

001022114

FEVER RIVER RESEARCH

Floyd R. Mansberger

RECEIVED

November 21, 2014

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PRESERVATION SERVICES

Anne Haaker
Preservation Services Division
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Re: Phase I archaeological survey
Carpenter Street Underpass
Springfield Rail Improvement Project
Sangamon County, Illinois

[No IHPA Log Number]

?

Dear Ms. Haaker:

Enclosed for your review is the proposed new right-of-way for the electrical utility corridor for St. John's Hospital. Initially, this utility corridor was slated to pass through the parking lot adjacent to the Tenth Street project area, but it has been re-routed so that the majority of it passes within the existing right-of-way of Mason Street. The area not within the existing Mason Street right-of-way is located within the north third of Lots 1 and 2, Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition to the City of Springfield. This area represents the rear yard activity area associated with Houses F and G (which were documented by the previous Phase II archaeological research). Houses F and G lacked fire deposits (were not burned in August 1908) and did not have the archaeological integrity noted in Houses A through E. I have attached the relevant historical figures from the Phase I report entitled *A Cultural and Historical Resources Study for the Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project* (Stratton and Mansberger 2014), and have circled the respective area on each of this figures.

Should you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,



Floyd Mansberger

Cc: Kevin Seals (Hanson Professional Services, Inc.)

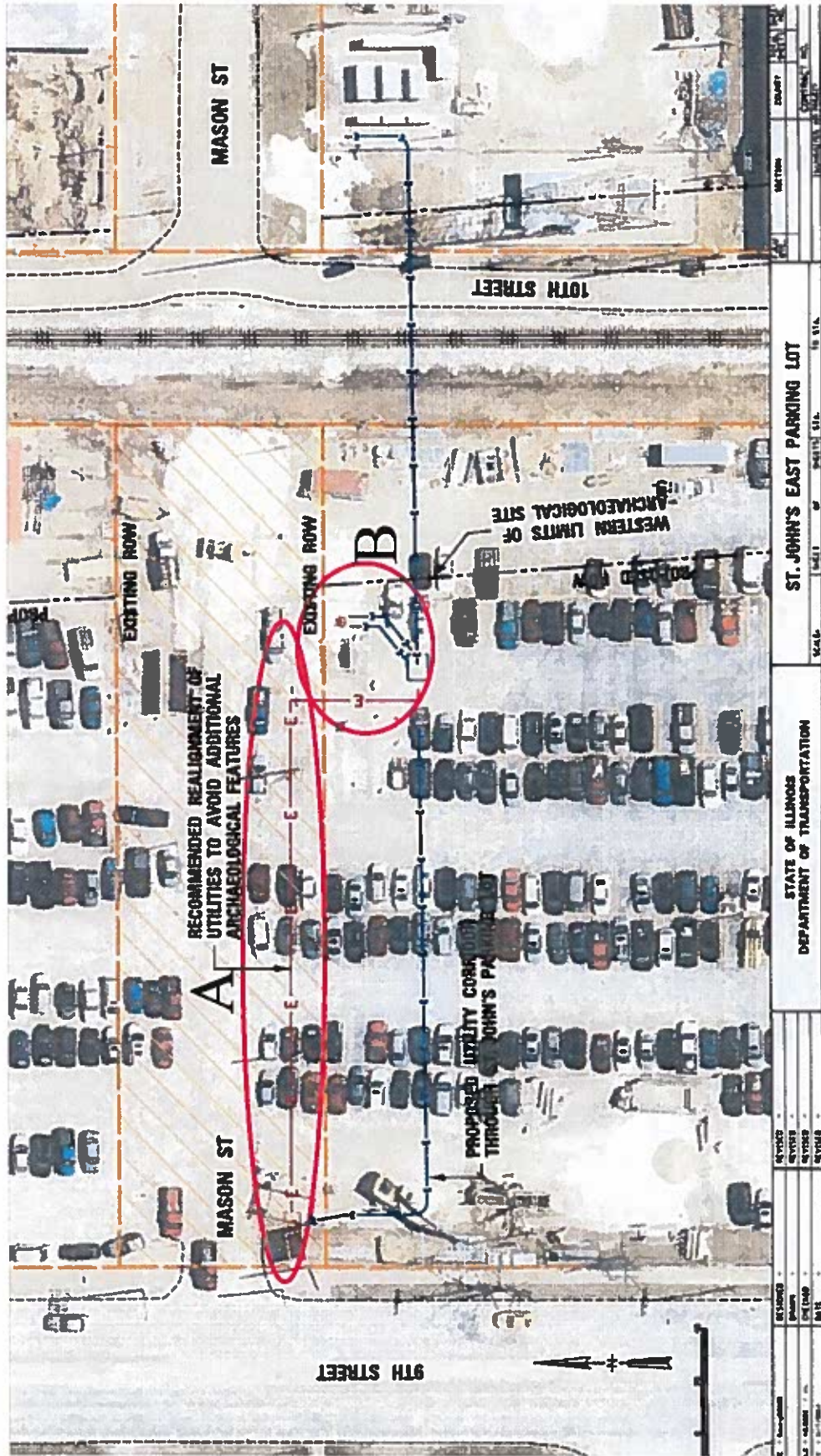


Figure 1. Site plan illustrating the proposed new route for St. John's Hospital electrical corridor. The area circled in red and marked "A" is located within the right-of-way of Mason Street, and no further work is recommended in that area. That area circled in red and marked "B" is located within the northern third of Lots 1 and 2, Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition to the City of Springfield. This area represents the rear yard activity area associated with Houses F and G (which were documented by the subsequent Phase II archaeological research).

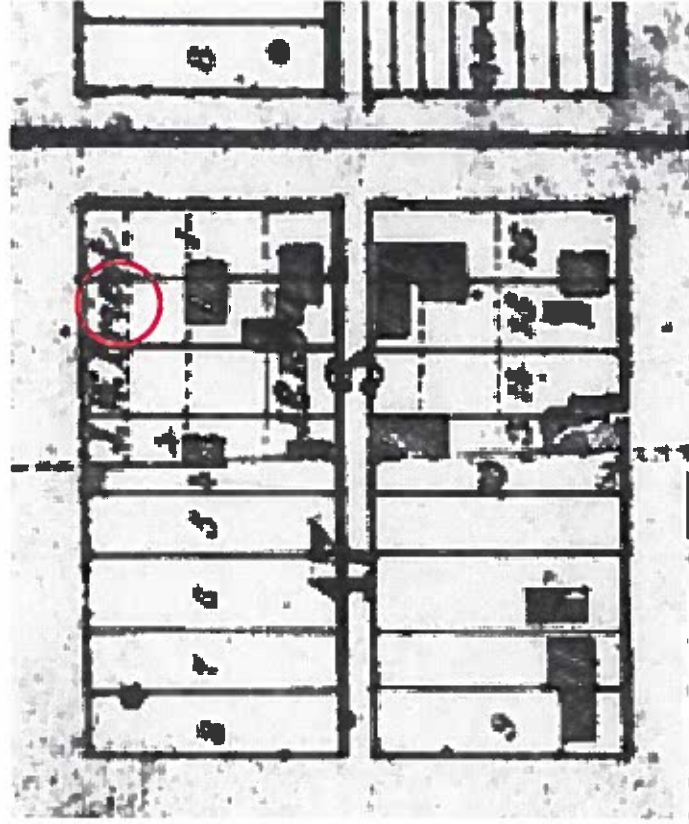
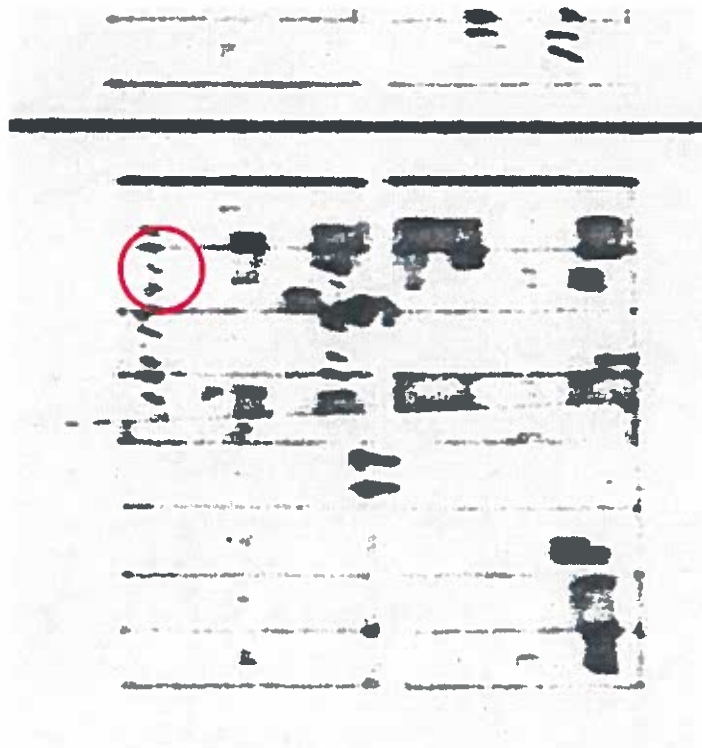


Figure 2. Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition, as illustrated on the 1854 (LEFT) and 1858 (RIGHT) maps of Springfield. The frontage along Tenth Street in Block 3 was well developed by this date, with five residences present. Several buildings also had been constructed along Madison Street by this time as well. The dark line running down the center of Tenth Street represents the Great Western Railroad (Potter 1854, Sides 1854).

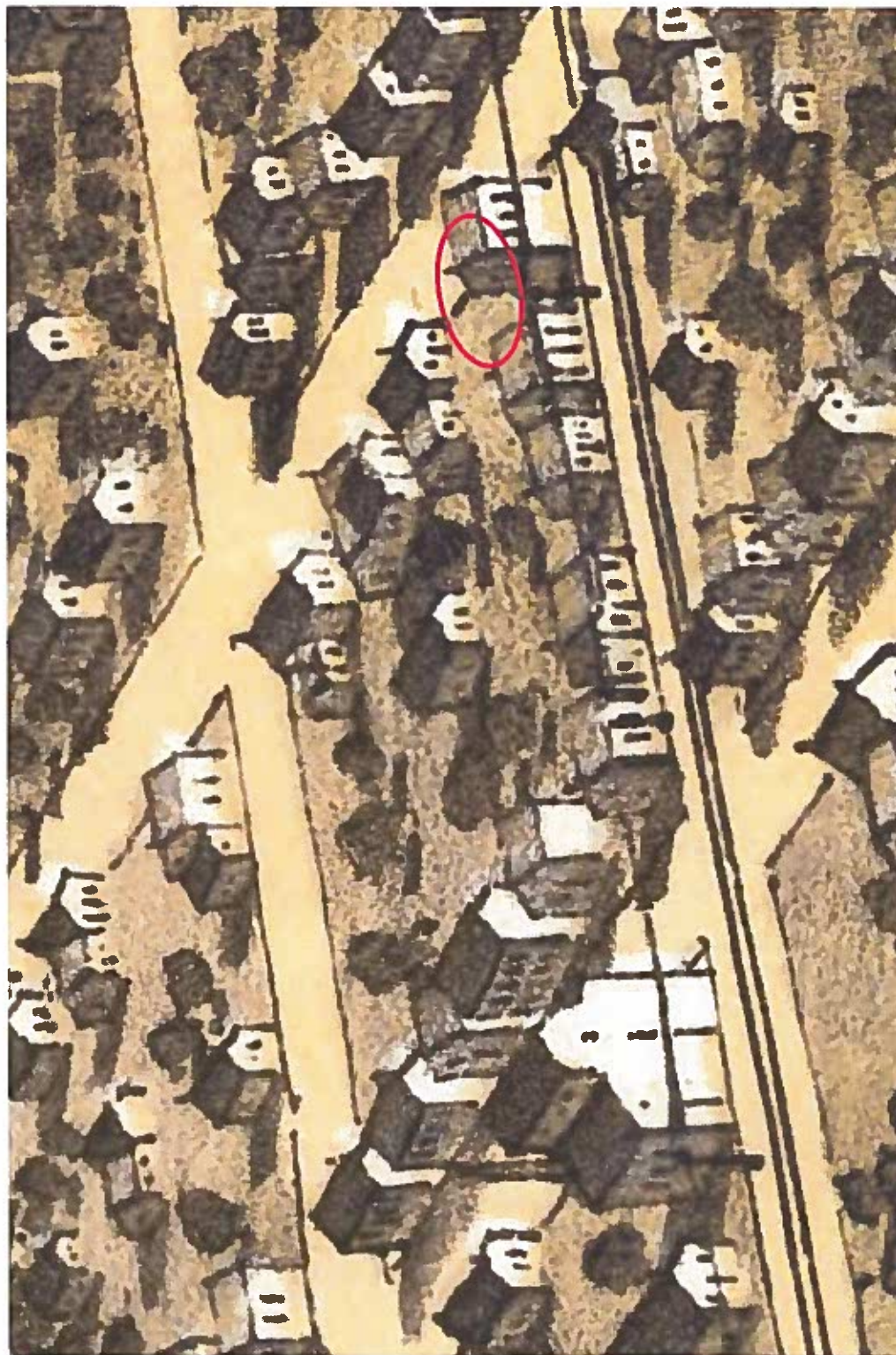


Figure 3. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye of Springfield showing Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition. Note the row of one to 1-1/2-story residences facing Tenth Street (circled in red). Larger two-story residences front Madison Street. The large structure in the lower left corner of this view (occupying the northwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets is the Phoenix Mills, a flouring mill (Ruger 1867).



