 1977:48-49). Krupka (n.d.:14) suggests that Graham's unexpected death, potentially resulting from an accident, may explain in part "the irregularities involved in Jesse Dubois' acquisition of the property at 519 South Eighth Street, and the apparent lack of records documenting the transaction." Although Bearss (1977) was not able to locate a deed between Graham and Dubois, he noted that Graham had satisfied mortgages (for total of $5,270) on January 27, 1859, and at his death, probate did not indicate that he was owner of Lots 11 and 12 (Bearss 1977:49). Krupka (n.d.:15) located the missing deed—which had not been filed until April 1865—and determined that Dubois had purchased this land from Graham on June 2, 1858 for the sum of $4,510. Additionally, documentation of a substantial fire resulting in the destruction of the Dubois family's carriage barn in May 1858 indicates that the Dubois family was still residing at their South Fourth Street rental house at that date (Krupka n.d.: 17-18). Similarly, the 1858 City of Springfield map appears to indicate the name "Dubois" associated with the house at the Fourth Street location. As such, it would appear that the Dubois family probably occupied the house on Lot 12 sometime shortly after their June 1858 purchase of the property.

[19] Construction materials used between the two additions were different, with the earlier material being used in the West Addition. Another distinction, as determined by the archaeological excavations, is that the perimeter foundations of the "Dubois Addition" were integral to those of the "Catlin Cottage" whereas the foundations of the "West Addition" abutted those of the "Catlin Cottage."

The Dubois house apparently was occupied by the Jesse Dubois family beginning circa June 1858. Of French heritage, Jesse Kilgore Dubois was born in Edwards County, Illinois in early 1811. The Dubois family was living in nearby Vincennes, Indiana "as early as 1744", and residing on Dubois Hill (in Lawrence County, Illinois) by 1774 (Bearss 1977:52). The Dubois family was a large landholder in the Wabash Valley area of Illinois during the early years of the nineteenth century. Jesse Dubois was elected in 1834—at the age of twenty-two—to the Illinois legislature as a representative of Lawrence County. At that time, he apparently "formed an intimate friendship" with Abraham Lincoln (Bearss 1977:53). In 1841, due to his family connections with William Henry Harrison, Dubois was appointed the Register of the land office in Palestine (Crawford County), Illinois—a position he held for about one year. Throughout the remainder of the 1840s and early 1850s, Dubois served in public office, and in 1856—due in part to his friendship with Abraham Lincoln—Dubois was elected as the Illinois State Auditor. Upon taking office, in January 1857, Jesse Dubois and his family moved to Springfield, occupying a house on South Fourth Street. It was in the latter half of 1858 that Auditor Dubois and his family moved into the recently remodeled house on South Eighth Street and became a neighbor to Abraham Lincoln. Dubois was re-elected as Illinois' Auditor in 1860, and made an unsuccessful run for the Illinois governorship in 1864. Jesse Dubois was a successful politician who was instrumental in Republican politics on both a state and national level during the later 1850s and 1860s. As Bearss (1977) has pointed out, as wartime state auditor from Illinois, he was an important and well traveled civil servant—and it was during his early tenure as state auditor that he occupied the house on South Eighth Street. During his tenure at his Eighth Street residence, Dubois entertained many prominent guests at his Springfield home—including, among others, Orville Browning and Abraham Lincoln (see Bearss 1977:52-67 and Allen 1912 for additional material on Jesse Dubois and his family).

The 1860 U.S. Federal Census enumerated the Jesse Dubois family at their Eighth Street residence. At that time, the census indicated that the 47-year old Illinois State Auditor, who had been born in Illinois, had a real property value assessed at $60,000, and a personal property value assessed at $20,000. These assessments were extremely high and indicate Dubois economic well-being at this point in his life. At that time, he was living with his 39-year old, Kentucky-born wife named Delia (Adelia), and their five children. These five children—all born in Illinois—included William (18 years of age), Lincoln (15 years of age), Kilgore (12 years of age), Frederick (9 years of age) and Delia (eight months old).[20] Two older children (Jane and Susan) from his first marriage had already left the family home by this date. Besides these family members, the census indicates that three non-family members were also living with the family at that time. These included J. J. Herrick (a 35-year old, New York-born male laborer), R. A. White (a 22-year old, English-born female servant), and Bridget Maloney (a 19-year old, Irish-born servant) (see Krupka n.d.: 18-19).

[20] Krupka (n.d.:19) commented about the name of Dubois's second-born son: "That Lincoln Dubois, born in 1845, was named for Abraham Lincoln indicates that the choice of his name was the result of the close political association and personal friendship between Dubois and Lincoln while the two jointly served in the Illinois State Legislature at Vandalia in the late 1830s/early 1840s. That relationship may also have been a factor in Dubois' choice of where to build his first Springfield home in 1857/58, just a half-block south of Lincoln's own residence."

Although Jesse Dubois retained ownership of the Dubois House through November 1867, the family apparently did not occupy the house throughout that time period. The Dubois family residence is listed at a location consistent with this South Eighth Street location in both the 1858, and 1860-61 *Springfield City Directories*. In contrast, neither the 1863 or 1864 *Springfield City Directories* contains a listing for the Dubois family, suggesting that they were not residents of the city at that time. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* lists Dubois' occupation as President of the Sangamo Insurance Company, and the family's address as "New Jacksonville Road, opposite and beyond Old Fairground." Similarly, the 1868-69 *Springfield City Directory* indicates the family's address as simply "residence out of city limits (west)." Dubois had purchased (for the sum of $18,500) a large brick "country" home and 20-acres of ground on the outskirts of the then developed City of Springfield from John Cook on August 15, 1862.[21] This dwelling was a substantial improvement over the smaller and less extravagant frame house located on South Eighth Street, and as Krupka (n.d.: 24) suggests, the Dubois family probably moved into their suburban house soon after their late summer 1862 purchase of the property.[22]

Upon the Dubois family's departure to Springfield's western suburbs, their South Eighth Street house apparently was "placed in the hands" of the local real estate agents of Snyder and Webber, who attempted to sell the property (Bearss 1977:71).[23] On October 30th, 1867, this real estate firm placed an advertisement in the *Illinois State Journal* that listed what is believed to be the Dubois property for sale, and noted the presence of a "fine residence (home new) two stories, eight rooms, all improvements, fruit and shade trees, on South Eighth, between Jackson and Edwards, price $3,500" (Bearss 1977:71-72; Krupka n.d.: 22).[24] It is interesting to note that, other than a reference to "all improvements," the listing did not make reference to any specific outbuildings. *The Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 suggests that a frame dwelling was located on Lots 11 and 12 (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1866:56). This source does not seem to indicate the presence of a barn at this location at that time. Snyder and Webber's sale advertisement apparently was successful in attracting a potential buyer, as Jesse Dubois sold his South Eighth Street property less than a week later to James Ragland for the sum of $6,750 on November 6th, 1867.

---

[21] This was the Washington Crowder house, which was constructed in 1856 for the sum of $10,000. The *Illinois State Journal* (January 6, 1857) carried a lengthy description of this newly constructed house (Krupka n.d.:24). As Krupka (n.d.:25-26) notes, Dubois may have had a long-term desire to purchase this property, as he first purchased farmland from Cook on October 15, 1860. He again purchased contiguous farmland from Cook on April 11, 1865 creating a suburban land holding of 60 acres valued at $26,500. This brick house is currently identified as 1225 West Monroe Street. Jesse Dubois died on November 22, 1876, and was buried in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery (Krupka n.d.:26-27).

[22] As Bearss (1977) indicates, published accounts of a house fire in January 1864 makes reference to the Dubois family house at a location other than the South Eighth Street location, and suggests that the Dubois family had moved to their rural farm location by that date (see Bearss 1977:60 for details).

[23] John Snyder and Julius Webber had their office at the northwest corner of the "Capitol Square." The 1868-69 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Snyder resided on Seventh Street between Monroe and Market (now Capitol) Streets, and Webber boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[24] Although it is assumed that this advertisement is describing the Dubois property, it unfortunately does not list a street address.

It is unclear as to whether or not the Dubois' South Eighth Street house was occupied by renters, or vacant, during the approximate five-year period from August 1862 (when the Dubois family presumably vacated the property) through November 1867 (when the Dubois family sold the property). Krupka (n.d.:24) makes an interesting observation—"on Thursday morning, August 15, 1862—the same day that Dubois bought Washington Crowder's old farm from John Cook" an advertisement for a house "appeared for the first time in the 'For Sale or Rent' column of the *Daily Illinois State Journal*." This advertisement read:

FOR SALE OR RENT

> FOR SALE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY DWELLING and two Lots, with good Cellars, Well, Cistern, Stable, etc., situated in the southeast part of the city.
>
> For particulars inquire of the subscriber at S. B. Fisher's Grocery Store, nearly opposite the Journal Office.
>
> J. M. FORDEN

As Krupka (n.d.:25) notes, "this ad continued to be published daily by the *Journal* from August 15th until Tuesday, September 9, 1862, when it appeared for the last time. During this entire three-week period that the ad appeared, the *Journal* advertised no other houses for sale or rent in Springfield. That it made its first appearance on the very day that the Dubois house became available for sale or rent (i.e., on August 15, 1862) makes it possible that this ad referred to the Dubois house. That it was the only house then being so advertised in the city makes it probable that this ad referred to the Dubois family's South Eighth Street property." Whether this advertisement refers to the Dubois property is questionable, at best. If this advertisement does refer to the Dubois property on South Eighth Street, its description of "a good two-story dwelling" with good cellars, well, cistern, and stable is of interest. Of particular interest is the description of a stable at this location by 1862. Unfortunately, if Dubois successfully rented the property during these years, the name of that occupant is unknown.

The next cartographic illustration of the project area is the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* (Ruger 1867) (Figure 10). This view illustrates the project area, and represents the neighborhood at the point in time that Dubois sold his South Eighth Street property. This view depicts a relatively large, two-story square dwelling with a hip roof (which represents the front "Dubois Addition," as referenced by Krupka (n.d.)). The rear service wing of the dwelling (or the "Expanded Catlin Cottage") is either hidden from view or not illustrated. Although this view does illustrate major outbuildings (such as carriage houses), none are illustrated behind the Dubois House. This map is consistent with the Board of Fire Underwriters *Minimum Tariff of Rates* for 1866 which notes the presence of five dwellings along the west side of Eighth Street within Block 6. These dwellings were located on Lots 9-10 (rated C and D), Lots 11-12 (rated D), Lots 13-14 (Rated D, Lot 15 (rated D), and Lot 16 (Rated D). The C rating for the house on Lot 9-10 suggests that it cost slightly less to insure than those rated "D". This may imply part of the building was of brick construction (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1866:66).

In early November 1867, the Springfield architect and/or engineer James (a.k.a John) Ragland purchased the Dubois house and associated improvements from Jesse Dubois for the

sum of $6,750.00. This sale price is considerably higher than the $3,500 sale price advertised by Snyder and Webber only a few weeks earlier. Krupka (n.d.:28) states that "since the 2-lot Dubois property had been advertised for sale on October 30, 1867, for $3,500, the total transaction between Dubois and Ragland had to have included more than the parcel containing the Dubois family home and barn. Whatever else was included was apparently worth $3,250 to James Ragland." An alternate interpretation is that the earlier advertisement by Snyder and Webber was not for the Dubois property, as Krupka has assumed. As Krupka (n.d.:28) noted, "prior to purchasing the Dubois property in November 1867, the Ragland family had lived at the corner of North Fifth Street and North Grand Avenue, then the north corporate limits of the city." The 1863, 1864, and 1866 *Springfield City Directories* all confirm that the family was living at this location at that time. As such, it is doubtful that the Ragland family had occupied the Dubois house as renters prior to their purchase of the Eighth Street house.

James Ragland was born in New York City on December 28, 1806, and moved to Springfield in 1854 when 48-years of age (*Illinois State Journal* November 6, 1874). John Ragland first appears listed in the 1860-61 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, the directory does not list an occupation, and notes that his residence is on the west side of Fifth Street, north of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad.[25] In 1860, the U.S. Federal Census indicated that Ragland was a 54-year old male from New York State that was living with his 27-year old, Indiana-born wife Virginia, and an unidentified 12-year old Indiana-born girl named Ruth Rutter. Ragland's occupation was not listed in the 1880 census. At that time, the family's real property was valued at $8,000 and personal property at $7,000. As Krupka (n.d.: 29) noted, "Ragland was already a man of some financial means as early as 1860, six years after his 1854 arrival in Springfield." The 1863 Springfield City Directory indicates that John Raglan [sic] was an agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with his residence on north Fifth Street, near the corporate line. Ragland's obituary further clarifies his job by noting that "he was for many years Superintendent of Bridges on the Chicago & Alton Railroad."

Ragland—who was approaching 60 years of age by the mid-1860s—made a career change sometime circa 1864-65. The 1864 *Springfield City Directory* simply lists John Raglan's [sic] address as "north end Fifth Street" and fails to list an occupation. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* is the first—and only—city directory to list John Raglan [sic] as an architect. At that time, his residence was listed as the corner of Fifth Street and Grand Avenue (now North Grand). The 1866 *Sangamon County Gazetteer* sheds some more light onto Ragland's new career. This county wide directory—which also included the City of Springfield directory—listed a James C. Ragland who was a partner in the firm of Shwartz and Ragland. The county directory notes that James Ragland's residence was on the west side of Douglas Avenue between Governor and Washington Streets. Adolphus Schwartz first appears in the 1866 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, he is listed as an architect with offices in "Springer's Building" located on north Sixth Street. In 1866, Schwartz, a recent town resident and in business by himself, took out a full-page advertisement in the city directory advertising himself as "Architect and Superintendent" (see

[25] Although neither the 1857-58 or 1859 *Springfield City Directories* contain a listing for any Raglands, the 1855-56 *Springfield City Directory* lists a W. F. Ragland living on Jefferson Street, near Second Street. His occupation is listed in the directory as "master machinist" for the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad—which had only recently completed lines through Springfield. One must question whether or not this W. F. Ragland may be related to John C. Ragland—not only because of the similar surname, but because of the similarity in professions.

Figure 11). Assuming that this James C. Ragland is the same individual listed earlier as John C. Raglan, it would appear that Ragland and Schwartz formed a short-lived partnership in 1866, shortly after the publication of the 1866 *Springfield City Directory*, but prior to the publication of the county gazetteer. It would also appear that Ragland had moved from north Fifth Street to Douglas Avenue during this same time period.

The 1868-69 *Springfield City Directory* lists John C. Ragland's residence at 62 South Eighth Street (the location of the Dubois House), but fails to list Ragland's occupation. Additionally, Adolphus Schwartz was partnered with a Hubert Dilger at that time (and operating as Schwartz and Dilger; see Figure 11)—suggesting that the Schwartz and Ragland partnership had lasted for a very short duration. Although the 1868-69 city directory fails to list Ragland's occupation, the directory contained a short history of the city water works, which were then under construction. This short account of the water works prominently indicated that John Ragland was the Superintendent of the Water Works Company. As Krupka (n.d.: 28) indicates, based on Ragland's early work with railroad's and bridges, Ragland was "more of a civil or structural engineer than an architect." As Krupka (n.d.) notes, from 1866 until his death, Ragland was Superintendent of the Springfield City Water Works, and apparently oversaw the construction of the City's water supply system. In discussing the Springfield Water Works, Power (1871:51) notes that

> The whole work was designed by Mr. Henry Eamshaw, hydraulic engineer of the Cincinnati water works. The engine, pumps, statuary, and all the ornamental iron work was made at the foundry of Miles Greenwood in Cincinnati. The construction of the work was superintended by John C. Ragland of Springfield under orders from the commissioners—John Williams, C. W. Matheney, and Dr. H. Wohlgemuth. It was commenced June 1, 1866, and completed July 1, 1868, at a total cost of about $460,000. In addition to supplying the dwellings, business houses, hotels, factories, etc., with water, fire plugs are placed at convenient distances from each other all over the city. With the two splendid steam fire engines, this affords ample protection against conflagrations; so that a fire very rarely extends beyond a building in which it originated. All the additional expense necessary to supply a population of fifty thousand persons will be the additional supply pipes to convey the water where it is desired. John C Ragland continues to be the superintendent.[26]

As noted earlier, the 1868-69 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the John Ragland family was then residing along South Eighth Street, specifically 62 South Eighth Street. This address corresponds well with the location of the Dubois House. The 1869-70 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Ragland was a clerk in the Springfield City Water Works, and that the family residence was located *at the corner* of Eighth and Edwards Streets. As Krupka (n.d.:29) notes, this would have put the family in the adjacent house to the south (on Lots 9 and 10) and "seemingly indicates that the Ragland family had not yet occupied the former home of the Dubois family." Krupka (n.d.:29) simply notes that "obviously, the *City Directory* was in error… [and] the Raglands lived in the Dubois family's former home, one door north of the corner, not at the corner of Eighth and Edwards Streets." Nonetheless, one must question

[26] This same text was published word-for-word in the 1872-73 *Springfield City Directory*.

whether this city directory is in error and whether Ragland may have lived for a short time in the corner residence when his newly purchased home was being remodeled. The 1871-72 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Ragland was the Superintendent of the City Water Works and that the family was simply living on the west side of Eighth Street between Edwards and Jackson. The 1872-73 *Springfield City Directory* indicates a similar location, whereas the 1873-74 *Springfield City Directory* notes the family residing at the west side of South Eighth two doors north of Edwards Street—clearly at the location of the former Dubois family home. As Krupka (n.d.: 29) notes, the Ragland family occupied the former Dubois house no later than 1873, "although it remains possible that the ambiguous entries in the earlier *City Directories* merely obscure the fact that they had been in continuous residence since purchasing the property in November 1867."

The 1870 Federal Census indicates that John C. Ragland—then living in the Dubois House—was a 64-year old architect with a real property value of $10,000 and a personal property value of $3,000. At that time, he was living with his 38-year old wife (Virginia) and two Illinois-born children (Mary A.; 10 years of age and Herbert A.; 7 years of age). Additionally, two apparent non-family members were living within the household at that time. These included Annie Driscall (a 19-year old, Illinois born female) and Lucy Mullner (a 42-year old Massachusetts-born female). It is interesting to note that neither Power (1876) or Inter-State (1881) contains information on Ragland.

During his tenure of the Dubois House, John Ragland apparently made substantial changes to the property. As Krupka (n.d.:31) comments, "as an architect/engineer, he certainly had the professional ability as well as the financial means to do so." According to Krupka (n.d.:31), Ragland was responsible for enclosing the south porch and expanding the kitchen, adding a room (Room 107) onto the southwest corner of the house, and constructing the West Porch as well as a formal bay window on the south elevation of the dwelling. All work was believed to have taken place "circa 1870." As Krupka (n.d.:31) also notes, "it remains possible that the large barn at the rear of the two-lot parcel that is first seen in the 1884 Sanborn map could have been built ca. 1867-74 by John Ragland, rather than ca. 1858-67 by Jesse Dubois…"[27]

At about 68 years of age, while living within the former Dubois house, John Ragland died on November 5, 1874.[28] Upon his death, the heirs to his estate included his wife Virginia

[27] Krupka (n.d.: 31) continues by stating that he thinks "this seems quite unlikely. It seems much more probable that the house and other appurtenances (outbuildings included) built by Dubois by contractors Dallman & Graham in 1858 remained substantially unchanged until at least 1880, when Virginia Ragland sold the property." Krupka (n.d.:31) further comments that "while Ragland certainly had the professional skill and the financial means to construct the large barn at the rear of his two-lot parcel first seen in the 1884 Sanborn map, there is no indication from the historic record that he had sufficient interest in either horticulture or animal husbandry to do so. His advanced age during his ownership (i.e., Ragland was 61-years old when he purchased the property, and 68-years old when he died 7-years later) also argues against him being the builder of the parcel's unusually large barn. Jesse Dubois, however—with his documented interest in horticulture, animal husbandry, and farming, as well as the superior financial means of the two men—still seems the most likely owner to have built the barn."

[28] Ragland's obituary was published in the *Illinois State Journal* on November 6, 1874 ("The City—Death of John C. Ragland.") (page 4, Column 2). Ragland's cause of death was "cerebral typhoid fever." His obituary noted that "his zeal and untiring labor in this service have at last cost him his life, as his sickness is attributable to his overwork

and two children. At the time of his death, Ragland had lived within this house approximately 8 years (1867-1874). Ragland's widow remained at this location for another six years, eventually selling the house and associated improvements to James Barclay for $4,000 on January 28, 1880. Prior to selling the house, on April 2, 1877, Virginia Ragland partitioned off the South 10' of her landholdings (S10', Lot 11) and sold it to Mary Tichnor—owner of the adjacent Lots 9 and 10 to the south—for $250.[29]

Koch's *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873) illustrates the South Eighth Street neighborhood shortly before Ragland's death (Figures 12 and 13). This view illustrates a large two-story structure with hip roof and full length porch fronting South Eighth Street. A large rear service wing extends to the rear of the property. Although at first glance, the Dubois house appears similar in detail to that of the adjacent Miller house to the north, several substantial differences separate the two properties. The presence of the hip roof, double-pile front wing, and full front porch on the Dubois House bespeaks of it as being a slightly higher quality structure than the contemporary Miller house. The number of outbuildings located

---

and his disregard of self in order to faithfully discharge the onorous [sic] duties of his position." The obituary also goes on at length about Ragland's integrity, frugality, and dedication as a public servant in his operation of the city's water works.

Ragland's estate was probated, and further research should be conducted in these records at some future date (Estate Probate Records, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, File No. 2,446)(see Krupka n.d.: 30 and Bearss 1977:49).

[29] On March 15, 1875, Louis and Mary Tichnor had previously purchased, for $2,500, a house constructed by Mason Brayman on Lots 9 and 10—which was located immediately to the south of the Ragland property. It is believed that this additional 10' parcel of land was needed by the Tichnor's to facilitate the subdivision of their property into two parcels sufficiently large enough to construct a second house on the corner of South Eighth and Edwards Streets. The Tichnor's retained ownership of this parcel of land—consisting of Lots 9 and 10 and the S10' Lot 11—until October 29, 1885, at which time they sold it to Frank Tracy for $6,000—more than double the purchase price from only ten years earlier. Although the 1884 and 1890 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict a very similar looking dwelling on Lots 9 and 10, the increased sales price surely reflects more than simple inflation during this ten year period. Clearly the Tichnors put substantial improvements into their property during their ownership of the land. Sometime between 1890 and 1896, a second house was constructed on this parcel of land, and the purchase of this 10' section of land may have been associated with the preparation of the lot in anticipation of the construction of this second house (purchase of the narrow tract, construction of new foundations, relocation of the older house onto the new foundation system, and the complete overhaul of the older house—all which would have been accomplished by the time the 1884 Sanborn map was published). A second house did not appear on this corner lot until sometime in the middle 1890s—as it did not appear on the 1890 Sanborn map, and does appear on the 1896 Sanborn map. This building is referred to as the Lutz House, which was located on Lot 9 (and S5' Lot 10), and was constructed shortly after the sale of this land in 1894, and completed by 1896 (Bearss 1977:38).

Krupka (n.d.:30) has an interesting and creative perspective on this land transaction, and notes that "this $250 sale price for the south one-quarter of Lot 11 implies that the value of the complete lot was $1,000, a grossly inflated price. That undeveloped portion of the lot should have been worth no more than $100 to $150, at most. The premium obviously paid by Mary Tichnor for the 10-foot by 152-foot south quarter of Lot 11 was apparently a penalty exacted by the widowed Virginia Ragland, since its sale deprived her of the 10-to-12 foot wide carriageway along the south elevation of her large barn (built by Dubois) by which horse-drawn vehicles entered the property's backyard from the alley. Henceforth, such vehicles would have to pass through he barn itself to reach the interior of the parcel."

Virginia Ragland survived through October 29, 1919, at which time she passed away at her residence at 426 West Allen Street (Krupka n.d.:30).

behind the Dubois House on this 1873 illustration is somewhat unclear (see Figure 13). It would appear that a small carriage house and adjacent sheds were located along the rear alley behind the Dubois House at this time. The large carriage house illustrated on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map (and often referred to as the "Dubois Barn") clearly is not depicted on this illustration.

Bird's *City Map of the City of Springfield, Ill* (Bird 1876) also illustrates the project area only a few years after the publication of the Koch view (Figure 14). This map depicts a large irregularly shaped house straddling Lots 11 and 12. The footprint of this house, as depicted on this map, fits fairly well with our perceived view of the Dubois House at this date. The map clearly does *not* depict an outbuilding along the rear alley of this property at this time. Although this map does depict carriage houses in other parts of the city, it does not illustrate any carriage houses along either side of the alley in Block 6—raising questions as to the accuracy of this map with regards to major outbuildings.

The Minimum Tariff of Rates adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in 1879 suggests that a two-story frame dwelling was located at 519 South Eighth Street, and owned by James Barkley (*Springfield Fire Underwriters* 1879:188). The *Springfield Fire Underwriters* do not seem to indicate the presence of a barn at this location at that time. Another lithographic view of Springfield depicts the project area at about this same time period (Figure 15). The undated Beck and Pauli bird's eye view was produced sometime between 1878 and 1886—and most likely during the earlier half of that time period.[30] This lithographic view depicts the same five houses along the west side of South Eighth Street as depicted on the earlier circa 1873 Koch panorama—albeit it appears that the Larrimore/Brayman house (located on the adjacent Lots 9 and 10) may have been substantially remodeled and/or re-built between 1873 and the publication of this view (circa 1880). This circa 1880 view clearly does not illustrate the large frame carriage barn depicted on the 1884 Sanborn map behind the Dubois House (see Figure 16)—suggesting that this barn was constructed sometime between circa 1880 and 1884.

James Barclay purchased the Ragland property (consisting of the S30' Lot11, and Lot 12) from Virginia Ragland in late January 1880. James Barclay appears to have been a "southerner" as he was born in Fayette County, Kentucky in February 1844, and soon after his birth his family moved to Gibson County, Tennessee. In 1854, the family relocated to Memphis, but prior to the end of the year, the family relocated to Jackson, Mississippi. It was in 1857 that the family moved north to Sangamon County, where they purchased a farm one mile east of Springfield. Initially James worked as a farmhand, but in 1862 he enlisted in the military. He served in Company G, 114th Illinois Infantry for three years; the later two on the staff of Brig. Gen. Ralph Buckland. After leaving the military, Barclay returned to Springfield, married a local woman

[30] This view of Springfield has often been thought to date to the early 1870s (e.g., Quinn Evans recent historic structure report for the Miller House cites the view as dating from 1873). Reps (1984:198) indicates that Adam Beck and Clemens J. Pauli did not form a partnership in Milwaukee until 1878, and that their partnership was dissolved in 1886. Based on our current knowledge of the project area, it would appear that this lithographic image probably dates from circa 1878 to 1882.

named Ella DeCamp, and worked as a furniture salesman.[31] Soon thereafter, he relocated to Christian County where he owned and operated a grocery store for a short while. Barclay does not appear listed within either the 1866 or the 1868-69 *Springfield City Directories*. Sometime, circa early 1868, Barclay and his family returned to Springfield where he entered into the furniture business with Isaac Nutt (as the firm of Nutt and Barclay). The 1869-70 *Springfield City Directory* lists both Nutt and Barclay individually, as well as partners in the furniture business. It is interesting to note that the two individuals were neighbors, with Barclay apparently occupying 8 West Reynolds, and Nutt occupying 10 West Reynolds. The Nutt and Barclay furniture store was located on the north side of the public square (Washington Street) (Bearss 1977:67).

The 1875 Springfield City Directory lists the Nutt and Barkley partnership. In contrast, the 1876 Springfield City Directory indicates that James Barkley, a furniture merchant, was the sole owner of the firm. It would appear that sometime in 1875, Barclay bought out his business partner. At that time, his residence was listed as 334 North Second Street. The 1877 *Springfield City Directory* contains a short biography for James Barkley. It notes that Barkley came to Springfield in 1857, was in the furniture business for the past 11 years, with his store at 521 Washington Street. The 1879-80 *Springfield City Directory* lists Barkley's residence as being at the northwest corner of Clay and Seventh Streets. The 1881 county history gives some insights into Barkley's furniture business.

> In August, 1875, he bought his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. May 1, 1881, he moved to his present building, one hundred and twenty by twenty five feet, of which he occupies three stories and the basement. The place is heavily stocked with the most popular styles of parlor and general household furniture, and furnishings, fine pictures and mouldings, the whole comprising an exhibit rarely met with in cities the size of Springfield. The annual sales amount to the snug sum of sixty thousand dollars and have largely increased during the past year (Interstate 1881:639-40).[32]

It is interesting to note that Barclay purchased the Dubois House shortly after buying out his partner, and just prior to relocating his store to newer and larger premises. It seems likely—and/or plausible to speculate—that Barclay may have constructed the large barn on the Dubois property in circa 1880 for use as a furniture warehouse and/or workshop.

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census indicates that the James Barklay [sic] family was living within the Lincoln Home neighborhood, in the Dubois House, by early June of that year. Barclay was listed as a 35-year old furniture dealer from Kentucky, living with his wife (Ella), 13-year old daughter (Cora), 2–year old son (Kennedy), and a 17-year old, Illinois-born, female servant (Roderiell Lotter ?). At that time, their neighbors to the south were the Louis Tichnor

[31] Together the couple had two children that lived into adulthood. They were Cora Bell and Kennedy (aka Kennie) Weber. Barclay was also active in the Springfield Zouaves, and was elected colonel in that civic organization in July 1877 (Bearss 1977:67).

[32] Power (1876:708) contains information about a James M. Barclay—presumably another individual.

family, and to the north were the James Winston family.[33] The 1880-81 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that James H. Barkley and family were residing at 519 South Eighth Street—the location of the Dubois House.

The circa 1880 Beck and Pauli map depicts the Dubois house at this approximate point in time (see Figure 16). It is interesting to note that this map depicts the enlarged house but does not appear to indicate the presence of the large barn at the rear of the property. It is unfortunate that this map cannot be dated any more accurately than circa 1880 (actually 1878-1886). The fact that the large barn is not depicted on this map might suggest that the map may actually date from the circa 1878-1880 period.

The Barclay family retained ownership of the Dubois house for approximately twenty years (January 1880 to November 1900). During these years, it is assumed that the Barclay family improved the house and surrounding outbuildings and landscape in many ways. One of the more obvious improvements appears to have been the demolition of the older barn and/or carriage house, and the construction of a very large frame outbuilding on the rear alley (identified by Krupka and others as the "Dubois Barn"). It was also during the Barclay ownership of the property that the City of Springfield assessed the property owners along this section of South Eighth Street for paving and curbing of the adjacent street frontage, which occurred in the spring of 1886 (Krupka n.d.). The Board of Fire Underwriters *Tariff of Rates* note the presence of a two story frame dwelling at 519 South eighth in 1891 (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1891:117). This structure was insured at a rate of 50 cents.[34]

Beginning in 1884, the Sanborn Map Company began periodically issuing a series of fire insurance maps depicting various Springfield neighborhoods. A comparison of these maps gives some insights into the physical changes that the Dubois house underwent during these late nineteenth and early twentieth century years. The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figure 17) depicts a moderately large, two-story frame dwelling with an L-shaped footprint. Located on the south elevation was a small, single story extension, which probably represents a bay window. Previous archaeological research documented the presence of this bay window. A small, single story wing extended across the rear (west) elevation of the dwelling. Located along the south elevation, towards the rear of the building and within the angle created by the intersection of the front and rear portions of the dwelling, was a large single story "wing" that appears to represent a modified or enclosed porch. This suggests that the original open porch had been enclosed by this date. A full-width porch is documented on the front of the house at this time. The majority of the house was roofed with wood shingles. The front porch and south bay window were roofed with an alternative material, probably metal. Located immediately to the rear of the house, and along the north property line, was a single story brick structure that measured approximately 10'

[33] Louis Tichnor was listed as "County Clerk," whereas James Winston's occupation was unclear (represented by a three-word description, with the second word being "Clerk" and the first and third words being indecipherable. This may reference the Circuit Clerk's office, a position that James Winston apparently was elected to in 1872 (see Inter-State Publishing 1881:282)).

[34] The corner house located on Lots 9 and 10 was insured for the same rate. The three houses to the north of the Dubois House—consisting of the Miller, Sprigg, and Corneau Houses—all were insured at higher rates. A *Minimum Tariff of Rates* is also available for 1899, but it was not consulted for this research (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1899:145-146).

by 15' in size. This structure, which probably had a metal roof, is believed to have functioned as a summer kitchen and/or washhouse. Attached to the west elevation of this structure was another small brick structure that is believed to have functioned as a privy. Both the summer kitchen and privy were documented by previous archaeological research. Located along the alley of the property was a very large, two-story frame carriage house or barn. This building measured approximately 30' by 60'. A single story frame extension was located along the north elevation, and a wide, unenclosed wing or open canopy was located on the east elevation of the structure. An interesting detail of this open canopy is its clipped southeast corner. Krupka (n.d.:80) speculated that the 15' wide space between the south end of the carriage house and the property line, combined with the presence of this clipped corner, suggested that this 15' wide space functioned as a carriageway allowing access to the enclosed rear yard of the Dubois property. The 1884 Sanborn map assigns a house number of "1654" to the Dubois House. Similarly, the Sanborn map assigns the number "1654½" to the large carriage barn located on rear of the lot. The assignment of this number to the carriage barn suggests that the structure doubled as a second set of living quarters—potentially for a servant and/or tenant. The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figure 18) depicts a very similar set of buildings as depicted in the earlier 1884 map.

As Bearss (1977:70) indicates, a comparison of the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps (see Figure 18) indicates "substantial changes [had been] made to the rear of the Dubois House during this period." By this time, the east half of the south enclosed porch had been raised to a full two stories in height. The back (west) porch had been enlarged and re-configured. Modifications to the front porch also appear to have occurred by this time. Additionally, a small, single story frame structure had been constructed along the south property line, near the southeast corner of the open wing of the large carriage barn. The function of this small outbuilding is unknown. Subtle changes had also occurred to the carriage barn between these years. The southeast corner of the open canopy was now squared off, and the wing appears to be connected to the summer kitchen and privy complex at this time. Krupka (n.d.:86) speculates that this change in roof line with the open canopy indicated the abandonment of the carriageway leading into the rear yard.[35]

In later life—at 56-years of age—James and his wife were having financial problems—perchance due to the financial crisis of 1893.[36] As Bearss (1977:49) notes, "James H. Barkley and Cora Lax were declared bankrupt by the court on March 15. 1900. On October 6, 1900, the court ordered Charles G. Averell, as trustee, to sell at public auction, to the highest and last bidder, Lot No 12 and the north thirty feet of Lot No. 11. The sale was held on November 7, 1900. The high bid was Howard Weber's for $4,236.90." On November 19, 1900, the Barclay's quitclaimed their property for $1 to the Webers, ending a nearly 21-year occupancy of the house by the Barclay family. The affluent Howard Weber, a local banker (President of the First

[35] Krupka (n.d.:30; footnote a) contains additional speculation as to the use of this space as a carriageway, and a rather unusual interpretation of the rather high price paid for the S10' Lot 11 in 1877 by Mary Tichnor.

[36] Krupka (n.d.:32), in a relatively unfounded statement, goes so far as to suggest that "the buildings (almost) 42-year history of single family, owner occupancy also suggests that few—if any—significant physical modifications (e.g., additions or interior remodellings) had occurred (utility modernizations excluded) between the end of the Ragland's ownership in 1880 until 1900 when, upon selling the property, the Barkley family vacated the premises."

National bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank), had purchased the dwelling as investment property. Figures 22 and 23 are photographic views of South Eighth Street and the Dubois house during the very late nineteenth century (circa 1889 and 1900).

Although deed records suggest that Weber retained ownership of the Dubois house through early April 1906, reference to an earlier contract suggests that Weber sold the house on contract to Walter Aitken (of Piatt County, Illinois) on April 2, 1902. The sale price of the property was $4,500, and at this time, the property consisted solely of Lot 12 (Bearss 1977:49; Krupka n.d.:32-34). Weber sold the S30', Lot 11 independently to Conrad Hartmann on May 22, 1905 for the sum of $1,600 (Bears 1977:49; Krupka n.d.:32-34).[37] Howard Weber only owned the Dubois House for an approximate 17-month period (November 1900 to April 1902). Throughout their ownership of this property, the Weber's address remained 925 South Seventh Street suggesting that the Weber's never occupied their South Eighth Street property. The 1900-01 *Springfield City Directory* documents that the house was still occupied by the Barclay family at least through the end of 1900.

Walter Aitken was a non-local, absentee landlord who had taken possession of Lot 12 and the former Dubois house in April 1902. Early *Springfield City Directories* from 1902 through 1923 do not list Walter Aitken as a resident of that city, suggesting that he remained in Piatt County throughout his ownership of the property. During Aitken's early years of ownership, the Dubois House appears to have functioned as rental property. During the years 1900 to 1905, the former Dubois house was occupied by George Cole and his wife/widow, Mary. The 1902-03 and 1904-05 *Springfield City Directories* both indicate that a George C. Cole (a clerk at the State Board of Health) was the tenant of the building. The 1905 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the building's tenant was Mrs. Mary Cole, George Cole's widow.

The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* indicates a major change in the use of the property—with the listing of two tenants at this location. The city directory suggests that the single-family house had been converted into a two-unit apartment by this date, with one unit being occupied by Mary Cole, and the other by W. B. Thomas (foreman at the Central Union Telephone Company). As Krupka (n.d.:33) notes, this change in the use of the property would probably have occurred between the summer of 1905 and the summer of 1906, and probably consisted of the separation of the upper and lower stories into two separate living units. As such, it would appear that Aitken probably made the physical changes to this building shortly after satisfying the terms of the earlier contract and finally getting title to the property in April 1906. During these early years as a two-unit apartment or duplex, the property continued to be referred to simply as 519 South Eighth Street.

A single-page Sanborn map prepared in 1906 illustrates the downtown area of Springfield, including the Lincoln Home neighborhood. Although this 1906 map does not

[37] Two days previous, on May 20, 1905, Hartmann had purchased the S10', Lot 11—again re-uniting the two parcels of Lot 11 under single ownership. Although Krupka (n.d.:42) suggests that it was in circa 1905-06 that Hartmann constructed a house on this lot, the 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map (see Figure 19) does not illustrate a house on this lot at that time. A check of the Springfield city directories suggests that the house was constructed between 1909 and 1910—as it was in the later year that the 523-523½ street address was first noted in the city directories. It is interesting to note that the first listing contains the two addresses, suggesting that it was constructed as a multi-family residence. The structure was demolished by the National Park Service in 1978 (Krupka n.d.:39).

illustrate the area in the detail of other Sanborn maps, it does give us some insights into the structure of the Dubois House property at that date (Sanborn Map Company 1906; see Figure 19). It is interesting to note that this map implies that the large barn identified on the 1884, 1890, and 1896 Sanborn maps is still present at this date. At this detail, the house appears to be little changed from its circa 1896 appearance. Also, of note, the 1906 Sanborn map indicates that a house has not, as yet, been constructed on the N30', Lot 11.

Aitken retained ownership of the former Dubois house through May 1923, and continued to make changes to the property throughout his ownership. These changes were geared towards increasing the number of rental units in the house, and thus the profit from this rental property. As noted above, this process was apparently initiated immediately upon obtaining title to the property in 1906, at which time he converted the house from single family occupancy to a two-unit apartment (or duplex). Similarly, the 1914 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the house had been converted into a three-unit apartment by that time. This conversion probably occurred during the previous year, as the 1913 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that one of the units was unoccupied at that time.[38] The 1917 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Aitken had once again modified his building by adding a fourth apartment unit. The 1917 city directory is the first to list more than one street address, and lists both 519 and 519½ South Eighth Streets. It would appear that Aitken subdivided the upper apartment into two units sometime during the previous year (late 1916). By 1917, the once single family dwelling had been subdivided into four apartments—a change that had been affecting many of the houses in the surrounding neighborhood and resulting in a major increase in the density of families in the neighborhood.

The Sanborn Map Company published another fire insurance map in 1917 (Figure 20). As depicted on the 1917 Sanborn map, the Dubois House appears little changed from its 1896 (and presumably 1906) appearance. One of the only differences appears to be the small wing located on the southwest corner of the house (potentially representing a large porch on the 1896 map) had been removed and replaced by a smaller porch. Nonetheless, between 1906, and 1917, major changes had occurred in the immediate area of the Dubois House. One of the major changes consists of the construction of a new two-story frame house on the North 30' of Lot 11. The 1917 fire insurance map indicates that this "house" probably was constructed as a multi-family residence, as it is listed with two street addresses. Additionally, major change had been affected along the alley within Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12. Behind the corner house on Lot 9, a large four-flat apartment building was being constructed along the alley and fronting Edwards Street. Similarly, a masonry structure was constructed along the alley behind the house on Lot 10. It housed the City Steam Bakery. The large 2-story frame barn with wings behind the Dubois House (and probably constructed by or for James Barclay) was either demolished or significantly modified between 1906 and 1917. By 1917, the southern half of the barn had been demolished and replaced by a single story frame shed for use by the house located on the North 30' of Lot 11. Similarly, the north half of this structure was either retained (and/or seriously modified), or completely demolished and/or re-built as a 1 ½-story frame carriage house for use by the tenants of the Dubois House. The use of the term "1 ½-story" (as opposed to the earlier use of the term

[38] Krupka (n.d.:35 suggests that the unoccupied apartment was the first floor apartment, and that it was the one subdivided first into two separate units.

"2-story") may not reflect a structural difference, but may simply represent a semantic difference between the map makers in 1896 and 1917. At any rate, minimally the south half of the structure was demolished with a new south elevation being re-built along the newly established property line. Additionally, although the single story brick outbuilding (suspected as being used as a summer kitchen and/or wash house) remained standing, the small structure attached to the west elevation of this outbuilding (and believed to have been used as a privy) was no longer standing. The disappearance of the privy suggests that indoor plumbing had been put into the building sometime prior to that time. How recently that had been accomplished is not known.[39] All changes affected between 1896 and 1917 probably occurred within Walter Aitken's ownership tenure.

The Aitken Barn (Historic Structure 16)—and the focus of this archaeological investigation—has been attributed by Krupka (n.d.) as having been constructed by Walter Aitken in circa 1920. As the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates the presence of a 1½-story frame carriage house (whose footprint mirrors that of the north half of the larger frame outbuilding identified on the earlier Sanborn maps), it is clear that the Aitken Barn post-dates 1917. Bearss (1977:70) had little to say regarding the Aitken Barn. In discussing the 1952 Sanborn fire insurance map for the Dubois House property, he noted that "on the rear of Lot No. 12 stood a two-story frame barn. Because this was an old building, it was either moved onto this site when the two-story frame servants' quarters was razed, or it was constructed of salvaged materials." Krupka (n.d.:37) is more definitive with his statements regarding the Aitken Barn. He states that Walter Aitken was "apparently responsible for the demolition of the remainder of the historic Dubois [sic] barn" which is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map. Based on this assumption, Krupka (n.d.:36) stated that Aitken's new "barn" replaced the earlier one in circa 1920.[40] Although Aiken may have been responsible for demolishing this earlier structure, and constructing a newer one in its stead, the exact date of this demolition and associated construction activity is unknown. Although Krupka (n.d.:36) states that Aitken's new "barn" replaced the earlier one in circa 1920, the cartographic evidence presented by Krupka (n.d.) suggests that this construction activity occurred sometime after 1917, yet prior to 1941 (the publication date of the subsequent Sanborn fire insurance map, as presented by Krupka).[41]

---

[39] Krupka (n.d.:37) suggests that "this indicates that indoor plumbing had recently been installed in the house in the early Twentieth Century, prior to 1917." This is not true, as the installation of indoor plumbing may have occurred significantly earlier than the demolition of this outbuilding. And, the demolition of the outbuilding may have occurred shortly after the publication of the earlier, 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map. The analysis of the artifacts from this privy pit excavation will eventually shed some light on to the date of its abandonment. But this, too, does not reflect the date of potential installation of plumbing to the house, as the appearance of a small, frame outbuilding along the south property line on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map may indicate the presence of a new privy at that time.

[40] Krupka's explanation for his circa 1920 date of construction for the Aitken barn is summarized: "Although the *Sanborns* can only document that this structure was built sometime during the 25-year (1917-41) interval, it is documented that by 1910, few—if any—horses remained in the City of Springfield. All had been replaced by the automobile, first introduced locally in 1903. Thus, the building first seen in the rear of Lot 12 in the *1941 Sanborn Map* had been specifically built by Aitken as a garage, not as a barn. This suggests a ca. 1920 date for its original construction" (Krupka n.d.:37). This argument for a circa 1920 date of construction is relatively weak.

[41] Krupka (n.d.:37) states "although this late (i.e., 1920) construction date places this structure well outside the designated historic period for this National Historic Site, a comparison of the Aitken barn to the ca. 1858/60 Solomon Allen barn (HS-21:LIHO) clearly shows its outward physical similarities to typical mid-19th century urban

Unfortunately, there are some problems in assigning a date from the Sanborn fire insurance maps for the disappearance of the older carriage barn and appearance of the new automobile "garage" on the Dubois house lot (Figures 20 and 21). Bearss (1977:284-85) illustrates a copy of a Sanborn map that he attributes to 1948 (see Figure 19, left image). Unfortunately, Bearss (1977) attached bibliography contains a reference to a 1952 Sanborn map, but not to a 1948 Sanborn map. Krupka (n.d.:87-88) cites both a 1941 and 1952 Sanborn map for the City of Springfield. The image that Krupka cites as dating to 1941 is the same image that Bearss (1977) presented as dating to 1948 (see Figure 19). Our current research located two separate Sanborn volumes—one dated 1917-1950, the other dated 1917-1952.[42] Both images are presented in Figure 19 and illustrate the Aitken Barn with a slight jog in its east wall suggesting that both images have been pasted over and/or modified. Krupka (n.d.:88) also presents an image that he identified as from a 1952 Sanborn map. This image does not have a jog in the Aitken Barn's east wall, suggesting that it is a clean, un-modified map. Unfortunately, during our research, we could not locate and/or verify the presence of the 1941 and 1952 Sanborn maps.

Walter Aitken sold his South Eighth Street house to James Swetman (and his wife, Maude) on May 12th, 1923 for the sum of $4,500—the same price that he had paid for it over 20 years earlier in 1902. At the time of his purchase of the property, Swetman was listed within the 1923 *Springfield City Directory* as a cabinetmaker with P. A. Wetzel Company and with a residence at 508 South Eighth Street (across the street, and only a few houses to the north of the Dubois House). The subsequent 1924 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Swetman was a carpenter employed by the Montgomery-Ward Company, with a residence at 519 South Eighth Street. The 1930 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Swetman was a cabinet builder, and that his wife (now named Lola) was a real estate agent. Swetman remained living in the house through his death on May 3, 1940. The house and associated improvements were sold at auction by the administrator of Swetman's estate in August 1941. At that time, the property was sold to Irvin Spiegel for the sum of $3,900 (Krupka n.d.:38).

Although Krupka (n.d.) has argued that it was Walter Aitken that constructed the existing Aitken Barn, it seems very plausible that the carpenter James Swetman could also have been responsible for constructing that structure during the later 1920s or 1930s. As Krupka (n.d.:37)

---

stables. The building's only dissimilar characteristic are the three, double-leafed garage doors on its west elevation, and the five, 6-pane residential style window sash, salvaged from the Dubois House, itself, and installed in the new barn/automobile garage. Thus its continued presence within the Site's Historic Zone does not constitute an inappropriate intrusion of a later-styled structure on the historic Lincoln neighborhood scene being restored by the National Park Service. Despite these features, the Aitken Barn has the exterior form of a typical, mid-19th century urban stable. However, the structure does represent a historically inappropriate intrusion on the Dubois property, itself, since the Dubois barn was a much larger and structurally more unique building, much different in footprint and size from the barn that replaced it. It might be appropriate to retain the Aitken barn and relocate it to a nearby property that had a barn of its size and configuration historically, clearing the Dubois backyard for rebuilding the Dubois barn, whose large (i.e., approximately 4,200 square foot) size makes it ideally suited for adaptive interior use as the park's much-needed, new maintenance facility, one that would replace the nonhistoric structures now being used for that purpose"

[42] These were electronic copies accessed on the Sanborn web page at the Illinois State Library (http://sanborn.umi.com/).

noted, it was during Swetman's ownership that the large summer kitchen and/or washhouse in the rear yard was demolished—suggesting that Swetman was responsible for some of the rear yard modifications to the property. Krupka (n.d.:37) also believes it was Swetman who was responsible for removing the original Dubois porch, "replacing it with the one that still exists on the east elevation of the house."[43]

Over the next fourteen years or so, the property changed hands frequently. Irvin Spiegel maintained ownership of the former Dubois house for only five months, selling it to Louis Schwartz on January 22nd, 1942 for an undisclosed sum. Schwartz owned the property for only two years, selling it to Stanley Strongman on November 24th, 1944 for $4,000. Strongman, in turn, sold the property on August 29th, 1945 to Janet Chapman for $10,450. Chapman retained ownership of the property for about two years, selling it to James Caldwell in May 1947 for $15,000. Caldwell retained ownership of this land for nearly eight years. It was in 1948, during Caldwell's ownership of the property, that the upstairs of the house was further subdivided adding a third apartment (accessed from the rear of the property) to the upper story. All three upstairs apartments shared a common bathroom. Caldwell sold the house (with its five apartment units) to Lido Pisani on March 25, 1955 for the sum of $13,750. For the first ten years of his ownership, Pisani operated this property as an owner-occupied apartment building and boarding house. During these years, Pisani was responsible for making several additional changes to the structure (replacing windows, enclosing doorways, creating additional entrances to the upstairs apartments, expanding the cellar, and opening new doorways).

The former Dubois house (and associated Lot 12) was purchased from Lido Pisani by the Federal government on November 7th, 1977 for the sum of $68,000. The two-story dwelling located on the S30' Lot 11 was purchased by the Federal government for $42,000 on November 2, 1977. On August 24, 1977, the National Park Service contracted for the demolition of that non-historic property (Krupka n.d.:39). Beginning in circa 2000, the Dubois house underwent substantial restoration of its exterior and rehabilitation of its interior. It currently houses the offices of the maintenance staff of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

[43] This porch was removed by NPS staff in circa 1999.

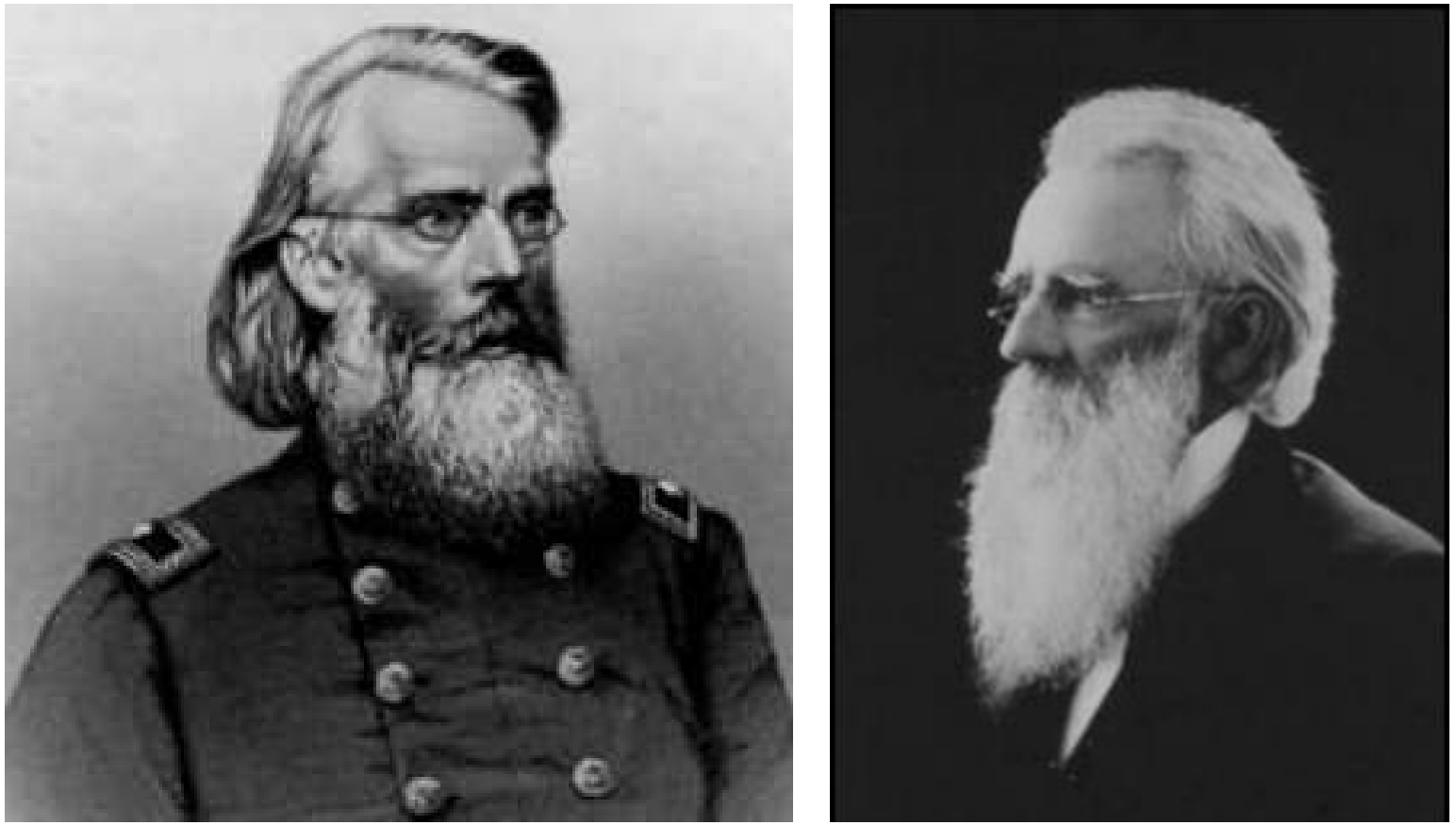
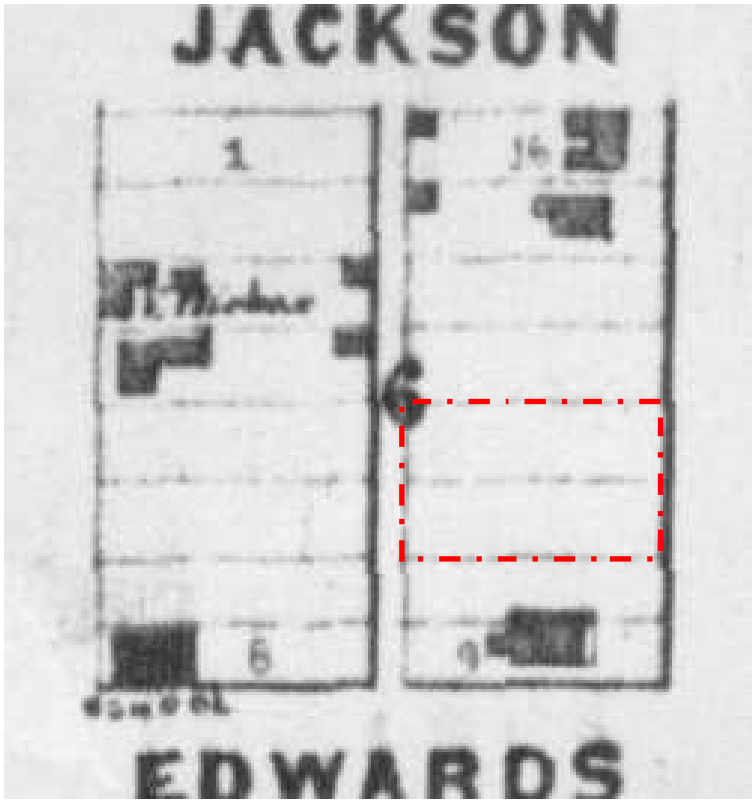
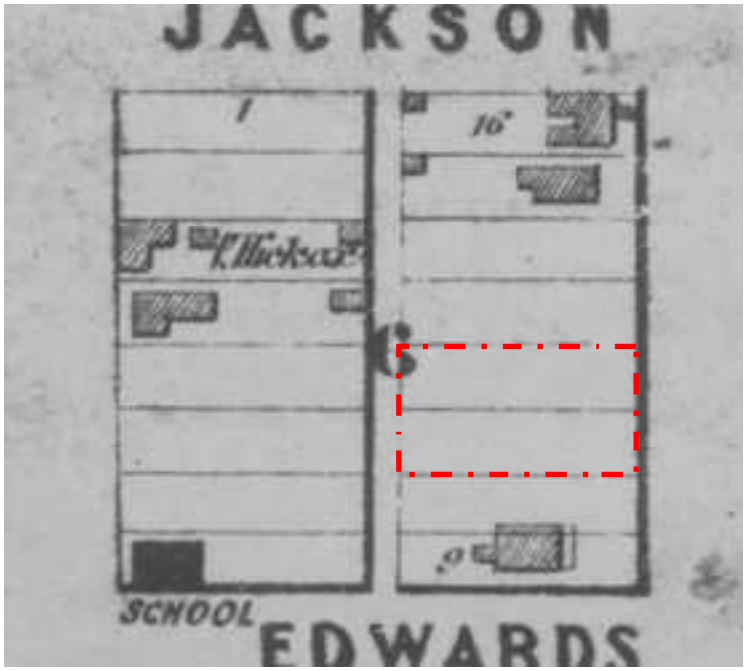


Figure 7. Two views of Mason Brayman. Left: as Civil War general. Right: in older age as Governor of Idaho Territory. The Brayman family probably occupied a house on Lot 9 from late 1850 through late 1855. It was during those years that the core of the current Dubois House may have been constructed on Lot 12, potentially being constructed as a large summer kitchen and/or washhouse associated with the Brayman dwelling.



1854



1858

Figure 8. Detail of the 1854 (top) and 1858 (bottom) *City of Springfield* maps depicting Block 6, Iles Addition to the City of Springfield. Neither of these maps depicts a structure on Lots 11, 12, 13, or 14. Lots 11 and 12—and the location of the Dubois House—is outlined in red (McManus 1854; Sides 1858).

Figure 9. Jesse Kilgore Dubois as photographed during later life (courtesy Illinois State Historical Society; http://www.mrlincolnandfriends.org/photo_credits.asp?photoID=178). Dubois and his family occupied the house on Lot 12 beginning in late 1858.

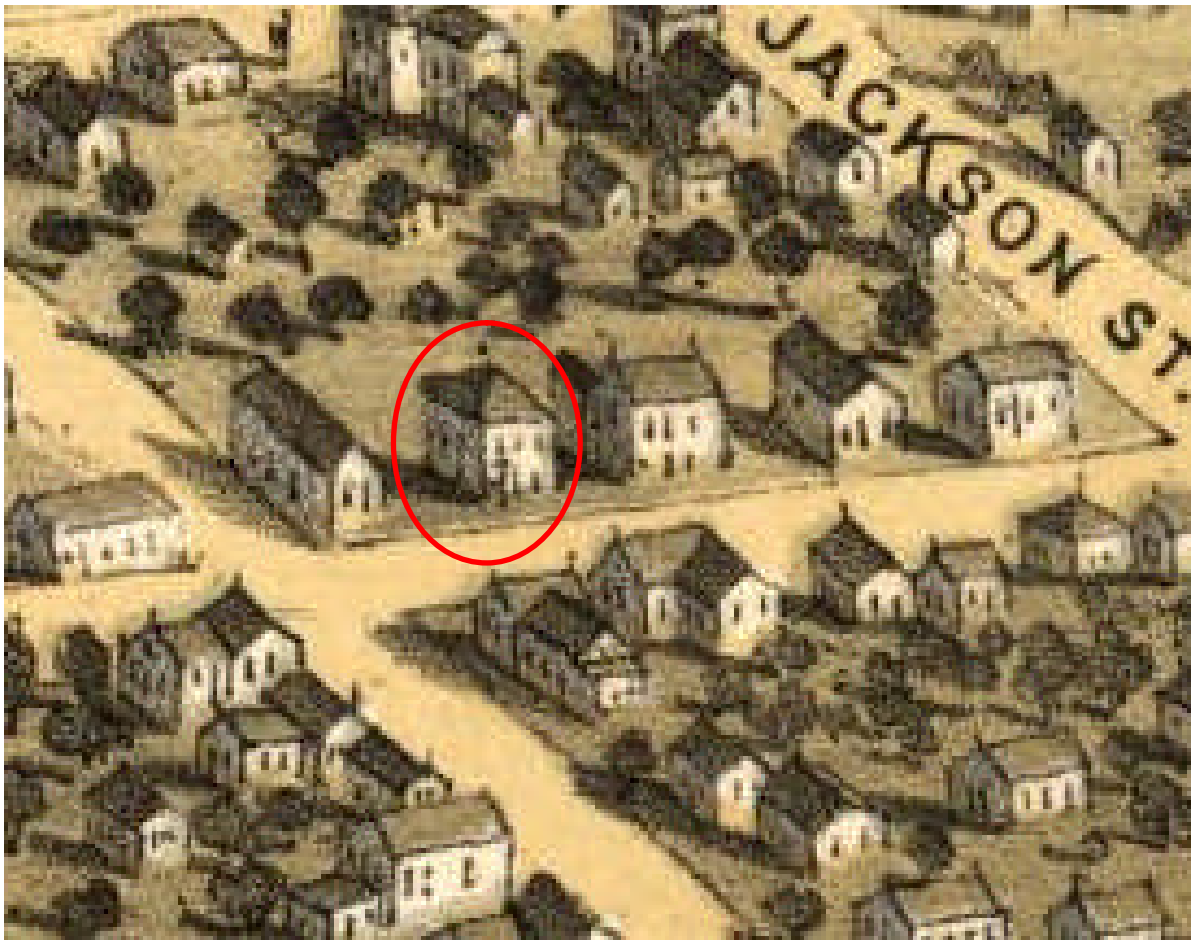


Figure 10. Detail of the east half of Block 6, Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield (1867). This detail illustrates the relatively recently constructed Dubois family home (circled in red). This bird's eye view, although it illustrates major outbuildings such as carriage barns, does *not* illustrate a carriage barn at the Dubois Site. This view appears to depict a tree lined alley without a barn behind the Dubois house. The house located immediately to the south of the Dubois house (left) is the Larrimore/Brayman house which was constructed on Lots 9 and 10 in circa 1849-50. The house to the north of the Dubois house (right) is the Miller House (Historic Structure 14), which probably was constructed for Allen Miller shortly after his purchase of the property in early 1855.

ADOLPHUS SCHWARTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

SPRINGER'S BUILDING,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS,

Furnished for all kinds of City and Country Buildings, such as Churches, Court Houses, Town Halls, School Houses, Stores, Hotels, Private Residences, Villas, &c., at the shortest notice.

Plans for remodeling buildings, perspective views of Buildings already erected or under construction, designs for gardens or parks in the "Landscape Style," &c., are also made at the office.

Having competent assistants and draughtsmen in my employ, I am enabled to give special attention to the SUPERINTENDING OF BUILDINGS *entrusted to me.*

Communications Promptly Attended To.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 33.

NOTICE TO THE BUILDING PUBLIC.

1. If you wish to build a Good, Convenient, Stylish and Cheap House of any kind, you should first get a complete set of Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings from competent Architects.

2. If you desire to build in Spring or Summer, you should order your plans in Fall or Winter, to give ample time to your Architects to mature the plans and to execute them carefully.

3. Whenever you go to building, contract for your work and materials, according to the plans and specifications, and get competent Architects to superintend the construction of your house.

By these means you will know beforehand what you will get for your money, and how much of it you will have to expend.

ADOLPHUS SCHWARTZ,
Architect and Superintendent.

☞ Office—Springer's Building, North Sixth Street, Springfield, Ill.

IN DANVILLE COAL.

184 HOLLAND'S SPRINGFIELD CITY DIRECTORY.

Schwartz & Dilger,

Architects and Superintendents,

Office and studio

Over Savings Bank, Springfield, Ill.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS,

MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

A. SWARTZ, Superintendent of U. S. Court House and Post office, Springfield; and of Soldiers Orphans Home of the State of Illinois, at Normal.

LATHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 14 South Side Square,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

PHIL. C. LATHAM, GEO. C. LATHAM.

Figure 11. Left: Full-page advertisement for Adolphus Schwartz (1866 *Springfield City Directory*). Right: Half-page advertisement for Schwartz and Dilger (1868-69 *Springfield City Directory*).

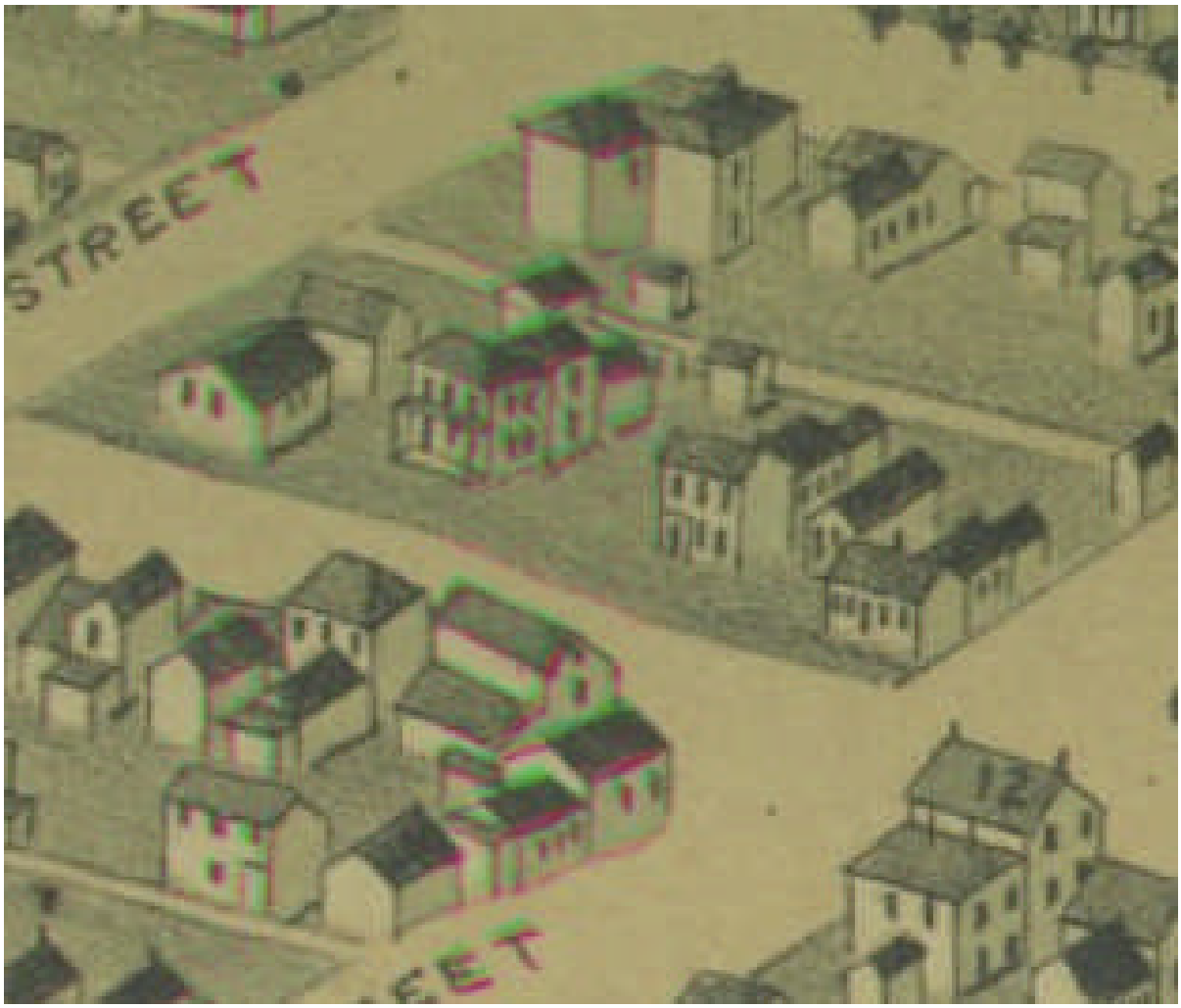


Figure 12. Detail from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873) illustrating the five houses along the west side of South Eighth Street (in Block 6, between Edwards and Jackson Streets; view looking southwest). From right to left, these include the Corneau House, the Sprigg House, the Miller House, the Dubois House, and the Larrimore/Brayman House. The Lincoln Home (here identified with the number "12") is located across the intersection opposite the Corneau house.

