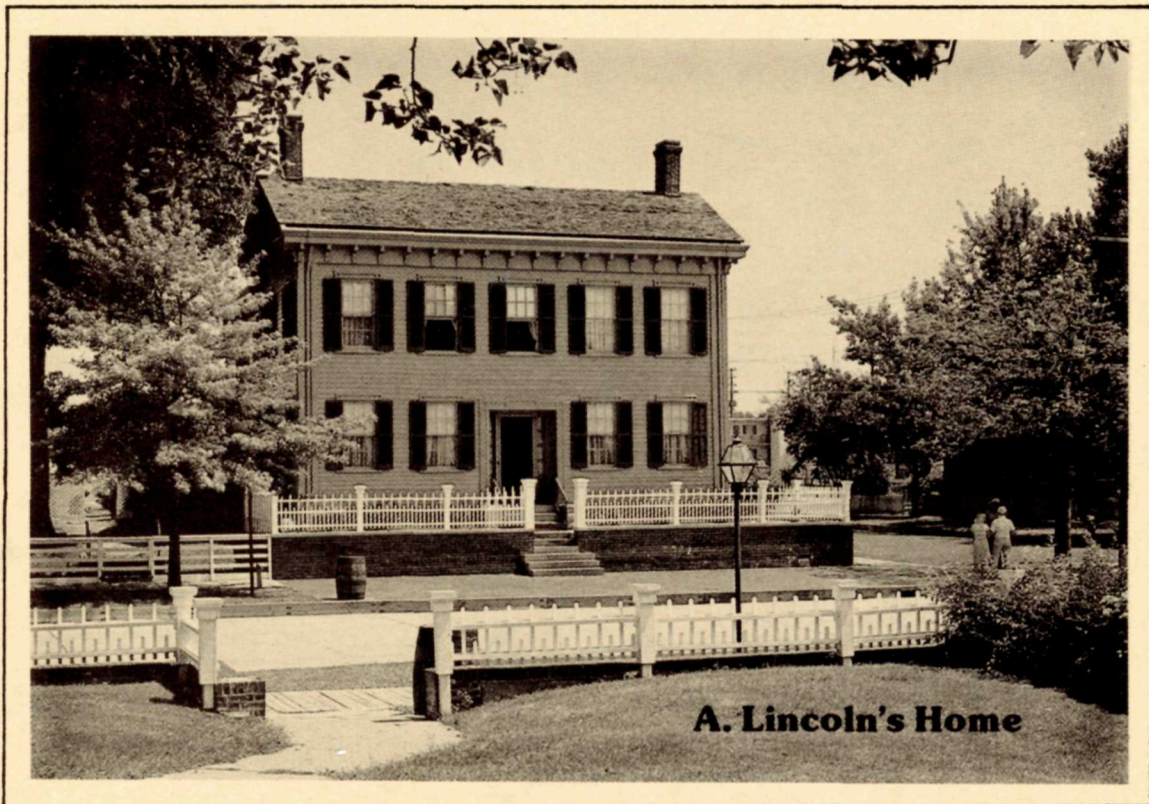


ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



By
Floyd Mansberger

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DEKALB, ILLINOIS

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by
Floyd Mansberger
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois

with contributions by
Tacie Campbell
Terrance Martin
George Painter
William Walters, Jr.

Floyd Mansberger and Charles Markman,
Co-Principal Investigators

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Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home
National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois

INTRODUCTION

The archeological work described here was conducted during the summer and fall of 1985 in response to a request from the National Park Service (RFP-MWR-5-19) for archeological investigations at several standing structures within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (LHNHS), Springfield, Illinois. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site is located within a four-block area of downtown Springfield (Figure 1) and preserves the home where Abraham Lincoln lived from 1844-1865 - a period in which he matured from a small country lawyer to a national political figure. The National Park, having been established in 1972, is in the process of restoring the exteriors of several mid-19th century homes surrounding the Lincoln Home. A massive rehabilitation of the Lincoln Home itself -- adding new climate control systems and structurally stabilizing the house so that it can handle the hundreds of thousands of annual visitors -- is also presently being conducted. The archeological research described here was determined to be necessary by the National Park Service to assist them in their restoration plans.

As part of the stabilization activities at these three 19th century houses, foundation repairs and installation of perimeter drains is planned. Our research, due to the character of the planned construction work, was confined to a one meter band immediately adjacent to the house foundations.

Contract Objectives

Our main contract objectives were three-fold and are defined as follows:

- 1) To acquire the necessary architectural data from around the foundations of the Lincoln, Shutt, and Cook Houses prior to foundation stabilization and/or positioning of perimeter drains around the structures,
- 2) To excavate the floor of the Solomon Allen Barn in order to define activity areas and to gather structural information to assist in the restoration of that structure, and
- 3) To collect data pertaining to the lifestyles of the past inhabitants of the four sites investigated. This will allow for a more accurate interpretation of the LHNHS properties.

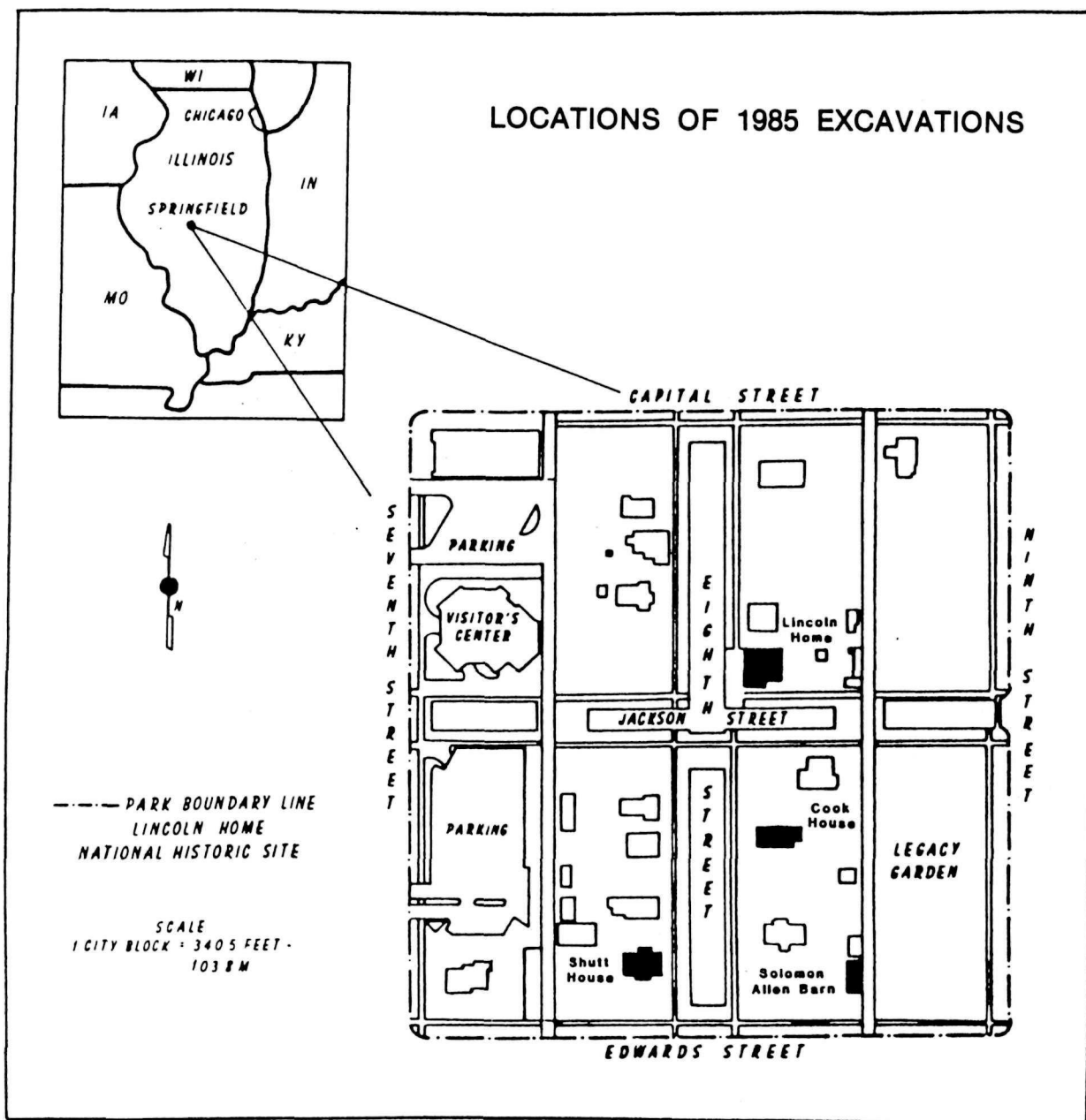


FIGURE 1. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois.

Research Objectives

Archeology is the holistic study of man and his adaptation to the environment. It covers a wide range of topics and time periods and can be defined as the study of man's changing material culture whether it is old or new, below ground or above ground (Deetz 1977; Glassie 1968). The theoretical framework for the present research is based on a definition of historical archeology that is derived from ethnohistory, especially the writings of Baerreis (1961).

Research oriented historical archeology takes an ethnohistorical approach to the study of culture and cultural processes (Handler and Lange 1978). The ethnohistorical approach has been described by Baerreis (1961: 70):

In essence, it clearly centers upon the use of documentary sources in conjunction with the study of data derived from archeological excavations. Its range is broad and not confined solely to the determination of who lived at a particular site and when they occupied that location. For archeology, an ethnohistorical approach serves as a means whereby a fundamental link in the broad narrative of man's culture history is achieved.

This approach, by nature, must be multidisciplinary in scope, otherwise a narrow, biased, non-holistic view of culture results. Histories have been written by an elite few, producing documentary history that usually ignores a large segment of society referred to as "the inarticulate masses" by Ascher (1974). Similarly, due to differential preservation rates, the analysis of present day above-ground remains alone do not accurately reflect earlier landscapes. For similar reasons, the physical remains which could reflect the total cultural system are not represented in the archeological record as some authors would like to believe (Binford 1962; King 1978). Likewise, oral histories generally tell more about the narrator and his society than of the past (Glassie 1968: 10). A better understanding of cultural change and continuity can be achieved by integrating the data from a wide range of disciplines.

More specifically, our research design focused on two topics. The first concerned architectural remains. As an archeologist, how do we investigate a standing structure? What attributes of an above-ground archeological feature, whether it be a house or barn, are significant to record? Will some of these attributes help distinguish socio-economic backgrounds of the builder or family which occupied the house?

The second research topic we were concerned with was the recognition of socio-economic variability within the archeological record. Can socio-economic differences be recognized within the artifact assemblages at the LHNHS?

The Architectural Structure as Archeological Artifact

Many different approaches to the study of houses have been used in the past by architectural historians (Peat 1962; Blumenson 1977), geographers (Kniffen 1936, 1965; Finley and Scott 1940; Jakle 1974), and folklorists (Glassie 1968; Montell and Morse 1976). The majority of academic studies associated with domestic structures revolves around two differing schools of thought. Studies associated with architectural historians generally emphasize the "elite," "academic," or "high style" architecture; these studies can be equated with a study of popular culture, especially manifested in style and technology. Through the initial pioneering of Fred Kniffen (1936) and his culturogeographic approach, geographers began to define regional areas based on architectural remains and to explain differential landscapes in terms of diffusion and migration. During the 1960s, cultural geographers such as Kniffen highly influenced the development of folklife studies in the United States, borrowing much from studies associated with the British Isles (Yoder 1968: 47-57). The new emphasis of folklife studies became not just the oral tradition associated with folklore studies, but the complete material remains associated with folk societies (Glassie 1968: 3). Emphasis of these studies was on the concept of "Folk" (German "Volk") or the "unconsciously learned traditional behavior of the individual" (Riedl 1966: 55). Such studies emphasized the non-elite, non-academic traditional material culture of the Eastern United States (Glassie 1968).

These two schools of thought, represented by architectural historians and folklorists, are diametrically opposed, with each discipline studying groups of structures at opposite ends of a continuum ranging from purely folk/vernacular to purely elite/ academic structures. In reality, very seldom are houses purely folk or popular; they consist of an eclectic mixture of both folk and popular elements. As Glassie (1968: 33) points out folk studies produce patterns within the material culture that reflect major variation over space and minor variation through time (regions) and are directly opposite of the study of popular culture, which produces patterns with major variation through time and minor variation over space (periods). This problem, confusing temporal, spatial, and formal attributes has thwarted archeologists for many years and can be equated with discussions concerning "horizons" and "traditions" (Stoltman 1978; Willey 1966; Willey and Phillips 1958; Deetz 1977).

Each of these professions has classified domestic structures differently into basic categories or "house types." Classificatory systems such as these are necessary for the comparative study of large amounts of data, but the question arises, "What do these 'types' mean?" How do they aid in interpreting cultural remains and cultural processes? Do they represent culturally significant categories of the artifacts' manufacturers, or just artificial categories or tools created by researchers? These questions have been taken up in depth in

Mansberger (1981). Although these "house types" are believed to represent the mental templates of the nineteenth-century builders, they are usually the percepts of the 20th-century researcher and actually represent "stylistic" or "formal" types associated with the researcher; they do not represent the "ideal" or mental template of the nineteenth-century builder.

For historical archeologists, the question, "Why the need for archeological research within the recent past when there are such detailed historical documents available?" constantly arises. The documentary record does not accurately represent the "reality" of the period under study. Gaps or inadequacies within the historical record can be corrected through archeological research. For example, few primary documents pertaining to the early Anglo-American domestic architecture of Illinois exist. Relevant historical records are not always available, represent more of a perceived ideal than a field reality. A large number of house plan and pattern books have survived from the early to mid-nineteenth century (Hitchcock 1946; Park 1961). These plans, which are primary sources of data, generally represent the concepts and ideals (mental templates) of East Coast and British architects of the period, not the concepts of the early nineteenth-century farmer/builder constructing houses or outbuildings on the newly settled Illinois landscape and do not accurately represent the houses associated with the early to mid-nineteenth century Illinois landscape. The few descriptive accounts of travelers and early settlers (Flower 1819, 1822; Birkbeck 1818; Woods 1822; Burlend and Burlend 1968) that describe the architectural features of the period are short and lack much of the necessary detail. These accounts were often romantic in their description of the landscape; their main intention was to lure settlers to the Illinois countryside.

The rural, agriculturally oriented structures representative of the mid-nineteenth century, in particular the small early to mid-nineteenth century domestic farmhouse and its associated outbuildings as well as the pre-Civil War urban house and associated outbuildings, are vanishing at an alarming rate. Moreover, the complex architectural merit of these structures is just beginning to be recognized. Previously, too much of past research has been based on mere "Facadism;" more detailed structural or internal analysis of these structures is needed. As King (1978: 62-3) has pointed out, "a building is a complex artifact created and modified by people for economic, social, and cultural purposes." As above-ground archeological features, these houses or outbuildings contain a wealth of anthropological data that can shed light on the lifeways of the mid-nineteenth century settlers of Illinois. The significance of these outbuildings lies not in their unique architectural merit (i.e. high or academic style), but in their potential for yielding data of archeological and historical importance (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980; 36 CFR Sec. 800.1 (a) (1,4). The excavations at the Solomon Allen Barn allowed us to take an in-depth look at a small urban horse barn. Although our

research was focused entirely on the below-ground aspects of the structure, combined with the architectural analysis of the barn, much was learned about the past construction and use of that structure. Our research at the Solomon Allen Barn centered on gathering below ground structural data as well as attempting to define activity areas within the building. To help us interpret the data collected archeologically, the services of an historical geographer were used. It was the purpose of the geographer to supply us with a detailed summary of mid-nineteenth century writings pertaining to barn construction and use. Through the combined archeological data and contemporary mid-nineteenth century accounts and drawings of barn use and construction, we are able to better interpret such structures as the Solomon Allen Barn. This research project was an excellent opportunity to study the difference between the "perceived" ideal of barn construction in the mid-nineteenth century, and the reality of the field.

Socio-economic Status and Material Culture Remains

How can we as archeologists recognize socio-economic variability in the archeological record? Much of past historical archeology in Illinois and the Midwest has been concerned with non-processual matters. Historical archeology should be in the forefront of archeological methods and theory. As South (1977:235), Binford (1972, 1977) and others point out, unlike prehistoric archeology where the lack of documents does not allow for the control of such variables as "income," "profession," or "ethnicity," historical archeologists have the potential for answering research questions unheard of by the prehistoric archeologist. With this in mind, it is my hope to discuss one such issue -- socio-economic variability in the archeological record, to develop a model of social stratification as seen through the archeological record and compare the Lincoln Home National Historic Site material to this model.

First, what is meant by socio-economic status or variability? Max Weber (1947:429) defined social status "in terms of privileges and prestige accrued from type of occupation, style of life, family standing or personal charisma" (Shephard 1985:30). It was Weber who added such non-economic determinants as prestige and honor to Marx's strictly economic emphasis. Earlier, Pareto (1963, 1966) had added such non-economic factors as nationality, religion, race, and language to the list of factors influencing social standing. Shephard (1985) contains an excellent review of stratification theory and the concept of class structure.

In essence, socio-economic differences are measures of inequality or class structure. According to Shephard (1985:13) socio-economic classes are "strata within a structural hierarchy which share certain social and economic attributes." In the 19th-century United States, class structure was divided along

many different lines, including but not limited to race/ethnicity, politics, and economic well-being. Luria (1976) contains a concise discussion of inequality in a capitalistic society. According to Luria (1976:261) inequality amounts to differences in the amount of social power that may be brought to bear by different individuals or groups. "Social power" includes economic power, political power, and the power to command status. Essentially, it is the power to control labor and in a capitalistic society is the result of ownership and control of capital. Luria (1976:262-70) argues that status and capital are inseparable. Wealth, according to him, is the sum of the total physical and financial assets, while capital is that part of wealth which appears in a form enabling its holder to control the labor of others. In Luria's view, social power is a function of capital holdings rather than of total wealth holdings. Lenski (1966) and Nash (1970) also stress the significance of "power" as a factor in socio-economic stratification. As Nash (1970) points out, "power" takes many different forms and is very elusive to measure.

In an historical perspective, historians and social scientists who have concerned themselves with class structure in the United States have focused on the division of wealth, as measured by property or income taxes. Lemon and Nash (1968:1) point out that not all forms of wealth are taxed. Main (1977), who emphasizes that the distribution of wealth was very unequal during the 19th century, states the most common index of the measure of inequality is the size share of the top 10% of all potential wealth holders (SSTT) (Stiglitz 1969; Atkinson 1970). This index is based on taxable wealth, which he emphasizes is not equal to the total wealth.

Kulikoff (1971) is another notable study of class inequality in the United States. In this study, he argues that wealth and occupation are highly correlated with status. From 1850 to the present, the U.S. Census Bureau has recorded the occupations of individuals enumerated. With such a large source of available data -- usually associated with a personal and real property value -- many academics have used occupation as a measure of inequality. Lieberman (1978) is an excellent example where households have been ranked according to the head of the household's occupation.

The following research attempts to elucidate some of the variables which may reflect socio-economic differences in archeological assemblages from 19th-century Midwestern sites. As Deagan (1982:198) has pointed out in her early Spanish American studies from St. Augustine, significant variables are region -- and time -- specific. As one moves from region to region or from one time period to the other, significant environmental and cultural changes may take place which could affect the recognition of socio-economic variability in the archeological record. As she has pointed out, the presence of tea equipage, porcelains, and imported ceramic wares -- so typical of upper-class society of 18th-century British colonial

sites -- is insignificant in recognizing status differences at 18th-century Spanish colonial sites. Deagan (1982:198) states, this

implies that status indices must be investigated and developed within the context of the individual community. Particularly in a frontier situation, the specific resource bases and processes of interaction and exchange for the individual community will influence the way in which social status is manifest in that community.

In a similar vein, significant differences between rural and urban settings may also be apparent upon closer scrutiny. Main (1965) has argued that outside the village or town, in 18th-century Colonial America, the disparity between the top and bottom of the socio-economic scale was surprisingly unimpressive. Mason (1984:67) recognizes major differences in the wealth distribution of the initial settlers in the Salt River Drainage of Missouri. A similar situation appears to exist in early 19th-century Illinois. By the Civil War period, major differences in class segregation had developed in the agricultural community of Illinois. These status distinctions were based in the rural areas on several factors, including land ownership and persistence in the area (Mason 1984). In contrast, urban class distinctions appear to have developed along clear-cut lines very early in the development of the community. Urban wealth tends to be indicated more in terms of goods and cash on hand, rather than on land or property ownership.

Can we recognize "status" or "socio-economic" variability from the archeological record? Measures of wealth which historians or social scientists have used to differentiate class structure (such as "occupation", or SSTT) are next-to-impossible to determine archeologically. The question of how socio-economic variability manifests itself in the archeological record has been a subject of much current research interest in historic archeology within the past few years. The focus of this research has been on regions where broad racial, political and economic differences in status exist. For instance, Fairbanks (1974), Otto (1975, 1977), and Drucker (1981) have all illustrated the archeological variability between sites associated with slave, overseers, and planters in ante bellum plantation sites in the South. Heitzman (1980) also has illustrated variability in archeological remains from late 19th-century ranch sites within Alberta, Canada, where he compared "bunk house" remains to those of the "manager's house." In Illinois, the question arises, "Can we recognize variability between archeological assemblages when the socio-economic differences between status groups is not so rigidly structured as in the South or in the Great Plains?" In other words, can we measure the socio-economic differences between a banker and merchant, baker and tinsmith? In rural Illinois, can we recognize economic differences between landowner and tenant farmer?

Without documentary records, how can an archeologist determine the socio-economic status of a household from the archeological record? A major portion of our research was directed at establishing socio-economic variables in the material culture remains at the four historic sites investigated. Excavations at these sites offered an excellent opportunity for addressing such questions. The sites within the LHNHS represent the homes and artifact assemblages of the urban upper-middle class. Mansberger (1982, 1986) had excavated several sites that represented the remains of lower and lower-middle class households (Crazy Dog, Speckhardt) as well as sites associated with the upper-middle class (Hughlett and Washburne sites). By comparing the artifact assemblages from these sites to the artifacts recovered from the excavation at the LHNHS, we are beginning to recognize what patterns in the archeological record are sensitive indicators of socio-economic conditions.

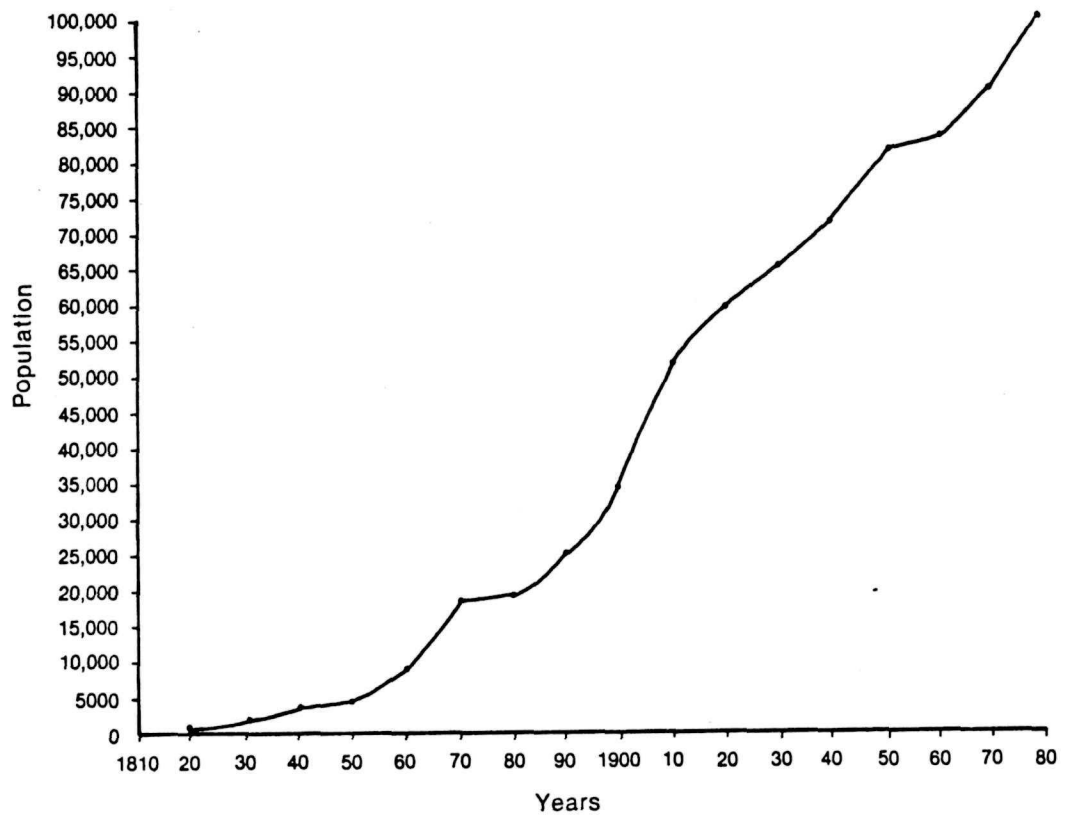
Historical Setting

Springfield, centrally located in the state of Illinois, is both the county seat of government and the capital of the State of Illinois. Located in the midst of what was once a beautiful prairie, it is situated 184 miles southwest of Chicago and 97 miles northeast of St. Louis. Sangamon County was established by a legislative act on 30 January 1821.

Springfield is located within the loess-covered till plains dissected by the Sangamon River. Elevations range from 6-700 feet above sea level. Soils are deep, silty, and nearly level to gently sloping. The soils of the park consist of poorly drained black silt loams with a silty clay loam to silt loam subsoil (Steinkamp 1980:12, 44-45).

Early settlers to Springfield were primarily from the southern states. The first recorded settlers were the Dodds, Easleys, Drennan and Pullman families, who settled near Sugar Creek in what is now known as Ball Township in 1816 (Brink, McCormick and Company 1874). With the establishment of Illinois as a state in 1818, immigration increased drastically. By 1818, settlements in the area of Island Grove Township, Auburn Township, and Springfield were established. The Auburn settlement boasted the first blacksmith shop as well as the first distillery. A grist mill was established in the Auburn area by J. Simms in 1819. Figure 2 illustrates the growth of Springfield's population, a city which has grown slowly, but steadily through the years.

John Kelly was a hardy pioneer from North Carolina who settled on Sugar Creek in 1818. Joined by his two sons, they each erected crude log cabins on what is now the northwest corner of Klein and Jefferson Streets in Springfield. During the spring of 1821 several more families, including Elijah Iles, arrived in "Calhoun," as many early settlers called Springfield.



.FIGURE 2. Population Growth of Springfield, Illinois (drawn from Veach 1973).

In 1821, with the organizing of Sangamon County, Springfield was chosen as the county seat. The commissioners, "after full and careful examination of the situation of the present population of said county, have fixed and designated a certain point in the prairie, near John Kelly's field, on the waters of Spring Creek, at a stake set and marked "Z.P.", as the temporary seat of justice for said County of Sangamon; and further agree that the seat of justice be known by the name of SPRINGFIELD" (History of Sangamon County 1881:564). After establishment of Springfield as the seat of government, the village quickly grew in size and became the most important point in the county. In 1821, the public lands were surveyed by the federal government, and in 1823 Springfield became the location of the United States Land Office.

As a consideration for the location of the county seat at its present location, Elijah Iles and Pascal Enos donated 42 acres of land to the town. The land was laid off into a public square and into town lots. The first sale of a town lot took place in May, 1821.

Iles, an early resident of Springfield, operated a small store in the early years of the community. It was Iles who surveyed and platted in 1836 the addition to Springfield which was to become Lincoln's neighborhood. Springfield was incorporated as a town in April, 1832. The state capital, originally located at Kaskaskia, had been moved to Vandalia in 1820 in hopes of locating more centrally in terms of the state's growing population. By the early 1830's, the question of again moving the seat of government closer to the center of population was a political issue. In February, 1837, Springfield was chosen as the new state capital; it was physically relocated in Springfield in 1839. By 1839/40 the population of the city had reached 2,500.

Central Illinois was the site of the first railroad venture in the state of Illinois (known originally as the Northern Cross Railroad). By a legislative act of 1835 the Jacksonville and Merodasia Railroad Company was established with a stock of \$100,000. In the spring of 1838, the first locomotive was unloaded from an Illinois River boat and ran into Jacksonville from Merodasia. By February, 1842, the line had been extended to Springfield, connecting Springfield to the Illinois River as well as to larger river ports of the South such as St. Louis and New Orleans. This eventually became the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway. The Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad was completed from Alton to Springfield in 1852 and finally connected to Chicago by 1854, thus opening a new era of Springfield history. Several other railroad lines, by the early 1870's, had connected Springfield to the far reaches of the state of Illinois (History of Sangamon County 1881).

Manufacturers of the city by the mid-1870's were numerous and included the Springfield Watch Company, various rolling mills, carriage and wagon manufacturers, foundries and machine shops, planing mills, woolen mills, and the Alexander Corn

Planter Factory. The milling business was well represented by some half-dozen flouring mills in the city. By the mid-1870's population had reached 20,000. Figures 3-5 are mid- to late 19th-century representations of the park neighborhood and surrounding environs.

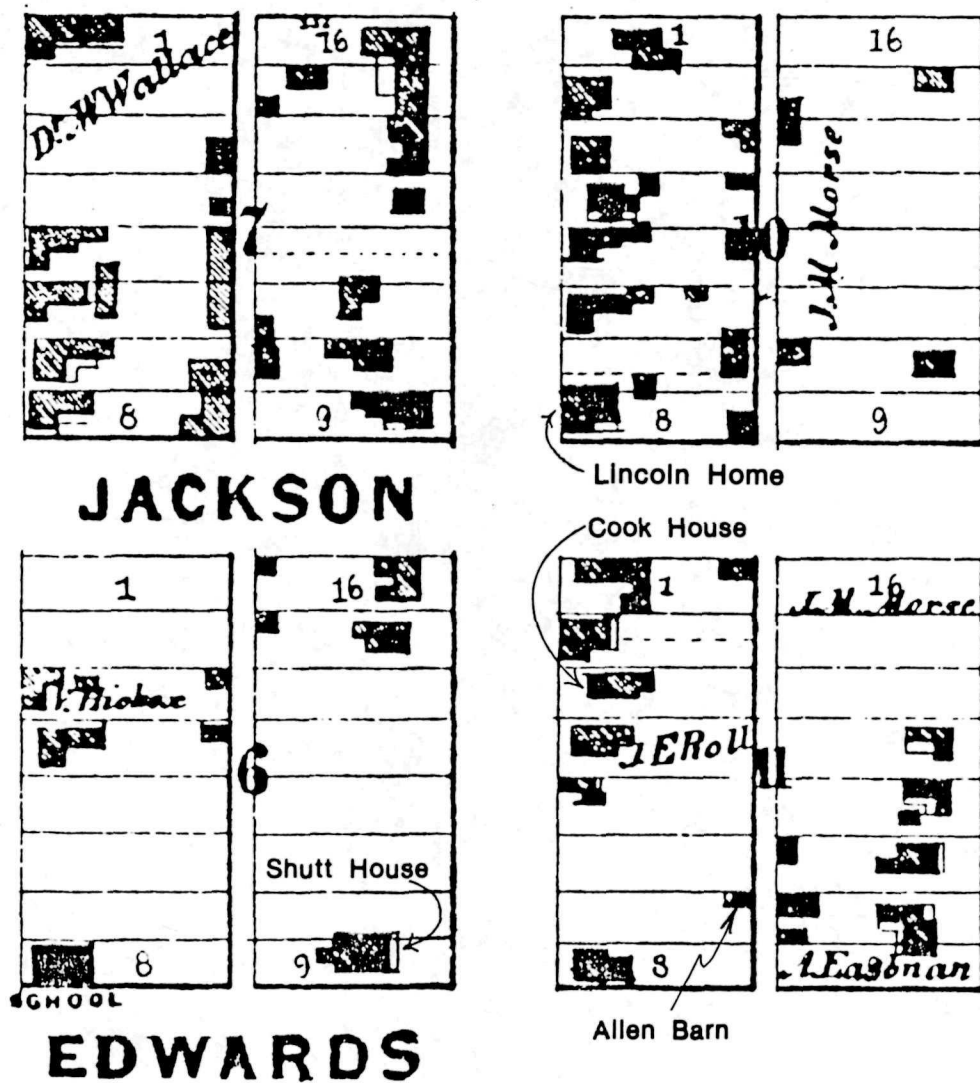


FIGURE 3. Enlarged Portion of the City of Springfield (1854) map.

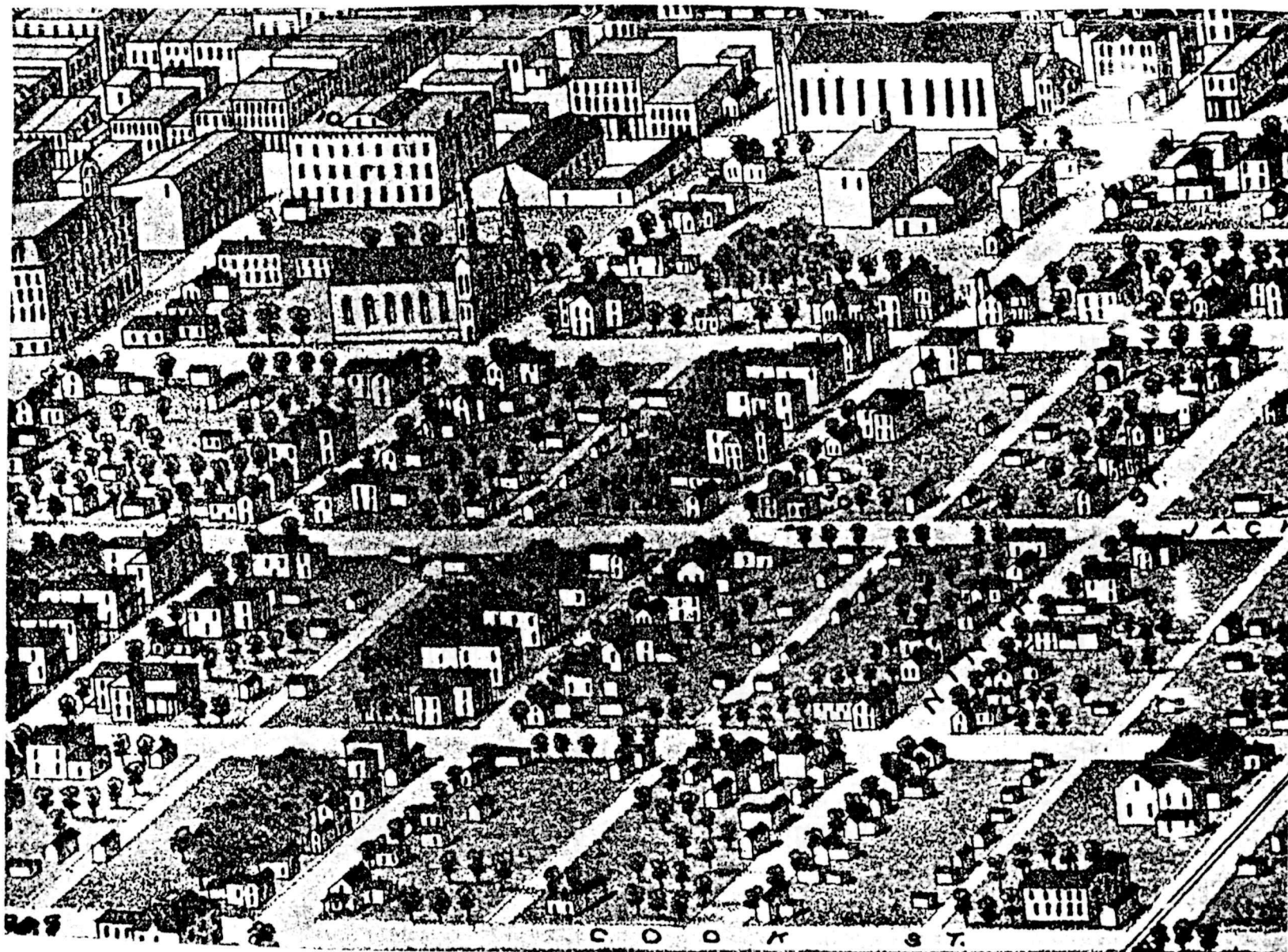


FIGURE 4. Portion of the Beck and Pauli Panorama, circa 1870.

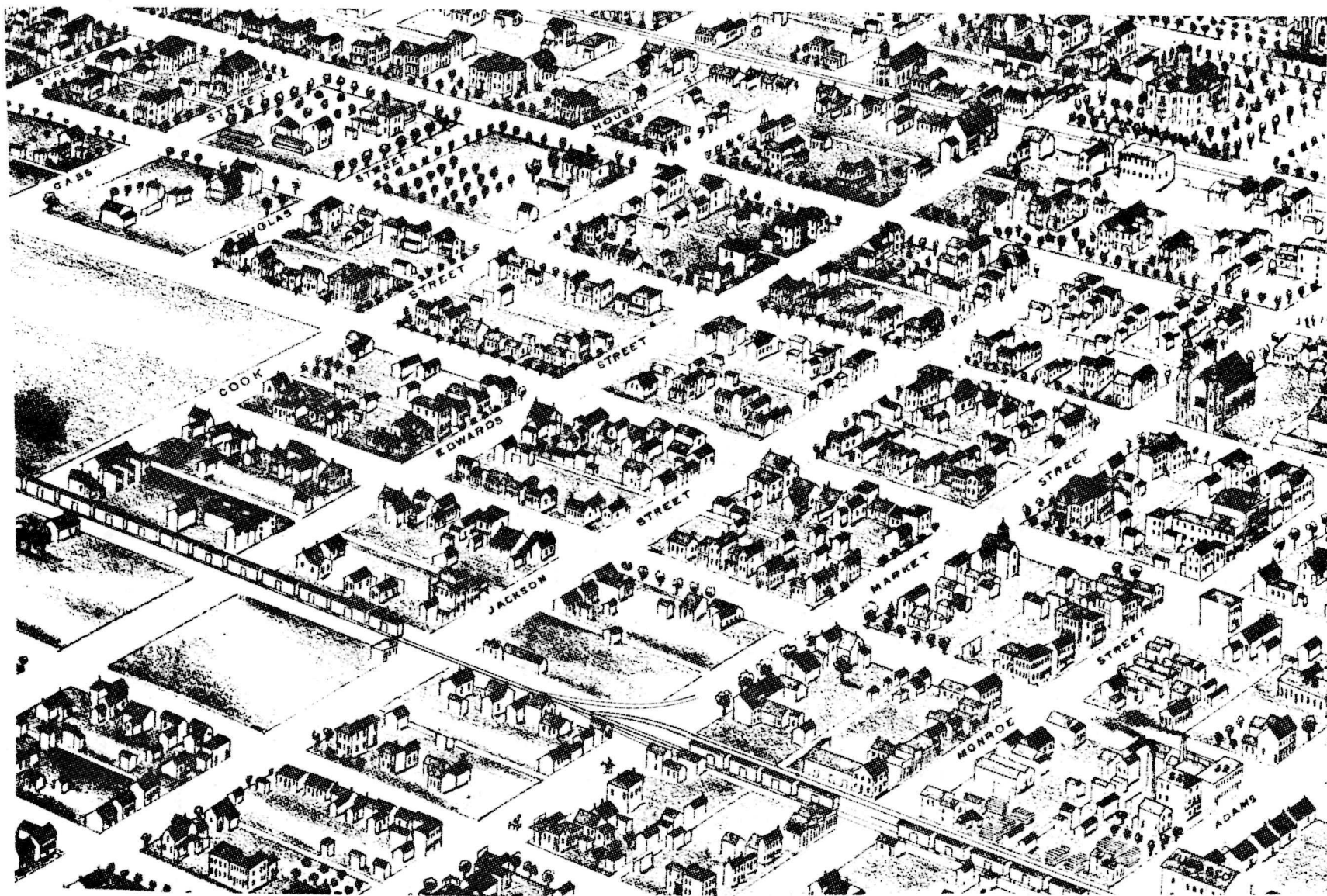


FIGURE 5. Portion of the Augustus Koch Panorama, circa 1872.

THE SHUTT SITE (11-Sq-266)

The Shutt House (Figure 6; 525 South Eighth Street) is located on Lot 10 of Block 6 of Elijah Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield and is referred to as Historic Structure #17 by the National Park Service. The significance of the Shutt House lies in the fact that it was constructed probably during the early 1850's and occupied during the period Lincoln was living in Springfield. As Bearss (1977:29) states, "the house complements the Lincoln Home and is part of the urban setting in which the Lincoln family lived from 1844 until February, 1861." Bearss (1977:27) refers to the Shutt House as the W.O. Jones House.

Historical Background

The following chain of Title (Table 1) for the Shutt House property (lots 9 and 10) was excerpted from Bearss (1977:29-32). Additional biographical information pertaining to individuals who have been associated with the Shutt House is presented in Appendix I (Bearss 1977:32-39; Painter 1980).

The City of Springfield (1854) map may be the earliest known representation of the Shutt House (Figure 3). In 1854, on Lot 9 (Block 6) was situated a rectangular building facing Eighth Street. The house had a small extension off the back (west) of the house as well as a porch on the front (east). It is my belief that this structure may represent the early Shutt House. Of particular interest is the fact that the house is set back from Eighth Street slightly farther than those houses located on lots 15 and 16 directly north of the Shutt House; and the Shutt House appears to be situated mostly on Lot 9, extending only a short distance over into Lot 10.

Excellent documentary information dating from the late 19th/early 20th centuries exists for the Shutt House in the form of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Figure 7) as well as several panoramic views of Springfield. Figure 7 illustrates the east half of Block 6 in 1890, 1896, and 1917 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company). These are the first accurate representations of the Shutt House and represent the late 19th-century changes in the house fabric. Both the 1884 and 1890 Sanborn maps depict the Shutt House as a large two-story frame structure with north and south bays. Attached to the south bay was a single-story bay window. Extending across the front of the building and again within the ell formed by the south bay were two single-story porches. Another porch -- probably representing two episodes of construction -- was located along the back of the house. The main body of the house was roofed with wood shingles, while the rest of the porches were roofed with either tin or slate (probably the former).



FIGURE 6. The Shutt House, Fall 1985.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Location	Amount
Elijah Iles	Ninian Edwards	3 May 1836	Lots 9 & 10 Lots 13 & 14	Block 6 Block 8 \$ 490.00
Ninian Edwards	John Larrimore	6 August 1848	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$ 200.00
John Larrimore	Mason Brayman	16 September 1856	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$ 900.00
Mason Brayman	James Catlin	6 November 1855	Lots 9, 10, 11 & 12	Block 6 \$2500.00
James Catlin	W. O. Jones	20 August 1857	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$2300.00
Master of Chancery	Eliza Allen	20 November 1861	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$2649.00
Master of Chancery	Abner Allen	21 December 1865	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$3500.00
Abner Allen	John White	28 November 1868	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$3850.00
John White	Harry Watson	22 January 1875	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$ 1.00
Harry Watson	Louis Tichnor	15 March 1875	Lots 9 & 10	Block 6 \$2500.00
Louis Tichnor	Frank Tracy	29 October 1885	Lots 9 & 10 S - 10' Lot 11	Block 6 \$6000.00
Frank Tracy	Peter Mayor	25 May 1886	Lots 9 & 10 S - 10' Lot 11	Block 6 \$5500.00
Peter Mayor	Charles Pfeffer	24 October 1889	Lots 9 & 10 S - 10' Lot 11	Block 6 \$3500.00
Charles Pfeffer	John Lutz	7 February 1894	Lot 9 S - 5' Lot 10	Block 6 \$2000.00
Charles Pfeffer	Conrad Hartmann	20 May 1905	N - 35' Lot 10 S - 10' Lot 11	Block 6 \$5500.00

TABLE 1. Partial Chain of Title for the Shutt Site (Excerpted from Bearss 1977:29-32)

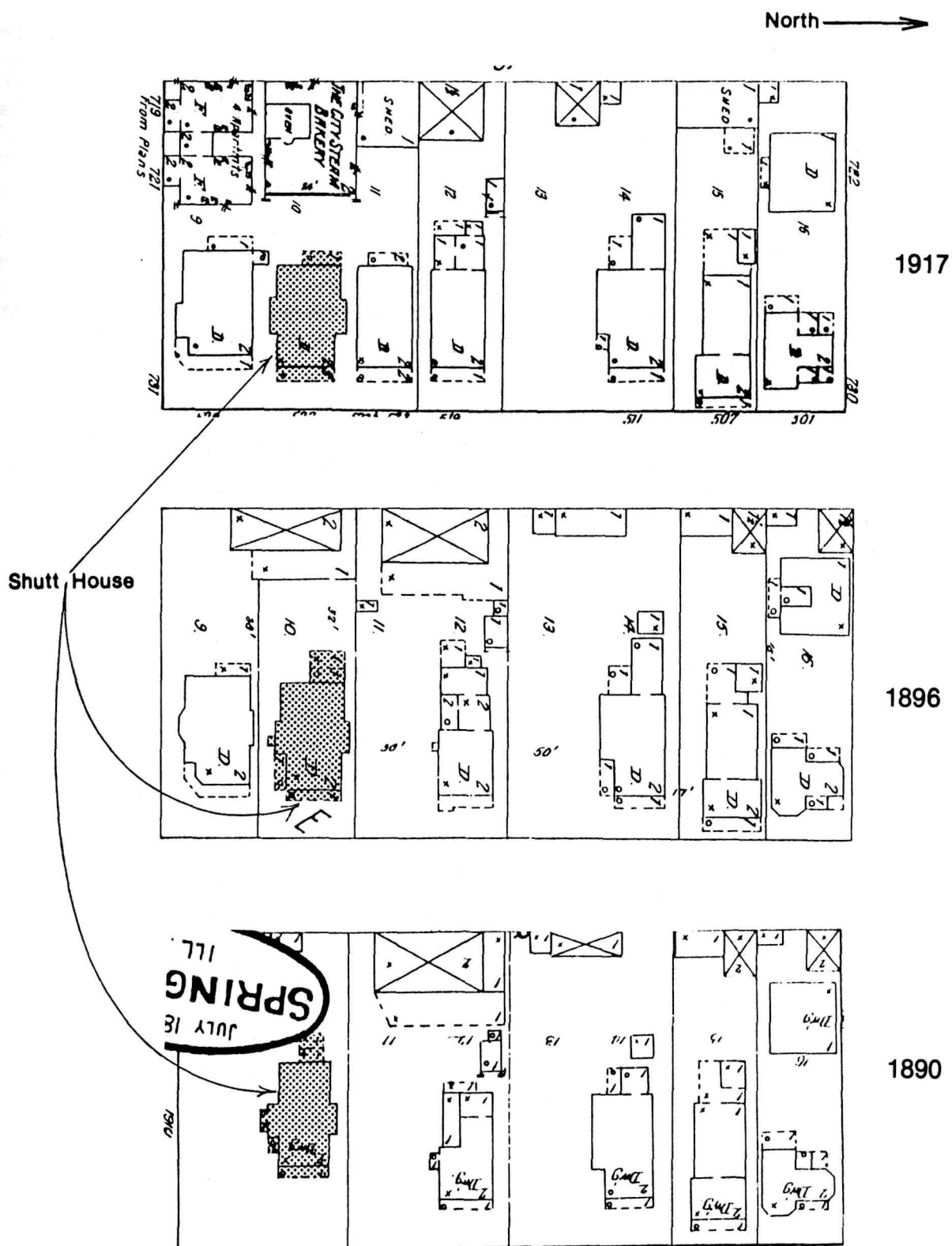


FIGURE 7. East Half of Block 6, E. Iles Addition, Springfield, Illinois (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps).

Of particular interest on the 1884 and 1890 Sanborn maps is the placement of the house within the lot. In these years, the majority of the Shutt house appears to have been situated on Lot 10, extending a short distance over onto Lot 9. No lot line is indicated between Lots 9 and 10 suggesting common ownership of these two lots. This is in contrast to the 1854 city map discussed earlier. Also, the Shutt House appears to be set back from Eighth Street farther than the other houses on this block during the years 1884 and 1890. This is similar to the 1854 city map. In neither year (1884, 1890) is there another house on Lot 9 south of the Shutt House. It is possible that the placement of the Shutt House was incorrect on the 1854 map or that the house was moved over to Lot 10 -- a practice which was very common in the 19th century.

As for the structure itself, nothing significant changed between 1890 and 1896. The only change appears to be that by 1896 the Shutt House had moved forward on the lot in line with the other houses on the block. Also by 1896, lots 9 and 10 had been separated. According to Bearss (1977:42), the Lutz family purchased Lot 9 from Charles Pfeffer in February, 1894, and during 1895 built a large two-story frame house on the corner (Lot 9) next to the Shutt House. The Lutz House was razed by the National Park Service in 1974.

The 1917 Sanborn map indicates that several minor changes had altered slightly the Shutt House. These included the removal of the southeast porch and the addition of a second story to the front porch. Between 1896 and 1917 a significant change had taken place in this neighborhood in regard to land use patterns. By 1917 the back yard of the Shutt House, as well as several others in this neighborhood, had been converted to multi-family and commercial use. On the back half of Lot 9 was located a two-story, four-family brick apartment complex, which fronted Edwards Street. Behind the apartments, situated on the back half of Lot 10, was located the City Steam Bakery. This building was a large two-story brick structure, which was built prior to 1905 by Conrad Hartman and Sons (Bearss 1977:42). Both structures located on the back of lots 9 and 10 were demolished by the National Park Service in 1974. The 1948 Sanborn map does not indicate any significant changes to the Shutt House between the years 1917 and 1948. During these years, the Shutt house had been converted into numerous apartments.

Three panoramic views of Springfield exist and depict the neighborhood around the Lincoln Home to varying degrees of accuracy. The Beck and Pauli panorama (circa 1870) illustrates the south and east elevations of what may be the Shutt House (Figure 4). At that time, the house is represented as a two-story structure with a south bay. The Augustus Koch panorama (circa 1875) illustrates the east and north elevations of a single-story structure -- possibly on lots 9 and 10 (Figure 5). Next to this house was a large two-story house similar to the Shutt House. The accuracy of the Koch panorama is questionable. Whether this second building from the corner represents the Shutt House or another structure is unclear (Bearss

Excavation Strategy

Our research universe at the Shutt Site -- as at the Cook and Lincoln Homes -- consisted of a narrow band one meter around the house foundations. A series of 8 1x2 meter test excavations were placed around the perimeter of the house (Figure 8). These were placed in a non-random manner. At least one test was excavated on each side of the house in order to determine the nature of the fill sequences around the structure. Tests were located near several corners of the building in hopes of locating cisterns or other subsurface features. Prior to placing the tests, a thorough inspection of the interior basement walls was conducted to help eliminate areas where modern utility lines had been positioned, thus disturbing the subsurface remains. At the other sites, prior to excavation, the appropriate utility companies visited the site and marked the location of their service lines. Tests were placed within areas where structural changes or questions were indicated by the Sanborn Insurance maps. It was the intent of our research to excavate at least one test on each side of the building to the base of the builder's trench.

All tests were excavated using a combination of shovel scraping and troweling in arbitrary 10 cm increments. All culturally significant deposits were screened through a 1/4" mesh screen. When natural stratigraphic levels were recognized, they were excavated as a separate unit. Appendix II contains the Shutt Site artifact tabulations. In Appendix II, the arbitrary levels have been lumped together into culturally significant "zones" as indicated by the profiles. Artifact discussions within the text are carried out with respect to these zones. Five days field work were conducted at the Shutt House.

Test 1 (Figure 9)

Test 1 was located along the southeast corner of the Shutt House. Placed in an area which would have been beneath the enlarged porch, it was excavated in hopes of finding intact early 20th-century deposits. This test was excavated to the base of the foundation. Figure 9 illustrates the east profile of Test 1. The top 30cm of the test contained badly disturbed recent fills associated with National Park Service activity as well as major structural work. Zone II contained lots of brick, lath, and plaster as well as both wood and asphalt shingles and represents an episode of landscaping around the house after an extensive remodeling. Evidence of backplastering beneath the basement window sill is also present. Beneath Zone III is a thick deposit of silty clay loam fill (Zone IV), which contained light amounts of coal, brick, and mortar mottling. This appears to represent a 19th-century fill episode that predates the

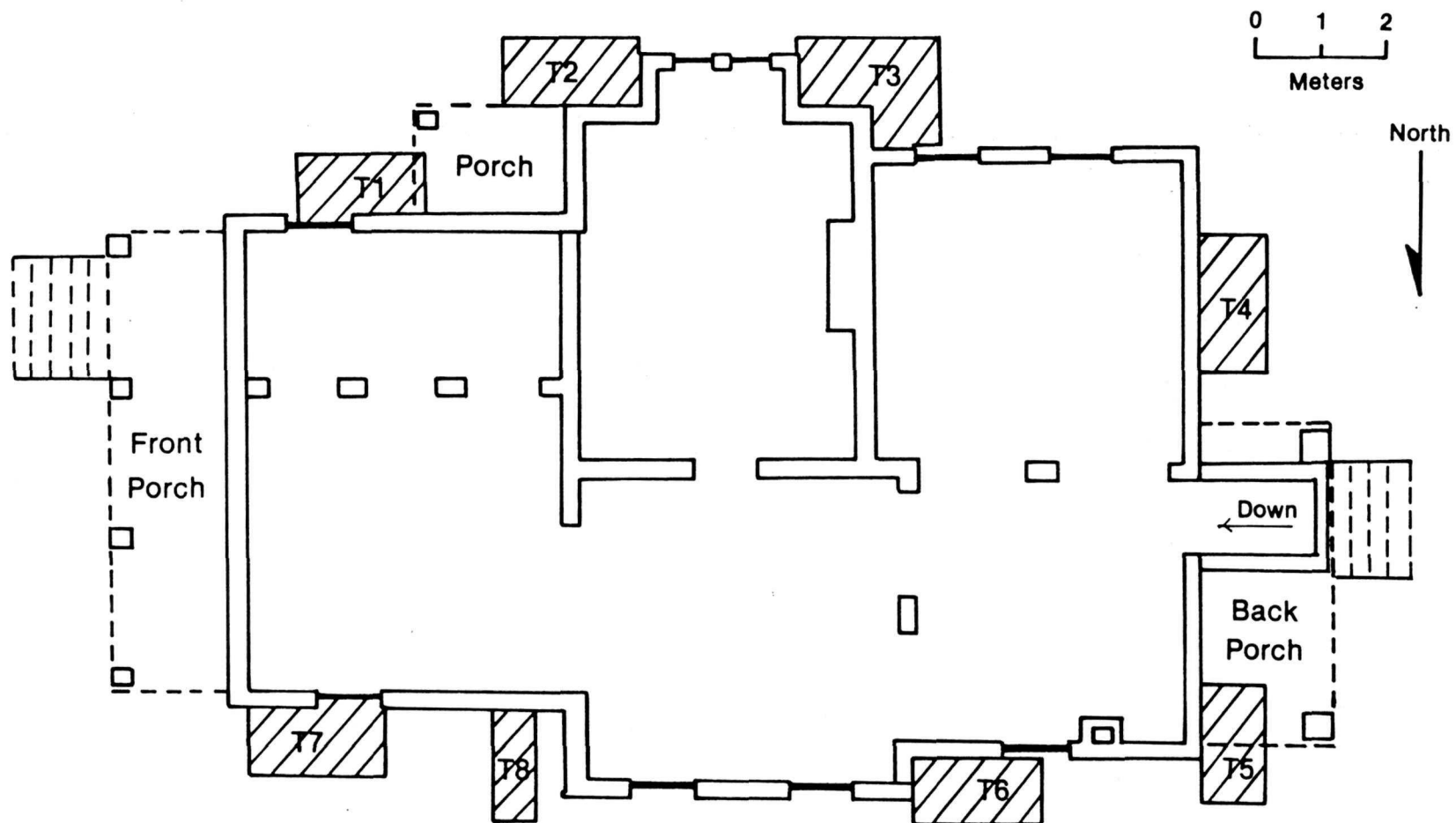


FIGURE 8. The Shutt Site Base Map.

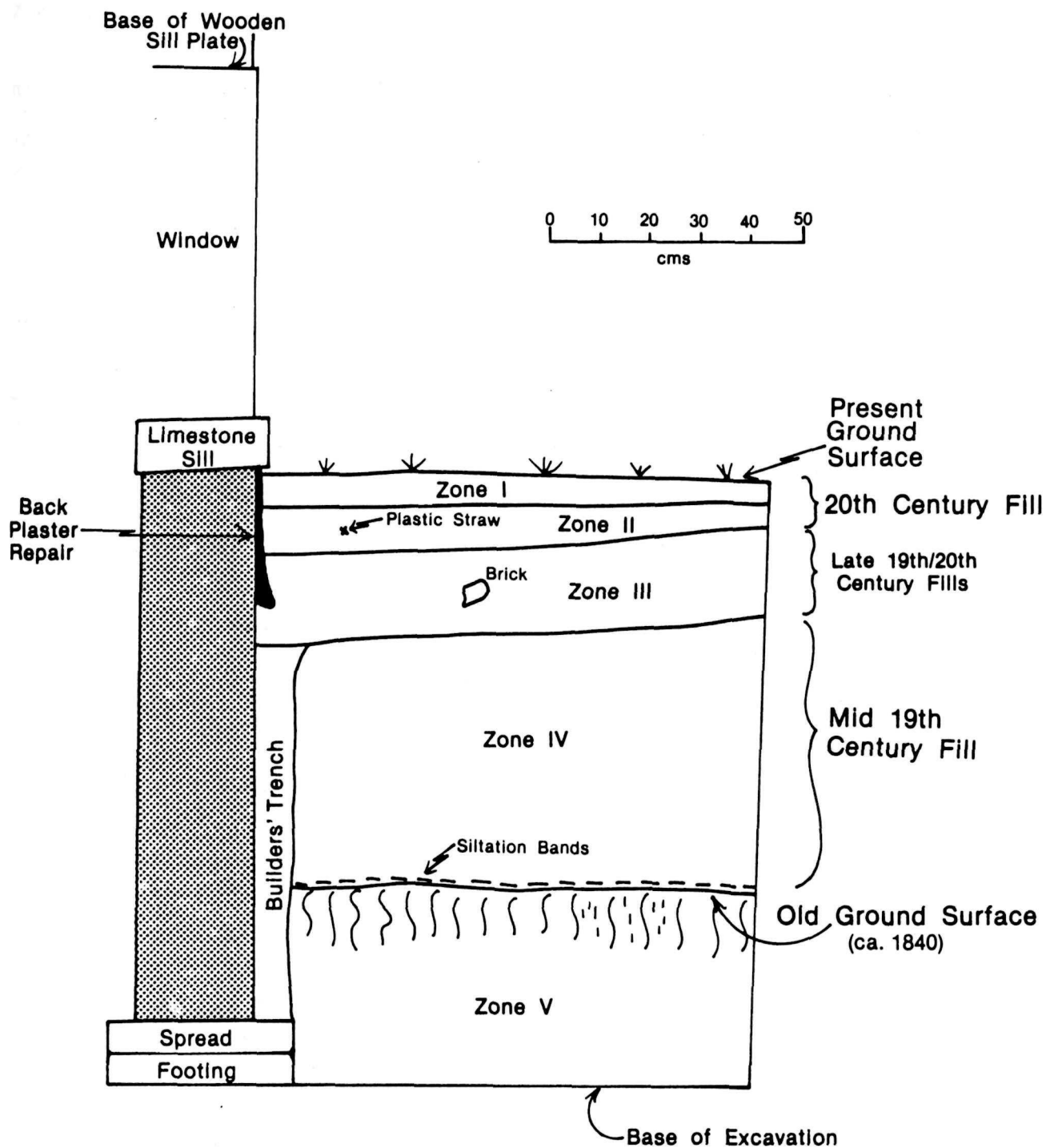


FIGURE 9. The Shutt Site, Test 1 Profile.

foundation construction. A distinct but narrow builder's trench was present along the foundation wall. The top of Zone V appears to represent the late-19th century ground surface.

The brick foundation wall at this location was laid from inside the cellar hole. Little cultural material besides brick fragments and mortar were found within the builder's trench. At the base of the foundations, the brick wall rested on a spread footing two brick-courses high.

Test 2 (Figure 10)

Test 2 was located along the south wall of the Shutt House adjacent to the southeast porch and east of the bay window. Although it was excavated to a depth of only 85cm below the present ground surface, this square was one of the more important at the site and helped illustrate the contact between the deep fill deposits situated toward the southwest of the house and the undisturbed ground surface around the remainder of the structure.

Figure 10 illustrates the south profile wall of Test 2. Unfortunately, this was one of the last tests to be excavated at the site and time did not allow for its complete excavation. Zones I and II correspond to similar fill episodes in Test 1 and are associated with 20th-century alterations to the house. Zone IV is a silty clay loam fill which was probably deposited after the demolition or removal of an early brick foundation. The cellar hole of this earlier structure is represented by the deep fill deposits present in Tests 2, 3, and 4. Although rather uniform in texture in this test, Zone VI represents the deep variegated fill typical of Test 3 and 4. Zone V is a black (10 YR 2/1) silt loam that represents the A horizon of the original ground surface and may represent a scraped surface, since so few artifacts were associated with the top of Zone V.

Test 3 (Figure 11)

Test 3 was located along the south wall of the Shutt House just west of the bay window. Zone I represents 20th-century fill. Along the house wall, this zone dips to a depth of 25cm below the present surface. Indications of repointing and backplastering around the basement window sill were present. Beneath Zone I to the base of the brick foundation (125cm below surface) consisted of several lenses of variegated fills (Zone VI). Towards the base of the test, concentrations of mortar and brick were found. These lenses slope toward the Shutt House foundation, indicating that they were backfilled around the present structure. The floor of the test consisted of a hard-packed yellow clay directly beneath the spread footing associated with the foundation. Directly above this hard-packed clay was a thin layer (3cm) of clean yellow clay.

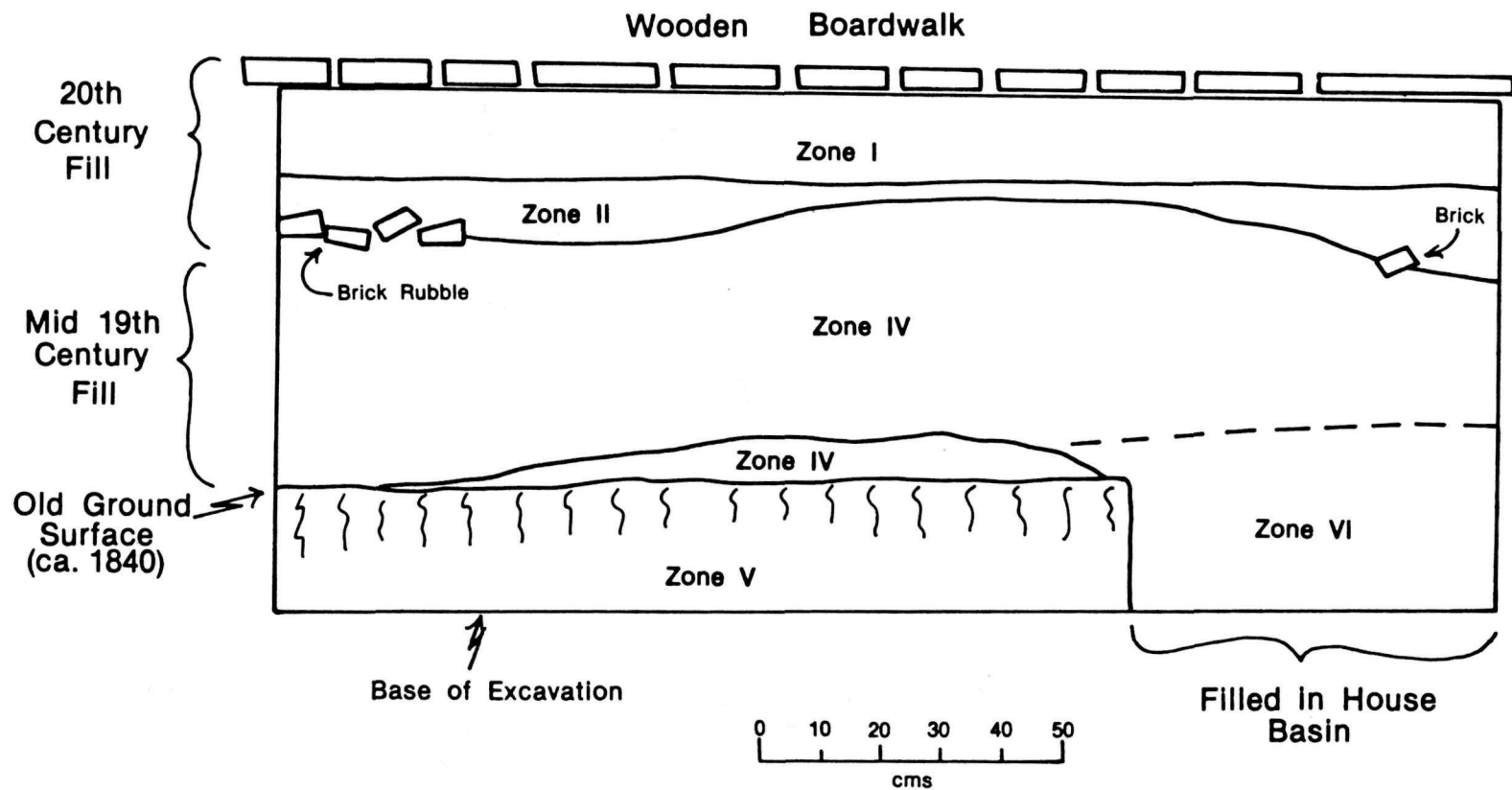


FIGURE 10. The Shutt Site, Test 2, South Wall Profile.

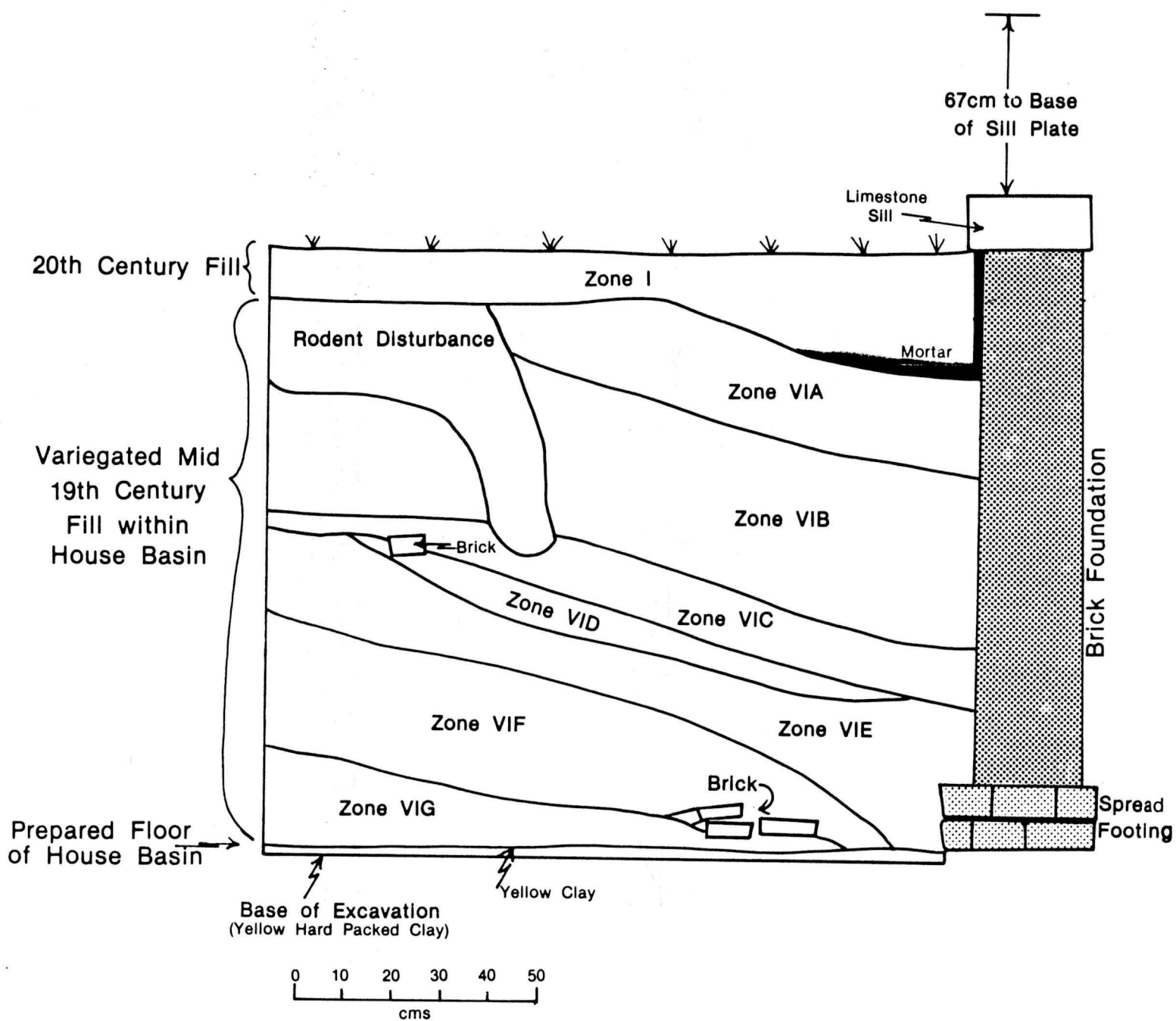


FIGURE 11. The Shutt Site, Test 3, West Wall Profile.

It is significant that the deep fill deposits end at the base of the present Shutt House foundation and that a wide, flat, and hard-packed prepared cellar floor is present beneath this fill. Above this is a concentration of brick rubble and mortar. It is thought that Test 3 was excavated within an earlier house basin that was filled after the demolition of this earlier structure and the construction of the Shutt House foundation. No builder's trench was apparent within this test.

Test 4 (Figure 12)

Test 4 was a deep test located along the back (west) wall of the Shutt House. It was located between Claflin's 1984 Ditchwitch trench and the newly reconstructed back porch and bulkhead entrance into the basement. Excavated to the base of the foundation, this test yielded results similar to Test 3. No builder's trench was encountered. A combination of mortar and soft mud brick fragments were located above a flat, hard-packed clay floor. Unlike Test 3, several lenses of yellow clay were present in this test. Like Test 3, the different fills sloped toward the foundation.

Test 5 (Figure 13)

Test 5 was located along the northwest corner of the Shutt House. It was placed there in order to test for the possibility of a bulkhead entrance that would have led into the basement from the north along the existing foundation. The east profile (Figure 13a) illustrates several disturbances, including a trench with a set of steam heat lines and a more recent trench associated with rebuilding of the northwest corner of the foundation. A very small area of black (10 YR 2/1) silt loam (Zone V) was present along the north edge of the test and represents the original ground surface.

The south profile (Figure 13b) illustrates the type of deposits located beneath the restored porch. The present porch and bulkhead entrance into the basement were built by the National Park Service. Zones I, A, B, and C represent recent demolition activity. Zone V represents the undisturbed A horizon of the original ground surface. No evidence of the suspected bulkhead entrance was located.

A significant difference was recognized between the deep fills of Tests 2, 3, and 4 and those of Test 5. It is suspected that the contact between these two deposits was located between Test 4 and Test 5 suggesting that this earlier house basin was located mostly on lot 9 and extended only slightly onto lot 10 as suggested by the 1854 City of Springfield map.

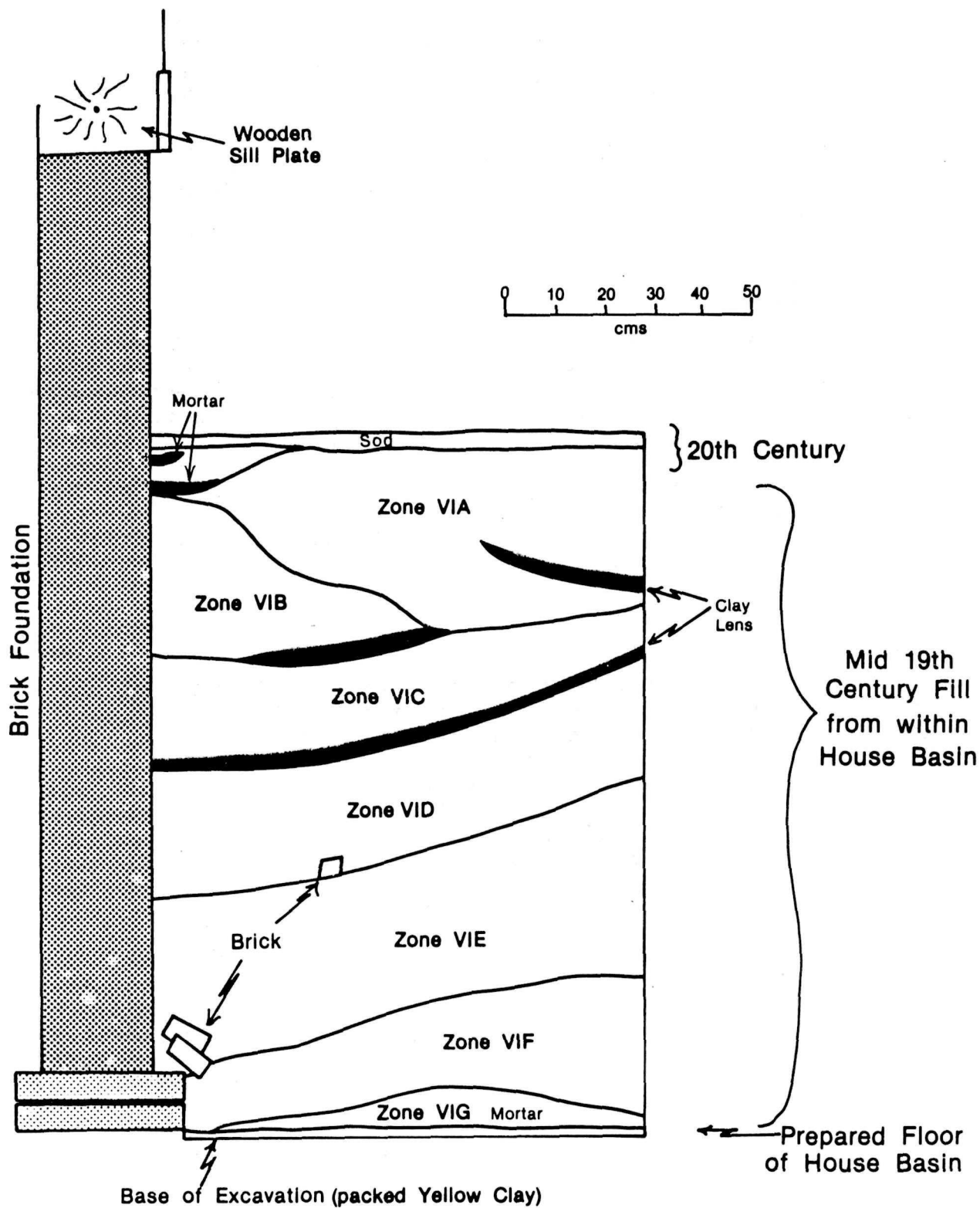
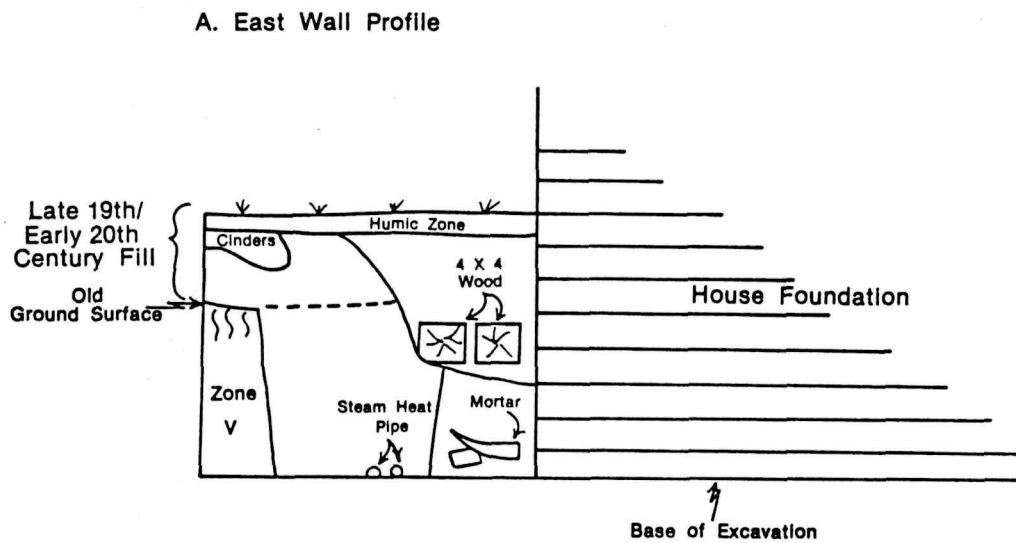


FIGURE 12. The Shutt Site, Test 4, South Wall Profile.



B. South Wall Profile (Beneath Back Porch)

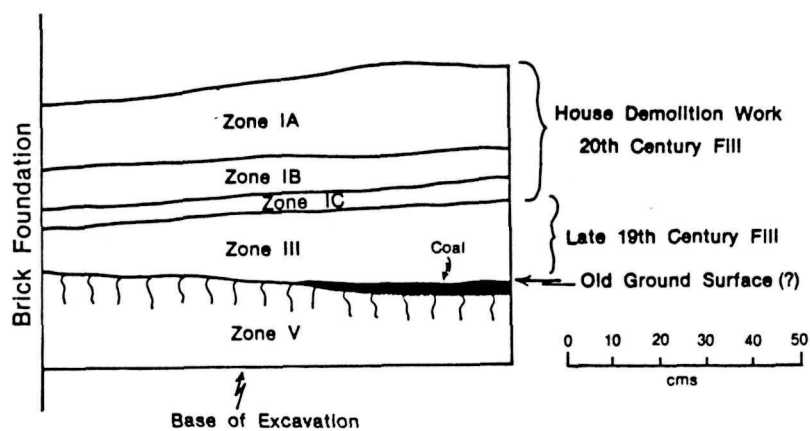


FIGURE 13. The Shutt Site, Test 5, East Wall (A) and South Wall (B) Profiles.

Test 6

Test 6 was located along the north wall of the Shutt House just west of the bay. This was a shallow test that was terminated due to the disturbed nature of the fill. The area around the test had been disturbed by recent water lines leading from the Shutt House to the nearby Carpenter Shop.

Although badly disturbed, a significant artifact (Figure 14) was uncovered from this test. It was in Level II of Test 5 that an iron lag bolt for a lightening rod ground wire was found. Although present on mid-19th century photographs of the Lincoln Home, none of these artifacts have been located. Pieces of the glass insulator that was located within the end of the lag bolt in which the ground wire passed were also found in this test unit.

Test 7 (Figure 15)

Test 7 was located at the northeast corner of the house, along the north wall. This test was only excavated to a depth of 40cm below the present ground surface since it had been badly disturbed due to the excavation of both a gas utility trench and two tile drainage lines. The drainage tiles represent two separate sets of tile, one on top of the other -- and as such represent drastic changes in the grade around the house. The basement window located near Test 7 had been bricked in and a new wooden sill added -- also attesting to the change in grade. A small area (Zone V) of potential original humic topsoil 18cm below the present surface may represent a surface near the original grade around the front of the house.

Both drainage tile lines sloped to the west. It was suspected they connected with a gutter downspout at the northeast corner of the house. It was not known, though, where they drained towards -- whether to a cistern or to some other source. Test 8 was excavated in hopes of locating the other end of the drainage tile.

Test 8 (Figure 16)

Test 8 was located along the north side of the house within the angle of the north bay and the main body of the structure. The ground surface within this area was slightly lower than the surrounding surface. The excavation of this test went the deepest of any at the Shutt House. It was excavated to a depth of 163cm below surface. Figure 16 represents the east wall profile of Test 8. Almost the entire area had been disturbed through the excavation of several utility lines. The most recent utility lines included small diameter copper and iron (water and/or gas) pipes represented by Trench B. The earliest disturbance appears to have been a deep trench (A) which extended to a depth of approximately 175cm below the present

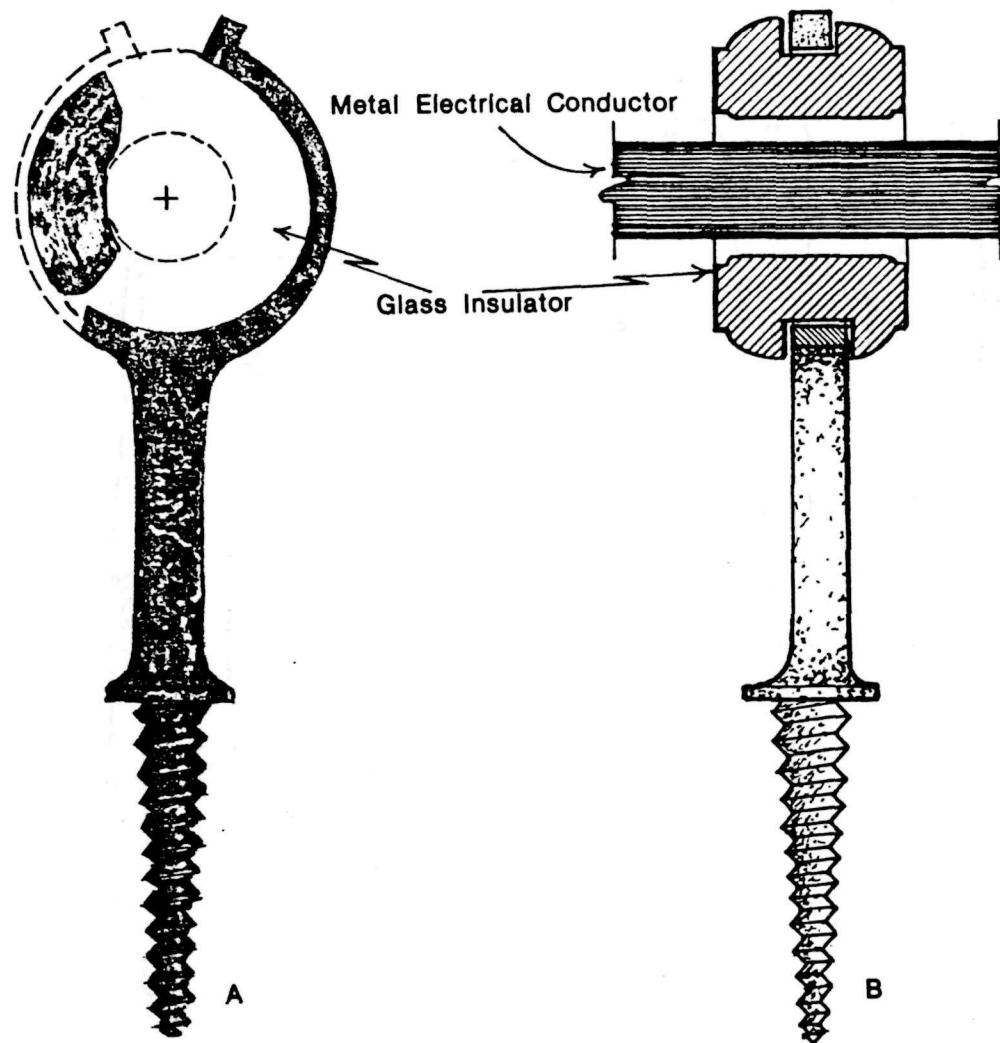
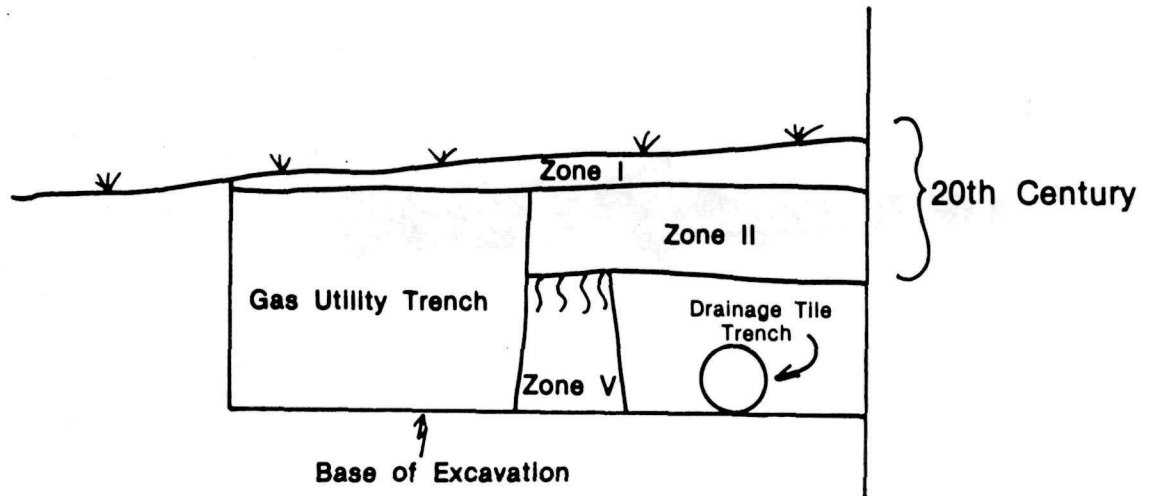


FIGURE 14. Lag Bolt For Ground Wire System Found at The Shutt Site, Test 6 (Drawing Courtesy of Fran Krupka, National Park Service).

A. East Wall Profile



B. West Wall Profile

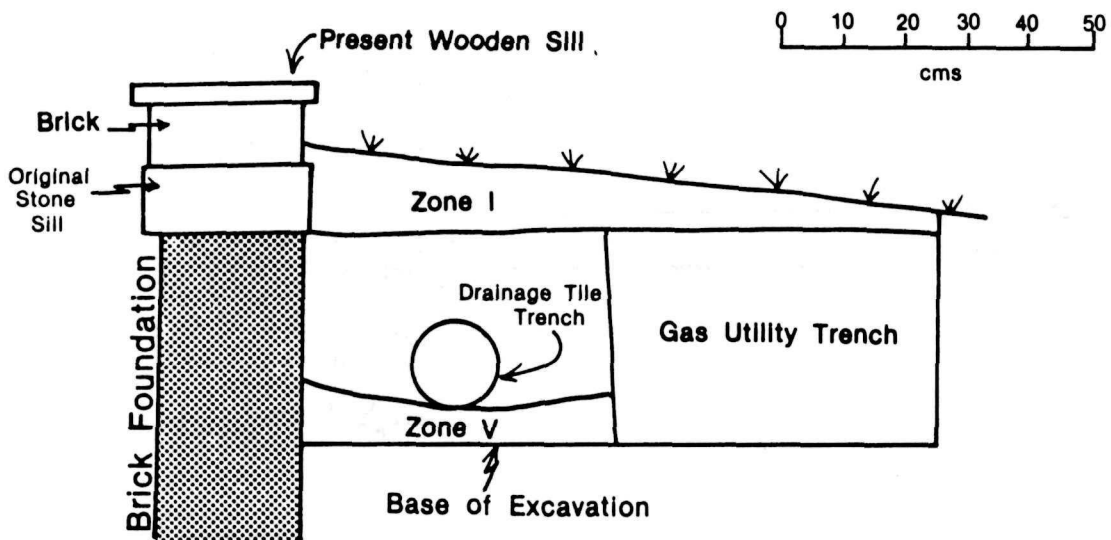


FIGURE 15. The Shutt Site, Test 7, East and West Wall Profiles.

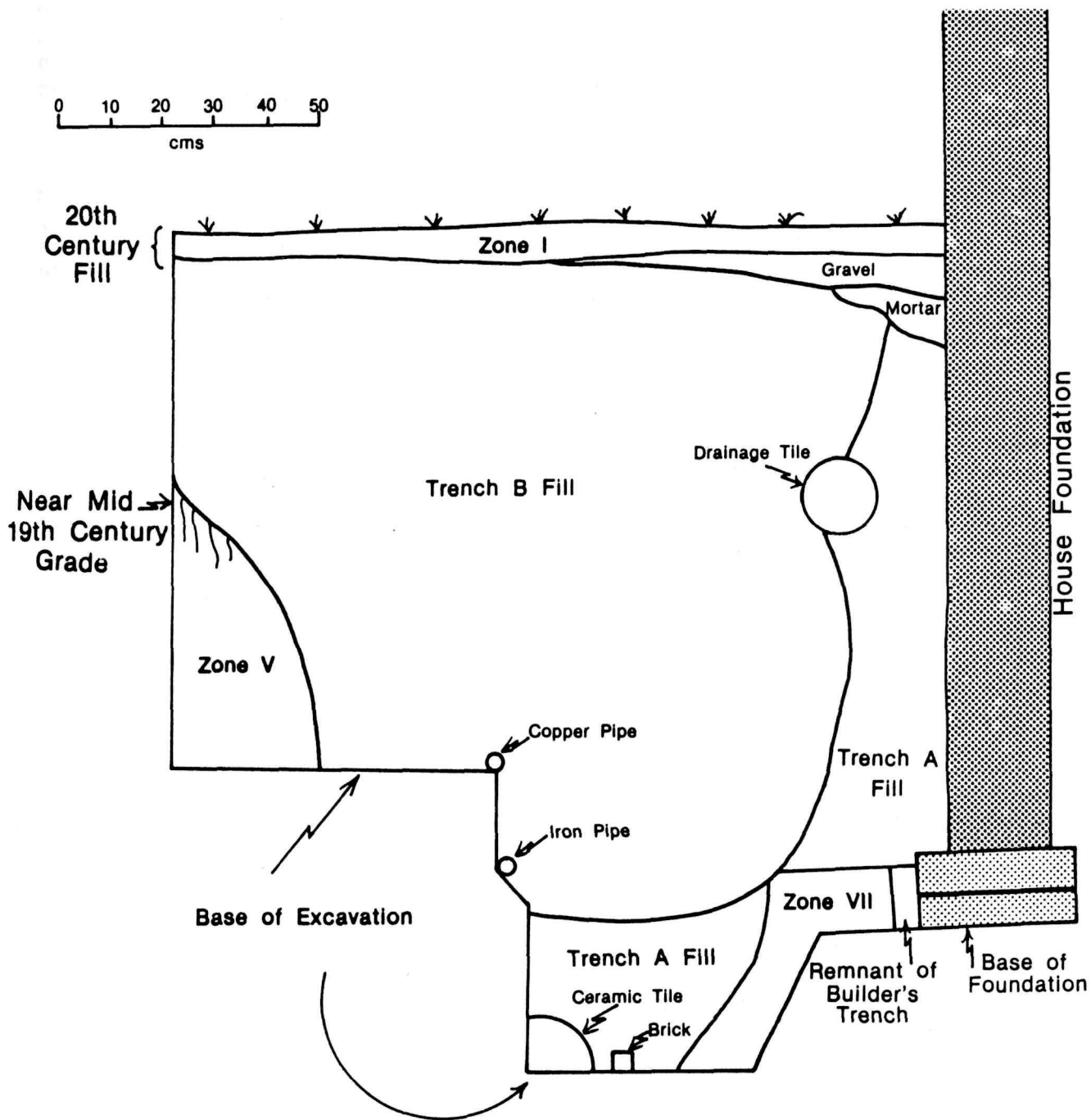


FIGURE 16. The Shutt Site, Test 8, East Wall Profile.

ground surface. This was a distance of approximately 38cm below the base of the Shutt House foundation. At the base of this trench was an 8-10" diameter ceramic tile. The joints between the pipe sections were tarred. This may be a sanitary sewer line which dates to the construction of the present Shutt House foundation, circa 1875-79. The city sewer system -- which originally was a storm water system -- was established in Springfield at an early date; the main trunk line, located down the center of Eighth Street, was installed in 1865.

Very little undisturbed soil was present in Test 8. Only a small area of undisturbed subsoil was present along the northern edge (Zone V) as well as at the very base of the test (Zone VII, sterile subsoil). A small section of builder's trench was exposed at the very base of the foundation. No artifacts were found in the builder's trench.

Shutt Site Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy around the Shutt House was rather straight-forward. A mid-19th century (ca. 1830 to 1840) ground surface was recognized in several of the test excavation units including Test 1, 2, 5, and 7. This old ground surface, located as much as 75-80cm below the present ground surface on the south side of the house, was buried by several late 19th and 20th century fill zones. On the north side of the house, the old ground surface -- represented by the top of Zone V -- was very near the present ground surface and badly disturbed by numerous utility (gas, water, sewer) line trenches which ran along the north side of the house. The fill zones above this mid-19th century ground surface could be separated into 20th century fill zones (I, II) as well as mid to late 19th century fill zones (III). Zone III was represented only in Test 1 and 2. Zones III may have been associated with leveling of the lot -- which probably sloped downhill to the south -- during the construction of the original mid century house on lot 9.