Figure 4. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition as illustrated on the 1873 Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois (Koch 1873).

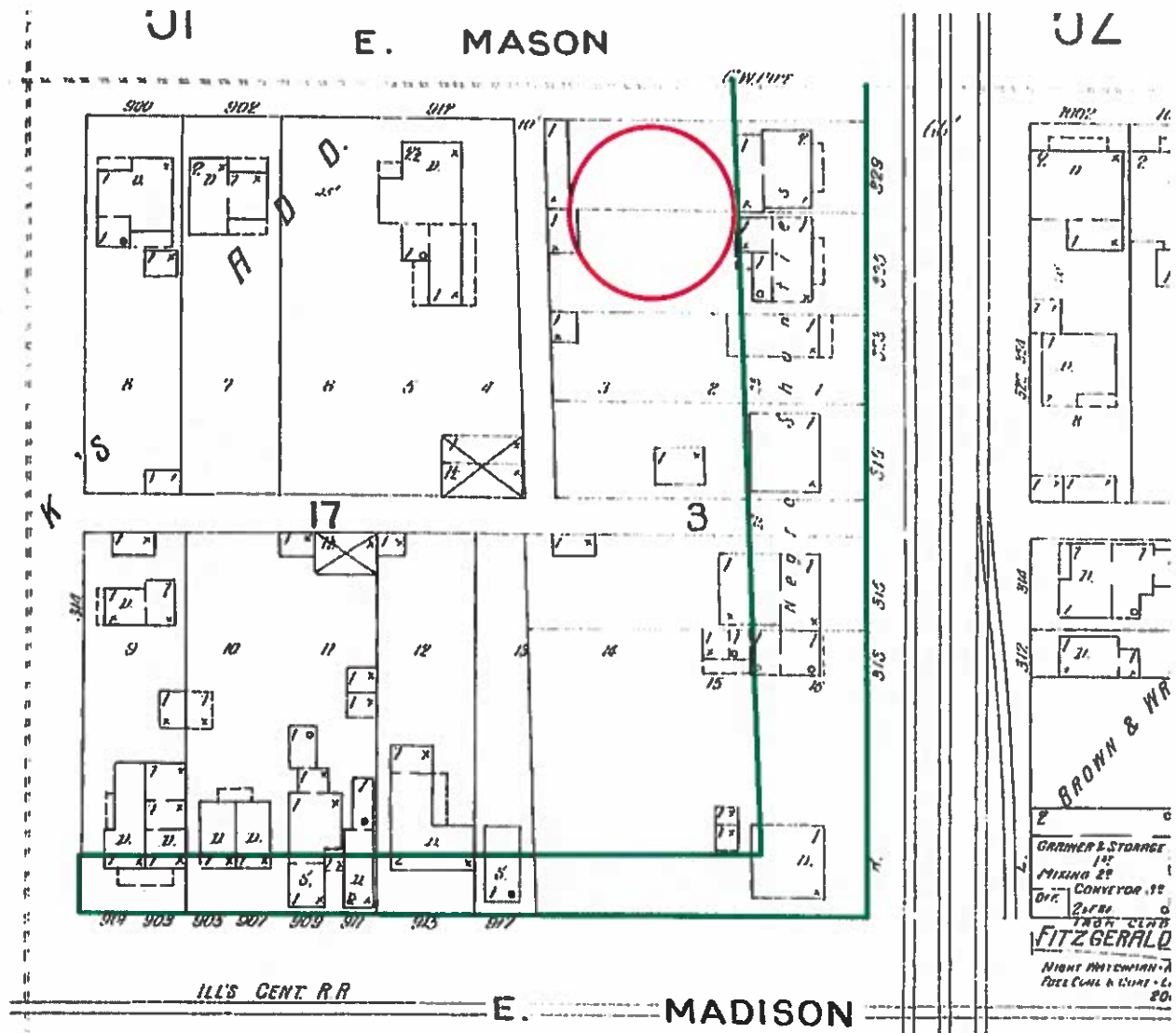


Figure 6. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4). The housing facing Tenth Street within the block is labeled "Negro Shanties." The housing in question was forty to fifty years old by this date. The green line indicates the approximate location of the main right-of-way, whereas the red circle delimits the approximate area of the electrical right-of-way.



Figure 7. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from a Block Line Map of Springfield's Central Business District, published by the Sanborn Map Company in 1906 (Sanborn Map Company 1906). This map suggests that the blocks had changed very little since 1896, in respect to structural developments. Dramatic changes would soon occur here, however, as a result of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

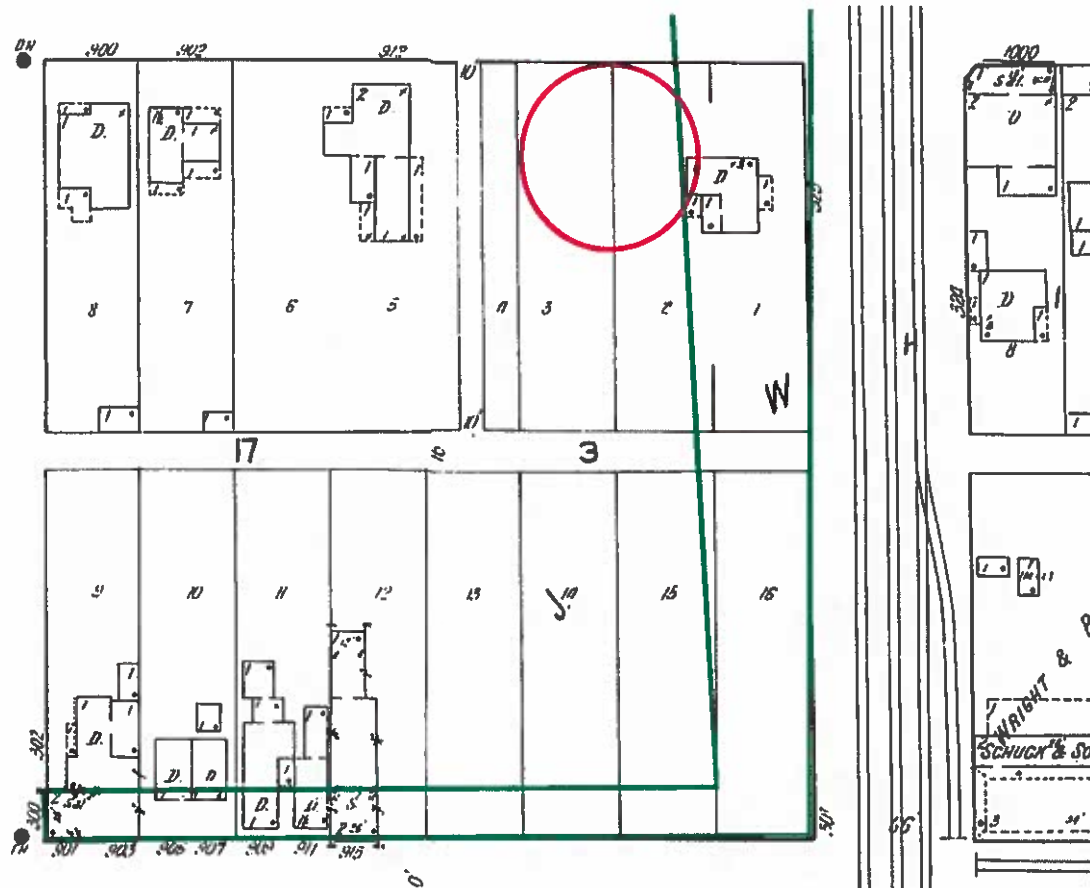


Figure 8. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn Map Company 1917:33-34). Only one of the six houses shown facing Tenth Street on the earlier 1906 Sanborn Map (see previous Figure 7) remained standing by this date. The green line indicates the approximate location of the main right-of-way, whereas the red circle delimits the approximate area of the electrical right-of-way.

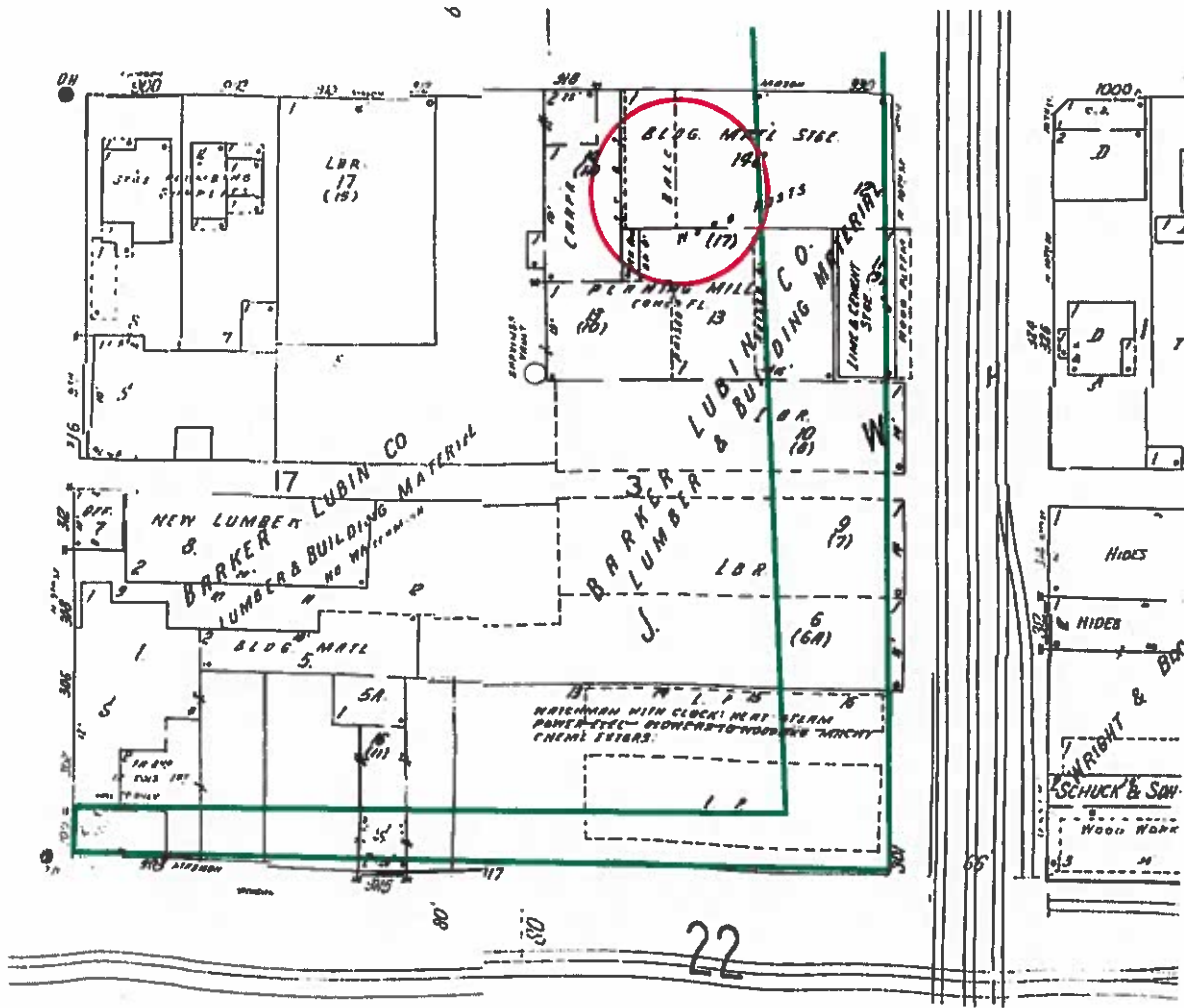
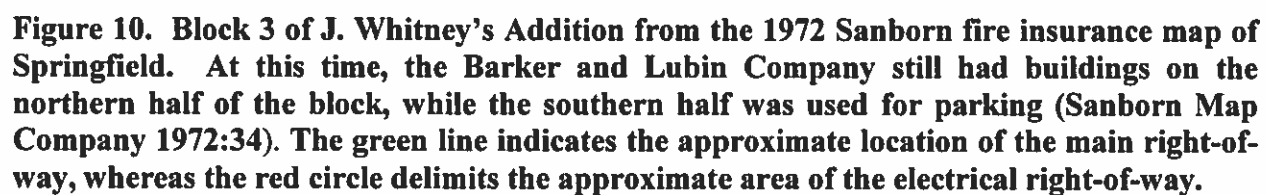


Figure 9. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34). By this date, the Barker Lubin Company, a lumber and building materials supplier, occupied a large portion of this block. The green line indicates the approximate location of the main right-of-way, whereas the red circle delimits the approximate area of the electrical right-of-way.



