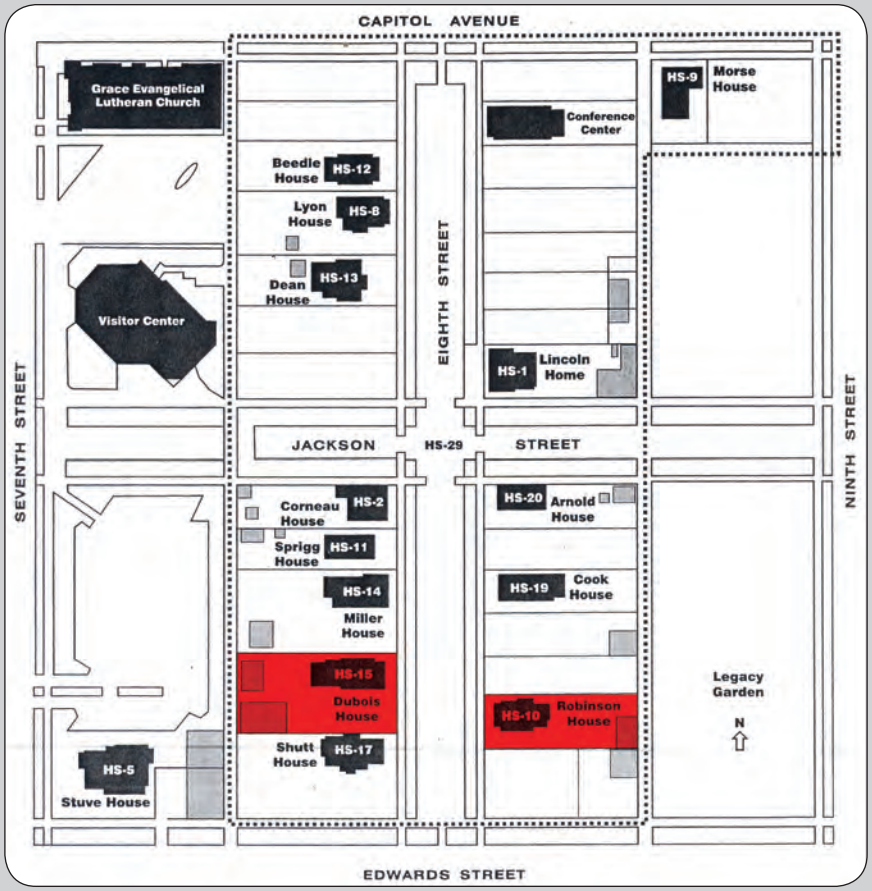
ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING OF TWO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AT LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: THE HENSON ROBINSON AND JESSE K. DUBOIS HOUSE LOTS

By
Vergil E. Noble



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER

Technical Report: No. 135
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Lincoln, Nebraska
2014

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This report has been reviewed against the criteria contained in 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1) and, upon recommendation of the Midwest Regional Office and the Midwest Archeological Center, has been classified as

Available

Making the report available meets the criteria of 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1).

ABSTRACT

This report briefly summarizes minor archeological testing associated with the restoration of three historic structures located on two different house lots located within Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The structures include the Henson Robinson House, the Jesse K. Dubois House, and the Walter Aitken Barn, which stands at the rear of the Dubois lot. Field investigations performed about those structures were carried out in the summers of 1991 and 1993. They were designed to gather specific information about known or suspected historic structural features associated with the properties and to acquire more general information that would aid the evaluation of potential adverse effects to other cultural resources, possibly present, that might result when restoration plans became more definite.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archeological investigations described in this report benefited from the contributions of numerous individuals. A key contributor to the success of the projects was Norman D. Hellmers, superintendent of Lincoln Home National Historic Site at the time of these field investigations. Superintendent Hellmers put the entire park staff and facilities at our disposal while we were working in the field. In particular, Deputy Superintendent Lawrence Blake, now retired as superintendent at Dayton Aviation National Historical Park, and Historical Architect Francis O. Krupka, since deceased, had considerable input into the direction and progress of fieldwork at the time. Several current Lincoln Home staff members, particularly Park Historian Tim Townsend and Museum Curator Susan Haake, were also very helpful in providing answers to various inquiries while I prepared the final report. I also thank the various Lincoln Home superintendents who succeeded Mr. Hellmers for their great patience while awaiting the production of this long-overdue report.

Mark J. Lynott, Midwest Regional Archeologist during the period of fieldwork and recently retired as manager of the Midwest Archeological Center, oversaw various administrative aspects of the projects from our offices in Lincoln, Nebraska. Supervisory Archeologist Jeff Richner, as manager of the Park Archeology Program and acting Center manager, oversaw completion of the project report.

The field and laboratory assistants who worked on these projects deserve special thanks for procuring, analyzing, and organizing the archeological data. Those directly involved with the field excavations on the Dubois House and Aitken Barn were Todd Ahlmann, Eric Kadahl, Dennis Naglich and Kim Accardi, whereas those who worked at the Robinson House included Cheryl Busatil, Julie Schablitsky, Harold Roeker, Eric Kaldahl, and Kim Accardi. Several individuals assisted with the routine laboratory and cataloging duties at our facility in Lincoln, Nebraska, but Todd Ahlmann deserves special mention for completion of the initial laboratory processing of the archeological materials reported here, and Linda Plock completed the final ANCS catalog input. Jeff Larson worked on the layout, composition, and illustrations for this report under the general supervision of Allan Weber and Jill Lewis.

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the limited archeological investigations carried out within Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Sangamon County, Springfield, Illinois. Authorization to establish this unit in 1971, under terms of Public Law 92-127 (84 Stat. 347), set in motion a subsequent transfer of the Lincoln Home from the State of Illinois in 1972. The National Park Service then began acquiring the other historic structures that were still present within the four-block area surrounding the Lincoln Home itself. The process of establishing the National Historic Site through acquisition of neighboring properties has been complete for many years, but the systematic restoration of those structures is a long-term program that continues to this day. The archeological investigations reported herein were conducted in conjunction with efforts to restore or improve three structures present on two house lots in the four-block neighborhood (Figure. 1): the Henson Robinson House (HS-10), the Jesse K. Dubois House (HS-15), and the Walter Aitken Barn (HS-16) located at the rear of the Dubois lot. It should be noted, however, that restoration plans for all structures investigated were still in the formative stages when the archeological field work occurred. Accordingly, the excavation projects were designed only to gather general information that would be useful to the planning process. They were not intended to assess potential adverse effects or to bring the proposed undertakings into compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The Henson Robinson property (Figure. 2), at its largest, once included Lots 6, 7, and 8 of Block 11 in Elijah Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield, which is the next city block south of the Lincoln Home. The house itself, which dates to the 1850s, is confined to Lot 6. Although the frontage street has been closed as a public thoroughfare for many years, the Henson Robinson House retains 520 S. Eighth Street as its official postal address.

The Jesse K. Dubois House (Figure. 3), which dates to 1858, is across the street and slightly north of the Robinson House at 519 S. Eighth Street. The Dubois property originally was a two-lot parcel described as Lots 11 and 12, Block 6, of the Iles Addition, but the house itself stands on Lot 12; outbuildings formerly associated with the property once extended south onto the adjacent Lot 11. The so-called Walter Aitken Barn (Figure. 4), which survives, is situated at the rear of Lot 12 along the alley. That ca. 1920 structure, however, is not directly associated with the Dubois Family ownership of this property. Its rather tenuous connection to the historic occupancy is limited to the supposition that a subsequent owner of the Dubois property, Walter Aitken, salvaged construction materials for its construction from the original Dubois Barn and also from the Dubois House when he built it as an automobile garage.

The excavations reported here were performed under direction of the author with crews from the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. The Robinson House investigations took place in 1991 and 1993, whereas the Dubois House fieldwork was undertaken in 1993. An earlier archeological project was carried out at the Robinson House in 1981 (Perry 1984), but the project described here was the first such investigation of the Dubois property. It is worth noting that supplementary

investigations were performed in the late fall and early winter of 2009-2010 by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in conjunction with restoration of the Aitken Barn at the rear of the Dubois lot (Mansberger 2010). It should also be noted that limited test excavations took place around a structure known as the Solomon Allen Barn (HS-21) in 1985 (Mansberger 1987). That extant structure is located on Lot 8 immediately south of the Robinson House and was once owned and used by the Robinson family.

Collections and field records from the present excavations are currently stored at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska, under a temporary loan agreement with the park, but it is anticipated that they will be returned to Lincoln Home National Historic Site (LIHO) after distribution of this report. The 1991 Robinson House materials are cataloged under MWAC Accession Number 492 and LIHO Accession Number 124. The 1993 Robinson House materials are cataloged under MWAC Accession Number 506 and LIHO Accession Number 157. The Dubois House materials are cataloged under MWAC Accession Number 630 and LIHO Accession Number 158.

BACKGROUND

Much is known about the historic properties that still stand or once stood within the boundaries of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, thanks to the diverse research efforts carried out by National Park Service personnel and various contractors over the past 35 years or more. Since the park's very inception numerous studies have been undertaken to ascertain information about this four-block neighborhood, particularly the extant 19th-century residential structures and their surrounding cultural landscape. The late Francis Orlando Krupka, who retired as the Lincoln Home staff historical architect shortly before his passing in 1999, initiated several Historic Structure Reports for the park, including basic research on the two properties that are the subjects of this excavation report. Although both the Robinson and Dubois documents remain unfinished long after Krupka's separation from government service, the incomplete drafts do contain a great deal of very useful background information—particularly related to the ownership history for both properties and the evolution of the buildings and grounds (Krupka 1992 and 1996). The following summary draws liberally from those file documents and other sources. Adjustments of 19th-century dollar values for inflation for comparative purposes are derived entirely from S. Morgan Friedman's very useful website "The Inflation Calculator" <http://www.westegg.com/inflation/>, which can determine approximate historical values based on constant dollars (for this report all values are compared with buying power in 2010). Source data pre-1975 are derived from the Consumer Price Index statistics from the 1975 edition of *Historical Statistics of the United States*. All data since then are from the annual *Statistical Abstracts of the United States*.

All lands currently within Lincoln Home National Historic Site were ceded to the United States in 1820. The Springfield "commons" continued in public domain until parcels were sold to private individuals at auction, often in quarter-section parcels. Pascal P. Enos, appointed Receiver in the land office at Springfield by President Monroe, became the first private owner of the 160-acre parcel that today includes this Lincoln Home neighborhood on November 7, 1823, at the first auction of government lands held in Sangamon County. A certificate of full payment was deposited with the General Land Office on April 10, 1824, giving him clear title to the NW ¼ of Section 34, Township 16N, Range 5W, Third Principal Meridian. Krupka points out that the $200 Enos paid for those lands at the standard rate of $1.25 per acre means that each of the typical 0.14-acre house lots, once platted, would have cost him less than 18 cents. Adjusting for inflationary trends over time, the entire 160-acre quarter-section parcel would have cost an equivalent of approximately $3,918 in 2010 dollars.

Enos was one of four land speculators (along with Elijah Iles, John Taylor, and Thomas Cox), who together held title to the section on which Springfield would be founded. According to Bearrs (1973), on April 15, 1824, five days after the initial land auction, Elijah Iles secured patent to the west half of the Enos quarter-section at the same price of $1.25 per acre (80 acres for $100, or about $1,959 in today's dollars). Some 18 months later, Enos sold Iles another parcel of 29 acres, more or less. The fact that this much smaller parcel (a little more than a third the size of his previous sale) also went for the consideration of $100 suggests that land values were rising quickly (almost tripling to

$3.45 per acre) in this speculators' market. Adjusted for fluctuating inflationary trends after 1824, $100 in 1826 would have the buying power of almost $1,902 in 2010.

Eleven years later, in 1836, Iles platted his holdings as Elijah Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield in anticipation of a real estate boom. Each of the 27 full blocks would be divided into 16 lots measuring 40 ft wide and 152 ft deep from the street frontage to the alley. As noted earlier, a 6,080 square ft lot would be roughly a 0.14-acre parcel. Lincoln Home National Historic Site consists of Blocks 6, 7, 10, and 11 of the Iles Addition, and the properties that are the subjects of this report are in Block 6 and Block 11, which lie east and west of one another.

Henson Robinson House

In contrast with most of the properties situated within the boundaries of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, the lot on which the Henson Robinson House stands was held among the same extended family for much of its early history. John B. Weber bought the platted Lot 6, Block 11, from Elijah Iles on May 15, 1837, for $75 (worth about $1,427 in 2010 dollars). Krupka notes that this price is consistent with early sales for standard lots in the Iles Addition. Corner lots went at a premium of $90 (roughly $1,712 today), and in the 1840s, once the addition became partly occupied, sales of undeveloped mid-block lots also fetched higher prices.

Five months after the Webers bought Lot 6, they sold it to James W. Keyes for the consideration of $200 (approximately $3,804 in 2010 dollars). Keyes in turn sold it along with several other tracts to James F. Reid, a brother-in-law, about one year later, in 1838, for a total of $2,600 (or about $52,556 in terms of buying power today). Keyes would reacquire Lot 6 in another multi-lot transaction eight months later in April of 1839. Krupka was unable to determine what other lots were involved in the two reciprocal Keyes-Reid exchanges, but the timing and consistent price ($2,600 for both transactions) piqued his curiosity. He speculated in his draft Historic Structure Report (Krupka 1992) that Reid, a builder, might have improved one or more of the lots, so that fewer lots actually changed hands in the second transaction. It could also be, however, that a different combination of the same number of lots was involved, or that even identical lots were returned to Keyes for some unknown reason. Be that as it may, the daughter of James and Lydia Keyes, Henrietta Maria, would marry Henson Robinson in 1861, and apparently the couple then lived in a house built by her parents on Lot 6.

There is no indication of any structure on either of the early plat maps of the City of Springfield (McManus 1854 and Sides 1858; Figs. 5 and 6), but a house does appear on the 1867 bird's-eye-view (Ruger 1867; Figure. 7). This suggests that the Robinson House was built in the closing years of the 1850s or the early years of the next decade. Krupka points out, however, that the structure depicted looks so little like the Robinson House in its configuration that it must reflect an artistic error or liberal interpretation. Nevertheless, the 1867 panorama is the first graphic representation of any structure on the property.

Two more panoramic "bird's-eye" views were produced for Springfield in the late 19th-century. Beck and Pauli's panorama of 1870 (Figure. 8) depicts a story-and-a-half

structure with a single-story east wing, which is consistent in form and configuration with the oldest known photograph of the Robinson House. It also shows a small outbuilding adjacent to the alley. As evident from a Sanborn fire insurance map of that year, this structure disappears after 1884, either removed for construction of the Robinson carriage house or incorporated into that later outbuilding. With the 1873 panorama, published by Augustus Koch, the house has grown to two stories with two one-story extensions off the rear (east) elevation (Figure. 9). An outbuilding also appears at the alley. It is worth noting, however, that depictions such as these may be idealized and certainly they were drawn from information gathered well before their publication.

The most detailed graphic documentation of the Henson Robinson property is a series of six Sanborn fire insurance maps covering the period 1884 through 1952 (Figs. 10-15). Those maps are particularly useful for understanding how the house was reconfigured over the span of nearly 70 years and for chronicling the addition and removal of various outbuildings during that period. It should be noted again, however, that these maps also would have been drawn from surveyor's notes made prior to publication, and there easily could be a lag of a year or more between the field surveys and publication dates.

The 1884 Sanborn map (Figure. 10) depicts a house that had grown considerably since it first appeared on the panorama of 1867. At the rear, a square room is joined to the main house by what may be an enclosed porch. This room is likely to be a laundry shed and/or summer kitchen that once stood as a separate structure. At the alley, there is also a long and narrow, single-storied outbuilding (perhaps a combined shed and carriage house, measuring about 12 ft x 60 ft) that extends across all of Lot 6 and onto half of Lot 7, where it meets a nearly square, two-story structure that still survives today as the so-called Solomon Allen Barn.

One major change to the property, with certain archeological implications, is evident from examination of the 1890 Sanborn map (Figure. 11). The outbuilding noted above is replaced by, or expanded into, a wider structure, which measures approximately 26 ft x 60 ft. The roofing of that structure has also been changed from wooden shingles (as indicated by an "X" marked in one corner of the structure) to slate or tin (as indicated by an open circle).

The 1896 Sanborn map (Figure. 12) reveals several changes to the main house, most notably the addition of three open porches. For the first time, a porch is present at the southwest corner of the house, though it does not yet connect to the front porch. Porches have also been added by this time to the north and south sides of the small room at the rear of the house (that room was probably once a separate laundry shed or summer kitchen, joined to the main house sometime before the 1884 Sanborn map was produced). A small bay, or perhaps a closed porch, has been added to the south elevation between the earlier two-story and one-story additions. This map also clearly labels the large single-story outbuilding as a carriage house.

By 1917, when the next Sanborn map (Figure. 13) was published, the southwest corner porch had been expanded to form a true wrap-around porch. The small bay on the south elevation of the main house appears to have been enlarged, and the open

porch on the south side of the former laundry shed appears to have been reduced in size. Furthermore, a notation on the carriage house indicates that it is now one-and-a-half stories in height, rather than one.

Thirty-one years later, the 1941 Sanborn map (Figure. 14) shows the house virtually unchanged. The carriage house, however, is now labeled with an "A" to indicate its use as an automobile shed or garage, consistent with that newer mode of transportation, and it has a new addition to the east side. That single-story addition appears large enough to have accommodated one automobile, suggesting the need to accommodate an additional vehicle and perhaps use of the property by more than one family. It does not seem likely that it could have been approached by a separate drive, however, so entry may have been through the former carriage house from the rear alley.

The last Sanborn map in this series (Figure. 15), published in 1952, again shows the house essentially the same as it looked in 1917. The annotation on it, however, now indicates subdivision of the building as a duplex, and also use as an office. More important is the absence of any outbuilding at this time, the former carriage house having been removed sometime in the four years since publication of the 1948 Sanborn. Krupka (1992: II-13) notes, in his unfinished draft Historic Structure Report, that the property was unchanged when acquired by the National Park Service twenty years later in 1972, except for the addition of a four-car parking pad off the alley after 1963.

Jesse K. Dubois House

After the present Dubois tract left the public domain, as part of the large land parcel purchased from the U.S. Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, in 1824 by Pascal P. Enos, the property passed through a long line of various owners beginning with Elijah Iles. It was Iles, of course, who in 1836 platted the addition to the City of Springfield that defined the Dubois property as Lot 12, Block 6, with a 40 ft frontage on South Eighth Street and a depth of 152 ft to the alley right-of-way at the rear.

Myers F. Truit (sometimes spelled "Truitt" in public records) purchased lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Bock 6 from Elijah and Melinda Iles for the sum of $450 (about $8,560 today) on May 8, 1837. Since these represent the middle four lots of the 8-lot east half of Block 6, it is probably safe to assume that all were of equal value at this point in time. Thus, the average price of $112.50 per lot was considerably higher than the $75 figure Krupka held as typical for internal lots for the neighborhood in 1837. Indeed, John Weber purchased Lot 6, Block 11—directly across the S. Eighth Street from Lot 11, Block 6—for $75 eight days after the Truit transaction. It is likely, therefore, that the premium paid by Truit owed to the fact that he acquired a set of four contiguous lots on speculation.

Truit held the property until 1842, and over the next 13 years Lot 11 changed hands five more times. James Catlin, the new owner of record in 1855, bought lots 9 through 12 from Mason Brayman for the sum of $2,500 (the equivalent of about $57,771 in 2010 dollars). The Catlin family is believed to have moved into a house Brayman built around 1850 on Lot 9 (the corner lot) while lots 11 and 12 were still undeveloped. Krupka (1996) believed that Catlin began construction of a small, two-room cottage on Lot 12 late in 1855 or early 1856, selling lots 11 and 12 with improvements to Alexander Graham

on March 13, 1856. That original structure still survives within the greatly expanded Dubois House that stands today.

According to Krupka, Graham built a single-story addition to the west side of the cottage after his purchase of 1856 and then rented out the property later that year. In 1857, he began a much more substantial addition to the structure's east side, taking a year to complete it, and also built a large barn at the rear of the property. Coincidentally, Jesse K. Dubois moved his family to Springfield in 1857 after his election as State Auditor. At that time he rented a house about a half-mile away at the corner of Fourth and Monroe.

On June 2, 1858, after fire destroyed the stable at his rental property, Jesse K. Dubois purchased lots 11 and 12, with improvements, for the consideration of $5,410 (almost $134,615 in 2010 dollars). That staggering sum, however, reflects the fact that owner Alexander Graham apparently invested a considerable amount of money improving the property, borrowing $5,270 (equivalent to about $121,821 today) at 10% interest in 1857 for the house addition and barn construction. If Graham actually spent the entire loan amount on improving the property, which seems unlikely, it would suggest that he may have sold to Dubois at a loss.