Neither the old ground surface (A-horizon) nor associated subsoil (B-horizon) was found in Tests 3 or 4. Both of these tests contained deep fill sequences which extended to the exact base of the existing Shutt House foundation footings. At that level, a distinct prepared clay floor was encountered. The fill in Tests 3 and 4 contained several lenses of various soil colors and textures. Concentrations of used brick and mortar was found in this fill which was apparently backfilled against the newly laid Shutt House foundations. The entire stratigraphic profile of Tests 3 and 4 was cultural.

Summary of the Shutt Site Excavations

Although few significant cultural features were located, the excavation of the Shutt House contributed significantly to the restoration efforts as well as to the interpretation of the

Lincoln neighborhood. The main point emphasized by our research at the Shutt House was how drastically the grade at this location has changed through the 19th century. Both Tests 1 and 7 illustrate well how sequential episodes of fill have been deposited around the house, raising the original grade as much as 80cm within the area of Test 1.

The excavations at the Shutt House uncovered few artifacts. The artifact density around the Shutt House was extremely low, making interpretations of past lifestyles of the Shutt House occupants difficult. Some of the best evidence of early occupation (mid-19th century) appeared in Test 1. Figure 17 illustrates some of the more diagnostic artifacts found at the Shutt House. Figure 18 illustrates the few unrefined ceramic rim profiles that were recovered. These include mostly unglazed redware flower pots and a single rim sherd from a small redware jar. A lightening protection ground wire lag bolted conductor stand was found in Test 6, which will contribute significantly to the restoration of the Lincoln Home. Such artifacts have been identified in photographs of the Lincoln Home but never found intact. Lag bolts similar to these were screwed into the roof as well as down the side of the house. They held a glass insulator through which passed a ground wire which connected a lightning rod with the ground surface.

The most interesting information acquired from the excavations was in regard to the differential fill sequences located around the house -- particularly with regard to the deep fill associated with the southwest corner of the structure. There appears to have been a large depression (possibly a house cellar hole) centrally located mostly in lot 9 and slightly in lot 10. This depression represents the location of the original pre-1854 house -- which may represent the Shutt House. Apparently, between 1854 and 1879 this house was either demolished or moved north onto lot 10. It is my belief that at that time, the present Shutt House foundation was constructed, the house which had been located mostly on lot 9 lowered onto it, and the large depression remaining filled with construction rubble. As mentioned earlier, the documentary evidence from the analysis of the Sanborn Insurance maps suggested that the house may even have been moved twice -- once over to lot 10, then once again forward in line with the others on Block 6. The archeology suggests only one move of the house between 1854 and 1879.

In 1866 the Minimum Tariff of Rates of the Springfield Fire Underwriters lists a wooden dwelling on lots 9 and 10 of Block 6. Thirteen years later, in 1879, it listed no building on lot 9 and a two-story frame house (owned by the Tichnors) on Lot 10 (Bearss 1977: 43). The Tichnors bought the property in 1875 -- if they were responsible for the move, it would have been done between 1875 and 1879. Perhaps they were contemplating building a new house on the corner lot (#9)? Although the Panic of 1873 may have been responsible for severely depressed house prices, the Shutt House was valued at \$2500 in 1875. Between 1875 and

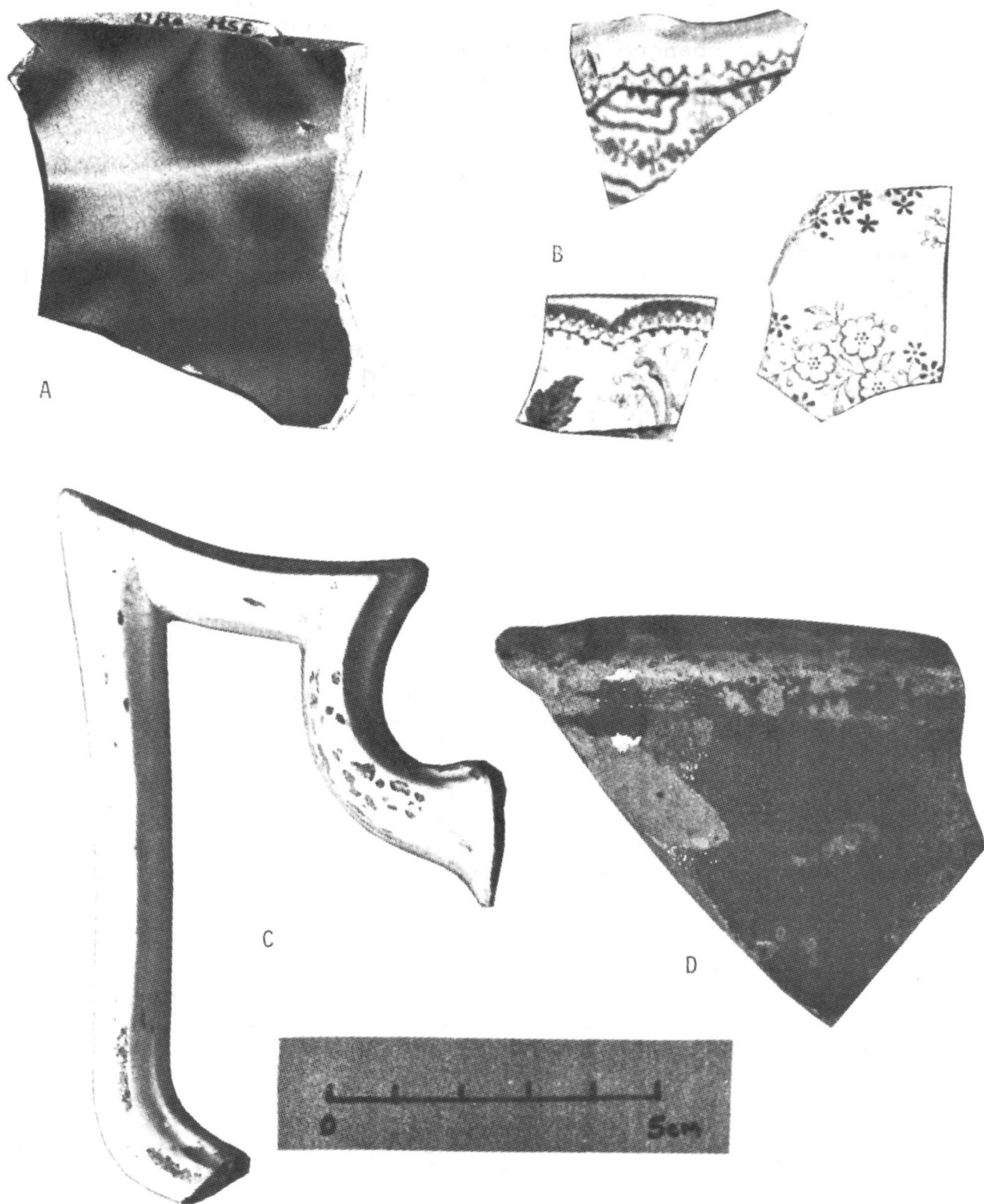
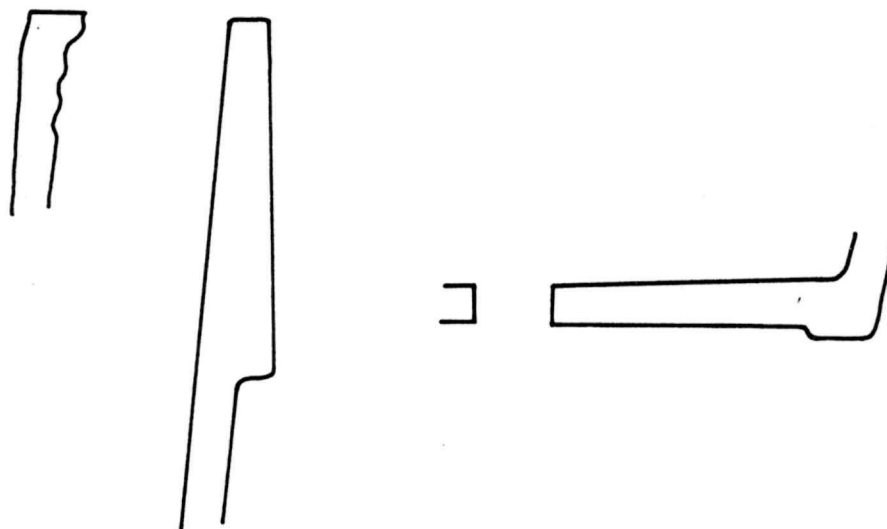
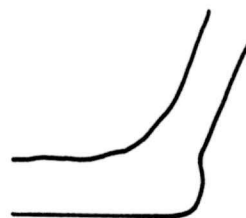


FIGURE 17. The Shutt Site, Selected Ceramic Artifacts.
 A. Handpainted Flow Blue Whiteware
 B. Transferprint Whitewares
 C. Ironstone Handle
 D. Redware

A



B



actual size

FIGURE 18. The Shutt Site, Selected Redware Rim Profiles
A. Unglazed Flower Pots
B. Clear Glazed Jar/Bowl

1885 -- from the time the Tichnors bought the property in 1875 to the time they sold it in 1885 -- it had increased in value to \$6,000, suggesting major improvements had been made -- probably in the form of moving the house, which allowed subdivision of the property into two lots. The lots were not sold separately until 1894, when John Lutz purchased Lot 9 and the south five feet of Lot 10 for \$2,000. The only diagnostic artifact from the lower levels of the fill zones in Tests 3 and 4 consisted of a late 19th-century green transfer printer sherd (circa 1870-80's). It was found in Level 14 (115-125cm below datum) of Test 4 and would help substantiate the late 1870's as the date the house was moved. Although unlikely, it is also possible that the early house located on Lot 9 in 1854 was demolished during the late 1870's when the present Shutt House was constructed.

THE COOK SITE (11-Sq-267)

Located on Lot 3, Block 11 (Figure 19; 508 South Eighth Street) immediately south of the Lincoln Home, the National Park Service intends to stabilize and restore the Cook House (H.S.-19) for adaptive use.

Historical Background

Bearss (1969: 80-81; 1977: 157) refers to this building as both the Nelson Newman House and as the John Mason House. Current nomenclature has settled on the name "Cook" due to its association with the widow Sarah Cook, who rented (and lived at) the house during the period 1860-61. Table 2 is a partial chain of title for Lot 3, Block 11 of the Elijah Iles Addition of Springfield (Bearss 1969). Apparently, during the good economic times of 1836 and early 1837, several individuals purchased numerous lots from Elijah Iles for speculative purposes. Although not making his purchase directly from Iles, William Wallace -- Lincoln's brother-in-law -- was one such individual, who purchased lots 3 and 4 in April 1837 only to have financial difficulties in the economic Panic of 1837. It is no wonder, considering the inflated price Vaughan sold the lots to Wallace for -- realizing a profit of \$350, over 200% above his initial purchase price of only three weeks earlier. The 1837 city tax assessment for Lot 3 was only \$5, clearly indicating little or no improvements on the lot at this time (Bearss 1977: 159-60). In June 1839, after repaying an earlier mortgage on the property, Wallace sold lots 3 and 4 to Edmund Pease. Pease owned the property for approximately ten years; during this time the property decreased from a sale price of \$300 in 1839 to \$200 in 1849.

John Roll, a local builder/contractor who had worked on the Lincoln Home on several occasions, purchased both lots 3 and 4 in August 1849. To finance the purchase -- or possibly to help finance the house construction -- Roll mortgaged the property for an unknown amount. Roll sold Lot 3 -- with its improvements -- to Robert Kalley in December 1853, at which time it sold for a high of \$1,000. It is with this in mind that it has been suggested that the Cook House was constructed between 1849 and 1853.

Bearss (1977: 161) claims that Dr. Robert Reid Kalley occupied the Cook House from December 1853 to July 1854. Clearly, Dr. Kalley owned the house for these eight months, but whether he lived there is not known. Dr. Kalley was a controversial Presbyterian minister who preached in the Madeira Islands beginning in 1838. While in the Madeiras he was able to convert many islanders to the Protestant faith. Beginning in 1843, much social unrest -- instigated no doubt by the Roman Catholic hierarchy -- began. The persecution of the islanders for "denying the real presence and other tenets of the Roman Catholic Church" resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of



FIGURE 19. The Cook House, 1985.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Location	Amount
Elijah Iles	Foley Vaughan	25 March 1837	Lots 3 & 4	\$ 150.00
Foley Vaughan	William Wallace	17 April 1837	Lots 3 & 4	\$ 500.00
William Wallace	John Taylor	12 May 1837	Mortgage	\$ 100.00
John Taylor	William Wallace	8 July 1837	Mortgage	\$ 100.00
William Wallace	Edmund Pease	6 June 1839	Lots 3 & 4	\$ 300.00
Edmund Pease	John Roll	1 August 1849	Lots 3 & 4	\$ 200.00
John Roll	Edmund Pease	1 August 1849	Mortgage	-
Edmund Pease	John Roll	15 April 1868	Mortgage	-
John Roll	Robert Kalley	9 December 1853	Lot 3	\$1000.00
Robert Kalley	Dana Boynton	25 July 1854	Lot 3	\$1030.00
Dana Boynton	Irwin Sawyer	4 August 1856	Lot 3	\$2135.35
Master of Chancery	John Mason	26 December 1857	Lot 3	\$ 910.25
John Mason	Luther Brown	1 May 1867	Lot 3	\$1200.00
Heirs of Luther Brown	Jane Winston	14 August 1895	Lot 3	\$2024.00
Harriet Winston	Francis Foster	2 May 1907	Lot 3	\$3175.00

TABLE 2. Partial Chain of Title for the Cook Site (Excerpted from Bearss 1969).

Dr. Kalley for five months. Kalley was released from prison and returned to his home in Scotland, only to return to the islands in 1846. Numerous riots and attacks on the Presbyterian converts resulted in the fleeing of the refugees to Trinidad and other islands in the British West Indies. Between 1849 and 1853, through arrangements with the American Hemp Company, over 614 Madeira Islands refugees settled in the Springfield area (Bearss 1977: 161; Poage 1925: 101-35).

John Mason bought the house and lot on 26 December 1857, when it was sold at public auction to pay delinquent taxes. Mason, born of Vermont parents in 1814, was a chairmaker by trade who settled in Springfield in 1837. By 1852 he had diversified and become stockholder in the Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank. A bachelor, he lived in several different hotels throughout the city (Bearss 1977: 163). The house was no doubt an income property for Mr. Mason.

In 1860-61, the house was rented by Mrs. Sarah Cook (a widow) and her family (see Appendix III). John Mason sold the house to Luther Brown in May 1867. Brown lived in the house until his death in 1887. It was the Brown family with whom the Cook House was associated most during its 19th-century use. Brown worked at the City Water Works, which was established in Springfield in 1886. At his death, the appraisers inventoried his estate at a low value of \$170 (see Appendix IV).

Structural History

The earliest documentary representation of the Cook House is the 1854 City of Springfield map, which illustrates the Cook House as a long rectangular structure similar in form to that of today (Figure 3). In June 1854, when Dr. Kalley offered his house for sale, he advertised it as "a dwelling house situated on Lot 3, Block 11, E. Iles Addition" and described it as being of 5 rooms with a root cellar, cistern, well, and stables (Bearss 1977: 165). The Augustus Koch panorama (Figure 5) illustrates the Cook House, circa 1875, as a large two-story block with a hip roof fronting Eighth Street. Extending back from this two-story section was a 1- or 1-1/2 story kitchen ell with a gable roof. A small shed-roofed porch (?) was positioned along the back (southeast corner) of the building.

Although not specifically defined as part of the archeological investigations, it was necessary to inspect the above-ground fabric of the house in order to more clearly interpret the below-ground remains. The Cook House -- as with many older structures -- is a complicated combination of numerous building episodes resulting in the present house form. The original 19th-century house has become obscured by several major alterations and additions.

It is my opinion that the original house may have been a small two-story structure with a kitchen extension along the entire back of the house (Figures 20 and 21). The front part of

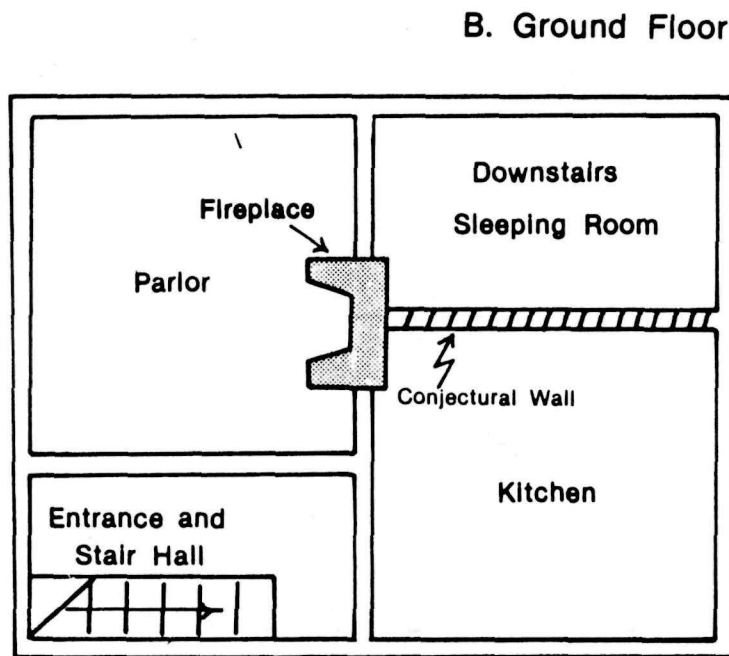
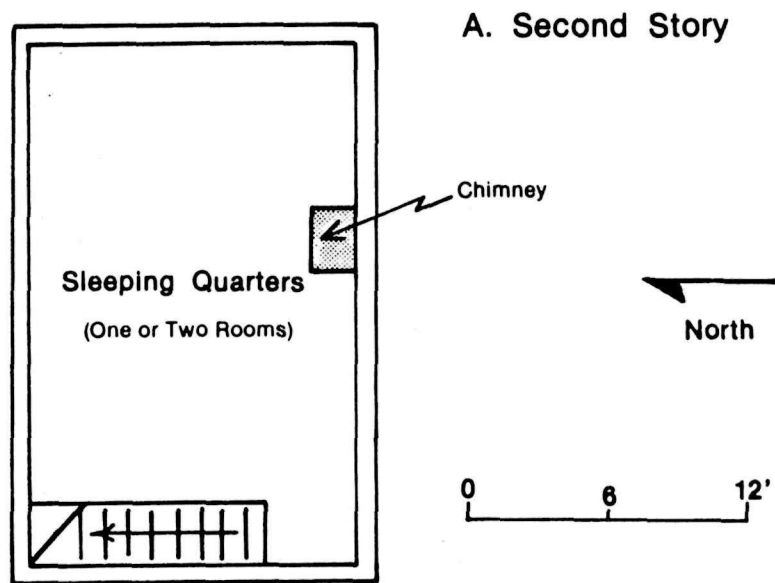
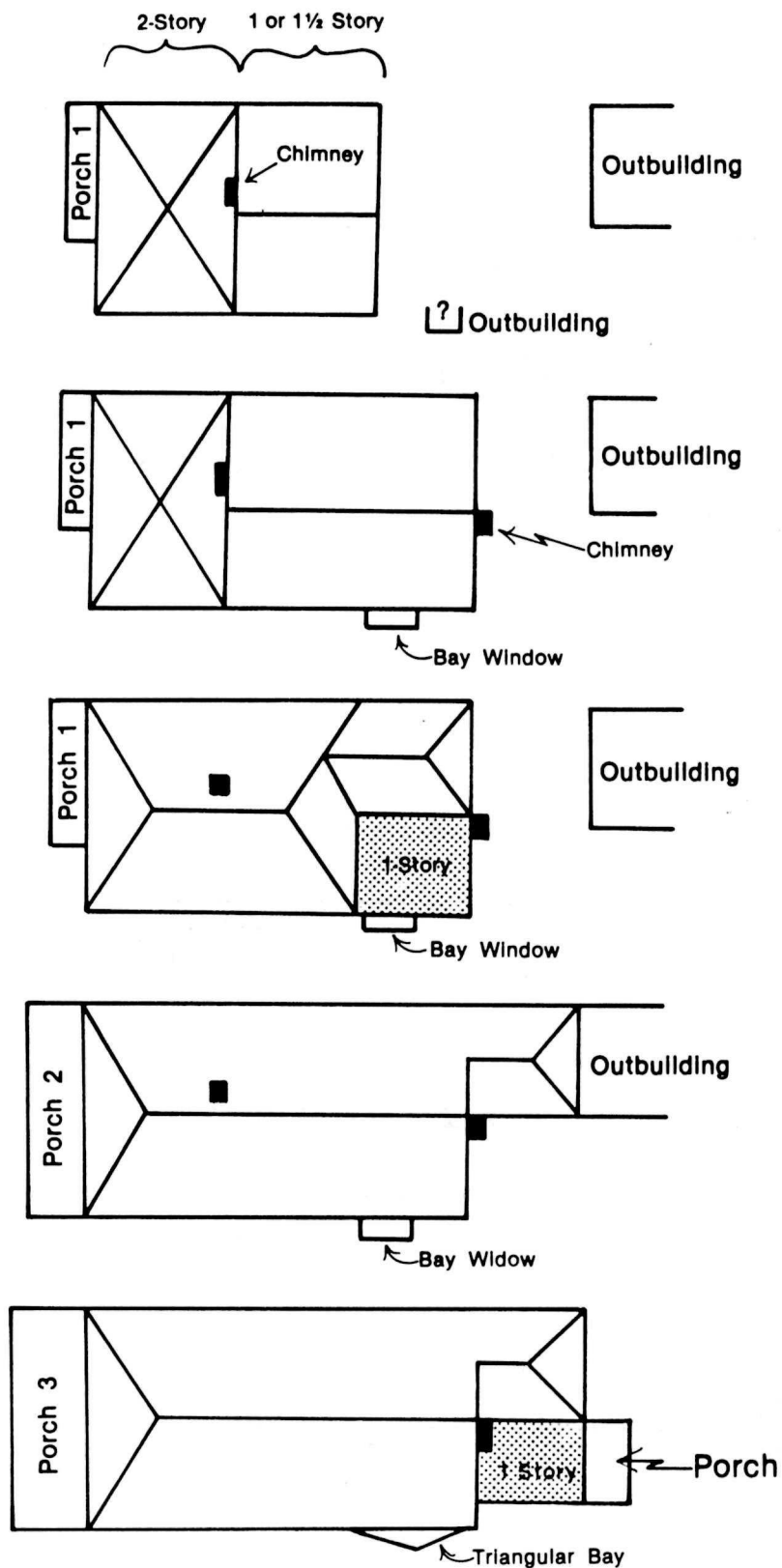


FIGURE 20. The Cook House Floor Plan, circa 1855.



STAGE I
(ca. 1848/50)

STAGE II
(By Early 1870's)

STAGE III

STAGE IV
(By 1884)

STAGE V
(By sometime
between
1896 and 1917)

FIGURE 21. Speculative Changes in the Cook House Form.

the house probably had a hip roof with a central chimney. Structural indications of the hip roof consist of outriggers located at each corner of the original upstairs portion of the roof. The house is of typical mid-19th century post-and-beam construction. The downstairs (24' x 30' approximate inside measurements) consisted of two rooms (15' x 15', 7-1/2' x 15') fronting Eighth Street; the smaller room probably containing the stairwell and front entrance. The back part of the downstairs is less clear but probably contained two rooms of similar dimensions. According to the 1853 description of the house by Dr. Kalley's agent, the house contained five rooms. If we interpret the back of the downstairs as having two rooms, the upstairs was a single large room (15' x 24') used for sleeping (bedroom). It is also probable that the upstairs consisted of two sleeping rooms. If this were the case -- according to the Kalley description of the house -- the downstairs would have consisted of a parlor, entrance hall and large back kitchen.

The total living space in the original circa 1850 house, without porch, was 1089 square feet of living space. This, the earliest stage of construction of the Cook House, is very well documented by archeological, archival, and structural data. Associated with the early structure was a root cellar, cistern, well, and stable. The root cellar, cistern, and well may have been associated with an outbuilding positioned directly to the east of the house in the area of Test 8.

Figure 22 represents the 1884, 1890, and 1917 Sanborn Insurance maps of the west half of Block 11, E. Iles Addition. Figure 21 is an attempt to represent the changing form of the Cook House through the 19th century. As mentioned earlier, Stage I is rather well defined from the Kalley sale bill. Stages IV and V are also fairly well established by 1884 (compare Figure 21 and 22). The intermediate steps from Stage I to Stage IV are speculative and difficult at best to interpret at this time with the limited amount of structural data available. The primary importance of this report is the interpretation of the earliest house form and its circa 1860 configuration. It appears the first major addition to the house consisted of enlarging the back kitchen extension. The frame addition (12' x 24") was a mixture of salvaged handhewn timber and sawn studs and probably represented a 1- or 1-1/2 story addition. The construction of the original rectangular bay window was probably associated with this remodeling. It is Stage II of the Cook House that probably is represented on the Koch panorama, circa 1875. At some point in time, represented by Stage III, a major portion of the back kitchen extension was raised to a full two stories in height.

Later additions, circa 1875-1884, consisted of adding another extension off the northeast corner of the house. This 10' x 12' balloon frame addition was two stories in height and succeeded in connecting the main house structure to the isolated single-story outbuilding located to the east of the house. The incorporation of older outbuildings, especially wash houses or

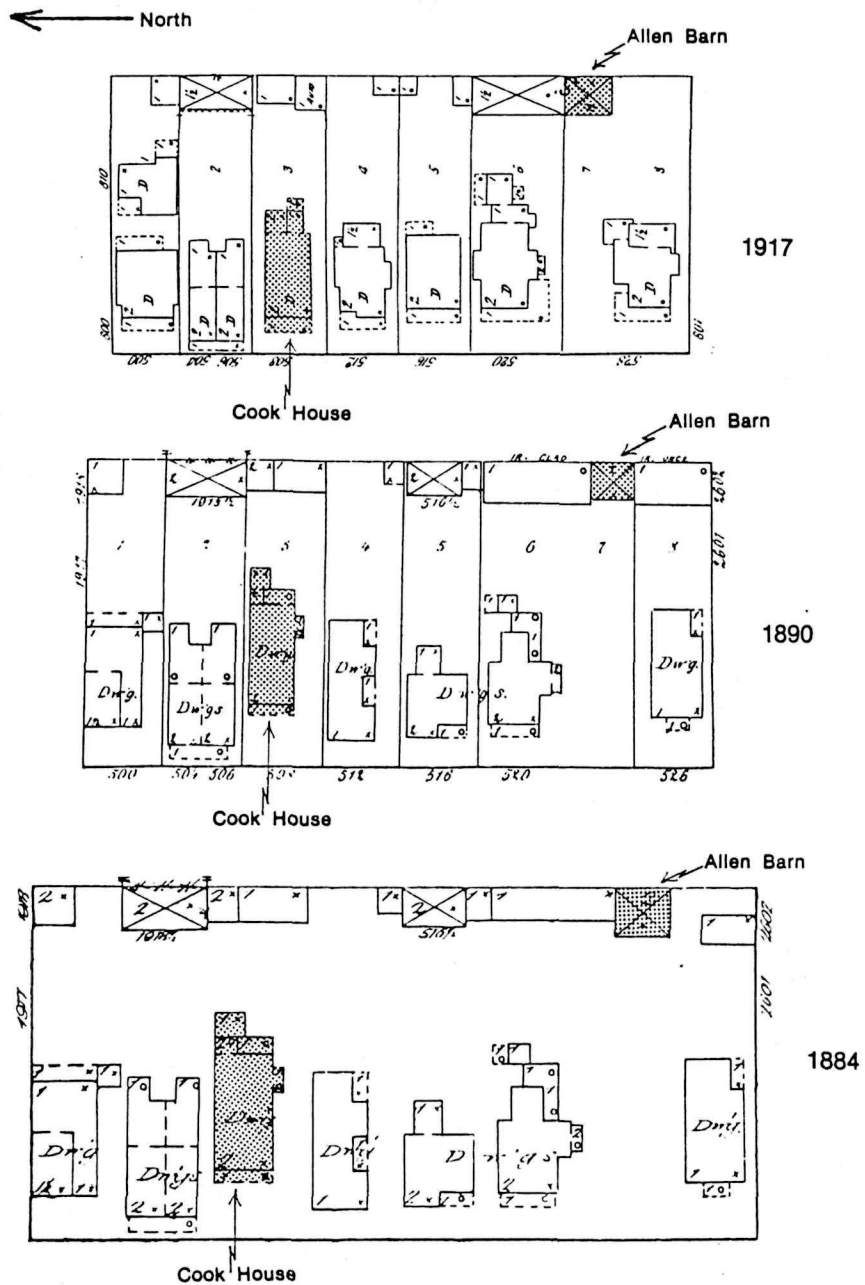


FIGURE 22. West Half of Block 11, E. Iles Addition to Springfield (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps).

summer kitchens, into the main fabric of a house was a common 19th-century occurrence, as was documented at the Henson-Robinson House (Perry 1984: 4). At the same time this was done, the remainder of the single-story portions of the house were extended to a full two stories in height. Another later alteration of the Cook House consisted of enclosing a small area located in the southeast corner of the house into a single-story addition. This enclosed what was once an external chimney. Sometime during the late 19th century, and possibly associated with this last major construction episode, a large portion of the area beneath the house was excavated for a basement and new foundations built beneath the entire house. Possibly at the same time, a large new porch -- complete with Classical Revival decorative elements -- as well as a poorly engineered slate roof complete with three ornate dormers was built. The old single-story outbuilding incorporated only a few years earlier was torn down sometime between 1890 and 1917 and may have been associated with some of this later construction activity.

The preceding discussion of the changing nature of the Cook House is speculative but does attempt to combine the documentary data (Sanborn maps, Kalley sale bill), archeological information, as well as the structural data recorded at the Cook site to date.

Excavation Strategy

The excavation procedures were the same as those at the Shutt House. The research area at the Cook House, defined as a narrow one-meter band around the perimeter of the structure, consisted of approximately 575 square feet. A total of 8 1x2 meter tests, plus the entire area beneath the front porch, was excavated for a total of approximately 290 square feet. As at the other sites investigated, these tests were not all excavated to the base of the builder's trench. The locations of the tests were determined by an analysis of the Sanborn Insurance maps, as well as "hot-spot" areas where typical structural features were expected. Figure 23 is a base map of the Cook Site showing the relationship of the test units to the house. Appendix V contains the Cook House Artifact Tabulations. A total of 5 field days were spent excavating at the Cook Site.

Test 1 (Figure 24)

Test 1 was located along the south wall of the house in the angle formed by the back "addition" and the main body of the house. Figure 24 illustrates the east wall profile. The early 20th-century ground surface was approximately 40cm below the present grade at this location. The bricked-up window, as well as the distinct change in the soil strata, clearly indicate the location of the early 20th-century ground surface.

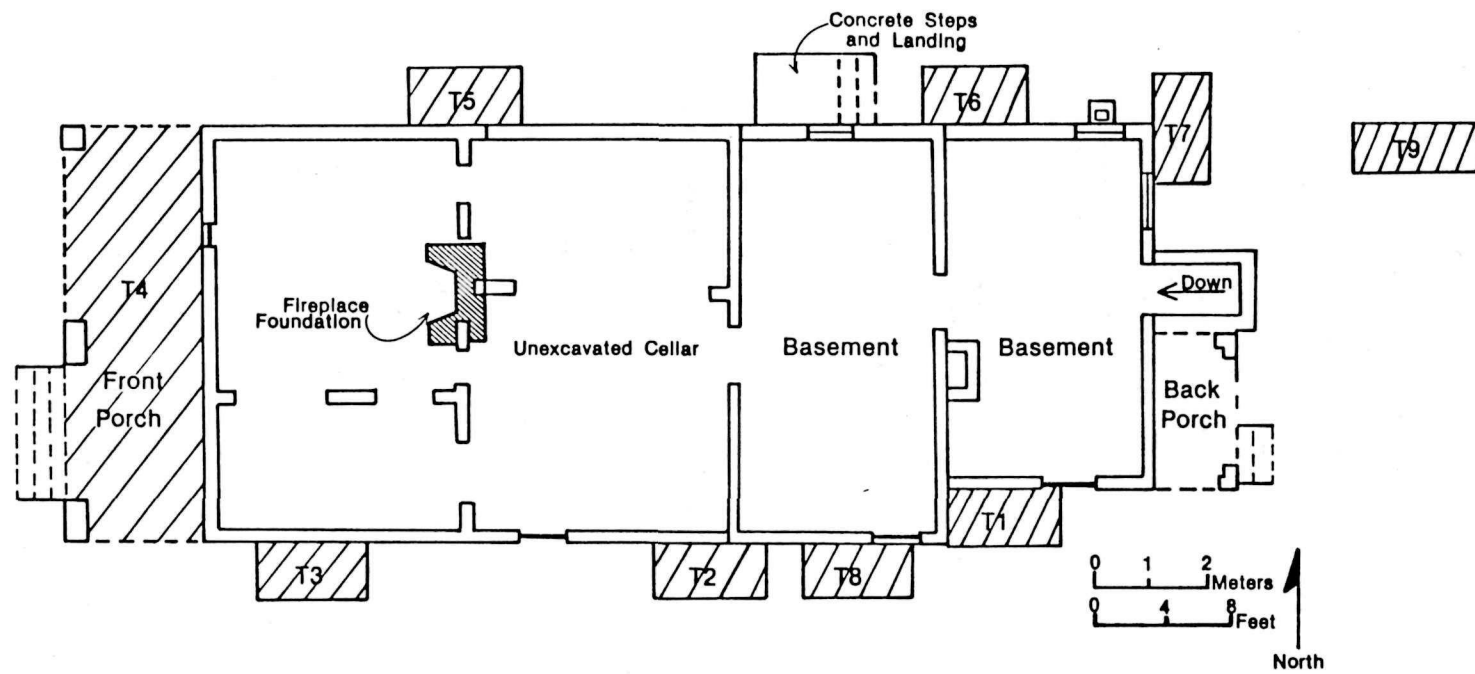


FIGURE 23. The Cook Site Base Map.

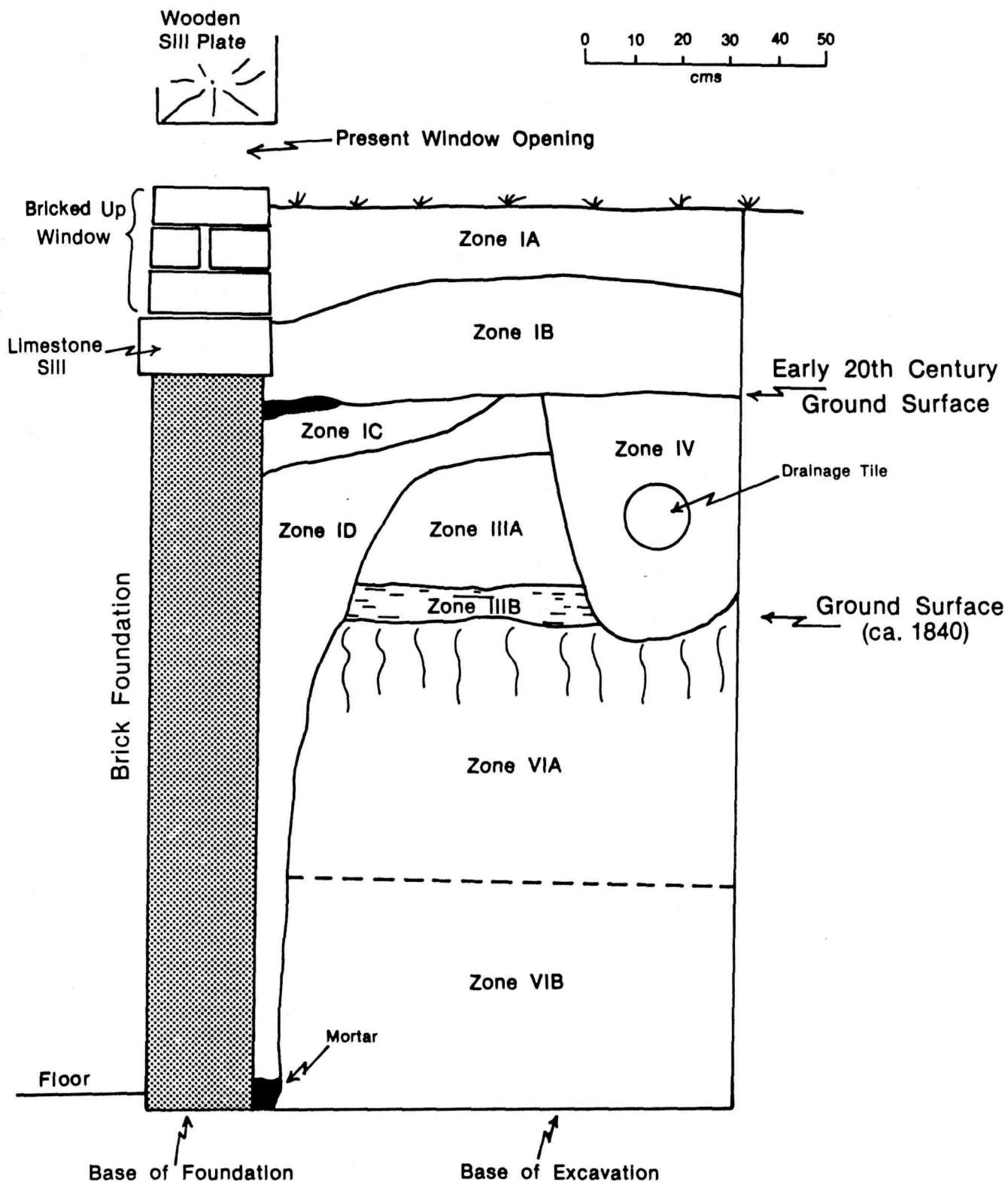


FIGURE 24. The Cook Site, Test 1, East Wall Profile.

A distinct builder's trench -- which cuts through both Zone III A and B as well as VI, was associated with the back foundation. No spread footing was present with this foundation. After the back extension of the house had been built and the basement added, a stoneware tile drainage system was installed around the house. It sloped toward the back of the structure and is represented by Zone IV.

The original ground surface (circa 1840-50) appears to have been even lower than the late 19th-century surface. Zone VI A was a black (10 YR 2/1) silty clay loam topsoil extremely uniform in both color and texture. A few nondiagnostic artifacts were present only on the surface of this zone. Apparently, this represents the old in-situ A-horizon. Zone III B is a variegated black (10YR 2/1) and very dark brown (10YR 3/1) silt loam. Its pedological significance is not known -- possibly it represents a fill sequence. Zone III A is a very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam fill with no artifacts. Zones III A and B probably represent fills brought in from surrounding low-lying areas during the mid 19th century (circa 1850) immediately after construction of the original house. Unfortunately few diagnostic artifacts were found in Zone III A and B, except for a few pieces of undecorated whiteware, one blue transfer printed whiteware and one annular decorated whiteware sherds.

Test 2 (Figures 25, 26, 27)

Test 2 is a 1x2 meter excavation unit placed along the south wall of the house in the area where the Sanborn maps had documented a rectangular bay window. The purpose of this test was to determine the presence or absence of this bay window. Presently a triangular bay -- without foundation support -- was cantilevered over the test. The present bay window was constructed very late in the history of the house, and the wall construction was of balloon framing.

At a depth of 40cm below surface, the remains of the documented rectangular bay window were uncovered (Figure 25). The brick footings had been badly disturbed by late 19th-/early 20th-century trenches for both drainage tile and telephone cables. Another test (Test 8) was excavated in order to completely expose the bay window. The brick foundations found in Test 2 and 8 appear to represent two separate episodes of construction. It is not known whether they ever functioned contemporaneously or not. The earlier footings (Feature 1) are those located in Test 8 and actually underlie those in Test 2 (Feature 2).

The early 20th century construction of the present brick foundation beneath the back "addition" resulted in the destruction of parts of these features. The builder's trench for this late basement foundation cuts through both portions of the bay window foundations.

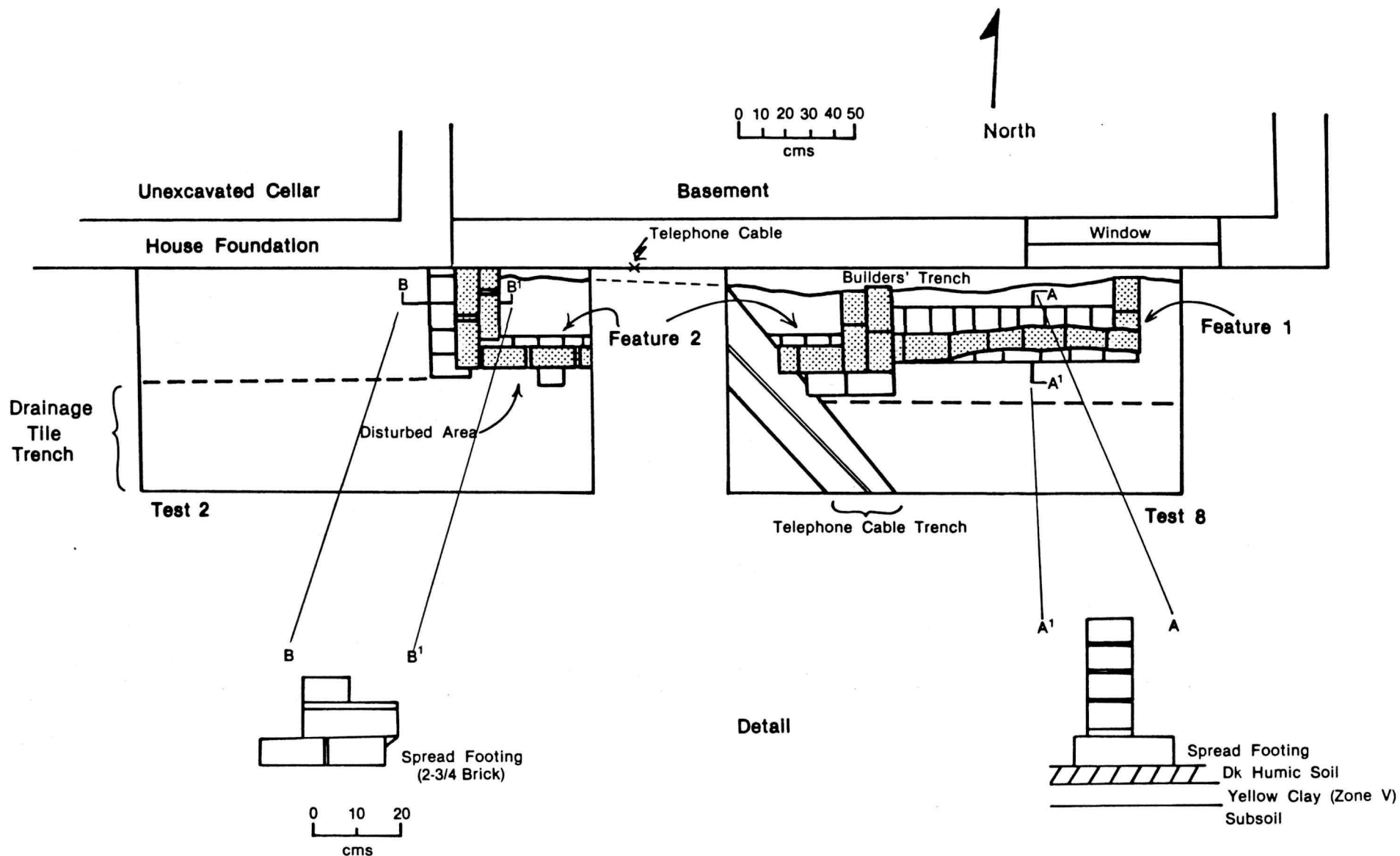


FIGURE 25. The Cook Site, Plan View of Tests 2 and 8.

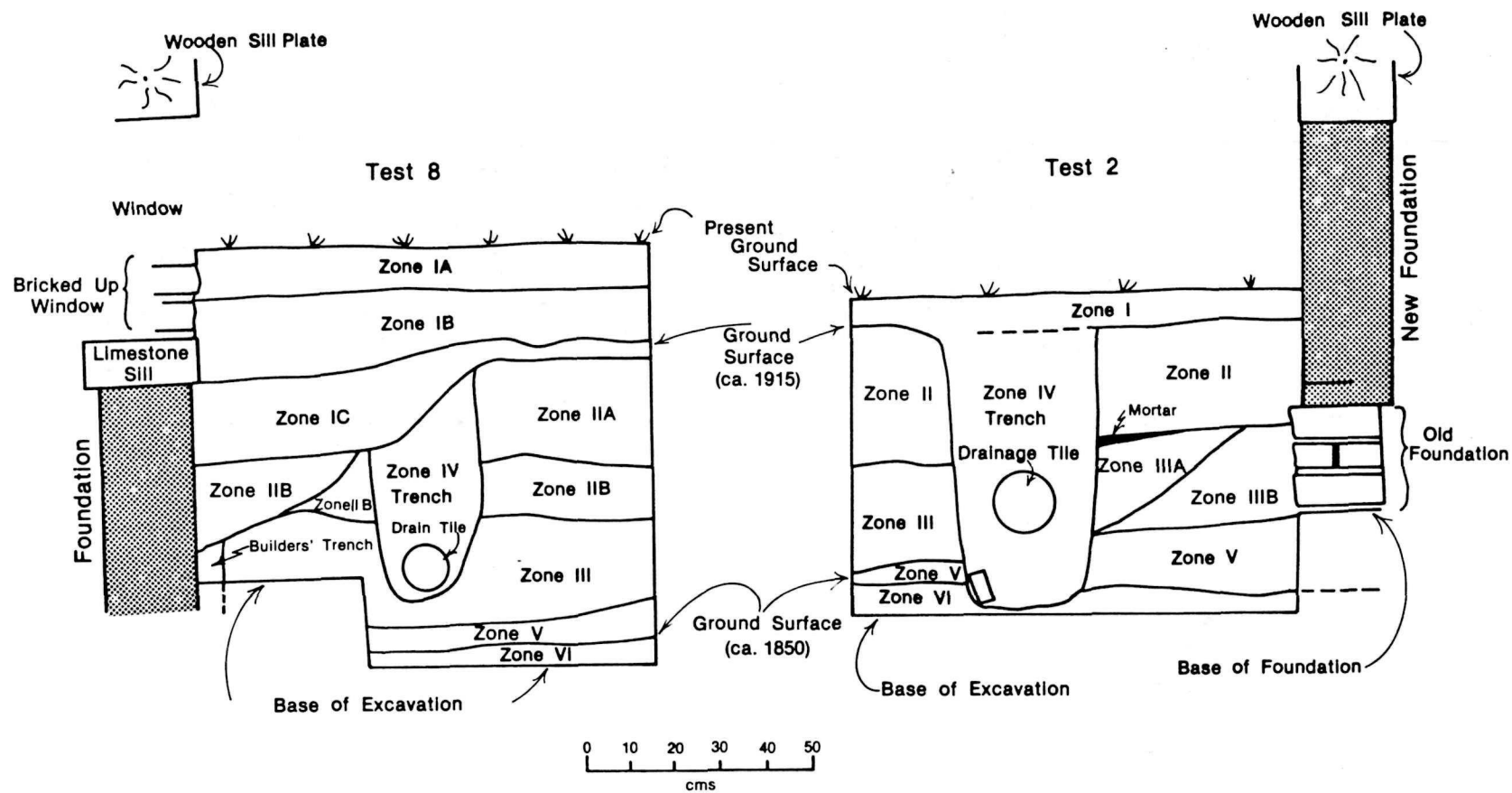


FIGURE 26. The Cook Site, Tests 2 (West Wall) and 8 (East Wall) Profiles.

Figure 26B illustrates the west wall profile of Test 2. The original ground surface (Zone VI) is situated approximately 60-65cm below the present ground surface. On top of this humic zone is situated a moderately thick deposit of silty clay subsoil; this material (Zone V) quickly fades to the south and may represent a prepared surface for the construction of the original house foundation. The original Cook House has no substantial footings or foundations. The original brick foundations extends only 45cm below the present ground surface -- clearly not below the frostline in this area. After the original house foundation had been built, the house was backfilled with approximately 20-25cm of fill (Zones III A and B). Currently, only three courses of old brick from the original foundation are present in this area. At some time -- probably during the early 20th century when the house was drastically altered to its present condition -- the foundations were "repaired." This consisted of jacking the house up, removing much of the old foundation and replacing it with new brick. Subsequently, fill (Zones I and II) was placed around the house after this construction work was accomplished.

The old house foundation does not align perfectly with the new. The result is that on the south side of the house the new foundation is set in from the old, while on the front it is set out from the old. I believe this was an attempt by the later masons to "square up" the old house after it had settled and moved for so many years. A series of brick headers turned on edge along the top of the old foundation wall in Test 2 were necessary to level-up the old foundation of the house before beginning with new brickwork.

Feature 1 -- the eastermost feature -- was the oldest of the two brick structures found in Tests 2 and 8. At the time of the excavations it consisted of four single-width courses of soft mud brick set on a single-course spread footing (Figure 25c). Feature 1 measured approximately 1.2m (3'11") in length (east-west). The base of this feature rested on a thin lens of yellow clay fill similar to that which the main house foundation rested upon (Zone V). Within this clay lens in Tests 2 and 8 were several sherds from a clear-glazed yellow paste earthenware plate (Figure 27). These artifacts, as well as Feature 1, are probably associated with the early occupation (circa 1850-60) of the Cook House. The function of Feature 1 is not known.

Feature 2 -- the bay window foundation -- was the younger of the two features. It presently consists of two courses of double-width brickwork set on a single course of spread footing (Figures 25 a, b and 28). Feature 2 measures 1.9m (6'3") in length (east-west). Although the base of this feature was encountered much higher than that of Feature 1, except for a thin lens of dark brown silty clay loam topsoil, it rests on a similar but thicker lens of yellow clay fill. Apparently the yellow clay fill (Zone V) is thickest along the original house foundation. The common wall between the two features consists of the lower portion of Feature 1 and the more recent upper



actual size

FIGURE 27. The Cook Site, Rim Profile of Yellowware Plate Fragments of which were found in Tests 2 and 8, Zone V.

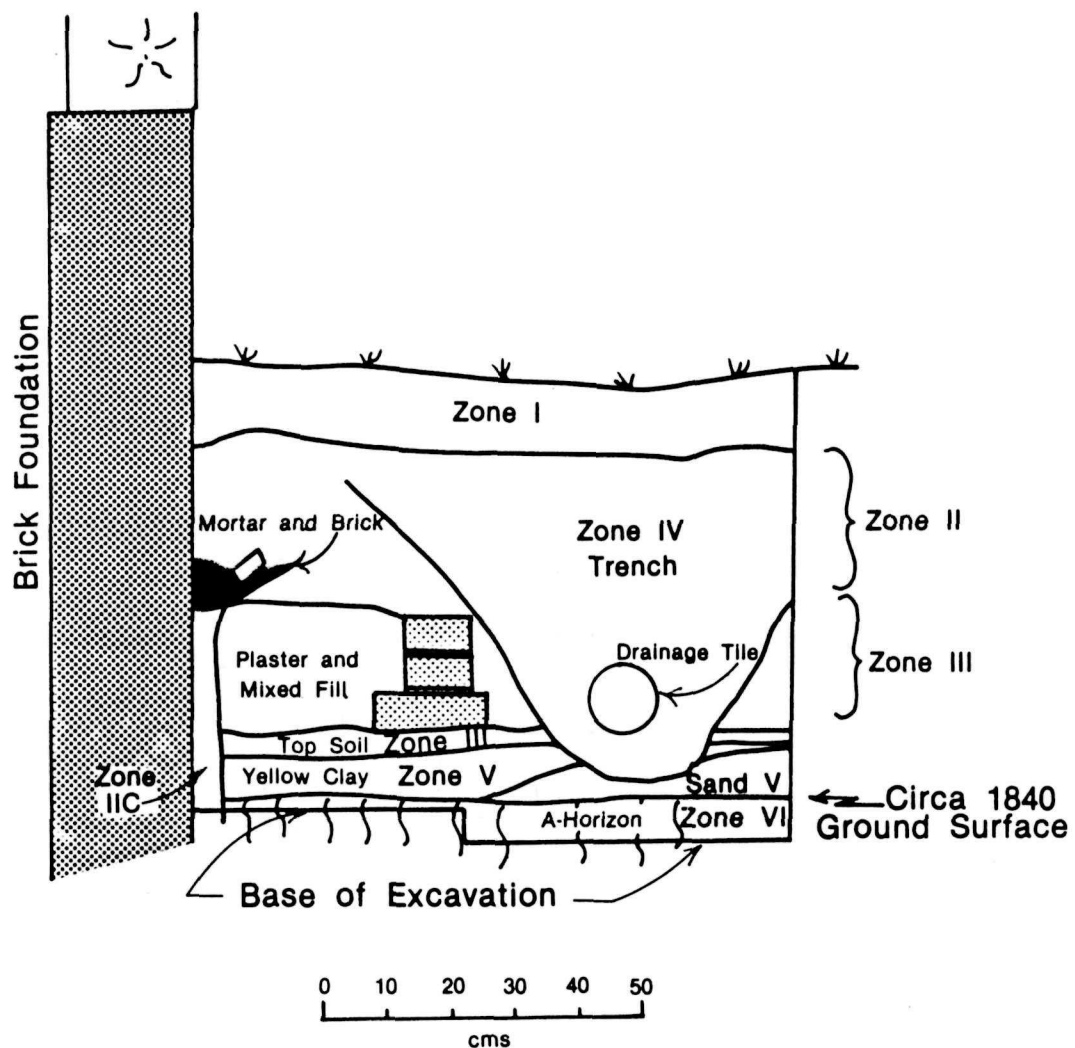


FIGURE 28. The Cook Site, Test 2, East Wall Profile.

portion of Feature 2 (Figure 25). The two walls were not tied together. Both features were disturbed by the construction of the present basement foundation, circa 1900-1920. The builder's trench for this foundation (Zone IIc) cuts directly through both features. The fill in Zone IIc consists of late 19th/early 20th century material including heavy concentrations of plaster, wire nails, amethyst glass, sponge decorated earthenware sherds and gold handpainted earthenware sherds.

Test 3 (Figure 29)

Test 3 was located along the south wall near the southwest corner of the house. It was excavated to a depth of 55cm below surface. Figure 29 illustrates the east profile of the test. As with Test 2, four courses of old brick and mortar from the original house foundation were present. The base course was a mixed header/stretcher course; no spread footing was present. Again, it appears that the house was built on a prepared surface of yellow silty clay (Zone V).

Test 4 (Figures 30, 31)

Test 4 was a large area (2.5m x 7.4m) beneath the entire front porch. Initially, a small area in the center of the porch was opened up by the removal of a few porch floorboards. It quickly became apparent that these conditions were going to be extremely difficult to work "under." Also, this initial work exposed an earlier porch pier. With that discovery, the Park Service removed the floorboards from the entire porch. After the floorboards were removed -- but with the floor joist still in place -- the entire area beneath the porch was shovel scraped. Initially, a 10-15cm layer of soft mud brick rubble was removed. This rubble extended over the entire area of Test 4. Once the rubble was cleared out, a second shovel scraping and troweling episode was conducted. This resulted in defining three sets of brick piers, as well as several other features. The brick piers are evidence of two earlier porch sequences prior to the existing early 20th century porch.

Porch # 1 is represented by three small brick piers with old sandy mortar similar to that in the oldest part of the house foundation. These were approximately 8" x 8" (20cm x 20cm) and had no spread footings. The porch was a very narrow structure that extended only one meter (3'4") from the main body of the house. This porch only extended two-thirds the width of the house (approximately 2.5 meters) since no pier was found at the southwest corner of the structure. In this area a small curb of soft mud brick extended in an arch from the end pier. On the inside of this area a fine clean sand fill was present which contained several early artifacts including blue and brown transfer printed earthenware sherds, a single Rockinghamware sherd, and numerous redware sherds (both clear glazed bowls and unglazed flower pots). Glass associated with this feature

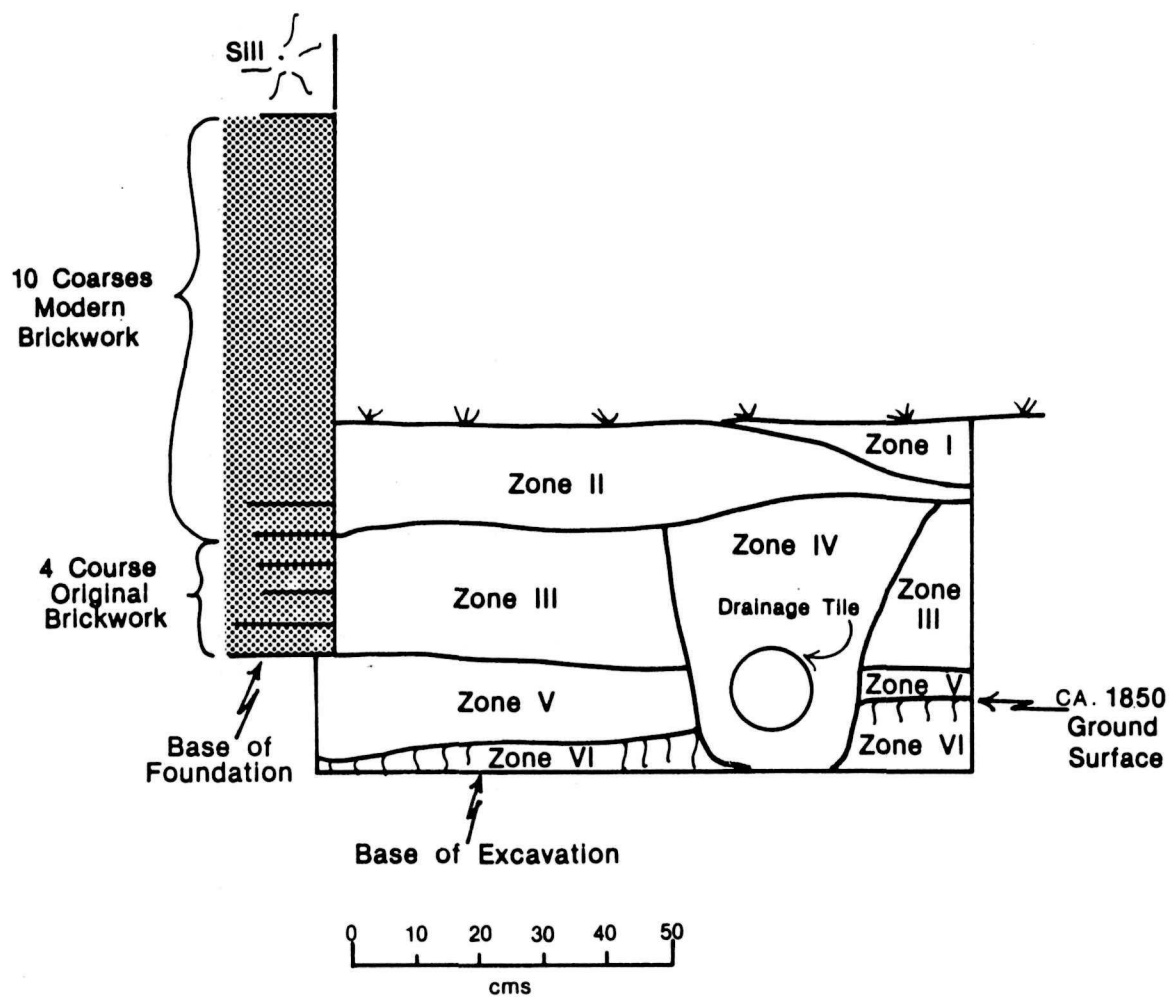


FIGURE 29. The Cook Site, Test 3, East Wall Profile.

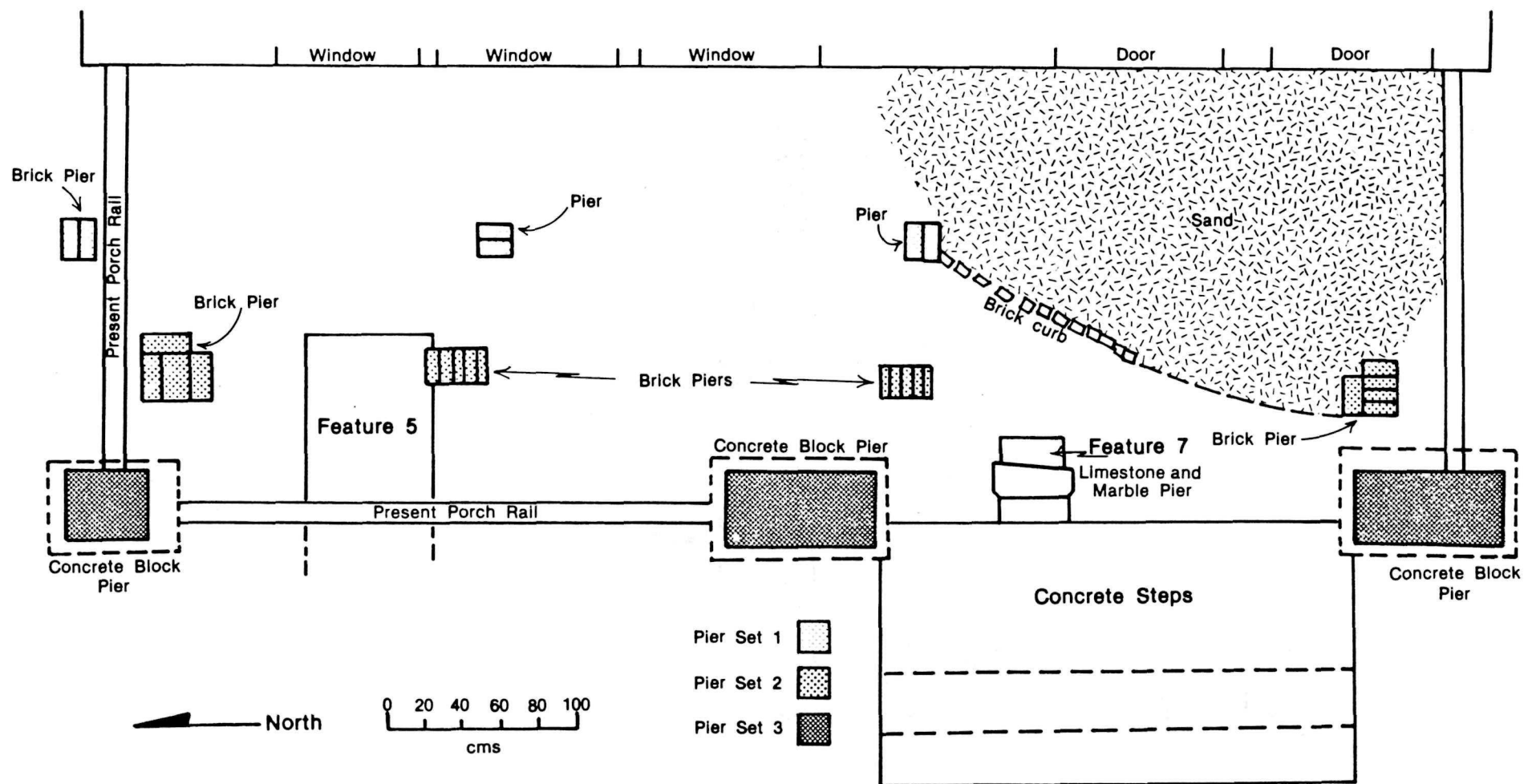


FIGURE 30. The Cook Site, Test 4 (Front Porch) Plan View.

consisted of an aqua graphite pontiled bottle base and a fragile lipped vial neck. These artifacts clearly indicate a mid 19th century date. The addition of the second porch disturbed the brick curbing.

Porch #2 was a wider and longer structure represented by four brick piers. It measured 1.75m wide by 6.6m long. The two corner piers were built in a "L" shape. All these piers had a spread footing. It is worthy to note that the current back porch of the Cook House has similar "L" -shaped piers suggesting they may have been built at the same time. Both porches were probably added circa 1890 to 1917.

Porch #3 -- the existing porch -- is represented by three brick and concrete block piers, all with spread footings. This porch is larger than the two earlier structures, being approximately 2.5m x 7.4m in size. This porch was added during the early 20th century probably when the slate roof, ornamental dormers, new basement, and foundation were added.

Figure 31 illustrates a soil profile along the front of the house approximately 2.0 meters from the southwest corner of the structure. Again, the early courses of brickwork are present, with the latter brickwork jutting over the earlier. A heavy concentration of old mortar was located in association with the early brickwork. No yellow clay subsoil (Zone V) was found in this area.

Feature 7 is a mortared pile of limestone and marble that is 12" wide and has 19" exposed in length; it runs beneath the existing concrete steps. Feature 7 is very irregularly laid up, with the use of old mortar similar to that in the base courses of brickwork in the house and the piers from Porch #1. The base of Feature 7 coincides with the base of the house foundation wall and set of piers for Porch #1. It is assumed that this feature may have been a support pier for a set of steps leading to Porch #1. A single Grand Army of the Republic button labeled "G.A.R. SPRINGFIELD, ILL" on the front, and "S. ABRAHAMS & CO./PHILA., PENN." on the reverse was found associated with this feature. The G.A.R. was founded in Springfield in 1866.

Feature 5 was a small but very deep pit located beneath the existing porch. The straight-sided, flat-bottomed pit was 65cm wide and extended to a depth of 1.1m below the scraped surface. It was filled with sterile subsoil with few inclusions of topsoil. Other than three bottles found in the top few inches of fill, few artifacts were found associated with this feature. These bottles included two half-pint whiskey flasks with improved tool lips and cork closures. A clear wide-mouthed glass jar, embossed "TARRANT & CO./DRUGGIST/NEW YORK" was also found. This machine made jar dates from circa 1900 to 1906 (Fike 1987:48). The remainder of these artifacts dates from the early 20th century, circa 1900-1930. Although not found in this feature, a bottle of similar age, marked "LAUTERBACH & REISCH/REGISTERED/SPRINGFIELD, ILL." was also found beneath the

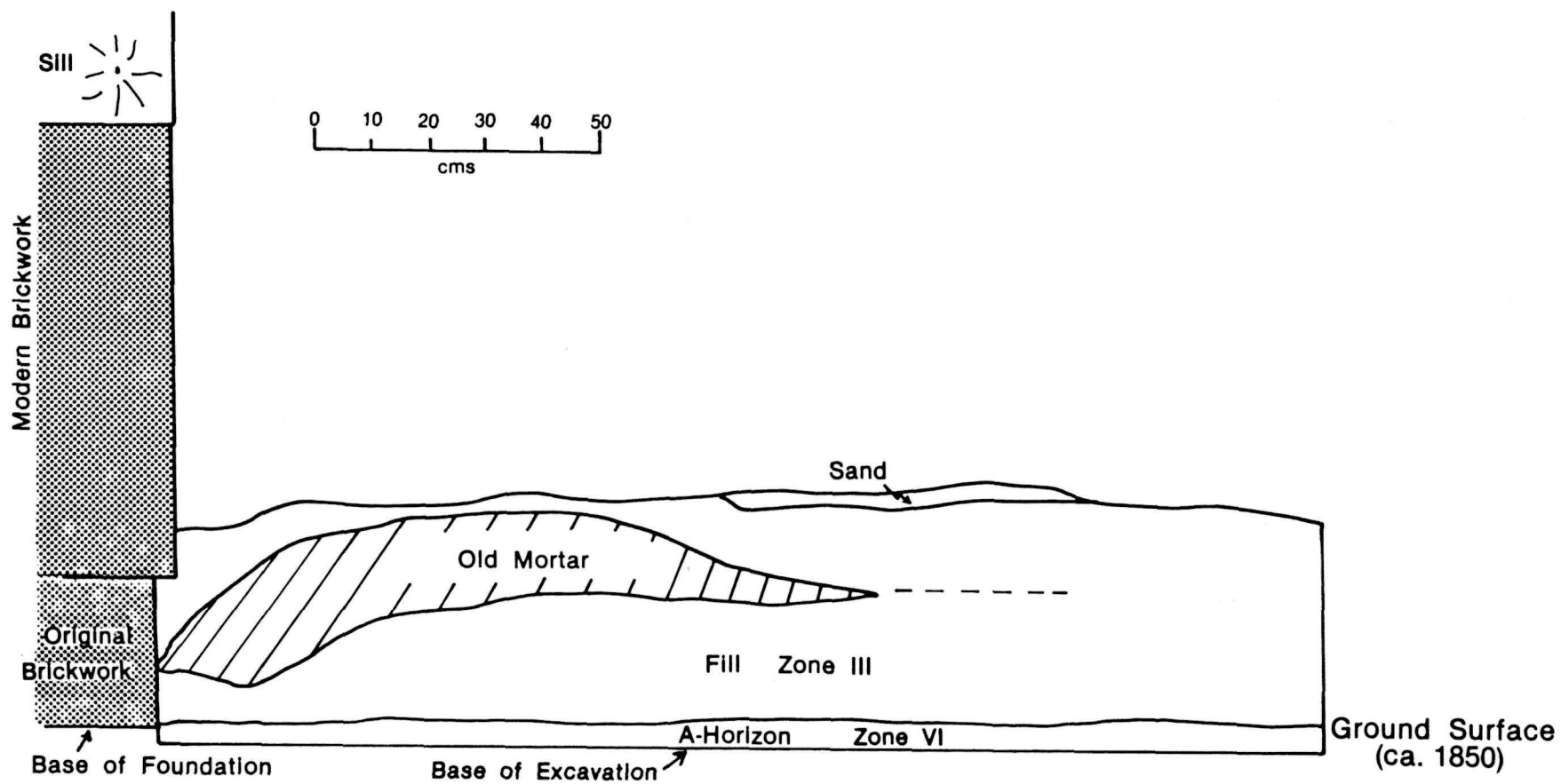


FIGURE 60. The Cook Site, Test 4, South Wall Profile.

porch. Reisch was an early Springfield brewer of beer and ales first appearing in the 1859 Springfield City Directory. Lauterbach and Reisch first appear in the 1905 City Directory as bottlers of soda and mineral waters. They were not listed in the 1901 nor 1914 directories, suggesting a circa 1901 to 1913 date for this bottle (Buck and Kriegh 1859, Polk 1901, 1905, 1914).

Mansberger (1981:73-75) recognized similar changes in 19th-century porches from west-central Illinois. Such changing character of porches -- from small covered landing to large enclosed living areas, represents changing world views held by the house occupants. The early porches functioned mainly in a technomic role to shelter the occupant while entering the house. Mid-19th century porches tended to get larger and larger in size. These "living porches" became popular due to the efforts of such architects as A.J. Downing (1842, 1850). Such "living porches" tended to eliminate the distinction between inside and outside living areas and functioned in a technomic realm not only as a covered entrance but as living space. These later 19th-century "living porches" also functioned in a socio-technomic realm as the room projecting an image to the passing public. Similar to the earliest Cook House porch, the Henson Robinson House, circa 1860, located immediately south of the Cook House, had a very narrow porch similar to Porch #1.

Test 5 (Figure 32)

Test 5 was located along the north wall of the house at the junction of an internal brick partition and the outside wall. Figure 32 represents the west wall profile of that test. At this location four courses of the original brick foundation were still present. Unlike the south side of the house, these bricks are associated with an undisturbed (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam topsoil. A well-developed A- and top of the B-horizon were recognized within Zone VI. Zones I, II, and III represent late 19th-century remodeling activity. A 2" gas pipe and associated trench ran along the northern edge of this test.

Apparently there was a slight hill -- sloping uphill to the north and west -- in this area of the Iles Addition. The yellow silty clay so prominent on the south side of the house was not present on this side. This yellow silty clay (Zone V) represents fill laid down to level the gentle slope prior to construction of the house. It seems to represent subsoil that could have been collected from the excavation of a nearby cellar hole.

In Test 5, just east of the west profile wall, the original portion of the brick foundation completely disappeared. From that point east, the wall consisted entirely of new brick laid during the early 20th century.

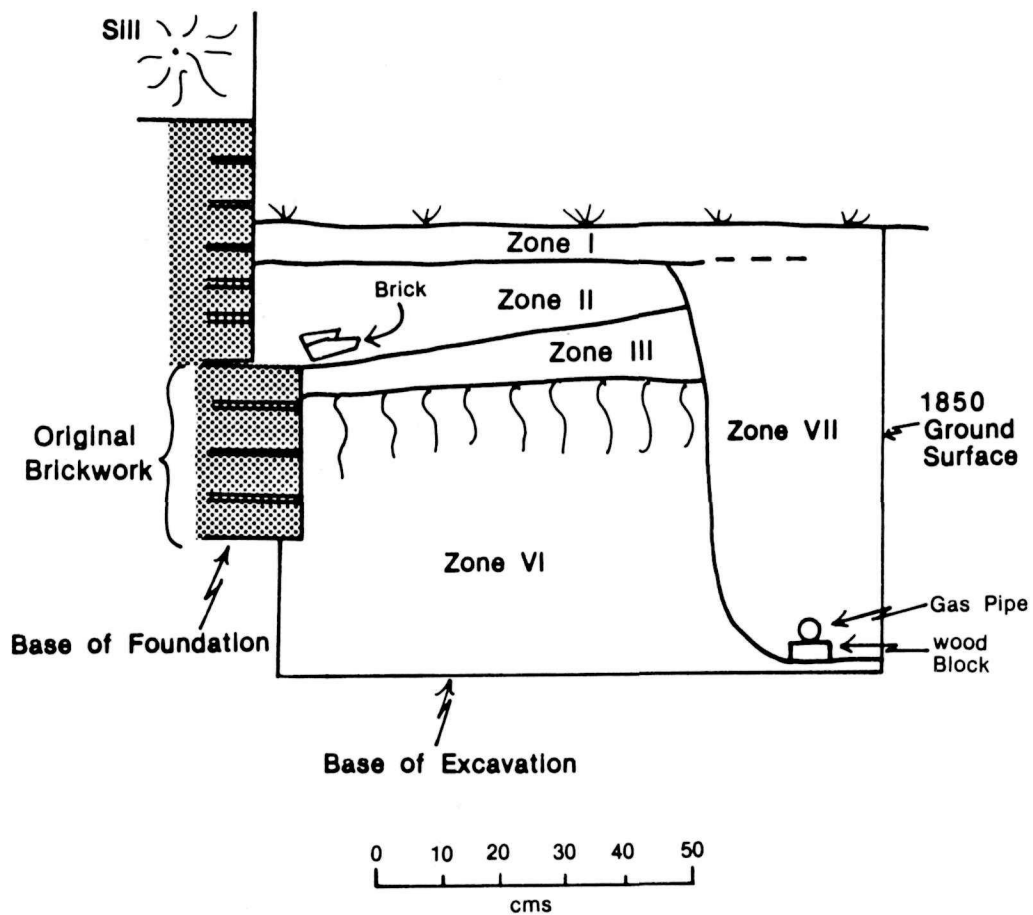


FIGURE 32. The Cook Site, Test 5, West Wall Profile.

Test 6 (Figure 33)

Test 6 was located along the north wall of the Cook House at the junction of two stages of wall construction. As was determined by excavation, this area had been badly disturbed by late 19th-/early 20th-century activity, including several utility lines and a large drainage pipe. It was not until a depth of approximately 90cm below surface that a remnant of the undisturbed A-horizon (Zone VI) was located. A short, well-defined section of builder's trench -- with fragments of roofing slate in its fill -- was associated with this foundation.

Although frustrating due to the disturbed nature of the fill, a much higher concentration of mid-19th century artifacts occurred in Test 6 and 7 than in any others at the Cook Site. This is due to their location within the back yard of the original house in an area close to an often used outbuilding -- i.e. a wash house. One of the few ceramic hallmarks found at the Cook Site included a relief decorated whiteware body sherd with a triangular registration mark dated 1855 and labeled "VIRGINIA SHAPE." The Virginia Shape was registered by Brougham and Mayer in 1855 (Wetherbee 1980:63).

Test 7 (Figures 34, 35, 36)

Test 7 was located along the east wall at the very northeast corner of the house. A shallow depression was noticed in this area; it was the purpose of this test to determine whether this depression had any cultural significance and whether the remains of a wall associated with the "addition" were still present. This "addition" was the suspected remains of the early outbuilding that was incorporated into the fabric of the house by 1884 and was torn down between 1896 and 1917. Numerous stoneware drainage tiles crisscrossed through the top 75cm of this test. Artifact concentrations -- including numerous mid-19th century artifacts -- were high.

At approximately 32cm below surface the remains of what appeared to have been a large chunk of displaced brick wall -- presumed to have been from the removed building -- was located. This large brick remnant just protruded from the test's south wall. At approximately 90cm below surface it became clear that the brick "wall remnant" was part of an intact cistern. At this depth, two tar-covered iron pipes were found. These pipes -- part of the city's steam heat system -- entered the Cook House at the northeast corner of the structure. These lines, put in around 1904 (Bearss 1977:56) cut through the cistern, disturbing the top meter of the feature. At a depth of 75-85cm below surface, and associated with these steam pipes, a green transfer printed whiteware sherd marked "PITCAIRNS/TUNSTALL ENGLAND/CHELL" was found. This sherd dates from circa 1895 to 1901 (Godden 1964:496). Beneath these steam lines, the brick

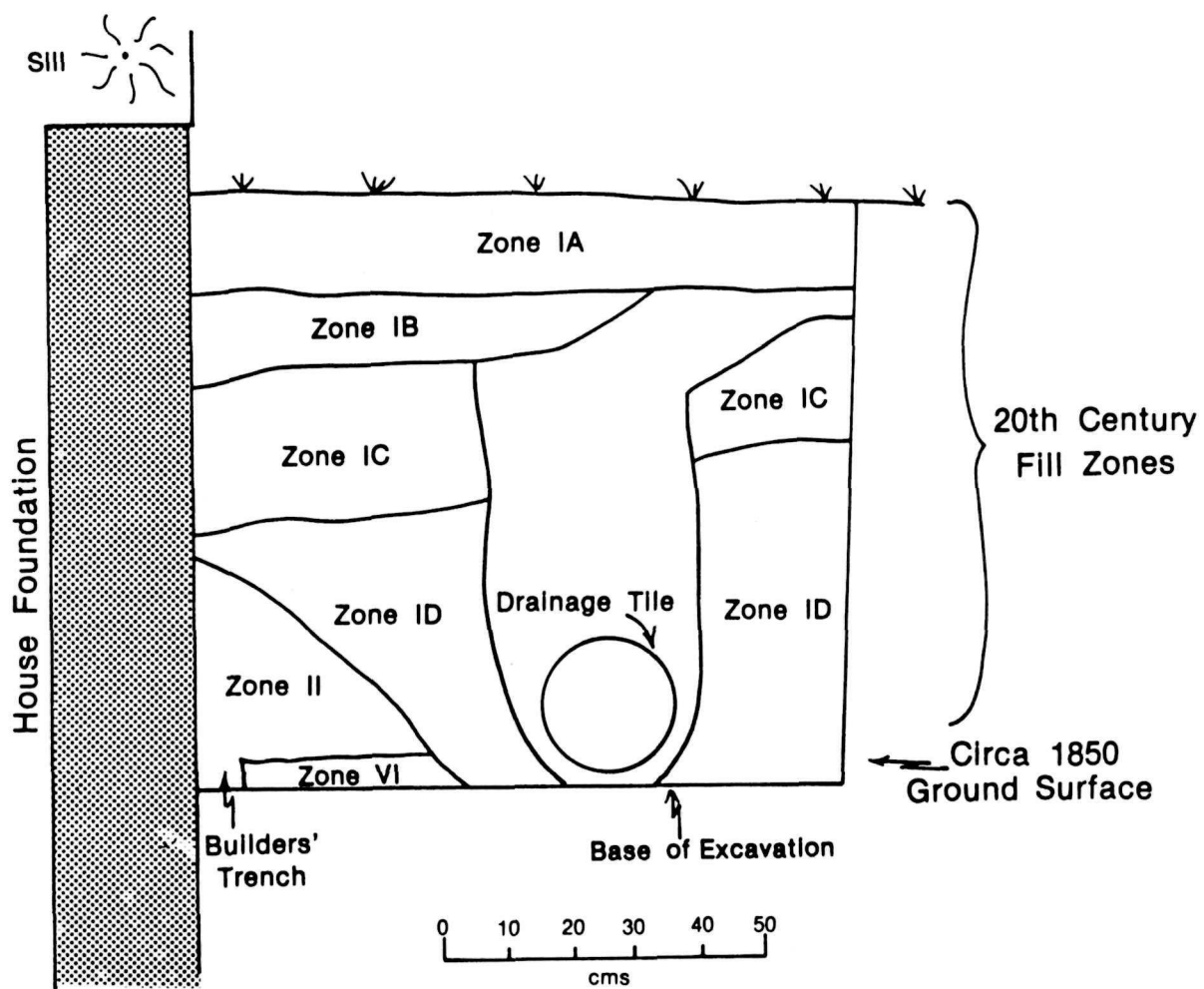


FIGURE 33. The Cook Site, Test 6, West Wall Profile.

arch of the remainder of the east half of the cistern was clearly visible (Figure 34). The west half of the cistern -- at least the top two meters -- was destroyed by the construction of the new basement foundation. A portion of the cistern's lower west half may still be intact beneath the existing poured concrete floor in the Cook House basement. Further research in this area should be undertaken.

The top of the cistern -- and thus the mid-19th century ground level -- appears to have been approximately 35cm below the present ground surface (Figures 35 and 36). A portion of a well-defined in situ A-horizon was located 55cm below the present ground surface and suggests that the ground surface was filled after the construction of these features. Figure 37 illustrates the construction detail of the "cistern." Unlike the majority of mid-19th century cisterns, this feature did not have a bell-shaped or domed top. The diameter of the opening -- approximately two meters -- was difficult to determine from the small portion exposed. The "cistern" was constructed with soft mud brick and the older "brown" mortar associated with the other early brickwork at the site. A major portion of this feature is intact and will be affected by any construction work associated with the house foundation at this location.

Several mid-19th century artifacts were recovered from this test. Of particular interest were several fragments of a tin glazed earthenware container marked "103 Rue S..." and a bone handle with an engraved Federal Style eagle insignia and the words, "...PARIS BREVETES S...D..." Two fine glass tumblers, complete with ground bases as well as ground pontils, were also recovered. Jane Shadel Spillman, Curator of American Glass at the Corning Museum of Glass, states that the "ground bases of these tumblers are unusual and make one suspect that they may be Continental rather than American" (Spillman, personal communication). The relatively high concentration of European artifacts -- if indeed they are European -- may be associated with the occupation of Dr. Kalley, an international figure and traveler. Other early artifacts found in this test consisted of several fragments of dark blue transfer printed pearlware sherds, shelledge whiteware sherds, and scroll whiskey flask fragments.

Test 8

See Test 2.

Test 9

Test 9 was excavated within the back yard of the Cook House in the area where the remains of the farthest-east extension on the 1884 and 1890 Sanborn maps was located. It was positioned in such a way as to intersect the far eastern wall of this structure, which is thought to represent an early outbuilding at

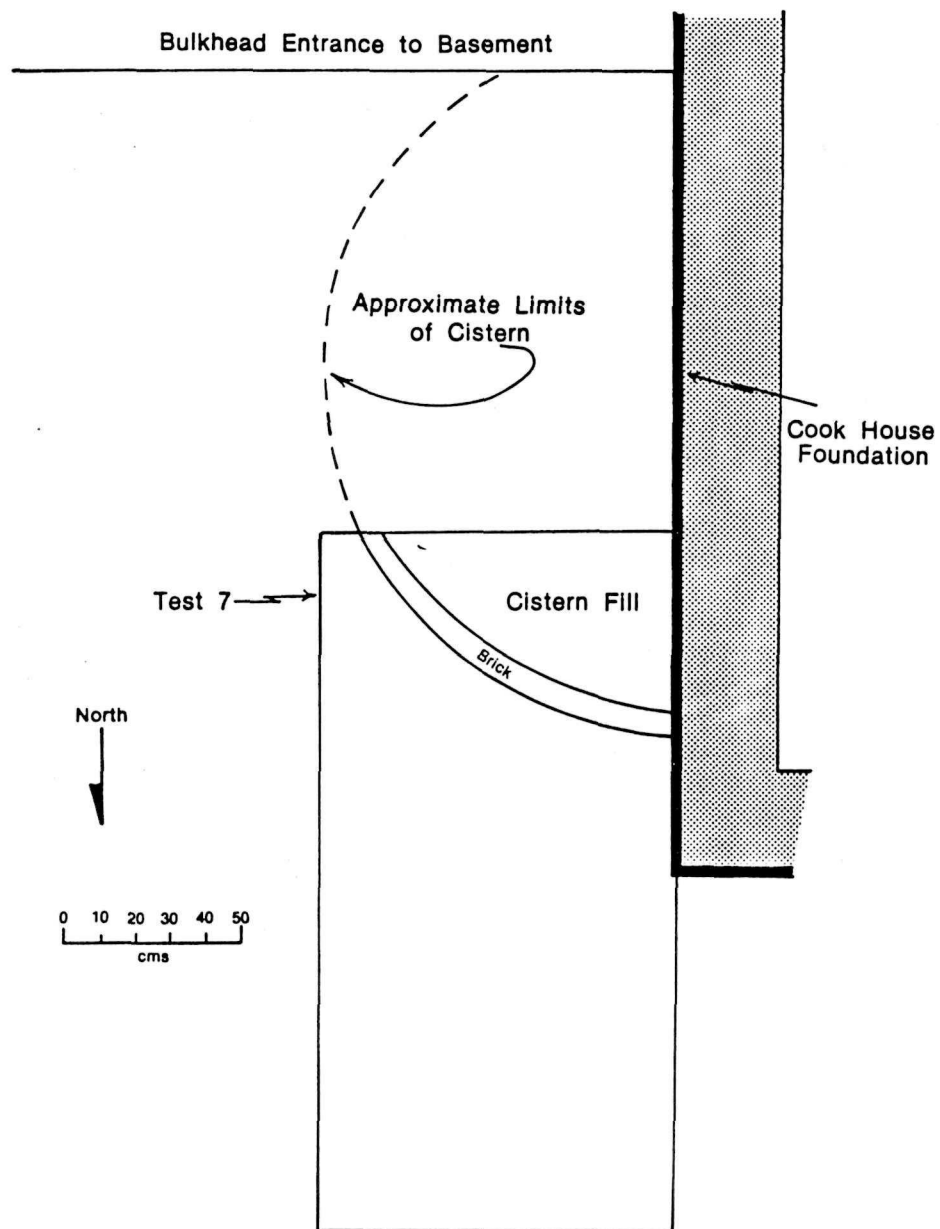


FIGURE 34. The Cook Site, Test 7, Plan View of Cistern.

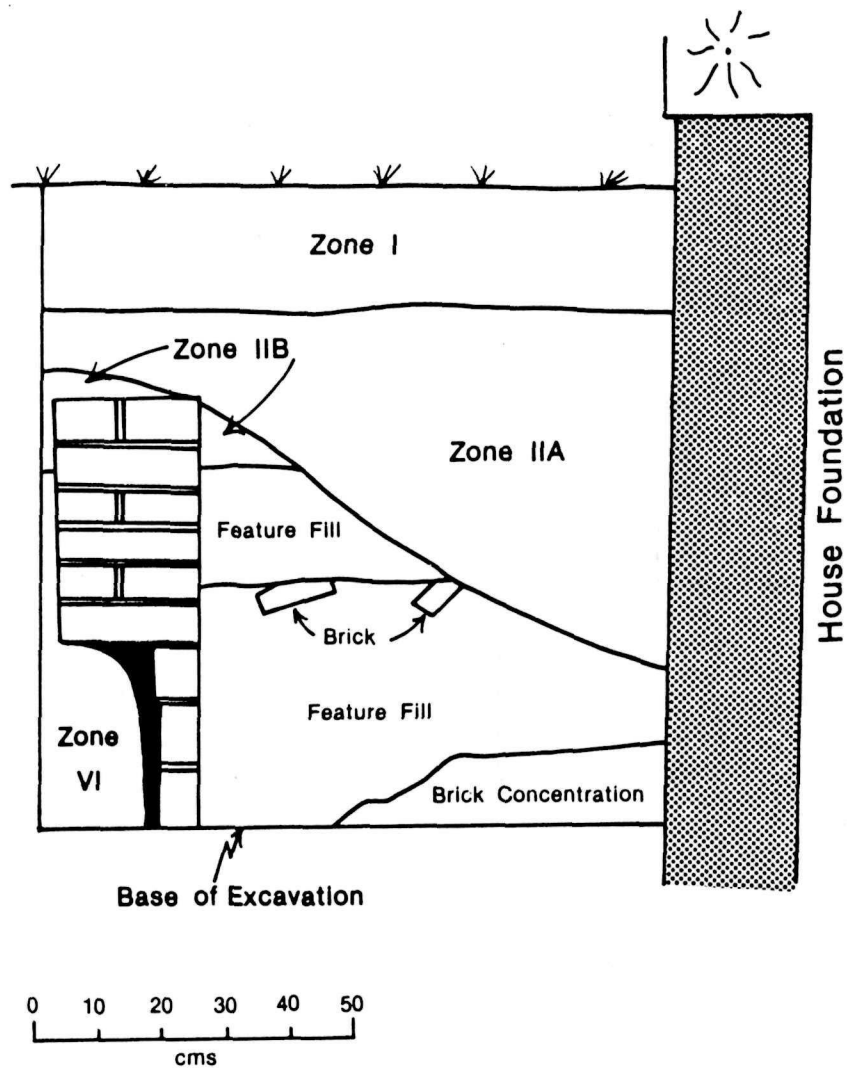


FIGURE 35. The Cook Site, Test 7, South Wall Profile.

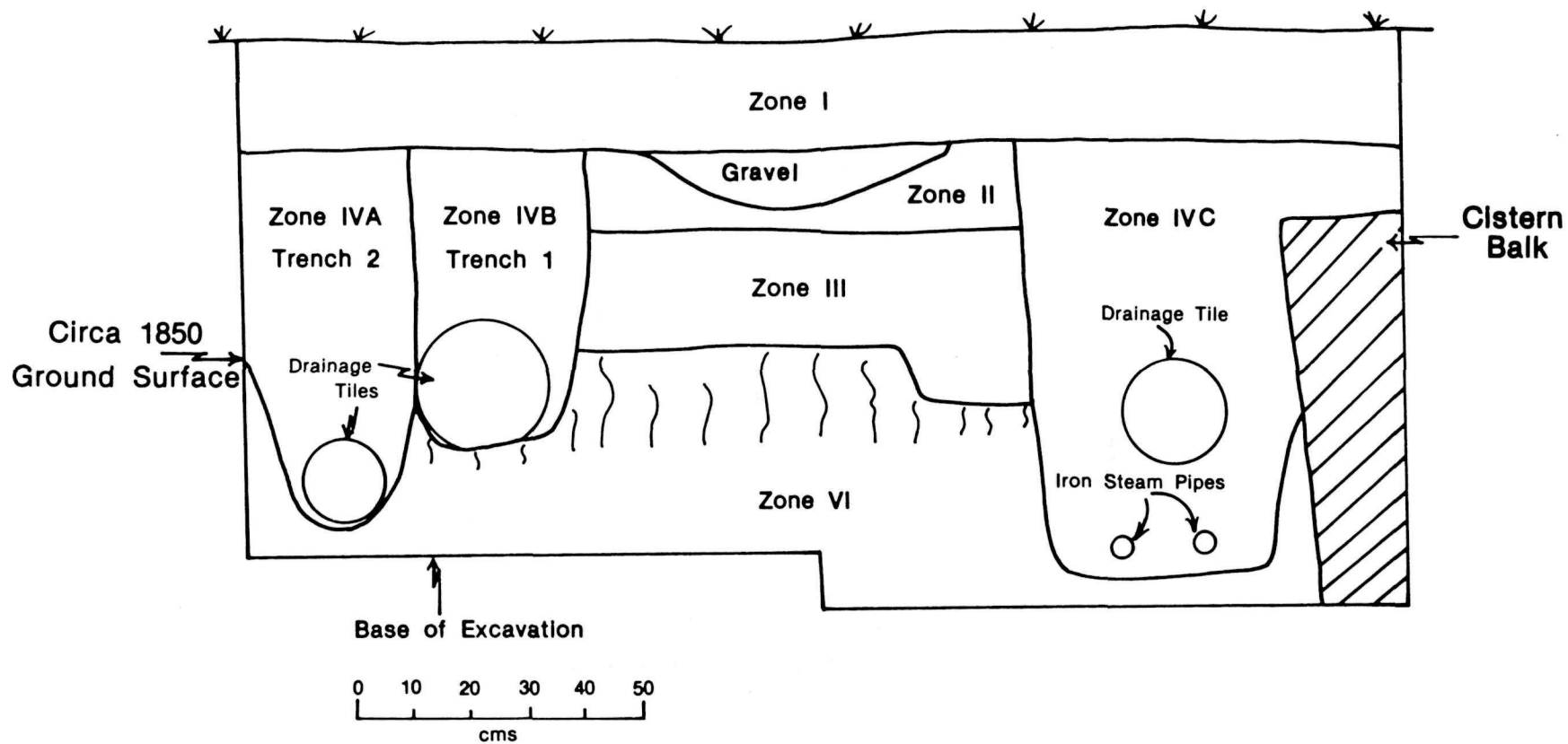


FIGURE 36. The Cook Site, Test 7, East Wall Profile.