00102214

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

**RESULTS OF THE PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
FOR THE PROPOSED
CARPENTER STREET UNDERPASS,
SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

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And
Christopher Stratton

Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

Prepared for
Hanson Professional Services Inc.

October 2014

Introduction

In early 2014, Fever River Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass project located in Springfield, Illinois (Figures 1-2). The results of that survey were reported in *A Cultural And Historical Resources Study For The Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project* (Stratton And Mansberger 2014). This report identified multiple areas within the proposed project area that had a relatively high potential for intact archaeological resources (Figure 3). In consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, it was decided that areas ranked by this survey with an “A” or “B” rating would be subjected to Phase II archaeological testing prior to the construction of the project.

In late September and early October 2014, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations in three of the four areas identified for Phase II Testing. These three half-block areas lie to the south end of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area. The southern two-thirds of the project area is located along Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Streets, and is discussed below as the *Block 3 Investigations*. Similarly, the northern third of the area investigated is referred to as the *Block 14 Investigations*.

Block 3 Investigations.

Archival research suggested that seven houses were once located within this area along Tenth Street (see Figures 4-8). The Phase II investigations initially consisted of the excavation of a single backhoe trench starting near Madison Street and proceeding north. Immediately upon opening this backhoe trench, it became clear that intact structural remains were present, and the field strategy shifted from the excavation of trenches to larger block excavations. The block excavation was located along the west side of the right-of-way, with the backdirt being placed along the front (east) edge of the property. As the placement of the backdirt was a problem, due to a lack of space, it was felt that this strategy would allow for the greatest exposure of intact features, placing the backdirt in an area of low-feature density (the front yards). Work proceeded from south to north along the entire length of the Tenth Street frontage (between Madison and Mason Streets).

The Phase II investigations exposed the structural remains of seven houses within this area (see Figure 9). Figure 10 illustrates the location of the seven houses, identified in the field as Houses A through G (from south at Madison Street proceeding north to Mason Street). These house foundations correspond extremely well to both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps (Figures 7 and 8, respectively). Figures 11-18 illustrate each of the houses shortly after the removal of the overburden.

The general integrity of the archaeological remains is very good, particularly for Houses A through F, though less so for House G. The foundations remain intact, with the majority of the houses being capped with a yellow silt loam subsoil shortly after the 1908 fire event. The archaeological investigations suggest that several of the houses (at least Houses A-C) probably sat open for a while after the 1908 fire. The low-lying area located between Houses A and B,

and the cellar of House B, were subsequently filled with a wide variety of both domestic and structural demolition debris—as if the area functioned as an open landfill for a short time during the 1910s and 1920s.

At least four of the seven houses (Houses A through D) exhibited physical evidence of having been catastrophically destroyed by fire (see Figure 19). Several one-meter by two-meter test units were excavated by hand within each of the houses. The objective of excavating these test units was to sample the depth and integrity of the fill deposits in each of the houses **[Have completed this task for Houses A, C, and D; we need to complete task for Houses B and E.]**

House A (301 N. 10th Street) (Figure 11) represents one of the earlier dwellings constructed in this row.¹ Archival records suggest that the property was purchased in November 1842 by John Meyers (or Mayers). It was subsequently purchased by Peter Westenberger, a German immigrant who operated a cabinet shop from this location (the shop was in rear of lot to the west). The Westenberger family retained ownership of the property through 1900. This house was probably constructed during the 1840s for either the Meyer or Westenberger families. Combined archival and physical evidence suggests that the house was a story-and-a-half, double pile structure with a side gable roof fronting Tenth Street. Archaeologically, there is no indication of any chimneys nor fireplaces being present, though it's possible that the chimney stack(s) was suspended with framing (as opposed to having a brick footing). The integrity of this house is excellent, with physical remains including a stone stoop (steps) and brick sidewalk in the front of the house. Interior fire deposits, albeit relatively thin, are well preserved beneath a thin cap of yellow silt loam. The physical remains suggest house was occupied in August 1908. Archival evidence suggests this was the house occupied by William Smith, a black invalid that was drug from his house, severely beaten, and tied to a telephone pole on Madison Street during the first night of rioting in 1908. Further work needs to fully expose the house within the project area, though its western extent lies outside of the project area, capped beneath St. John Hospital's parking lot (Figures 11, 20-21). The midden in the side yard of the house consists predominately of transfer printed whitewares and small fragments of bone—typical of an 1840s occupation. **[Further work needs to be conducted to completely expose the footprint of this structure—at least that portion within the current right-of-way.]**

House B (311/313 N. 10th Street)² (Figure 12) represents another early structure potentially constructed in the early 1840s by, or for, Francis Aldridge (who owned the property from 1842 through 1852). After 1852, the house exhibits multiple, and rapid changes in ownership. The combined archival and physical evidence suggests that the house was originally constructed as a one-story, single pen dwelling. A single fireplace foundation is centrally located along the north wall of the structure. A rear addition was constructed onto the structure sometime shortly after it was constructed. Although the 1867 and 1873 views do not seem to indicate the presence of this back wing, an inspection of both the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that the rear wing was in

¹ There are inherent problems with the house numbering along Tenth Street. The house numbers appear to shift slightly from 1890 to 1896 (the two years that we have numbers actually assigned to buildings), making it difficult to assign house numbers with assurance to any of these dwellings. House A was listed as “S.I.” in 1890, and as “K” in 1896—without any house numbering. Archival research suggests that this house was 301 N. 10th Street.

² In 1890, the house is listed as being 311 N. 10th Street, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. 10th Street.

place by the middle 1850s. Archaeological testing indicates that the original house and rear wing had a deep cellar introduced sometime during the later years of the structure. The integrity of this house is excellent. Although physical remains suggest that the dwelling was destroyed by fire, domestic artifacts from the fire deposits appear to be lacking, suggesting that the house may have been unoccupied in August 1908. This is corroborated by the 1908 city directory, which lists 311 North 10th Street as “vacant” though this address was occupied in 1905 and 1907 (with a vacancy in between in 1906). Post-1908 riot fills consist of a thin cap of yellow silt loam and a thick deposit of domestic trash dating from the 1910s and 1920s. The foundations of the rear addition rest on top of an early midden (with transfer printed whitewares) and at least one earlier feature (a post at the southwest corner of the original dwelling). **[Further work is needed to complete the test excavation unit in this house--to determine the depth of the cellar and the potential contents of its fill. Additionally, the IHPA is requesting that the front of the house be further exposed to identify potential porch and/or stoop related features.]**

*House C (313/315 N. 10th Street)*³ (Figure 13) was owned over the years by William Barnet (1842-43), John Briscoe (1843-1850), Jacob Tigar (1850-53), and Louis Apgar (1853-60). Although currently unclear as to who constructed the house, it most likely was constructed during the early to middle 1840s for, or by, either Briscoe or Tigar. Tigar, a miller, was known to have occupied the house in 1850. Apgar, a fireman at the Phoenix Mill, was known to occupy the house in 1860. Houses B and C were constructed with their adjoining walls abutting each other. Physical evidence suggests that the house was a one-and-a-half story, single pile dwelling with a side-gable roof. The original house had a fireplace centered in the north gable-end wall, and a chimney (for use with a stove) on the south wall. By 1858 (if not by 1854—see Figure 4), a single story rear service wing had been constructed onto the rear of the structure. The integrity of the house is excellent. Two test units were excavated within this house (one in the original dwelling, and the other in the rear wing), and indicate presence of thin fire deposits, which contain remains of the burned household contents. A small courtyard area is preserved between the rear wings of Houses B and C. Yellow silt loams cap the fire deposits, at least in the front portion of the house. A potential trench-like feature of unknown function cuts through the center of the rear wing. This address is not listed in the 1908 city directory, though it’s possible that it was considered part of 311 North 10th Street at that time, since the two residences were attached (with the latter being listed as “vacant” that year). The 1907 directory indicates that 313 N. 10th Street was occupied by Thomas Lloyd and Bernard Warren, both of whom were black. **[As with House B, further work is needed to expose the front of the house to identify potential porch and/or stoop related features.]**

House D (315/319 N. 10th Street)⁴ (Figures 14-15) is located to the north of House C, and across the alley bisecting Block 3. This house was probably constructed by John Roll (a local building contractor) who bought the property in 1842, and continued to own it into the 1860s. This was one of many houses built by Roll in Springfield and likely was used as rental property by him. In 1860, the house was a rental property probably occupied by Ralph Jackson, a hatter. The

³ In 1890, the house is listed as being 313 N. 10th Street, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 315 N. 10th Street.

⁴ In 1890, the house is listed simply as “L.I.”, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. 10th Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 315 or 319 N. 10th Street.

house has a nearly square footprint with four interior fireplaces (represented by two H-shaped foundations representing back-to-back fireboxes). The front two fireplaces are slightly smaller than the rear two fireplaces, suggesting that the two rear fireboxes were used for cooking purposes, whereas the two front fireplaces were used for heating. The symmetrical layout of this house hints at the possibility that it was constructed as a double-house (or duplex). Archival evidence suggests that the house was a one-and-a-half story, single pile structure with a side-gable roof fronting Tenth Street, with a shed-roof rear service wing running the entire width of the structure. Structural evidence suggests that the house was built in a single episode of construction. The location of the rear wall separating the two sections of the house (the front 1½-story and the rear single story) is indicated by the presence of three interior brick piers. The structural integrity of the house is excellent. Two test units were excavated within the structure, and indicate the presence of a distinctive 1840s-50s midden capped by a thin fire deposit. The back of the house exhibits less evidence of burning and the presence of a relatively thick coal-rich midden, complete with artifacts dating from 1908. This residence is not listed in the 1907 or 1908 city directories, though it does appear in the 1906 directory, which indicates it as being “vacant”, though a separate residence towards the rear of the lot was occupied by W. W. Minard at that time. Minard was black. In 1905, 315 N. 10th Street was occupied by J. W. Diggs and L. Thomas, both of whom were black.

House E (323 N. 10th Street)⁵ (Figure 16-18) was constructed on land owned by John Roll from 1842 to 1849. The house was probably constructed during these years by Roll. In December 1849, Roll sold the house to his sister and brother-in-law (Isaac and Elizabeth Smith). Isaac Smith died in 1851, and his widow continued to occupy the house through the middle 1860s. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the house was still occupied by the widow Smith at that time. The 1907 and 1908 city directories note the residence as “vacant.” In 1906, however, it was occupied by Ella Bailey, who was black, and it typically was occupied in preceding years as well. Archival evidence, which is contradictory, suggests that the dwelling may have been a single story, single pile structure with a side-gable roof similar to the other houses along this row. Physical evidence, and later Sanborn maps, suggests that the house was a long rectangular structure with its long axis oriented perpendicular to the street. Further archaeological investigations will be necessary to ascertain this. The integrity of the house is excellent. Two chimney foundations are present in the front portion of the dwelling on opposite walls, suggesting that the front portion (the original dwelling?) probably was a double pile structure. It is unclear as to whether the rear wing represents original construction, or a later addition onto the original structure. If the rear wing represents an addition, it was in place by 1890. Physical evidence of an early stoop, and later full-length replacement porch are present. A small side yard, with an east-west running brick walkway connecting the front yard with the rear service wing and other rear yard activity areas, is present along the south side of the house. Currently, no test excavations have been conducted within the structure. Physical evidence of destruction by fire is evident. **[The excavation of a couple of test units within this house is yet to be completed.]**

⁵ Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 323 N. 10th Street.

*House F (325 N. 10th Street)*⁶ was the latest house to be constructed in this row of houses. This house was probably constructed as a rental dwelling sometime after 1867, yet prior to 1872. Archival and physical evidence indicates the house was a traditional, single pile, single-story, side-gable structure initially constructed without a rear service wing. A single chimney foundation is located in the front of the house, centered on the south gable-end wall. The rear service wing clearly represents an addition onto the original dwelling. This rear service wing was constructed sometime after 1872 and prior to 1890. A brick-lined well is located near the southwest corner of the rear service wing, beneath a south-facing porch that serviced this wing. Physical evidence suggests that this house was not destroyed in the August 1908 rioting; no fire deposits are present. This house is the only structure in this row of houses documented on the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map, suggesting it persisted into the late 1910s or even 1920s. By 1906, the residence was occupied by Mrs. M. C. Jones, who was black and who remained here through at least 1910. It remains as a mystery as to why her home did not suffer the same fate as those south of it during the 1908 race riot. Fills post-date period of significance. **[A further inspection of the Springfield City Directories will, no doubt, indicate how long this house persisted.]**

*House G (329 N. 10th Street)*⁷ was constructed sometime after 1858 and prior to 1867. This dwelling, which was probably occupied as a rental house, is the only two-story structure documented in the project area. Archival evidence suggest that the front of the house was two stories in height, with a side-gable roof, and that a single story rear service wing was present along nearly the entire width of the structure. Physical evidence collaborates this archival information. As with House F, no physical evidence of destruction by fire is present suggesting that the house was not destroyed in the August 1908 rioting. Nonetheless, this house is not depicted on the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map suggesting that it had been demolished prior to that date. City directories fail to list this address after 1896, even though the house remained standing for some time afterward (as illustrated on the 1906 map). The 1894 city directory suggests that the home was multi-family, being occupied by S. Schwartz, S. Oppleman (both listed at 327), and Miss Fannie Carroll (at 327-½), all of whom were white. In 1896, Abraham Myers resided here. Fill deposits in this house post-date the period of significance, with no evidence of fire damage from 1908. This house has the least physical integrity of any of the dwellings in this row. In most areas, foundation remains were represented by a single course of brick work. No fireplace nor chimney foundations were present. Many large posts from the post 1940s lumber yard cut through the house remains, and the north end of the structure has been dramatically impacted by multiple underground utility lines in the recent past. The presence of an interior foundation wall is difficult to interpret. The foundations along the north end of the structure may indicate remodeling and/or rebuilding of the structure, or a non-traditional floor plan.

