Table 19: American Manufacturer’s Marks on Ironstone Vessels Found in 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Vessels</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Manufacturer (Dates of Operation)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mark Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Clifton Pottery Co. (1905-1911)</td>
<td>Newark, New Jersey</td>
<td>1905-1911</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986:167N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*K&K is Kowalsky and Kowalsky*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Vessels</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Manufacturer (Dates of Operation)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mark Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>56, 68, 169, 289</td>
<td>Greenwood China (1868-1933)</td>
<td>Trenton, New Jersey</td>
<td>1886, 1904</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986:177M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Hull Pottery (1905-1986)</td>
<td>Crooksville, Ohio</td>
<td>1905-1986</td>
<td></td>
<td>521:O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>59, 83</td>
<td>Limoges China (1902-present)</td>
<td>Sebring, Ohio</td>
<td>1902-1935</td>
<td>K&amp;K 1999:45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>New Jersey Pottery Co. (1869-1883)</td>
<td>Trenton, New Jersey</td>
<td>1869-1883</td>
<td>Old and Sold 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>68, 97, 118, 169</td>
<td>George Scott Pottery (1853-1900)</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>1853-1889</td>
<td>K&amp;K 1999:59</td>
<td>523:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>72, 83, 98, 125</td>
<td>Sebring Pottery Co. (1887-1940)</td>
<td>Sebring, Ohio</td>
<td>1887-1940, 1902-1940</td>
<td>K&amp;K 1999:60</td>
<td>523:B-D</td>
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</table>
Table 19: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Vessels</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Manufacturer (Dates of Operation)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mark Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Taylor, Smith &amp; Taylor (1901-1972)</td>
<td>Westchester, West Virginia</td>
<td>1901-1972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Warwick China (1884-1951)</td>
<td>Wheeling, West Virginia</td>
<td>1893-1898</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986:221P</td>
<td>523:N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>68, 72, 90</td>
<td>Wick China Co. (1889-1905)</td>
<td>Wicksboro (Kittanning), Pennsylvania</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
<td>K&amp;K 1999:72</td>
<td>523:P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 520: American Manufacturers Marks on Ironstone Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

A. 83:01
Ironstone Plate
American China Co.
1897-1904

B. 106:07
Ironstone Saucer
American China Co.
1894-1910

C. 195:06
Ironstone Soup Bowl
American China Co.
1905-1910

D. 198:12
Ironstone Saucer
Brunt, Bloor, Martin, & Co.
1875-1882

E. 117:06
Ironstone Saucer
Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Co.
1875-1882

F. Example of
Brockman Pottery Co. Mark
on Ironstone Plate & Saucer
Feature 83
1888-1912

G. 190:68
Ironstone Chamber Pot
Burbford Brothers Pottery Co.
1879-1904

H. 62:278
Stratum 3, South Half
Ironstone Plate
Burbards Brothers Pottery Co.
1900-1904

I. 298:20
Ironstone Saucer
Cartwright Brothers Co.
1887-1900

J. 114:07
Ironstone Plate
The Colonial Co.
1903-1929

K. 90:22
Ironstone Saucer
Crown Pottery Co.
1891-1904

L. 34:16
Ironstone Bowl
Crown Pottery Co.,
1891-1905

M. 68:34
Ironstone Serving Bowl
Dresden Pottery
1880s

N. 169:11
Ironstone Plate
Dresden Pottery Works Co.
1895+

O. 86:09
Ironstone Bowl
Dresden Pottery Co.
ca. 1905
Photo 521: Additional American Manufacturers Marks on Ironstone Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