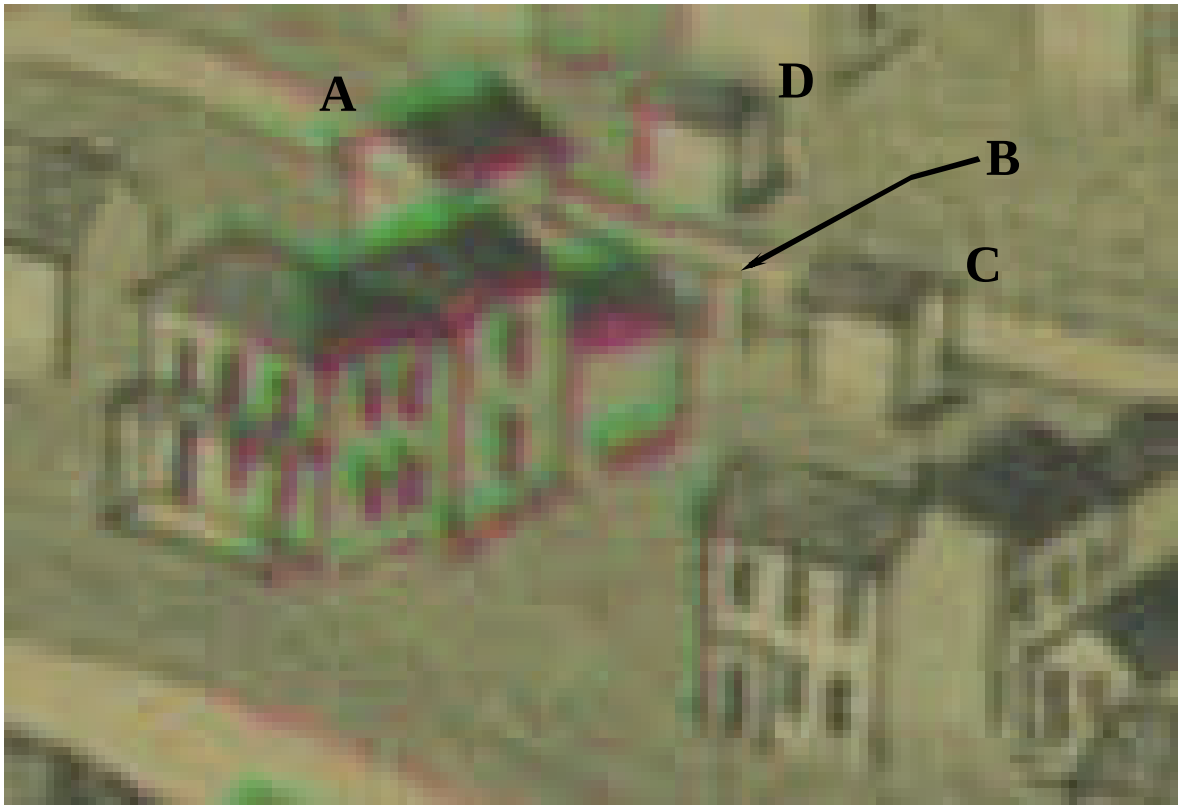


Figure 13. Close-up detail of the Dubois house (left) and Miller House (right) from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). Although these houses are similar in form and size, the presence of the hip roof, double-pile front wing, and full front porch on the Dubois House bespeaks of it as being a slightly higher quality structure than the contemporary Miller house. The number of outbuildings located behind the Dubois House in 1873 is somewhat unclear. Outbuildings "A" and "C" probably represent small carriage houses, but it is unclear in both cases whether they are associated with the Dubois House or the adjacent properties to the north and south. It would appear that Outbuilding "A" may have been associated with the Larrimore/Brayman House to the south, and that Outbuilding "C" was associated with the Dubois House. The outbuilding labeled "D" is also probably a carriage house, but is located across the alley to the west. That area labeled "C" appears to represent a smaller outbuilding such as a storage shed, or even a privy. Outbuildings "A," "B," and "C" all appear to have been located near the alley. At any rate, there clearly is not a large carriage house behind the Dubois House similar to that illustrated on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map (and often referred to as the "Dubois Barn").

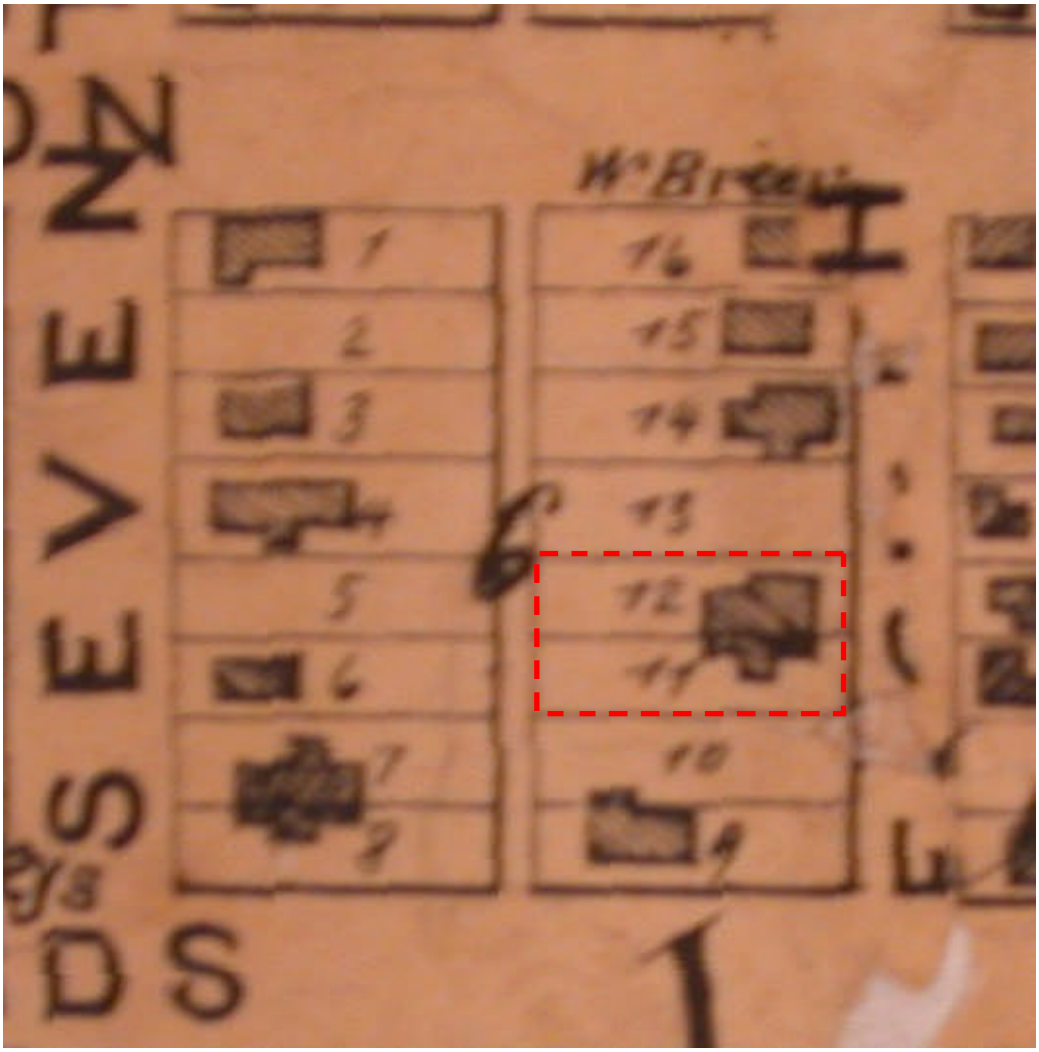


Figure 14. Detail of the 1876 *City Map of the City of Springfield, Ill* (Bird 1876). The area outlined in red represents the location of the Dubois House. This map clearly does *not* depict an outbuilding along the rear alley of this property.

Figure 15. Detail of the circa 1878-86 *Map of Springfield* (Beck and Pauli n.d.) illustrating the project area and the houses along South Eighth Street, between Edwards and Jackson Streets (looking northwest). The same five houses depicted on the earlier circa 1873 Koch panorama are still present—albeit it appears that the Larrimore/Brayman house may have been substantially remodeled and/or re-built between 1873 and the publication of this view (circa 1880). The Lincoln Home is at the upper right of the image (circled in red and identified with the number "30").

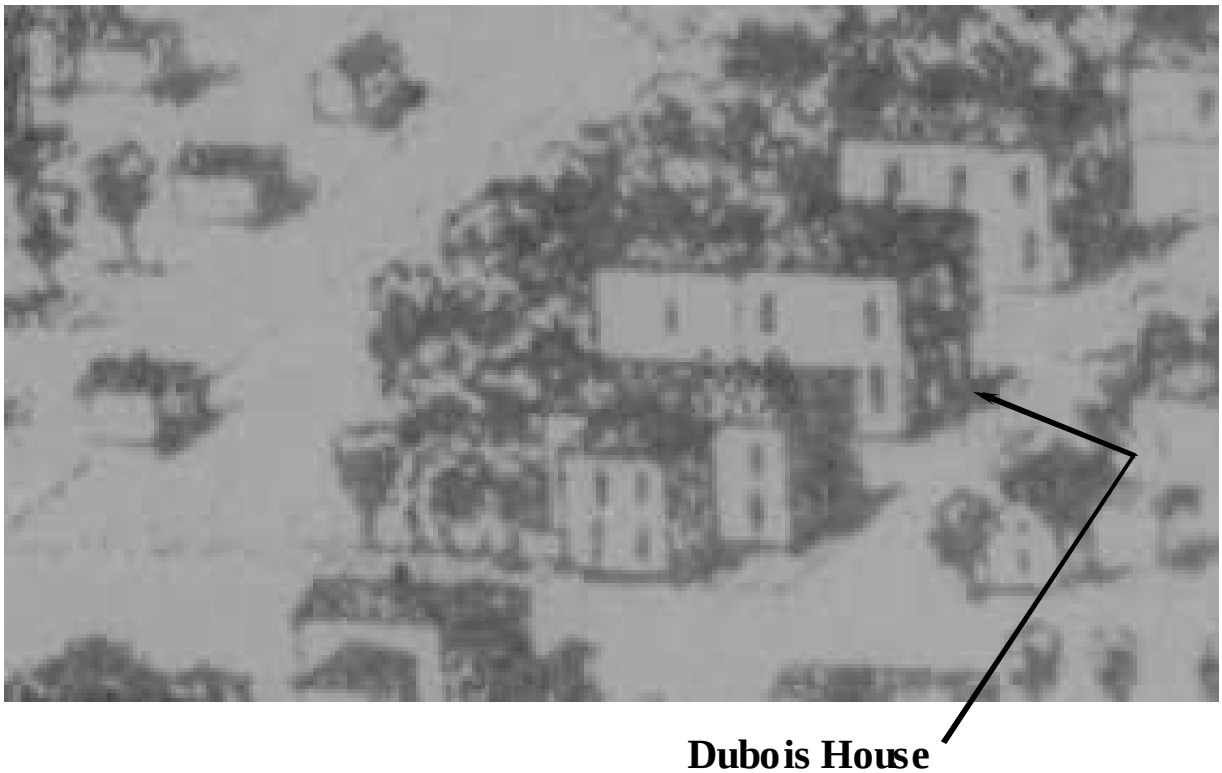


Figure 16. Detail of the circa 1878-86 *Map of Springfield* (Beck and Pauli n.d.) illustrating the Dubois house. At this circa 1880 date, the large frame carriage barn depicted on the 1884 Sanborn map behind the Dubois House is not illustrated. Similarly, the Larrimore/Brayman house (the current Shutt House) located to the south of the Dubois House (on Lots 9 and 10) appears to have been heavily remodeled and/or rebuilt sometime between 1873 and the circa 1880 publication of this view.

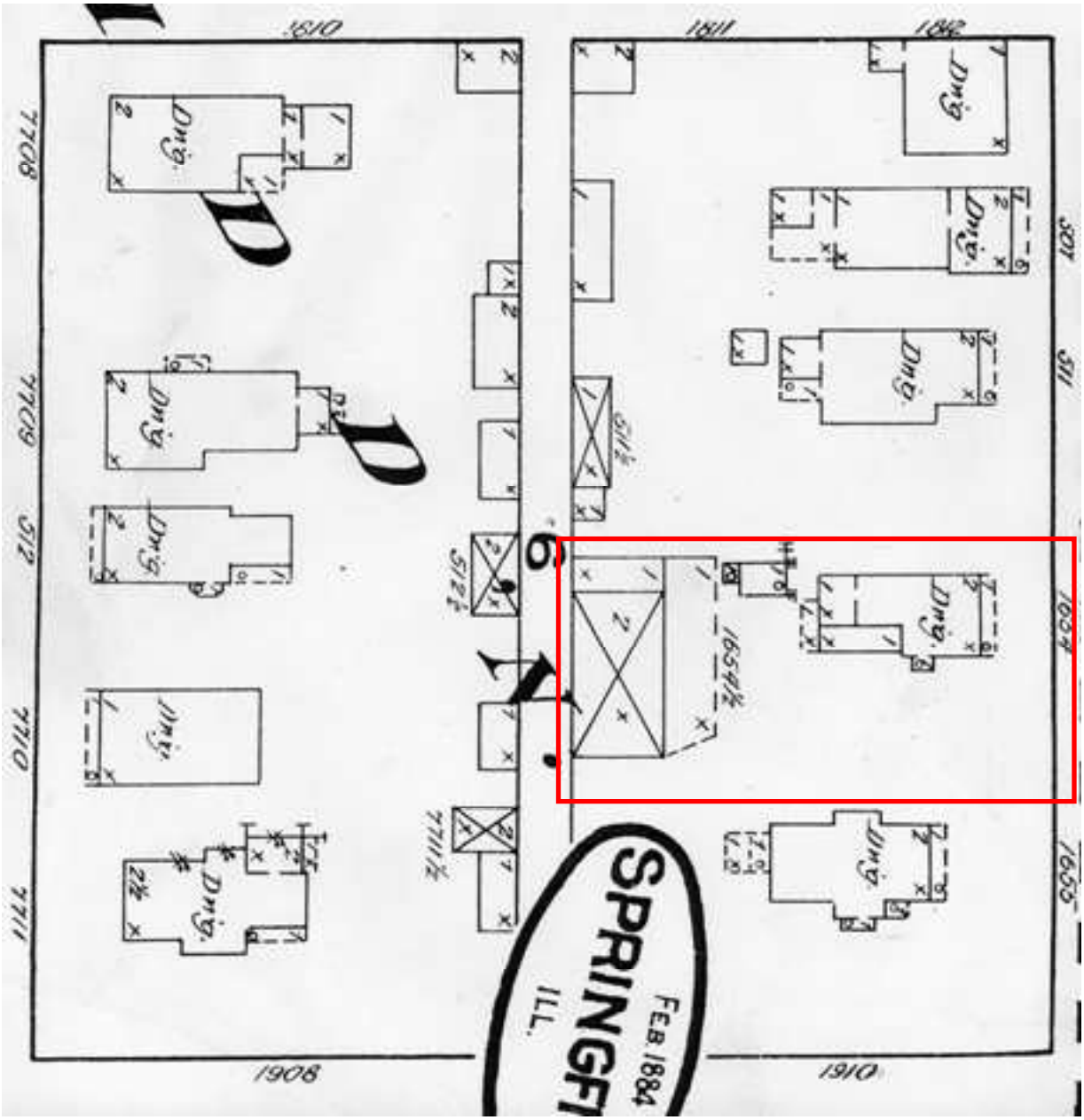


Figure 17. Detail of the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance map illustrating Block 6, Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield. The location of the Dubois House (on N30' Lot 11 and Lot 12) is outlined in red. At this time, outbuildings associated with this house included a summer kitchen, privy, and barn. Note the presence of the very large, two-story frame carriage barn (with open veranda on the east side of the structure). Compared to the adjacent and contemporaneous barns along the alley, this structure is by far, the largest. Previous research by Fever River Research has excavated a substantial area of the Inner Yard associated with the house, as well as the remains of the summer kitchen and brick-lined privy pit.

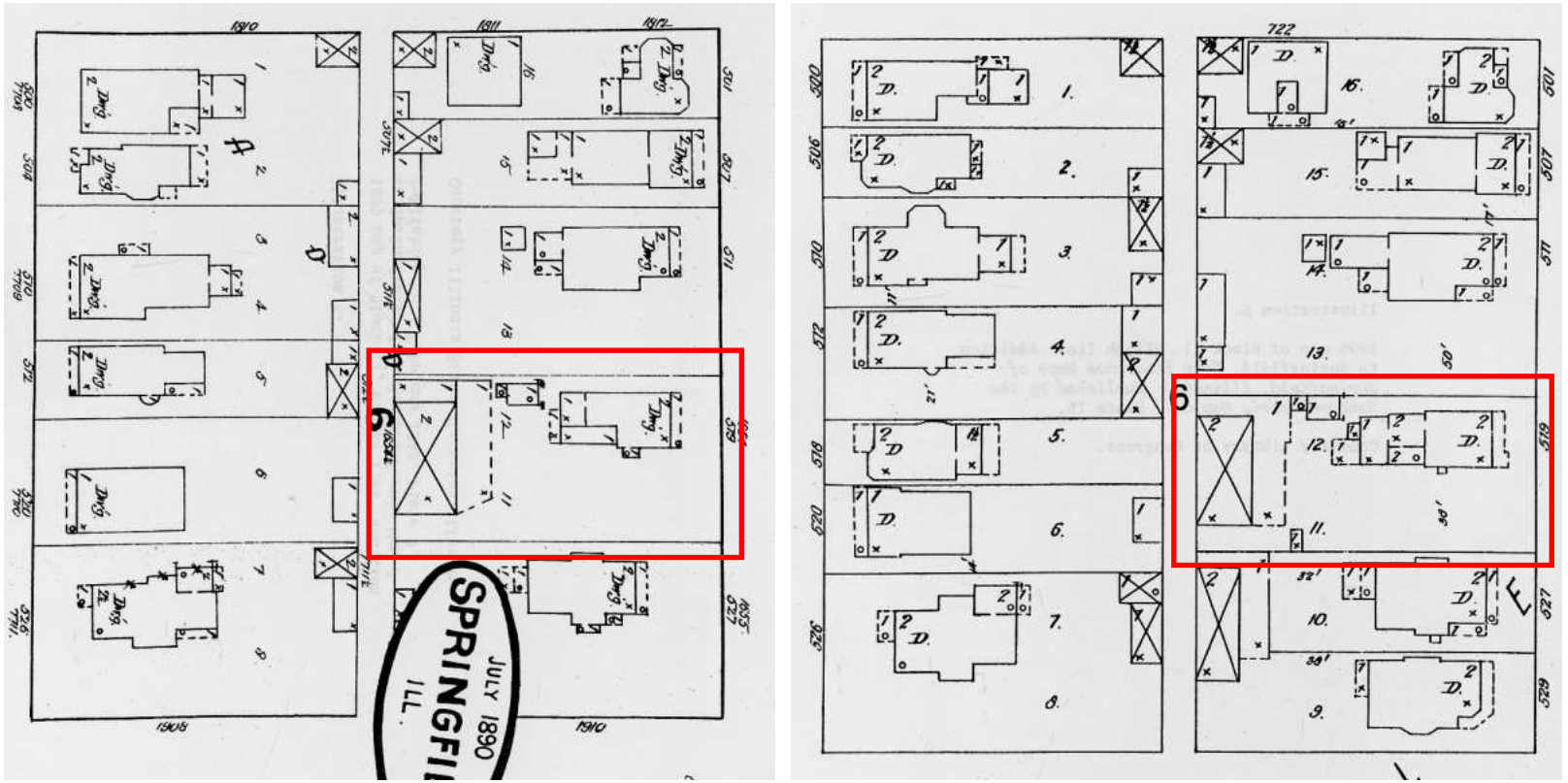


Figure 18. Details of the Dubois House lot as illustrated in 1890 (left) and 1896 (right) (Sanborn-Perris Map and Publishing Company 1890, 1896). Note the apparent shift to the north of the Shutt House (located to the south of the Dubois House on Lot 10), and the construction of Lutz House (on Lot 9) between 1890 and 1896. By 1896, a large carriage house had been constructed on Lots 9 and 10. This carriage house was slightly smaller than the carriage house located on adjacent Lots 11 and 12, and was being utilized by two households (unlike the large structure being utilized by the single household associated with Lots 11 and 12).

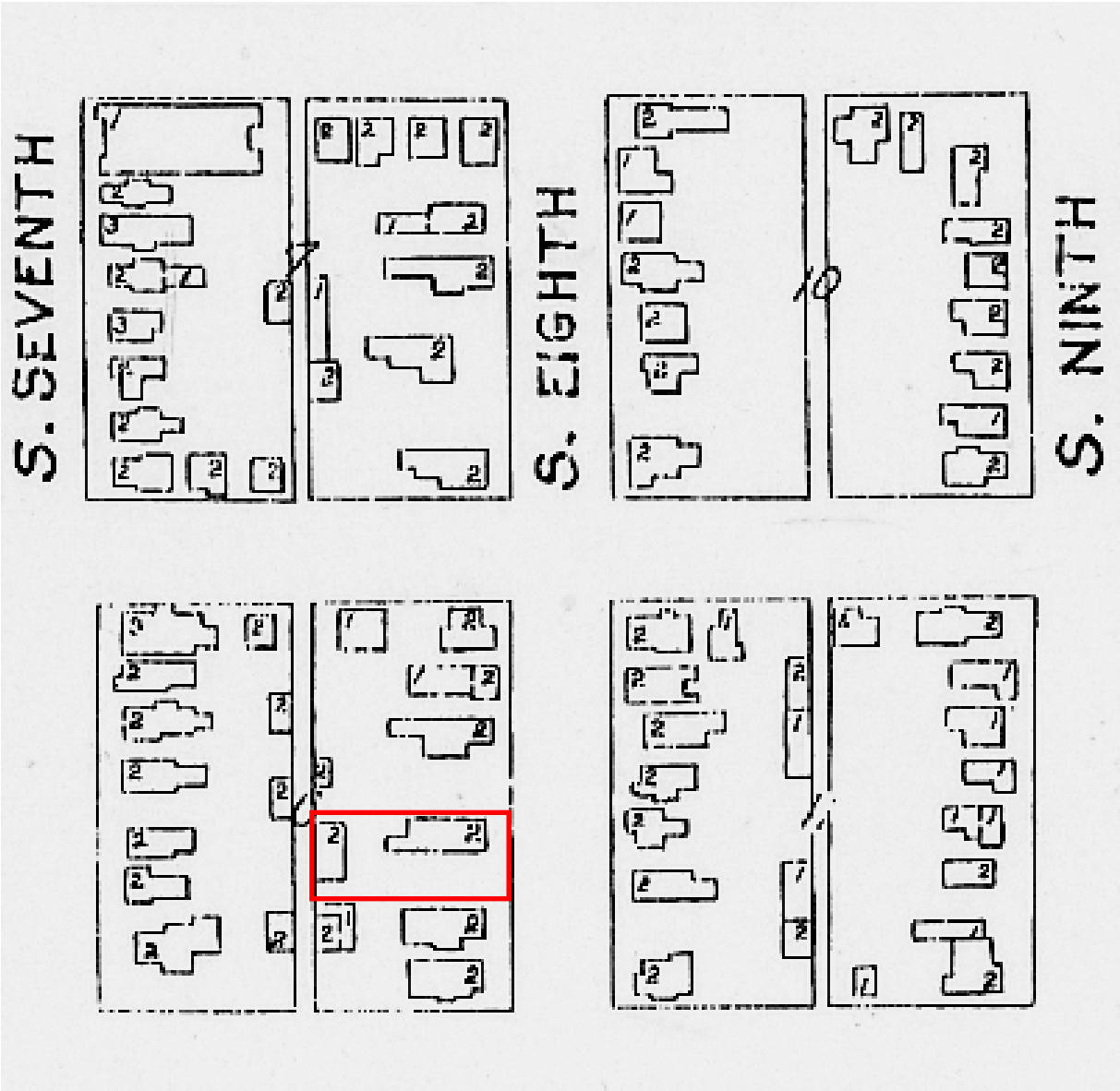


Figure 19. Detail of the 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map, illustrating the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois (Sanborn Map Company 1906). The Dubois House and Aitken Barn are outlined in red. It is interesting to note that this map implies that the large barn identified on the 1884, 1890, and 1896 Sanborn maps is still present at this date.

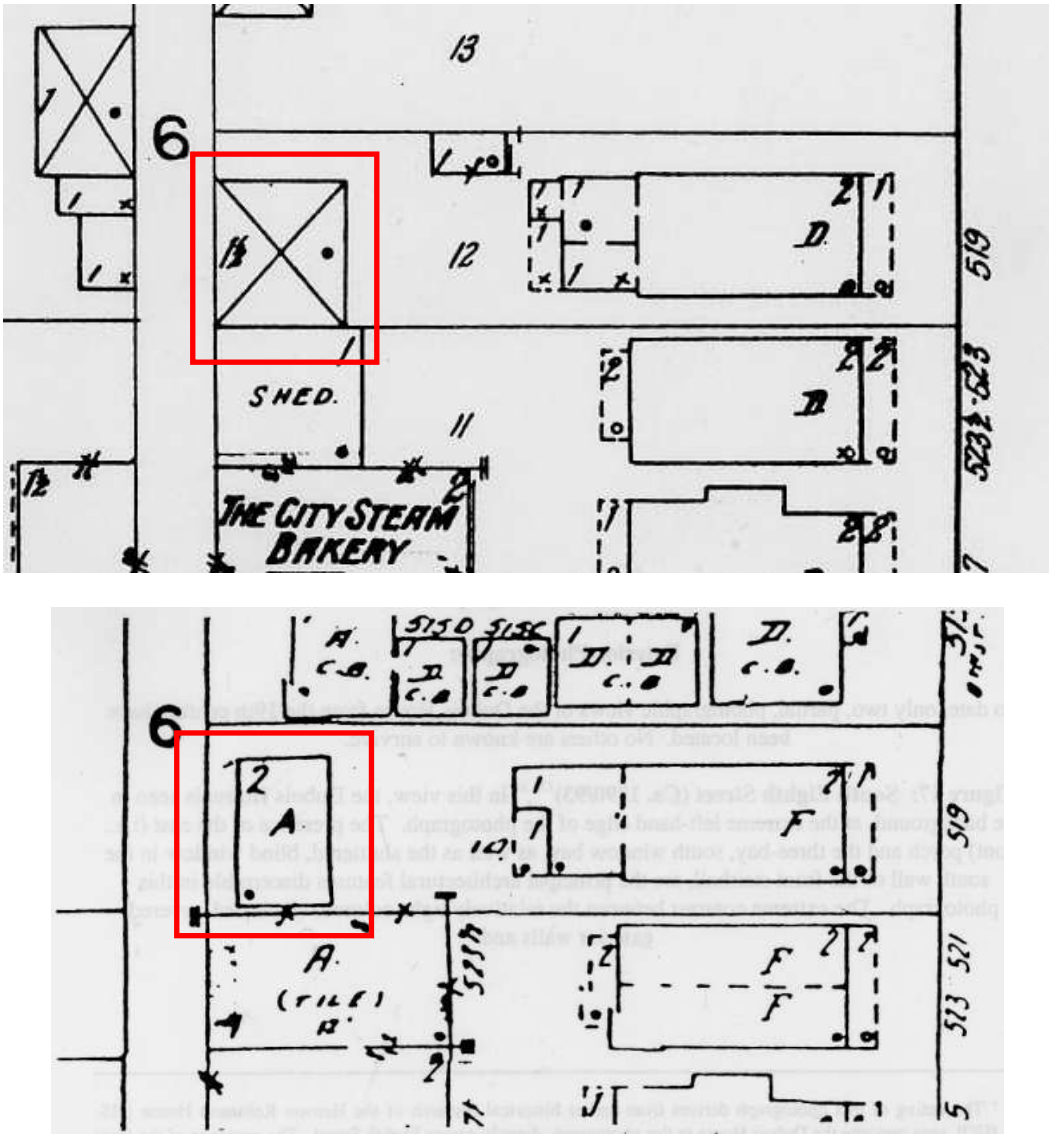


Figure 20. Two views of the Dubois house lot, as illustrated on the 1917 (top) and 1952 (with Revisions to 1970) (bottom) Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Sometime during the early years of the twentieth century, and by 1917 (top), the large frame barn illustrated earlier had been dismantled and replaced by a considerably smaller 1½-story structure. Sometime after circa 1920, and prior to circa 1941-52, the second-generation frame barn was dismantled and replaced by a considerably smaller two-story automobile garage (bottom). Both structures are outlined in red. The bottom image was identified by Krupka (n.d.:88) as dating from 1952 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1952). Krupka failed to note the reference to the "Revisions to 1970" associated with this map.

.

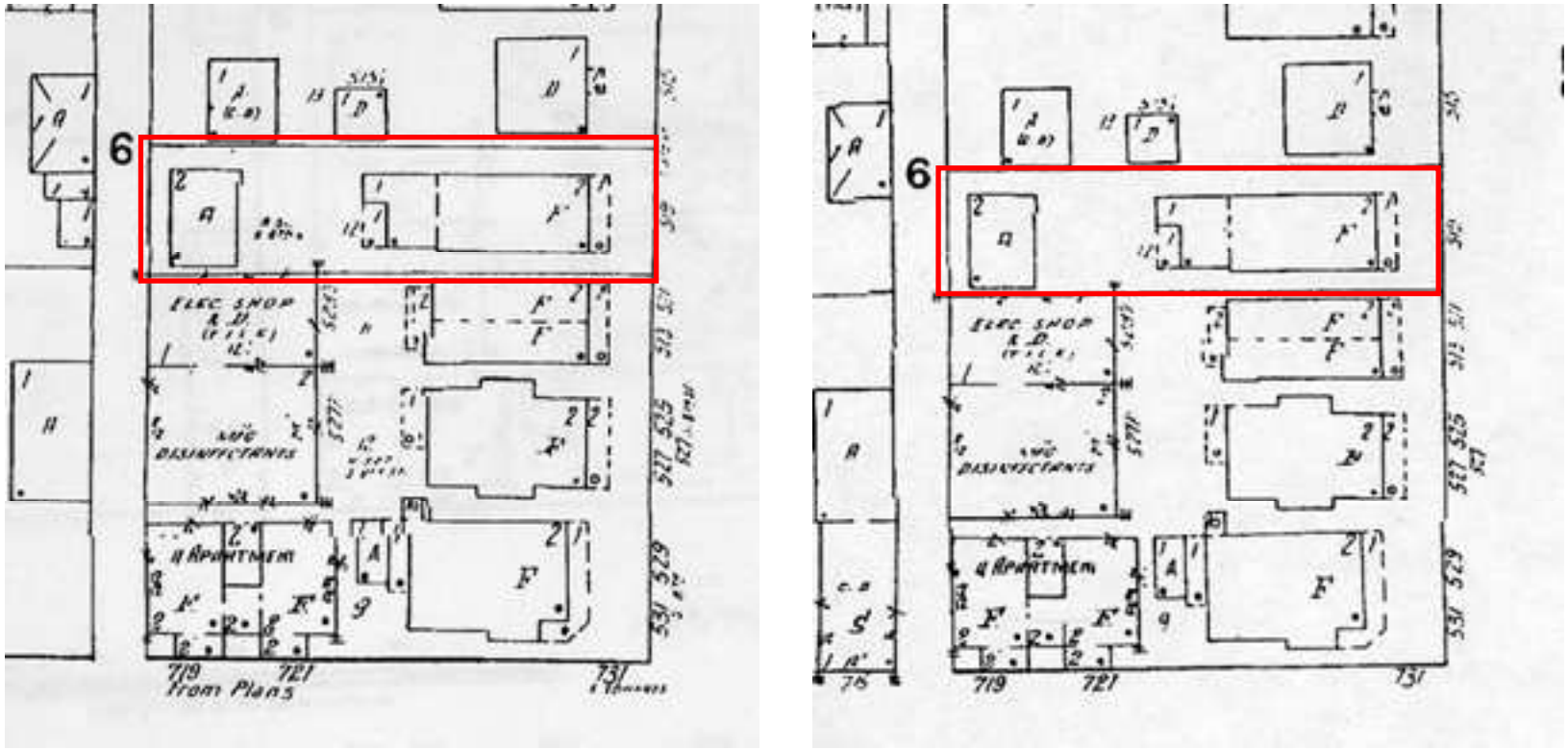


Figure 21. Comparison of two circa 1950-52 Sanborn maps of the Dubois House project area (Sheet 158). Right: From *Springfield 1917-1952, Volume 2* (Sanborn-Perris Map and Publishing Company 1917, Republished 1952). Left: From *Springfield 1917-April 1950, Volume 2* (Sanborn-Perris Map and Publishing Company 1950, with alterations through 1951). Both maps depict a two-story automobile garage that appears to have been modified from an earlier map. There are subtle differences between the two maps, with the left map potentially pre-dating the right map by a short time (note "From Plans" associated with the apartment building on Lot 9 on one map and not the other). Unfortunately, it is not clear as to what date the original two-story garage appeared. The left image is the same one that Bearss (1977:285) presents as a 1948 map, and Krupka (n.d.:88) presents as a 1941 map. The Dubois House and Aitken Barn are outlined in red on both maps.

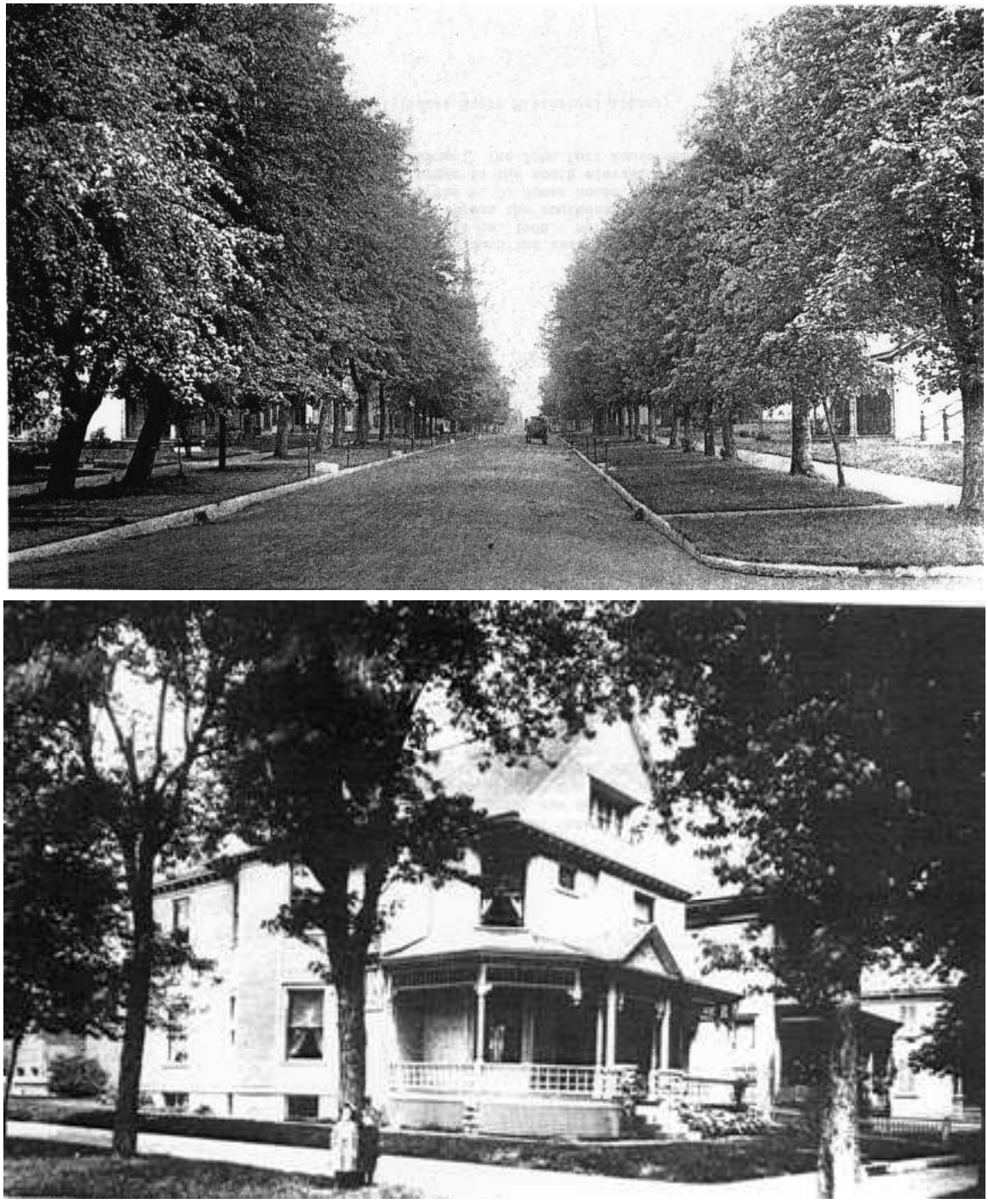


Figure 22. Two views of the immediate project area. Top: Circa 1889 view looking north along South Seventh Street. The Dubois house is located on the left (Bearss 1977:292-293). Bottom: Photograph of the John Lutz House, circa 1900. Krupka (n.d.: Part II, page 93) suggests this picture dates to circa 1905. Immediately north of the Lutz house is the earlier W. O. Jones house, and north of that is the Dubois House (Bearss 1977:294-295).

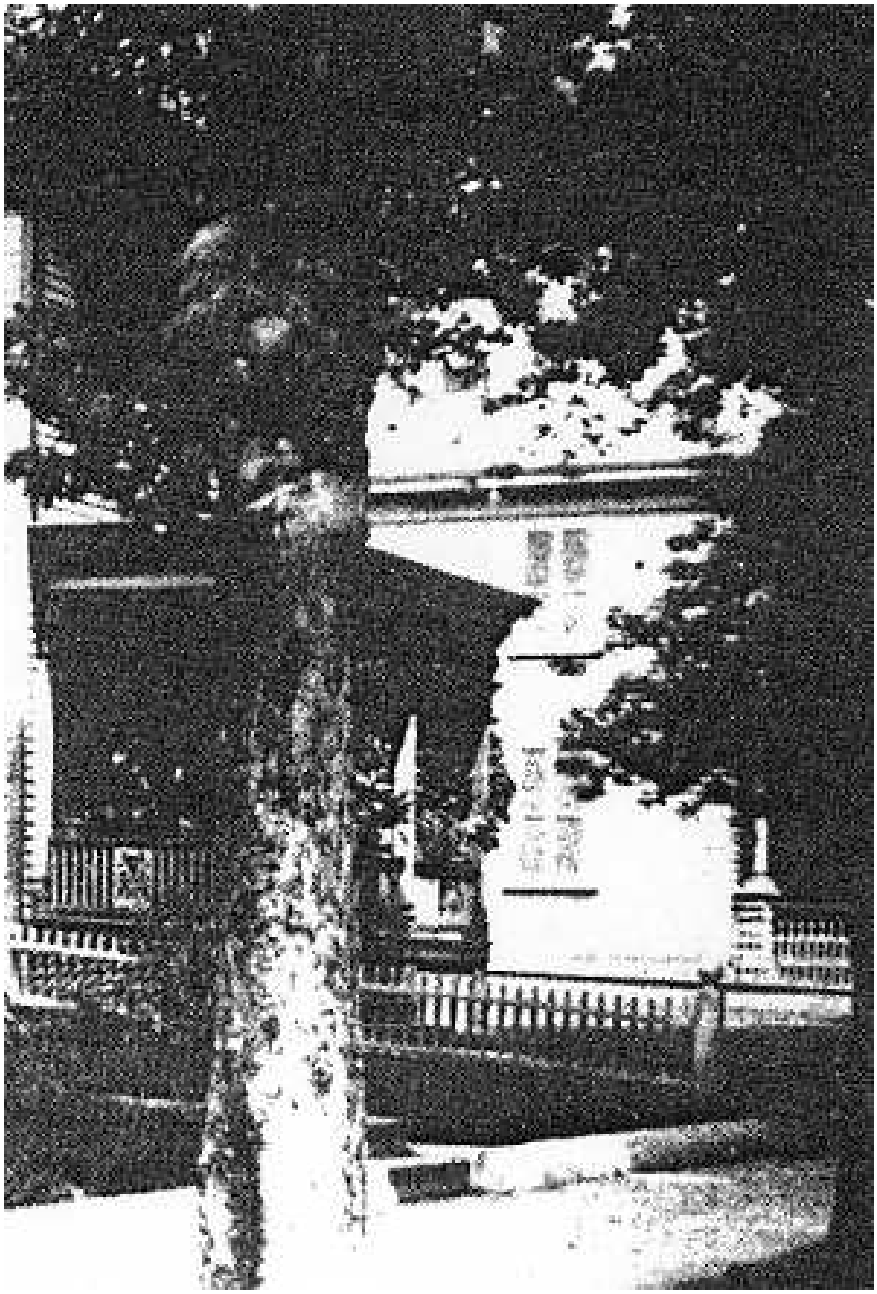


Figure 23. Close up detail of the Dubois house (on the right of this image) from previous photograph—circa 1900-05.

Previous Archaeological Research

Several episodes of archaeological research have been previously conducted on the Dubois House lot. In the Spring of 1984, Diachronic Research Associates of Springfield monitored the excavation of several new underground electrical lines in the Lincoln Home neighborhood. Two lines crossed the rear of the Dubois House property—one to the west of the Aitken Barn, and the other immediately to the east. While monitoring the construction of underground utility lines, archaeologist John Claflin (Diachronic Research Associates) noted the presence of subsurface foundations at the northeast corner of the existing barn located on the rear of the property (Claflin 1985; Krupka n.d.:4).

Claflin and Diachronic Research Associates conducted additional monitoring of construction activities in circa 1992. Krupka (n.d.: 186, footnotes 3 and 6) references short reports prepared by Claflin in 1992 entitled "Trenching Results" and "Streetside Excavations." Within the later report, Claflin documented potential carriage step foundations adjacent to the curb along Eighth Street in front of the Dubois House.

In July 1993, under the guidance of Dr. Vergil Noble (NPS, Lincoln, Nebraska), archaeological excavations were conducted by the Midwest Archaeological Center at the Dubois House. This work was meant to assist in the preparation of the *Historic Structure Report*, which was then ongoing and being prepared by NPS staff. At that time, the small field crew from Nebraska spent one week at the Dubois House and excavated seven test units (five 1m x 2m units and two 1m x 1m units). The results of these excavations are documented within a Trip Report, as well as within a draft technical report (Noble 1993, 2010). One of these test units (Test Unit 1) was located adjacent to the northeast corner of the Aitken Barn. Additional test units were excavated around the house, as well as within the rear yard in the suspected location of large outbuilding (believed to be a washhouse and privy complex). Although little evidence for the washhouse was uncovered, Noble speculated that remnants of a single wythe brick foundation wall represented remains of a privy located along the west wall of the suspected location of the summer kitchen and/or washhouse.

During the late summer and fall of 1998, substantial excavations were conducted by Fever River Research (under the direction of Floyd Mansberger) within the Dubois lot (see Figure 24 and 25). This work, which was conducted in several phases over an extended period of time, was conducted to mitigate the adverse effect of proposed construction work on the Dubois House. At that time, work focused around the perimeter of the existing house, and within the basement of the building. Additionally, field crews monitored the relocation of the house off its old foundations and removal of the old foundation system. Upon completion of the construction of new house foundations by the NPS, Fever River Research returned and conducted excavations at the location of the suspected privy and summer kitchen (and/or washhouse) previously investigated by Noble. This work was carried out intermittently throughout the late summer and fall of 2000, and completed during the spring of 2001. The results of these investigations have been summarized in a letter report dated May 13, 2002 (Mansberger 2002). Figure 24 illustrates the location of the various archaeological

investigations conducted by Fever River Research over this extended time period. The preparation of a more detailed final report of this work awaits future funding. For context purposes, the results of the previous Fever River Research excavations, as detailed in the earlier letter report, are presented below in their entirety.

House Foundations: Crew from Fever River Research excavated 100% of the area along the east or front of the house. Similarly, 100% of the area along the west or rear of the house was excavated. Along the south side of the house, 100% was excavated along the west half of the elevation; only a small percentage of the front half was excavated. Similarly, only a single excavation unit was excavated along the north elevation of the dwelling. As a result of these investigations, the current project excavated approximately 60% of the perimeter of the Dubois House. Details of these investigations are discussed below.

Front Porch (Figures 26-28): The 1850s city maps as well as the 1860s and 1870s bird's eye views of the city do not exhibit sufficient detail to comment regarding the early porches on this structure. The earliest data we have regarding the porches on the Dubois House is the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map. This map suggests that a full length, single story porch (potentially with a metal roof) was located on the front of the house.

During the process of investigating the front porch, we hand excavated a large block approximately 3 meters by 7.5 meters in size. These excavations documented the presence of at least three episodes of porch construction. The earliest episode of construction was represented by a wall trench that had been robbed of its construction material and filled with demolition debris (consisting predominately of brick and mortar). This U-shaped trench represented the remains of a small porch or landing that measured approximately 7'6" in width (north/south) by 5'6" deep (east/west).

The second porch system constructed on the front of the Dubois House was constructed after the demolition of the original porch. This second porch, which was the one documented on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map, was of the same approximate depth (east/west) as the original porch but extended the full length of the front of the house. This porch is represented by a series of small brick piers set into the ground. The third porch is represented by a series of more substantial piers. This later porch, which first appears on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map, was approximately 3.1 meters deep (east/west) and was only recently removed from the house by the National Park Service. This larger, more substantial porch system is not documented on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map, suggesting that it was constructed sometime between 1890 and 1896.

Two large (70cm by 80cm) stone piers were located approximately 70cm east of the front edge of the original porch, and may represent the location of a starter-step (or step support) associated with either the first or second porch systems. Unfortunately, no information regarding the type of walks associated with this early porch system was noted during the excavations.

Two episodes of fill were documented within the front of the house, immediately adjacent to the house foundation. The builder's trench for the house foundation cuts through a thin topsoil fill or midden approximately 10-12cm thick. This fill contains few artifacts except

for an occasional fragment of bone. The early porch was associated with this surface. Mounded on top of this construction surface was approximately 20cm of light brown silty clay fill which contained minor amounts of construction debris (particularly brick). This fill zone decreased in thickness quickly as one moved away from the house. Capping the light-colored fill was approximately 10cm of loose topsoil fill associated with the occupation of the Dubois House (see profile, Figure 28).

Bay Window (Figure 29): A small, rectangular bay window is indicated on the 1884, 1890, and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps. This bay window disappears by the publication of the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map. Initial investigations with a steel probe indicated the position of a brick perimeter foundation in the area of the suspected bay window. Subsequent excavations indicated that this brick foundation measured 2.42m (7'11") long (east/west) by 0.96m (3'2") wide (north/south). The brick foundation was approximately 22cm wide and extended 46cm below the existing ground surface. This bay window was located approximately 0.96m (3'2") east of the southwest corner of the early house. The southwest corner of the brick foundation had been disturbed by a deep pit excavated for the installation of the house's sewer line.

South Porch (Figures 30-31): The entire area beneath the South Porch, and an area extending approximately 1.5m south of the porch foundation, was excavated. The earliest Sanborn fire insurance map (1884) indicates that this porch was one-story in height and extended the full length of both the original service wing and the rear addition. By 1896, the porch appears to have been enclosed and incorporated into the fabric of the house with the eastern half of the porch increased to two stories in height. This porch system had been completely removed when the archaeological investigations were conducted.

The archaeological excavations within this area indicated that this was a complex area that contained multiple sets of porch foundations, a brick cistern (Feature 1), a brick-lined well (Feature 2), several distinct builder's trenches, and multiple underground utility (water and sewer) lines. The investigations documented multiple episodes of construction associated with the porch. These investigations indicated that the original porch extended 4.90 meters long (east/west) with its west end corresponding to the edge of the western wall of the original house. Unlike the original front porch, which had a perimeter foundation, this porch was constructed on brick piers. The brick piers for this porch were integral to the house foundations—clearly dating them to the original house construction. Located immediately south (and towards the western edge) of the porch was the brick cistern (Feature 1) and immediately to the west of the corner of the porch was the brick-lined well (Feature 2). Two episodes of brick wall were located along the north side of the well and may represent the remains of a brick well house.

An interesting aspect of the South Porch was the presence of an early window within the south basement wall beneath the porch. This window apparently provided access to that area beneath the porch—which may have been used for storage. A debris scatter emanated from the window and included an interesting assemblage of middle nineteenth century (circa 1860s-1880s) artifacts. Of particular interest was the large number and variety of hand-turned flowerpots (several of which were whole) within this assemblage.

Located off the southwest corner of the porch, between the brick porch pier and the adjacent well, was a large brick pad, which may represent the remains of a later chimney (Figure 32). This chimney would have been incorporated into the late nineteenth century porch, which had been enclosed.

Rear Wing (Figure 31): A large frame wing was constructed onto the rear of the original Dubois House sometime during the early years of the building's history. This wing, which is documented on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map, measures approximately 4.30m north/south by 4.33 meters east/west. The overlapping builder's trench beneath the south porch indicates that this wing was indeed an addition onto the original structure. With the construction of this wing, the south porch was extended the full length of the addition. This extended porch was constructed with square brick piers. At some later date, another porch was constructed across the entire west elevation of the rear wing. The west porch extended to the southern edge of the south porch, forming a large L-shaped porch along the entire west and south elevations of the two rear extensions of the Dubois House. This west porch was constructed on brick piers resting on a stone pad. Although the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates that the west porch was present at that time, it's shape (as drawn on the Sanborn map) does not conform exactly to the archaeological data. The Sanborn map does not indicate that the porch extended as far to the north as the archaeological data suggests.

With the construction of this rear wing onto the original house, several changes occurred to the original structure and the associated yardscape. With the construction of the new wing, the original bulkhead entranceway into the basement (which was located along the western wall of the original kitchen wing) was built over (making it inaccessible) and a new one constructed under the south porch. Remnants of the sloped entranceway are incorporated into the brickwork of the west wall of the small cellar room located beneath the south porch. Similarly, with the construction of the new wing, the original cistern (Feature 12) was abandoned, as it was located beneath the south wall of the new wing. With the abandonment of the original cistern, a new larger (and improved) cistern was constructed. Both cisterns were positioned approximately 2.6 meters from the adjacent well and in a similar position to the basement entranceway.

Well (Figure 32): A brick-lined well (Feature 2) was found adjacent to the southwest corner of the South Porch. The inside diameter of the well was approximately 87-90cm. The well was constructed from soft-mud brick, without the use of mortar, and was typical of the middle nineteenth century. The interior surface of this feature has no mortar parging (which is typical of a cistern and not a well). The well was situated off-center and within a large-diameter builder's trench (the arch of the builder's trench is not concentric with the arch of the well). This well probably was constructed during the initial occupation of the Dubois House. As mentioned above, two episodes of U-shaped brick walls were located along the north side of the well and may represent the remains of a brick well house. An interesting middle-nineteenth century artifact assemblage was found in association with the earliest episode of construction, and dates to the early years of the Dubois occupation. This artifact assemblage may help to date the construction of the rear addition –as this feature was encapsulated with the extension of the south porch when the wing was added.

Cisterns: Two cisterns were found during the course of the excavations at the Dubois House (Figures 33-35). Prior to the field investigations, a brick cistern dome (Feature 1) was noted adjacent to the southwest corner of the Dubois House south porch. This cistern was constructed with a single width brick wall and brick dome (all with an interior mortar parging). This cistern, including the brick throat, was well preserved. The mouth of the cistern was 2'0" (61cm) in diameter. The top of this cistern was exposed and mapped in plan and profile. An interesting aspect of this feature was the presence of an interior brick-walled filter system. A steel water pipe accessed the filter chamber. This pipe traveled in a westerly direction and entered the Dubois House near the southwest corner of the second south porch. Later, with the construction of the basement by NPS staff, this cistern was removed with the backhoe. During the monitoring of the construction activity and removal of the cistern, the artifacts from the cistern were sampled and notes on the construction (particularly its depth) were taken. Based on the presence of machine-made glass containers in the cistern fill, this cistern was filled sometime during the early to middle years of the twentieth century.

While monitoring the backhoe excavation of the new foundation system, the remains of a second cistern (Feature 12) at the Dubois House was discovered. Only the lower meter of this feature was preserved beneath the floor of the entranceway leading into the original cellar of the building. This cistern was much smaller in diameter than Feature 1 and was constructed with a plaster-lined dirt wall (no brick wall present). Presumably a brick dome and throat were once present. This cistern (and original bulkhead entranceway into the Dubois House basement) was abandoned with the construction of the rear wing onto the house during the middle to late nineteenth century (this wing was in place by the publication of the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map). The entire fill from this cistern was hand excavated. Artifacts within the fill of this cistern, although not abundant, will help date the construction of this rear wing.

Summer Kitchen and/or Washhouse (Figures 36-40): One of the goals of the 2000-01 excavations was to define the size and location of the suspected summer kitchen and/or washhouse. Previous archaeological investigations had not been successful in locating this structure. Additionally, documentary information suggested that this nineteenth century outbuilding was located in close proximity to the existing house and potentially would be threatened by the proposed construction activity. Although it was not our intention to excavate this ancillary outbuilding, we needed to identify its location and degree of integrity to determine if it was to be affected by the proposed construction work.

A series of ten 2m by 2m excavation units were laid out in the area of the suspected outbuilding. These test units were laid out using the earlier NPS grid system. Subsequent excavations indicated that the summer kitchen and privy complex were positioned within eight of these ten test units. Seven of these eight units were excavated; one was not excavated as it was thoroughly overgrown with roots from an adjoining tree. Two of the original ten test units were not excavated as they were positioned outside of the immediate area of interest.

The hand excavations documented the remains of a brick foundation of a building that measured approximately 4.9m east/west by 3.1m north/south. The brick foundation was two courses wide and rested on a single course spread footing set into a shallow builders trench. Although no evidence of a doorway was noted in the foundation wall, the doorway most likely

would have been located within the east wall of the structure. On the interior of the building, a disturbed brick floor was present. The original brick floor was laid in a simple running bond without mortar or edging. Many sections of this brick floor had been torn up and re-laid. The northwest corner of the floor was in a very poor state of preservation with many small fragments of brick. The floor was very uneven in this area, and many of the brick appeared to have had mortar adhering to them. Upon removal of the disturbed brick floor in this area, we exposed the foundations of a large rectangular pad that represented the remains of a multi-purpose, built-in wash kettle or rendering tub. Sometime during the late life of this structure, this wash kettle was removed from the building and the floor poorly repaired. Upon removal of the entire brick floor, a rectangular depression (or shallow pit) was noted within the southwest corner of the structure. During the excavation of this rectangular feature, the impressions of three long, square timbers (floor joists?) were noted in the base of this feature. It appears that a substantial wood floor (or pad) similar in size and configuration to the brick pad located within the northwest corner was present in the southwest corner at an earlier date. The brick floor above this shallow pit was laid in a slightly different pattern than the surrounding brick floor. It is not known whether this suggests that the brick floor was constructed when this wood pad was in place, or whether the brick floor post-dates the demolition of this feature and the fills beneath this area of the brick floor had settled sufficiently and warranted some repair work at a later date. It is interesting to note that the brick floor appeared to articulate well with the brick pad located within the northwest corner of the structure –suggesting that the brick floor and the northwest pad were contemporaneous. As such, it appears that the original summer kitchen or washhouse had a wash stove sitting on a wood pad within the southwest corner. The character of this early floor is not known. It may have been dirt or wood. At a later date, the original wood pad was removed and a more permanent brick wash kettle was installed (potentially along with a more formal brick floor). No evidence of an earlier floor was noted. A wide variety of artifacts were found in the shallow pit beneath the brick floor. The analysis of this material should shed some light onto the date of the physical change associated with this structure. The presence of the wash kettles suggests that this structure may more accurately be termed a washhouse than a summer kitchen.

Privy (Figures 37, 41-42): The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map documented a small frame wing attached to the west elevation of the brick building identified as the summer kitchen. At this time, the building also had a metal roof. Although this wing is documented on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map, it is not depicted on the 1917 map –suggesting that the privy disappeared from the landscape during those years. This is consistent with our understanding of indoor plumbing being installed in the Dubois House. Analysis of the Sanborn fire insurance maps suggest major change taking place within the yard of the Dubois House between the years 1896 and 1917. It was at that time that the large frame barn and/or carriage house was dismantled and replaced by a smaller carriage house (only to later be replaced by a garage) and the side yard was partitioned from the property and a second house constructed on the lot.

Excavations by the NPS in 1993 documented a suspected brick-lined privy pit at this location. The current excavations revealed the presence of a U-shaped brick privy pit that abutted the brick foundation walls of the adjoining summer kitchen and/or washhouse. This structure measured approximately 1.8m east/west by 2.25m north/south. The brick walls of the privy pit were two courses wide and extended to a depth of approximately 2.55m below the existing grade.

The remains of a collapsed brick filter system were located within the bottom of the privy pit. This filter was constructed of early hand-manufactured brick on a clean floor and appears to have been original to the privy pit. This structural feature was designed to separate the solid from liquid waste. With the removal of the liquid waste from within the interior of the brick filter, the solid waste could more easily be removed. It is not known how the liquid was removed originally from the filter. It is suspected that a removable standpipe and pump may have been used originally. A stoneware drain did exit the interior of the filter along the west wall approximately 60cm above the floor of the privy pit. The brick work in the filter above the mouth of the drain tile were hard fired, machine-made brick suggesting that this portion of the brick dome had been re-laid, and that the drain tile was not original to the structure. Although it is suspected that this drain exited the privy and flowed towards the alley, we were not able to determine the flow of this pipe, and it may actually have flowed into the privy vault (from the nearby barn?).

The upper meter of the privy fill consisted of backdirt excavated by the NPS crew. Beneath the NPS backdirt, we identified three fill components within the area outside of the brick filter. The upper fill (Zone I) was the deepest and consisted of a cinder fill with little soil matrix with minor artifacts. Zone II, was a mixed humic fill, cinder fill, and artifacts. Zone III, which was on the bottom of the pit, was the fecal zone. Within the filter, the floor was covered with a thin zone of brick rubble, which in turn was covered with a deposit of loose organic silts. Approximately one third (the eastern third) of the privy remains unexcavated. A wide range of artifacts (and flotation samples) was collected from this feature and awaits inventory and analysis.

A brick walkway, laid in a herringbone pattern with curbing, ran in a north/south direction out of the south wall of the privy. This walk was constructed on a thin bed of cinder fill. The walkway suggests that the door to the privy was located within the south elevation of the structure (and that the privy seats were located along the north wall of the structure).

Miscellaneous Landscape Features: Several large posts were noted during the investigations. These may represent fence lines, or potentially the remains of post-in-ground structures. One of the more interesting items discovered during the course of these archaeological investigations was the presence of a garden feature beneath the existing front porch. This feature was a simple wood plank curb (held in place with small wooden stakes) located approximately 45cm from the house and porch foundation (Figure 28). The soil within this narrow border had been "turned over" or tilled suggesting that this represented a decorative flower border around the front of the house and dating from the early component of the site. A brick walkway (laid in a herringbone pattern) was associated with the privy in the rear yard.

Underground Utility Lines: Several underground utility lines were documented during the course of these investigations. Two episodes of tile drain lines—both constructed with molded drain tile typical of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries—were found along the south porch. No early drain lines were noted. Similarly, several unidentified utility lines were noted entering the house beneath the west porch.

In mid-November 2007, NPS (Midwest Region) Architect Al O'Bright conducted excavations within the Aitken barn, along the north, south, and west walls of the structure. The objective of O'Bright's excavations was to assess the character of the Aitken barn's foundation system. In the process of conducting this work, O'Bright documented the presence of a shallow concrete foundation poured on top of an earlier brick foundation system. The earlier brick foundation was believed by O'Bright to represent the foundation system for the earlier Dubois family's barn. At the time of the O'Bright investigations, the Aitken Barn rested on a badly deteriorated 2"x6" wooden sill that was originally secured to the poured concrete foundation with anchor bolts. O'Bright's field notes are presented in the attached Appendix II.

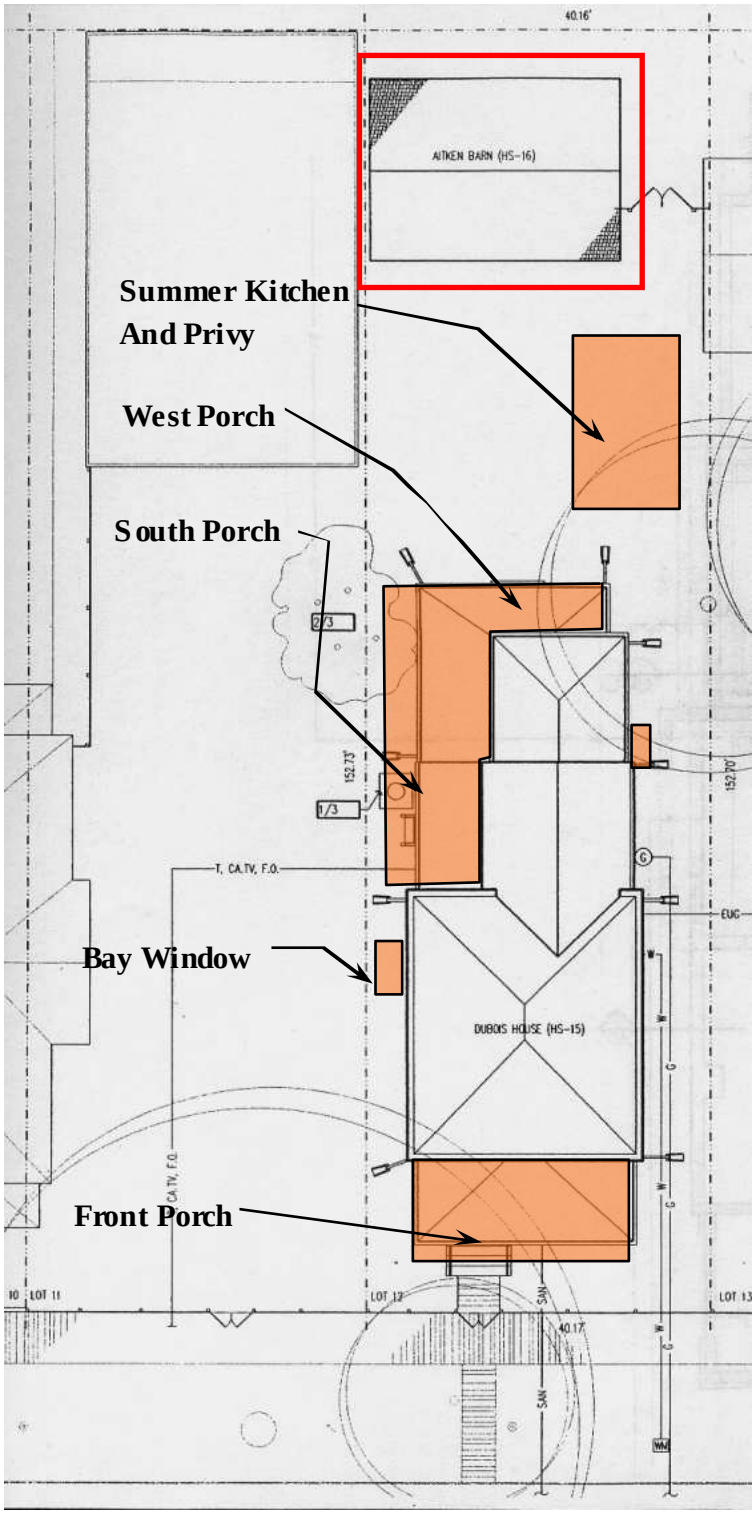


Figure 24. Sketch map of the Dubois House and Aitken Barn illustrating the approximate locations (in orange) of the excavation areas investigated earlier by Fever River Research. The location of the Aitken Barn and the 2009-2010 mitigation area is outlined in red.

Figure 25. Three views of the Dubois House during the early stages of the archaeological project, 1998.

Figure 26. View of the nearly completed front porch investigations, Dubois House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois.