Dubois and his family continued to occupy the property for another four years, adding other improvements such as a barn and attached shed shortly after the initial purchase. In August of 1862, he bought a place in the country and put his S. Eighth Street house up for sale. Failing to find a willing buyer, he opted to rent the house. After renting the property for five years, Dubois again advertised it for sale in the Illinois State Journal during October of 1867, and this time he quickly closed a deal. James Ragland bought the property on November 4, 1867, for $6,750. Although that figure represents a modest increase over the price Dubois paid for the property in 1858, in consideration of inflationary forces at work over the nine-year interim, that sum would be equal to about $103,950 in 2010 dollars. Thus, the real value of the property eroded considerably (about 15%) during the time that Dubois owned it, perhaps because of indifferent upkeep while it was a rental property or a glut of available real estate on the market at the time of sale.

Although some minor changes were made to the house during the Ragland ownership, such as extending and enclosing the south porch, no major additions were made to the property that would have obvious archeological implications. The property changed hands again in 1880, when the widowed Virginia Ragland conveyed it (less 10 ft of Lot 11 sold off three years earlier) to James Barkley for $4,000 (about $89,216 in 2010 dollars). Combining the sale price of that narrow parcel from Lot 11 (sold for $250 in 1877 or about $5,056 in 2010 dollars), Mrs. Ragland recouped a total of only $4,250, or about two-thirds of the original purchase price for the property. Buying power of the dollar improved from 1867 to 1880, however, and it appears that together the two sales recouped almost 91% after adjusting the values to 2010 dollars.

Barkley owned and occupied the Dubois property through 1900, when Howard Weber purchased it for use as a rental. Two years later Walter Aitken contracted for the purchase of Lot 12, and in 1905 Weber sold off the north 30 ft of Lot 11, having demolished the south 25 ft of the Dubois Barn. Aitken would buy out Weber's interest in 1906 and subdivide the house into upstairs and downstairs duplex units. Eventually

both the first and second floor units were subdivided, thus creating four apartments in what had been a single-family dwelling.

By 1920 Walter Aitken apparently had demolished all of the outbuildings still present on the Dubois property at the time of his purchase and constructed a new barn, which survives and now bears his name in the List of Classified Structures, using materials from the earlier barn and the house. Aitken sold the property in 1923, and it changed hands many times thereafter with no major subsequent changes to the house and lot except for the creation of one more apartment on the second floor in 1947. The structure continued to be used as five-unit apartment house until its acquisition as part of Lincoln Home National Historic Site in 1978.

As one might readily conclude from the brief chronology above, neither of the early plats of Springfield show any structures on what would later become the Dubois property. The McManus (1854) land use map of 1854 shows only three occupied lots (9, 15, and 16) in the west half of Block 6 of the Iles Addition, with the central lots all vacant (Figure. 5). This is also the case four years later, as depicted on the Sides (1858) map of 1858 (Figure. 6). This may reflect slower residential development on streets farther from the business district, as Block 7 immediately to the north is almost fully occupied on both of the early plats.

The series of bird's-eye-view panoramas produced after the Civil War provide the first evidence of a structure on the Dubois lot, but the depictions are not detailed and provide little useful information (Ruger 1867; Beck and Pauli 1870; Koch 1873). Further, it should be understood that the source material used in producing those illustrations was likely gathered well before the panoramas were published.

It is clear from the first of these that a house was present in 1867, where none stood in 1858 (Figure. 7). No outbuildings are shown at that time, though it is logical to assume that minor dependencies, such as a privy and barn, would have stood along the alley. The 1870 depiction shows some additions were made to the house during the intervening years, but still no outbuildings are shown (Figure. 8). Only the 1873 panorama shows an outbuilding (Figure. 9), and the property then appears much as it is depicted in the first of several Sanborn fire insurance maps for the City of Springfield.

As is the case for all house lots in the Lincoln Home neighborhood, the series of six Sanborn maps of Springfield provides an excellent record of changing conditions over the span of 68 years from 1884 to 1952 (Figs. 16-21). Although those maps do not necessarily reflect actual conditions in the precise year of publication, they are very useful for documenting the evolution of the Dubois House over time.

The 1884 map depicts the Dubois House as a rectangular dwelling on Lot 12, with a full front porch, a partial back porch, and a small bay on the south side (Figure. 16). A large 2-story barn or stable is at the alley, partly on Lot 12 and partly on Lot 11 to the south. There is an enclosed shed addition on the north side of that outbuilding and what appears to be canopy or open shed along the entire east side, perhaps used for the storage of firewood. Of particular note is a small, rectangular structure between the house and barn, apparently built of brick, which may be a laundry shed and/or summer

kitchen. If so, a cistern for the collection of rainwater running off the shed roof probably lay between that structure and the main house to the east. The separate structure also has a small, square appendage on the west side, which may be one of the rare depictions of a privy on Sanborn maps.

The 1890 Sanborn map (Figure. 17) shows the Dubois property unchanged six years later; the only discernable difference is the annotation of its modern street number (No. 519) at edge of the frontage. The 1896 fire insurance map, however, shows several important changes that carry archeological implications. First, the open shed on the east side of the barn now has been ex-panded slightly to meet the apparent privy and also seems to have absorbed what was a closed shed on the north side of the barn. The open rear porch of the main house also has been reconfigured, creating a small room in its north end and extending the open porch a few feet farther west. In addition, a new, single-story outbuilding of unknown function appears for the first time near the south boundary line of Lot 11.

It is also worth noting that the other outbuildings now seem to hug the north property line of Lot 12, though they were depicted on the earlier maps about 2 ft south of it (consistent with local building codes of the time). Their depiction relative to the north property line on the 1896 Sanborn map (Figure. 18), therefore, probably owes to careless drafting of that map, rather than actual movement of those structures. This discrepancy also calls into question the true location of an outbuilding shown for the first time against the south property line. A rather interesting notation, which appears only on this 1896 Sanborn, indicates a width of 38 ft for Lot 11 instead of the standard 40 ft for lots in this Springfield neighborhood.

Radical changes to the Dubois property are evident from the next Sanborn map, which was published 21 years later in 1917 (Figure. 19). The small bay on the south side of the main house has now been removed, and the open rear porch reduced to its earlier size (retaining the small enclosed room at its north end). The small, square appendage to the probable laundry shed, presumed to be a privy, also has been demolished by this time, perhaps reflecting the introduction of indoor plumbing early in the new century. More obvious is the apparent removal of the old Dubois barn and attached open shed area and construction of a new 1.5-story, nearly square barn, which has its southern edge within Lot 12. This is not the present Aiken Barn, but seems unlikely to be simply a reduction of the original Dubois Barn, either. A new dwelling has been constructed on Lot 11 by 1917, consistent with subdivision of the property documented elsewhere. A single-story shed is present at the alley behind it, wedged between the Aiken Barn and a large two-story brick structure identified as “The City Steam Bakery.” The northeast corner of that building extends over the same ground where an unidentified outbuilding was shown on or near the property line between lots 11 and 10.

Twenty-four years later, the Sanborn map of 1941 (Figure. 20) indicates several important changes had been made to both Lot 12 and Lot 11 in the interim. The brick laundry shed near the north property line of Lot 12 is now gone, and the Aitken Barn has by this time replaced the service structure shown on the 1917 Sanborn. A large “A” notation indicates its use as an automobile garage, but the fact that it is noted as a two-story structure suggests the presence of a loft or full second story. Further, an “F” (for

"flat") notation on the main house indicates its conversion from a single-family dwelling to a duplex. On Lot 11, the shed depicted in 1917 has been replaced by a large structure that has an east-west dimension equivalent to that of the adjacent bakery. In addition, the main house on that lot apparently was divided into two flats with the addition of an interior wall.

The last map in the Sanborn series (Figure. 21), published in 1952, shows Lot 12 virtually unchanged in basic form. Indeed, the Dubois property at that time must have looked much as it would when acquired by the National Park Service and, still, during the 1993 investigations. The only known changes to the lot and its structural improvements from that time forward were relatively subtle and superficial.

FIELD METHODS

The archeological field strategy and excavation methods employed in the investigations carried out on both the Dubois and Robinson house lots were typical of those used at several other house lots studied elsewhere within Lincoln Home National Historic Site over the years. That means that the placement of test units was dictated more by the proposed design of contemplated construction activities associated with restoration of the standing structures than by any academic curiosity. In other words, the field strategy was determined largely by the presumed locations of new ground disturbance, though planning at that point was still in its earliest stages and did not yet have any specificity. In a few instances, the test units excavated were intended to search for evidence of particular known or suspected structural features to inform the preparation of historic structure reports on the subject properties. Accordingly, the locations of some test units were determined in consultation with the late Francis Orlando Krupka, the park's staff historical architect at the time of the field excavations described herein took place. Other test units sought to ascertain additional information on features or deposits encountered in the initial exploratory phase.

A metric coordinate grid system provided horizontal control for the retrieval of archeological data in a systematic fashion at both properties; the point of origin employed for each survey grid was a fixed point on the nearby structure, such as a particular corner of the building. Test units were numbered in order of their excavation during the field season or designated using terms evocative of each unit's location or purpose. Many were identified simply by using their grid coordinates.

Test units for the most part measured 2 m x 1 m, though the contiguous placement of units could combine to form large block excavations. Arbitrary levels of 10 cm below surface (cmbs) were used in the absence of natural or cultural soil stratification, and features or other discrete soil zones were collected apart from the general levels. All soil was passed through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth, and each level excavated within a particular unit was documented with photographic images and measured drawings. The cultural materials collected were bagged according to their site provenience.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Henson Robinson House

As stated in the introduction to this report, the Henson Robinson House excavations reported here took place in the summers of 1991 and 1993. Like most other archeological investigations that have been conducted within Lincoln Home National Historic Site, those excavations were designed principally to examine areas likely to be disturbed during the effort to make this property ready for adaptive reuse. Precise areas of disturbance, however, were not yet known when the investigations took place. In 1991, our focus fell upon two general areas: the rear of the property along the service alley and the area that lies a short distance from the back of the house. Excavators discovered a segment of a brick herringbone walkway while working near the alley, and in 1993 a crew returned to expose that partial feature in place. Fieldwork at the Henson Robinson House entailed the excavation of numerous discrete test units, but they were clustered in large blocks and are described according to area rather than individually (Figure. 22). Artifacts collected from this house lot are summarized in Appendix A (1991 field season) and Appendix B (1993 field season) of this report.

Back House Area

Because certain modifications contemplated in close proximity with the rear of the Robinson House would likely involve ground disturbance, much of the initial archeological work focused on that part of the backyard. During earlier investigations conducted while the major restoration effort was underway in 1981, and subsequently reported by former MWAC staff archeologist Leslie A. Perry (1984), preliminary surface collection and systematic shovel testing about the entire structure contributed to a general understanding of the property. A single excavation unit examined the area immediately behind the house, which she called the East Quadrant, and it revealed the location of a 19th-century well apparently associated with a cistern that still had a structural element visible on the ground surface (namely, a concrete cap over the cistern's oculus).

Excavators intensively examined the same area in 1991 to determine if any other major features might be located proximate to the rear of the house (Figure. 23). Other house lots within the Historic Site had revealed the presence of several cisterns used at various times, and it was reasoned that the Robinson House might follow that same pattern. Further, many houses in the neighborhood once had small, detached utility buildings that were used alternately as summer kitchens and laundry sheds. A series of three 1-m-x-2-m test units, placed end to end, effectively served as an exploratory trench to search for such features. Additional contiguous units expanding that "trench" brought the total area excavated in the block at the rear of the house to 9.0 sq m. No additional remains of any significance, however, were disclosed in this examination of the area where construction disturbances were expected to occur.

The artifact assemblage deriving from this block is largely unremarkable, comprising a variety of domestic refuse and construction materials from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Only a very few items have recognizable attributes that permit

the estimation of narrower time frames, and even those are generally mixed with materials that are clearly later in age (e.g., a milk glass liner for a storage jar lid found in S2-4/E3-4. Level 2, conceivably could have been used over a span of 100 years, though not before the granting of Lewis Boyd's 1869 patent). Further, certain artifacts could have been used well after their known periods of manufacture and deposited in years later than the date ranges indicated below.

Test Unit S3-4/W4-6, Level 3, yielded a hard-rubber button manufactured by the Novelty Rubber Company of New Brunswick, New Jersey, which was in operation during the period 1855-1870 (Luscomb 1967:140). The button is decorated with a Maltese cross and is marked with the maker's name in raised letters on the back. A metal shank for sewing the button to a garment is embedded in the rubber.

An undecorated sherd of whiteware ceramic from S0-2/E3-4, Level 1, and another from Level 2 that mends to it, bear the partial maker's mark used for their "Royal Premium" semi-porcelain wares during the period 1890-1906 by T & R Boote, Ltd., of Burslem, England (Godden 1964:84). Finally, Unit S0-2/E2-3 produced several dark green glass sherds that refit to form a bottle shoulder fragment embossed "...RESS & EMPIR..." in an arc. This is the partial mark of the Congress & Empire Spring Company of Saratoga, New York, which was a major bottler of mineral water in the years 1867-1874 (Fike 1987:56, 243).

An interesting item found in unit S0-2/E3-4, Level 2, is a wedge-shaped siding ventilator made of thin-gauged sheet aluminum. This was used behind the siding of frame buildings to prevent the accumulation of moisture that commonly leads to the blistering and peeling of paint applied to wooden siding; one advantage of the device is that it could be inserted without removal of the siding. Paint manufacturer Gustave E. Jarvie of Seattle, Washington, applied for a patent on May 29, 1951, and No. 2,634,463 was granted on April 14, 1953. Wedge vents of a different design and make are still used to mitigate moisture under wood siding, but an end date for the manufacture and use of these particular Jarvie vents is not known.

Alley Area

Three excavation units were opened in 1991 at the rear of the lot in proximity to the modern outbuilding and adjacent parking pad that today are situated along the alley (Figure. 23 and 26). As Krupka (1992) points out, a small outbuilding is shown at the Robinson House alley in the Beck & Pauli Panorama of 1870, but its precise location is not clear from the image. He also notes a single shed on the alley at the extreme northeast corner of the property as depicted in the 1873 Augustus Koch Panorama (Figure. 9). That shed was apparently removed and replaced by (or perhaps incorporated into) a much larger structure spanning the entire width of the lot by 1884, as shown on the Sanborn fire insurance map of that year and all subsequent versions until 1952 (Figs. 12-15). This general location, of course, would also be a likely place for historic trash pits and privies that would not be depicted on typical historic maps and diagrams of this Springfield neighborhood.

The three so-called parking pad units (Figure. 26) yielded a wide variety of historic artifacts ranging in age from the late 19th century through recent times. Few of the items recovered, however, can be tightly dated, and only one could represent the primary period of historical significance. One bottle fragment found in the third level of Parking Pad Unit #1 bears a maker's mark used by the Brockway Machine Bottle Co. of Pennsylvania after 1925 (Toulouse 1971:59). Of greater interest, however, is a bottle fragment in that same level embossed with the words "S. H. MELVIN / SPRINGFIELD / ILL." Mr. Melvin ran a wholesale and retail apothecary under his own name at the corner of Fifth and Washington, easy walking distance from the Lincoln Home NHS neighborhood, from 1859 to at least 1868, when he took H. H. Glidden as a partner. The 1874 City Directory records H. H. Glidden only at this street corner, so the name of the drug store had been changed by that time—perhaps as early as 1868, when the men first formed their partnership <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilmaga/newspapers/melvindrugs.html>. S. H. Melvin, a Mason, also joined his fellow lodge brothers in the October 5, 1868, ceremonial laying of the cornerstone of the Illinois capitol <http://www.ilstatehouse.com/cornerstone_ceremony.htm>.

Herringbone Walk

Excavations in the alley vicinity during the 1991 field season (Figure. 24) exposed a small section of brick paving not far from the extant storage shed and only a few centimeters below the current ground surface. This proved to be part of a walkway that once led from the backdoor of the house to the alley and, presumably, one or more outbuildings situated along it. The brickwork, laid in a herringbone pattern, was otherwise unremarkable, as none of the exposed bricks bore markings that would assist in determining a good construction date for the feature. For that matter, even if datable marked bricks were noted among those in the walkway, they conceivably could be replacements added to the pattern long after the feature was first put in service. At some point in time, bricks at both ends of walkway were pulled up and removed so that the surviving section no longer reached either original terminus.

Because tentative plans for the Robinson property initially called for installation of a modern rustic-looking boardwalk in this same area, which would have resulted in destruction of the historic brick walk, the archeological team returned to it in 1993 (Figure. 24) and took considerable pains to expose the entire feature for recordation before it was to be removed (Figs 25-26). However, park administrators, after seeing the totally exposed feature, decided that it was more desirable to preserve the herringbone walk in place, and plans for the boardwalk were modified in order to accomplish that end. Accordingly, the historic brick feature now lies unseen but preserved as it was before the archeological field crew first exposed and photographed it in 1993.

Some test units excavated to expose this walk yielded a few temporally diagnostic artifacts. Brick Feature Unit 8, for example, produced a medicine bottle fragment bearing the embossed mark "T.C.W. Co." That mark represents the T. C. Wheaton Company of Millville, New Jersey, which began manufacturing apothecary glasswares in 1888. Such artifacts, however, were found in soils above the brickwork, not in close association with the feature. Accordingly, they are not helpful for dating the walk's construction or its main period of use.

Jesse K. Dubois House

The 1993 archeological investigations at the Dubois House were limited in scope and purpose, as confirmed by the relatively narrow placement of excavation units (Figure. 27). Only one 1-m-x-2-m test unit was placed against the house itself, and another was located against the Aitken Barn. Two other 1-m-x-2-m test units were positioned in the backyard to search for former outbuildings suggested by documentary records. Both of those units, furthermore, were expanded by the addition of a 1-m-x-1-m unit adjacent to each (adjacent units are discussed in the text together, rather than in the order of their numerical designation). A third 1-m-x-1-m test unit was placed at the rear of the Dubois property against a modern lumber shed that stands on the adjacent lot. Accordingly, the total area excavated in 1993 was only 11 sq m. Collections deriving from the Dubois excavations are summarized in Appendix C of this report.

Test Unit 1 (TU1)

This 1-m-x-2-m test unit was located against the east side of the Aitken Barn, with its north end at the northeast corner of that structure (Figure. 27). The very first 10-cm level revealed a line of bricks along the entire west profile of the unit, which is to say against that 2-m segment of the barn (Figure. 28). The bricks are arrayed with the long axis of each lying east and west. The bricks are not uniform, but all except one are solid, common (possibly paving) bricks; the odd brick is of the three-hole structural variety. In all likelihood, the bricks were salvaged and reused as part of a spread footing for the barn foundation.

In the northeast corner of the test unit there appeared some more bricks that also formed an alignment. Those four are not as tightly laid, however, and their function does not seem as clear. It could be that they provided support for a post or that they are remnants of a section of paving. Either speculative use would be consistent with that fact that there was once a shed roof over an open area on this side of the Aiken Barn, possibly used for firewood and/or equipment storage, which Krupka refers to as an “open-walled shed.”

The floor of this TU 1 is otherwise unremarkable. The collection of artifacts derived from this test unit, however, does include some items especially worthy of remark. Most unusual is a Roman Catholic miraculous medal bearing the Italian phrase “O MARIA CONCEPITA SENZA PECCATO PREGATE PER NOI CHE RICO RIAMO A VOI.” This may be freely translated into English as, “O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.” Although the Immaculate Conception of Mary is a belief widely held since before the Middle Ages, it was not official dogma of the Roman Catholic Church until the 1854 papal bull of Pope Pius IX.

Found in Level 1 (0-10 cmbs), this particular Catholic medallion is frequently associated with the rosary and commemorates the 1830 apparition of the Blessed Virgin to Ste. Catherine Labouré in Paris. Declared a saint in 1947, Sister Catherine was a member of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul and, according to her tale, was told by the Blessed Mother Mary’s apparition to strike a medal after the model presented in Catherine’s vision. It was to be worn about the necks of the devout, and some believe

that all who wear it will receive great graces. Church teachings do not consider the medal to be magical, but rather a sign of the wearer's devotion. Such medals began to be struck in 1832 at Paris and quickly became popular in Europe, but it cannot be determined when they first began appearing in the United States.

The presence of this particular personal item at the Dubois House lot suggests an association with the Catholic faith and, perhaps, connections to Perryville, Missouri, about 175 miles from Springfield, Illinois. Vincentian fathers first came to America in 1815, migrated west as missionaries, and established a church, St. Mary's of the Barrens, at Perryville in 1818. A Vincentian seminary was founded there in 1823, but closed in 1863 only to reopen in 1888. The Association of the Miraculous Medal was first recognized by Pope Pius X in 1905 and chartered in 1909. Fr. Perry established the Central Association at Philadelphia in 1915, and the Association at St. Mary's of the Barrens was established in 1918. Certainly the Miraculous Medal would have enjoyed much wider distribution after founding of the Association, suggesting that the artifact found on the Dubois lot in TU 1 is more likely to be of 20th-century origin. Additional information about the Vincentian Order, in general, and the Miraculous Medal, in particular, can be found at a number of websites: http://www.amm.org/, www.cammonline.org, www.vincentian.org, and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miraculous_Medal.