⁶ Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 325 N. 10th Street.

⁷ In 1890, the house is listed simply as “K. I.”, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 329 N. 10th Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 327 or 329 N. 10th Street.

Block 14 Investigations.

Phase II investigations were conducted in Lots 15 and 16, Block 14—in that area located north of Mason Street and south of the alley separating Mason and Reynolds Streets. Unlike the properties located to the south (which fronted Tenth Street to the east), the improvements on these two lots faced Mason Street to the south. During the middle nineteenth century, these two lots were occupied, and initially improved, by Portuguese families. The small enclave of Portuguese families in this block represents the southern extension of the Portuguese neighborhood on the Near North Side.

A similar testing strategy as that employed in the Block 3 Investigations was employed in this area. A backhoe was used to remove overburden within a wide block excavation area running down the center of the area, exposing the east half of Lot 15 and the west half of Lot 16. Backdirt was placed along the eastern edge of the project area (covering the east half of Lot 16). An unexcavated swath of ground approximately 12-15' wide was left unexcavated along the west side of the project area (consisting of the west half of Lot 15) (see Figure 24 for site plan).

Lot 15 (927-929 East Mason Street) was the location of a dwelling. Archival evidence suggests a structure first appears at this location sometime between 1858 and 1867. This lot was purchased by Jose Rodrigues, a Portuguese immigrant, in April 1853, and the east half of the lot was partitioned from the property, and sold to Mary Ferreira, in December 1855. Initially, a single family residence was constructed on the lot, but sometime during the nineteenth century—perhaps by the late 1850s—the house was partitioned into two side-by-side units and functioned as a duplex. The double-house (or duplex) configuration is well illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (see Figure 22). City directories suggest that this house was in place at this location by 1859-60. The archaeological investigations indicate that the physical remains of the dwelling on this lot are poorly preserved, with only portions of the foundation walls being intact (only a single course remaining). Nonetheless, at least 12 or 13 suspected privy pits were identified to the rear of the property. These pits located are in three distinctive clusters. The earliest cluster appears to lie along the rear of the lot, along the alley. A second cluster appears to lie along the east property line approximately 30-60' south of the alley. A third cluster forms a line in the mid-section of the lot, along the west property line of the East Half of the lot (which was sold to Mary Ferreira in 1855). It would appear that all of these privy pits were associated with the East Half of the Lot. The IHPA is recommending the excavation of the remaining 12-15' along the west edge of project area (which would represent the east half of the west half of Lot 15). The potential exists for the presence of additional privy pits in this area (which was once associated with the second family unit living in the west half of the house).

Lot 16 (931-935 East Mason Street) was purchased by Clara Rodrigues, in March 1866. It was at about that time that a two-story frame structure was constructed on Lot 16. This improvement represented a combination grocery store and residence, which was located at the northwest corner of Mason and Tenth streets and is illustrated on the 1867 bird's eye view. There were multiple transactions involving Lot 16 during the period 1867-1870 between John and Manuel Mendonca and John Allen. The Mendoncas, who were Portuguese, are suspected to have built the grocery store on Lot 16, though John Allen may have been a partner. Manuel Mendonca sold Lot 16 to Jonathan and Joseph Fernandez on May 13, 1884. This building remained at this

location through the 1960s. The archaeological investigations documented the physical remains of a perimeter brick foundation (with basement) that represents this building—or at least the later nineteenth century manifestation of this commercial enterprise. This building, which was located in the far southeastern corner of the lot, measured approximately 21' in width (east/west) by 40' in depth (north/south). Later additions—represented by brick foundations, poured concrete foundations, and concrete block foundations—were present to the north (rear) side of the structure, extending at least 65' from the rear of the original store into the backside of the lot. The archaeological integrity in this area has been compromised by the later twentieth century episodes of construction. Nonetheless, the archaeological integrity in the west half of the lot (the overburden of which has been completely removed), as well as the north third of the east half of the lot (which has not had the overburden removed, as yet) appears to retain its archaeological integrity. Numerous archaeological features have been identified within this lot, and include (besides the structural foundations noted above) a brick cistern and well located in close proximity to the rear of the store. Three rectangular pits, potentially representing privy pits, are located along the western lot line adjacent to the well and cistern. Another potential cluster of five privy pits is located along the west property line approximately 20-35' from the alley. Another two (maybe three) privy pits are located 65-80' to the rear (north) of the store's northwest corner. The latter privy pits may represent the first generation of these facilities. As noted above, the overburden remains on approximately 18' of the east side of the lot extending the length of the lot behind the store and currently under the backdirt pile. Although a portion of this area appears to have questionable integrity (due to the presence of relatively recent structural features), the IHPA is requesting further testing in this area to verify this assumption.

Significance of Archaeological Resources

As with all properties assessed within the context of cultural resources management, the significance of the archaeological deposits in the Carpenter Street Underpass project area is determined by their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register is based on four broad criteria that are defined by the National Park Service and used to guide the evaluation process. These criteria state that

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36CFR60.4 Criteria for Evaluation).

A property may qualify under one or more the above criteria, provided: 1) that it is historically significant, through its association with an important historic context; 2) it retains the historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance; and, in the case of archaeological sites, 3) it offers information that can answer relevant research questions and fill in gaps in the historical record.

The cultural deposits within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area meet the standards for National Register eligibility under both Criterion A (social history) and Criterion D (archaeology). These resources have local significance in respect to their potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of multiple ethnic/racial groups in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are also significant in regard to the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, which was a seminal event in the history of the city but also was of national importance due to its direct role in the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The period of significance for the archaeological resources within the project area is 1842-1908—a timeframe that encompasses the earliest known development in the project area up through the 1908 race riot. It also spans a period during which Springfield developed from a raw frontier community of several thousand to a mature urban, industrial center.

The project area is located within Springfield's Near North Side, an area that was platted in the middle 1830s and was well developed by the Civil War. Interposed as it was between the Central Business District and the fashionable Enos Park Neighborhood to the north of it, the Near North Side was a mixed area in respect to its structural composition and resident population during the nineteenth century. Though predominately residential in character initially, the Near North Side also featured scattered businesses, particularly on its southern edge close to the Central Business District. Commercial activity within the neighborhood would expand during the twentieth century. The resident population in the middle nineteenth century included native-born Americans, as well as immigrants from Germany, Ireland, and the Portuguese-controlled Madeira Islands. A sizable Jewish population resided in the neighborhood during this period as well. The Madeiran Portuguese community on the Near North Side is especially noteworthy, as it represented one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest. The two lots investigated on Block 14 are associated with this group

The Near North Side, in a sense, served as a “gateway” neighborhood, where newcomers of divergent backgrounds and lower-to-middle-income status first laid down roots in Springfield. It offered affordable housing and was in close proximity to the Central Business District. These same features attracted Springfield's growing black population to the neighborhood during the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, the current project area represented the western extension of the so-called “Badlands,” where a large number of blacks resided. The Badlands was the scene of widespread destruction and violence during the August 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Block 3, on the southern end of the project area, was the point where the white assault on the Badlands began and multiple residences within it, then occupied by blacks or formerly so, were destroyed.

The archaeological resources within the project area have good integrity overall and offer multiple data sets from which relevant research questions can be derived. One of the most significant data sets is the structural remains of the houses on Block 3. Though reduced to their foundations, these homes nonetheless provide valuable information in respect to the dimension, interior layout, and change through time of the earlier generation of housing in this neighborhood. Several house types are illustrated by the archaeology. House B, which when built provided only single room, illustrates what can be considered the “minimal” house in Springfield for the 1840s. The house remains also have a powerful visual impact in respect to the 1908 race riot, knowing as we do that they were destroyed together in this same violent episode. This is particularly so with House A, where the stoop over which William Smith was drug from his house on the first night of the riot remains in place, and represent a prominent link to this past event. The row of houses still retains its integrity of feeling and association in respect to this nationally significant event.

Besides these structural remains, several distinctive artifact assemblages are associated with these houses. The limited archaeological testing done to date indicates several discrete middens within these structures—one dating from the middle nineteenth century (associated with the early house occupants), another associated with the later nineteenth and early twentieth century occupants, and yet another from the 1908 fire. All three components are significant, but the latter is especially so as it has the potential to provide a “snapshot in time” of the contents contained within the homes when the riot occurred. These artifacts have the potential to yield a variety of contextual information regarding the house occupants. In some of the houses, it may be possible to develop a room by room inventory of the artifacts present immediately prior to the riot. The fact that the deposits typically fell within a crawlspace area, and appear to have been little disturbed since the event may allow for the artifacts to be segregated by room.

The structural remains on Block 14 have less integrity than those on Block 3. However, Block 14 offers a range of other data sets that also lend themselves to understanding the lifeways of the early inhabitants. Although the structural remains are poorly preserved in this area, the project area encompasses the complete lot—and not just the front of the lots as with Block 3. The presence of the entire urban lot—as opposed to only the front portion of a lot—results in the availability of greatly expanded data sets being available, which include site structure (the placement of features within the lot), expanded non-structural feature density and diversity, and an expanded potential for short-term artifact assemblages (such as those sealed in privy pits). The large number of privies exposed on Block 14 is of particular note, and have the potential to yield a variety of discrete short term artifact assemblages once associated with the site occupants. The cultural remains recovered from Block 14 complement those found on Block 3, thereby providing a broader understanding of the neighborhood’s population during the period of significance. The archaeological resources in the project area—both on Block 3 and 14—also have greater interpretive value when used as comparative data previously yielded from the investigation at the Lincoln Home neighborhood and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.

A number of relevant research questions can be addressed by the archaeological deposits within the Carpenter Street Underpass project. Some of these are quite broad—being applicable to the

wider community, state, or region—while others are more site-specific. They include:

- 1) Changing Structure of the Urban Landscape. Relatively little is known about the structure of the urban house lot during the initial years of settlement within Springfield. Spatial requirements (both within the dwelling as well as the surrounding yardscape) vary between ethnic, regional, and/or racial groups (German versus Irish; Southern versus Northern; white versus black), and between socio-economic strata (the working class versus merchant class). Similarly, changing technologies and cultural values affect the layout of the urban house lot. Documentary research found great diversity among the residents within the current project area between 1840 and 1910.

Research questions to be addressed by the data include: “What are the domestic and commercial requirements of the early pioneer family during the nineteenth century?”; “How did these conditions differ from that of their neighbors?”; and “How did changing technologies (particularly associated with new sanitary, food preparation, and heating improvements) affect the domestic needs of these families through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?”.

Our research will focus predominately on defining the structure of the house lot and how it changed through the years. The changing structure of the site as determined from the mapping of structural features, subsurface pits, and activity areas within the greater yard will be used to address these questions. Besides more traditional feature types (such as wells, cisterns, cellars, and structural foundations), the variation in midden content will be sought in an effort to characterize various activity areas associated with the early components.