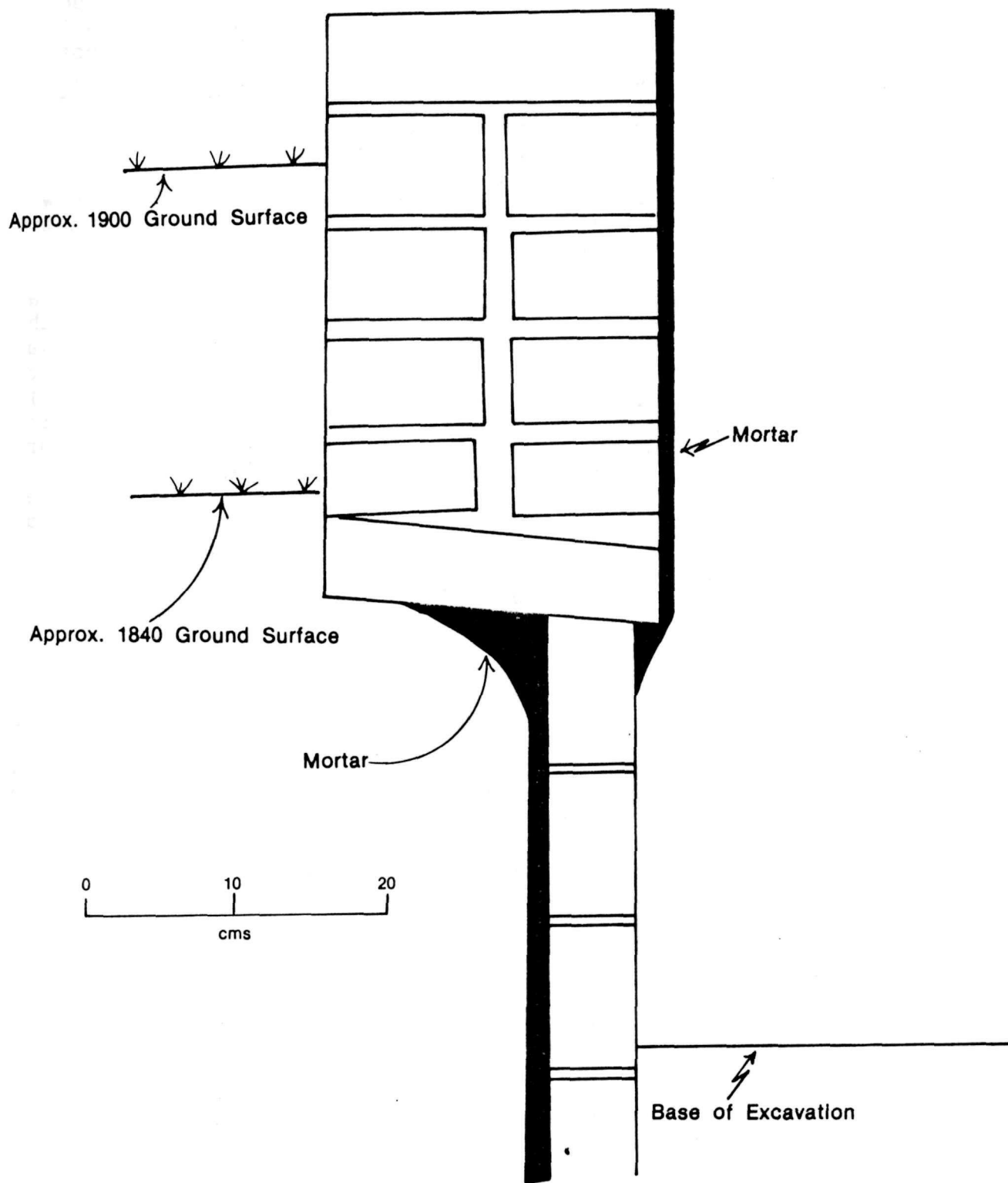


FIGURE 37. The Cook Site, Test 7, Detail of Cistern Construction.

the site. This structure, scaled from the Sanborn maps, was thought to be approximately 12' by 14'. Test 9 was excavated to a depth of 90cm below the present ground surface (Figure 38). The top 70cm of this test were badly disturbed by crisscrossing trenches, including two drainage tiles and the city steam lines. At approximately 72cm below surface, a sandy mortar zone -- possibly representing a prepared floor surface -- was encountered. This was situated directly on top of the undisturbed in situ A-horizon (Zone VI). At the east end of this prepared surface, a 6" diameter vertical metal pipe was sectioned; its past function is unknown. No diagnostic artifacts were associated with either feature.

Along the south edge of the test beneath the steam heat pipes, at a depth of 92cm below surface and extending into the undisturbed subsoil, was a small pit feature. Feature 10 was 55cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 60cm below the city steam lines (or 1.52 meters below the present ground surface). This trash pit contained an assortment of kitchen refuse, which included molded glass tumbler fragments, a late 19th-century dark green bottle with an applied tool lip (cork), a fragment of a late 19th-century transfer printed saucer (marked "PA.../WASH.../T..."; Figure 39A), a restorable albany slipped, slip cast mixing bowl, as well as numerous "tin" can (hole-in-cap) fragments. Concentrations of coal ash and clinkers were abundant in the fill -- suggesting an association with the pre-steam heat occupation of the site.

A partially restorable glass tableware vessel was recovered from this feature. The pattern, designed no doubt to imitate cut glass, was similar to the Cube and Diamond pattern illustrated in The Crockery and Glass Journal of 29 July 1875 (Innes 1976:351). The glass vessel in this feature probably post-dated the introduction of this pattern and would give a date for the filling of this feature, circa 1880-1900. Feature 10 may represent a filled-in post associated with the destruction, circa 1900, of this outbuilding.

While profiling the west wall of the test, a concentration of old mortar was discovered at a depth of 85cm below the present ground surface. To determine what this might have been, a small (50cm x 75cm) extension was excavated to the west of the original test. At a depth of 70cm below surface, the remains of a mortar-lined pit were discovered (Figure 40). The top of this feature was disturbed by the circa-1904 steam heat lines. The fill inside this feature consisted of gleyed silts of very light brown and yellow colors, with an occasional piece of charcoal, bone, and undecorated whiteware. A single 1" core sample indicated the feature fill extended to a depth of 1.6m below the present ground surface (90cm below the point where the feature was delimited). At that depth, another concentration of mortar -- indicating a mortar-lined floor -- was hit with the core. This feature may represent the remains of a mid-19th century outbuilding. Its close association with the cistern, as well as its great depth below the present ground surface, argues for an

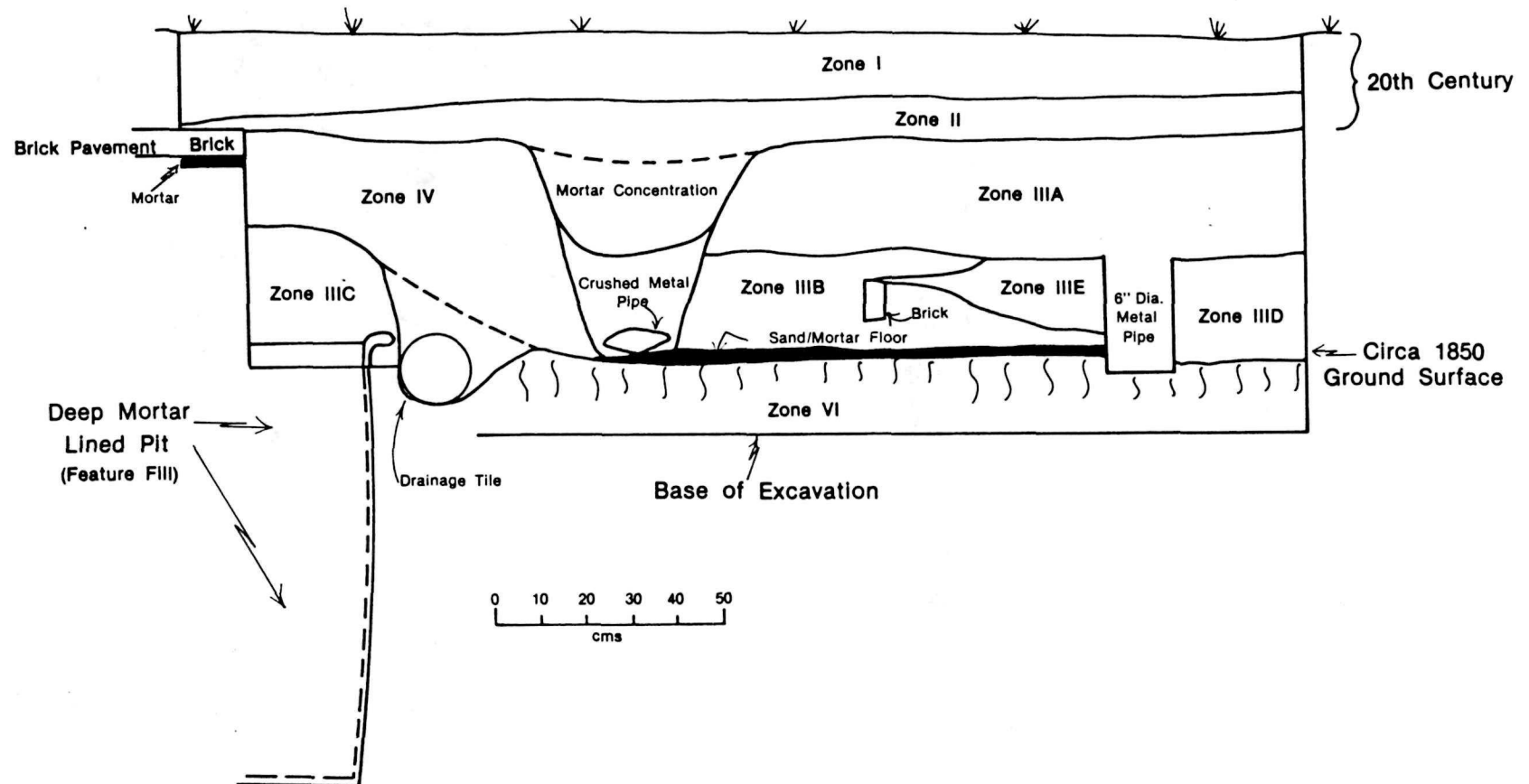


FIGURE 38. The Cook Site, Test 9, North Wall Profile.

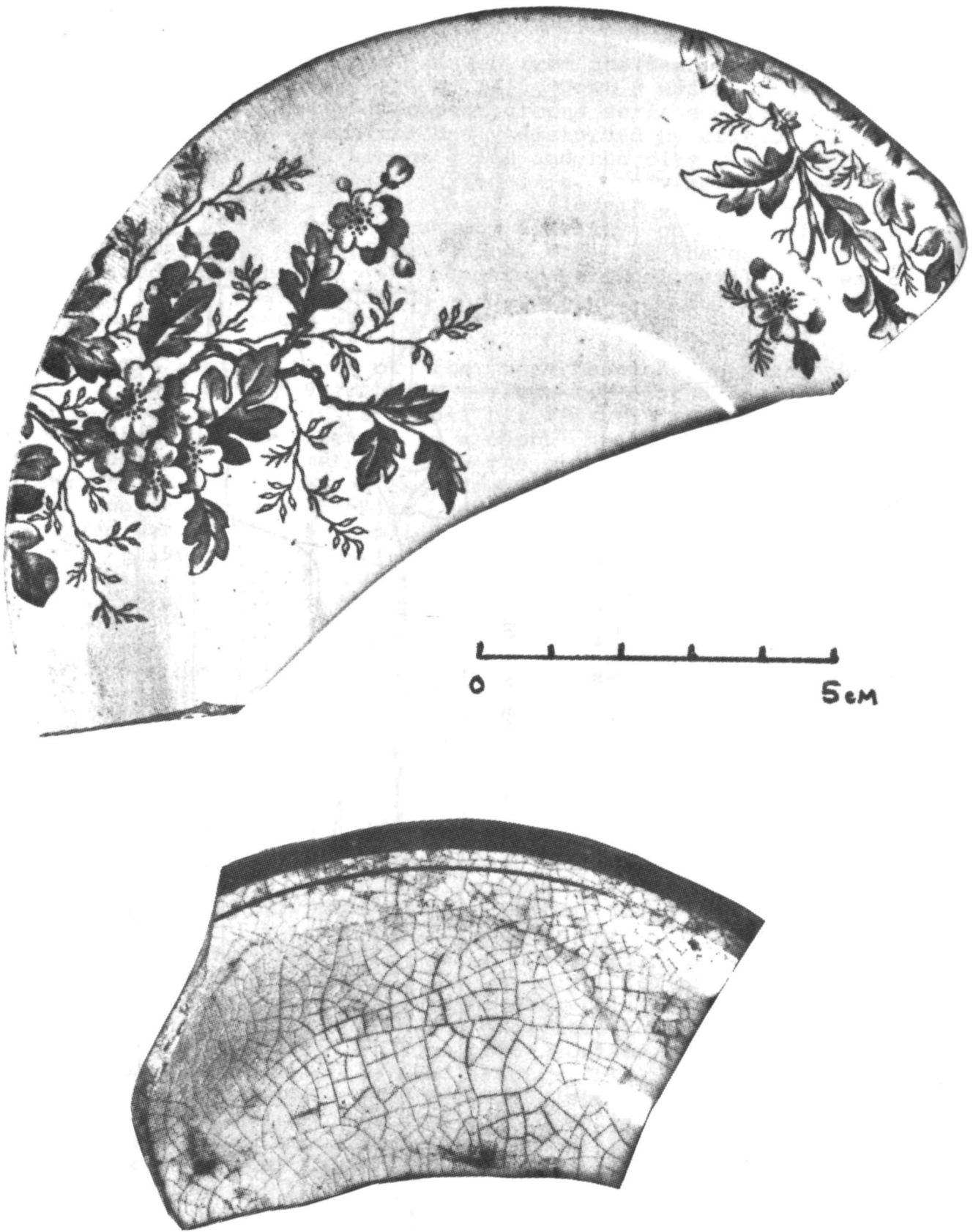


FIGURE 39. The Cook Site, Test 9, Feature 10 Ceramics.

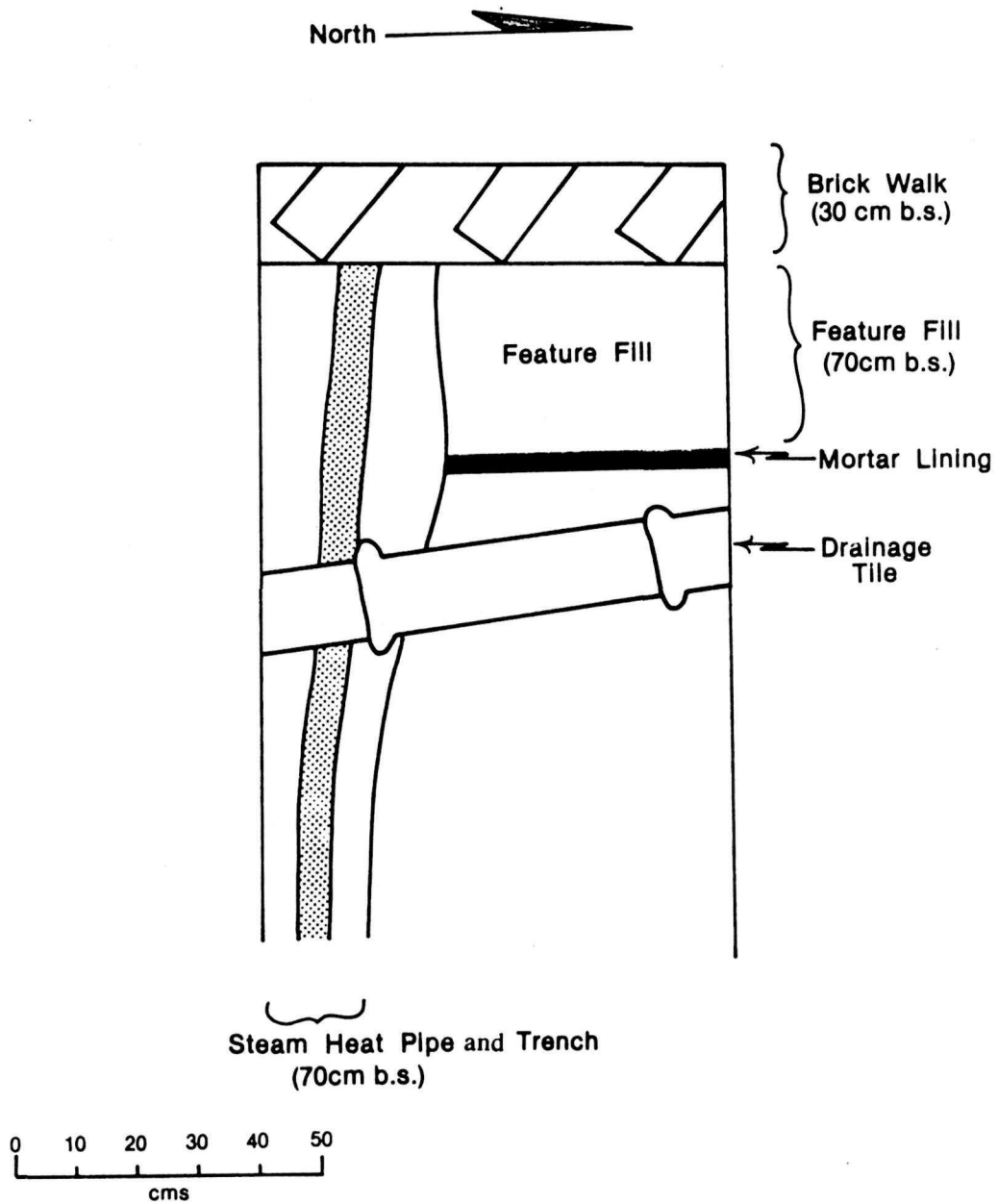


FIGURE 40. The Cook Site, Test 9 Extension, Plan View.

early date for these features. Perchance, this could be the "root cellar" referred to in the 1854 sale bill listing the house for sale by Doctor Kalley.

Our structural investigation, conducted prior to and during the archeological work, located several windows within the basement foundation walls that were not recorded on the original structural investigation. Also located during these structural "explorations" was a central chimney support (Figure 41) associated with the original house. Initially, this feature was recorded by Ferry and Henderson Architects as an amorphous "non-structural brick foundation." With a little further investigation, it became clear that this was indeed the U-shaped support associated with early fireplace hearths. Such features, often associated with a small dirt-walled keyhole cellar, are some of the only subsurface remains often found at pre-Civil War sites in Illinois (Mansberger 1982:676-698).

As part of our research, a set of concrete steps and landings were cross-sectioned in hopes of locating remains of an earlier set of steps. These turn-of-the-century concrete steps were located on the north side of the house. Although remains of the earlier suspected steps were not found, this "hard rock" archeology produced some interesting artifacts, including two ornate shelf brackets and a gaslight fixture. All three metal artifacts -- presumably from the late 19th-century Cook House -- had been used as reinforcing bars in the corner of the concrete steps.

Cook Site Stratigraphy

Unlike the stratigraphy at the Shutt Site, the excavations at the Cook Site were rather complicated to interpret. The fill sequences were morphologically different and difficult to correlate from one side of the house to the other. Complicating matters drastically was the numerous drainage tile trenches which paralleled the house foundations precisely within our one meter wide research area. The best reference point from one test to the other was the easily recognizable 1840's ground surface (A-horizon).

Simplified, the stratigraphy around the Cook House was characterized by several different 20th century fill zones which appear to post-date the last of the major construction episodes (Post 1920 - Zone I). Zone II consists of 20th century fill deposits associated with the most recent foundation work, laying of drainage tile and construction of the new slate roof. This work was probably done circa 1900 to 1920. Zone III consists of mid-19th century (circa 1850) fill placed around the new house, immediately after it was constructed. This material was a dark organic silt acquired from some nearby low lying region. Zone IV consists of numerous intrusive late-19th/20th century drainage tile trenches -- many of which were associated with the circa 1900-1920 construction activity. Zone V is a yellow silty

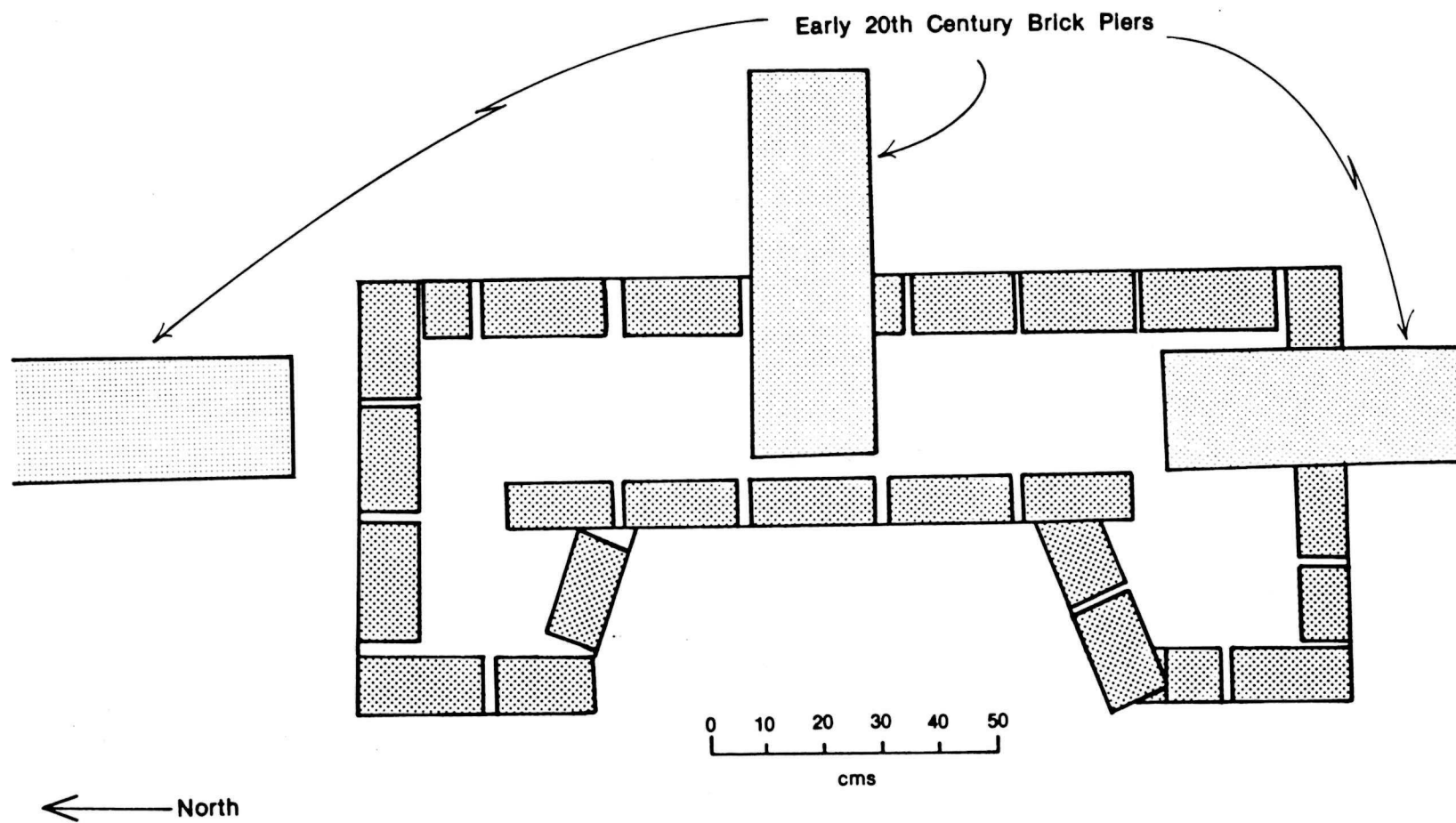


FIGURE 41. The Cook Site, Fireplace/Hearth Foundation Detail Located Beneath Original House.

clay fill -- probably representing the subsurface C-horizon -- which was used to create a level surface to construct the original house foundation upon. Due to the slope of the original 1840's ground surface, the thickness of both Zones III and V varies as to their location within the yard. Zone VI is the original 1840's ground surface. In Test 4 and 5 Zone VI was recognized closest to the present ground surface. Zone VI was located the deepest in Tests 1 and 9 suggesting the Cook House sat on a slight knoll which sloped downhill to the east/southeast.

Summary of the Cook Site Excavations

Excavations at the Cook House were not as straight-forward as those at the Shutt House. Unlike the Shutt House, which was built in a single episode of construction, the Cook House has "grown" from a much smaller structure to its present configuration. Attempting to understand the construction sequence -- from the archeological as well as structural data -- was a major part of our research at this site. The recognition of several construction phases -- as well as the detailed analysis of the 1850-60 Cook House -- resulted from our work. Further research, especially into the above-ground architectural remains, needs to be undertaken before a firm grasp of the late 19th-century structural changes can be correctly interpreted.

The excavations at the Cook House have documented several changes in the grade around the house through time. These changes have been drastic. The original ground surface may have been slightly irregular, sloping uphill towards the Lincoln Home to the north and to the street to the west. Prior to construction of the original house, the ground surface was leveled with a yellow clay to create a flat surface to build on. The mid-19th century ground surface near the back of the house may have been as much as a meter below the present surface.

Although drastically disturbed by the laying of several drainage tile systems around the perimeter of the house, as well as the addition of gas lines and city steam lines, several significant subsurface features were located by our excavations. The remains of the rectangular bay window -- as well as an associated brick feature -- were located and recorded. Two features, a cistern and possible root cellar -- both represented on the 1854 sale bill of Dr. Kalley's description of the property -- were located. Although both early features have been disturbed by the city steam heat lines (circa 1904), a significant portion of both features appears to be intact.

Although still not extremely high, the artifact density at the Cook House was much higher than at the Shutt House. Of particular interest were the early artifacts, dating from the

mid-19th century, which were concentrated at the northeast corner of the house. This was the same area where the "root cellar" and cistern were located. The early assemblage of artifacts included hand painted (fine line), transfer printed, flow blue, and annular decorated whitewares (Figure 42), as well as many bone items (Figure 43). Several pontiled glass container fragments, as well as two glass tumblers with ground pontils (Figure 44) were also recovered. One of the more interesting aspects of the Cook House artifact assemblage was the unrefined ceramic collection. The remains of several small clear glazed redware jars (Figure 45a), as well as numerous unglazed redware flower pots (Figure 45b) were recovered. A single stoneware globular jar with Albany slipped interior and clear glazed exterior (Figure 46), typical of midcentury wares, was also found. A black ceramic doorknob fragment, found in Test 9, may be indicative of the early Cook House architectural hardware.

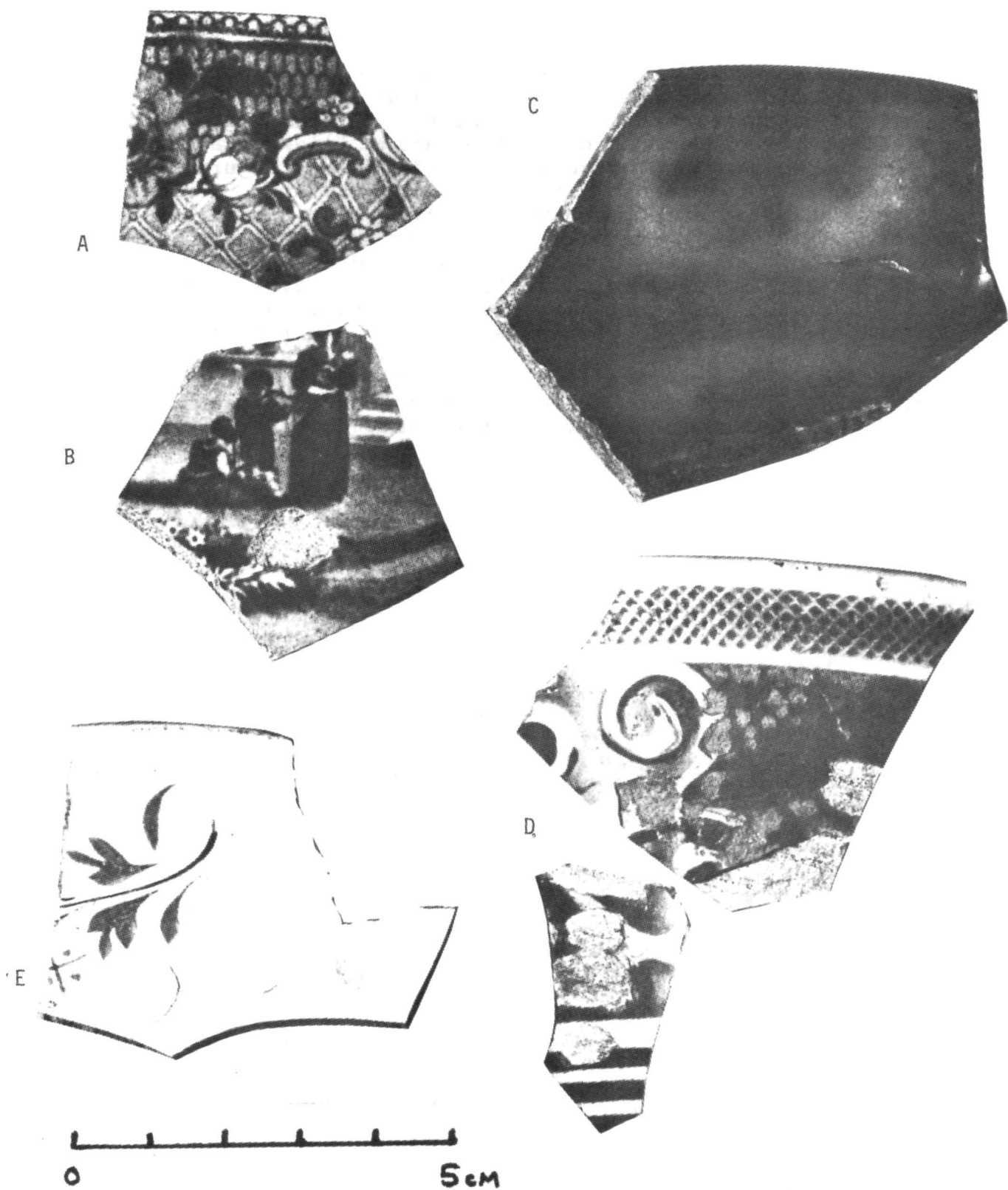


FIGURE 42. The Cook Site, Selected Ceramics

A,B. Transferprint Whitewares

C. Transferprint Flow Blue
Whiteware

D. Annular Decorated Whitewares

E. Handpainted Whiteware

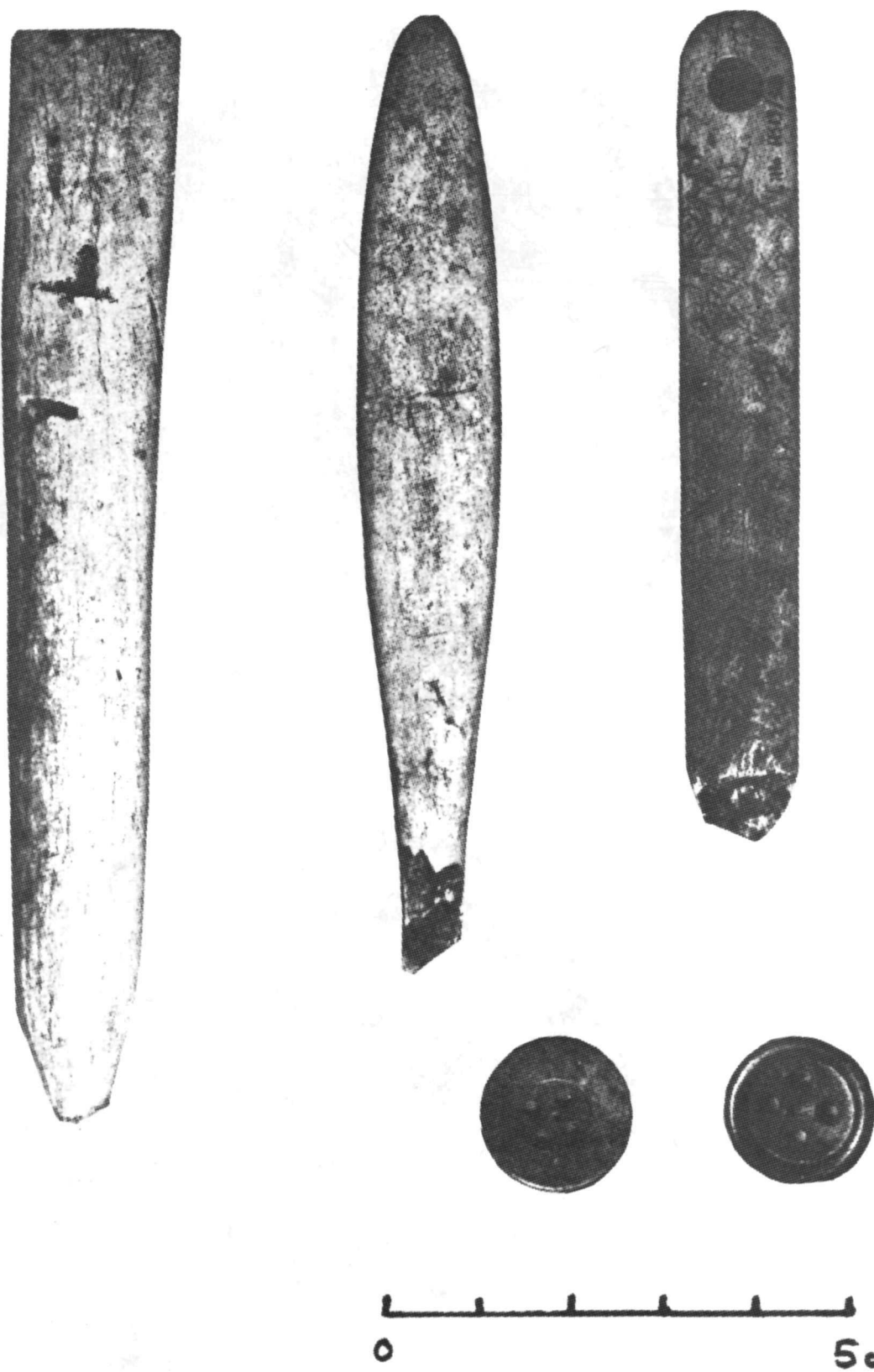


FIGURE 43. The Cook Site, Bone Artifacts.

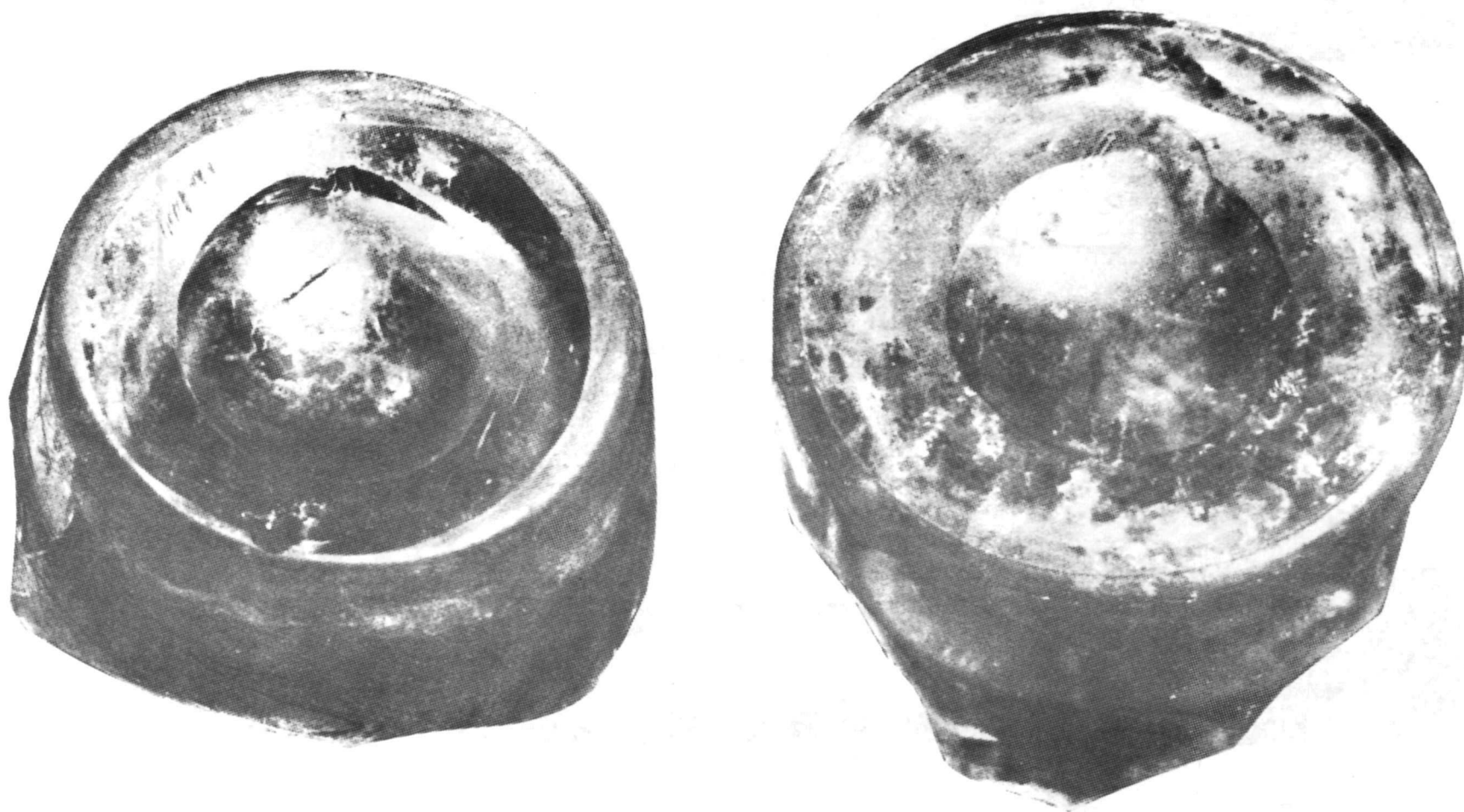


FIGURE 44. The Cook Site, Glass Tumblers.



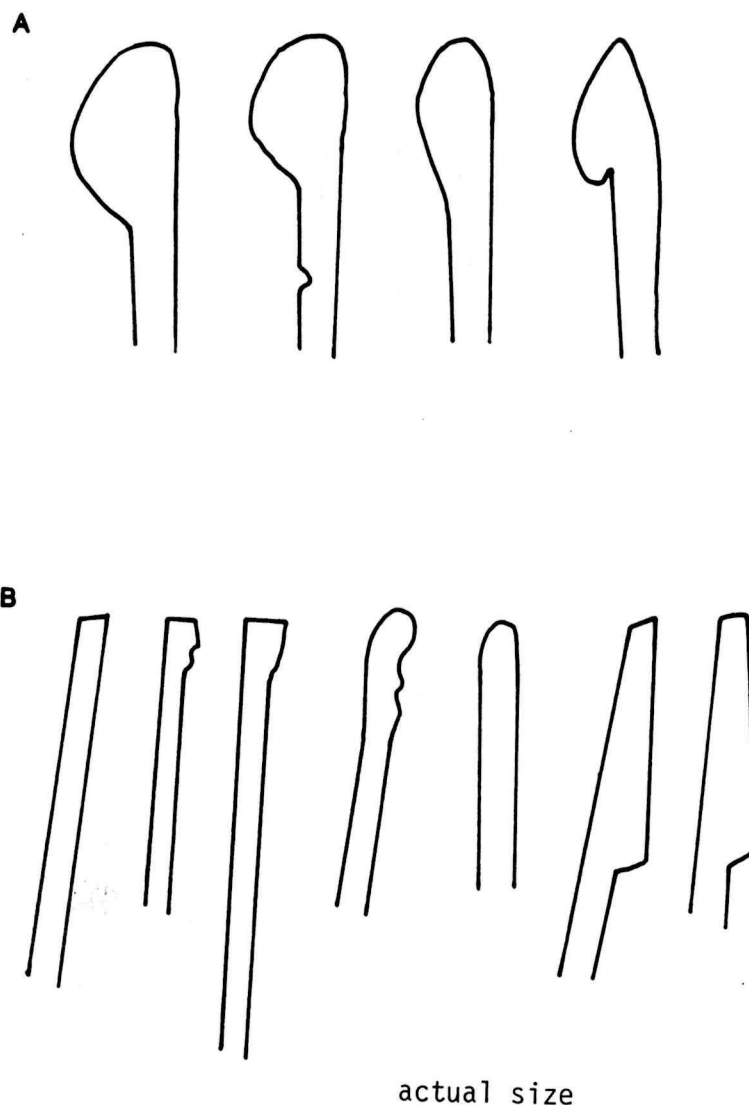
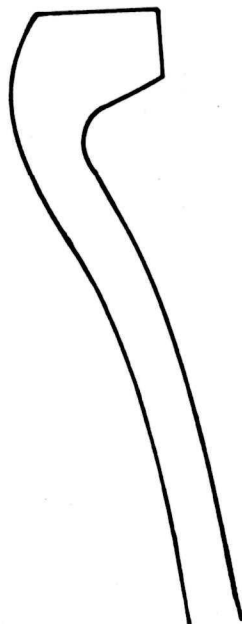


FIGURE 45. The Cook Site, Redware Vessel Rim Profiles
 A. Clear Glazed Jars
 B. Unglazed Flower Pots



actual size

FIGURE 46. The Cook Site, Stoneware Jar Rim Profile.

THE LINCOLN SITE (11-Sq-258)

The Lincoln Home (430 South 8th Street) is situated on Lot 8, Block 10 of the E. Iles Addition to Springfield. Listed as Historic Structure #1 by the National Park Service, it was in this home that Lincoln matured from a local country lawyer to a national political figure. Currently, extensive physical and structural investigations are underway by the National Park Service to bring the structure up to standards to handle the over-500,000 annual visitors it receives.

Historical Background

Numerous accounts of the early history of the Lincoln Home are available (cf Bearss 1969, 1973; Temple 1984). Table 3 is a brief account of the events and families associated with the Lincoln Home.

Charles Dresser (1800-1865), born in Connecticut and educated at Brown University, was ordained as a minister in 1829. Dresser moved to Springfield in April, 1838, where he presided over the Protestant Episcopal church as rector (Temple 1984:2). In 1839, after living in Springfield for a year, Dresser purchased Lot 8, Block 10 of the new Iles Addition for \$300.

Bearss (1969:1) suggests that the Lincoln home was built in the autumn of 1839. Hickey and Hostick (1964:4) suggest that Henry Dresser -- Charles' brother, who was a contractor/builder from Massachusetts -- may have built the house. Although once thought possibly designed and built by Henry Dresser, Temple (1984:5) believes the house was built by John and Page Eaton. Of New Hampshire stock, the Eaton family moved to Springfield in May, 1839. Apparently, one of their first jobs upon arrival to Springfield was to participate in the construction of the Dresser home. Confusion exists as to when the house was built, whether in the spring or fall of 1839. On 21 August 1839, Dresser purchased a ten-foot-wide section of the south side of Lot 7. As Temple (1984) argues, Dresser would not have built the house, which extends over onto Lot 7, unless he had title to that property. Others suggest that the workmen mislocated the house foundations during construction, forcing Dresser to purchase the south portion of the adjoining lot in August, 1839 (Krupka, personal communication). In July, 1841, Dresser offered the house for sale (Figure 47).

Married by the Reverend Dresser on 4 November 1842, the Lincolns took up residence at the nearby Globe Tavern. On 16 January 1844, for \$1,200 plus another town lot, Lincoln purchased the Dresser house. By May, 1844, the house had been paid for, and the Lincolns had received the deed to the house.

In October, 1847, Lincoln moved to Washington to serve as U.S. Congressman from Illinois. At this time, he rented the house to Cornelius Ludlum for \$90 per year. Ludlum couldn't

April 1839	Lot 8 purchased by Charles Dresser
August 1839	Rev. Dresser purchases South 10' Lot 7
1839	Dresser has 1½ story Greek Revival Cottage built
July 1841	Dresser advertizes house for sale
January 1844	Lincoln purchases house from Dresser
October 1847	Mr. Lincoln leaves for 30th U.S. Congress Rents house to Cornelius Ludlum and Mason Brayman
November 1848	Lincoln has extensive remodeling done on house including ceilings whitewashed, fireplaces bricked, new hearths by Mr. John Roll
March 1850	Roll whitewashes two more rooms
June 1850	Nathaniel Hay, local bricklayer, builds front retaining wall
April 1855	Brick retaining wall built along Jackson Street; wood fence added. Front portion of house raised to two stories.
April 1856	Back half of house raised to two stories by Hannon and Ragsdale
February 1861	Lincoln family leaves for Washington Rent home to Tilton family for \$350/year
April 1865	Lincoln assassinated
1869	Tilton family moves to Chicago
1870-1880	House rented to George Harlow family. Back frame addition built during Harlow's residence.
1880-1883	Dr. Gustav Wendlandt rents house
1883-1893	Osborn Oldroyd rents house
1887	Gov. Oglesby establishes the Home as a State Memorial. Robert Todd Lincoln deeds property to the state. Oldroyd acts as first State Custodian, administered by Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home.
Spring 1888	Oldroyd demolishes Lincoln Carriage House
1917	Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home abolished. State Department of Public Works and Buildings takes over.
Spring 1930	Mr. Lincoln's Bedroom restored
August 1951	Archeological explorations by Hagen
August 1952	First stage of State restoration work begins
February 1955	Second floor opened to tourists
1964-65	Carriage House and Wood Shed reconstructed
October 1972	Lincoln Home National Historic Site established by Federal government under authority of the National Park Service.

TABLE 3. Historical Events Associated with the Lincoln Home.


own	for wheat.	SANFORD, FRANCIS & DAY.
tion	July 16 1841.	14tf
—	<hr/>	
	FOR SALE.	
eld.		ON accommodating terms the house at present occupied by the subscriber. If not sold before the first of Sept, it will then be for rent.
—		C. DRESSER.
eld.	Springfield July 7th 1841.	
	<hr/>	
	NEW GOODS	

FIGURE 47. The Dresser House Sale Bill (From The Sangamo Journal 7 July 1841).

meet the payments, so Mason Brayman moved into the house in February, 1848. Lincoln returned to Springfield in March 1849; in November of that year, after Brayman had moved out of the house, Lincoln had extensive remodeling done to the structure. This included ceilings whitewashed, fireplaces bricked up, and new hearths added. This work was done by John Roll, who had also built the original Cook House on Lot 3. Roll, born of New Jersey parents, moved to Sangamon County in June, 1830, where he settled in Sangamo Town and learned the plasterer's and bricklayer's trade. During the spring of 1855, the front portion of the Lincoln House was raised to a full two stories. One year later, April, 1856, the back half of the house was raised to a full two stories (Bearss 1977; Temple 1984). The work on the back half of the house was conducted by Hannon and Ragsdale -- local contractors (Temple 1984).

In February, 1861, upon being elected to the Presidency, Lincoln rented the house to the Tilton family for \$350 per year. In January, 1861, upon leaving for the White House, much of Lincoln's household furnishings were offered for sale (Figure 48). This included "parlor and chamber sets, carpets, sofas, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, stoves, china, Queensware, glass, etc." (Menz 1983:45). When the Tiltons moved into the Lincoln Home, they had purchased a fair amount of the Lincoln furnishings. The Tiltons left Springfield in 1869 and moved into a house on Oak Street in Chicago, only to have the Chicago Fire of 1871 destroy their house and Lincoln furnishings (Bearss 1969:8).

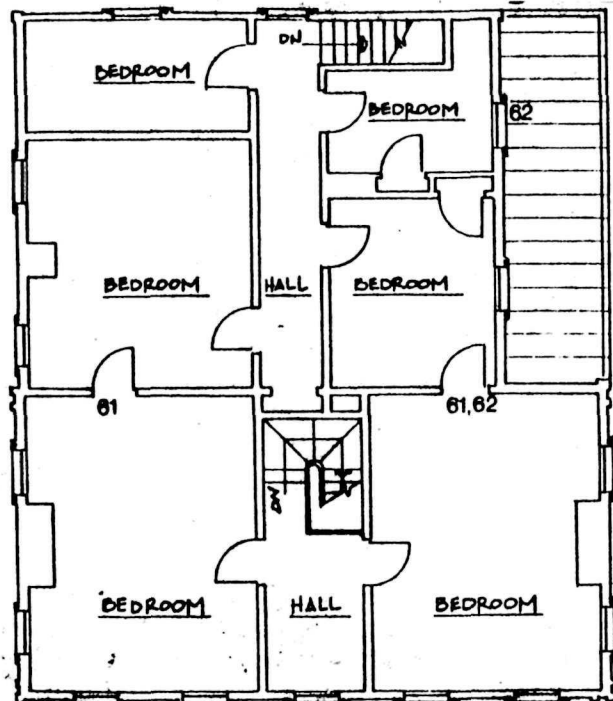
Structural History

By the time Lincoln left for the White House, his home was a large two-story frame structure containing approximately 3,500 square feet of living space (Figure 49). The house had undergone at least two major alterations by the Lincoln family prior to this date.

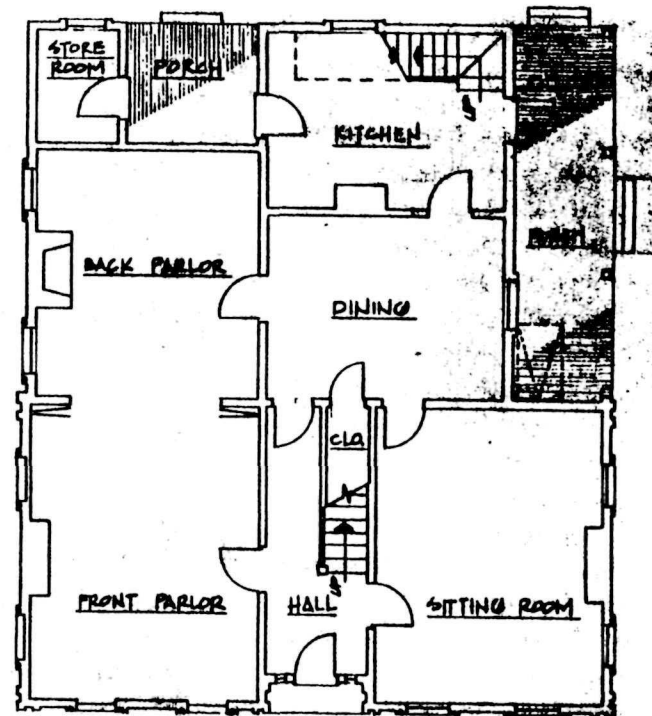
The original house, as built by Charles Dresser, was a small 1-1/2 story Greek Revival cottage. Figure 50 is an artist's rendition of that early structure. The front part of the house originally contained downstairs two rooms and a stairwell -- similar to today's house. The upstairs of the front section contained garreted sleeping rooms. The back kitchen extension (or East Wing) of the Dresser home has always been a matter of interpretation. The most recent published interpretation, by Ferry and Henderson Architects (1981), illustrated an "L"-shaped kitchen extension, with the ell located perpendicular to and towards the north end of the main body of the house. Our excavations -- as well as recent structural investigations by Hahn and Associates (William Gran, personal communication) have shown this to be erroneous and have confirmed the existence of a 1-1/2 story kitchen extension (East Wing) which formed a "T"-shaped floor plan. The original 1-1/2 story structure, with its basement, contained approximately 2,950 square feet of living space.

At Private Sale -- The furniture consisting of parlor and chamber sets, carpets, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, stoves, china, Queensware, glass, etc., etc. at the residence, on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, is offered at private sale without reserve. For particulars apply on the premises at once.

FIGURE 48. The Lincoln Household Sale Advertisement (From Menz 1983:45).



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

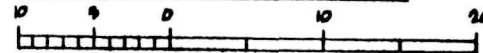


FIGURE 49. The Lincoln Home Floor Plans, Circa 1860 (from Ferry and Henderson 1981).



FIGURE 50. The Lincoln Home, Circa 1844 (Artist's Rendition From Hagen 1955).

It has long been believed that Lincoln enlarged his house in two stages between 1855-56. Initially he had the front portion raised to a full two stories, followed the next year with the enlarging and heightening of the back kitchen extension (East Wing). It is the belief of this author that the changes within the back kitchen extension (East Wing), took place over a several year period. Of particular interest is the 1854 City of Springfield map, which illustrates the basic house form exactly as it is today. Although clearly not a full two stories in height at this time, the house had acquired its basic shape by 1854 -- at least a full two years earlier than originally expected. John Roll, a local carpenter-builder had done some work to the house in both November, 1848, and March, 1850. It is very possible that Roll did the extensive remodeling of the kitchen -- enlarging the downstairs floor plan to its present shape -- during these years or slightly after (circa 1848-52). As will be illustrated later, work involved the actual physical moving of the original kitchen extension to the south, where it currently sits, building new foundation supports for the moved kitchen as well as the remainder of the new sections of the back, and framing in the entire new northeast corner of the house. This new construction added approximately 275 square feet of enclosed living space (back parlor and storeroom/pantry), as well as 65 square feet of a partially enclosed porch. Sawn-off tenons and appropriately positioned mortises proves the physical moving of the back kitchen extension. The archeological evidence -- in the form of foundation remains - supports this architectural evidence that the back kitchen was physically slid across the back of the house. Apparently, in 1855 Lincoln had the front raised to a full two stories in height. In 1856 he followed suit, raising the back to a full two stories. The details of this remodeling work -- especially the dates -- are not well documented.

After Lincoln's death, the house was rented to several different families. From 1870 until 1880, the house was rented to the George Harlow family. During his occupation of the site, a back kitchen addition was added onto the house. Figures 51 and 52 illustrate this addition. This frame addition had a brick cellar with an exterior access stair, concrete floor, pump, and sink, and was used as a laundry room. The laundry room and kitchen were removed by the State of Illinois as part of the 1952-54 renovation of the Home. The brick cellar remains intact, buried in situ.

Excavation Strategy

Unlike the Shutt and Cook Houses, where our research universe was a narrow one-meter band around the house, we were directed at the Lincoln Home to also test beneath two porches. These areas were originally part of the back yard of the Dresser family house in 1839 and were enclosed since at least the 1856 remodeling. These areas were thought potentially to contain important data pertaining to the construction sequence of

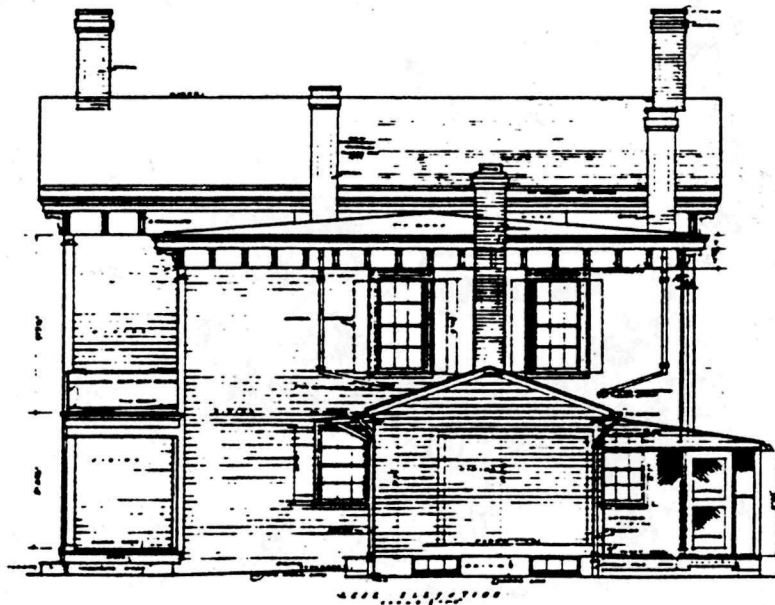


FIGURE 51. Lincoln Home Historic Drawing Illustrating the 1870's Kitchen (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

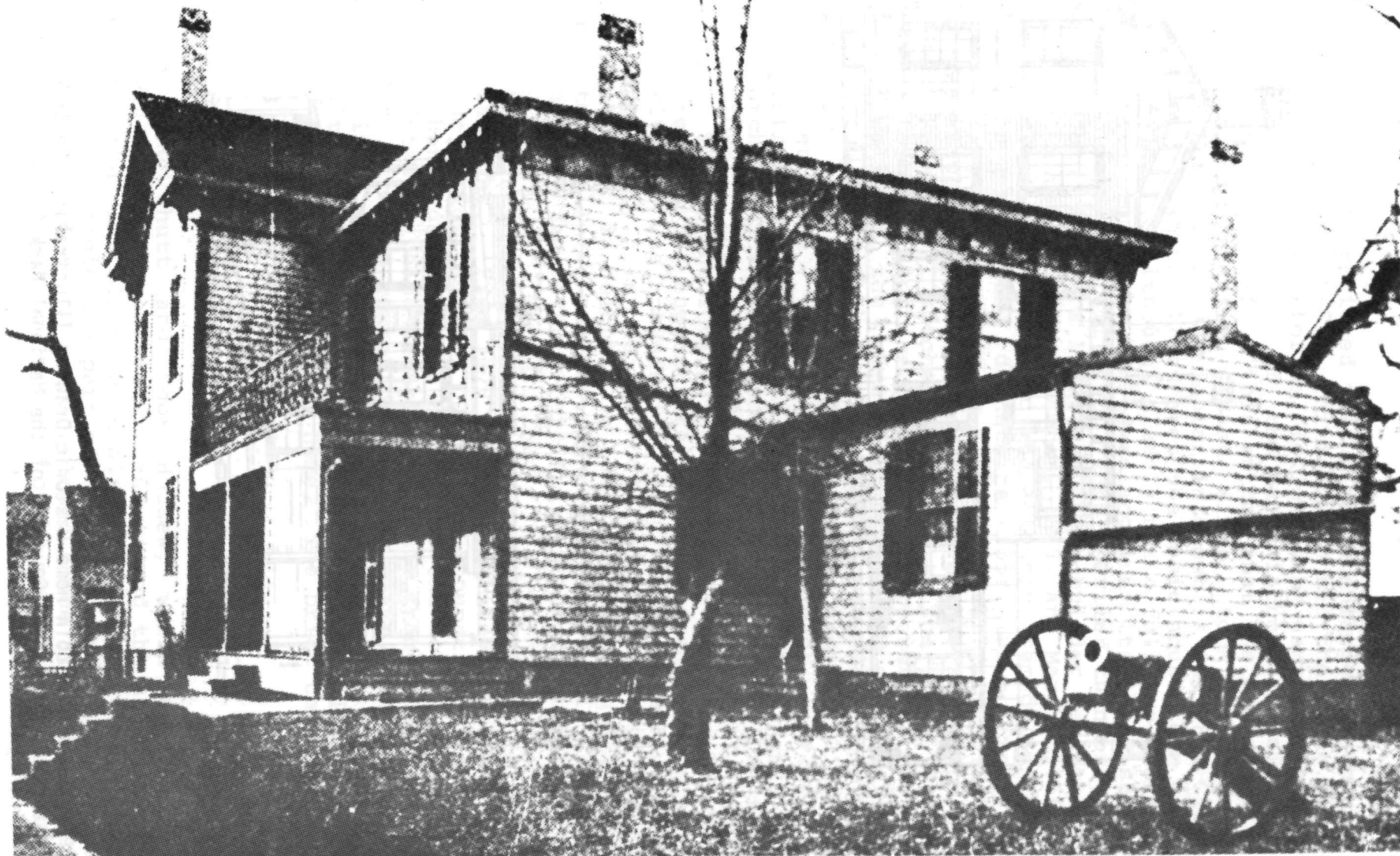


FIGURE 52. Photograph of the Lincoln Home, circa 1890 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

Lincoln's Home, as well as artifacts -- or features -- dating from the 1839 to circa 1856 context. Figure 53 is the base map showing the relationship of the tests to the house and surroundings. Figure 54 shows the Lincoln Home Site Plan at the time of the excavations.

Test 1 (Figure 55)

Test 1 was located along the west wall, north of the main entrance. It was excavated with its long axis perpendicular to the house so as to get a better stratigraphic profile connecting the 1850 retaining wall and the house foundation. A well-developed in situ soil profile was recognized. The top of the A-horizon was 30-40cm below the present ground surface. Clearly, the Lincoln home was built on a small knoll, strategically higher than many of the surrounding houses. Unfortunately, no stratified deposits associated with the original ground surface and the pre-1850 fill were recognized. A small portion of this test was excavated to the base of the house foundation, which extended to a depth of 1.63 meters below the present surface. No spread footing nor builders trench was present. A 20th century drainage tile was located running across the front of the house and draining into the manhole located in the southwest corner of the yard. Artifact density was low with only a couple machine cut nails, aqua window glass and a single relief decorated whiteware sherd found in association with the mid-19th century fill.

Test 2 (Figure 56)

Test 2 was a 1 x 2 meter test located along the north side -- towards the front -- of the house. It was excavated to a depth of 1.75m below the present ground surface. The foundation extended to a depth of 1.63m below surface; no spread footing was recognized. The top 30-45cm of fill had been disturbed by 20th-century tarring of the foundation, as well as by more recent buried telephone lines. Zone IIIA consists of a very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, which represents a well-developed A-horizon. Zone IIIB, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay silt loam, represents an in situ developed B-horizon. Zone IIIC, a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey silt, represents the pedological C-horizon. No builder's trench was recognized. Artifacts found in association with Zone III consisted of aqua container glass, machine cut nails and a single purple transfer printed whiteware sherd.

A mid-19th century stoneware drainage tile trench was dug into this original ground surface (Zone IVB). The location of the outlet for this drain is not known. It either went straight (west) onto 8th Street or turned a 90-degree corner and went onto Jackson Street. This drainage line is of mid-19th century origin and constructed of hand-turned drainage tile probably made locally (Figure 57). Similar tile were recovered from an

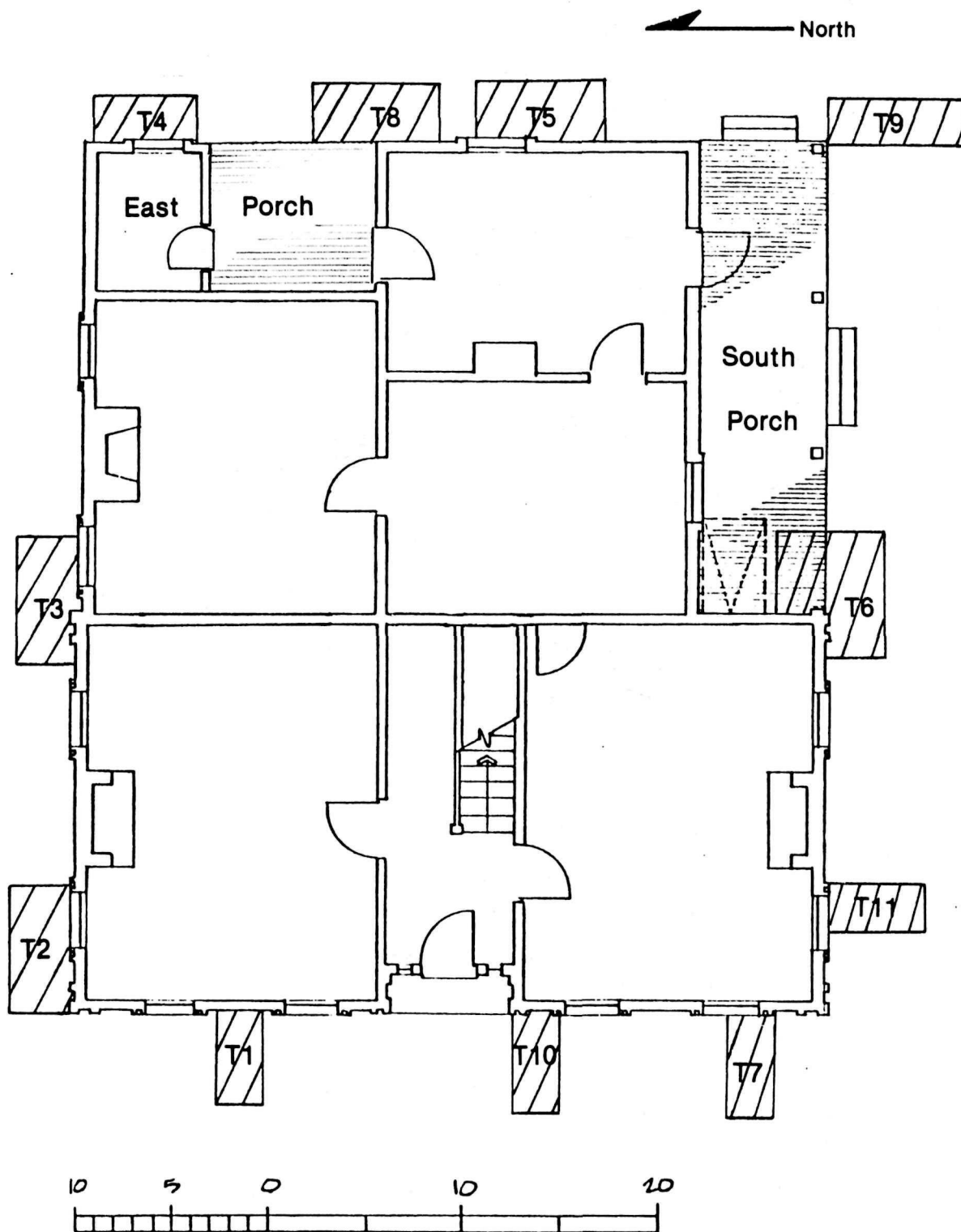


FIGURE 53. The Lincoln Site Base Map, 1985 Field Excavations.

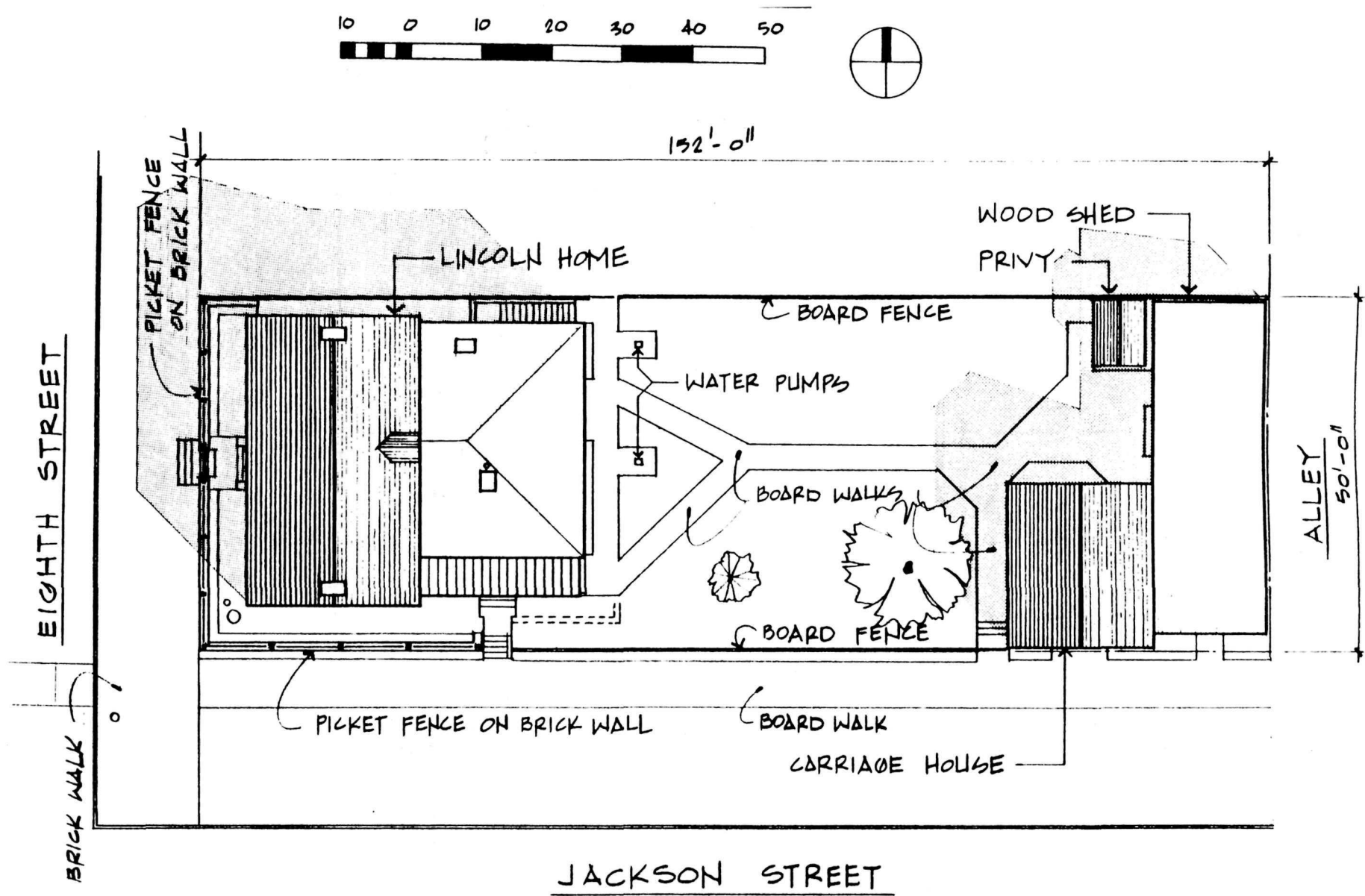


FIGURE 54. Lincoln Home Site Plan, 1985 (From Ferry and Henderson 1981).

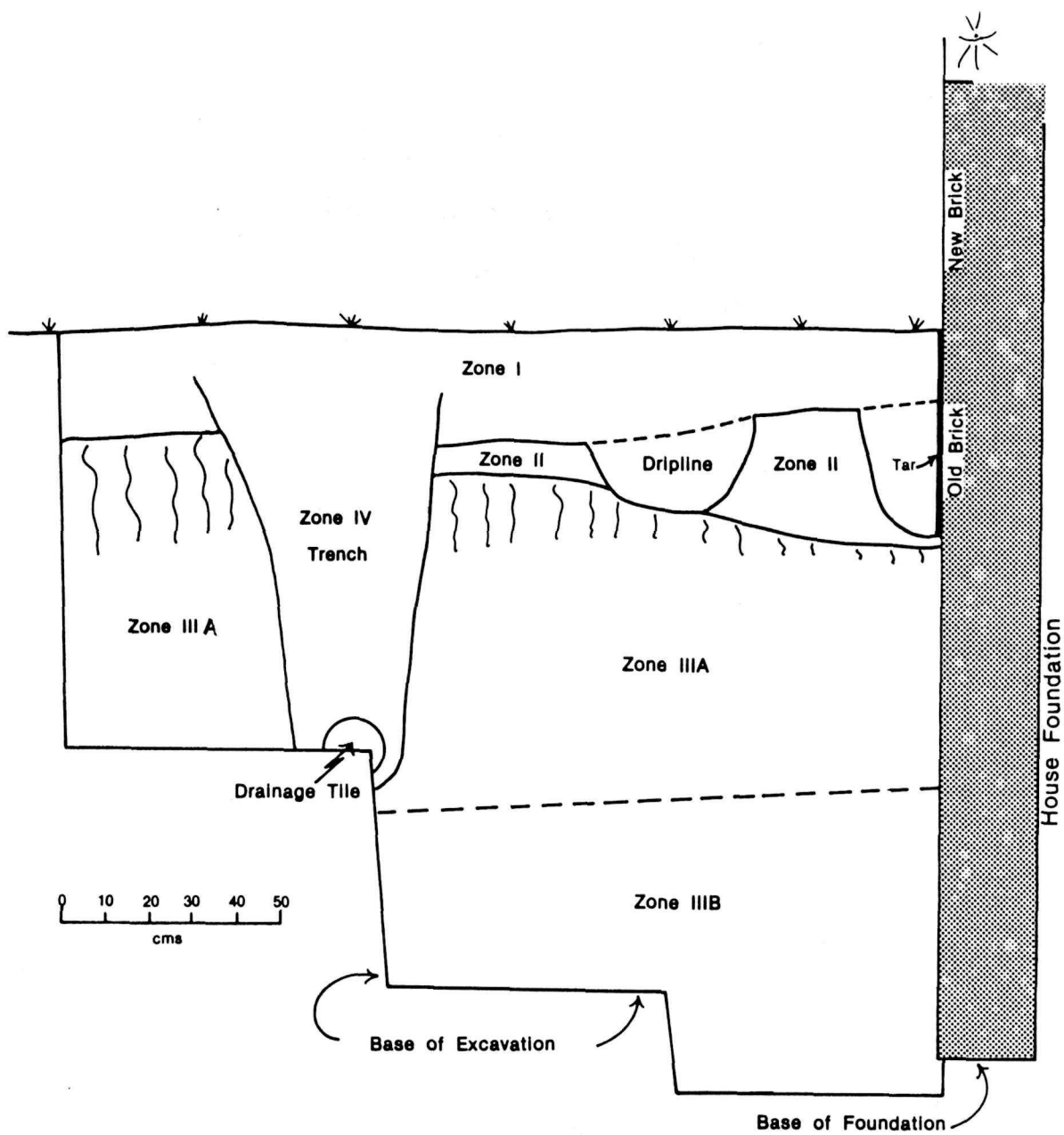


FIGURE 55. Lincoln Site, Test 1, South Wall Profile.

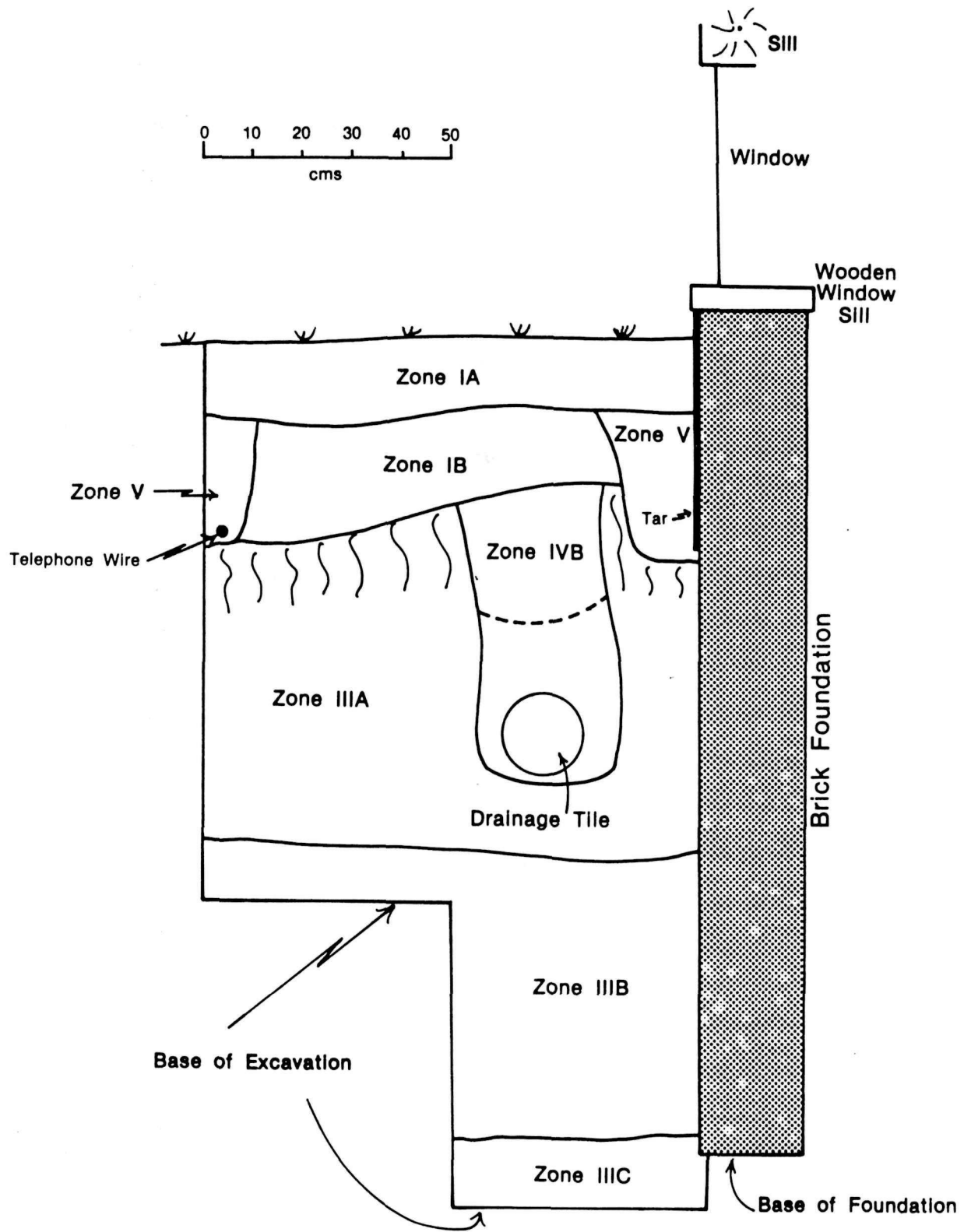


FIGURE 56. Lincoln Site, Test 2, East Wall Profile.

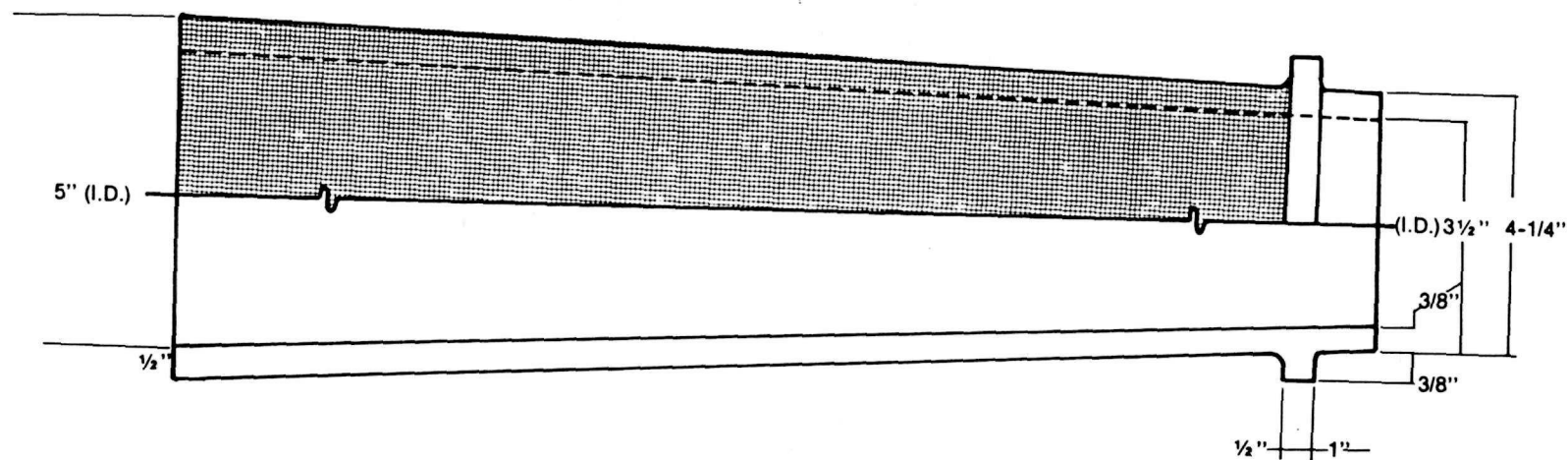


FIGURE 57. Lincoln Site, Mid-19th Century Stoneware Drainage Tile (Drawn by Fran Krupka, National Park Service).

1840's context in west-central Illinois at the Mitchell House Site (Mansberger 1981). It is suspected that this drainage tile dates from the 1848-1853 remodeling of the Lincoln Home.

Test 3 (Figure 58)

Test 3 was located along the north side of the house, associated with the back kitchen extension (East Wing). It was a shallow excavation unit that had been disturbed by drainage lines, gas lines, water lines, and recent (1954) construction of the furnace room and its bulkhead entrance. Figure 58B illustrates the base of the corbelled pilaster. Figure 58A illustrates the foundation of the north wall of the back addition (East Wing). This wall extends to a depth of 57cm below the present ground surface (103cm below the base of the sill). A double-course spread footing was found. Of particular interest is the remnant of an A-horizon (Zone III) with a well-defined builder's trench (Zone V). Both features -- the spread footing and the builders trench -- are in contrast to the original house construction techniques. Zone IC represents an episode of foundation waterproofing by the application of tar. Zone IB is a 1950's disturbance associated with the construction of the cellar entrance and basement furnace room. The excavation of Test 3 clearly showed how the back portions of the existing north wall of the house butts up to the front (west) portion of the foundation wall.

Test 4

Test 4 was a shallow test excavated along the east wall near the far northeast corner of the house. At a depth of approximately 20cm below surface, the brick foundations of the 1870's addition were encountered. Directly outside this wall, the area was badly disturbed by an electrical conduit line. Therefore, this test was terminated.

Test 5

Test 5 was located along the east wall of the house. From an inspection of the Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon (Figure 59) of the back of the Lincoln House (1865), it became clear that the gutter downspout ran directly into the ground and, more importantly, that the pumps were positioned very near to the house wall -- not several feet out from the wall, where they are currently positioned. Test 5 was excavated in hopes of locating the remains of a cistern that would have been associated with the southernmost 1860's pump.

Several significant features were uncovered by the excavation of this test. First encountered were the remains of a circular brick cistern (Figure 60) with domed top. The approximate diameter of the cistern was 6 to 6-1/2 feet, while

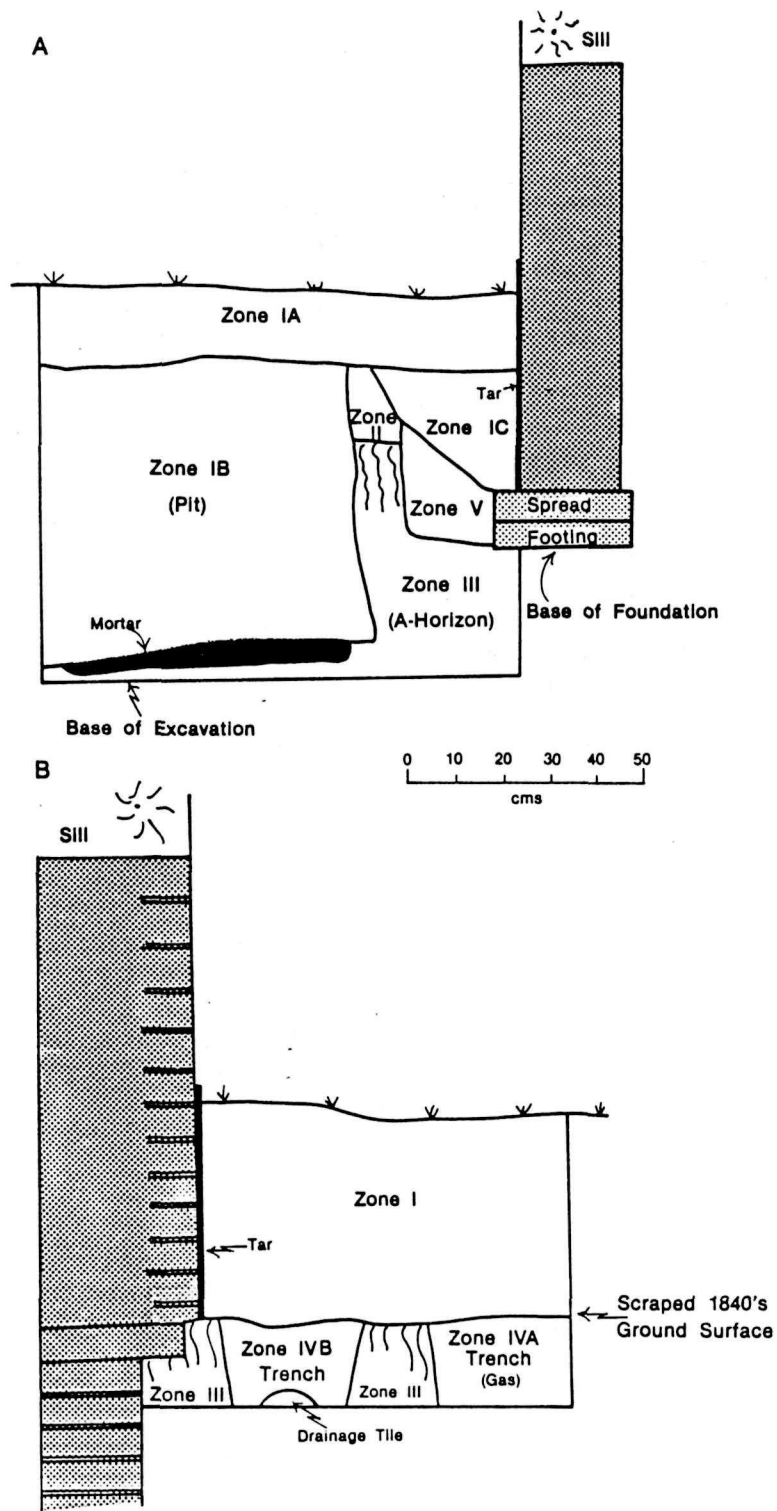


FIGURE 58. Lincoln Site, Test 3, East and West Wall Profiles.



FIGURE 59. The Lincoln Home; Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon (1865; Courtesy of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency).

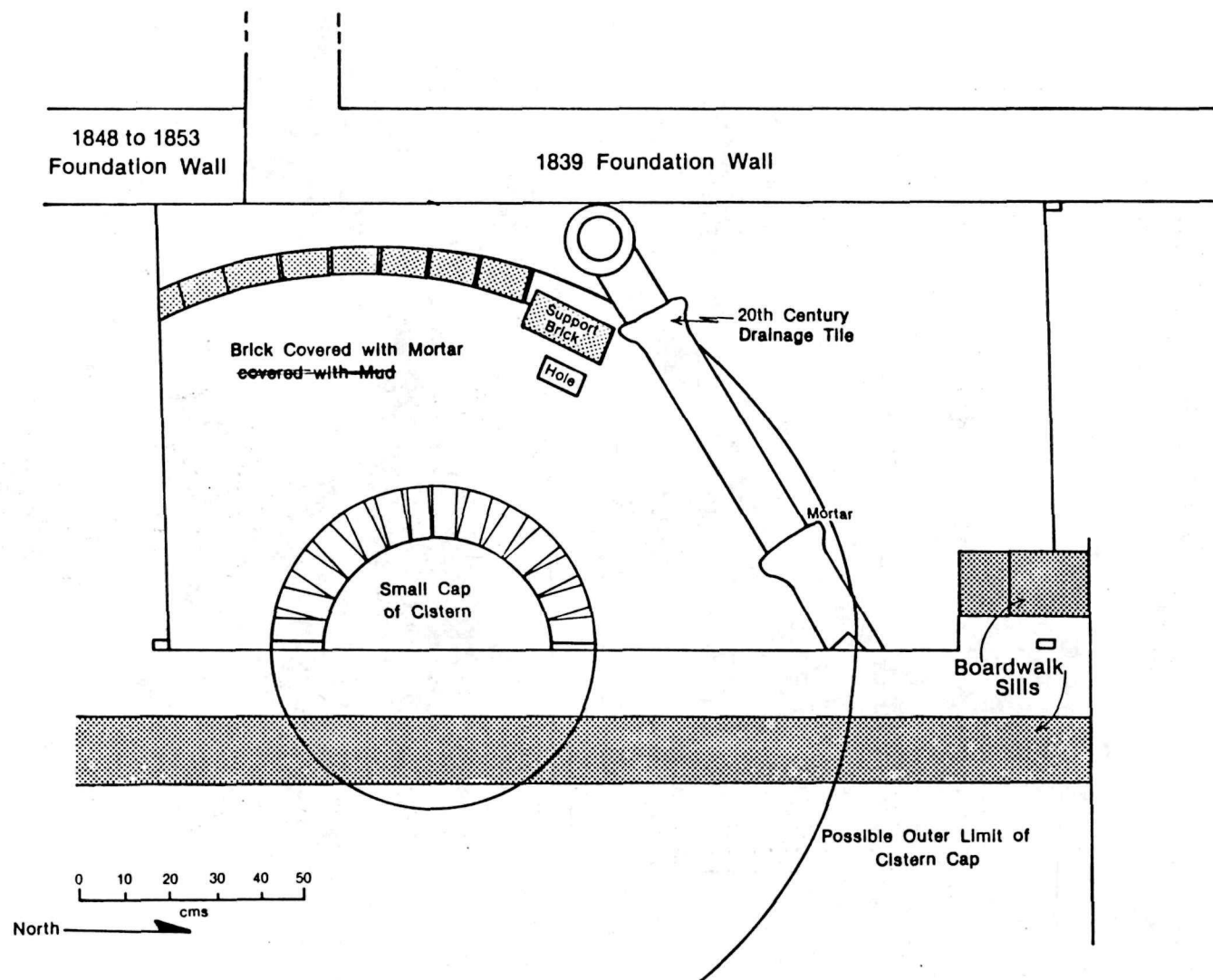


FIGURE 60. Lincoln Home, Test 5, Plan View of Cistern.

the constricted opening (oculus) was 18 to 19" in diameter. A support brick and an entrance hole marked where the old downspout had drained into the cistern. Presently, a 20th-century drainage tile carries away the rainwater. The cistern is constructed of soft mud brick with a mortar-lined interior. The mortar used in the construction of this feature was the "old type" associated with the early Dresser-period features. A clear impression of a circular cap stone (36" in diameter), set in sand, was indicated by the excavations. Artifacts from inside the top foot of the cistern consisted of whiteware sherds, machine cut nails and aqua window glass typical of the late 19th-century.

The excavation of this test also uncovered the original southeast corner of the Dresser-period back kitchen extension. Below grade, a clear distinction between two portions of the wall indicated where a shallow brick wall with a two-course spread footing butted against a deeper constructed foundation with no spread footing. The younger wall extended to a depth of only 15cm below grade. The earlier wall -- without its spread footing -- was similar to the original Lincoln Home foundation recognized in Tests 1 and 2. The younger wall -- with its spread footing is similar in construction to the wall recognized in Test 3 (Figure 58A).

Test 6 (Figure 61, a and b)

Test 6 was an L-shaped test excavated at the southeast corner of the main house block. It was excavated in hopes of determining the relationship between the south porch piers and the house foundation. The test was excavated to a depth of 80cm below the present ground surface. Similar stratigraphic zones as recognized in Test 1 were recognized in Test 6. Zone I consisted of the most recent 20th-century fill; evidence of a drip line and a trench for foundation tarring were recognized (Zone IC). Zone III consists of the undisturbed A-horizon. A narrow builder's trench was recognized in Test 6.

The east wall profile (Figure 61b) of Test 6 -- which extended beneath the porch, exhibited the best profile at the site illustrating the character of the 19th-century fill deposits. Zone IIA was a mixed fill zone with a well-developed drip line. Zone IIB is a compact yellow clay 15cm thick, which rests directly on top of the original ground surface. Both fills probably date from the original construction of the house. Beneath the south porch, just a few feet from this test, a brick walk dating from the original house construction rests directly on top of Zone IIA. Few artifacts -- except for a blue transfer print cup fragment, aqua container and flat glass fragments and machine cut nails were found associated with Zone II.

The brick pier at this location -- with its spread footing -- was butted to the original house foundation.