Other materials recovered from this excavation level combine to represent a mixed deposit containing various items spanning a period of some 100 years. A U.S. penny bearing a 1944 D mint mark is the most readily datable. In addition to some ceramic and glass fragments that could derive from the latter decades of the 19th century, there was also an aluminum pull-tab, several fragments of plastic picnic ware, and what appears to be speaker wire from a modern component stereo system. The ringed pull-tab certainly dates no earlier than 1963, which is the year that pop-top beverage can technology for beer and soft drinks was widely introduced in the United States. Subsequent levels contain greater proportions of 19th-century artifacts, but none is tightly datable, and some more recent materials continue to appear through Level 4 (30-40 cmbs). Only the next and final level, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs) contained no clearly modern materials.

Test Unit 2 (TU2)

The only test unit excavated against the Dubois House foundation, TU 2 was a 1-m-x-2-m unit nestled in the second setback from the northwest corner of the structure, so that the south and east profiles were both adjacent to the house (Figure. 27). It was no surprise to find evidence of a builder's trench along the foundation, the edge of which paralleled the south profile of the test unit. Its width was approximately 24 cm (ca. 9.5 in), and the soil consisted of a loosely compacted brown clay loam. At Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) a metal pipe, probably an abandoned waterline, was found to cross-cut the builder's trench, entering the basement from the north (Figure. 29).

Once the builder's trench was well defined in the unit floor, the artifacts in it could be collected separately. The identifiable specimens, although not narrowly diagnostic, are generally in the range of 100 years old. Several ceramic sherds are typical of the late 19th-century, including grey salt-glazed stoneware with a brown slip

and yellowware decorated with a Rockingham glaze. Of particular interest are bottle glass fragments that appear to be solarized (tinted an amethyst color from prolonged exposure to the sun's ultraviolet rays, also known as "sun purple"), which are generally indicative of the 1880-1920 period before supplies of manganese oxide (a mineral that commonly replaced lead as a clarifying agent in glass making) were cut off by events of World War I, forcing most U.S. manufacturers to turn to selenium.

Test Unit 3 (TU3)

This 1-m-x-1-m test unit was placed in the open space between the Aiken Barn and a modern structure on the next lot north that was used in 1993 for lumber storage (Figure. 26). Although situated against the modern structure, 3-4 m west of the southeast corner of the lumber storage structure, the unit was intended to search for evidence of what Krupka called the "north stable shed." This one-story enclosure, measuring 10 ft x 30 ft, appears on the 1884 and 1890 Sanborn maps (Figs. 16-17) as an attachment on the north end of the larger two-story stables. Krupka points out that the inclusion of a street address notation (1654½) next to the outbuilding on the 1884 Sanborn strongly suggests that the building was occupied as a residence. He further speculated that a hired hand may have lived in the 300 sq ft shed addition at the time. Support for interpreting the shed as a residence is found in the fact that the enclosure has been removed by 1896 (Figure. 18), and the Sanborn map for that year no longer includes a street address for the outbuilding.

This test unit was positioned in order to intersect a corner of the shed, the north wall of which should have been approximately 2 ft (0.6 m) from the property line as shown on the Sanborn maps (and according to late 19th-century city building codes). There appeared no clear indication of a structural wall in the unit, there was a presumed post mold along the west profile, centered approximately 20 cm from the northwest unit corner. There was also a linear deposit of ashy fill and a pocket of gravel near the center of the unit, which could be related to the addition. Additional excavation to the west of this unit might have been informative, but time constraints did not allow further exploration of the matter.

Artifacts retrieved from the small unit include a wide range of domestic items, but it cannot be determined whether these represent trash from the main house or possible occupation of the shed addition. The assemblage is fairly mixed in terms of age, with identifiable material ranging from the late 19th century to after World War II. There are both cut and wire nails, for example, and a bottle base fragment bears the embossed Owens plant code for Alton, Illinois, which manufactured glass bottles after 1930.

Test Unit 4 (TU4) and Test Unit 7 (TU7)

Test Unit 4 was a 1-m-x-2-m test unit placed approximately midway between the Aitken Barn and the Dubois House, and slightly more than 1 m south of the north property line (Figure. 27). It was oriented with its long axis east-west, with the west end 6 m from the gated fence separating the backyard from the alley. It was hoped that this unit would perhaps encounter evidence of the brick shed (possibly a laundry shed) that appears on the four Sanborn maps produced from 1884 to 1917 (Figs. 10-13).

The first three of those maps also show a small, square structure on the west side of that rectangular outbuilding. Speculation that this might be the rare Sanborn map representation of a privy seems to have been confirmed by our excavations.

At the western extreme of Test Unit 4 there was what appeared to be two partial post molds, one in each both corners of the unit. These could very well be indicative of the posts that held up the shed roof attached to the original Dubois Barn, which came within a couple feet of the apparent privy. A large squared area in the northeast quarter of the unit eventually took on more definite shape with greater depth. In Level 7 (60-70 cmbs), the privy shaft could be discerned as a zone of grey-brown clayey silt with an east-west dimension of approximately 45 cm. The distinctive zone of fill ran into the north profile of the unit, which precluded the taking of a north-south dimension while excavating TU4, but excavation of TU7 showed that the north-south dimension was approximately 30 cm in width (Figure. 30).

It should also be noted that an apparent second feature was also visible from Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) through Level 5 (40-50 cmbs) in TU4. This was a linear stain of dark grey-brown clayey silt, very similar in character to the fill that marked the privy shaft. The deposit extended from the southeast corner of the unit to a point approximately 60 cm west. Unfortunately, only the northern edge of the feature could be observed some 12 cm into the unit, with the remainder lying beyond the south profile. Several bricks haphazardly arrayed in the fill, suggest that it may be part of a wall trench, but its location does not conform precisely to any known structure depicted on historic maps of the house lot—unless it might be part of the privy enclosure.

Materials collected from the apparent privy shaft were not readily diagnostic of any narrow time period. Many could derive from the last quarter of the 19th century or the first quarter of the 20th century. Of course, the upper reaches of the shaft would be fill introduced when the privy was filled after abandonment and not associated with its actual period of use. Complete excavation of the feature at some future date (efforts were halted at a depth of 80 cmbs in 1993) might result in the collection of more temporally diagnostic materials deposited through unintentional loss or purposeful discard while the privy was still in use.

The excavation of Test Unit 7, a 1-m-x-1-m unit adjacent to the east half of Test Unit 4 (Figure. 27), showed that the north edge of the privy shaft was coincident with the grid line separating the two units (Figure. 30). Of particular interest was a line of brick placed end-to-end, which ran east-west through the north end of the unit. These did not appear to have been bonded with mortar, but four more courses were eventually exposed below the one that was first visible at the base of Level 4 (30-40 cmbs). Certainly not sturdy enough to be a structural wall, the bricks may have served to line a shallow pit associated with the privy (Figure. 31). Artifacts collected from the unit lend no insights into this speculative interpretation. Further work in this area would be required in order to be more conclusive.

Test Unit 5 (TU5) and Test Unit 6 (TU6)

Test Unit 5, a 1-m-x-2-m test unit a short distance off the northwest corner of the Dubois House (Figure. 27), was excavated with the intent of intersecting the east end of the brick outbuilding depicted on the earliest four Sanborn maps (1886-1917) between the house and barn on this lot (Figs. 16-19). As it turned out, this effort was successful, though the full meaning of the archeological deposits here and in the adjacent Test Unit 6 (Figure. 27) is not entirely clear. In Level 2 (10-20 cmbs), for example, a narrow trench approximately 20 cm wide ran a nearly true east-west course through the entire unit. It was presumed at first encounter that this was the trench for a utility line running from the alley to the house. Continued excavation of the unit through Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), however, failed to expose a conduit of any sort (perhaps the line was removed whenever it was taken out of service).

It was at the floor of Level 4 that clear evidence of the outbuilding first became apparent. In the northwest corner of the unit excavators exposed a section of brick pavement, which probably was the flooring of that structure. The ragged south edge of this pavement suggests that some of the flooring was pulled up. Moreover, it appeared that the pavement extended further east toward the house, but a mass of tree roots in the eastern two-thirds of the unit precluded excavation any farther in that direction.

Excavation of Test Unit 6 (Figure. 27), a 1-m-x-1-m unit adjacent to the west half of Test Unit 5 to 40 cmbs, did not lend much greater definition to the feature (Figure. 32). The pavement of brick continued into that unit a short distance, but the north edge is also ragged as if the flooring had been partly removed—perhaps when the structure was razed. Tree roots were not quite as dense in this unit, however, so the pavement could be traced a little father east. None of the materials found in either test unit can be used to gain insights into the function of this structure, though additional excavations in this area at some future date could be more revealing.

CONCLUSION

The archaeological excavations at the Henson Robinson and Jesse K. Dubois houses are now some two decades past, and all relevant information derived from those investigations was conveyed to managers and planners long ago. Indeed, restoration of the Robinson House was completed some years ago, and it is now used as office space through the park's historic leasing program. The Dubois House restoration is also now completed. Nevertheless, it is important for current and future managers at Lincoln Home National Historic Site to be mindful of the results of this study, for they provide some important cautionary insights bearing upon any future development that may occur anywhere in the park.

The findings of our investigations at both house lots amply demonstrate that the Lincoln Home NHS neighborhood retains considerable archeological integrity despite the many radical changes that have transpired in the 150 years since the man who would become our 16th president last walked its streets. Although it may be tempting to conclude that the continued occupation and use of historic properties over that long period, including numerous modifications to the built environment, has obliterated their associated cultural resources, it should be abundantly clear that disturbance does not necessarily denote destruction. Areas in close proximity to standing structures may reveal clues to their structural evolution, and backyards in all likelihood still contain evidence of former outbuildings long since removed.

Perhaps even more tempting, however, is the marked propensity of planners to focus attention principally on certain cultural features that are known to have existed in the neighborhood without sufficient regard for the high potential presence of unrecorded associated archeological deposits. Because of the wealth of cartographic and photographic records that survive in archives and private collections, we do indeed know a great deal about the historic built environment here and elsewhere in Springfield. What those and other documentary sources do not tell us, however, is where common but otherwise unremarkable cultural features were located. Privies, wells, and cisterns were substantial and necessary early 19th-century domestic features that should occur somewhere on all house lots that were occupied, but they are almost never depicted on maps and only rarely are some of them glimpsed in the background of photographs of various residential structures in the Lincoln Home neighborhood. It is also the case, especially in the days before routine trash removal in Springfield, that refuse might be burned and/or buried in backyards. This certainly has proven true of all house lots examined to date in the four-bock area, and such features typically contain a wealth of archeological materials that may tell us much about the times they represent.

Findings from the investigations reported briefly here can best be described as representing basic information about the content and layout of the house lots in question. In the Dubois backyard, excavators found physical remains of a brick outbuilding that appears on several late 19th- and early 20th-century maps of the neighborhood, as well as the filled shaft of a nearby privy. Furthermore, in the Robinson backyard the archeological field crews partly exposed a beehive cistern, the foundations of a razed rear addition to the house, and a brick walkway laid in herringbone pattern that once

ran from the back steps to the outbuildings located at the service alley. This is not to say, of course, that those specific project highlights represent an exhaustive inventory of cultural features associated with the two house lots. In both instances, the archeological investigations focused narrowly on discrete areas for immediate planning purposes and were neither objectively systematic nor comprehensive. Not only were those features only partly excavated in 1991 and 1993, there are doubtless others still relatively intact yet to be found elsewhere on those premises. Planners and managers, therefore, would do well to be mindful of the potential impacts of future undertakings on both known and unknown cultural resources at these properties.

Of the many archeological investigations carried out at Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the last 25 years, none may be singled out as having produced remarkable insights into 19th-century life. This is not surprising, given the rather limiting scopes of those projects. The archeological data continue to accumulate, however, and when taken together they may yet inform an analytical synthesis that will shed much greater light on the early years of this Midwestern community that Abraham Lincoln knew so well.

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APPENDIX A
ARTIFACT INVENTORIES, ROBINSON HOUSE, 1991

Table 1a. Parking Pad [1], Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

2	flat glass
1	clear curved glass
1	clear curved glass embossed "2" and "5"
1	glazed ceramic drain tile frag.
1	lead clamp with embossed "A" (possible window hardware)
1	cut nail fragment
4	wire nail
1	ferrous washer
1	hard-rubber grommet
12	slate fragment
2	slag

Table 2a. Parking Pad [1], Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	blue curved glass
3	clear curved glass
3	dark olive curved glass
1	mold-dec. whiteware
1	blue annular whiteware
1	hand-painted polychrome whiteware
15	undec. whiteware
1	Rockingham glaze yellowware
2	unglazed earthenware
3	stoneware
1	white clay tobacco pipestem
10	cut nail frament
-	tin can fragment (67.9 g)
1	ferrous strap fragment
2	unid. corroded ferrous metal
3	bone fragment
1	brick fragment
1	slate fragment

Table 3a. Parking Pad [1], Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

27	clear flat glass
10	amber curved glass
2	dark green curved glass
4	olive curved glass
9	aqua curved glass
34	clear curved glass
2	clear pressed glass star pattern
1	clear pressed glass sunburst pattern
1	clear medicine bottle fragment embossed "S.H. MELVIN/SPRINGFIELD, ILL."
47	undec. whiteware
1	purple trans.-print whiteware
2	undec. porcelain
11	glazed redware
1	unglazed redware
8	glazed stoneware
1	white clay tobacco pipestem
1	non-ferrous screw eye
4	unid. lead scrap
7	unid. non-ferrous metal
1	screw and nut assembly
2	ferrous screw
3	cut nail fragment
3	wire nail
25	unid nail fragment
1	ferrous 2-hole plate
1	ferrous latch fragment
1	ferrous square nut blank
-	unid. ferrous scrap (95.1 g)
7	bone fragment
2	mammal tooth
1	coal
-	charcoal
4	slate fragment
1	brick fragment
1	mortar fragment

Table 4a. Parking Pad [1], Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

6	clear flat glass
3	amber curved glass (one embossed)
6	olive curved glass
9	aqua curved glass
5	clear curved glass
1	clear pressed glass
1	aqua bottle finish fragment
1	large molded whiteware handle
6	blue trans.-print whiteware
1	polychrome sprig dec.whiteware
2	black spatter-dec. whiteware
18	undec. whiteware
7	brown glazed earthenware (Rockingham?)
1	glazed stoneware
-	unid. nail fragment (32 g)
5	bone fragment
1	slate fragment

Table 5a. Parking Pad [1], Level 5 (40-50 cmbs).

1	clear flat glass
1	olive curved glass
1	blue trans.-print whiteware
1	polychrome sprig dec. whiteware
1	undec. whiteware
3	brick fragment

Table 6a. Parking Pad 2, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
1	blue curved glass
1	aqua curved glass (embossed)
7	clear curved glass
1	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	undec. whiteware
1	glazed redware
1	non-ferrous chain link frag.
1	triangular sheet brass frag.
7	cut nail fragment
13	wire nail
1	duplex head wire scaffolding nail
1	roofing nail

Table 6a. Concluded.

1	slate fragment
1	asphalt shingle fragment

Table 7a. Parking Pad 2, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

72	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
2	green curved glass
5	olive curved glass
1	red curved glass
2	aqua curved glass
1	aqua bottle finish frag.
21	clear curved glass
1	curved milk glass
1	brown medicine bottle w/ plastic lid
1	blue sponge-dec. whiteware
3	blule & black slip dec. whiteware
18	undec. whiteware
1	glazed redware
4	unglazed redware
1	.22 long rim-fire cartridge casing
1	non-ferrous fitting marked "3/8 LAGSTAR" and "5/8 HOLE"
1	aluminum pop-top can pull tab
1	copper wire
15	unid. non-ferrous metal
5	cut nail
18	wire nail
6	unid. nail fragment
3	roofing nail
2	ferrous screw
1	ferrous hex-head screw w/ 2 washers and nut
1	ferrous washer
-	unid. ferrous scrap (424 g)
1	flared lead pipe fragment
1	rubber washer
2	unid. rubber scrap
4	bone fragment
1	mollusk shell fragment
1	limestone fragment
3	slate fragment

Table 7a. Concluded.

5	brick fragment
2	mortar fragment
1	plaster fragment
2	asphalt shingle frag.

Table 8a. Parking Pad 3, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

13	clear flat glass
9	clear curved glass (3 w/ mold patterns)
1	polychrome sprig whiteware
3	undec. whiteware
1	stoneware
2	cut nail
10	wire nail
1	unid. ferrous sheet metal
1	bone fragment
1	slate fragment
1	brick fragment
2	asphalt shingle frag.

Table 9a. Parking Pad 3, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
1	aqua curved glass
28	clear curved glass
8	curved milk glass
2	undec. whiteware
1	non-ferrous slotted screw
1	ferrous washer
1	unid. thin non-ferrous metal
-	unid. ferrous scrap (17.7 g)
2	unid. ferrous object
1	ferrous spike
17	cut nail
18	wire nail
2	roofing nail
1	bone fragment
1	burned bone fragment
1	wood
3	charcoal

Table 9a. Concluded.

5	slate fragment
2	brick fragment
2	asphalt shingle frag.
2	plastic button

Table 10a. S 0-2 / E 2-3, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
5	clear curved glass
1	blue trans.-print whiteware
2	undec. whiteware
2	glazed redware
1	lead scrap
7	cut nail
1	wire nail
1	roofing nail
2	unid. nail fragment
1	ferrous staple
7	unid. ferrous scrap
1	shell button
2	mollusk shell frag.
1	coal fragment
2	brick fragment
4	mortar fragment
1	wire insulation

Table 11a. S 0-2 / E 2-3, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

5	clear flat glass
3	clear curved glass
1	amber stippled curved glass
1	blue curved glass
1	aqua curved glass
3	dark green curved glass
1	dark green curved glass bottle shoulder (6 refitted sherds) marked "...RESS & EMPIR..."
1	undec. prcelain
2	metal washer
11	cut nail
2	wire nail
1	roofing nail
-	unid. nail frag. (56.2 g)

Table 11a. Concluded.

-	tin can fragment (33.3 g)
22	bone fragment
6	mollusk shell frag.

Table 12a. S 0-2 / E 2-3, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

6	clear curved glass
2	aqua curved glass
2	olive curved glass
1	clear goblet base
1	blue slip-dec. whiteware
15	undec. whiteware
1	blue painted porcelain
1	undec. porcelain
1	glazed redware
1	stoneware
13	unid. non-ferrous metal scrap
7	unid. nail fragment
10	unid. ferrous scrap
9	bone fragment
1	burned bone fragment
1	shell button
2	brick fragment

Table 13a. S 0-2 / E 2-3, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

2	clear flat glass
4	olive curved glass
1	mulberry trans.-print whiteware
1	blue & black slip dec. whiteware
5	undec. whiteware
1	undec. porcelain
1	yellowware
2	glazed redware
2	stoneware
1	unid. non-ferrous metal scrap
1	unid. nail fragment
3	tin can fragment
17	bone fragment
1	pig tooth
1	brick fragment

Table 14a. S 0-2 / E 2-3, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs).

1	clear flat glass
1	undec. whiteware
1	unid. ferrous scrap
2	bone fragment

Table 15a. S 0-2 / E 3-4, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

5	clear flat glass
8	clear curved glass
7	aqua curved glass
1	blue trans.- print whiteware
1	blue edge-dec. whiteware
5	refitted undec. whiteware
1	whiteware vessel base marked "T. & R. Boo..."
1	lead scrap
-	cut nail fragment (28.9 g)
5	wire nail
1	lg. folded ferrous sheet metal
2	bone fragment
1	fibrous washer
2	slag

Table 16a. S 0-2 / E 3-4, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

23	clear flat glass
2	olive curved glass
2	amber curved glass
4	aqua curved glass
1	amethyst curved glass
1	curved milk glass
30	clear curved glass
1	clear curved glass stenciled "16 ou."
1	clear bottle finish frag.
1	black glass button
1	mold-pattern whiteware
1	blue-trans.print whiteware
2	light blue moss trans.-print whiteware
1	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	decal dec. whiteware
1	whiteware vessel base marked "...OTE'S ROYAL PREMIU..."
1	undec. porcelain

Table 16a. Concluded.

1	glazed ornamental ceramic tile
1	flat head slotted non-ferrous screw
1	non-ferrous siding ventilator stamped "JARVIE U.S. Patent No. 2634463 SEATTLE"
1	non-ferrous metal hex nut
1	shell cabochon in non-ferrous setting
2	unidentified composite metal object
1	cut nail
5	wire nail
2	roofing nail
14	unid. nail fragment
2	unid. ferrous screw
1	ferrous spike
-	tin can fragment (83.8 g)
1	ferrous wire w/ end flattened
1	possible triangular file
1	triangular ferrous metal plate
6	bone fragment
1	tooth fragment
2	shell button
1	perforated scrap leather
2	slate fragment
4	brick fragment
1	mortar fragment
1	gray linoleum fragment

Table 17a. S 0-2 / E 3-4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

9	clear flat glass
2	olive curved glass
1	green curved glass
5	aqua curved glass
8	clear curved glass
1	curved milk glass
1	aqua bottle finish (wide mouth)
1	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	blue slip-dec. whiteware
10	undec. whiteware
1	yellowware

Table 17a. Concluded.