- 2) Consumer Choices and/or Quality of Life Standards. Tied closely to the above discussion of the structure of the urban landscape, is the discussion of the socio-economic well-being of the occupants of the site. Any discussion of the various components must also attempt to address such questions as: “What was the quality of life of the household that occupied this site?”; “Do the divergent data sets (architectural remains, ceramic and glass tablewares, and dietary remains) from this site reflect similar quality of life assessments of the site occupants?”; “If not, what does the divergent data sets tell us about the character of the early lifeways?”; “Does the quantity and quality of material goods and dietary remains found at this site bespeak of a working class or merchant class family?”; “Does the material goods consumed and dietary remains recovered from this site reflect various ethnic, racial, or socio-economic characteristics of the site’s occupants?” Answers to these questions can be sought from the material culture remains from the subsurface features (such as filled cellars, cisterns) and middens at this site. The physical remains of the glass and ceramic tablewares, teawares, and crockery, as well as the faunal and floral remains recovered from the features will lend themselves to addressing these questions.
- 3) Early Portuguese Community in Springfield: Several Portuguese families are known to have resided within the current project area. They were part of a colony of Portuguese who settled in Springfield, en masse in 1849, after fleeing the Madeira Islands due to persecution by authorities for their adherence to the Presbyterian faith. The community established itself on the Near North Side and long remained a presence in the neighborhood. As noted above, this

is one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest. The Portuguese-owned properties within the project area included a residence and a grocery store (possibly with living quarters above), both of which had been constructed by the middle 1860s. Research questions related to the Portuguese primarily revolve around ethnic identity and rate of assimilation. Ethnic identity can be expressed in a number of ways, including language, religion, clothing, customs, and foodways. Although archaeology cannot address all of these points of expression (language for instance), it can address others to varying degrees (depending on the material recovered)—particularly foodways. Research questions to be addressed by the data include: “Does the cultural material convey a Portuguese identity?”; “What was the standard of living of the immigrants a decade after their arrival in Springfield?”; “How do these Portuguese-occupied properties compare/contrast to those of their neighbors, in respect to site structure and material goods?”; and “Does the material recovered from the store indicate an orientation towards a Portuguese clientele, or general population?”

- 4) 1908 Springfield Race Riot: By circa 1900, Block 3 on the southern end of the project area largely was occupied by lower-income black families, many of whom experienced the horror of the race riots of August 1908 personally. At least four houses facing Tenth Street on this block were torched during the riot, with another two dwellings fronting Madison Street also destroyed. The archaeological resources located within the immediate project area represent the physical remains of these houses—with the rear yard activity areas being located just outside of the project area. Nonetheless, the houses still have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the dynamics of urban life in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth century years. Post-riot, early-twentieth-century improvements to the project area were limited and not substantial enough to have significantly impacted the earlier archaeological resources. Indeed, the fact that this block largely was cleared of housing in one devastating event and never reoccupied, presents a unique opportunity to examine one enclave of black residents at one pivotal point in time. The houses and their contents can be considered part of the forensic evidence of what was in essence a crime scene. The archaeological remains can confirm exactly which houses were burned during the riot, and to what extent. More importantly, they have the potential to offer valuable information regarding the victims of the riot. The fact that several houses on Block 3 apparently were vacant at the time of the riot, coupled with the very transient nature of the homes’ occupants (as illustrated by city directories), does pose some limitations on the depth of detail that can be drawn from this “snapshot in time.” Yet, the residences in question had been occupied as recently as 1906 and the occupants primarily black since at least the early 1890s; as such, they represent a key sample of the black community that was victimized by the riot. The archaeological resources may represent a significant alternative source of information on a community that often was neglected or painted in an unfavorable light by contemporary written sources. Research questions to be addressed by the data include: “What were the living standards of the occupants at the time of the riot?”; “How do they compare to those of the Portuguese residents on Block 14 (or to the earlier white occupants on Block 3); “Do the houses deserve the characterization as ‘shanties’ or ‘huts’, as so labeled by contemporary sources?”; and “To what degree do the material remains challenge or support contemporary accounts of black living standards in the Badlands?”

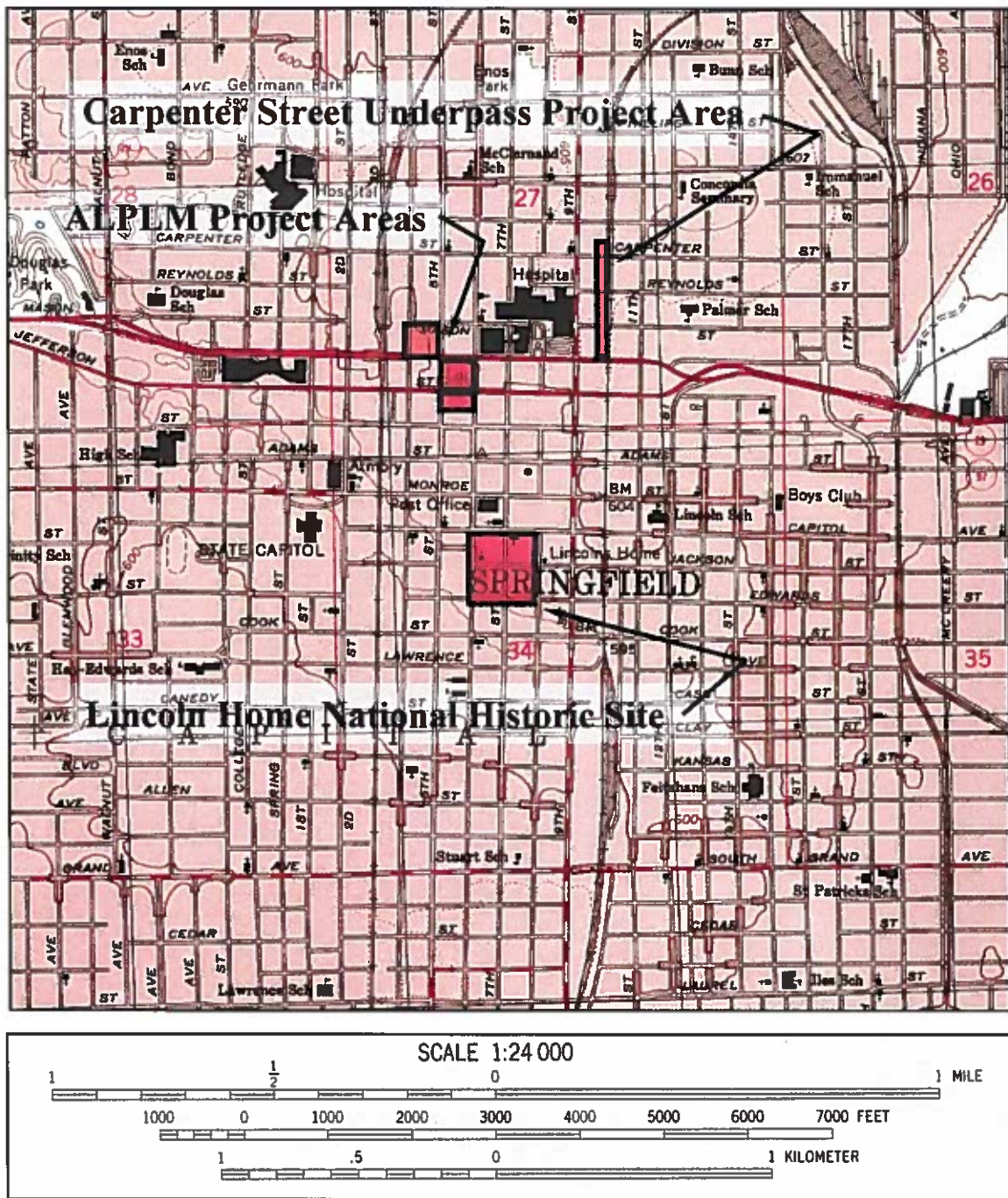


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project area also are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



Figure 2. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (Hanson Professional Services, Inc. 2013). The areas of new right-of-way are color coded (red, green, and blue) by existing property owner.

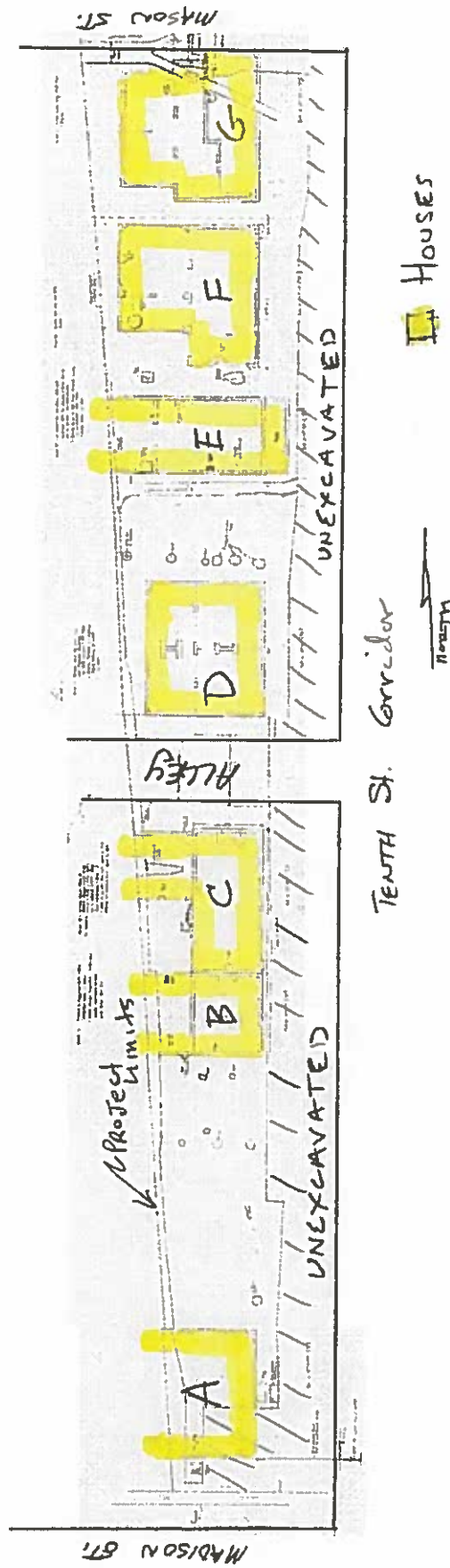
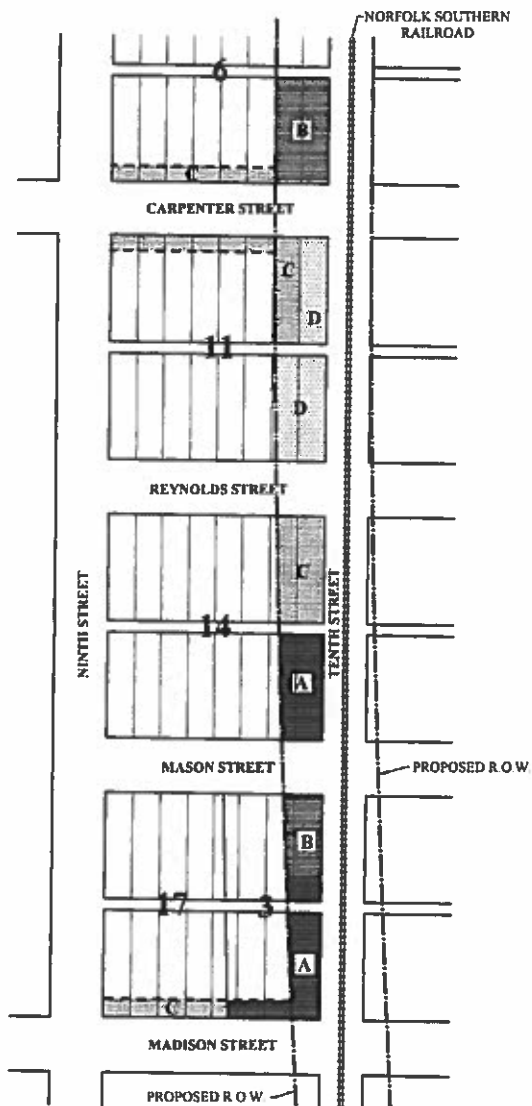


Figure 10. Plan map illustrating limits of excavations on Block 3/17 with seven house foundations outlined in yellow. The houses are labeled A through G. Houses A through E were constructed in the 1840s. Houses F and G were constructed slightly later (probably in the 1860s).



A= High Potential: Historic resources pre-dating 1870 have been documented. Subsequent ground disturbance appears to be limited. Significant resources with good integrity likely remain intact.

B=Moderate Potential: Historic resources pre-dating 1870 have been documented but may have been impacted by later building construction. The extent of the damage is unknown, though research potential remains.

C=Low Potential: Historic resources pre-dating 1870 have been documented but those included within the project area have low integrity and/or research potential.

D= Very Low Potential: No resources pre-dating 1870 have been documented.



Figure 3. View of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area illustrating the archaeological probability areas, as discussed in the Phase I archaeological report (Mansberger and Stratton 2014).