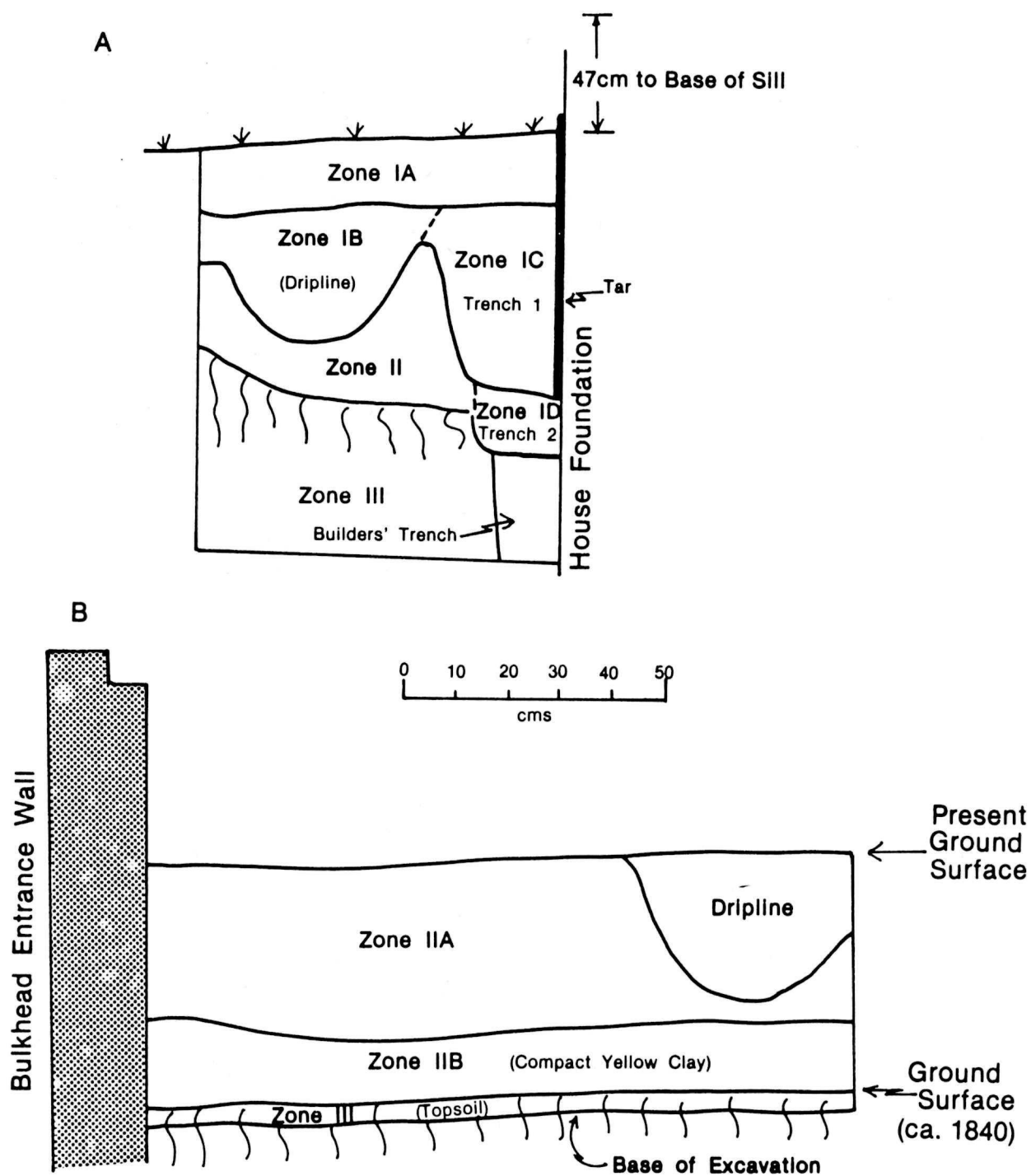


FIGURE 61. Lincoln Site, Test 6, Profiles.
 A. West Wall Profile
 B. East Wall Profile

Test 7 (Figure 62)

Test 7 was excavated along the west wall of the house, near the southwest corner of the structure. It was excavated to a depth of 90cm below surface. Approximately 40-45cm of fill rested on top of the old ground surface. Evidence of tarring of the foundation, a drip line, and a trench that no doubt held a drainage line were all found. It was in Test 7 that it was first noticed that the top 9 courses of foundation brickwork were relatively new, having been replaced sometime in the 20th-century. This had been difficult to notice, due to the numerous coats of paint and tar that had been applied to the foundation. These bricks, hard-fired and machine-made, were very different from the soft-mud hand-made originals. Artifact density was low in Test 7; the only diagnostic artifact found in association with Zone II was fragments of a hand blown glass handle.

Test 8

Test 8 was excavated beneath the back steps leading onto the east porch. This was inside what would have been the 1870's kitchen. Test 8 was excavated to see how clearly the original Dresser-period kitchen extension corner -- which had been incorporated into this wall -- could be seen. Fill consisted of clean sand with inclusions of concrete and yellow linoleum. Once below grade, the original corner could be easily seen -- the adjoining north wall was clearly butted against the corner of the original structure (Figure 63). Test 8 was excavated to a depth of 85cm below surface.

Test 9 (Figures 64 and 65)

Test 9 was located at the southeast corner of the Lincoln House. It was positioned perpendicular to the south porch in such a manner as to create a profile from the porch pier through the concrete retaining wall near the porch to the wooden fence along the sidewalk. Test 9A represents the upper terrace, while Test 9B represents the lower terrace (Figure 64).

The upper terrace was the least disturbed. The old ground surface was located 40-45cm below the present surface. The original "L"-shaped porch pier (circa 1849-53) rested directly on top of the undisturbed topsoil (Figure 64). Variegated silt loams and yellowish-brown clays were piled around the pier. Twentieth century materials were found associated with Zones IA and IB. Except for a single clear glazed redware sherd -- no diagnostic artifacts were found associated with Zone II. Near the present ground surface, a 20th-century square pier rested directly on top of the older one. The later pier which rested off-center and unsupported by the earlier had settled drastically to one side (Figure 65).

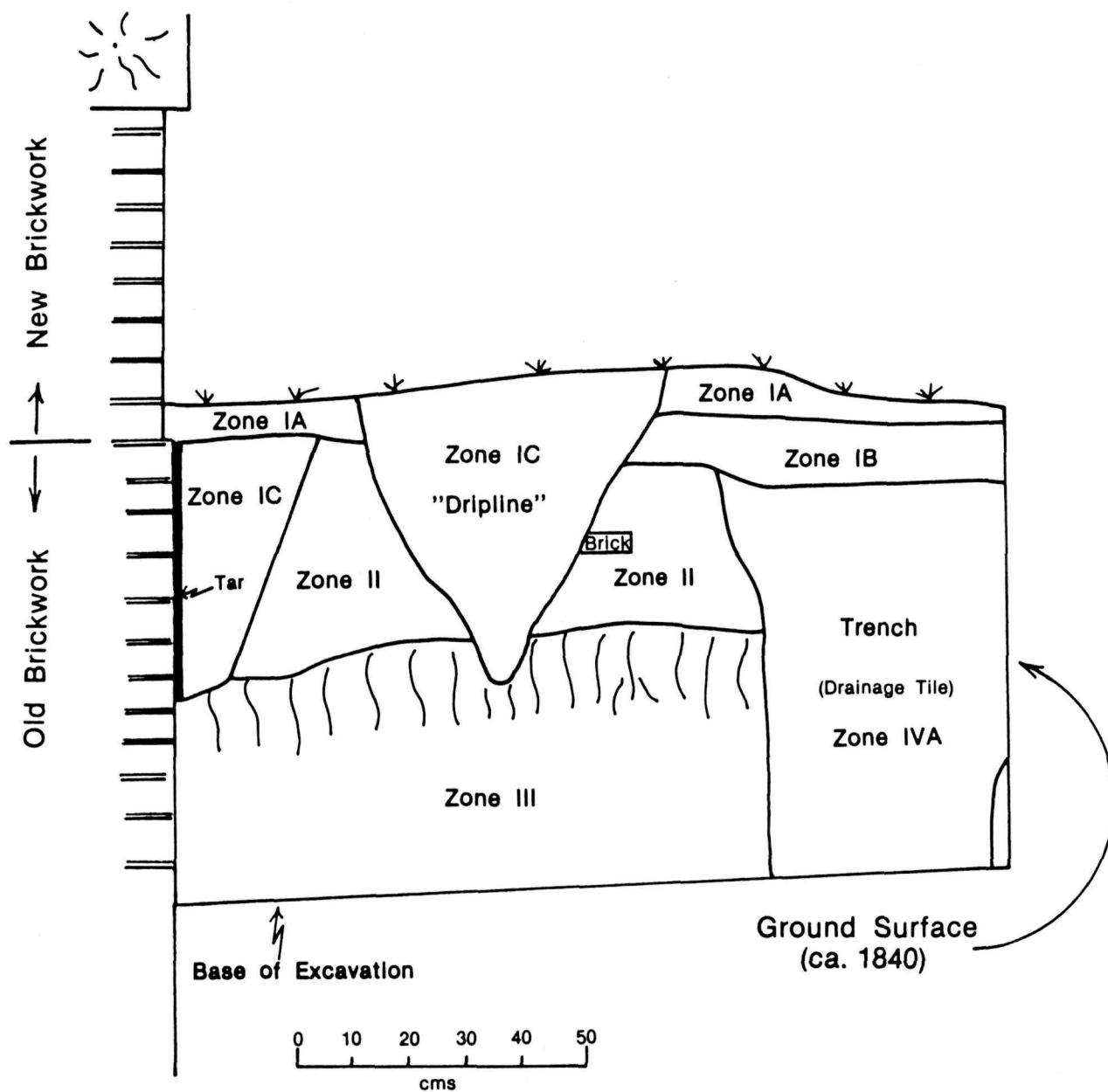


FIGURE 62. Lincoln Site, Test 7, North Wall Profile.

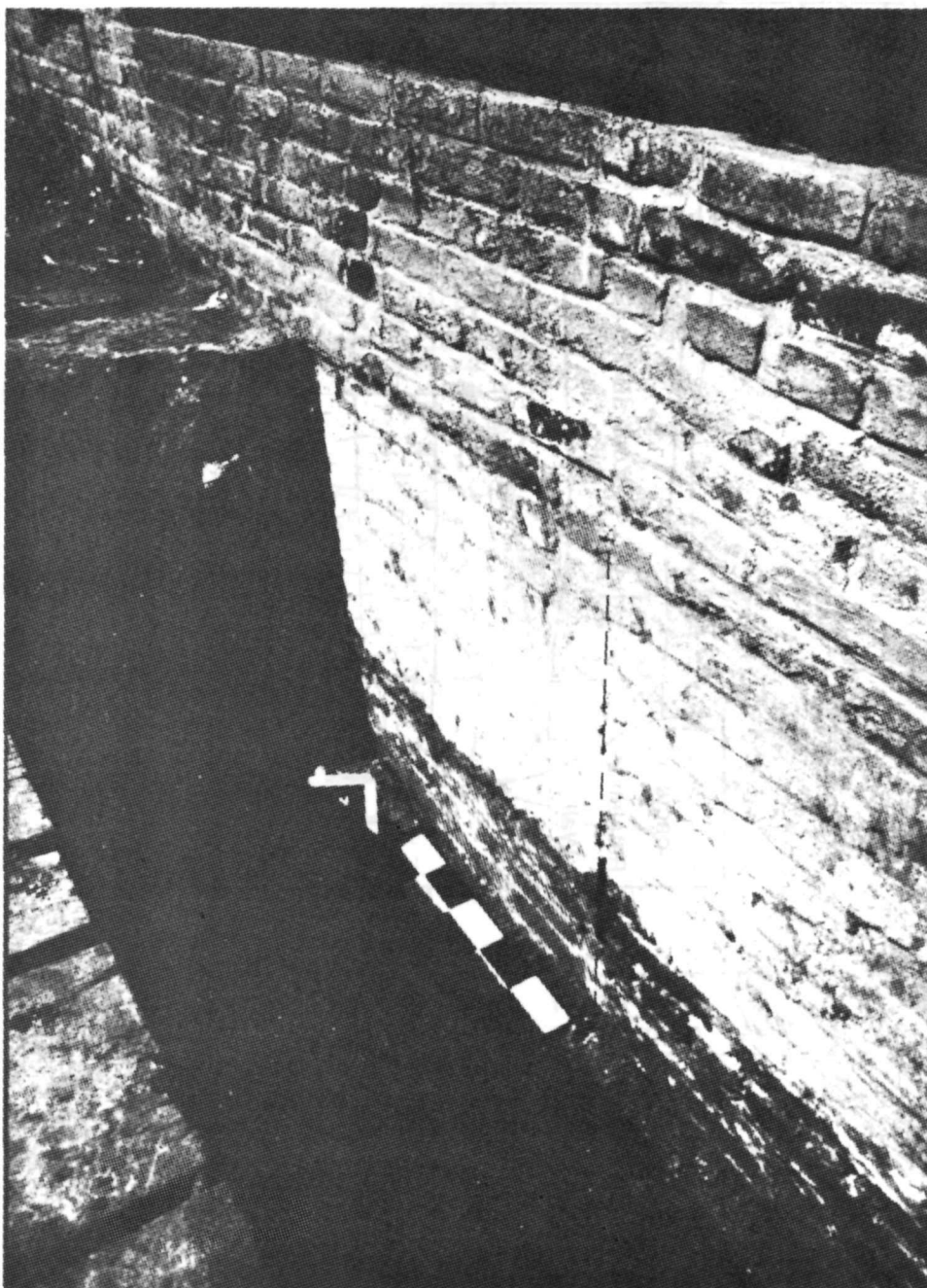


FIGURE 63. Lincoln Site, Test 8, Photograph of Foundation Wall Illustrating Circa 1848-53 Wall Butted onto Original Corner of Kitchen Wing Foundation.

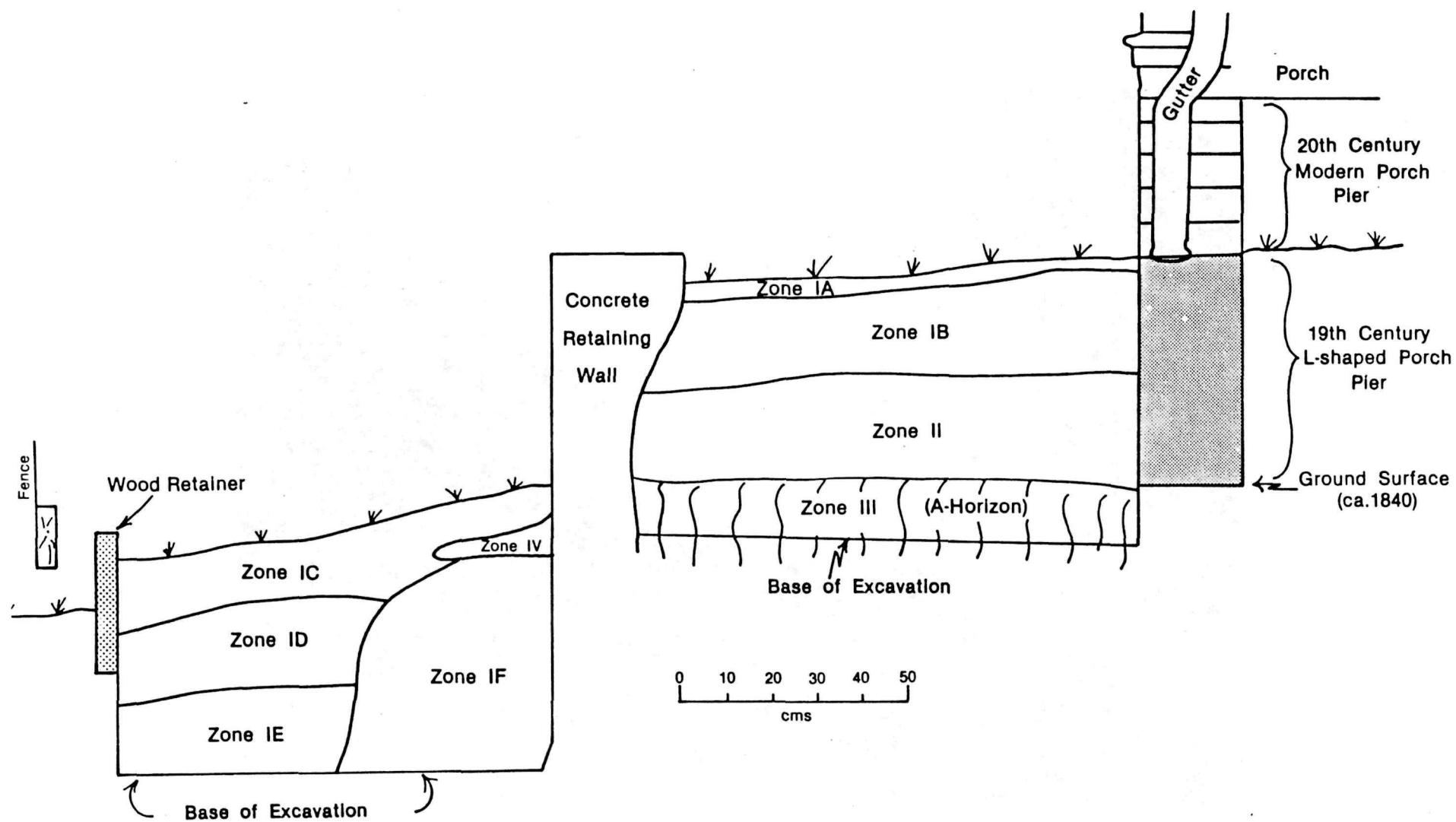


FIGURE 64. Lincoln Site, Test 9, West Wall Profile.

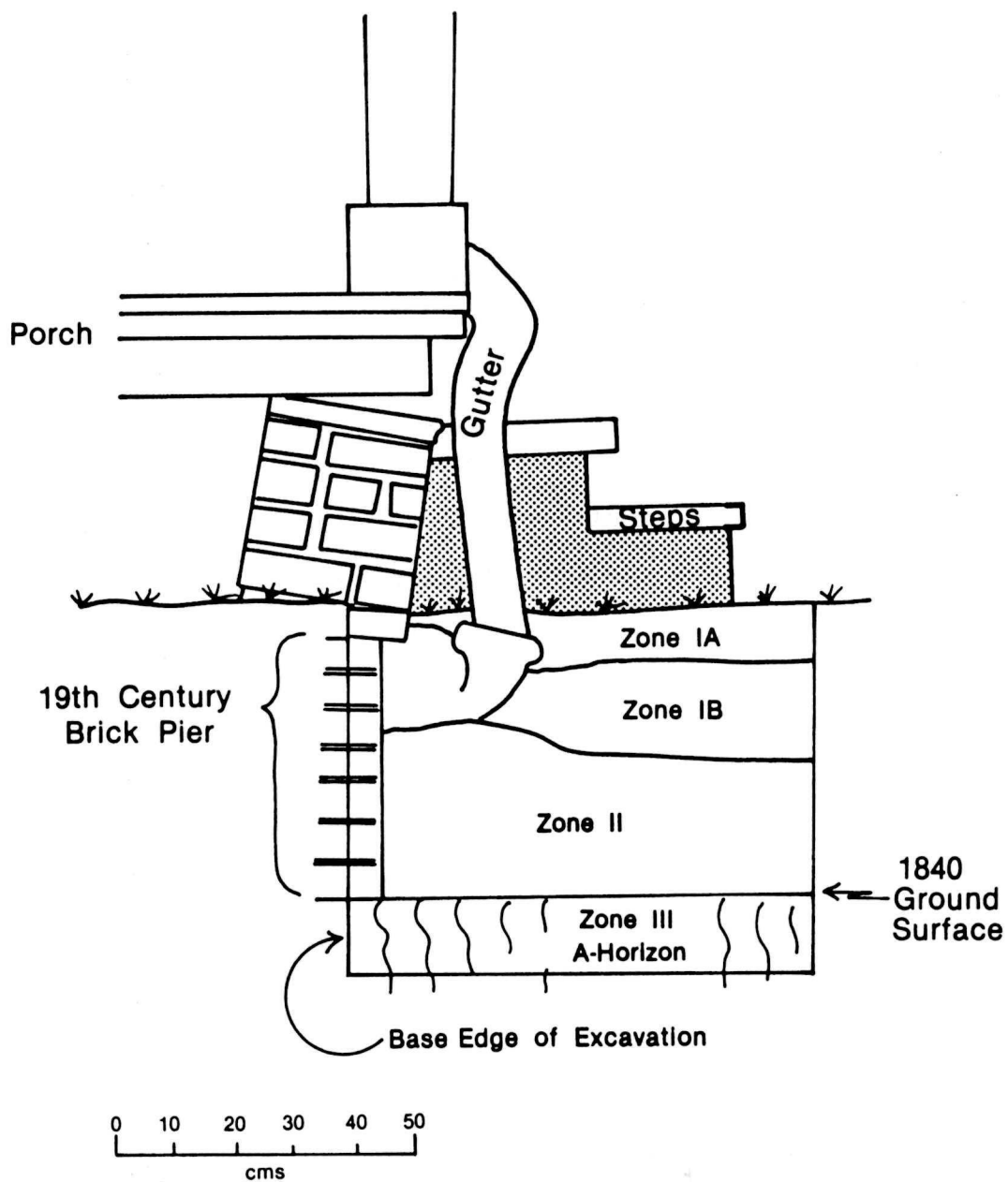


FIGURE 65. Lincoln Site, Test 9, North Wall Profile.

The lower terrace -- between the poured concrete wall and the fence -- was mostly disturbed 20th-century fill for a depth of at least 45cm. The original ground surface, as represented by Zone III in the upper terrace, is relatively flat, suggesting that a sharp slope was probably created by the road and sidewalk. To alleviate this problem, the concrete retaining wall was probably installed during the late 19th or early 20th-century. It is very possible, considering the level character of Zone III, that an earlier brick retaining wall was present during the mid-19th century.

Test 10 (Figure 66)

Test 10 was excavated along the west wall of the house directly south of the main entrance concrete steps and sidewalk. The purpose of this test was to determine if remains of the original sidewalk might be present beneath the concrete sidewalk. This was accomplished by excavating to a depth of 100cm below surface, at which point vertical excavating beneath the concrete walk was conducted. This was necessary in order not to disturb the concrete walk and thus the flow of traffic into the house. No signs of the early brick sidewalk were uncovered, but the south end of the limestone starter step for the original front porch was discovered imbedded beneath the non-historic (circa 1887-90) concrete Front Porch. Although probably not in its original location this starter step would have supported the original (circa 1839) wooden steps.

Test 11

This test was excavated by Robert Dunham of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site prior to letting of the existing contract. It was dug to determine the architectural configuration and structural characteristics as well as the physical condition of both the brick retaining wall and foundation wall. A similar fill sequence as Test 1 and Test 7 was uncovered.

The East Porch

The investigation of this area presented an excellent opportunity to look at an undisturbed portion of the circa 1839-54 backyard of the Lincoln Home. It was hoped that a midden or possible structural feature would be encountered. The integrity of this area, as well as the significance of the features exposed, were far above our best expectations.

The east porch presented unique problems of excavation. The extremely tight quarters were crisscrossed by electrical conduit pipes. The entire wall surface, as well as much of the dirt

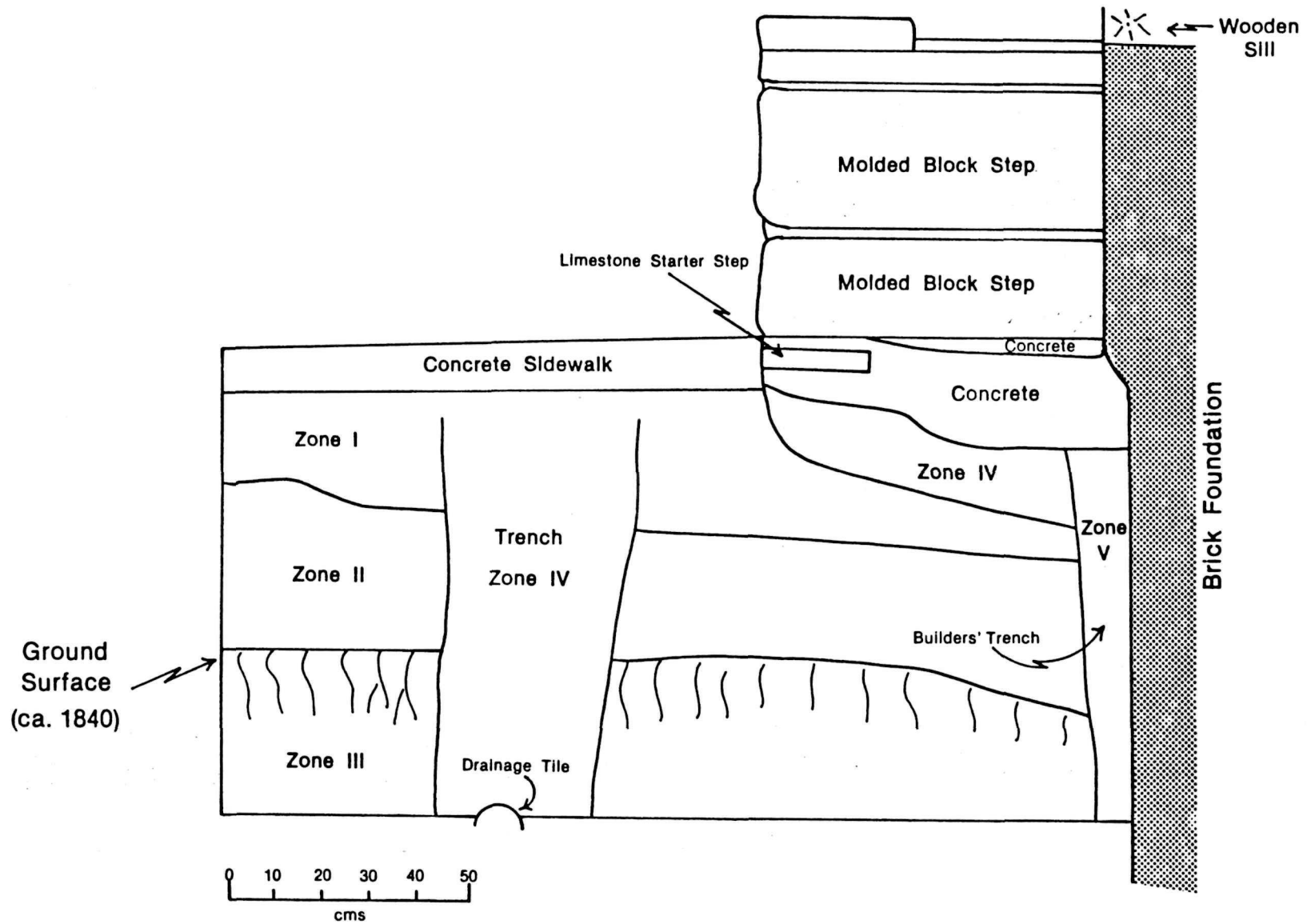


FIGURE 66. Lincoln Site, Test 10, North Wall Profile.

floor and exposed wooden sills, had been sprayed with a liquid masonry material (gunite) during the 1954 construction work. This made the interpretation of the framing details, as well as the ability to "read" the brick walls, impossible. Not only that, but having never been exposed to water for the last 100 years, the area was extremely dry and dusty, necessitating the use of masks to filter the air. Although the conditions were less than ideal, and difficult to work under, the results were spectacular.

After removal of tongue-and-groove flooring, the area beneath the east porch was marked into 1-meter squares, using the house walls for marking. This allowed for easy plotting of all artifacts on the base map (Figure 67). Once the area was "gridded-off", the first level was "excavated". All wall surfaces beneath the east porch which had been covered with gunite and overlapped the ground surface had to be broken away with a hammer. Once broken, the entire area was scraped clean of all loose gunite and recent material. After a light scraping, several mid-19th century cultural features became apparent.

Wall Remnant. A wall remnant of the original north foundation wall of the back kitchen extension (East Wing) of the Dresser house was found. It extended only a little more than two feet into the excavation area, at which point the brick had been salvaged, leaving the builder's trench filled with rubble. The original (1839) builder's trench ran the entire width of the excavation area, at which point it was cut through by the builder's trench associated with the 1954 furnace room construction.

This wall and its associated corner represent the original northeast corner of the Dresser kitchen. Of particular interest is that the original house foundation in this area -- as well as in the front of the house -- does not have a spread footing. All foundations associated with remodeling had spread footings.

What bothered us throughout our excavations was that the little evidence we did have for the above-ground structural framing did not reflect the same results as the below-grade evidence. It was my belief -- at the time of excavations -- that the entire back of the original house had been dismantled and a new two-story structure built circa 1848 to 1853. It was Bill Gran's (Ralph Hahn and Associates) detailed structural investigation of the house conducted for the National Park Service that solved this dilemma. Apparently, the entire original 1 1/2-story section of the house was separated from the main block of the house by sawing the tenons from the four mortise-and-tenon joints holding it together. Once this was accomplished, the entire kitchen frame was skidded 5-1/2 feet to the south. After this had been accomplished, new foundations were laid and the old kitchen frame was incorporated into the much larger back addition. This was accomplished by 1854 (cf. the 1854 City of Springfield map). The original (1839) attached

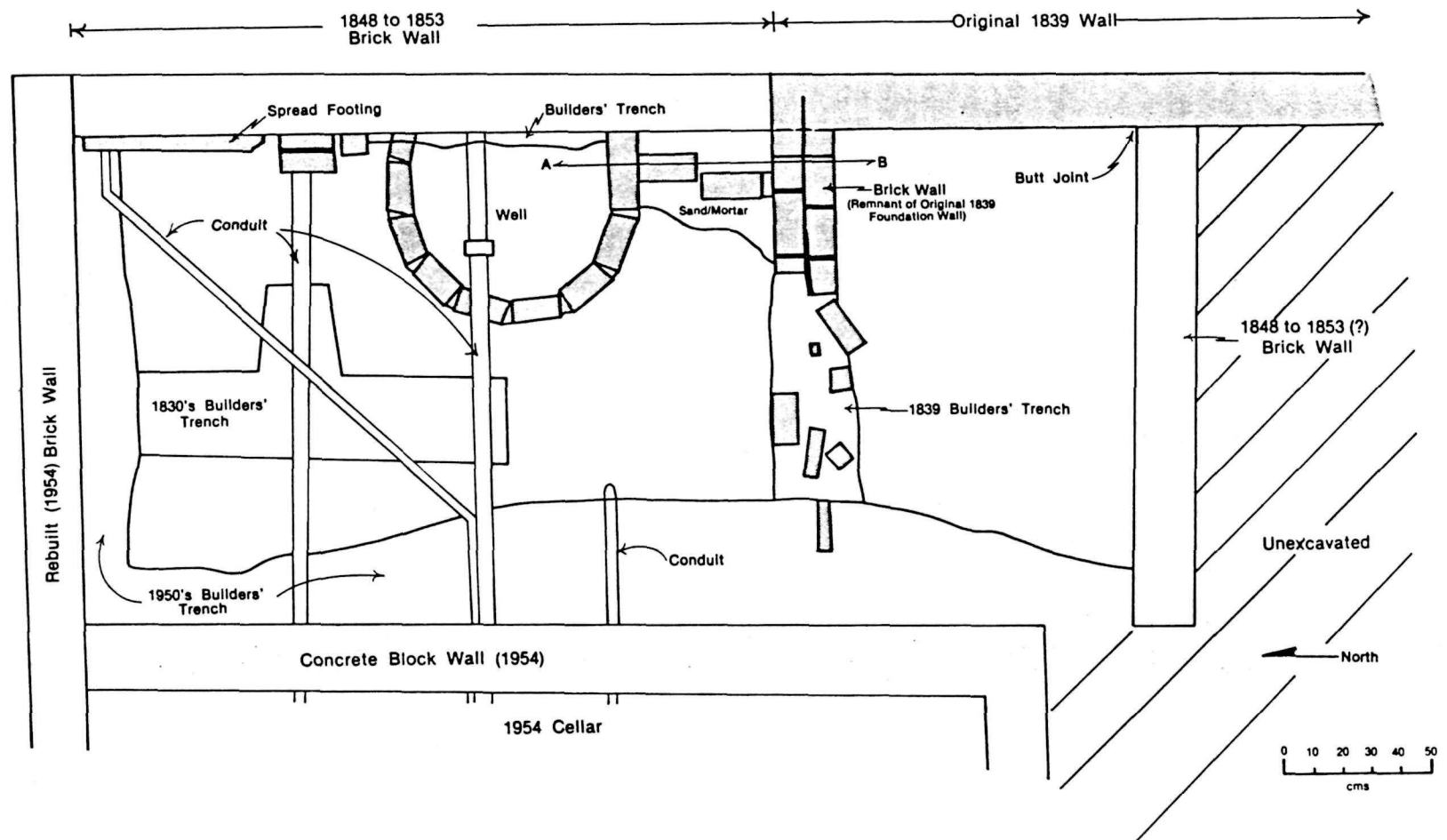


FIGURE 67. Lincoln Site, East Porch Plan View.

South Porch (No. 106) was apparently removed and reconstructed to larger dimensions at this time. The original (north and south) brick foundation walls, remnants of which survive in the crawlspace, were removed to grade and the salvaged brick probably reused in the construction work. A new north brick foundation wall was built, and the openings between the original (1839) South Porch piers were infilled with masonry to form the new south foundation wall. The original east foundation wall remained but was itself extended both to the north and to the south. Tests 5 and 8 both exposed the original 1839 East Wing corners.

A wide selection of artifacts was recovered from the area around the original north foundation wall. The ceramics included blue transfer printed pearlware sherds (24% of the refined ceramics), undecorated whitewares (28%), relief decorated whitewares (4%), blue shell-edged whitewares (12%), transfer printed whitewares (28%), and a single undecorated ironstone sherd (4%). The unrefined ceramics (a single redware sherd) consisted of only .04% of the ceramic assemblage. Non-ceramic artifacts included a large number of nails, flat glass and a couple of upholstery tacks. Numerous unidentifiable glass artifacts, as well as two glass tumbler fragments, were also found. One of the tumbler fragments had a ground pontil base.

An irregular-shaped area towards the northern end of the excavation unit consisted of a loosely-filled builder's trench. Similar in depth and shape to that associated with the wall remnant, no in situ bricks were found. No associated artifacts were found within this trench. Its function is unknown; it is possible that this was the foundation remnants of an early structure that enclosed the well. Such structures were common mid-19th century landscape features and were commonly illustrated in the county atlases (Figure 68).

Well. The most significant feature uncovered by the 1985 field season excavations was what appears to be the original Dresser well, which currently is located beneath the east porch. An arc of brick, immediately north of the original northeast corner of the kitchen, was found. This brick arc, laid without mortar with soft mud brick, was cut almost in half by the circa 1849-53 house construction. Apparently, prior to building the wall that cuts through the top of the well, the well was filled (circa 1849-53). At least the top six feet of the east half of the feature were also disturbed by Harlow's circa 1870-80 construction of the Kitchen (and laundry) Addition. Nonetheless, it is apparent from our excavations that much of the feature is intact and, as such, contains some of the most Lincoln-specific deposits still present at the site. It could be argued that the well was not filled until the 1870's construction of the Harlow kitchen. During the 1850's and 1860's the well could have been used from inside the pantry located adjacent to the East Porch. No structural indication within the floor of the pantry would suggest this was the case.

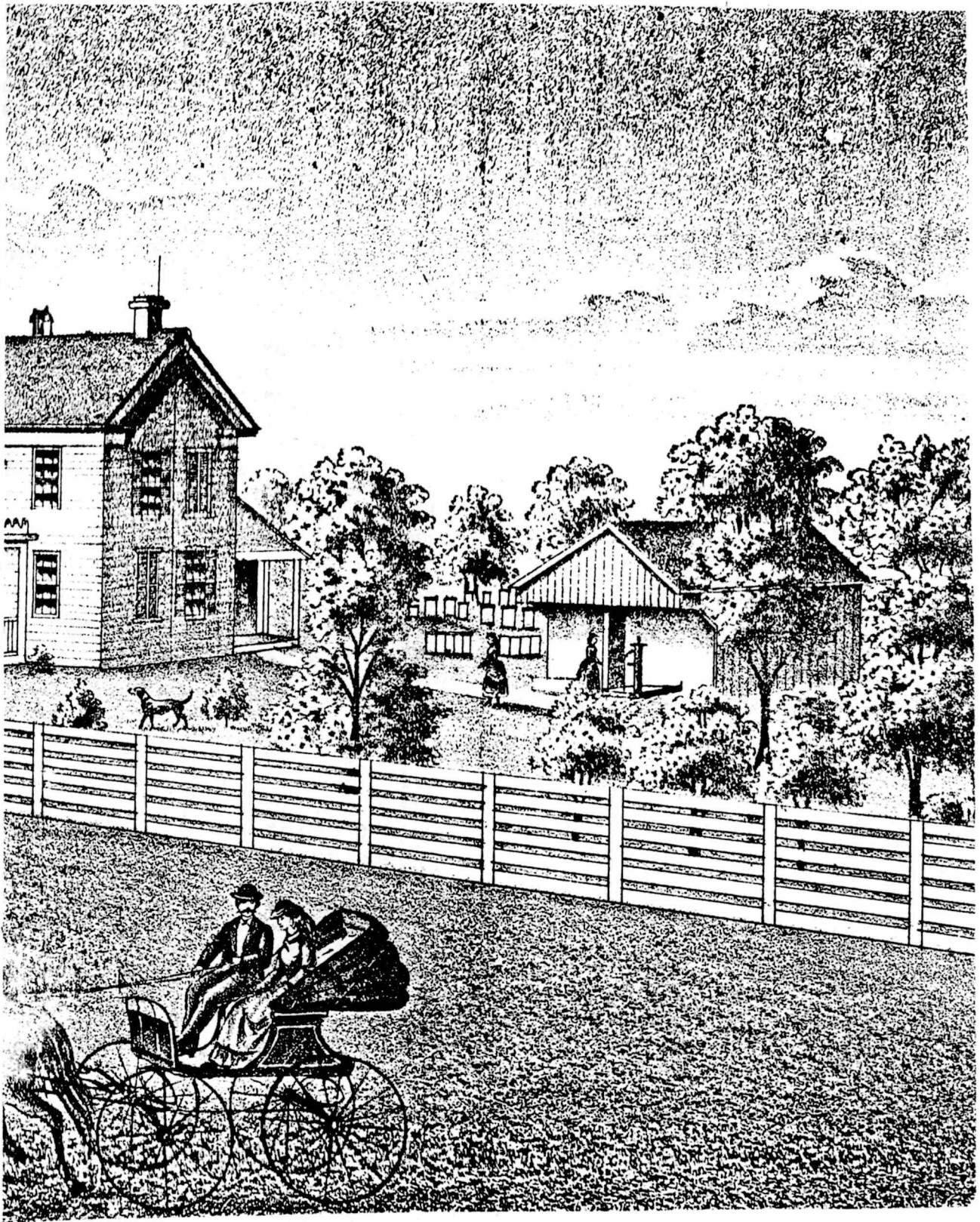


FIGURE 68. Common 19th Century Outbuilding : Wash Houses
(Andreas, Lyter and Company 1872:25).

On the contrary, a narrow builder's trench cuts through the well fill and suggests the well was filled by the time of Harlow's 1870's construction. Also, the 1860's Ridgeway Glover stereopticon (Figure 59) illustrates a second well outside the East Porch. It seems clear that the well found beneath the East Porch was filled during the period 1849 to 1853.

The top 45cm of the well was excavated in order to determine the type and quantity of artifacts present. The fill was a mottled yellow silty clay loam with mixed bits of dark topsoil. Clearly, the fill represented subsoil from some surrounding excavation -- possibly the new well needed when this one was abandoned.

Although small in number, a wide assortment of artifacts was recovered from the Lincoln well. The ceramics recovered were extremely small in number (n=4). The only decorated sherds recovered were relief decorated wares (n=2). A bit more variability was evident in the glass artifacts recovered from the well. The glass included architectural items such as aqua window fragments (n=2), as well as kitchen items such as molded tumbler/tableware fragments (n=2). Other kitchen/household glass items found in the well consist of a whole fragile lipped vial with a pontiled base, as well as fragments of a second embossed vial (Figure 69). The base of the second vial also was pontiled and had enough embossed lettering present to ascertain that it was from a bottle marked, "DR D. [JA]YNES / CARMINATIVE / BALSAM / PHILADA." The presence of the bottle of carminative lends credibility to the fact that these deposits were associated with the Lincoln family. In the account book of leading Springfield druggists Corneau and Diller is listed the purchase of one "Bottle Carminative" by the Lincolns for \$0.25 on 8 October 1857 (Pratt 1943:151). It is not to say this is the same bottle as found in the well, only that the Lincoln family definitely were using bottled carminative. The Illinois Daily Journal (2 January 1855) contains an ad run by Corneau and Diller that states:

Hamilton's Syrup of Black Cherry and Sassafras -- for the care of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all illness of the bowels. Also, Jayne's Carminative Balsam for sale...

This clearly indicates the use of this product in the Springfield area by at least 1855.

This bottle, discussed in McKearin and Wilson (1978:282), is dated by them as "1840's." McKearin and Wilson (1978:296) also state that Dr. David Jayne was listed in the Philadelphia city directories as a doctor in 1839. In 1845 Dr. Jayne began a yearly medical publication that boosted sales of his products. The firm was in business until 1887. Wilson and Wilson (1971:47,122) state that Dr. Jayne first started bottling in 1838. As McKearin and Wilson (1978:297) state, "Dr. Jayne's carminative balsam was but one of many combining aromatic



FIGURE 69. Lincoln Site, Glass Artifacts Recovered From the Well Located Beneath the East Porch.

substances with carminative agents to relieve colic, griping, and flatulence." An 1841 advertisement for Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam located in an Illinois newspaper (Warsaw Signal) stated:

Jayne's Carminative Balsam A certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera, morbus and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections &c. (DeBarthe 1979:125).

Also recovered from inside the well was a ground-glass "bottle" stopper typical of those used on decanters as well as on pharmaceutical/chemical bottles.

Metal items from this feature consisted of a large number of machine-cut nails (n=42), as well as several fragments of "tin" containers. Other metal items recovered included two straight pins, a pewter knob possibly to a tea- or coffee pot (Figure 70), as well as a badly abused pewter spoon and an unidentified piece of metal (Figure 71). It is possible the pewter spoon could have been a child's toy used for digging in the ground around the house -- typical of child's play today. A single two-hole shell button and three small (5/16" x 1/16") cut hard rubber straps were also recovered. It is possible that these items were clothing "stays" sewn into fabric for support. The Lincoln household purchases from John William and Company included numerous fabric and sewing items. Two purchases -- one dated 5 December 1854 and the other 12 May 1859 -- list the sale of "Whalebones" to the Lincolns (Pratt 1943:146,156). Perchance these items found in the well represent common sewing items (synthetic "whalebones") used as clothing stays. A quick inspection of mid-19th century clothing in the Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Museum substantiated the use of these black hard rubber items sewn into clothing for support.

Besides these artifacts, a wide range of dietary information also was recovered from the excavation of the well. Such items as eggshell, peach pits, and numerous fragments (n=58) of faunal material were recovered.

A single "flotation" sample (five gallon volume) was collected from the well. Although charcoal and heavy fraction material were present, no significant results were obtained by the use of the flotation process. Further attempts -- with more samples -- should prove interesting in regard to Lincoln's diet if the well should be excavated further.

Although the area between the brick wall remnant and the well was badly disturbed, three brick fragments as well as a concentration of mortar may represent the remains of a brick surface (or floor) around the well mouth. Figure 72 is an idealized representation of the relationship between the well and brick wall.

TEA or COFFEE POT
KNOBS.

{ Bird, Bright,



{ Acorn, Bright,



{ No. 1, Oval, Black, . .



{ " 2, " " . .



{ " 3, " " . .



{ 1 X, Black,



{ 2 X, Black,



{ 3 X, Black,



{ 1 X, Bright,



{ 2 X, Bright,



{ 3 X, Bright,



{ No. 1,

{ " 2,

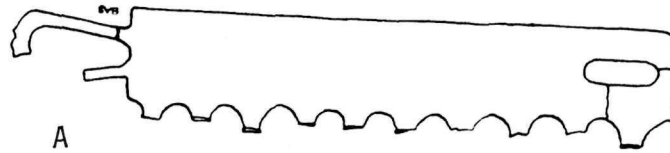
{ 100, Round, Plain, . .

{ 200, " " . .

{ 300, " " . .

Examples Similar to
Knob Found in Lincoln
Well

FIGURE 70. Tea or Coffee Pot Knobs Similar to Example Found
In Well Beneath East Porch (Dover Stamping Company
1869).



actual size

B

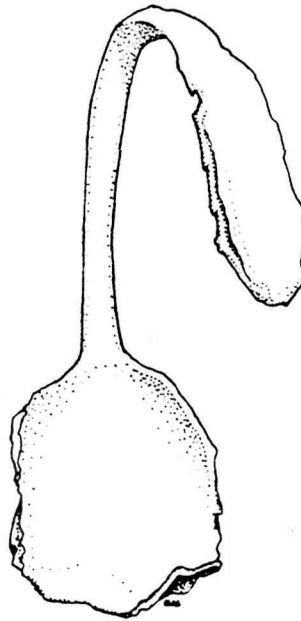


FIGURE 71. Miscellaneous Items Recovered From Well Beneath The East Porch of The Lincoln Site
A. Unknown Item
B. Pewter Spoon

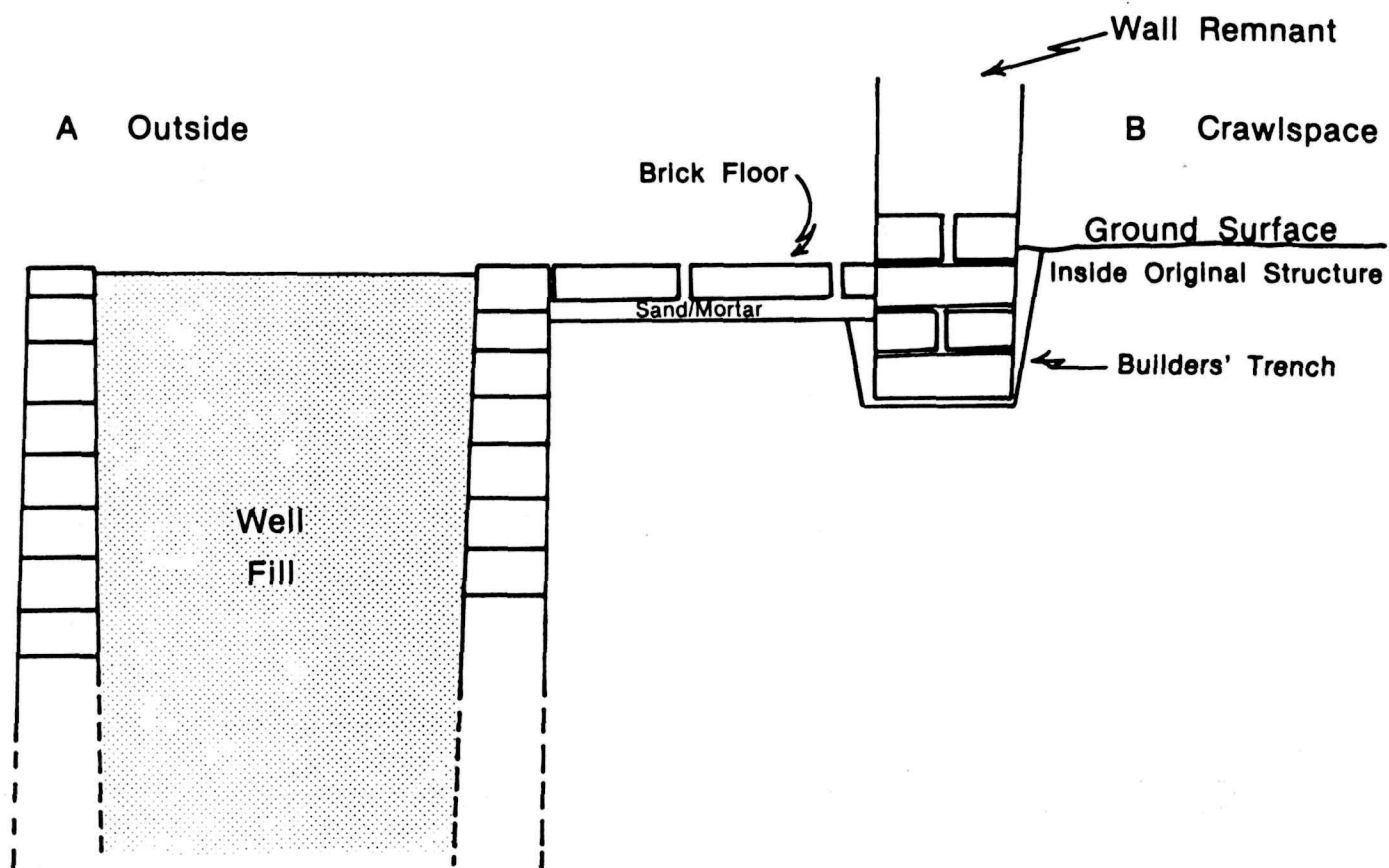


FIGURE 72. Lincoln Site, Idealized Relationship Between Original Brick Foundation Wall of East Wing (Kitchen) and the early Well Located Beneath the East Porch (See Figure 67 for Location).

South Porch (Figure 73)

The south porch is an area approximately 6-1/2' by 24-1/2' in size. It was originally thought to date from the 1856 remodeling. Our research, combined with Gran's structural data, suggests that it predates the 1856 remodeling and was in place by at least 1854.

The strategy used with the excavations of this area was similar to that used for the east porch. Unfortunately, the flow of traffic out of the house which exits onto the south porch made the removal of the entire set of floorboards next to impossible. After removal of the floorboards, the area was trowel scraped, removing leaf litter and modern debris. Once this was done, a light trowel scraping exposed several cultural features, including the remains of the Dresser-period brick walk (Figure 73).

Centrally located beneath the porch was the remnant of a Dresser-period sidewalk. The walk was constructed of soft mud brick 24-26" in width. The walk, situated at the present house grade, extends beneath the existing concrete sidewalk to the south. The north end of the walk had been disturbed from possible construction activity. The ends of these bricks had been pressed down into the ground surface as if a great amount of weight was temporarily rested upon them. Excessive weight and deformation of this brick walk could have been associated with the cribbing and moving of the original East Wing. Artifacts associated with this feature included several buttons and straight pins. The walk apparently led to an earlier porch that set 5 1/2 feet north of the present porch. The walk's paving pattern was half lapped, running stretcher paving bond laid parallel to the axis of the walkway. This pattern, although broken somewhat over the years, was traditional in both pattern and execution.

One of the more significant aspects of the excavations beneath the south porch was the establishment of a sequence for the various pier constructions. Figure 74 illustrates the relationship of the various brick foundation walls and piers associated with several periods of construction at the Lincoln Home.

Piers 1-5. These are the supports for the most recent porch, which dates from the pre-1854 remodeling (circa 1849-53). These piers have a two-course spread footing, which rests directly on top of the original ground surface, and is approximately 92cm (3'0") below the porch floor. Pier #1 butts into the original house wall, while pier #5 butts into pier #6. The above-grade portion of these piers has been re-laid during this century. The original below-grade portion of the corner pier (#4) is an "L"-shaped pier. A concentration of artifacts was associated with the yellow clay fill packed around pier #4.

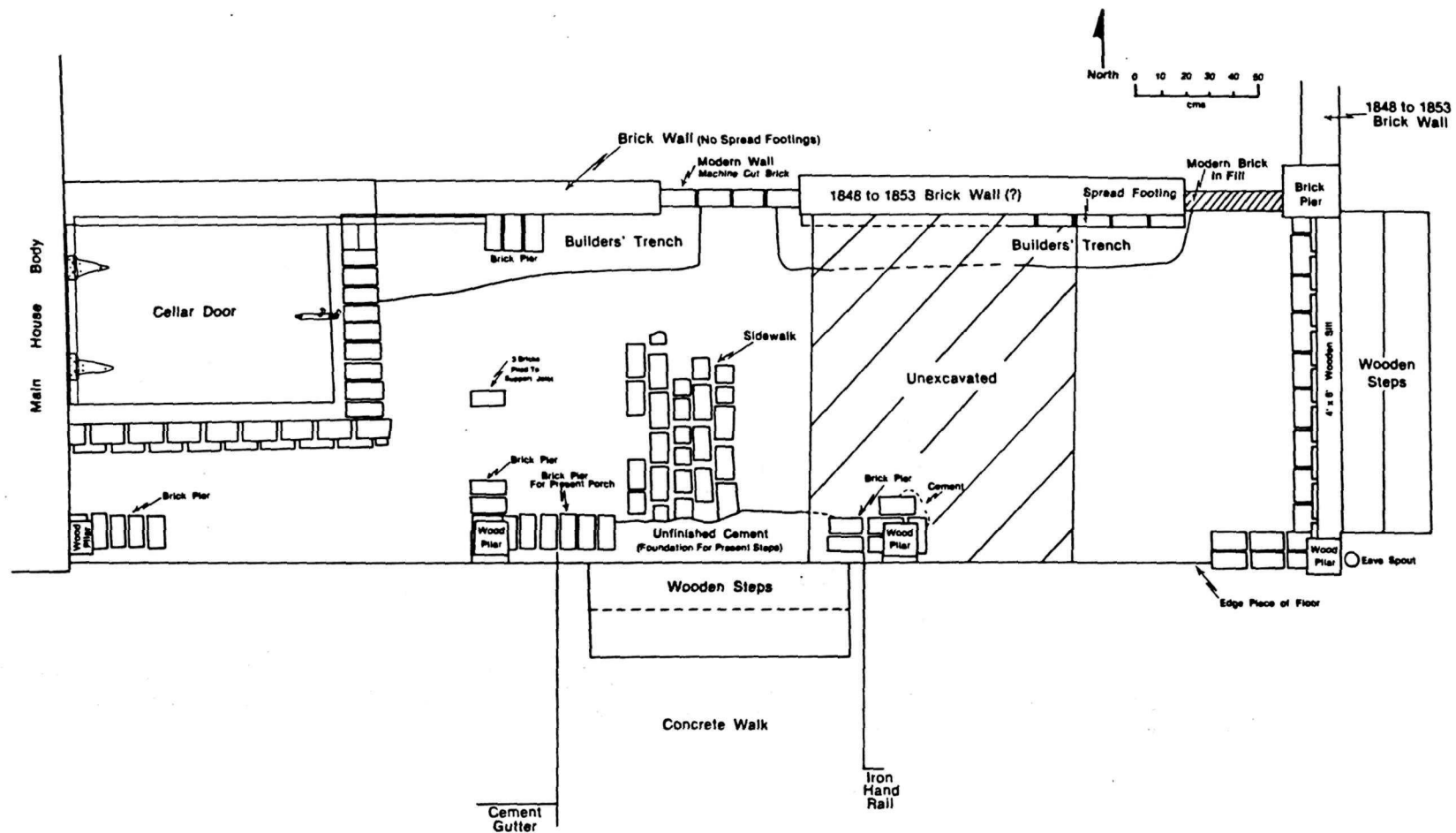


FIGURE 73. Lincoln Site, South Porch Plan View.

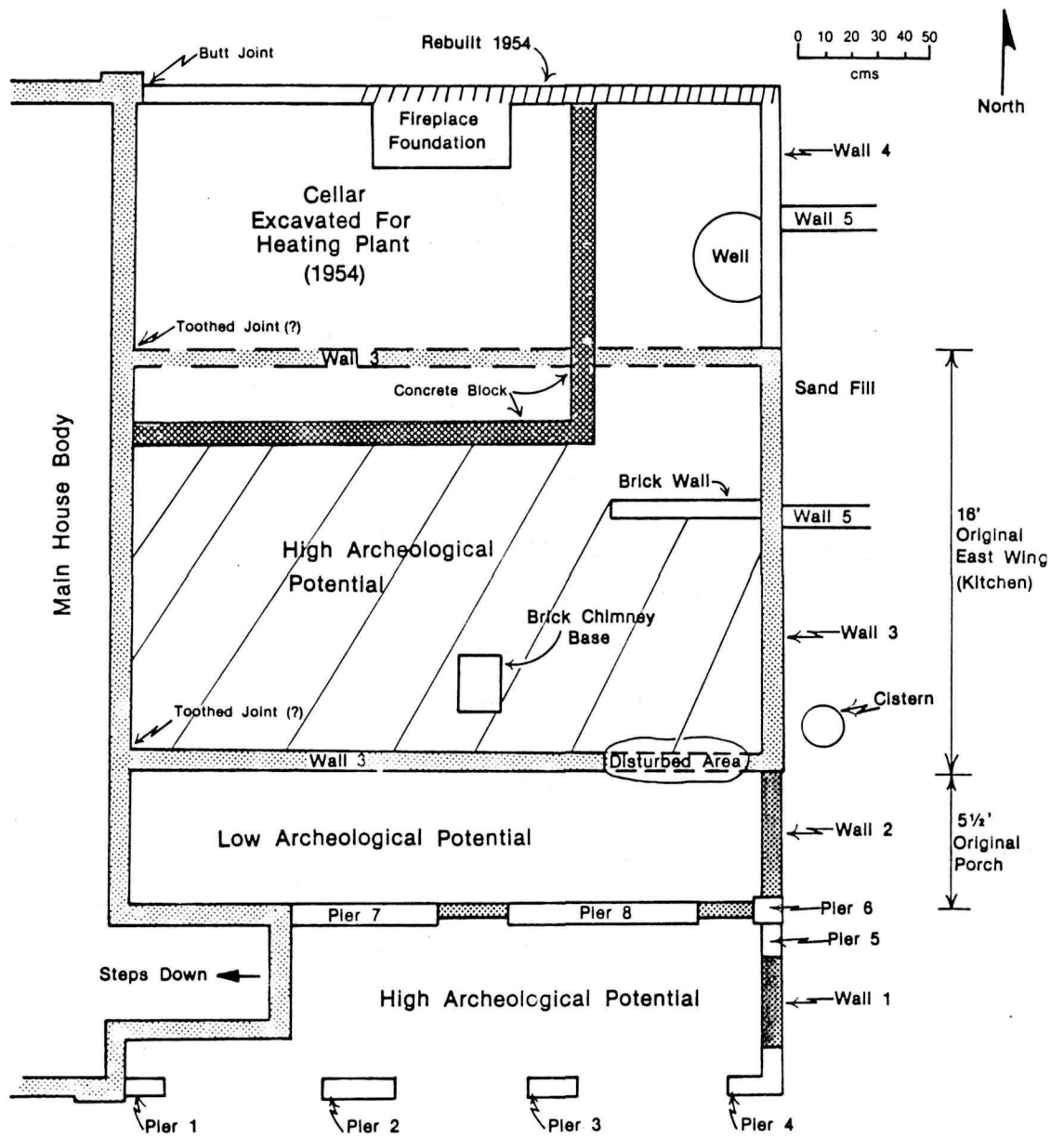


FIGURE 74. Lincoln Home Back Extension (East Wing); Structural Relationship of Various Walls and Piers.

These included a large fragment of a shelledge whiteware plate/platter and a blue transfer printed pearlware saucer (Figure 75). The saucer was stamped with the name "Wood" on the reverse. Enoch Wood and Sons were Staffordshire potters from Burslem who produced earthenwares -- especially for the American market. They often stamped their wares with such a mark between 1818 and 1846 (Godden 1964: 685-686). This date, although slightly earlier than expected, could account for the use life of such an artifact and thus be deposited during circa 1849 to 1853.

Wall #1, the east wall of the existing south porch, was built to fill in between piers #4 and #5. This wall is only 40cm (15-3/4") high and rests directly on the present grade and probably dates from the 20th century.

Pier #6. This pier, originally free standing as the southeast corner pier of the original porch, now forms the southeast corner of the relocated East Wing of the home. This pier is approximately 14" (36cm) square and has become incorporated into the existing foundation wall. The base of the pier is approximately 102cm (40") below the base of the sill, extending slightly into the original topsoil. The pier has no spread footings and consists of 7 courses of modern brickwork resting on top of 8 courses of old brickwork. The original brickwork is mortared together with an old sandy mortar typical of all the Dresser-period brickwork.

Pier #7. This "pier" is approximately 5'6" in length and extends only 30cm (12") below the base of the house sill. No spread footing is present. Although difficult to determine, it appears that pier #7 is butted up to the brick bulkhead entranceway to the basement. This area needs further investigation to verify this relationship. Unlike pier #6, which extends into the original ground surface and has been backfilled around, pier #7 rests in a shallow trench excavated through the top few inches of present ground surface. It does not appear that pier #7 and #6 are of the same age. Pier #7 probably post dates pier #6 and possibly represents a replacement of the original brick porch piers during the late 19th century.

Pier #8 is similar to pier #7. It is approximately 7'3" in length and is separated from both pier #6 and pier #7 by a short stretch of modern (20th century) brickwork. Pier #8 extends to a depth of 66cm (26") below the base to the house sill. This pier, unlike pier #7, does have a spread footing. The age relationship between pier #7 and #8 is poorly understood. Pier #8 is similar in construction to Wall #2 which dates to the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling.

Wall #2 infills what was once the east wall of the original Dresser porch. This brickwork was probably laid during the pre-1854 remodeling (circa 1849-53) when the kitchen was slid to the south and enlarged. Only a small portion of this wall was

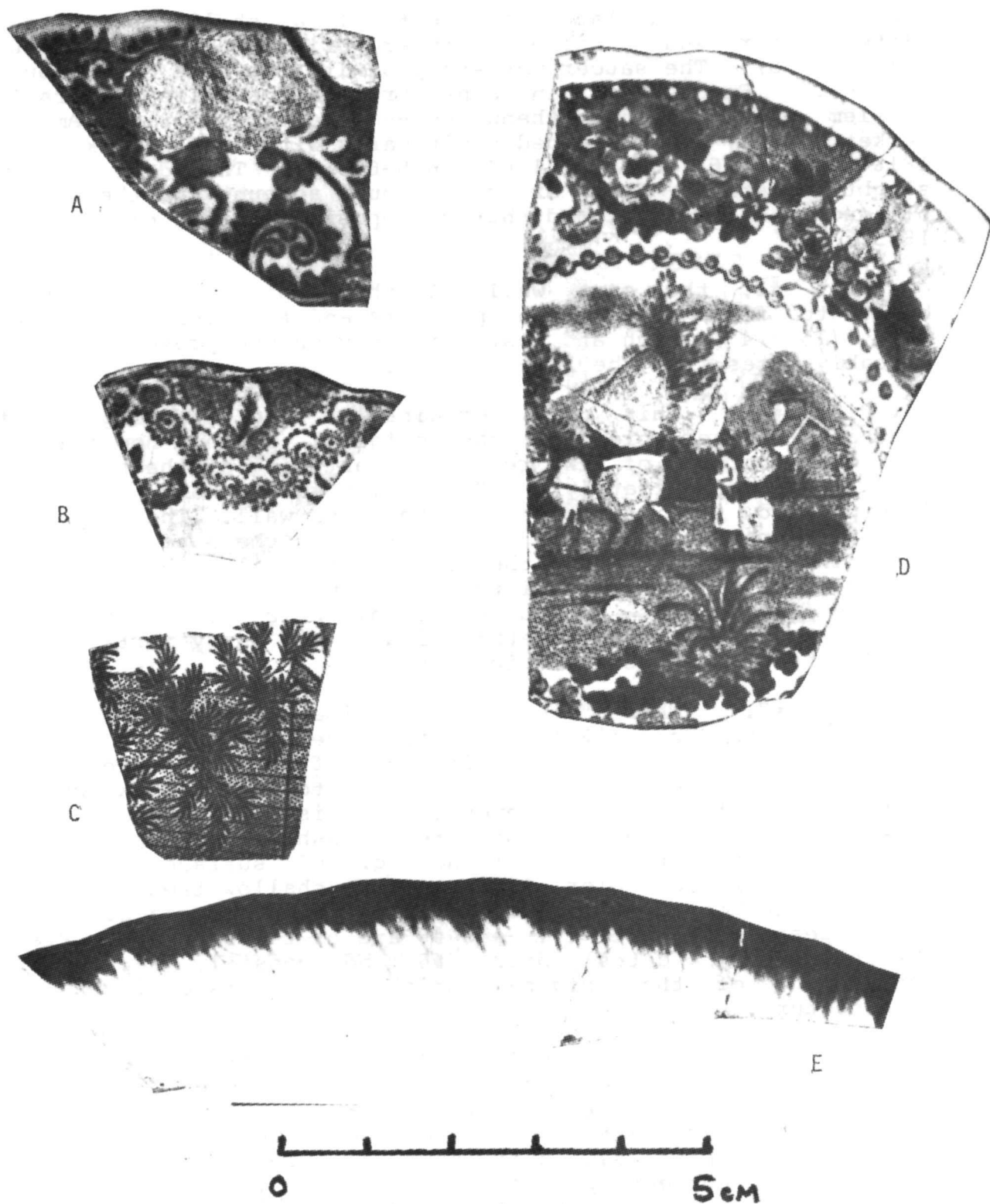


FIGURE 75. The Lincoln Site, Selected Ceramic Artifacts From
The 1985 Field Excavations
A,B,C. Transferprint Whitewares
D. Transferprint Pearlware
E. Blue Shelledge Whiteware

inspected. The north edge of the wall is butted against the original Dresser foundation as seen in Test 5. This wall extended approximately 65cm (25-1/2") below the base of the sill and appeared to have a 2-course spread footing.

The base of the foundation walls represented by piers #7, #8, and #6, as well as behind wall #2, was reinforced by a poured concrete retaining wall. The specifications for this work were located in the 1954 plans for remodeling (Figure 76). At the same time, the area between the original kitchen south wall (wall #3) and the outer house wall represented by piers #7, #8, #6, and wall #2, was excavated so as to have a full 3'0" clearance between the ground surface and the floor joists. This effectively eliminated any of the subsurface resources that would have been associated with the area beneath the original Dresser porch.

Wall #3. This wall consisted of three segments, which coincided with the original Dresser-period kitchen foundation (1839). The eastern segment of this wall has been incorporated into the present house foundation. Located in Test #5, this foundation extended to a depth of 112cm (44") below the sill. No spread footing was present with this wall. The northern portion of the wall was mostly destroyed by the 1954 furnace room construction. A small segment of this wall was seen beneath the east porch. The very base of the south portion of this wall is still intact and visible in the crawlspace beneath the kitchen. A disturbed area, probably due to the addition of a sanitary sewer system in the early 20th century, exists in the very eastern section of this portion of the wall.

Wall #4 is an "L"-shaped structure that is attached to the northeast corner of the house enclosing the present furnace room and east porch. A fireplace foundation is associated with this wall. Portions of the foundations of this wall were seen in Test 3 and 4. In these tests, the wall extended to a depth of 103cm (40-1/2") below the base of the sill and a two-course spreading footing was observed. This wall dates to the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling. Wall #4 butts into the Main House and the northeast corner of the original Kitchen Wing. It was the construction of this wall which necessitated the filling of the early well located beneath the East Porch. A portion of this wall in the area above the well was rebuilt circa 1870-80 as part of the Harlow Kitchen and laundry addition (Room Number 104A) which was removed in 1954. This 1870's work extended a portion of Wall #4 a full six feet below grade forming the west wall of Harlow's cellar laundry (Room Number 004). Also, an area from the fireplace foundation to the northeast corner has been rebuilt as part of the 1954 furnace room and entranceway construction.

Wall #5 is part of the 1970's Harlow kitchen/laundry addition, which post-dates the Lincoln occupation. It was removed in 1954 and consists of a wall 30.5cm (12") wide. The base was not encountered. Areas of wall #3 and wall #4, which

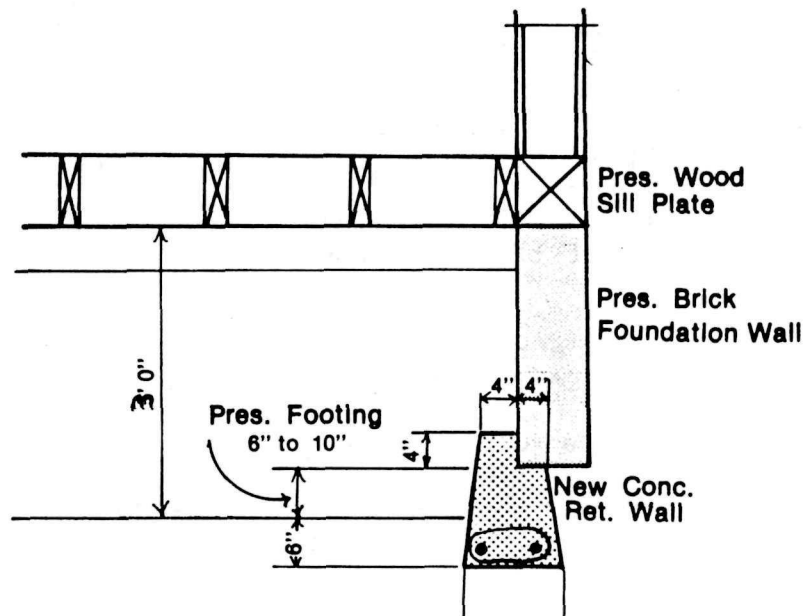


FIGURE 76. Lincoln Home, Specifications for Concrete Retaining Wall Located Beneath 19th Century Brick Wall (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

would have been positioned within the basement of this addition, were undermined and extended to a depth equal to that of wall #5.

Wall #6 is a short segment of brick wall positioned beneath the present north wall of the kitchen. Butted against wall #3, it was constructed during the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling to support the north wall of the original East Wing after it was moved.

Hagen's (1951) Excavations

During the early 1950's, the State of Illinois had a renewed interest in the Lincoln Home. By this time, no structures were left standing in the back yard, but archival evidence had documented a carriage house, woodshed, and privy. It was the State's intent to rebuild these early Lincoln-era structures, and through the efforts of Richard Hagen archeological excavations within the back yard of the Lincoln Home were conducted. As Hagen (1951: 341) states:

It was decided to undertake archaeological excavations in the hope of obtaining the needed architectural details; the results of such digging, carried out during August and September, 1951, have yielded such facts that reconstruction can now be done.

All that survives from these excavations are neatly drawn plan views and profiles of the excavations. No other field notes survive. The artifacts from these excavations are in the possession of the National Park Service and were analyzed as part of this research. Appendix VII lists these artifacts. Figure 77 is a base map created from Hagen's large-scale plan maps. Also available are two articles written by Hagen for the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (1951, 1955). As for his technique, the best account of Hagen's work occurs in the Illinois State Register, (August 23, 1951), which states:

Three men, headed by Richard Hagen, of Chicago, archaeologist of the state department of architecture, are currently digging up a large part of the back yard at Abraham Lincoln's home at Eighth and Jackson Sts., in an attempt to discover where three outbuildings stood during the period in which Lincoln lived in the house. Assisting Hagen in the digging are Don Muir and John Carrico, both of Springfield, and both under-graduate archaeology students at Bradley University, Peoria. The three have worked out a system of digging a foot and a half to two feet deep, branching through one side of the yard rather like a miniature open pit mine.

In working, the three began by cutting across a spot of land which they believe has not been disturbed by human occupation and leaving a wall of such soil stand as a

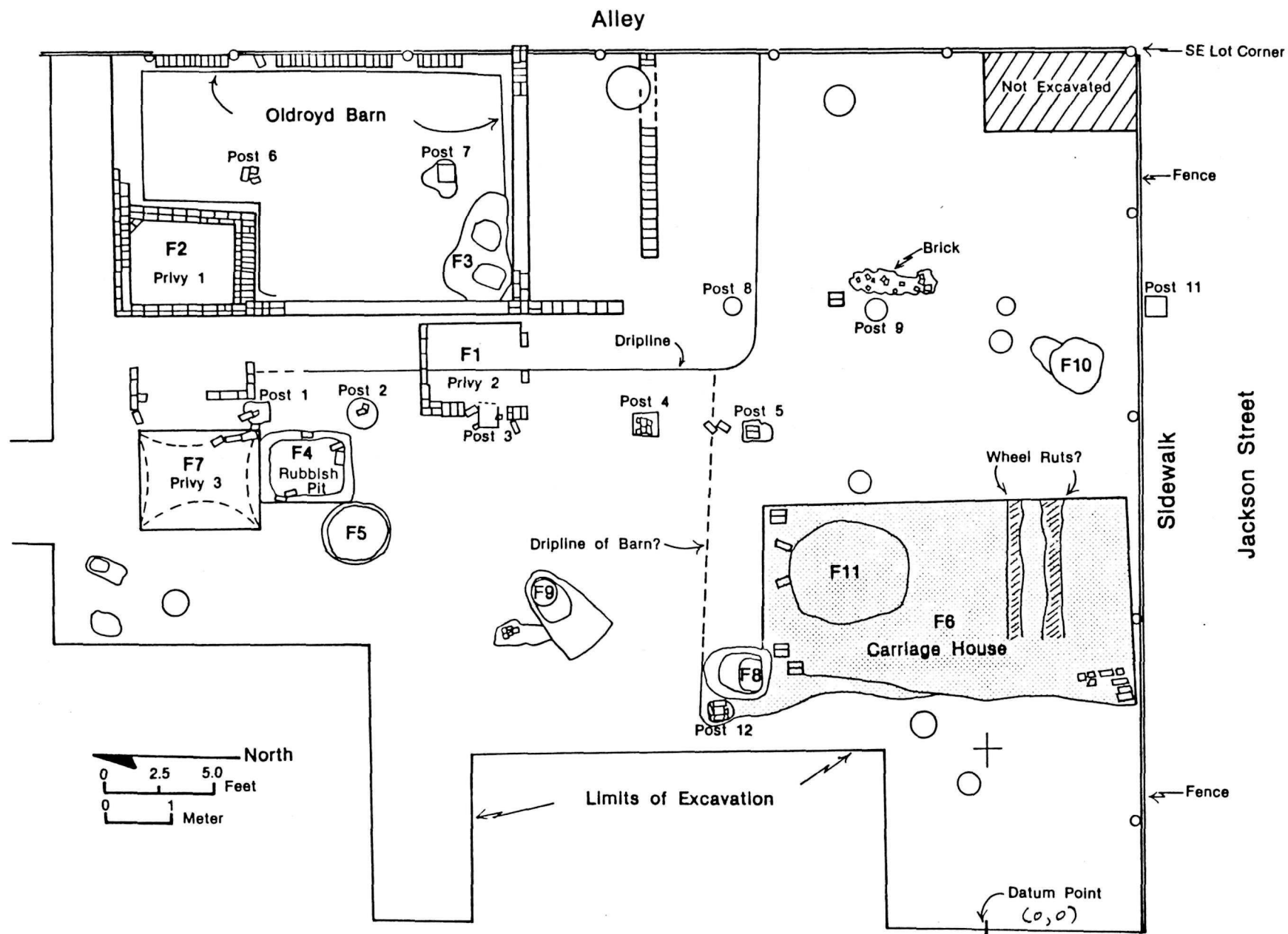


FIGURE 77. Lincoln Site, Hagen's 1951 Excavations Base Map.

check. Then they work across the area they intend to probe watching for any variations in the soil distribution, composition or humus depth, which would indicate that at some time a structure stood there, or that the site was used for an ash pile or refuse heap, or even -- as in the Lincoln yard -- that at some time a tree was removed from the spot.

As each find is made, it is recorded, numbered, and drawn in on maps of the diggings, and then is removed to storage...

Provenience data from the Hagen excavations is loose. Hagen established a datum point (0, L0) approximately 50 feet east of the southeast corner of the house and 7-1/2 feet north of the existing fenceline along the south property edge. Apparently, Hagen used the northwest grid locus of each excavation unit as the designation of that test unit. Unfortunately, the artifacts from several excavation units (which were 5x5 foot squares) were occasionally lumped into a single bag. Also, level designations were seldom given with respect to the artifact bags. Depths, if given, were plotted with respect to an imaginary -3' datum. From an inspection of the collected artifacts, the question of whether all the uncovered artifacts were saved has been raised. Artifact densities were relatively low, and a high percentage of quality items are represented. This may reflect a problem in the sampling strategy used by Hagen and his crew. Each bag of artifacts from the Hagen excavations has been assigned a lot number similar to the procedure used in the analysis of the 1985 field season artifacts. Appendix VII also lists these lot numbers and their associated Hagen provenience and NPS accession numbers.

Once the datum was established, the excavations began in the back yard approximately 50 feet east of the house and proceeded eastward. The results of Hagen's "Horizontal Digging" were rather good. From his excavations, data pertaining to Lincoln's carriage house, privy, and woodshed, as well as Oldroyd's 1880's barn and other 19th-century features, were uncovered and will be discussed here.

The Carriage House/Barn. Upon moving to Washington to serve as President, Lincoln had insured his property for \$3,200 with the Hartford Insurance Company (Bearss 1969: 13). The carriage house was listed for \$75 value and described as a frame structure 18 feet by 20 feet. It was situated -- according to the insurance policy -- 60 feet east of the dwelling. As Bearss (1969: 13) says:

In 1847, at the time the house was rented to Ludlum, the only "other appurtenances of said lot" were the woodshed and privy. A carriage house would have been a luxury for the Lincolns at that time, and in one extant

photograph (1865), which shows it well, the carriage house is of better, and probably later, construction than the woodshed it adjoined.

Krupka (personal communication) suggests that since the woodshed and barn were a single composite structure, the 1847 description describing the woodshed probably referred also to the carriage house/barn. The Barn, according to Krupka, was probably there as early as 1839. This view is not held by the author of this report. This carriage house -- once associated with the Lincoln family -- was torn down by Oldroyd circa 1888 when the State appropriated \$2,800 for repairs of the house and lot (Temple 1984: 105).

Hagen (1951: 346) states that:

The first building to be identified was the carriage house, whose measurements correspond to those given in the insurance policy. The structure was located as an area of heavily mixed, disturbed soil with battered piles of brick at each corner. The latter are assumed to be the remains of supports for the corner posts of the structure. Cautious work with trowels inside the carriage house area disclosed several trough-like lines running east and west; these may be old wheel ruts and would indicate that the carriage entered from the east, through doors facing the alley. Within the disturbed soil were found several bridle rings and other hitching paraphernalia, all of which support the identification of the carriage house.

Figure 78 is a ca. 1888 photograph of the Lincoln Home showing the Lincoln carriage house or barn. The barn is designated as Feature 6 on the base maps (Figure 77). A large shallow pit (Feature 11) probably associated with the planting of bushes, has disturbed a large area of the barn. The west edge was also difficult to define. Hagen noted that an 1857 one-cent piece was found one foot below the present ground surface in the area of the carriage house. A large brass key was also found. Figure 79 illustrates two N-S sections through the barn and clearly illustrates a heavy yellow clay floor. In the southwest corner of this area, several bricks appear to have been pressed into the soil, apparently to create a brick floor, walk, or possibly a pad to support something such as a stove.

Located along the outside edge of the north wall of the barn, was found a small pit feature. The pit (Feature #8) was somewhat rectangular in plan and extended to a depth of approximately 76cm below surface. Artifact density was very low, but at -3' in depth, a porcelain candleholder, relief decorated stoneware cup fragment, and an undecorated whiteware sherd were found (Figure 80), suggesting a mid-19th century date (circa 1850-70).

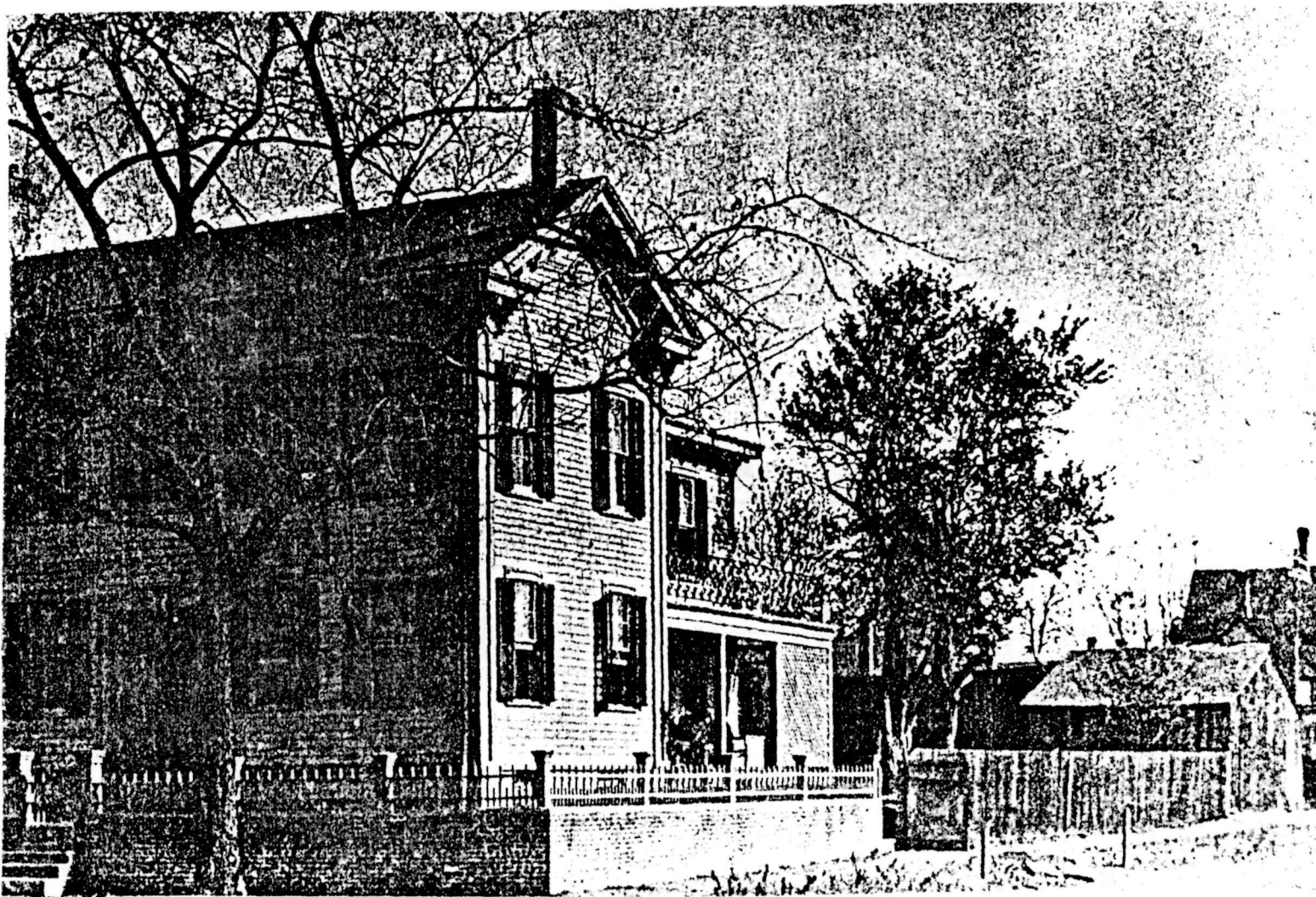


FIGURE 78. The Lincoln Barn, Circa 1888 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

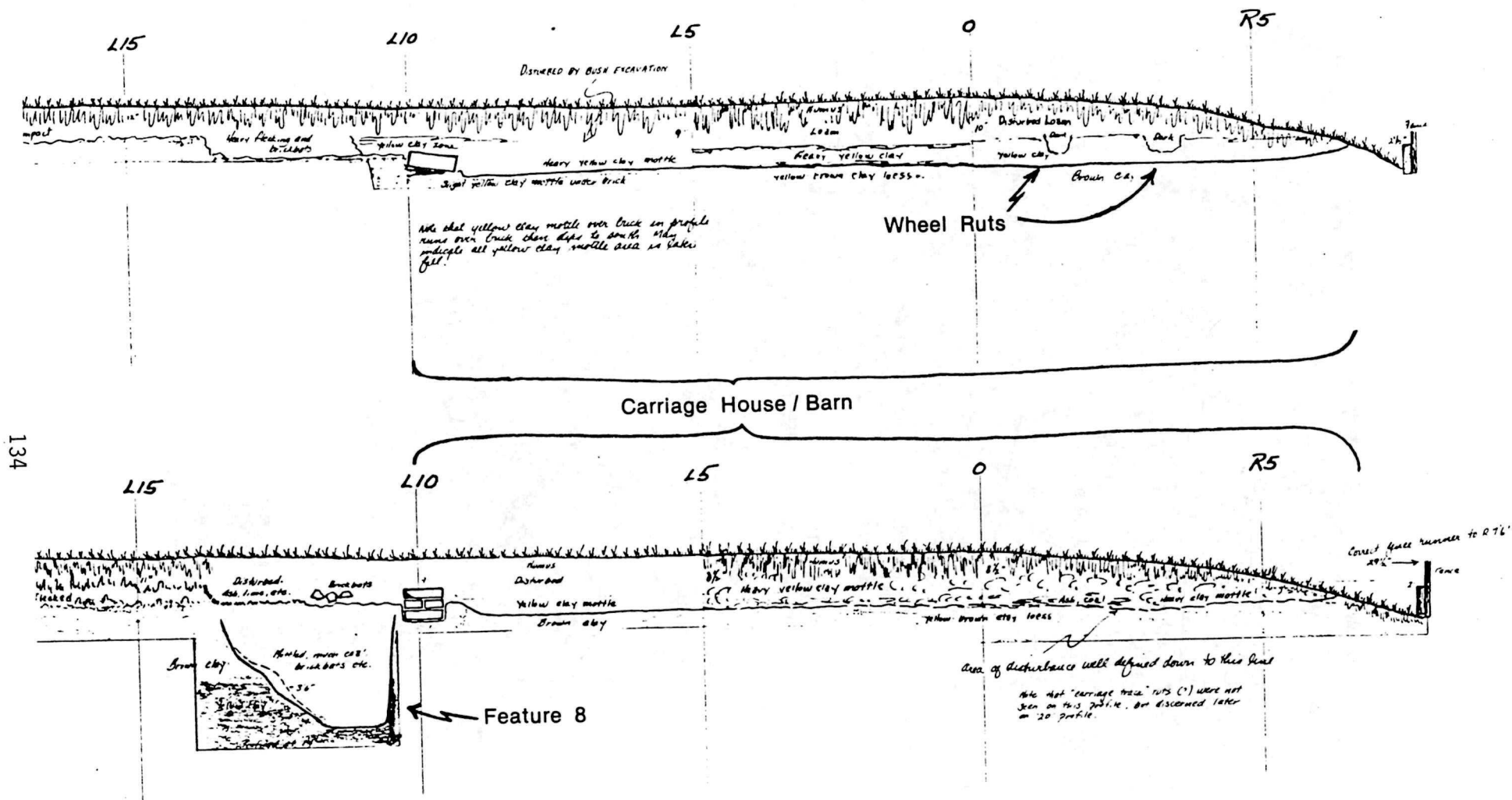


FIGURE 79. Lincoln Site, Sectional View Through Original Lincoln Barn (From Hagen's 1951 Excavation Notes on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield).



Figure 80. Porcelain Candle Holder and Earthenware Cup Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Woodshed. The Hartford Insurance Company lists, valued at \$125, "his frame wood House and Privy 13 X 50 feet adjoining Carriage House and 78 feet east of Dwelling" (Bearss 1969: 14). As Bearss (1969: 14) points out, during construction of the circa 1889 Oldroyd Barn, the remains of this earlier woodshed were disturbed. As Hagen (1951) says, evidence of the woodshed was "almost obliterated, although there did survive sufficient traces of postholes to give the exact location of the shed."

Portions of three different lines of posts were recognized, which may be those referred to by Hagen. The first and most likely, is a line consisting of five posts (Post #1-5) located approximately 18-20 feet west of the alley lot line. These are spaced at approximately 5-foot intervals. This line of posts is approximately 80 feet east of the house and, as such, agrees well with the Hartford Insurance Company's description of the woodshed. The other "line" of posts consists of two posts 12 feet east of the original line (Posts #6,7). These two posts are located in the center of the Oldroyd Barn and are spaced approximately 8-1/2 feet apart and may represent the east wall of the woodshed. A third line of posts (#8-11) extend from the southwest corner of the Oldroyd Barn and were associated with a fence built probably by Oldroyd. This fence appears in several late 19th/early 20th century photographs.

Hagen (1951: 346) states that:

Much material was uncovered in the woodshed area: an iron axe head, appropriately placed; an unbroken glass bottle labeled "Balsam of Wild Cherry," which is now in process of being dated; several hundred square nails; many rusted iron objects which will have to be cleaned before identification is made; and hundreds of pieces of broken china and crockery. Some of the latter bear maker's marks and can thus be identified and dated.

Located at 35'6" L18, deep in the ashes present in this area, was a blue transfer print tea cup (Figure 80). This cup was found in what would have been the woodshed and is typical of wares circa 1830-50 associated with Lincoln's early years at the site. Beneath a back pier assumed to have been associated with either the woodhouse or the barn, was a glass sherd possibly from a lamp or lantern globe. Of unknown age, it is of blow-over-mold manufacture and had the letters, "E B REQUAS..." embossed on the edge.

The glass bottle, embossed with "DR. WISTAR'S/BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY/PHILDA", although not in the present artifact collection, is housed at the Lincoln Room of the Illinois State Historical Society library. Balsam of Wild Cherry was known for its cure of throat and lung diseases. Dr. Wistar appears in newspaper ads as early as 1845 (Baldwin 1973). Our example, without a pontiled base, post dates the mid 1850's. More than likely, this bottle dates from the post 1860 period when the use of the snap case became commonplace (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 46).

Privies. Hagen's excavations located the remains of three privies. The insurance policy simply discussed the "woodshed and privy" as a single item, suggesting they were one structure or so close as to have a common wall and be insured as one structure. Privy #3 probably represents the structure discussed in the 1861 insurance policy.

Privy #1. Hagen (1951: 347-48) says that this privy was "close beside the Oldroyd barn and was easily dismissed as a relatively recent structure because of the brick and mortar used." Apparently, this feature (Feature #2) which was incorporated into the northwest corner of the Oldroyd barn (Figure 77) was not excavated. The few artifacts associated with it include 5 undecorated whiteware sherds, 5 relief decorated whiteware sherds, and 4 undecorated ironstone sherds. This privy was in use during the late 19th century circa 1889 to 1900.

Privy #2. Hagen (1951: 348) says that:

The second privy was found within the woodshed and possessed some puzzling features: its greatest depth was not more than four feet, only three sides were walled with brick, and the brick walls were not more than seven or eight courses deep. The fill was heavily organic; it must have served some waste disposal function. The puzzle of this privy was disposed of in two ways. First, several "old-timers" who had displayed constant interest in the excavations suggested that it could have been a shallow privy which was not dug very deep because it was emptied every year. Second, the privy just described lost its importance when a third privy was discovered just outside of and west of the woodshed.

From Figure 77 it seems clear that this privy (Feature 1) was disturbed by the placement of a post along its west wall. This displacement of brick was probably caused by the construction of the Lincoln woodshed. This suggests that this privy may be the earliest of the three privies found. Figure 81 is a cross-section of this privy. The artifact sample from this feature was extremely small, with a total of 7 artifacts being recovered from its fill. These included two undecorated whiteware sherds and a single transfer printed sherd. The remainder of the artifacts were machine cut nails. Of this feature, Hagen says, "it was not possible to tell just how far original excavation had gone down. Reddish discoloration of clay to...-4' could be disturbance or result of organic action." The mortar in this privy was yellow, very sandy, and much disintegrated, with little adhesiveness remaining. This is typical of the mortar associated with all of the Dresser-period construction stages in the house. Feature 3, a small pit feature, may represent a trash pit associated with the privy.

Privy #3. Of this feature (#7), Hagen (1951: 348) states:

The last privy seems the one most definitely associated with the Lincoln occupancy. It is brick-lined to a depth of six feet and the brick and mortar used appear to be the earliest types. The measurements are roughly four and one-half feet east-west and five and one-half feet north-south. The construction of this privy is in accord with the Springfield city ordinances of 1851. The material within the privy was sparse, only a few fragments of china being recovered, but there was one indicative lack: no square nails were found in the dirt fill of the privy. This would mean that this privy was filled and closed before the deterioration or destruction of the other Lincoln outbuildings resulted in the distribution of such nails throughout the soil of the back yard.