2	glazed redware
1	unglazed redware
2	stoneware
5	unid. nail fragment
1	roofing nail
3	ferrous tube fragment
-	unid. metal (23.5 g)
18	bone fragment
2	pig tooth fragment
2	brick fragment

Table 18a. S 0-2 / E 3-4, Level 3 (10-20 cmbs) Inside Brick Semicircle.

1	clear flat glass
2	undec. whiteware
1	cut nail
1	unid. ferrous scrap
1	bone fragment
2	brick fragment

Table 19a. S 2-4 / E 3-4, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

8	clear flat glass
1	blue curved glass
11	clear curved glass
4	undec. whiteware
1	glazed redware
1	non-ferrous metal washer
7	cut nail
6	wire nail
1	modern annular ring shank nail
1	roofing nail
1	triangular file
-	unid. ferrous mjetal scrap (2.5 g)
2	bone fragment
1	slate fragment
2	brick fragment
2	mortar fragment
1	concrete fragment

Table 20a. S 2-4 / E 3-4, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

50	clear flat glass
14	aqua curved glass
1	amber curved glass
43	clear flat glass
1	clear Mason jar rim
1	clear jar fragment w/ embossed scroll and "…med…"
1	aqua English ring bottle finish
2	clear glass Mason jar lightning closure cap
1	milk glass Mason jar liner "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELIAN LINED CAP"
3	glass bead
4	mulberry trans.-print whiteware
1	lt. blue trans.-print whiteware
2	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	polychrome trans.print whiteware
2	yellowware
2	undec. Porcelain
3	unglazed redware
3	stoneware
1	clay marble
1	brass finger ring
1	unid. non-ferrous metal
25	cut nail
5	wire nail
1	ferrous tack
2	roofing nail
1	crown cap
1	ferrous S-hook
1	possible machine part
-	unid. ferrous metal (41.1 g)
38	bone fragment
2	shell button
1	agate marble
1	brick fragment
1	mortar fragment
1	hard rubber fragment

Table 21a. S 2-4 / E 3-4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

5	clear flat glass
9	olive curved glass
1	aqua curved glass
8	clear curved glass
1	blue slip-dec. whiteware
6	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	blue trans/-print whiteware
11	undec. whiteware
1	undec. porcelain
12	glazed redware
1	white clay pipebowl frag.
9	cut nail fragment
1	crown cap
-	unid. ferrous scrap (37.5 g)
35	bone fragment
3	shell button
7	wood
2	brick fragment

Table 22a. S 2-4 / E 3-4, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) Brown granular clay area.

1	clear flat glass
1	blue slip-dec. whiteware
1	undec. whiteware
5	unid. nail fragment
1	brass garment rivet
4	unid. ferrous scrap
13	bone fragment
1	shell button
1	brick fragment
2	concrete

Table 23a. S 2-4 / E 3-4, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) Trench area.

3	unid. nail fragment
3	unid. ferrous scrap
14	bone fragment

Table 24a. S 3-4 / E 4-6, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

3	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
1	clear curved glass
1	cut nail
1	wire nail
1	possible ferrous staple
1	bone fragment
1	shell button
2	brick fragment

Table 25a. S 3-4 / E 4-6, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

51	clear flat glass
6	olive curved glass
2	aqua curved glass
27	clear curved glass
5	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	blue trans.-print whiteware
1	mulberry trans.-print whiteware
1	blue painted whiteware
2	blue feather-edge whiteware
24	undec. whiteware
1	yellowware
2	glazed redware
2	stoneware
1	milk glass button (Prosser?)
2	non-ferrous connector/screw
1	brass garment rivet
4	sheet lead scrap
3	unid. non-ferrous metal
-	cut nail scrap (54.4 g)
2	roofing nail
6	tin can fragment
1	6-gauge wire
1	ferrous drill bit
1	ferrous tool w/Bakelite handle
33	bone fragment
2	shell button
1	slate with 2 drilled holes
1	ceramic electrical outlet
1	hard-rubber object

Table 25a. Concluded.

1	hard-rubber comb tooth
1	coal
1	brick fragment
4	mortar fragment
1	slag
1	plastic button

Table 26a. S 3-4 / E 4-6, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

24	clear flat glass
5	olive curved glass
2	aqua curved glass
22	clear curved glass
2	milk glass button (Prosser?)
3	lt. blue trans.-print whiteware
8	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	painted sprig-dec. whiteware
26	undec. whiteware
14	glazed redware
3	stoneware
4	non-ferrous metal scrap
4	cut nail fragment
1	spike
1	ferrous wire
1	ferrous coiled spring
-	unid. ferrous scrap (59.9 g)
28	bone fragment
1	bone button
1	wood
4	slate fragment
2	brick fragment
1	gray linoleum fragment
1	hard-rubber button with non-ferrous metal shank, Maltese cross design, back marked "GOODYEAR'S P=T*1851 / N.R.Co."

Table 27a. S 3-4 / E 6-8, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	clear flat glass
2	aqua curved glass
5	clear curved glass
1	undec. whiteware
1	cut nail fragment
2	wire nail
1	twisted ferrous wire
1	pig tooth fragment

Table 28a. S 3-4 / E 6-8, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

16	clear flat glass
5	aqua curved glass
1	amber curved glass
21	clear curved glass
1	brown trans.-print whiteware
1	dk. blue trans.-print whiteware
1	gilt whiteware tea cup handle
1	polych. decal-dec. whiteware
7	undec. whiteware
3	unglazed redware
1	.22-cal. rim-fire cartridge casing
5	cut nail fragment
9	wire nail fragment
4	roofing nail
2	ferrous flat-head slotted screw
-	unid. ferrous scrap (41.3 g)
1	unid. ferrous sheet metal
1	ferrous button fragment
6	bone fragment
1	mollusk shell fragment
2	wood
5	slate fragment
2	mortar fragment
5	unid. hard-rubber fragment

Table 29a. S 3-4 / E 6-8, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

14	clear flat glass
3	amber curved glass
2	olive curved glass
3	aqua curved glass
28	clear curved glass
5	pressed glass bowl frag.
1	purple trans.-print whiteware
4	undec. whiteware
1	unglazed unid. earthenware
2	unglazed redware
1	19-gauge non-ferrous metal wire
-	unid. ferrous scrap (63.3 g)
3	wire nail
2	roofing nail
1	ferrous spike
2	ferrous pipe fragment
7	bone fragment
2	mortar fragment

Table 30a. S 3-4 / E 6-8, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) Brick concentration.

1	clear flat glass
2	olive curved glass
1	amber curved glass
17	clear curved glass
1	lt. blue trans.-print whiteware
3	undec. whiteware
-	unid. nail fragment (42.9 g)
1	wire nail
11	bone fragment
1	coal
3	slag

Table 31a. S 4-6 / E 3-4, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

5	clear flat glass
2	clear curved glass
1	curved milk glass
1	yellowware
1	stoneware
1	unid. non-ferrous sheet metal

Table 31a. Concluded.

3	cut nail
1	wire nail
-	unid. ferrous scrap (10.8 g)
1	unid. ferrous handle or strap
1	bone fragment
1	wood
1	slate fragment
1	brick fragment
1	concrete
1	tar blob

Table 32a. S 4-6 / E 3-4, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

10	clear flat glass
2	olive curved glass
1	green curved glass
1	blue curved glass
12	clear curved glass
2	blue slip-dec. whiteware
1	green trans.-print whiteware
1	brown trans.-print whiteware
10	undec. whiteware
1	Rockingham glazed yellowware
1	glazed redware
2	stoneware
2	21-gauge non-ferrous wire
1	11-gauge non-ferrous wire
4	cut nail
5	wire nail
1	roofing nail
-	unid. nail fragment (16.4 g)
4	unid. ferrous scrap
10	bone fragment
2	brick fragment
3	mortar fragment

Table 33a. S 4-6 / E 3-4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

3	clear flat glass
2	aqua curved glass
2	clear curved glass
2	mocha-dec.whiteware
1	purple trans.-print whiteware
1	green trans.-print whiteware
1	lt. blue trans.-print whiteware
8	undec. whiteware
2	glazed redware
1	stoneware
2	unid. nail fragment
-	ferrous scrap (92.5 g)
41	bone fragment
19	wood
1	slate fragment
4	brick fragment
3	mortar fragment

Table 34a. S 4-6 / E 6-7, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

3	clear flat glass
1	non-ferrous wire w/ plastic insul.
1	wire nail
3	brick fragment

Table 35a. S 4-6 / E 6-7, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

12	clear flat glass
1	olive curved glass
1	green curved glass
9	clear curved glass
2	blue trans.-print whiteware
11	undec. whiteware
5	unid. unglazed earthenware
2	undec. porcelain
3	stoneware
1	pocketknife with antler handle
9	cut nail
5	wire nail
1	roofing nail
1	2-strand twisted 12-gauge ferrous wire
-	unid. ferrous scrap

Table 35a. Concluded.

3	bone fragment
3	slate fragment
1	brick
1	mortar sample
1	gray linoleum fragment

Table 36a. S 4-6 / E 6-7, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
7	olive curved glass
3	aqua curved glass
3	clear curved glass
1	mulberry trans.-print whiteware
1	yellow glazed whiteware
1	blue shell-edge dec. whiteware
1	mold-dec. whiteware
10	undec. whiteware
2	glazed redware
5	stoneware
1	non-ferrous mortis lock key
4	non-ferrous flat wire
-	unid. nail fragment (4.5 g)
8	unid. ferrous scrap
9	bone fragment

Table 37a. S 6-7 / E 3-4, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
1	brown dec. whiteware
1	yellow glazed whiteware
2	undec. whiteware
1	stoneware
2	unid. nail fragment
3	bone fragment
2	charcoal
1	slate fragment
3	brick fragment
1	slag

Table 38a. S 6-7 / E 3-4, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
1	green curved glass
2	amber curved glass
1	olive curved glass
1	blue curved glass
3	aqua curved glass
3	clear curved glass
4	blue slip-dec. whiteware
11	undec. whiteware
2	yelloware
4	glazed redware
2	stoneware
1	non-ferrous metal scrap
1	cut nail
-	unid. ferrous scrap
25	bone fragment
-	wood (1.6 g)
1	charcoal sample
6	slate fragment
1	gray linoleum fragment

Table 39a. S 6-7 / E 3-4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

2	green trans.-print whiteware
1	blue slip-dec. whiteware
7	undec. whiteware
24	bone fragment
1	slate fragment
1	quartz debitage (?)
1	brick fragment

APPENDIX B
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Table 1b. Brick Feature Unit 1, Level 1 (0-20 cmbs).

14	clear curved glass
1	porcelain electrical insulator
3	porcelain
5	whiteware
1	exfoliated whiteware
1	yellowware
1	lead-glazed redware w/ brown slip
1	grey salt-glazed stoneware w/ int. slip
17	slate fragment
1	bone
1	butchered bone
3	mortar/cement
5	charcoal (2g)

Table 2b. Brick Feature Unit 2, Level 1 (0-15 cmbs).

13	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
1	green curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	green feather-edge decorated whiteware
8	undecorated whiteware
1	porcelain
2	lead-glazed redware
1	small automotive light bulb
1	4-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
1	non-ferrous grommet
2	wood screw
2	galvanized roofing nail
27	wire nail
9	cut nail fragment
1	molten lead
4	bone
1	butchered bone
1	plastic crap
14	brick fragment
3	clinker
12	charcoal (11g)

Table 3b. Brick Feature Unit 3, Level 1 (0-20 cmbs).

8	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
6	clear curved glass
4	undecorated whiteware
1	lead-glazed redware
1	iron rod
1	threaded nut
4	sheet metal scrap
14	cut nail
18	wire neail
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	clinker

Table 4b. Brick Feature Unit 5, Level 1 (0-15 cmbs).

13	clear flat glass
1	frosted privacy glass
11	clear curved glass
1	curved cobalt glass
1	enamel-decorated tumbler glass
2	undecorated whiteware
1	brown earthenware
1	unidentified earthenware
4	wire nail
7	cut nail fragment
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	wing nut
1	iron wire
2	iron scrap
1	scrap plastic marked “CAT EYE”
2	brick fragment

Table 5b. Brick Feature Unit 6, Level 1 (0-20 cmbs).

24	clear flat glass
3	green curved glass
1	amber curved glass
1	clear bottle neck with tooled finish
1	clear panel bottle section "---OODS"
5	undecorated whiteware
1	yellowware
3	lead-glazed redware
1	porcelain
1	iron coat hook
1	bolt and nut
1	wire
5	iron scrap
8	cut nail fragment
23	wire nail
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	plastic insulated wire
1	plastic "pry-off" cap
3	bone
1	tooth
2	chert
10	slate shingle fragment
2	brick fragment
1	clinker
2	charcoal (neg.)

Table 6b. Brick Feature Unit 7, Level 1 (0-12 cmbs).

6	clear flat glass
13	clear curved glass
4	amber curved glass
1	green curved glass
4	undecorated whiteware
1	blue-and-white porcelain
1	salt-glazed stoneware
2	rubber tire scrap
7	aluminum foil scrap
1	plastic scrap
1	electrical box knock-out slug
1	gutter spike

Table 6b. Concluded.

1	gutter spike sheath fragment
1	wire nail
4	cut nail
1	iron chain link fragment
1	bone
7	slat shingle fragment
1	mortar
5	brick fragment
1	clinker

Table 7b. Brick Feature Unit 8, Level 1 (0-15 cmbs).

36	clear flat glass
1	frosted flat privacy glass
36	clear curved glass
3	solarized clear curved glass
3	green curved glass
2	milk glass curved glass
1	small clear glass medical vial "T.C.W. CO USA"
1	glass tube
16	undecorated whiteware
1	red transfer-printed whiteware
1	flow blue whiteware
9	lead-glazed redware
2	unglazed redware
1	brown stoneware
1	brown stoneware w/ brown slip interior
1	slip-decorated salt-glazed stoneware
1	porcelain
1	small 4-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
2	tin scrap
11	cut nail
40	wire nail
2	galvanized roofing nail
250	iron scrap
19	bone
1	butchered bone
12	slate shingle fragment
6	mortar
7	charcoal (15g)

Table 8b. Brick Feature Unit 9, Level 1 (0-15 cmbs).

11	clear flat glass
10	clear curved glass
1	milk glass lid liner fragment
7	undecorated whiteware
1	wood screw
1	cut nail fragment
3	wire nail
2	brick fragment
3	slate shingle fragment
2	plastic scrap
10	clinker
1	mortar
6	charcoal (8g)

Table 9b. Brick Feature Unit 10, Level 1 (0-15 cmbs).

36	clear flat glass
28	clear curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	green curved glass
4	undecorated whiteware
2	lead-glazed redware
1	salt-glazed stoneware w/ slip interior
1	porcelain
3	ceramic drain tile fragment
1	glass marble
1	button face
1	metal strip
1	drilled and grooved iron bar
1	3-inch lag screw with washer
1	wood screw
1	hydraulic fitting
1	hex nut
1	washer
1	pipe fitting
1	grommet
1	crown cap fragment
1	twist-off bottle cap
1	wire
31	wire nail

Table 9b. Concluded.

12	cut nail
10	galvanized roofing nail
1	charcoal (4.5g)

APPENDIX C
ARTIFACT INVENTORIES, DUBOIS HOUSE, 1993

Table 1c. Test Unit 1, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	Miraculous medal
1	U.S. Lincoln penny, 1944D
7	plain whiteware
1	brown-glazed whiteware
1	plain porcelain
1	porcelain with gilt rim
2	grommet
2	aluminum foil
2	aluminum pull-tab
11	clear flat glass
51	clear curved glass
3	milk glass canning jar lid liner frag.
1	milk glass
1	amber glass
2	painted clear tumbler glass
12	short galvanized roofing nail
9	long galvanized roofing nail
9	wire nail
7	cut nail
1	gutter spike sheath
1	crown bottle cap
1	twist-off bottle cap
1	can key
1	tin can lid fragment
1	ferrous tube
1	charcoal
1	shell
3	paint chips
1	composite shingle fragment
2	plastic comb fragment
1	plastic picnic fork fragment
1	adhesive bandage
7	miscellaneous plastic fragment
1	stereo speaker wire with plug
2	brick fragment
10	Portland cement fragment

Table 2c. Test Unit 1, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	whiteware
1	rubber cushion
1	four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
4	clear flat glass
11	clear curved glass
2	amber curved glass
2	clear cut glass
1	clear improved-tool bottle finish
4	foil
1	non-ferrous rod
2	iron scrap
2	iron ring
10	cut nail
3	wire nail
14	bone
5	butchered bone
4	plastic scrap
2	mortar
1	clinker
2	charcoal

Table 3c. Test Unit 1, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

3	porcelain
1	mold-decorated whiteware
19	plain whiteware
13	decal-decorated whiteware w/ luster rim
2	flow blue whiteware
1	annular-decorated whiteware
1	possible pearlware
2	unglazed redware
27	clear flat glass
1	Mason jar fragment embossed 185--
1	circular beveled flat glass (clock face?)
1	solarized curved glass
2	fully-automatic clear bottle finish
2	milk glass
1	amber curved glass
6	iron scrap
11	cut nail

Table 3c. Concluded.

3	wire nail
3	wire (?)
1	shoe heel fragment
4	brick fragment
1	mortar
17	bone
3	butchered bone

Table 4c. Test Unit 1, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

7	plain whiteware
2	mold-decorated whiteware
1	black transfer-printed whiteware
2	flow blue whiteware
9	porcelain
277	clear flat glass
51	clear curved glass
2	amber curved glass
2	cobalt glass
1	milk glass
1	iron scrap
30	cut nail fragment
1	wire nail fragment
1	perforated lead disc
1	non-ferrous cap
4	bone
1	butchered bone
6	charcoal

Table 5c. Test Unit 1, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs).

1	whiteware
1	porcelain
1	clear curved glass
1	green bottle neck w/ improved-tool finish
4	clear flat glass
13	cut nail
1	charcoal sample

Table 6c. Test Unit 2, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	U.S. Roosevelt dime, 1967
3	clear curved glass
1	solarized curved glass
2	amber curved glass
20	flat glass
4	whiteware
2	unglazed redware
8	cut nail
7	wire nail
6	short galvanized roofing nail
6	long galvanized roofing nail
1	machine screw
3	brick fragment
1	mortar
1	composite shingle frag.
1	wood with paint

Table 7c. Test Unit 2, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
5	solarized curved glass
29	clear flat glass
1	brown salt-glazed stoneware
1	white ironstone
2	cut nail
3	wire nail
1	galvanized roofing nail
3	machine screw
1	large iron leaf hinge frag.
3	mortar
2	plastic tubing
1	rubber scrap
1	stamped asbestos (?)
1	wood with paint
2	charcoal

Table 8c. Test Unit 2, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

2	whiteware
2	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
2	brown salt-galzed stoneware
11	clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
14	solarized curved glass
33	clear flat glass
6	cut nail fragment
2	wire nail fragment
1	burned bone
2	rubber scrap
2	blue plastic tubing
4	stamped asbestos (?) or tire rubber (?)

Table 9c. Test Unit 2, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

1	large four-hole shell button
31	clear flat glass
13	clear curved glass
18	solarized clear curved glass
1	milk glass collar button (Prosser?)
1	porcelain doll's head, small
5	whiteware
2	flow blue whiteware
2	yellowware
7	porcelain
2	grey salt-glazed stoneware w/ brown slip
1	Albany slip-decoraetd stoneware
1	drain tile fragment
9	cut nail fragment
1	U bolt (muffler hanger?)
1	shoe heel fragment
1	slate
1	plastic tubing
2	tire fragment
2	bone
2	burned bone
1	charcoal

Table 10c. Test Unit 2, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs).

1	small four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
1	small two-hole bone button
51	clear flat glass
1	cut glass
11	clear curved glass
26	solarized clear curved glass
10	green curved glass
2	yellowware
1	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
1	Albany slip-decorated stoneware
2	drain tile fragment
1	non-ferrous hose coupling
13	cut nail
1	galvanized roofing nail
2	wire
3	brick rubble
15	burned bone
1	butchered bone
3	shell fragment
3	wood
1	cellophane wrapper scrap

Table 11c. Test Unit 2, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), pipe trench.

10	clear flat glass
1	amber curved glass
1	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
1	cut nail fragment
1	mortar
1	brick rubble
1	charcoal sample
1	burned bone

Table 12c. Test Unit 2, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), builders' trench.

10	clear flat glass
5	clear curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	porcelain
1	yellowware
1	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
1	iron bar

Table 12c. Concluded.

4	cut nail fragment
2	tire fragment (?)
1	mortar
4	bone
10	burned bone

Table 13c. Test Unit 2, Level 6 (50-60 cmbs).