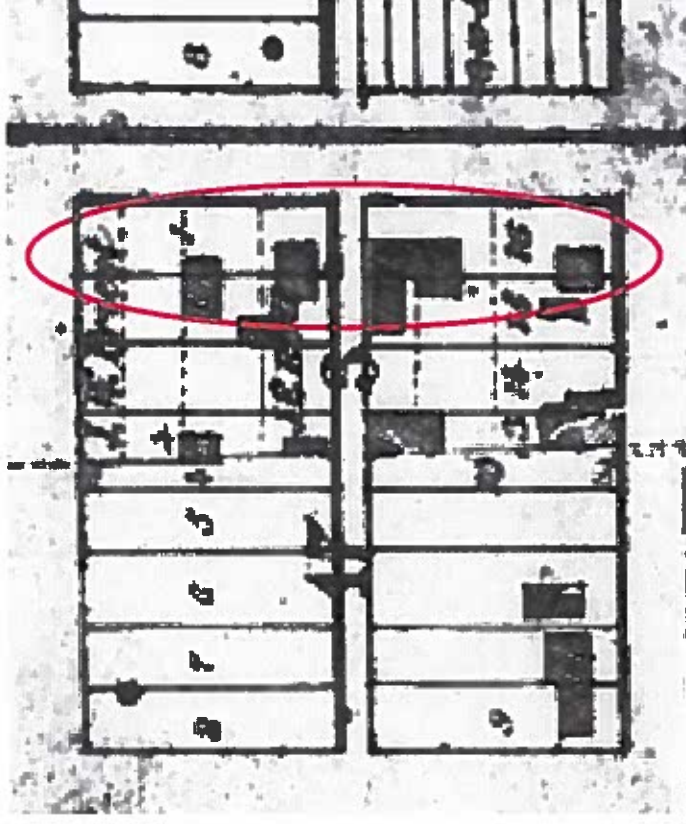
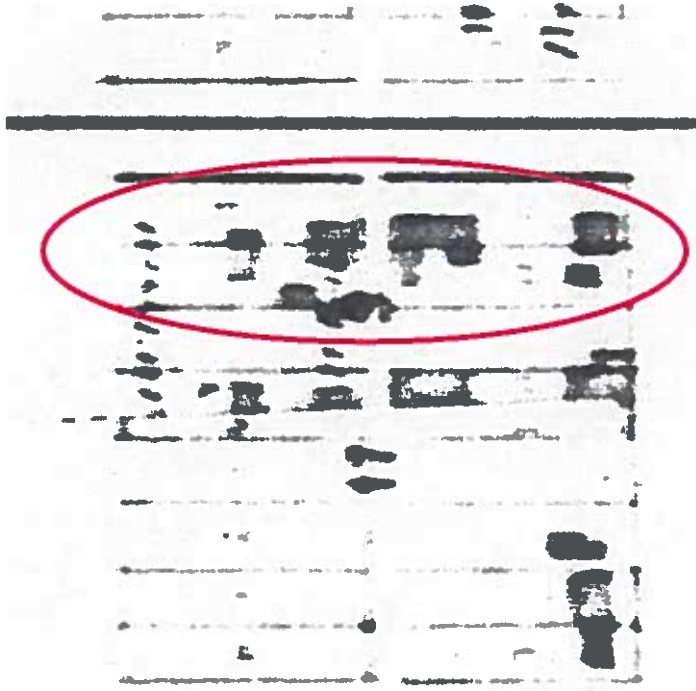


Figure 4. Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition, as illustrated on the 1854 (LEFT) and 1858 (RIGHT) maps of Springfield. The frontage along Tenth Street in Block 3 was well developed by this date, with five residences present. Several buildings also had been constructed along Madison Street by this time as well. The dark line running down the center of Tenth Street represents the Great Western Railroad (Potter 1854, Sides 1854).

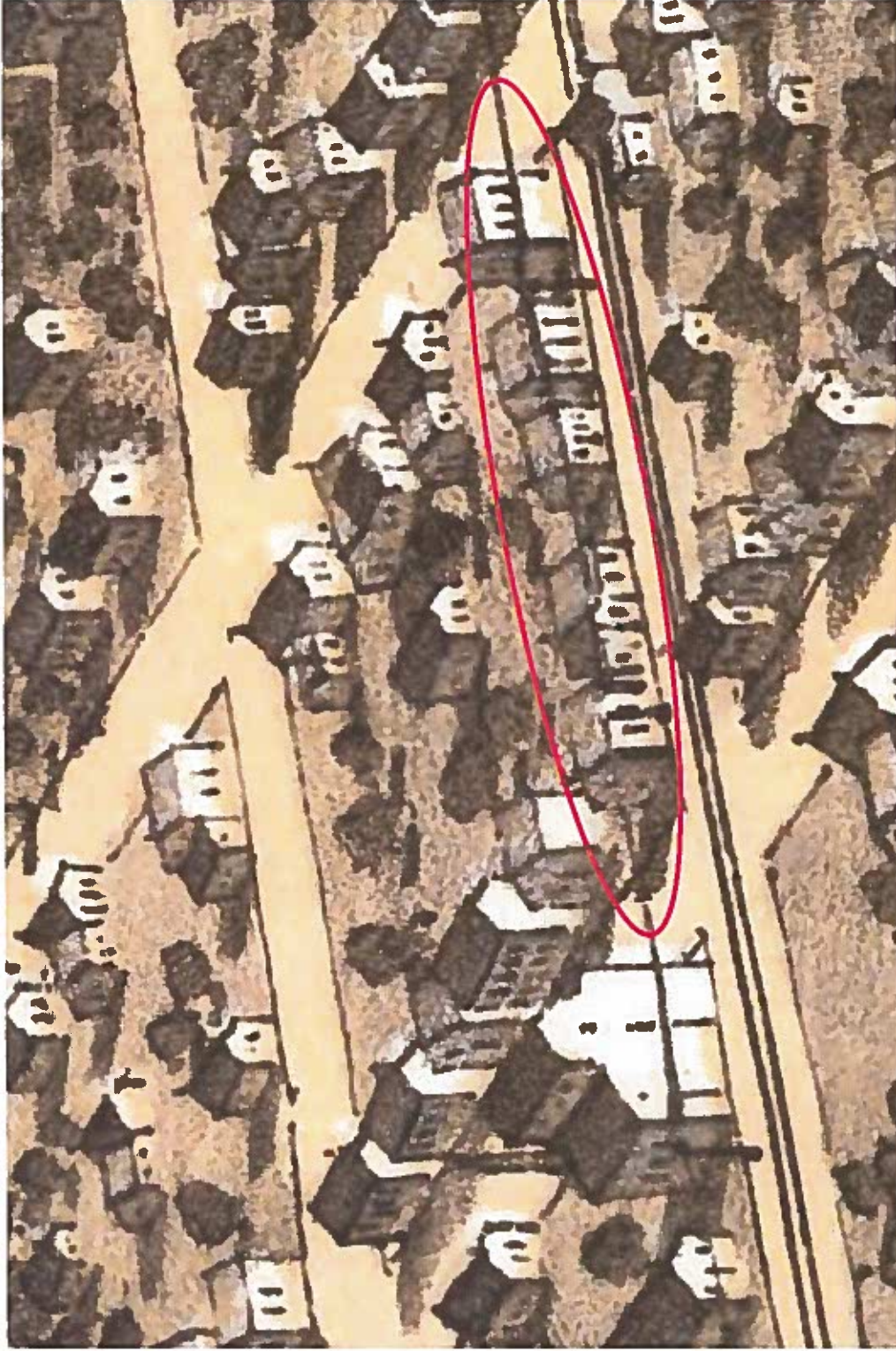


Figure 5. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye of Springfield showing Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition. Note the row of one to 1-1/2-story residences facing Tenth Street (circled in red). Larger two-story residences front Madison Street. The large structure in the lower left corner of this view (occupying the northwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets) is the Phoenix Mill (Ruger 1867).

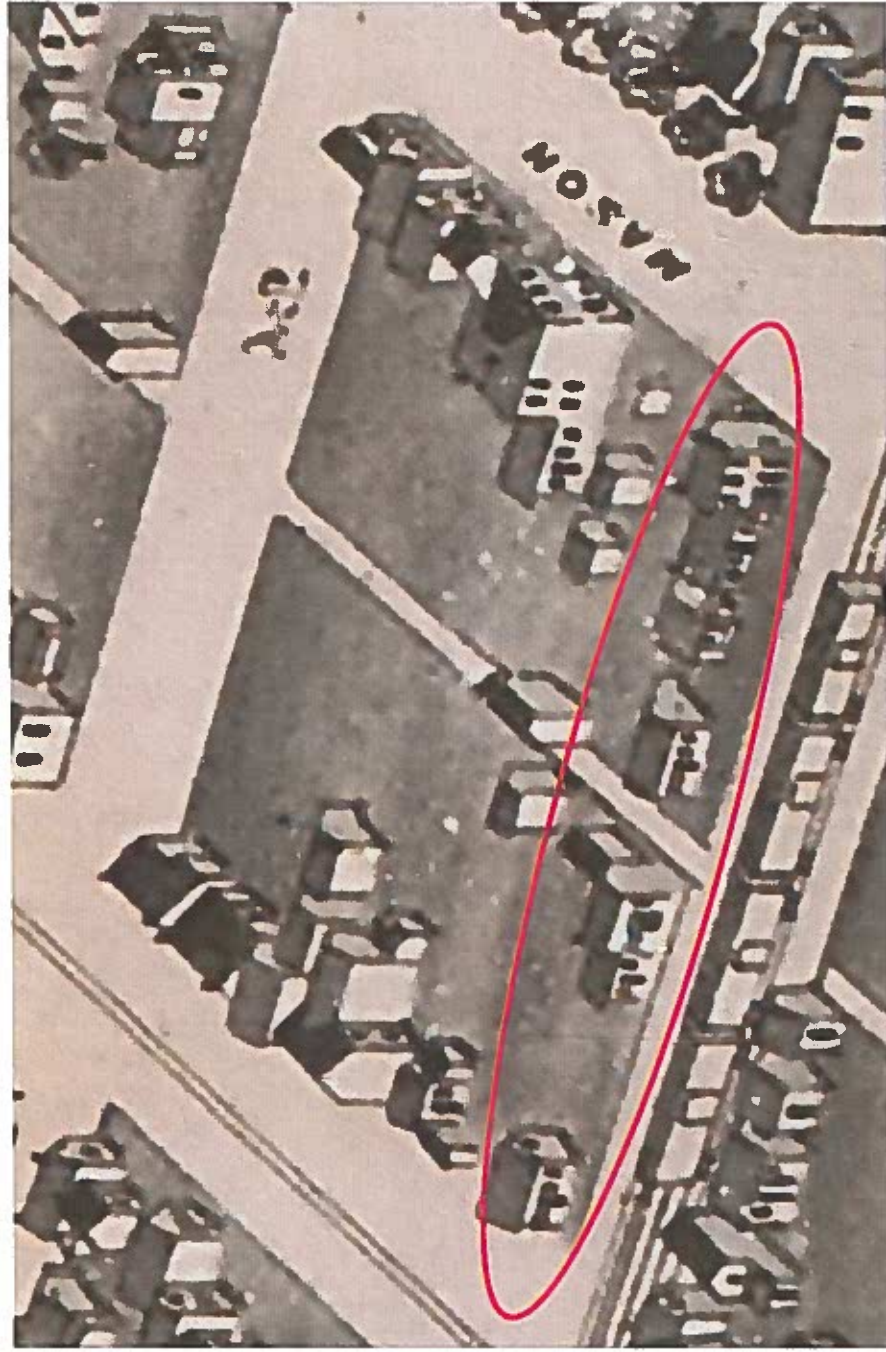


Figure 6. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition as illustrated on the 1873 Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois (Koch 1873).

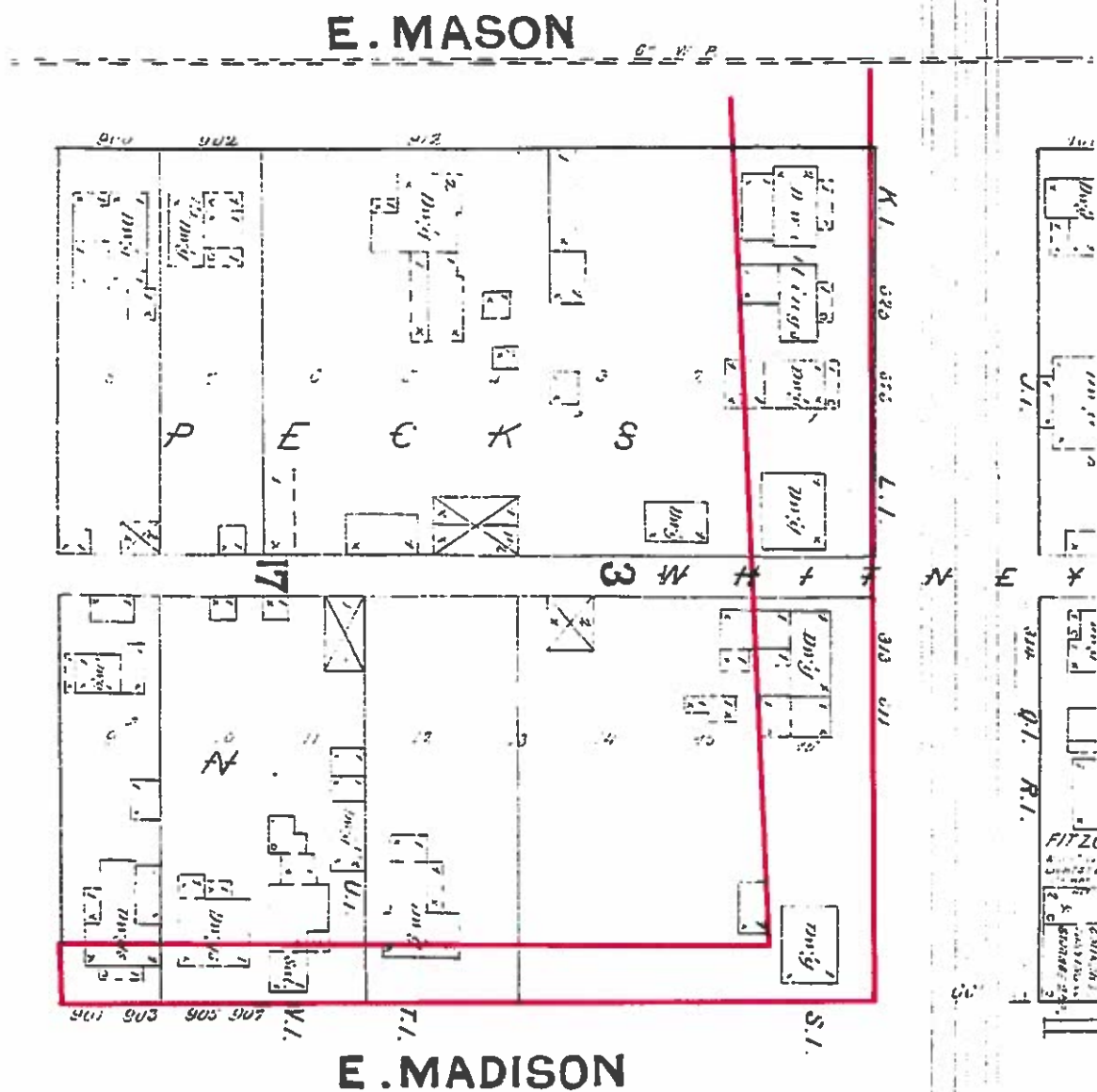


Figure 7. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. The buildings predominately are residential in character, though a small saloon is depicted in the front of a residence facing Madison Street (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12).