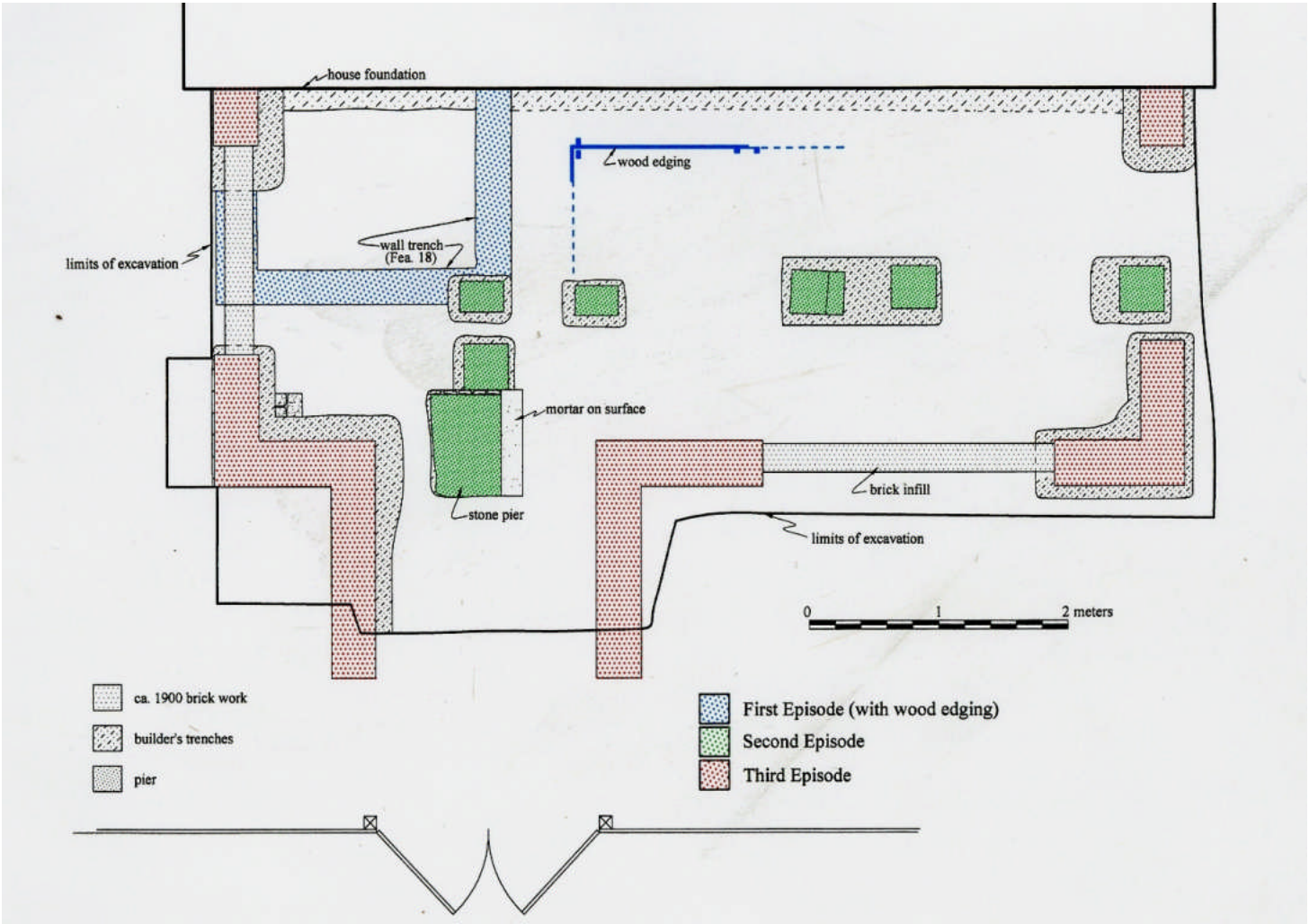
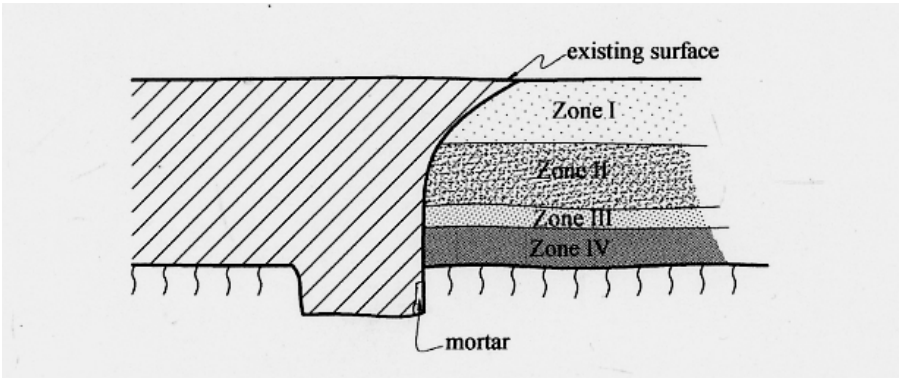


Figure 27. Plan of 1998 front porch investigations, Dubois House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. The investigations within the front yard of the Dubois House documented at least three episodes of porch construction. The first episode consisted of a small landing with an associated ornamental planting bordering the house. With time, the landing was enlarged and extended the width of the house. Subsequent construction episodes further widened the full-length porch.



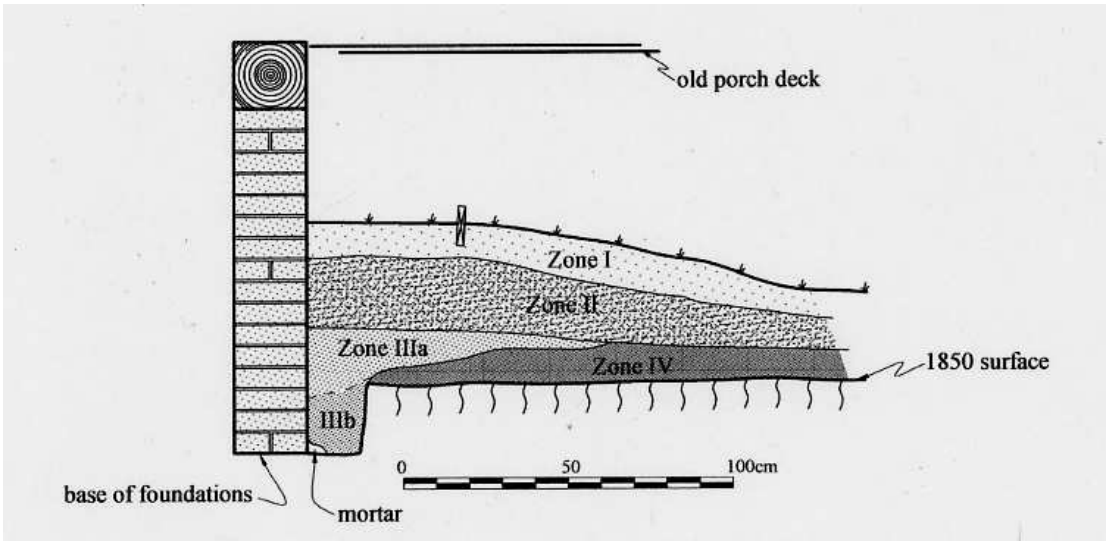
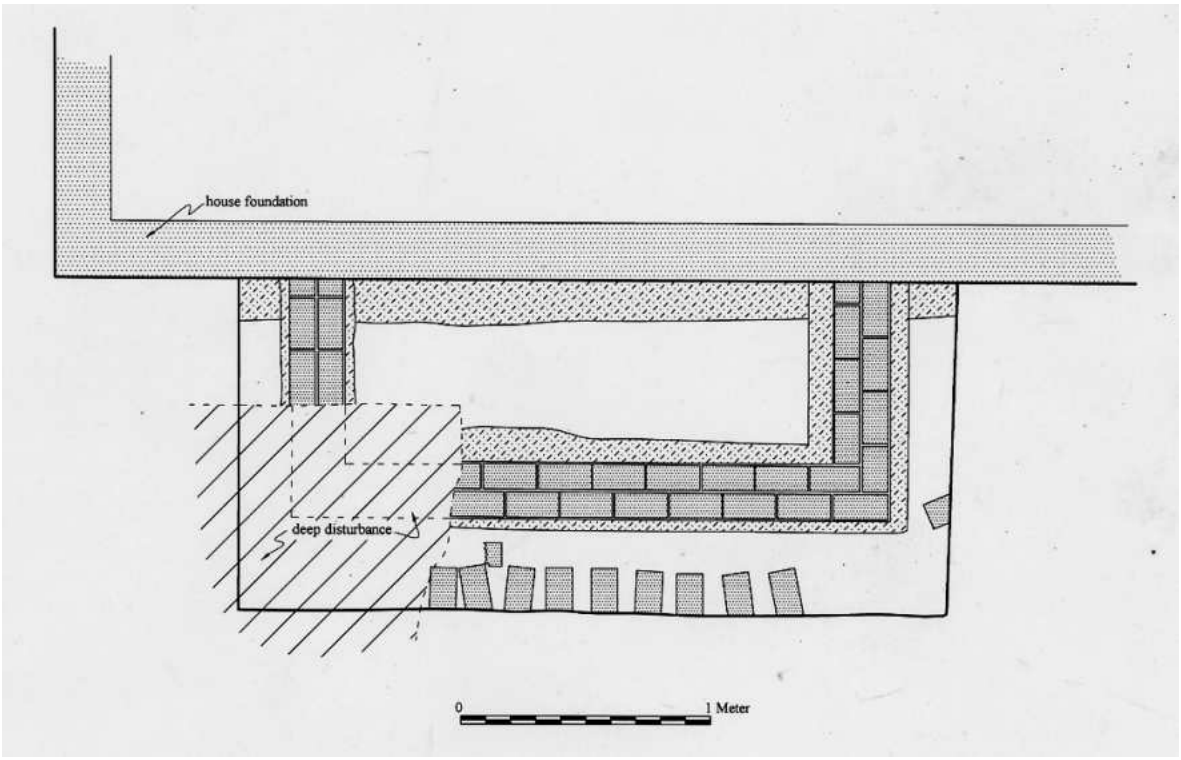


Figure 28. Sectional views associated with the 1998 Dubois House front porch excavations, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Top: North/south profile through original landing. Middle: East/west profile through house foundation. Bottom: Photograph of ornamental edging along foundation.



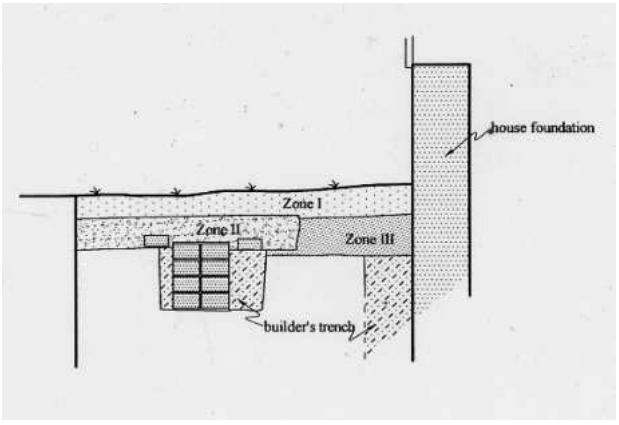


Figure 29. Plan and sectional views of bay window once located on the south side of the Dubois House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois.

Figure 30. View of the nearly completed south porch investigations in August 1998 (Dubois House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois). View is looking towards the east.

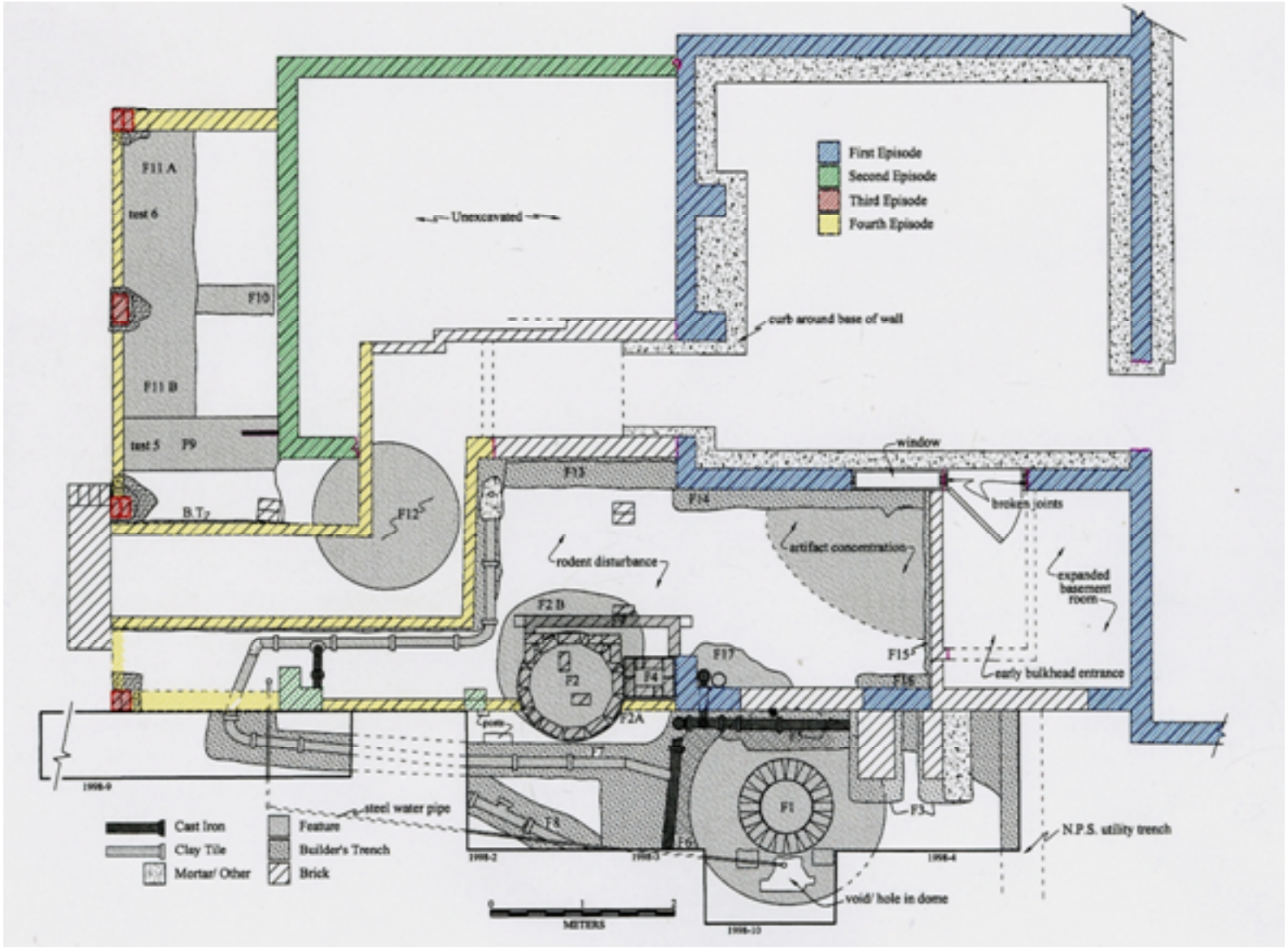


Figure 31. Plan view illustrating the rear of the Dubois House and the excavations around the south porch and west addition (Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois, 1998).

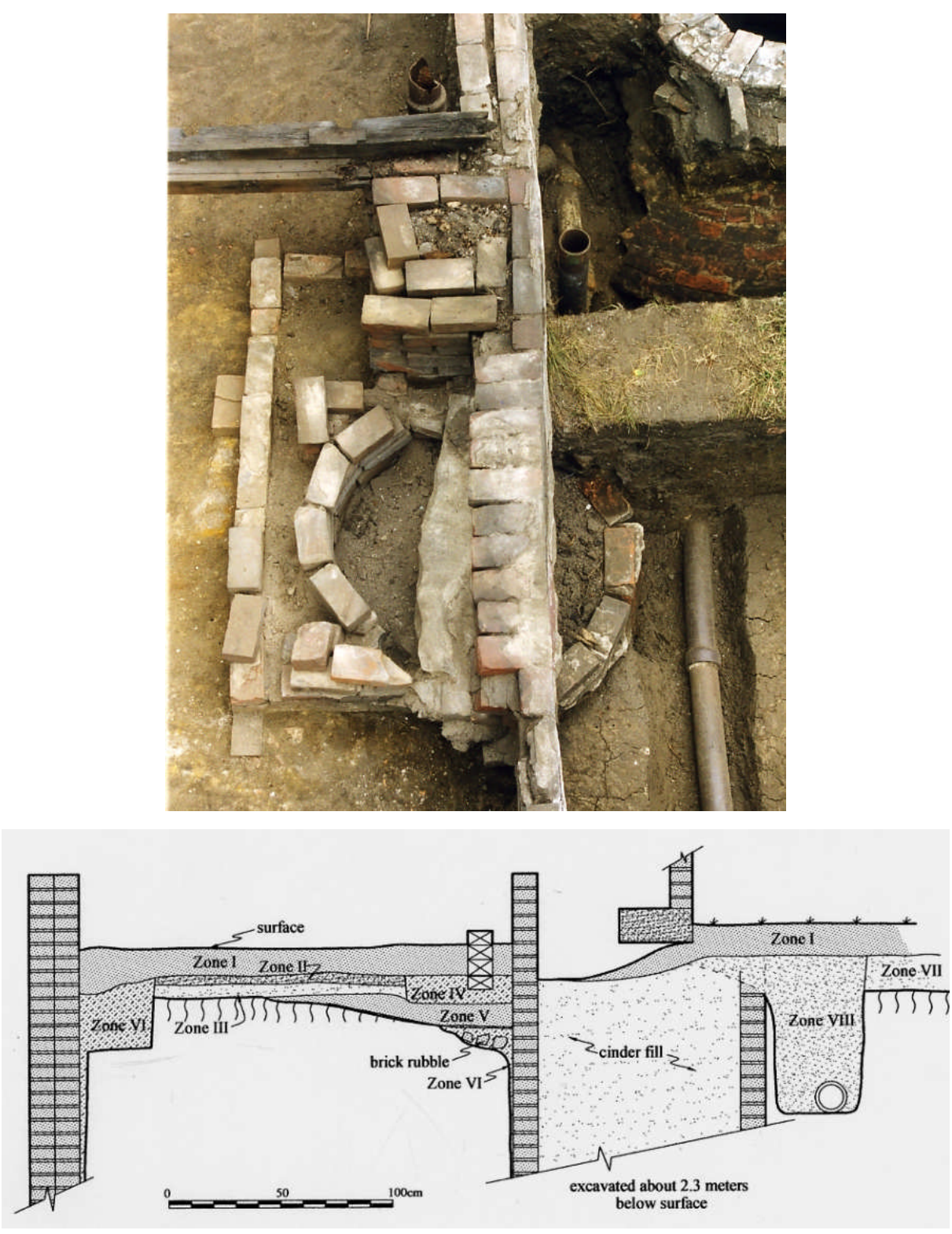


Figure 32. Detail view of well and related features, South Porch investigations, Dubois House.

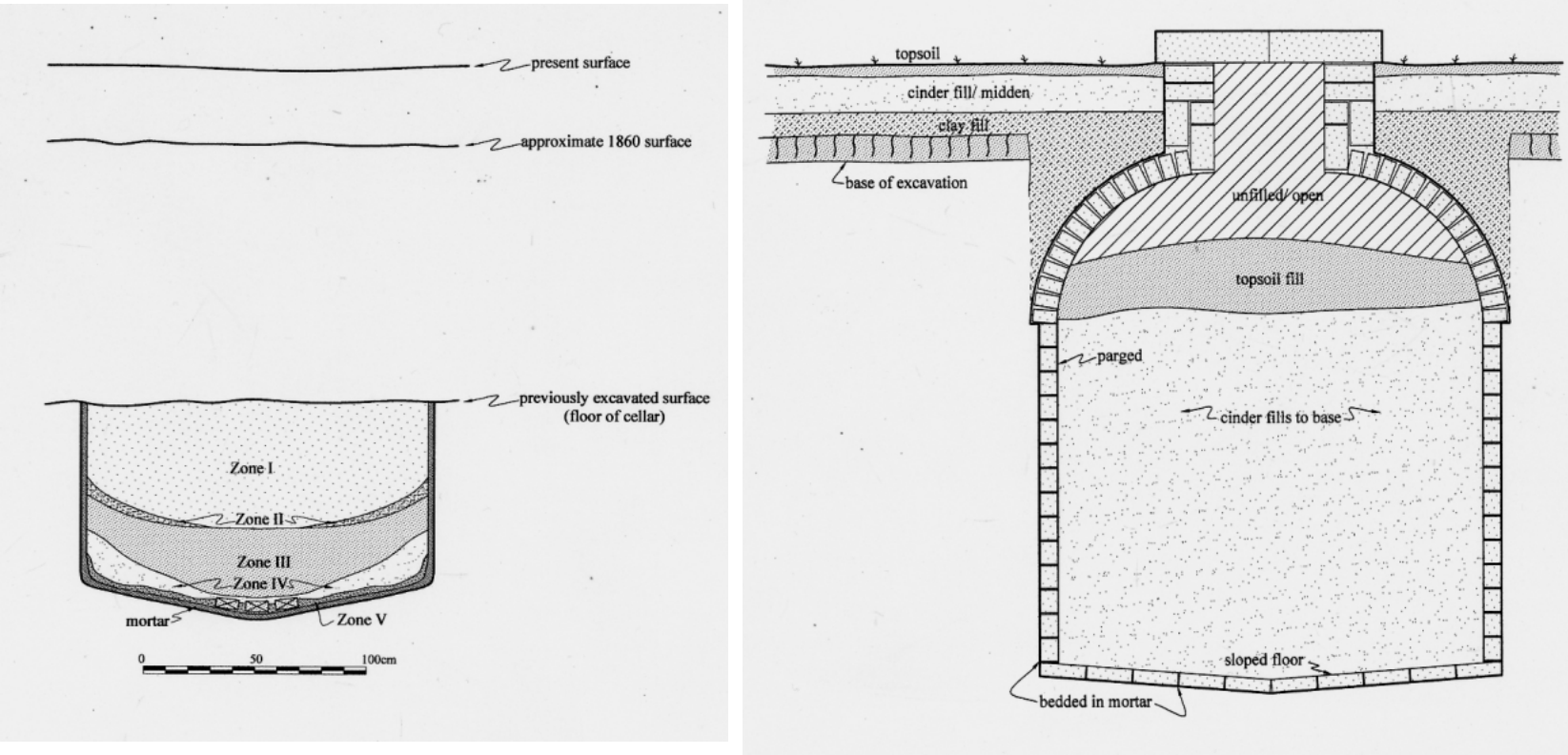


Figure 33. Sectional view of early (left) and late (right) cisterns located during the Dubois House investigations in 1998. Left: Mortar lined cistern located beneath cellar floor of house. This cistern was constructed during the early years of occupation, and abandoned with the expansion of the house to the rear (west). Right: Brick-lined replacement cellar located adjacent to south porch.

Figure 34. Two views of the early cistern behind the original Dubois House. This feature was discovered after the house had been relocated off its original foundations, and the construction crew had begun excavating. This early feature had been abandoned and filled when the early kitchen wing was constructed onto the original dwelling sometime during the late nineteenth century. Although only the very base of the feature was intact (having been partially destroyed years ago with the expansion of the house basement), the artifacts within this feature will lend themselves to the site interpretation.

Figure 35. Two views of the later cistern at the Dubois House after excavation for the new foundation system. Left: Partially exposed cistern. Right: Detail view of base and wall construction.

Figure 36. View of the nearly completed summer kitchen and/or washhouse excavations at the Dubois House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois (2000). View looking east/southeast.

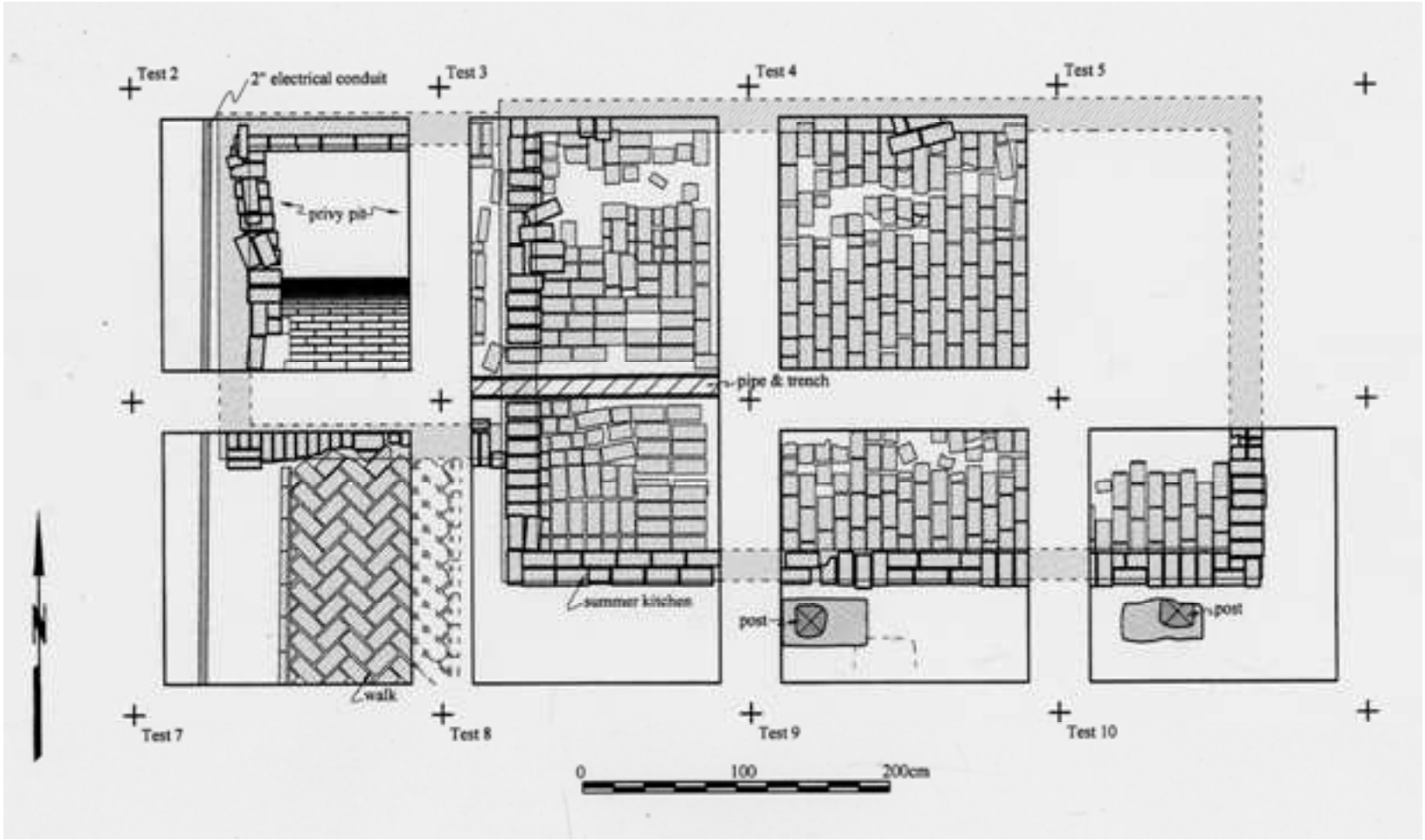


Figure 37. Plan view of summer kitchen and/or washhouse illustrating the upper brick floor and associated features. This illustrates the rectangular perimeter foundation and brick floor of the summer kitchen, as well as the shaft and perimeter foundation of the privy, and the brick walkway.

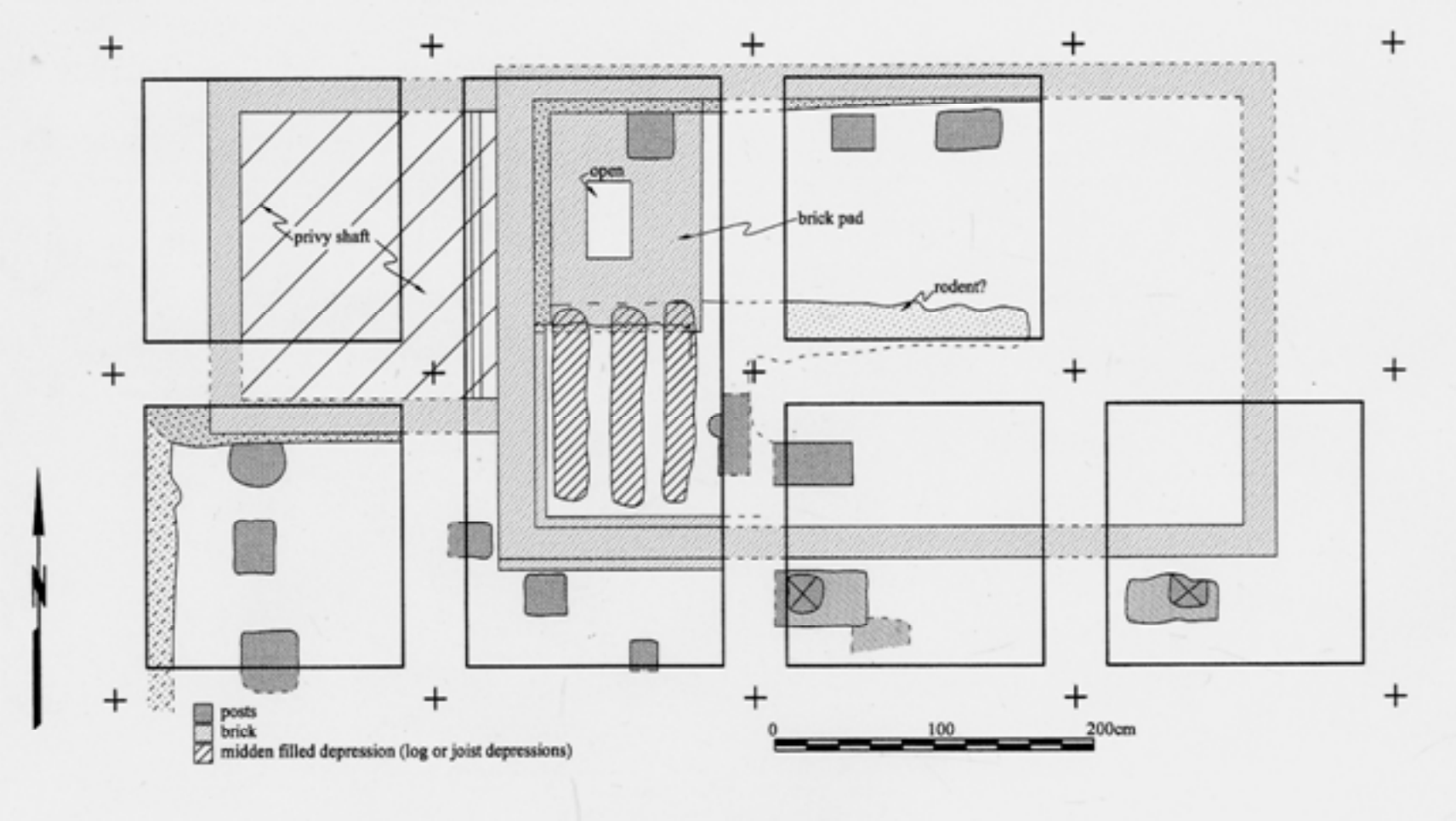


Figure 38. Plan view of summer kitchen and/or washhouse illustrating the lower features exposed upon removal of the brick floor. Of most relevance is the presence of what appears to be two episodes of small rectangular support pads—presumably for a cooking stove—located along the western wall of the summer kitchen. The earlier of the two pads is represented by three linear depressions in the southwest corner of the structure. These are believed to represent log joist impressions associated with a plank floor. The later of the two pads is a more substantial brick feature located in the northwest corner of the room.

Figure 39. Two views of the summer kitchen during excavation, illustrating the upper brick floor (top) and the potential log sleepers or joist impressions associated with the lower floor (bottom).

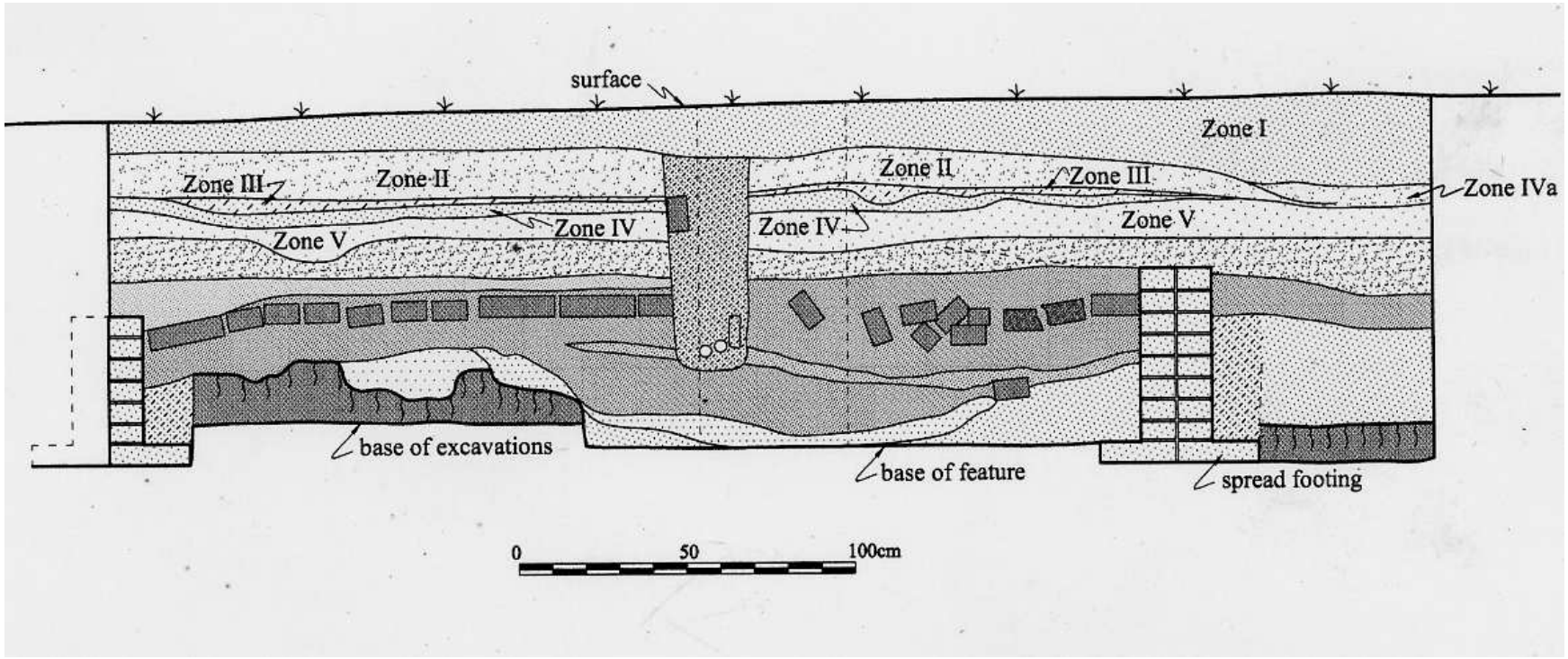


Figure 40. North/south profile through summer kitchen and/or washhouse complex (east wall of Tests 3 and 8 after removal of baulk wall separating the two test units).

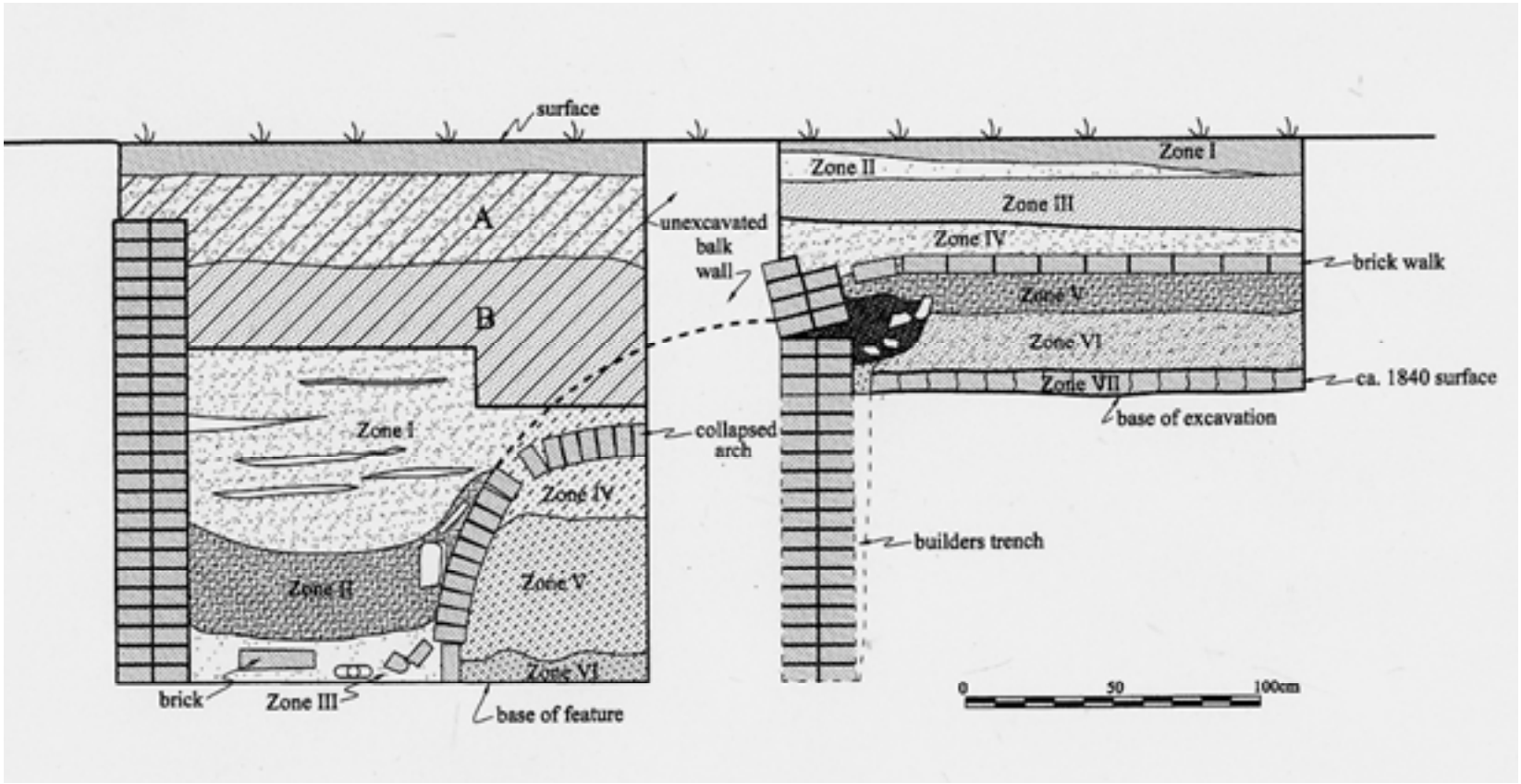


Figure 41. North/south profile view through privy pit and adjacent brick walkway (east wall of Tests 2 and 7 with baulk wall separating the two test units still in place). Note the presence of the collapsed brick arch at the base of the privy pit.

Figure 42. Photograph view of privy pit (top) and brick walkway (bottom) at completion of test excavations.

Results Of The Current Archaeological Investigations

In consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the National Park Service prepared a Data Recovery Plan for the mitigation of the proposed construction impacts on potentially significant cultural resources beneath the Aitken Barn. The Data Recovery Plan presented a program of scientific data recovery that was implemented by Fever River Research in late 2009. Based on this Data Recovery Plan, the "area of affect" consisted of the area located beneath the footprint of the structure, as well as an 18" wide buffer around the outside perimeter of the structure. Accordingly, an area that measured 24'0" (7.31m) wide (east/west) by 31'8" (9.65m) long (north/south) (and containing 70.54 square meters) was excavated to mitigate the impact of the Aitken Barn restoration on cultural resources. Prior to the initiation of the archaeological fieldwork and to facilitate the archaeological investigations as well as the construction of the new foundation system, the barn was stabilized with shoring, raised off its foundations, and relocated approximately 10' to the east (Figure 43). An independent moving contractor conducted this construction-related work under separate contract. The archaeological work described in this report did not include any subsurface utility lines (such as electricity), which were already established within the barn.

The archaeological fieldwork was initiated in early November 2009 (Figures 44-45). Unfortunately, holiday schedules (Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years) and inclement weather (substantial rain followed by ice and snow) hindered the progress of the investigations, which were finally completed in late January 2010. In the process of implementing the Data Recovery Plan, a total of 20 horizontal provenience units were excavated. Twelve of these excavation units measured 2m by 2m in size, four measured approximately 1.3m by 2m in size, three measured approximately 1.6m by 2m in size, and one measured 1.3m by 1.6m in size (see Figure 46). All excavation units were excavated by hand and followed the strategy outlined in the Data Recovery Plan. On average, these excavation units were excavated to a depth of approximately 80-90cm below the existing ground surface, at which point the original ground surface and/or sterile soil was encountered. Features exposed during this field project were assigned consecutive numbers, and all features were mapped in plan view and excavated as per the Data Recovery Plan.

The archaeological investigations uncovered a variety of features that included perimeter foundation walls (brick and concrete), piers (concrete), postholes, utility line trenches, middens, brick pavements, and pits (both rectangular and circular). Figures 46 and 47 represent the archaeological base maps illustrating features at two distinct levels within the excavations. Table 2 summarizes the features uncovered during these investigations. No deep shaft features such as privy pits, wells, or cisterns were located during these investigations.

In the laboratory, all artifacts were washed, inventoried, and re-bagged into plastic Ziploc containers for curation. Each provenience (such as a level within a test unit or feature) was assigned an individual "lot number". Representative artifacts collected during the investigations are illustrated in Appendix III. Appendix IV identifies the provenience of all lot numbers assigned during the current investigations. Appendix V contains a lot-by-lot inventory of all the

artifacts collected during the course of these investigations. All notes, photographs, negatives and artifacts are to be returned to the National Park Service to be curated at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Based on the excavations, at least four major episodes of construction were documented at this location. As noted above, the original ground surface (which consisted of a humic-rich silty clay loam) was located nearly one meter below the existing surface. This overlying soil deposits consisted of a variety of middens and fill deposits—each associated with one of the four major construction episodes identified and discussed below. As Figures 48 and 49 illustrate, several discreet floors associated with the multiple buildings present at this location were identified in the stratigraphic profile. The features uncovered during the investigations at the Aitken Barn are discussed below with respect to these episodes of construction—with the earliest episode (Episode 1) being discussed first. Tables 3 and 4 summarize information on these potential structures.

Episode 1: One of the earliest features noted within the project area is a linear trench (Feature 16) that runs in a roughly east/west direction. It runs from the alley across the entire width of the excavation block (see Figures 53 and 62). Excavation of this feature indicated that it was the remains of a wooden box drain that ran from a location near the southwest corner of the West Addition (and/or the original Catlin Cottage) towards the alley. Feature 16 may represent an extension of Feature 2000-10. If so, this drain appears to have originated near the rear wall of the West Addition. The drain was constructed by setting two planks on edge for sidewalls, with a thick top plank as a covering. At some point, the top plank decayed and the overhead ceiling collapsed. Figure 53 illustrates a sectional view of this drain line.

Besides this drainage line, this early episode of construction is represented by a series of postholes and shallow depressions that probably represent two or three simple post-in-ground frame structures (or sheds). The earliest of these structures (*Structure 1*) is represented by four hole-set posts (Posts 18, 20, 23, and 24—collectively referred to as Feature 13) and a shallow midden-filled rectangular depression (Feature 12). The south edge of this structure would have been closely aligned with the Lot 11-12 boundary. This midden-filled depression was associated with the original ground surface (see Figure 48), and appears to have been formed by the accretion of fills along the outside of the structure—creating a slightly depressed floor. A slightly raised floor above the original floor suggests the continued use of this structure over a fairly extended period of time (that coincides with the accretional deposition of fill around the outside of the structure. Posts 22 and 26 may also have been associated with this structure. This structure appears to have measured approximately 7'0" (2.14m) north/south by 9'0" (2.74m) east/west. A shallow, flat-bottomed, circular pit (2'0"/0.61m in diameter) (Feature 15) was located adjacent to the north wall, and just outside of this structure. Although the function of this pit is unclear, its circular shape and flat bottom strongly suggests that a wooden barrel or tub (half-barrel) may have rested within this pit. This pit may have functioned as a surface water barrel or as a small barrel privy.[44] A linear trough-like depression (identified as Feature 17) was

[44] Although no fecal material was present in the shallow deposits associated with this pit, that does not preclude it having functioned as a small privy contained within a wooden receptacle which had been removed prior to the demolition of this feature.

found leading from the northwest corner of this structure to the alley. Feature 17 probably functioned as a surface drain.

Located immediately to the south of Structure 1 was a similar shallow, rectangular depression identified as Feature 11 (see Figure 48). No posts were identified in association with this midden-filled depression. This depression, which comprises *Structure 2*, extended beneath the slab foundation located immediately to the south of the project area. The north wall of this structure may have been closely aligned with the Lot 11-12 boundary. It measured approximately 8'0" (2.44m) (east/west) wide by an unknown length (north/south). The east walls of Structure 1 and 2 were aligned. Like Structure 1, a slightly raised second floor suggests that this structure may have been in use for some time.

Table 2

Subsurface Features Identified At The Aitken Barn (2009)

FEATURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	Construction Episode
1	Perimeter Concrete Foundation	4
2 (A and B)	Concrete Piers (A and B)	4
3 (A, B, and C)	Posts Set in Concrete	4
4 (A and B)	Rectangular Concrete Piers	4
5	Concrete Pad	4
6	Perimeter Brick Foundation	4
7	Brick Wall	1
8	Post-in-Ground Structure (Posts 3, 5, 6, 21, 27, 28)	2
9A	Utility Trench (iron pipe) (east to house)	1
9B	Utility Trench (iron pipe) (west to alley)	1
10	Rectangular Pit (Moderately Deep)	1
11	Rectangular Pit (Shallow) (South)	1
12	Rectangular Pit (Shallow) (North)	1
13	Post-in-Ground Structure (Posts 18, 20, 23, 24)	1
14	Post-in-Ground Structure (Posts 9, 10, 14, 17)	1
15	Circular Pit (Shallow)	1
16	Utility Trench (Box Drain)	1
17	Linear Depression (Surface Drain)	1
18	Concentration of Stone/Brick Debris	2
19	Midden (Lower)	1
20	Midden (Upper)	2-3
21	Utility Trench (electrical conduit)	5 (NPS)

Surrounding Structures 1 and 2 was an ephemeral sheet midden that contained salt-glazed stoneware, aqua container glass, and whiteware ceramics (with both painted and printed decoration present). This midden was identified as Feature 19. Although the sample size was small, this artifact assemblage is typical of an 1840s component. Many of these artifacts were re-deposited in Feature 16 when it was constructed.

Structure 3 is represented by a series of four large posts (Posts 9, 10, 14, and 17—collectively referred to as Feature 14) that define a square structure that measured approximately 11'0" (3.35m) per side. The east wall of this structure aligned with the east wall of Structures 1 and 2. Unlike Structures 1 and 2, Structure 3 lacks a shallow midden-filled floor depression. Additionally, the ephemeral midden that surrounds Structure 1 appears to have extended beneath Structure 3. Accordingly, Structures 1 and 2 were constructed prior to Structure 3 by a short time period. Nonetheless, it would appear that all three structures were extant concurrently during the later years of their existence. A large, dense concentration of demolition debris (plaster, worked stone and brick) was deposited along the north wall of this structure—potentially within a large shallow pit (identified as Feature 18) (see Figures 60 and 61). Besides the predominant demolition debris, several large cast iron stove "plates" were also recovered—suggesting the discard of parts of a damaged cook stove. Several of the fragments of worked sandstone had been "dressed" with chisel work suggesting that the pieces were worked sills or lintels—or potentially the jambs and/or lintel for a fireplace surround. Artifacts recovered from within this concentration of debris included domestic items from the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

Structure 4 is represented by a very short segment of brick perimeter foundation wall located along the north edge of the project area (and identified as Feature 7) (see Figure 57). This wall was constructed of soft-mud brick and a very soft, brown, lime mortar (containing no Portland cement). The wall was laid directly on top of—or very close to—the original ground surface (with little to no builder's trench being present). Similarly, the wall was constructed without a spread footing. No companion wall was noted to either the east or west of this wall. Similarly, no corner was observed to the south. Demolition debris associated with the surface of this wall contained a substantial amount of wall plaster (with both brown/scratch and finish coats present). Although inconclusive, it seems as if Feature 6 may have been constructed up against the end of this wall, or that the excavation of the builder's trench for Feature 6 resulted in the demolition of the south wall (and potential corner) associated with this structure. This remnant foundation wall appears to represent the remains of a slightly more substantial early building (one that may have contained finished plaster walls) located within the northwest corner of Lot 12. Whether this was a substantial outbuilding (such as a summer kitchen) or a stand-alone dwelling is unknown. The early domestic midden in this area suggests that it may have had a domestic function. It seems unlikely that this building was the remains of a carriage house and/or barn. Additional wall fragments associated with this structure are most likely located farther to the west, along the alley and outside of the project excavation area. As noted above, it is not clear as to why more evidence of this structure was not found within the project area (e.g., the south wall of this structure) unless the construction of Feature 6 obliterated this evidence. Although Feature 7 appears to pre-date Feature 18 by many years, this cannot be stated with any assurance. There is some possibility that Feature 18 may have been associated with the demolition of the structure associated with Feature 7.

A rectangular pit (Feature 10) was located within what would have been the northeast corner of Structure 3 (see Figures 50, 51, 54, and 55). This pit measured approximately 2'6" (0.76cm) wide by 4'9" (1.45m) deep. The north end of the pit was approximately 2'1" (0.63m) in depth. The south end, which cut into the adjacent drain line, was considerably shallower, and stepped down into the adjacent north end. When originally constructed, this feature cut into the builder's trench of the adjacent box drain, but apparently terminated upon encountering the wood box of the actual drain. Unfortunately, the function of this pit is unclear. One possibility is that it may represent a small storage pit located within the early post-in-ground structure. Another possibility is that this pit post-dates Structure 3 (see discussion below regarding Structure 5). Additionally, the relationship of this pit to the original trench identified as Feature 9B is also unclear. Although it appears that Feature 9B post-dates this pit, there was some thought during the excavation that Feature 9B may have been excavated in two separate periods of time, with Feature 10 actually representing the earliest terminal end of this trench. Three posts (Posts 29, 30, and 31) located around the perimeter of this pit may represent an aboveground structure (or fence-like enclosure) associated with this pit (and potentially constructed within the corner of Structure 3).

Feature 9 represents a relatively narrow linear trench that contains a 1½"-diameter iron pipe. This feature was constructed in at least two episodes, as defined by Features 9A and 9B. Feature 9A begins at a standpipe located at the west edge of and/or within Feature 10 and extends in a southeasterly direction towards the center of Lot 11. Feature 9A clearly post-dates Feature 9B (and the adjacent Post 26). The west end of Feature 9A overlaps the east end of Feature 9B, and falls within the confines of Feature 10 (a rectangular pit). A vertical standpipe is located at this overlap location. Feature 9B appears to have originated from the alley and terminated just past the east edge of the east wall of Feature 10—which would have corresponded closely to the east wall of Structure 3. Although the initial interpretation is that this underground conduit represents a water line, the fact that it appears to have entered the building from the alley might argue against this conduit being a water line—as water lines in this neighborhood enter from the main street frontage (to the east). Having said this, it is unclear as to the date water was introduced along South Seventh and South Eighth Streets. If water lines were laid along South Seventh Street earlier than South Eighth Street, it is possible that a service line was run across the west half of the block to service the Dubois property (entering Lot 12 from the alley)—and who would have been more apt to want water service as early as possible than Mr. Ragland (the superintendent of the local water works). Additionally, one must not overlook the possibility that this iron pipe may have been laid to transmit gas (for use as residential lighting), as gas service had been available in Springfield since the middle 1850s.[45] An early gas line may have entered from the alley.

The early midden associated with Structures 1 and 2 suggest that they, along with the box drain (Feature 17), may be the earliest structures on this portion of the lot. The box drain clearly was associated with either the Catlin Cottage or the Expanded Catlin Cottage (as defined by

[45] Power (1871:52) notes that the "Springfield Gas Light Company was chartered by the General Assembly of Illinois Feb 27 1854 and was put in operation soon after. The works have been extended from time to time as the demand increased. The streets are lighted with gas and large quantities of coke made which is used in the foundries. Mr. N. H. Ridgley is the owner of nearly or quite all the stock."

Krupka). The artifacts associated with these two structures argue for a pre-1855 component, and potentially corroborates our interpretation that the Catlin Cottage was constructed in circa 1850 as an outbuilding associated with the greater landholdings associated with the early Larrimore/Brayman House located on Lot 9. In contrast, Structure 3 appears to date slightly later (and associated with the circa 1858 Dubois family remodeling of the property). Structures 1-3 appear to have persisted through the early 1870s (and the Ragland occupation).

Structures 1, 2, and 3 appear to represent post-in-ground sheds all of a slightly different size and constructed with their front elevations in alignment approximately 23' 4" (7.1m) from the rear property line and/or alley. Structure 4 may represent the remains of a slightly more permanent structure, such as a carriage house or stable. This suite of four outbuildings (Structures 1, 2, 3, and 4)—consisting of three "impermanent" post-in-ground frame sheds, and a slightly more substantial outbuilding (such as a stable)—may be those very buildings documented on the 1873 bird's eye view (Koch 1873) (see Figures 12 and 13).

Episode 2: A series of posts holes (collectively identified as Feature 8) with distinctive brick bases for post supports may represent the remains of an additional building identified as *Structure 5*. A distinctive aspect of these post holes (or at least a majority of them) is the presence of brick laid horizontally on the bottom of the hole to support a vertical post. Similarly, bricks were often packed around the outside of the post to facilitate the support of the upright timber post. The east wall of this structure, which is set back approximately 1'4" (0.41m) west of the east wall of Structures 1, 2, and 3, is comprised of Posts 21, 26, 27, and 28. The potential west wall is represented by posts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11—giving the structure a potential width of approximately 17'9" (5.41m). Posts 3, 5, and 6 are identical in size and depth as those along the east wall, and are paired with posts in that wall. In contrast, Posts 4 and 11 are slightly oval in plan, and do not have the brick base typical of the other posts. Post 11 is paired with Post 26, but Post 6 is an aberrant post and does not appear to align with any others. It is questionable whether Posts 4 and 11 were associated with the original construction of this building, or potentially represent a remodeling and/or later construction episode. As such, it is unclear whether Post 26 or 27 represented the northeast corner of this structure, as originally constructed. When originally constructed, these posts penetrated the ground surface approximately 16-18". That surface was a flat floor constructed upon fill overlying the original, pre-settlement ground surface. Although these posts may simply represent fence posts, their rectangular pattern and presence of brick in the base of each post hole suggests that they represent posts of a structure that was constructed to replace the earlier post-in-ground Structures 1, 2, 3, and 4. The presence of a level surface, or floor, associated with this episode of construction is further evidence for a structural function for the posts (see Figures 48 and 49). Although the width of this structure was easily determined, the length of the structure is more problematic. If Posts 21 and 26 represent opposite corners, the structure would have been approximately 16'0" (4.87m) in length, with the south wall lying next to the approximate south property line. This position suggests that this structure was constructed either in anticipation of the partitioning of Lot 11 from the property, or after that partitioning event (which occurred in early 1905). As this 1905 date seems very improbable (if not impossible), then it is likely that this structure may have continued south (extending beneath the slab foundation of the adjacent building).

As discussed above (with Structure 3), Feature 10 is located outside of the northeast corner of Structure 5, with its east wall corresponding with the east edge of Structure 5. The earlier discussion suggested that this pit may have been constructed within Structure 3, and the presence of Post 26 within this pit argues that Feature 10 pre-dates Structure 5—if indeed Post 26 represents the original northeast corner of this structure. If Post 27 represents the original northeast corner (with Posts 11 and 26 representing a later modification of the original structure), then Feature 10 may, indeed, post-date Structure 3 (and be contemporary with Structure 5). It seems most likely that Feature 10 was contemporary with Structure 3, and not Structure 5.

As noted above, the age of Features 9A and 9B is unclear, and although Feature 9B may have been constructed while Structure 3 was standing, there is also the possibility that the original portion of this underground utility line (Feature 9B) was constructed parallel to, and along the outside edge, of the northern wall of Structure 5. The eastern end of this utility line trench terminated at a point that aligned with the east wall of this structure. It is clear though, that the later extension of this underground utility line trench (Feature 9A) was constructed *after* the construction of Post 26, which is believed to be the northeast corner of Structure 5.

Structure 5 post-dates Structures 1, 2, 3, and 4, and probably was constructed sometime during the middle to later nineteenth century. The most likely candidate to have constructed this outbuilding is James Ragland—who purchased this property in 1867 and died in 1874. As noted earlier, Ragland was an architect/engineer who was the Superintendent of the City Water Works, and who may have been responsible for constructing Feature 9B. Potentially, Ragland constructed the underground utility line (as represented by Feature 9B, and most likely representing a water line, or less likely a gas line) initially to Structure 3, and later re-configured the line to fit into Structure 5 at a slightly later date (sometime after the printing of the 1873 lithograph and yet prior to his death in 1874?). At best, this is a speculative interpretation, which would suggest that Structure 5 would have been constructed in the early to middle 1870s (circa 1873-4). As will be discussed next, this building may have been demolished when Structure 6 was constructed, sometime circa 1880 when the Barclay family purchased the property.

Episode 3: *Structure 6* is a large structure represented by a brick perimeter foundation system and two interior walls (Feature 6). Portions of the north and east walls, as well as two interior north/south trending foundation walls, were noted within the project area. Additional walls are suspected to be present to the west of the project area immediately outside of the excavation block, as well as to the south, extending beneath the concrete pad of the adjacent maintenance building. Claflin's 1984 work appears to have encountered portions of the western wall of this structure, which was located at, or very near, the western property line. This foundation wall was constructed with a two-course spread footing. The foundation, which was placed in a deep builder's trench, was constructed on a surface that sloped gently to the south. This suggests that the individuals who were excavating this builder's trench were digging to the original ground surface, intent on not constructing the building on fill. As the original ground surface was slightly sloped, the builder of this foundation system added additional courses of brick work into the low areas, and integrated a rowlock course of brick work (to level the wall) into the wall near the surface along the south half of the east wall. The brick used in the construction of this foundation system was a very soft and older looking "hand-struck" brick. Similarly, the mortar used in the construction was very soft, brown in color and seemed to

completely lack Portland cement. A substantial wood flooring system (planks set on floor joists) once was present. This floor was represented by ghosts of sawn (approximately 2" thick) floor joists placed on 2' centers. Based on the existing archaeological evidence, this building measured approximately 26'0" (7.95m) wide by an unknown length—extending an unknown distance to the south beneath the existing slab foundation of the adjacent maintenance building. A small diameter (approximately 1") iron pipe entered the building along the eastern wall (see Figure 52), and represents the remains of an underground conduit that supplied water to this building. This water line traveled underground from the rear of the Dubois House, and was "punched through" the existing brick foundations—suggesting that it was introduced to this structure sometime after its original construction. A utility line trench identified during excavations in 2000 (as Feature 2000-9) entered the southwest corner of the West Addition, and may represent the eastern end of this water line trench. A small segment of brick foundation wall (located along the Structure's north wall and identified as Feature 7) either abutted the north wall of this structure, or was cut through by this foundation wall. Posts 12 and 25 were identified as being associated with this episode of construction. Few other features were associated with this structure.

This structural foundation system represents remains of the structure (Structure 6) first documented on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map and referred to by Krupka (and others) as the "Dubois Barn." The current research suggests that this structure was potentially constructed during the later years of the Ragland ownership of this land (circa 1874-1880), or during James Barclay's early years of ownership (circa 1880-1883). It is our belief, based partially on the archaeological evidence that this structure was constructed in circa 1880 for James Barclay, who may have constructed this extremely large structure as a furniture warehouse, immediately prior to his construction of a new store in the central business district.

Episode 4: This episode of construction is represented by a U-shaped perimeter foundation of poured concrete (Feature 1) that forms the north, east and south walls of the Aitken Barn foundation (and identified as *Structure 7*). Structure 7 measured approximately 28'0" (8.53m) north/south by 20'0¾" (6.12m) east/west. The western wall of the structure was penetrated by door openings, and two trapezoidal-shaped poured concrete piers were present along the western wall (Features 2A and B) demarcating the location of these doors. Two contemporary rectangular piers (Features 4A and B) were located within the interior of the structure. Additionally, three large posts with concrete poured around their bases were identified within the western wall of this structure (Features 3A, B, and C). The function of these posts, which would have been located within the center of the large bi-fold garage doors associated with the western elevation of the Aitken barn, is unknown. No structural counterpart to these posts were noted in the extant superstructure of the Aitken barn. It is possible that these posts may have supported a frame floor system, although little structural evidence (if any) of such a floor is present. There is some thought that these posts may have been associated with an earlier version of the Aitken barn—one that would have pre-dated the presence of the bi-fold garage doors. If this is indeed true, it may suggest that the Aitken barn was initially constructed as a carriage house and/or stable—and not as the garage as currently interpreted. (In other words, Features 2A and 2B may not be contemporary with Features 3A, 3B, and 3C). A small poured concrete pad (Feature 5) was also located within the northeast corner of the structure, presumably representing a support pad for stairs leading into the overhead loft. The northern and

eastern walls of Feature 1 (the perimeter foundation wall) was constructed by pouring a shallow foundation wall on top of a pre-existing brick foundation wall (Feature 6). The south foundation wall of Feature 1 was formed on top of a fill sequence, and lacked the underlying foundation wall located beneath the other two wall segments. The features associated with this building episode are consistent with a 1910s-40s era of construction.

Figure 43. View of the relocated Aitken barn and project location upon initiation of archaeological fieldwork, early November 2009. Top: View looking southwest at the relocated barn at its temporary location. Bottom: View looking east at the relocated barn.

Figure 44. Archaeological excavations during the initial phase of work. A balk wall was left in place between each excavation unit for stratigraphic control and to allow for the recordation of profile walls.

Figure 45. The excavations nearing completion. At this time, the majority of the excavation units had been excavated to the underlying sterile soils, and all that remained to be done was the excavation of features and the removal of balk walls.

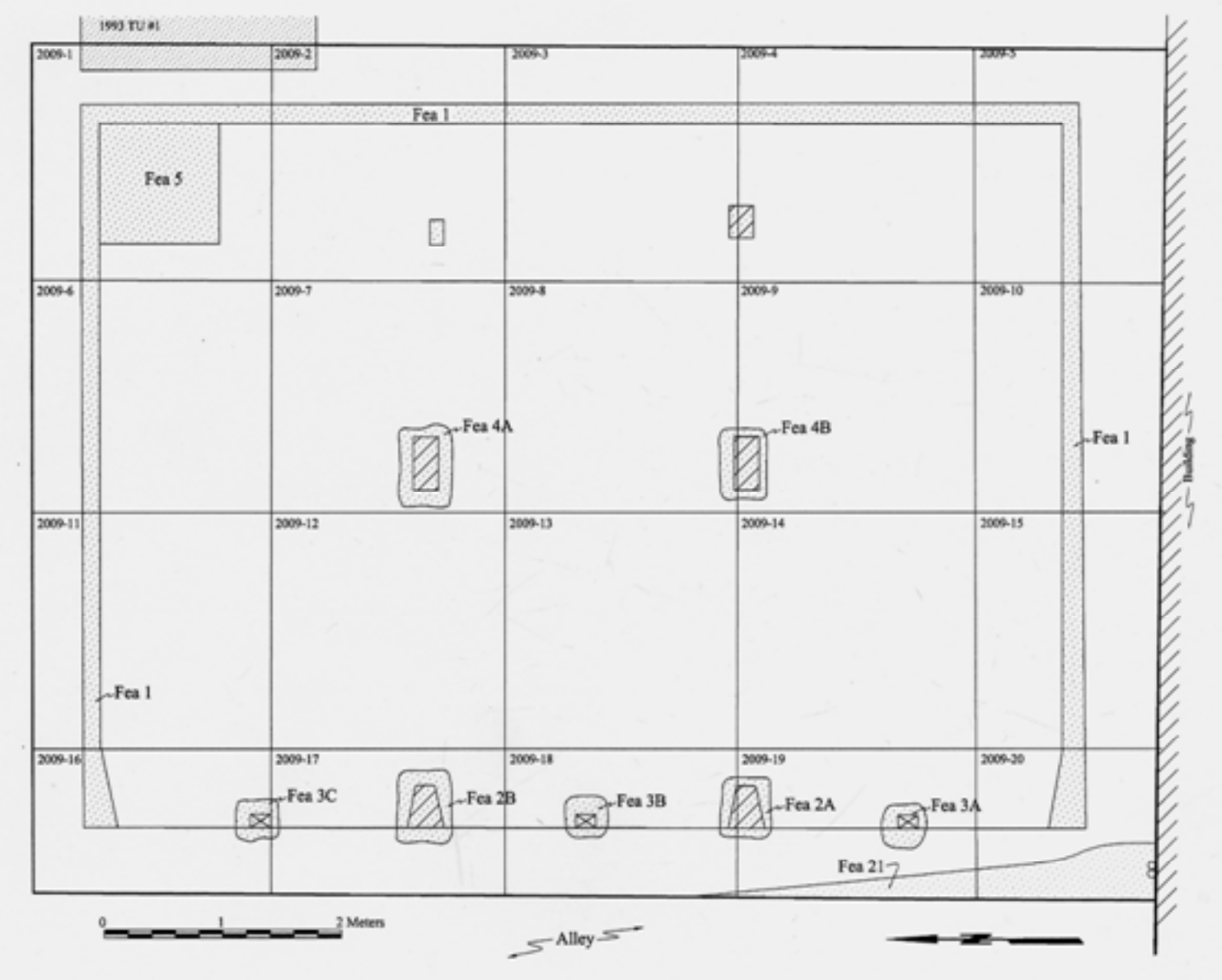


Figure 46. Site plan of the Aitken barn mitigation illustrating location of test units and features identified within the upper fill zones. The majority of these features represent subsurface structural remains of the extant 1920s Aitken barn.