A. 72:03
Ironstone Plate
East End Pottery Co.
1894-1901
1903-1907

B. 178:15
Ironstone Platter
East End Pottery Co.
1894-1901
1903-1907

C. 178:15
Ironstone Platter
East End Pottery Co.
1894-1901
1903-1907

D. 169:16
Ironstone Plate
East Palestine Pottery Co.
1884-1909

E. 169:07
Ironstone Plate
East Palestine Pottery Co.
1884-1909

F. 60:1
Ironstone Plate
Etruria Pottery Co.
1870-1893

G. 62:4
All Strataums, North Half
Ironstone Plate
Ford China Co.
1898-1904

H. 62:280
Stratum 3, South Half
Ironstone Plate
French China Co.
1898-1916

I. 12:19
Ironstone Saucer
W. S George Pottery Co.
1912-1959

J. 155:7
Ironstone Plate
Glasgow Pottery Co.
(John Moses & Co.)
ca. 1878

K. 155:8
Ironstone Bowl
Glasgow Pottery Co.
(John Moses & Co.)
ca. 1878

L. 198:07
Ironstone Soup Bowl
Goodwin Brothers Pottery Co.
1876-1893

M. 86:01
Ironstone Plate
Goodwin Brothers Pottery Co.
1885-1897

N. 195:14
Stratum 1
Ironstone Saucer
Harker Pottery Co.
1890-1900

O. 59:3
Top Fill
Ironstone Bowl
Hull Pottery
1903-1986
Photo 522: Additional American Manufacturers Marks on Ironstone Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

A. 195:07
Stratum 1
Ironstone Serving Bowl
Knowles, Taylor, & Knowles
1890-1905

B. 56:17
Ironstone Plate
Knowles, Taylor & Knowles,
1890-1907

C. 298:12
Ironstone Serving Bowl
Knowles, Taylor, & Knowles
1905-1920

D. 55:9c
Ironstone Plate
Homer Laughlin
1877-1900

E. 118:01
Ironstone Plate
Homer Laughlin China Co.
1901-1915

F. 90:10
Ironstone Plate
Homer Laughlin China Co.
July, 1902

G. 90:10
Ironstone Saucer
Homer Laughlin China Co.
July, 1906

H. 169:18
Ironstone Plate
D. E. McNicol Pottery Co.
1892-1910

I. 72:01
Ironstone Plate
Morley & Co.
1879-1884

J. 118:11
Ironstone Plate
National China Co.
1899-1929

K. 90:17
Ironstone Serving Bowl
Peoria Pottery Co.
1890-1904

L. 68:60
Ironstone Saucer
Peoria Pottery Co.
1890-1899

M. 195:15
Stratum 1
Ironstone Saucer
Salem China Co.
1898-1910

N. 98:09
Ironstone Plate
Saxon China Co.
1911-1929
Photo 523: Additional American Manufacturers Marks on Ironstone Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

A. 169:04
Ironstone Plate
George Scott Pottery Co.
1854-1889

B. 98:18
Ironstone Bowl
Sebring Pottery Co.
1887-1940

C. 125:23
Ironstone Soup Bowl
Sebring Pottery Co.
East Liverpool & Sebring, OH
1887-1940

D. 82:02
Ironstone Plate
Sebring Pottery Co.
1887-1940

E 55:91
Ironstone Plate
Severs China Co.,
1900-1908

F. 90:23
Ironstone Saucer
Smith Phillips China Co.
1903+

G. 114:14
Ironstone Bowl
Shenenville Pottery Co.
1879-1959

H. 62:535
Ironstone Plate
The Potters CoOperative
1882-1895

I. 56:2
Ironstone Plate
Trenton Pottery Co.,
1865-1870

J. 168:08
Stratum I
Ironstone Plate
Trenton Pottery Works
1870-1872

K. 190:18
Ironstone Plate
Trenton Pottery Works
1879-1913

L. 86:03
Ironstone Plate
Vodrey & Brothers Pottery Co.
1876-1896

M. 155:11
Ironstone Saucer
Vodrey & Brothers
Pottery Co.
ca. 1896

N. 86:05
Ironstone Plate
Warwick China
1893-1910

O. 118:04
Ironstone Plate
West End Pottery Co.
1893-1910

P. 72:11
Ironstone Serving Bowl
Wick China Co.
ca. 1900

Q. 90:04
Ironstone Plate
Willetts Manufacturing Co.
1880s-1899
Figure 142: British Ceramics Boldly Advertised in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalog

Israel 1968:678

OUR CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of tableware includes only the finest selection of crockery from the best European manufacturers. American made crockery is well known to be inferior to the English and French manufacture. Our deeds have been placed in Europe for the best and most select patterns, with manufacturers whose goods are known the world over as the finest is possible to produce. Importing our own goods, we are not only offering a line that has no superior in the market, but we are in a position to name prices against which the retailer cannot compete. You may ask for himself, and for we sell to the consumer just as any other importer sells to the retail dealer. The advantages of our Factory-to-Customer system is apparent. We are constantly breaking down the wall between maker and merchant, and the actual user.