No cross-section of this privy was drawn by Hagen. A total of 62 artifacts were recovered from this feature. The ceramics consisted of 18 undecorated whiteware sherds, 1 handpainted whiteware sherd, 20 relief decorated whiteware sherds, two undecorated ironstone sherds, four relief decorated ironstone sherds, and a single handpainted ironstone sherd. A single porcelain sherd was recovered from this privy. Three unrefined vessel sherds, consisting of 6% of the ceramic assemblage, were found. The glass in this feature consisted of a dip molded fragile lipped vial fragment, a dark green wine (?) bottle sherd, a single 4-hole milk-glass button, and 2 chimney globe (1 blow-over-mold) fragments. Numerous fragments of a relief decorated whiteware chamber pot -- possibly post-dating the Lincoln occupation -- were associated with the outside edge of this feature (Figure 82). Identifiable ceramic hallmarks from inside the privy included a single impressed registration mark from "G.F. Bowers." The vessel was of the "Baltic Shape;" unfortunately, the date mark was illegible. George Frederick Bowers and Company manufactured porcelain and earthenware vessels in Tunstall, England between 1842-1868 (Godden 1964: 93). The Baltic Shape was registered in 1855 and probably continued to be made until 1868 (Wetherbee 1980: 55).

Another ceramic hallmark was recovered from the disturbed area above the privy and associated rubbish pit (Feature 4). This was from "Bridgewood and Clark." These potters were in business in Burslem, England producing earthenware from 1857-64 (Godden 1964: 101).

Nathaniel Hay was a local Springfield brick manufacturer who in 1850 had built Lincoln's brick retaining wall along the front of this house. In a letter written by Lincoln settling an old claim, he wrote, "In August 1855 he [Hay] furnished me bricks for the pit of a privy..." (Hagen 1955: 6). It is suspected that Hagen's Privy #3 represents the 1855 privy of Abraham Lincoln. This privy was probably filled circa 1888 during the construction of the Oldroyd Barn.

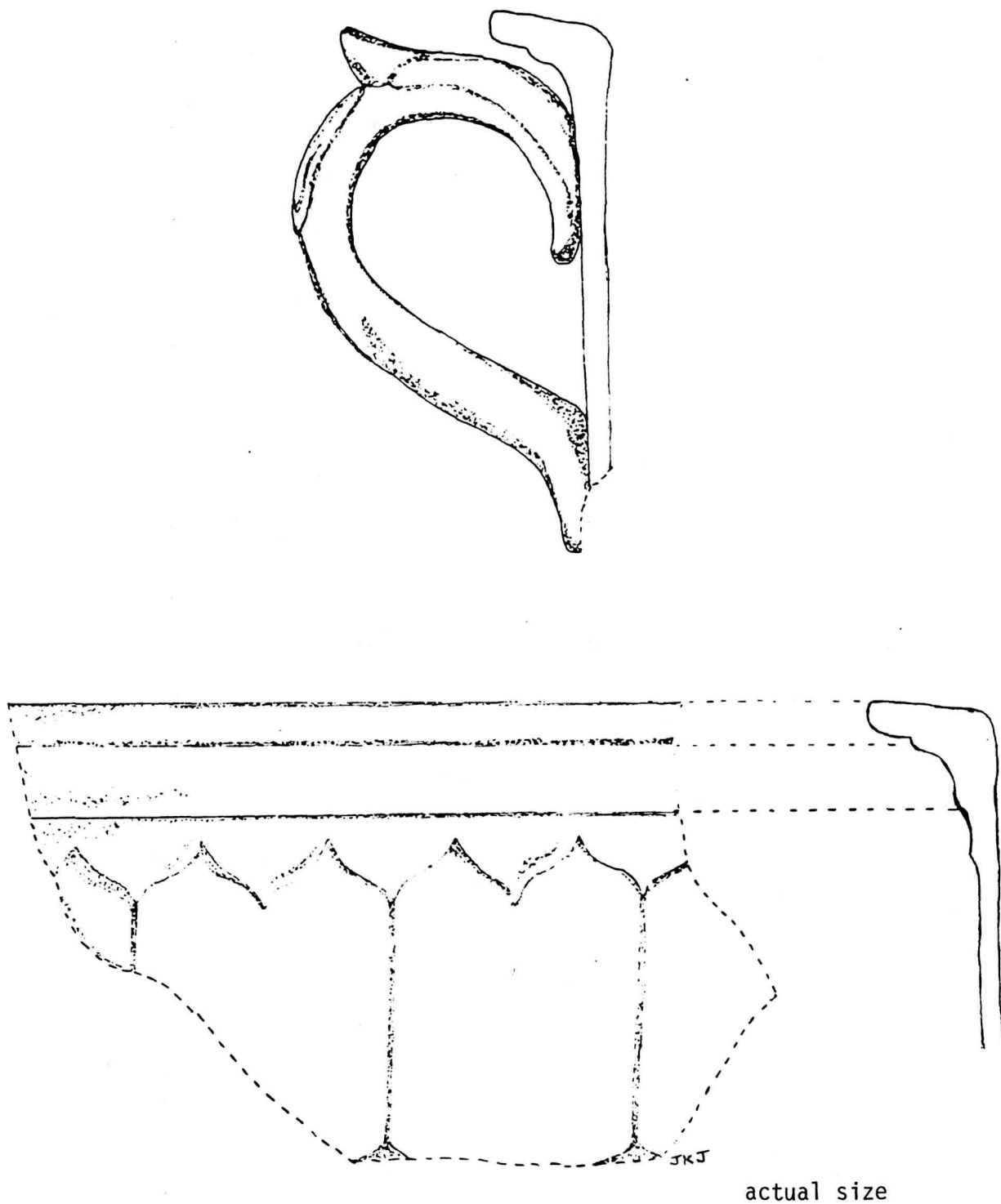


FIGURE 82. Lincoln Site, Relief Decorated Chamber Pot Found in Privy #3 During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

The relocating of the present "Lincoln" privy during 1954 was a newsworthy item that caught the eye of many individuals. The following is from an article in the Illinois State Register (11 February 1954):

The state archaeologist yesterday took a truck to Oakland to bring back an "authentic" 107-year-old privy for restoration at the home of Abraham Lincoln here.

The frame privy, described as "elaborate and substantial" by archaeologist Richard Hagen, sits at a home where Lincoln "probably" stayed during his travels as a circuit-riding lawyer, Hagen said.

Hagen also directed a backyard crew in digging for foundations of a carriage house, woodshed and privy shown on the property by campaign pictures in 1860. The foundations, including the six foot deep brick-lined privy pit, were located...

The privy being brought from Oakland was donated to the state by Mrs. Charles H. Crawford, Brockton. Mrs. Crawford is the granddaughter and heir of Dr. Hiram Rutherford, who was an acquaintance of Lincoln the lawyer and owned the Oakland home. Rutherford came to Illinois in 1841. He was the first physician in the Oakland area. He built the house and privy in 1847.

Rubbish Pit. Located next to Privy #3 (Feature 1) was a deep rectangular trash pit. Hagen (1951: 347) states:

The richest find of material was made in what must once have been a trash and garbage pit located just west of and outside the woodshed. From this six-foot-deep hole came fragments of glass window panes ("There was a broken pane of glass on each side of the front door--", wrote Benjamin Seaver to his wife Lucy in 1860); four china dolls' heads along with some legs and hands; fragments of black silk ribbon and of woven wool cloth; two broken combs; three brush handles; the carved top of an alabaster pin box; a long tortoise-shell pin; two brass belt buckles; six amber glass marbles; four all-slate pencils; three small medicine bottles and a perfume bottle, all handblown; many fragments of stemmed glassware; hundreds of pieces of whiter "ironware" china; and sufficient fragments of a white china chamber pot to permit its reconstruction. The overall nature of this material would date it as of Lincoln's time, but a more intensive study of it will probably yield more precise identification. If associated with the Lincolns, the contents of the rubbish pit will someday make an intriguing display inside the house.

The present ceramics from this feature, contrary to Hagen's reference to "hundreds of pieces of whiter 'ironware' china", consisted of 56 sherds. As for paste hardness, 58.9% (33) were earthenware, while 35.7% (20) were ironstone, and the remaining 5.4% (3) were porcelains. The only decorated ceramic type represented in this assemblage was relief decorated wares (35.7% of all ceramics).

Several identifiable ceramic hallmarks (Figure 83) were found in this feature. One small restorable undecorated ironstone platter was marked "IRONSTONE CHINA / E. CHALLINOR & CO." Edward Challinor produced earthenware in his Staffordshire pottery from 1853-60 (Godden 1964: 137). Portions of a whiteware saucer marked, "ROYAL PATENT.../IRONSTONE.../TOMKINSON BRO." were also found. Godden (1964: 619) does not list a Tomkinson Brothers. Tomkinson and Billington operated a pottery at Longton between 1868-70 (Godden 1964: 619). Whether this mark post-dates or pre-dates this time is not known. A final ceramic hallmark consisted of a whiteware plate impressed "FELSPAR / EDWARDS AND SON / DALE HALL." This mark, associated with James Edwards and Son, Burslem, England was used on earthenwares and ironstones between 1851-82 (Godden 1964: 230-31). Wetherbee (1980: 46) illustrates a similar mark with a "True Scallop" pattern of relief decorated wares.

The largest class of identifiable artifacts from the rubbish pit was glass. Table 4 tabulates the functional categories associated with this feature's glass artifacts. It is a unique artifact assemblage. Unlike many household refuse pits, this feature has a low percentage of kitchen/culinary and beverage glass groups. Of particular interest is the unusually high Tableware Group (39.7%), Personal Group (25.9%), and Household Group (19.0%). The Household category consists of mostly chimney globes. These include "blow-over-mold" type (4), as well as fire polished (1) and hand decorated or "crimped" (4) varieties (Figure 84). The Personal glass category contained a single hand-blown perfume bottle with a fire polished base (Figure 85) as well as 44 milk-glass and other colored glass buttons. Many of these "small chinas" (buttons) were popular in the 1840's through the 1860's (Luscomb 1967).

The largest single glass category was Tablewares (39.7%). The minimum number of tableware vessels from this pit consisted of 3 fluted tumblers (Figure 86), 2 cordial glasses (Figure 85), and 7 stemmed goblets (Figures 87-88). Two of the stemmed ware vessels did not have a pontiled base; these molded vessels had a decorative leaf design on their cup (Figure 89) and date probably from the 1860's or 1870's. The remainder of the stemware vessels (7) all had a rough pontil or ground pontil base. Of these pontiled vessels, Jane Shadel Spillman, Curator of American Glass at the Corning Museum of Glass, states that the stems appear more like those from the 1830's and 1840's than of the 1850's (personal communication).



FIGURE 83. Ceramic Hallmarks From Vessels Recovered From the Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

	#	%
Architecture	14	8.0%
Kitchen/Culinary	6	3.4%
Beverage	1	0.6%
Tablewares	69	39.7%
Household	33	19.0%
Medicine	6	3.4%
Personal	45	25.9%
TOTALS	174	100.0%

TABLE 4. Identifiable Glass Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

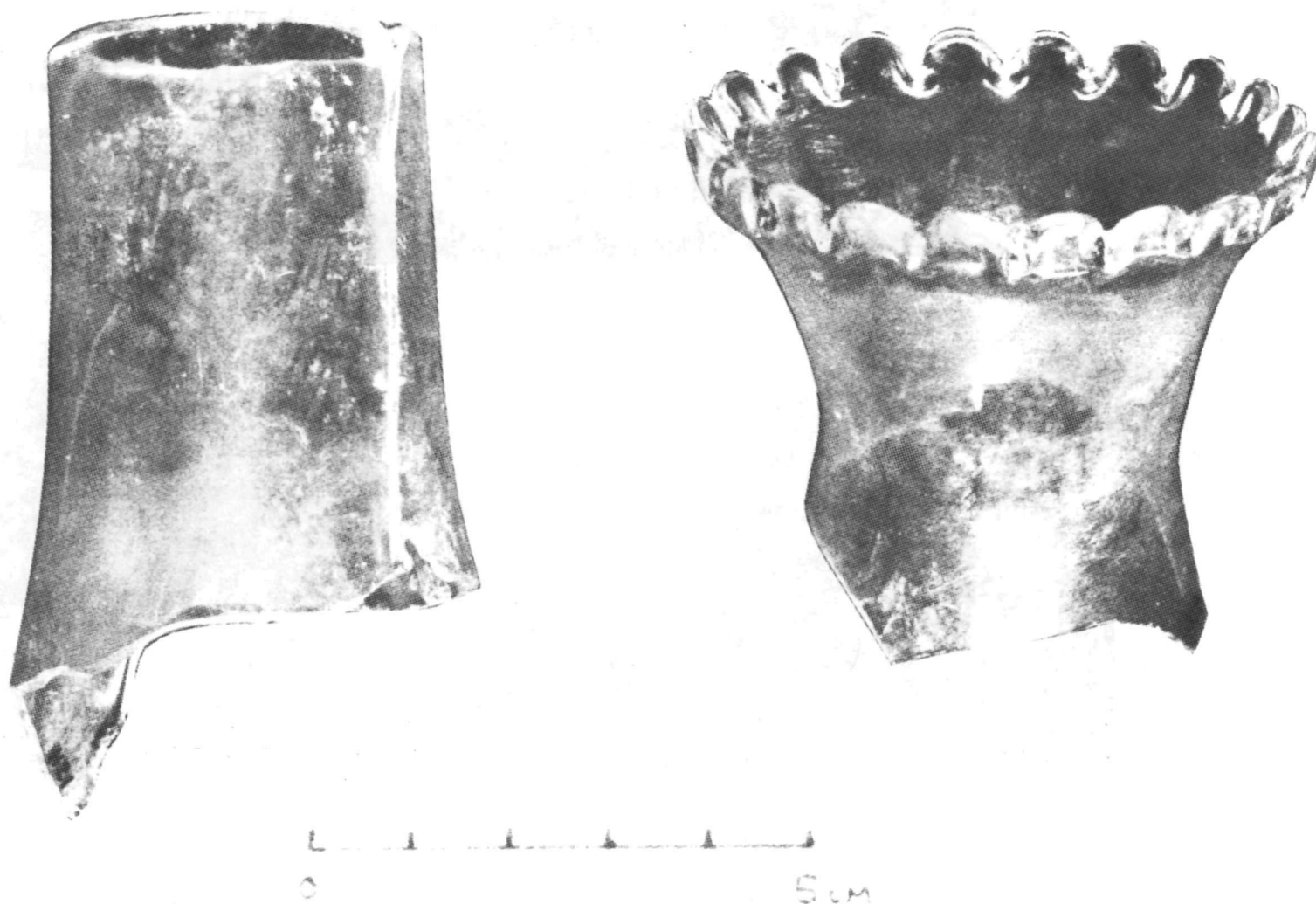


FIGURE 84. "Blow-Over-Mold" and "Crimped" Varieties of Chimney Globes Similar to Examples Found In the Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site. These two Examples Were Recovered From The Hughlett Site (Mansberger n.d.).



FIGURE 85. Miscellaneous Glass Items Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



FIGURE 86. Glass Tumblers and Jelly Jar Recovered From the Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



FIGURE 87. Glass Stemware (Goblet) Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site.

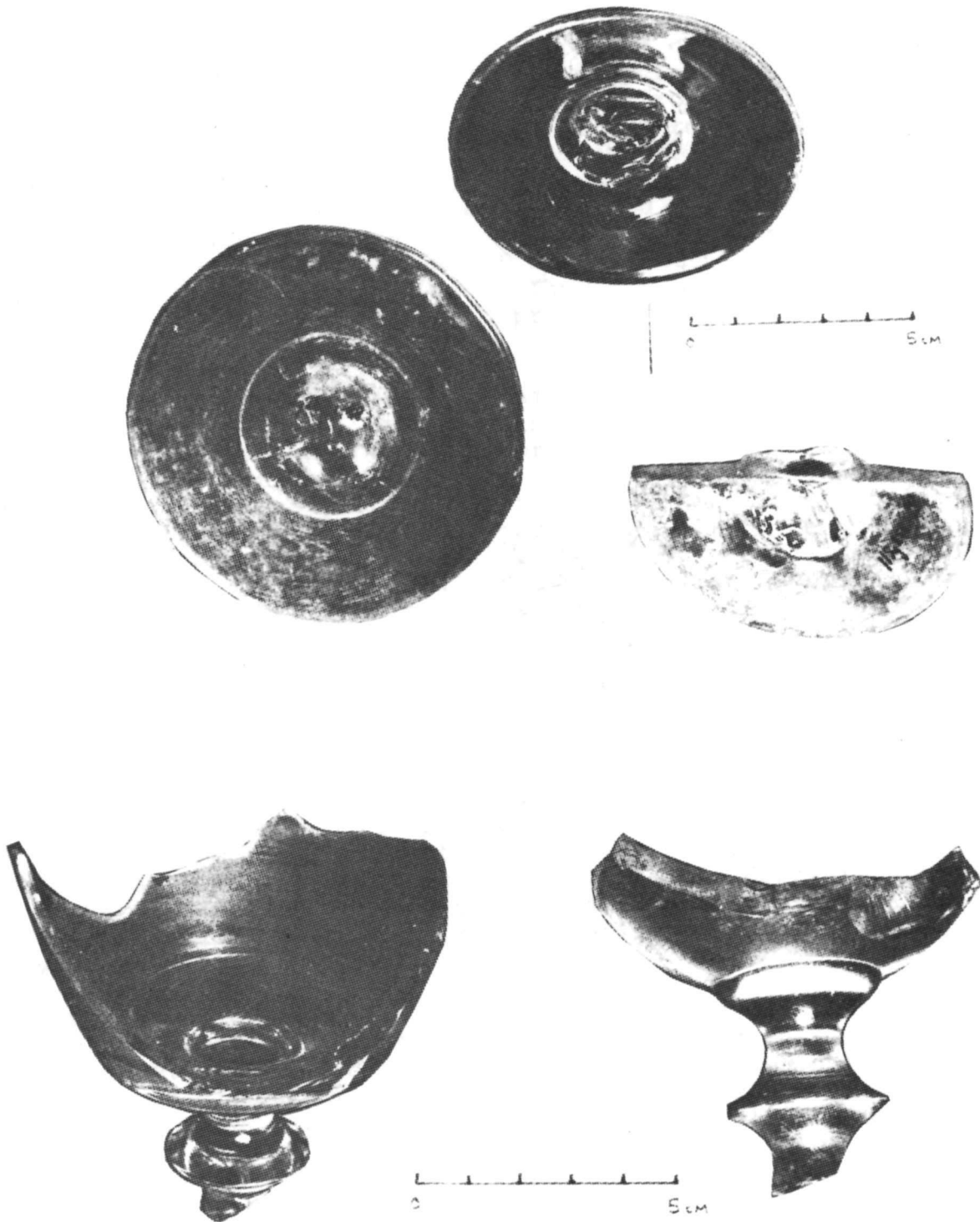
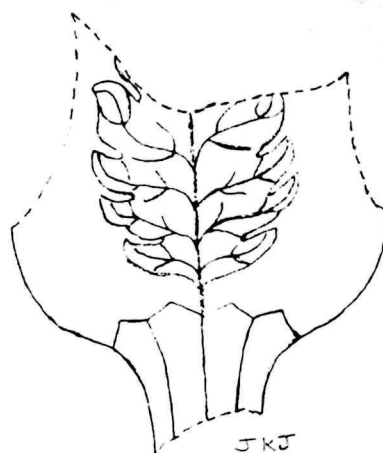


FIGURE 88. Glass Stemware Recovered From Hagen's 1951 Excavations at the Lincoln Site.



actual size

FIGURE 89. Molded Design On Glass Stemware Recovered From The Rubbish Pite During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Hagen (1951: 347) states, "The overall nature of this material would date it as of Lincoln's time." From the analysis of this material, it appears that much of the refuse collected from this pit could indeed be associated with the Lincoln family. As to dating the materials from within this feature, much of the ceramics and glass fall into the mid-19th century period when Lincoln occupied the house. But several of the artifacts probably post-date Lincoln's occupancy. A hard rubber tiara found in the feature was marked "Pauly's PAT. Dec. 19th 1887." Numerous crimped glass lamp chimneys were also found in this feature. These may date from the late 1860's or 1870's but probably post date 1877 when Thomas Evans secured rights to a patented crimping machine to produce "pie-crust" edging (Innes 1976: 313).

This feature probably remained open for a period of years before being closed over. This refuse pit was probably filled in circa 1889, when Oldroyd tore down the old Lincoln carriage house and built his new barn. With this in mind, it appears that this pit was probably left open -- next to the brick-lined privy vault -- for almost 30 years (1855-89). The question must be raised whether any of this material had been associated with the Lincoln family. Could this rectangular, deep (6') feature represent a post-Lincoln privy pit filled in by Oldroyd at the time he built his new barn? There is some possible validity to this, but at the same time there is a large number of Lincoln-era artifacts present in this feature. The Lincolns threw many elaborate parties, with as many as 300 guests going through the house in a single evening. Such large numbers of guests at parties, no doubt produced breakage of glass tablewares such as those found in this pit. It is the Lincoln's busy schedule of parties and other social activities which may have produced an artifact assemblage similar to that found in this trash pit. No doubt later, post-1861 deposits were added to the feature. Such a pit, located next to the privy vault, would function as a waste receptacle in pre-sanitary landfill days.

Other unique items found in this trash pit include a wide range of personal items (Figure 90), such as hard rubber combs and barrettes, a stylus, and a bone toothbrush. Numerous doll parts were found in this feature. These included examples with high foreheads and pulled back hair typical of the 1840's and 1850's as well as varieties with hairstyles typical of the late 1850's through 1880's (Pritchett and Pastron 1983:327). Several slate pencils -- although not illustrated -- were also found. A Parian matchbox lid and ceramic "steamer/strainer" were also found in this pit (Figure 91). Of unusual nature, and possibly representing a gaming piece, was a small carved bone artifact (Figure 92). The faces of this domino-sized artifact have oriental markings similar to those found on mah-jong gaming pieces. The top of a turned bone chess pawn, similar to one found at the Smith mansion House in Nauvoo, was also found by Hagen (DeBarthe 1979: 28).

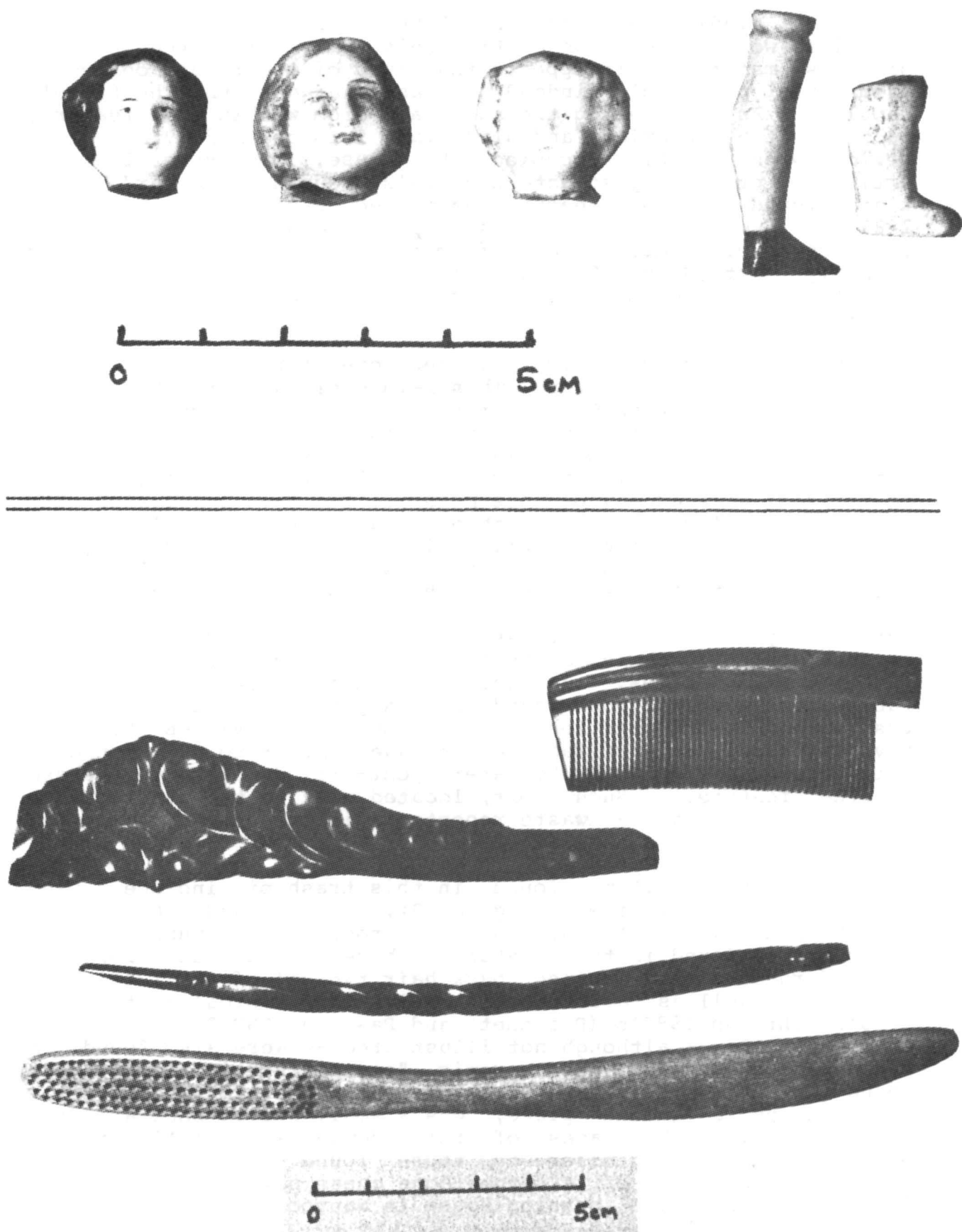


FIGURE 90. Personal Items Recovered by Hagen's 1951 Excavation, Rubbish Pit.

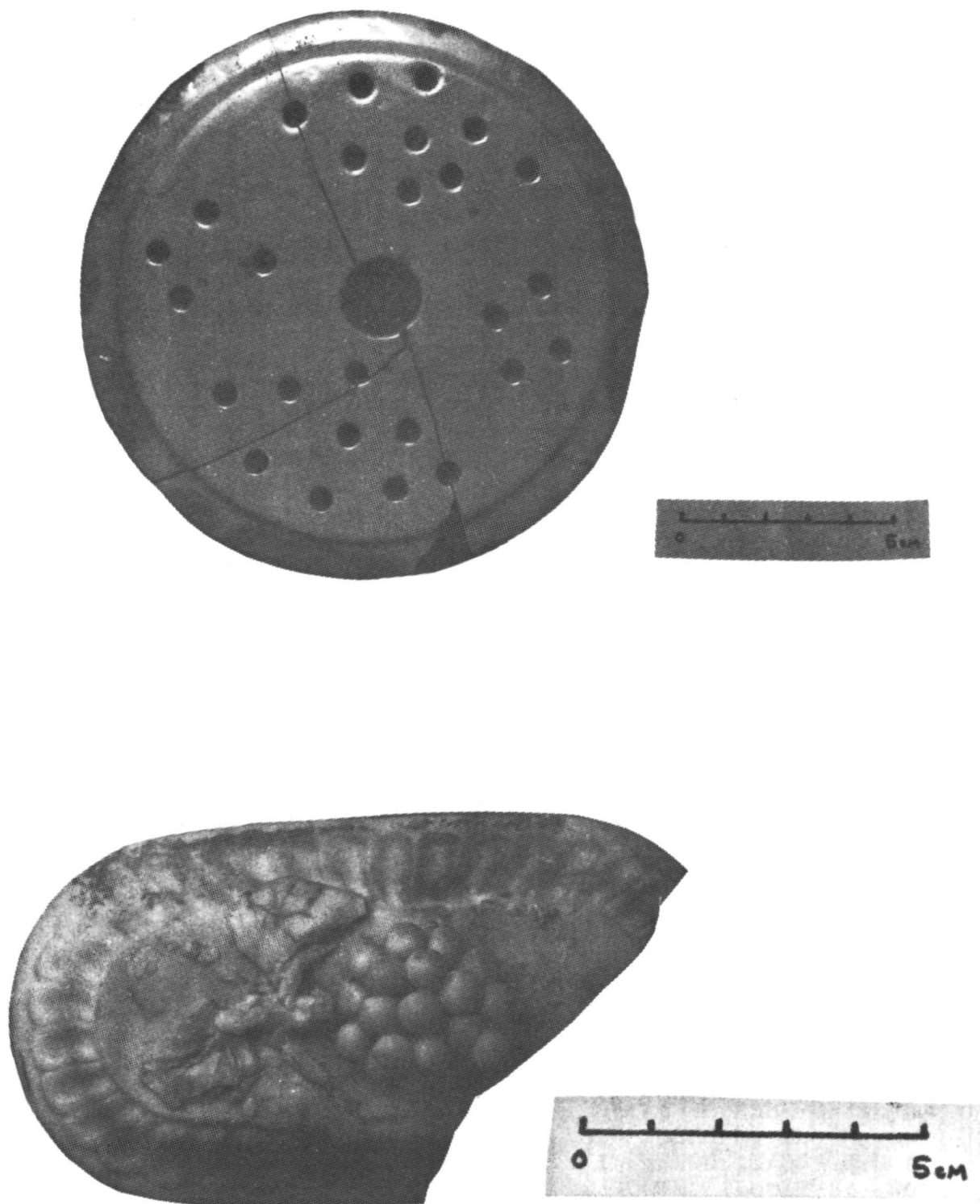
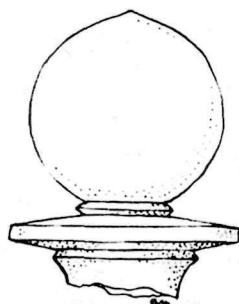


FIGURE 91. Ceramic Items Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.



enlarged



actual size

FIGURE 92. Bone Artifacts Recovered From The Rubbish Pit During Hagen's 1951 Excavations.

Feature 5 is a small circular (diameter = 115cm) pit feature located at 20 L 32, immediately southwest of the rubbish pit (Feature 4). Figure 93 is a cross-section of that feature. Hagen says, "the fill was clayey, appearing almost undisturbed but for yellow clay spots and frequent coals...it may have been dug for a bush." If indeed the location of a bush, it would have strategically hidden from view the unsightly trash pit from passersby on the street. Artifact density was moderate, with a total of 72 artifacts having been recovered from this feature. Ceramics from this feature included 7 (12.3%) transfer printed whiteware sherds, and 3 (5.3%) relief decorated ironstone sherds. The remainder were undecorated ironstone wares. A single improved tool bottle neck was also found with a milk-glass canning jar lid fragment. Of particular interest are the two Civil War-era lead bullets ("minie balls") found in the pit. Many of these items could have been deposited when the bush/plant was removed from the ground probably at the time Oldroyd built his new barn (1889).

Oldroyd Barn (Figure 94). The Oldroyd barn, built circa 1889 to replace the Lincoln barn, was situated in the far northeast corner of the lot. This barn was probably built in 1889 by Buck and McKee for a cost of \$180 (Temple 1984: 105). Archeologically, the barn is represented by five brick foundation walls. The south wall does not connect to the remainder of the structure. This is difficult to interpret unless the unconnected area represents a disturbance where the bricks were removed after demolition of the barn. Hagen speculated from the lack of bricks that there was a door in the south wall near the back alley. A row of posts extend from the southwest corner of this barn suggesting that a fence was present.

Incorporated into the northwest corner of the barn was Oldroyd's late 19th-century privy (Feature 1). Feature 3 is a pit feature which predates the Oldroyd barn. Figure 95 illustrates the relationship between the pit and the Oldroyd brick foundation wall. Artifact density was very low, consisting of one green transfer printed sherd, 8 glass tumbler body sherds, one pontiled tumbler base, and a slate pencil. As with many of the early Lincoln-era features, this pit contained a high percentage of glass tablewares.

Other features of the Oldroyd period include a post pit (Feature 9), which would have been the support for the Oldroyd flag pole. Two other ceramic hallmarks were found by the Hagen excavations. These included "ROYAL PAT.../IRONSTON.../BURGESS & GO..." (Lot 93) and "PORCELAIN/OPAQUE/T.&R. BOOTE" (Lot 97). No date for the "Burgess and Go..." hallmark was found. Henry Burgess produced ceramics at his Burslem pottery between 1864-92. Godden (1864: 116) states this company was formerly T.&R. Boote. Burgess and Leigh were potters producing at various locations between 1862-89+ (Godden 1964: 116). Thomas and Richard Boote began work as potters in Burslem,

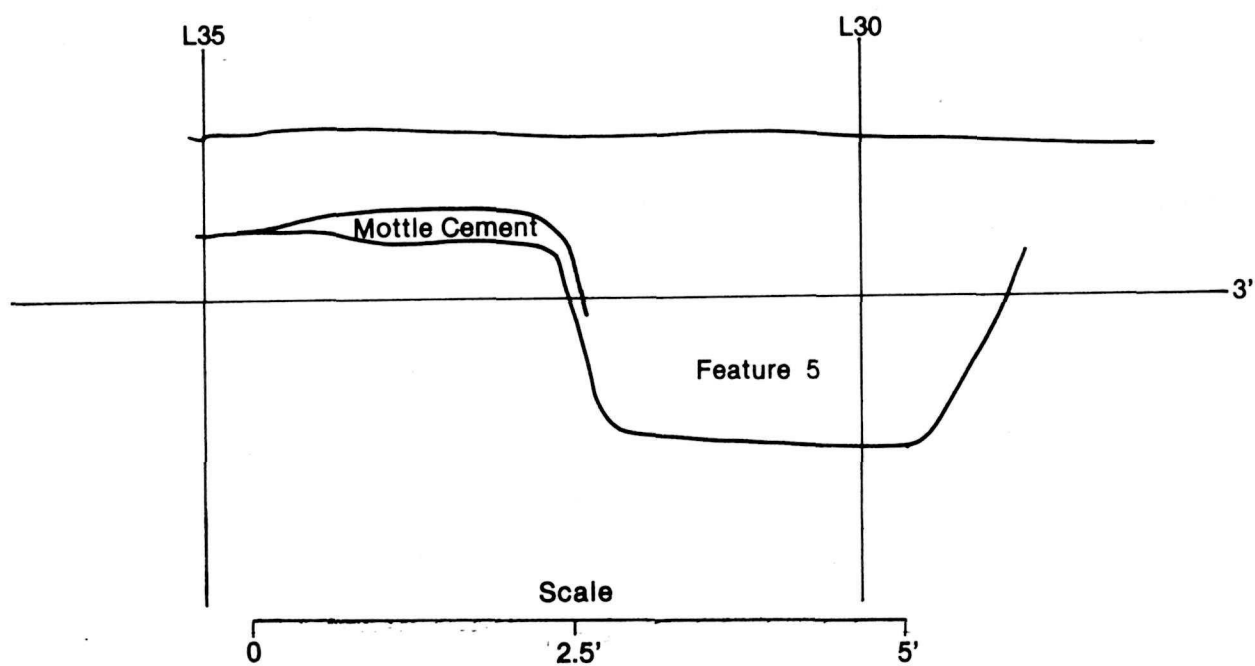


FIGURE 93. Lincoln Site, Hagen's (1951) Feature #5, East Wall Profile (Notes on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield).



FIGURE 94. Photograph of the Oldroyd Barn, Circa 1890 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

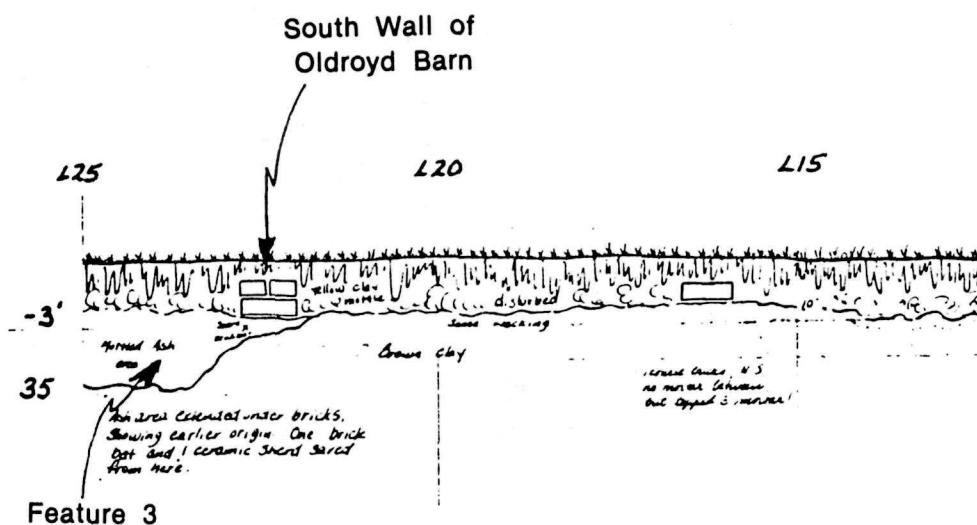


FIGURE 95. Lincoln Site, Cross Section of Feature #3 Showing its Relationship to South Wall of Oldroyd Barn (From Hagen's 1951 Field Notes on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield).

Staffordshire, England in 1842, when they purchased the Waterloo Pottery. Production of their pottery consisted of earthenware and ironstone dinner services as well as parian wares and flooring tile. In 1850 the Bootes produced the first Sydenham-type wares in their Boote's 1851 Octagon shape. As Wetherbee (1980: 48) states, it was the forerunner of the very successful Sydenham shape of the 1850's. In 1853 the Bootes brought out the Sydenham Shape wares. The Bootes produced pottery between 1842 and 1906 (Godden 1964: 84).

Summary of Lincoln Home Excavations

Both the 1985 field excavations and re-analysis of the 1951 Hagen excavations contributed much to the better understanding of the Lincoln Home Site. The 1985 excavations around the Lincoln Home foundations exposed various architectural clues which have helped interpret the growth of the Home. These excavations also have indicated the nature of the stratigraphy around the house. The stratigraphy at the Lincoln Home was the least disturbed of the four sites investigated during the summer of 1985. Zone I was characterized by late 19th/20th century fill and was shallow in depth. Zone II consisted of mid 19th century fill placed around the home immediately after the original house construction. Few artifacts were associated with this fill. Zone III represents the original circa 1830's ground surface which was buried 25 to 30cm below the present ground surface along the front of the house (Tests 6 and 9). It appears that the Lincoln Home was built on a slight knoll fronting 8th Street and sloping downhill to the east and south -- as was suggested by the excavations at the Cook Site. Zone IV consisted of intrusive drainage tile trenches which dated from both the circa 1849 to 1853 remodeling and to the 20th century.

The 1985 excavations have also shown that portions of the Lincoln Home Site are still extremely well preserved with intact mid 19th century features. Areas beneath both porches indicated intact mid 19th century remains. The artifact density at the Lincoln Home from the 1985 excavations was extremely light. Although the number of artifacts was low, several artifact collections from early contexts were found. When combined with the artifacts from the 1951 Hagen excavations, changing patterns of artifact use were recognized. Early and late Lincoln artifact assemblages will be discussed later in the report.

A re-analysis of the Hagen base map has indicated that the present reconstructed facilities along the back yard of the Lincoln Home (carriage house, woodshed and privy) are a loose interpretation of the archeological and historical data.

The Solomon Allen Site (11-Sq-268)

Located on the east end of Lot 7 and 8, Block 11 of the Iles Addition (530 South 8th Street) is the Solomon Allen Barn (Figures 96 and 97). This barn (H.S. 21) is a small (26'x 20') 1 1/2-story frame horse barn, which dates to the mid-19th century (circa 1860). It is the only outbuilding potentially dating from the Lincoln era that is still present in the Park. Planned restoration called for lifting the structure so new footing, foundation, and sill could be constructed. Interior work consisted of removing a poured concrete floor and installing a packed-clay floor with new horse stalls. The excavations were conducted in hopes of determining structural information about the early horse barn. Of particular interest was the type of original foundation/sill construction, as well the position of early doors. Inside the building, particular attention was paid to defining activity areas such as stall locations within the barn.

Historical Background

Lots 7 and 8 of Block 11, as well as Lots 7 and 8 of Block 15 of the Iles Addition to Springfield were initially purchased from Elijah Iles by John Turner in 1837 for \$335 (Table 5). William Wallace bought the lots from Turner in 1837; this was the same individual who had purchased Lot 3, on which the Cook House currently sits. As before, Wallace mortgaged the property, only to sell it to Jacob Loose in April 1839 for \$300. Between 1839 and 1849, the property was sold three more times for values never greater than \$200. In October 1851, Solomon Allen purchased these two lots for \$400. The Allens lived at this site for several years until the death of the elder Allen in 1870. Allen's probate inventory is listed in Appendix VIII. In 1860, Solomon Allen was listed in the census as a gunsmith with real estate valued at \$2,000. By 1879, his real estate was valued at \$3,000 (Bearss 1969: 87). The Robinson family, prominent Springfield merchants, acquired the property in March 1881 for \$2,100. The Robinson's lived in a nearby house (H.S. 10) located on lot 6, Block 11. The Allen property remained in the Robinson family throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

Structural History

Bearss (1977: 211) suggests that the Allen house was built in the early 1850s for Solomon Allen. The 1854 City of Springfield map illustrates an "L"-shaped house on the northeast corner of Eighth and Edwards Streets (Lot 8, Block 11). The same city map (1854; Figure 3) illustrates a structure thought to represent the Allen Barn on the far northeast corner of Lot 7 -- fronting the alley. The Beck and Pauli panorama (circa 1870) illustrates an outbuilding along the back of Lot 7 in the same location as the 1854 city map.

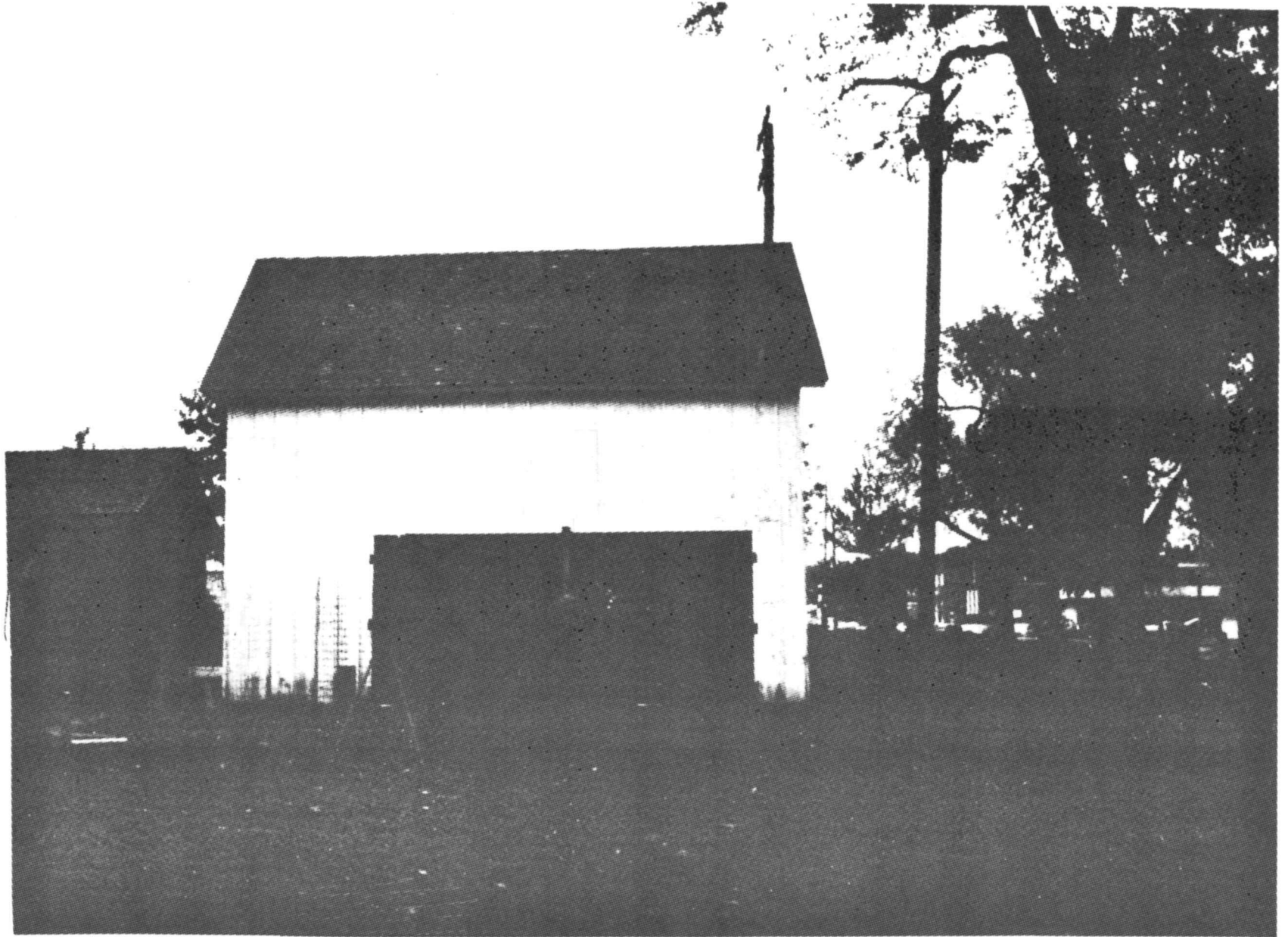


FIGURE 96. The Solomon Allen Barn, 1985.

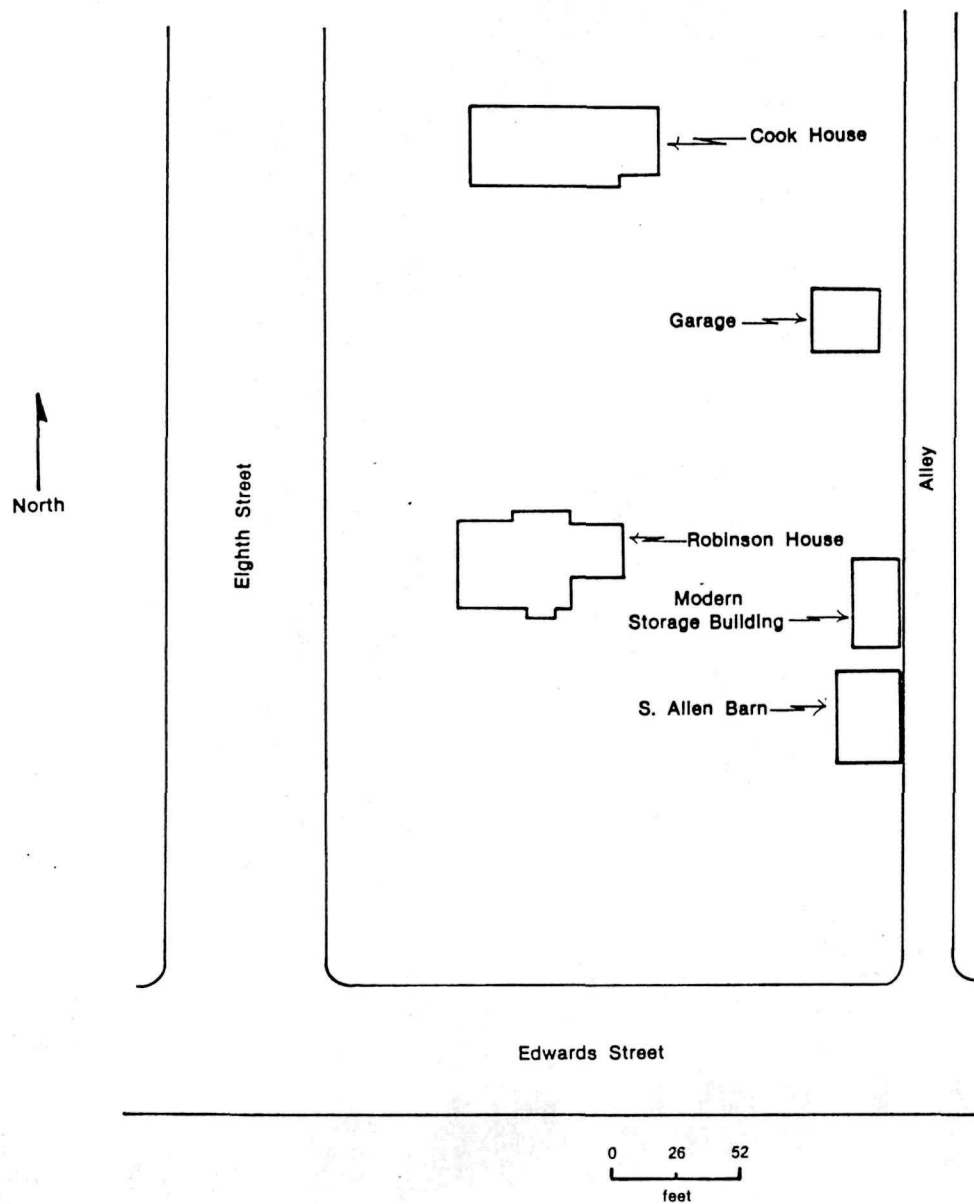


FIGURE 97. The Solomon Allen Barn, Site Plan 1985.

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Location	Amount
Elijah Iles	John Turner	18 March 1837	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11 Lots 7 & 8 Block 15	\$ 335.00
John Turner	William Wallace	5 April 1837	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 300.00
William Wallace	John Taylor	5 May 1837	Mortgage	\$ 100.00
John Taylor	William Wallace	20 April 1839	Mortgage	\$ 100.00
William Wallace	Jacob Loose	20 April 1839	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 300.00
Jacob Loose	Erastus Wright	24 July 1844	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 200.00
Erastus Wright	Abel Estabrook	21 October 1848	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 130.00
Abel Estabrook	James Morse	13 September 1849	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 200.00
James Morse	Solomon Allen	24 October 1851	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$ 400.00
Solomon Allen Heirs	Milton Hay	December 1877	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	-
Master of Chanery	Henrietta Robinson	9 March 1881	Lots 7 & 8 Block 11	\$2100.00

TABLE 5. Partial Chain of Title For the Solomon Allen Site (Excerpted From Bearss 1977:203-204).

The earliest Sanborn Insurance map (1884) illustrates a single-story rectangular frame house on the southeast corner (Lot 8). From an analysis of the insurance maps, it appears that the house was torn down by the Robinson family between 1890 and 1896 (Bearss 1969: 86). Shortly afterwards, the Robinsons built a large two-story structure with a 1 1/2-story kitchen extension on Lot 8 (Bearss 1977: 203, 211). The 1884, 1890, 1896, 1917, and 1952 Sanborn Insurance maps all illustrate either a 1 1/2- or 2-story frame outbuilding on the back of Lot 7. Several extensions toward the south were added by 1890.

Excavation Strategy

Excavation at the Allen Barn was conducted in two stages. Initially, the barn was cribbed from within and jacked up approximately one foot. With it raised in place, we shovel-scraped an area approximately 18" wide directly beneath the walls. This was done in order to define postholes, brick and stone piers, as well as other possible features. All artifacts were bagged according to their wall location; diagnostic artifacts were plotted on the base map. This work was conducted from 23-27 September 1985.

Once this was accomplished, the construction crew excavated the same area to a depth of approximately 36" and poured a concrete foundation and footing. The barn was then lowered onto a new wooden sill and the frame secured to the new foundation. With the barn structure stabilized, the internal jacks and cribbing were removed. The old concrete floor was then broken up and removed by the construction crew. After removal of the broken concrete and gravel lens beneath the concrete, we returned and finished the archeological excavations from 21-23 October. At this time, the inside of the barn was divided into six large sections. Each area was shovel-scraped and troweled, mapping all diagnostic artifacts in place. Figure 98 is the Allen Barn base map illustrating the location of posts, brick piers and other cultural features.

The Allen Barn: A Typical Mid-19th Century Urban Horse Barn

The archeological investigation at the Allen Barn -- especially when combined with a documentary survey of 19th century literature -- has produced a detailed understanding of vernacular urban horse barns. The term "horse barn" is not easily defined. Some authors treat the term as interchangeable with the word "stable" and carriage house". For the purpose of this report, the term "horse barn" will be confined to vernacular structures, designed to hold a few animals and used as part of a system whose primary economic function was something other than commercial raising or sheltering of horses. A typical nineteenth century horse barn probably served functions quite unrelated to horses such as toolshed, cowbarn,

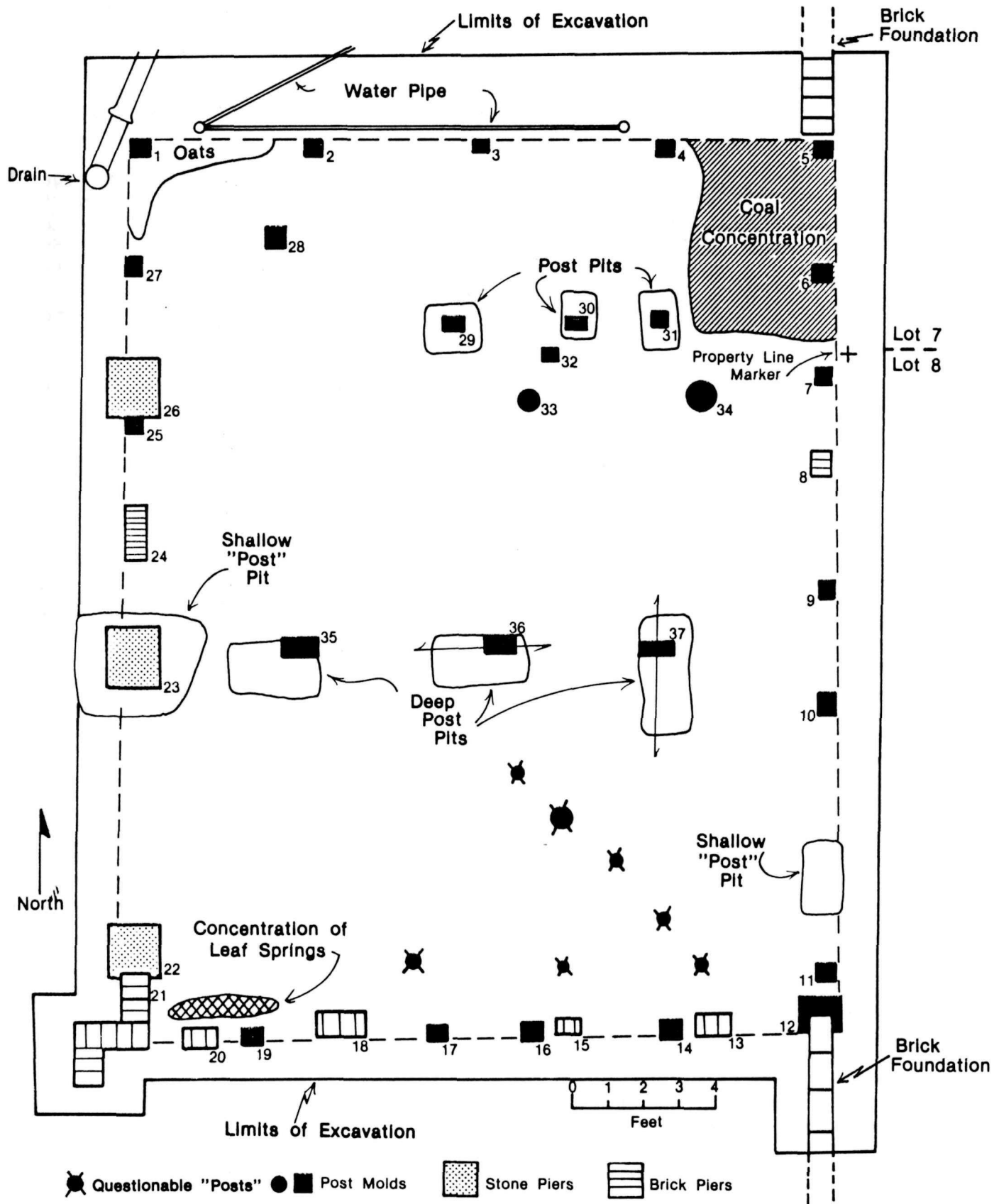


FIGURE 98. The Solomon Allen Barn, Plan View of Archeological Excavations, 1985.

or workshop. Moreover, its functions may well have changed over time, conversion from horse shelter and carriage storage to automobile storage (garage) was common.

In many cases, especially in an urban setting, carriage houses and horse barns were often used as a demonstration of wealth and status. As Sadler and Sadler (1981: 29) write "Stables were often given a finish to compliment the horses they supported". Most of the available literature pertaining to 19th Century stables belongs to formal traditions of architecture. Important American architects such as Thomas Jefferson and Charles Bullfinch produced and executed stable designs (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 52-59). The exteriors of these structures reflect the formal architecture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. However the interior facilities -- particularly those directly related to the handling of horses, such as stalls, feeding and watering stations -- strongly reflect vernacular traditions and are often poorly discussed. Little has been written about the mid 19th century vernacular horse barn.

One of the most influential architectural writers of the mid 19th century was Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). As a landscape architect Downing published two major books (Cottage Residences 1842 and The Architecture of Country Houses 1850), both of which were re-issued several times, and edited the magazine The Horticulturist (1846-52) before his untimely death aboard an exploding steamboat on the Hudson River in 1852. Downing was very interested in the interaction between man's cultural/domestic environment and nature. As Scully (1978: 33) states, "he proposed an architecture in close harmony with its surroundings based upon structure, utility, and the picturesque." Downing's philosophy was responsible for a very distinctive architectural style in the United States during the 1850s and 1860s. Referred to as his "Cottage Style" of architecture, Downing emphasized the aesthetic character of wood and its importance in American building, as well as the necessity for simple floor plans and designs of the utmost utility (Downing 1850).

According to Downing and other 19th century authors, a horse barn or carriage house needed several basic requirements. These included 1) space for putting up the horses, 2) storage space for carriage/buggy and horse-related hardware (tack), and 3) storage space for feed and hay. Other structural requirements included proper size doors to accommodate the horse and carriage, as well as proper ventilation for both beast and stored grains and hay.

Just how were these requirements of space manifested in the building we recognize as a horse barn? The importance of Downing's books--especially in regard to outbuildings such as stables--was not in the fact that everybody who built a horse barn built one using his plans, but in the fact that these plans represent the ideal horse barn for the urban settler of the period. With this in mind, the Allen barn will be described

using information gained from the archeology, the above-ground architectural remains as well as from information gained from Downing's discussions of horse barns.

Size: Downing (1969: 240) discusses the necessary space allocations for horse barns that he has observed personally and feels are the best currently (1840's) being used. He states that:

A small stable, about 20 by 22 feet, would furnish all the conveniences, so far as necessary, to professional men and gentlemen near towns; while one 30 feet square, with proper sheds for outdoor feeding, would accommodate the great majority of small farms...

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.

The Allen Barn was 26' (north-south) by 20' (east-west) and contained a total of 520 square feet of enclosed space. In contrast the Lincoln barn (18' by 20') contained a total of only 360 square feet of enclosed space. The Allen Barn was 1-1/2 stories in height while the smaller Lincoln Barn was only 1 story in height.

Figure 99 illustrates the elevation and plans for two stables from the pages of Downing's Country House (1969). Size comparisons of the archeological and documentary data pertaining to the Lincoln and Allen barns collaborate well with Downing's (1850) plans. The Lincoln barn is identical to Downing's (1850) single horse and carriage structure (Figure 99a.) Such a structure Downing estimated to cost approximately \$100 to \$300. Lincoln's was insured in 1861 for \$75.00 (Bearss 1969: 13) The Allen barn was slightly smaller than Downing's two-horse "Model Stable" illustrated in Figure 99b. Downing's two-horse stable contained 672 square feet of enclosed space.

Foundations: Barn foundations were varied and depended on the nature of material available, technical expertise of the builder, and size of the barn. In some barns, the wall (mudsill) was placed directly on the ground, with no lower foundation. In such cases, considerable deterioration of the sill was almost certain, and replacement likely if the barn was in use over any period of time. Alternately, large stones might be placed beneath the sill and directly under the major weight-bearing vertical members to help prevent rot of the sill. It should always be remembered that modifications in barn foundations were frequent; the practice of jacking up an existing barn and completely replacing its foundations was common throughout the 19th century.

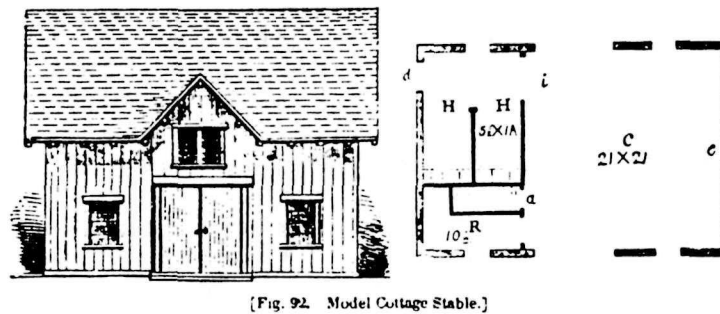
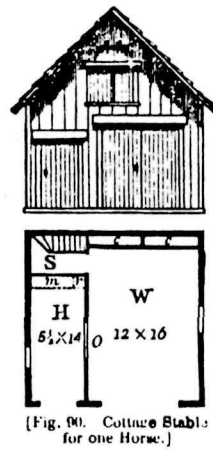


FIGURE 99. "Cottage Stable For One Horse" and "Model Cottage Stable" (Downing 1850).

In larger and more expensive barns, the foundation would have been more elaborate. Such foundations might consist of piers, or they might be continuous. They might be made of dry stone, cemented stone, brick, or some type of cement. In addition to structural strength, such foundations prevented the deterioration of sills and improved the habitability of the barn by raising it off ground level.

The Allen and Lincoln Barns were both mutually constructed as "post-in-ground" structures, similar to a modern pole building. With these structures, no foundations are present. For small vernacular frame structures, this was a common building practice which has been recognized archeologically in Bishop Hill (Henry County; Bjorkland Stable: circa 1850) and Galena (JoDavie County; Washburne Site; circa 1840 to 1860). The framing members (studs) of these structures were set directly into holes dug into the ground. At the Allen Barn, the posts extended to a depth of approximately 3 feet (1.0 meter) below the present ground surface. The posts were irregularly spaced. Along the north wall of the Allen Barn the posts were approximately 5 feet apart. Along the other 3 walls, the post spacing varied from 3 to 5 feet between posts. Each post mold was located directly beneath the rotted base of the barn's studs.

At the Allen Barn, and no doubt the Lincoln Barn and Woodshed also, the result of the post-in-ground construction was the deterioration of the base of the structural supports and the settling of the structure into the ground. With many early 19th century Illinois structures, oak was the common building material, especially when the wood was to be in contact with the ground surface. Oak -- especially white oak -- is rot resistant. The Allen Barn, on the contrary, was built of soft woods (pine) which were commonly imported into central Illinois by the mid 1850's. Such woods are not very rot resistant. The result was, by the late 19th century, the bases of the support posts on the Allen Barn had rotted away leaving a structure poorly supported. Circa 1880 to 1890, in an attempt to stabilize the Allen Barn, the structure was jacked up and new brick piers placed beneath the rotted posts.

The best evidence for dating the construction of the Allen Barn came from artifacts recovered from the fill around posts #11 and #12 near the southeast corner of the barn. Seven hand painted polychrome cup and saucer fragments -- possibly pearlware -- a relief decorated ironstone platter handle, and five pieces of stoneware crockery were found (Figure 100). The hand painted fine line floral motif are similar to mid 19th century examples uncovered elsewhere in Illinois (Figure 101). These fine line hand painted wares are common in the period 1830 to 1860. The presence of the ironstone handle in association with the hand painted wares suggests a slightly latter date, circa 1850 to 1860 for deposition of this fill and thus the construction of the Allen Barn.



FIGURE 100. The Solomon Allen Barn Site, Selected Ceramics
A. Annular Decorated Whitewares
B. Handpainted Whitewares

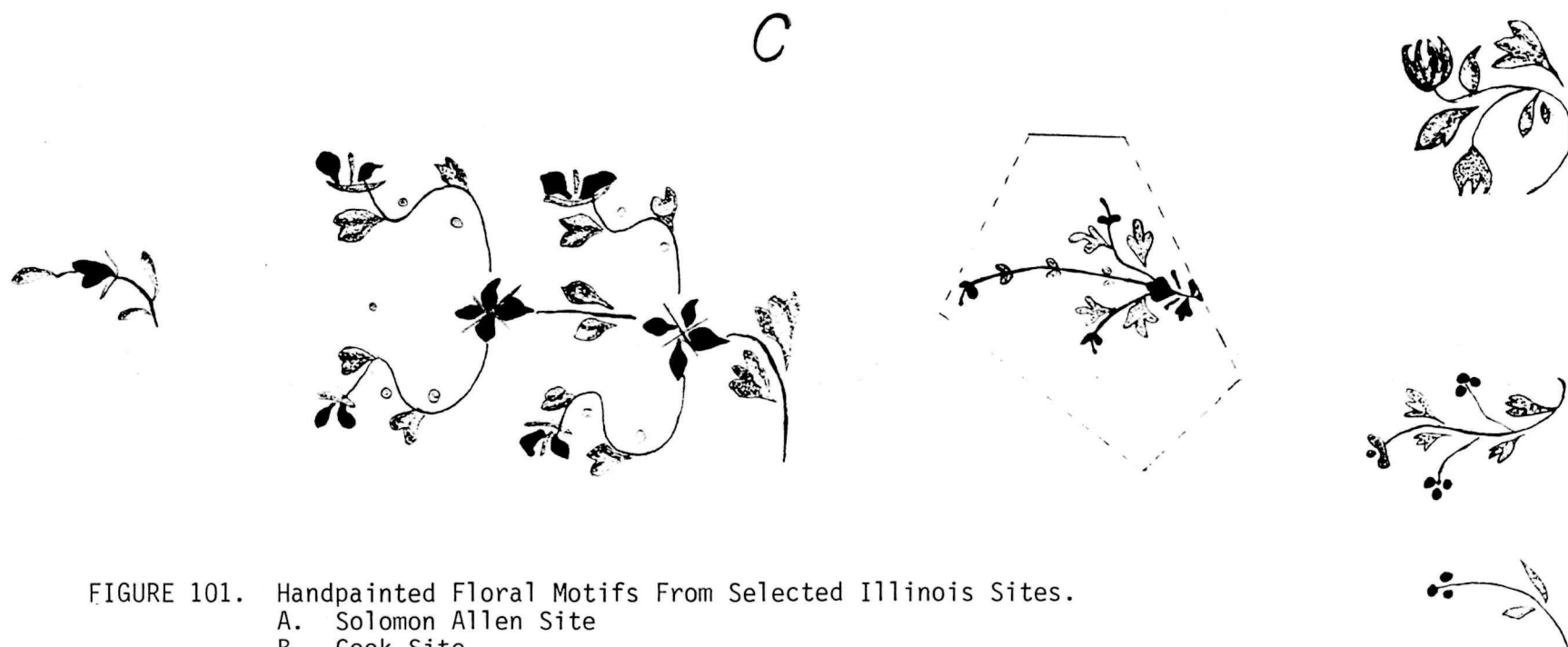
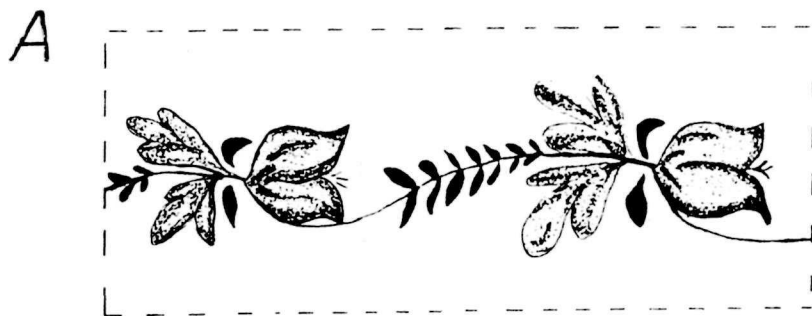


FIGURE 101. Handpainted Floral Motifs From Selected Illinois Sites.
 A. Solomon Allen Site
 B. Cook Site
 C. Vogel Bakery (Galena, Illinois; circa 1830-40's)

Framing Techniques: Downing (1969:163) stressed, "Wood...is a beautiful and manageable material." Wooden structures of the 1840's and 1850's were built either with post and beam construction or the more modern "balloon frame." Post-and-Beam construction is a method of building a heavy structural frame of braced square timber, often hand-hewn and joined by pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The internal spaces between these posts were filled with non-weight-bearing studs and often brick-nogging or "fill-in" as Downing (1969:53) called it. Nogging was for structural stiffening and insulation value and would not have been associated with outbuildings such as a horse barn. Heavy timber construction continued considerably longer in barns than in houses. In Illinois, this system of construction for houses was already vanishing by 1860, but it continued to be the preferred mode of constructing large barns throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. The early Lincoln and Cook houses were of post and beam construction.

The other framing method, just beginning to become common in 1850's Illinois -- especially along the newly developing railroad lines -- was the balloon frame. The balloon frame consisted of numerous studs (vertical load bearing wall members) that were dimensionally smaller than the heavier posts of the post-and-beam construction. In balloon frame systems, the weight of the structure is borne by numerous, standard-dimension, machine-sawn studs held together with nails; major structural members such as corner posts commonly consist of several studs spiked together. By the mid nineteenth century, the use of pre-sawn timbers for framing was becoming increasingly common. The advantages claimed for this system were mainly economic. Advocates argued that this type of framing system could save from 40 to 60 percent in the amount of timber used, marginal timber could be used that would never be considered for conventionally framed barns, costs of transportation of lumber and construction were considerably less, and considerable time was saved in construction -- all factors that lent themselves well to urban construction practices.

Initially, the Allen Barn was of balloon frame construction (Figure 102). Assuming approximately 3 feet of the stud was placed below-grade, it seems clear that a 20 foot long 2"x4" stud was placed in the ground, plumbed, dirt -- and an occasional artifact -- placed around the post, and then trimmed off to a common height. This height was approximately 16 feet above the present ground surface. Today, the north wall of the building most clearly indicates the original balloon framing. Both the south and north walls have been drastically altered. Along the south wall the original studs have been cut off at the second floor level and a new plate inserted. This makes the structure appear to be of a non-balloon frame "stacked" construction. This remodeling probably occurred at the same time that the brick piers were built.

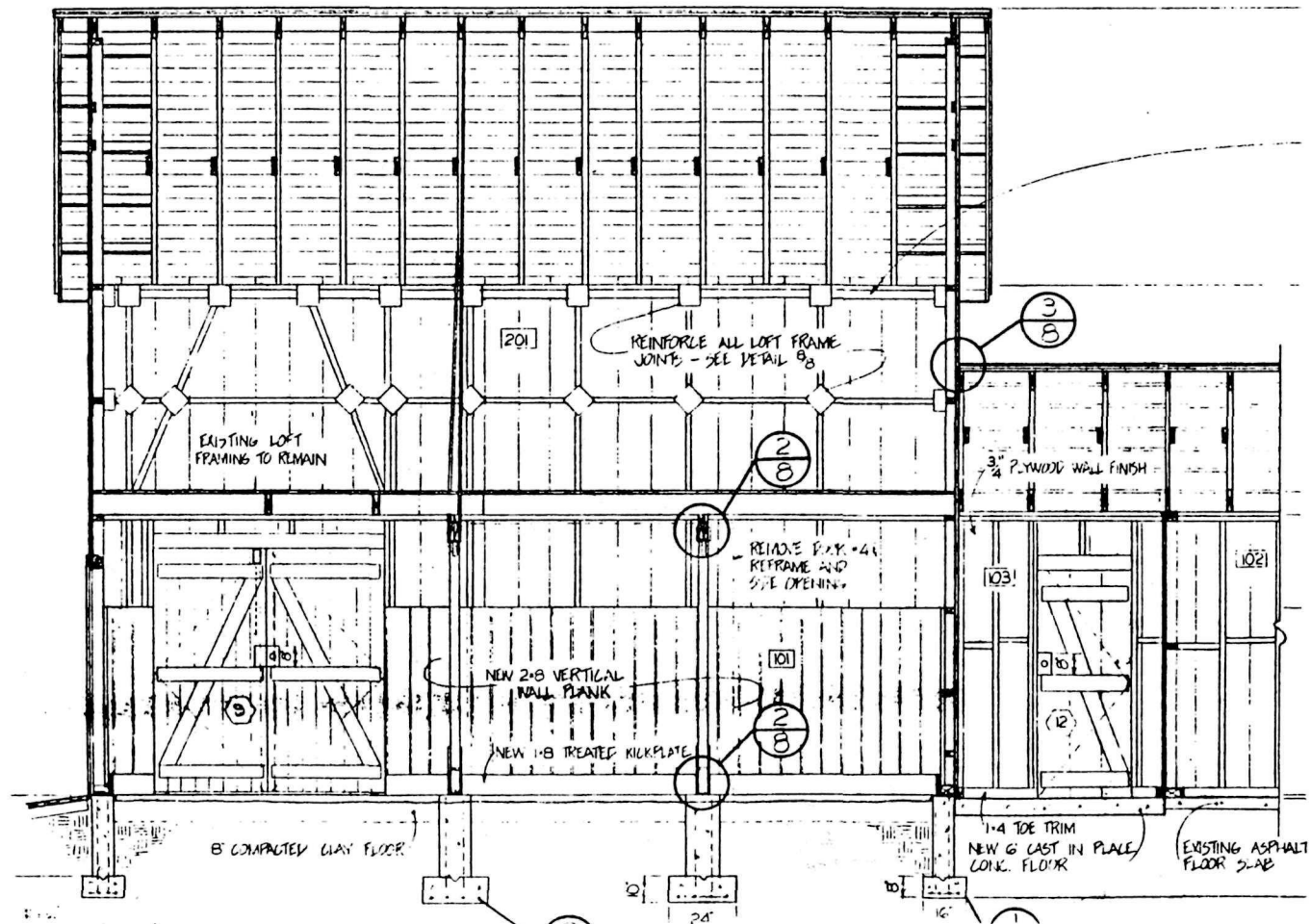


FIGURE 102. The Solomon Allen Barn, Framing Details of West Elevation (From National Park Service Drawing Number 449/80013, Sheet 5 of 12).

A single line of internal posts (#'s 35, 36, and 37) supported a beam which supported the second floor joists. These posts divided the barn into two unequal bays. The floor joists were spaced on two-foot centers. The roof system consisted of rafters also placed on two-foot centers. The original roof covering was probably wooden shingles. Apparently, sometime during the early 20th century, the roof was covered with slate. By the mid to late 19th century slate was widely available in Springfield. Robinson who owned this carriage house during the late 19th century, dealt in -- among other things -- slate. A cache of slate bundles was still available in the Allen Barn loft during the excavations. The National Park Service has since reroofed the barn with wooden shingles.

During the 1840's and 1850's it was common, especially in the New England states, to cover the exterior of the structural frame with weatherboards, or overlapping horizontally attached siding. Downing (1850) believed this was in poor taste and did not believe the horizontal weatherboarding was "Truthful" in reflecting the nature of the interior wall construction. To him, since the main structural posts were vertical, the thin skin of outer boards must reflect this verticality. One of the most characteristic feature of Downing's cottage and farm residences is his use of vertical "board and batten" siding, which -- to him -- was a truthful representation of the underlying structural elements of the building. Downing (1850: 51) wrote that he "greatly prefers the vertical to the horizontal boarding not only because it is more durable, but because it has an expression of strength and truthfulness which the other has not."

Board and batten siding is considerably different from weatherboarding in appearance. Relatively wide planks were attached vertically to the structure, with a small space between the planks to allow room for expansion and contraction of the boards. The space between such boards was covered with a small strip of wood -- the batten -- nailed to the exterior. This gave the structure a "light match box look," a feeling that the walls were a "thin skin of wooden boards" over an internal superstructure (Downing 1969: 52).

The presence of vertical board-and-batten siding by the late 1850's in Illinois was widespread. The present Solomon Allen Barn has vertical siding. A single photograph of the Lincoln Home, taken during the summer of 1860, illustrates two neighborhood barns. Both are small structures with vertical board-and-batten siding (Figures 103 and 104). The Arnold barn appears to have had vertical siding within the gable ends, whereas the Corrigan barn, located just north of the Lincoln lot, had narrow horizontal weatherboarding -- reminiscent of earlier times -- in the gable ends.

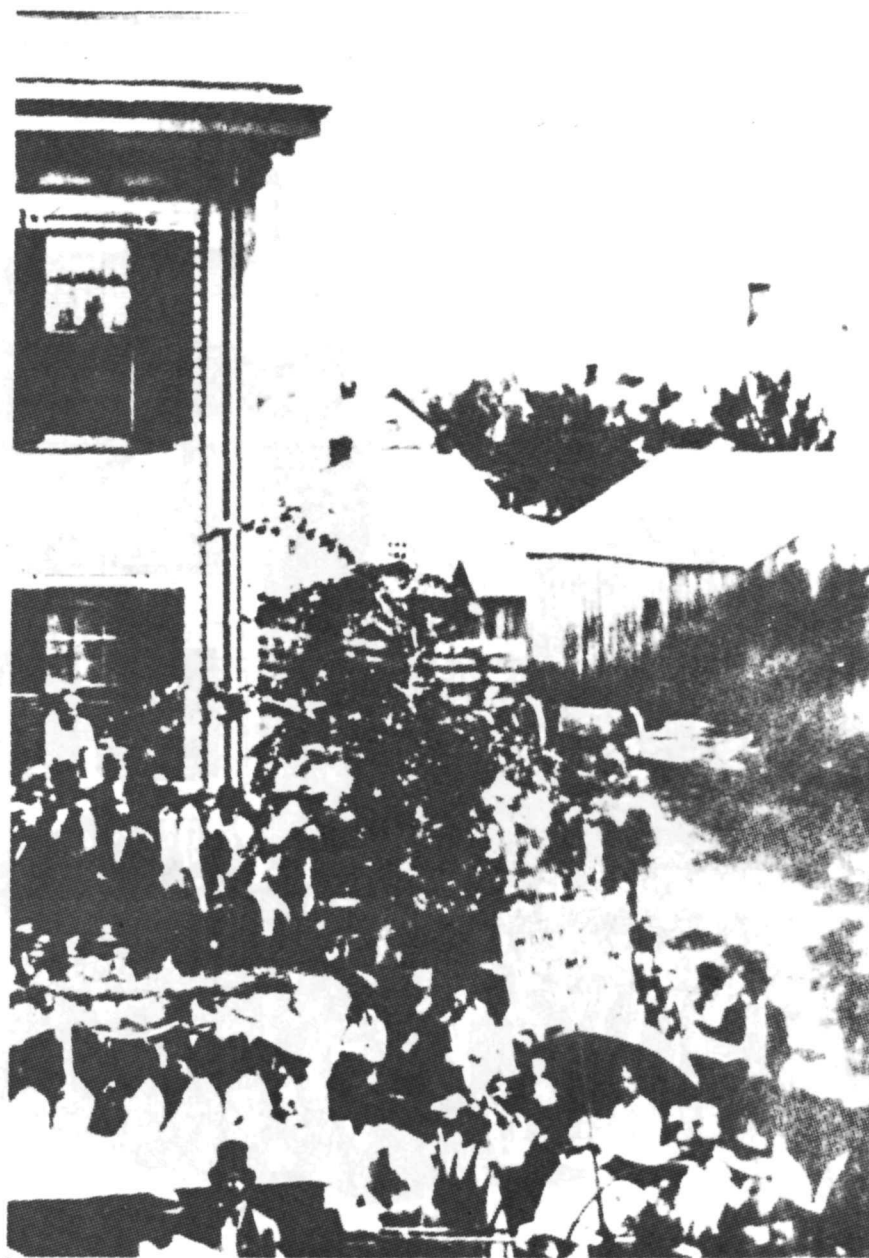
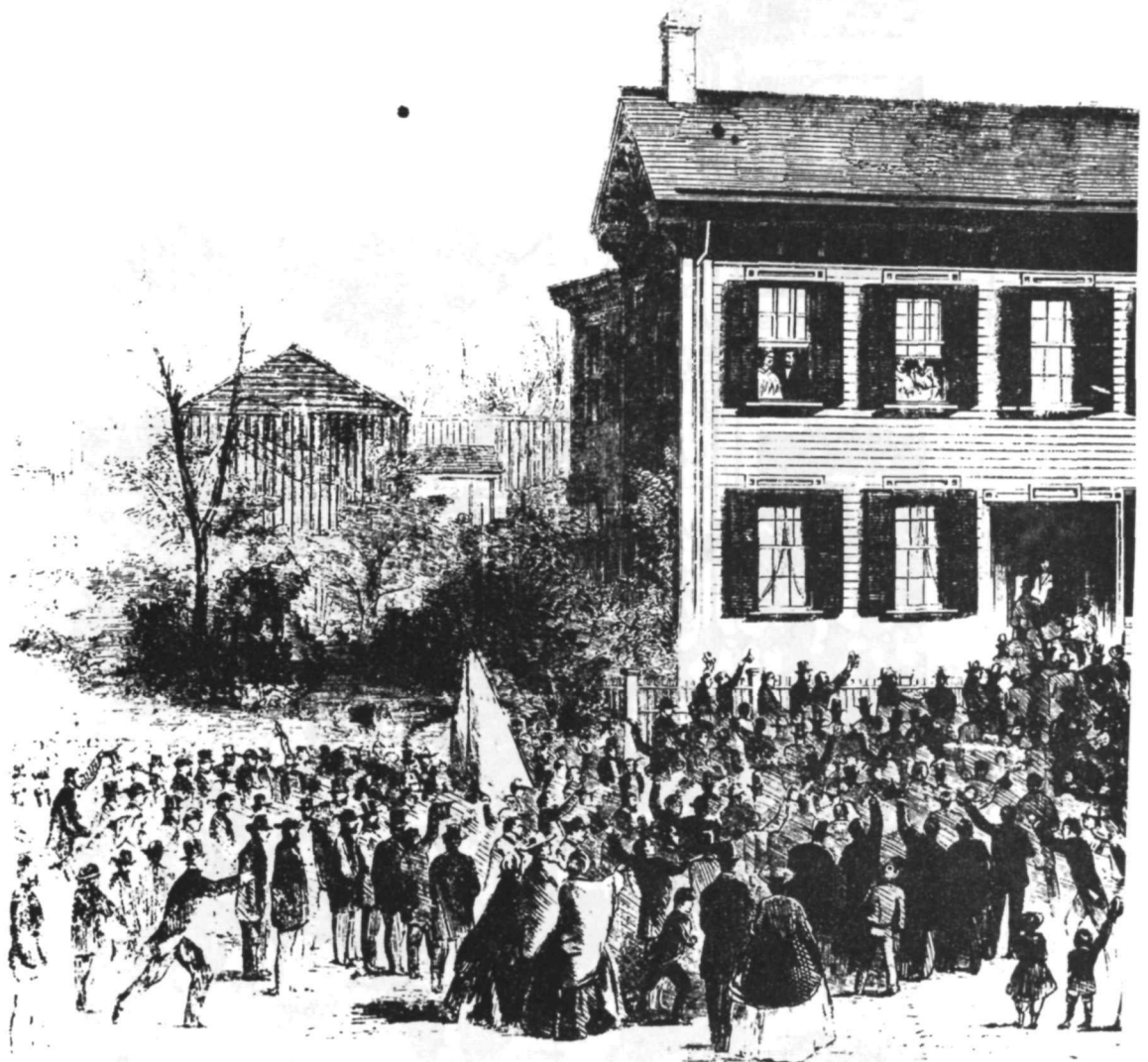


FIGURE 103. Photograph of the Lincoln Home Illustrating the Arnold Barn, Circa 1860 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).



Die Wohnung Abraham Lincolns zu Springfield Ill., am Morgen des 7. November 1860

FIGURE 104. Photograph of Lincoln Home Illustrating the Corrigan Barn, Circa 1860 (Courtesy of the National Park Service).

The exterior finishes of these small carriage houses and stables was either "painted" with a cheap "wash" or left to weather naturally. The Reverend E.S. Walker described the Lincoln back yard in the summer of 1866:

On the rear of the lot resting on an alley, is a small barn and wood-shed combined, covered with boards rough from the saw, and browned by the weather.

(Scott 1953:12)

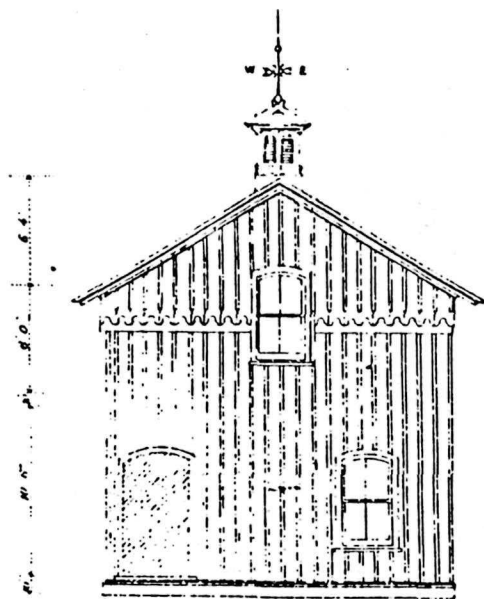
Of his "Stable for One Horse" (Figure 99A), Downing (1969: 214) says, "a stable of this kind would look sufficiently well, in all cases, if built of rough 1-1/4 inch plank, battened at the joints, and the whole painted or colored with some cheap wash."

Ornamentation on mid 19th century urban horse barns was rare -- particularly with the small vernacular structures. Figure 105 is an example of a small late nineteenth century (1878) horse barn illustrated in Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement (Bicknell 1979). The window/door hood treatment and decorative woodwork along the eaves consists of some of the simplest most common decorative elements associated with 19th century vernacular horse barns.

Internal Organization/Floor Plan: Figure 99 illustrates the elevations and plans of two stables from the pages of Downing's Country Houses (1969). Several pages are devoted to "Hints for Cottage and Farm Stables." Figure 99A is the plans for a "Cottage Stable for one horse." It measures 18' by 20' and has a stall for the horse (5-1/2' x 14'), which includes a rack for hay as well as space for the storage of the wagon (W), which measures 12' by 16'. Two closets for storage of harness equipment, as well as stairs leading up to the hayloft complement the stalls and wagon storage area.

Figure 99B illustrates Downing's (1969:215) "Model plan for a carriage house, stable, and barn calculated for two horses and three vehicles." It is a bit larger than the previous stable, measuring 21' by 32' in size. "Entrance to the carriage-house is by two doors, so that the carriage may, if the locality will allow it, drive in at one door and out at the other" (Downing 1969: 215). In this design, a separate room (R) was set aside for storage of the harness equipment. A back door (d) allowed for the easy removal of the horse litter.

The Allen Barn -- although slightly smaller -- seems to fit the "Model Cottage Stable" fairly well. With this stable, two carriage doors were present on opposite walls of the structure creating a passage way to drive the carriage through. The doors in the Model Stable appear to be 10 feet in width. The original doors in the Allen Barn were only eight feet in width -- one in each the east and west walls (Figure 106).

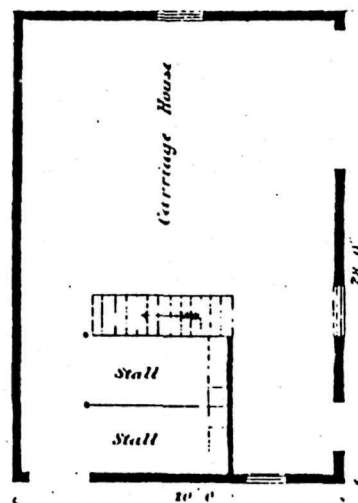


Front Elevation

Fig. 1.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$

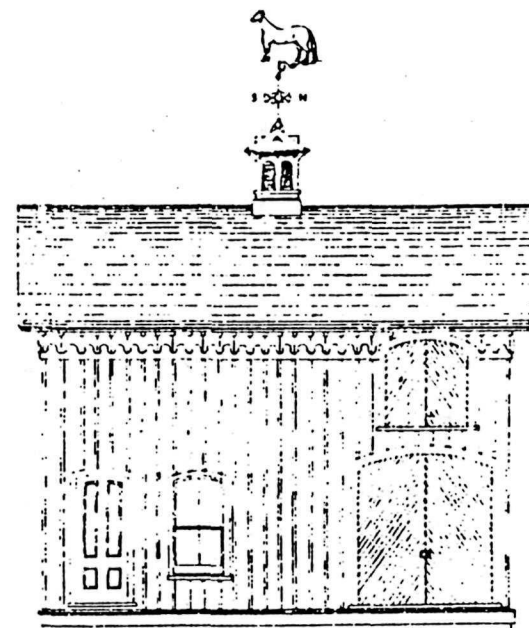
Cost \$500.



First Floor

Fig. 2.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



Side Elevation

Fig. 3.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$

FIGURE 105. Urban Vernacular Horse Barn, 1878 (From Bicknell 1979).

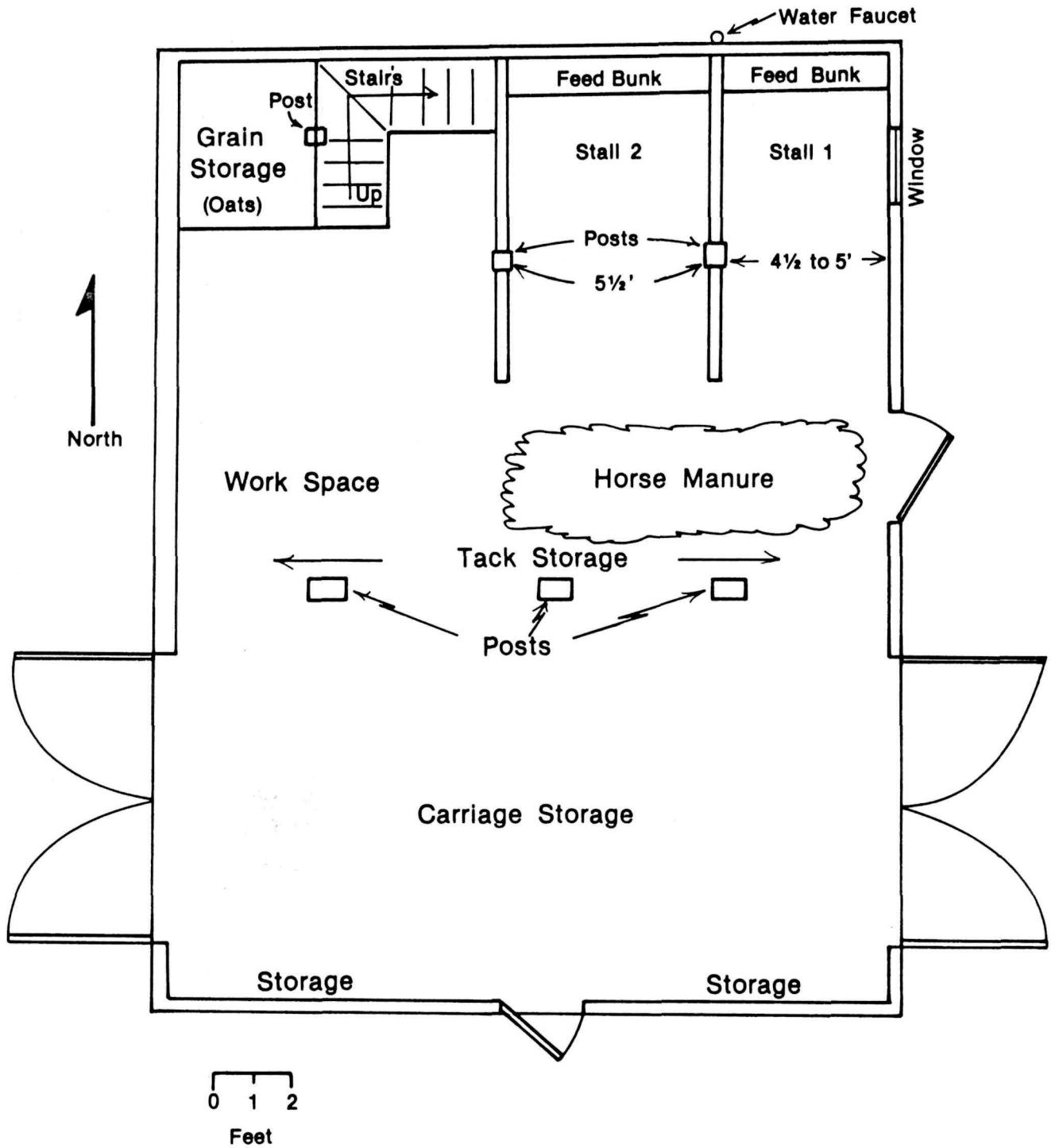


FIGURE 106. Circa 1860 Interpretation of the Solomon Allen Barn Floor Plan.

Structural analysis of the building -- as well as the archeological post pattern -- indicates the presence of a carriage door along the east wall similar to the present one along the west wall. Paired studs, creating 4" x 4" posts, are located eight feet apart in both east and west walls. Large diagonal braces in the loft span both the east and west openings (Figure 102). No posts were found beneath the east wall where the door originally was located. When this door was closed up during the early 20th century, a large flat stone was used to support the necessary stud inserted into this wall.