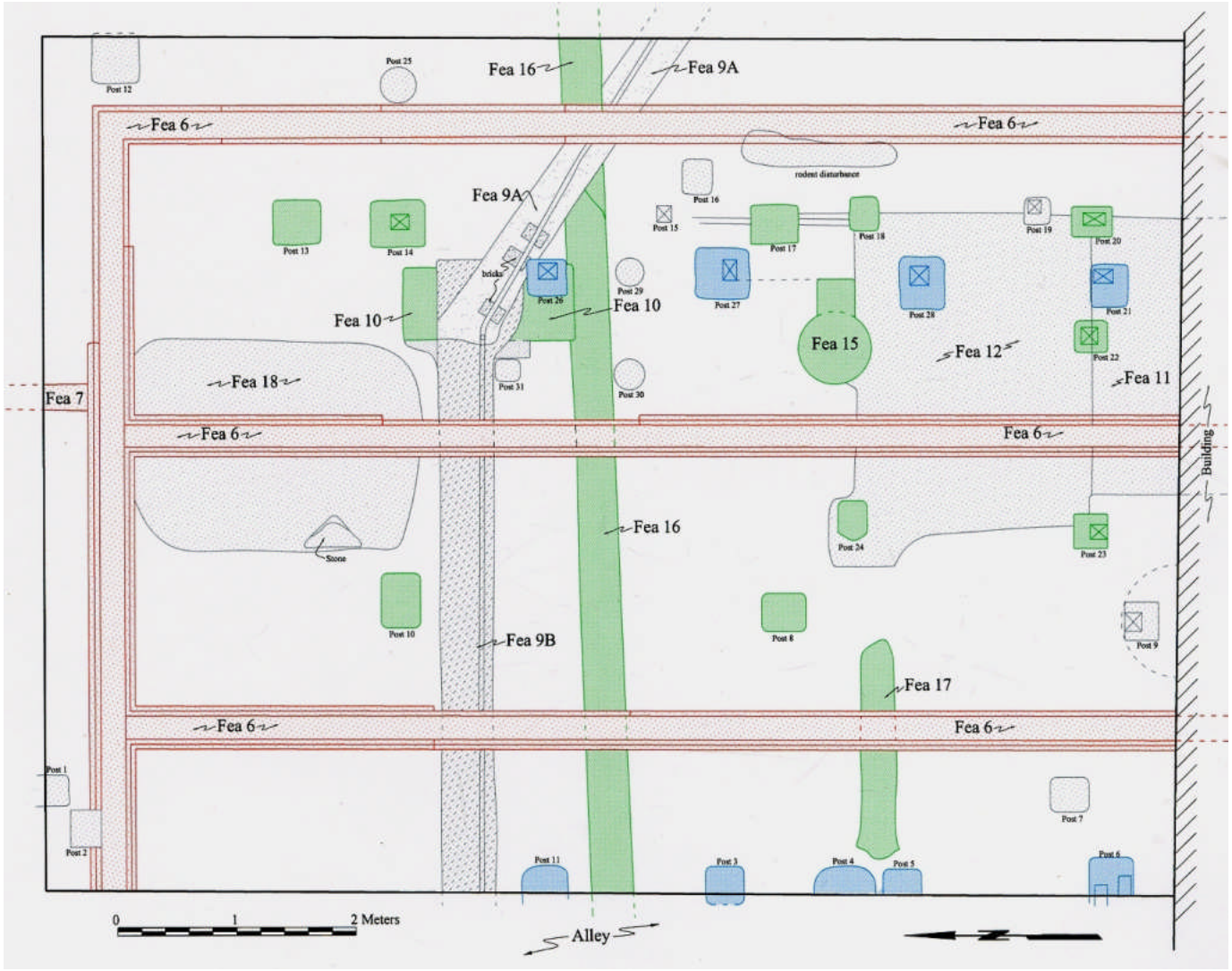


Figure 47. Site plan of the Aitken barn mitigation illustrating features identified within the lower fill zones. As discussed in the accompanying text, these features appear to document three distinctive construction episodes. The earliest episode of construction—representing ephemeral post-in-ground structures—is represented by green. Slightly later features, represented by blue, probably represent a later post-in-ground structure. The most recent building is represented by the brick perimeter foundation illustrated in red (and probably represents the remains of a large barn constructed in circa 1880).

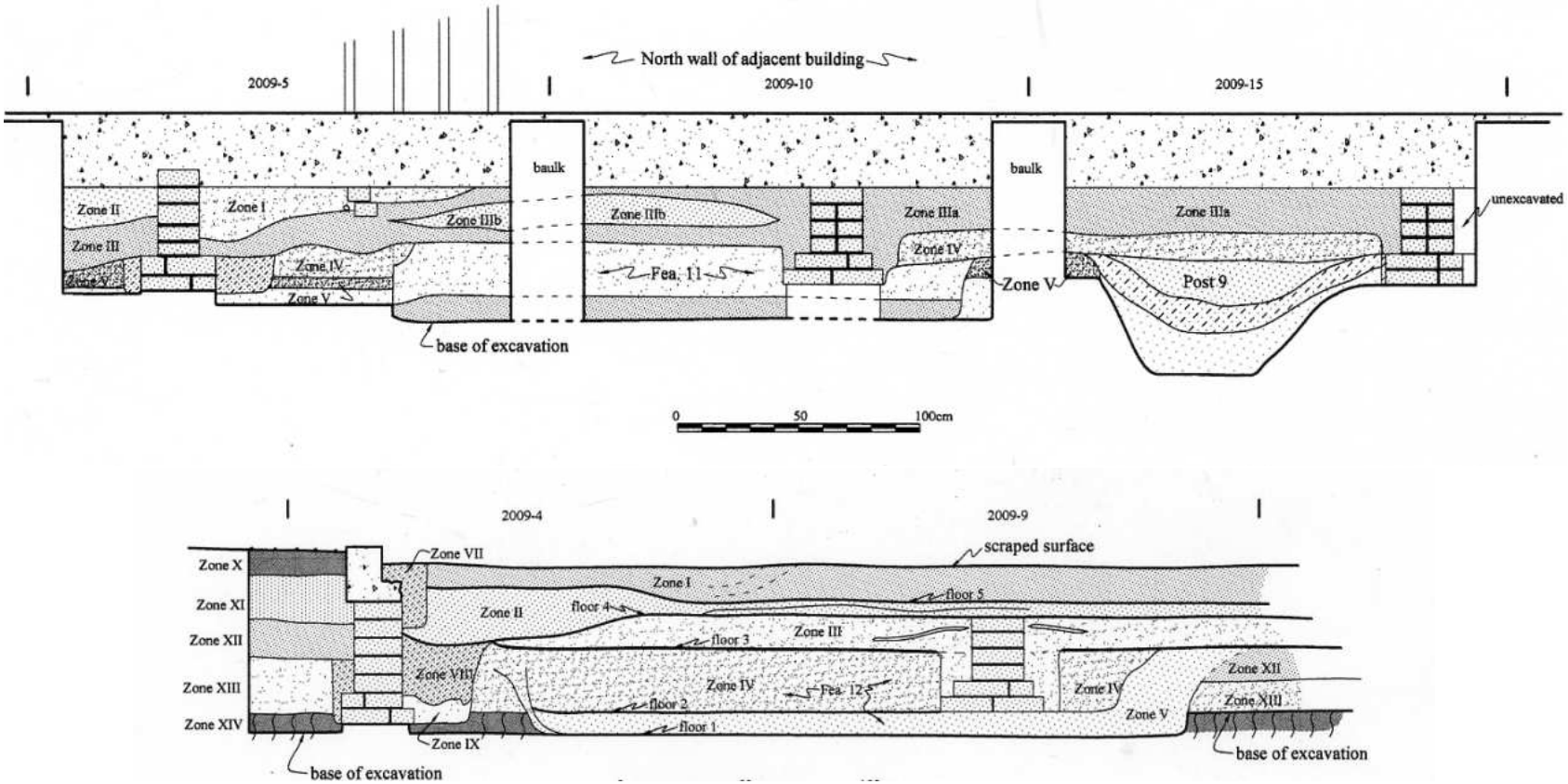


Figure 48. East/west profiles through the project area. Top: South wall of Tests 2009-5, 2009-10, and 2009-15 (illustrating Feature 11). Bottom: South wall of Tests 2009-4 and 2009-9 (illustrating Feature 12). Both features appear to have two distinct episodes of use and/or construction associated with them.

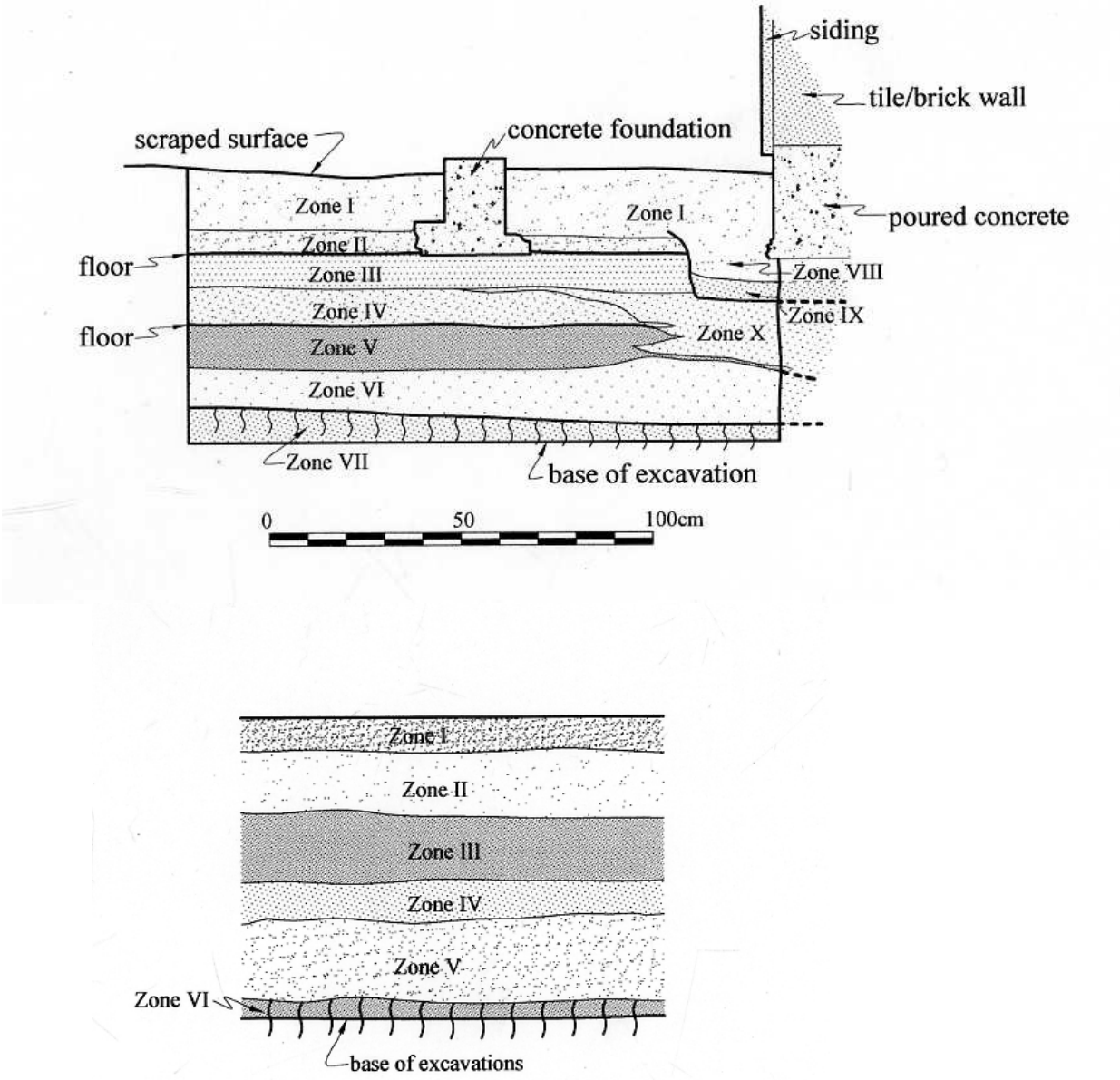


Figure 49. Top: North/south profile along the east wall of Test 2009-20. This profile indicates that distinctly different fill sequences developed between Lots 11 and 12 early within the history of this parcel of land. Bottom: North/south profile along the east wall of Test 2009-2 and located outside of the existing Aitken Barn, illustrating fill and/or midden zones in the Mid Yard region.

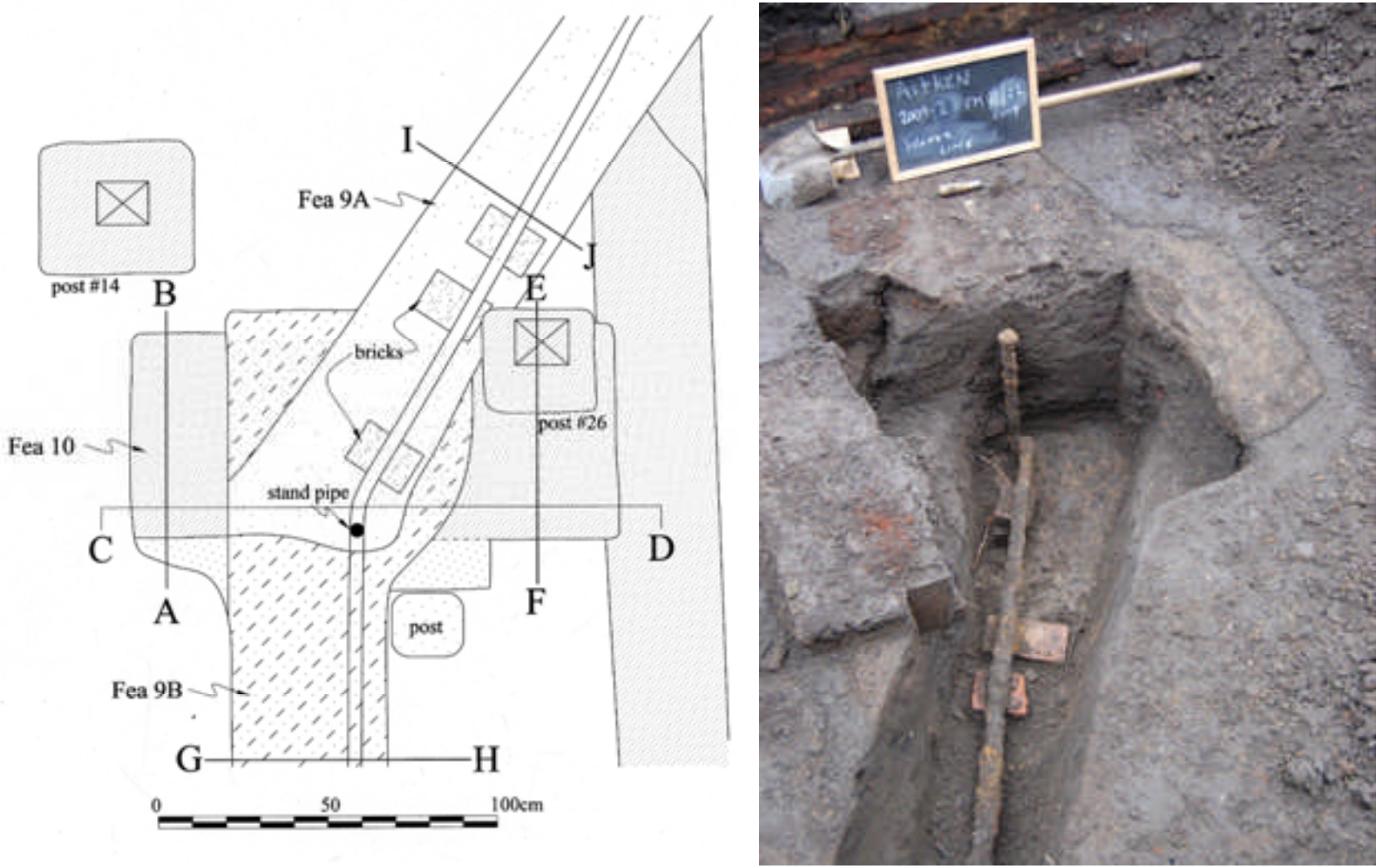


Figure 50. Plan view of Features 9A and B (utility line trenches), 10 (pit), and 16 (unmarked, box drain line trench) with accompanying photograph of features partially excavated.

Figure 51. Three photographic views of pipeline in base of Feature 9.

Figure 52. Detail view of most recent water line pipe entering the barn. This iron pipe was laid in a shallow trench and covered with substantial midden or fill deposits. At the point the trench intersection the brick foundation wall (Feature 6), a hole was busted through the foundation for the pipe to pass through. It is suspected that this activity may have occurred during the use life of the barn associated with Feature 16 (during the very late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries).

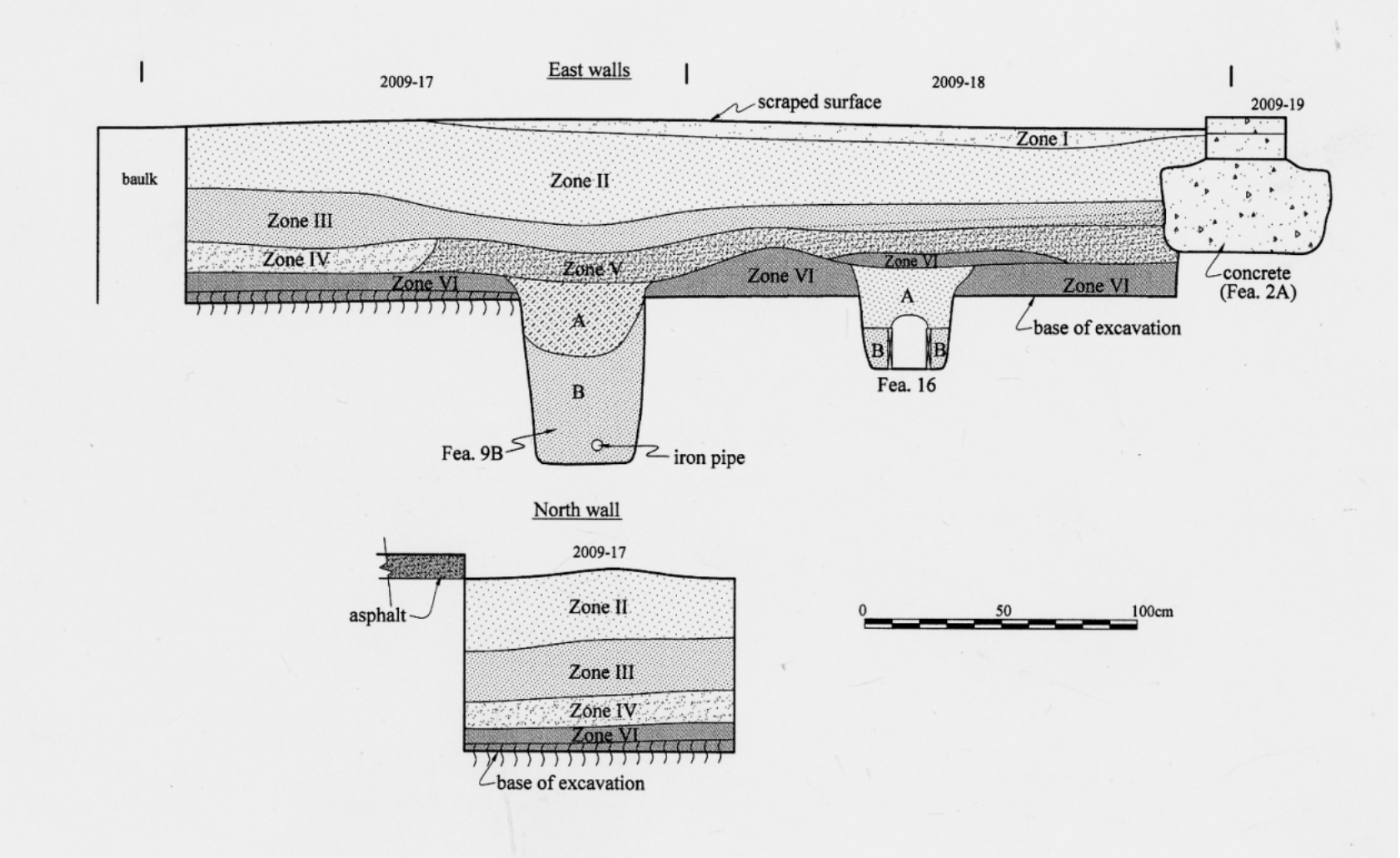


Figure 53. North/south profile through the project area, illustrating the east profile wall of Tests 2009-17 and 2009-18 (top), and the east/west profile along the north wall of Test 2009-17 (bottom). The upper image illustrates both Features 9B (iron pipe in trench) and 16 (box drain). Zones IV and V were most likely associated with the later years of the early structures (those represented by green in Figure 43.

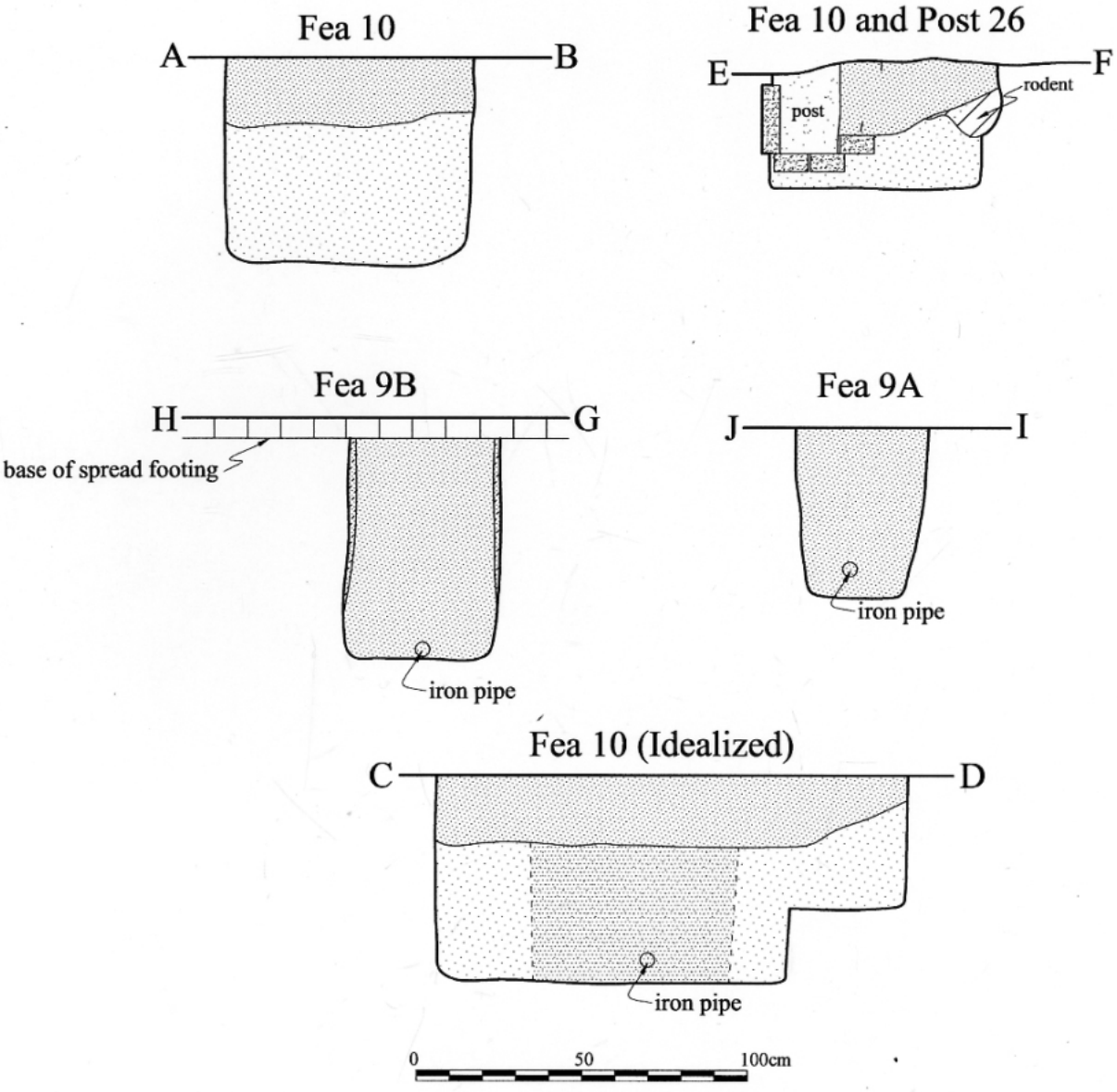


Figure 54. Sectional views through Features 9 and 10. See previous Figure 46 for location of section lines.

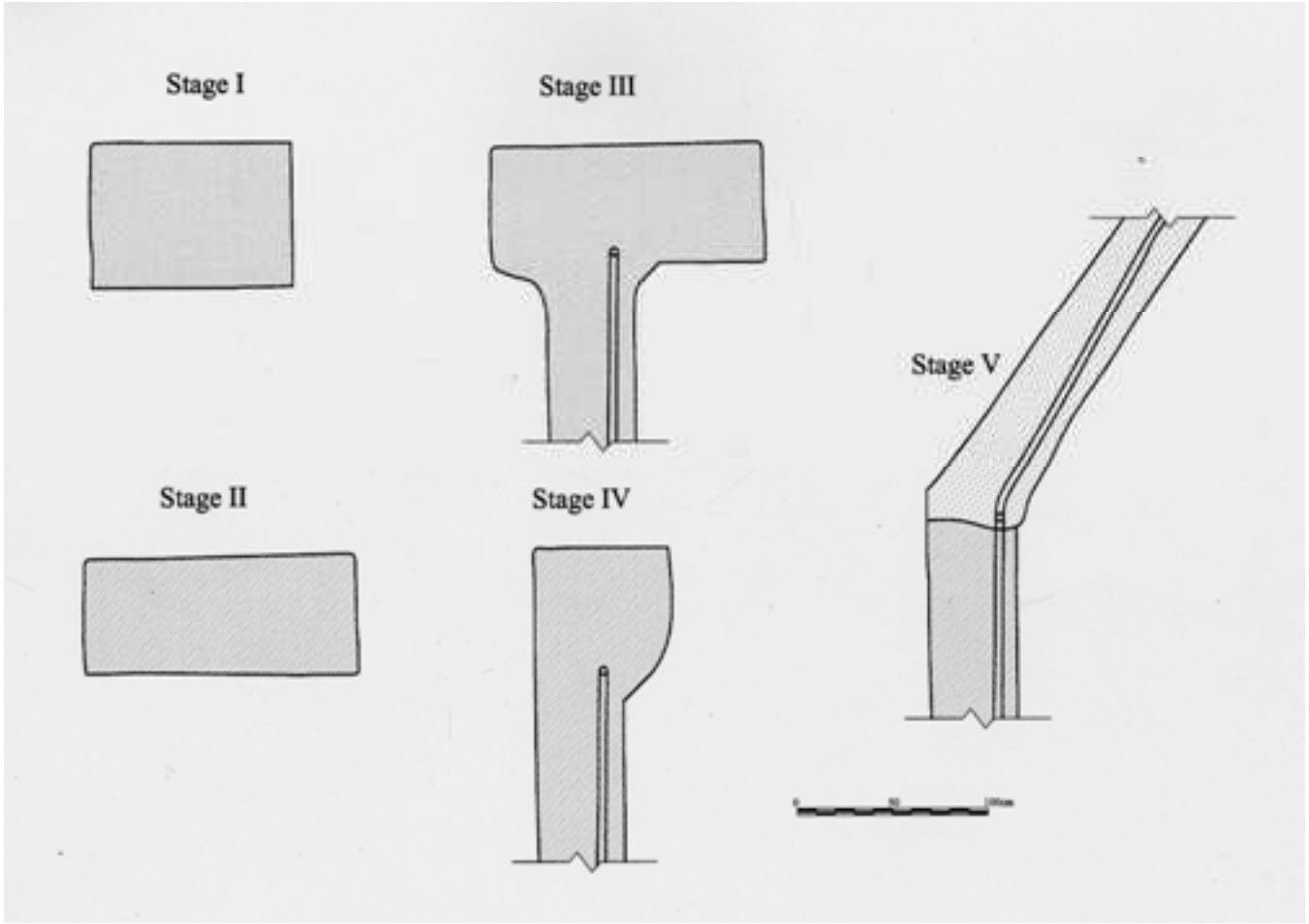


Figure 55. Potential developmental sequence of the Feature 9 and 10 complex. Stage I and II are the earliest, and may represent two small earthen cellars. Stage III and IV represent two episodes that incorporated an iron pipe from the alley, with the Stage III representing the utilization of the pre-existing pit and Stage IV the partial re-opening of the trench and potential repair of the line. Stage V represents the extension of the pipeline in a southeasterly direction, extending the service to an unknown location.

Figure 56. Detail near base of excavation of Test 2009-4, illustrating posts and linear line of yellow silts. This line of yellow silt may represent the base of a plank associated with the wall of a structure.

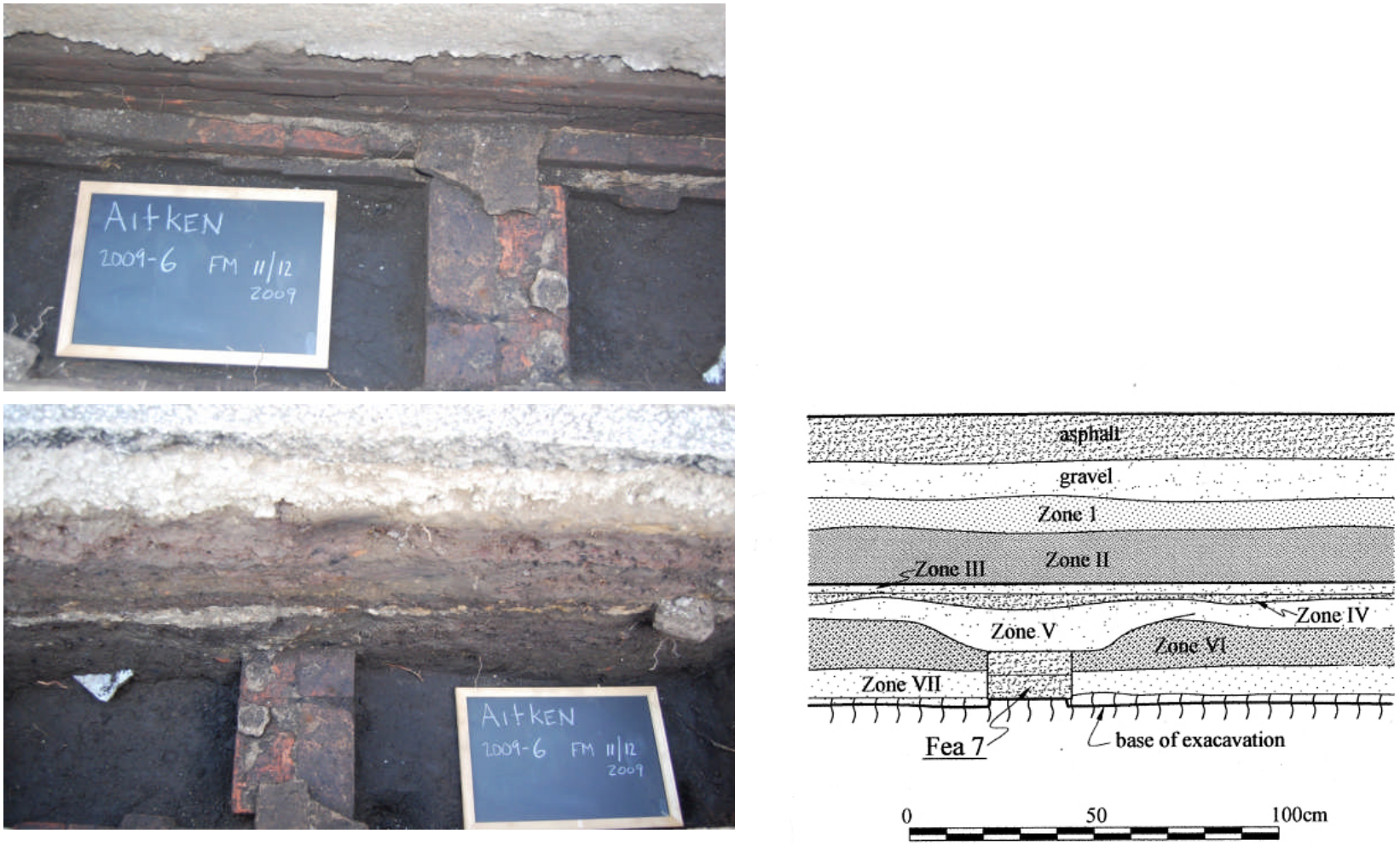


Figure 57. Details of Feature 7. Top Left: View of south end of wall and junction with Feature 6. Bottom Left: View of north end of wall illustrating it continuing beneath extensive fill episodes to the north. Right: Profile of north wall of Test 2009-6 illustrating the fill zones associated with this feature. See Figure 73 for image of large sherd near base of unit.

Figure 58. Photographs illustrating a section of collapsed wall (Feature 6). This wall failure was associated with rodent activity, and probably occurred after the construction of the overlying concrete foundation wall.

Figure 59. Two photographic views of Post 9 and associated pit feature. The function of the larger pit is unknown.

Figure 60. Concentration of rubble (representing demolition debris) located in Tests 2009-6 and 2009-7. This concentration of rubble (identified as Feature 18) was truncated by the construction of Feature 6, but appears to have been deposited up against a wall along its southern edge (potentially represented by Posts 14 and 10, which represented the northern wall of a structure). The east edge of this debris concentration corresponded well with the east wall of Structures 1 and 2, and may indicate the presence of a fence line continuing north from the northeast corner of Structure 2.

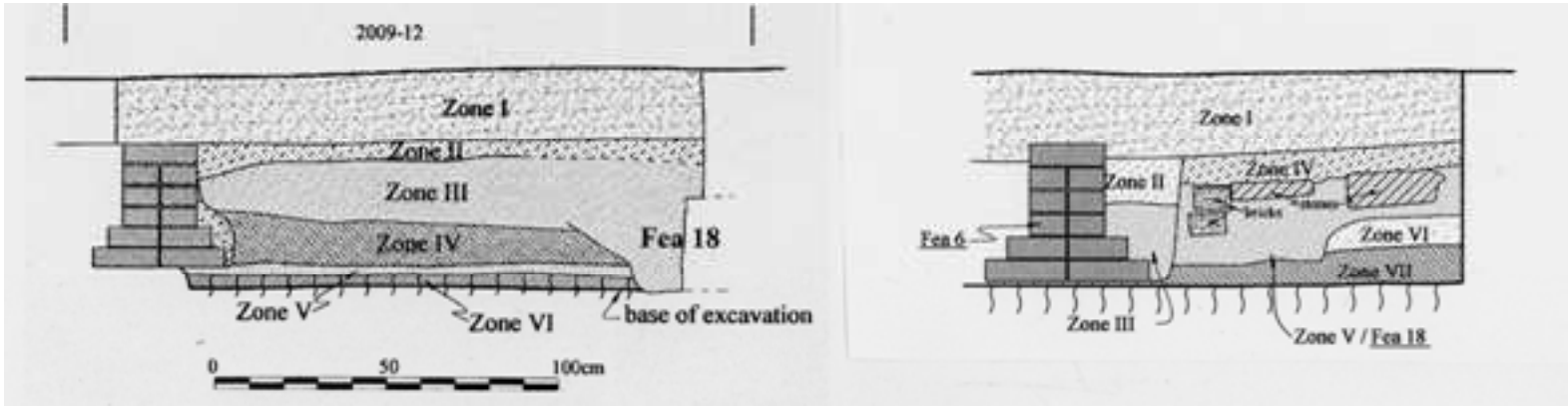


Figure 61. Top: East/west profiles along the north wall of Test 2009-12 (left) and the north wall of Test 2009-7 (right). Bottom: View of the north profile wall of Test 2009-7, illustrating Feature 18. These profiles indicate the presence of a shallow, debris-filled depression or pit feature associated with the base of Zone III. This potential pit (identified as Feature 18) contained a substantial amount of stone and brick rubble associated with a major remodeling and/or construction episode. Feature 6 (remains of the circa 1880 barn) was constructed after the deposition of this material, with the foundation walls cutting into Feature 18.

Figure 62. Three views of Feature 16 during excavation (see Figure 54 for profile drawing).

Table 3

Attributes of Structures Discussed in Text

Structure Number	Type	Length	Width	Primary Features	Secondary Features
1	Frame (Post-in-ground)	7'0" (2.14m)	9'0" (2.74m)	Fea. 12 (basin floor) Posts 18, 20, 23, 24 Maybe Posts 22, 26	Fea. 15 (circular pit) Fea. 17 (surface drain) Midden
2	Frame (Mud sill or Post-in-ground)	8'0"(2.44m)	Unknown	Fea. 11 (basin floor)	Midden
3	Frame (Post-in-ground)	11'0" (3.35m)	11'0" (3.35m)	Posts 9, 10, 14, 17 Maybe Post 8	Maybe Fea. 10 (rectangular pit) Maybe Posts 29, 30, 31 Maybe Fea. 9B (utility trench)
4	Frame (Perimeter Foundation)	Unknown	Unknown	Fea. 7 (brick wall)	
5	Frame (Post-in-ground)	17'9" (5.41m)	16'0" (4.87m) [Problematic]	Posts 3, 5, 6, 21, 27, 28 Probably Posts 4, 11, 26	Maybe Fea. 9B (utility trench) Maybe Fea. 9A (utility trench)
6	Frame (Perimeter Foundation)	26'0" (7.95m)	Unknown	Fea. 6 (brick wall)	Maybe Posts 12, 25
7	Frame (Perimeter Foundation)	20'0¾" (6.12m)	28'0" (8.53m)	Fea. 1 (concrete wall) Fea. 2A-B (concrete piers) Fea. 3A-B-C (posts) Fea. 4A-B (concrete piers) Fea. 5 (concrete pad)	

Table 4

Potential Interpretation of Structures Discussed in Text

Structure Number	Suspected Function	Building Episode	Potential Date of Construction	Potential Family Association
1	Shed/Small Outbuilding	I	ca. 1850-55	Brayman
2	Shed/Small Outbuilding	I	ca. 1850-55	Brayman
3	Shed/Small Outbuilding	I	ca. 1857-58	Dubois
4	Carriage house/Stable	I	ca. 1857-58	Dubois
5	Carriage house/Stable	II	ca. 1868-70	Ragland
6	Carriage house/Stable and/or Warehouse	III	ca. 1880	Barclay
7	Carriage house/Stable Converted to Garage	IV	ca. 1920	Aitken

Summary and Conclusions: Evolution of the Urban Landscape in Springfield, Illinois

This report summarizes the results of archaeological fieldwork conducted in late 2009 at the Dubois Site, an urban house lot located in Springfield, Illinois. The current archaeology at this site resulted in the excavation of a small portion of this middle nineteenth century residential yard located adjacent to the alley. These investigations focused on data to assist with the restoration of a carriage barn at this site, and builds on investigations conducted earlier by Fever River Research (in 1997-2000).

Although the Aitken Barn investigations focused on mitigating the impact of the proposed construction activity, the research has yielded a variety of information relating to the middle to late nineteenth century lifeways at this site, and within the greater community. This data compliments a variety of excavations previously conducted in the Lincoln Home neighborhood and surrounding Springfield. The following discussion, which focuses much attention on site structure, attempts to place the Dubois Site excavations in perspective of changing urban land use in Springfield.

Site structure (defined as the spatial relationship of the subsurface features, middens, and surface artifact scatters present at a site) is an important variable in interpreting an archaeological site, whether rural or urban. A site's size and complexity (as determined by the number, diversity/variety, and super-positioning of features) all contribute to addressing a suite of questions related to the various activities conducted at a particular site. Documenting the entirety of a site's plan is one of the more basic tasks undertaken by the archaeologist. As Bareis and Porter (1984) has emphasized so well with prehistoric site research in Illinois' American Bottom region, this strategy generally can not be accomplished by hand excavating a series of small excavation blocks, and is best conducted with earth-moving machinery resulting in large block excavations. Much of the historical archaeology conducted during the 1980s and 1990s was at rural sites, which have permitted this large-scale block excavation with the use of heavy earth-moving machinery. Such large-scale block excavations are much more difficult to conduct in an urban environment, especially within an urban park such as the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

During the 1980s and early 1990s, several archaeologists discussed the structure of rural sites using the complimentary data sets associated with surface middens and subsurface features. One of the first to characterize the structure of these rural sites was Moir (1987, 1988). Studying rural sites in Texas, Moir (1987:23) noted that yard use "did not appear to be uniform, but varied with distance and orientation to the dwelling." Moir (1987, 1988) further contrasted the "Modern Yard" (structured by the twentieth century introduction of electricity and the internal combustion engine) and the "Pre-Modern Yard." According to Moir, the "Pre-Modern Yard" was an extension of the primary living spaces located in the house and contained a variety of activity areas that were associated with the acquisition of water (wells and cisterns), food preparation (smoke houses, summer kitchens, as well as butchering areas), food storage (earthen cellars and storage pits), general maintenance (outdoor laundry areas), waste disposal (trash pits,

privies, and surface middens), and general storage (wood/coal storage sheds)—not to mention the agricultural activity areas associated with these rural farmsteads.

Further discussing the "Pre-Modern Yard," Moir (1987, 1988) distinguished between the Active Yard (which was further divided into the Inner Yard and the Outer Yard) and the Inactive Yard. According to Moir, the *Inner Yard* is that area immediately adjacent to the house (0-9m as defined by his Texas research) and was an activity area associated with the processing of foods and laundry immediately adjacent to the kitchen door. Covered porches often blurred the distinction between inside the house and outside the house. Such activity areas are generally associated with a low to moderately dense concentration of domestic artifacts. According to Moir, the *Outer Yard* (which extended from approximately 9m to 22m from the house) was associated with a variety of detached outbuildings and activity areas associated with domestic tasks. Commonly located within the Outer Yard are wells, summer kitchens, exterior cellars, and privies. In Texas, wells (which were located 4m to 12m from the house) often divided the Inner and Outer Yards. In contrast, privies averaged slightly over 17m from the house (with a range of 1m to 24m). Moir's Inactive Yard was located from 20m to over 200m from the house and contained a variety of non-domestic, agricultural outbuildings and activity areas. On the average, the barn was located 20m to 80m from the house (Moir 1987, 1988).

During the late 1980s, Fever River Research fine-tuned the laboratory and field strategy for analyzing surface scatters and attempted to redefine the various activity areas around the rural site using terminology established earlier by Moir (Mansberger and Halpin 1991). At that time, Moir's terminology was slightly expanded upon and redefined for use in Illinois. During this research, the components of the typical farmstead were identified as Inner Yard, Outer Yard, and Barn Yard (replacing Moir's Inactive Yard). Additionally, a fourth activity area was defined—the Low Activity Yard. The Low Activity Yard contains a very low artifact density of Foodways Service and Personal items and generally equates with the formal front and side yards associated with a house. These areas are generally associated with formal gatherings and both leisure and recreational activities.

Clearly, the rural and urban environments were very different during the nineteenth century. In a rural setting, seldom is the structure of the farmstead hindered by the size of the plot of ground occupied by the farm family. In these rural settings, yard space is practically infinite and not confined by the size of the urban lot. Farmsteads often are large in size, and more often structured by non-cultural features such as topography. In contrast, urban space is much more structured and finite. Town sites in Illinois are generally characterized by relatively uniform sized plots of ground laid out along a regular grid of platted streets. Rectangular lots located in towns such as Springfield, although they often vary in size, were relatively small compared to contemporary rural farmsteads. These rigidly structured lots were confining, and made choices relating to the site structure much more limited than their rural cousins' choices. Generally, houses were located fronting the formal street and the support activity areas were located to the rear of the lot. Nonetheless, there does appear to have been some variability in the structure of these urban sites, and there exists a need to characterize the urban house lot activity areas as has been accomplished with the rural sites.

Unfortunately, the spatial layout and character of the urban house lot during the nineteenth century in Illinois has not been studied with as much vigor as contemporary rural sites. More recently, at the nearby Corneau and Sprigg House sites—and to a lesser extent to the Morse House site—Mansberger has attempted to conduct this same type of analysis with urban sites (Mansberger 2005a, 2005b, 2008a). The following discussion attempts to discuss the results of the Dubois House investigations within the framework of this spatial activity model—a model that attempts to take a holistic approach to landscape development at both the family and municipal level.

With this in mind, four primary activity areas have been defined for these urban lots, and will be discussed in relationship to the changing character of the Dubois Site. These activity areas, discussed in relationship to the dwelling itself (which is the primary activity area at these sites), include the Low Activity Yard (often referred to as the Front and Side Yards), the Inner Yard, the Mid Yard, and the Outer Yard. Large urban lots, generally associated with the more elite of society, often have very well defined functional spaces or activity areas. In contrast, as the lot size becomes smaller, the distinctiveness of these discreet activity areas becomes blurred (as the activity areas begin to overlap).

The House Lot

As originally platted, the Springfield city fathers envisioned a city lot in this neighborhood that measured 40' by 152' in size (with approximately 6,080 square feet of space) (0.14 acres). For most working class families, this was more than adequate space for a pre-modern, walking city. Nonetheless, many of the early owners of the property within this neighborhood appear to have wanted additional space, and purchased two side-by-side lots (comprising 12,160 square feet of space). Similarly, the lots within the multi-block area surrounding the Lincoln Home were all within a short walking distance from the City Market, and the Central Business District.

Lots 11 and 12 were originally purchased with adjacent Lots 13 and 14 as speculative investment property by the Truitt family. Such speculative ventures were common in early Springfield, especially prior to the Panic of 1837. By late 1849, Lots 11 and 12 had been incorporated into the landholdings associated with Mason Brayman (consisting of the 24,320 square feet of Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12). This was considerably larger in size to that envisioned by the city fathers during the initial platting of this neighborhood (and consistent with an upper class household with a larger house and expanded outbuildings). The large landholdings argue for a rather upper class context for this circa 1850 land use.

By the time the Dubois family occupied the property (late 1850s), the southern two lots had been partitioned from this large landholding, with the family occupying only Lots 11 and 12 (12,160 square feet). With the passing of additional time, the landholdings associated with this house gradually decreased in size. In 1877, a small section of land located off the side of Lot 11 was partitioned off the greater landholdings (and attached to the adjacent Lots 9 and 10). A more substantial decrease in lot size occurred in circa 1902, when the remainder of Lot 11 was sold off, with the subsequent construction of a second dwelling on Lot 11. At the same time that the size of the lot was decreasing, the number of families occupying the Dubois House was

increasing. During the early twentieth century years, the number of family units in this dwelling increased from one to two—eventually reaching five apartments by the mid-century.

During the nineteenth century, the introduction of city services dramatically altered the city landscape, including the Dubois House lot. During the early settlement period, surface runoff (whether from rain, or household waste) followed the natural topography that consisted of a dendritic surface drainage pattern. The upper reaches of this drainage system extended into the Lincoln Home neighborhood from the southwest, emptying into the Town Branch Creek. Lots located between these drainages (swales), like the Lincoln Home lot, were the first to be purchased and developed. The slightly lower-lying lots crossed by the drainage tended to be built upon slightly later.

Much of the surface drainage in the Lincoln Home neighborhood drained to the southwest, regardless of property boundaries, intersecting the Town Branch Creek somewhere along its path from present-day Cook Street (and its intersection with Eighth Street) to its Fifth and Jackson Streets location (near the northeast corner of the Executive Mansion). The Town Branch Creek continued in a northwesterly direction, dumping into Spring Creek northwest of the original Town Plat. In turn, Spring Creek dumped into the Sangamon River. Besides providing for the natural drainage of the neighborhood, the Town Branch Creek quickly became a receptacle for a wide range of household and industrial trash, placed there with the intent of it being flushed down stream and away from the community. Overflow from privy pits and cesspits were typically dumped into the creek. Household garbage (including the occasional dead cow, chicken, pig, or horse) was often simply discarded into the creek bed. Although a prominent swimming hole was once present at the intersection of Cook and Seventh Streets, by the Civil War era, the creek had become overly foul and unfit for swimming. These early drainage "systems" followed the natural dendritic drainage patterns, and as such, crisscrossed city blocks and individual town lots. "Cut and fill" road-building practices tended to disrupt some of these natural drainage patterns causing flooding problems that are still afflicting Springfield residents to this day.

In the fall of 1865, the City of Springfield installed storm sewers along South Eighth Street. By this time, a large section of the Town Branch had been encased in brick and covered over, with smaller lateral lines, like the one constructed up South Eighth Street, dumping into it. Town Branch Creek had become the trunk line of the incipient city sewer system, carrying waste through the city into Spring Creek. The smaller lateral lines were approximately 2½'-diameter, egg-shaped brick conduits located within the center of the street, and were designed solely for storm water. No private sanitary sewer connections were permitted at the time (Krupka n.d.:Part II, page 58). Living conditions were still pre-modern, and sanitary conditions were not developed to the degree that houses required a hook-up to sanitary sewer systems. It was not until the late nineteenth century when running and/or potable city-supplied water service was introduced that individual houses were connected to this drainage system.

The construction of an artificial drainage system (storm water drainage) combined with the continued growth and/or improvement in the city street system resulted in considerable changes to the local topography. Low areas were filled and raised in elevation resulting a general leveling off of the landscape—a process that was also taking place at the household

level. Household discard in yards produced middens, and construction/remodeling episodes created large amounts of waste which was often simply spread out on the adjacent yard (raising the surrounding grade). Low spots in the yard (such as the low drainage way) were filled and the grade around the house rose dramatically with time—often necessitating the raising of the house and the modification of the house's foundation system.[46] Some families of means (such as the early occupants of the Dubois property) improved drainage around their houses at an early date with underground drainage systems (such as box drains), but this was not a common practice.

With the introduction of city-supplied water delivery system to individual houses—which the Dubois house occupant John Ragland was personally involved with during the late 1860s and 1870s—the city landscape began a slow and gradual change. City-supplied public water was introduced along South Eighth Street in the very early 1870s (circa 1870-73). This water was supplied by way of underground (iron?) pipes laid down a main trunk line constructed with the right-of-way of Eighth Street. Individual house connections to this public utility were the decision of the homeowner, and these connections—which were on a subscription basis, did not occur all at the same time. The exact date of the Dubois house occupants connection to this city utility are not known—although the fact that the occupant of the house at that time was Ragland, suggests that he would have been very quick to subscribe to the water service—and may have been one of the first in the neighborhood to connect to the new water supply system. The archaeological evidence suggests that he may have been ahead of the curve—bringing it in from Seventh Street [and future research may address if water was supplied earlier down Seventh Street than down Eighth Street] (Krupka n.d.:Part II, page 58).

The introduction of indoor plumbing for the masses (which was dependent on both available water supply and waste-water drainage systems) resulted in a dramatic change to the cultural urban landscape during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most obvious change was the disappearance of the ubiquitous exterior privies and the often present foul odor and/or nuisance associated with this practice. Additionally, with the passage of time, the ever-present family cistern also disappeared from common usage—with families relying more and more on city services (such as water).[47] But another seldom-discussed effect of the introduction of indoor pluming—or more importantly the disappearance of the exterior privy pit—was a change in the urban household's waste disposal practices. Life in Springfield produced a wide range of trash on a daily basis. Waste from foodstuffs, household consumables, as well as debris from cooking and heating stoves was constantly present and in need of disposal. The volume of this daily waste increased dramatically with a shift from wood to coal heating systems. In the "olden days," families had ready access to a series of privy pits in the yard, which were the receptacle of much of the daily trash (whether kitchen trash or general household waste such as wood ash or cinders from stoves) among the working class. With the disappearance of these open trash receptacles, the discard of household trash became more

[46] Black alluvial fills were often brought in from nearby floodplain environments (such as the Sangamon River valley) for landscaping use. The presence of freshwater mussel shells in fill deposits around these houses documents this process.

[47] The family cistern persisted into the twentieth century urban environment of central Illinois longer than the privy. Cisterns supplied families with a soft-water (in contrast to the more mineral-rich "hard" water obtained from wells), and was better suited for washing clothes (see discussion in Mansberger 2003).

difficult and new problems of waste management soon developed, on both a household and local/municipal level.

The introduction of new forms of artificial lighting also changed the character of the urban landscape. The first artificial illumination was supplied by commercially produced gas (Krupka n.d.:Part II, page 58). Gas lighting was first introduced to Springfield in the middle 1850s—predominately as a method of lighting public thoroughfares (street lighting). The date of its introduction down south Eighth Street is not known. The presence of gas piping in the Dubois House suggests that the house was outfitted with gas lighting at some point in its life (circa late 1850s through 1890s). Similarly, the introduction of electrical lighting and/or electricity also changed the character of the urban landscape. Although electrical transmission lines and/or utility poles were present in Springfield on a limited basis with the introduction of the telegraph system at an early date, the presence of these landscape features burgeoned dramatically during the early twentieth century years with the electrification of the urban environment and the introduction of the telephone system. This further increased the complexity of overhead utility lines and presence of utility poles in the neighborhood. By circa 1905-1910, utility poles and overhead wires were commonplace in Springfield's urban neighborhoods. As with water service, individual choices determined the exact date of hookup and/or introduction to individual houses (Krupka n.d.:Part II, page 59).

Not to be forgotten is the introduction of the automobile and its impact on the neighborhood. One of the first—if not the first—automobiles in Springfield was brought to town in 1901 from Michigan by Guy R. Mathis, a Springfield dealer in photographic supplies. According to some sources—although clearly not true—ten years later, no horses were to be seen on Springfield streets, as all had been superseded by gas-powered vehicles, at least within the city ["First Local Automobiles" *Illinois State Journal*, November 8, 1931] (see Krupka (n.d.: Part II, page 87)). Carriage houses were no longer needed, and a new building type designed specifically for the automobile (the automobile garage) was being constructed. Although at first, many families simply converted carriage houses into garages, or constructed garages that resembled carriage houses (such as the Aitken "Barn"), specialized structures or "garages" designed for these horseless carriages were soon being constructed on the rear of the house lots. With time, and the increased size of the automobile, the garage grew in size—also associated with changing use of the garage.

The House Proper

One can argue that the most significant archaeological feature at an archaeological site is the actual house itself. At many archaeological sites, little physical remains of the house (or houses) once present at a site is preserved. In contrast, in the Lincoln Home Neighborhood, several pre-Civil War houses have survived, relatively speaking, intact (albeit substantially altered). These houses—which represent above-ground archaeological features—contain a wealth of information regarding the lifeways of the early inhabitants of a site, and substantial archaeological investigations have been conducted around these structures by a variety of professional archaeologists. The traditional subsurface archaeology of these sites often has not been discussed thoroughly in terms of the adjacent house and its change through time.

Future discussions should focus on summarizing the variety of house forms in early Springfield (and the Lincoln Home Neighborhood), as well as the types of materials (local versus non-local), methods of construction (log versus frame versus masonry), and architectural styles (vernacular versus high-style) used to create these structures. Additionally, discussion summarizing the patterns in the he physical changes through time that these structures have undergone will put the architectural resources within the neighborhood into a new perspective.

Krupka (n.d.) greatly expanded upon Bearss' earlier work and offered a revised interpretation of the existing property that included a detailed developmental history of the Dubois house. The *Historic Structure Report* (which was never finalized after Krupka's untimely death) documented the presence of a small (approximately 16-foot square), two-story structure within the core of the greatly expanded Dubois House. This structure consisted of a single downstairs kitchen (with a large cooking fireplace), a large cellar below, and a single bedroom overhead. Krupka (n.d.:10-11) refers to this structure as the "Catlin Cottage" and suggests that it was constructed between November 1855 and March 1856 by, or for, James Catlin and that it "was built speculatively for sale to others, not for the family's own use." At the time of its construction, the Catlin family was residing in a dwelling located on adjacent Lots 9 and 10 immediately to the south of Lots 11 and 12 (in a house previously constructed by, or for, Mason Brayman). According to Krupka, sometime shortly after the construction of the Catlin Cottage, a single-story, one-room wing that measured approximately 14' by 15' in size was constructed onto the west side (or rear) of the Catlin Cottage. Krupka (n.d.:12) refers to this as the "West Addition" and its construction as creating the "Expanded Catlin Cottage." Krupka (n.d.) speculated that the West Addition was constructed as a bedroom by the contractor Alexander Graham immediately after his purchase of the property in March 1856. Krupka (n.d.:12, 18) further argued that the large, multi-room, two-story addition constructed onto the east (or front) of the Catlin Cottage—which he refers to as the "Dubois Addition"—was also constructed by Graham in later 1857 and/or early 1858. Krupka (n.d.:18) suggests that this construction was undertaken between May 1857 and May 1858, with the enlarged dwelling being ready for occupancy by late spring 1858.

Regarding this later construction episode, Krupka (n.d.:12) comments that "there is no documentary evidence to support the interpretation that Graham built his addition to the east elevation to the Catlin Cottage on Dubois' instructions. However, Dubois had been elected Illinois State Auditor on Tuesday, November 4, 1856, and would thus have been aware as of that date that he and his family would have to relocate to Springfield so he could take office in January 1857. This being his situation, he probably immediately came to the capital to secure a new home, which he did, on the east side of Fourth Street between Monroe and Market (now Capitol Avenue) Streets—apparently a temporary rental property." Yet in another location, Krupka (n.d.:18) suggests that the residence had been "newly built for them [the Dubois family]." And yet in another location, Krupka (n.d.:14) states that "it would appear that in personally financing construction of the new house being built by the firm on Lot 12, Block 6, he [Graham] was acting as Jesse K. Dubois' agent, in some unexplained manner."

Alexander Graham owned Lots 11 and 12 from March 13th, 1856 through June 2nd, 1858. Referring to the Graham ownership of this property, Krupka (n.d.:15) comments that "although for much of this 27-month period of time the Dubois Addition was being constructed at the front

of the Catlin Cottage, the structure itself remained suitable for occupancy—albeit it would have been a little noisy. It is unknown whether Graham rented the house, or perhaps simply used it himself as an on-site office for his construction business." On June 2, 1858, Jesse Dubois purchased the house from Alexander Graham for the sum of $4,510. By early June 1858, Jesse Dubois and his family were probably residing in this newly re-configured and greatly enlarged dwelling. The Dubois family remained living in this residence for approximately four years. In August 1862, the family appears to have relocated to a much larger suburban estate they had purchased on the western edge of Springfield.

Figure 69 depicts Krupka's interpretive evolutionary plan or chronology of this dwelling during its early years. Subsequent archaeology by Fever River Research in 1999-2002 has provided new insights into the evolutionary development of this house. Based on the earlier archaeological investigations, several discrepancies in Krupka's original drawings will be discussed in the report of those investigations. Although the basic evolutionary sequence of the house remains sound, minor revisions in the evolutionary sequence is warranted. The original building, referred to by Krupka as the "Catlin Cottage," was a small structure atypical of a single-family dwelling typical of the 1850s neighborhood. This building, which appears to have faced south—and not east towards Eighth Street—, was more in keeping with a large ancillary outbuilding such as a summer kitchen and/or washhouse than of a primary dwelling. As such, this early structure—identified by Krupka (n.d.) as the "Catlin Cottage" may actually have been constructed as a large summer kitchen and/or washhouse constructed by the Brayman family during late 1850 or 1851 as a substantial ancillary outbuilding for use with the house fronting Edwards Street (and situated on adjacent Lot 9).[48] Its construction and use as an outbuilding might explain its failure to appear on either the 1854 or 1858 city maps.

The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that the early Dubois House—as represented by the "Catlin Cottage"—may have been originally constructed elsewhere on what was then the Brayman landholdings. This is based on the fact that the foundations beneath the "Catlin Cottage" section of the current house, and the "Dubois Addition" located to the east of the Catlin Cottage (and fronting Eighth Street) was an integral perimeter foundations system that appears to have been constructed in a single episode. Such would suggest that the "Catlin Cottage" may have been relocated from another location (presumably from somewhere on Lots 11 or 12) during the middle-to-late 1850s. At that time, a large new addition was constructed onto the east side of the structure, with the new structure being re-oriented towards south Eighth Street. The presence of the domestic midden towards the rear of the Dubois lot (under the Aitken Barn) may suggest that this early structure may have been located towards the alley. Similarly, the archaeological evidence suggests that the "West Addition" was constructed sometime after the initial construction at this location—as the perimeter foundation of this wing abuts that of the "Catlin Cottage." This rear addition to the hosue was clearly in place by 1873—if not considerably sooner. *The Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 suggests that a frame dwelling was located on Lots 11 and 12 (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1866:56). Similarly, the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* illustrates the substantial house that was formerly occupied by the Dubois family. Unfortunately

[48] It is believed that the house located on Lot 9 (potentially fronting Edwards Street, and purchased by Brayman in late 1850, was constructed by John Larrimore in 1849.

this 1867 view does not illustrate the rear service wings of the dwelling. The 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* is the first to illustrate the house in its historic mid-century configuration.

The Low Activity Yard

As the name implies, Low Activity Yards are areas of limited activity. The limited activity may be a function of the physical isolation and/or distance from the main habitation, or to a cultural isolation (as with a formal character of a front or side yard). Front and side yards, which were generally visible to the passing public, were often landscaped spaces set aside from everyday work-related activities. Activities that were more likely to take place in these areas were often of a leisure nature and more formal (and public oriented) in character.

The Dubois House, like the majority of the houses in the neighborhood, had a relatively small Low-Activity Yard that was consistent with the surrounding properties. Except for the structural investigations associated with foundation repair and porch reconstruction, archaeological excavations have been limited in the front and side yards of the houses in the Lincoln Home neighborhood.

Structurally, porches represent a transitional space between indoors and outdoors, and have served a variety of functions over the years. Front and rear (or side) porches have very different functions. Although rear porches have a very strong functional purpose as a protected outdoor workspace, the front porch served a social function in keeping with the Low Activity Yard. Many of the early houses in the Lincoln Home neighborhood, including the Dubois House, did have front porches. These early front porches were considerably different in size and configuration than those present in more recent years. Changes in porch size and configurations through time reflect changing use of the Low Activity Yard. During the early years of settlement, many of the houses in this neighborhood—including the Dubois House—had very small landings accessing the front of the house, and no formal porches. Narrow, full-length porches became much more common during the middle to late nineteenth century, and reflect the introduction of new activities (both leisure and formal) in this space. During the very late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century, these narrow full-length porches were further enlarged (by increasing their width) creating much larger covered areas for social activities.

The 1850s city maps as well as the 1860s and 1870s bird's eye views of the city do not exhibit sufficient detail to comment regarding the early porches on this structure. The earliest data we have regarding the porches on the Dubois House is the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map. This map suggests that a full length, single story porch (potentially with a metal roof) was located on the front of the house. In contrast, the archaeological excavations document the presence of at least three episodes of porch construction. The earliest episode of construction was represented by a small landing leading to the front door. The second porch system constructed on the front of the Dubois House, which appears to be represented on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map, was of the same approximate depth (east/west) as the original porch landing but extended the full length of the front of the house. The third porch at the Dubois House, which first appears on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map, was a much larger, more substantial porch system that documents the importance of this social space during the very late nineteenth and early twentieth century years.

Archaeologically, although front yard features are rare, they are present and should not be overlooked. Claflin (1984) documented the presence of a roughly 4' square brick "foundation" within the tree "island" fronting the Dubois property (between the curb and sidewalk). Workmen noted this feature as being near the curb during work related to replacement of the water meters. According to Claflin (1984; as cited in Krupka n.d.:3), this feature, which was only one course wide and 1½' below the surface, "may have been a brick platform rather than a building foundation." Claflin further notes that "perhaps the brick platform was an alternative to carriage steps at that time in the area. Perhaps future investigations within the park will reveal whether the brick platform is an isolated feature or a localized alternative to a carriage step." Although Krupka discusses early brick pavements or walkways in front of the Lincoln home as being the only documented one known for the period, he makes no reference to carriage steps. Yet Krupka (n.d.:3) questions whether or not the brick feature "may have been an early carriage platform, similar to that known to have existed in the 1850s and 60s in front of the Lincoln home." At any rate, carriage steps and hitching posts were common landscape features in the front yards of urban neighborhoods by the later years of the nineteenth century—if not earlier. Figure 63 illustrates large stone carriage steps with associated cast iron (?) hitching posts regularly spaced along the grassed yard immediately adjacent to the curb. This brick "foundation" noted by Claflin may represent a foundation for one of these stone "steps."

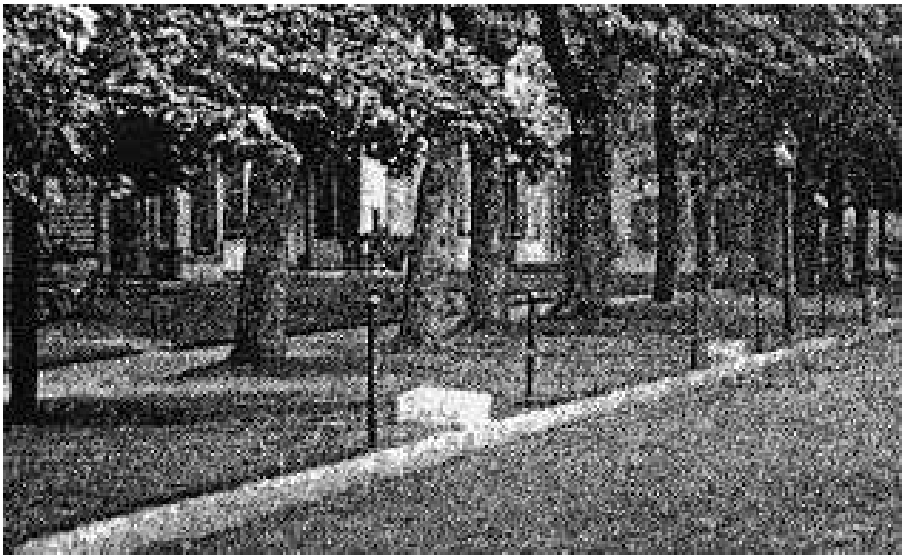


Figure 63. Front-yard and/or curb-side landscape features at the Dubois House, circa late 1880s-early 1890s (See Figure 22 for complete picture).

Similarly, archaeological excavations documented the presence of a brick walkway leading from the front porch to the street. The early style brick suggests that the feature probably dated to the early years of the Dubois House occupation. Also documented in the front yard of the Dubois House was the remains of a wooden "curb" or "edging" that formed the edge of a planting bed that ran along the front of the exposed house foundation (prior to the expansion of the front porch). This "edging," which was encapsulated beneath the front porch upon the

enlargement/expansion of the porch during the later nineteenth century, was created by a thin oak plank set on edge and secured with wooden stakes. The soil within this narrow border had been "turned over" or tilled suggesting that this represents a decorative flower border around the front of the house and dates from the early component of the site. This feature represents one of the earliest examples of ornamental landscaping present in the Lincoln Home neighborhood.