1	small four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
17	clear flat glass
1	clear curved glass
3	amber curved glass
1	green curved glass
2	unglazed redware
6	whiteware
2	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
1	cut nail fragment
1	iron scrap
4	brick rubble
47	burned bone
3	bone
1	carved bone

Table 14c. Test Unit 2, Level 6 (50-60 cmbs), builders' trench.

4	grey salt-glazed stoneware w brown slip
1	whiteware
2	black transfer-printed whiteware
1	annular-decorated whiteware
1	Rockingham glaze yellowware
1	unglazed redware
12	clear flat glass
1	clear curved glass
2	solarized clear curved glass
1	green curved glass
1	shoe heel
1	cut nail
4	burned bone
1	brick rubble

Table 15c. Test Unit 3, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	ceramic insulator w iron hardware
2	whiteware
1	drain tile fragment
5	clear flat glass
4	clear curved glass
1	milk glass
1	amber rect bottle base (Parke-Davis)
1	clear canning jar base
1	iron spike
1	large cut nail
1	cut brad
1	wire finishing nail
1	galvanized roofing nail
2	corrugated iron
1	door latch hardware
1	large gauge copper wire
1	half spherical lead
4	bone
2	butchered bone
1	portland cement
1	brick rubble

Table 16c. Test Unit 3, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

8	flat glass
2	clear curved glass
1	threaded jar lid frag.
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	rolled tin
1	brick spall
1	ceramic tile
1	bone

Table 17c. Test Unit 3, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

10	whiteware
2	whiteware rim
1	whiteware cup handle
1	Albany slip-decorated stoneware
1	porcelain
13	clear flat glass
1	mirror glass

Table 17c. Concluded.

28	clear curved glass
1	cobalt glass (Bromo Seltzer)
1	milk glass ("N")
1	clear bottle base
4	amber curved glass
1	clear etched curved glass
1	can key
7	cut nail
8	wire nail
1	wood screw
1	iron rod
1	twisted wire
1	insulated copper wire
1	brick fragment
29	bone
1	cut bone

Table 18c. Test Unit 4, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
1	four-hole bone button
25	clear flat glass
18	clear curved glass
2	clear cut glass
1	clear molded/etched glass
2	clear embossed glass
4	thin milk glass
1	cobalt curved glass
3	amber curved glass
10	whiteware
2	whiteware w gilding
1	mold-decorated white porcelain
1	iron scrap
2	brick fragment
1	strip rubber
6	bone
1	butchered bone

Table 19c. Test Unit 4, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	bone toothbrush head
46	clear flat glass
35	clear curved glass
1	round-section clear bottle base w/ owl logo and Owens scar
1	clear panel bottle base
2	fluted clear glass
2	clear cut glass
2	milk glass
1	clear lamp chimney rim frag.
1	eyeglass lens
14	whiteware
1	polychrome-decorated whiteware
3	whiteware w gilding
1	polychrome-decorated porcelain
1	unglazed redware
1	ceramic dran tile frag.
5	cut nail fragment
1	wood screw
1	plastic insulated wire
1	horseshoe (mangled)
1	galvanized scrap metal
1	foil cleaning wipe package
1	non-ferrous tube cap
1	plastic tube
2	plastic tieback fragment
5	bone
1	butchered bone

Table 20c. Test Unit 4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs), Zone A.

6	clear flat glass
19	clear curved glass
1	hexagonal clear jar base
1	amber curved glass
8	whiteware
2	whiteware handle frag.
1	porcelain
1	porcelain with gilt edge
2	unglazed redware
6	cut nail fragment

Table 20c. Concluded.

1	wire nail
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	iron rod
1	non-ferrous metal
1	leather scrap
1	brick fragment
3	bone
1	peach pit

Table 21c. Test Unit 4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs), Zone B.

1	clear flat glass
6	clear curved glass
1	porcelain
3	cut nail fragment
1	slag/clinker

Table 22c. Test Unit 4, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs), Zone C (pipe trench).

2	clear curved glass
2	amber curved glass
1	porcelain
9	cut nail fragment
3	bone

Table 23c. Test Unit 4, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), Zone A.

57	clear flat glass
20	clear curved glass
1	cathedral bottle fragment
2	clear cut glass
1	cobalt curved glass
5	amber curved glass
3	milk glass
1	rippled privacy glass
5	whiteware
1	over-glaze trans.-printed whiteware
1	yellowware
1	lead-glazed redware
2	gilt porcelain rim
1	four-piece hardware grip
1	unidentified hardware
1	foil scrap

Table 23c. Concluded.

1	plastic tube fragment
3	brick fragment
2	bone
1	coal

Table 24c. Test Unit 4, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), Zone B.

16	clear flat glass
15	clear curved glass
1	milk glass
1	cobalt curved glass
1	clear tumbler glass w/ rouletted rim
9	whiteware
3	whiteware w/ luster rim
1	Albany-decorated stoneware
8	cut nail fragment
1	bone
1	butchered bone

Table 25c. Test Unit 4, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), Zone C.

1	clear flat glass
2	clear curved glass
2	whiteware
1	porcelain
1	ceramic drain tile frag.
1	brick fragment

Table 26c. Test Unit 4, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs).

54	clear flat glass
28	clear curved glass
3	milk glass
1	clear rippled privacy glass
10	amber curved glass
1	melted clear glass
10	whiteware
1	porcelain
4	cut nail fragment
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	iron strap
1	iron pipe fragment

Table 26c. Concluded.

1	plastic comb fragment
1	plastic panel light
1	mortar
1	bone

Table 27c. Test Unit 4, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), Zone B.

1	two-hole shell button
1	porcelain doll fragment
1	grey porcelain insulator
1	non-ferrous light bulb socket
58	clear flat glass
53	clear curved glass
1	milk glass
1	clear cut glass
2	amber curved glass
1	clear glass rod
1	burned glass
5	whiteware
1	brown transfer-printed whiteware
1	luster-decorated whiteware
1	burned porcelain
13	unglazed redware
3	basalt glazed redware
18	cut nail fragment
1	iron wire
1	iron scrap
1	mortar
6	bone
2	butchered bone

Table 28c. Test Unit 4, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), Zone C.

1	glass marble w/ multi-colored spiral
4	clear curved glass
1	whiteware
1	unglazed earthenware
1	salt-glazed stoneware
1	cut nail fragment
1	screw and nut
1	bone

Table 29c. Test Unit 4, Level 5 (40-50 cmbs), East Half.

1	four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
52	clear flat glass
57	clear curved glass
1	clear medicine bottle neck
5	amber curved glass
1	cobalt curved glass
2	milk glass
1	solarized clear canning jar base
1	clear rippled privacy glass
7	whiteware
1	whiteware w/ gilding
4	porcelain
2	polychrome over-glaze transfer-printed porcelain w/ gilding
2	late flow blue whiteware w/ gilding
30	cut nail fragment
1	crown bottle cap
1	hinge for small box
4	white metal cap fragment
1	lead alloy cap
1	washer
1	brad
1	brass cap
1	brick fragment
1	plastic scrap
35	bone
2	butchered bone

Table 30c. Test Unit 4, Level 6 (50-60 cmbs), Zone A.

10	clear flat glass
17	clear curved glass
1	hand-finished clear bottle neck
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
3	milk glass
2	whiteware
1	black transfer-printed whiteware
1	cut nail fragment
1	iron hardware
1	flexible metal electrical conduit

Table 30c. Concluded.

1	aluminum scrap
2	brick rubble
3	plastic tieback (Pat #3,186,047)
1	plastic scrap

Table 31c. Test Unit 4, Level 6 (50-60 cmbs), Zone B.

214	clear flat glass
96	clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
1	cobalt curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	clear bottle lip fully automatic
28	cut nail fragment
1	hardware w/ spring
37	bone
5	butchered bone
3	burned bone
2	butchered burned bone

Table 32c. Test Unit 4, Level 6 (50-60 cmbs), Zone C.

14	clear flat glass
8	clear curved glass
2	milk glass
2	whiteware
1	Albany decorated stoneware
2	cut nail fragment
3	bone

Table 33c. Test Unit 4, Level 7 (60-70 cmbs), Zone B.

1	amber Vaseline™ jar
4	whiteware
2	whiteware w/ luster rim
6	late flow blue whiteware w/ gilding
6	unglazed earthenware
2	white and brown glazed redware
5	porcelain
1	polychrome overglaze porcelain
1	grey salt-glazed stoneware
1	Albany decorated stoneware
1	unid burned stoneware

Table 33c. Concluded.

4	bisque porcelain insulator frag.
1	clay marble
1	non-ferrous cap
3	mortar
1	paint chip
1	plastic tieback

Table 34c. Test Unit 4, Level 8 (70-80 cmbs), NE Unit.

14	clear flat glass
30	clear curved glass
2	clear rectangular panel bottle base
1	clear hand-finished bottle neck
1	clear lamp chimney fragment
4	rippled clear privacy glass
1	whiteware
5	porcelain
7	cut nail fragment
1	brick rubble
3	bone

Table 35c. Test Unit 5, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	large four-hole milk glass button (Prosser?)
1	brass chain for sink stopper
1	U.S. Lincoln penny, 1942D
3	clear flat glass
1	clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
1	whiteware
1	blue transfer-printed whiteware
1	yellowware
2	cut nail
1	wood screw
2	galvanized roofing nail
1	washer
1	crown cap fragment
1	rubber washer
1	brick rubble

Table 36c. Test Unit 5, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

3	clear curved glass
1	green curved glass
2	cut nail fragment
2	brick fragment
1	concrete rubble

Table 37c. Test Unit 5, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

2	clear curved glass
1	clear tumbler glass
1	amber curved glass
1	milk glass canning jar lid liner frag.
1	whiteware
1	unglazed redware
1	cut nail fragment
1	non-ferrous metal rod
1	brick fragment

Table 38c. Test Unit 5, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

31	clear flat glass
9	clear curved glass
2	whiteware
1	knob & tube insulator frag.
8	cut nail fragment
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	composite shingle frag.
1	brick fragment
1	bone

Table 39c. Test Unit 6, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

4	clear flat glass
1	burned green glass
1	curved milk glass
1	whiteware
1	wood screw
1	wire
1	brick fragment
1	bone

Table 40c. Test Unit 6, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	two-hole shell button
3	clear flat glass
1	cut nail fragment
1	brick fragment
1	mortar
4	bone

Table 41c. Test Unit 6, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

1	non-ferrous scrap metal
1	plastic knurled knob

Table 42c. Test Unit 6, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

1	white clay pipestem
33	clear flat glass
7	clear curved glass
2	green curved glass
1	clear fully auto bottle neck w/ cork closure
1	milk glass
9	burned whiteware
2	burned transfer-printed whiteware
1	blue-decorated pearlware
5	cut nail fragment
1	mortar
1	snail shell
1	burned bone
1	butchered bone

Table 43c. Test Unit 7, Level 1 (0-10 cmbs).

1	clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
2	whiteware
1	porcelain
2	composite shingle frag.
1	plastic basket
2	cut nail fragment
1	iron washer
2	bone
1	butchered bone
2	brick fragment

Table 44c. Test Unit 7, Level 2 (10-20 cmbs).

1	clear curved glass
2	whiteware
1	ceramic drain tile frag.
2	cut nail fragment
1	galvanized roofing nail
5	wire fragment
1	iron strap
1	large iron bolt
1	butchered bone
3	brick fragment

Table 45c. Test Unit 7, Level 3 (20-30 cmbs).

15	clear flat glass
22	clear curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
1	amber curved glass
1	etched glass w/ floral motif
4	whiteware
1	lead-glazed earthenware
7	cut nail fragment
2	brick fragment
1	plastic electrical fixture

Table 46c. Test Unit 7, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs).

3	clear flat glass
5	clear curved glass
4	brown transfer-printed earthenware
3	cut nail fragment

Table 47c. Test Unit 7, Level 4 (40-50 cmbs).

11	clear flat glass
37	clear curved glass
1	solarized clear curved glass
5	whiteware
1	porcelain
1	ceramic drain tile frag.
7	cut nail fragment
1	galvanized roofing nail
1	cut spike
1	wire gutter spike

Table 47c. Concluded.

2	non-ferrous metal foot rim frag.
15	bone
1	butchered bone

Table 48c. Test Unit 7, Level 6 (50-60cmbs).

95	flat glass
135	curved glass
1	drinking glass (4 refitting fragments)
3	bottle base fragments
1	jar finish fragment
13	milk glass lid liner fragments
6	whiteware (2 burned)
1	green transfer print maker's mark
1	luster decorated whiteware
2	burned porcelain
1	stoneware with Albany slip
1	earthenware rim fragment
61	terra cotta flowerpot fragments
1	ceramic insulator
1	ceramic doorknob fragment
39	cut nails and fragments
5	wire nail fragments
1	bolt
1	half round file
5	unidentified ferrous metal fragments
1	corrugated non-ferrous metal strip
1	fuse
2	light bulb base fragment
1	.45 cal. cartridge casing
2	lead sprue?
1	mica disk
1	plaster
3	brick fragments
50	bone
2	shell buttons

FIGURES

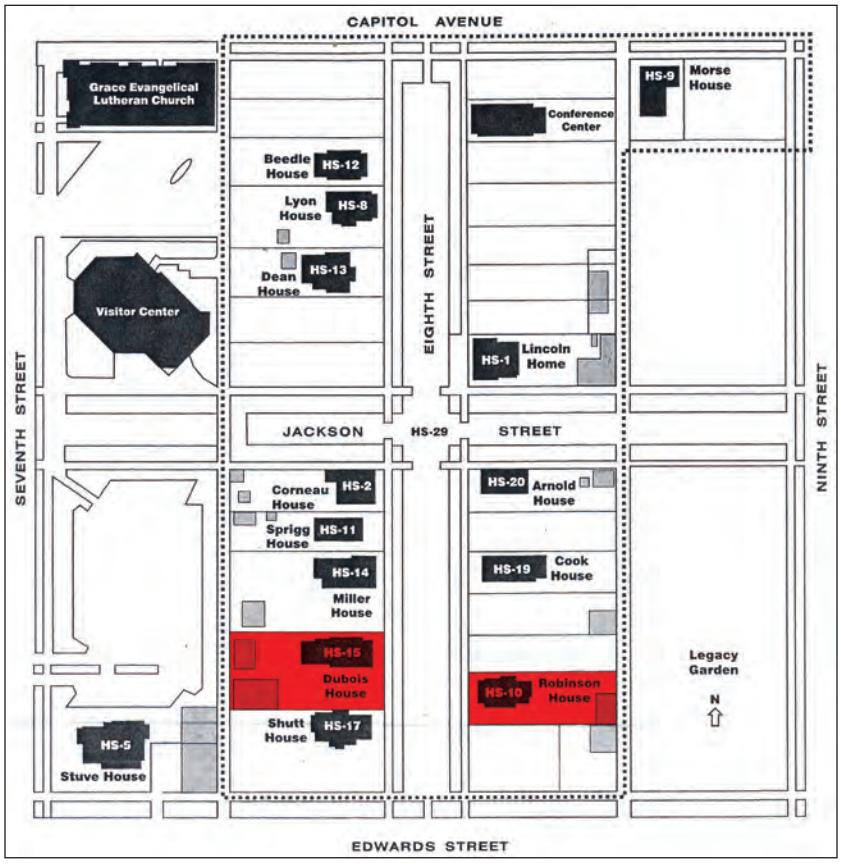

Figure 1. Map of Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Figure 2. Henson Robinson House, 2006.

Figure 3. Jesse K. Dubois House, 2006.

Figure 4. Walter Aitken Barn, 2006.

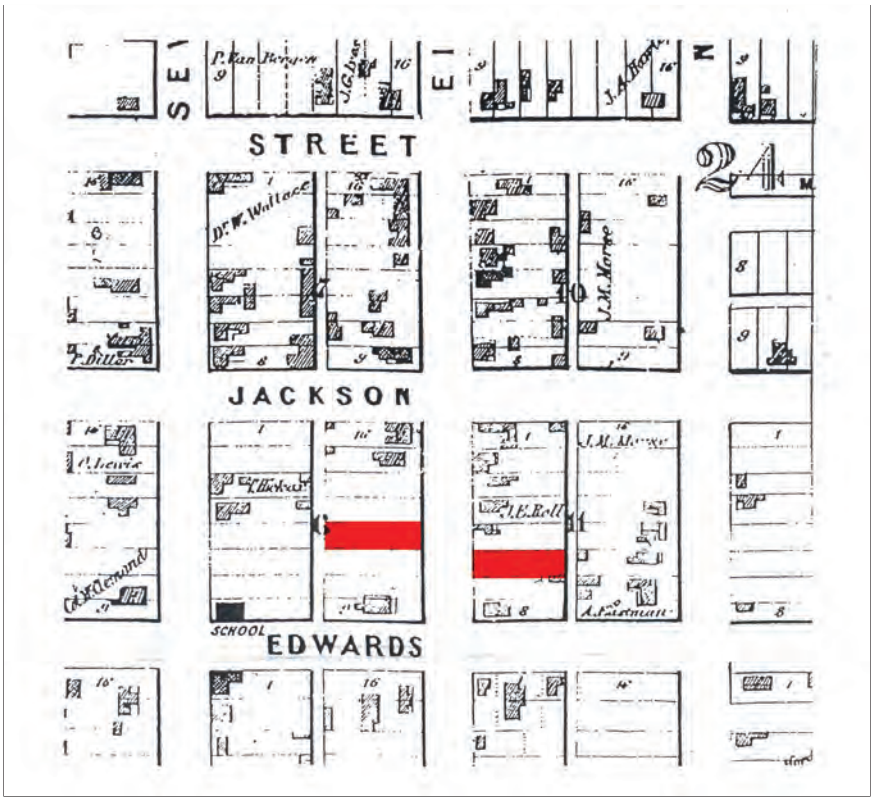

Figure 5. Detail of McManus Plat, City of Springfield, 1854.

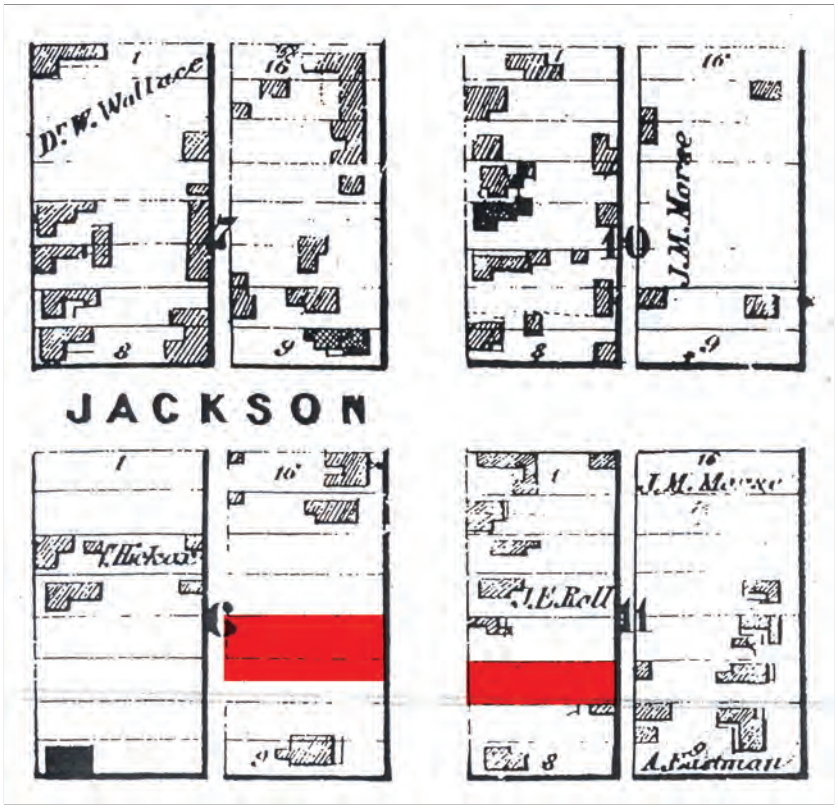

Figure 6. Detail of Sides Plat, City of Springfield, 1858.

Figure 7. Detail of Ruger's Springfield, Illinois, Drawn from Nature, 1867.