Unlike the Model Stable which had room for the storage of three carriages, the Allen Barn had the capacity to store at most two carriages. More than likely only one carriage was stored in this structure; additional storage was obtained by the addition of structures along both the north and south side of the Allen Barn which was accomplished by the 1890's.

Two service doors originally were associated with the Allen Barn. One was located along the east wall. Post molds seem to indicate this was an original doorway. A second door was located along the south wall of the barn. The post positions for the north wall and the south wall are very different. The north wall has a post directly beneath the ridge of the roof. The south wall has two posts straddling the ridge -- one on each side. It is in this space the door was positioned and as such, it appears that the south service door was an original feature of the barn.

The presence of stalls is the key feature in distinguishing horse stables from those used to house cattle. Stalls could be either box or straight stalls. Straight stalls were sometimes called tie stalls. The box stall was larger than the straight stall and permitted the horse freedom of movement, but greatly reduced the number of horses that could be accommodated in a given area. Box stalls were generally between nine feet and sixteen feet square. While box stalls are present on some nineteenth-century barn plans, they are greatly outnumbered by straight stalls.

What size were typical straight stalls? Traditionally four feet in width was allotted for an ox, but horses required more room. From five to six feet was the common stall width. Stewart (1845: 191) suggests five feet was the minimum width and complains:

Stable architects have not much to boast of. When left to themselves they seem to think of little beyond shelter and confinement. If the weather be kept out, and the horses kept in, the stable is sufficient. If height and air be demanded, the doorway will let them in, and other apertures are superfluous; if the horse have room to stand, it matters little though he have room to lie; and if he get into the stable, it is of no consequence though his loins be sprained, or his haunches broken going out of it.

The Prairie Farmer's plan for a small barn, noted above, suggests a five-and-a half foot width (Prairie Farmer, August 1851: 360). Downing's (1969) plans also call for the use of stalls 5 1/2 feet in width.

Stall length was also a matter of debate. In part, stall size, was determined by the size of the horses housed. Small breeds such as those used by city folk to pull carriages required much less space than large draft horses. Eight to ten feet in length was regarded as a common length for stalls (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 57). Downing suggested a stall length of 14 feet as a desired length to accomodate feed bunks and room to store tack behind the horse.

Attempting to locate the stalls of the Allen Barn was one of our major goals at the site. Several deep posts were located in the northeast quarter of the barn (posts #'s 29,30,31). Two of these (posts #'s 29 and 31) were similar to the large support posts (s #'s 35, 36 and 37) associated with the beam supporting the floor joists. These post are the most likely candidates for stall partitions. They were located approximately 5 feet from the north wall suggesting they were either centrally located in a stall or that the stall walls only extended about 5 feet from the wall. The placement of these posts would suggest stall widths of 4 1/2 to 5 feet and 5 1/2 feet for the two stalls suggested for this structure. Stall # 1 appears slightly narrow compared to the documentary evidence. Stall # 2 is the ideal width suggested by Downing and others. The stall length, at approximately 13 feet is very close to that suggested by Downing and would allow ample room to maneuver the horse as well as to store the tack. A service door along the east wall of the carriage house would facilitate the removal of horse manure from behind the stalls, a trait suggested by Downing.

Stall partitions were usually of heavy planks. Horses, particularly in winter when their exercise was restricted, were rough on stall partitions. They frequently kicked or chewed stable partitions to relieve nervous tension. The periodic replacement of stall partitions was expected in a stable occupied for any length of time. At the rear of such stalls there might have been a door, a half door, bars or it might be completely open. The front of the stall would commonly have a feed bin, a manger for hay, and some kind of watering trough. Rings were usually placed near the front of the stall, to secure the horse.

Stall floors were the subject of considerable debate. Earthen stall floors were common throughout the nineteenth century, but floors might also be of clay, wood, sand, quarry dust, brick, or cement (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 9). Tanbark was also employed (Prairie Farmer 1866: 169). On the east coast, elm was a common wood for flooring stables (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 32, 55). Some objected to wooden floors. The Prairie Farmer 1843: 162) contains a note suggesting, "Horses should

never stand long on a dry plank floor. Their forefeet, particularly, should rest on something pliable." On the other hand, dampness was endemic in stables and universally condemned by horse care experts; "A damp stable", Stewart (1845: 191) states, "produces more evil than a damp house." Charcoal, as well as straw, was sometimes spread on stable floors to absorb moisture.

The floors at both the Allen and Lincoln Barns appear to have been of dirt or packed clay. The floor of the Allen barn by the time of our excavations had been badly disturbed with coal cinders and gravel fill, prior to the addition of the concrete floor. No evidence of a wooden floor was found at the Allen Barn. The floor of the Allen Barn was either a thin lens of packed clay or the existing topsoil. Hagen, with his excavations at the Lincoln Barn, indicated a packed clay floor (see Figure 78).

Writers discussing nineteenth century stables frequently recommended sloped stall floors. The slope would have to be fairly gentle, perhaps no more than a few inches from front to rear of a straight stall, or it would invite cramping of the legs of the horse. Homes for Home Builders (King 1910: 134) suggests a two-inch slope. The aisle behind the stable might also have a slope leading either to the barnyard or to some kind of a sink beneath the aisle floor. No structural indication of stall floor construction was found at the Allen Barn. Immediately outside the barn along the north half of the east wall, remnants of a brick surface were uncovered. Badly disturbed it was initially thought to represent a brick walk. It is also possible that if the area behind the stalls were slightly sloped to the east-this brick surface could have acted as a trough carrying the urine away from the stalls and structure.

It was almost universal to store hay in a loft above the horses. By the mid-nineteenth century, the common practice was to lift hay with a hayfork or sling that was suspended from a beam projecting above a second-floor hay door. There might also be a track running along the ridge of the barn to facilitate the transfer of hay to the rear of the loft. In barns with a threshing floor, hay was commonly pitched from the loft onto the threshing floor and moved from there to horse stalls; however, many barns were also equipped with chutes, or hay drops, by which hay could be pitched directly into the stable area. With such small structures as the urban horse barns, a small loft door allowed access to the second floor. Hay was thrown from the wagon into the hayloft with the aid of a hay fork. The Allen barn has a loft door in the south gable end. Another door was also located in the north gable end. It is not known if the north door was original.

Not all stable experts agreed with this arrangement. Fire was a constant danger, and the twentieth century saw an increasing tendency to separate hay storage from horse stalls.

Stewart (1845: 14) argued that the upward movement of foul gases from the stable would soon contaminate hay stored in such a loft and suggested that if space forced the storage of hay directly above horses, then the ceiling of the stable area be plastered to prevent this movement of gases. This practice does not seem to have been general in Midwestern barns.

Downing (1969: 213-214) says that, "It is a common practice, even in stables of large size, to place the flight of steps to the hay-loft in the carriage house or space where the vehicles are kept; but as this always effectually prevents the possibility of keeping either wagon, carriage, or harness clean, since the dust of the hay will find its way down the opening of the stairway, we would always place the access to the hay-loft, if it be only by a ladder, in a passage by itself, separated by a door from the room where vehicles are kept." The access to the Allen Barn loft was by way of stairs located along the north wall of the barn. An "L" -shaped opening has been cut within the floor joists (Figure 107). "L"-shaped stairs were common in small early to mid 19th century houses of the lower class. They were also documented by Downing as well as other authors for horse barns. It is difficult to interpret the existing framing plan associated with this opening. It is probable that the existing framing resulted from two separate episodes of stair construction. The original was a narrow L-shaped stair while the latter was a straight stair. A single post (post # 28) may have served as a support for the original set of steps. Two scuttles located above the carriage and storage areas also allowed access to the loft. Many general purpose barns contained a grainery, or fine room, for the storage of processed corn, wheat, oats, and other grain. Such a room often had tongue-and-groove planks, plaster, brick nogging, or some other tightly fitting surface. It is uncertain how common such rooms would be in a smaller horse barn. A concentration of oats was found in the studding of the northwest corner of the S. Allen barn. It is suspected that area may have been framed in as a storage area for grain. Large stables contained tack rooms, where equipment for the horses was stored and repaired; again, it is uncertain how common such a room would be in a smaller horse barn. Tack in a small horse barn would typically have been hung on walls from pegs provided for that purpose.

Large urban stables frequently contained a room on the second floor for stable hands or other domestic help (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 32). This practice seems to have been most common at the upper end of the economic scale. Glazed windows, plastered walls, fittings for a stove, and a staircase would all generally have been present in such a room in the later nineteenth century. In rural areas and among the urban middle classes, the practice of housing hired help in barns and stables was less common.

Stable improvers stress the importance of ventilation. In part, this emphasis comes from early nineteenth-century notions that impure air was the chief cause of illness among both man

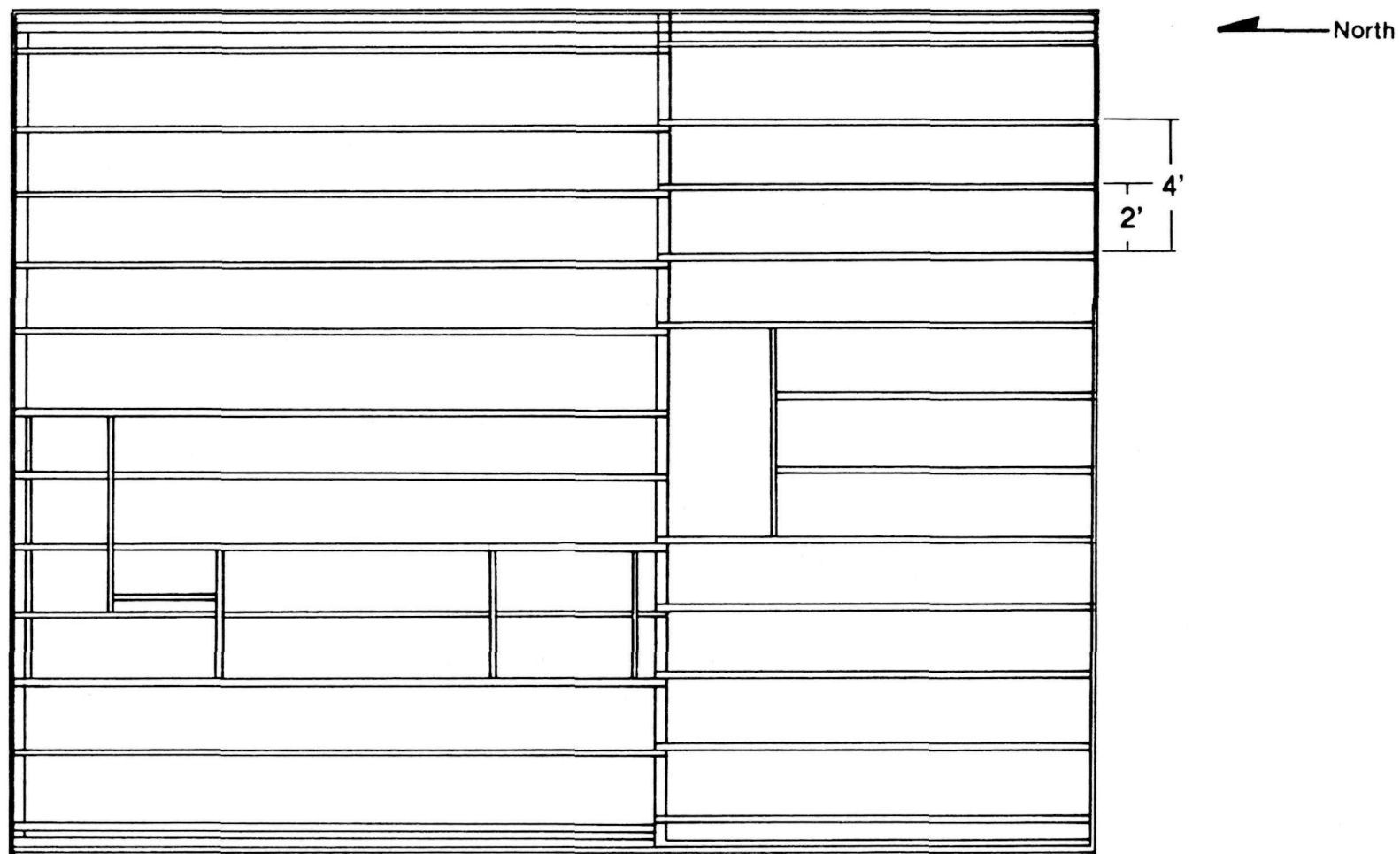


FIGURE 107. Solomon Allen Barn Floor Joist Pattern, Second Floor, 1985.

and animals; the purpose of air, it was argued, was to purify the blood. Where a large number of horses were put together in a close stable, impure air, exhaled by the horses and generated from decaying animal and vegetable matter in the stable, was breathed in by the horses, which permitted impurities thereby reducing the amount of oxygen and causing sickness (Stewart 1845: 218). Among the many diseases of horses attributed to poor stable ventilation were glanders, a fever and swelling of glands beneath the lower jaw of the horse; farcy, a form of glanders that attacked lymphatic glands; blindness; swelling of the legs; and mange (Stewart 1845: 218). For this reason, it was felt to be undesirable to completely seal the stable from outside air.

Some stables had elaborate ventilation systems. Early examples include Reverend Daniel Wadsworth's stables (ca. 1730), where, above the hay racks, there are drops that serve as shafts to exhaust hot air by way of a cupola in the roof (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 32) and the 1782 stables at Mt. Vernon, where George Washington personally insisted that the carpenter increase the number of louvered dormers through which the warmed and impure air would be exhausted (Sadler and Sadler 1981: 47). Similar systems existed in nineteenth-century barns (Arthur and Whitney 1972: 135, 234-235). Alternately, more ventilation might be secured in a given area by simply increasing the height of the stable area. Stewart (1845) argues that stables were commonly built much too low and often lacked proper window coverage. Nineteenth-century barn plans suggest that, at least on paper, this need was well met. In their plan for a "carriage house and stable," which seems to have been fairly typical of many smaller urban stables, Homes for Home Builders (King 1910: 133-36) shows each stall with its own window and doors at either end of the aisle behind the back of the stable, which would have provided ample ventilation. In late nineteenth-century barns glazed windows were common, but earlier barns frequently had windows that closed with shutters. Shutters were said to benefit horses in three important ways: by darkening the stable to encourage the rest of tired horses, by helping to exclude flies, and by keeping the stable warm in winter (Stewart 1845: 192).

Although the Allen Barn did not have any windows at the time of our excavation, the remains of two 4 light sliding sash glazed windows were located in the east wall of the barn. One of the windows -- located in the blocked up doorway of the east wall -- was not associated with the original building. The other window -- located along the north end of the east wall -- would have conveniently supplied the front end of the stalls (and horses) with both fresh air and light (Figure 106).

A large amount of window glass was found on the floor of the Allen Barn. The amount of glass was far greater than what would be expected from the breakage of panes from a single window sash. Besides, the glass was rather evenly distributed across the floor of the structure. Common use of such buildings was

the storage of storm windows from the main house during the summer months. Breakage of an occasional storm window could produce the high percentage of flat glass found on the floor of the Allen Barn. The presence of a single cast-iron shutter latch from the floor of the Allen Barn does not indicate the use of shutters on the barn's window but does re-emphasize the use of the structure as a storage and work area.

Alterations: During the late 19th/early 20th centuries, several alterations affected the Allen Barn. The earliest changes occurred by the 1890 to 1900 period. By this time additions onto both the north and south sides of the structure had drastically enlarged the storage capacity of the barn. Apparently, about the same time that the additions were built, brick piers were constructed beneath several of the by then badly deteriorated posts of the original barn. This included pier #'s 8, 13, 15, 18, 20, 21 and 24 (Figure 98). A water service, as well as a drainage system were added to the barn during the pre-World War I era. A water hydrant and drain were located at the northwest corner of the barn. The drain pipe drains to the northeast either towards the alley or an unknown cistern located in the southeast corner of Lot 7. A water line was also positioned to allow easy access to the head of the stalls, in order to water the horses. Artifacts associated with the drain pipe included a relief decorated ironstone tureen lid, blow-over-mold canning jar and selenium (yellow) glass fragments. The selenium glass suggest a post-1915 construction date for the drain and possible the water service (Deiss 1981: 92-96)

One of the more drastic changes affecting the Allen Barn structure was the switch from horse to automobile transportation. This resulted in the removal of the horse stalls as well as the blocking up of the east carriage door. Since automobiles could be convinced to "back up" easier than a horse, the earlier breezeway created by these two doors was no longer necessary. A second large garage door was added adjacent to the existing west doorway at probably the same time. This resulted in the remodeling of the horse barn into a two-car garage. Figure 108 illustrates the Allen Barn floor plan circa 1930 -- after these changes had occurred. Stone and mortar piers # 22, 23 and 26 (Figure 98) are a result of these alterations. A wood/coal burning heat stove and an associated pile of fuel was associated with the Allen barn during the years it functioned as a garage. The stove probably indicates an increased amount of time spent by its owners in the garage than when it functioned as a barn. These changes in the structure brought on by a switch from horse to automobile transportation -- probably occurred immediately after World War I or during the 1920's.

Associated Artifacts: A wide range of artifacts were recovered from the Allen Barn. Artifacts range in age from mid-19th century through the 20th century and reflect the changing use of the structure from horse barn to automobile

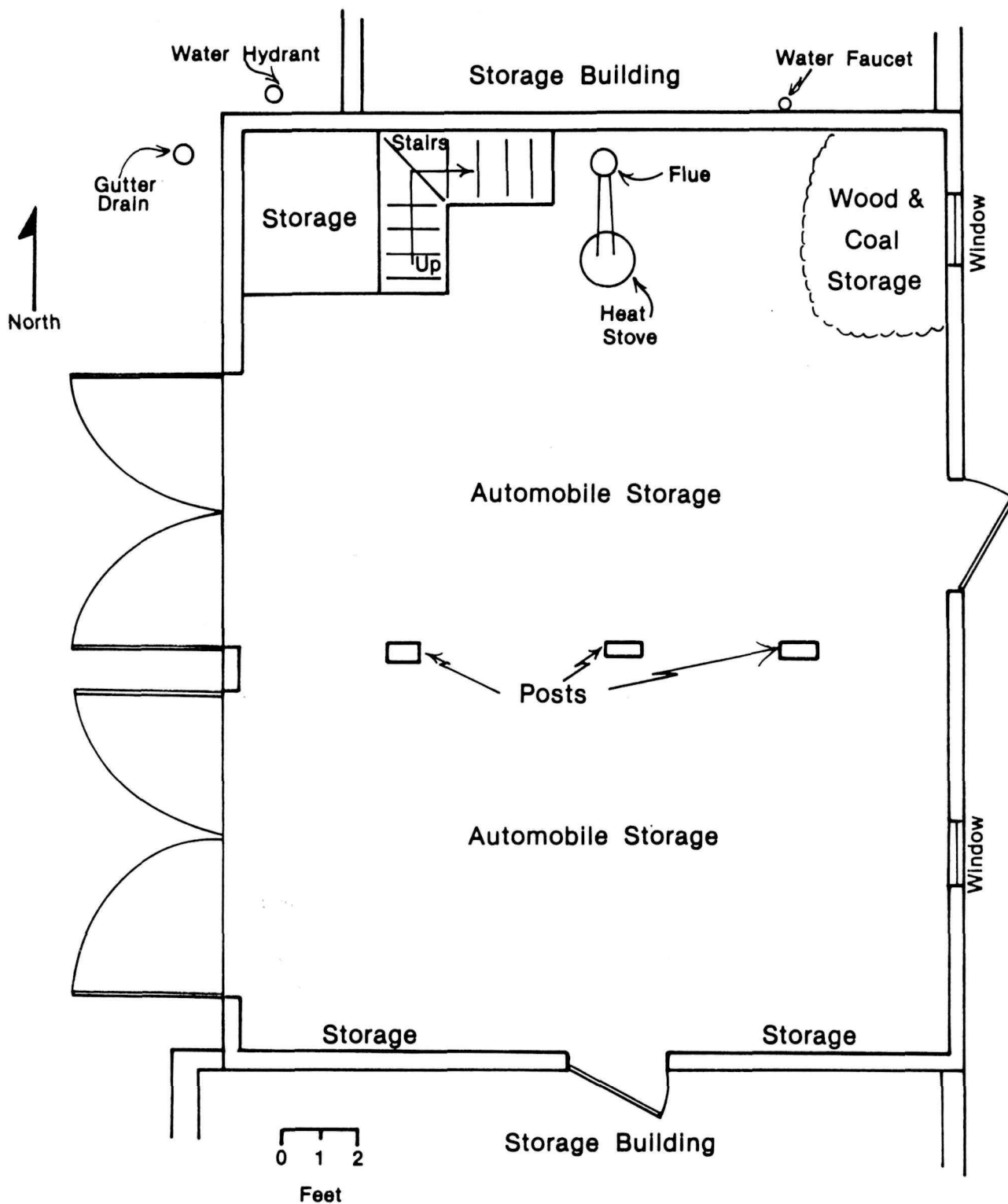


FIGURE 108. Circa 1930 Interpretation of the Solomon Allen Barn Floor Plan.

garage. The majority of artifacts recovered were found on the floor of the structure. Nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were found in association on the floor. Except for the few instances already discussed few temporally distinct artifact assemblages were found.

A single ceramic hallmark was found on the barn floor near the southwest corner. The undecorated ironstone plate had a registration mark indicating a manufacturing date of 12 April 1861. Fragments of a large whiteware washbowl were found along the southeast corner and marked "W.F/Ironstone/China." This mark was not identified.

A high percentage of whole or restorable glass bottles were recovered from the Allen Barn excavations. Located on the floor along the inside of pier #18 was found a square paneled case bottle embossed "J.J. LORD & CO./ SPRINGFIELD, ILL" and another fragment, thought to represent the same bottle, "DR TOPPING'S/ALTERATIVE.../CATHARTIC..." J.J. Lord first appears in the 1863 and 1866 Springfield directories (Campbell and Richardson 1863, Baley 1866). Lord is not listed in the 1859, nor 1872/73 city directories (Buck and Kriegh 1859, Wiggin 1872). The 1863 directory states J.J. Lord and Company were "Proprietors of Dr Topping's Alterative syrup, Edwards, Between Second and Spring". The 1866 directory simply states James J. Lord "Patent Medicine Dealer". This bottle probably was produced between 1859 and 1872.

Around the base of Pier # 15, several small bottles and jars were found. These included three clear proprietary medicine bottles with improved tool lips, two small clear machine-made vials, and two clear vaseline jars (CHESEBROUGH MFG.CO./VASELINE). These vaseline jars, with their cork closures date from 1880 to 1908 (Fike 1987:56). The proprietary medicine bottles were marked "F&F CO." This mark was not identified.

A small amber bottle with a fire-polished lip was found in a similar location around the base of Pier #13. This bottle was embossed "ELY'S/CREAM/BALM/ELY BRO'S/OWECO/ N.Y.". The sides were marked "CATARRH" on one and "HAY FEVER" on the other (Figure 109). Ely's Cream Balm, one of the largest selling balms in the United States, was known for its relief of head colds (Baldwin 1973:166). Begun in 1878, by 1888 the company had moved from Oweco to New York City (Wilson and Wilson 1971:33,113; Fike 1987:19). This small bottle probably dates from circa 1878 to 1888, and may have been deposited during the construction of this brick pier. Another amber bottle base found on the Allen Barn floor was marked "McCULLY & CO.". This company, from Pittsburgh, was in business from 1841 to circa 1886 (Toulouse 1971:351).

The majority of the bottles recovered from the excavations at the Allen Barn originally contained medicines or cream balms. Many of these medicines could have been taken by the

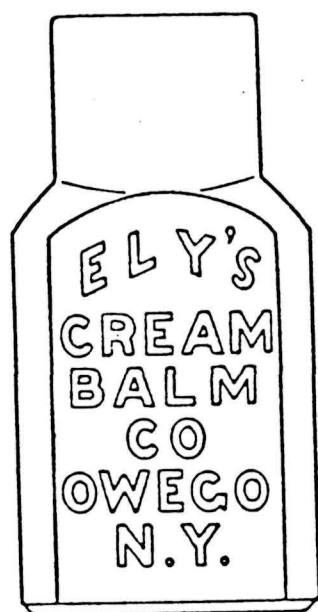


FIGURE 109. Ely's Cream Balm Jar of sort Found During Excavations of the Solomon Allen Barn (Reproduced from Baldwin 1973).

occupants of the nearby Arnold or Robinson houses. The bottles could have ended up in the barn used as secondary containers after the bottles initial contents were exhausted. It is also possible that many of these vessels -- and their original contents such as Ely's Cream Balm, Vaseline, and many of the proprietary medicines -- were used to treat many common horse ailments such as glanders or farcy. The presence of J.J. Lord's ale/beer bottle suggest someone enjoyed an occasional alcoholic beverage. Whether the ale/beer was consumed at the barn or elsewhere is unknown. The large mid 19th century bottle would have made an excellent container for many other liquids often stored in the barn.

One of the more interesting aspects of the Allen Barn excavations, was the recovery of a high percentage of unrefined ceramic wares (47.4% of all ceramics found). The crockery recovered from the Allen Barn exhibit a wide range of functional vessel forms (Table 6). The most frequent vessel type found was wide-mouth jars or crocks. They constituted 47.0% of the unrefined ceramics. Figure 110 illustrates several of the wide-mouth jars recovered. The majority of these rims exhibit the angular character recognized in wares recovered from west-central Illinois and believed to have been produced by potters in Brown and Schuyler Counties between circa 1850 to 1880. These wares are characterized by a grey stoneware body with an albany slipped interior and a salt glazed exterior. Two narrow-mouth globular jars (Figure 111C) similar to the straight sided crocks were also found. Both were of similar grey paste stoneware with slipped interiors and salt glazed exteriors.

Another type of crock found was a buff paste stoneware covered inside and out with a combination slip/salt glaze which produces a brown metallic glaze. These wares, with their brown metallic glaze, are similar to wares produced at the Peoria Pottery (Peoria County) during the late 19th century (circa 1873 to 1904).

Although not as common as the salt glazed stonewares, lead glazed redware crocks were present at the Allen Barn. Begun during the late 1820's and discontinued circa 1854, the local redware industry at Cotton Hill (Sangamon County) supplied much of the local market needs for crockery prior to 1850. Figure 100B illustrates typical redware crocks associated with the Cotton Hill Pottery (Sherman, personal communication).

Bowls were the second highest category of vessels found at the Allen Barn. The majority of these bowls were slip-cast stonewares similar to the Brown/Schuyler County and Peoria County products discussed earlier (Figure 111A). Also found were small redware bowls (Figure 111B). Jugs comprised 18.3% of the crockery assemblage while small jars comprised only 2.6% of the unrefined vessel forms.

	#	%
Mixing Bowls	36	31.3%
Small Jars	3	2.6%
Crocks	54	47.0%
Jugs	21	18.3%
Unknown	1	0.9%
TOTALS	115	100.1%

TABLE 6. Unrefined Ceramic Vessel Forms Recovered From the Solomon Allen Barn Excavations (Based on Sherd Counts).

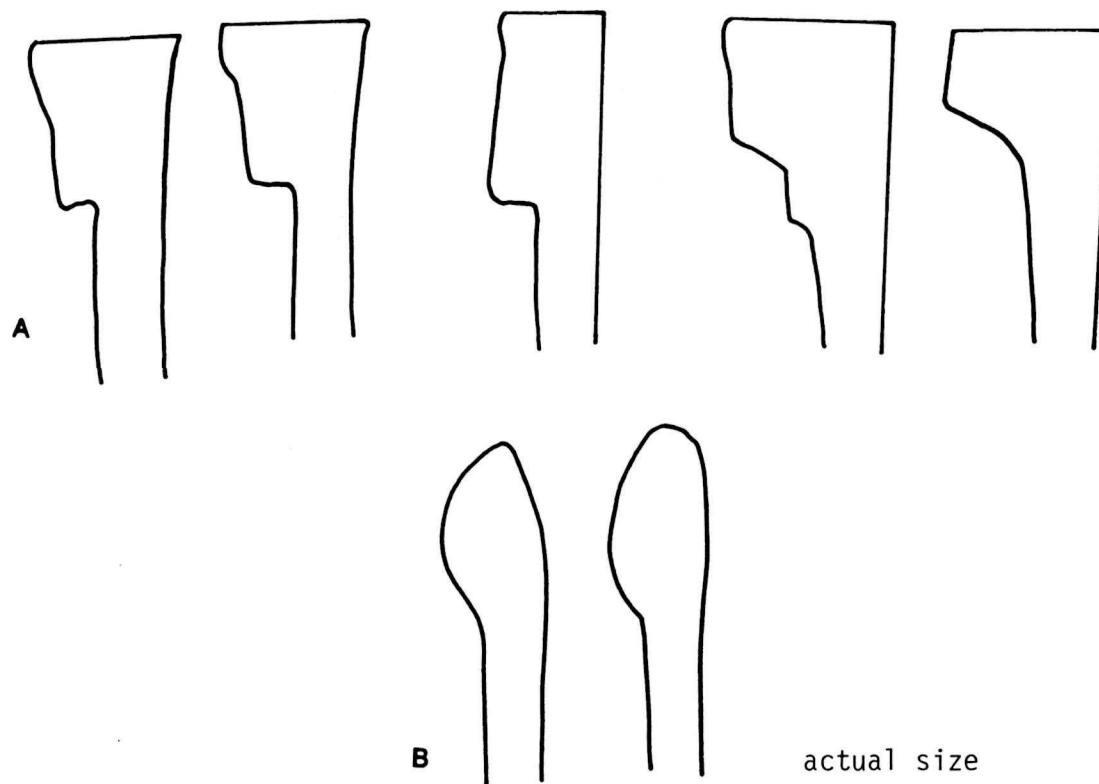


FIGURE 110. Ceramic Jar Rim Profiles Recovered From the Solomon Allen Barn Excavations.
A. Salt Glazed Grey Paste Stonewares
B. Clear Glazed Redwares

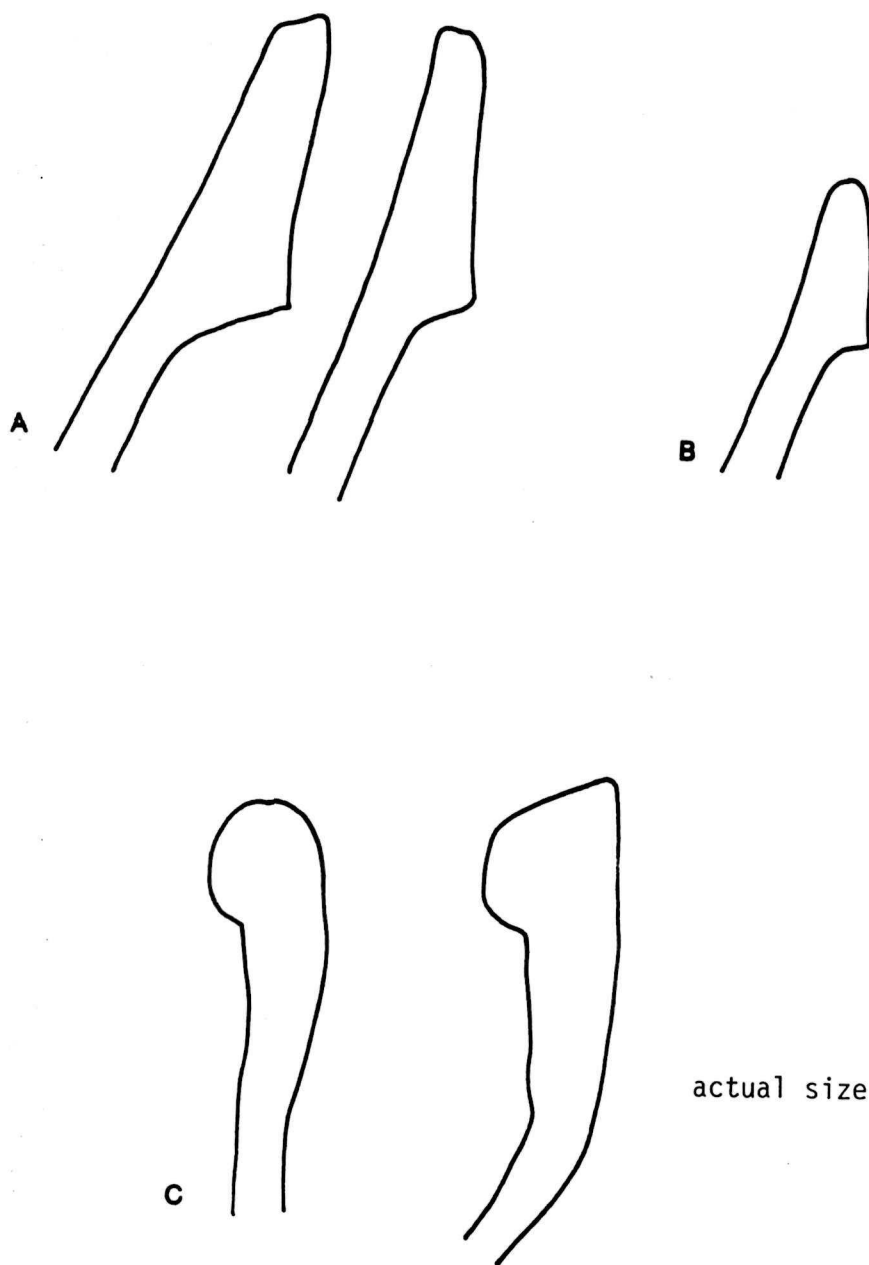


FIGURE 111. Rim Profiles of Unrefined Ceramics Recovered From the Solomon Allen Barn Excavations.
 A. Buff Paste Slip Cast Stoneware Bowls
 B. Clear Glazed Redware Bowl
 C. Salt Glazed, Grey Paste Narrow Mouthed Stoneware Jars

The majority of the crockery recovered at the Allen Barn was found along the outside of the east wall of the barn. Located along the alley, this was an area where urine from the horse stalls drained and possibly where manure was stored before being disposed of. Out of view from the occupants of the houses fronting Eighth Street, this area of the alley probably accumulated garbage as well as manure. The concentration of large artifacts such as these crockery fragments can be expected in an area associated with secondary refuse disposal patterns.

Many of these ceramic containers were initially associated with food preparation or storage. The high percentage of these wares -- and the low percentage of refined tablewares -- may be indicative of artifact assemblages associated with urban horse barns. It is questionable whether these ceramic vessels were functioning as food preparation or storage containers by the time they had been deposited in the area around the Allen Barn. It is speculated that they represented outdated kitchen wares which were delegated to secondary use as storage vessels or containers used for numerous activities in and around the barn.

Conclusions and Summary

It is evident that small horse barns were common in nineteenth-century America, but as Sadler and Sadler (1981:70) conclude: "Only a few are still to be seen, preserved by their historical associations, converted to other uses or simply awaiting demolition." Such structures grew out of medieval house-barn traditions, and their numbers greatly increased with the growth in the use of horses that came out of the agricultural revolution. Stabling techniques, particularly as they related to the actual handling of the horses, remained conservative throughout the 19th century; thus, archeological investigations in such a barn are likely to yield information applicable over a wide area and a substantial period of time.

Archeological research at the Allen Barn has substantiated the ephemeral nature of many of these early outbuildings. The Allen Barn, as well as Lincoln carriage house and woodshed, were similar to modern "pole buildings," where a hole is dug in the ground, a post set in, plumbed, and dirt packed around it. These structural members were then joined above ground to form the superstructure. As Hagen (1951:346) said, "Neither the carriage house nor the woodshed at the Lincoln Home was a very substantial building. They did not possess the brick footing which would have been necessary for architectural sturdiness and long life." When initially constructed, circa 1860, the Allen Barn was not intended to last a long time. The very fact it has survived relatively intact for over 120 years is remarkable.

The study of auxiliary structures, such as the horse barn, is important. The rate of loss of such structures has been extremely high. Because of their location, they are less photographed and less drawn than the main facades of dwelling

houses. Architects' plans of individual structures are rare; indeed, only a small fraction of them ever had any attention from trained architects. Although plan books illustrating model designs for such structures were fairly abundant, it is unclear how closely carpenters followed such designs. Judging from the fanciful plans originating from some architects and the almost complete absence of such designs in the landscape, many suggested plans must have produced little more than amusement in the men charged with building barns. Therefore, both for understanding the way in which life was actually lived in the nineteenth century and for guidance in the proper restoration of nineteenth century landscapes, it is important that accurate information of such structures be gathered, and gathered quickly. As Nigel Harvey (1980: 131) has argued, such buildings preserve the imprint of past technological systems. They illustrate the building materials and methods of that period, and they reflect changes and adaptations over time. They are indeed structural documents and as such deserve to be saved and read. Such was the importance of the Allen Barn excavations.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RECORD

Introduction

How can archeologists recognize socio-economic variability or status in the archeological record? This discussion attempts to elucidate some of the material culture variables which may be indicative of economic differences between families. Much of past historical archeology in Illinois and the Midwest has been concerned with non-processual matters. Historical archeology should be in the forefront of archeological methods and theory. As South (1977:235), Binford (1972, 1977) and others point out, unlike pre-historic archeology where the lack of documents does not allow for the control of such variables as "income", "profession", or "ethnicity", historical archeologists have the potential for answering research questions unheard of by the prehistoric archeologist. With this in mind, it is my hope to discuss one such issue -- status and its material culture manifestation in the archeological record -- and to develop a simplified archeological model of social stratification. This model will then be compared to the Lincoln Home National Historic Site data base.

First, what is meant by status or socio-economic variability? Max Weber (1947:429) defined social status "in terms of privileges and prestige accrued from type of occupation, style of life, family standing or personal charisma" (Shephard 1985:30). It was Weber who added such non-economic determinants as prestige and honor to Marx's strictly economic emphasis. Earlier, Pareto (1963, 1966) had added such non-economic factors as nationality, religion, race, and language to the list of factors influencing social standing. Shephard (1985) contains an excellent review of stratification theory and the concept of class structure.

In essence, socio-economic differences are measures of inequality or class structure. According to Shephard (1985:13) socio-economic classes are "strata within a structural hierarchy which share certain social and economic attributes." In the 19th-century United States, class structure was divided along many different lines, including but not limited to race/ethnicity, politics, occupation and economic well-being. Luria (1976) contains a concise discussion of inequality in a capitalistic society. According to Luria (1976: 261) inequality amounts to differences in the amount of social power that may be brought to bear by different individuals or groups. "Social power" includes economic power, political power, and the power to command status. Essentially, it is the power to control labor and in a capitalistic society is the result of ownership and control of capital. Luria (1976:262-70) argues that status and capital are inseparable. Wealth, according to him, is the sum of the total physical and financial assets, while capital is that part of wealth which appears in a form enabling its holder to control the labor of others. In Luria's view, social power is a function of capital holdings rather than of total wealth

holdings. Lenski (1966) and Nash (1970) also stress the significance of "power" as a factor in socio-economic stratification. As Nash (1970) points out, "power" takes many different forms and is very elusive to measure.

In an historical perspective, historians and social scientists who have concerned themselves with class structure in the United States have focused on the division of wealth, as measured by property or income taxes. Lemon and Nash (1968:1) point out that not all forms of wealth are taxed. G. Main (1977), who emphasizes that the distribution of wealth was very unequal during the 19th century, states the most common index of the measure of inequality is the size share of the top 10% of all potential wealth holders (SSTT) (Stiglitz 1969; Atkinson 1970). Such an index is based on taxable wealth, which he emphasizes is not equal to the total wealth.

Kulikoff (1971) conducted another notable study of class inequality in the United States. In this study, he argues that wealth and occupation are highly correlated with status. From 1850 to the present, the U.S. Census Bureau has recorded the occupations of individuals enumerated. With such a large source of available data -- usually associated with a personal and real property value -- many academics have used occupation as a measure of inequality. Lieberman (1978) is an excellent example where households have been ranked according to the head of the household's occupation.

The following discussion elucidates some of the variables which may reflect socio-economic differences in 19th-century Midwestern sites. As Deagan (1982:198) has pointed out in her early Spanish American studies from Saint Augustine, significant variables are region- and time-specific. As one moves from region to region or from one time period to the other, significant environmental and cultural changes may take place which could affect the recognition of socio-economic variability in the archeological record. As she has pointed out, the presence of tea equipage, porcelains, and imported ceramic wares -- so typical of upper-class society on 18th-century British colonial sites -- is insignificant in recognizing status differences at 18th-century Spanish colonial sites. Deagan (1982:198) states, this

implies that status indices must be investigated and developed within the context of the individual community. Particularly in a frontier situation, the specific resource bases and processes of interaction and exchange for the individual community will influence the way in which social status is manifest in that community.

In a similar vein, significant differences between rural and urban settings may also be apparent upon closer scrutiny. J. Main (1965) has argued that outside the village or town, in 18th-century Colonial America, the disparity between the top and

bottom of the socio-economic scale was surprisingly unimpressive. Mason (1984:67) though recognizes major differences in the wealth distribution of the initial settlers in the Salt River Drainage of Missouri. A similar situation appears to exist in early 19th-century Illinois. By the 1840's, major differences in class segregation had developed in the agricultural community of Illinois. These status distinctions were based in the rural areas on several factors, including land ownership and persistence in the area (Mason 1984). In contrast, urban class distinctions tend to be indicated more in terms of goods and cash on hand, rather than on land or property ownership.

Can we recognize "status" or "socio-economic variability" from the material culture remains found in the archeological record? Measures of wealth which historians or social scientists have used to differentiate class structure (such as "occupation" or SSTT) are next-to-impossible to determine archeologically. The question of how socio-economic variability manifests itself in the archeological record has been a subject of much current research interest in historic archeology within the past few years. The focus of this research has been on regions where broad racial, political and economic differences in status exist. For instance, Fairbanks (1974), Otto (1975, 1977), and Drucker (1981) have all illustrated the archeological variability between sites associated with slaves, overseers, and planters in ante bellum plantation sites in the South. Heitzman (1980) also has illustrated variability in archeological remains from late 19th-century ranch sites within Alberta, Canada, where he compared "bunk house" remains to those of the "manager's house." In Illinois, the question arises, "Can we recognize material culture variability between archeological assemblages when the socio-economic differences between status groups is not so rigidly structured as in the ante bellum South or in the specific Great Plains example?" Can we measure the socio-economic differences between banker and merchant, baker and tinsmith? In rural Illinois, can we recognize economic differences between landowner and tenant farmer?

How does socio-economic variability manifest itself in the archeological record? As Shephard (1985:8) emphasizes, prehistoric archeological studies of stratification have concerned themselves with such things as mortuary studies, studies of residential patterning and quality/quantity aspects of artifact distributions. Social indicators such as size and type of dwelling, location of dwelling, and the quality and quantity of household and grave goods have all been suggested and used with varying degrees of success as indicators of status. Several different aspects of an historic archeological assemblage may also reflect differences in wealth and status.

The following pages will discuss several variables in the archeological remains recovered from four midwestern sites that may reflect socio-economic status differences among the sites' occupants. By comparing the material remains from two sites

whose occupants were extremely well-to-do (Washburne and Hughlett) to the remains of two sites (Crazy Dog and Speckhardt) whose inhabitants were less well-to-do, a simplified model of economic stratification -- as reflected in the archeological record -- was postulated. From this model, several hypotheses were generated and tested, illustrating the differences between the wealthier and poorer segments of Illinois society.

The Hughlett Site is the early-to-mid-19th century homestead of Samuel Hughlett, a Galena lead smelter (Mansberger, n.d.). The site was excavated by Mansberger under the sponsorship of the Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Museum. The Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites were two rural farmsteads located in Adams County (west central) Illinois. Both sites were the remains of mid-19th century (circa 1840-1880) farmsteads probably associated with families of low socio-economic status (Smith and Bonath et al. 1982, Mansberger 1982). These sites were excavated under the direction of Mansberger with funding by the Illinois Department of Transportation. The upper-class Hughlett (rural) and Washburne (urban) sites together make an excellent comparison with the lower-income Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites. The comparison of these four sites lend some insights into socio-economic variability as recognized in the archeological record.

By comparing the artifactual material from these four sites several variables reflecting socio-economic status differences were recognized. Briefly these include, but are not limited to, differences in 1) artifact "patterns," 2) ceramic and glass assemblages, 3) dietary remains, and 4) architectural features. As mentioned earlier, how each one of these areas of the archeological assemblage may be affected by socio-economic variability is difficult to predict from area to area or time period to time period. A wide range of geographical, political, and economic factors have an effect on how wealth/status is reflected in the archeological record at any given time period or region.

Artifact Patterns

South (1977, 1978) was instrumental in establishing the use of "artifact patterns" for interpreting archeological assemblages. By comparing the different percentages of artifacts grouped into functional categories such as kitchen, household, arms, activity, clothing and personal groups, he established a Carolina Artifact Pattern. This pattern was reflective of 18th-century colonial British sites from South Carolina. As an interpretive tool, the "artifact patterns" allowed South to quantify and compare artifact assemblages from different sites. Otto (1977) as well as Heitzman (1980) have used this technique to establish socio-economic differences in their artifact samples. Martin (1985) contains an interesting summary of the various uses of South's Artifact Pattern in historical archeology.

Initially, all the artifacts from a particular site were lumped into nine categories or groups. The Kitchen Group consisted of artifacts associated with everyday subsistence activities and included such items as ceramic and glass tablewares, eating utensils, food storage containers, or food preparation items. The Architectural group included any artifacts associated with a building's construction and was represented by such items as nails, window glass, door hinges, and screws. The Furniture Group consisted of items associated with household furnishings, such as furniture locks, casters, or other items. The Arms Group consisted of all artifacts related to firearms. The Tools or Activities Group consisted of all artifacts associated with specialized activities such as woodworking or gardening. The Transportation Group consisted of all artifacts related to transportation, whether it be horse-drawn or automobile. The Clothing Group consisted mostly of buttons, hook eyes, and other clothing items. The Personal Group consisted of all personal items, such as pocket knives, change purses, tobacco pipes, or toothbrushes. The "Other" Group was a catchall category that consisted of all the remainder of the artifacts. One of the items recorded in this category -- chiefly because of its dependence on each site's differential preservation -- was faunal remains.

From the preliminary readings of Heitzman (1980), South (1977) and Otto (1977), several hypotheses were formulated pertaining to artifact patterns and socio-economic variability. These include:

Hypothesis 1: Households of upper-class status will be represented in the archeological record by lower percentages of kitchen-related artifacts. This will be reflective of the greater percentage of non-food related spending by the upper-class consumer.

Hypothesis 2: The percentage of architectural remains will be lower at the lower end of the economic spectrum. This would reflect the more ephemeral nature of these structures; the more substantial, ornate upper-class structure should be reflected in the artifact assemblages by a greater percentage of architectural remains.

Hypothesis 3: The percentage of furniture-related artifacts will be higher in the upper-class households. This should reflect the greater amount of money expended for furniture, as well as the difference between cheaper "country" furniture and more ornate furnishings.

Hypothesis 4: Differences in arms-related artifacts will not be reflective of socio-economic variability in the Midwest. Instead, it is suspected that rural sites will contain a higher percentage of arms-related artifacts than urban sites.

Hypothesis 5: The percentage of tool-related artifacts should be greater in the lower socio-economic groups. This would reflect the differential time spent by the two groups on manual labor around the home. Possibly it could also reflect the occupation of the site's inhabitant.

Hypothesis 6: The percentage of clothing and personal-related artifacts should be higher in the upper-class households. This would reflect the greater amount of money expended for such items by the wealthier segment of society. It is possible that this could also correlate with household size.

Hypothesis 1: This hypothesis was substantiated (Table 7). A drastic difference between the upper-class consumer (with an average Kitchen Group of 35%) and the lower-class consumer (average Kitchen Group of approximately 64%) was recognized. During the mid-1880's, Ernst Engel recognized two "laws" of consumer behavior concerning consumption patterns. His first law stated, "The poorer the family, the higher the proportion of its income is spent on food." His second "law" concerned family expenditures of luxury items; family expenses are first appropriated to the necessities of staying alive, and that luxury spending or saving occurs only at the higher income levels (Zimmerman 1932; Cochran and Bell 1956; Shephard 1985). As such, a higher percentage of food-related or Kitchen Group artifacts can be expected at sites associated with lower-income families. Although a disparity was expected in the Great Plains ranch data, Heitzman (1980) recognized very little difference between the Bunkhouse (46%) and the Manager's Residence (44.2%) in regard to the Kitchen Group. Such a similarity between "classes" may be reflective of unique frontier living conditions. In any case, in Illinois, different levels of socio-economic status may be reflected in differential percentages of kitchen-related artifacts.

Hypothesis 2: This hypothesis was also substantiated by the artifact analysis. The Crazy Dog (21.6%) and Speckhardt (27.6%) sites contained a much lower percentage of architectural artifacts than at the Hughlett (46.5%) and Washburne (37.1%) sites. Heitzman (1980) witnessed a similar difference between Bunkhouse and Manager's Residence. The majority of the architectural artifacts at these sites consist of nails and window glass. Such differences in artifact percentages reflect the greater size of -- as well as the substantial nature of -- the domestic architecture and outbuildings of the upper class.

Table 8 reflects the differential types of glass artifacts recovered from these same sites. The architectural (flat or window) glass was low at both the Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites. The Hughlett site, with its large frame house -- which

	UPPER CLASS			LOWER CLASS		
	Hughlett %	Washburne %	\bar{X} %	Crazy Dog %	Speckhardt %	\bar{X} %
Kitchen	34.0	36.1	35.0	61.5	66.0	63.8
Architecture	48.5	37.1	42.8	21.6	27.6	24.6
Furniture	2.2	2.7	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Arms	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tools/Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Transportation	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Clothing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Personal	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	4.2	20.6	12.4	14.2	4.1	9.2

TABLE 7. The Model Sites; Artifact Patterns.

	UPPER CLASS			LOWER CLASS		
	Hughlett %	Washburne %	\bar{X} %	Crazy Dog %	Speckhardt %	\bar{X} %
Architecture	75.0	43.0	59.0	42.0	40.9	41.5
Kitchen	1.3	6.5	3.9	0.7	12.7	6.7
Beverage	6.2	23.4	14.8	51.4	42.1	46.8
Tablewares	8.0	6.1	7.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Household	6.8	11.2	9.0	0.7	2.0	1.4
Medicine	2.2	5.7	4.0	5.1	1.2	3.2
Personal	0.6	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2

TABLE 8. The Model Sites; Identifiable Glass Artifacts.

probably was left to disintegrate on site -- contained a large percentage of flat glass. On the contrary, the Washburne site, which is represented by an extant brick house, contained a lower percentage of flat glass than the Hughlett site. The difference between the Hughlett and Washburne sites in regard to the Architecture Group artifact pattern probably reflects the difference between an extant and non-extant structure. The higher percentage of architectural glass at the upper-class sites may reflect the higher status associated with large window surfaces during the 19th century.

Although the majority of the architectural artifacts consisted of nails and flat glass, the upper class sites tended to have a much higher percentage of other architectural items such as blind hardware as well as porcelain doorknobs and rim and key escutcheon plates from the Washburne site.

Hypothesis 3: Although there was not a great difference recognized between the upper and lower ends of the spectrum in regards to the Furniture Group, there does appear to be a consistent pattern recognized. Heitzman (1980) noted a higher percentage of furniture-related artifacts in the Manager's House. Similarly, the percentages at the Crazy Dog (0.9%) and Speckhardt (0.7%) sites were lower than at the Hughlett (2.2%) and Washburne (2.7%) sites. Heitzman (1980) questions the absence of furniture-related items in the bunkhouse, which probably reflects a unique situation associated with ranching lifestyles and bunkhouse life. In Illinois, this is not the case, and a lower percentage of furniture-related artifacts should be recognized at households of lower socio-economic status.

Hypothesis 4: Heitzman (1980) recognized a disparity in the arms group between the Bunkhouse and Manager's Residence. As he states, this may be unique to the ranch lifestyles associated with the Great Plains. Compared to Heitzman's assemblages, the arms group was significantly lower at the Illinois sites. At none of the Illinois sites investigated did the total Arms Group exceed 0.1%. Although the upper-class sites had a slightly higher percentage of arms-related artifacts, there was not a significant difference between the Crazy Dog/Speckhardt and the Hughlett/Washburne sites, nor between the urban and rural sites. It does not appear that the arms group will be indicative of socio-economic status nor of rural/urban settings during the mid- to late-19th century in Illinois.

Hypothesis 5: Heitzman (1980) did not recognize a difference within the Tool Group from his analysis of artifacts. Both his sites had a relatively high percentage of tool-related artifacts (approximately 8%). This, too, probably was reflective of frontier life on the Great Plains, where "work space" and "living space" were very similar -- unlike in

19th-century Illinois. The Illinois data consists of a very low percentage of tool-related artifacts ($> 0.1\%$) on all sites, whether upper/lower class or rural/urban. Tools are items that are curated with great care by their users. It is unlikely that they end up in the archeological record unless they are broken. Similarly, Heitzman (1980) recognized a large percentage of transportation-related artifacts (approximately 7.5%) equally distributed between Bunkhouse and Manager's Residence. Again, this may be indicative of life on the Great Plains, since an extremely low percentage of such artifacts ($> 0.3\%$) was found on any of the Illinois sites. The high percentage of both Tool Group and Transportation Group artifacts represented by Heitzman's (1980) data may be reflective of the commercial nature of "cattle ranching" on the Great Plains and does not seem to be indicative of residential artifact patterns, at least as represented in mid-to-late 19th-century Illinois.

Hypothesis 6: The Clothing Group does not appear to be a significant variable for recognizing socio-economic status in Illinois. All four sites investigated by this research exhibited less than 0.4% clothing-related artifacts. On the contrary, Heitzman (1980) recognized a relatively high percentage of clothing-related artifacts from his Western artifact assemblage. He also recognized a significant difference between the Bunkhouse (2.6%) and the Manager's House (0.7%). Heitzman (1980) believes the higher percentage of clothing-related artifacts reflects the rougher use of clothes by the ranch hands and as such represents a difference in how the clothing was used and thus deposited as part of the archeological record. Most Clothing Group artifacts consist of buttons, buckles, suspender clips, garter hooks, etc.

The Personal Group of artifacts was considerably different between the Hughlett/Washburne and Crazy Dog/Speckhardt assemblages. The upper-class households had Personal Group totals of 2.7% and 5.6% , while the lower-income families are represented by 1.1% (Crazy Dog) and 1.2% (Speckhardt). Artifacts represented in the Personal Group consist of pipes, combs, brushes, and keys, as well as dolls. Common sense, as well as the archeological record, suggests more money was spent on personal items by the wealthier segments of society than by the poorer classes. Engels' second "law" of consumer behavior emphasized the same point when he stated that expenditures for luxury items occur only at the higher income levels.

The use of "artifact patterns" facilitates the inter-site comparison of numerous sites. It has been used by several archeologists with varying success (Martin 1985). This study was an attempt to define patterns among sites in artifact assemblages that are indicative of socio-economic differences among the sites' occupants. Simplistic models have been formulated, and several hypotheses as well as explanations have been generated explaining the variation in the artifact assemblages. Although this study stresses the "quantity" or

numerical differences in artifact patterns, "quality" differences also exist between the archeological assemblages of the rich and the poor. The presence of higher percentages of architectural artifacts at the Washburne House, as well as the fact that numerous of these items were manufactured of porcelain (door knobs), are both significant variables. Further research into the "quality" aspect of material culture variation needs to be investigated. These studies are based on a small sample size and, as such, are preliminary.

Ceramics

Historical and archeological research within the 18th century has successfully demonstrated the use of ceramic types as a significant indicator of socio-economic variability (Miller and Stone 1970; South 1972; Deetz 1972; Gill 1976). On sites with radical social differences, such as on ante bellum plantations, certain ceramic types (such as Colono Ware or Annular Decorated Wares) seem to correlate with other socio-economic indicators and corroborate documentary evidence regarding the status of the users (Fairbanks 1974, Otto 1977, S. Smith 1980, Drucker 1981). The presence of porcelain on 18th century British colonial sites has long been an indication of upper-class households (Teller 1968, Stone 1970, Otto 1977).

Much of this research has been based on changes in ceramic ware types. As Miller (1980) has shown, differences between 19th-century ceramic types are not as clear-cut as the 18th-century types. Socio-economic interpretations based on ware types are more difficult to make in the 19th century. Recently, new attempts at 19th-century ceramic analysis have resulted in several sensitive indicators of economic rank. These include 1) Economic Scaling based on decorative types (Miller 1980) and 2) what I refer to as the "Refined Ceramic Vessel Form" (RCVF) Pattern.

Economic Scaling: A significant early study of 19th-century refined ceramics in the Midwest was Lofstrom (1976) and more recently Lofstrom, Tordoff, and George (1982). This analysis was based on ware groups similar to those from the late 18th century. Decorative attributes were of secondary importance. As Majewski and O'Brien (1984) point out, Price (1979) made a later attempt to standardize some of the terminology using a type-variety concept that emphasized decorative attributes rather than wares. Miller (1980) argues that by the early 19th century, potters were using categories based on decorative types to economically differentiate their wares, rather than on paste/glaze characteristics. Miller (1980:1) states that, "by the nineteenth century, classification of [ceramic] wares by potters, merchants, and people who used them was by how they were decorated (i.e., painted, edged, dipped, printed, etc.) rather than the ware types as defined by archeologists."

These ware types -- as defined by the archeologists -- are good temporal indicators. Figure 112 illustrates typical battleship-shaped frequency curves associated with several excavated features from sites within west-central Illinois, including the Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites (Mansberger 1982). These curves illustrate the introduction, rise in popularity, and eventual decline of the 19th-century ware types typical in Illinois. On the contrary, though, similar attempts based on decorative types (Figure 113) did not yield such clear-cut results as those based on ware types. This is no doubt due to several factors, including differential economic availability of the decorated types between consumer groups.

Miller (1980) has defined four basic groups of ceramic (earthenware) decorative types (or ranks) for the early- to mid-nineteenth century. This was accomplished by using a series of price lists, bills of lading, and other 19th-century documents. Throughout all these various manuscripts, the common denominator always appeared to be "c.c." (cream colored) ware. For each year Miller had data on ceramic prices, he compared each vessel form, decorative type, and price to a similar "c.c." ware vessel. By creating a "c.c. index" Miller was able to show how various decorative types changed value through the years. Miller was able to show not only how various decorative types changed in value through the years, but also how various vessel forms -- dependent on their decorative type -- were economically scaled. Miller's (1980) four economic levels or ranks are:

- 1) First (Lowest) Level. Undecorated wares. The use of terms "common" and "white earthenware" are used to describe them. After 1820, these tend to be pots, bowls, plates, and other utilitarian wares. Plain white ironstone, popular in the mid to late 1850's is an exception (see Level 4). Not considered a refined ware, redware and yellowware should be ranked below this level.
- 2) Second Level. This category consists of wares with minor decoration by minimally skilled workers. Types include shell edge, sponge decorated, slip banded, mocha and common cable. These wares represent a wide range of variability and were the cheapest decorated forms available.
- 3) Third Level. These are painted wares with motifs such as flowers, leaves, stylized Chinese landscapes or geometric patterns. They are simple motifs requiring minimal artistic skill.
- 4) Fourth Level (Highest Economic Rank). This level consists of transfer printed wares and relief decorated ironstones.

As Miller (1980:12) states, "having an interval value scale for ceramics is going to increase our ability to perform socio-economic analysis of archeological collections." Several problems make the use of Miller's Economic Scaling a rather cumbersome ordeal. First, it is necessary to have whole or

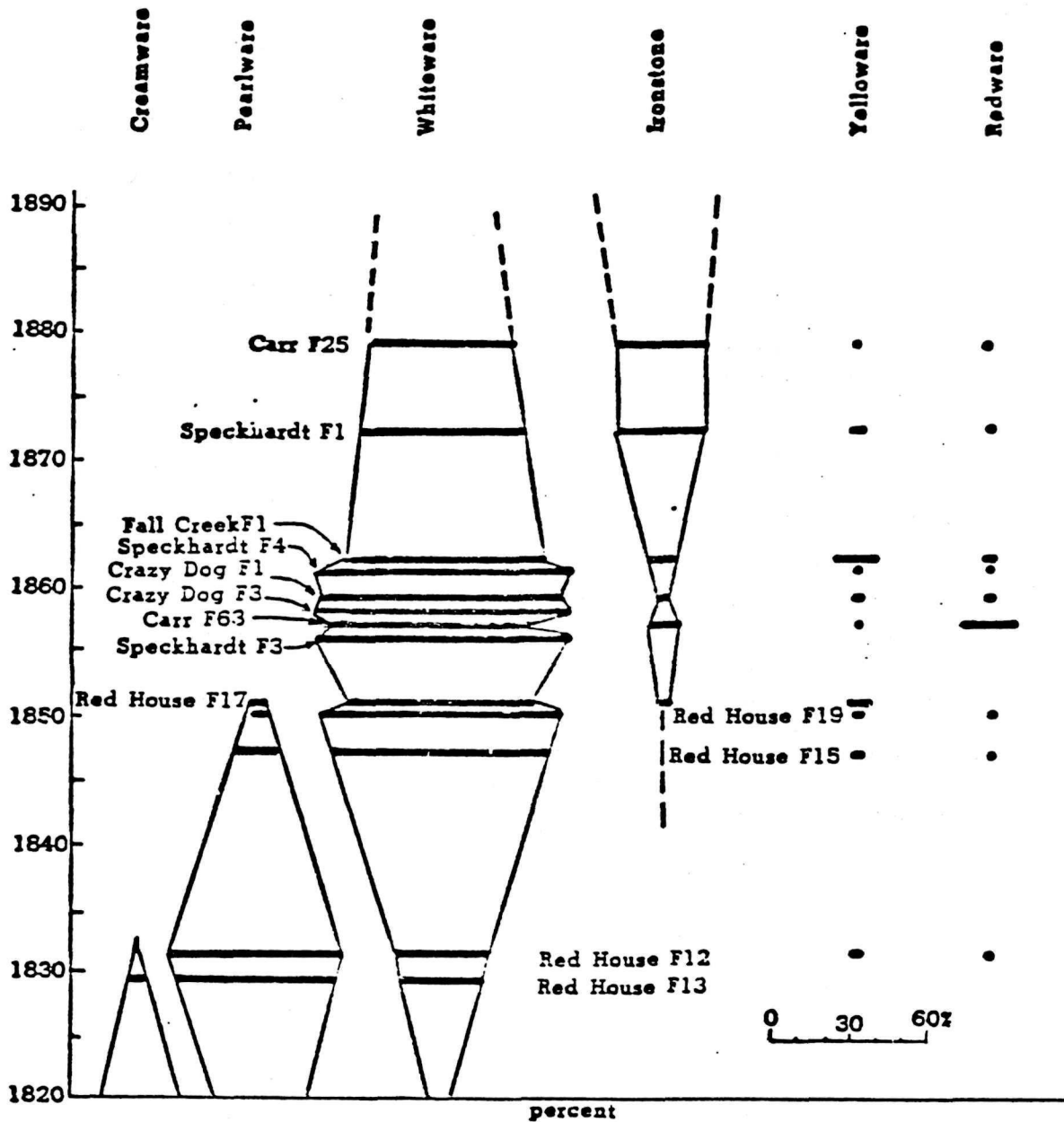


FIGURE 112. Changing Patterns in 19th Century Ceramic Ware Types From West-Central Illinois (Mansberger 1982).

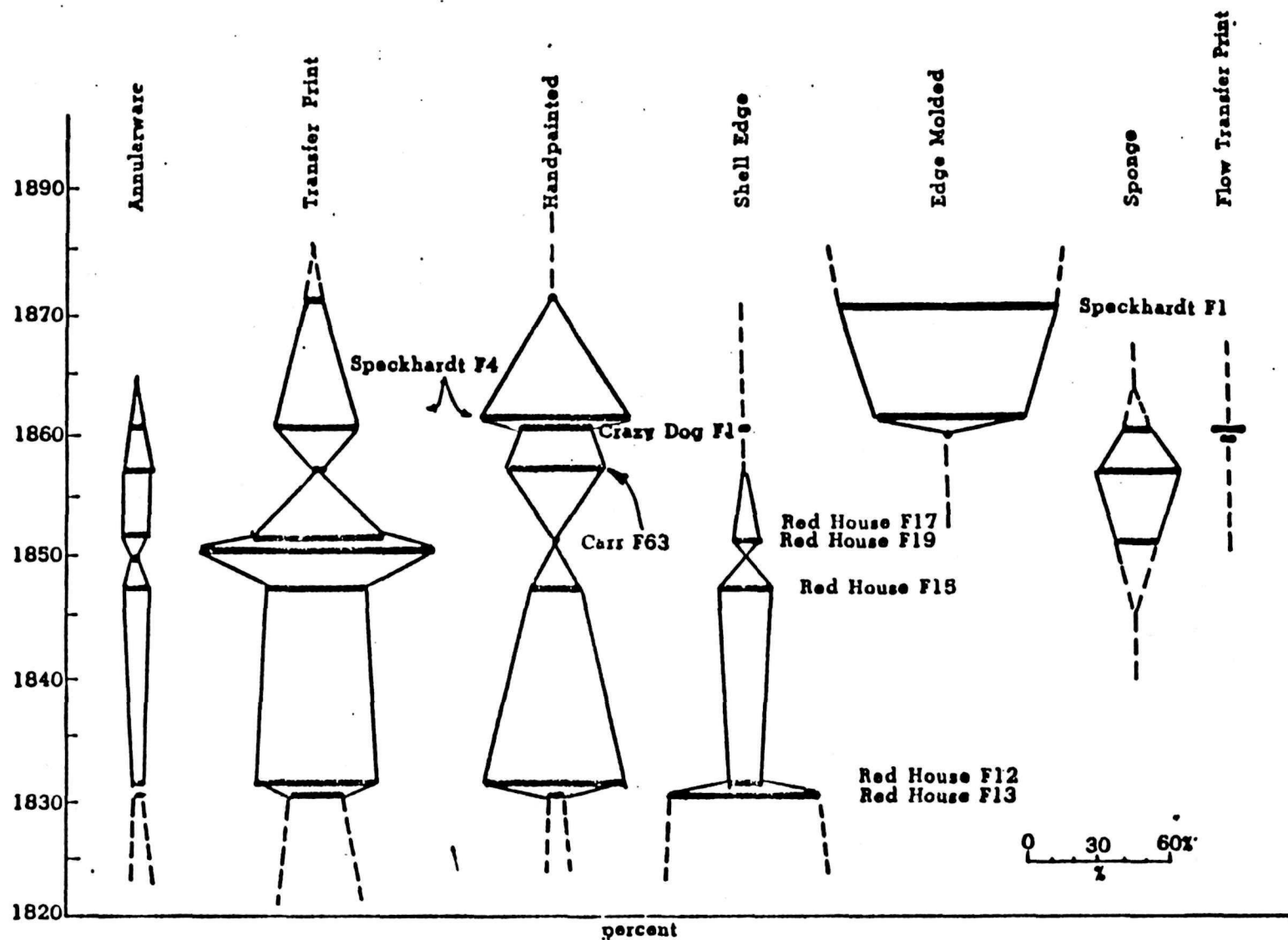


FIGURE 113. Changing Patterns in 19th Century Decorative Types From West-Central Illinois (Mansberger 1982).

nearly whole vessels so that not only the vessel form but size can be determined. For example, plates -- as well as other vessel forms -- have different values dependent on their size. This is not always possible to determine with archeological assemblages. Another problem concerning the use of Miller's Economic Scale is that his data set is very incomplete. Only a limited number of years -- as well as vessel forms and decorations -- are documented. Similarly, his research was concerned chiefly with the early- to mid-19th century. Major changes took place within ceramic decorative trends circa 1855-60. Attempting to make a comparison with 1840 and 1870 ceramic assemblages is difficult with his Economic Ranks as they are currently set up. A need exists for conducting documentary research of late 19th-century ceramic price lists to economically scale wares of that period. Clearly it is a good system, but much more data needs to be compiled for the latter periods, allowing a continuum throughout the 19th century.

A major logistical problem with using Miller's system is that ceramic decorative ranks are not fixed in time. As with most consumer products, when first introduced items tend to be rather expensive and more available to the upper class. As time progresses, these items tend to slide down the economic scale, eventually becoming everyday items affordable by the masses. Miller emphasizes this with his discussion of transfer printed wares. When first introduced circa 1790 they were 3 to 5 times the value of similar "c.c." vessels of the same form. By the mid-19th century the price of the wares had dropped drastically to 1-1/2 to 2 times the value of similar "c.c." wares. By the 1860's, though, transfer printed wares became very passe. Having been replaced by the relief decorated whitewares and ironstones, transfer printed wares were not produced in great numbers from circa 1860 through the early 1870's. By the late 1870's and 1880's, though, there was a resurgence in transfer printed wares. These late 19th-century transfer printed wares are of a much different style (art nouveau) and had dropped drastically in value from their 1850's pricing. Although no "c.c." index value is available for the late 19th-century transfer printed wares, they were probably of equal value to the relief decorated earthenwares of Miller's Level 3. To use Miller's Economic Scale one must have a data base with a relatively well-established date range. With many archeological features (and middens) that are filled over several years time, it is difficult to determine exactly what Economic Rank a particular vessel should be assigned.

Along the same line of reasoning, the economic stability of families is not constant through time. To lump the ceramics from a site and determine the average "Economic Rank" based on ceramics, or any other artifact class for that matter, may yield misleading results. Again, this stresses the need to interpret archeological assemblages with short, well-defined temporal parameters.

Another difficulty with Miller's Economic Ranking is that it tends to emphasize only refined earthenwares. Miller (1980) recognized the significance of porcelains and stated they deserve a rank above his Level 4, but little more was said. A need exists for devising a hierarchical system similar to Miller's (1980) which is based on paste characteristics (earthenware, stoneware, and porcelains) as well as decorative techniques. Jacobs (1983) has attempted such a system and has distinguished between "refined white earthenwares" (RWE) and "vitrified white earthenwares" (VWE, or what I refer to as ironstones).

Although theoretically a very good system for socio-economic comparisons -- especially during the early to mid-19th century -- much more work needs to be done before it is of practical use for the historical archeologist working with mid to late 19th century remains. The remainder of this section will discuss some changes taking place in 19th-century ceramic technology and consumer behavior which will influence Miller's Economic Scaling. A final result will be a simplified "economic ranking" for the 19th century. Further work -- within the 19th century especially -- is needed to flesh out this system and make it a viable research tool (Henry 1986).

As mentioned earlier, major changes occurred in ceramic assemblages circa 1855-60. Table 9 is an attempt to illustrate the relative economic scale of early and late 19th-century decorative types. It is a hierarchical system similar to Jacobs (1983) which tries to combine both paste characteristics as well as decorative techniques. The late 19th-century ranks are based on personal knowledge of 19th-century ceramics as well as a preliminary analysis of late 19th/early 20th-century mail order catalogues (Montgomery Wards 1895, Sears Roebuck 1902). These economic ranks are based on several factors including 1) the amount and value of the skilled labor necessary to apply the decoration, 2) the cost of the decorating material, such as gold for gilding, and 3) the relative price difference afforded varying paste qualities, such as porcelain and ironstones. With the production of ceramics during the period 1855-60 there was a shift to a more mechanized production system, as well as the development of American ceramic producers. Combined with this mechanization process is a changing concept of the value of labor, which is rooted in the 19th-century labor movement. Soon after the Civil War, and especially during the late 19th century, the cost of skilled hand labor increased. All these factors resulted in a switch in the economic ranking of ceramic types.

The early 19th century is well represented by Miller's research. Economic Ranks 1-4 in this period correspond well to Miller's levels 1-4. Rank 1 consists mostly of earthenwares and are the cheapest refined wares on the market. These wares are either undecorated (clear glazed) or have an all-over colored glaze, such as Rockingham/Bennington decorated wares. During the early 20th century such all-over glazed wares as Fiesta

Economic Rank	Decorative Type 1800-1855	Decorative Type 1855-1920
1	Undecorated (earthenwares)	Undecorated (earthenwares)
2	Edge/Banded/Sponge (earthenwares)	Edge/Banded/Sponge (earthenwares)
3	Hand Painted (earthenwares)	Transfer Printed Relief Decorated Flow Blue (earthenwares)
4	Transfer Printed (earthenwares)	Relief decorated (stonewares)
5	Relief Decorated (stonewares) Flow Blue (earthenwares)	Hand Painted (earthenwares and stonewares)
6	Gilded (stonewares and porcelains)	Gilded (earthenwares and stonewares)
7	All Decorative Types (porcelain)	All Decorative Types (porcelain)

FIGURE 9. Relative Economic Ranking of 19th Century Ceramic Wares.

Ware, are typical of Rank 1 ceramics. Miller (1980) says that non-white wares (yellowwares and redwares) have an index value less than that associated with level 1 wares. Plain and enameled tinware vessels which would function in the same technomic system as the ceramic wares discussed here could also have a "c.c." index value less than 1.0 (Miller 1980: 12). Ries (1896) states that by the late 19th century, majolica is a cheap tin glazed ware; it, too, should be considered of rank 1 value during these latter years.

Rank 2 wares -- which are the cheapest decorated wares available -- seem to decline in popularity throughout the late 19th century. One common change which takes place is the application of the banded/annular decoration on a yellow or cream-colored body after the Civil War years. Prior to this time it tended to be on a white paste body. The occurrence of these wares in the late 19th century drops drastically.

A substantial switch in the value of handpainted and transfer printed wares occurs during the mid- to late 19th century. As the price of labor rose during the 19th century, making the cost of hand-decorated ceramics rise in price, a simultaneous lowering of price of transfer printed wares continued due to the increased mechanization of the printing process. Table 9 indicates a switch between handpainted and transfer printed wares between the early and late 19th century. For similar reasons, "flow" decorated wares seem also to have dropped down the economic scale.

Decal decoration -- developed during the 1880's -- became popular during the 1890's and early 20th century. This cheap method of decorating almost replaced transfer printing as a method of decorating ceramics. By the early 20th century ceramics are called "printed" wares, and it is not known whether they are transfer printed or decal decorated in the documentary record.

Plain White Stone China, or Ironstone (Figure 114), was recognized by Miller (1980: 3) as ranking above "c.c." wares. Initially, in the early to mid-1850's, when undecorated ironstones became popular, they appeared at a price comparable to transfer printed wares (level 4; Miller 1980: 4). By the late 1850's and through at least the late 1870's, few transfer printed wares were made. Miller (1980: 4) believes that the undecorated (or relief decorated) ironstones replaced the transfer printed wares in his economic scale. It is my opinion -- based on the comparison of ceramics from these excavations -- that a major shift in the economic ranking of these decorative techniques took place circa 1860 when transfer printed wares -- and the more common relief decorated wares of the 1860's and 1870's -- slide into a lower economic bracket (Level 3).

Jacobs (1983) places relief decorated ironstone above Miller's (1980) Level 4 wares for the mid-19th century. It is with this in mind that I place white "undecorated" ironstone in

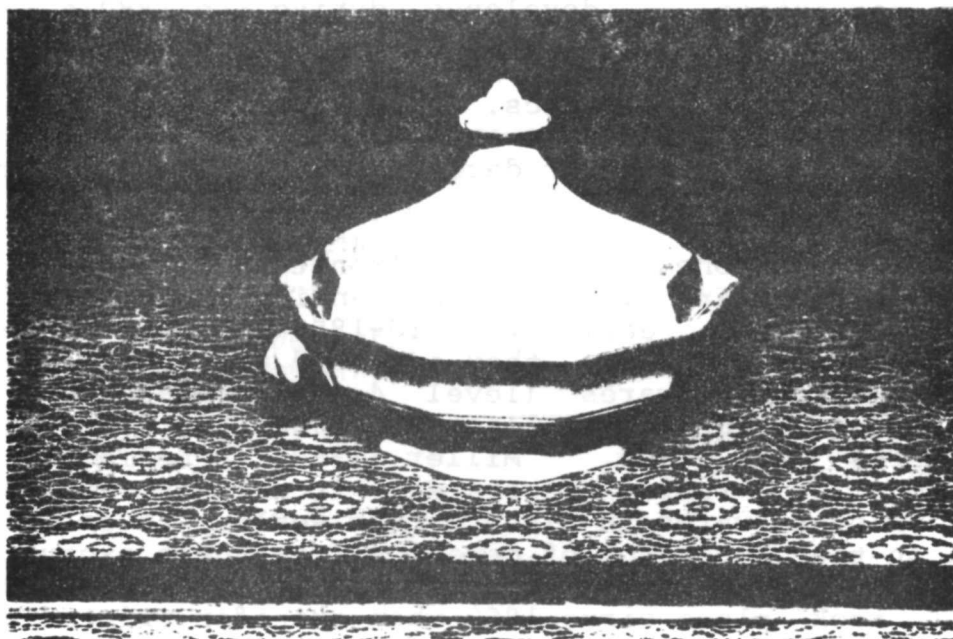


FIGURE 114. Relief-Decorated Ironstone Vessel, Registered 1855.

Level 5 above transfer printed wares. These early (1845-55) ironstones are either plain white or relief decorated. The majority of the early relief decorated wares are mostly ironstones and thus of a high economic rank. A characteristic of these early quality relief decorated wares is that they tend to be marked with a manufacturer's name, unlike many of the cheaper wares of the later years. Many of the less expensive post-1860 relief decorated wares tend to be earthenwares rather than ironstones. These cheaper earthenware vessels replace the slot filled by the handpainted wares in the 1860 to 1880 period. A resurgence of transfer painted wares -- in a more art nouveau style appears in the late 1870's and 1880's. These wares join the relief decorated wares in Level 3.

As Miller (1980: 13) has stated, the upper end of his scale was more difficult to define. He notices in an 1855 price list that "flowing colors" (flow blue) were almost 60% above the price of transfer printed plates (Miller 1980: 29). As such, Flow Blue has been placed in Level 5 with the relief decorated ironstones. Both handpainted and transfer printed flow blue wares were placed in this level. Perhaps the handpainted flow blue wares were slightly cheaper, reflecting the differential rank of handpainting and transfer printing? By the late 19th century, "flowing colors" had decreased in economic rank and had become relatively common in one form or another.

Another decorative trait which always scaled high in socio-economic rank is gold gilding. Although a handpainted decoration usually taking minimal artistic ability, the price of gilding material (gold) has always made the gilded wares of higher value. The presence of gilded wares in the early 19th century is uncommon -- occurring only on some of the most fanciful wares. George Washington's White House china was a pure white porcelain with a gilded edge. They are so uncommon on 19th-century sites that Miller (1980) did not consider them in his ranking. During the early to mid-19th century, gilding occurred almost exclusively on porcelain vessels. The distinction between levels 6 and 7 in the years 1800-1855 may not be appropriate. By the 1860's, though, gilded wares -- again mostly on porcelains -- were finding their way into the household of the American upper class. An 1860's table setting which at one time belonged to U.S. Grant and family is currently owned by the Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Museum. This handpainted porcelain set has a blue band highlighted with gold. The molded finials (in the shape of a pomegranate) and handles are also ornately painted with gold. The set is labeled "Haviland and Company, Limoges, Double Gilding." Of significance is the fact that the wares have been heavily gilded and are even listed by the company as Double Gilded.

The Montgomery Ward (1895) and Sears and Roebuck (1902) catalogs substantiate a late-19th century economic rank (Level 6) which is slightly below the value of porcelain (Tables 10 and 11). These wares consist of printed, handpainted, and relief molded wares which all have one trait in common -- the presence of gold trim or gilding.

<u>Economic Rank</u>	<u>Retail Price</u>	<u>Pattern Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Description</u>
III & IV	4.98		American (Ohio)	Semi-vitreous China Pure White/Molded
	5.98		Waverly (Ohio)	Semi-Porcelain Printed/Molded
	6.89	Primier	Wood & Son (England)	Semi-Porcelain Printed/Molded
	7.75	Adelphi	W.H. Grindley & Co. (Tunstall)	Pure White/Molded
VI	7.90		Davidson Taylor & Co. (Ohio)	Semi-Porcelain Printed/Hand Finished (Filled in Colors)
	8.35		Newton, Wayland & Co. (Ohio)	Verus China Printed/Gold Trim
	8.45	Clenmore Rose	American	Decal Gold Trim
	8.58	Belmont	American (Ohio)	Verus Porcelain Printed/Hand Finished
VII	11.25	Woodland	Alfred Meakin (Tunstall)	Decal/Molded Gold Trim
	11.45	Superb	Upper Hanley Pottery Co. (Hanley)	Printed/Molded Gold Trim and Tracings
	11.75	Princess	W.H. Grindley & Co. (Tunstall)	Semi-Porcelain Printed/Gold Trim and Tracings
VII	19.95		Haviland and Co. (France)	French China Printed(?)

TABLE 10. Sears, Roebuck and Company (1902) Ceramic Dinner Set Price Comparisons.

Economic Rank	Prices		Pattern	Manufacturer	Description
	Teacup and Saucer	8" Plate			
III &	1.20	1.12	Victoria	Johnson Bros. (Hanley)	S.P.-Pure White-Molded
	1.26	1.02	Ravenna	J.H. Weatherby & Son (Hanley)	S.P.-Printed-Molded
IV	1.26	1.17	Dove Genoa	Smith & Ford (Staffordshire)	Printed-Molded
	1.40	1.31	Oregon	Mellor, Taylor, and Co. (Burslem)	S.P.-Printed
	1.47	1.38	Columbia	Johnson Bros. (Hanley)	S.P.-Printed-Molded
	1.59	.96		American (?)	Vitreous Hotel China-Pure White
<hr/>					
VI	1.82	1.70	Kent	Alfred Meakin (Tunstall)	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Lined
	1.87	1.75	Evangeline	Johnson Bros. (Hanley)	S.P.-Pure White-Molded-Gold Trim
	1.87	1.75	Lexington	Johnson Bros. (Hanley)	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	1.87	1.74	Forget-Me-Not	Johnson Bros. Hanley	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	2.00	1.88	Utopian	Henry Alcock & Co. (Hanley)	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	2.00	1.88	Yale	Doulton and Co. (Burslem)	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	2.10	1.71	London	Bridgewood and Sons (England)	S.P.-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	2.10	1.97	Peach Blossom	Johnson Bros. (Hanley)	S.P.-Printed-Flow Blue-Gold Tracings
	2.52	2.66	Imperial	Imported	Carlsbad China-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
<hr/>					
VII	3.57	3.57	Violet	Imported	Carlsbad China-Printed-Molded-Gold Trim
	3.80	3.80	Fairy	Haviland and Co. (France)	French China-Hand Decorated-Gold Trim
	4.40	4.41	Carnot	Haviland and Co. (France)	French China-Hand Decorated-Gold Trim

(S.P. = Semi-Porcelain)

TABLE 11. Montgomery Ward Company (1895) Ceramic Price Comparisons.

Porcelains have been recognized as a sensitive indicator of status for many years (Miller and Stone 1970, Stone et al. 1972, Heitzman 1980). The 1813 Ridgeway price list suggests the cheapest English porcelain cup and saucer set was 6 times the price of an equivalent "c.c." set. The most expensive Ridgeway cups were 53 times the price of similar "c.c." vessels (Miller 1980: 13). Porcelains may be subdivided into decorative types similar to Miller's levels 3 and 4. This probably does not represent a significant difference -- the porcelain wares were ranked the highest no matter what the decorative type.

The Montgomery Ward Company (1895) listed several different wares in their catalogue. Table 11 ranks these wares from cheapest to most expensive. Similarly, the 1902 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue (Table 10) lists several ceramic dinner sets of various economic rank. In both cases, the most expensive wares were French China (Haviland and Company) or imported "Carlsbad China", which is assumed to have been a porcelain. These wares were either printed or handpainted. In all the Montgomery Ward examples, they were trimmed with gold. With this in mind, porcelains were given their own economic rank (Level 7) no matter what the decoration.

From this precursory analysis of 19th-century ceramic types, several hypotheses have been generated with regards to recognizing socio-economic variability in the archeological record.

Hypothesis 7: Upper-income families will have a greater percentage of higher economically-ranked ceramic assemblages than their middle- and lower-class neighbors. Since no temporally distinct features were found at the Washburne or Hughlett sites, the economic ranking of the ceramic wares was not conducted. But, two other similarly related hypotheses were generated and include:

Hypotheses 7a: Upper-income families will have a greater percentage of porcelain items than lower-class households. Conversely, lower-income households will be represented by higher percentages of undecorated whitewares (earthenwares).

In the 18th century, ceramic types based on paste and glaze characteristics have been a good indicator of status. In particular, the presence of porcelain in high percentages on a site has indicated upper-class households. In the 19th century, ceramic paste hardness may be a sensitive indicator of status. Finer -- and thus more expensive -- wares were made of a finer clay and fired at higher temperatures. The epitome of this economic ranking is porcelain, which is at the top of the scale. Earthenwares, on the other hand, are ranked lowest. By the early 19th century, better made white pasted wares fired to an intermediate hardness (ironstones) were produced. By the

mid-1850's, they became exceedingly popular. These vessels (referred to as ironstones or granite ware) are of an intermediate rank.

Table 12 compares our four sites in terms of differential percentages of earthenwares, ironstones, and porcelain. Based on porcelain alone, a slight correlation exists between upper-class households and slightly higher percentages of porcelain. But when one compares the urban Moreland site -- located next to the Grant Home and excavated by Benchley and Adam (1976) -- to these figures, this low-status household has a relatively high (6.0%) percent of porcelain sherds. Otto (1977: 106) noted that higher percentages of porcelains were not recognized on a consistent basis archeologically, as our model would suggest; they were just too small a percentage of the total artifact assemblage.

When one compares the combined stoneware and porcelain percentages, an interesting comparison results, with the Hughlett and Washburne sites as clearly dominant (14.5% and 13.0%, respectively) and the Crazy Dog site as the lowest (3.3%). Both the Grant and Moreland sites are of intermediate rank where they are expected to be associated. The difficult site to interpret is the Speckhardt site, with a relatively high percentage (15.6%) -- clearly as high as the Washburn site. On the upper-class sites in the Galena area an exceptionally high percentage of Yellowware (and Rockingham wares) were noticed. This is very unusual and unexpected since yellowwares and Rockingham wares are of the lowest economic scale as discussed by Miller (1980). But, in an area like Galena, where there is a major redware ceramic industry, the presence of yellowware and Rockingham wares (which served the same function as the cheaper redware vessels) may have been out of the ordinary and associated with the well-to-do. As such, this may be a regionally sensitive indicator of status. The lower percentage of earthenwares associated with the upper class could be the more sensitive indicator of status in this case than the higher percentage of porcelain and stoneware.

Hypothesis 7b: Lower-income families will have a greater percentage of unrefined ceramics than their upper-class neighbors.

Abbitt-Outlaw et al. (1977) recognized that lower-class households had greater "storage ability" in their unrefined vessels (Shephard 1985). As Miller (1980: 34) states, unrefined wares were not used for status display and therefore the vast majority usually are not decorated. These utilitarian wares represent a "common denominator in ceramic assemblages regardless of status" (Shephard 1985: 109). As the quantity of the refined ceramics increases in proportion to the status of the household, the percentage of unrefined wares will tend to decrease in number. S. Smith (1980) recognized that the percentage of unrefined ceramics was high on sites associated

	Crazy Dog	Speckhardt	Hughlett	Washburne	U. S. Grant	Moreland
Whitewares (Earthenwares)	93.4%	80.7%	62.0%	71.4%	89.8%	88.7%
Ironstones	2.3%	15.6%	11.9%	7.1%	0.7%	2.4%
Porcelains	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%	5.9%	8.5%	6.0%
Yellowares	3.3%	3.7%	23.5%	15.6%	1.0%	2.9%
TOTALS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Combined Stoneware/Porcelain TOTALS	3.3%	15.6%	14.5%	13.0%	9.2%	8.4%

TABLE 12. The Model Sites; Differential Ceramic Paste Types of Refined Wares.

with lower-status households. Otto (1975: 219) on the other hand speculated that the number of storage vessels (unrefined wares) would increase with increasing status.

Table 13 compares the percentage of refined and unrefined ceramics from the four sites being studied. No significant pattern could be discerned. Both the Washburne and Hughlett sites had an extremely low percentage of unrefined wares. But when comparing the Crazy Dog and Speckhardt assemblages, the speckhardt site had the expected high unrefined percentage (49%), but the Crazy Dog site had a remarkably low percentage (13.4%). This difference may be correlated to site function or some other unaccounted variable.

Refined Ceramic Vessel Form (RCVF) Pattern: Otto (1977) illustrated the difference between slave, planter, and overseer artifact assemblages. Of particular interest was the differential distribution of holloware and flatware vessels. Low-status households in the pre-Civil War South -- such as slaves -- had a diet based heavily on meat broth, which was more easily served in bowls. In contrast, upper class households -- more often eating expensive meat cuts -- had a higher percentage of flatware vessels. Heitzman (1980) conducted a similar analysis between bunkhouse and manager's residence on the Great Plains. Heitzman compared different percentages of cups, saucers, plates, bowls, and "other" vessel forms. The "other" category consisted chiefly of special use items such as pitchers, serving bowls, and tureens. Based on Otto's (1977), Drucker's (1981), Baker's (1980), and Heitzman's (1980) work, several hypotheses were generated concerning the Refined Ceramic Vessel Form Pattern.

Hypothesis 8: The Refined Ceramic Vessel Form Pattern will vary with respect to socio-economic rank of the household.

Hypothesis 8a: Low-income households will have a relatively low percentage of cup vessel forms compared to that of upper-class households.

Hypothesis 8b: Low-income households will have a relatively higher percentage of bowl vessel forms compared to that of upper-class households.

Hypothesis 8c: Low-income households will have a relatively low percentage of plate vessel forms compared to that of upper-class households.

Hypothesis 8d: Low-income households will have a low percentage of "other" vessel forms compared to that of upper-class households.

	LOWER CLASS			UPPER CLASS		
	Crazy Dog	Speckhardt	\bar{X}	Hughlett	Washburne	\bar{X}
Refined	86.6%	51.0%	68.8%	87.3%	80.8%	84.0%
Unrefined	13.4%	49.0%	31.2%	12.7%	19.2%	15.9%

TABLE 13. The Model Sites; Comparison of Refined and Unrefined Ceramic Wares.

Table 14 compares the Refined Ceramic Vessel Forms from the Speckhardt, Crazy Dog, Hughlett, and Washburne sites. Hypothesis 8a, b, and c were not substantiated by the Illinois data. Apparently, differences in the diet among the 19th century individuals represented by our artifact assemblages -- if substantially different between the upper and lower social groups -- does not manifest itself by comparison of the ceramic vessel forms. This is in contrast to Drucker (1981) and Otto (1977), where they argue that vessel shape is a more sensitive indicator of social status than ceramic type. But, the Illinois data does suggest one possible indicator of status as reflected in the ceramic vessel forms. The "other" category, which consists of serving vessels and special use items such as tureens, pitchers, serving dishes, and chamber pots, does seem to be indicative of socio-economic variability. As was expected (Hypothesis 8d), the appearance of these vessels is significantly higher in the upper-class households. The vessels from the Speckhardt and Crazy Dog sites which were recorded for this category included such low status items as yellowware chamber pots, Rockingham pitchers, and undecorated items -- all of low economic scale as defined by Miller (1980). Heitzman (1980) recognized a similar difference in his artifact assemblage, with 5% and 15.2% "other" ceramic vessel forms from the Bunkhouse and Manager's Residence, respectively.

After recognizing the significance of the "other" category in the Refined Ceramic Vessel Form Pattern, and realizing that these vessels were often associated with ornate glass tablewares in upper-class table settings, a comparison of the glass tablewares among these four sites was quickly checked.

Tableware glass (Table 8) appears to be relatively higher on the Hughlett and Washburne sites and also seem to be indicative of socio-economic status -- upper-class households spend more money on glass tablewares and other unique glass items. These items represent "luxury" items and were purchased chiefly by the well-to-do households. The presence of fine glass tumblers, decanters, pitchers, goblets, sweetmeat dishes and molasses containers -- as illustrated by McKee and Brothers in their 1864 and 1868 catalogues -- were all associated with the upper-class Washburne and Hughlett households (Figure 115).

With glasswares, a "quality" difference at mid-century separates expensive and non-expensive glasswares. Prior to the introduction of the snap case (circa 1857), all glasswares with a finished lip had to be held with a pontil rod while the lip was being formed. During the early to mid-19th century, the more expensive glasswares had the rough pontil ground away, leaving a smooth concave base. Often, the bases of fine tumblers also were ground flat to facilitate a better surface to set on. McKee and Brothers (1864) distinguish between "rough pontil" and "ground pontil" pieces. Although the prices aren't listed, it is clear that the higher price item was the ground pontiled piece.