The Inner Yard

The Inner Yard is an exterior activity area located immediately adjacent to the house and/or the service wing of the dwelling. It often is located adjacent to the non-public, "informal" and/or rear of the dwelling. This activity area functions as an extension of the interior kitchen, and is often associated with a substantial covered work porch that blurs the distinction between interior and exterior work areas. The Inner Yard activity area tends to be less formal, less landscaped, and more private (or family oriented) than the Low Activity Yard. The artifact density in this activity area is usually high with the presence of a midden containing small-sized domestic items (particularly those associated with food service and preparation). Underfoot materials generally have experienced extensive mechanical damage and thus are small in size. This activity area is generally associated with water storage (cisterns), water procurement (wells), and exterior storage facilities (cellars). Often the Inner Yard Activity Area was effectively segregated from view and access from the outside world by either fence lines or other small outbuildings. Potential features to be expected in the Inner Yard activity area include wells, cisterns, walks, domestic middens, and small exterior cellars.

As originally constructed at this location, the Dubois House (consisting of the "Catlin Cottage" with the "Dubois Addition") had a south-facing rear work porch that had ready access to a cistern, a well, and exterior bulkhead entrance to the cellar. Steps were located at the west end of the porch allowing access to the bulkhead entrance to the cellar, as well as to a privy and other rear-yard activity areas. The original exterior access to the cellar was located immediately off the porch and around the corner of the rear service wing, along the west side of the "Catlin Cottage." This original configuration had the early well located immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the south porch, and the cistern immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the exterior bulkhead entrance to the cellar. As such, the well appears to have been accessed by way of the porch, and the cistern by way of the porch or cellar. This dichotomy may reflect the differential use of these structures, with the well being more associated with food preparation and/or consumption whereas the cistern (and the cellar?) more associated with laundry activities. The placement of the cistern at this location would also have put it in close proximity to the summer kitchen and/or washhouse—and may suggest that these multi-purpose outbuildings functioned in large capacity as washhouses. A remnant brick foundation around the well may indicate the presence of the above-ground remains of a well house. The early cistern was constructed of mortar applied directly to the dirt wall.

By the later 1860s, a large addition had been constructed onto the west side of the rear service wing (the "West Addition"). At this time, the south porch was expanded to the west, apparently terminating at the west end of the West Addition. This addition effectively eliminated the earlier exterior entrance to the cellar. At this time, a new bulkhead entrance to the cellar was constructed along the south wall of the cellar, and accessed directly from the south

porch. This necessitated the breaking through of the original cellar foundation wall and the construction of new bulkhead entrance walls and steps. Although the original well continued to be used at this time, it is unclear as to whether the original cistern had been abandoned at this time or not. Its location immediately adjacent to the south wall of the "West Addition" suggests that it remained in use during the later years of the nineteenth century, and was accessible from the expanded porch. During the later nineteenth century, with this new porch configuration, the cistern, well, and exterior entrance to the cellar were all accessible from the protection of the south porch.

By 1884, the south porch appears to have been completely enclosed (creating interior work space) and a new porch constructed across the rear (west) elevation of the house. At this time, it appears that the recently constructed bulkhead entranceway to the cellar added to the south porch earlier was abandoned, and a new basement room constructed in this area beneath the porch. With the abandonment of this bulkhead cellar entrance, a long entranceway "corridor" was constructed that accessed the original cellar bulkhead entranceway via the new porch. Clearly, at this time, the early cistern had been abandoned as the newly constructed passageway cut directly across this cistern. With the abandonment of this early cistern, a new brick-walled cistern was constructed along the midsection of what was once the south porch. With the enclosure of the south porch, a brick chimney was added along the south wall of the newly enclosed space (with the chimney foundation being positioned alongside of the well). The 1896 Sanborn map suggests that the west porch may have been partially enclosed and expanded by this date—further increasing the amount of interior space. Unfortunately no archaeological evidence of this expansion was documented. The 1917 and 1952 Sanborn maps do not indicate this circa 1896 addition, and illustrates a different west porch configuration. Sometime during the very late nineteenth and/or early twentieth centuries, the use of exterior work porches had all but been eliminated from the landscape of the urban middle class.

A variety of food processing and household activities (such as laundry) were conducted in this protected exterior workspace—particularly during the early years of occupation. As such, a distinctive midden, containing a variety of small domestic artifacts, developed in the area of the south and west porches. With time, the various porches were enclosed and/or removed—and many of the functions conducted on the porch were moved to the inside of the dwelling.

The Mid Yard

This activity area functions somewhat as a buffer from the Inner and Outer Yard activity areas. Specialized processing areas (i.e. butchering), gardens, and storage facilities (both above and below ground) are often present. Research at other middle nineteenth century sites in Springfield suggest that this activity area often was associated with activities and/or outbuildings typical of the Outer Yard activity area associated with contemporary rural sites. Recent research in Springfield suggests that the earliest privy pits were located in a Mid Yard location with a gradual shift farther to the rear of the property and the Outer Yard (and proximity to the alley).

In smaller sized urban lots, the distinction between Inner Yard and Mid-Yard activity areas often overlaps and the distinction between the two becomes blurred. One outbuilding often found in either the Inner Yard or Mid Yard activity area is the summer kitchen and/or

washhouse. Often consisting of a small, single-room frame structure, this small outbuilding type has seldom survived to the present day. One of the only extant examples within the Lincoln Home neighborhood is that located behind the Dean House (see Figure 65). This structure is located along the west end of the house easily accessible from the working porch and the kitchen service wing. This single-room, gable-roof structure had a single door, two windows for cross ventilation, and although not currently present, most likely had a chimney and/or access to a flue for a small wood or coal-burning stove (necessary for both food processing and laundry purposes). Functioning as an extension of the more formal kitchen located within the house (and exterior work porch), outbuildings such as this one had multiple functions—and included washing laundry, processing foods, and miscellaneous storage. Activities conducted in this small workroom often were those that were excessively messy and/or inconvenient for conducting within the house proper. As such, these multi-purpose outbuildings are often referred to as either laundry sheds or summer kitchens—with the distinction between these two names being fairly inconsequential. The National Park Service interprets the small outbuilding at the Dean House as a laundry shed (see also Figure 66).

Although few of these structures have survived to the present as stand-alone structures, many have been incorporated into a dwelling as it was enlarged over the years. Additionally, the archaeological evidence of laundry sheds and/or summer kitchens is relatively common, with examples being documented at the Henson-Robinson Site, as well as at the Cook Site (See Krupka Part II, page 89).

Although limited archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Mid-Yard Activity Area at the Dubois Site, structural remains of a substantial outbuilding with brick perimeter foundations has been documented in a transitional Inner Yard-Mid Yard activity area. The archaeological investigations indicate that the early Dubois House appears to have had a substantial summer kitchen and/or washhouse located immediately to the rear of the main house. Archaeological evidence suggests the building originally had a wood flooring system that was later replaced by a brick floor. Both floors appear to have had a rectangular pad located along the west end of the single-room structure. This pad probably represents a support for a relatively heavy cast-iron cooking stove. This structure could easily be interpreted as being located in an Inner Yard activity area.

The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map documents a small brick outbuilding along the north property line immediately behind the Dubois House. Although difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy, a similar outbuilding may be represented on the 1873 bird's eye view of the site. Although the 1890 Sanborn appears little changed with regard to this outbuilding, the 1896 and 1917 Sanborn maps appear to illustrate the building in a slightly different position. Relative to the lot line, the outbuilding appears to have been moved slightly to the north and sitting directly on the lot (as opposed to a couple of feet south of the lot line in previous renditions of the Sanborn maps). By 1941, this building no longer was present (having been demolished sometime between 1917 and 1941). The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates that this building had a metal roof and brick firewalls that extended 12" above the roof line. Krupka (n.d.: Part II, page 83) suggests that this implies the building had a flat roof.

Krupka (n.d.:Part II: 82) wrote that "the larger of these structures, believed to have been a laundry shed, was a building of brick having 12-inch high parapet walls on its north, south, and east elevations, and a metal roof, indicating a very shallow slope (i.e., essentially flat). The smaller structure, attached to the larger structure's west elevation at its north corner and believed to have been a privy, also had a metal roof indicating a very shallow slope, and had no parapets, suggestive of a wood frame construction. This is consistent with the need to periodically move a privy in order to empty the brick-lined vault beneath it. It is believed the shed roof and the privy roof would have had a continuous slope, with rainwater runoff caught in attached metal gutters and drained to a nearby cistern." Although this is plausible, much of this on Krupka's part is speculation.

The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map documented a small frame wing attached to the west elevation of the brick building identified as the summer kitchen. At this time, the building also had a metal roof. Although this wing is documented on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map, it is not depicted on the 1917 map—suggesting that the privy disappeared from the landscape during those years. This is consistent with our understanding of indoor plumbing being installed in the Dubois House. Analysis of the Sanborn fire insurance maps suggest major change taking place within the yard of the Dubois House between the years 1896 and 1917. It was at that time that the large frame barn and/or carriage house was dismantled and replaced by a smaller carriage house (only to later be replaced by a garage) and the side yard was partitioned from the property and a second house constructed on the lot.

The remains of a collapsed brick filter system were located within the bottom of the privy pit. This early hand-manufactured brick filter was constructed on a clean floor and appears to have been original to the privy pit. This structural feature was designed to separate the solid from liquid waste. With the removal of the liquid waste from within the interior of the brick filter, the solid waste could more easily be removed. It is not known how the liquid was removed from the filter. It is suspected that a removable standpipe and pump may have been used. A stoneware drain did exit the interior of the filter along the west wall approximately 60cm above the floor of the privy pit. The brick in the filter above the mouth of the drain tile were hard fired, machine-made suggesting that this portion of the brick dome had been re-laid, and that the drain tile was not original to the structure. Although it is suspected that this drain exited the privy and flowed towards the alley, we were not able to determine the flow of this pipe, and it may actually have flowed into the privy vault (from the nearby barn?).

A brick walkway, laid in a herringbone pattern with curbing, ran in a north/south direction out of the south wall of the privy. This walk was constructed on a thin bed of cinder fill. The walkway suggests that the door to the privy was located within the south elevation of the structure (and that the privy seats were located along the north wall of the structure).

Figure 64 presents Krupka's (n.d.) interpretation of the two outbuildings. The illustration indicates an unembellished brick parapet wall. Another logical interpretation would be incorporating a simple corbelled cornice into the front elevation of the summer kitchen/wash house. Several problems are apparent with the privy in this illustration. One problem with the privy is the interpretation of the placement of door. Archaeological evidence in the form of a brick walkway indicates that the door to the privy should not be in the west elevation, but in the

south elevation. As such, an extension of the privy's shed roof across the entire back of the summer kitchen/wash house would create a covered entranceway for the privy.

Krupka (n.d.:Part II, page 84) notes that "being less than 30 years old when the 1884 Sanborn was published, it is quite likely that it was the parcel's original privy, or a replacement built in the same location as the original…" No archaeological evidence has been found for an earlier privy. Although the size and location of this privy is consistent, with it being the original to the 1850s house, the method of construction is rather unusual for the time and place.

The Outer Yard

This area of the site is the farthest removed from the house, and often contains some of the more foul smelling landscape features (such as urban barns, privy pits, animal pens, and trash pits). Although the agricultural component has been removed from the urban site, the nature of urban house lots as "urban farmsteads" resulted in some of the rural, agrarian functions being carried out within the urban house lot. Cows (for milk), pigs (for food), and horses (for transportation)—as well as a variety of other livestock—were often housed within a combination carriage house and urban barn. Similarly, chickens and other food-related animals (such as rabbits) were housed within small outbuildings and/or sheds, and associated animal pens. The Outer Yard often incorporated some of the functions of the rural Barn Yard typical of contemporary sites (particularly the presence of the urban barn and/or carriage house combination). The two most common outbuildings located within this activity area are the carriage barn and privy. Additionally, smaller, less permanent outbuildings are often present. Similarly, non-domestic, craft-related activity areas (such as those associated with blacksmithing) were often associated with the rear lot Outer Yard activity area (and housed in small outbuildings).[49]

The privy is a specialized waste disposal pit used for the discard of human waste (urine and fecal materials). Traditionally, nineteenth century privies consist of small buildings that are little more than a seat or bench with a hole in it that accesses an underlying pit, which receives the human waste. Privies may be of a single or multiple (two- or even three-) seat variety. Sometimes, paired privy pits indicate the presence of privies dedicated to male or female use. During their use as privies, household debris is often discarded within the privy pit—particularly during the later years of use and/or capping activities associated with the abandonment of the privy pit. Whereas the elite of society often has their privy pits cleaned out (and the "night soils" removed off-site), the less affluent households often capped the older and offensive privy pit with clean soil and excavated a similar pit immediately adjacent to the older one. This differential behavior results in a very different archaeological record between affluent and working class households. The archaeological signature of an affluent urban household may indicate a low number of privy pits that appear to have been cleaned out relatively frequently and reused; in contrast, the site associated with a working class household often contains a series of abandoned privy pits in a line that represent the use and abandonment of these features through the years as they were filled. Similarly, the privy pits associated with the more affluent households often are associated with the use of more long lasting building materials (such as

[49] For example, metal working activities (blacksmithing and potentially iron casting) activities were documented in the Outer Yard of the early Sprigg and/or Corneau sites (see Mansberger 2005a, b).

brick as opposed to lumber). Although privies are common features uncovered at the urban site, only one has been located at the Dubois Site (see discussion of Mid Yard activity area). In contrast, at the Dean House, the archaeological excavations have documented a series of five privy pits on the rear of the property associated with that dwelling (Mansberger 2004, 2008b).

As a traditional walking city, the average citizen of Springfield did not need a horse. Most everything needed by the early city inhabitant was within easy access by foot. Both the city market and the central business district were only a few blocks away. Horses were costly to purchase, as well as costly to maintain and house. As such, many of the working class houses in early Springfield did not have carriage houses. Such structures were generally associated with the more affluent and successful families. In contrast, wood sheds and/or small frame structures to house an occasional goat, pig, chickens, and even rabbits were common among the working class households. Such animals not only supplemented the daily diet of the family, but also were responsible for cleaning up and/or consuming much of the family's daily garbage. Many an affluent family, even though they owned a horse and carriage, may not have constructed a carriage house during the early years of settlement, opting instead to pay to have these items lodged at a nearby livery stable.

The Minimum Tariff of Rates adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 suggests that a frame dwelling was located on Lots 11 and 12 (Springfield Fire Underwriters 1866:56). Similarly, the 1867 Bird's Eye View of Springfield illustrates the substantial house that was formerly occupied by the Dubois family. Neither source suggests the presence of a barn at this location. A real estate advertisement for a house and improvements believed to be describing the Dubois property was placed in the *Illinois State Journal* in August 1862. This advertisement does mention the presence of a "stable" at that time, but it is questionable as to whether or not this advertisement refers to the Dubois property. One of the first physical descriptions of the Dubois property is a real estate advertisement in the 1867 *Illinois State Journal*. It is interesting to note that this advertisement does not specifically describe a barn, and if such a large structure as illustrated on the 1884 Sanborn map would have been present, it would probably have been singled out in this description.

During the middle nineteenth century, Alexander Jackson Downing in his *Architecture of Country Houses* illustrated two small carriage houses in common use at the time (Downing 1850; reprinted in 1969). The smaller, basic structure typical of the early carriage barns located in Springfield contained approximately 400 square feet and was similar to the "Cottage Stable for One Horse" illustrated in Downing (1850). According to Downing, the "Cottage Stable for One Horse" could be constructed for an estimated cost of approximately $100 to $300. In 1861, Lincoln's carriage barn, which was of a similar size, was insured for the sum of $75 (Mansberger 1987:167; Bearss 1969:13). Downing (1850) also illustrated a slightly larger "Model Stable" which he claimed "would furnish all the conveniences, so far as necessary, to professional men and gentlemen near towns… [and] the cost of my stable, 30 feet square, would not, in Illinois, be more than from $160 to $300, built in the plainest manner; and not more than from $300 to $600, built in the best mode, and painted white or any other color preferred" (Downing 1850:240). In 1859, the *Illinois State Journal* noted the construction of the Graham House for $3,500, with the associate barn valued at $150 (Krupka :14). The Graham barn, like most carriage barns in mid-

century Springfield, was probably reminiscent of either the Cottage Stable or Model Stable illustrated by Downing (1850).

Although no privy pits were located in the Outer Yard at the Dubois Site, the archaeological evidence at the Dubois House suggests multiple episodes of construction having taken place within the Outer Yard activity area. The archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest structures within this portion of the yard were small, post-in-ground frame structures—or "sheds." The lack of a potential carriage house at this site is not unreasonable—as the early occupants may have bordered horses at a nearby livery stable. Similar lack of carriage houses during the early occupation in the neighborhood has been documented (see for example the Dean Site). Nonetheless, two small, impermanent structures were documented in the rear yard of the lot at the Dubois Site. These structures were associated with a midden that appears to date to the 1840s or early 1850s—and may have been associated with the early Larrimore House located on lot 9 and fronting Edwards Street. Although a domestic midden was associated with these structures, the function of these outbuildings is unknown. By the late 1850s and/or early 1860s, and the creation of the Dubois House, both the archival and archaeological evidence for a carriage house is relatively sparse. By the 1870s, a small, post-in-ground frame structure may have been present—and reminiscent of a slightly larger Model Stable illustrated by Downing in 1850.

The large frame "carriage house" depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance maps is an enigma—clearly much larger than the carriage barns noted by Downing (1850). This structure is one of the largest "carriage houses" located in the neighborhood—if not the entire town of Springfield at that date. The large size of the structure raises questions as to its original function, and whether or not it was constructed with a non-domestic or specialized function in mind.

Krupka (n.d.) argues throughout his research that it was Dubois that had constructed the large frame outbuilding depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map on the rear of Lots 11 and 12. Throughout his *Historic Structure Report*, Krupka refers to this large frame barn as the "Dubois Barn." Krupka (n.d.:27) believed that Dubois was "something of a gentleman farmer in his later years," and that this "later penchant for farming also suggests a reason for the large stable complex with its extended canopy that Dubois had earlier built behind his South Eighth Street house. Even more so than other neighborhood residences of the period, the Dubois' city home was an urban 'farmstead' in miniature." In another location, Krupka (n.d.:30) states that the large barn present on the Ragland lands in 1877 was "built by Dubois." As Krupka (n.d.:31) also notes, "it remains possible that the large barn at the rear of the two-lot parcel that is first seen in the 1884 Sanborn map could have been built ca. 1867-74 by John Ragland, rather than ca. 1858-67 by Jesse Dubois, although this seems quite unlikely." Krupka (n.d.:31) further comments that "while Ragland certainly had the professional skill and the financial means to construct the large barn at the rear of his two-lot parcel first seen in the 1884 Sanborn map, there is no indication from the historic record that he had sufficient interest in either horticulture or animal husbandry to do so. His advanced age during his ownership (i.e., Ragland was 61-years old when he purchased the property, and 68-years old when he died seven years later) also argues against him being the builder of the parcel's unusually large barn. Jesse Dubois, however—with his documented interest in horticulture, animal husbandry, and farming, as well

as the superior financial means of the two men—still seems the most likely owner to have built the barn."

A review of the archival record, supplemented by the current archaeological research, indicates that both John Ragland (an architect/engineer working for the Springfield City Water Works who occupied the Dubois house from 1867 through his death in 1874) and James Barclay (a furniture store owner who occupied the house from 1880 through 1900) both represent excellent candidates for having been responsible for the construction of the large "carriage house" or "barn" located on the rear of the Dubois house property. Presently, this author leans towards the possibility that this large structure was constructed in circa 1880 for use by Barclay as a furniture warehouse prior to his purchasing and occupying a new store near the central business district in circa 1881.

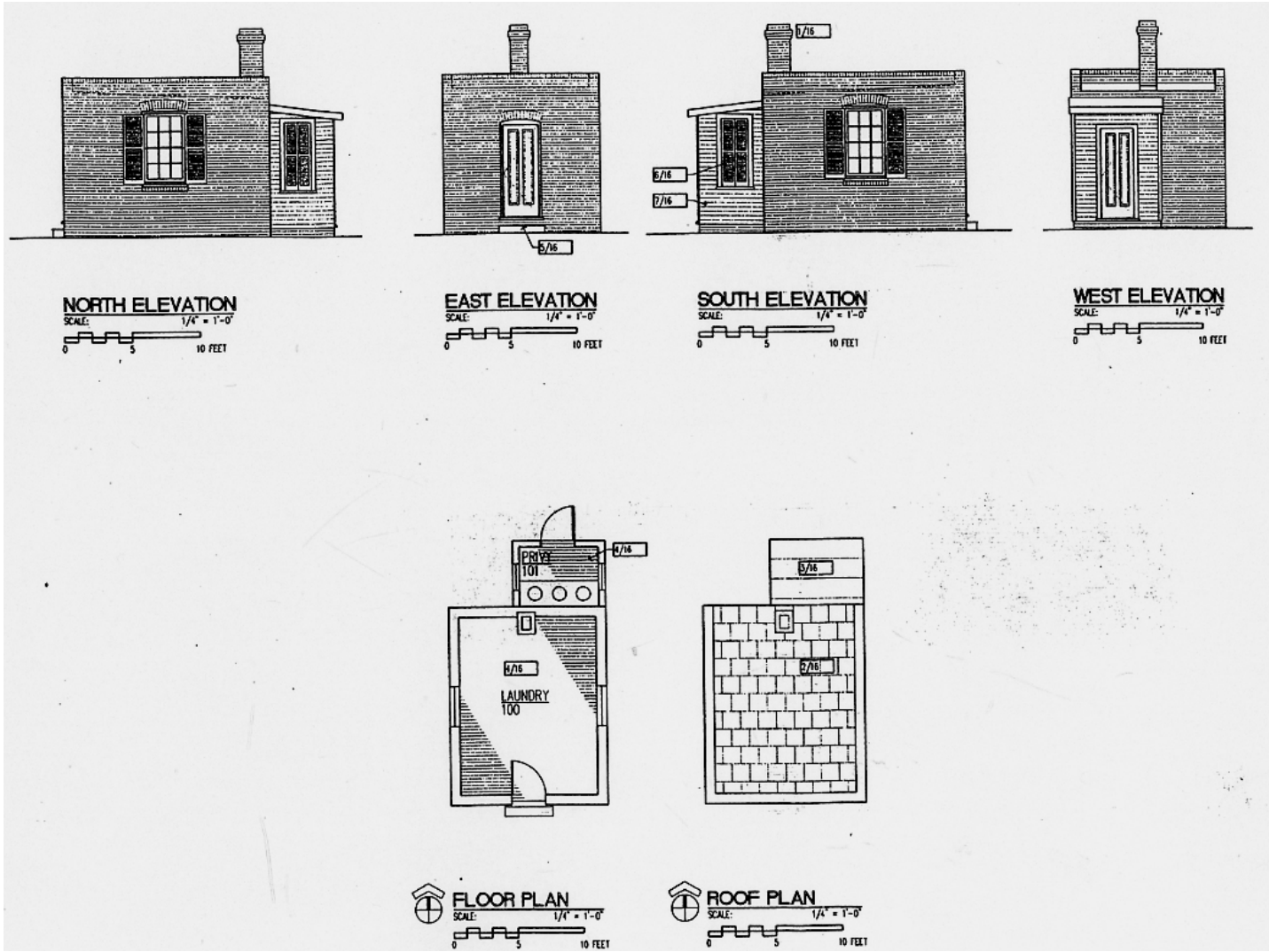


Figure 64. Krupka's (n.d.) interpretation of the summer kitchen and/or washhouse and privy, located within the Mid-Yard of the Dubois House property. The most obvious misinterpretation is the misplaced door on the privy. The doorway should face south (and not west).

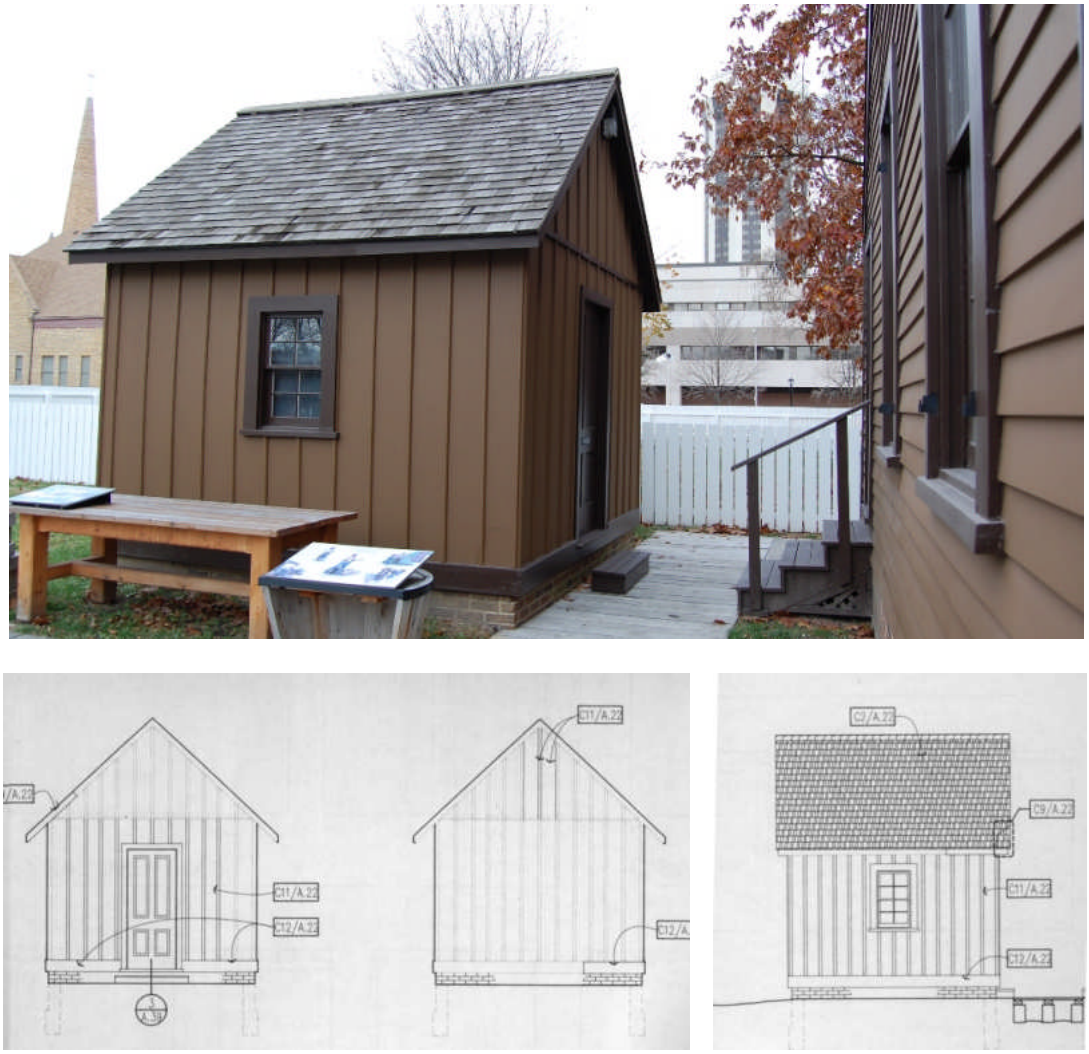


Figure 65. Although summer kitchens and/or wash houses were relatively common in mid-nineteenth century Lincoln Home neighborhood—as well as Springfield—few have survived to the present day. One example has survived in the Lincoln Home neighborhood, Two views of the restored Dean House summer kitchen/washhouse, Springfield, Illinois.

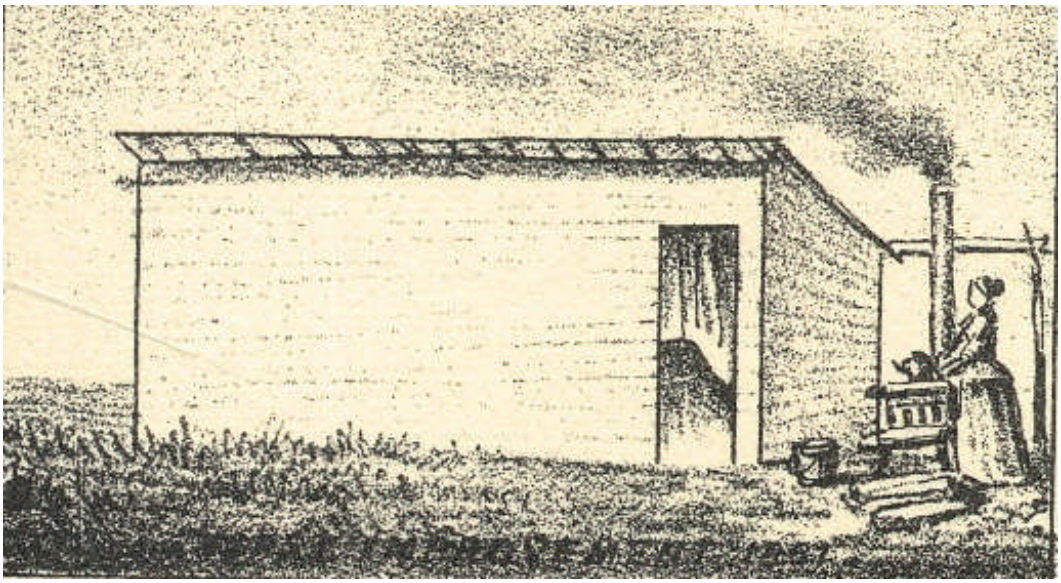
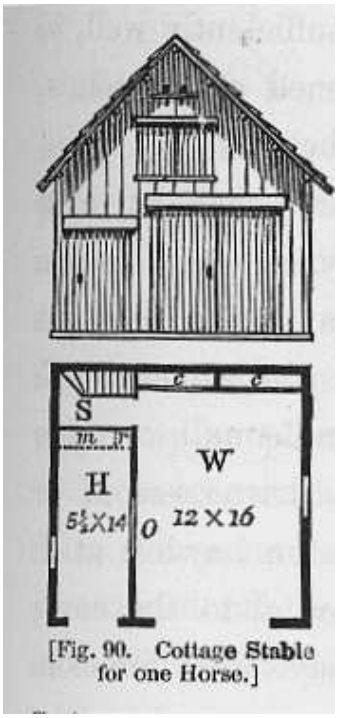


Figure 66. Images of summer kitchens are rather scarce. This rural example of a summer kitchen in Vermilion County illustrates a woman with a stove set up in the yard, presumably doing laundry (although a tea pot is on the stove).

Figure 67. Photograph illustrating interior of summer kitchen at the Turville family house (rural Madison, Wisconsin vicinity) in circa 1898 (Wisconsin Historical Society, Image 25054; http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi/fullrecord.asp?id=25054).



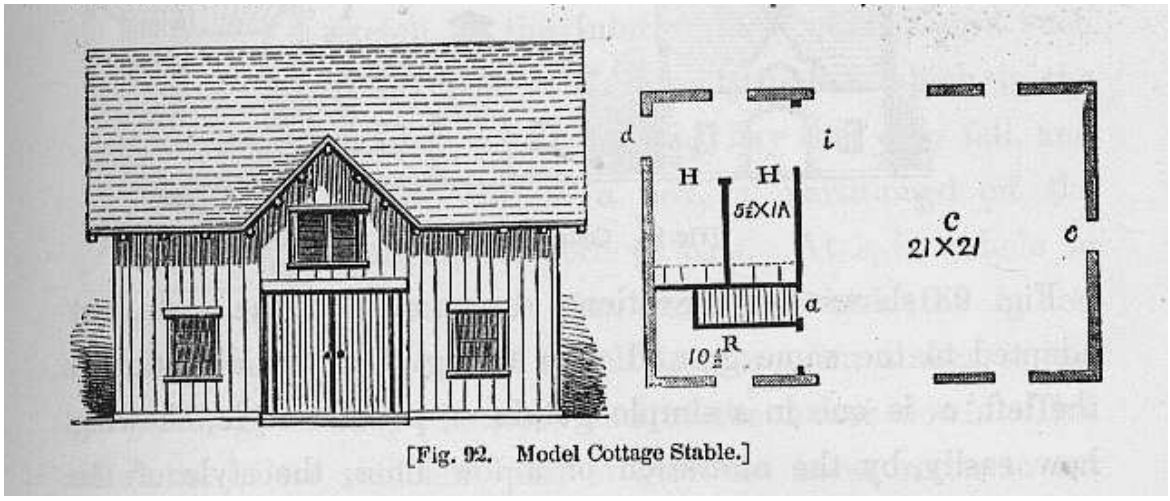


Figure 68. At mid-century, carriage houses were often of two general sizes, as illustrated here: "Cottage Stable For One Horse" (top) and "Model Cottage Stable" (bottom) (as illustrated in Downing 1850: 213, 215). These urban carriage barns are reminiscent of the structures once located in the Lincoln Home neighborhood.

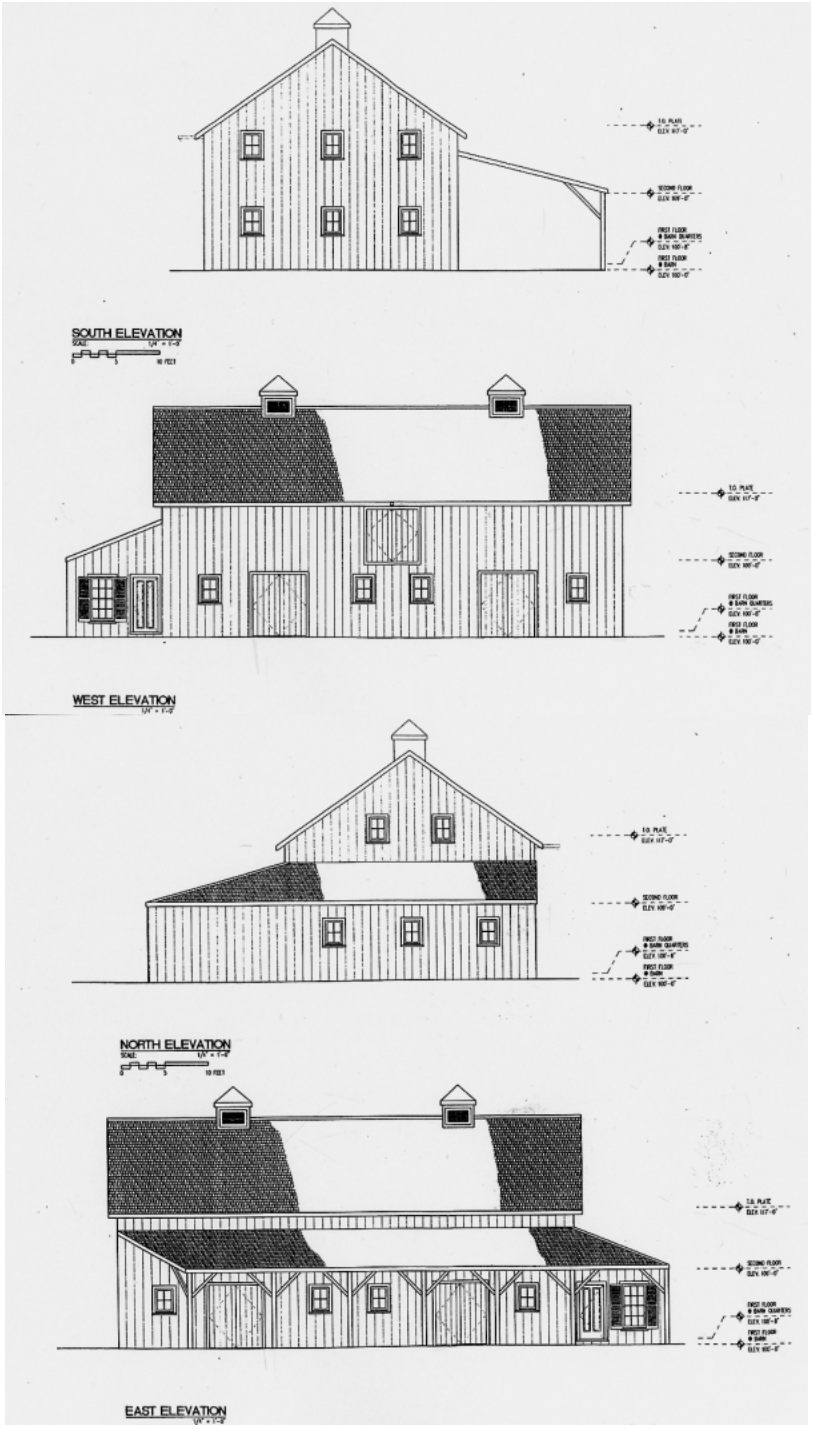


Figure 69. Four views of the large, circa 1880 barn, as interpreted by Krupka (n.d.: Ultimate Treatment Drawings). This barn was, by far, the largest outbuilding within the greater Lincoln Home neighborhood—if not the Iles Addition to Springfield—and more-than-likely functioned in a non-traditional and/or specialized manner (not as a domestic or residential carriage house). The archaeological investigations substantiate that this structure would not have been associated with the Dubois family occupation of this site.

Conclusions

To summarize, the archaeological mitigation at the Aitken Barn project documented a variety of significant subsurface resources that have contributed to our understanding of the nineteenth century occupation of this property. The archaeological mitigation of impacts for the Aitken barn project—combined with our understanding of the earlier archaeological excavations conducted around the house and inner yard—have given us new insights into the understanding of the history of the Dubois site. The archaeological excavations have documented a series of ephemeral features (posts, middens, shallow pits) that have contributed to our understanding of the nineteenth century occupation of this property. The investigations discussed in this letter report have documented these resources sufficiently to allow for the continuation of the proposed construction activity.

Additionally, the archaeological investigations have given us detailed insights into the evolution of this rear lot activity area through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although no substantial features such as privy pits, cisterns, or perimeter foundation systems were identified in this area, subtle features consisting of thin middens, suspected outbuilding floors, and post patterns have allowed for the identification of several relatively ephemeral structures and/or activity areas within the project from a pre-1880 period of time. Machine excavations and/or the excavation of smaller non-contiguous excavation units would not have resulted in a similar understanding of this area.

One of the more significant conclusions to be drawn by these investigations is that the large frame structure previously believed to have been associated with the Dubois family (and referred to as the "Dubois Barn") clearly post-dates the Dubois family's occupation of this house and lot. Although further archival research and analysis is needed, this large structure most likely was associated with the Brayman family's occupation of this property. As such, that large outbuilding probably dates from the very early 1880s (circa 1880-82). Conversely, during the Dubois family occupation, a series of small frame sheds—and potentially a small stable—was present on the rear of the lot. Unfortunately, our investigations did not uncover any definitive evidence of the Dubois era stable. The best evidence of this late 1850s and early 1860s structure is available from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* (Koch 1873) which illustrates a small frame structure in the northwest corner of the lot.

A second conclusion of note based on these investigations is the possibility that the "Catlin Cottage" may date from a slightly earlier period than suggested by Krupka, and that it may have been constructed as an substantial ancillary outbuilding (summer kitchen and/or washhouse) associated with the upscale Brayman family's dwelling located on the adjacent Lot 9 to the south (and potentially facing Edward's Street). Sometime later, potentially during the 1870s, the early Larrimore/Brayman house was relocated slightly north, remodeled and re-oriented to South Eighth Street (and by that time, the Dubois House had already been constructed, and oriented to South Eighth Street). The early Dubois House consisted of constructing a large addition (identified by Krupka as the "Dubois Additon") onto the front (or east) of the "Catlin Cottage." It is unclear as to whether the "Catlin Cottage" was originally constructed in this spot, or relocated from a nearby location at this time.

In the late 1990s, Krupka (n.d.:37) noted that "the Aitken Barn has the exterior form of a typical, mid-19th century urban stable. However, the structure does represent a historically inappropriate intrusion on the Dubois property, itself, since the Dubois barn was a much larger and structurally more unique building, much different in footprint and size from the barn that replaced it." With this in mind, Krupka (n.d.) recommended that "it might be appropriate to retain the Aitken barn and relocate it to a nearby property that had a barn of its size and configuration historically, clearing the Dubois backyard for rebuilding the Dubois barn, whose large (i.e., approximately 4,200 square foot) size makes it ideally suited for adaptive interior use as the park's much-needed, new maintenance facility, one that would replace the nonhistoric structures now being used for that purpose." With the results of the current investigations in hand, it seems clear that the Aitken Barn is much more in keeping with the small traditional urban stable that would have been present during the Dubois occupation—and much more appropriate than the very large, non-traditional, circa 1880 barn previously believed to have been constructed by or for Jesse Dubois. Retaining the Aitken barn—which has the exterior form of a typical mid-nineteenth century urban stable—at its current location is very appropriate and in keeping with the circa 1860 date of interpretation for this site. The re-evaluation of the archival record, supported by the archaeological investigations, suggest that the present Aitken barn is more consistent with what would have been at this location in circa 1860 than the extremely large barn believed by Krupka to represent the "Dubois barn."

With the completion of the report, the NPS has met their Section 106 compliance responsibilities with regard to the Aitken Barn mitigation project. As noted above, the archaeological mitigation has revealed significant subsurface resources. It is our opinion that the investigations have documented these features sufficiently and have mitigated the effect of any new construction in this area on the historic resources that were discovered. As such, no further work is recommended within the area of the proposed reconstruction work. A large area of the back yard remains unexcavated. These areas have the potential to contain a wide range of historic features (such as privies and middens) that could further contribute to our understanding of the nineteenth century lifeways of the families that occupied this urban lot. Should any future ground disturbing activity (such as the laying of underground utility lines) be planned in these areas, archaeological testing should be conducted prior to the construction activity.

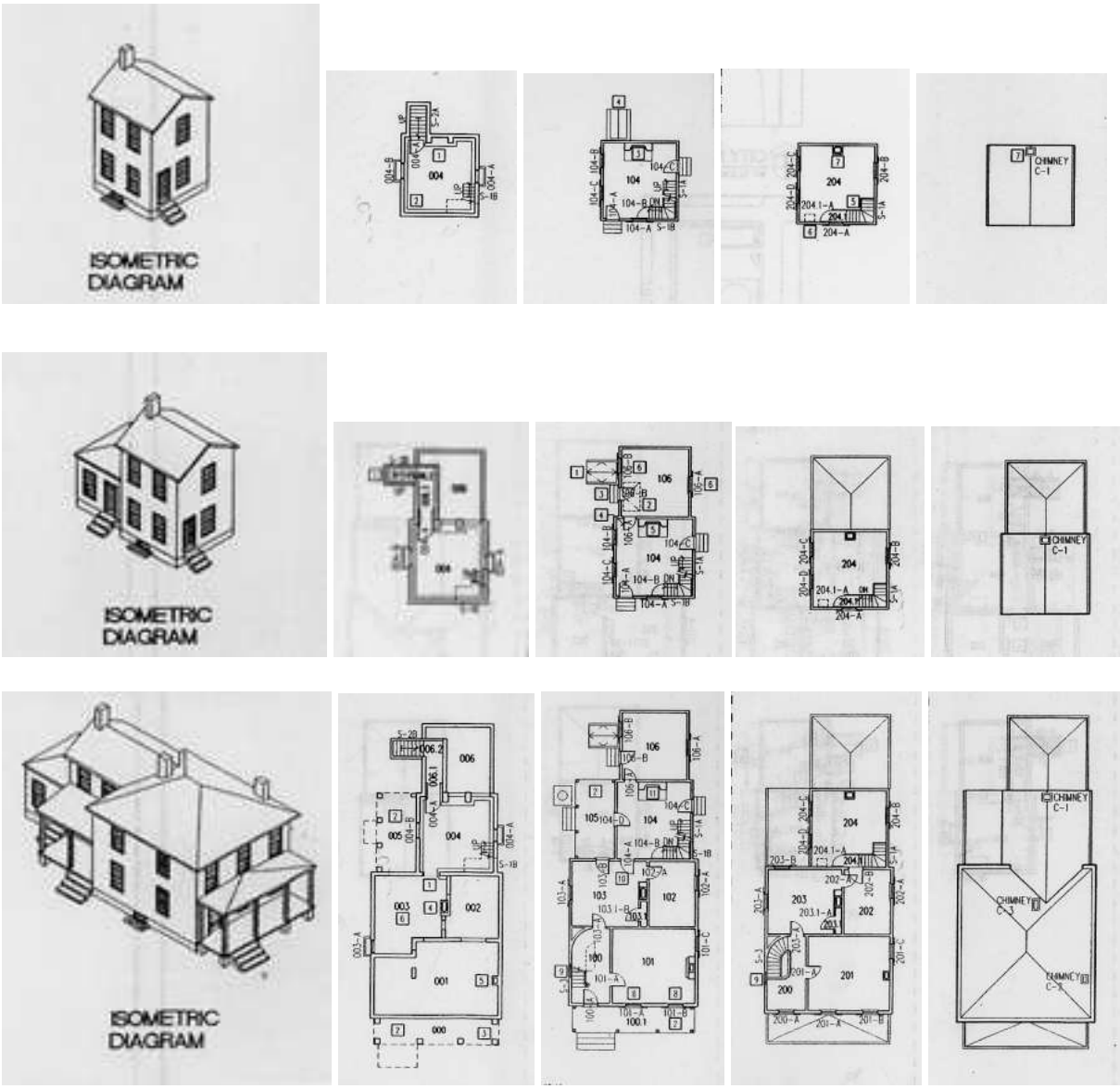


Figure 70. Chronological building sequence of the Dubois house, as interpreted by Krupka (n.d.). The top view illustrates details of the "Catlin Cottage" (November 1855 to March 1856). The middle view is the "Expanded Catlin Cottage" (March 1856 to 1857/58). The bottom view is the "Dubois House" (1858 to 1867). The current research has raised questions as to the dates of these building episodes, and speculates that the "Catlin Cottage" (which may have had a door on its south elevation and not on its east elevation, as illustrated here) potentially dates to circa 1850, and was constructed as a summer kitchen and/or washhouse for use with the house on adjacent Lot 9, and originally located elsewhere (perhaps more towards the rear of Lots 11-12). Similarly, our research indicates that the "Expanded Catlin Cottage" as defined by Krupka probably never existed, as the west addition appears to have been constructed onto the already constructed Dubois House.

References Cited

Allen, Helen

1912 "A Sketch of the Dubois Family, Pioneers of Indiana and Illinois." *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 5(1): 50-65.

American Life Foundation

1982 *Victorian Lighting: The Dietz Catalogue of 1860.* Watkins Glen, New York.

Association for Preservation Technology

1980 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company: An Unabridged Reprint of the 1865 Edition. N.p.*

Bareis, Charles J. and James W. Porter

1984 *American Bottom Archaeology: A Summary of the FAI-270 Project.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Bearss, Edwin C.

1969 Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Springfield, Illinois. Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

1977 Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report Historical Data, Blocks 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver.

Beck and Pauli

n.d. *Map of Springfield*. A. C. Gieseler and Company, Milwaukee. Map on file, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield. [circa 1878-1886]

Bell, Max

2004 Collecting American Face Pipes. *Bottles and Extras* pp. 52-54. Spring.

Bird, Judson S.

1876 *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill.*. Jackson, Michigan. [On file, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois.]

Board of Fire Underwriters

1866 *Minimum Tariff of Rates, Adopted by the board of Fire Underwriters of Springfield, Illinois, October, 1866.* Springfield, Illinois.

1880 *Minimum Tariff of Rates, Adopted by the board of Underwriters' Union of Springfield, Illinois, December 1st, 1879.* Springfield, Illinois.

1891 *Rules and Regulations and Tariff of Rates of the Springfield, Illinois, Local Board of Fire Underwriters, June 1891. Peoria.*

1899 *Rules and Regulations and Tariff of Rates of the Springfield, Illinois, Local Board of Fire Underwriters, April 1899. Peoria.*

Brayman, Mason
1888 *Selections From Poetical Writi9ngs of Mason Brayman, From 1830 to 1888.* S. C. Griggs and Company, Chicago.

Claflin, John
1985 Archaeological Monitoring of New Electrical Facilities at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Letter report prepared for the National Park Service by Diachronic Research Associates, Springfield, Illinois. [Originally released in 1984 by Diachronic Resource Services, and re-issued in 1985 by the Midwest Archeological Services.]

Dieringer, Ernie and Bev Dieringer
2001 *White Ironstone China: Plate Identification Guide, 1840-1890.* Schiffer Publishing, Atglen, Pennsylvania.

Downing, Alexander Jackson
1850 *Architecture of Country Houses.* D. Appleton and Company, New York. [Reprinted in 1969 by Dover Publications, New York.]

Frost, Forest
1997 Archeological Determination of the Configuration and Size of the Arnold Barn and Mitigation of Construction-Related Impacts, Lincoln Home National Historic Site. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. 55.* National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks.* Schiffer Publishing, Exton, Pennsylvania.

Hall, E. H.
1855 *"[Map of] City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills".* Chicago Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois. In *Springfield City Directory and Sangamon County Advertiser For 1855-56.* Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Journal
Miscellaneous articles (microfilm copies on file, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Innes, Lowell, and Jane Shadel Spillman
1981 *M'Kee Victorian Glass: Five Complete Glass Catalogs from 1859/60 to 1871.* The Corning Museum of Glass and Dover Publications, New York.

Inter-State Publishing Company
1881 *History of Sangamon County, Illinois*. Chicago.

Jung, S. Paul, Jr.
1996 *John Taber and John Taber Jr.: Two New England Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers. A Family History and Illustrated Catalogue*. Privately Published, Bel Air, Maryland.

Koch, Augustus
[1873] *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois*. On file, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

Krupka, Francis O. [Historical Architect]
n.d. *Historic Structures Report: Jesse Kilgore Dubois House (Historic Structure No. 15) and Walter Aitken Barn (Historic Structure No. 16)* [DRAFT]. National Park Service, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. [The research for this HSR was conducted during the middle 1990s, with the draft report being completed by circa 1997.]

Kowalsky, Arnold and Dorothy Kowalsky
1999 *Encyclopedia of Marks On American, English, and European Earthenware, Ironstone, and Stoneware: 1780-1980*. Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., Atglen, Pennsylvania.

Liebowitz, Joan
1985 *Yellowware: The Transitional Ceramic*. Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., Exton, Pensylvania.

Mansberger, Floyd
1987 *Archeological Investigation at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois*. Report prepared by Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, for the USDI-National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1994 Nineteenth Century Redware Production in Northwestern Illinois: Archaeological Investigations at the Elizabeth Pottery Site, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Prepared for the Illinois Department of Transportation. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

1995 *Redware Production in the Lead Mine District of Northwestern Illinois: Summary of Recent Archaeological Research*. Paper presented at the Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, Minnesota (August 25-26).

2001 "Nineteenth Century Pottery Production in Illinois." *Material Culture* 33(1):46-67.

2002 Letter Report (Dubois House) [May 13th]. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2003 Water Procurement in Nineteenth Century Illinois: A View from the Archaeological Record. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2004 *In Search Of The Dean House Carriage Barn: Archaeological Investigations At The Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois*. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2005a Archaeological Investigations at the Corneau Site, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2005b Archaeological Investigations at the Sprigg Site, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2008a *Archaeological Investigations at the Morse Site (HS-9), Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois*. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

2008b *Phase III Archaeological Investigations For The Dean House Carriage Barn Reconstruction, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois*. Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois

Mansberger, Floyd and David Halpin

1991 *Results of the Phase II Historical Archaeological Investigations Along the Proposed Northern Border Pipeline Right-of-Way (Illinois): Interim Report*. Prepared for ENSR Consulting and Engineering, Fort Collins, Colorado. Fever River Research, Springfield.

McManus, M.

1854 *City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois*. Hart and Mapother, New York City, New York. On file, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

Moir, Randall

1987 Farmstead Proxemics and Intrasite Patterning. In "Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin: Architecture, Artifacts, and Synthesis of Historic Archaeology". Edited by David Jurney and Randall Moir, *Richland Creek Technical Series*, Volume IV, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

1988 Historic Farming on the Hogwallow Prairies: Ethno-Archaeological Investigations of the Mountain Creek Area, North Central Texas. Compiled by David Jurney, Susan Lebo, and Melissa Green. *Joe Pool Lake Archaeological Project, Volume II*. Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Myers, Adrian
2010 Telling Time for the Electrified: An Introduction to and Bibliography on the Electrification of the American Home. *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 5(5):31-42.

National Park Service
1970 Master Plan: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois. Office of Environmental Planning and Design, Eastern Service Center, Washington, D. C.

Noble, Vergil
1993 Trip Report; July 13-30, 1993, Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska. [This one details his work at the Dubois House].

1998 Letter to Floyd Mansberger, Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois (September 9).

2010 Archaeological Testing of Two Historic Properties at Lincoln Home National Historic Site: The Henson Robinson and Jessse K. Dubois House Lots. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report No. xxx [DRAFT].

Osborn, Alan
2001 *Archeological Overview and Assessment of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Sangamon County, Springfield, Illinois*. Midwest Archeological Center, Technical Report No. 72, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Pfeiffer, Michael, Richard Gartley, and J. Byron Sudbury
2007 President Pipes: Origin and Distribution. Paper presented at the 8th South Central Historical Archeology Conference Memphis, Tennessee 28 October 2006 [http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/SCHACPresidentPipes.pdf].

Power, John Carroll
1871 *History of Springfield, Illinois*. Springfield Board of Trade, and the Illinois State Journal Print: Springfield.

1876 *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois*. Edwin A. Wilson and Company, Springfield, Illinois.

Pratt, Harry E.
1944 "Abraham Linocln's First Murder Trial." *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 37(3):242-49.

Pyne Press
1971 *Dover Stamping Co. 1869*. American Historical Catalog Collection, Princeton.

Quinn Evans, Architects
2006 *Historic Structure Report: Miller House (HS-14).* Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Reps, John W.
1984 *Views and Viewmakers of Urban America: Lithographs of Towns and Citites in the United States and Canada…* University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Ruger, A.
1867 *Springfield, Illinois, 1867.* Map on file, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

Sanborn Map Company
1884 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

1906 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

Sanborn-Perris Map and Publishing Company
1890 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

1917 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

1952 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company
1896 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

1941 *Springfield, Illinois.* New York.

Sides, William
1858 *City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Ills.*. R. L. Barnes, Philadelphia. On file, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield.

Snyder, Jeffrey
1997 *Romantic Staffordshire Ceramics*. Schiffer Publishing, Atglen, Pennsylvania.

Springfield City Directories

Temple, Wayne
1984 *By Square and Compasses: The Building of Lincoln's Home and Its Saga.* Ashlar Press, Bloomington, Illinois.

Thomas, B. B. (Ted), Jr.
1973 "Collecting Presidential Clay Pipes." *The Political Collector* 3(3): 3-4. October.

Tod, Jack
1977 *A History of the Electrical Porcelain Industry in the United States.*

United States Federal Census (U.S. Bureau of Census)

1840 Population Schedule (Springfield, Illinois). Microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

1850 Population Schedule (Springfield, Illinois). Microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

1860 Population Schedule (Springfield, Illinois). Microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

1870 Population Schedule (Springfield, Illinois). Microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

1880 Population Schedule (Springfield, Illinois). Microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

United States Geological Survey

1998 *Springfield West, Illinois*. 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C

Wallace, Joseph

1904 Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.

Watson, James

1836 [Plat of] E. Iles' Addition to Springfield, Illinois. [Reproduced in Krupka (n.d., Part II, page 66). From Illinois State Historical Library (Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois). [Contains names of initial land sales.]

Wetherbee, Jean

1980 *A Look at White Ironstone*. Wallace-Homestead Book Company, Des Moines, IA.

1996 *White Ironstone: A Collector's Guide*. Antique Trader Books, Dubuque, IA.

White, Mary Tracy

1917 "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois." *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 10(3): 367-393.

Appendix I

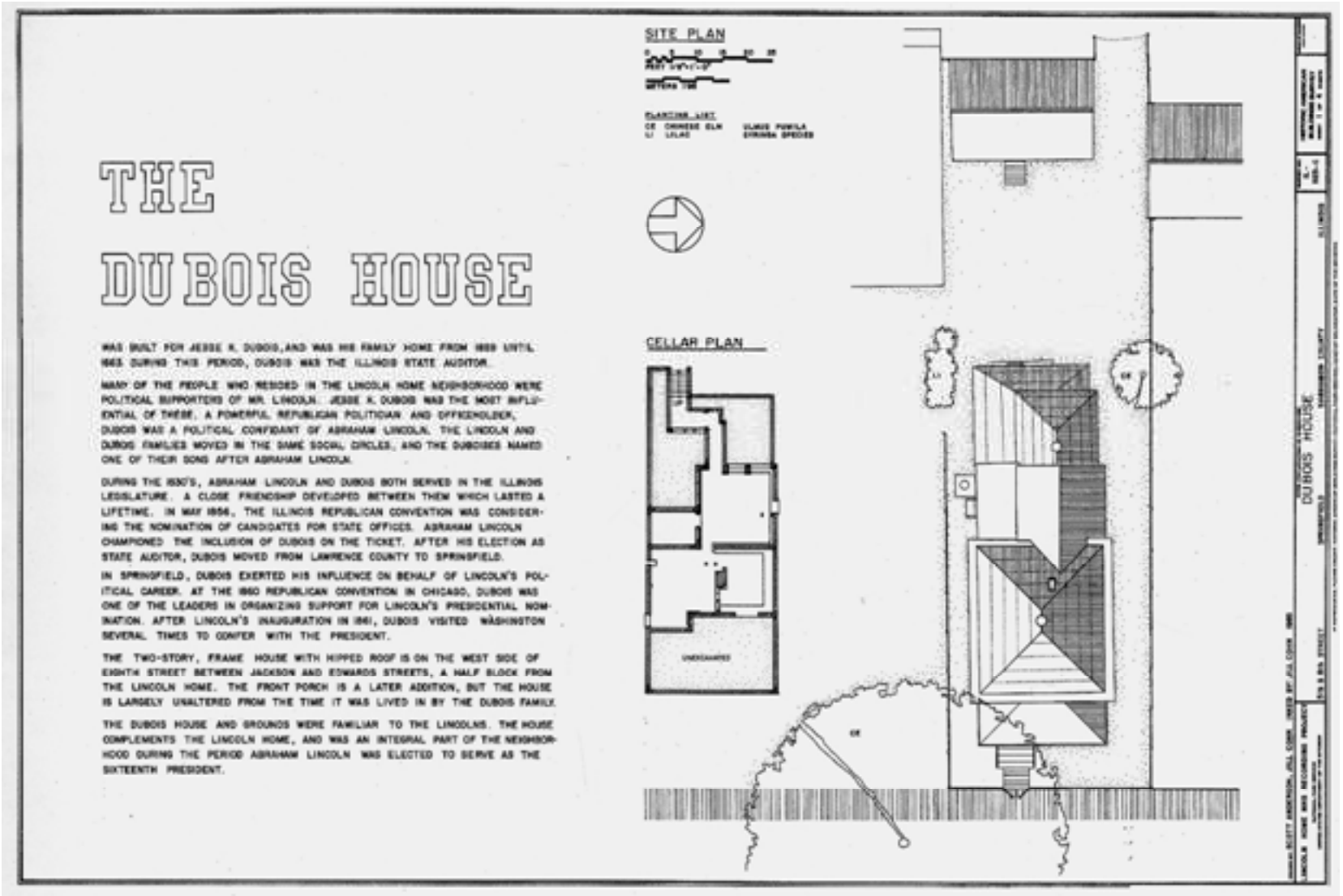
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

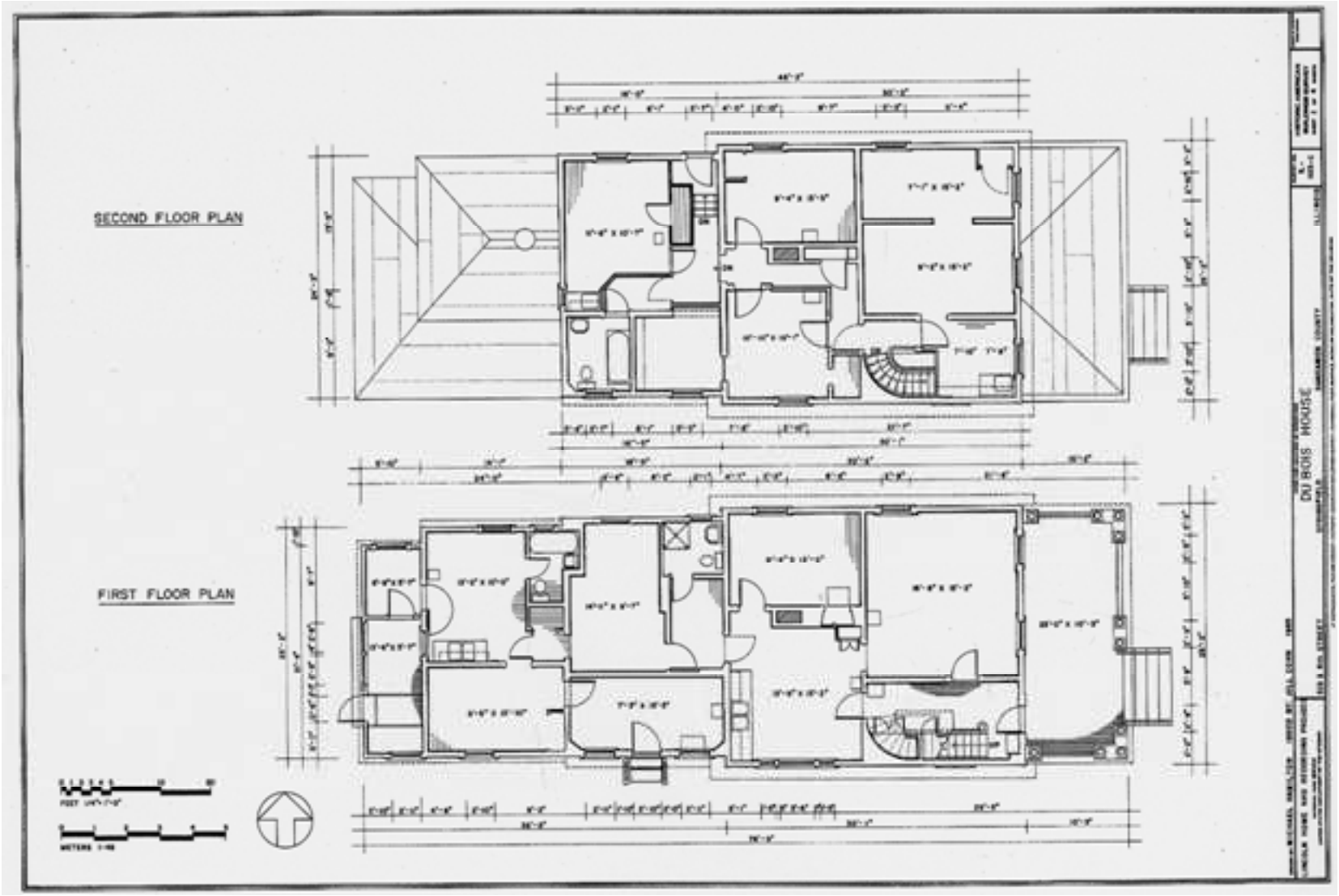
THE DUBOIS HOUSE (1985)

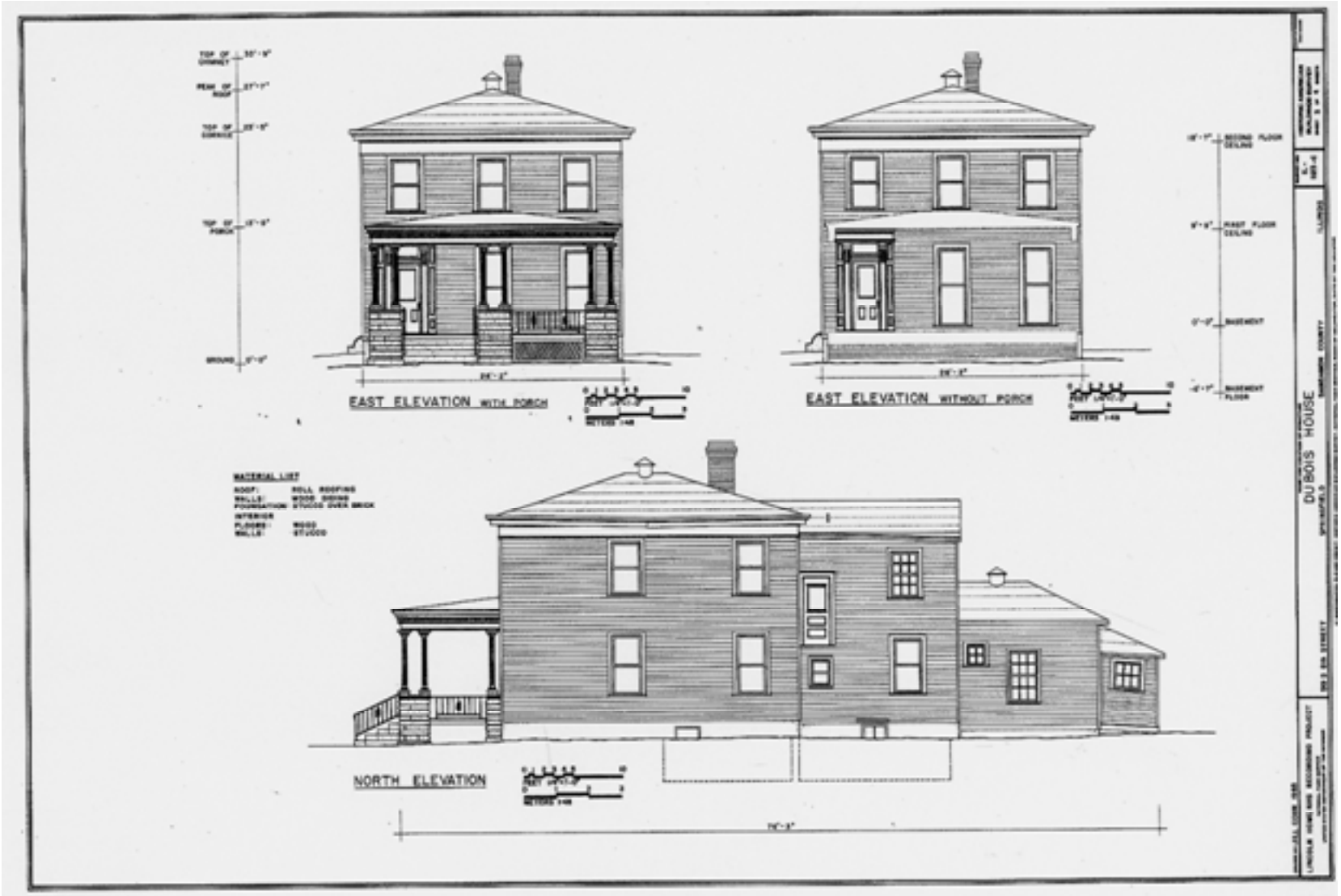
http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=hhsheet&fileName=il/il0400/il0492/sheet/browse.db&action=browse&recNum=0&title2=Lincoln%20Home%20Site,%20Dubois%20House,%20519%20South%20Eighth%20Street,%20Springfield,%20Sangamon,%20IL&displayType=1&maxCols=2&itemLink=r?ammem/hh:@FIELD(DOCID+@BAND(@lit