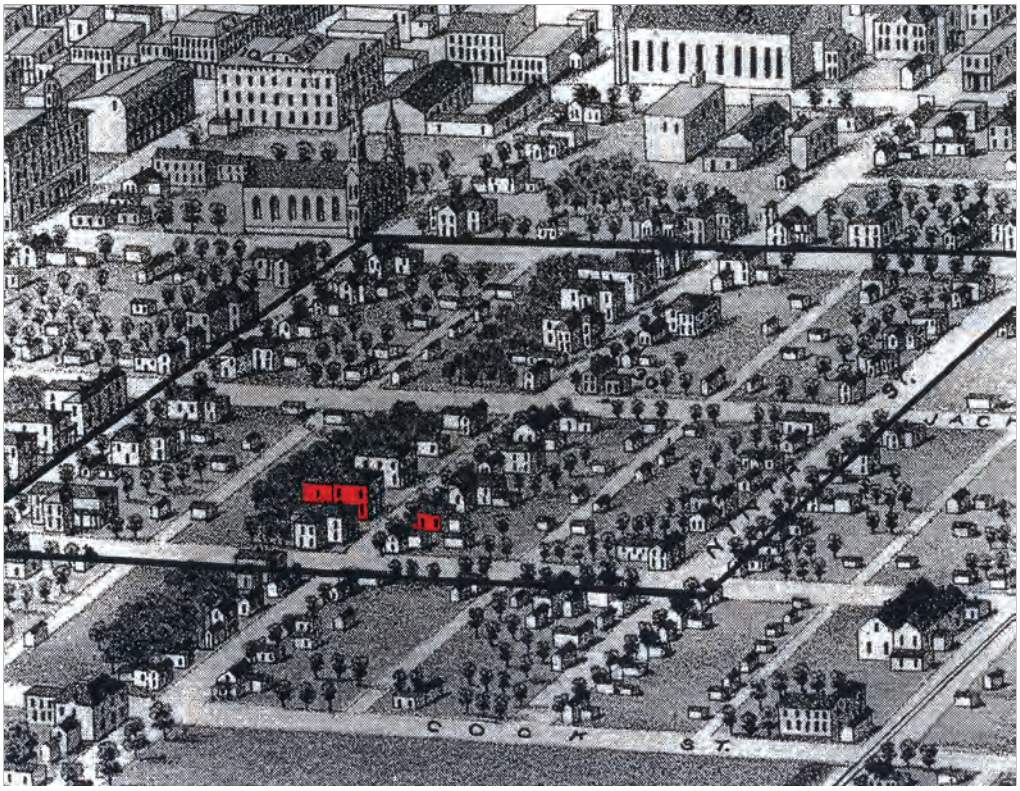

Figure 8. Detail of Beck and Pauli's Map of Springfield, 1870.

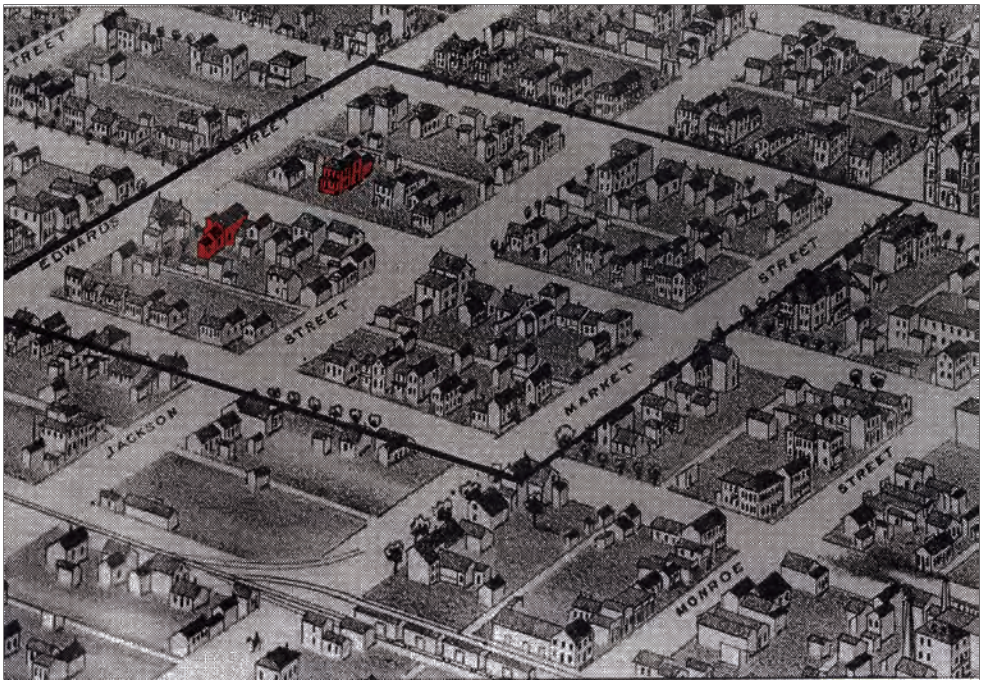

Figure 9. Detail of Koch's Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois, 1873.

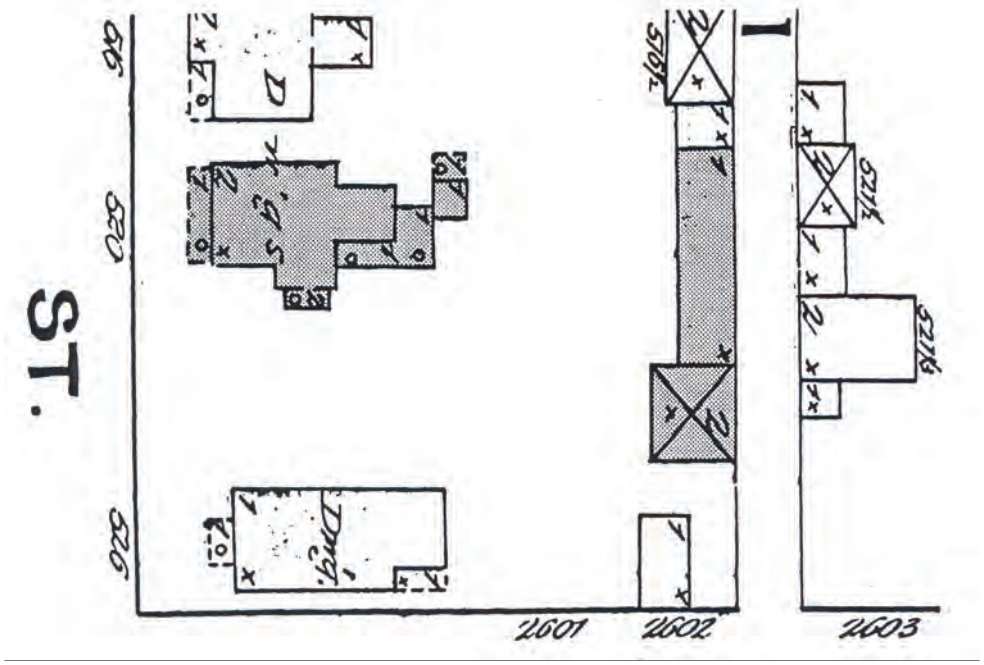

Figure 10. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1884.

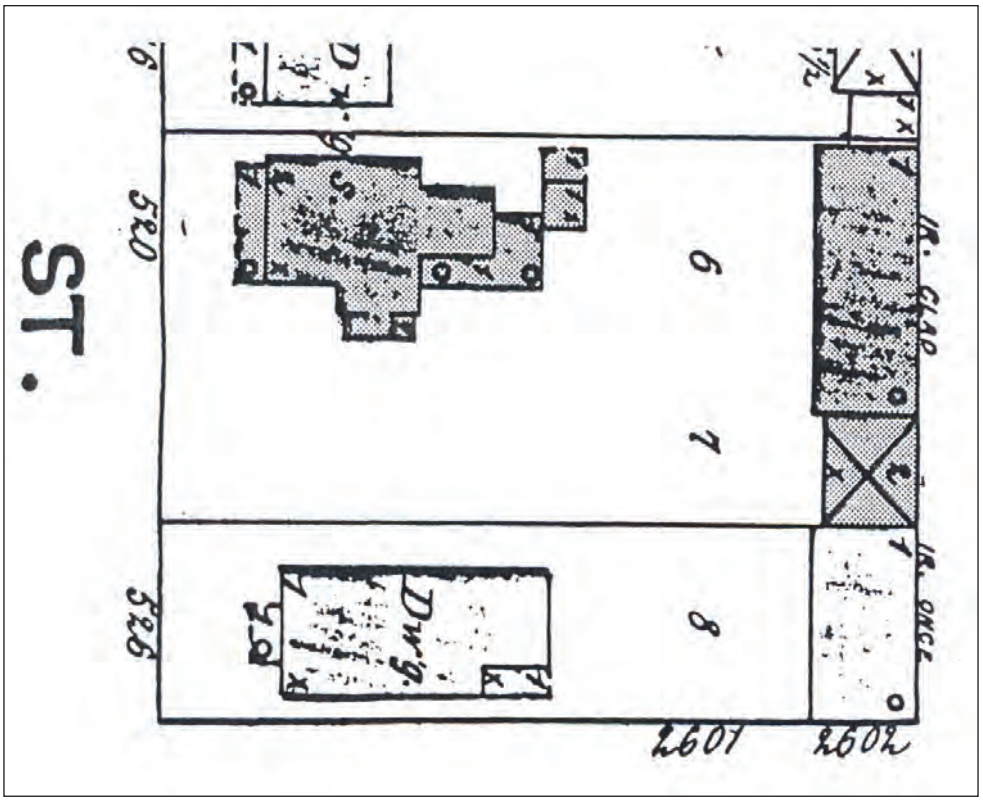

Figure 11. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1890.

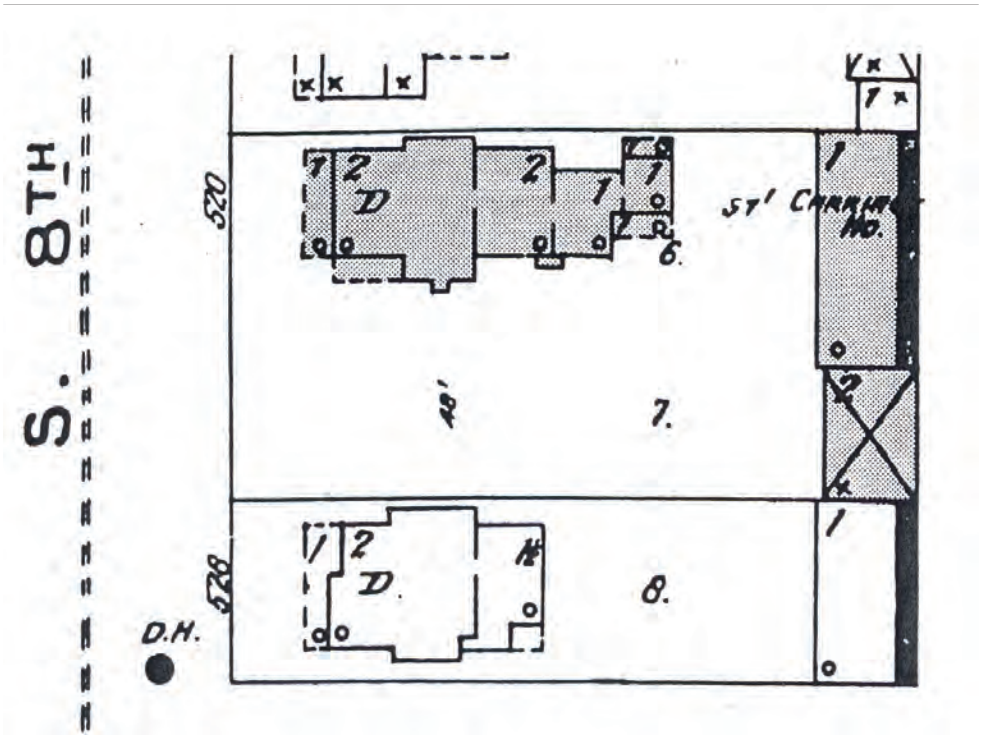

Figure 12. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1896.

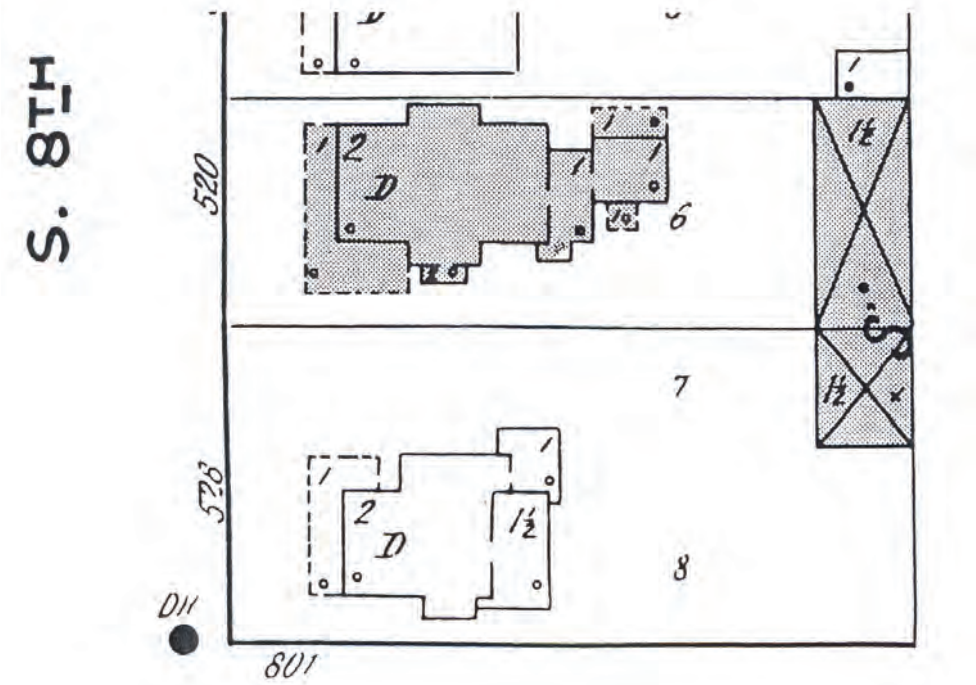

Figure 13. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1917.

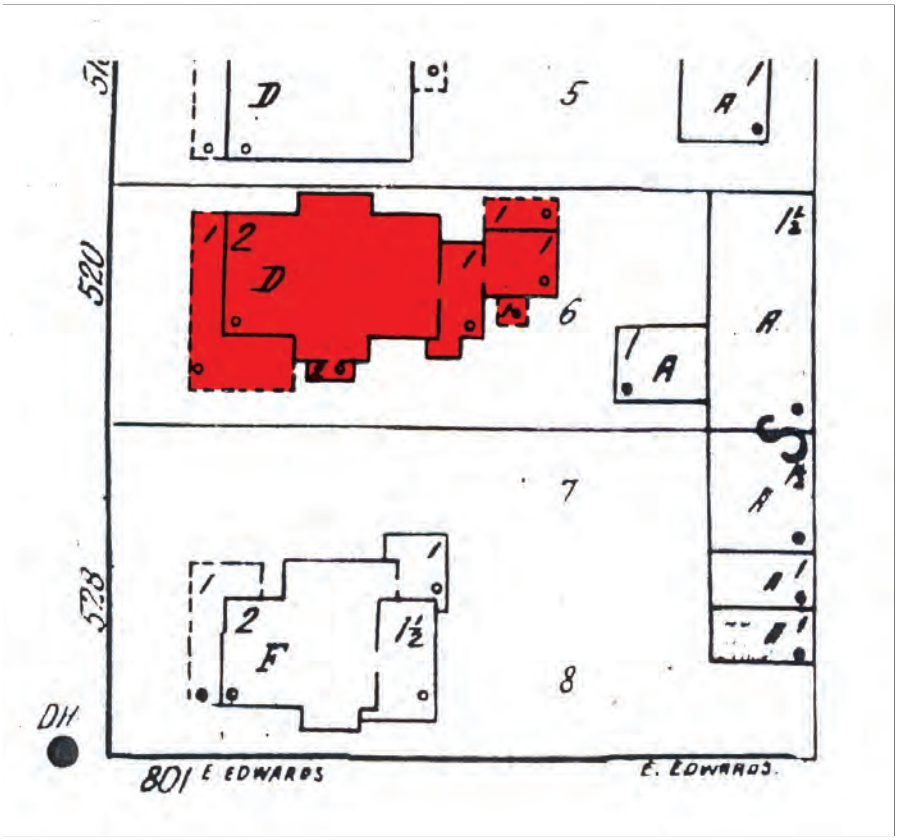

Figure 14. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1941.

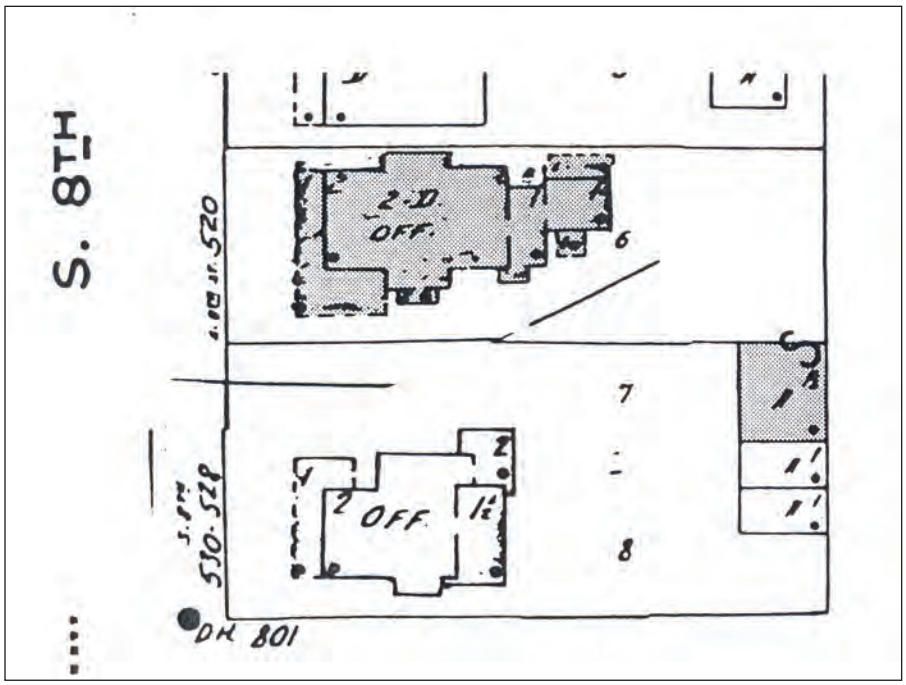

Figure 15. Robinson Lot, Sanborn Map, 1952.

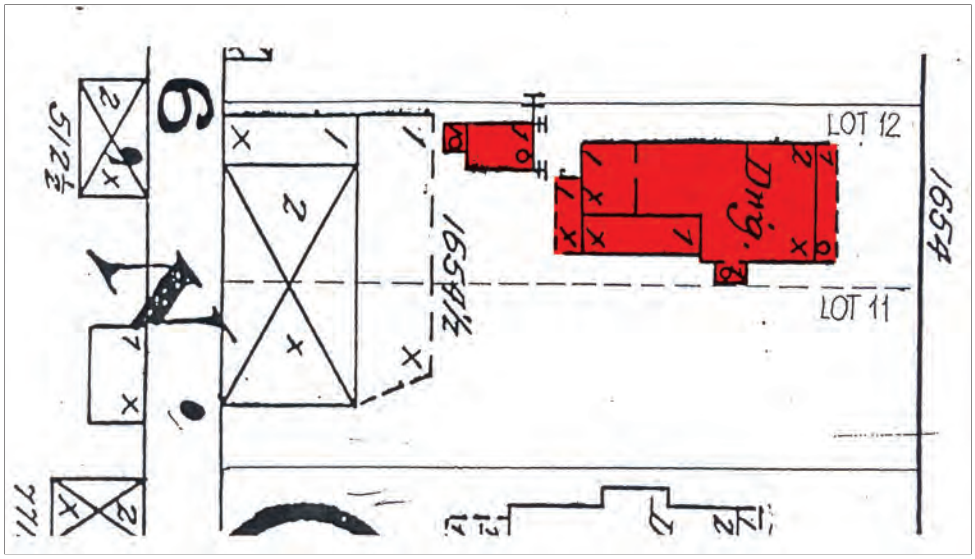

Figure 16. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1884.

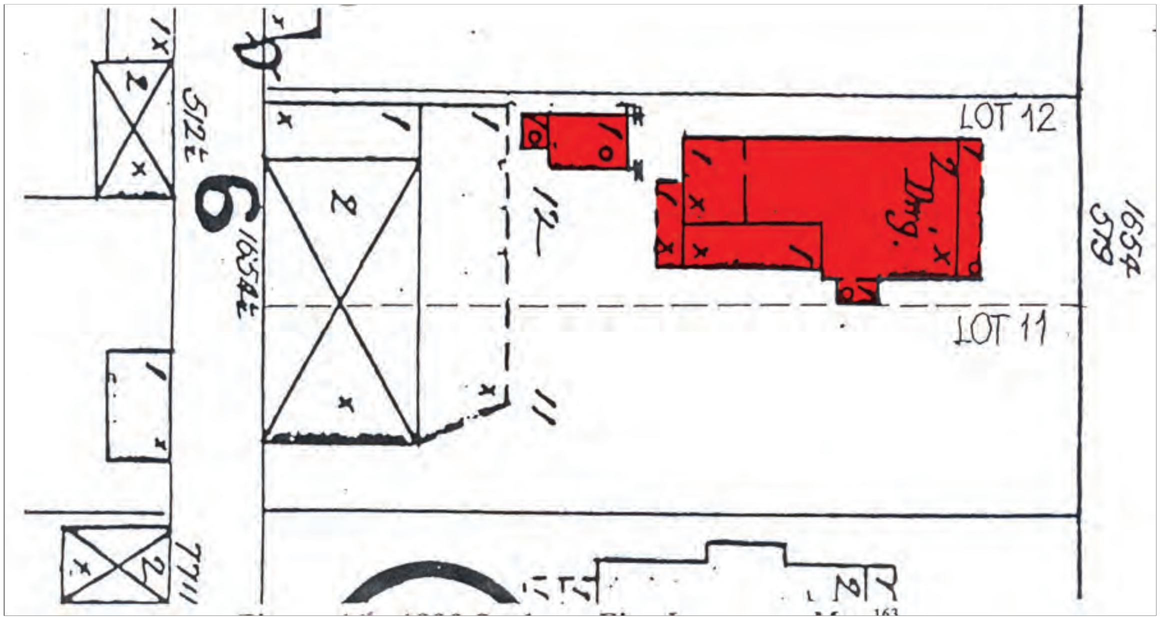

Figure 17. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1890.