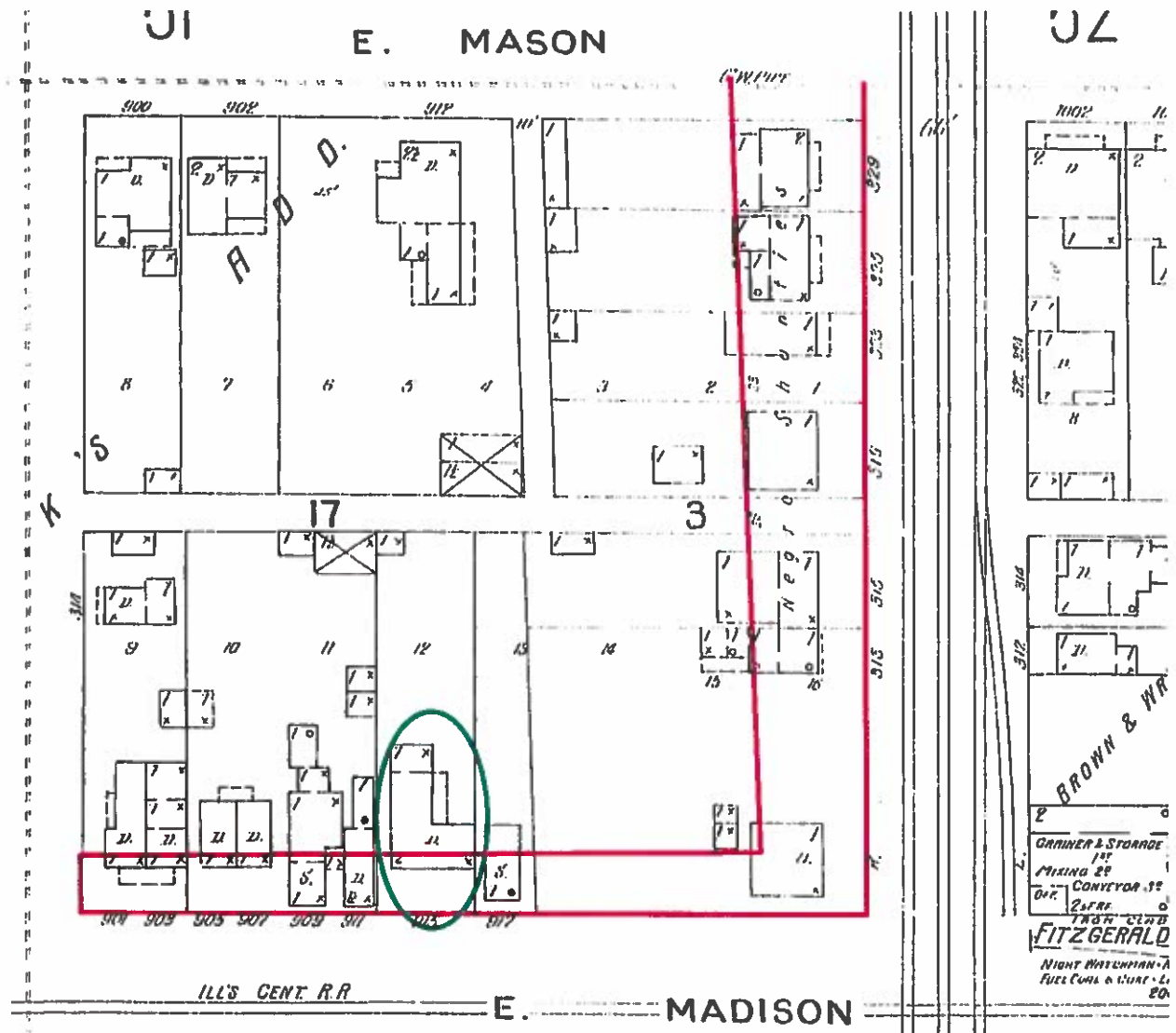


Figure 8. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4). The housing facing Tenth Street within the block is labeled "Negro Shanties." The housing in question was forty to fifty years old by this date. The house circled in red may represent the house illustrated in the photograph presented as Figure



Figure 9. Phase II Fieldwork in progress.



Figure 11. View of House A.

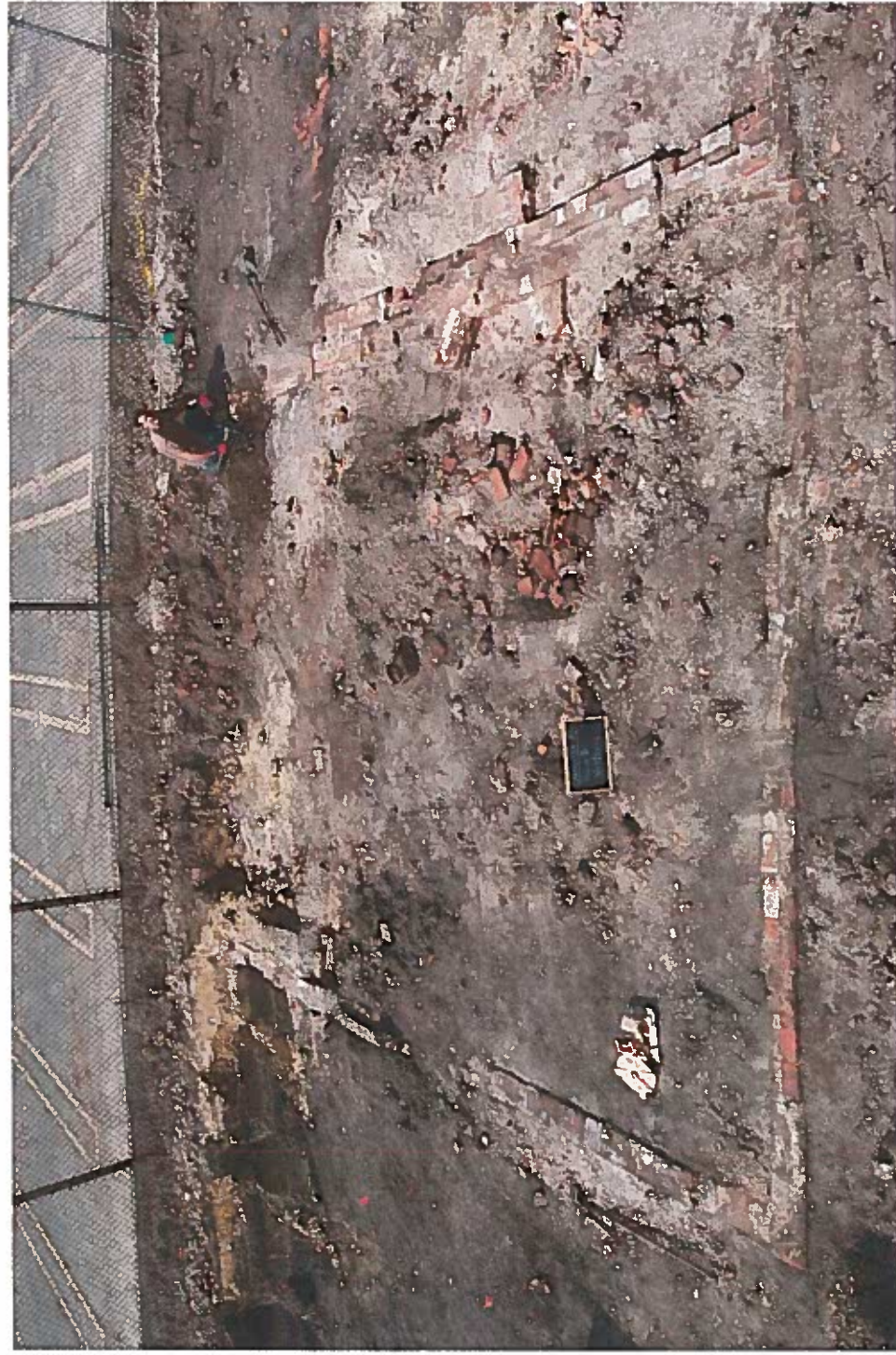


Figure 12. View of House B (which abuts House C on the right).

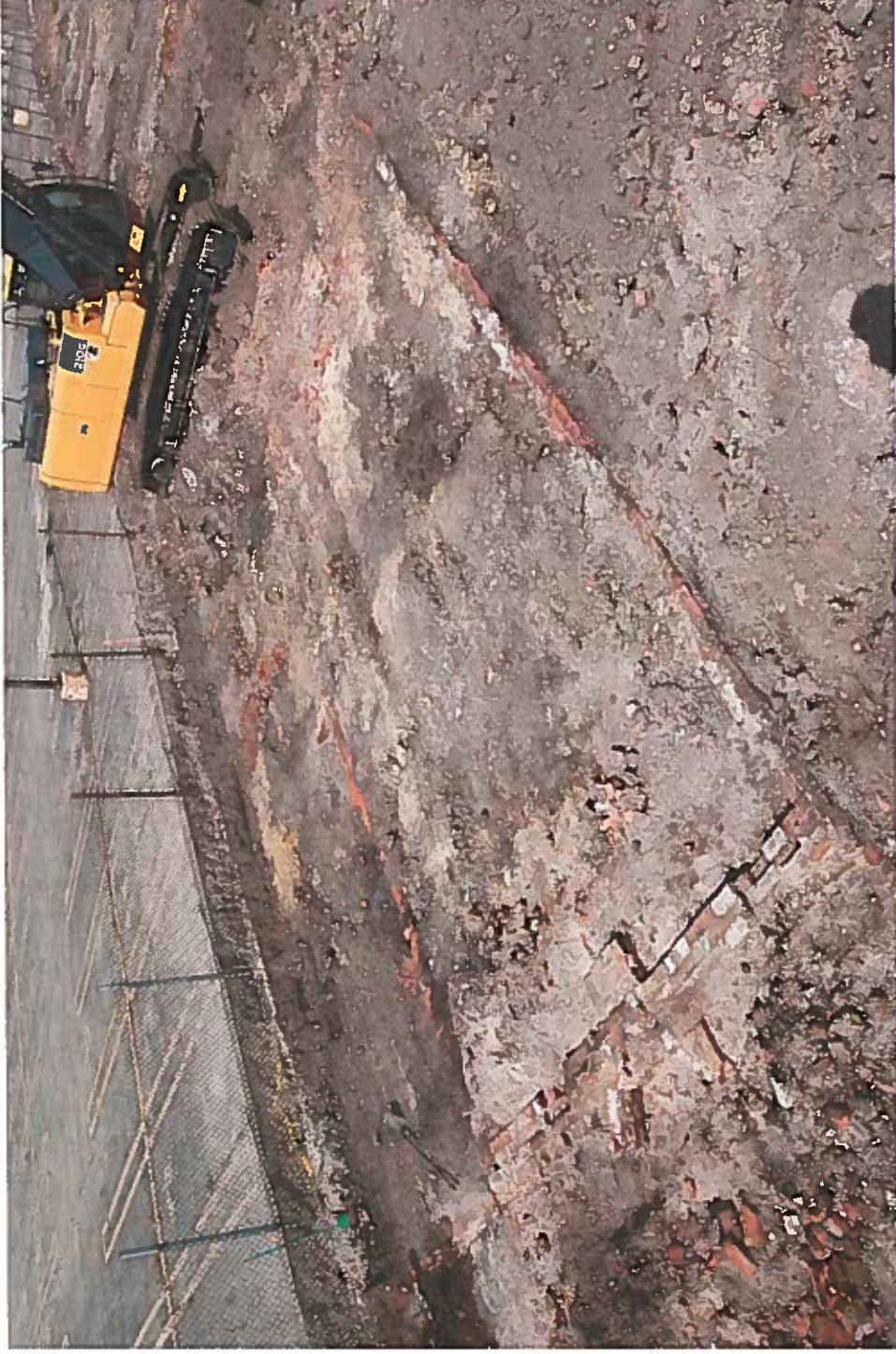


Figure 13. View of House C.