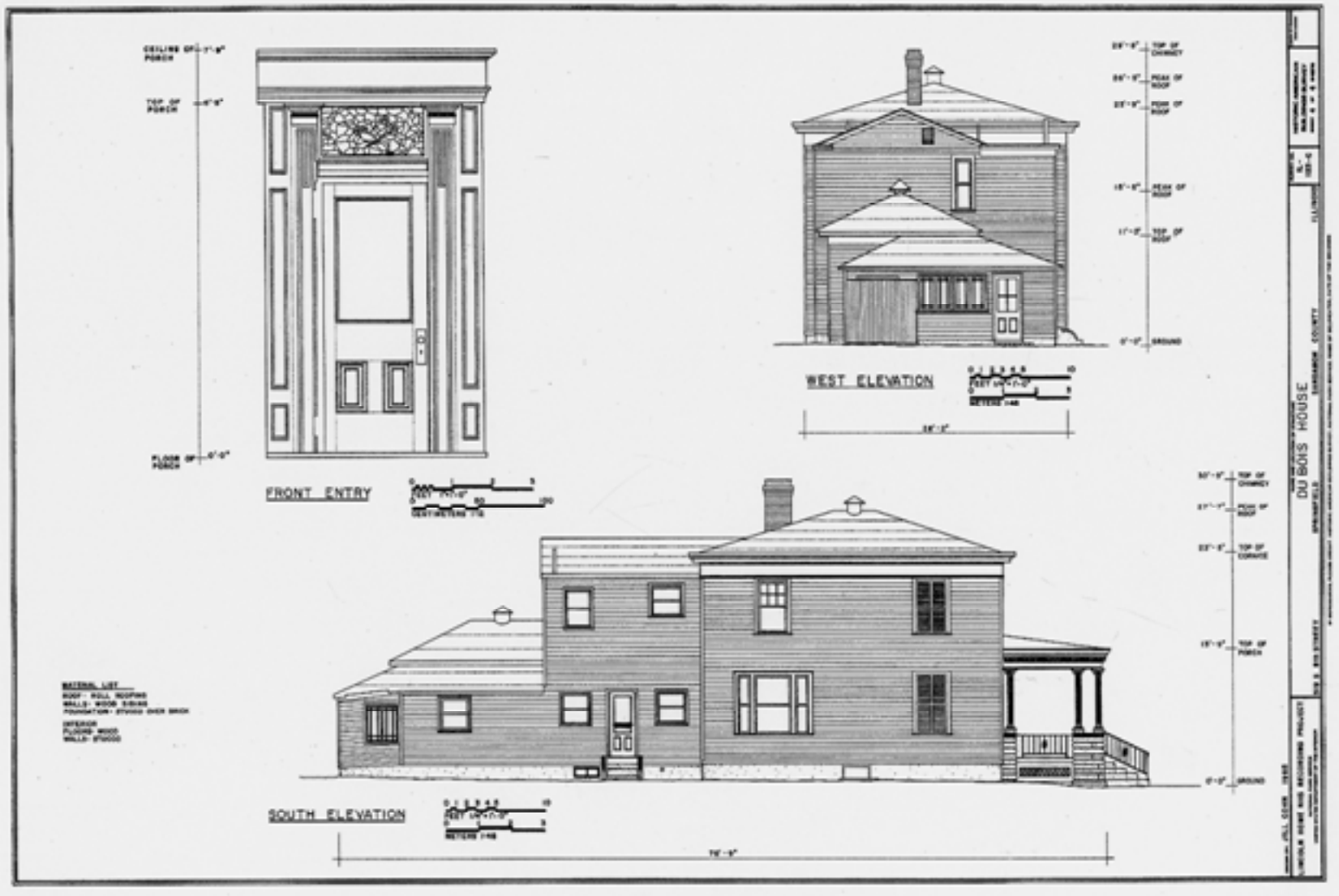
AND AITKEN BARN (1985)

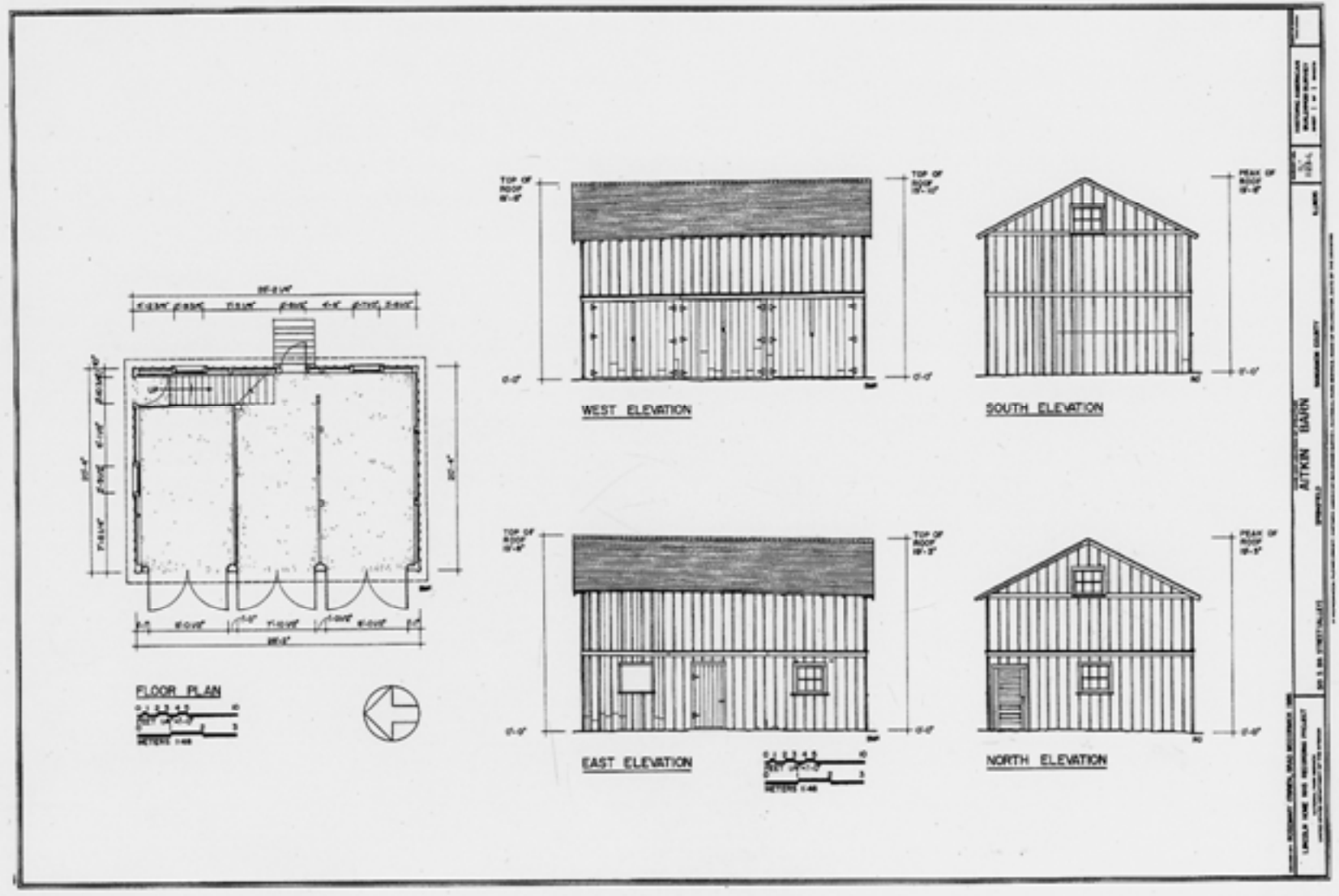
http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=hhsheet&fileName=il/il0500/il0563/sheet/browse.db&action=browse&recNum=0&title2=Lincoln%20Home%20Site,%20Aitkin%20Barn,%20519%20South%20Eighth%20Street%20(alley),%20Springfield,%20Sangamon,%20IL&displayType=1&maxCols=2&itemLink=r?ammem/hh:@FIELD(DOCID+@BAND(@lit


THE
DUBOIS HOUSE
WAS BUILT FOR JESSE K. DUBOIS, AND WAS HIS FAMILY HOME FROM 1859 UNTIL 1863. DURING THIS PERIOD, DUBOIS WAS THE ILLINOIS STATE AUDITOR.
MANY OF THE PEOPLE WHO RESIDED IN THE LINCOLN HOME NEIGHBORHOOD WERE POLITICAL SUPPORTERS OF MR. LINCOLN. JESSE K. DUBOIS WAS THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OF THESE. A POWERFUL REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN AND OFFICEHOLDER, DUBOIS WAS A POLITICAL CONFIDANT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE LINCOLN AND DUBOIS FAMILIES MOVED IN THE SAME SOCIAL CIRCLES, AND THE DUBOISES NAMED ONE OF THEIR SONS AFTER ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
DURING THE 1830'S, ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND DUBOIS BOTH SERVED IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. A CLOSE FRIENDSHIP DEVELOPED BETWEEN THEM WHICH LASTED A LIFETIME. IN MAY 1856, THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WAS CONSIDERING THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHAMPIONED THE INCLUSION OF DUBOIS ON THE TICKET. AFTER HIS ELECTION AS STATE AUDITOR, DUBOIS MOVED FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY TO SPRINGFIELD.
IN SPRINGFIELD, DUBOIS EXERTED HIS INFLUENCE ON BEHALF OF LINCOLN'S POLITICAL CAREER. AT THE 1860 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, DUBOIS WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS IN ORGANIZING SUPPORT FOR LINCOLN'S PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. AFTER LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION IN 1861, DUBOIS VISITED WASHINGTON SEVERAL TIMES TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.
THE TWO-STORY, FRAME HOUSE WITH HIPPED ROOF IS ON THE WEST SIDE OF EIGHTH STREET BETWEEN JACKSON AND EDWARDS STREETS, A HALF BLOCK FROM THE LINCOLN HOME. THE FRONT PORCH IS A LATER ADDITION, BUT THE HOUSE IS LARGELY UNALTERED FROM THE TIME IT WAS LIVED IN BY THE DUBOIS FAMILY.
THE DUBOIS HOUSE AND GROUNDS WERE FAMILIAR TO THE LINCOLNS. THE HOUSE COMPLEMENTS THE LINCOLN HOME, AND WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD DURING THE PERIOD ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ELECTED TO SERVE AS THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT.
SITE PLAN
CELLAR PLAN
DUBOIS HOUSE


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DU BOIS HOUSE


EAST ELEVATION WITH PORCH
EAST ELEVATION WITHOUT PORCH
NORTH ELEVATION
MATERIAL LIST
ROOF: ROLL ROOFING
WALLS: WOOD SIDING
FOUNDATION: STUCCO OVER BRICK
INTERIOR
FLOORS: WOOD
WALLS: STUCCO
DU BOIS HOUSE


FRONT ENTRY
WEST ELEVATION
SOUTH ELEVATION
DU BOIS HOUSE


FLOOR PLAN
WEST ELEVATION
SOUTH ELEVATION
EAST ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
ATKIN BARN

Appendix II

FIELD NOTES FROM A. O'BRIGHT'S 2007 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

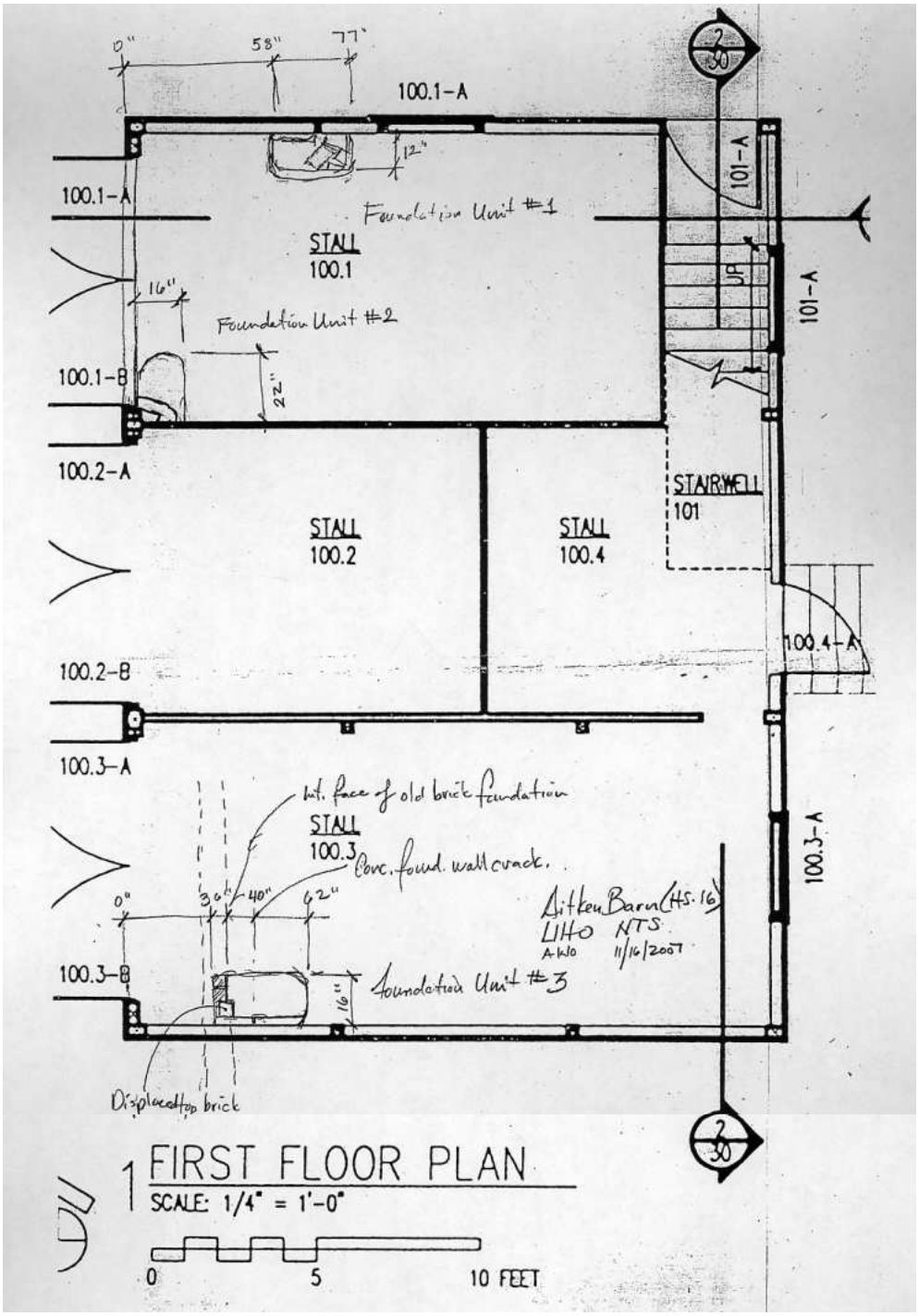


Figure 71. Location of three archaeological test units excavated by O'Bright in late 2007.

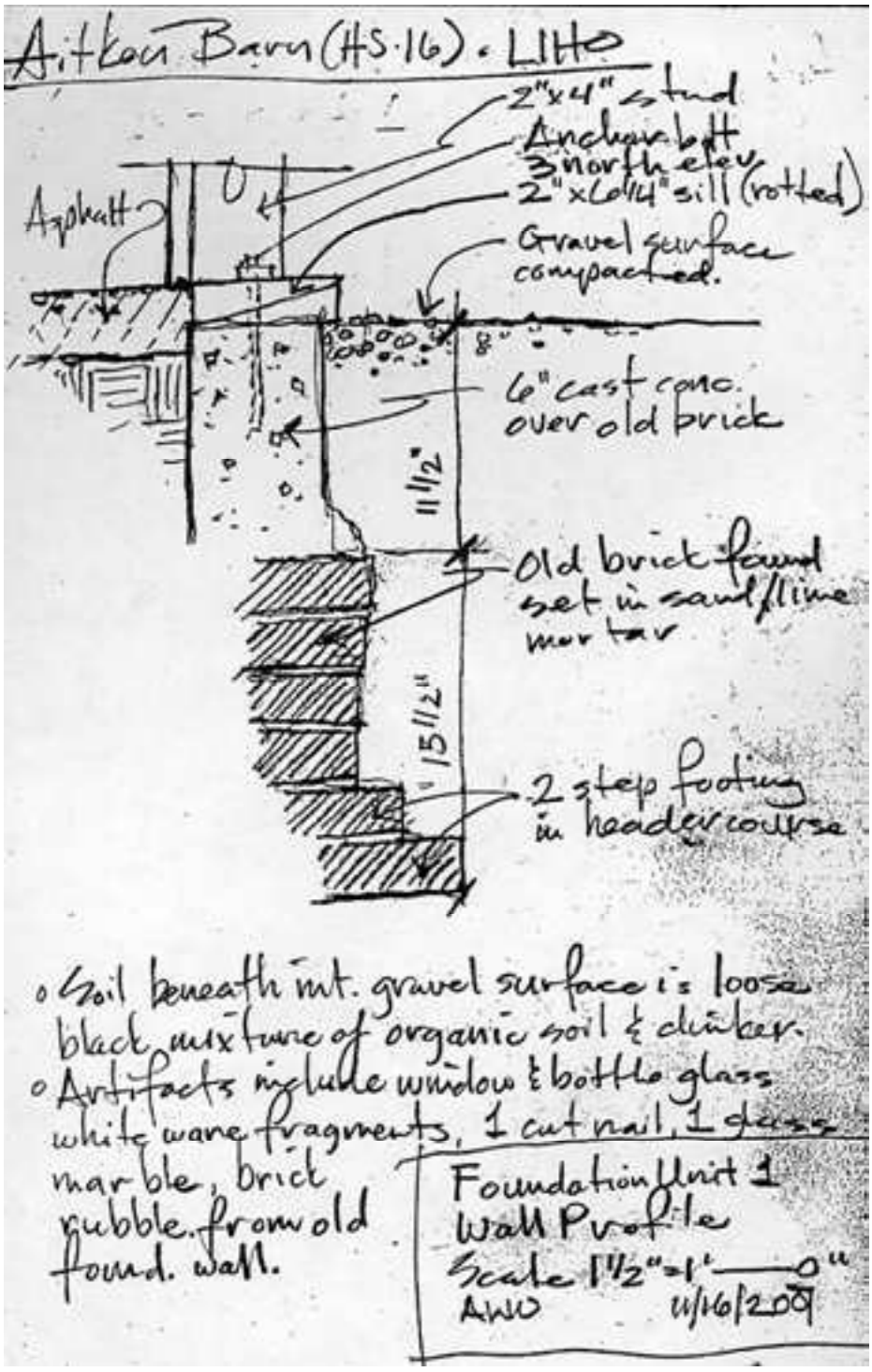


Figure 72. Details of O'Bright's 2007 Test 1.

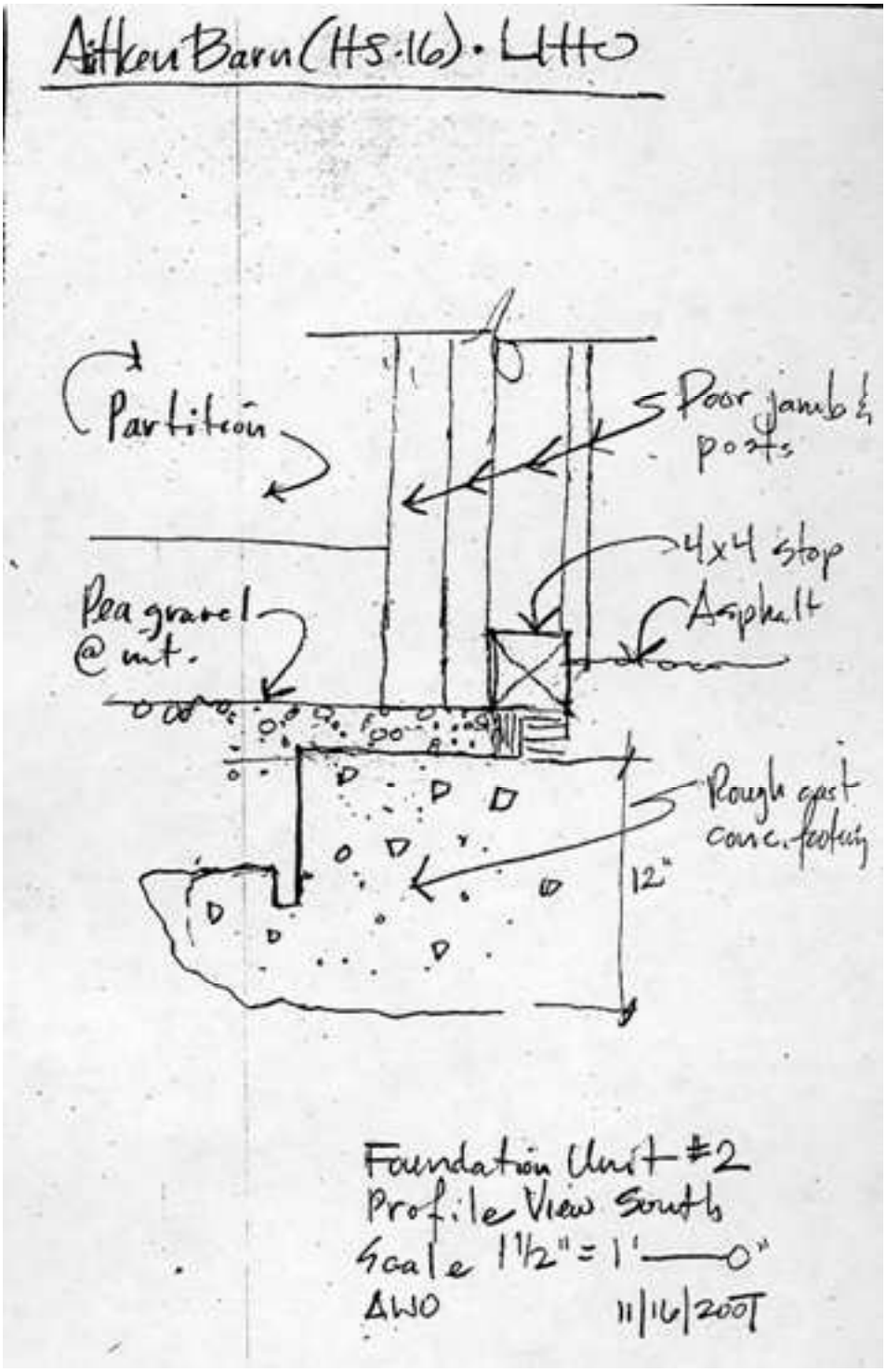


Figure 73. Details of O'Bright's 2007 Test 2.

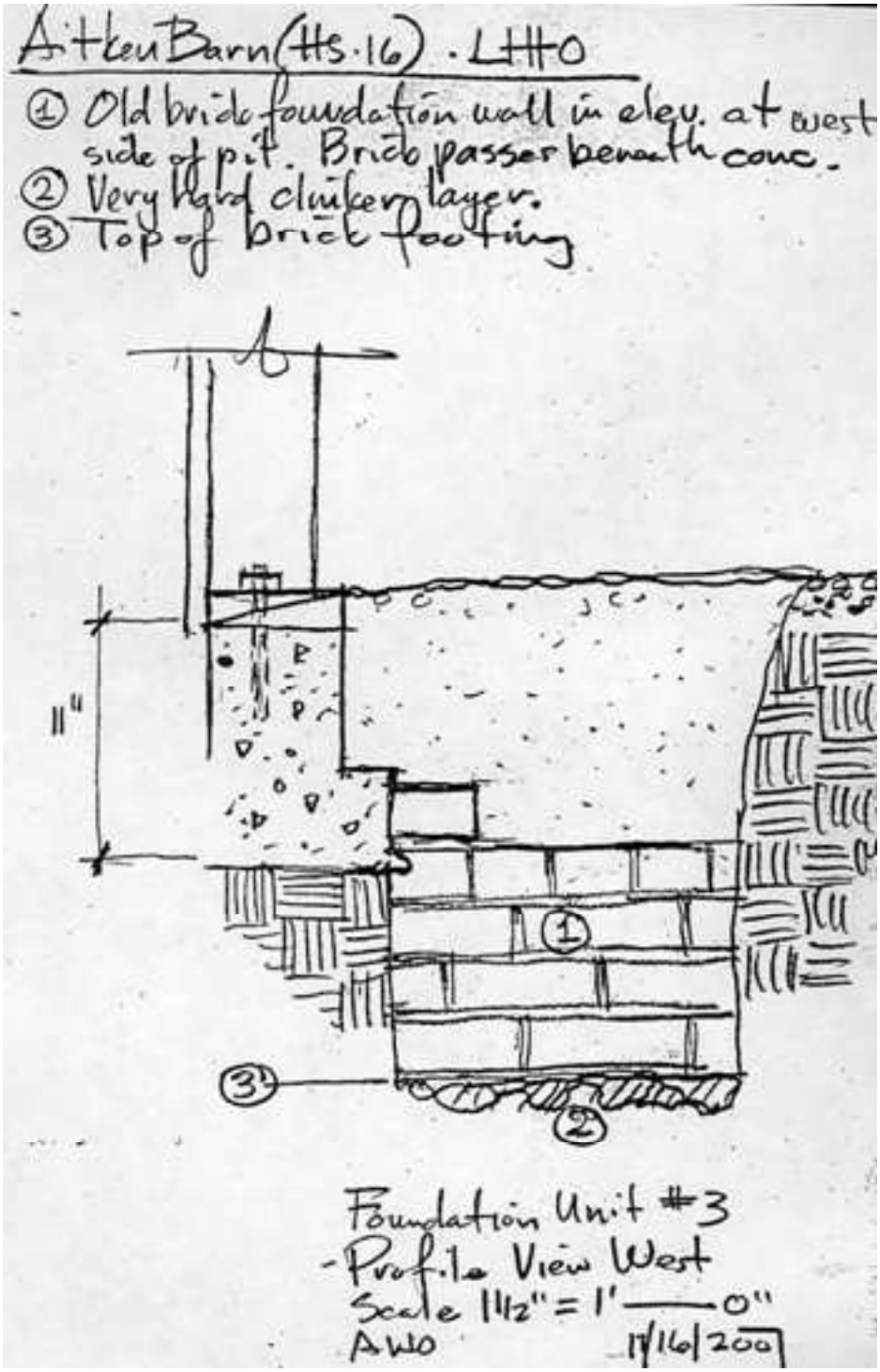


Figure 74. Details of O'Bright's 2007 Test 3.

Appendix III

ARTIFACT ILLUSTRATIONS
AITKEN BARN INVESTIGATIONS (2010)

Figure 74. The least expensive ceramic wares recovered from the Aitken Barn excavations were edge decorated wares (left; Lot 701) and painted wares (right; Lots 650 and 683). All of the edge decorated wares were blue in color, and probably represented serving vessels such as this large platter. Most of the painted wares were polychrome floral patterns. Although difficult to determine, the painted wares appear to predominately represent everyday tea wares (cups and saucers). Actual size.

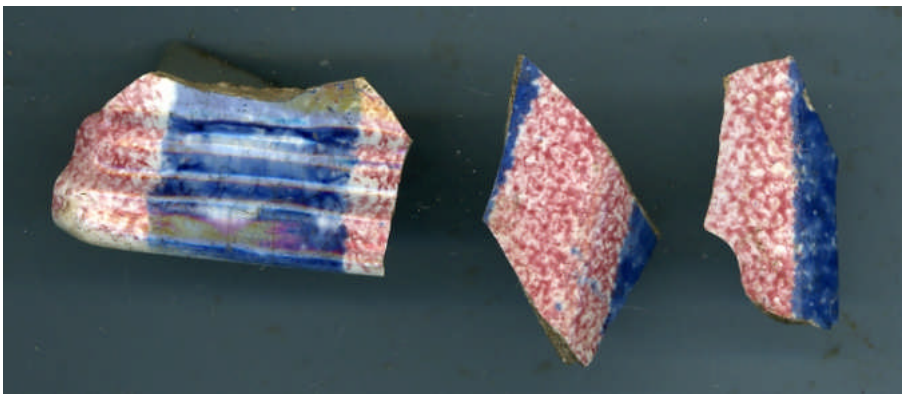
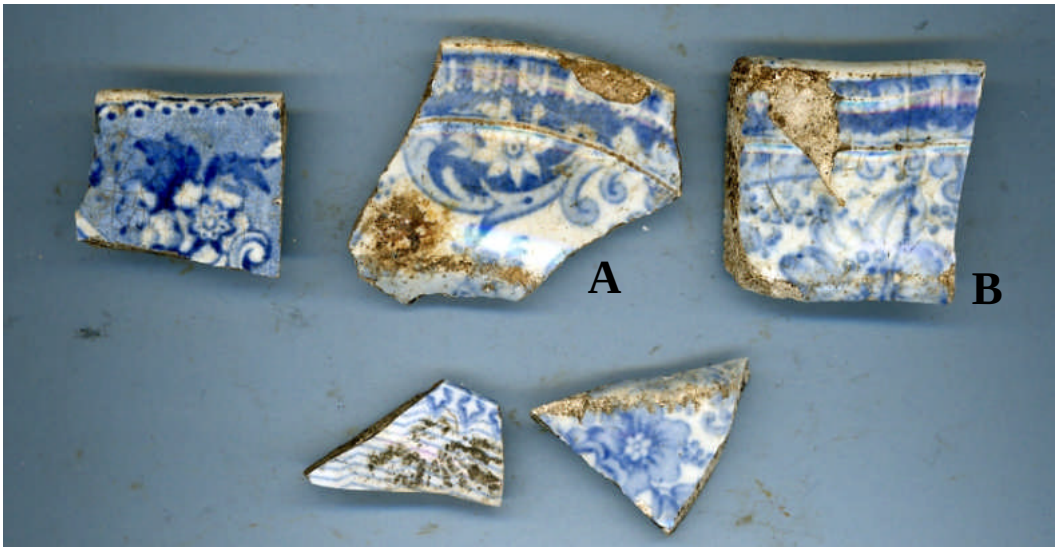


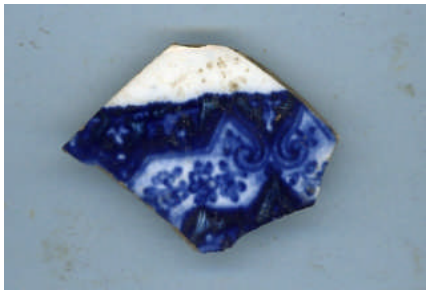
Figure 75. Sponge decorated wares are also ranked among some of the cheaper ceramic wares during the middle nineteenth century (Lots 643 and 700). These multi-color (red and blue) sherds appear to be from the same hollowware container (probably a sugar bowl). The pattern, with its alternating colored strips, is referred to as a "rainbow" pattern. These sponge decorated wares are generally not overly common, and there is some thought that they may be associated with families with Pennsylvania German background. Actual size.

Figure 76. Annular decorated, London Urn shaped, waster bowls were also present—and included large fragments of a blue and white banded bowl (Lot 574 and 667). Actual size.



(Lots 635, 668, 670, 675, and 691; Sherds marked A and B were identified as the ANTIQUITIES pattern, which was produced by John Hall and Sons from circa 1822 to 1832 (Snyder (1997:65).)

(Lot 677)



(Lot 635)

Figure 77. Transfer printed whitewares were relatively common within the early assemblage at the Aitken Barn. The vast majority of the transfer printed wares were blue in color, and represented by flatware (plates), and teawares (cups and saucers). Serving vessels were probably also present. Unfortunately, pattern identification was not possible due to the small sherd size. The dark blue example (bottom), which represents a serving vessel, is reminiscent of flow blue wares produced in the 1840s. Actual size.

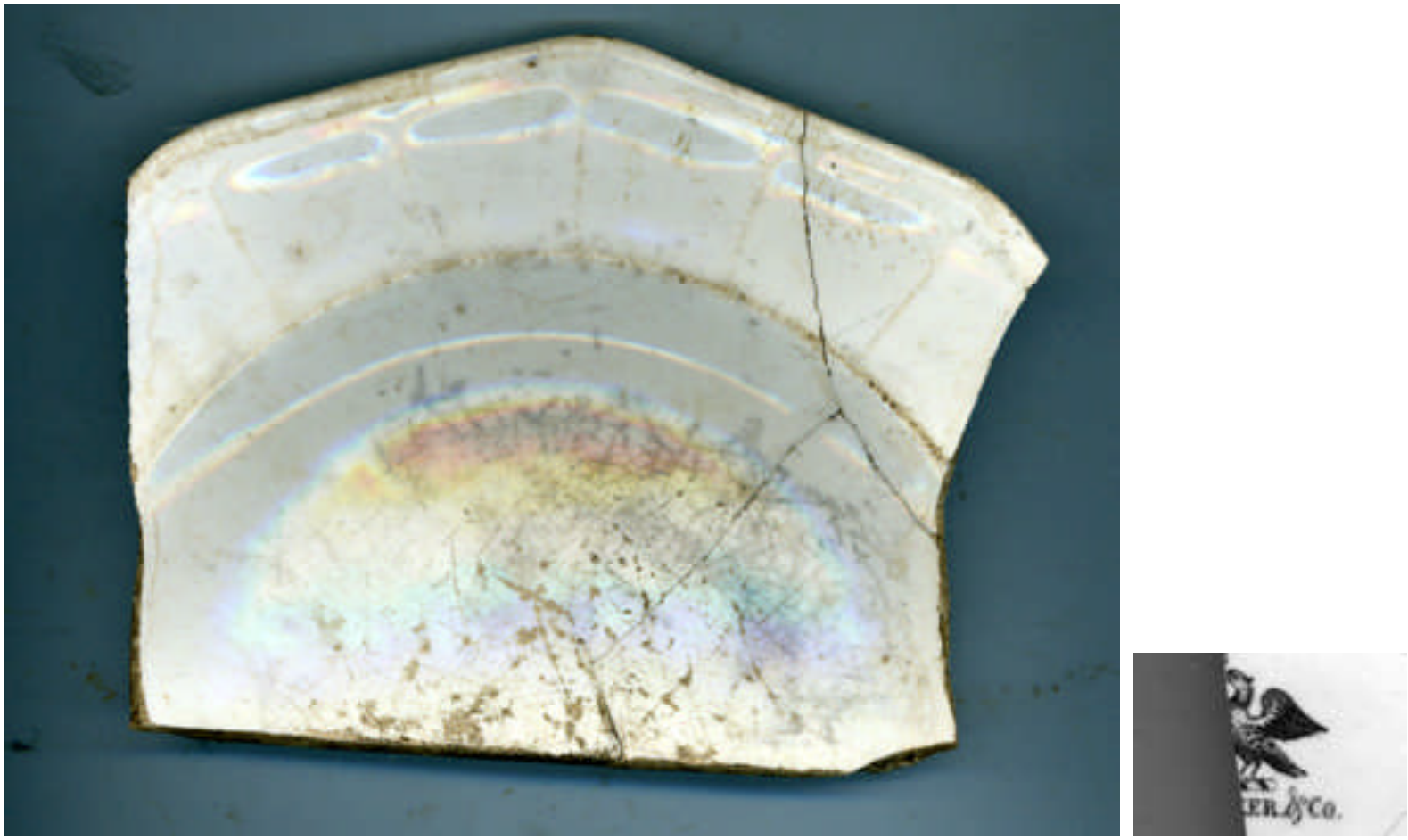


Figure 78. Some of the more expensive, and upscale ceramics from the 1840s and 1850s from this early assemblage were plain white with relief decoration—such as this approximate 8½"-diameter, 10-sided Gothic-style plate (Lot 567). This mark, which consists of a spread-winged eagle on a braided pole, was used by the British pottery firm of W. Baker and Company. This mark was probably in use beginning in 1839. Although the firm was still in business in 1939, this mark probably went out of use by the 1870s (or earlier). The surface of this plate indicates heavy use. See Figure 57 for picture of sherd in situ. Actual size.

Figure 79. Undecorated whiteware plate body sherd with I. Meir and Son mark. This mark is probably associated with the British pottery firm of John Meir and Son, producers of earthenwares from 1837 through 1897 (Godden 1964:430). Actual size.

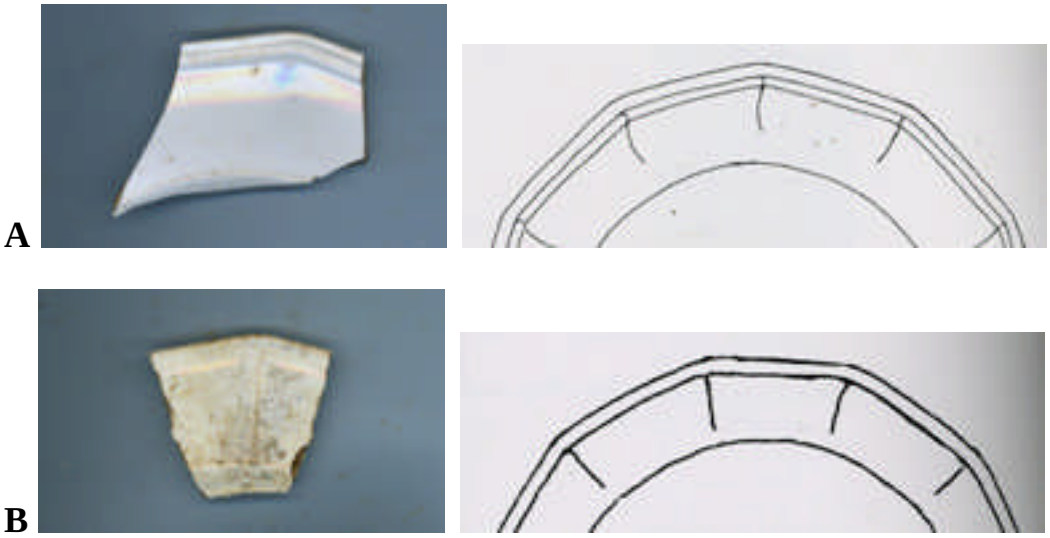


Figure 80. Early relief decorated wares from the Aitken Barn excavations. These Gothic-style wares are typical of the 1840s and earlier 1850s. Pattern illustrations are from Dieringer and Dieringer (2001). Sherds are illustrated at 50% their actual size.

A) Plate (Lot 579) illustrated with a *Gothic* pattern—a 12-sided plate with inverted ribs and wall rim. This plate was manufactured by several potters in the 1840s, including I. Meir and Son.

B) Plate (Lot 642) illustrated in another form of Gothic pattern—this one being a 12-sided plate with everted ribs and plain banded rim. This plate was manufactured by several potters, including J. Wedgwood, Davenport, and W. Adams and Sons. Davenport apparently potted wares in this style in 1852.

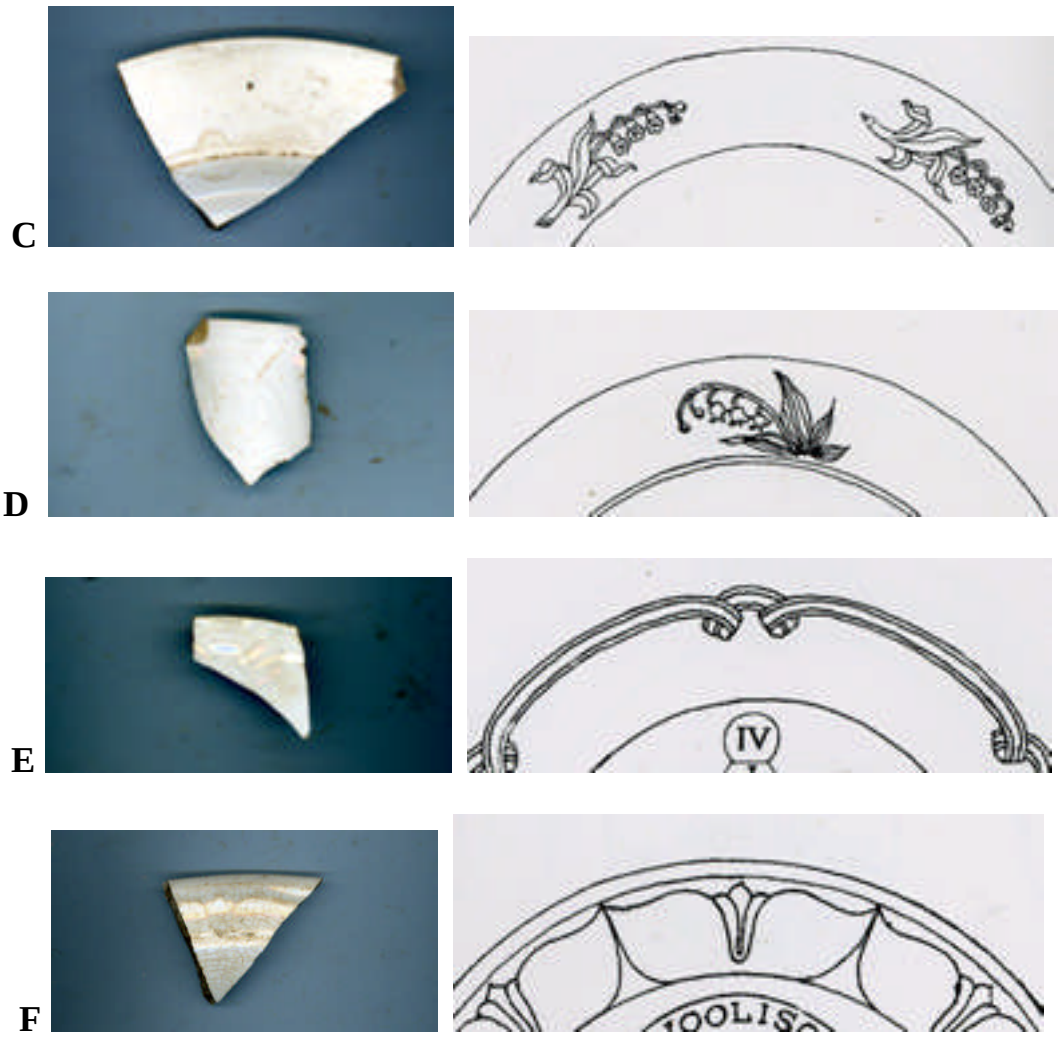


Figure 81. Later mid-century relief decorated wares from the Aitken Barn excavations. These wares are more typical of the later 1850s, 1860s and 1870s. Pattern illustrations are from Dieringer and Dieringer (2001). Sherds are illustrated at 50% their actual size.

C) Plate (Lot 641) illustrated with the *Hyacinth* pattern, which was initially manufactured by Wedgwood and Company in the late 1860s.

D) Cup (Lot 589) illustrated with the *Lily of the Valley* pattern, which was registered by James Edwards and Son in late 1859, and later in early 1861.

E) Cup and saucer (Lots 506 and 620, respectively) illustrated with the *Stafford Shape* or *Trent Shape* pattern. The Stafford Shape was registered by S. Alcock and Company in late 1854, whereas the Trent Shape was registered by both John and Henry Alcock in mid-1855.

F) Serving bowl (Lot 653) illustrated in pattern similar to the *Columbia Shape*, pattern, which was registered by the modeler in late 1855 and subsequently manufactured by a range of British potters.

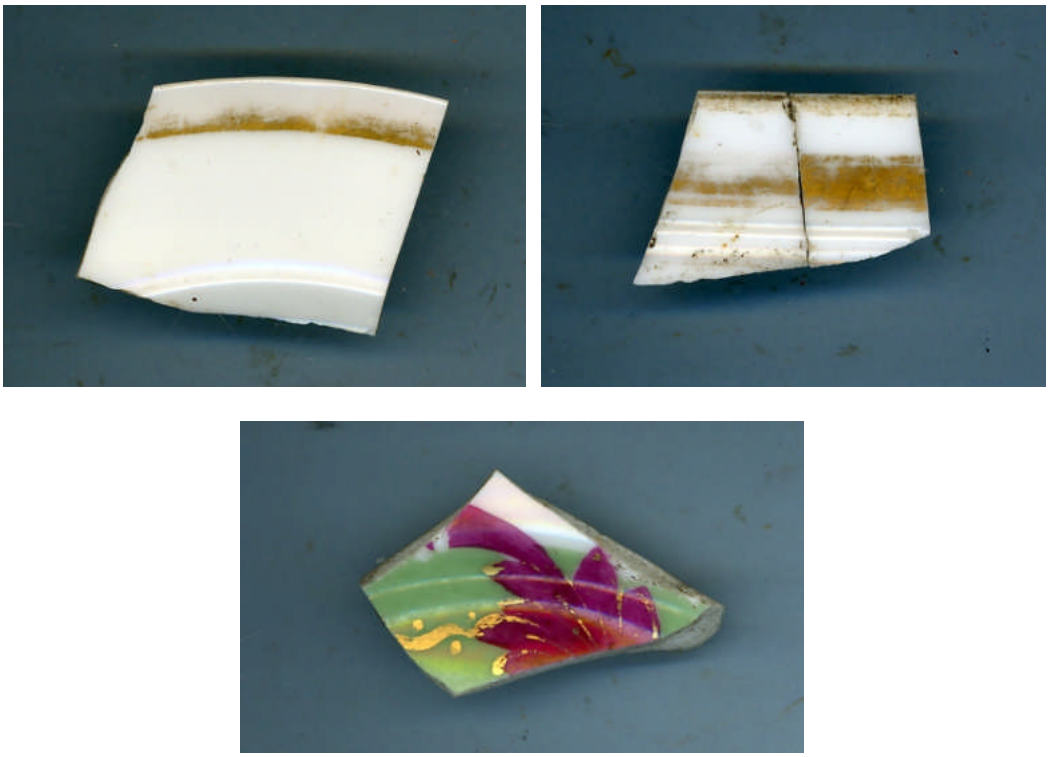


Figure 82. During the middle nineteenth century, decorated porcelain tablewares represent some of the most expensive wares available for the consumer. Porcelain artifacts from the Foodways Service and Preparation functional category from the Aitken Barn investigations included both gilded and painted/gilded tablewares. Actual size.

Upper Left: **Gilt edged dessert (?) plate (Lot 579)**

Upper Right: **Gilt edged hollowware (straight sided, unusual and unidentified vessel form) (two cross mended sherds from Lots 701 and 676)**

Bottom: **Painted (polychrome with gilding) dessert plate (Lot 687)**

Figure 83. Porcelain artifacts from the Household functional category included two fragments of a gilded candlestick holder (top) (Lots 579 and 686) and a painted (polychrome with gilding) vase (bottom) (Lots 663 and 672). Ceramic candlestick holders are very rare in archaeological assemblages from Illinois. This author is not aware of any other examples of porcelain candlestick holders in Illinois. Similarly, quality porcelain vases are also uncommon. Actual size.

Figure 84. Small fragment of red-paste stoneware with clear exterior glaze and white slipped interior (Lot 703). This small jar may have had a slip-decorated exterior on its body. This small jar may have functioned as a small salt, mustard pot, or similar multi-purpose jar. Actual size.

Figure 85. Two relatively rare ceramic items recovered from the early component at the Aitken Barn are represented here. Actual size.

TOP: **This small plate is decorated with transfer printed central medallion with painted highlights, a painted (lined) scalloped border, and relief decorated floral details around the border (Lots 642, 677, 683, and 705). The central medallion had printed words around the edge of the plate, and probably represents a child's plate with potential "Franklin's Maxim."**

BOTTOM: This small salve jar has green transfer printed decoration contains directions for use of the product. (Lots 582, 619, and 680). The partially legible printed label states "DIRECTI[ONS] / A brush being dip[ped]… / … [scr]ubbed upo[n] …." One of the smaller sherds has the word "teeth" present—strongly suggesting that this small "salve" jar held a product for cleaning the teeth and/or dental hygiene. Whether it was a powder or paste is not known. Also found was a small ceramic "pot" lid for another small "salve" jar of a form often associated with tooth paste containers (see Lot 612).

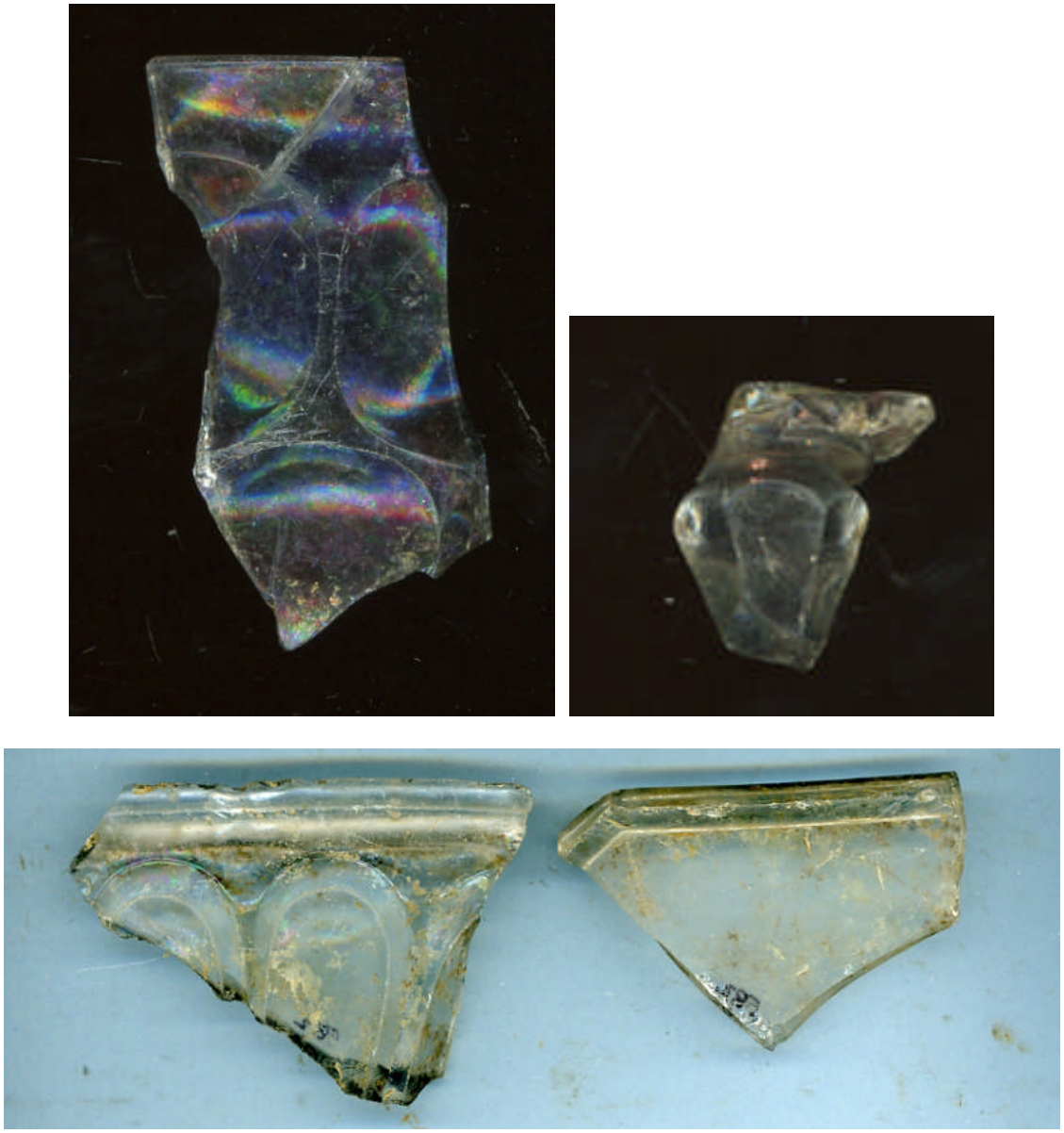


Figure 86. Quality tableware glass was present in the early assemblage, and included a rather large variety of vessel forms. Tumblers included undecorated and fluted varieties (not illustrated) as well as at least one with a molded "thumbprint" design (top left; Lot 668). A large stemware vessel was also present (top right). Additionally, several fragments of two shallow, octagonal serving bowls (or "dishes") were recovered from this early context, and included plain (right) and fluted (left) examples. Both vessels have a similar lip form suggesting they may have originated from the same glass house. These octagonal bowls are typical of the Gothic-style and would have been commonly used with the other Gothic-style ceramics recovered from this site—potentially during the 1840s or 1850s. Both bowls were molded using quality lead glass. Fragments of the undercoated dish were recovered from Lots 582, 591, and 192. Fragments of the fluted dish were recovered from Lots 582 and 678. Actual size.

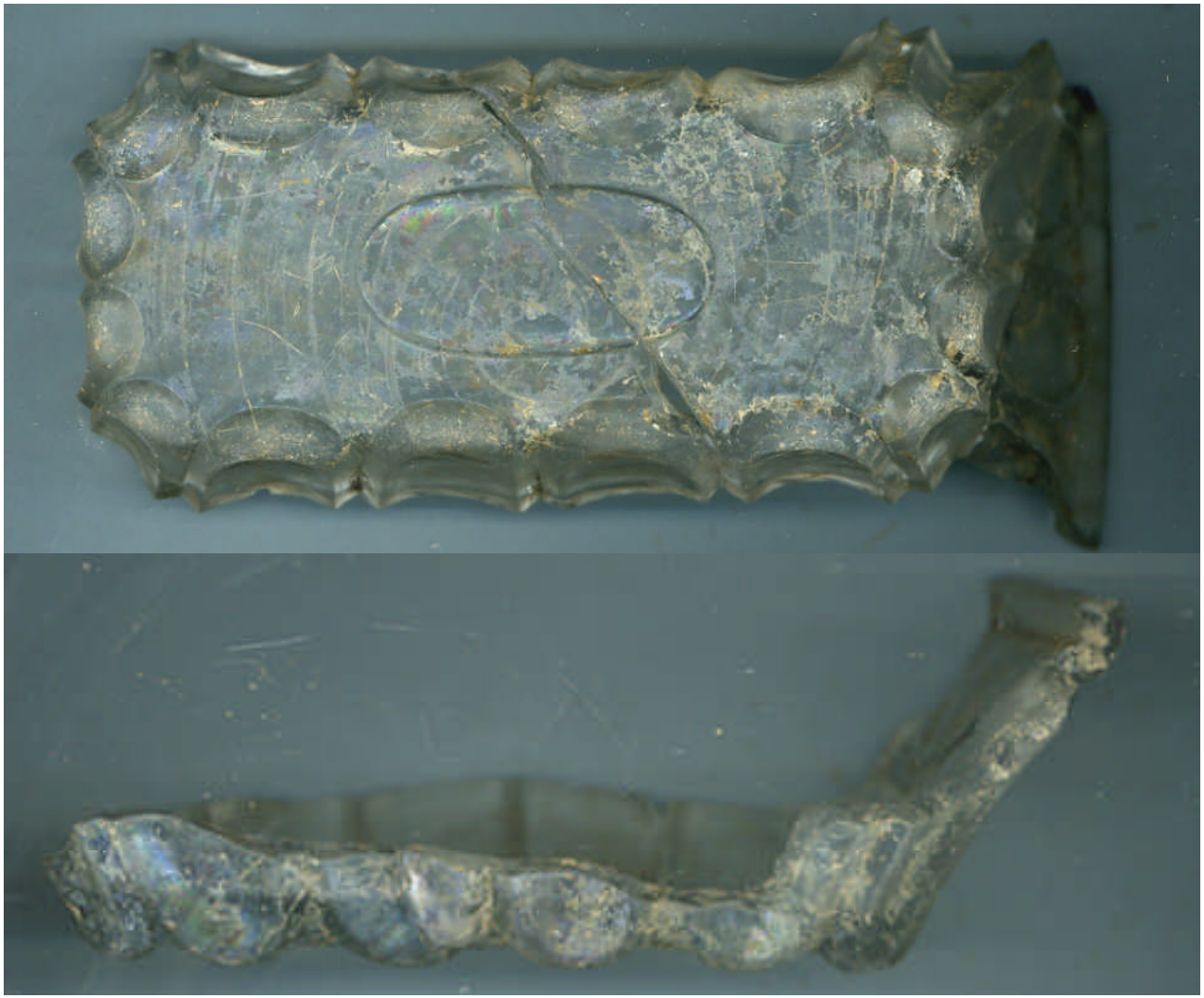


Figure 87. A large portion of the fluted Gothic-style serving bowl was recovered from the excavations (Lots 582 and 678). Top: Base of the bowl. Bottom: Profile view of the bowl. Actual size.

Figure 88. Two other glass tableware vessels encountered in this early assemblage included two cruets (top; Lots 671 and 696), and a handled "syrup can" (bottom; Lot 615). The "syrup can" was mold-blown with ribs on its base and body. It had an applied strap and handle. Metal caps were often present. Actual size.

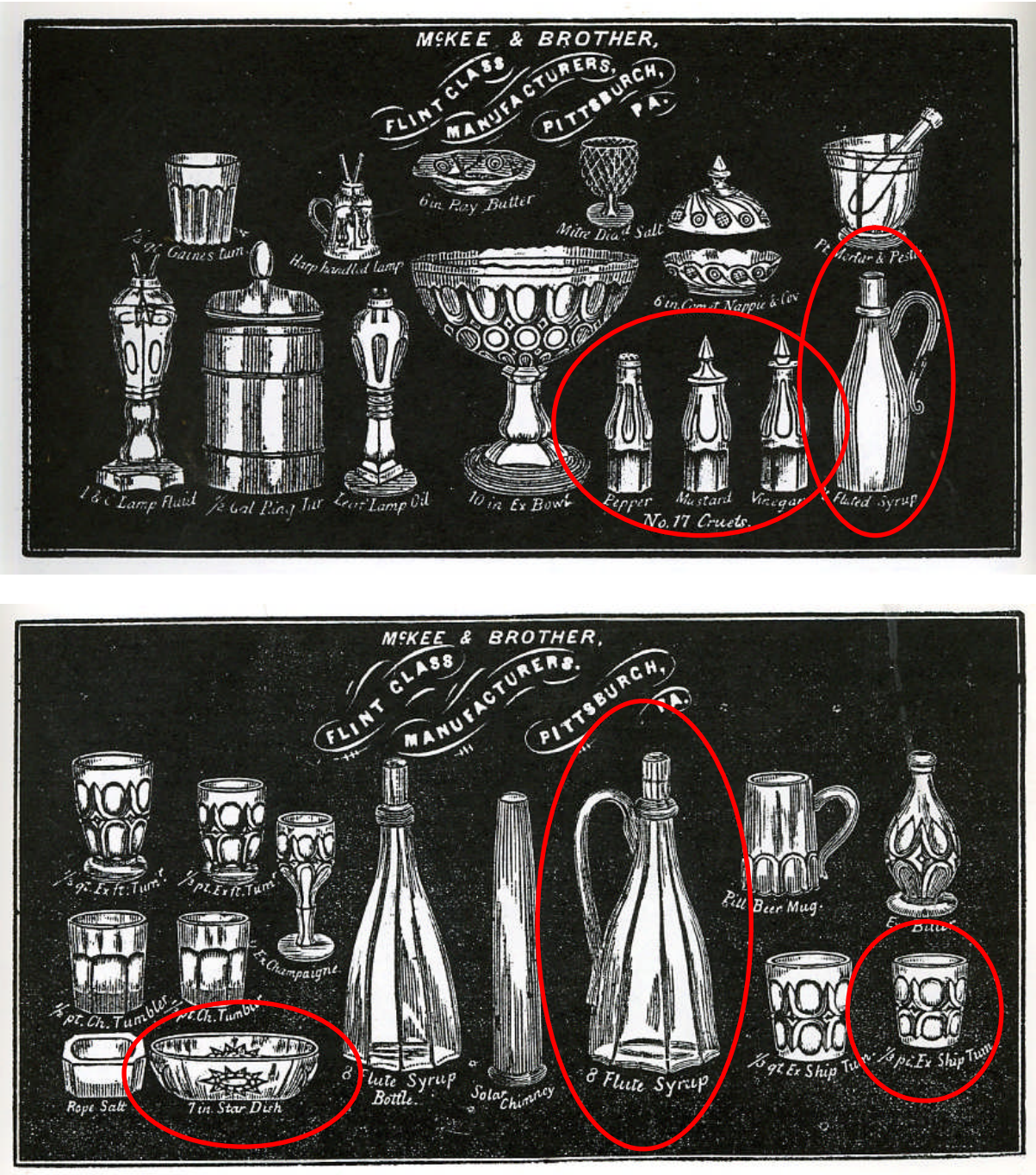


Figure 89. The glass tableware from the Aitken Barn investigations were represented by quality wares typical of those advertised in the M'Kee and Brother glass ware catalogue from 1859-60 (Innes and Spillman 1981:17-18). Fluted syrups, oval dishes, cruets, and tumblers illustrated in this catalog (and circled in red) were all recovered from an early context during the Aitken Barn investigations.

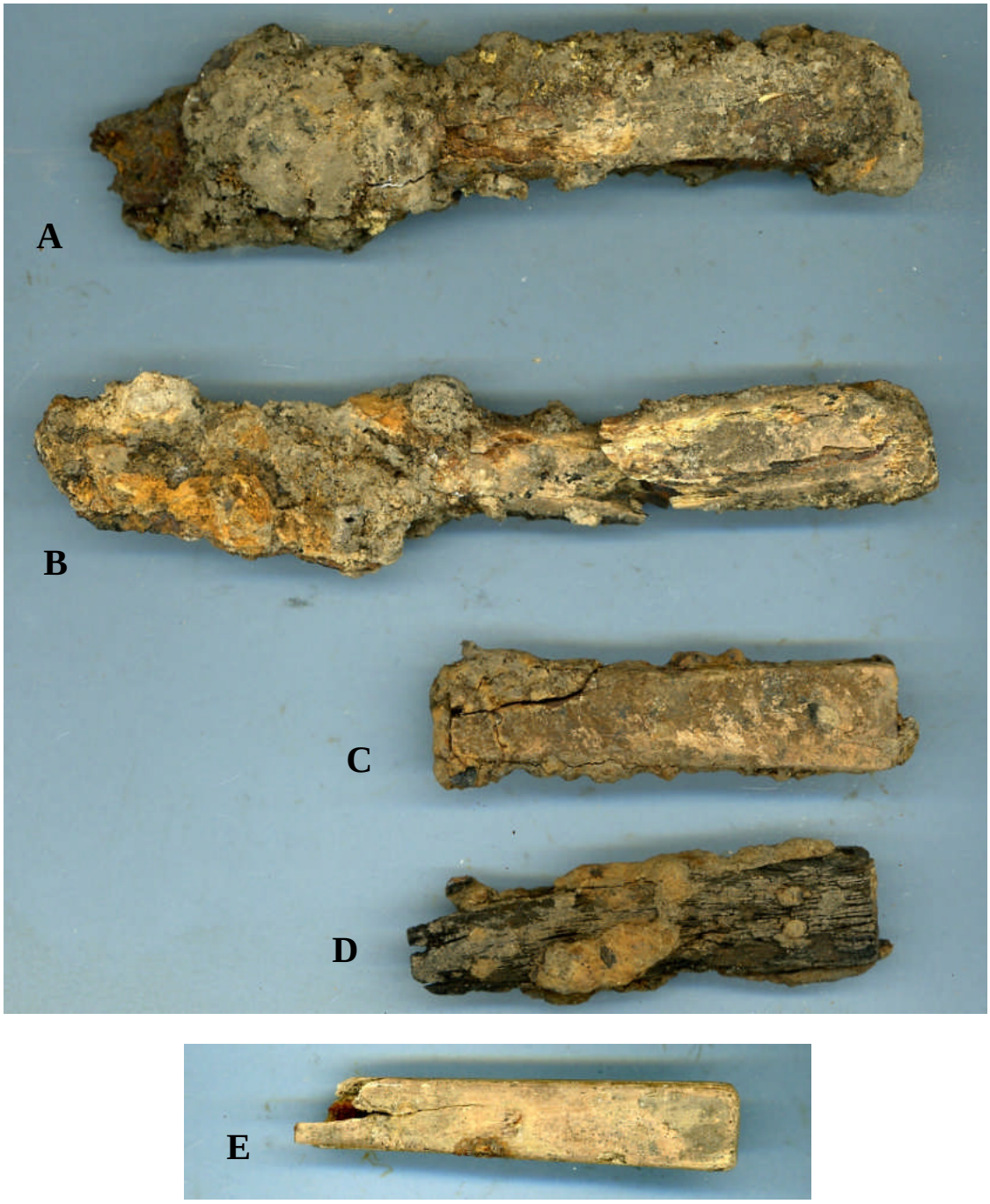
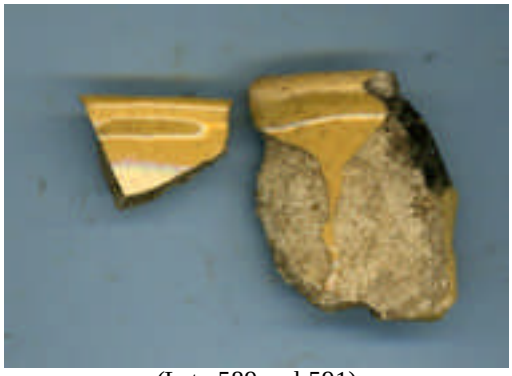


Figure 90. Cutlery and/or eating utensils were represented by several flat-tanged bone-handled knives (A and B, Lots571 and 577 respectively)—not sure if these represent table knives or kitchen knives. Smaller flat tanged indeterminate utensils in bone (C; Lot 671) and wood (D; Lot 582) were also present. Flat-tanged tableware knives were common during the middle nineteenth century, having replaced more traditional and/or earlier rattail-tanged utensils (E; Lot 687). Actual Size.

Figure 91. Unrefined ceramics—often referred to as crockery—from the Foodways Storage and Preparation functional category were represented by both saltglazed stoneware (top; Lots 552 and 679) and redware (bottom; 668 and 643) vessels. All of these hand turned wares probably represent products produced in Illinois. The saltglazed stoneware consisted predominately of utilitarian bowls and small jars (with Albany slipped interiors) typical of kitchen use during the middle nineteenth century. Such wares were commonly made in western Illinois, not far from Springfield. The redware vessels consisted of both bowls and small jars. Two distinctively different rim styles were identified within this assemblage. The more common rim profile (bottom right: Lot 643) consisted of a simple rolled or rounded rim. This form was produced locally by the Ebey and Brunk family of potters. In contrast, the ogee-curved rim (bottom left; Lots 578 and 668) represents a very different rim style that is infrequently found in central Illinois assemblages. This ogee-style rim is common among the potters of Northwestern Illinois (and with the Sackett family who potted in that area). The Sackett family was known to have been in the greater Springfield area prior to moving to northwestern Illinois, and it is possible that these wares represent early Sackett family products (Mansberger 1994, 1995, 2001). Actual Size.