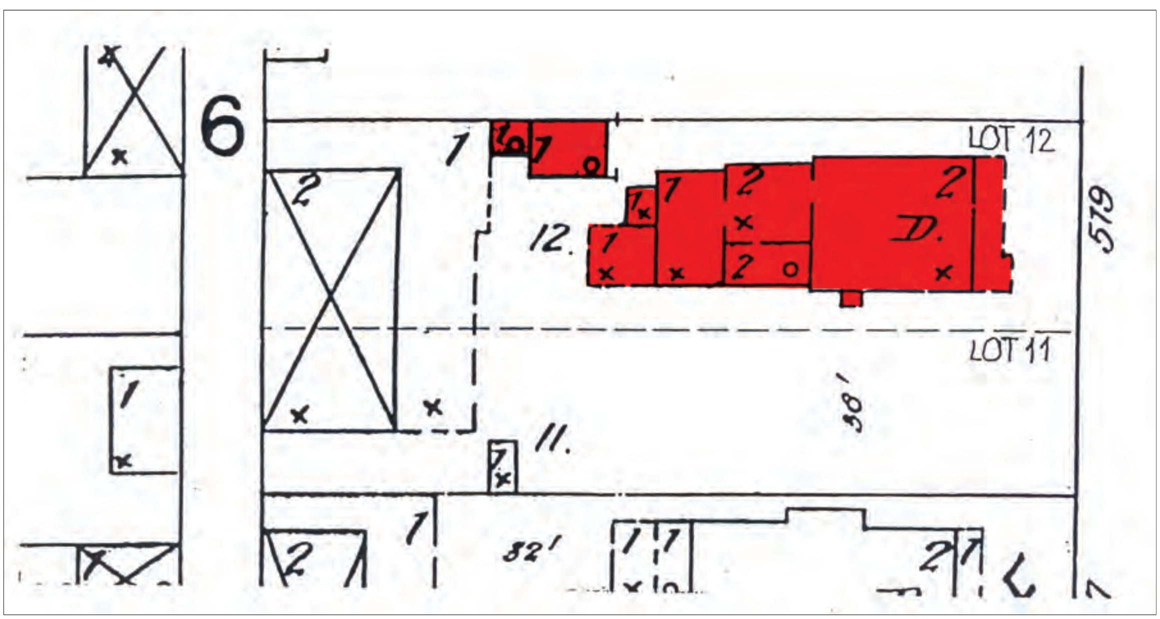

Figure 18. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1896.

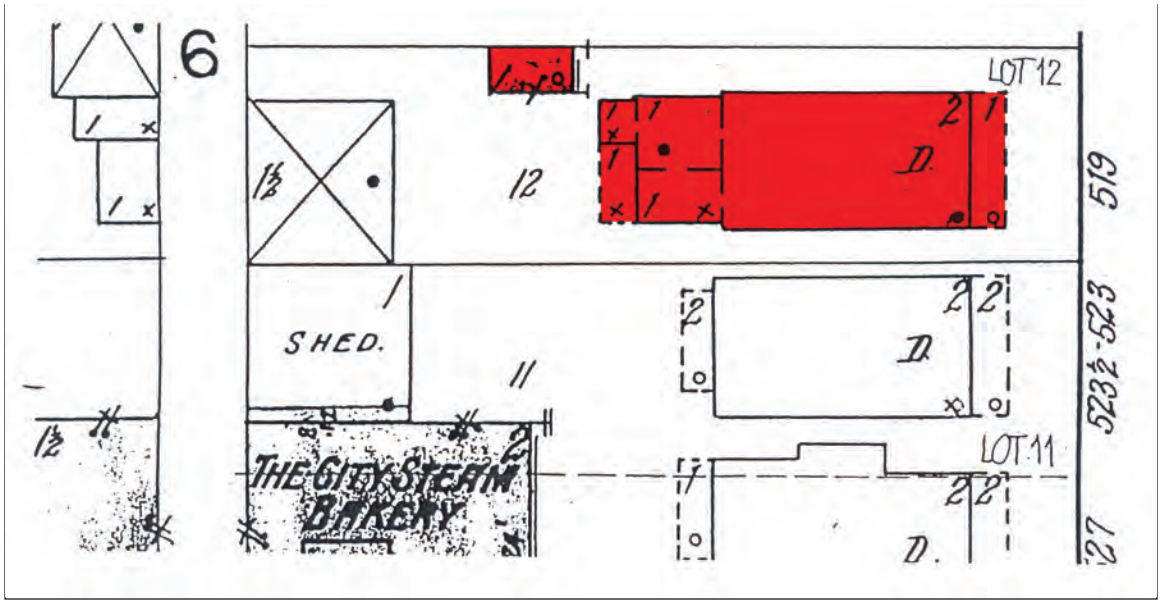

Figure 19. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1917.

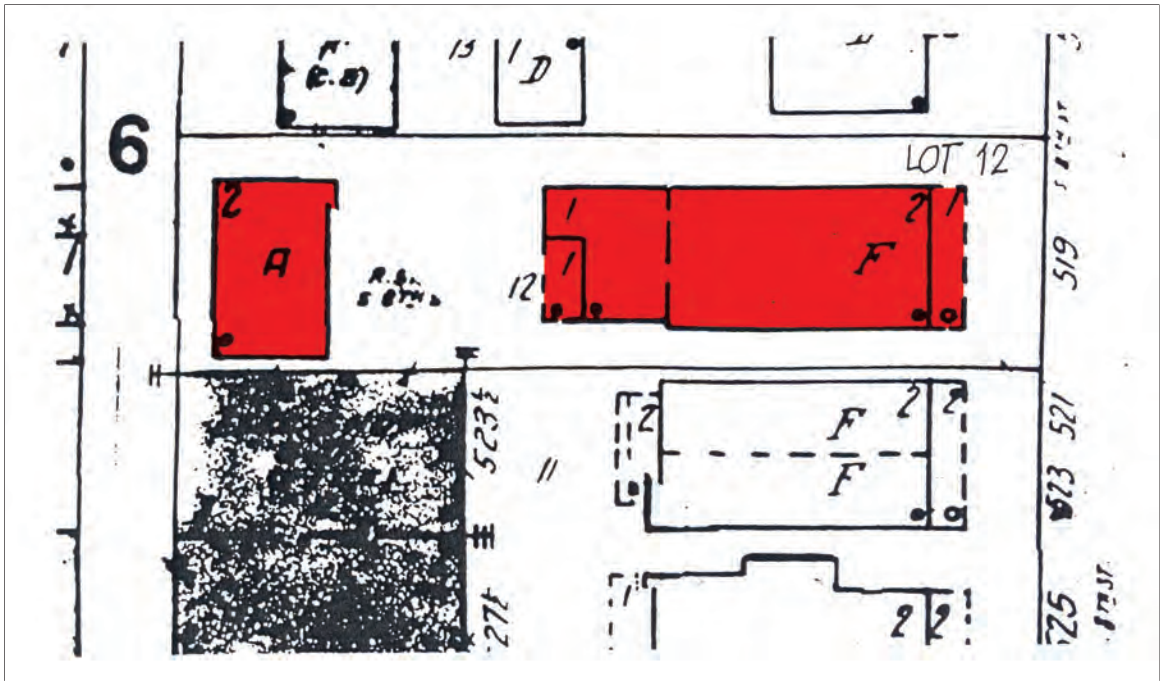

Figure 20. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1941.

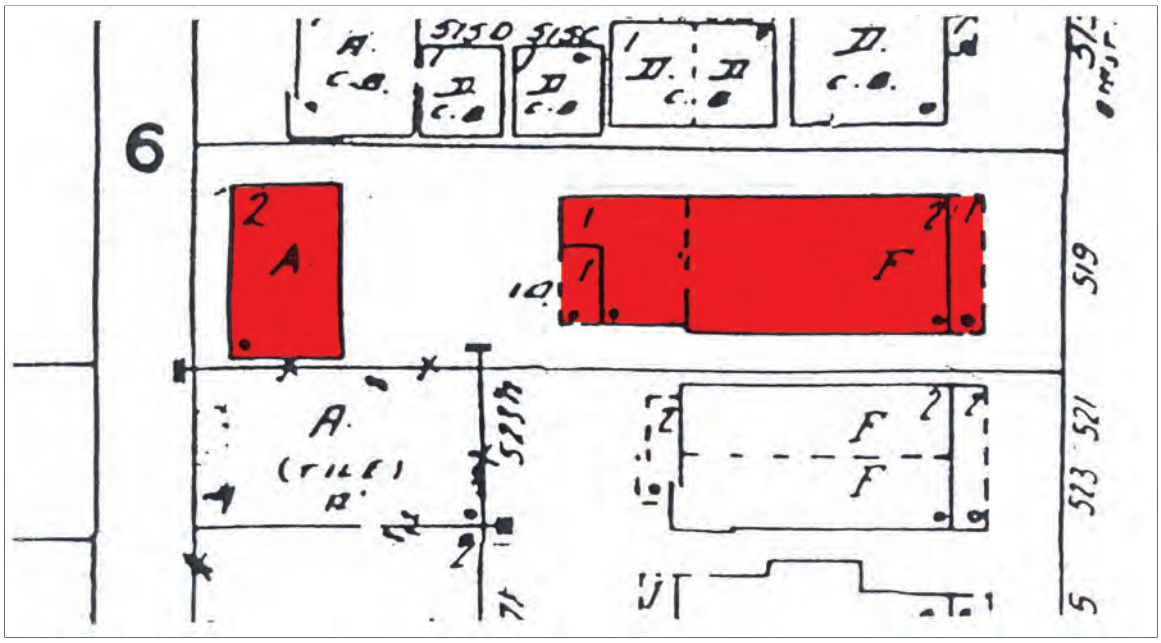

Figure 21. Dubois Lot, Sanborn Map, 1952.

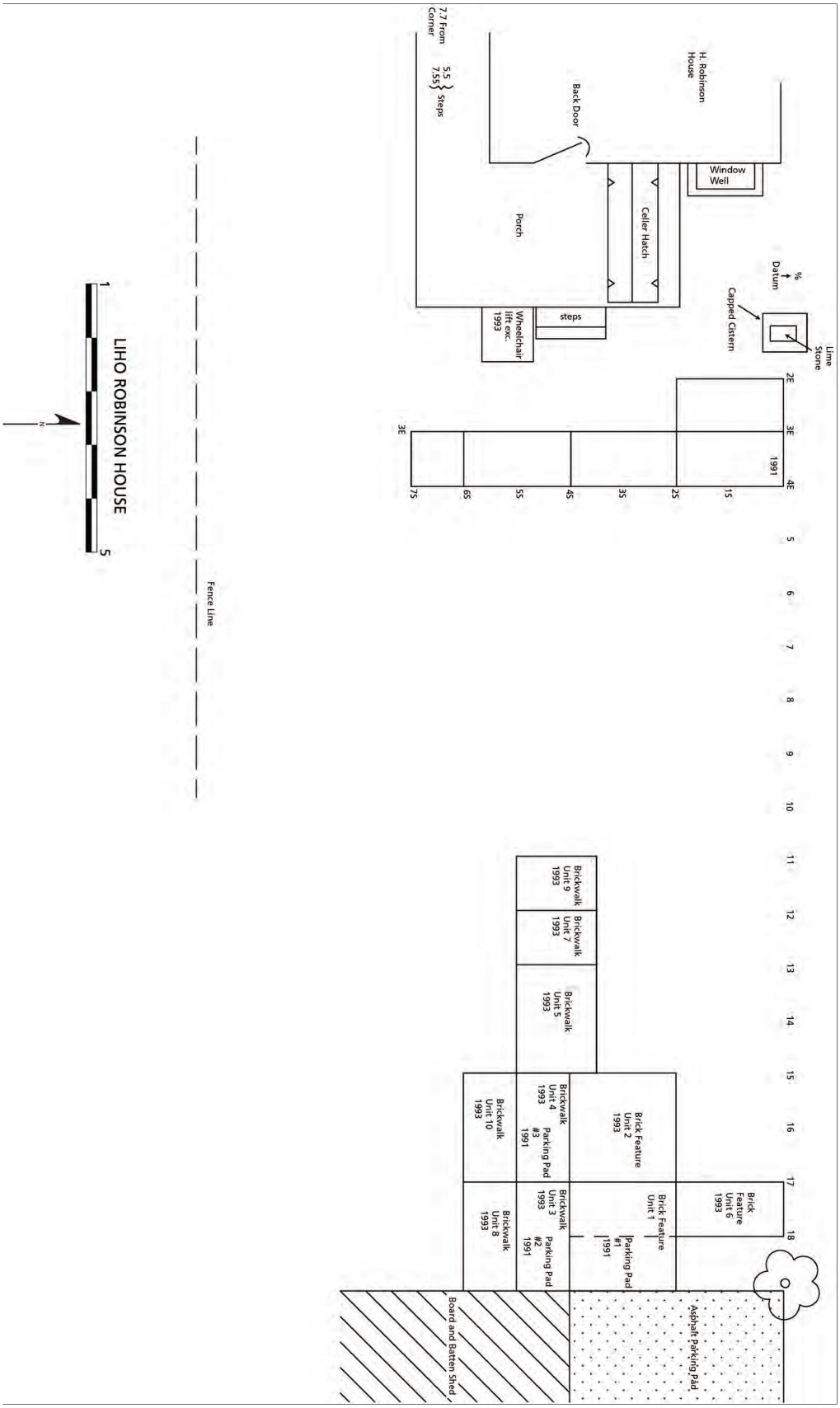

Figure 22. Robinson Lot Excavation Unit Locations.

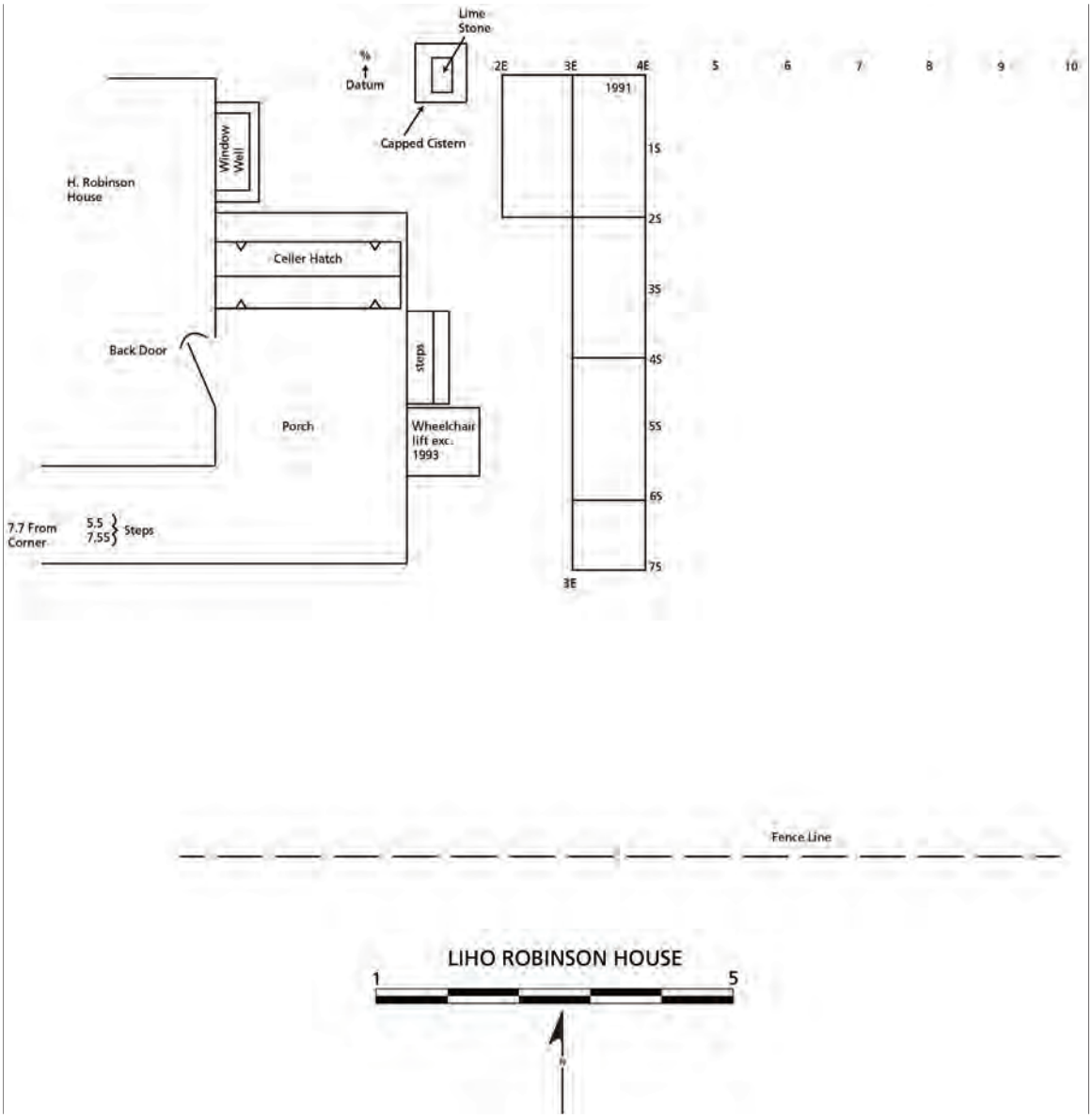

Figure 23. Robinson Back House Area Excavations.

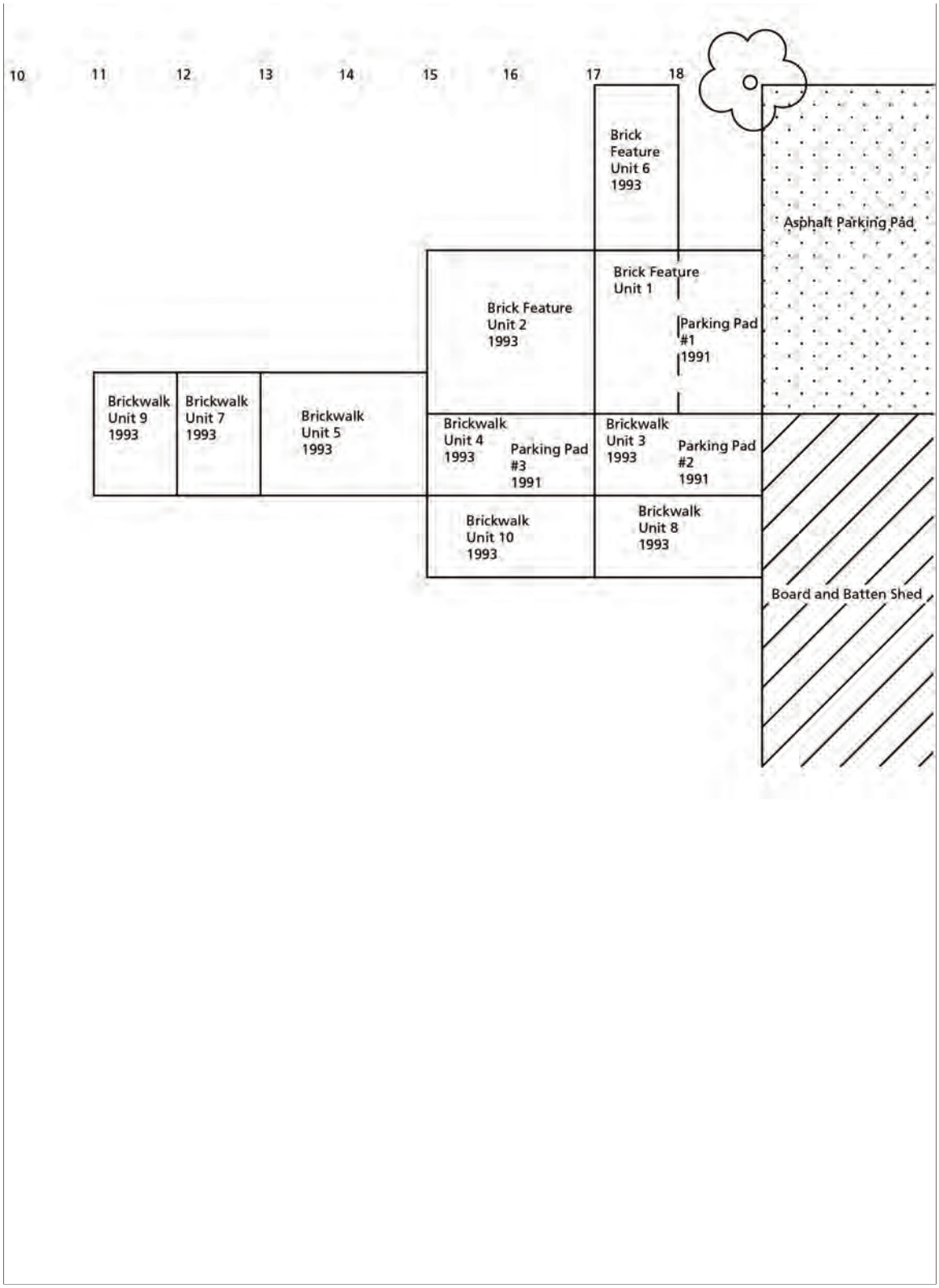

Figure 24. Location of Robinson Parking Pad (1991) and Brick Walk (1993) Units.