Figure 14. View of House D.



Figure 15. View of one of the double fireplace foundations from House D.



Figure 16. View of House E.



Figure 17. View looking north, looking at House E, F, and G (from south to north).



Figure 18. View looking south, with House D and E in foreground.



Figure 19. At least four of the seven houses (Houses A through D) indicated signs of having been destroyed by fire.



Figure 20. View of Test 1, located in House A. This test indicates the relatively thin lens of burned remains associated with the 1908 fire event, which is situated on top of an older ground surface.



Figure 21. Top: Artifact content from Level 1, Test 1, House A—indicating the variety and density of artifacts recovered from the burned strata from within this house. Bottom: Most artifacts are small, fragmentary and melted. This melted tumbler was one of the largest recovered items from the level.

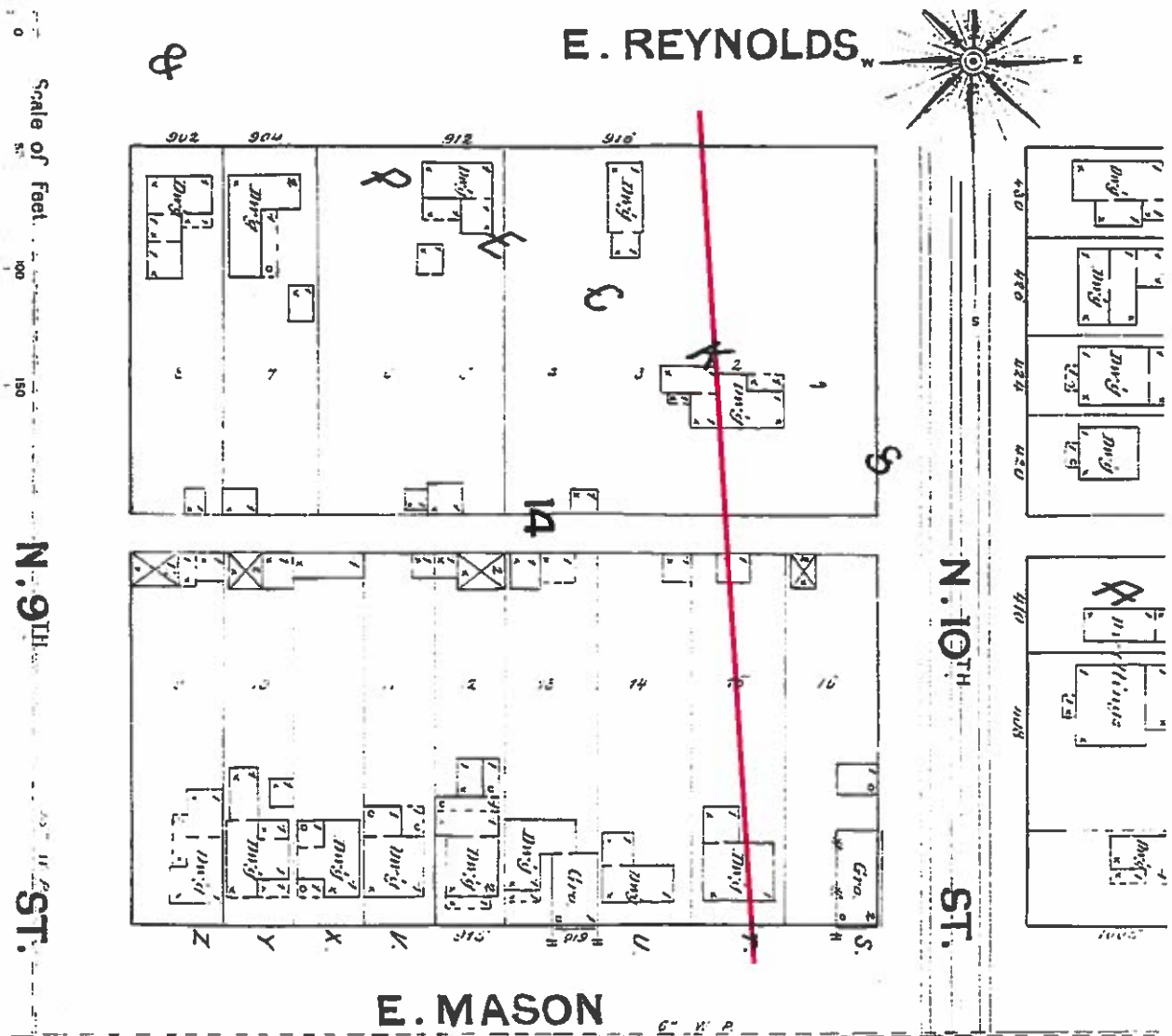


Figure 22. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12). Area to the right of the red line is located within the project area.

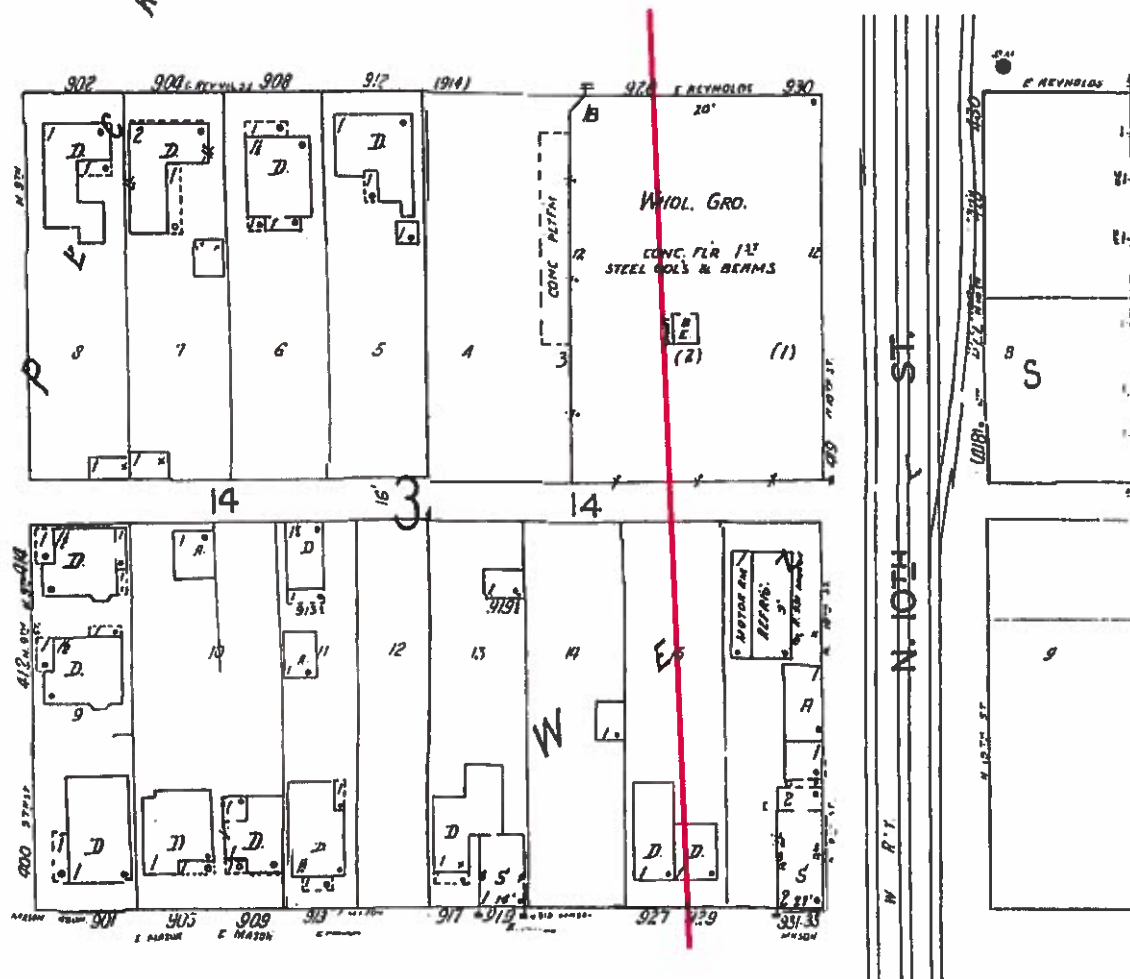


Figure 23. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. By this date, the residences on the northeast corner of the block had been demolished to make way for the construction of a large commercial building housing a wholesale grocery business (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34).

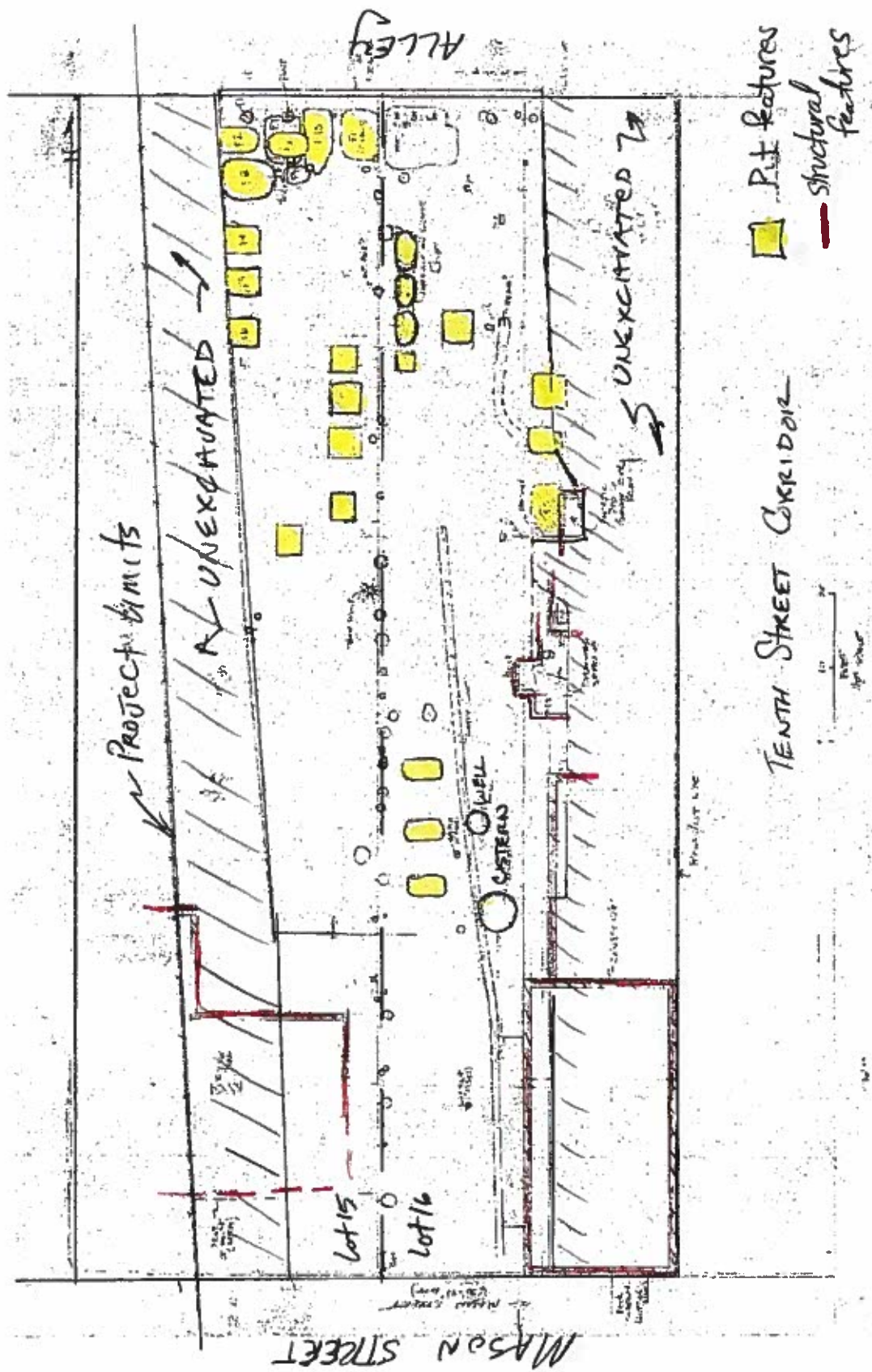


Figure 24. Plan of the south half Block 14, illustrating Lots 15 and 16 with exposed archaeological features.