(Lots 615, 657, 665, and 692)



(Lots 589 and 591)

(Lot 598)

Figure 92. Yellowwares were also common within the early assemblage at the Aitken Barn. These wares were represented by both clear glazed wares (as illustrated here), and Rockingham-glazed wares (as illustrated in the next figure). Besides their relative abundance, they were represented by a great variety of vessel forms. The clear glazed wares included small relief decorated waster bowls (top), small serving vessels (shallow round or oval bowls; middle), and wax-seal canning jars (bottom). Additionally, small fragments may represent the remains of undecorated waster bowls (not illustrated). It is believed that these wares probably were manufactured in pottery centers located along the Upper Ohio River Valley, within nearby Kentucky and/or Ohio (Liebowitz 1985). Actual size.

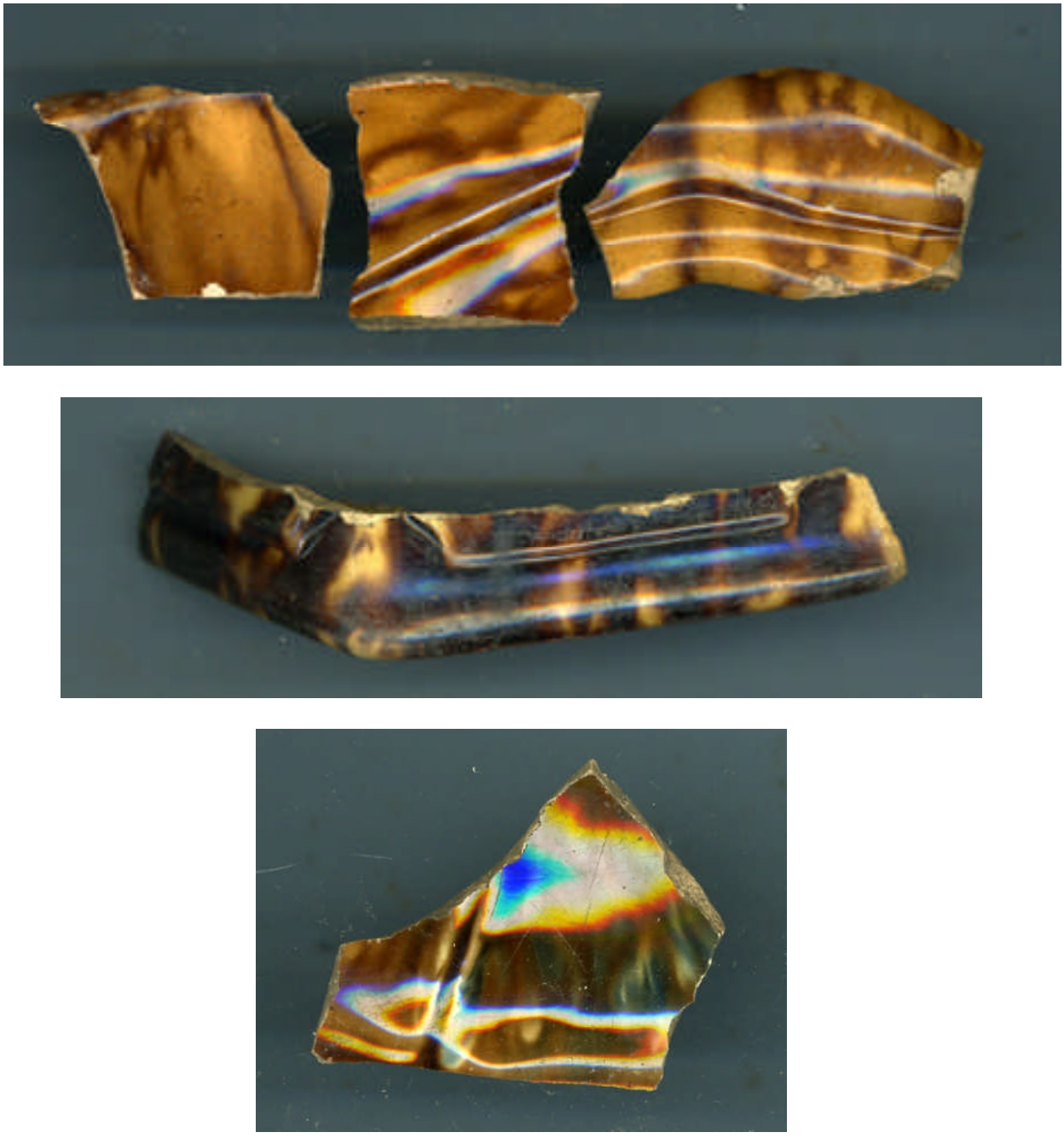


Figure 93. Similarly, the Rockingham-glazed yellowwares were represented by numerous vessels, some of which were decorated with a mottled brown glaze (top and middle), whereas others were covered with a mottled brown and green/blue glaze (bottom). These wares appear to represent predominately spittoons—a specialized vessel for holding chewing tobacco expectorant. Many small fragments of these wares were recovered in the early components (Lots 510, 519, 591, 615, 620, 642, 672, 676, and 677). Actual size.

Figure 94. Artifacts from the early midden included a variety of organic items associated with the Foodways Remains functional category, which included bone (faunal remains) and these peach pits (floral remains). Note the distinctively different size of those pits on the right (Lot 582) to that illustrated on the left (Lot 598). The larger pits or "stones" are from the upper levels of the excavations, and may indicate the improved varieties of peaches available (at least with regard to size) during the later nineteenth century.

Figure 95. The remains of several early, hand-turned flower pots were also recovered from this early assemblage. These unglazed earthenwares were represented predominately by small pots used commonly with seedlings (Lots 667 and 677).

Figure 96. Excluding chimney glass, artifacts associated with household lighting (Household functional category) are fairly rare in nineteenth century archaeological sites in central Illinois. Nonetheless, several fragments of brass and/or copper burner mechanisms were recovered during these excavations. The top image depicts a double, round-wick burner (also known as an Argand-style burner; potentially for whale oil or coal oil) from the site (Lot 695). This represents a older form of lighting pre-dating the more modern, post 1859 flat-wick burners associated with kerosene (bottom) (lots 678 and 527).

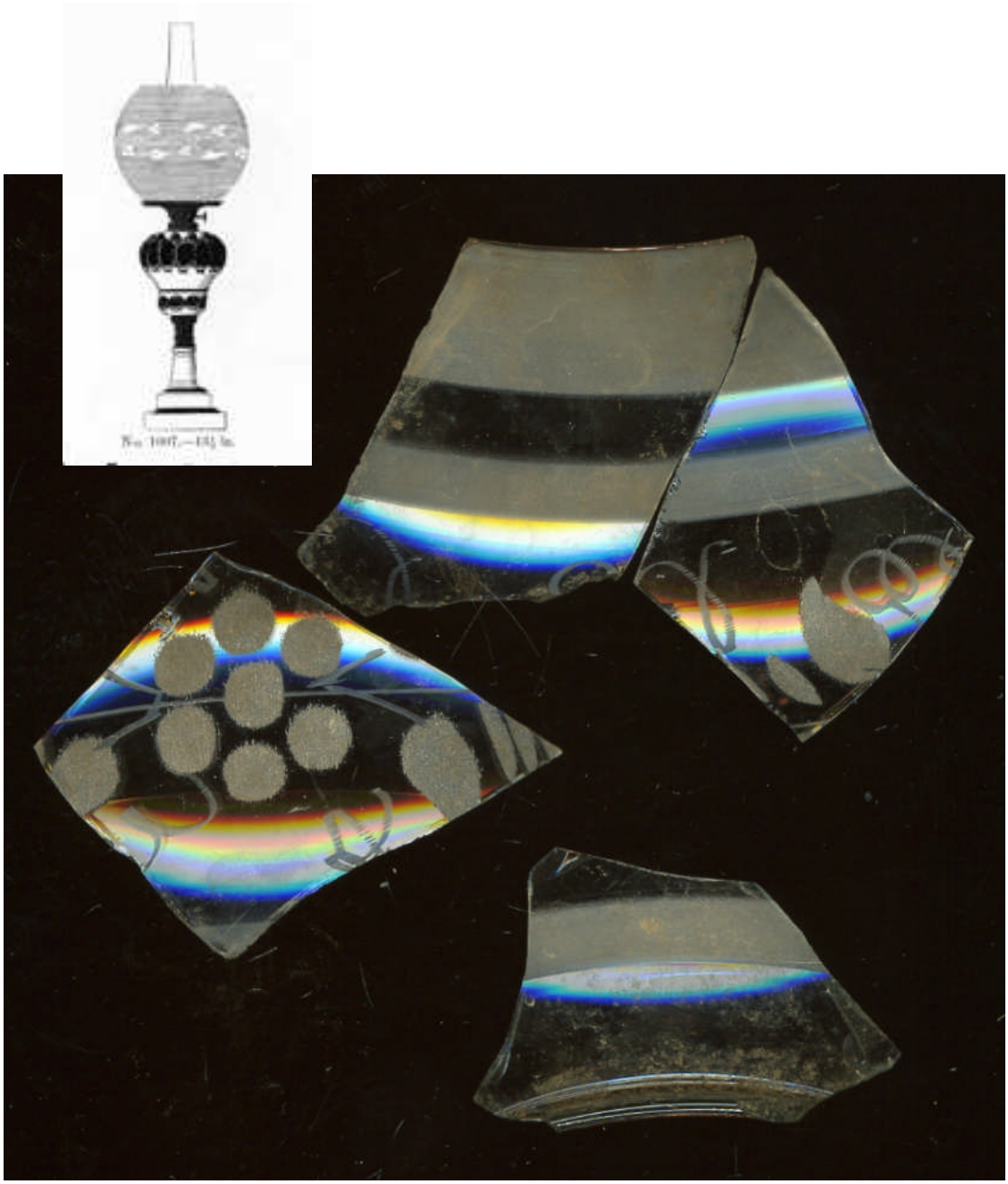


Figure 97. At least two lead glass lamp globes with wheel engraved decoration were recovered from an early component of the Aitken Barn excavations (Lots 561, 564, 596, 614, and 641). These globes, which were spherical in shape similar to that illustrated in the upper left (American Life Foundation 1982), had an approximate 3¾" diameter flanged base with a simple, fire-polished rim. Both globes recovered were decorated with wheel engraved bands around the top and base of the sphere. The central portion of the globe was decorated with wheel engraved floral decoration incorporating circle clusters as flowers, lily-like leaves, and curly tendrils associated with a vine. The leaves and tendrils were reminiscent of a morning glory vine. Actual size.

Figure 98. A variety of small finds associated with a Household functional context were recovered from an early component beneath the Aitken Barn. Actual size.

Top:	**Small non-ferrous spigot or stopcock (Lot 642). The non-tapered end may be threaded on the interior for use with threaded pipe. The diameter of the potential threaded end was only ½" suggesting a pipe with ½" outside diameter. This small diameter pipe seems too small for a water line, but may have been associated with a boiler or mechanical equipment.**
Middle Left	**Small porcelain knob (potentially knob to window sash lock) (Lot 687) (Association for Preservation Technology 1980).**
Middle Right	**Small cast lead knob (painted red) in form of pomegranate (Lot 515). Similar knobs were often associated with sheet metal tea or coffee pot lids (Pyne Press 1971:88).**
Bottom:	**Both brass (Lot576) and iron (Lot 676) keys were recovered from the excavations.**

Figure 99. Coins were rare from the Aitken Barn excavations. The only coin recovered from the early context was this Shield-Type nickel five-cent piece (recovered from Lot 684) (Left; actual size). Although the date was illegible, these coins were minted from 1867 to 1883.

Figure 100. Children's toys are another common Personal item recovered during the Aitken Barn excavations, and included cast brass alloy pulley (top left; Lot 612) and cast iron wheel (top right; Lot 682).

Figure 101. Toys also included marbles. The earlier style marbles were represented by both unglazed stoneware marbles (top left; Lots 575 and 544) and brown Rockingham-glazed marbles (top right; albeit burned) (Lot 634). The later style marbles were all manufactured from glass (bottom; Lots 568, 655, 521, and 585, respectively left to right).

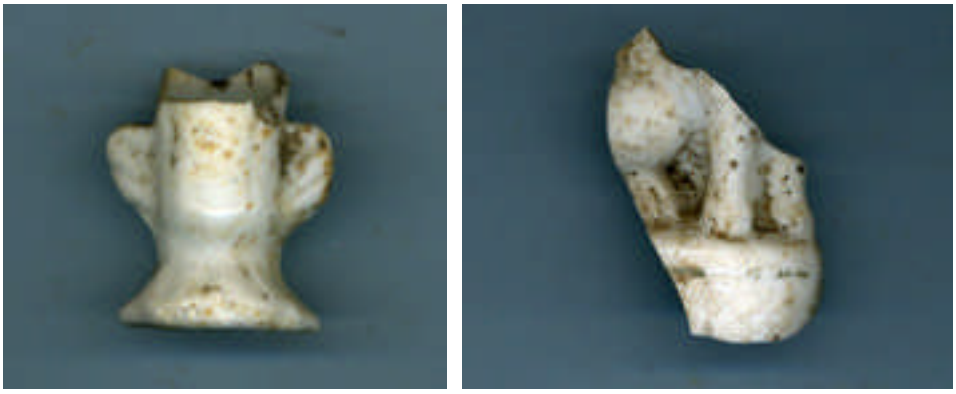


Figure 102. left: Small porcelain knick-knack or toy vase (Lot 619). Right: Parian knick-knack animal figurine or toy (Lot 582).

Figure 103. Additionally, ceramic toy tea sets were recovered. Many of the mid-century toys (middle) exhibited Gothic-style decorative details typical of the 1840s-60s (middle; left to right: Lots 548, 642, 528, and 682). The over-glaze printed cup (bottom; Lot 544) is more typical of very late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century wares. Actual size.

Figure 104. Doll parts were another common form of toy recovered from the excavations. Actual size.

Top: Head fragments of ceramic dolls dating from the middle nineteenth century, recovered from Lots 582 (two cranial fragments on right) and 671 (face).

Bottom: Ceramic arm and leg fragments recovered from Lots 597 (left), 667 (middle), and 672 (right). The arm (left) and small leg (middle) probably represent later doll fragments, whereas the right leg fragment (with painted garter) probably represents a middle century fragment.

Figure 105. Buttons from the Aitken Barn excavations were represented by a great variety of early to middle nineteenth century forms. The most common form of buttons are Prosser buttons, and included undecorated white (multiple lots), colored (Lots 578 and 687), painted (Lot 578 and 683) and printed (Lot 582) varieties (Top, left to right). Loop shank buttons induded both brass (576, 615, and 661) (middle left) and glass (Lots 525, 582, and 589) (middle right). Less common button forms included sew-through bone (Lot 615) (bottom left), both sew-through and loop shank mussel shell (Lots 528 and559) (bottom middle), and large fabric covered disks which may represent a loop shank button (Lot 701) (bottom right). Actual size.

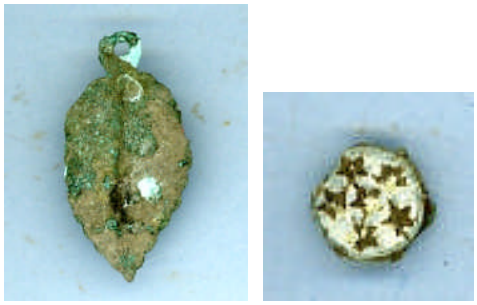


Figure 106. Other personal adornment items recovered from the early component of this site included worked copper drop pendant jewelry (Lot 613; left), and a press-molded glass insert potentially from a ring (Lot 573; right). The leaf pendant is actual size, whereas the glass insert has bee enlarged 200% its actual size).

Figure 107. Other items associated with clothing and/or personal hygiene included a crushed thimble (Lot 582; left); hard-rubber clasp (Lot 582; right top); hard rubber clothing stay (Lot 677 right middle), and a hard rubber comb (Lot 615; right bottom). The thimble suggests sewing activities, most likely those of a woman (although male related sewing activity should not be ruled out). Actual size.

Figure 108. Glass containers (bottles) are rare in the early assemblage. This whole bottle was recovered from the lower levels of the site—potentially within Feature 18 fill. This small, molded bottle, which probably held a medicine, had a pontil and folded lip (Lot 676).

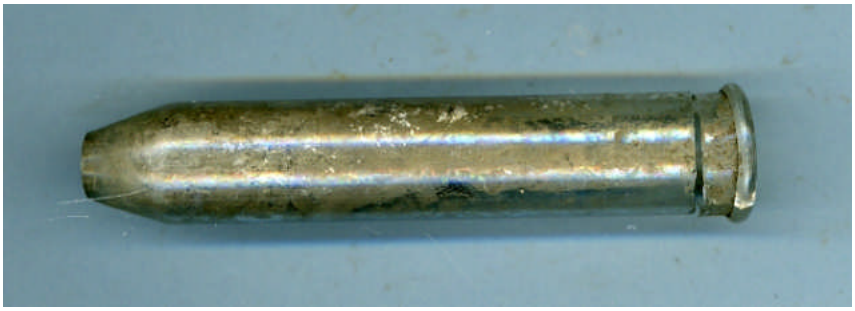


Figure 109. Glass syringe recovered from Lot 544 (upper cinder fills). This is probably a female syringe associated with a late nineteenth or early twentieth century context.

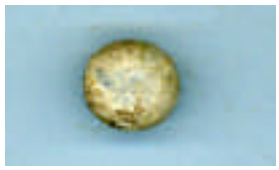


Figure 110. Firearms-related artifacts are often rare at mid-nineteenth century urban sites. This is a lead musket ball (Lot 515) (mold seem present suggests that it represents a cast musket ball).

Figure 111. Cut-brass number (left) with soldered stick "pins" or "tacks" on reverse (right). Top stick "pin" is bent over. At approximately 2" tall, this number may have been too large to have been used with fabric or leather (such as with a Civil War-era regimental insignia). This brass number may simply represent a house or apartment number. This number was recovered from upper cinder fills of a baulk wall, and may date to the later nineteenth or early twentieth centuries (Lot 682).

Figure 112. A great variety of smoking pipes (associated with the Personal functional category) were found during the Aitken Barn investigations. The majority of the pipes were of the white ball clay or Kaolin variety. These stemmed pipes are represented by stems (top view) and bowls (middle left). The two bowl fragments are represented by heeled "TD" and plain bowls. A small fragment of an reed-stemmed elbow pipe (middle right) was also present. The two bottom images illustrate two sides of what appears to be a meerschaum-style clay pipe. Although it is difficult to determine what the irregular bowl fragment depicts, it appears to represent a flowing beard and/or barnacles. It is clear that one or more individuals enjoyed tobacco-smoking activities. Actual size.

Figure 113. Two fragments of a redware face pipe (top) were recovered from this early context during the Aitken Barn investigations (Lots 519 and 615). The three whole pipes illustrated here (bottom) are referred to as "German manufactured Grant pipes" and illustrated in Pfeiffer, Gartley, and Sudbury (2007:21). Such pipes were manufactured in Germany during the nineteenth century where they are referred to as "philosopher" pipes. An American pottery family named Taber (father and son) also produced similar style pipes in Maine and New York State from 1840 through circa 1882. Thomas (1973) was "the first to specifically show the full bust head of a 'philosopher' style and refer to it as a General Grant pipe." As Pfeiffer, Gartley, and Sudbury (2007) note, "The German made 'philosopher' pipes have often been called a "U.S. Grant" pipe in America by antiquarians and some pipe collectors. The American copies of the German 'philosopher' pipe are referred to as 'Grant' pipes by Paul Jung. Most of the Taber pipes appear to date from his time of popularity during the civil war to his presidency." Pfeiffer, Gartley, and Sudbury (2007:22) also note that "The Taber pipes were made at the Beaver Brook location, in East Alton [New York], from 1864-1866. The American copies of the German "philosopher" pipe, as well as the original German import, may have been marketed as a 'Ulysses Grant' pipe" (Jung, Jr. 1996; Thomas 1973; Bell 2004; Pfeiffer, Gartley, and Sudbury 2007). The potential association of this pipe with both General U.S. Grant and the Dubois family is of interest.

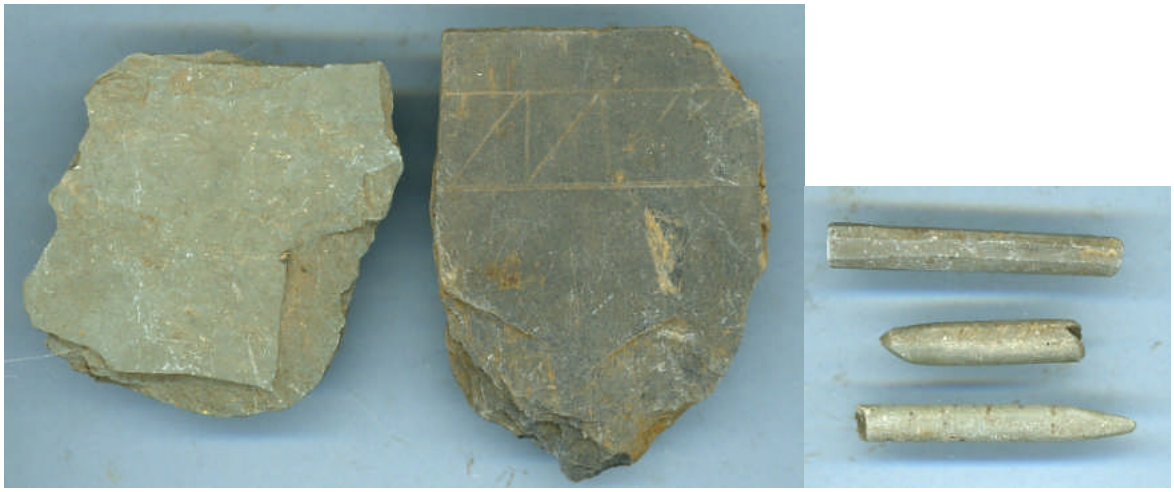


Figure 114. Slate writing tablets (top) and writing styluses (bottom) were also relatively common at the Aitken Barn site. These artifacts reflect either 1) children's learning activities, or 2) commercial tabulations and/or calculations. One of the slate tablet fragments (top right; Lot 671) had been incised with two long parallel lines with a series of short lines at a perpendicular forming smaller squares. Diagonal lines in each of the squares formed two triangles in each of square. One of the slate styluses had a series of small notches carved into the length of the writing implement (bottom stylus: Lot 687). These small notches would have improved the ability to grip this writing implement—and suggests the possibility that these items may have been being used in a non-educational, and potentially commercial capacity. These may have been being used by the occupants of the large barn constructed in circa 1880. Actual size.

Figure 115. Although excavations were undertaken within a carriage house or barn setting, few artifacts associated with horses and/or carriages were recovered. Left: Harness ring (Lot 662). Right: Knob potentially from harness rigging (Lot 584). Actual size.

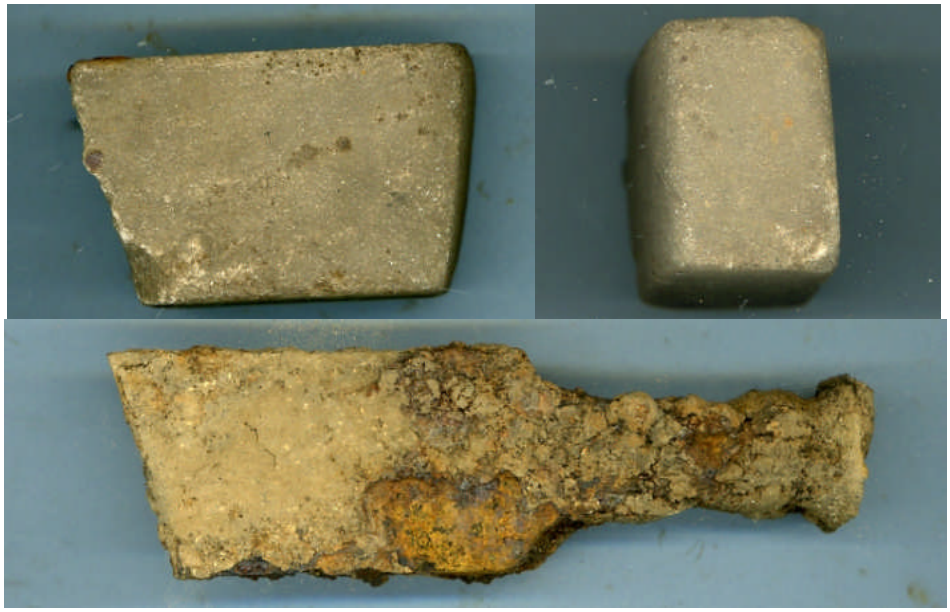
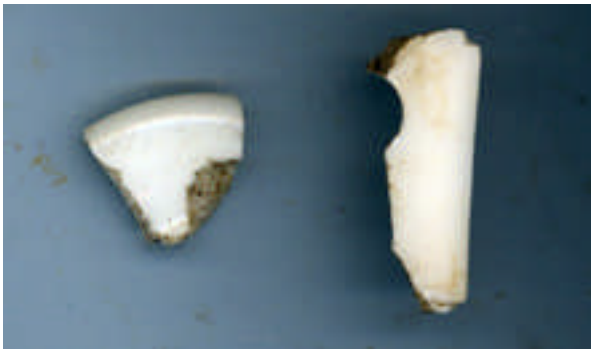
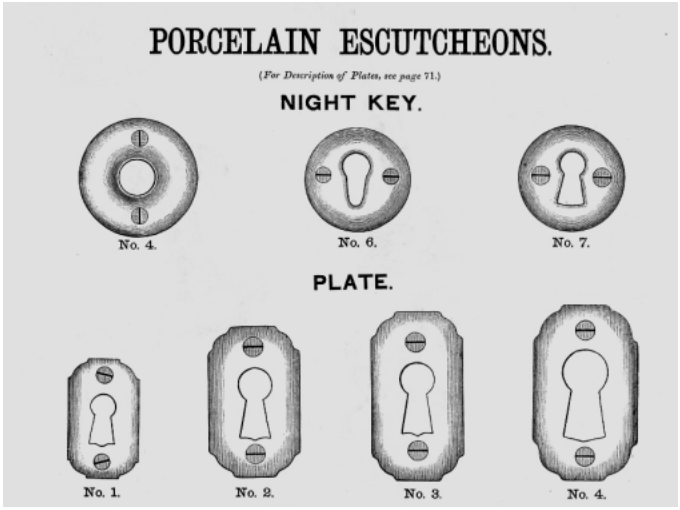


Figure 116. Tools are generally poorly represented in archaeological assemblages, and this was no exception at the Aitken Barn. Top: Two views of the same well-used, broken, and discarded whetstone (Lot 582). Bottom: Broken and discarded wood chisel, or caulking iron (Lot 659)). Actual size.

Figure 117. Unusual metal items recovered from the Aitken Barn excavations included a small, forged iron railroad spike similar to those associated with the construction of the Northern Cross Railroad in the 1830s and 1840s (Lot 624), a worked piece of lead (Lot 641), and an unidentified non-ferrous metal "cap" with threaded interior (Lot 558). Actual size.

Figure 118. Small fragments of bark and wood chips were recovered from within the early midden beneath the Aitken Barn (Lot 699). These artifacts indicated that fire wood storage and processing (chopping) were being conducted in this area during the early years of occupation at this site. Bark was also recovered from Lots 679, 695, and 698.





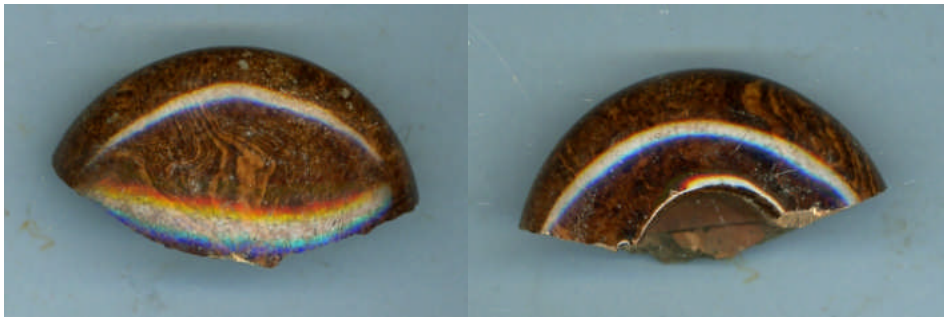


Figure 119. Architectural hardware from the early component included both hard paste ceramic doorknob spindle escutcheons (top left; Lot 550) and door keyhole escutcheons (top right; Lot 579). Similar white "porcelain" door hardware was illustrated in Russell and Erwin's 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware* (middle; APT 1980:66). Ceramic doorknobs with a swirled red paste and clear glaze were also present (bottom; Lot 604). The mid-nineteenth century Russell and Erwin catalogue describe these as "Mineral" knobs (APT 1980:64). These knobs had a threaded backside that was screwed onto the doorknob spindle, and generally are considered cheaper than contemporary "Porcelain" or "Brass" knobs. Also not illustrated were the ever-present machine cut nails, which were present in both small (lath and shingle sized) and large (framing) sizes. Actual size.

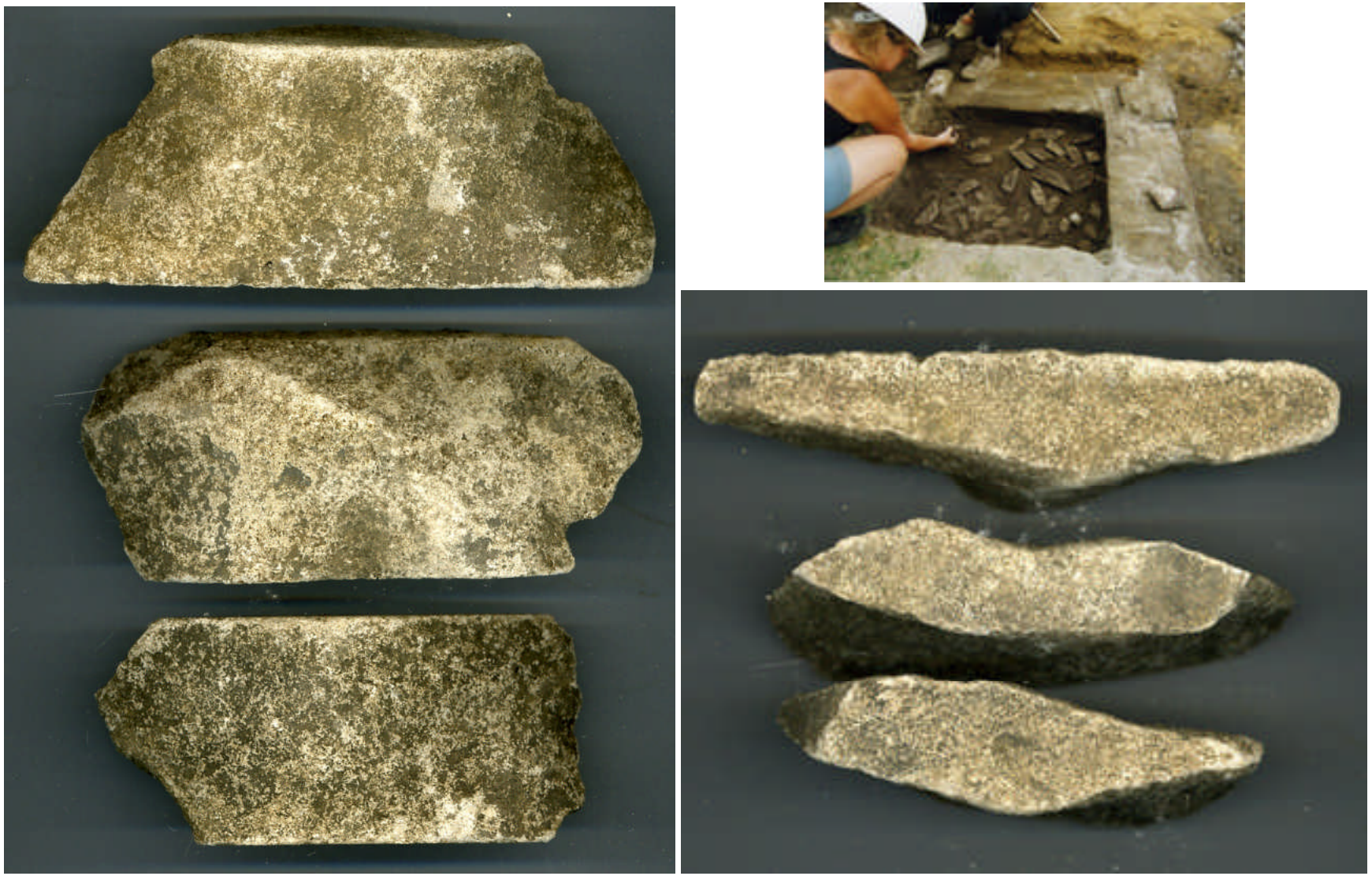


Figure 120. Waste stone "chips" recovered from upper fill zones above Feature 18 (Lot 562). These "chips" probably represent the on-site working of slabs of polished stone (reduction in size) prior to its placement in a wall during construction. The slab of stone was 2 1/8" thick with two polished surfaces. Similar stone "chips" were found in abundance in association with the construction of the late nineteenth century front porch (photograph, upper right, 1998). It is suspected that these represent debris from the laying of the polished capstones associated with this mid-1890s remodeling episode. Stone is 75% original size.

Figure 121. Several bricks and/or brick fragments with "dipped" corners (cut at a 45-degree angle) and the corresponding cut pieces were recovered from near the base of Feature 18 (Lots 660 and 661). These were recovered from a layer immediately below the brick and stone rubble of Feature 18—suggesting it may have been deposited before, or during the early stages, of the major remodeling associated with that feature. These bricks were intentionally cut (presumably with a chisel) and were manufactured for use within a herringbone walk or floor—similar to that found in association with the nearby privy (adjacent to summer kitchen; 2000 excavations). It is unclear as to whether these brick represent debris associated with the construction of a pavement, or with the demolition and/or repair of a pavement. If they were associated with the initial construction of the nearby walkway (and associated privy and summer kitchen complex), it would suggest that this privy and summer kitchen had been constructed prior to the major remodeling associated with the nearby house. Bricks are 75% original size.

Figure 122. The smaller "clipped" brick ends were more numerous than the whole bricks with clipped ends. Bricks are 75% original size.

Figure 123. A shallow depression had been chiseled into the surface of this brick, suggesting that it had once been used as part of a surface drain. This was recovered from a layer immediately below the brick and stone rubble of Feature 18 (Lot 660)—suggesting it may have been deposited before, or during the early stages, of the major remodeling associated with that feature. Similar drains are often incorporated into brick floors—and may have been associated with either the adjacent summer kitchen or house cellar. Actual size.

75% original size

Actual size

Figure 124. Artifacts from beneath the stone and brick concentration of Feature 18 included this large iron ring (top) and large forged iron nut (potentially a carriage axle nut) (Lot 661).

Figure 125. A fairly large amount of plaster demolition debris was present in Feature 18, as well as within the early midden beneath the Aitken Barn. Such demolition debris originated from either the remodeling of a nearby house, or the potential demolition of a small cottage in the immediate area. This plaster, which had an unpainted white lime finish coat applied over a thick brown coat, appears to have been applied over rived wooden lath (Lot 582). Actual size.

Figure 126. Two fragments of what appears to be ornamental cast iron (Lots 684, 685). Although speculative, these items may have been part of a cast-iron fence, or decorative railing on the house (such as that present on the Lincoln's rear porch). The Dubois House may have had a similar railing on its South Porch? Actual size.

Figure 127. Several artifacts from the upper fill (Lot 511) within the Aitken Barn indicate the presence of someone working with lead plumbing. The upper image depicts two pieces of cut lead waste water pipe—one with molded flanges used to fasten the pipe to framing (studs). A broken nail in the flange suggests these items represent remodeling, repair or modernization activities. The lower image depicts a shallow casting of melted lead. This cast lead may represent materials to be used for plumbing activities (such as sweating new pipes), or the recycling of the old salvaged materials. Artifacts are 75% original size.

Figure 128. Later component fill often contained artifacts associated with electrical wiring systems. Actual size. [Artifacts such as these were recovered from Lots 505, 527, 536, 558, 568, 580, 584, and 624.]

Top: **Porcelain "knobs" from "knob-and-tube" wiring. These were nailed to the surface of framing members (studs and joists) to secure electrical wire away from these wooden elements. Also known as electrical insulators. Both examples with nails present were represented by wire-drawn nails, typical of an early twentieth century installation.**

Center: **Porcelain "tubes" from "knob-and-tube" wiring. These were used to line holes drilled through framing members. Electrical wire was threaded through these tubes to prevent contact with the wooden elements.**

Bottom: **Electrical screw-type fuses for a fuse box.**

Figure 129. Additional architectural materials from the upper fill deposits. Actual size.

Top: **Electrical wiring items included porcelain bars for surface mounting wires (Lot 511).**

Bottom: **Decorative art tile often associated with later nineteenth and early twentieth century fireplace surrounds and hearths (Lot 563).**

Figure 130. Additional architectural materials from the upper fill deposits. Actual size.

Top: Butt hinge, sliding bolt latch, and interior door rim lock (Lot 664).

Bottom: Rim lock strike plates (Lots 511 and 527).

Appendix IV

LOT PROVENIENCE

[Each "Lot" refers to a specific provenience or location, as noted here. See Appendix II for each lot inventory. Lot numbers 1 through 62 were previously assigned for the 1997 investigations. Similarly, the 2007 investigations skipped a few numbers and began with Lot 71. As these earlier artifacts have not been inventoried and the last numbr is not known, it was decided to begin the Aiken Barn lot number sequence at "501" to prevent any potential for duplication.]

Lot Number	Provenience
501	General Surface
502	Test 1, Level 1
503	Test 1, Inside Barn, Level 1
504	Test 1, Inside Barn, Level 2
505	Test 1, Outside Barn, Level 2
506	Test 1, Inside Barn, Level 3
507	Test 1, Outside Barn, Level 3
508	Test 1, Inside Barn, Level 4, Near Base
509	Test 1, Outside Barn, Level 4
510	Test 1, Level 4, Along North Wall, Top of Old Ground Surface
511	Test 2, Inside Barn, Level 1
512	Test 2, Inside Barn, Level 1, From Balk Wall
513	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 1
514	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 1, From Profile Wall
515	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 1, Base of Level
516	Test 2, Inside Barn, Level 2
517	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 2
518	Test 2, Inside Barn, Level 3, Builder's Trench
519	Test 2, Inside Barn, Level 3, Compact fill (Floor)
520	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 3
521	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 4, Area A (builder's trench)
522	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 4, Area B (fills above Features 9 and 10)
523	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 4, Area C (midden)
524	Test 2, Outside Barn, Level 5
525	Test 2, Inside Barn, (Level N/A), Clean-Up Base Level
526	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 1
527	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 1
528	Test 3, Inside Barn, Level 2, Cinder Fill
529	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 2
530	Test 3, Inside Barn, Level 3, Cinder Fill Below "Floor"
531	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 3
532	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 4
533	Test 3, Outside Barn, Level 5
534	Test 4, Inside Barn, Level 1, Cinder Fill
535	Test 4, Outside Barn, Level 1

536 Test 4, Inside Barn, Level 2, Clay Fill
537 Test 4, Outside Barn, Level 2
538 Test 4, Inside Barn, Level 3, Cinder Fill Below "Floor"
539 Test 4, Outside Barn, Level 3 (cinder-rich topsoil fill)
540 Test 4, Outside Barn, Level 4
541 Test 5, Inside Barn, Level 1, Cinder fill
542 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 1
543 Test 5, Inside Barn, Level 2, Builder's trench
544 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 2
545 Test 5, Inside Barn, Level 3, Cinder Fill Below Yellow Clay
546 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 3, Area A
547 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 3, Area B
548 Test 5, Inside Barn, Level 4
549 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 4, Area A
550 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 4, Area B
551 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 5, Area A
552 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 5, Area B
553 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 6, Area A (early midden)
554 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 6, Area B (Feature 11)
555 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 6, Area B, Builder's Trench
556 Test 5, Outside Barn, Level 7 (Feature 11)
557 Test 6, Inside Barn, Level 1
558 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 1, Base of Gravel/Top of Level 1
559 Test 6, Inside Barn, Level 2, East of Wall
560 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 2
561 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 2, Upper 1/3
562 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 2, Lower 2/3
563 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 3
564 Test 6, Inside Barn, Level 3 (Feature 18)
565 Test 6, Inside Barn, Level 4 (Feature 18)
566 Test 6, Outside Barn, Level 4
567 Test 6, North Profile Wall, near base of test unit
568 Test 7, Level 1
569 Test 7, Level 2, East of Brick Wall
570 Test 7, Level 2, West of Brick Wall
571 Test 7, Level 3, South 1/2, Above and Around Features 9 and 10
572 Test 7, Trench Fill (Feature 9)
573 Test 7, Lower fills (Feature 9)
574 Test 7, West of wall, Cleaning up Base Level
575 Test 8, Level 1
576 Test 8, Level 2, East Side of Brick Wall
577 Test 8, Level 2, West Side of Brick Wall
578 Test 8, Level 3, Area A (Feature 16)
579 Test 8, Upper trench fill (Feature 16), East of Wall
580 Test 9, Level 2
581 Test 9, Level 3

582 Test 9, Level 4, Feature 12
583 Test 10, Inside Barn, Level 1
584 Test 10, Outside Barn, Level 1
585 Test 10, Inside Barn, Level 2
586 Test 10, Outside Barn, Level 2
587 Test 10, Inside Barn, Level 3
588 Test 10, Outside Barn, Level 3
589 Test10, Inside Barn, Level 4
590 Test 10, Outside Barn, Level 4, (Top of Feature 11)
591 Test 10, Inside Barn, Level 5 (Top of Feature 12)
592 Test 10, Outside Barn, Level 5 (Feature 11)
593 Test 10, Inside Barn, Level 6 (Feature 12)
594 Test 10, Below Brick Wall Foundation (Feature 12)
595 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 1, Cinder Fill
596 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 2
597 Test 11, Outside Barn, Level 2
598 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 3
599 Test 11, Outside Barn, Level 3
600 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 4
601 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 4, Area B
602 Test 11, Outside Barn, Level 4
603 Test 11, Level 5, Area A, Builder's Trench
604 Test 11, Outside Barn, Level 5, Area A
605 Test 11, Inside Barn, Level 5, Area B
606 Test 11, Outside Barn, Level 5, Area B
607 Test 12, Level 1
608 Test 12, Level 2
609 Test 12, Level 3
610 Test 12, Level 3, Area A (Upper fill of Feature 9), South Third of test unit
611 Test 12, Level 3, Area B (Midden), North two-thirds of test unit
612 Test 7, Level 4 (Feature 18)
613 Test 13, Level 1
614 Test 13, Level 2
615 Test 13, Level 3
616 Test 14, Level 1
617 Test 14, Level 3
618 Test 14, Level 4, Area A (Northeast corner of test unit)
619 Test 14, Level 4, Area B
620 Test 14, Level 5
621 Test 14, Level 6, Area A (Feature 17)
622 Test 14, Level 6, Area B (midden)
623 Test 14, Level 6, Area C (post)
624 Test 15, Outside Barn, Level 1
625 Test 15, Outside Barn, Level 2, Area A, Non-Building Trench
626 Test 15, Outside Barn, Level 2, Area B, Builder's Trench
627 Test 15, Inside Barn, Level 3

628 Test 15, Inside Barn, Level 3, Heavy Cinder Fills
629 Test 15, Outside Barn, Level 3
630 Test 15, Inside Barn, Level 4
631 Test 15, Inside Barn, Level 5, Base
632 Test 16, Inside and Outside Barn, Level 1, Cinder Fills
633 Test 16, Inside Barn, Level 2, Area A
634 Test 16, Outside Barn, Level 2, Area B, Clay Fill-Cap
635 Test 16, Outside Barn, Level 3
636 Test 16, Inside Barn, Level 3
637 Test 16, Outside Barn, Level 4
638 Test 16, Inside Barn, Level 4
639 Test 16, Inside Barn, Level 5
640 Test 17, Level 1
641 Test 17, Level 2
642 Test 17, Level 3
643 Test 17, Level 4
644 Test 17, Level 4, Trench Fill (Feature 9)
645 Test 18, Level 1
646 Test 18, Level 2
647 Test 18, Level 3
648 Test 18, Level 4, North (Area A)
649 Test 18, Level 4, South (Area A)
650 Test 19, Level 1
651 Test 19, Level 2
652 Test 19, Level 3
653 Test 19, Level 4
654 Test 19, Level 5
655 Test 20, Level 1
656 Test 20, Level 2
657 Test 20, Level 3
658 Test 20, Level 4
659 Test 20, Cleaning Up Lower Level Around Post in East Wall
660 Test 6, Inside Barn, Level 3, Below Brick/Stone Rubble (Lower half, Feature 18)
661 Test 7, Level 3, North 1/2 Below Brick/Stone (Lower half, Feature 18)
662 Balk Between Tests 1 & 2
663 Balk Between Tests 1 & 6
664 Balk Between Tests 2 & 3
665 Balk Between Tests 2 & 3, Lower Fills Above Trench
666 Balk Between Tests 2 & 7, Above Features 9 and 10
667 Balk Between Tests 2 & 7, Lower Midden
668 Balk Between Tests 3 & 8, Lower Fills
669 Balk Between Tests 3 & 8, Humic Fill Below Cinders
670 Balk Between Tests 4 & 5/9 & 10, Lower Fills (Feature 12)
671 Balk Between Tests 4 & 9, Lower Fills (Feature 12)
672 Balk Between Tests 5 & 10/4 & 9, Upper Fills
673 Balk Between Tests 5 & 10, South of Wall

674 Balk Between Tests 6 & 7, Upper Rubble (Upper fill, Feature 18)
675 Balk Between Tests 6 & 7, Lower Rubble Fills (Feature 18
676 Balk Between Tests 6 & 7/11 & 12
677 Balk Between Tests 11 & 12/16 & 17, Lower Fills
678 Balk between Tests 9 & 14, Above Feature
679 Balk Between Tests 10 & 15, North of Wall (Feature 12)
680 Balk Between Tests 11 & 12, Middle Fills
681 Balk Between Tests 11 & 12, Lower Fills
682 Balk Between Tests 17 & 18, Upper Fills
683 Balk Between Tests 17 & 18, Lower Fills
684 Balk Between Tests 18 & 19, Upper Fills
685 Balk Between Tests 18 & 19, Lower Fills
686 Balk Between Tests 2 & 3, Trench Fill (Feature 9A)
687 Balk Between Tests 2 & 7, Upper Levels, Trench Fill (Feature 9A)
688 Balk Between Tests 3 & 8, Upper Fills of Trench (Feature 16)
689 Balk Between Tests 3 & 8, Trench Fill (Feature 16)
690 Trench fill with stand pipe, Pit Floor (Feature 9B)
691 Test 2, Base of Pit, North End, After Removal of Trench Fill (Feature 10)
692 Test 4, Cleaning up Base of Tests 4, Southwest Corner Fills (Feature 12)
693 Test 4, Inside Barn, Rodent Disturbance Along Brick Foundation
694 Test 4, Feature (Base), Southwest Corner (Feature 12)
695 Test 8, Level 3, Area B (Feature 16)
696 Test 8, Trench Fill, West of Brick Wall (Feature 16)
697 Test 8, Post Fill East of Wall and South of Trench
698 Test 9, Feature Fill East of Wall (Feature 12)
699 Test 9, Feature Fill West of Wall (Feature 12)
700 Test 13, Level 4 , post (?)
701 Test 13, Trench Fill-(Feature 16)
702 Test 13, Trench Drain, Wood Lining (Feature 16)
703 Test 18, Level 4, Trench Fill (Feature 16)
704 Test 18, Level 5, Feature 16
705 Test 18, Level 4, Post
706 Test 19, Level 5, Feature 17
707 Post 3
708 Post 4
709 Post 5
710 Post 7
711 Post 9
712 Post 10
713 Post 11
714 Post 16
715 Post 18
716 Post 21
717 Post 22
718 Post 23
719 Post 26

Appendix V

LOT INVENTORIES

[See Appendix IV for each lot provenience.]

Lot 501

1 rubber shoe heel
1 brown plastic 5-hole button (1" diameter)
1 white plastic 2-hole button (.6" diameter)
1 shell 4-hole button (.6" diameter)
1 rubber band
1 painted (white) iron box "knockout" (.88" diameter)
3 galvanized electrical box "knockouts" (.9" diameter)
4 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (decal decorated, relief decorated, gold lined and scalloped edge, approximately 8" diameter)(MNV=1)
1 plate (silver decal decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (edge decorated, blue, scalloped edge, whiteware) (MNV=1)
4 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter
1 cup (gold decal decorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (decal and yellow glaze decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 beer bottle (amber, round, 21/2" diameter base, machine made) (MNV=1)
1 food/condiment jar (clear, round, threaded lip, machine made) (MNV=1)
1 salve jar (milk glass, round, 1 3/8" diameter base, 7/8" tall, with metal screw-on cap)
1 canning jar lid (milk glass, 2 1/2" diameter)
1 aqua glass electrical pole insulator
2 clear container glass
24 aqua window glass
2 zinc canning jar lid
1 machine cut nail (4 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 5/8" long)
2 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
3 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (4"long)
1 wire drawn nail (3 1/2" long)
2 wire drawn nails (2 1/2" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 3/16" long)
1 wiredrawn nail (2" long)
1 wire drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
2 wire drawn nail fragments
1 threaded hexagon head bolt
1 iron washer
1 iron wire/nail fragment
1 copper electrical wire (insulated, twisted together)
1 battery
1 brass/copper cap
1 iron window "pull"/handle
1 ceramic electrical insulator ("knob")
1 asbestos
1 shaley coal
1 limestone
1 brick
1 leather
1 plastic
16 bone

Lot 502

1 plastic electrical connector
3 undecorated whiteware
1 painted porcelain

1 asbestos floor tile
1 saucer (printed, black, rim only) (MNV=1)
1 iron lock nut
1 clear container glass
1 aqua window glass
3 proprietary bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, 1 7/8" x 15/16" base, embossed "CASTORIA // DR S PITCH…", base embossed "T 14") (MNV=1)
1 Tumbler (clear, polygonal base) (MNV=1)
1 medicine bottle (clear, improved too Patent lip finish) (MNV=1)

Lot 503
1 undecorated whiteware
1 blue-green glazed Fiestaware
1 cup (gold lined edged, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter rim, handled) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire/nail fragment
1 iron bolt
4 clear container glass
1 aqua container glass
1 bottle (Kelly green, machine made, base embossed "2 OZ / DURAGLASS", with date, factory code) (MNV=1)
5 soda bottle (clear, round, 2 1/4" diameter base, 9 1/4" tall, machine made, Crown lip, enameled "NESBITT'S
1 clinker
1 plastic electrical plate cover (decorated)
2 brick
3 bone

Lot 504
1 machine cut nail (3"long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
2 unidentified iron

Lot 505
8 undecorated whiteware
6 undecorated porcelain
2 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
2 serving bowl (relief decorated, fluted, whiteware, heavy-bodied) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
3 plate (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 iron rod/nail (7 1/2" long)
1 iron grate (5 3/4" long)
2 unidentified iron
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 tumbler/jelly glass (clear, round, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
9 clear container glass
4 aqua container glass
2 citron container glass
1 amber container glass
19 aqua window glass
1 porcelain electrical insulator (knob of "knob and tube")
2 aqua electrical pole insulator
1 asbestos tile/siding
3 limestone
1 charcoal
7 bone

Lot 506
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp "…T MON / …STONE")
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 redware
1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (5 3/4" long)

7 machine cut nail fragments
2 aqua container glass
1 amber container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
2 aqua window glass
1 plaster (with white coat)
1 brick
1 clinker
5 bone

Lot 507
7 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
1 whiteware handle (beaded, burned)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, burned) (MNV=1)
3 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
2 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 dark green/black container glass
4 aqua window glass
1 mortar (with tile "block" impressions)
1 mortar
1 brick
3 wood
1 clinker
3 mussel shell
3 bone

Lot 508
1 printed (purple) whiteware
1 saucer (relief decorated, ribbed/fluted, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 plaster (with white coat)
8 bone

Lot 509
5 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (spittoon?)
1 iron furniture castor?
1 aqua window glass
1 limestone

Lot 510
1 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (spittoon? base, octagonal shape)
1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot 511
1 unidentified plastic
1 bowl (painted, polychrome, relief decorated edge, scalloped edge, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (silver decal decorated edge, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail (3 1/2 " long)
1 wire drawn nail (3 1/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 cut lead pipe (4 1/4" long, 1 3/4" diameter)
1 cut lead pipe with molded wall attachments
1 molded lead disk (4" diameter)
1 porcelain "bar" with copper wire attached
1 iron electrical box cover plate
1 iron rim lock strike plate
1 iron wire
1 aqua container glass
3 amber container glass
10 wood

Lot 512
1 iron rim lock

Lot 513
1 pair iron pliers (broken handle)
1 iron wire/rod (7 1/4" long)

1 wire drawn nail (4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
5 aqua window glass
1 salve jar (milk glass, round, 1" tall, machine made) (MNV=1)
1 plastic
2 bone

Lot 514
1 small plate (undecorated, porcelain)

Lot 515
1 painted (red) lead finial (pomegranate?)
1 lead musket ball (.53" diameter)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, 4" diameter rim, hand-turned)
1 glass stemware (clear, molded, beaded stem) (MNV=1)
3 bone

Lot 516
1 leather shoe (approximately 9" long, metal lasts)

Lot 517
1 painted (polychrome) whiteware
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 iron grate? (5" long)
10 machine cut nail fragments
1 zinc sheet metal
1 unidentified metal (zinc?)
31 clear container glass
6 canning jar (aqua, round, embossed "[B]ALL") (MNV=1)
19 aqua window glass
3 canning jar lid (milk glass, 2 1/2" diameter, embossed "BOYD'S GENUINE P…") (MNV=1)
1 coal
1 bone

Lot 518
2 shoe leather
3 undecorated whiteware
1 Bristol glazed stemware (bottle?)
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, (' diameter) (MNV=1)
3 saucer/small plate (decal decorated, gold lined rim, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 sheet metal (iron)
2 aqua window glass
1 aqua container glass
1 soda water bottle (aqua, round, embossed "JOHNSON & [JOHNSON]") (MNV=1)

Lot 519
1 redware pipe bowl (molded face)
3 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 decal decorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 spittoon? (Rockingham glazed, blue and brown, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed buff paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
10 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron grate ? (triangular, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2")
1 iron wire (4" long)
1 clear container glass
2 aqua window glass
2 brick
7 bone

Lot 520
4 plate (undecorated, whiteware, 9" diameter, illegible backstamp) (MNV=1)

1 plate (decal decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
4 soup plate/bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) MNV=1)
1 iron horseshoe fragment
2 unidentified iron
1 unidentified lead
2 clear container glass
2 milk glass container glass
1 aqua window glass

Lot 521
1 clear swirled glass marble (.74" diameter)
2 undecorated porcelain

Lot 522
1 4-hole milk glass button (.43" diameter)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (printed, gray, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 iron horseshoe fragment

Lot 523
1 4-hole milk glass button (.41" diameter)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 11-12" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 bone

Lot 524
1 redware
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 dark green/black container glass
5 rubber hose fragments
1 coal

Lot 525
1 milk glass loop shank button (.4" diameter)
1 relief decorated ironstone
1 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
1 iron horseshoe
1 stock iron (?) (5 3/4" long)
1 unidentified iron/clinker
1 aqua container glass
1 aqua window glass
1 aqua mirror glass

Lot 526
1 brass ferrule?
1 iron padlock (broken)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear container/large chimney glass
1 limestone

Lot 527
4 rubber shoe heels "MADE IN USA / GUARANTEED"
1 rubber shoe heel "MADE BY / LANCASTER TIRE & / RUBBER CO / LANCASTER, OHIO")
1 small rubber shoe heel
2 rubber shoe soles
1 leather shoe sole
1 annular decorated whiteware
4 bowl (undecorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
3 cup (decal decorated, gold lined rim, lined interior edge, whiteware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 flowerpot (unglazed red paste earthenware, jigger molded) (MNV=1)
1 flowerpot pan (unglazed red paste earthenware, 5 1/8" diameter) (MNV=1)

1 machine cut nail (4” long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (3” long)
13 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (2 1/8” long)
1 iron furniture castor wheel
1 iron rim lock strike plate
2 iron flexible electrical conduit
1 iron container rim
2 lead strips
1 electrical fuse
1 kerosene lamp burner
1 Kelley green container glass
10 clear window glass
1 salt/pepper shaker (clear, round, 1 3/8” diameter base, 3” tall, machine made, threaded lip) (MNV=1)
1 ink bottle (clear, French Square, 1 1/2" square base, 2 1/8’ tall, machine made, threaded lip, base embossed “614/12 8/2”) (MNV=1)
1 jelly glass (clear, round, 1 1/2" diameter base, 3 5/8” tall, machine made, ribbed interior) (MNV=1)
12 canning jar (clear, round, 3 1/2" diameter base, minimally 6” tall, machine made, threaded lip, Owen’s mark on base) (MNV=1)
5 cut leather scraps (leather working)
1 plastic
3 bone

Lot 528
1 toy cup (undecorated, porcelain, 1” diameter rim, 1” tall)
1 2-hole shell button (.61” diameter)
1 leather strap
1 machine cut nail (3 3/4” long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron screw/bolt fragment
1 cast lead, embossed “LEATHER”
1 copper/brass “steel” wool
3 aqua window glass (thick)

Lot 529
4 undecorated whiteware
2 machine cut nails
7 machine cut nail fragments
3 wire drawn nail fragments
1 unidentified iron concretion
15 clear container glass
5 aqua window glass
1 whiskey flask (clear, Slender Handy style base) (MNV=1)
1 brick
1 coal
1 clinker

Lot 530
1 wooden utensil handle
2 leather straps (wide)
8 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated ironstone
1 printed with painted highlights whiteware
1 redware
1 bowl/jar (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 7” diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 jar (salt/unglazed stoneware, approximately 8” diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 jug (salt/salt glazed stoneware) (MNV=1)
1 iron spike (5 1/2” long)
2 machine cut nails (3 1/4” long)
18 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (3 3/4” long)
1 iron hook/harness clip
1 iron bar (3/4” long)
3 unidentified iron
1 sheet metal lid (round, 2 3/4” diameter x 1 1/4” tall)
2 iron container fragments
2 clear container glass
7 aqua window glass
13 olive oil bottle? (aqua, round, with kick-up) (MNV=1)
1 asbestos tile
1 coal
1 clinker

1 brick (burned)
2 wood
2 bone

Lot 531
1 undecorated whiteware
3 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 iron rod (5 1/2" long)
4 unidentified nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
4 clear container glass
1 light blue glass

Lot 532
6 undecorated whiteware
2 annular decorated whiteware
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (undecorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 jug (salt/salt glazed stoneware, handle only) (MNV=1)
1 clear container glass
1 aqua container glass
5 aqua window glass
1 shaley coal
1 large chunk coal
4 bone

Lot 533
1 aqua window glass
1 brick (soft mud)

Lot 534
1 undecorated whiteware
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
2 machine cut nails (3 ¼" long)
3 machine cut nail fragments
2 aqua window glass
3 clinkers
2 bone

Lot 535
4 small plate/saucer (printed, green, approximately 7" diameter, scalloped edge) (late ware) (MNV=1)
1 iron bracket
2 clear container glass

Lot 536
2 porcelain "tubes" (for knob and tube wiring)
1 whiskey flask (clear, Plain Oval, 3 1/2" x 1 5/8" base, machine made, embossed "[F]ULL PINT", base embossed "PIX", prominent Owen's scar) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4" long)
1 concrete (with whitewashed or painted surface)

Lot 537
1 undecorated whiteware
4 machine cut nail fragments
3 clear container glass
7 aqua window glass

Lot 538
1 4-hole milk glass button (.54" diameter)
1 kaolin pipe stem
14 undecorated whiteware
4 undecorated porcelain
3 salt/salt glazed (cobalt blue decoration) stoneware
7 Rockingham glazed (brown and green) yellowware (spittoon?)
1 Albany/Albany glazed stoneware
3 unglazed red paste earthenware (flower pot)
4 plate (relief decorated, fluted or paneled, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter, illegible impressed mark similar to Maltese Cross in square) (MNV=1)

2 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 cup (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
3 canning jar (undecorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl/unidentified vessel (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
1 unidentified copper
4 clear container glass
1 clear pressed glass
6 clear/lead container glass
6 aqua container glass
1 blue container glass
5 aqua glass (melted)
4 aqua window glass
6 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, kick-up with large mamelon) (MNV=1)
1 medicine bottle (clear, machine made, threaded screw lip with plastic cap, embossed "1/2")
1 vial (aqua, round, 1 1/8" diameter base, polygonal, dip molded, pontiled) (MNV=1)
1 brick
1 coal
1 peach pit
1 bone

Lot 539

1 writing slate
2 undecorated whiteware rims (saucers?)
5 machine cut nail fragments
4 aqua window glass (thick)
2 wood

Lot 540

4 undecorated whiteware
1 painted porcelain
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl? (undecorated, whiteware)
1 shouldered jar (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
3 aqua window glass
3 bone

Lot 541

2 saucer (decal decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 wire drawn nail (3 3/4" long)
3 wire drawn nail fragments
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 lead strap (2 1/2"x 1")
1 aluminum bottle cap, interior threads (shot glass lid for whiskey flask?)
1 plastic (car oil change sticker)

Lot 542

1 clear glass rod (1/16" diameter)
5 plate (painted edge, blue, whiteware, approximately 10" diameter, scalloped edge, printed backstamp "LIMOGES / CHINA") (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated edge, whiteware, 10"-11" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
2 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (3 1/2" long)
1 roofing nail (1 1/2" long)
1 iron chain
1 iron bar (7/8" wide, 9" long)
6 iron screw top lid
1 iron sheet metal
1 unidentified iron (forged pintle?)