	Hughlett	Washburne	\bar{X}	Crazy Dog	Speckhardt	\bar{X}
Bowls	9.3%	11.8%	10.5%	14.9%	12.3%	13.6%
Cups	20.2%	16.1%	18.1%	33.0%	21.1%	27.0%
Saucers	24.8%	22.4%	23.6%	14.9%	22.8%	18.8%
Plates/Platters	27.9%	34.2%	31.0%	31.9%	40.3%	36.1%
Other	17.2%	15.5%	16.6%	5.3%	3.5%	4.4%

TABLE 14. The Model Sites; Refined Ceramic Vessel Forms.

Several authors, in their analysis of 19th-century household inventories, have recognized the association of ceramic "sets" with upper-class households (Stone, Little and Israel 1972). Although difficult to recognize and quantify in the archeological record, the presence of matched sets -- both ceramic and glass -- will be associated with the upper-class. This was not investigated by the present artifact analysis. Future research should substantiate this hypothesis.

Although the use of Economic Scaling of Ceramics was not too productive, the recognition of the "Other" category in the Refined Ceramic Vessel Form Pattern -- and its association with glass tablewares -- was helpful in recognizing differences in the material culture remains from the sites investigated by this research.

Architecture

Housing, as the primary environment for the family, is an excellent measure of the "quality" of life. As Lieberman (1978) has suggested, the analysis of architectural remains is an excellent alternative to the measure of social status by occupation or other historical means. As an additional archeological data set added to those already discussed, the analysis of above-ground architectural features such as houses is an excellent indicator of socio-economic status, but it must be interpreted in its proper context.

As King (1978:62-3) states, "a building is a complex artifact, created and modified by people for economic, social, and cultural purposes." By analyzing a house as a complex social "artifact" with a number of recognizable attributes, we can begin to separate socio-economic differences from other cultural or ethnic variables.

Traditional house types discussed particularly by cultural geographers have often been based on house "form" (shape of floor plan, number of stories, and shape of roof). Kniffen (1936) was instrumental in discussing various house types -- as based on form -- and interpreting cultural folk regions based on these house forms. Similar studies have been conducted by Glassie (1968) and Jakle (1975).

With traditional house types, a complex set of house forms, some associated with a southern tradition (I-house, I-cottage) and others with a northern or New England tradition have been recognized in Illinois (Mansberger 1982, 1984). Various traditional house forms -- such as the I-house -- have socio-economic implications. Non-traditional house types are often those designed by architects and associated with the upper-class households.

Differential concepts of the use of space within a house also separate families of different socio-economic status. Clearly, the size (total square footage) of a house can be an

indicator of status. But also, of more importance than sheer size, "Just how is the space being utilized within that house?" Within a house, there are various recognizable activity areas, all functioning in different realms of the total cultural system. These include areas of Public Space (areas of the house "open" to non-family members), as well as Family Space (areas of the house "closed" to non-family members). Typical Public activity areas include the dining room (hall), sitting room (parlor), and entrance hallways. Family space can be subdivided into communal space (that which is shared by all family members) such as pantry, food preparation, and storage areas; and semi-private space (that which is not shared by all members of the family), such as bedrooms.

Several activity areas, such as Public Space, function in not only a technomic realm but also in a socio-technomic realm. These areas of the house -- those which function in a socio-technomic role -- are more apt to be culturally structured, conservative, and less variable than the Family Space. Family Space -- particularly the semi-private areas of the house (bedrooms) are less culturally structured and influenced more by idiosyncratic behavior of the owner and/or builder. Glassie (1975:122) has recognized similar patterns in houses of Virginia.

How can one separate activity areas within a house that is no longer occupied? Houses are an extremely appropriate medium for stylistic messages (Wobst 1977). Stylistic attributes are used differently in each of the activity areas. Stylistic elements -- such as door and window trim -- function as a method of information exchange and have an adaptive advantage. Messages associated with structures usually are associated with class affinity, social group affiliation, and religious and political standing. The messages associated with the stylistic elements, the areas of the house associated with the message, and the target group the message is directed towards are all significant attributes. The area of a house most associated with stylistic messages is the facade and is directed at a large, non-personal target group. Those folks most apt to be social-ladder climbers will tend to have the most ornately decorated facades. Inside the house, public space areas are also embellished with stylistic elements. The use of ornamental moldings for door and window trim in Public Space areas is characteristic of the upper-middle class and upper-class segments of society. These are the most ornately "decorated" areas of the house and function similarly to the facade but at a somewhat closer level of interaction. Fewer stylistic elements are associated with family space; and those which are, are directed at a target group closer, and more intimate with, the immediate family. Further research associated with activity areas and stylistic behavior within a house, should prove of value to those attempting to understand the interaction of popular and traditional behavior within a dynamic system. Most houses exhibit both traditional and popular culture elements; various degrees of traditionalism may be indicative of either socio-economic or temporal factors.

Mansberger (1981: 148) compared the differential activity areas for several houses along the F.A.P. 408 (Central Illinois Expressway) highway corridor in west-central Illinois. Several interesting socio-economic insights were recognized from the analysis. A comparison of the Communal Space to the amount of Semi-private Space (bedrooms) -- expressed in a simple ratio -- was a good indicator of socio-economic status of the household living in that structure. With the 19th-century houses examined, the upper-class structures tended to have almost 2-1/2 times the communal space as semi-private space (Mansberger 1986). In comparison, the middle-class housing of the 19th-century tended to have a much different proportion; for every square foot of semi-private space, the middle-class houses had between one and one-and-a-half square feet of communal space. Downing's (1969) mid-19th century house plans designed for working class folk have a low ratio of approximately 0.8 to 1.0.

The relationale behind the Communal Space/Semi-private Space Ratio as an indicator of socio-economic status is that it is a measure of the standard of living associated with the different families. For every square foot of semi-private space, an upper-class household devoted over two square feet to communal areas. The communal areas are those associated with the non-sleeping necessities in life -- particularly food preparation and storage. So the greater the amount of communal space per person, the more apt that the occupants of that household are leading a better/richer lifestyle. The lower-class households, on the other hand, tend to have a much lower percentage of communal space with respect to semi-private space. A lower-income housing unit such as an I-cottage, with a single-story kitchen extension, would tend to have less than a single square foot of communal space for each square foot of semi-private space. A greater percentage of the lower-class houses are devoted to sleeping rooms. A common alteration to upper-class housing units when they fall down the socio-economic scale is for the communal and public areas to be converted into sleeping quarters, thus lowering the Communal/Semi-private ratio.

It was initially speculated that the amount of public space with regard to the total living space would also reflect socio-economic differences. The few houses analyzed by Mansberger (1981: 148) -- whether upper or lower-class -- all showed a common tendency towards public space. For every square foot of public space available in the house, there were approximately three square feet of total living space. As square footage of a house increased, the amount of public space increased in a relatively constant manner. As the amount of public space increased, in houses of the upper class, rooms with special uses, such as library or parlor, become common. This seems to be a constant with non-commercial domestic living quarters in central Illinois.

Such an analysis of architectural features is not so easy, though, when represented only by subsurface remains. As such, some of the more significant 19th-century sites -- particularly pre-Civil War era sites -- are those that contain above-ground structural remains. A house is the single most significant cultural "feature" at most sites. Even if in an extremely poor state of preservation, or badly altered, through proper "archeological" investigations, much can be learned about the past cultural systems -- including status-related functions -- that constructed that house.

Diet

Perhaps the most direct variable distinguishing status levels archeologically will be through recognizing differences in diet. As discussed earlier, differences in ceramic vessel forms may provide indirect information on diet. A much more direct source of dietary information, though, is through the analysis of faunal remains.

Faunal remains from historic contexts provide data for interpreting meat consumption patterns and offer insights into the socio-economic status for those responsible for the refuse (Davidson 1982, Jolley 1983, Schulz and Gust 1983, Calhoun et al. 1984, Singer 1985). Analysis of historical faunal assemblages from urban contexts elsewhere in the Midwest-Great Lakes region have demonstrated the potential for these topics as well as for revealing changes in animal exploitation coinciding with the growth of the local urban complex (Branstner and Martin 1985, Martin and Colburn 1985, Martin and Demeter 1985, Mudar 1978).

A plethora of techniques are advocated by various researchers for obtaining measures of taxonomic abundance. Several recent reviews suggest that none of these are universally valid, but that each measure has strengths and weaknesses, as well as special applications (see discussions by Grayson 1984, Hesse and Wapnish 1985; 109-118, and Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984; 24-38). Since many of the domesticated mammals represented in historic collections were presumably purchased by the cut, quantification by butchering unit is believed to most accurately reflect consumer patterns. Alternatively, small mammals, birds, and fish are best characterized by the minimum number of individuals (MNI's) since the individual animal would have been the normal unit of purchase or capture. Yet another approach to estimating relative taxonomic abundance is the allometric conversion of identified bone weights contributed by the various taxa using formulae provided by Reitz and Honerkamp (1983; 15). Data presented on the various faunal assemblages discussed in this report include tabulations of 1) the number of identified specimens (NISP), 2) Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), and 3) biomass estimated from cumulative specimen weights by taxon. Emphasis is given to ordinal rankings for reasons discussed by Grayson (1984; 110-115).

Despite the opportunity to conduct research on a wide range of historic sites, the narrow scope afforded many of these projects seriously limits the ability to draw inferences due to specific project constraints and small sample sizes. The sample discussed in this report are typical of these problems. As Price (1985: 55) has recently demonstrated for a nineteenth-century farmstead in the eastern Ozarks,

Unless one is certain that most refuse was discarded in one locus or that all faunal remains were treated in a similar fashion, it is unwise to assume that the remains from a single locus accurately reflect human preparation, consumption, and disposal behavior from the site as a whole.

This statement could undoubtedly be amended to include situations where only small samples were obtained from a number of loci.

Despite these limitations, even small faunal samples from historic sites can provide information on the status of former residents, especially where the site area under investigation can conceptually be perceived as a "neighborhood" (Branstner and Martin 1985). Given small faunal assemblages in a project area where little or no previous research has been conducted, the definition of distinctive archeological patterns can only be achieved by making comparisons between sites in a neighborhood where the residents share similar levels of socio-economic status. The distinctiveness of these patterns can then be explored by making comparisons to other sites or neighborhoods characteristic of different status levels. Unfortunately, little research along these lines has been attempted.

In order to define such economic patterns of consumption for a specific region, it becomes necessary to allow for factors such as differences in local food preferences, availability, transportation costs, location relative to major transportation routes, and ethnic affiliation of particular household members. Difficulties exist where a site was inhabited by a number of residents over a period of time. With these limitations in mind, several hypothesis were generated and included:

Hypothesis 9 (Species Preference): With the available funds of an upper-class household, families bought and consumed foods that they most preferred. An assumption made here is that in many instances, the most preferred food items were generally the most expensive foods. As such, families of different socio-economic status were probably purchasing differential amounts of beef, pork, sheep/goat, and fowl. Unfortunately, though, other variables such as ethnicity, different regional market systems, as well as personal idiosyncrasies affected the family choices made in food purchases. In mid-19th century Illinois, it is hypothesized that beef was a preferred choice of the wealthy. Mudar (1978: 64) suggests the possibility that in

the early 19th century pork was an indication of upper-class households from the Detroit area. Differential percentages of avi-fauna may also be reflective of socio-economic differences. Ratios of one species to another (Beef to Pork) were used by Mudar (1978) to tentatively separate socio-economic classes in her Detroit neighborhood.

Hypothesis 10 (Domestication): In a frontier situation, it has been shown that a large percentage of the faunal assemblages consists of non-domestic meats (Reitz and Honerkamp 1983). In Illinois, by the mid-19th century most sites are dominated by bones from cattle, pigs, sheep/goats, and poultry. It is speculated that, all things constant, the upper-class households will consume a far greater percentage of domestic foodstuffs than their less well-to-do neighbors. On the other hand, the lower-class households will consume greater percentages of non-domestic/wild animal resources.

The percentages of wild and domestic food resources used by a family will vary between socio-economic ranks dependent on the differential availability of these resources in either a rural or urban market. Keeping status levels similar, it is suspected that rural sites will be represented by a far greater amount of wild foodstuffs -- as well as a more widely distributed selection of economically ranked meat cuts -- than their urban counterparts.

Hypotheses 11 (Species Diversity): With more money available for spending on choice or hard-to-get food items -- foods which are usually more expensive to purchase -- the diversity of food remains found at an urban site will probably be greatest at the upper-class sites. Although still relying heavily on one or two domestice species for their meat consumption, the wealthy families will probably be represented by a far wider diversity of domestic and exotic foodstuff. This may be reflected in several different aspects of the faunal assemblage. It is speculated that upper-class households will consume far greater percentages of non-local or "imported" foods than their less wealthy neighbors.

Hypothesis 12 (Economic Rank of Meat Cuts): The most informative approach to later 19th-century faunal collections involves discovering the proportional representation of various butchering units for the domestic animals. Assuming that economic status affects access to more expensive cuts of beef, an indication for socio-economic status of the households responsible for particular refuse deposits should be apparent from the composition of the butchering units represented in those deposits. In their repective analyses of nineteenth-century urban faunal assemblages, Mudar (1978) and Schulz and Gust (1983: 48) established scales of relative value for various butchering units of beef based on late

nineteenth-century sources (Figure 116). Although the scales are similar, analysis of faunal assemblages from the Lincoln Home National Historic Site has followed the latter study in equating anatomical portions of cattle to major secondary cuts of beef. The butchering units defined for pork (e.g., Lyman 1979: 541) were recorded during the identification phase of the analysis, but retail pork cuts and their relative value are not as well documented. In addition, the presence of cranial parts and lower limb elements often indicates the occurrence of on-site butchering, although caution must be used in the case of pigs' feet and jowls since these butchering units were commonly available at meat shops. As such it is hypothesized that upper class households will consume domestic retail meat cuts of much higher economic rank than those of the poorer classes. In contrast, the lower-class households will consume meat cuts with lower economic ranking. It is speculated that with certain wild meat resources, such as deer, similar economic scaling of various meat cuts may be recognized between faunal assemblages associated with upper- and lower-class inhabitants. This is particularly true where local "farmers markets" are operating and selling such wild food resources as deer, as well as squirrel or wild water fowl.

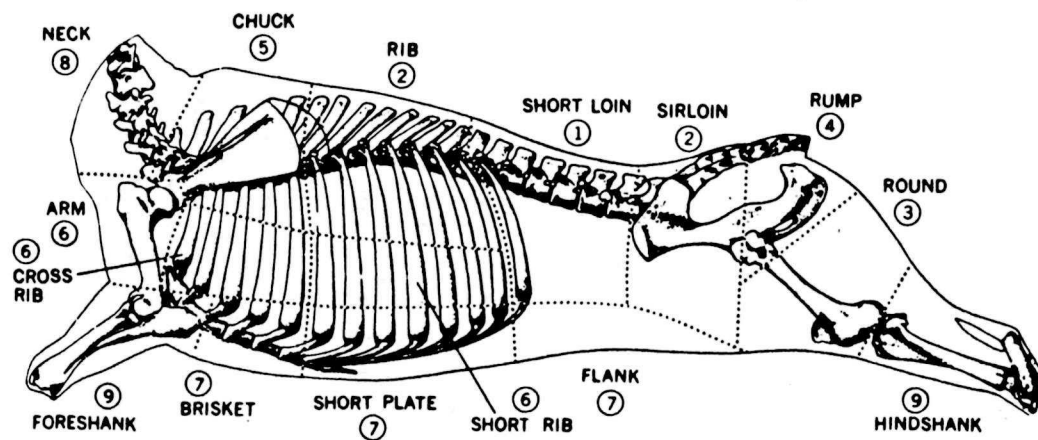


FIGURE 116. Retail Beef Cuts and Their Economic Rank (Schulz and Gust 1983).

THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DATA BASE

The previous discussion has created a simplified model of economic stratification in 19th-century Illinois as recognized in the archeological record. We will discuss the results of the 1985 summer field excavations at the LHNHS and attempt to interpret these sites with regard to this model of social stratification. Tables 15-21 summarize the archeological data from these sites.

Shutt Site. Although the artifact density was low at this site, several factors all point to the upper-class status associated with this household. The artifact pattern indicated an extremely low percentage (10.6%) of kitchen-related artifacts and a high percentage (77.0%) of architectural items. Both of these are indicative of a well-to-do household. The Clothing and Personal Groups are unexpectedly low, but this may be due to the exceptionally small number of artifacts recovered. The Refined Ceramic Vessel Forms Pattern indicated an "other" category of 33.3% which is extremely high; but one must not rely too heavily on this, since a total of only 9 vessels were recognized at this site. The glass tablewares were represented by 5.4% of the identifiable glass artifacts.

The Shutt site is represented by a low percentage of earthenwares (65.0%) and a high percentage of ironstones (22.5%) and porcelain (12.5%). The unrefined ceramic wares also are very low (27.3%) -- all indicative of an upper-class household.

Again, although the sample size was small, the unrefined ceramic wares were represented by an extremely high percentage of flower pot remains (53.3% of the unrefined wares). A high percentage of flower pots (with regard to the unrefined ceramic total) may also be indicative of an upper-class household and as such is indicative of the amount of leisure time spent around the house beautifying the grounds and/or as a measure of the importance of status display items such as flowers.

The faunal remains from the Shutt House Site are extremely sparse, making any interpretation flimsy at best. The small faunal assemblage of 16 identified specimens prohibits the discovery of definitive trends, but beef dominated the collection in terms of number of specimens as well as estimated biomass (Table 22). Other species represented include at least 2 sheep/goat, an adult house cat, an immature turkey, and domestic chicken. Only seven beef cuts were identified; both high and middle value cuts are represented. The absence of animal gnawing suggests that refuse from the Shutt household was disposed in a manner that made it unavailable to scavenging rodents and dogs.

	Shutt House		Cook House		Lincoln Home (1985)		Allen Barn		Lincoln Home (1951)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kitchen	75	10.6	808	29.3	207	13.6	472	36.1	383	43.6
Architecture	542	77.0	1178	42.6	767	50.4	595	45.5	232	26.4
Furnishings	0	0.0	32	1.2	5	0.3	22	1.7	35	4.0
Arms	0	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Tools	6	0.9	10	0.4	19	1.2	0	0.0	14	1.6
Transportation	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Clothing	2	0.3	15	0.5	32	2.1	8	0.6	17	1.9
Personal	3	0.4	36	1.3	21	1.4	50	3.8	139	15.8
Others	76	10.8	678	24.5	471	30.9	160	12.2	54	6.2
TOTALS	704	100.0	2762	100.0	1522	99.9	1307	99.9	878	99.9

TABLE 15. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Artifact Patterns.

	Shutt House		Cook House		Lincoln Home (1985)		Allen Barn		Lincoln Home (1951)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Architecture	187	91.2	415	76.9	203	86.7	198	65.6	21	8.9
Kitchen/Culinary	4	1.9	14	2.6	1	0.4	17	5.6	12	5.1
Beverage	2	1.0	42	7.8	9	3.8	22	7.3	10	4.2
Tablewares	11	5.4	27	5.0	6	2.6	15	5.0	80	33.7
Household	0	0.0	30	5.5	5	2.1	7	2.3	35	14.8
Medicine	1	0.5	6	1.1	6	2.6	41	13.6	23	9.7
Personal	0	0.0	6	1.1	4	1.7	2	0.7	56	23.6
TOTALS	205	100.0	540	100.0	234	99.9	302	100.1	237	100.0

TABLE 16. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Identifiable Glassware.

	Shutt House		Cook House		Lincoln Home (1985)		Allen Barn	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bowls	1	11.1	7	15.9	2	10.0	24	37.5
Cups	2	22.2	5	11.4	5	25.0	13	20.3
Saucers	0	0.0	11	25.0	4	20.0	4	6.3
Plates/Platters	3	33.3	18	40.9	9	45.0	8	12.5
Others	3	33.3	3	6.8	0	0.0	15	23.4
TOTALS	9	99.9	44	100.0	20	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 17. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Refined Ceramic Vessel Forms.

	Shutt House		Cook House		Lincoln Home (1985)		Allen Barn		Lincoln Home (1951)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Earthenwares	26	65.0	270	81.8	51	92.7	157	67.7	199	72.4
Ironstones	9	22.5	42	12.7	4	7.3	55	23.7	63	22.9
Porcelain	5	12.5	18	5.5	0	0.0	20	8.6	13	4.7
TOTALS	40	100.0	330	100.0	55	100.0	232	100.0	275	100.0

TABLE 18. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Refined Ceramic Paste Types.

	Shutt House		Cook House		Lincoln Home (1985)		Allen Barn		Lincoln Home (1951)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Refined	40	72.7	330	58.1	55	72.4	232	52.6	275	93.2
Unrefined	15	27.3	238	41.9	21	27.6	209	47.4	20	6.8
TOTALS	55	100.0	568	100.0	76	100.0	441	100.0	295	100.0

TABLE 19. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Percentage of Refined and Unrefined Ceramic Wares.

	Cook (Circa 1850)	Lincoln (Circa 1845)	Lincoln (Circa 1855)	Lincoln (Circa 1860)	Lincoln (Circa 1880)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (with existing basement)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (without basement)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (with small basement)
Public Space	345	895	1135	1135	1135	857	857	857
Family Space								
Communal	384	1489	1524	1321	1578	2296	1002	1439
Semi-Private	360	570	570	1047	1047	729	729	729
TOTAL LIVING SPACE	1089	2954	3229	3503	3760	3882	2588	3025
Communal/Semi-Private	1.1	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.4	2.0
Public/Total Living Space	31.7	30.3	35.2	32.4	30.2	22.1	33.1	28.3

TABLE 21. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Comparision of Internal Space Allocations for Several Mid-19th Century Houses at Various Stages of their Development.

	Cook (Circa 1850)	Lincoln (Circa 1845)	Lincoln (Circa 1855)	Lincoln (Circa 1860)	Lincoln (Circa 1880)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (with existing basement)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (without basement)	Shutt (Circa 1850) (with small basement)
Public Space	345	895	1135	1135	1135	857	857	857
Family Space								
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Semi-Private	360	570	570	1047	1047	729	729	729
TOTAL LIVING SPACE	1089	2954	3229	3503	3760	3882	2588	3025
Communal/Semi-Private	1.1	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.4	2.0
Public/Total Living Space	31.7	30.3	35.2	32.4	30.2	22.1	33.1	28.3

TABLE 21. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site Data Base, 1985 Excavations; Comparision of Internal Space Allocations for Several Mid-19th Century Houses at Various Stages of their Development.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP(MNI)</u>	<u>Wt(g)</u>	<u>Biomass</u> <u>(Kg)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Biomass</u>	<u>Sawed</u>	<u>Carnivore</u> <u>Gnawed</u>	<u>Rodent</u> <u>Gnawed</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>							
Cattle, <u>Bos taurus</u>	9(?)	176.1	2.762	82.3	9	-	-
Sheep/Goat, <u>Ovis/Capra</u>	4(2)	27.3	.516	15.4	1	-	-
House Cat, <u>Felis catus</u>	1(1)	9.3	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Large Mammal	1	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Mammal	4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BIRDS</u>							
Chicken, <u>Gallus gallus</u>	1(1)	1.8	.035	1.0	-	-	-
Turkey, <u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	1(1)	2.4	.045	1.3	-	-	-
<hr/>							
Totals: Grand Totals	21	225.6			10	-	-
Identified	16	216.9	3.358	100.0	10	-	-
% Identified	78.3	96.1					

TABLE 22. Faunal Assemblage Associated With the Shutt Site.

The most significant feature at the Shutt Site is the extant mid-19th century house. This large two-story structure was built in a single episode and is of balloon frame construction. Unlike the early Cook and Lincoln Homes, the Shutt House is of a nontraditional design. Even without the present basement, this house has a large amount of living space (2,588 square feet). The Communal to Semi-private Space ratio is indicative of an upper-class household. With the entire basement considered as communal space, an extremely high Communal/Semi-private ratio is obtained. This is higher than any other house recorded by Mansberger (1981, 1986). It seems relatively clear that the present house foundation dates to the period 1875-80. It seems likely, the original house had a small basement beneath the kitchen of the original structure. Without the present basement, the Communal to Semi-private ratio is a solid 1.4 -- which is indicative of a middle-class household. With a small cellar, this ratio would range between 1.6 to 2.0, clearly indicative of an upper-class household. Fireplaces also indicative of status at mid century -- were present in many of the Public Space rooms.

The Public to Total Living Space ratio also argues for the non-original nature of this large cellar. With the existing large cellar, the public space consists of an extremely low percentage of 22.1% -- the lowest ratio seen of any of the houses examined by Mansberger. Without the basement, this figure is a normal 33.1%; with a small cellar it would range from 28.3% to 30.9%, all within an expected range of variability.

The ground floor of the original Shutt House apparently had a formal entry hall flanked by another formal room (parlor?). A dining room, as well as another formal room (complete with fireplace) completed the Public rooms of the house. The other ground floor rooms were probably geared towards food production and/or storage. A stairwell once connected the back kitchen to the two back upstairs rooms. These rooms (storage and maids quarters) were physically separated from the sleeping rooms of the family. Three large bedrooms completed the upstairs floor plan. Truly, this was a house formally designed for a well-to-do mid-19th century professional family. It is very similar to the 1850s and early 1860s Henson Robinson house located directly across the street (Perry 1984).

Cook Site. Although the artifact density at the Cook site was much greater than the Shutt, no significant temporally discreet artifact samples were collected. The majority of the artifacts were collected from a mixed midden context. The artifact pattern indicated a moderately low (28.0%) Kitchen Group and a moderately high (43.5%) Architecture Group. The Furniture Group was relatively high (1.2%), while the Clothing and Personal Groups were relatively low compared to the Upper Class Model. The Refined Ceramic Vessel Form pattern indicated an "other" category of only 6.8%, which was relatively low for

the Upper Class Model. The Glass Tablewares were moderately high at 5.0%. A high percentage of the refined ceramic wares were earthenwares (81.8%); the ceramic assemblage was represented by a high percentage of unrefined wares (41.9%).

The faunal remains from the Cook site also are indicative of a middle-class household. More than 300 animal remains were obtained during the archeological investigation of the Cook House (Table 23). Beef is best represented, with 52.6% of the identified butchering units coming from the five most expensive cuts. Although pig bones outnumber specimens of sheep/goat, 61.9% of the pig butchering units are from the feet. In contrast, 85.7% of the sheep/goat bones represent cuts of leg, loin, chuck, and short/hotel rack as defined for sheep by Lyman (1979: 541). Biomass estimates indicate that meat obtained from ovicaprids was nearly equal to the amount of pork consumed by members of the household. At least five individual chickens are also represented.

Wild foodstuffs represent a low percentage of 1.9% of the faunal assemblage. Wild animals identified in the Cook site collection are eastern cottontail, opossum and fox squirrel. The occurrence of Old World rat (probably Norway rat, although possibly black rat, Rattus rattus) is marked by the presence of two postcranial elements.

Over 97% of the faunal remains are those of mammals; a low percentage of Aves is represented. The beef cuts indicate a diet of relatively high-ranked retail cuts -- but nowhere near as high as that at the Lincoln site. The middle-ranked cuts, such as chuck (11.8%) is much higher at the Cook Site and is indicative of the lower status of this site's occupants. Pork remains represent a low percentage (8.4%) of the faunal remains. The pork assemblage consists mostly of feet and ham steak cuts.

Again, the single most significant feature recognized at this site is the house. The original Cook House, circa 1850, contained approximately 1089 square feet. Of traditional I-house form, of post and beam construction, and without a cellar, this structure did not fit the upper-class model discussed earlier. The Communal/Semi-private ratio was a low 1.1 indicative of a lower- to middle-class household. Most of the indications from the archeological record point to the middle-class nature of the Cook House occupants.

Allen Barn. The excavation of this portion of the Allen Site represents a unique artifact assemblage associated with a primarily non-domestic outbuilding. One of the most significant differences between this site and the others within the LHNHS excavated this past summer was the high percentage of unrefined ceramics (47.4%) recognized at this site. Although not recognized as a socio-economic indicator, the high unrefined ceramic percentage may be reflective of the non-domestic

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP(MNI)</u>	<u>Wt(g)</u>	<u>Biomass</u> <u>(kg)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Biomass</u>	<u>Sawed</u>	<u>Carnivore</u> <u>Gnawed</u>	<u>Rodent</u> <u>Gnawed</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>							
Cattle, <u>Bos taurus</u>	82(?)	1351.5	17.288	97.8	65	-	2
cf. Cattle	7(-)	37.5	.686	3.0	5	-	-
Sheep/Goat, <u>Ovis/Capra</u>	14(2)	110.8	1.820	8.0	5	-	-
Pig, <u>Sus scrofa</u>	23(2)	93.6	1.564	6.9	1	2	1
cf. Pig	5(-)	17.8	.351	1.5	1	-	-
Opossum, <u>D. virginiana</u>	1(1)	.9	.024	.1	-	-	-
Cottontail, <u>S. floridanus</u>	42(1)	19.7	.385	1.7	-	-	-
Fox Squirrel, <u>Sciurus niger</u>	1(1)	1.5	.038	.2	-	-	-
Norway Rat, <u>R. cf. norvegicus</u>	2(1)	.8	.012	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Large Mammal	9	26.3	-	-	2	-	-
Unid. Med/Lg Mammal	76	86.3	-	-	16	-	-
Unid. Medium Mammal	8	6.4	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Mammal	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BIRDS</u>							
Chicken, <u>Gallus gallus</u>	24(5)	34.0	.505	2.2	-	-	-
Unid. Medium Bird	4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES</u>							
Mammal/Bird	9	2.2	-	-	1	-	-
Totals: Grand Totals	310	1793.4			97	2	3
Identified	202	1668.1	22.673	100.0	78	-	-
% Identified	65.2	93.0					

TABLE 23. Faunal Assemblage Associated With The Cook Site.

functional context (outbuilding). Many domestic artifacts -- especially unrefined ceramics -- were recovered associated with the Allen Barn. These artifacts which were initially associated with food processing and storage were being used in a secondary storage capacity. The barn, which functioned primarily as protection for the horses and carriages, also functioned as storage and workshop space. The large outdated ceramic kitchenwares could function as non-food storage containers in the Allen Barn. The remainder of the artifact assemblage is indicative of an upper-class affiliation. The Artifact Pattern represents a fairly high percentage of Architecture Group (36.1%) and a relatively low percentage of Kitchen Group (36.1%) artifacts. The Furniture Group was moderately high also (1.7%). The Personal/Clothing Groups (with a combined 4.4%) was the highest of all the sites excavated through this research. The Refined Ceramic Vessel Form pattern exhibited an "other" category of 23.4%, which was extremely high. The combined ironstone and porcelain figure (32.3%) is second only to the Shutt House.

Archeological investigations of the floor of the S. Allen Barn furnished an assemblage of 112 faunal remains. The species composition is generally consistent with that of the previous assemblages. Unlike the Cook Site, the faunal assemblage is restricted entirely to domesticated animals (Table 24). The presence of two individual house cats in the floor fill is probably related to their role in controlling the rodent population in the outbuilding. The butchering units are concurrent with other indicators of high status, in that 84.4% of the beef cuts are from the five highest valued cuts and 27.8% of the pig elements represent short cut hams. Bones from sheep/goat included a sawed distal femur shaft (leg) and a dorsal rib fragment (chuck or short/hotel rack). Although many bones are exfoliated and show signs of weathering, only five elements exhibit animal modification -- four by rodents and one by carnivores. The artifacts from the Allen Barn were associated with rather well-to-do family.

The Lincoln Site: The 1985 field excavations at the Lincoln Site produced a very low number of artifacts. Although low in number, several temporally discrete and early deposits were recognized and are clearly associated with the Lincoln family. When combined with the previous Hagen materials -- a much clearer picture of upper-class lifestyles in Springfield circa 1855-60 (albeit conservative lifestyles) was recognized.

Generally, the artifact pattern from the 1985 excavations is typical of an upper-class household with its extremely low Kitchen Group (9.9%) and high Architecture Group (50.8%). The Clothing/Personal Group was also relatively high with its 3.5%. The glass tablewares was relatively low, representing only 2.6% of the identifiable glass artifacts. When compared to the 33.7% glass tablewares represented by Hagen's excavation, this figure seems very low and unrepresentative of the Lincoln family assemblage. The Lincoln site is represented by an unexpectedly

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP(MNI)</u>	<u>Wt(g)</u>	<u>Sawn</u>	<u>Chopped</u>	<u>Knife Cuts</u>	<u>Carnivore Gnawed</u>	<u>Rodent Gnawed</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>							
Cattle, <u>Bos taurus</u>	54(?)	1057.9	44	-	-	1	1
Sheep/Goat, <u>Ovis/Capra</u>	2(1)	11.7	1	-	-	-	-
Pig, <u>Sus scrofa</u>	18(2)	322.3	3	-	-	-	-
House Cat, <u>Felis catus</u>	6(2)	21.1	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Large Mammal	13	62.6	7	-	-	-	-
Unid. Med/Lg Mammal	9	24.1	1	-	-	-	-
Unid. Medium Mammal	4	11.1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>BIRDS</u>							
Chicken, <u>Gallus gallus</u>	5(2)	7.2	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, <u>M. gallopavo</u>	1(1)	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Totals: Grand Totals	112	1519.5	57	-	-	1	4
Identified	86	1421.7	48	-	-	1	4
% Identified	76.8	93.6					

TABLE 24. Faunal Assemblage Associated With The Solomon Allen Site.

high percentage of earthenwares (92.7%). The comparison of the 1985 excavation results to the 1951 Hagen excavations, particularly in regard to the artifact patterns, is startling. It seems apparent from this comparison that the Hagen remains are not a total collection but rather a sample of the material uncovered. A comparison of these two artifact patterns as such is not overly significant.

As at the other three sites investigated, the domestic structure at the Lincoln Site was the most significant feature at the site. Having gone through several episodes of construction, the Lincoln Home is a complex structure, difficult to interpret and reflects the changing importance and function of various rooms through time. The initial 1 1/2-story Greek Revival Cottage was a relatively nice structure for the late 1830s. Its two large front bedrooms were complimented by a moderate-sized kitchen, basement, and garreted storage and servants' quarters above the kitchen, to yield a relatively high Communal/Semi-private ratio (2.6) indicative of a well-to-do family. The tastefully decorated Greek Revival facade which has been suggested to be original would attest to this cottage being much nicer than many other nondescript cottages in the area.

Sometime circa 1848-53, the Lincolns enlarged their home. The addition at this time consisted of enlarging the back extension (East Wing). Though only 1 1/2-stories in height, the ground floor had attained its present plan at this time. Essentially, a storeroom/pantry, small porch, and "library" (or rear parlor) were added to the house. In 1855 the Lincoln's increased the height of the front portion of the house to a full two stories, essentially creating a traditional I-house form. Circa 1855, the Communal/Semi-private ratio of the Lincoln Home was 2.7, indicating the upper-class status associated with this household.

The last major alteration to the home by the Lincoln family was the raising of the back extension (East Wing) to a full two stories in height. The addition of these four bedrooms (one servant, three family), with the subsequent loss of communal space (storerooms and servants quarters) created a house with a Communal/Semi-private ratio of only 1.3, which is indicative of the middle-class neighborhood the Lincolns were living in. Circa 1860, the large frame Lincoln Home with its numerous bedrooms and low amount of communal space, was not typical of the housing associated with such wealthy families as the Lincolns.

The early circa 1840 Lincoln Home public/total space percentage was a normal 30.3%. Similarly, the Cook House (circa 1850) had a public space percentage of 31.7%, somewhat higher than the Lincoln Home. Other aspects of the Lincoln Home -- such as the ornate facade, which probably was absent at the Cook House -- reflect this lack of affluence associated with the early Cook occupants. The Lincoln Home circa 1855 represented an unusual structure. The initial addition consisted of large

amounts of public space, clearly emphasizing the importance of entertaining for the Lincoln family. The house at that time had 35.2% Public Space, clearly above the expected norm. The final addition added by the Lincoln family was the bedroom space -- clearly of secondary importance to the Lincolns. This addition gave the house a more normal 32.4% of Public Space.

By the 1860's, the Lincoln Home did not have the necessary communal space indicative of upper class households. By the 1870's the Harlow family had added a kitchen addition -- complete with cellar/laundry -- which added a total of approximately 257 square feet of Communal Space. This gave the house a Communal to Semi-private Space ratio of 1.5, clearly more in line with the character of the neighborhood by the late 19th century.

I believe the changes documented for the Lincoln Home clearly reflect the social and political importance of entertaining associated with the Lincoln family lifestyle of the early to mid-1850's. Menz (1983:7) notes the social and political significance of the Lincoln Home enlargement. She states that it helped to "increase Lincoln's social standing in the community and allow Mary to entertain their friends on a grander scale." And, as Mary's cousin Harriet Chapman put it, Mary Lincoln liked to "put on style" (Menz 1983:9). Politically, to attain what Abraham Lincoln had done in a few short years (by 1860) required a bit of social and political fraternizing. The number and types of social gatherings attended and thrown by the Lincoln family attest to this social and political climb. The earliest documentary evidence of the Lincolns` having a large party at their 8th Street residence is in December, 1855, shortly after they had enlarged the back of their house (Menz 1983:20). In a letter dated 5 February 1857 to her sister, Mary Lincoln noted

Within the last three weeks, there has been a party, almost every night and some two or three grand fetes, are coming off this week (Menz 1983:23).

June was berry season, and numerous berry parties were always held. A letter from Mary to her friend Hannah Shearer in 1859 states,

For the last two weeks, we have had a continual round of strawberry parties... (Menz 1983:23).

Again in 1857 -- on a housewarming party for the newly renovated Lincoln Home -- Mary Lincoln wrote her sister that she was somewhat fatigued after the party that she and her husband had given for 500 invited guests, but because of rain "only 300 favored us with their presence" (Menz 1983:22).

The Lincoln family accounts with local merchants clearly indicate the extent of the parties of the late 1850's. The amount of sugar the Lincoln family purchased in 1859 -- close to

300 pounds -- is certainly indicative of home preparation of sweetmeats, candies and other sweets for the use of substantial entertaining as well as in home canning of preserves (Pratt 1943). A single purchase of 32 pounds of coffee also attests to the Lincolns' large parties (Pratt 1943). Other ingredients purchased that year, i.e., flavorings (nutmeg, cinnamon, vanilla, bottled lemon and almond extract), brandy, red gelatin, and isinglass were necessary ingredients of cakes and gelatin desserts (i.e., creams, blancmanges, flummeries). The jellies were either jelled in molds or in small glasses, or served in large or small bowls, which necessitated specific usage glassware for Mary Lincoln's fashionable dessert table (Belden 1983:268).

Mary Lincoln was accustomed to fashionable entertaining, including the services of a confectioner (Menz 1983:20). However, it appears she did much of the cooking for these fetes herself or supervised servants making these delicacies in her own kitchen (Menz 1983:15). The table centerpiece, possibly a fashionable macaroon pyramid, may frequently have been purchased at W.W. Watson, Springfield confectioner (Menz 1983:20).

How does the archeological record reflect the conservatism/traditionalism of a family. During the mid-19th century, it is my speculation that conservatism in the archeological record is best reflected in the architectural features and household furnishings associated with a site. Many different sources indicate the conservative nature of the Lincoln household. W.D. Bartlett in an article in the New York Evening Post described Lincoln's house as "a handsome but not pretentious double two-story frame house...neatly but not ostentatiously furnished" (Scott 1953:8). Physical descriptions of the Lincoln Home by his contemporaries illustrate the conservativeness of the Lincoln family. The Springfield [Mass.] Republican (23 May 1860) stated,

As nearly as could be made out in the evening light [of May 19], his dwelling house is of the style and character suited to his position in life. It is a two-story wooden house of more than ordinary good exterior; and the interior arrangements are such as show that good taste and good domestic rule reigns within. The furniture, without pretension to show, was neat, and in admirable keeping with what is understood to be his moderate pecuniary ability. Everything tended to represent the home of a man who has battled hard with the fortunes of life, and whose hard experience has taught him to enjoy whatever of success belongs to him, rather in solid substance than in showy display (Menz 1983:34).

On 26 June 1860, the New York Herald described Lincoln's house:

Mr. Lincoln lives in a plain brown two-story wooden house, a little off at one side of the city, which is without ornament on it or in its grounds around it.

Everything bespeaks a becoming absence of affection and love of show, and an almost becoming absence of taste and refinement....The internal appointments of his house are plain but tasteful, and clearly show the impress of Mrs. Lincoln's hand, who is really an amiable and accomplished lady (Menz 1983:37).

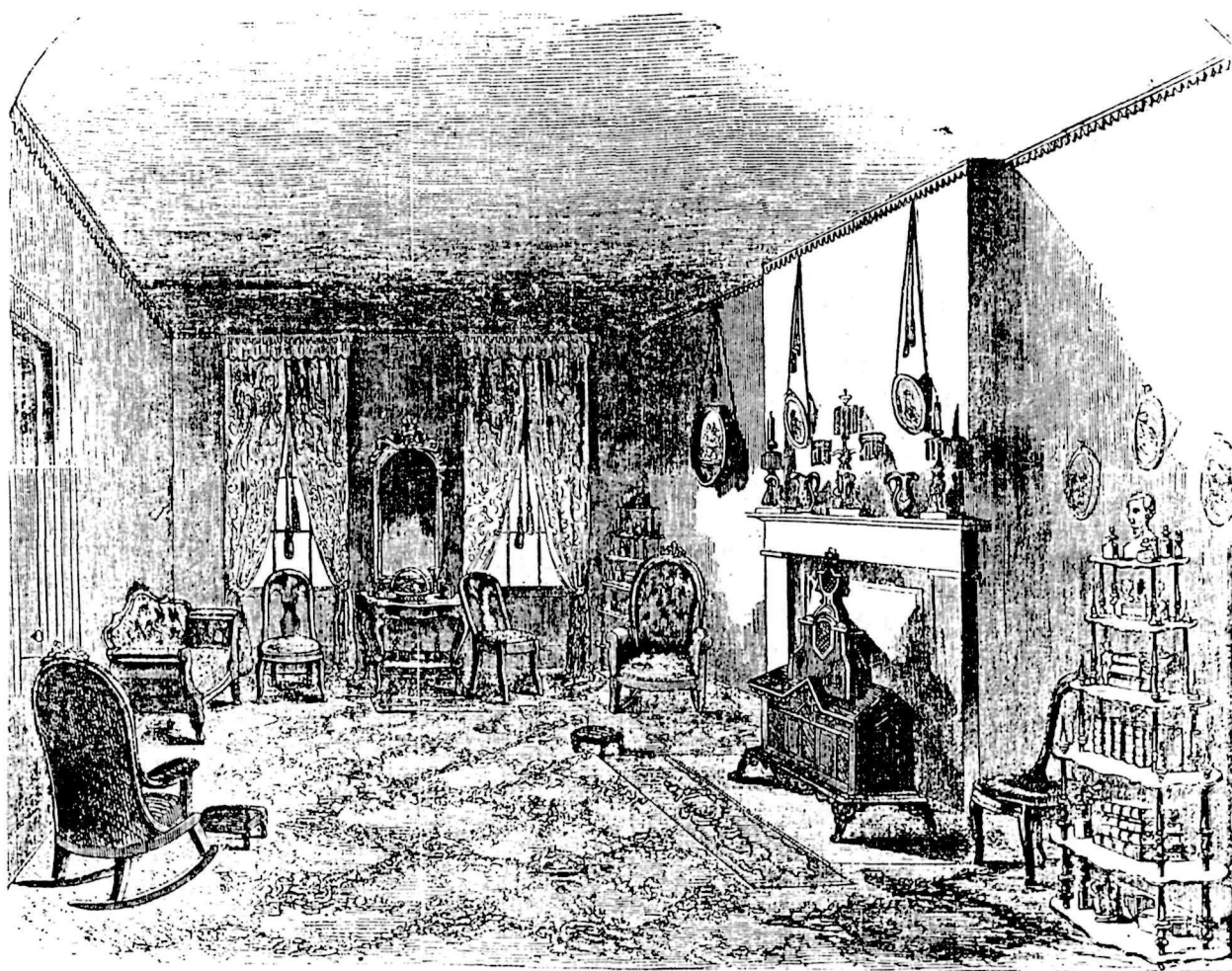
The New York Herald for 13 August 1860 again stressed the conservativeness of the Lincoln home.

Here Mr. Lincoln has resided for some twenty years, since 1844. The edifice affords no indications of ostentation. It has no ornaments, no flowers or shrubbery, no marble vases or cooling fountains, no fashionable fences surrounding it, but is built plumb out to the sidewalk, the steps rather encroaching on the walk. It is like the residence of an American gentleman in easy circumstances, and is furnished in like manner. It is not near so aristocratic an establishment as the houses of many members of your Common Council. In short, there is no aristocracy about it; but it is a comfortable, cosy home, in which it would seem that a man could enjoy life, surrounded by his family (Menz 1983:31).

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Magazine (Figures 118-120) illustrates the front and back parlors as well as the sitting room as they appeared in late 1860 or early 1861. The text of Leslie's (9 March 1861) described the Lincoln Home as

...simply and plainly fitted up, but are not without indications of taste and refinement. They are the "leisure rooms," as parlors might properly be called, of the great majority of Americans in comfortable circumstances in country towns, and will doubtless suggest to the reader many a pleasant hour passed in such apartments....The rooms are elegantly and comfortably furnished with strong well-made furniture, made for use and not for show (Menz 1983:38).

These illustrations of the Lincoln Home help confirm the "old-fashioned" or conservative nature of the Lincoln family lifestyle. Instead of double parlors with matching sets of furniture, the Lincolns had a formal front parlor with a back parlor set up as an office or library. The furniture was of the earliest Victorian style (Country Empire) and not of the more stylish Rococo Revival that was popular by 1860. The room arrangements are also conservative, with furniture lined along the walls rather than in groupings out in the room. The furnishing of the Lincoln Home in 1860 appear to represent old and new items accumulated since 1844, when they moved into their 8th Street house (Figures 117, 118 and 119).



FRONT PARLOR IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. —SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FIGURE 117. Front Parlor of the Lincoln Home (From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 9 March 1861).

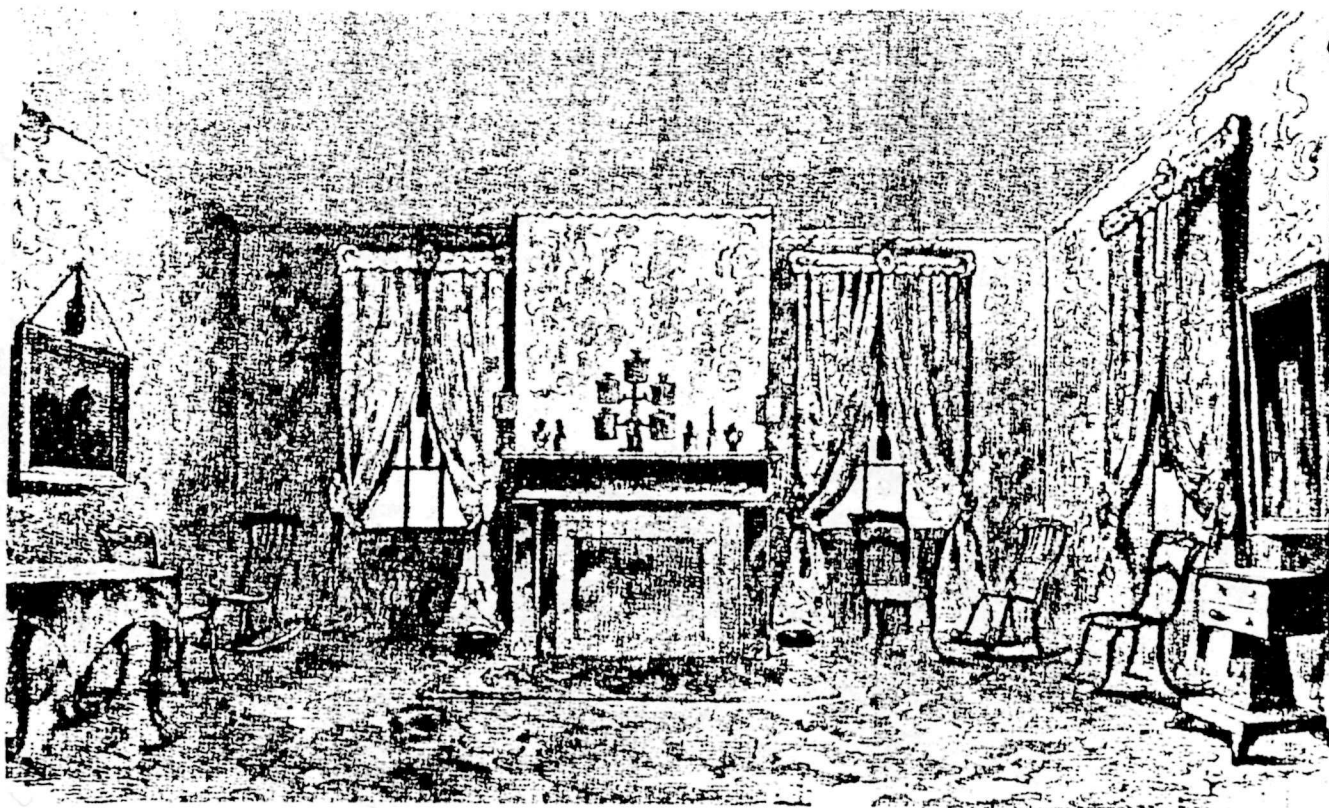


FIGURE 119. The Sitting Room of the Lincoln Home (From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 9 March 1861).

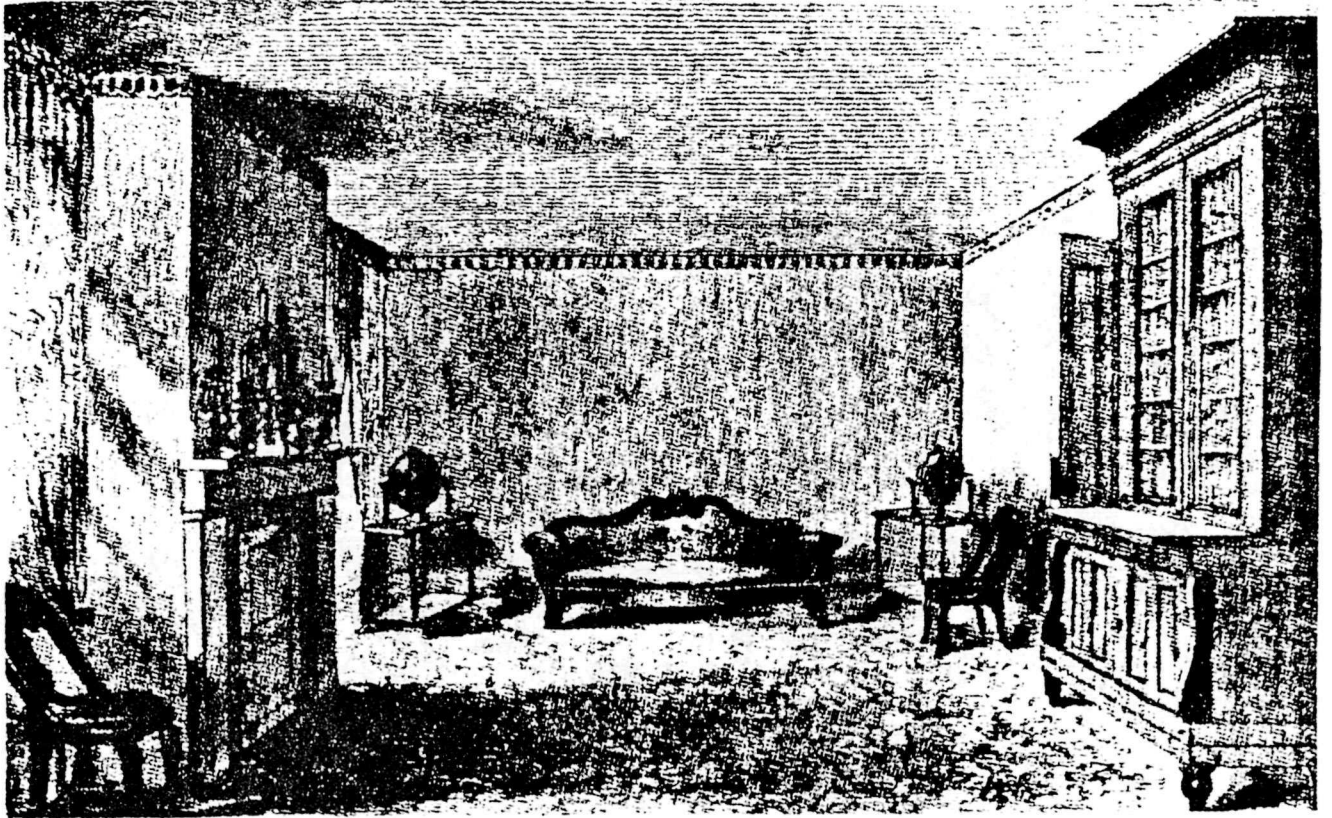


FIGURE 118. Back Parlor of the Lincoln Home (From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 9 March 1861).

This is not to say that the Lincolns were not wealthy, nor that they did not spend their money on luxurious household items. An analysis of Lincoln's personal finances by Pratt (1943) clearly indicates the Lincoln family wealth by the mid-1850's. As a young Springfield lawyer in 1844, Lincoln's income was clearly better than the average Springfield resident. Pratt (1943) estimated Lincoln's income between the years 1840-50 averaged about \$1,500-2,000/year. By the early 1850's, Lincoln's law practice was drawing him as much as \$5,000 in a single year (Menz 1983:5-6). Bearss (1969:10) indicates that Lincoln's real estate in 1860 was valued at \$5,000, while his personal property was valued at \$12,000. Although an analysis of Springfield residents has not been undertaken, it seems probable that this would have placed Lincoln clearly in the top 10% of the taxable income bracket in Springfield.

Several documentary tidbits reflect the economic fortitude of the Lincoln family. Their wall-to-wall carpet, fancy curtains with stylish cords and tassels, as well as the ornamental objects on the mantels and whatnot shelf, all attest to Mary Lincoln's flair and knowledge of fashion. For lighting devices, the Lincolns used both candles and lamps. An analysis of the family account books indicates the purchase of two lamps as early as 1844 (Erwin and Company) and a wall lamp from J. Bunn & Company in 1849 (Menz 1983:63). Apparently though, the Lincolns used candles for a major portion of their lighting needs. Family accounts with local merchants indicate the Lincolns were purchasing as many as 4 pounds of candles per month for their home use. Girandoles are documented for the Lincoln Home (Menz 1983:64). By 1855, the well-to-do families of Springfield were no longer lighting their homes with candles but with carbide gas fixtures. The Lincolns never installed such fixtures but apparently relied on the more traditional candles and coal-oil lamps. In defense of the Lincoln family social standing, the typical metal candle holders (Figure 120) common in most mid-19th century households were replaced by the Lincolns with porcelain examples as found by the Hagen excavations (Figure 80). A blue and white handpainted and gilded porcelain candlestick holder (L.R. 196) -- documented as being associated with Lincoln's Springfield years -- is in the possession of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's Lincoln Collection.

Several furniture items purchased by the Lincoln family also indicate the luxurious nature of the Lincoln furnishings. The last sofa purchased by the Lincolns -- and the best-documented piece of furniture from the Lincoln Home -- had "mohair cloth" as a covering (Menz 1983:71). The black horsehair fabric presently on this sofa and the other Lincoln upholstered items is a less formal and cheaper utilitarian covering, which was the most common everyday fabric used in mid-19th century Illinois. The use of horsehair on all the Lincoln upholstered items currently in the house is an incorrect representation of the Lincoln family furnishings. Mohair was a wool fabric that was a durable, more expensive item than horsehair, often referred to as "plush".

**JAPANNED
CANDLESTICKS.**



{ No. 1,
" 2,

**JAPANNED
CANDLESTICKS.**



{ No. 1, Japanned,
" 2, "
" 1, Plain. .
" 2, "

**PLATED
CANDLESTICKS.**

SILVER FINISH.



{ No. 1,
" 3,

**BRIGHT IRON
CANDLESTICKS.**



{ No. 0,

FIGURE 120. Candlesticks (Dover Stamping Company 1869).

Another interesting item indicative of the Lincoln family's expenses on luxury items includes the sale of a "spring mattress" bought by S.H. Melvin from the 1861 household auction (Menz 1983:45). The \$26.00 paid for this item represents a major expense in contrast to the cheaper feather or corn-husk ticks commonly used at midcentury. All this helps illustrate the conservative but well-to-do nature of the Lincoln household.

The Economic Scaling of ceramics as an indicator of status was generally of little utility for this research. Although the sample size was extremely small, and conclusions drawn from such a small sample size are extremely speculative, one cannot help but compare the decorated ceramic types associated with the east porch (1839-ca. 1850), the well fill (ca. 1849-53), Hagen's third privy (Feature #7), and Hagen's rubbish pit. Figure 121 is a breakdown of the various ceramic decorative types found in these features. The rubbish pit and privy -- representing Lincoln's later years of occupation -- are a drastic contrast to the area beneath the east porch, which is indicative of Lincoln's early years of occupation at this site. The most significant difference is the switch in relative importance between transfer printed wares and relief decorated wares. Since undecorated ironstones ranked similarly with the relief decorated wares, these two types were grouped together in this figure. The early Lincoln (and Dresser) years are represented by low percentages of low-ranked edged and handpainted wares. This early ceramic assemblage is characterized by a high percentage (52%) of transfer printed wares and lesser amounts of relief decorated wares, clearly indicative of a well-to-do family. The later deposits, most clearly represented by Hagen's third privy are represented by extremely low percentages of handpainted, edged and transfer printed wares and high percentages of undecorated (39%) and relief decorated (56%) wares. Similarly, the rubbish pit contains only relief decorated (34%) and undecorated (56%) wares. The rubbish pit probably represents a long-term deposit that somewhat postdates Lincoln's occupation at the site (circa 1855-1888).

The early years of the Lincoln occupation are marked by numerous transfer printed and lesser amounts of edged wares. The early pearlware transfer print saucer (E. Wood) and blue shell edge plate/platter found next to pier #4 are representative of these wares. The transfer printed table setting currently on the Lincoln table in the dining room (marked DAWSON) is also typical of the early period of Lincoln's occupation. But what types of ceramic tablewares would the Lincoln table have had circa 1860? The answer to this is most clearly indicated by the analysis of this mid-19th century privy and rubbish pit. The upper-class wares of the mid-19th century were what Caroline Owsley Brown (1922; Menz 1983:161) described as "gold banded china." These porcelain wares, often made by Haviland and Company, Limoges, France, consisted of a white body with a wide handpainted band around the edge with a gilded outline. None of these wares were found associated with the

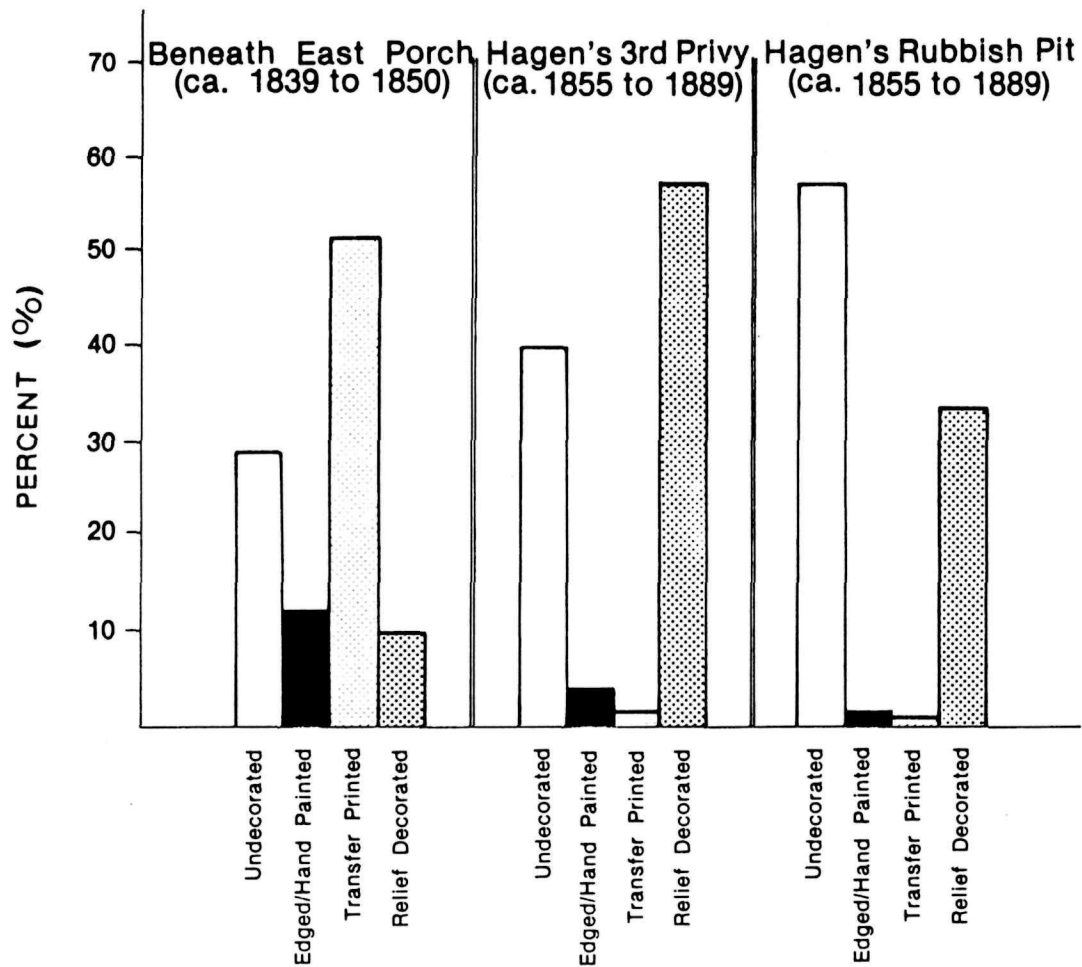


FIGURE 121. Comparison of the Decorated Ceramics at the Lincoln Site.

conservative Lincoln household. What were found associated with the later Lincoln years were the popular relief decorated wares common after 1855. An ad in the North Western Gazette and Galena Advertiser (20 November 1844) lists "Pure White and raised figured stone China Tea Setts" for sale. The presence of relief decorated wares may date to as early as the mid-1840's in upper-class households.

Several "ironstone" pieces are documented as belonging to the Lincoln family. These include a "white toilet set" for the maid's room (Menz 1983:141) as well as the May 17, 1856 purchase with the John Williams Company of "2 White Chambers @ \$1.25." Late 1850's purchases of "Bowl" (\$0.87), "Pitcher" (\$1.25), and "washbowl" (\$0.50) from Corneau and Diller, may also represent relief decorated wares. The Lincoln Collection of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has a relief decorated ironstone pitcher ornately highlighted with gold gilding and attributed to the Lincoln family's Springfield years.

Several examples of mid-19th century (ca. 1845-60) relief decorated wares possibly associated with the Lincoln occupation were found by Hagen in his 1951 excavations. Figure 122 illustrates some of these wares. These are the wares that would have graced Lincoln's table circa 1860 -- not the transfer printed wares currently displayed at the Lincoln Home. Figure 123, a and b, illustrates two examples very similar to either the President or Columbia Shape, both illustrated by Wetherbee (1980:52-53). The President Shape was produced by J. Edwards and first registered in 1855 and again in 1856 (Wetherbee 1980:52). The Columbia Shape was produced by several potteries, including Livesley and Powell, Clementson, E. & C. Challinor, G. Wooliscroft, J. Meir and Son, and Elsmore and Foster. This shape also was first registered in 1855 (Wetherbee 1980:53-54). Figure 123 illustrates a sherd of relief decorated ware referred to by several different names, including Baltic Shape (T. Hulme, J. Meir, G. Bowers, G. Wooliscroft), Dallas Shape (J. Clementson), and Mississippi Shape (E. Pearson). The majority of these patterns were registered in 1855 (Wetherbee 1980:55). Although this particular sherd was found in 15L45, another sherd, marked "G. BOWERS, BALTIC SHAPE" was found in privy #3 by Hagen in 1951 and attests to the possible association of this pattern with the Lincoln family. A small octagonal ironstone serving dish (L.R. 201) in the Lincoln Collection of the I.H.P.A. was probably part of the Hagen (1951) artifact assemblage and is attributed to the Lincoln occupation of the site.

Although Mary Lincoln's dining room was probably outfitted with a set of relief decorated wares, her kitchen would have been filled with a variety of different older wares. As Menz (1983:203) says:

In the nineteenth century, it was not uncommon to relegate older furnishings to the kitchen; and it is suggested that the Lincolns would have had some older furnishings (from their early years of marriage) in this room.

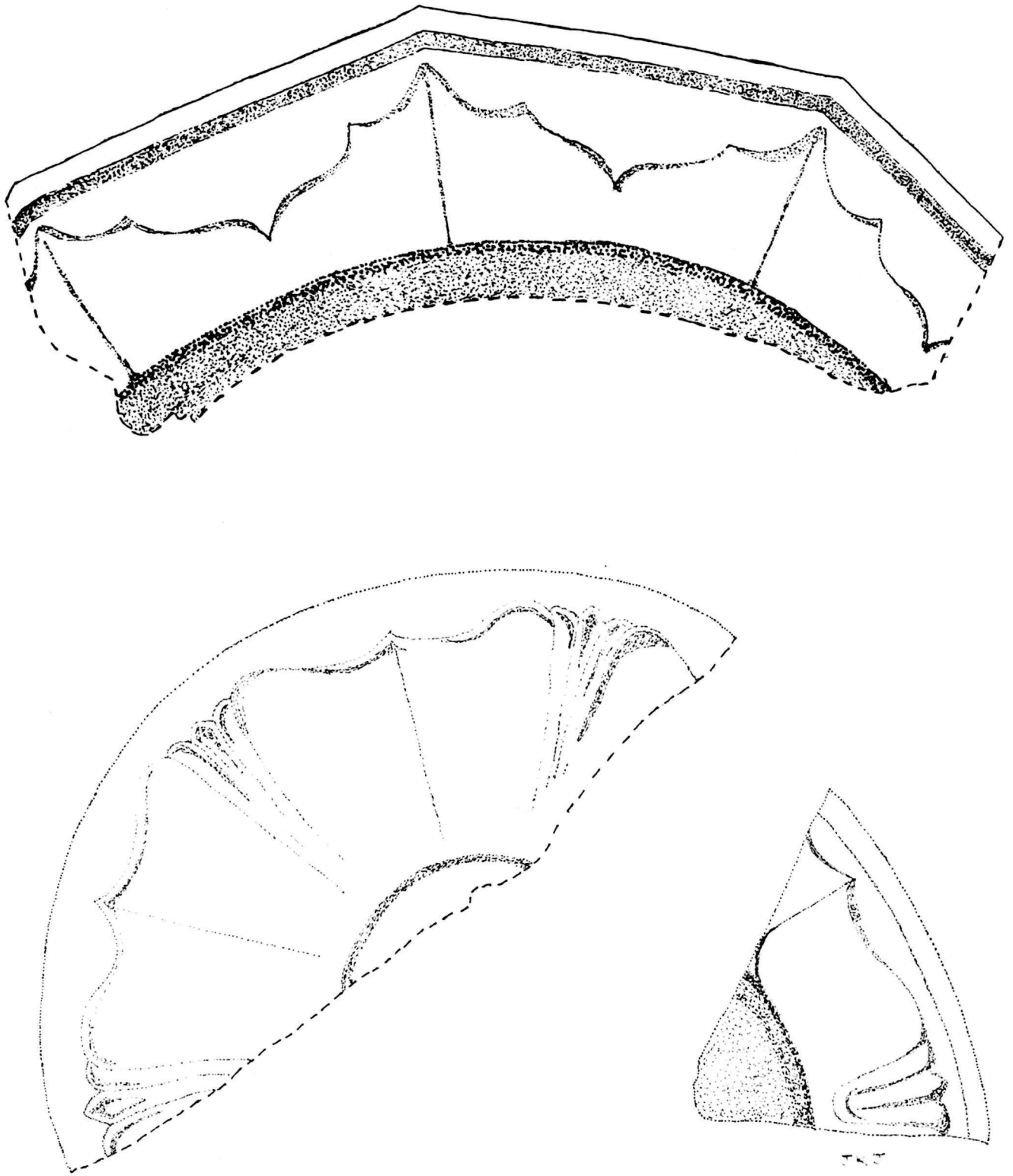


FIGURE 122. Relief Decorated Ceramic Wares Recovered From the 1951 Hagen Excavations.

The kitchen's refined ceramics would have consisted of a variety of transfer printed, as well as handpainted (sprig) and annular decorated wares. A wide selection of unrefined wares, such as utilitarian kitchen items (butter churns, mixing bowls) would also have been present in the kitchen. These would have included both clear glazed redware and salt glazed/Albany slipped stonewares similar to those found at the Allen Barn.

Several ceramic tablewares have been documented as belonging to the Lincoln family during their Springfield years. Two small earthenware cake plates with transfer printed central figures with molded and gilded edge decoration (L.R. 183/184) are in the Lincoln Collection of the I.H.P.A. These appear to post date the Lincoln occupation of the Springfield home. A porcelain dinner plate with hand painted floral design (L.R. 182) in the Lincoln Collection (I.H.P.A.) is similar to a butter dish in the Lincoln Museum at the Lincoln College (Lincoln, Illinois). The butter dish was a gift from Robert Todd Lincoln. These tablewares may date to the Springfield years of Mary Todd Lincoln -- whose favorite flowers were violets. It is more likely that these vessels represent White House or post White House tablewares. Also in the collection of the Lincoln Museum (Lincoln, Illinois) is a combination multi-colored (red, blue, green, pink) handpainted and transfer printed earthenware plate. An illegible mark is associated with this vessel. This plate may have been associated with the Springfield home of Lincoln particularly during the earlier years of occupation. No vessels similar to any of these "documented" ceramics were found archeologically.

The Lincoln family china and glassware associated with their White House years was exquisite. Unlike the conservative wares of the Springfield household, these White House furnishings were the most expensive money could buy. In 1864, Mary Lincoln purchased a set of china described as "one extra large French China Dining, Dessert and Coffee Service decorated on a White ground delicate Buff border with burnished Gold lines..." (Klapthor 1975:80-81). This set cost \$1,700 and is similar to the U.S. Grant service owned by the Galena/JoDaviess County Historical Museum (Mansberger 1986). A piece of this Lincoln China from the White House years is in the Lincoln Collection of the I.H.P.A. These ceramic and glass tablewares represent the non-conservative tastes of Mary Lincoln during the White House years and are in drastic contrast to her more conservative buying patterns of her Springfield years.

As discussed earlier, dietary remains may represent one of the more significant aspects of interpreting socio-economic status. The archeologically recovered faunal material from the Lincoln site clearly indicates a well-to-do family.

A total of 259 animal remains were obtained from the various proveniences investigated on the grounds of the Abraham Lincoln House (Table 25 and 26), which includes 57 specimens from the well.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP(MNI)</u>	<u>Wt(g)</u>	<u>Biomass</u> <u>(kg)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Biomass</u>	<u>Sawed</u>	<u>Carnivore</u> <u>Gnawed</u>	<u>Rodent</u> <u>Gnawed</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>							
Cattle, <u>Bos taurus</u>	36(?)	578.8	8.059	60.2	30	2	4
Sheep/Goat, <u>Ovis/Capra</u>	10(1)	61.6	1.073	8.0	-	-	-
Pig, <u>Sus scrofa</u>	22(2)	175.7	2.756	20.6	3	-	5
cf. Cat (fetus/kitten)	1(1)	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Cottontail, <u>Sylvilagus</u> <u>floridanus</u>	2(1)	1.6	.040	.3	-	-	-
Gray Squirrel, <u>Sciurus</u> <u>carolinensis</u>	1(1)	.7	.019	.1	-	1	-
Old World Rat, <u>Rattus</u> sp.	3(1)	1.0	.026	.2	-	-	-
Unidentified Large Mammal	4	21.8	-	-	4	-	-
Unid. Med/Lg Mammal	43	66.1	-	-	11	-	4
Unid. Medium Mammal	3	5.8	-	-	-	-	2
Unidentified Mammal	18	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BIRDS</u>							
Chicken, <u>Gallus gallus</u>	30(4)	28.4	.429	3.2	1	-	4
Turkey, <u>Meleagris</u> <u>gallopavo</u>	25(3)	65.6	.919	6.9	-	-	-
cf. Canada Goose, <u>Branta canadensis</u>	1(1)	3.3	.061	.5	-	-	1
Mourning Dove, <u>Zenaidura</u> <u>macroura</u>	1(1)	.1	.003	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Bird	48(-)	5.7	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AMPHIBIAN</u>							
Toad, <u>Bufo</u> sp.	1(1)	.1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FISH</u>							
Unidentified Sucker, <u>Catostomidae</u>	1(1)	.2	.008	.1	-	-	-
Yellow Bullhead, <u>Ictalurus natalis</u>	1(1)	.2	.004	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Fish	1(-)	.4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES</u>							
Mammal/Bird	7	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Totals: Grand Totals	259	1021.8			48	3	20
Identified	135	917.5	13.397	100.0	33	3	14
% Identified	52.1	89.8					

TABLE 25. Faunal Assemblage Associated With The Lincoln Site.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP(MNI)</u>	<u>Wt(g)</u>	<u>Sawn</u>	<u>Chopped</u>	<u>Knife Cuts</u>	<u>Carnivore Gnawed</u>	<u>Rodent Gnawed</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>							
Cattle	8(?)	58.3	8	-	-	-	1
Pig,	3(1)	11.4	-	-	-	-	1
Sheep/Goat	1(1)	7.5	-	-	-	-	1
Old World Rat	1(1)	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Unid. Med/Lg Mammal	16	20.0	5	-	-	-	1
<u>BIRDS</u>							
Chicken	8(1)	8.1	-	-	-	-	4
Turkey	7(1)	10.7	-	-	-	-	3
cf. Canada Goose	1(1)	3.3	-	-	-	-	1
Mourning Dove	1(1)	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified Bird	9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FISH</u>							
Unidentified Sucker	1(1)	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Totals: Grand Totals	57	122.1	13	-	-	-	12
Identified	32	100.2	8	-	-	-	11
% Identified	56.1	82.1					

TABLE 26. Faunal Assemblage Associated With The Lincoln Well.

Besides domesticated animals and a bone from house cat (fetus or immature individual), a surprising array of wild species are represented in the overall assemblage. The Lincoln site sample is the only one containing fish bones, and the species present (yellow bullhead and an unidentified sucker) may imply recreational fishing. Mourning dove, gray squirrel, and eastern cottontail may have also been hunted for sport. Canada goose might also be added to this list if the bone is not from a domesticated goose. The presence of a toad in the collection is probably attributable to natural phenomena and not cultural selection for the small amphibian.

Consistent with the wealthy status of the Lincoln household, 79.4% of the beef butchering units represented in the archeological collection consist of the five most expensive cuts (Table 27). Somewhat unexpected, however, was the finding that pork is better represented than at any of the other sites investigated in the neighborhood. Although the ratio of cattle bones to pig bones is 1.6:1, beef contributed approximately 60% of the biomass in the overall Lincoln sample. Feet and rough back account for 45.5% and 27.3% of the pig butchering units, respectively. Ovicaprid specimens, three of which were sawed, are assumed to be from sheep. In addition to a first phalanx, the butchering units represented included six bones from the legs, two from the chuck, and one rib specimen either from the chuck or the short/hotel rack.

Available documentary and archeological data places the Lincoln family -- and, to a lesser extent, the Shutt and Allen households -- into a wealthy or upper-class status and the Cook household into a working- or middle-class status. With this in mind, a comparison of these four faunal assemblages with respect to the several hypotheses formulated earlier will be undertaken.

Specie Preference and Diversity. Upper-class households will tend to have a wider range of diversity within their foodway patterns -- particularly in respect to their faunal remains -- than their lower-/middle-class neighbors. The Lincoln Site is represented by only 55% mammal remains. Of these, the majority consists of beef and pork, with minor amounts of sheep/goat. In contrast, the Cook and Shutt Sites are both represented by almost 98% mammal remains. It appears that the upper-class sites such as the Lincoln occupation are represented by a lower percentage of mammal remains and indicate a wider range of resource utilization -- due chiefly to economic accessibility to non-mammal foodstuffs such as turkey, oysters, and other items. It is no surprise that the Lincoln Site has a longer list of identified faunal remains than any of the other three sites.

Mudar (1978:64) has suggested that a high percentage of pork on 19th-century sites is indicative of upper-class archeological assemblages. The Lincoln site is represented by an extremely

Butchering Unit	Shutt		Cook		Allen		Lincoln	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Short Loin	1	14.3	16	21.1	3	6.7	9	26.5
Sirloin	1	14.3	9	11.8	6	13.3	11	32.4
Ribs	0	-	10	13.2	2	4.4	3	8.8
Round	1	14.3	3	3.9	25	55.6	3	8.8
Rump	0	-	2	2.6	2	4.4	1	2.9
Chuck	3	42.9	9	11.8	0	-	0	-
Arm	0	-	0	-	1	2.2	0	-
Cross/Short Ribs	1	14.3	15	19.7	0	-	2	5.9
Brisket/Short Plate	0	-	1	1.4	0	-	0	-
Neck	0	-	2	2.6	4	8.9	0	-
Foreshank	0	-	3	3.9	2	4.4	1	2.9
Hindshank	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2.9
Chuck/Rib	0	-	6	7.9	0	-	3	8.8
Sub Totals	7	100.1	76	99.9	45	99.9	34	99.9
Cranial Fragments	0		2		0		0	
Distal Leg Elements	0		1		2		1	
Unidentified Cuts	2		3		7		0	
Grand Totals	9		82		54		35	

TABLE 27. Beef Butchering Units From The Lincoln Home Sites.

high (20.5%) percent of pork remains. Elijah Iles, upon arriving in the 1820's into what was to become Springfield, lived in the John Kelly cabin for several months. Iles states,

Better living I never enjoyed. Kelly's cabin was a home indeed, -- Johnny cake, venison, and wild honey every day, with roast pork on Sundays.

(Brink, McCormack and Company 1874:7)

In an historical perspective, when wild foodstuffs were the usual fare, pork was considered a special treat for Sunday dining pleasure especially with folks of Upland South background. For this early period (circa 1820-40), Kwedar, Patterson, and Allen (1980) emphasize the non-significance of beef as a food resource. Although present in downtown Springfield at midcentury and often referred to as a "hog nuisance," hogs were often raised as a "cash" crop. By the mid-19th century, beef became the prominent domestic meat source, replacing the wild foodstuffs mentioned. The high percentage of pork remains at the Lincoln site is possibly indicative of the Lincoln's well-to-do status, as suggested by Mudar. Of particular interest, though, is the fact that 45% of these hog remains are of the feet. Since no cranial elements were present suggesting on-site butchering, this was originally thought to reflect a preference of this Upland South family for eating hogs' feet. Excavations at the site of Samuel Hughlett, a wealthy individual from the Upland South who settled on the outskirts of Galena, Illinois, revealed a rather low percentage of pigs feet (18.0%). This questioned the association of a high percentage of pigs feet with an Upland South tradition. The faunal assemblage associated with the Washburnes, a wealthy New England family, yielded a high proportion of pigs' feet, similar to the Lincoln Home site. Based on excavations at these four sites, there appears to be a correlation between wealthy urban sites and high proportions of pigs' feet.

Aside from meat, pigs' feet contain a high percentage of collagen, a main ingredient of gelatin. Boiled, strained, and cooled, pigs' feet produce an excellent gelatin. During the nineteenth century, several gelatin desserts were produced in the households of affluent families. These included jellies, blanc manges, and flummeries. Dessert recipes such as "A Cheap Blanc Mange" called for issinglass as a thickening agent. Commercial issinglass, made from sturgeon, was largely replaced by home-produced gelatins. Perhaps the high percentage of pigs' feet at the Lincoln Site is related to the production of gelatin desserts common among the wealthy mid-nineteenth century homeowner, particularly those living in urban settings. In support of this notion, glass stemware dessert vessels are more frequent at the sites of the urban wealthy.

Proportional representation of butchering units from pigs and sheep/goat are more difficult to interpret. Since both of these species are secondary meat sources, proportions are based

on samples that are relatively small. Somewhat surprisingly, specimens of pig feet are best represented of all pig skeletal elements despite the high status levels attributed to these sites (Table 28). Cuts from the short cut ham, however, are the next most frequent in the Allen and Cook samples. The Lincoln site is unique in that the percentage of pig bones is the largest of the four samples; furthermore, cuts from the rough back (composed of vertebrae and dorsal ribs) outnumber elements from the ham.

Assuming that the ovicaprid remains are sheep, a compilation of butchering units (Lyman 1979:541) indicates that the leg and the short/hotel rack (thoracic vertebrae and dorsal ribs) were the preferred cuts (Table 29). Although lamb, a term that usually refers to sheep as old as 1.5 years, is generally considered more desirable than mutton (i.e., meat from older sheep), at least one cut each from the Lincoln, Cook, and Shutt samples originated from sheep older than 3 years of age.

Differences in the proportional representation of the various meat contributors among the assemblages show some interesting trends (Table 30). The consumption of pork was greatest at the Lincoln and Allen sites. Whereas beef cuts at the Allen and Cook sites outnumber pork cuts 3.0:1 and 3.5:1 respectively, this ratio is only 1.6:1 in the Lincoln sample. When these ratios are calculated for estimated biomass, the Allen Barn sample suggests 2.9 kg of beef for every 1 kg of pork, a ratio that is even less than that of the Lincoln assemblage. Low beef to pork ratios seems representative of Upland South tradition foodways.

With the exception of the Shutt sample, sheep is best represented at the Lincoln Site where the beef-to-sheep ratios are the lowest (Table 30). The Allen Barn sample contains the least representation of sheep among all the sites. Mudar (1978:64) suggests a strong ethnic relationship between Canadian French families and mutton. The lamb/mutton at the Washburne Site in Galena may be associated with the French heritage of Adele Gratiot Washburne (Mansberger 1986; Martin 1985). Finally, percentages of chicken and turkey are greatest in the Lincoln refuse, perhaps indicating that consumption of poultry is associated with high status.

Unlike the other three sites, a large percentage of the Lincoln faunal assemblage consists of non-mammal remains (10.6%). The Lincoln faunal assemblage is indicative of the utilization of a much wider resource base than the Shutt, Cook, and Allen sites. The non-mammalian foodstuffs at the Lincoln Site include a high percentage of birds (10.6%) as well as minor amounts of fish. The Lincoln Site has four times more fowl than any of the other sites. This may reflect personal taste for fowl by the Lincoln family. Although the Shutt, Cook, and Lincoln Sites are equally represented by chicken remains, the Lincoln family apparently ate more turkey than those at the Shutt and the Cook sites.

Butchering Unit	Shutt		Cook		Allen		Lincoln	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jowl	0	-	1	4.8	1	5.6	0	-
Shoulder Butt	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Picnic Shoulder	0	-	1	4.8	2	11.1	1	4.5
Rough Back	0	-	1	4.8	2	11.1	6	27.3
Rib Belly	0	-	0	-	1	5.6	1	4.5
Short Cut Ham	0	-	5	23.8	5	27.8	4	18.2
Feet	0	-	13	61.9	7	38.9	10	45.5
TOTAL BUTCHERING UNITS	0	-	21	100.1	18	100.1	18	100.1

TABLE 28. Pork Butchering Units From The Lincoln Home Sites.

Butchering Unit	Shutt		Cook		Allen		Lincoln	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chuck	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5.6
Foreshank	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Brisket	0	-	1	4.5	0	-	2	11.1
Breast	0	-	6	27.3	0	-	2	11.1
Short/Hotel Rack	0	-	1	4.5	0	-	1	5.6
Loin	0	-	4	18.2	0	-	5	27.8
Flank	0	-	10	45.5	0	-	7	38.9
Leg	3	75.0						
Chuck/Short Rack	1	25.0						
TOTAL BUTCHERING UNITS	4	100.0	22	100.0	0	-	18	100.1

TABLE 29. Sheep Butchering Units From The Lincoln Home Sites.

<u>Beef:Pork</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Biomass</u>
Lincoln	1.6	3.6
Allen Barn	3.0	2.9
Cook	3.6	11.1
Shutt	-	-
<u>Beef:Ovicaprid</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Biomass</u>
Lincoln	3.5	7.5
Allen Barn	27.0	57.5
Cook	5.9	9.5
Shutt	2.3	5.4
<u>% Chicken</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Biomass</u>
Lincoln	22.2	3.2
Allen Barn	5.8	.6
Cook	11.9	2.2
Shutt	6.3	1.0
<u>% Turkey</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Biomass</u>
Lincoln	18.5	6.8
Allen Barn	1.2	.2
Cook	-	-
Shutt	6.3	1.3

NISP = Number of Identified Specimens

TABLE 30. Inter-Site Comparisons of Various Faunal Categories From The Lincoln Home Sites.

Several of the Lincoln family's personal accounts with Springfield merchants have been preserved (Pratt 1943). These reflect some of the foodstuff purchases including such items as potatoes, turnips, tea, coffee, spices, apples, as well as six chickens (29 July 1859) and an 8-pound turkey (4 January 1859) from C.M. and S. Smith (Pratt 1943:154).

A guest to the Lincoln's home for a New Year's Day party describes how

At each house, the caller was expected to eat oysters, chicken-salad, drink coffee, put down a saucer of ice cream and cake, and nibble a few bon bons. Where the oranges came in I do not know, but this I can confirm, that with skins cut in fancy shapes, they were always present on the table, as well as raisins, almonds, and white grapes...(Menz 1983:195).

The use of chicken salad as a special New Year's day treat may attest to the differential use of fowl as a non-everyday meal. In contrast, in early 19th century Detroit, Karen Mudar (1978:66) archeologically documented how the presence of turkey and goose may be an indicator of poor French families.

Domestication. Mudar (1974:67-70) documents a dichotomy of specie diversity between rural and urban assemblages in early 19th century Detroit. In the early Detroit area, only about 50% of the faunal assemblage was domestic, while in contemporary urban settings nearly 100% of the faunal assemblage was domestic. The results of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site excavations were somewhat unexpected with regard to the amount of wild foodstuffs present in the upper-class Lincoln home. Although these wild foodstuffs were not expected in the archeological assemblage of a family of the Lincoln's stature, the Lincoln family was clearly eating such wild foods as venison, wild turkey, quail, and other game animals. Isaac Arnold, a frequent visitor to the Lincoln home in Springfield, described the evening parties and dinner arrangements:

Mrs. Lincoln's table was famed for the excellence of many rare Kentucky dishes, and in season, it was loaded with venison, wild turkey, prairie chicken, quail, and other game, which was abundant (Menz 1983:18).

Although small in percentage, rabbit, squirrel, Canada goose, mourning dove, and fish (sucker and yellow bullhead) made up the archeological assemblage of wild foodstuffs recovered from the Lincoln site. This may be a reflection of Lincoln's Upland South cultural background. It is possible that some of the wild foodstuffs eaten by the Lincoln family were acquired as barter items from some of Lincoln's poorer rural clients, or purchased from a local farmer's market. Excavations at the upper-class Washburne and Hughlett Sites in Galena have also

indicated a higher-than-expected percentage of wild foodstuffs (Mansberger 1986; Martin 1985). Not only were these non-domestic foodstuffs available from local farmers markets such as Galena's Market Square, but several wealthy families such as the Washburnes of Galena owned and maintained family farms near the outskirts of town. Such farms could supply the urban wealthy with farm-fresh products as well as gathered wild foodstuffs.

A single salt-water mussel shell (oyster), found beneath the east porch of the Lincoln Home, is the sole indicator of non-local, imported food-stuffs found at any of the sites investigated. The documentary evidence for almonds, oranges, and numerous other items at the Lincoln Site is plentiful, though.

Economic Ranking. The economic ranking of retail meat cuts separates the Lincoln faunal assemblage from the Cook and Shutt assemblages. The Lincoln Site is represented by over 58% of the most select retail beef cuts (short loin and sirloin). In contrast, the Shutt Site is represented by only 28.6% of the same retail beef cuts. The Cook Site (32.9%) and Allen Site (20.0%) are also far lower than the Lincoln Site with regard to the top two most expensive meat cuts. These other three sites are more represented by the middle-ranked retail beef cuts, such as round, rump, and chuck (Figure 123).

Similar attempts to economically rank the meat cuts of such wild meat sources as deer could prove interesting. Wealthy rural farm families such as the Hughletts were known to purchase venison from local sources. It is speculated that such purchases would have been of selected "retail" cuts such as loins or hindquarters -- not of the whole carcass (Mansberger n.d.).

To conclude, urban sites associated with the well-to-do are represented by faunal assemblages with the greatest diversity of both wild and domestic foodstuffs. They are the sites with the lowest percentage of beef remains and highest aves remains, particularly turkey and waterfowl. Beef cuts are of the highest economic ranking, while pork cuts contain an unexpectedly high percentage of pigs feet. The sites associated with the less well-to-do neighbors contain almost 100% mammal remains. Of these almost 100% are domestic, with very small percentages of aves. The beef remains are represented by a higher percentage of middle-ranked beef cuts. Other factors in addition to socio-economic status may be responsible for the patterns observed among the various faunal assemblages. Regional or ethnic influences, for example, may be displayed in the higher representation of pork at the Lincoln site. Squirrel, goose, dove, and fish may also be related to a preference for wild game as found at rural households in Lincoln's native Kentucky. In this same light, the residents of the Cook house with their New England traditions may not have developed as strong a liking for pork.

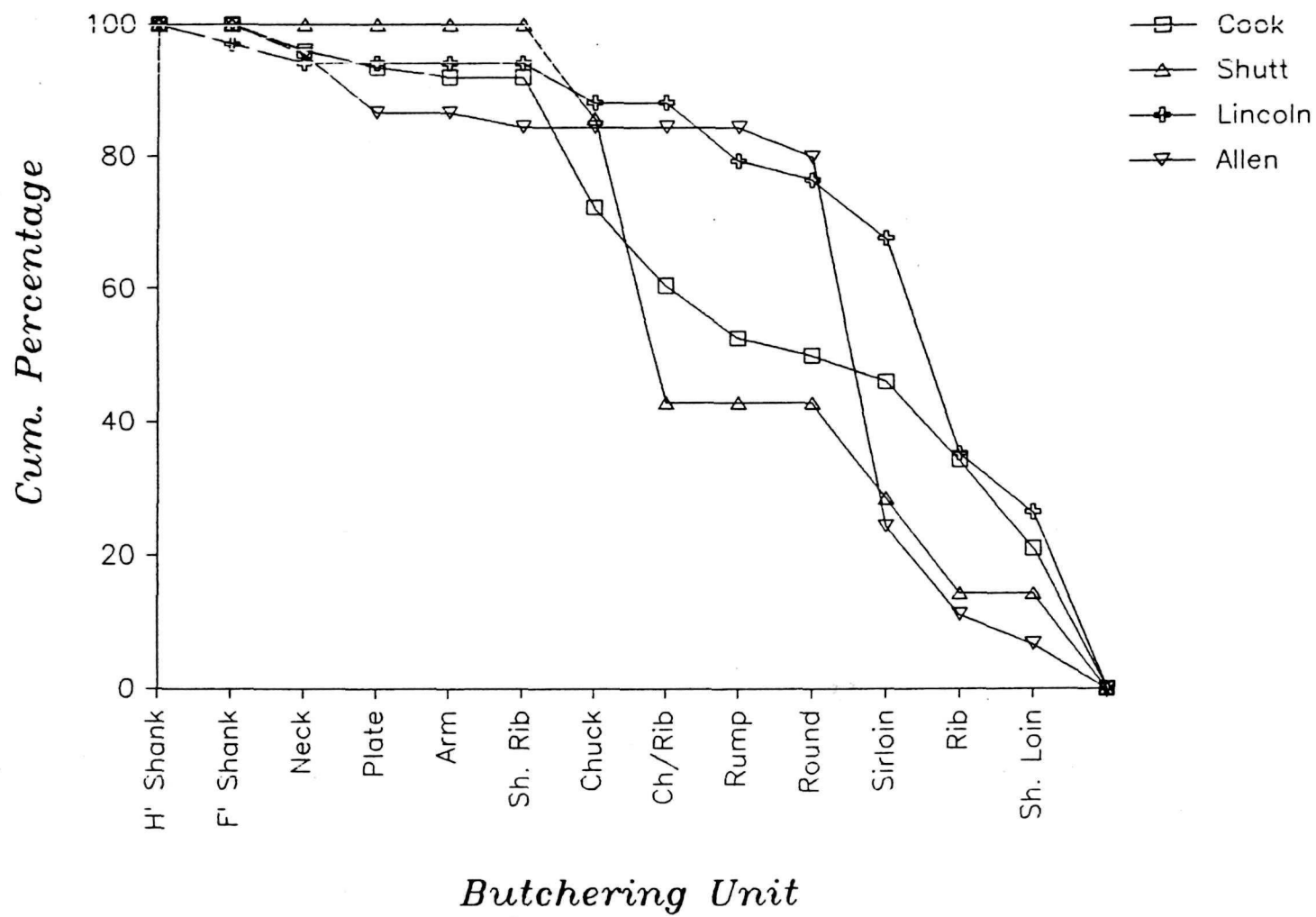


FIGURE 123. Beef Cut Frequencies From The Lincoln Home Sites Plotted As Cumulative Percentage Curves With Cuts Ranked By Ascending Value From Short Loin To Hindshank.