Figure 25. Robinson Herringbone Walk, Looking West toward House.

Figure 26. Robinson Herringbone Walk, Looking East toward Alley.

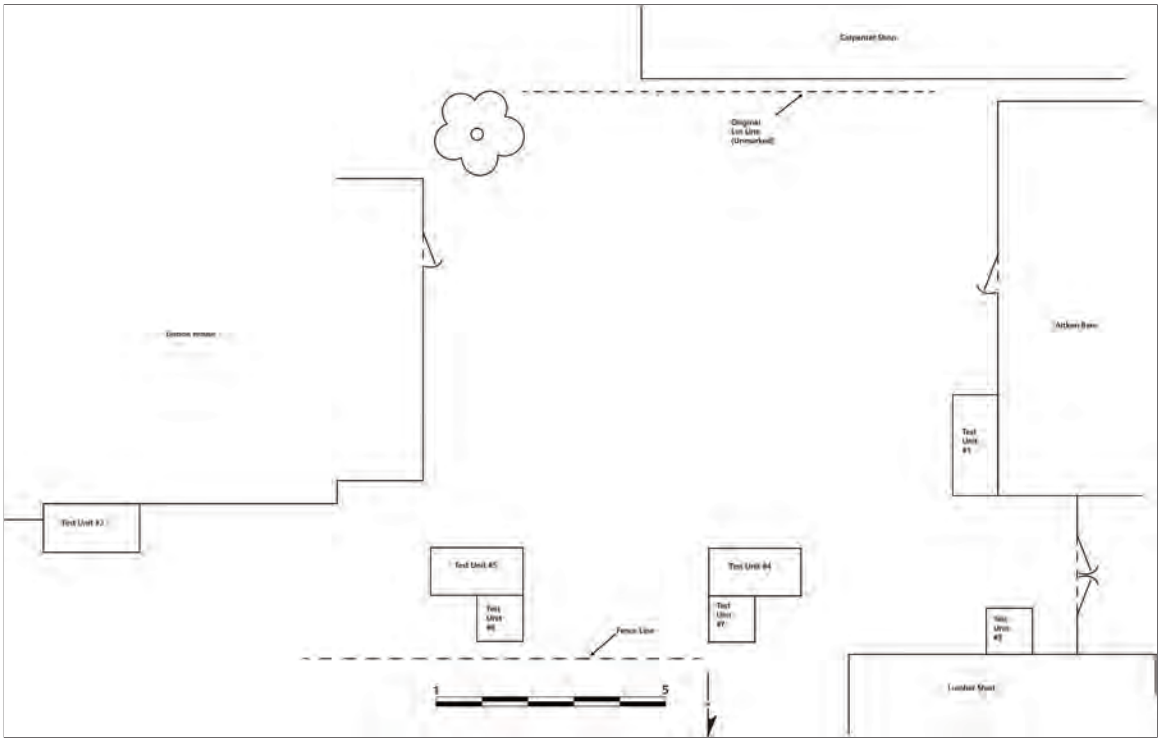

Figure 27. Dubois Lot Excavation Unit Locations.

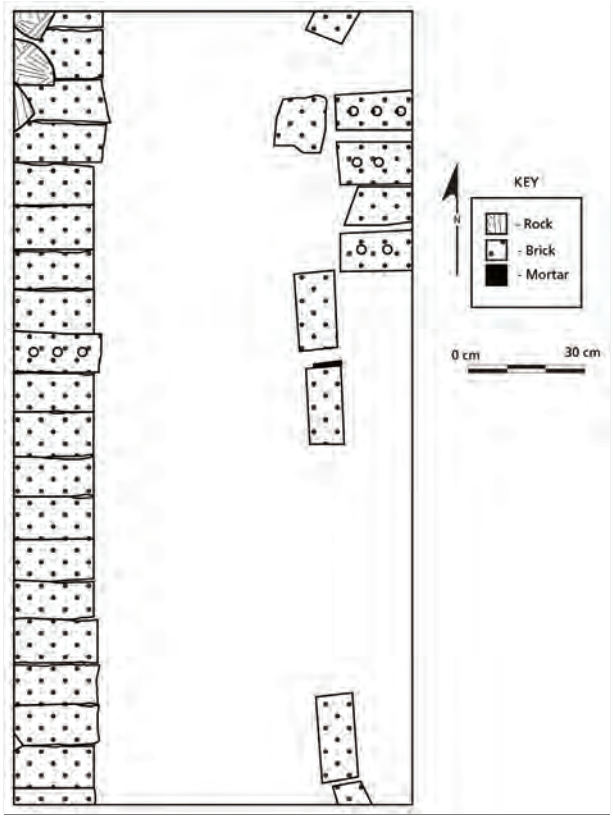

Figure 28. Dubois Test Unit 1, Level 1.

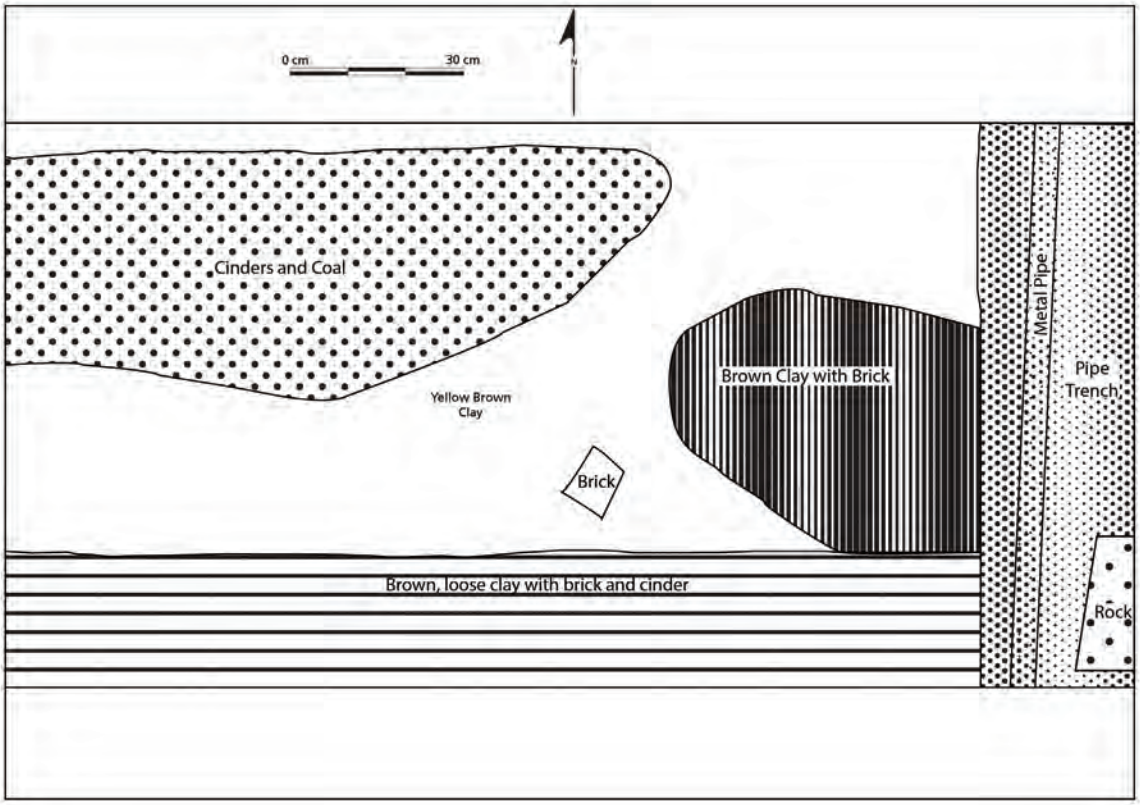

Figure 29. Dubois Test Unit 2, Level 3.

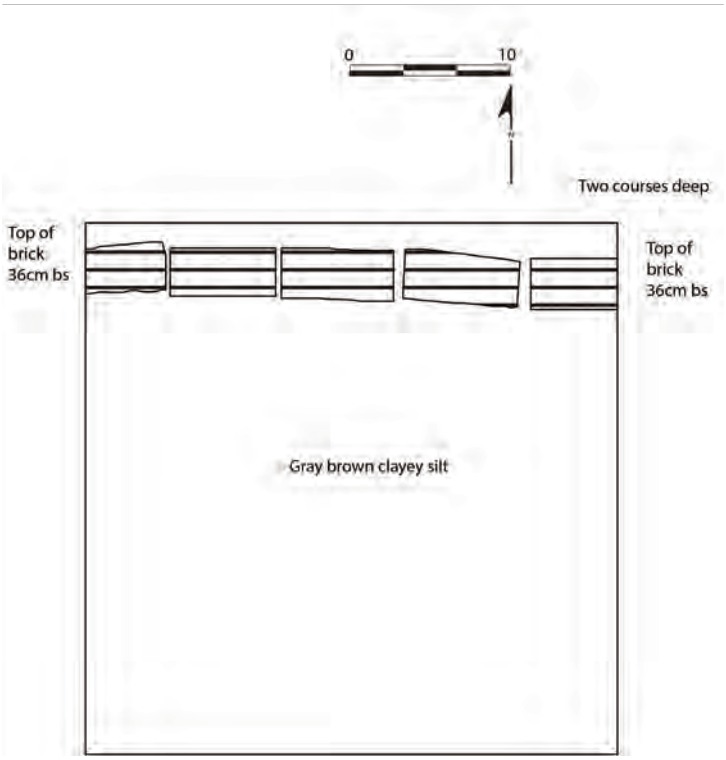

Figure 30a. Dubois Test Units 4 and 7 Plan Composites.

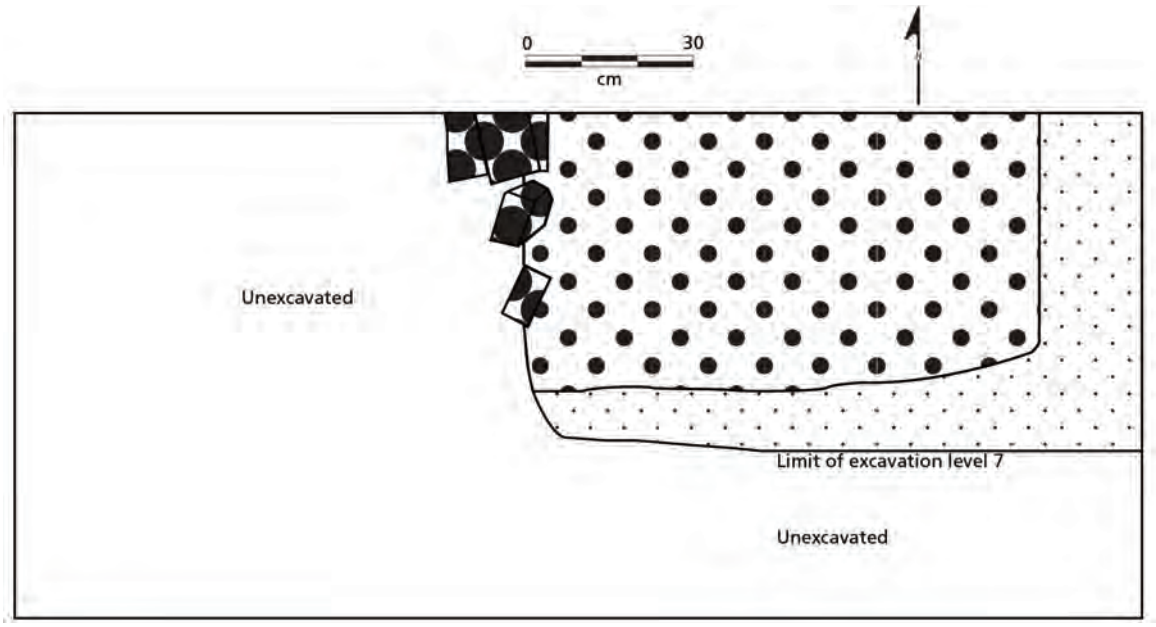

Figure 30b. Dubois Test Units 4 and 7 Plan Composites.

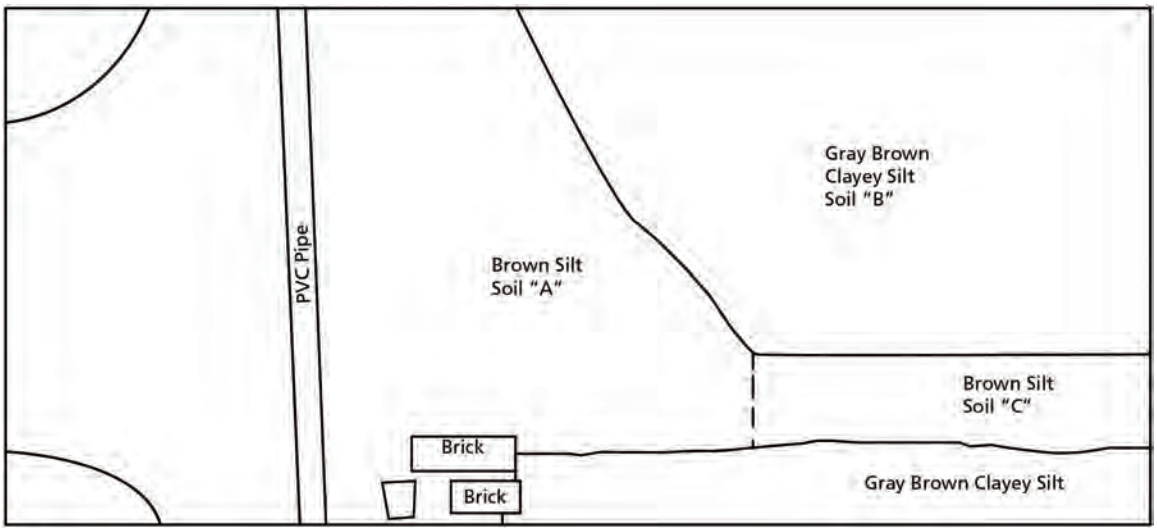

Figure 30c. Dubois Test Units 4 and 7 Plan Composites.

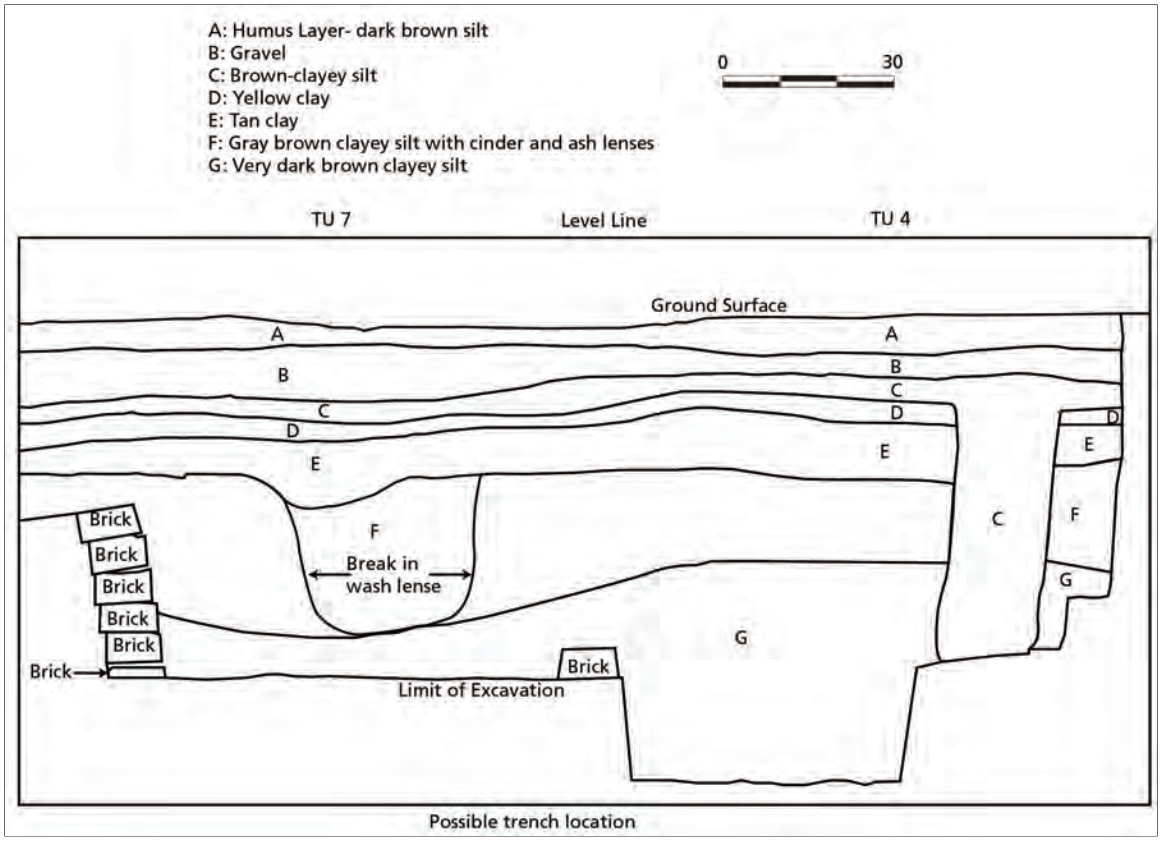

Figure 31. Dubois Test Units 4 and 7 Plan Composites.

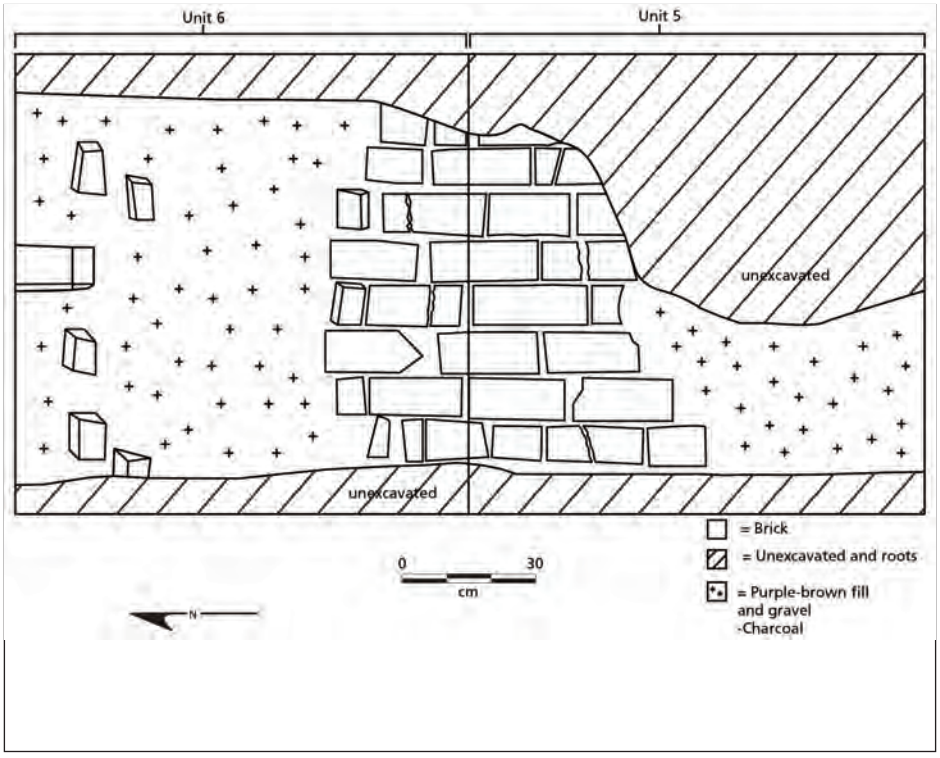

Figure 32. Dubois Test Units 4 and 7 Plan Composites.