1 brass electric motor "brush" armature; "…ELCO-REO…"?)
2 ceramic electrical insulators
1 plastic pen cap
5 clear container glass
3 amber container glass
2 green container glass
1 condiment/food jar (clear, round, 2 3/8" diameter base, 4 1/8" tall, machine made, threaded wide mouth, base embossed "A / 7520 / 2 / 11") (MNV=1)
1 condiment/food jar (clear, oval, 2 1/2" x 1 3/4" base, 4 1/2" tall, machine made, threaded wide mouth, base embossed "PATD. / 3 7 / 4406") (MNV=1)
15 aqua window glass
2 bone

Lot 543

1 condiment bottle (clear, round, 2 1/4" diameter base, 8 1/4" tall, machine made, banded neck, base embossed "C / 25 2 / 2, with Owen's scar) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 brick (burned)
7 bone

Lot 544

1 printed/painted (polychrome) whiteware toy teacup (oriental design; early 20th Century)
1 clay marble (.56" diameter)
2 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (edge decorated, blue, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 small plate (printed, green, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (decal decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated, porcelain, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 pitcher? (relief decorated, porcelain, approximately 4" diameter base) (MNV=1)
2 small bowl (unglazed buff paste earthenware, painted, Approximately 5" diameter rim, art pottery) (MNV=1)
1 mixing bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 9" diameter rim, jigger molded) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/2" long)
2 iron washers (1 1/2" diameter)
1 iron container fragment
1 battery fragment
1 iron wire
1 iron bolt with nut
8 clear container glass
2 amber container glass
2 clear chimney glass
11 aqua window glass
1 whiskey flask (clear, Slender Handy style base) (MNV=1)
1 proprietary medicine bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, 1 7/8" x 1" base, 5 1/2" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold. improved tool Patent lip finish, ball neck, embossed "THE E. E. SUTHERLAND / MEDICINE CO ./ PADUCAH, KY // DR. BELLS // PINE-TAR-HONEY", base embossed"0718") (MNV=1)
1 medicine bottle (clear, Philadelphia Oval, 1 1/8" x 5/8" base, 3" tall, machine made, Double Bead lip, embossed "3ss") (MNV=1)
1 syringe (clear, 1/2" diameter, 3 1/2" long)
9 bone

Lot 545

8 undecorated whiteware

1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (potentially Alton-ware?)
1 undecorated porcelain
1 saucer (printed, green, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 jar (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl/jar (redware)
6 machine cut nail fragments
4 aqua container glass
1 brick
2 coal (one very large)
9 bone

Lot 546
1 porcelain toy saucer
7 undecorated whiteware
1 unglazed earthenware? (burned)
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail fragment in wood
1 unidentified iron (spike?)
1 food jar (clear, round, approximately 4" diameter base, machine made) (MNV=1)
1 milk glass container glass
6 aqua window glass

Lot 547
1 wire drawn roofing nail
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 brass oval clip
1 measuring/shot glass (clear, round, approximately 2" diameter rim, embossed "…ABLE/…SERT") (MNV=1)
2 dark green/black container glass
3 clear chimney glass
11 bone

Lot 548
1 porcelain toy saucer
10 undecorated whiteware
1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red earthenware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter base, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
2 aqua window glass
3 plaster (with white coat)
1 peach pit

Lot 549
1 undecorated whiteware
1 saucer (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 aqua vial/small bottle base

Lot 550
4 undecorated whiteware
1 porcelain electrical insulator
1 mixing bowl (Peoria glazed, jigger molded) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron rod
1 porcelain door hardware (door knob escutcheon?)
1 aqua window glass
1 bone

Lot 551
1 undecorated whiteware
1 press molded container glass
1 milk glass lamp globe glass
1 medicine extract bottle (aqua, improved tool Ring or Oil lip finish) (MNV=1)

Lot 552
4 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
1 bowl/jar (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 11" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear/lead container glass

1 aqua window glass
2 bone

Lot 553
4 undecorated whiteware
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=2)
1 dark green/black container glass

Lot 554
1 undecorated yellowware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 redware
2 plate (relief decorated, Gothic fluted pattern, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
3 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, applied string Champagne style lip finish) (MNV=1)

Lot 555
1 proprietary medicine bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, 1 3/4" x 7/8" base, 5 3/4" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Ring or Oil lip finish, embossed "COUGH SYRUP // J. W. BULL'S // BALTIMORE", base embossed "3") (MNV=1)

Lot 556
1 undecorated ironstone
1 undecorated whiteware
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 nail fragments
2 coal

Lot 557
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp "C. P. C.")
1 saucer (relief decorated edge, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware)
1 footed bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail fragment
5 clear container glass
1 aqua container glass
4 aqua window glass
1 lamp globe (clear, flared base) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved floral decoration) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (clear, Union Oval) (MNV=1)
1 wood
1 bone

Lot 558
3 saucer (painted, polychrome, porcelain, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup/jar (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 bluing bottle (clear, Plain Oval, 2 5/16" x 2 7/16" base, 5 1/16" tall, machine made, embossed "THIS CONTAINS / MRS. / STEWART'S BLUING", base embossed "7 2 / DURAGLAS" (MNV=1)
1 condiment/food jar (clear, round, 2" diameter base, 4" tall, machine made, wide mouth) (MNV=1)
1 condiment/food jar (clear, round, 1 ¾" diameter base, 3 ½" tall, machine made, wide mouth) (MNV=1)
1 canning jar lid (clear, round, 3 1/8" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 whiskey flask (clear, Slender Handy base, machine made) (MNV=1)
1 electrical fuse
1 unidentified lead
1 bone

Lot 559

1 shell loop shank button (approximately .61" diameter)
5 undecorated whiteware
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
3 plate (printed, overglaze green, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
2 iron strap (1" wide)
1 unidentified iron
7 clear container glass
2 aqua container glass
6 aqua window glass
1 condiment/catsup bottle (clear, round, blow over mold with fire polished lip) (MNV=1)
1 medicine/extract bottle (clear, improved tool Prescription lip finish, ball neck) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, wheel engraved) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, wheel engraved) (MNV=1)
1 tumbler (clear, approximately 3 ½" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 limestone "chip" (2" thick slab of stone)
1 coal
1 bone

Lot 560

2 iron stove "plates"

Lot 561

9 undecorated whiteware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
3 saucer (flow blue, whiteware, beaded edge) (MNV=1)
12 cup (decal decorated, relief decorated, gold lined rim, whiteware, handled) (MNV=1)
6 cup (gold decorated exterior edge, whiteware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim, handled) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (gold decorated interior edge, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1) [same pattern as above cup]
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 saucer/bowl (relief decorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 salt glazed drain tile
1 metal bottle cap
2 clear container glass
1 proprietary bottle (clear, embossed "…BLLE'S / … ELIGHT") (MNV=1)
4 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved, floral and bead design) (MNV=1))

Lot 562

1 undecorated whiteware
4 machine cut nail fragments
2 unidentified copper
2 clear container glass
1 clear chimney glass
4 aqua window glass
1 proprietary bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, approximately 2 3/4" x1 3/4" base, embossed "[CLE]VELAND") (MNV=1)
3 canning jar (aqua, round 2 1/2" diameter rim, blow-over mold, ground rim, threaded lip) (MNV=1)
1 canning jar (aqua, round) (MNV=1)
1 tumbler (clear, round, 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved band) (MNV=1)
5 limestone building stone waste "flakes"
1 mortar/concrete
1 brick
2 coal

Lot 563
- 1 chamber pot? (whiteware, handled) (MNV=1)
- 1 shallow pan (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 8" diameter, 1 1/4" deep) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 ¼" long)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 canning jar lid (milk glass, round)
- 2 glazed ceramic tile
- 1 brick
- 1 wood

Lot 564
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 chamber pot lid (undecorated, yellowware, >12" diameter) (MNV=1)
- 1 saucer (gold lined edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
- 1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 clear container glass
- 4 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua window glass
- 5 lamp globe (clear, flared base, wheel-engraved floral decoration) (MNV=1)
- 1 clinker
- 7 bone

Lot 565
- 1 figure kaolin pipe bowl
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 5 aqua window glass
- 2 stove lining
- 1 mortar
- 11 coal/shale
- 9 bone

Lot 566
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/2" long)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 1 clear chimney glass
- 3 aqua window glass
- 1 brick
- 9 coal
- 1 mussel shell
- 8 bone

Lot 567
- 3 plate (relief decorated, Gothic fluted pattern, 10-sided, whiteware, approximately 8 ¾" diameter, backstamp with eagle "[W. BAK]ER & CO.") (MNV=1)

Lot 568
- 1 swirled glass marble (.66" diameter)
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 painted (polychrome floral) whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nail fragments
- 2 copper electrical wire (insulated)
- 2 porcelain electrical insulators
- 1 wooden handle
- 1 iron hook
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 clear window glass
- 1 aqua glass tube (11/16" diameter, >12" long, boiler water level gauge?)
- 1 painted wood
- 1 peach pit
- 1 bone

Lot 569

1 undecorated whiteware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 plate (relief decorated, ribbed, whiteware, approximately 8 1/2" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 footed bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 undecorated yellowware
4 spittoon? (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
8 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail fragment
1 threaded screw (2 1/2" long)
1 iron horseshoe
1 metal wire
3 metal container
2 unidentified iron
1 aqua container glass (melted)
1 dark green/black container glass
1 beer/liquor bottle (amber, round, improved tool Brandy lip finish, bulbous neck) (MNV=1)
1 soda water bottle (aqua, round, embossed "SPRIN[GFIELD]…) (MNV=1)
1 soda water bottle (aqua round, embossed "…PETERS[ON]…) (MNV=1)
2 aqua window glass
1 bone

Lot 570

1 kaolin pipe stem
2 undecorated whiteware
1 redware
1 flowerpot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 iron spike (6" long) (forged?)
3 unidentified iron
1 aqua window glass

Lot 571

3 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7 ½" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated, ribbed, whiteware, polygonal) (MNV=1)
3 small plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
5 bowl (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 pitcher (Albany slipped earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
2 flower pot (unglazed red earthenware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 bone handled iron knife
1 metal strip
2 clear container glass
2 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 stemware (clear, round, 3 1/8" diameter base, base only) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass
5 bone

Lot 572

1 undecorated ironstone
3 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 unglazed buff paste earthenware
1 saucer (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 copper pipe or tube (1/2" diameter, 3 1/4" long)
4 aqua container glass
2 aqua container glass (melted)

1 dark green/black container glass
2 aqua window glass
1 brick
1 coal
2 bone

Lot 573
1 heavily patinated glass (?) ring or pendant insert (press molded 5 stars, jewelry)
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 redware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)

Lot 574
1 4-hole milk glass button (.44" diameter)
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter rim, London Urn shape) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, simple fluted pattern) (MNV=1)
2 cup (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 2" diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 serving vessel (relief decorated, Gothic shape, illegible impressed backstamp)
1 machine cut nail fragment
2 aqua window glass
3 bone

Lot 575
1 clay marble (.54" diameter)
1 aqua window glass
2 asbestos "mortar"

Lot 576
10 leather (fabric, not shoe)
1 brass key
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 brass loop shank button (.42" diameter)
2 4-hole milk glass buttons (.4" diameter)
1 4-hole milk glass button (.42" diameter)
13 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 painted porcelain
2 Rockingham glazed (green and brown) yellowware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
3 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 8 1/2" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 footed bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 jJar? (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (gold lined edge, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (printed, blue, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (printed, blue) (MNV=1)
1 canning jar (undecorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
6 spittoon (Rockingham glazed, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 jar/crock (salt/salt glazed stoneware, handled) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nails (4 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)

2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail fragment
1 iron knife blade
1 iron horseshoe fragment
1 unidentified iron
5 brass strips (edging?)
5 clear container glass
16 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
3 amber container glass
2 proprietary bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1 or French square, embossed "[NEW Y]ORK") (MNV=1)
9 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, approximately 3 1/2" diameter base, applied tool Brandy lip finish) (MNV=1)
2 indeterminate bottle (clear, sheared lip finish) (MNV=1)
2 indeterminate container (clear/lead, round, blow over mold, ground lip finish, polygonal body, footed) (MNV=1)
1 pressed tableware (clear, honeycomb pattern) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, flared base) (MNV=1)
2 glazed brick (very hard fired, early brick)
1 mortar
1 coal
1 shaley coal
1 wood
19 bone

Lot 577

3 undecorated whiteware
5 undecorated ironstone
2 cup (relief decorated, ironstone, 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/8" long)
3 machine cut nails (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron wire
1 iron stove grate or decorative railing
1 wooden handled iron table knife
1 unidentified iron
6 zinc sheet metal
3 clear container glass
7 aqua container glass
1 amber container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 proprietary bottle (clear, Excelsior, 7/8" x 1 5/8" base, embossed "…S") (MNV=1)
2 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved) (MNV=1)
7 aqua window glass
1 wood
2 bone

Lot 578

1 kaolin pipe stem
1 4-hole pink/rose glass button (.44" diameter)
1 4-hole painted edge (red) milk glass button (.43" diameter)
6 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle?)
1 jar/bowl (redware, ogee lip unlike local wares) (MNV=1)
1 tureen/serving bowl (relief decorated, ironstone, polygonal base) (MNV=1)
2 serving bowl (undecorated, whiteware, octagonal) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 extract bottle (clear, improved tool Patent lip finish, ball neck) (MNV=1)
1 food jar (aqua, rolled lip finish, wide mouth) (MNV=1)
9 bone

Lot 579

1 kaolin pipe stem
1 writing slate
1 black glass button fragment (4-hole?)
16 undecorated whiteware
2 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1) [identical to one in Lot 615]
2 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer/small plate (gold lined edge, porcelain, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 candlestick holder (?) gold lined edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 porcelain door keyhole escutcheon
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
48 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron strap (3/4" wide)
1 brass "plate" with iron nail (1" x 2 1/2")
3 unidentified iron
5 clear container glass
11 aqua container glass
8 dark green/black container glass
1 wine bottle (dark green/black, round) (MNV=1)
2 wine bottle (dark green/black, round) (MNV=1)
3 amber container glass
1 cobalt blue container glass (melted)
8 aqua window glass
27 brick
1 mortar
22 clinkers
44 coal
2 charcoal
37 shaley coal
5 wood
1 daub
1 mussel shell
192 bone

Lot 580

10 undecorated whiteware
2 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle?)
1 yellowware (exfoliated)
1 redware
2 plate (undecorated, ironstone) (MNV=1)
27 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron sheet metal
1 porcelain electrical insulator (embossed "PAT. FEB. 8…")
1 aqua container glass (melted)
10 lamp globe (clear, flared base) (MNV=1)
8 lamp globe(clear, blow over mold, ground base) (MNV=1)
2 aqua window glass
1 shaley coal
1 wood (burned)

Lot 581

1 shoe leather
11 undecorated whiteware
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
3 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 unidentified vessel (undecorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 spittoon? (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
3 food jar (red paste stoneware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 11"

diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 unidentified iron rod
1 iron wire
2 clear container glass
1 aqua container glass
1 medicine/extract bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, base only) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 clinker
1 peach pit
10 bone

Lot 582
1 porcelain figurine
2 porcelain figurine/doll head
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 4-hole milk glass printed, (green) button (.44" diameter)
1 loop shank black glass button (.43" diameter)
1 hard rubber hook
36 undecorated whiteware
2 printed (blue) whiteware
4 undecorated yellowware
2 Rockingham glazed yellowware
4 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
4 redware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (relief decorated, floral pattern, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) MNV=1)
1 plate/saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate/saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate/saucer (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, ironstone) (MNV=1)
4 cup/small jar (printed, green, whiteware, text on body) (MNV=1)
1 chamber pot (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 pitcher/chamber pot (relief decorated, ironstone, handle only) (MNV=1)
2 bowl/jar (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 6 1/2" diameter base) (MNV=1)
4 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
2 machine cut nails ! 1/2" long)
42 machine cut nail fragments
1 wood handled iron table knife (?)
1 iron handle (?)
1 brass thimble (flattened)
1 sharpening stone/whetstone
16 clear container glass
19 aqua container glass
4 aqua container glass (melted)
4 dark green/black container glass (bottle) (MNV=1)
6 dark green/black container glass
1 medicine/chemical bottle (clear, improved tool Patent lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (aqua, round, 2" diameter, dip molded, pontiled) (MNV=1)
1 tumbler (clear, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (lead glass, press molded, fluted body) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (clear, press molded, plain body) (MNV=1)

12 aqua window glass
10 plaster (with white coat)
3 limestone (small)
9 clinkers
12 shaley coal
2 wood
6 peach pits
70 bone

Lot 583
1 machine cut nail fragment
2 wood
1 cinder/clinker

Lot 584
1 lead alloy rod with ball end (harness/carriage hardware
2 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, approximately 2 ½" diameter rim, 1 3/8" diameter base, minimally 3" tall, jigger molded) (MNV=1)
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/4" long)
2 wire drawn nail fragments
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 aluminum wire
1 ceramic insulator "knob"
1 clear container glass with graduated dose embossing
1 vial (clear, round, 1/2" diameter base, 1 7/8" tall, machine made, improved tool Patent lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 jar/jelly glass (clear, round, 1 5/8" diameter base, machine made) (MNV=1)
2 medicine bottle (clear, round, embossed "CITR[ATE] / OF / MAGNES[IUM]") (MNV=1)
32 aqua window glass
2 red paste building tile
1 drain tile
1 clinker
25 bone

Lot 585
1 swirled glass marble (purple and white) (.73" diameter)
1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle?)
1 limestone
2 bone

Lot 586
2 undecorated whiteware
1 saucer (decal decorated, whiteware, 6" diameter) (MNV=1) [see Lt 541]
1 saucer (printed, green, 6" diameter) (MNV=1) [see Lot 535]
1 unidentified iron
2 aqua window glass
10 bone

Lot 587
2 porcelain toy saucer
9 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated yellowware
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 pitcher (relief decorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 clear/lead chimney glass
1 aqua window glass
1 shaley coal
1 mussel shell
2 bone

Lot 588
1 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, rim only) (MNV=1)
3 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 food jar (aqua, round, blow-over-mold, threaded, ground lip) (MNV=1)
1 clinker

Lot 589

1 black glass press molded loop shank button (1" diameter)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 relief decorated ironstone
1 undecorated porcelain
1 salt glazed stoneware (jug handle)
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 unglazed buff paste earthenware
1 cup (relief decorated, floral pattern, ironstone, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
2 waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (redware, rim only) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail fragment
1 threaded screw (2 1/2" long)
1 clear container glass
5 aqua container glass
2 aqua container glass (melted)
1 aqua window glass
10 bone

Lot 590

5 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 red paste stoneware (with slipped interior) (mug?)
1 salt/Albany slipped stoneware
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, impressed backstamp "…ENTSON / [IRON]STONE / CHINA / …TE SHAPE") (MNV=1)
1 aqua container glass
3 clear chimney glass
1 aqua window glass
3 lime mortar
3 wood (burned)
1 plaster (with white coat)
2 bone

Lot 591

1 4-hole milk glass button (.43" diameter)
2 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed (brown and blue) yellowware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 redware
3 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 small unidentified vessel (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
5 clear container glass
1 aqua window glass
1 clear/lead pressed glass (tableware)
2 brick
4 plaster (with white coat)
1 coal
1 wood
6 bone

Lot 592

7 undecorated whiteware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 small plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 small toothpaste jar (printed, green, whiteware, approximately 3" diameter rim, printed "DIRECTIO[NS]… / … [B]RUSH BEING DIP[PED]… / …[R]UBBED UPO[N]…") (MNV=1)
1 saucer/cup plate (undecorated, porcelain, approximately 5" diameter, heavy bodied) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear/lead pressed glass (tableware)
1 clear container glass
3 aqua container glass
5 bone

Lot 593
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated porcelain
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 proprietary bottle (aqua, interior fold over lip finish, embossed "…ITC…) (MNV=1)

Lot 594
- 1 plate (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 unglazed red earthenware (flower pot base?)
- 1 saucer (relief decorated, fluted pattern, ironstone, 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 bone

Lot 595
- 1 plastic pipe stem/penpoint (?) tip
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware with printed backstamp
- 1 Rockingham glazed (?) yellowware
- 1 saucer (relief decorated, ironstone, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
- 1 saucer (decal decorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clear container glass (bottle)
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 milk glass canning jar lid
- 1 clear window glass
- 1 refractory brick (2 3/8" thick)
- 1 bone

Lot 596
- 1 porcelain toy saucer
- 2 leather belt with brass rivet (harness)
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 9 undecorated ironstone
- 1 undecorated ironstone with printed backstamp "IRONSTONE"
- 1 undecorated whiteware with printed backstamp " WARRANTED"
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 5 undecorated yellowware
- 1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
- 3 plate (printed, blue-green, relief decorated, ironstone, approximately 8" diameter, scalloped edge, backstamp "…POTTERY COMPANY / WELLSVILLE, …") (MNV=1)
- 3 bowl/saucer (undecorated, ironstone, approximately 7" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
- 1 plate(undecorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
- 1 cup (decal decorated, gold lined edge, porcelain, approximately, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
- 2 jar (Albany/Albany slipped earthenware, approximately 5" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
- 1 jar (Albany/Albany slipped earthenware, approximately 9" diameter base) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
- 26 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
- 2 wire drawn nail fragments
- 6 light bulb (early-brass and plaster socket)
- 15 clear container glass
- 3 clear chimney glass
- 3 aqua container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 6 canning jar (aqua, round, Mason jar) (MNV=1)
- 2 proprietary bottle (clear, embossed ""G. A….. / DISPENS… / [PA]IN KILLIN[G]…") (MNV=1)

3 proprietary bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, embossed "[C]ALIFORNIA FIG [SY]RUP… / SAN FRANCISCO…") (MNV=1)
3 jelly glass (clear, round 1 1/2' diameter base, minimally 3" tall) (MNV=1)
3 lamp globe (clear, round, flared, ground base, wheel engraved design) (MNV=1)
6 aqua window glass
2 plaster with white coat)
5 clinkers

Lot 597
1 painted porcelain doll arm
4 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated whiteware
4 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
10 bowl (relief decorated, ribbed, whiteware, approximately 8 1/2" diameter rim, 3 1/2" tall, flared rim) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8 1/2" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 plate (printed, blue, overglaze relief decorated, approximately 9" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (relief decorated, whiteware, rectangular) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (painted, polychrome, broad floral, spray painted edge, pink, gold lined edge, porcelain, approximately 5 1/2" diameter, hand-written numbered base "78") (MNV=1)
1 cup (decal decorated, porcelain, approximately 3" diameter rim, handled) (MNV=1)
1 cup (gold lined edge and handle, porcelain, handle only) (MNV=1)
1 saucer/cup (undecorated, ironstone) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (red paste stoneware with clear colored interior slip) (MNV=1)
7 jar (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, 4 3/4" diameter base) (MNV=1)
19 jar (salt/salt glazed stoneware, approximately 11" diameter base) (MNV=1) (1 gallon?)
4 flowerpot (unglazed red paste earthenware, approximately 6 1/2" diameter rim, jigger molded) MNV=1)
1 pitcher/vase? (spray painted, pink and gold, porcelain) (MNV=!)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron bar/stove grate
1 iron handle with metal ferrule
2 iron container fragments
1 3/4" pipe, cut with tube cutter (unidentified material)
25 clear container glass
3 aqua container glass
6 clear chimney glass
2 clear pressed glass
2 unidentified material (melted milk glass?)
1 medicine/proprietary bottle (clear, round, 2 7/8" diameter base, 3-piece plate bottom mold, 9 1/2" tall, improved tool Straight Brandy lip finish, unpontiled, base embossed "DR. S. B. H. & CO. PR. / 32") (MNV=1)
3 proprietary medicine bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1 7/8" x 1 1/16" base, 3-piece plate bottom mold, 5 5/8" tall, improved tool lip finish, ball neck, unpontiled, embossed "THE E. E. SUTHERLAND / MEDICINE CO ./ PADUCAH, KY. // DR. BELL'S // PINE-TAR-HONEY", base embossed "071B") (MNV=2)
1 proprietary bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, 2 3/16" x 2 5/16" base, 3-piece

plate bottom mold, 7 3/16" tall, improved tool Patent lip finish, unpontiled, embossed "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. // SYRUP OF FIGS // SYRUP OF FIGS", base embossed "36") (MNV=1)

1 medicine bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, 1 7/8" x 13/16" base, 5 5/8" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool patent lip finish, unpontiled, base embossed "8") (MNV=1)

3 extract bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, Union Oval, 2 1/4" x 1 9/16" base, 4 7/8" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool prescription lip finish, unpontiled) (MNV=1)

4 chemical bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, 3" x 2 1/16" base, minimally 7" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Double Ring lip finish, embossed graduated side "100 / 200 /…", base embossed "45 / 1 / USA / WT") (MNV=1)

1 extract bottle (clear, improved tool Patent lip finish, ball neck) (MNV=1)

5 condiment bottle (clear, round, 2 3/8" diameter base, approximately 10" tall, machine made, threaded lip) (MNV=1)

1 vial (aqua, round, 3/4" diameter base, 3 3/8" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Patent lip finish, unpontiled) (MNV=1)

1 bottle (clear, round, 2 1/4" diameter base, base only) (MNV=1)

1 bottle (blue, round, approximately 1" diameter base, embossed (…CO. / [BALTIMORE, MD.") (MNV=1)

1 tumbler/drinking glass (clear, round, 2 5/16" diameter base, minimally 5" tall) (MNV=1)

1 lamp globe (clear, ground rim, wheel-engraved) (MNV=1)

1 electrical pole insulator (aqua, 2 1/8" diameter, minimally 3" tall, embossed" "BROOKFIELD NEW YORK") (MNV=1)

13 aqua window glass

2 limestone "chips" (2" thick stone slab polished on two surfaces)

1 weathered limestone

1 brick (heavily worn, used as whetstone? Or worn paving brick)

1 coal

6 bone

Lot 598

4 undecorated whiteware

1 undecorated whiteware with printed backstamp "…NTED"

2 printed (blue) whiteware

1 undecorated porcelain

1 Bristol/Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle)

2 pitcher (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)

1 food jar (undecorated, yellowware, wax seal finish) (MNV=1)

4 machine cut nail fragments

1 iron cap (2 1/4" diameter)

9 clear container glass (tableware)

1 clear container glass (embossed …CALI…")

1 aqua container glass

1 aqua container glass (embossed "…HE M…")

1 dark green/black container glass (bottle)

5 clear chimney glass

3 whiskey flask/medicine bottle (clear, Excelsior, approximately 2 1/2" x 1 1/4" base) (MNV=1)

1 bottle (clear, round, 2 1/8" diameter base) (MNV=1)

1 canning jar lid (clear, round, approximately 3" diameter) (MNV=1)

3 aqua window glass
2 brick
2 plaster (with white coat)
1 clinker
1 peach pit

Lot 599
1 kaolin pipe bowl
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp ("…CHINA)
4 plate (printed, blue-green, overglaze ironstone, approximately 9" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
9 serving bowl (relief decorated, fluted, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
7 serving bowl (relief decorated, fluted, whiteware, 7 3/4" square rim, 3" tall) (MNV=1)
11 cup (decal decorated, gold lined edge, porcelain, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
3 jar (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, exterior impressed "3") (MNV=1)
1 proprietary medicine bottle (clear, Plain Oval, 2 1/8" x 1 3/8" base, 3-piece plate bottom mold, embossed "…A. HULETT / …NG DRUGGIST / …BUILDING", base embossed "2 / PAT'D 6 / 25 / 89 / C. L. G. CO.") (MNV=1)
10 extract bottle (clear, Blake Variant 1, 2 3/16" x 1 3/8" base, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Patent lip finish, unpontiled, embossed "[CALIFORNIA FIG] SYRUP CO. / SAN FRANCISCO, CA. // [SYRUP OF] FIGS", base embossed "29") (MNV=2)
2 proprietary bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, embossed "[THE E. E. SUTHE]RLAND [MEDICINE} CO. / [PADUCAH K]Y", base embossed "0718") (MNV=1)
1 medicine/chemical bottle (aqua, improved tool Patent lip finish) (MNV=1)
2 seltzer bottle (cobalt blue, improved tool Bead lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 whiskey flask (clear, Plain Oval) (MNV=1)
4 tumbler/drinking glass (clear, round, 2 3/4" diameter rim, 3 5/8" tall, wheel-engraved, small floral) (MNV=1)
1 jelly glass (clear, round, approximately 2 3/4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass
1 sandstone slab (small, tabular)
1 bone

Lot 600
1 iron grate (5" wide, >12" long)
1 glazed brick (3 3/4" wide, 2" thick)
1 coal

Lot 601
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
1 Rockingham glazed (brown/green) yellowware (spittoon?)
3 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
3 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 amber container glass
3 clear chimney glass
1 food jar (clear, machine made, wide-mouth) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass

Lot 602
1 undecorated whiteware
3 machine cut nail fragments
3 shaley coal (unburned)
1 bone (burned)

Lot 603
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware, 1 ½" diameter base) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 2 clear chimney glass

Lot 604
- 1 agate red paste swirled earthenware doorknob
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 3 bone

Lot 605
- 1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, rim only) (MNV=1)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 brick

Lot 606
- 1 4-hole milk glass button
- 1 clear glazed red paste stoneware (with slipped interior; small pitcher?) (burned)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 brick
- 2 bone

Lot 607
- 2 porcelain toy saucer/plate
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 aqua window glass
- 2 clear window glass
- 1 clinker
- 1 plastic

Lot 608
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware
- 2 salt/salt glazed stoneware
- 1 redware
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 clear container glass
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua container glass (melted)
- 1 amber container glass
- 2 lamp globe (clear, acid-etched bands) (MNV=1)
- 1 milk glass canning jar lid
- 10 aqua window glass

Lot 609
- 1 stove lining brick (embossed "BCB2")

Lot 610
- 2 leather belt or straps(3/4" wide)
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 serving vessel lid (undecorated, ironstone) (MNV=1)
- 3 indeterminate vessel (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
- 1 pan? (undecorated yellowware) (hollowware) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 liquor bottle (dark green/black container glass) (MNV=1)
- 1 aqua window glass

Lot 611
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 bowl (Annular decorated, whiteware, London Urn shape) (MNV=1)
- 1 bowl (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 11" diameter, S-curve shape) (MNV=1)
- 1 undecorated ironstone
- 1 redware
- 1 salt glazed/unglazed stoneware
- 1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
- 2 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clear container glass (melted)
- 4 aqua container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 6 aqua window glass

1 mortar

Lot 612

8 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 sponged (red and blue) whiteware
1 painted (pink) porcelain
1 Rockingham glazed stoneware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 redware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 small plate/saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 small plate/saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 footed bowl (undecorated, pearlware) (MNV=1)
1 salve jar, toothpaste can lid (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3 ½" diameter base, burned) (MNV=1)
1 canning jar (undecorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
1 brass pulley (small, 1 3/8" diameter) (toy?)
4 clear container glass
11 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (melted)
2 dark green/black container glass
2 light green container glass
1 footed tumbler (clear/lead, round) (MNV=1)
1 medicine bottle (aqua, French square, 1 ¾" square base, pontiled) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (aqua, round, approximately 2 3/8" diameter base) (MNV=1)
6 aqua window glass
2 glazed brick (thin paving brick?)
1 shaley coal
10 bone

Lot 613

1 brass leaf pendant
1 cloth/fiber rope?
3 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (multi-colored)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail fragments
2 aqua window glass
2 bone

Lot 614

1 4-hole milk glass button (.57" diameter)
1 4-hole milk glass button (.43" diameter)
7 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp)
1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated yellowware (pie plate?)
3 relief decorated yellowware (bowl?)
3 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 Rocking glazed yellowware
2 redware
2 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 bowl (annular decorated, whiteware, London Urn shape, body sherd only) (MNV=1)
1 small plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup/bowl (relief decorated, whiteware, base only) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)
3 machine cut nails (2 3/4" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
8 machine cut nail fragments

1 wire drawn nail (4 1/4" long)
4 wire drawn nails (3 1/4" long)
2 wire drawn nails (2 3/4" long)
2 wire drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
4 wire drawn nail fragments
1 threaded screw (2" long)
2 iron wire
1 iron band (7/8" wide)
7 clear container glass
8 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass embossed "[A]POTHECA…"
1 aqua container glass embossed "…IO…"
4 dark green/black container glass
1 amber container glass
1 whiskey picnic flask (clear, Plain Oval, 1 3/4" x 1" base, 5 1/2" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Double Ring lip finish, unpontiled) (MNV=1)
11 lamp globe (clear, flared base, wheel-engraved) (MNV=1)
1 painted (?) blue glass (vase or lamp globe?)
22 aqua window glass
6 coal
1 wood
2 limestone
3 shaley coal

Lot 615
2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
1 4-hole bone button (.69" diameter)
1 redware figure pipe bowl fragment
1 hard rubber comb
1 brass/copper loop shank button (.55" diameter)
1 leather strap (1/2" wide)
44 undecorated whiteware
2 relief decorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
4 Rockingham glazed yellowware
2 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 soup bowl (relief decorated, ribbed pattern, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 10" diameter) (MNV=1)
4 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (undecorated, whiteware, polygonal) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
4 saucer (gold lined edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 3/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)
4 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
12 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
6 machine cut nails (2" long)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
22 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire (4 1/2" long)
1 cast iron container lid
1 iron bar (1/8" thick, 5/8" wide)
1 iron strap
1 iron harness buckle (1" x 1")
9 zinc container fragments
3 unidentified iron
34 clear container glass
17 aqua container glass
3 aqua container glass (melted)
16 dark green/black container glass

7 amber container glass
1 purple container glass
22 aqua window glass
1 aqua window glass
1 aqua mirror glass
3 decanter (clear, pressed, round, approximately 4" diameter base, sheared, fire polished lip, applied handle with strap mold neck) (MNV=1)
4 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (clear, fire polished lip, lip only) (MNV=1)
2 glazed brick
1 mortar
1 daub
6 coal
2 clinkers
35 bone

Lot 616
1 shoe heel leather (small child's shoe?)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 brass threaded nut/interior cap
1 brass ring (1 1/8" diameter)
1 brass ring (1 1/2" diameter)
1 aqua window glass

Lot 617
13 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
2 Bristol/Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle)
2 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
2 machine cut nails (3 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 aqua container glass
1 lamp globe (clear, acid etched) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 limestone
2 clinkers

Lot 618
16 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated yellowware
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 iron horseshoe
1 unidentified copper
1 clear container glass
7 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 amber container glass
2 aqua window glass
2 brick
2 clinkers
2 bone

Lot 619
1 painted porcelain doll head
1 porcelain toy vase (?)
16 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp, unicorn)
1 printed (green) whiteware (toothpaste/salve jar)
1 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated yellowware
4 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 salt/unglazed stoneware
1 redware
2 small plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
4 bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear tableware glass
6 aqua container glass
1 chemical? bottle (aqua, round, improved tool Patent lip finish, graphite pontil)
2 aqua window glass
2 wood
7 bone

Lot 620
1 kaolin pipe stem

10 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 undecorated yellowware
2 Rockingham glazed yellowware (hollowware; spittoon?)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 steamer? (undecorated, porcelain, approximately 5" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 footed bowl (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, approximately 6" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nails(3 1/8" long)
12 machine cut nail fragments
7 iron container fragments
1 iron grate (3/4" wide)
2 clear container glass
1 clear pressed container glass
8 aqua container glass
1 pressed milk glass
1 clear window glass (thick)
2 aqua window glass
4 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, approximately 2 ½" diameter base, Brandy lip finish, kick-up) (MNV=1)
3 brick
1 unidentified stone
1 clinker
1 chunk bark
2 bone

Lot 621
2 undecorated whiteware
2 ceramics (heavily burned)
1 platter (undecorated, whiteware, gothic shaped, heavy-bodied) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear container glass
1 aqua container glass
1 aqua window glass
1 sandstone cobble

Lot 622
1 annular decorated yellowware (with blue mocha)
1 silver-plated iron handle (3 ¾" long)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 aqua container fragments
1 dark green/black container glass
1 clinker

Lot 623
1 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 clear container glass
1 brick
1 wood (burned)

Lot 624
1 bowl? (relief decorated, aqua green glazed fiestaware) (MNV=1)
1 wire drawn nail (4 3/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2" long)
8 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron spike (3" long) (very short railroad spike)
1 iron wire
1 iron wire loop handle
1 iron bracket
1 ceramic electrical insulator "knob"
6 clear container glass
1 amber container glass
16 aqua window glass (thick)
2 condiment/food jar (clear, round, machine made, threaded lip, wide mouth) (MNV=1)

2 large bottle/jug (amber, round, machine made, threaded lip with metal cap) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, acid-etched decoration) (MNV=1)
1 clay extruded building tile
1 limestone "chip"
2 bone

Lot 625
1 decorated pipe stem (elbow pipe)
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp, exfoliated)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron nail/spike fragment
4 clear container glass
1 bottle (aqua, improved tool Patent lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 weathered limestone "chip" (working finished stone slabs)
1 wood
2 bone

Lot 626
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 aqua container glass
1 aqua window glass
11 weathered limestone "chips" (waste from working finished stone slabs)
2 clinkers

Lot 627
5 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated ironstone
2 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 unidentified iron (grate?)
1 aqua container glass (large jar/bottle base)
1 dark green/black container glass

Lot 628
1 shoe heel (metal lasts)
3 undecorated whiteware
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
1 coal
2 bone

Lot 629
3 writing slate
2 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 redware
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 clear container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
2 brick
9 shaley coal
4 bone

Lot 630
1 shoe leather (small, child's shoe?)
1 shoe heel leather
10 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
2 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 redware
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 platter (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
2 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
13 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron fragment (table knife blade?)
1 clear tableware glass
1 clear pressed tableware glass
5 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 amber container glass (melted)

7 small sandstone
5 plaster (no white coat/only whitewash)
2 brick
1 shaley coal
2 bone

Lot 631
1 printed (green) whiteware
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
3 machine cut nails (1 5/8" long)

Lot 632
2 undecorated whiteware
1 wire drawn nail (4" long)
1 aqua container glass

Lot 633
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 jar (Peoria glazed stoneware) (MNV=1)
1 threaded brass pipe with cut end
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 canning jar (aqua, round, blow over mold with threaded, ground rim) (MNV=1)
1 clear container glass
4 aqua window glass
1 shale
5 limestone

Lot 634
7 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed stone marble (.75" diameter)
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
2 jar/jug (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 iron drawer pull/handle
1 bottle/decanter (aqua, round, fluted, beaded shoulder) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (amber, round, base embossed "120/5") (MNV=1)
1 drinking glass/tumbler (clear, round, approximately 2 ½" diameter rim)
2 clear container glass
6 aqua window glass
1 limestone
1 clinker

Lot 635
1 writing slate stylus
4 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 clear container glass
1 limestone/mortar
1 bone

Lot 636
4 undecorated whiteware
3 machine cut nails (3 1/2" long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron furniture castor
1 iron hinge (single leaf, 2 1/2" x 5 3/4" attached with machine cut nails)
1 bottle (aqua, folded interior lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass

Lot 637
2 undecorated whiteware
2 sponged (blue) whiteware
2 machine cut nail fragments
2 aqua container glass
3 brick/burned soil?
1 daub/burned soil?
6 bone (burned)

Lot 638
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 aqua container glass

Lot 639
1 undecorated whiteware
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 aqua container glass
2 brick
1 bone

Lot 640

12 Saucer (decal decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail (3 1/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2" long)
2 wire drawn nail fragments
1 screw (1 1/4" long)
1 screw (1" long)
1 iron hexagon-head bolt
1 unidentified threaded rod with nut (brass?)
1 iron latch
2 metal and plaster decorative reflectors (embossed "STRATOLITE") with wingnuts
1 medicine bottle (clear, Monarch or Eric oval, 1" x 2 1/4" base, 6 3/8" tall, machine made, Double Ring lip finish) (MNV=1)
9 serving bowl (light green, pressed glass, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
2 canning jar(aqua, round, 3 5/8" diameter base, machine made, base embossed "1") (MNV=1)
3 canning jar lid (milk glass, round, approximately 2 ¼" diameter, embossed "[GE]NUINE ZINC CAP / MASON") (MNV=1)
2 wood

Lot 641

4 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated whiteware
4 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 salt glazed, hand-turned stoneware drain tile
1 plate (relief decorated, floral pattern, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate/saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup? (gold lined rim, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 food jar? (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 food jar (red paste stoneware, polygonal body) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 3/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
8 machine cut nail fragments
1 lead strap (1 1/8" wide) (bent)
4 aqua container glass
2 amber container glass
1 medicine/chemical bottle (clear, improved tool Prescription lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 lamp globe (clear, wheel-engraved, floral decoration with bands) (MNV=1)
10 aqua window glass
4 limestone "chips" (weathered)
1 ceramic stove liner

Lot 642

1 porcelain toy saucer
1 undecorated porcelain (toy?)
21 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp "…POTTERIES.")
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 printed (black) with painted highlights
1 undecorated yellowware
4 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
3 redware
2 spittoon (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
2 plate (relief decorated, ribbed, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7 1/2" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 small plate/saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware)(MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) MNV=1)
1 chamber pot (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)

1 flower pot pan (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/8” long)
2 machine cut nail (3 1/4” long)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4” long)
2 machine cut nail (2 1/2” long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
1 machine cut nail (2” long)
9 machine cut nail fragments
1 brass spigot (small, 3” long)
1 brass/copper ferrule
3 clear tableware
9 aqua container glass
3 aqua container glass (melted)
1 amber container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
5 aqua container glass
3 mortar/limestone
1 shaley coal
2 bottle (round, dip molded?, 2 3/4" diameter base, pontiled) (MNV=1)
2 bone

Lot 643
5 undecorated whiteware
4 printed (purple) whiteware
3 sponged (red and blue, rainbow pattern) serving vessel base
1 plate (edge decorated, blue, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 jug? (salt/salt glazed stoneware) (MNV=1)
1 jar/bowl (redware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
2 aqua window glass

Lot 644
2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 clear container glass
1 dark green/black container glass

Lot 644
4 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 7” diameter” (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 machine cut nail (3” long)
1 aqua container glass
1 brick

Lot 645
1 plastic 2-hole button (.86” diameter)
2 saucer (decal decorated, scalloped edge, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 round stock iron (7” long)
1 wire drawn nail (4 1/4” long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 food jar (clear, round, threaded lip, machine made) (MNV=1)

Lot 646
1 toy porcelain saucer
3 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (green) whiteware with painted highlights
1 wire drawn nail (2 5/8” long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 metal “crown” bottle cap
2 clear container glass
2 aqua container glass
3 aqua window glass
3 limestone
1 brick chip
2 bone

Lot 647
1 writing slate
1 brass/copper sheet metal
10 undecorated whiteware

1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 undecorated porcelain
2 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 redware
3 annular decorated yellowware (chamber pot?)
1 machine cut nail (4 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
2 aqua container glass
11 aqua window glass
1 lamp globe (clear/lead, flared base) (MNV=1)
5 shaley coal
1 brick
1 mussel shell
2 bone

Lot 648

1 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware (spitoon?)
1 jar/bowl (redware) (MNV=1)
1 iron strap (1" wide)
1 clear container glass
1 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, 2 ¾" diameter base, dip molded, base embossed" W. MCCULLY & CO / …PA") (MNV=1)

Lot 649

1 writing slate stylus
4 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated ironstone
1 undecorated porcelain
2 printed (blue) whiteware
2 undecorated yellowware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 unglazed earthenware
1 jug (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, handle only) (MNV=1)
1 jar (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
2 jar/bowl (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
2 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (21/4 long)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nails (1 1/4 long)
2 machine cut nails (1 1/8" long)
10 machine cut nail fragments
2 iron wire
1 iron grate?
5 clear container glass
7 aqua container glass
1 aqua glass (melted)
1 dark green/black container glass
1 proprietary medicine bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, 2 1/8" x1 1/8" base, embossed "…s") (burned) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 limestone "chip"
4 bone

Lot 650

1 swirled glass marble (approximately .6" diameter)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated ironstone
2 painted (polychrome, small floral) whiteware
3 machine cut nails (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 wire drawn nail (3 5/8" long)
1 wire drawn nail fragment
1 plastic ring (threaded pipe end cap) (modern?)
2 clear window glass

Lot 651

1 machine cut nail fragment
1 clear container glass (embossed "SPR…)
1 brick (burned)
2 undecorated whiteware
5 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware

1 saucer (decal decorated, gold lined edge, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron harness ring (2 1/2" diameter)
1 clear/lead container glass
2 aqua container glass
2 aqua window glass
1 bone

Lot 652
2 undecorated whiteware
5 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 saucer (decal decorated, gold lined edge, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 3/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron harness ring (2 1/2" diameter)
1 clear/lead container glass
2 aqua container glass
2 aqua window glass
1 bone

Lot 653
13 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (flow blue) whiteware
1 redware
2 serving vessel/bowl (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 12" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
3 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 pitcher? (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nails (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
4 machine cut nail fragments
2 clear container glass
2 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (embossed "…RG… / …GK…") (MNV=1)
1 dark green/black container glass
1 aqua window glass
1 shaley coal
18 bone

Lot 654
1 clear container glass
1 aqua window glass (thick)
1 coal
1 clinker
5 bone

Lot 655
1 clay marble (.56" diameter)
1 swirled glass marble (.63" diameter)
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 fiestaware (green)
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 saucer/plate (decal decorated, relief decorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (green glazed, relief decorated, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
2 wire roofing nails (1 7/8" long)
1 wire roofing nail (1 1/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 ¾" long)
1 wire drawn nail (2 5/8" long)
10 machine cut nail fragments
1 hexagon-head iron bolt
1 screw fragment
1 iron buckle
1 unidentified iron
1 metal/glass light bulb or fuse base
2 porcelain electrical insulator
1 aluminum
1 plastic
8 clear container glass
5 amber container glass

1 serving bowl (light green, pressed glass, floral design) (MNV=1)
45 aqua window glass
2 clear window glass (ribbed/rippled)
4 brick
1 concrete
1 bone

Lot 656
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nail fragments
2 clear container glass
8 aqua window glass
1 chemical (?) bottle (clear, large, improved tool Prescription lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 limestone (small)

Lot 657
6 undecorated whiteware
1 small plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
3 small waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
11 machine cut nail fragments
1 aqua container glass
1 limestone
2 clinkers
1 bone

Lot 658
1 toy whiteware cup
1 2-holeshell button (.63" diameter)
1 undecorated ironstone
6 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp "…CHINA /…R & CO.") (MNV=1)
1 printed (black) whiteware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, ironstone, fluted body) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, ironstone, approximately 3" diameter base) (MNV=-1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
2 unidentified vessel (undecorated, yellowware) MNV=2)
1 waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl/jar (redware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
18 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron table knife
1 iron wire
4 clear container glass
19 pickle/relish jar (aqua, French square, minimally 8" tall, exterior rolled lip finish, ball neck, wide mouth, gothic style, base missing) (MNV=1)
1 vial (aqua, round, 1 1/4" diameter base, dip molded, pontiled, base only) (MNV=1)
1 beer/liquor bottle (amber, round, approximately 3" diameter base, base only) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass
1 shaley coal
1 mussel
10 bone

Lot 659
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, base only) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (Relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1) [see lot 657]
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware) (MNV=1)

1 machine cut nail fragment
1 unidentified iron tool (broken; wood chisel or caulking iron)
1 unidentified iron (stove grate?)
1 clear container glass
1 clear window glass (frosted?)
6 bone

Lot 660

5 leather harness belt
2 undecorated whiteware
2 plate (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 plate/platter (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 unglazed buff paste earthenware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron strap (3/4" wide)
2 unidentified iron
1 forged pintle-like fastener
1 clear container glass
3 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
3 aqua window glass
21 pieces solidified paint (approximately 1 quart)
2 brick (8 1/2" long, 4" wide, 2" thick, cut with diagonal end for herringbone floor)
1 thin paving brick
1 brick with center worn/chipped, depression in center (floor drain?)
3 mortar
2 shaley coal
5 bone

Lot 661

1 brass loop shank button (.53" diameter)
2 shoe sole leather
7 undecorated whiteware
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, London Urn shape) (MNV=1)
3 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware) (MNV=1)
1 redware (dark glazed exterior, unglazed interior, very small unusual item) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron ring (6 1/2" diameter)
1 iron nut (1 1/4" square)
1 metal container fragment
1 copper wire
3 unidentified iron
1 aqua container glass
1 brick (thin paving/flooring brick)
4 brick (wedge shaped-cuts from herring bone pattern)
2 limestone building stone "chips" (walk or floor)
1 mortar
2 dried paint
1 bone

Lot 662

5 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware, approximately 5 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 spittoon? (Rockingham glazed yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron horseshoe fragment
1 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 aqua window glass

6 plaster (with white coat)
2 shaley coal
1 wood (trim?)
3 bone

Lot 663
1 4-hole white plastic button (.64" diameter)
1 vase (painted, polychrome, floral, relief decorated, porcelain, handled) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron harness clasp
1 clear container glass
1 milk bottle (clear, machine made, wide mouth) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 brick (8 1/4" x 3 1/4", 2 1/2" thick) (extruded with 14 rectangular interior holes)
8 brick fragments
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 painted (blue) porcelain
1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle?)
2 cup (gold lined exterior edge, ironstone, 1 3/4" diameter base, 3 3/4" diameter rim, 2 1/8" tall) (MNV=1)
1 cup (decal decorated, gold line esterior edge, ironstone, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (printed, green, hand painted lined interior base, gold lined edge, ironstone, approximate 5 1/4" diameter rim, 1 1/8" tall) (MNV=1)
1 small plate (decal decorated, gold lined edge, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter rim, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 cup plate (decal decorated, gold lined edge, whiteware, approximately 3 1/4" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (gold lined edge, hand painted lined interior, ironstone, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 iron door hinge (loose pin)
1 iron sliding lock latch or bolt
1 iron rim lock
1 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, kick-up) (MNV=1)

Lot 664
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 painted (blue) porcelain
1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle?)
2 cup (gold lined exterior edge, ironstone, 1 ¾" diameter base, 3 3/4" diameter rim, 2 1/8" tall) (MNV=1)
1 cup (decal decorated, gold lined exterior edge, ironstone, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (printed, green, hand painted lined interior base, gold lined edge, ironstone, approximately 5 1/4" diameter, 1 1/8" tall) (MNV=1)
1 small plate (decal decorated, gold lined edge, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 cup plate (decal decorated, gold lined edge, whiteware, approximately 3 1/4" diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (gold lined edge, painted lined interior, ironstone, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 iron loose pin door hinge
1 iron sliding lock latch or bolt
1 iron rim lock (2 1/2" x 3 1/4")
1 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, kick-up) (MNV=1)

Lot 665
2 undecorated whiteware
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)

1 waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware, approximately 7" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
9 machine cut nail fragments
1 cast iron "cap" (approximately 3" diameter, 2" tall)

Lot 666
1 relief decorated ironstone
1 plate/platter (relief decorated, ironstone, rectangular?) (MNV=1)
1 aqua container glass
1 medicine bottle (aqua, Blake variant 1, 2" x 1 1/16" base, 5 3/16" tall, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool prescription lip finish, embossed "E. R. DURKEE & CO / NEW YORK") (MNV=1)
2 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, approximately 3" diameter base, kick-up) (MNV=1)
1 brick (soft, burned as if a fireplace/chimney brick)

Lot 667
1 painted porcelain doll leg
1 painted porcelain doll head/shoulder
3 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
1 redware (hard paste, canning jar?)
1 unglazed red paste earthenware (flowerpot)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated. porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, approximately 6 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
2 bowl (redware, approximately 11" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
3 flowerpot (unglazed buff paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
5 dark green/black container glass
1 clear chimney glass
2 aqua window glass
1 brick (4" wide, 2 3/16" thick) (chipped diagonal for herring bone walk, floor)
15 plaster (with white coat)
3 bone

Lot 668
1 4-hole milk glass button (.44" diameter)
9 undecorated whiteware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 Rockingham glazed (brown and green) yellowware (spittoon?)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, fluted/paneled, whiteware, impressed backstamp "PORCE[LAIN] / I. M E.") (MNV=1)
2 chamber pot (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 saucer (grit decorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 handle? (relief decorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 plate (printed, blue, pearlware, approximately 6" diameter) MNV=1)
1 canning jar (undecorated, yellowware, wax seal) (MNV=1)
1 bowl/jar (redware, hand-turned, non-local, ogee rim) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4 long)
2 machine cut nail fragments
3 iron container lid fragments
2 iron ring (2 1/2" diameter)
3 clear container glass

1 clear container glass (melted)
3 aqua container glass
1 tumbler/drinking glass (clear, round, smooth body) (MNV=1)
2 stemware (clear/lead, "honeycomb" or "thumbprint" pattern) (MNV=1)
13 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, 3" diameter base, dip-molded, applied string Champagne lip finish, kick-up) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass
13 bone

Lot 669
1 unidentified bottle (clear, Plain Oval, 2 3/16" x 1 1/2" base, 6 1/4" tall, machine made, metal cap, base embossed "8 1 / 4 / 3") (MNV=1)
3 bone

Lot 670
10 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware with impressed backstamp "J. CLEM … / IRONST[ONE] / CHINA / CHINESE S[HAPE]"
1 undecorated porcelain
2 annular decorated yellowware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 saucer (relief decorated, fluted/paneled, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 plate, printed, blue, pearlware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, fluted/paneled, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, floral pattern, whiteware, approximately 3" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
2 cup (relief decorated, floral pattern, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, 3"-4"diameter) (MNV=1)
1 chamber pot/chamber pot lid? (undecorated, whiteware, handle only) (MNV=1)
2 bowl (redware, hand-turned, local ware) (MNV=1)
2 flower pot (unglazed red earthenware, approximately 4" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 clear tableware glass
2 blue glass (melted)
1 bottle (clear, dip-molded, unusual suction-scar-like base) (MNV=1)
3 plaster (with white coat)
6 bone

Lot 671
1 painted porcelain doll head
1 lined writing slate with geometric designs
1 stoneware marble fragment
1 cone shape milk glass loop shank button (.28" diameter)
1 4-hole milk glass button (.55" diameter)
1 4-hole shell button (eroded)
8 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 printed (black) whiteware
2 undecorated porcelain
3 undecorated yellowware
2 Rockingham glazed yellowware
2 Rockingham glazed (brown and green) yellowware
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 Unglazed red paste earthenware (flowerpot)
1 small plate (relief decorated edge with small beads, whiteware,

approximately 7" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, gilded edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nails (3 1/8" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 bone handled iron knife (blade missing)
3 clear tableware glass
1 clear container glass (melted)
7 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (embossed "…OR /…ND…")
1 aqua container glass (melted)
2 lamp chimney (clear, flared base) (MNV=1)
1 lamp chimney (clear, flared base) (MNV=1)
1 cruet (clear/lead, octagon base, 1 1/2" diameter base, pontiled)
1 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, base embossed "PITTSBURGH…") (MNV=-1)
2 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, applied string Champagne lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 olive oil bottle (aqua, round, kick-up) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (aqua, round, melted) (MNV=1)
2 aqua window glass
3 peach pits
9 bone

Lot 672
1 leather
1 washer/ring (leather, approximately 1" diameter)
1 porcelain (vase) [cross-mends with item in Lot 663]
1 undecorated whiteware
1 redware
2 serving bowl (beaded edge, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=-1)
2 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup/bowl (relief decorated exterior edge, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, impressed oval backstamp "…SHAPE / …OS" with triangular registration mark) (MNV=1)
1 Rockingham glazed red paste earthenware (spittoon?)
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 copper wire
1 clear container glass
3 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 aqua window glass
1 limestone "chip" (small, weathered)
6 bone

Lot 673
4 undecorated whiteware
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 small saucer/cup plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
1 clear container glass
1 plaster (no white coat, whitewash)
1 mussel shell
5 bone

Lot 674
9 leather harness (1 3/16" wide)

1 iron belt buckle (3 1/4" x 2 1/8") with leather harness
1 machine cut nail fragment
2 iron utensil/tool?
1 brick (cut wedge shaped for herringbone walk)
1 brick (heavily burned; melted)

Lot 675
1 Rockingham glazed red paste yellowware
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (printed, blue, relief decorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, printed backstamp "C. MEIGH & SON / IRON STONE / CHINA", with lion and unicorn, illegible impressed back stamp) (MNV=1)
1 bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, approximately 11" diameter rim, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 flowerpot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 dark green/black container glass
2 plaster (with white coat)
2 bone

Lot 676
2 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated porcelain
2 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle)
1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 Rockingham glazed red paste earthenware (spittoon?)
1 unidentified vessel/jar (gold lined edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 cup (printed, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail fragment attached to wood
12 machine cut nail fragments
6 wire drawn nail fragments
1 iron key fragment (?)
2 clear container glass
3 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (embossed "[E.E.] SUTH[ERLAND] / [MED]ICINE [CO] / [PAD]UCAH K.Y.")
2 dark green/black container glass
1 medicine chemical bottle (aqua, round, 2-piece mold, 1 7/16" diameter, 4 1/2" tall, folded exterior lip finish, corked, pontiled) (MNV=1)
3 whiskey flask (clear, Elixir, approximately 2 1/2" x 1 3/8" base, 3-piece plate bottom mold, improved tool Brandy lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, 3 1/4" diameter base, dip molded, kick-up) (MNV=1)
2 aqua window glass (thin)
2 aqua window glass (thick)
1 weathered paint "glob"
1 small brick
2 brick (burned, glazed)
1 stove liner tile
2 clinkers
1 bone

Lot 677
1 hard rubber strip (clothing "stay")
4 undecorated whiteware
2 relief decorated whiteware
2 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
2 salt/salt glazed stoneware (jar base)
1 saucer (undecorated, ironstone, burned) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, ironstone, burned) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 large bowl/chamber pot (undecorated, ironstone, base only) (MNV=1)

1 serving bowl (printed, blue, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (printed, black, with painted highlights, hand painted lined rim, black, relief decorated rim, whiteware, approximately 9”-10” diameter, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 spittoon (Rockingham glazed, yellowware) (MNV=1)
2 flower pot (unglazed, red paste, earthenware, hand-turned, approximately 4 ½” diameter rim) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nails (3” long)
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
16 machine cut nail fragments
5 iron container lid fragments (approximately 3 1/2"-4” diameter)
1 clear container glass
1 clear container glass (embossed “SY[RUP]…”)
4 aqua container glass
2 aqua container glass (melted)
5 dark green/black container glass
1 medicine bottle (clear/lead, Blake Variant 1, improved tool Bead lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 vial (aqua, fragile lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 lamp chimney (clear, straight rim) (MNV=1)
5 aqua window glass
49 shaley coal
1 clinker
8 bone
1 woven fabric

Lot 678
3 brass kerosene lamp burner
1 writing slate
1 4-hole milk glass button (.43” diameter)
13 undecorated whiteware
1 redware
3 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 wash basin (undecorated, whiteware, 6” diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4 3/8” long)
1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
2 aqua container glass
2 serving dish (clear/lead, rectangular, 5” x 2” base, press molded, fluted exterior) (MNV=1)
1 serving dish (clear/lead, press molded) (MNV=1)
4 bottle (cobalt blue) (MNV=1)
1 plaster (with white coat)
2 wood boards with machine cut nails
3 burned wood/timbers
6 bone

Lot 679
1 undecorated whiteware
2 redware
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 bowl (salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 flower pot (unglazed buff paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (4”)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 iron container lid? (2 1/2" diameter)
1 tumbler (clear, polygonal base) (MNV=1)
1 bark
1 mussel shell
7 bone

Lot 680
- 1 plate (undecorated, ironstone, base only) (MNV=1)
- 2 jar (printed, green, printed "A…") (MNV=1)
- 1 saucer (toy?) (undecorated, porcelain) (MNV=1)
- 1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle)
- 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 milk glass container glass
- 2 aqua window glass (thick)
- 8 shaley coal

Lot 681
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 tumbler (clear, fluted, 3"-4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)

Lot 682
- 1 porcelain toy cup (relief decorated, gothic-shape)
- 1 brass number "1" (2" tall) (address marker?)
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Rockingham glazed earthenware
- 2 saucer (decal decorated, whiteware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
- 2 flowerpot (unglazed, red paste, earthenware) (MNV=1)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1 /2 long)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire drawn nail (3 1/4" long)
- 1 wire drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
- 1 threaded screw (1 1/4" long)
- 1 threaded screw (1" long)
- 1 large iron threaded bolt (7 1/2" long, 5/8" diameter)
- 1 iron sprocket or toy wheel (1 1/4" diameter)
- 1 iron strap (5/8" wide)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 unidentified metal (electrical?)
- 2 clear container glass
- 5 aqua container glass
- 1 milk glass container glass
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 brick
- 1 drain tile (?)
- 4 shaley coal
- 1 bone

Lot 683
- 1 4-hole milk glass button (.51" diameter)
- 1 4-hole milk glass button (.44" diameter)
- 1 4-hole painted, green, milk glass button (.44" diameter)
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated whiteware? (heavily burned)
- 1 painted, polychrome, small floral, relief decorated whiteware
- 1 Rockingham glazed red paste earthenware
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 1 plate (painted, black, hand painted lined edge, black, pearlware, scalloped edge) (MNV=1)
- 1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
- 1 bowl (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
- 1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
- 1 clear tableware glass (tumbler)
- 5 clear container glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 2 wine bottle (dark green/black, round, dip-molded, applied string champagne lip finish) (MNV=1)
- 1 aqua window glass (thin)
- 1 bone

Lot 684
- 1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
- 1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) MNV=1)

5 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire drawn nail (2 1/4" long)
1 wire drawn nail fragment
3 flat head pointed threaded screws (1 1/4" long)
1 flathead pointed threaded screw (1" long)
1 forged iron nail/spike (5 7/8" long)
1 iron grate or decorative iron work
1 limestone

Lot 685
1 4-hole milk glass button (.43" diameter) (burned)
6 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated yellowware
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 undecorated porcelain
1 saucer (undecorated, porcelain)
1 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 jar/bowl (redware, base only)
2 redware
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron grate or decorative iron work
4 clear container glass
4 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 tumbler/drinking glass (aqua, round, approximately 2 ½" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
4 aqua window glass
1 brick
1 clinker
6 bone

Lot 686
10 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated ironstone
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 salt/unglazed stoneware (jug)
1 salt/salt glazed stoneware
2 redware
1 unglazed buff paste earthenware
3 cup (relief decorated, ironstone, approximately 1 ¾" diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, ribbed interior, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 unidentified vessel (gold lined edge, porcelain) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
4 clear container glass
1 clear container glass (melted)
2 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 clear tableware glass (stemware)
2 brick
16 bone

Lot 687
1 porcelain doll part
1 writing/roofing slate (green, thick, rough)
1 writing slate stylus (notched)
1 porcelain drawer/hardware knob/handle
1 4-hole blue plastic button (.42" diameter)
3 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup? (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware, London Urn shape) MNV=1)
1 hollowware (Rockingham glazed, relief decorated, yellowware, spittoon?))MNV=1)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 bone utensil handle (rat tang)
1 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass

1 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, approximately 3 1/4" diameter base, base embossed "…UY & CO./…") (MNV=1)
1 shaley coal
10 bone

Lot 688
2 undecorated whiteware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 cup (undecorated, whiteware, 2" diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 serving vessel lid knob (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 iron railroad spike (5 3/4" long)
1 aqua container glass (melted)
1 bottle (aqua, rolled interior lip finish) (MNV=1)

Lot 689
1 redware
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (melted)
1 dark green/black container glass
2 aqua window glass

Lot 690
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter rim) (MNV=1)
1 iron bar (5/8" square, bar stock welded in right angle, gate or machinery part?)

Lot 691
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 serving vessel (relief decorated, whiteware, polygonal base) (MNV=1)
1 iron v-shaped bar
1 brass unidentified "cap"?
1 clear container glass
1 medicine/chemical bottle (clear, Wide Prescription lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 proprietary bottle (aqua, Blake Variant 1, 2 15/16" x 13/16" base, embossed "…'S / …RAL / …K") (MNV=1)
1 bottle (clear, round, 1 7/8" diameter base, dip molded, pontiled) (MNV=1)
1 chert core (prehistoric?)
1 clinker
1 bone

Lot 692
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 relief decorated yellowware (waster bowl)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 clear container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 medicine/chemical bottle (clear, rolled exterior/Wide Prescription lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass

Lot 693
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 clear container glass
1 aqua window glass (thin)
1 aqua window glass (thick)

Lot 694
2 machine cut nail fragments
3 aqua container glass
1 aqua container glass (melted)
1 clear chimney glass
1 aqua window glass
1 plaster (with white coat)
1 shaley coal

Lot 695
2 4-hole milk glass buttons (.44" diameter)
7 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated yellowware

1 salt glazed Albany slipped stoneware
1 redware
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware, base only) (MNV=1)
2 chamber pot (undecorated, whiteware, handled) (MNV=1)
1 waster bowl (annular decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 unidentified iron
2 straight wire/thin rod (needle-like, 6 1/2"-7" long, pointed ends)
2 unidentified iron
1 brass Argand lamp burner
2 clear container glass
2 aqua container glass
2 canning jar (aqua, round, early type) (MNV=1)
1 medicine/chemical bottle (clear, wide Prescription lip finish) (MNV=1)
5 liquor/wine bottle (dark green/black, round, small mamelon on base) (MNV=1)
1 aqua window glass
1 bark
3 bone

Lot 696
1 undecorated whiteware
2 pitcher (relief decorated, ironstone) (MNV=1)
1 unidentified metal
1 aqua container glass
1 amber container glass
1 cruet (clear/lead, octagon base, 1 1/2" diameter base) (MNV=1)
2 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, 3 1/4" diameter base, dip molded, small mamelon on base) (MNV=1)
1 brick
4 bone

Lot 697
1 4-hole milk glass button (.44" diameter)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with printed backstamp "IRONSTONE CHINA / J. MEIR & SON" with lion and unicorn) (MNV=1)
1 undecorated yellowware
1 saucer (undecorated whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nails (1 5/8")
1 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
2 beer/liquor bottle (amber, round, 2 3/4" diameter, dip molded) (MNV=1)
1 condiment/extract bottle (aqua, applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 brick (burned)
1 bone

Lot 698
1 undecorated whiteware
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
1 machine cut nail (4 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 twisted copper wire
4 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 tumbler (clear/lead, round, 2" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 bottle (aqua Plain Oval, pontiled, embossed "BO…", base only) (MNV=1)
2 aqua window glass
1 brick
19 shaley coal
1 clinker
2 bark
1 bone

Lot 699
1 saucer (relief decorated, ribbed, whiteware, approximately 6" diameter) (MNV=1)

1 machine cut nail fragment
1 iron strap, "stay"
1 unidentified iron (cap?/lid?)
1 aqua container glass
2 brick (small soft mud fragments)
1 brick (burned)
1 shaley coal
2 wood
13 bark

Lot 700
1 undecorated ironstone with illegible impressed mark
1 sponge decorated (red and blue) whiteware
1 chamber pot (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 4" diameter base) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail fragment
6 bone

Lot 701
1 4-hole milk glass button (.37" diameter)
1 graphite pencil lead
1 fabric covered loop shank button (1 1/4" diameter)
14 shoe leather (heel and sole, metal nails) (represents one shoe)
2 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 undecorated ironstone
1 Rockingham glazed yellowware
2 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
1 unglazed, red paste, earthenware (flowerpot)
2 bowl (redware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 platter (relief decorated and painted edge, blue, whiteware, rectangular?) (MNV=1)
1 unknown vessel (gold banded exterior, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 pitcher? (Albany/Albany slipped stoneware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
3 machine cut nails (3 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
20 machine cut nail fragments
5 iron strap or band (3/4" wide)
1 cast iron railing/trivet?
2 iron wire
5 clear container glass
5 aqua container glass
3 dark green/black container glass
2 amber container glass
3 aqua window glass
8 brick (soft mud, small fragments)
1 shaley coal/clinker
4 mortar
41 bone

Lot 702
2 wood

Lot 703
1 4-hole milk glass button, printed green (.43" diameter)
1 slate writing stylus
4 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated porcelain
1 ceramic (heavily burned)
2 unglazed red paste earthenware (flowerpot)
1 plate/saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 serving bowl lid (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 cup (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
1 saucer (relief decorated, gold lined exterior, porcelain) (MNV=1)
1 small jar (redware) (MNV=1)

1 small jar (clear slipped, red paste, stoneware with interior white slip) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
9 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron strap/band (11/16" wide)
1 unidentified iron
2 clear container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 amber container glass
1 bottle (aqua, Plain Oval, embossed "…Y) (MNV=1)
3 aqua window glass
1 brick
2 limestone "chips"
1 bone

Lot 704
1 5-cent piece (illegible date)
1 writing slate (lined)
3 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (with impressed backstamp "…STONE CHINA / …OLISCROFT")
1 undecorated yellowware
1 redware
1 Bristol glazed stoneware (bottle)
1 saucer (relief decorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 cup (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware, hand-turned) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (3" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
2 aqua container glass
1 dark green/black container glass
1 bottle (aqua, folded interior lip finish) (MNV=1)
1 brick (burned, hard fired)
3 bone

Lot 705
1 printed (black) with painted highlights
1 liquor bottle (dark green/black, round, improved tool Brandy lip finish) (MNV=1)

Lot 706
2 slat/salt glazed stoneware

Lot 707
1 Albany/Albany slipped stoneware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 9" diameter) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 aqua container glass
1 clinker

Lot 708
1 aqua container glass
1 plaster (with white coat)
1 brick
2 bone

Lot 709
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)

Lot 710
2 plate (undecorated, whiteware, approximately 8 1/2" long)
1 vial (aqua, round, approximately 1" diameter base, dip molded, pontiled) (MNV=1)

Lot 711
1 cup (relief decorated, floral, Lily of the Valley pattern?, approximately 4" diameter rim) (MNV=1)

Lot 712
1 undecorated whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 plate (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)

1 saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron stove plate?
3 aqua container glass
2 dark green/black container glass
1 clear container glass
1 plaster with (white coat)

Lot 713
2 undecorated whiteware
2 aqua container glass

Lot 714
2 Rockingham glazed (brown and green) yellowware
1 small saucer (undecorated, whiteware) (MNV=1)
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 light green container glass

Lot 715
1 unglazed red paste earthenware (flowerpot)
2 dark green/black container glass

Lot 716
1 bowl? (relief decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 bowl? (annular decorated, yellowware) (MNV=1)
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 unidentified iron

Lot 718
1 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware (jug)
1 redware
4 machine cut nail fragments
1 iron/zinc screw-on jar lid
6 plaster (brown coat only, no finish coat)
1 shaley coal

Lot 719
1 relief decorated ironstone (burned)
7 unidentified iron