As interesting as these trends in the faunal assemblages, as well as the other aspects of the archeological assemblage, appear, definitive interpretations require larger samples from better controlled contexts. Samples obtained from open sheet middens or otherwise undistinguished scatters cannot validly be related to carefully dated periods of discard. The best archeological contexts for the recovery of subsistence data are cisterns, abandoned wells, privies, and other formal refuse deposits such as trash pits that may exist in back yards or along fencelines adjacent to alleys. As a consequence, the interpretation of the various artifact assemblages discussed in this report should be seen as a pilot study for other sites within the Lincoln Home National Site and the Springfield area that may be investigated in the future. In addition to larger samples that may be more representative of past subsistence practices, needed are samples from the area that are associated with lower status contexts in order to establish contrasts that can be related to status.

CONCLUSIONS

Both the Contract and Research goals of this project -- as stated earlier in the report -- were met. The research universe around each house and within the Allen Barn were investigated in sufficient detail to locate all potentially significant subsurface features. A wealth of architectural data pertaining to the early construction sequences of these structures was uncovered and discussed with regard to each site. A wealth of data pertaining to the early lifestyles of the occupants of these sites also was collected and discussed, especially in terms of socio-economic variability.

As for our research goals, much was accomplished by this project. Archeology is a unique tool, which can help interpret the construction history of buildings as well as supply data pertaining to both the use and furnishings of a particular structure. A major portion of our research was directed at establishing socio-economic variables in the material culture remains found at the four historic sites investigated as well as at other 19th-century Illinois sites. Several variables were recognized that appear to be sensitive indicators of socio-economic conditions and include variability in artifact patterns, ceramic and glass assemblages, architectural remains and faunal resources.

Two areas of further research are recommended as a method of further elucidating some of this economic variability in the archeological record. First, "What consumer behavior is associated with various economic groups in a particular time period?" Such studies as those conducted by Rathje (1978), Rathje and McCarthy (1977) in Tucson, and Thompson and Rathje (1982) in Milwaukee are invaluable. Such modern garbage studies with their analysis of behavior-discard patterns have ramifications for archeological studies, particularly when attempting to distinguish socio-economic variability within the archeological record. Also, further research in defining the market capabilities of various regions and time periods in 19th-century Illinois would be helpful. Kwedar, Patterson, and Allen (1980) is an excellent example of such work but pertains only to early 19th-century Illinois, particularly the New Salem area. Further research along these lines, as well as more detailed analysis of period newspaper advertisements and probate inventories will be extremely productive.

An in-depth analysis of an urban horse barn was also a result of our research. By combining a documentary overview of mid-19th century stables/carriage houses with the archeological reality of the Allen Barn and other 19th-century neighborhood structures, a detailed analysis of 19th-century horse barns in urban Illinois was obtained. Further research, especially in regard to the above-ground recording of extant structures, needs to be undertaken before these are completely removed from our urban landscape.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Shutt Site: With regard to the Shutt House, no significant features were located by our research. Future archeological work in the area of the Shutt House should center on the verification of the mid-19th century location of the house in the center of Lots 9 and 10, as well as the recognition of mid-19th century features (privies, cisterns, etc.) associated with this midcentury occupation. Such late 19th- and early 20th-century activities as the construction of the apartment complex and bakery along the alley may have all but obliterated the mid-19th century assemblage. The archeological determination of whether any subsurface remains are present is the only way to discern their presence.

Cook Site: The archeological excavations at the Cook site located several potentially significant features. Of particular interest is the area along the present eastern wall of the house. In the area of Test 7, located along the northeast corner of the house, was found the remains of the circa 1850 cistern. Although partially destroyed by late 19th-/early 20th-century construction activity, a large portion is still intact outside the house as well as possibly beneath the present basement floor. Any future construction activity that would disturb this resource should be preceded by the complete excavation of this feature. This would result in a sample of the artifacts from the feature helping to determine when it was filled, as well as supplying detailed construction data. Dr. Kalley's sale bill (1854) also listed a well at this site. It, too, is probably in close association with the cistern or the back of the original house and, as such, may be located beneath the current basement floor. It is possible that Feature 2, located in Test 8, may represent the remains of a well house located at the very southeast corner of the early Cook House. An investigation of the area beneath the current basement floor directly opposite this feature could prove interesting. The location of this feature, as well as a sample of the artifacts it contains, could lead to a better understanding of the lifestyles of the early Cook House occupants. A detailed subsurface inspection of the entire area beneath the Cook House is warranted prior to any major construction activity.

Another area worthwhile of further investigations is the small area located beneath the present back porch. This porch was added circa 1890-1917 and may cover earlier deposits relating to the mid-19th century occupation of the Cook site. Similarly, the integrity of the subsurface features in the back yard of the Cook House is good. In particular, the area around Test 9, where a subsurface feature was located, should be preserved.

Future research defining the nature of this mid-19th century outbuilding may prove beneficial to the Park when the time comes for the restoration of associated outbuildings.

The Allen Site: No further research in the area of the Allen barn is recommended unless future construction is planned in this area. Further archeology within the back yard of this lot -- between the barn and the house basin -- should be conducted at a future date to help locate potential privies and other outbuildings. The subsurface resources in this area are expected to be extremely high and potentially significant. Research at this site has shown how important the analysis of mid-19th century outbuildings can be. A need exists for urban archeological surveys recording above-ground structures such as barns and wash houses. Few still exist and need to be recorded before they disappear.

The Lincoln Site: Several significant resources -- all dating to the early Lincoln years of occupation -- were defined by our research. Beneath the south porch, a brick walk dating from the Dresser and early Lincoln occupation of the site was uncovered. This walk should be preserved. The remainder of the area beneath the south porch should be more fully investigated. In Test 5, located at what would have been the southeast corner of the original Lincoln Home, a brick cistern was found. This structural feature dates from the Dresser occupation. Although the top fill appears to contain late 19th-/early 20th-century debris, this feature should be avoided by planned construction and thus preserved. If it cannot be avoided, archeological excavations to determine the contents of the lower fills, as well as to document the construction details, should be undertaken.

Beneath the east porch was found the remains of the Dresser and early Lincoln well. This feature was filled circa 1849-53 and contains some of the only Lincoln-specific deposits still intact at the site. Although less than 18" was excavated from the feature, a wide selection of faunal remains was recovered. The further analysis of the faunal remains from the unexcavated portions of this feature could lead to a detailed description of the Lincoln diet. This feature should be preserved; if construction activity does not warrant its preservation, the complete excavation of this feature should be undertaken. Future research potential of the feature is tremendous.

Similarly, another area beneath the Lincoln Home that may contain detailed information pertaining to the early Lincoln household is the area beneath the present kitchen (Figure 124). Although the area south of the abandoned original foundation wall was excavated to provide a uniform 3'0" grade beneath the floor joists, a major portion of the crawlspace appears to be relatively intact. Although not part of this project's research

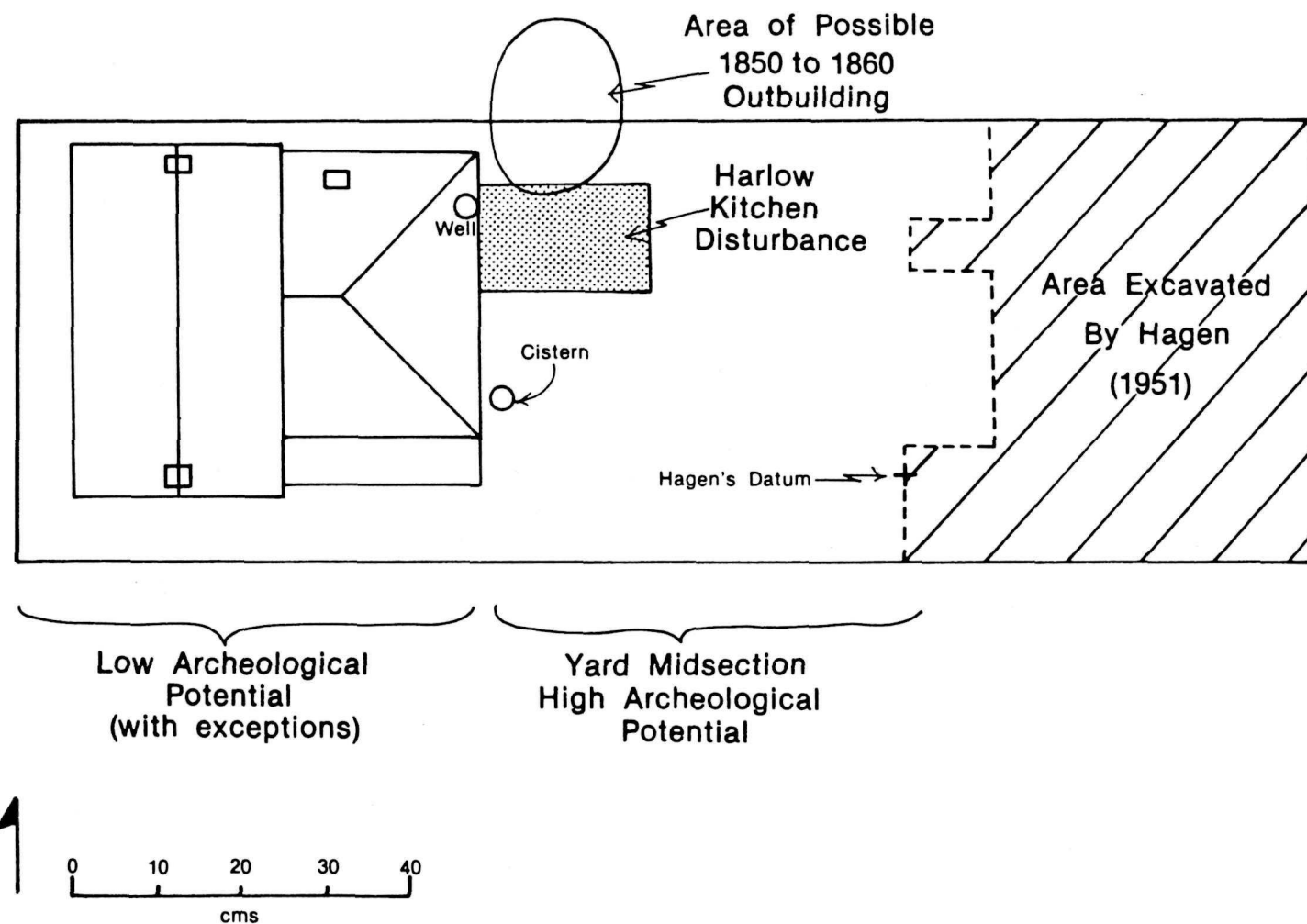


FIGURE 124. Areas of Potential Archeological Integrity At the Lincoln Home Site.

area, future research should consist of the archeological investigation of this area beneath the house. One question that arises pertains to the placement of the original kitchen fireplace or chimney. Excavations beneath the kitchen floor may locate structural information pertaining to an early fireplace complex as located at the Cook House. This is a significant research question, which needs to be addressed for the proper interpretation of the 1839 Dresser Home.

Much of the back yard of the Lincoln Home has been disturbed by past construction activity or archeological research. A portion of the "midsection" of the lot's back yard appears relatively intact. Within this area, on the 1854 City of Springfield map, is clearly indicated a structure. This outbuilding would have been positioned off the northeast corner of the Lincoln Home and may have been a wash house, common at 19th-century sites and documented at both the Henson Robinson and possibly Cook Houses. It does not appear to have been present by 1861 when Lincoln insured his property. This would represent an 1850's outbuilding associated with the Lincoln household. If present, this structure may have been partially disturbed by the 1870's kitchen addition and later demolition, but a portion may still be intact. Research in the area of this outbuilding would be of prime significance in interpreting the lifestyle of the Lincoln family -- particularly in a time period (1850's) in which Lincoln was developing into a national political figure.

Our research has added much to the proper interpretation of the Lincoln neighborhood, circa 1860. As Hagen (1951:348) said over thirty years ago, our work has made it possible for one "to point at the Lincoln Home and say not only 'This is where Abraham Lincoln lived,' but also, 'This is how he lived."

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APPENDIX I
Biographical Information on the George Shutt Family
(Painter 1980)

GEORGE W. SHUTT --

LAWYER AND LINCOLN NEIGHBOR

Lincoln Home Interpretive Bulletin
Prepared by George Painter, Park Historian

July 1980

George W. Shutt was born in Virginia in 1832 (U.S. Census of 1860). He first appears in the historical record for Springfield on April 24, 1857, when the Illinois State Journal reported his marriage (page 2, column 4): "SHUTT-OSBURN -- On the 15th by Rev. Henry Powell, George W. Shutt, Esq., of the city, and Miss Mary C. Osburn, of Jefferson Co., VA." (Unless otherwise noted, the following material comes from the pages of the Illinois State Journal).

A week later, on April 30, 1857, (page 2, column 3), the young lawyer, about twenty-five years old, was reported as assisting the Prosecuting Attorney in a murder case:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANGAMON CIRCUIT COURT --
Wednesday afternoon, April 29, the People vs. Maria House for murder.--
James B. White, States Attorney, N.M. Broadwell, Geo. W. Shutt for Plaintiff. Hon. S.T. Logan, J.E. Rosette, for Defendant.
This case was set for trial this afternoon, the whole afternoon has been consumed in selecting a jury. Seventy persons were summoned and examined, of whom seventeen were peremptorily challenged by the defendant's counsel. Eight by the States Attorney and the remainder challenged for cause....
The jury were allowed to disperse until tomorrow morning when they will be sworn and the trial commenced.

The accused was acquitted in this case, as noted on May 2, 1857, (page 3, column 2):

TRIAL OF MARIA HOUSE--VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL -- We yield our columns to-day in order to make room for the remainder of the testimony in this case. The argument was opened on yesterday afternoon by Prosecuting Attorney,

J.B. White Esq., who was followed by J.E. Rosette and S.T. Logan, Esqs., for the defense. The closing speech was made by G.W. Shutt, Esq., and the case submitted to the jury at about 6 o'clock p.m. At 8 o'clock the jury returned their verdict, "Not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

A week later, on May 9, 1857, (page 3, column 1), the Journal drew notice to the law partnership of George Shutt with Prosecuting Attorney James B. White:

MESSRS. WHITE & SHUTT. -- We call the attention of our readers to the professional card of Messrs. White & Shutt, Attorneys and Counsellors. Mr. White is at present prosecuting attorney for this circuit, and has earned a fine reputation by his promptness and ability in the people's cases at the present term of the Court. Mr. Shutt is also a lawyer who, devoted to extensive reading, has excellent talents and industry, and already stands high at the bar. All business intrusted to them will be faithfully attended to.

On June 12, 1857, (page 3, column 1), it was observed that George Shutt and several others had "been admitted to practice in the U.S. District and Circuit Courts, at the present term."

During the next month, Shutt was representing the defense side of a mail theft case, as reported in the Journal on July 28, 1857, (page 3, column 1):

THE CASE OF GILLESPIE FOR ROBBING THE U.S. MAIL--
The case of W.C.B. Gillespie, mail agent on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, charged with purloining money from the mail, came up for examination before S.A. Corneau, U.S. Commissioner, on yesterday afternoon. Col. McClernand appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. McWilliams and Shutt for the accused. Owing to the absence of a material witness, the examination was postponed until this morning.

The 1860-61 Springfield City Directory listed George Shutt as residing in the Lincoln neighborhood, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Edwards.

He must have been renting the property, which was owned by William O. Jones. Shutt was evidently a newcomer to the neighborhood, since the 1859 City Directory had indicated that he was boarding on the west side of Fifth Street, between Clay and Cass.

The U.S. Census taken in July 1860, identifies Shutt as being a Virginia-born, twenty-eight-year-old lawyer who owned \$300 worth of personal property and no real estate. His wife, Molly Shutt, was twenty years old and had also been born in Virginia. The only other resident in the household was a twenty-eight-year-old servant from Ireland named Mary O'Neal.

In the Presidential election of 1860, Shutt supported the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas, against his neighbor Lincoln. On July 25, 1860, the Illinois State Journal reported Shutt's role at a Democratic rally in Springfield. The Journal's Republican sympathies become obvious in the manner in which the event is reported:

THE DEDICATION--The grand introductory overture to to-day's Douglas rejoicings was performed last night at the (Springfield) Wigwam. Geo. Shutt, Esq., was the principal performer, assisted by "Dirty Work" Logan, who came in rather unexpectedly, some time after the music had begun to consist principally of discords. Jim Allen, Lewis W. Ross, and other prominent performers on horns were advertised to be present, but the places assigned to them in the orchestra were vacant, and Messrs. Shutt and Logan were compelled to illustrate to a disappointed audience the fable of the mountain in labor, &c. There seemed to be more gas than anything else; in fact, it was all gas. The whole thing was a failure.

On August 22, 1860, (page 3, column 3), the Journal reported Democratic

and Republican political meetings at Pleasant Plains. Once again, the political preferences of the Journal are obvious.

THE TWO MEETINGS AT PLEASANT PLAINS -- On the 11th inst., a Douglas meeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by Messrs. George Shutt and Judge Wick Taylor of this city. The meeting, we are reliably informed, consisted of just about twenty people.

In the evening of the same day, the Republicans held a meeting at the same place, which was attended by about 400 people. Hon. W.H. Herndon addressed the assembly.

At the Douglas meeting in the afternoon, Judge Taylor propounded some questions, to be answered by Mr. Herndon in the evening. The questions, however, didn't amount to much. -- Mr. Herndon, in his speech answered them so satisfactorily as to convince the people that no man of cool judgement could have had the assurance to propound such foolish questions. -- The Judge became so exasperated that he interrupted Mr. Herndon's speech almost continually with the most short-sighted questions. He finally made himself so ridiculous, that his friends deemed it good policy to take him away; and they did so. We believe he has not "turned up" since; at least, we have received a letter from an anxious correspondent at Pleasant Plains, making inquiries concerning his whereabouts, and suggesting the appointment of a committee to ascertain his present location and condition. The ambitious young man who accompanied the Judge, was also most effectually Shutt down.

The 1860-61 Springfield City Directory indicated that Shutt was in partnership with James H. Matheny. The Journal on January 2, 1861, (page 1, column 1), listed the following item under the "Business Directory": "MATHENY AND SHUTT, ATTORNEYS AND Counselors at Law. Office back of Matheny & Hurst's Store, South Side Public Square, Springfield, Illinois." (It was at Matheny and Hurst's store that William S. Burch worked as a clerk or salesperson.)

On April 25, 1862, (page 3, column 2), news was carried of a breakin at the

Shutt residence. The article makes it clear that he had moved from Eighth to Seventh Street by that date. The 1863 City Directory was also to list his address as South Seventh Street.

On Wednesday night at about ten o'clock, some thieves entered the dwelling of Mr. Shutt on South Seventh Street, and ransacked several of the rooms. Mr. Shutt arrived home while the burglars were at work, they were frightened off and beat a hasty retreat (sic) through the back door and over the fence. Owing to the darkness of the night they escaped recognition.

May 27, 1862, (page 2, column 6), marks the first time that the State Journal identified George Shutt as Master in Chancery of the Sangamon Circuit Court, a role he was to continue to play at least until 1864. One of his duties was to manage the public sale of real estate in cases in which mortgage payments had not been kept up.

IN CHANCERY--John T. Smith, vs Catherine Ann Hinton, (et al) ...public notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause, at the April term A.D. 1862, of the Circuit Court within and for the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, the undersigned will sell on WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1862 between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and sunset of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, ...at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Sangamon and the State of Illinois, and known, designated and described as follows, to-wit:

(description of property)...

GEORGE W. SHUTT
Master in Chancery of Sangamon County

The Journal in the 1860's contained many announcements of sales of real estate conducted by George Shutt in his role as Master in Chancery. An announcement published on February 27, 1864, (page 3, column 2), is typical:

AUCTION SALE TODAY.--Geo. W. Shutt, Esq, will offer at auction to day, a large amount of valuable city property, well located for business purposes or private residences. This is a rare opportunity for those wishing to make profitable investments in desirable real estate in the city, as the property offered for sale is rising in value, and with present prospects, must continue to do so for some time to come. The population and business of our city is rapidly increasing, and good lots must of necessity be in great demand. Go to the sale and examine the property for yourselves. The sale will begin at the Court House, at 9 o'clock this morning, and afterwards be adjourned to the grounds to be sold.

Though Shutt had supported Douglas in the Presidential campaign of 1860, he became a strong supporter of Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union. This is evident in a news article published on July 21, 1862, (page 3, column 2):

OUR COUNTRY CALLS.

The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved.

LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY.

WAR MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday Evening, July 22nd.

RALLY FOR FREEDOM AND UNION!

We the undersigned, would most respectfully call a mass meeting of the citizens of Springfield and vicinity, to take into consideration measures for raising volunteers for the present emergency -- and would call upon their fellow citizens to meet at the State House, on Tuesday the 22d, at 8 o'clock P.M.: (followed by names of George W. Shutt, Jesse K. Dubois, and seventy-five others).

Consistent with George Shutt's support of efforts to preserve the Union was a contribution which he made to the Third Ward Union Sociable, as reported on January 25, 1865, (page 3, column 4):

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THIRD WARD SOCIABLE. -- The Third Ward Union Sociable was organized the first of November, 1864, for the purpose of assisting and aiding the families of Soldiers living in the Third Ward who might be in need of assistance. The Sociable has met regularly every Tuesday evening since its organization, and collections have been taken up at each meeting amounting to \$74.26. In addition to the above collections, the following contributions have been made to the Sociable: George Shutt, \$5; (et al)... making the whole amount received during the quarter ending January 3, 1865, \$283.80.

Thirteen families have been greatly relieved and made comfortable; several children have been clothed and sent to school, and the Sociable is still doing all it can, and would like to see more young gentlemen at the meetings, which are held every Tuesday evening.

The U.S. Census of 1860 indicated that Shutt owned no real estate in July of that year, but an article in the Journal makes it clear that he did own real estate by 1864 (March 21, page 2, column 3):

NOTICE OF THE EXTENSION OF WALNUT STREET SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON STREET TO THE SOUTHERN LIMITS OF THE CITY. -- City Clerk's Office, Springfield, Illinois, March 18, 1864.

To Peter Van Bergen, John Williams, L.H. Ide, George, Shutt, Henrietta Ulrich, and all others in interest:

In pursuance of an order of the City Council of the city of Springfield, passed March 14th, 1864, notice is hereby given to you Geo. Shutt, owner of the following described real estate, viz:

A part of the southwest quarter of section 3316.5, beginning 1487 chains north of the southwest corner of said quarter, thence west 5.63 chains, thence east 20.36 $\frac{1}{4}$ chains, thence south to the northeast corner of L.H. Ide's tract, thence west along said Ide's tract 20.36 $\frac{1}{4}$ chains to the place of beginning....

That the city of Springfield intends to appropriate and take so much of the above described lots and tracts of land as may be necessary for the use of the public, for the purpose of opening and extending Walnut Street south from Washington Street to the southern limits of the city.

A notice published on February 22, 1865, (page 3, column 3), gives evidence that George Shutt was entering upon a new business venture at that time:

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE. -- By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Alexander Starne, George W. Shutt and Wilbur F. Melbourne, gentlemen well and widely known in this State, have formed a partnership under the name of Starne & Shutt, for the purpose of doing a real estate brokerage business in this city. Those having real estate to sell will find it to their interest to consult this reliable firm.

It will be recalled that Shutt supported Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union, despite the fact that he had originally opposed Lincoln's Presidential campaign in 1860. An article published in the Journal on April 21, 1865, (page 2, column 2), shows that Shutt was one of the people who made the arrangements for Lincoln's funeral:

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES, MARSHALS, &c.

The following is the report of the Committee of Arrangements appointed on Saturday last to take action in regard to the obsequies of President Lincoln in this city: ...

This committee having met at the State Library Room on Thursday, April 20th, so far performed its duties as to appoint sub-committees and marked out their duties as follows: ...

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION: Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, ...
George W. Shutt, Esq., ...
Hon. W.H. Herndon, (et al)

George Shutt's obituary was published on October 4, 1893, (page 4, column 4), about twenty years after he left Springfield. He was sixty-one years old in that year. It is of interest that he worked for the U.S. Department of the Interior after leaving Springfield.

SHUTT - Died, Oct. 2, at his home in Loudon County, Va., George W. Shutt.

The deceased was a brother of Hon. W.E. Shutt of this city, United States District Attorney. He was formerly a resident of this city and at one time Master in Chancery of the Sangamon Circuit Court. He left here some twenty years ago for Washington, D. C., to accept a position in the geological bureau in the Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX II
Shutt Site Artifact Tabulations

SHUTT HOUSE ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2		TEST 3			TEST 4			TEST 5		TEST 6	
	ZONES I,II,III	ZONE IV	ZONE V	ZONES I,II	ZONES IV	ZONE I	ZONES VIA-C	ZONES VID-G	ZONE I	ZONES VIA-B	ZONES VIC-G	ZONES I	ZONES III,V	ZONES I,II	ZONES III,IV,V
Ceramics															
Containers															
Earthenware															
White Paste															
Whiteware															
Undecorated		1	4									3	6		2
Molded								2							
Blue Annular															
Transfer Print															
Blue			2		1										
Brown															
Green								1							
Flow Blue Hand Painted														1	
Red Paste															
Lead Glaze			2								1				
Unglazed								2			2	2			1
Brown Paste															
Slip								1							
Unglazed					2						1				
Stoneware															
White Paste															
Undecorated			1		1	2							1	3	
Transfer Print															
Blue											1				
Brown Paste															
Drainage Tile					3		1						8	4	2
Porcelain															
Undecorated			1		2								1	1	
Non-Containers															
Porcelain															
Toys (Doll Parts)															1
Floor Tiles											1				
Glass															
Containers															
Bottles															
Clear															
Fontill Base															
Panel/Proprietary															
Aqua															
Gothic Panel														1	
Jars															
Milk Glass															
Lid Liner			1												
Unidentified Body Shards															
Brown					1										
Light Green											1				
Aqua			1		1	1		1							
Clear			2			2			1						1
Milk Glass					1								2		
Tablewares															
Tumblers															
Stemware															
Unidentified													2		
Etched															1
Pressed					1										3
Architectural															
Flat Glass															
Aqua	4	1	1	7	4	5	4		38	33	47	7	7		4
Clear				3	2	1						1			
Electric Insulator															
Aqua				1										1	

SHUTT HOUSE ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2		TEST 3			TEST 4			TEST 5		TEST 6	
	ZONES I,II,III	ZONE IV	ZONE V	ZONES I,II	ZONES IV	ZONE I	ZONES VIA-C	ZONES VID-G	ZONE I	ZONES VIA-B	ZONES VIC-G	ZONES I	ZONES III,V	ZONES I,II	ZONES III,IV,V
Metal															
Architectural															
Nails															
Machine Out	33			40	4	17	3		13	11	3	5	2	4	4
Wire	13			30	2	13			3	1		7	1	7	2
Wire Galvanized Roofing	4			14		3			4			3		9	
Wire Finishing												1			
Spikes											2				
Unidentifiable									2	3					
Bolts												1			
Screw															
Flat Head	1														
Round Head														1	
Screw Hook				1											
Drapery Hook						1									
Door Hinge Pins	2														
Gas Nut (Modern)															
Cast Iron Drain Grate Fragment															
Tools															
Triangle Spike															
Pop Rivet												1			
Solder									1			1			
Wire/Insulated									1						
Containers															
Twist Cap		1													
Aluminum Beer Can Fragment				1											
Personal															
Penny 1966									1						
Clothes Hanger Wire															1
Aluminum Foil												1			
Unidentifiable															
Scraps											1		4		
Tin Sheets	3			2											
Tin Scraps									1			1			
Galvanized Flat Metal															
Out Galvanized Fragments												2		1	
Zinc Fragments											3				
Iron Fragments															
Bone		5			11	1		1		2	2	6	10	2	3
Shell															
Bivalves					1										
Buttons															
2-Hble							1								
Large			1												
Slate															
Pencil Fragments	1														
Flat Pieces											1				
Plastic															
Bottle Cap									1						
Ball Point Pen Fragment															
Unidentifiable												1			
Rubber															
Hose															
Seal (Tec-Line Products)															
Totals	62	22	2	108	33	44	15	1	66	57	61	55	43	26	26

SHUTT HOUSE ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 7	TEST 8	TOTALS
Ceramics			
Containers			
Earthenware			
White Paste			
Whiteware			
Undecorated	1		17
Molded			2
Blue Annular	1		1
Transfer Print			
Blue			3
Brown			1
Green			1
Flow Blue Hand Painted			1
Red Paste			
Lead Glaze			5
Unglazed		1	8
Brown Paste			
Slip			1
Unglazed			3
Stoneware			
White Paste			
Undecorated			8
Transfer Print			
Blue			1
Brown Paste			
Drainage Tile	1		19
Porcelain			
Undecorated			5
Non-Containers			
Porcelain			
Toys (Doll Parts)			1
Floor Tiles			1
Glass			
Containers			
Bottles			
Clear			
Pintil Base		1	1
Panel/Proprietary			1
Aqua			
Gothic Panel			3
Jars			
Milk Glass			
Lid Liner			1
Unidentified Body Shards			
Brown			1
Light Green			1
Aqua			5
Clear		1	10
Milk Glass			1
Tablewares			
Tumblers		1	3
Stoneware			1
Unidentified			
Etched			3
Pressed			4
Architectural			
Flat Glass			
Aqua	7	9	178
Clear			8
Electric Insulator			
Aqua			1

SHUTT HOUSE ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 7	TEST 8	TOTALS
Metal			
Architectural			
Nails			
Machine Cut	2	18	159
Wire	3	12	94
Wire Galvanized Roofing	8	17	62
Wire Finishing	5		6
Spikes			2
Unidentifiable			5
Bolts			1
Screw			
Flat Head			1
Round Head			1
Screw Hook		1	2
Drapery Hook			1
Door Hinge Pins			2
Gas Nut (Modern)	1		1
Cast Iron Drain Grate Fragment		1	1
Tools			
Triangle Spike		1	1
Pop Rivet			1
Solder		1	3
Wire/Insulated			1
Containers			
Twist Cap			1
Aluminum Beer Can Fragment			1
Personal			
Penny 1966			1
Clothes Hanger Wire			1
Aluminum Foil			1
Unidentifiable			
Straps			5
Tin Sheets	1		6
Tin Straps			2
Galvanized Flat Metal			
Cut Galvanized Fragments			3
Zinc Fragments			3
Iron Fragments	1		1
Bone		1	44
Shell			
Bivalves			1
Buttons			
2-Hole			1
Large			1
Slate			
Pencil Fragments			1
Flat Pieces			1
Plastic			
Bottle Cap			1
Ball Point Pen Fragment		1	1
Unidentifiable	1		2
Rubber			
Hose		1	1
Seal (Tec-Line Products)	1		1
Totals	33	67	<u>722</u>

APPENDIX III
Biographical Information on the Cook Family
(Painter 1980)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ABOUT LINCOLN NEIGHBOR SARAH COOK
Lincoln Home Interpretive Bulletin
Prepared by George Painter, Park Historian
June 1980

Research in Springfield newspapers has uncovered the obituary of Mrs. Sarah Cook, which was published in the Illinois State Journal on August 6, 1893, page 4, column 4. The obituary reveals previously unavailable biographical information about this neighbor of Mr. Lincoln.

COOK- Died at the residence of Charles H. Edmands, 221 West Monroe Street, at 6:45 pm., Friday, Aug. 4, of paralysis, Mrs. Sarah Cook, aged 84 years.

Mrs. Cook was born in Warren, Preble County, O[hio], Feb. 2, 1809. In 1840 she removed with her husband, Eli Cook, to Effingham, Ill., and removed to this city a few months later. Mr. Cook was engaged in the manufacture of hats for a number of years, and was several times elected mayor of the city. He was a charter member of Sangamon Lodge I.O.O.F. [Independent Order of Odd Fellows] and died in 1853 in California. Mrs. Cook leaves four daughters and two sons, Mrs. James Watson and Mrs. Charles H. Edmands of this city, Mrs. Ada Fessenden of Chicago, Mrs. Julia Gormley of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Justice Hamilton F. Cook of this city and Elbridge C. Cook of Indianapolis, Ind. She also leaves a brother, Wiley Jones of Kansas.

Additional information about Mrs. Cook's children is revealed in the records of the 1860 U.S. Census. Listed as residing in the Cook House in July of 1860 were Sarah Cook, 52 years old, born in Ohio, claiming \$150 worth of personal property; her sons Hamilton Cook, a 23 year-old law student born in Ohio, and Elbridge C. Cook, a 19 year-old student; married daughter Julia Gormley, 20 years old; her husband James Gormley, a 34 year-old merchant born in New Jersey; and three other females-- 22 year-old Mary E. Cook, 21 year old Lucinda Cook, and 6 month-old Louisa Cook, who was probably Sarah Cook's granddaughter. With the exceptions already noted above, the rest of the occupants were identified as having been born in Illinois. No servants or non-family members were listed as occupants.

On March 5, 1855, Mrs. Cook's advertisement for her new daguerreotype studio was published on page 2, column 5, of the Illinois State Journal.

NEW DAGEUREAN [sic] NOTICE

Now is your time Gentlemen and Ladies to secure the shadow of your friends ere the substance flies from your grasp. Mrs. S.M. Cook would respectfully submit to the citizens of Springfield that she may be found at her room over Watson's Saloon, south side of the square lately occupied by Mrs. Martin, and by strict attention to business, Mrs. C. hopes to please in her beautiful art, and solicits a share of public patronage. She has a splendid Camera, beautiful stock, and the best light in the city, while her prices cannot fail to please.

Despite her appealing advertisement, Mrs. Cook's venture was apparently not long-lived, since this is the only advertisement for her studio listed in the 1850's index for the Illinois State Journal.

It needs to be emphasized that this evidence indicates that Mrs. Cook was not operating a daguerreotype studio in 1860 and 1861, the years that she was living in the Lincoln neighborhood.

APPENDIX IV
 Probate Inventory of Luther Brown, 1887.
 (Bearss 1977:164)

one parlor sofa and six chairs	\$ 25.00
one centre table	6.00
one secretary and bookcase	15.00
one stove and pipe	2.00
one carpet	3.00
one lot pictures and frames	2.00
one bed, bedstead and mattress	5.00
one lot books	5.00
one lot books	10.00
one sofa	8.00
one bedstead and bedding	20.00
one bureau	8.00
one washstand	3.00
one lot of chairs	5.00
one carpet	5.00
one lot pictures and frames	2.00
one stove and stove pipe	5.00
one centre table	3.00
one kitchen stove and utensils	25.00
one bureau table and trinkets	5.00
one watch	5.00
one clock	2.00
Total	<u>\$170.00</u>

APPENDIX V
Cook Site Artifact Tabulations

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2			F1A	TEST 3			TEST 4		
	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,D III,IV	ZONES VIA,B	ZONES I	ZONES II,IV	ZONES V		ZONES I,II	ZONES III,IV,V	ZONES IV,VI	BENEATH PORCH	F5	F6
Ceramics													
Household													
Earthenware													
White Paste													
Pearlware													
Transfer Print (Dark Blue)													
Whiteware													
Undecorated		11	1	1	1			1	4		1	3	5
Blue Shell Edge				1									
Decal													
Hand Painted													
Brown Linear											1		
Dot													
Floral													
Gilded													
Relief Decorated													
Unknown											2		
Handle													
Plate-Saucer													
Chelsea													
Transfer Print													
Red													1
Brown													
Late Blue													
Blue		1							1		2		1
Plate													
Black													
Saucer													
Green	1												
Flow Blue Transfer Print													
Annular		1											
Sponge													
Colored Paste													
Red Paste (Redware)													
Unknown	1										1		41
Flower Pots				2	2	3			2	1	4	4	7
Crock Handle													
Yellow Paste													
Yellow Ware													
Unknown													1
Plate						10							
Rockingham									1				
Brown Paste													
Unknown		2											
Flower Pot											1		
Jug													
Mixing Bowl													
Blue Paste													
Unknown													
Majolica													
Stoneware													
White Paste (Ironstone)													
Undecorated													
Unknown	2	1											
Plate											1		
Transfer Print													
Blue													1
Burgundy													
Green													
Relief Decorated													
Unknown													
Cup-Handle													
Hand Painted													
Gold													
Floral													
Bowl													
Colored Paste													
Brown Paste (Crockery)													
Unknown		2							1		2		2
Rockingham Glaze													2
Jug				1									
Crock													
Drainage Tile	2	1											
Yellow Paste													
Porcelain													
Undecorated													
Hand Painted													
Hand Painted/Gilded													
Decal													
Relief Decorated/Embossed													
Blank													

THE COOK HOUSE-- ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2			F1A	TEST 3			TEST 4		
	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,D III,IV	ZONES VIA,B	ZONES I	ZONES II,IV	ZONE V		ZONES I,II	ZONES III,IV,V	ZONES IV,VI	BENEATH PORCH	P5	P6
Architectural													
Door Knobs													
Agate													
Black													
Porcelain Floor Tile													
Porcelain Insulator	1												
Personal													
Tobacco Pipes													
Kaolin Fragments				1									
Red Clay Fragments													
Toy Dishes											1		
Porcelain Doll Parts							1						1
Marbles													
Undecorated													
Hand Painted													
Glass													
Container Glass													
Complete Bottles													
Beer/Wine													
Unknown											1		
Applied Tool													
Ink													
Machine Made													
Whiskey- 1/2 Pint													
Semi-Automatic													2
Wide Mouth Jar													
Semi-Automatic													1
Lip/Neck Sherds													
Clear													
Improved Tool													
Unknown											1		
Vial- 2 Piece Mold													
Machine Made													
Crown Closure													
Milk Bottle													
Aqua													
Fragile Lip													
Vial													1
Applied Tool													
Unknown													
Elbow Over Mold													
Canning Jar													
Machine Made													
Canning Jar													
Milk Glass													
Semi-Automatic													
Jar													
Amber													
Applied Tool													
Dark Green													
Applied Tool													
Basal Sherds													
Aqua													
Jar/Bottle													1
Graphite Pontil													
Pontil													
Clear													
Unknown													
Dip Mold													
Bottle													
Pontiled													
Proprietary													
Green													
Figural Whiskey													
Pontiled													
Body Fragments													
Aqua													
Unknown	1	2								1			2
Vial													
Scroll Flask													
Proprietary													
Clear													
Unknown		3	2	2	2						3		3
Etched Ground													
Jar													
Lid													
Amethyst													

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2			F1A	TEST 3			TEST 4		
	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,D III,IV	ZONES VIA,B	ZONES I	ZONES II,IV	ZONE V		ZONES I,II	ZONES III,IV,V	ZONES IV,VI	BENEATH PORCH	F5	F6
Green													
Dark Green													
Panel													
Amber												1	
Bitters													
Carnival													
Milk Glass													
White	1	2											
Blue													
Burnt/Malted		2											
Tablewares													
Tumblers													
Ground Pontil													
Drinking Glass													
Bowls													
Pressed Glass													
Clear													
Purple													
Non-Container													
Household													
Chimney Glass													
Clear	5	3		1									
Milk Glass													
Mirror												1	
Flat Glass													
Aqua	16	21	2	5	2	1	1		4	3	40	4	14
Clear		1		2									1
Clear, Ribbed											1		
Canning Jar (Lid Liners)		1											
Milk Glass Slabs													
Personal													
Beads													
Buttons		1	1										
Metal													
Architectural													
Nails													
Machine Cut		15	1	8	1		5	6	31	2	55	9	136
Wire				9				1			7		7
Unidentifiable	5		3	9	1		1		2		3	5	1
Spike	1												
Tack													6
Screw													1
Bolt/Nut	1												
Rivet													
Fuse													
Hand Forged Hook													
Guidewire Hooks	2												
Quitter Hook											1		
Gaslight Fixture													
Door Lock Back Plate													
Door Brackets											1		
Brackets													
Iron Pipe/Angle Trim													
Tools													
Scissors											1		
Wrench											1		
Stove Handle													
Print Brush Fernel													1
Barbed Wire													
Wire													
Solder													
Household													
Bottle Cap													
Pop Top													
Zinc Lid													
Shaker Lid													
Salve Container/Lid													
Tin Can	8	1											
Pressed Tin													
Kerosene Lamp Wick Holder													
Aluminum Foil													
Transportation												1	
Horseshoe													
Personal													
Military Buttons													
Brass Shank Button											1		
Buttons													
Hook (Hook & Eye)													2
Straight Pin										1			
Molded Decorative Ornament													
Ink Pen- Carter's													

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1			TEST 2				TEST 3			TEST 4		
	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	F1A	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	BENEATH	F5	F6
	IA,B	IC,D III,IV	VIA,B	I	II,IV	V		I,II	III,IV,V	IV,VI	PORCH		
Tube													4
Rimfire Shot Casings													3
Rimfire Lead Bullet													2
Unidentifiable	5	17		3				1	1	1	6	3	4
Bone													
Faunal Remains	10	18		3					2		1	1	10
Buttons													
Finial													
Toothbrush													
Handles													
Embossed Handles													
Worked Bone													
Shell													
Bivalve Fragments											1		
Buttons													
Slate													
Roofing		1		3	1			3	4	1	1		
Pencils												1	
Burnt													
Graphite Pencil	2												
Plastic													
Hair Combs													
Bag													
Tube													
Cap													
Heel Plates													
Scotch Tape Container													
Pastry Brush													
Toy Wheel													
Black Electrical Tape													
Unidentifiable													
Miscellaneous													
Asphalt Tile								1					
Glazing Putty													
Eggshells													
Nut Shells											2		
Wood Shingle											1		
Clay Tile, Flat													
Paper Products											12		
Totals	64	108	11	50	10	15	7	13	50	9	157	37	259

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 5			TEST 6			TEST 7			TEST 8			F2
	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, VII	ZONES VI,VII	ZONE IA	ZONES IB,C	ZONE ID,II	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, IV,VI	CISTERN FILL	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,II	ZONES III, V,VI	
Ceramics													
Household													
Earthenware													
White Paste													
Pearlware													
Transfer Print (Dark Blue)						2		2	2			2	
Whiteware													
Undecorated	3	2	5	6	27	22		20	7	1	4	3	1
Blue Shell Edge		1	2			1		3	1		2		
Decal						1							
Hand Painted													
Brown Linear						1							
Dot													
Floral													
Gilded													7
Relief Decorated													
Unknown								3					
Handle								1					
Plate-Saucer													
Chelsea													
Transfer Print													
Red									1				
Brown						1							
Late Blue		2											
Blue	1		5			13		5					1
Plate													
Black													
Saucer													
Green													
Flow Blue Transfer Print	1				7								
Annular			1			4							
Sponge													
Colored Paste													3
Red Paste (Redware)													
Unknown			1			6		5				1	
Flower Pots		1	1		10	1	1	2		1		1	3
Crock Handle													
Yellow Paste													
Yellow Ware													
Unknown					1	2					1		
Plate													
Rockingham													
Brown Paste													
Unknown								1					
Flower Pot													
Jug						2							
Mixing Bowl													
Blue Paste													
Unknown				1									
Majolica								1					
Stoneware													
White Paste (Ironstone)													
Undecorated													
Unknown						5							1
Plate													
Transfer Print													
Blue													
Burgundy													
Green													1
Relief Decorated													
Unknown		1			2								
Cup-Handle													
Hand Painted													
Gold													
Floral													
Bowl													
Colored Paste													
Brown Paste (Crockery)													
Unknown						10		1	1				1
Rockingham Glaze													
Jug				11	2								
Crock					3		1						
Drainage Tile					4	1		2	5	2	4		
Yellow Paste						1							
Porcelain													
Undecorated					4	1		2					
Hand Painted								2					
Hand Painted/Gilded					1			1					
Decal													
Relief Decorated/Crossed								1					
Burnt													

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 5			TEST 6			TEST 7			TEST 8			F2
	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, VII	ZONES VI,VII	ZONE IA	ZONES IB,C	ZONE ID,II	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, IV,VI	CISTERN FILL	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,II	ZONES III, V,VI	
Architectural													
Door Knobs													
Agate					1						1		
Black													
Porcelain Floor Tile					2	1							
Porcelain Insulator		1						1	3				
Personal													
Tobacco Pipes													
Kaolin Fragments						1							
Red Clay Fragments						1							
Toy Dishes													
Porcelain Doll Parts													
Marbles													
Undecorated					1								
Hand Painted								1					
Glass													
Container Glass													
Complete Bottles													
Beer/Wine													
Unknown													
Applied Tool													
Ink													
Machine Made								1					
Whiskey- 1/2 Pint													
Semi-Automatic													
Wide Mouth Jar													
Semi-Automatic													
Lip/Neck Sherds													
Clear													
Improved Tool													
Unknown													
Vial- 2 Piece Mold													1
Machine Made													
Crown Closure										1			
Milk Bottle				1									
Aqua													
Fragile Lip													
Vial													
Applied Tool													
Unknown			1		1								
Elbow Over Mold													
Canning Jar									1				1
Machine Made													
Canning Jar													
Milk Glass													
Semi-Automatic													
Jar										1			
Amber													
Applied Tool					1								
Dark Green													
Applied Tool								1					
Basal Sherds													
Aqua													
Jar/Bottle													
Graphite Pontil													
Pontil													
Clear													
Unknown													
Dip Mold													
Bottle													
Pontilled			1										
Proprietary													
Green													
Figural Whiskey													
Pontilled						1							
Body Fragments													
Aqua													
Unknown				1	3	2	2	10	5	1			
Vial									1				
Scroll Flask													
Proprietary													
Clear													
Unknown	1		4	1	4	12	2	6	7	2	2		4
Etched Ground						2		1					
Jar				1									
Lid													
Amethyst								2					1

THE COCK HOUSE-- ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 5	ZONES	ZONES	TEST 6	ZONES	ZONES	TEST 7	ZONES	CISTERN	TEST 8	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	F2
	ZONE	II,III, VII	VI,VII	ZONE	IB,C	ID,II	ZONE	II,III, IV,VI	FILL	ZONE	IA,B	IC,II	III, V,VI	
Green														
Dark Green			1		3	6		3						
Panel														
Amber				1										
Bitters														
Carnival														
Milk Glass														
White								1				1		
Blue														
Burnt/Melted					1	1	1							
Tablewares														
Tumblers														
Ground Pontil					1			1						
Drinking Glass								2						
Bowls														5
Pressed Glass														
Clear							1	1						
Purple								2						
Non-Container														
Household														
Chimney Glass														
Clear			1			2		8						3
Milk Glass														
Mirror			1											
Flat Glass									3					
Aqua	2		15	3	13	33		54	26	2	12	2		18
Clear			3				2	1	1					
Clear, Ribbed														
Canning Jar (Lid Liners)								2						
Milk Glass Slabs								1						
Personal														
Beads									1					
Buttons								1						
Metal														
Architectural														
Nails														
Machine Out		12	18	11	6	26	3	37	28	4	15	1		18
Wire			2				2	1		2				
Unidentifiable		3	2	8	28	19		10	3	1				7
Spike					1			1						
Tack														
Screw							1							
Bolt/Nut														
Rivet									1					
Fuse														
Hand Forged Hook								1						
Guidewire Hooks														
Cutter Hook	1													
Gaslight Fixture														
Door Lock Back Plate				1										
Door Brackets														
Brackets														
Iron Pipe/Angle Trim														
Tools														
Scissors														
Wrench														
Stove Handle														
Print Brush Fennel														
Barbed Wire														
Wire	1			3	4		2			6				1
Solder														
Household														
Bottle Cap							1							
Pop Top														
Zinc Lid														
Shaker Lid														
Salve Container/Lid														
Tin Can		1			1	6								1
Pressed Tin														
Kerosene Lamp Wick Holder														
Aluminum Foil														
Transportation														
Horseshoe					1									
Personal														
Military Buttons														
Brass Shank Button							1							
Buttons							1							
Hook (Hook & Eye)														
Straight Pin								1						
Wicker Decorative Ornament														
Wk Pine Carver's				1										

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 5			TEST 6			TEST 7			TEST 8			F2
	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, VII	ZONES VI,VII	ZONE IA	ZONES IB,C	ZONE ID,II	ZONE I	ZONES II,III, IV,VI	CISTERN FILL	ZONES IA,B	ZONES IC,II	ZONES III, V,VI	
Tube								1					
Rimfire Shot Casings													
Rimfire Lead Bullet													
Unidentifiable		4	7	2	18	28		10	8	3	5		10
Bone													
Faunal Remains		2	8		41	55	6	54	19			6	3
Buttons													
Finial													
Toothbrush				1								1	
Handles						1							
Embossed Handles								1					
Worked Bone						1							
Shell													
Bivalve Fragments			1						3		3		
Buttons								1					
Slate													
Roofing	1	2	1	3	5	12		3		1	2		1
Pencils													
Burnt						1							
Graphite Pencil								1					
Plastic													
Hair Combs		1	1										
Bag				1									
Tube				1									
Cap					1								
Heel Plates													
Scotch Tape Container							1						
Pastry Brush							1						
Toy Wheel					1								
Black Electrical Tape		1	1										
Unidentifiable				1			2						
Miscellaneous													
Asphalt Tile													
Glazing Putty							1						
Eggshells									3				
Nut Shells													
Wood Shingle		1											
Clay Tile, Flat		1											
Paper Products													
Totals	11	36	84	59	198	286	30	275	125	29	52	17	93

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEXT 9						
	ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	F10	T9	BASMENT	TOTALS
	I, II	III-C	VI		EXTENSION	F12	
		IV				CONCRETE	STEPS
Ceramics							
Household							
Earthenware							
White Paste							
Pearlware							
Transfer Print (Dark Blue)							8
Whiteware							
Undecorated	8	11	2		12	1	159
Blue Shell Edge							11
Decal						6	7
Hand Painted							
Brown Linear							1
Dot							1
Floral						1	1
Gilded							7
Relief Decorated							
Unknown							5
Handle	1						1
Plate-Saucer							1
Chelsea	1						1
Transfer Print							
Red							1
Brown							2
Late Blue							2
Blue		4		1		1	36
Plate						3	3
Black		1					1
Saucer				1			1
Green		1				1	3
Flow Blue Transfer Print							9
Annular							6
Sponge							3
Colored Paste							
Red Paste (Redware)							
Unknown	1	2			6	2	69
Flower Pots	2	12	1	13	6	2	82
Crock Handle							1
Yellow Paste							
Yellow Ware							
Unknown		2					7
Plate							10
Rockingham							1
Brown Paste							
Unknown							3
Flower Pot							1
Jug		1					3
Mixing Bowl				16			16
Blue Paste							
Unknown							1
Majolica							1
Stoneware							
White Paste (Ironstone)							
Undecorated							
Unknown	2	1	1		4	4	21
Plate							1
Transfer Print							
Blue							1
Burgundy							1
Green		1					1
Relief Decorated							
Unknown	1	3				1	8
Cup-Handle					2		2
Hand Painted							
Gold						3	3
Floral							
Bowl						4	4
Colored Paste							
Brown Paste (Crockery)							
Unknown						5	25
Rockingham Glaze							14
Jug							4
Crock							4
Drainage Tile		1			4	2	28
Yellow Paste							1
Porcelain							
Undecorated	2						9
Hand Painted						2	4
Hand Painted/Gilded							2
Decal	1						1
Relief Decorated/Embossed							1
Burnt						1	1

THE COOK HOUSE—ARTIFACT TABULATION

TEST 9						
ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	F10	T9	BASEMENT	TOTALS
I,II	III-C	VI		EXTENSION		
	IV				F12 CONCRETE STEPS	
Architectural						
Door Knobs						2
Agate						1
Black	1					3
Porcelain Floor Tile						7
Porcelain Insulator	1					
Personal						
Tobacco Pipes						
Kaolin Fragments	1	1				4
Red Clay Fragments						1
Toy Dishes						1
Porcelain Doll Parts	3					5
Marbles						
Undecorated						1
Hand Painted						1
Glass						
Container Glass						
Complete Bottles						
Beer/Wine						
Unknown						1
Applied Tool		1				1
Ink						
Machine Made						1
Whiskey- 1/2 Pint						
Semi-Automatic						2
Wide Mouth Jar						
Semi-Automatic						1
Lip/Neck Sherds						
Clear						
Improved Tool						
Unknown				1		2
Vial- 2 Piece Mold						1
Machine Made						
Crown Closure	1					2
Milk Bottle						
Aqua						
Fragile Lip						
Vial						1
Applied Tool						
Unknown						2
Blow Over Mold						
Canning Jar						1
Machine Made						
Canning Jar						1
Milk Glass						
Semi-Automatic						
Jar						1
Amber						
Applied Tool				1		2
Dark Green						
Applied Tool						1
Basal Sherds						
Aqua						
Jar/Bottle						
Graphite Pontil						1
Pontil		1				1
Clear						
Unknown						
Dip Mold		1				1
Bottle						
Pontiled						1
Proprietary		1				1
Green						
Figural Whiskey						
Pontiled						1
Body Fragments						
Aqua						
Unknown	4					34
Vial						1
Scroll Flask						
Proprietary		2				2
Clear						
Unknown	10	7	1	4	1	83
Etched Ground						4
Jar						1
Lid		1				1
Amethyst						3

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

TEST 9							
ZONES I,II	ZONES III-C IV	ZONE VI	F10	T9 EXTENSION	BASEMENT	F12 CONCRETE STEPS	TOTALS
Green	1						1
Dark Green						1	14
Panel	1						1
Amber	1			3	1		7
Bitters		1					1
Carnival	1						1
Milk Glass							
White	2	3		3			13
Blue	1						2
Burnt/Melted							4
Tablewares							
Tumblers							
Ground Pontil							2
Drinking Glass							2
Bowls							5
Pressed Glass							
Clear	1		12				15
Purple		1					3
Non-Container							
Household							
Chimney Glass							
Clear							23
Milk Glass						2	2
Mirror							5
Flat Glass							
Aqua	32	41	1	31		5	401
Clear		1	1				13
Clear, Ribbed							1
Canning Jar (Lid Liners)		5					8
Milk Glass Slabs							1
Personal							
Beads							1
Buttons				1			4
Metal							
Architectural							
Nails							
Machine Cut	6	6	1	5	5	4	474
Wire	1					1	34
Unidentifiable	2	8	1	2		6	130
Spike							3
Tack							6
Screw					1		3
Bolt/Nut	1						2
Rivet							1
Fuse		1					1
Hand Forged Hook							1
Guidewire Hooks							3
Gutter Hook							1
Gaslight Fixture						1	1
Door Lock Back Plate							1
Door Brackets							1
Brackets					1	2	3
Iron Pipe/Angle Trim	1						1
Tools							
Scissors							1
Wrench							1
Stove Handle			1				1
Print Brush Ferrul							1
Barbed Wire							1
Wire			1				15
Solder			1	1			2
Household							
Bottle Cap	1						1
Pop Top							1
Zinc Lid		1			1		2
Shaker Lid		1					1
Salve Container/Lid	1						1
Tin Can	1		67				86
Pressed Tin				1			1
Kerosene Lamp Wick Holder					1		1
Aluminum Foil							1
Transportation							
Horseshoe							1
Personal							
Military Buttons							1
Brass Shank Button							1
Buttons							3
Hook (Hook & Eye)							1
Straight Pin							1
Molded Decorative Ornament					1		1
Iron Pen- Container							1
Tube							5

THE COOK HOUSE— ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

TEST 9								
ZONES I,II	ZONES III-A-C IV	ZONE VI	F10	T9 EXTENSION	BASEMENT	F12 CONCRETE STEPS	TOTALS	
Rimfire Shot Casings							3	
Rimfire Lead Bullet							2	
Unidentifiable	3	3	2			2	146	
Bone								
Faunal Remains	6	31	9	69	33	2	389	
Buttons				1			2	
Finial							1	
Toothbrush	1	1					3	
Handles							1	
Embossed Handles							1	
Worked Bone							1	
Shell								
Blivalve Fragments							8	
Buttons		1					2	
Slate								
Roofing	1					1	47	
Pencils				1			2	
Burnt							1	
Graphite Pencil							3	
Plastic								
Hair Combs							2	
Bag							1	
Tube							2	
Cap							1	
Heel Plates		4					4	
Scotch Tape Container							1	
Pastry Brush							1	
Toy Wheel							1	
Black Electrical Tape							2	
Unidentifiable							3	
Miscellaneous								
Asphalt Tile							1	
Glazing Putty							1	
Eggshells							3	
Nut Shells							2	
Wood Shingle	1						3	
Clay Tile, Flat							1	
Paper Products							12	
Totals	100	166	34	179	124	31	444	2,763

APPENDIX VI
The Lincoln Site (1985) Artifact Tabulations

	TEST 1	TEST 2		TEST 3		TEST 4	TEST 5	CISTERN	TEST 6	
	ZONES I, II	ZONE IV	ZONE IA	ZONES IB, V	ZONES III, IV	ZONE IA	ZONES IB-III	F5	ZONE I	ZONES II, III
Ceramics										
Containers										
Earthenware										
White Paste										
Pearlware										
Blue Transfer										
Whiteware										
Undecorated	1							1		1
Molded/Relief Deco.		1								
Blue Shell Edge										
Decal										
Hand Painted								1		
Transfer Print										
Old Blue										
Blue	1								1	
Purple				1						
Red Paste										
Unglazed	1				1				1	1
Glazed									1	
Glazed/Unglazed										
Brown Paste										
Unglazed			1					1		
Buff Paste										
Unglazed							1			
Stoneware										
White Paste										
Undecorated			1	1						
Brown Paste										
Unknown					1			1		
Non-Container										
Drainage Tile								1		
Marbles										
Yellow Paste (Earthenware)										
Unglazed-Decorated										
Glass										
Containers										
Bottles										
Complete										
Aqua										
Vial- Pontil, Fragile Lip										
Lip/Neck										
Fragile										
Blow Over Mold Ground Top										
Applied Tool- Aqua								1		
Improved Tool- Clear										
Vial- Clear										
Vial- Embossed										
Basal Sherd (Machine)								2		
Handle- Hand-blown, Clear										
Unidentifiable Body Fragments										
Aqua				2				2	2	1
Rainbow						1				
Pale Green								1		
Dark Green				2						
Clear								14	5	2
Clear Molded										
Clear Embossed										
Smoky									2	
Milk Glass										
Frosted										
Tumblers										
Body Sherds										
Ground Pontil Base										
Stemware										
Base- Clear								1		
Non-Container										
Household										
Canning Jar Milk Glass Lid Liner									1	
Bottle Stopper										
Chimney Glass	1					1				
Mirror Fragments								1		
Etched Green										
Flash Bulb								1		
Flat Glass										
Aqua	7		3	2		1	3	1	7	31
Clear	7							1	2	9
Personal										
Buttons										
2-hole, White										
4-hole										
Orange										
Dark Blue										

	TEST 1		TEST 2			TEST 3		TEST 4	TEST 5	CISTERN	TEST 6	
	ZONES I,II	ZONE IV	ZONE IA	ZONES IB,V	ZONES III,IV	ZONE IA	ZONES IB-III			F6	ZONE I	ZONES II,III
Metal												
Architectural												
Nails												
Machine Out	19		6	5	4	5	7	4	19	37	10	11
Machine Out Finishing			2			1		1	3			
Wire	11	1				7	2	6	5		5	
Unidentifiable				3					5	10	8	
Screw	4					1			1		2	
Screw Nail												
Screw Bolt												
Screw Eye										1		
Nut						1						
Hook												
Tack	1									1		
Thumbtack	1											
Window Hardware & Screw	1											
Shutter Hardware						1						
Shutter Hinges												
Metal Hinges												
Pipe Casings							1					
Nipple												
Copper Wire									1			
Tools												
Solder												
Rivet												
Containers												
Aluminum Tab Top	1											
Screw-on Lid									5			
Canister/Container											4	
Soda Bottle Cap (Crown)												
Sheet Metal Can										11		
Personal												
Child's Toy Ring						1						
Badge Clasp												
Straight Pin												
Eye (from Hook & Eye)												
Button									1			
Penny												
Nickel									1			
Dime									1		1	
Pewter Spoon												
Pewter Knob/Finial												
Heel Plate									1			
Flashbulb												
Unidentifiable	4		2			6		1	10	6	26	
Bone												
Buttons												
Fragments	1	1		1			1	4	3	50	15	34
Shell												
Mussel										4		
Buttons												
1-hole										2		
2-hole												
3-hole										2		
4-hole												
Rubber												
Shoe Plate									1			
Clothesline												
Leather												
Shoe Parts									2			
Plastic												
Red Faceted Bead												
Garment Stays												
Buttons												1
Spoon/Utensil				1								
Cap							1					
Checker									1			
Cigar Tip												
Film Roll												
Strip												
Electrical Outlet Plate												
Unidentifiable												
Miscellaneous												
Hickory Nut										1		
Eggshell												
Peach Pit												
Plum Pit								1				

DE BRILL, RBE (1965) ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 1		TEST 2			TEST 3		TEST 4	TEST 5	CISTERN	TEST 6	
	ZONES	ZONE	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	ZONES			P6	ZONE	ZONES
	I,II	IV	IA	IB,V	III,IV	IA	IB-III				I	II,III
Walnut												
Acorn												
Seeds												
Coprolites												
Lace									1			
Polyester									3			
Film (Kodak) Wrapper												
Candy Wrapper			1						1	2		
Cigarette Wrapper									2			
Lincoln Home Pamphlet												
Matchbook Cover												
Polaroid Picture Backing								1	1			
Asbestos Tile	1						1			1		
Totals	63	3	16	18	6	24	18	29	94	174	91	58

THE LINCOLN HOME (1985) ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 7		TEST 8		TEST 9A		TEST 9B			TEST 10	SOUTH	WELL	NORTH	TOTALS
	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES		ZONES	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	PORCH	F2	PORCH	
	I	IB,C,II	III,IVA		IA,B	II	IC,IV	ID,F	IE,F	I				
Ceramics														
Containers														
Earthenware														
White Paste														
Pearlware														
Blue Transfer												6		6
Whiteware														
Undecorated									1		7	2	3	21
Molded/Relief Deco.											1	2		4
Blue Shell Edge											3			3
Decal														
Hand Painted														1
Transfer Print														
Old Blue													1	1
Blue								1			7		1	11
Purple													3	4
Red Paste														
Unglazed			1	1										8
Glazed							1			2			1	4
Glazed/Unglazed										1	1		1	2
Brown Paste														
Unglazed			1											3
Buff Paste														
Unglazed	1													1
Stoneware														
White Paste														
Undecorated				1							1			4
Brown Paste														
Unknown	1													3
Non-Container														
Drainage Tile			3											4
Marbles														
Yellow Paste (Earthenware)								1						1
Unglazed-Decorated											1			1
Glass														
Containers														
Bottles														
Complete														
Aqua														
Vial- Pontil, Fragile Lip												2		2
Lip/Neck														
Fragile											1			1
Blow Over Mold Ground Top													1	1
Applied Tool- Aqua														1
Improved Tool- Clear	1													1
Vial- Clear										1		2		3
Vial- Embossed												1		1
Basal Sherd (Machine)														2
Handle- Hand-blown, Clear			1											1
Unidentifiable Body Fragments														
Aqua							1							8
Rainbow														1
Pale Green								1			1			3
Dark Green														2
Clear	1		1							1	24	1	1	50
Clear Molded												2		2
Clear Embossed												4		4
Smoky														2
Milk Glass			1											1
Frosted											1			1
Tablewares														
Tumblers														
Body Sherds											1	2		3
Ground Pontil Base											1			1
Stoneware														
Base- Clear														
Non-Container														
Household														
Canning Jar Milk Glass Lid Liner												1		1
Bottle Stopper														1
Chimney Glass											1			3
Mirror Fragments								1						2
Etched Green											1			1
Flask (Lid)														1
Flat Glass														
Aqua	9		16	1			1			12	55	2	2	169
Clear				1	1		1			10	4			34
Personal														
Bottoms														
2-Piece, White													1	1
1-Piece														
White											1			1
Dark Blue											1			1

THE LINCOLN HOME (1985) ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 7			TEST 8	TEST 9A		TEST 9B			TEST 10	SOUTH	WELL	NORTH	TOTALS
	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES		ZONES	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES	ZONE	PORCH	F2	PORCH	
	I	IB,C,II	III,IVA		IA,B	II	IC,IV	ID,F	IE,F	I				
Metal														
Architectural														
Nails														
Machine Out	2	2	1	6	2		2		3	6	126	41	13	331
Machine Out Finishing	1				1						8	1		18
Wire	5						1	1		8	24			76
Unidentifiable	6			1	1					11	52	3		100
Screw	1				1					1				11
Screw Nail	1													1
Screw/Bolt					1									1
Screw Eye														1
Nut														1
Hook												1		1
Tack										1	2			5
Thumbtack														1
Window Hardware & Screw										1				1
Shutter Hardware														2
Shutter Hinges		1												2
Metal Hinges			1											1
Pipe Casings														1
Nipple										1				1
Copper Wire								1						2
Tools														
Solder											1			1
Rivet											1			1
Containers														
Aluminum Tab Top					1									2
Screw-on Lid														5
Canister/Container														4
Soda Bottle Cap (Crown)											1			1
Sheet Metal Can											7	12		30
Personal														
Child's Toy Ring														1
Badge Clasp					1									1
Straight Pin											16	2		18
Eye (from Hook & Eye)											1			1
Button											1			1
Penny		1		3						1				6
Nickel														1
Dime	1													3
Pewter Spoon												1		1
Pewter Knob/Finial												1		1
Heel Plate														1
Flashbulb														1
Unidentifiable		6	2	2			1	1	2	4	7	8	2	90
Bone														
Buttons											1			1
Fragments		3	1				7			9	100	58	12	300
Shell														
Mussel											4			8
Buttons														
1-Hble											1			1
2-Hble												1		3
3-Hble											2			2
4-Hble										1	2			5
Rubber														
Shoe Plate														1
Clothesline								1						1
Leather														
Shoe Parts											2			4
Plastic														
Red Faceted Bead											1			1
Garment Stays												3		3
Buttons										1				2
Spoon/Utensil					1									2
Cap										1				2
Checker														1
Cigar Tip	1													1
Film Roll								1						1
Strip										1	1			2
Electrical Outlet Plate				1										1
Unidentifiable										2				2
Miscellaneous														
Hickory Nut											1			1
Eggsneil												5		6
Peanut Pit										1	18	3		22
Plum Pit														1

THE LINCOLN HOME (1985) ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

	TEST 7			TEST 8	TEST 9A		TEST 9B			TEST 10	SOUTH PORCH	WELL F2	NORTH PORCH	TOTALS
	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES		ZONES	ZONE	ZONES	ZONES	ZONES					
	I	IB,C,II	III,IVA		IA,B	II	IC,IV	ID,F	IE,F	I				
Walnut										1	1			2
Acorn											3			3
Seeds										2	1			3
Coprolites											3			3
Lace														1
Polyester														3
Film (Kodak) Wrapper										1				1
Candy Wrapper							1	1		1	1			8
Cigarette Wrapper														2
Lincoln Home Pamphlet											1			1
Matchbook Cover													1	1
Polaroid Picture Backing														1
Asbestos Tile														3
Totals	31	35	11	14	9	1	17	10	5	82	509	161	43	<u>1,522</u>

APPENDIX VII
The Lincoln Site (Hagen's 1951 Excavations);
Artifact Tabulations

NIU LOT NUMBERS AND ASSOCIATED LHNHS ACCESSION NUMBERS
ASSOCIATED WITH HAGEN'S 1951 EXCAVATIONS
AT THE LINCOLN HOME

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>NIU LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>LHNHS NUMBER</u>
Rubbish Pit	92,94,100,104,112, 113, 115, 143	1179, 1180,1181, 1182,1183, 1184
Privy #3 (Feature 7)	116	1144
West Side of Lincoln Barn	106	1170
Along West Edge of Excavation, Associated with Features 6, 8, and 9	107	1134
Lincoln Barn (Feature 6)	91,111	1168,1177
North Edge of Lincoln Barn	142	1139
Feature 9 (Flagpole)	108,129	1154,1171
Northwest of Feature 4 and 7	121	1186
East Edge of Lincoln Barn	93, 120	1135,1137
Center of Excavations	89,124	1151,1172
Feature 5 (Pit)	114	1136
Around Privy (Feature 7)	117,118,137,138	1133,1138,1187
Above Privy (Feature 7)	105	1161
Plant Depression (Feature 10)	134	1185
Corner of Oldroyd Barn	122,123,133	1141,1142,1145
Along West Edge of Oldroyd Barn	139	1153
Privy #2 (Feature 1)	90	1159
Around Privy #2 (Feature 1)	101,126	1157,1176
Around Feature 4 and 7	128	1150
Southeast Corner of Lot	98,127,140	1146,1155,1167
South Edge of Oldroyd Barn	130	1152
Around Feature 3 (Pit)	96,97,125	1148,1163,1175
Feature 3 (Pit)	99	1173
Inside Oldroyd Barn	87,103	1162,1174

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

SURFACE	RUBBISH PIT	PRIVY (LOT 116)	LOT 106	LOTS 88/119	LOT 107	LOTS 111/91	LOT 142	LOTS 108/129	LOT 121	LOT 120	LOT 93	LOT 89	LOT 124	LOT 114
Ceramics														
Household														
Earthenwares														
White Paste (Whiteware)														
Undecorated														
Unidentifiable	14	3				3		4	3				1	26
Chamber Pot									3					
Plate/Platter	13					1	1	2			6			1
Cup		1	1								1			
Saucers	3	1									2			1
Bowl						1								1
Lid														1
Jar														1
Transfer Print														
Blue														
Unidentifiable														
Plate						1								4
Saucer														
Cup														2
Green														
Serving Dish														
Brown														
Unidentifiable									1					
Purple														
Unidentifiable														
Shell Edge														
Blue												1		
Non-Painted												1		
Hand Painted														
Cup														
Relief Decorated														
Unidentifiable	1								1		1			
Chamber Pot														
Bowl														
Plate			2			1		1	1					
Tureen														1
Cup	1	3												
Handle	1													1
Sponge Decorated														
Bowl												1		
Red Paste (Redwares)														
Unglazed										1				
Flower Pot		1		1					1					
Clear Glaze						1			2			1		
Crock														
Rockingham Glaze														
Doorknob													1	
Stoneware														
White Paste (Ironstone)														
Undecorated														
Unidentifiable		1				1				1				3
Bowl	2	3			1									
Plate									1	1				
Cup						1			1					1
Saucer														
Platter														
Steamer	3											1		
Relief Decorated														
Unidentifiable									1			1		
Plate								1						1
Cup													1	2
Finial														
Tureen	15													
Saucer														
Handle														
Bowl														
Hand Painted														
Handle														
Colored Paste														
Yellow Paste														
Brown Paste														
Crock									1	1				
Bowl					2					2				
Jug														
Porcelain														
Undecorated														
Unidentifiable	2								1			1		
Plate										1				
Cup														
Bowl			1									2		
Relief Decorated														
Unglazed Dish	1													
Transfer Print														
Cup Handle														
Hand Painted														
Plate														

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

	SURFACE	RUBBISH PIT	PRIVY (LOT 116)	LOT 106	LOTS 88/119	LOT 107	LOT 102	LOTS 111/91	LOT 142	LOTS 108/129	LOT 121	LOT 120	LOT 93	LOT 89	LOT 124	LOT 114
Personal																
Figurine, Porcelain					1				1				1			
Doll Parts, Porcelain		12				1										
Toys/Dishes		2														
Marbles		5	1				1			1						
Glass																
Container																
Whole Bottles																
Proprietary																
3-Piece Mold- Improved Tool		1														
3-Piece Mold- Screw-On Lid																
Vial																
Dip Mold- Fire-Polished Pontil		1														
Perfume Bottle																
2-Piece Mold-Fire Polished Pontil		1														
Jar																
Blow-Over- Dip Mold		1														
Basal Sherds																
Clear																
Vial- Melted																
Aqua																
Proprietary																
Pontiled																
Lip/Neck																
Clear																
Bottle																
3-Piece Mold		1														
Vial																
Dip Mold- Fragile Lip																
Amethyst														1		
Aqua																
Improved Tool																
Bottle																
Roller Lip- 3-Piece Dip Mold Jar																
Wax Seal Canning Jar																
Applied Tool																
Proprietary																
Bottle						1		1								
Blow-Over Mold, 2-Piece																
Jar		2														
Fire Polished																
Olive Oil Bottle																
Body Fragments																
Clear																
Unidentifiable		40						2					2			
Molded		1						1								
Blue								1								
Aqua																
Scroll Whiskey Flask											1					
Bottle/Jar		2														
Vial		4														
Dark Green																
Unidentifiable																
Bottle		1														
Amber																
Melted/Burnt		11														
Tablewares																
Tumblers		16														
Tumbler Base		3														
Goblet		17														
Goblet Base- Pontiled		1														
Cordial		2														
Cordial Base- Ground Pontil		2														
Stemware Frags		3						1								
Stemware Base- Pontiled		3														
Stemware Base- Ground Pontiled		1														
Stemware Base- 3-Piece Mold		2														
Pressed Glass Frags		17														
Out Glass Frags		2														
Non-Container																
Personal																
Buttons																
Milk Glass											1		2		1	
4-Piece Undecorated		15	1										2			
4-Piece Decorated		23														
Clear																
Faceted		1														
Decorated		1														
Blue		1														
Black		3														
Marbles																

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

	SURFACE	RUBBISH PIT	PRIVY (LOT 116)	LOT 106	LOTS 88/119	LOT 107	LOT 102	LOTS 111/91	LOT 142	LOTS 108/129	LOT 121	LOT 120	LOT 93	LOT 89	LOT 124	LOT 114
Household																
Flat Glass																
Aqua		14						1								
Milk Glass																
Canning Jar Lids																1
Stopper																
Chimney Glass																
Blow-Over Mold		4														
Fire Polished		1														
Molded		4														
Fragments		24														
Metal																
Architectural																
Nails, Machine Cut		17		8	8	5	4	19	20	16	4	7	10	13	9	5
Spikes		3														
Rivets				1												
Wire								1					1			
Door Latch													1			
Hinges													1			
Butt					1											
Strap												1				
Washers													1			
Coat Hook													1			
Tools												1				
File															2	
Screw Bit					1											
Axe																
Containers																
Fragments (Tin)			2													
Pewter		1														
Brass Lid																
Personal																
Buckle		1				1										
Suspender Clip		1														
Keys					1					1						
Bullets																2
Coins																
Household																
Stove Parts/Grates					1			2								
Utensil Handle								3					1			
Handle								1								
Transportation																
Horse Bit												1				
Carriage Parts																
Unidentifiable		1		1	15			3	2			6	2			5
Bone																
Handle		2														
Toothbrush		1														
Mah-Jong		1														
Shell																
Bivalve Fragments																
Plastic																
Decorative Hair Combs		3														
Tiara		2														
Stay		1														
Stylus		1														
Slate																
Pencil		6														
Miscellaneous																
Cylindrical Toothpick (Wood)		1														
Handle (6-Sided)		1														
Cloth Fragments		12														
Whetstone																
Totals	2	358	19	13	31	9	5	46	24	27	25	20	41	18	12	72

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

	LOTS 117 118, 137, 138	LOT 105	LOT 134	LOTS 122, 123	LOT 133	LOT 139	LOT 90	LOTS 109, 126	LOT 128	LOT 140	LOT 78	LOT 130	LOT 96	LOT 99	LOTS 97, 125
Ceramics															
Household															
Earthenwares															
White Paste (Whiteware)															
Undecorated															
Unidentifiable	11				1		1	3	1						
Chamber Pot															
Plate/Platter		1		1	1	1			1						3
Cup	3														
Saucers	2														
Bowl	2														
Lid		1													
Jar															
Transfer Print															
Blue															
Unidentifiable				1											
Plate		1							1						
Saucer		4													
Cup															
Green															
Serving Dish													1		
Brown															
Unidentifiable															
Purple															
Unidentifiable							1								
Shell Edge															
Blue															
Non-Painted															
Hand Painted															
Cup	1														
Relief Decorated															
Unidentifiable			1												
Chamber Pot	18														
Bowl	1														
Plate	1														
Tureen				2											
Cup															
Handle															
Sponge Decorated															
Bowl															
Red Paste (Redwares)															
Unglazed															
Flower Pot															
Clear Glaze															
Crock															1
Rockingham Glaze															1
Doorknob															
Stoneware															
White Paste (Ironstone)															
Undecorated															
Unidentifiable	1						1		1						1
Bowl															
Plate															
Cup	1			1											
Saucer															
Platter															
Steamer															
Relief Decorated															
Unidentifiable															
Plate															
Cup	1								2						
Finial	1														
Tureen															
Saucer	2														
Handle															
Bowl															1
Hand Painted															3
Handle	1														
Colored Paste															
Yellow Paste															
Brown Paste															
Crock	1														
Bowl															
Jug	2														
Porcelain															
Undecorated															
Unidentifiable															
Plate															
Cup	1														
Bowl															
Relief Decorated															
Unglazed Dish															
Transfer Print															
Cup Handle															
Hand Painted															
Plate															

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

LOTS 117	LOT	LOT	LOTS	LOT	LOT	LOT	LOTS	LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT	LOTS
118,137, 138	105	134	122,123	133	139	90	109,126	128	140	78	130	96	99	97,125

Personal														
Figurine, Porcelain								1						
Doll Parts, Porcelain														
Toys/Dishes														
Marbles														
Glass														
Container														
Whole Bottles														
Proprietary														
3-Piece Mold- Improved Tool														
3-Piece Mold- Screw-On Lid	1													
Vial														
Dip Mold- Fire-Polished Pontil														
Perfume Bottle														
2-Piece Mold- Fire Polished-Pontil														
Jar														
Blow-Over- Dip Mold														
Basal Sherds														
Clear														
Vial- Malted						1								
Aqua														
Proprietary														
Pontilled											13			
Lip/Neck														
Clear														
Bottle														
3-Piece Mold														
Vial														
Dip Mold- Fragile Lip	1													
Amethyst														
Aqua														
Improved Tool														
Bottle														
Roller Lip- 3-Piece Dip Mold Jar														
Wax Seal Canning Jar							1							
Applied Tool														
Proprietary												1		
Bottle														
Blow-Over Mold, 2-Piece														
Jar														
Fire Polished														
Olive Oil Bottle											1			
Body Fragments														
Clear														
Unidentifiable														
Molded														
Blue														
Aqua														
Scroll Whiskey Flask														
Bottle/Jar											1			
Vial														
Dark Green														
Unidentifiable													1	
Bottle														
Amber														
Malted/Burnt														
Tablewares														
Tumblers														8
Tumbler Base- Pontilled														1
Tumbler Base														
Goblet														
Goblet Base- Pontilled														
Cordial														
Cordial Base- Ground Pontil														
Stemware Frags														
Stemware Base- Pontilled														
Stemware Base- Ground Pontilled														
Stemware Base- 3-Piece Mold														
Pressed Glass Frags														
Out Glass Frags								1						
Non-Container														
Personal														
Buttons														
Milk Glass														
4-Piece Undecorated								2						
4-Piece Decorated														
Clear														
Faceted														
Decorated														
Blue														
Black														
Marbles														

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

	LOTS 117 118,137, 138	LOT 105	LOT 134	LOTS 122,123	LOT 133	LOT 139	LOT 90	LOTS 109,125	LOT 128	LOT 140	LOT 78	LOT 130	LOT 96	LOT 99	LOTS 97,125
Household															
Flat Glass															
Aqua			2	4											
Milk Glass															
Canning Jar Lids															
Stopper		1						2							
Chimney Glass															
Blow-Over Mold	1														
Fire Polished															
Molded															
Fragments	1														
Metal															
Architectural															
Nails, Machine Cut	3	6	2	6	8	4	4	4				2			4
Spikes						1									
Rivets															
Wire	2														
Door Latch															
Hinges								1							
Butt															
Strap	1														
Washers															
Coat Hook															
Tools															
File															
Screw Bit															
Axe				1											
Containers															
Fragments (Tin)															
Pewter															
Brass Lid															1
Personal															
Buckle															
Suspender Clip															
Keys															
Bullets															
Coins											2				
Household															
Stove Parts/Grates															
Utensil Handle															
Handle															
Transportation															
Horse Bit															
Carriage Parts			1												
Unidentifiable	1	1		1	1			1		1					
Bone															
Handle															
Toothbrush															
Meb-Jong															
Shell															
Bivalve Fragments									1						
Plastic															
Decorative Hair Combs															
Tiara															
Stay															
Stylus															
Slate															
Pencil														1	
Miscellaneous															
Cylindrical Toothpick (Wood)															
Handle (6-Sided)															
Cloth Fragments															
Whetstone										1		1			
Totals	62	15	7	17	11	9	7	14	8	3	18	3			

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT	TOTALS
127	103	101	87	

Ceramics

Household

Earthenwares

White Paste (Whiteware)

Undecorated

Unidentifiable				71
Chamber Pot				3
Plate/Platter				32
Cup				6
Saucers				9
Bowl				4
Lid				1
Jar				1

Transfer Print

Blue

Unidentifiable				1
Plate				7
Saucer				4
Cup	2			4

Green

Serving Dish				1
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Brown

Unidentifiable				1
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Purple

Unidentifiable				1
----------------	--	--	--	---

Shell Edge

Blue				1
------	--	--	--	---

Non-Painted

Hand Painted				1
--------------	--	--	--	---

Cup

Relief Decorated				1
------------------	--	--	--	---

Unidentifiable

Chamber Pot				4
-------------	--	--	--	---

Bowl

Plate				18
-------	--	--	--	----

Tureen

Cup				1
-----	--	--	--	---

Handle

Sponge Decorated				6
------------------	--	--	--	---

Bowl

Cup				14
-----	--	--	--	----

Red Paste (Redwares)

Handle				4
--------	--	--	--	---

Unglazed

Bowl				2
------	--	--	--	---

Flower Pot

Clear Glaze				1
-------------	--	--	--	---

Crock

Rockingham Glaze				3
------------------	--	--	--	---

Doorknob

Doorknob				1
----------	--	--	--	---

Stoneware

White Paste (Ironstone)

Undecorated

Unidentifiable				10
Bowl				6
Plate				2
Cup				5
Saucer				3
Platter				1
Steamer				3

Relief Decorated

Unidentifiable				2
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Plate				2
-------	--	--	--	---

Cup				6
-----	--	--	--	---

Finial				1
--------	--	--	--	---

Tureen				15
--------	--	--	--	----

Saucer				2
--------	--	--	--	---

Handle				1
--------	--	--	--	---

Bowl				3
------	--	--	--	---

Hand Painted				1
--------------	--	--	--	---

Hand Painted				1
--------------	--	--	--	---

Colored Paste

Yellow Paste				0
--------------	--	--	--	---

Brown Paste				0
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Crock				3
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Bowl				4
------	--	--	--	---

Jug				2
-----	--	--	--	---

Porcelain

Undecorated

Unidentifiable				4
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Plate				1
-------	--	--	--	---

Cup				3
-----	--	--	--	---

Bowl				1
------	--	--	--	---

Relief Decorated

Unglazed Dish				1
---------------	--	--	--	---

Transfer Print

Cup Handle				1
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Hand Painted

Plate				2
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ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

LOT	LOT	LOT	LOT	TOTALS
127	103	101	87	

Personal				
Figurine, Porcelain				4
Doll Parts, Porcelain				13
Toys/Dishes				2
Marbles				8
Glass				
Container				
Whole Bottles				
Proprietary				
3-Piece Mold- Improved Tool				1
3-Piece Mold- Screw-On Lid				1
Vial				
Dip Mold- Fire-Polished Pontil				1
Perfume Bottle				
2-Piece Mold- Fire Polished-Pontil				1
Jar				
Blow-Over- Dip Mold				1
Basal Shards				
Clear				
Vial- Melted				1
Aqua				
Proprietary				
Pontiled				13
Lip/Neck				
Clear				
Bottle				
3-Piece Mold				1
Vial				
Dip Mold- Fragile Lip				1
Amethyst				1
Aqua				
Improved Tool				
Bottle				1
Roller Lip- 3-Piece Dip Mold Jar				4
Wax Seal Canning Jar				1
Applied Tool				
Proprietary				1
Bottle				2
Blow-Over Mold, 2-Piece				
Jar				2
Fire Polished				
Olive Oil Bottle				1
Body Fragments				
Clear				
Unidentifiable				45
Molded				2
Blue				1
Aqua				
Scroll Whiskey Flask				1
Bottle/Jar				3
Vial				4
Dark Green				
Unidentifiable				1
Bottle				1
Amber				1
Melted/Burnt				11
Tablewares				
Tumblers				24
Tumbler Base- Pontiled				1
Tumbler Base				3
Coblet				17
Coblet Base- Pontiled				1
Cordial				2
Cordial Base- Ground Pontil				2
Stemware Frags				4
Stemware Base- Pontiled				3
Stemware Base- Ground Pontiled				1
Stemware Base- 3-Piece Mold				2
Pressed Glass Frags				18
Out Glass Frags				2
Non-Container				
Personal				
Buttons				
Milk Glass				
4-Pble Undecorated				23
4-Pble Decorated				25
Clear				
Faceted				1
Decorated				1
Blue				1
Black				3
Marbles				1

ARTIFACT TABULATIONS: HAGEN'S (1951) EXCAVATIONS

	LOT 127	LOT 103	LOT 101	LOT 87	TOTALS
Household					
Flat Glass					
Aqua					21
Milk Glass					
Canning Jar Lids					3
Stopper					1
Chimney Glass					
Elbow-Over Mold					5
Fire Polished					1
Molded					4
Fragments					25
Metal					
Architectural					
Nails, Machine Cut	5		1	4	198
Spikes					4
Rivets					1
Wire					4
Door Latch					1
Hinges					1
Butt					1
Strap					2
Washers					1
Coat Hook					1
Tools					
File					2
Screw Bit					1
Axe					1
Containers					
Fragments (Tin)					2
Pewter					1
Brass Lid					1
Personal					
Buckle	1				3
Suspender Clip					1
Keys					2
Bullets					2
Coins					2
Household					
Stove Parts/Grates					3
Utensil Handle					4
Handle					1
Transportation					
Horse Bit					1
Carriage Parts					1
Unidentifiable	1				42
Bone					
Handle					2
Toothbrush					1
Meh-Jong					1
Shell					
Bivalve Fragments					1
Plastic					
Decorative Hair Combs					3
Tiara					2
Stay					1
Stylus					1
Slate					
Pencil					7
Miscellaneous					
Cylindrical Toothpick (Wood)					1
Handle (6-Sided)					1
Cloth Fragments					12
Whetstone					2
Totals	8	2	4	4	940

APPENDIX VIII
S.Allen Probate Inventory, ca. 1870.
(Bearss 1977: 208)

3 beds and bedding for same	\$ 45.00
3 bedsteads	11.00
1 sofa	15.00
1 lounge	2.00
16 chairs	7.00
1 bureau	5.00
2 tables	13.00
1 desk	2.00
3 stoves	16.00
1 cooking stove and furniture for same	12.00
2 looking glasses	5.00
1 clock	2.00
3 carpets	50.00
kitchen-ware and furniture	10.00
cupboard-ware	8.00
2 washstands	2.50
2 small stands	1.50
2 lamps	.50
library	5.00
1 spade, 2 hoes, rake, and handsaw	1.00
1 pitchfork and 1 woodsaw	.50
Total	<u>\$214.00</u>

APPENDIX IX
S. Allen Site Artifact Tabulations

ALLEN BARN ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

Ceramics

Household

Earthenware

White Paste

Clear Glaze

Pearlware

Unknown

Early Cup

Whiteware

Undecorated

Unknown

Saucer

Plate

Platter

Bowl

Large Bowl

Large Handle

Spout/Handle

Chamber Pot Lid

Other

Relief Decorated

Unknown

Bowl

Flow Blue Transfer Print

Transfer Print

Blue

Purple

Annular

Unknown

Machine Tooled

Cup

Hand Painted

Unknown

Polychrome

Blue

Black Linear

Cup

Sprig (Polychrome)

Brown Linear

Gilded

Mocha

Unknown

Fingertrailed

Bowl

Cat's Eye/Trailed

Colored Glaze

Colored Paste

Buff

Unglazed

Unknown

Flower Pot

Glazed

Yellow

Glazed

Unknown

Bowl (Relief

Red

Unglazed

Unknown

Flower Pot

Glazed

Unknown

Mixing Bowl

Jar/Small Crock

Crock

Brown

Glazed

Unknown

Crock

Mixing Bowl

Stoneware

White Paste

Undecorated

Unknown

Large Bowl

Plate

Pitcher Handle

Tureen

Other

Relief Decorated

Unknown

Cup/Bowl

Tureen Lid

Brown Paste

Unknown

Crock

Mixing Bowl

Jug

Porcelain

Undecorated

Unknown

Cup

Saucer

Relief Decorated

Cup

Hand Painted-Floral

Saucer/Plate

Gilded

Cup

Saucer

Personal

Marble- Hand Painted

Kaolin Pipe Fragments

Porcelaining Pipe/Figuring

Architectural

Floor Tile

Drainage Tile

ALLEN BARN ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

349	Glassware		Blue		Green	
	Container Glass		Improved Tool		Unknown	10
	Complete Bottles		Bottle	1	Proprietary	1
	Clear		Green		Dark Green	3
	Proprietary		Applied Tool-String	1	Red (Molded)	1
	Improved Tool	4	Basal Sherds		Blue	1
	Vials		Clear		Milk Glass	1
	Dip Mold	2	Bottle	3	Tablewares	
	Vaseline Jars		Proprietary	9	Tumblers	1
	Whiskey Bottle		Whiskey Flask	1	Drinking Glass	
	Machine Made	1	Aqua		Clear	4
	Amber		Bottle	3	Selenium	3
	Medicinal		Jar	1	Non-Containers	
	3-Piece Mold		Canning Jar	3	Architectural	
	Fire Polished	1	Proprietary- Square	3	Flat Glass	
	Green		Flask		Clear	
	Medicinal		2-Piece Mold	1	Thin	
	Machine Made	1	Amber		Undecorated	31
	Lip/Neck Sherds		Bottle	1	Stencilled/Etched	2
	Clear		Container Lid		Thick	
	Improved Tool		Clear- Pressed	1	Undecorated	4
	Whiskey Flask	1	Aqua		Reinforced	5
	Bottle	1	Jar	1	Ribbed	2
	Proprietary	3	Body Sherds		Aqua	
	Blow-Over-Mold		Clear		Thin	147
	Jar	1	Plain	84	Thick	6
	Aqua		Proprietary	10	Electrical Insulator	
	Blow-Over-Mold		Molded/Pressed	6	Milk Glass	1
	Canning Jar	1	Etched	1	Household	
	Improved Tool		Aqua		Chimney Glass	6
	Proprietary	1	Plain	40	Mirror	1
	Applied Tool		Molded/Embossed	6	Personal	
	Bottle	1	Proprietary	2	Button	
	Amber		Jar	2	Milk Glass- 4 Hble	1
	Machine Made		Bevelled	1	Marble	1
	Jar	1	Amber	4	Melted	2
	Bottle	1				

Metal	
Architectural	
Nail	
Unidentifiable	155
Wire	5
Machine Cut	129
Semi-Spherical Head	1
Screws	
Unknown	1
Pointed	1
Washers	3
Tacks	12
Spikes	4
Pintel	1
Door Latch	1
Fuse	1
Coat Hook	1
Pipe	
Iron	3
Lead	1
Sheet Metal	68
Household	
Container Lid	3
Light Bulb	1
Personal	
Pocket Knife	1
Clothing	
Suspender Clip	1
Miscellaneous Unknown	
Hook	1
Rod	1
Hoop	1
Small Rings	3
Large Rings	10
Unidentifiable	101

ALLEN BARN ARTIFACT TABULATIONS

Bone	
Faunal Remains	138
Leather	
Shoe Parts	7
Slate	
Roofing	
Grey	7
Red	1
TOTAL	<u>1,562</u>