In connection with our crockery, we desire to say that every set is most carefully packed in barrels and cases, and we seldom or never hear of any breakage. In our experience this is a very small item indeed, when the great saving in price is considered. Take care that goods ships as first-class freight. It is impossible to duplicate these goods anywhere in the world. Hence we request full cash in advance on all orders. However, we practically ship subject to your approval. Any goods not found as represented, or unsatisfactory, may be returned to us, and money refunded.

Genuine English Stoneware China.

No. 9516. Plain white. We guarantee these goods to be the finest and most durable earthenware made in the world. Warranted not to crack. One set of the above will outwear three sets of the domestic goods, and will cost less than half.

Open Stock Prices of this White Granite Ware Set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teapot</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Bowl</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Pitcher</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread Plate</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Plate</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl, 3-inch</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Plate, 3-inch</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup Tureen and Table</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauce Boat</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered Dish, 8-inch</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered Butter Dish, 5 inch</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered Sugar Bowl, 1 quart</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa Pitcher, 1 pint</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$7.95 BUYS A $20.00 IMPORTED 100-PIECE DINNER SET.


No. 9329. While this Dinner Set retails at $20, we succeeded in making an arrangement with the manufacturers which enables us to hold prices at only $7.95. This set is suitable for any home, and is within the reach of all.

You must have a set of crockery in your home which is not only functional but also serves as a decoration. This genuine English earthenware set is perfect for any home.

You should take advantage of this Special Offer while it lasts...

NO ORDER FOR CROCKERY FILLED THAT AMOUNTS TO LESS THAN $25.00. ANTICIPATE YOUR WANTS AND ORDER YOUR YEARS’ SUPPLY AT ONE TIME.
Figure 143: Other British Ceramics Sold in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalog

*IMPERIAL SET.*

The Napoleonic and Triky fads are dead. The latest fad is Green Table Decorations, and by far the handsomest of the many beautiful designs in fine dinner ware, made to fill this want, is our IMPERIAL DINNER WARE, manufactured by Dunn, Neaullt & Co., Brades, England. It is a very handsome decoration in Olive Green, heavily traced with gold, and will not fail to please the most fastidious.

Wherever one of these sets is sold we shall expect an immediate increase in trade. We make it a practice to advertise ourselves by the value we give for the least money. One of these Elegant Imperial Patterns in a neighborhood is bound to attract great attention to our Houses, not only as the Cheapest Supply House on Earth, but as a House that is in a position to supply the very latest and best goods to be found in the markets of the World.

---

*VICTOR PATTERN.*

This Pattern is a HIGH GRADE PRINT ON ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN WARE; the shape is NEW AND TASTY; the plates have FESTOONED EDGES; the decoration is a very neat border design with leaves and flowers, delicate and gay, under the glaze. WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR OFF. This set comes in two colors, Brown and Blue. In ordering please state which color you prefer. WARRANTED NOT TO CHASE.

The purchase of one of these sets will be sure of having something entirely different from any thing else ever seen in their locality, and for superior to most sets for which neighbors have paid from 50 to 75 per cent. more.
Figure 144: American Ceramics Broadly Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog
(Sears Roebuck Catalogue 1986:788)
Figure 145: Additional American Ceramics Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog

Sears Roebuck Catalogue 1986: 789-790
Figure 146: English Ceramics Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog
(Sears Roebuck Catalogue 1986:789)
Figure 147: More Expensive English Made Ceramics in Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:794)
Nonvitreous Yellowwares

Cheaper yellowwares were found in seven features and consisted of at least 10 vessels, or 1% of the total dinner table vessels. Within Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 and Feature 195 of Excavation Block 10 there were two yellowware bowls. These both had banded annularware but Feature 118 contained a white banded slip and Feature 195 contained a brown banded slip (Photo 524:A-B). Two serving bowls were found in Feature 21 of Excavation Block 23 and Feature 78 of Excavation Block 8. Both of these bowls had a molded panel shape (Photo 524:C-D). In Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 and Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8 two yellowware cups were discovered. These were decorated with a checker board pattern (Photo 524:E).
A greater number of the recovered yellowware vessels (N=5) consisted of pitchers. These include a portion of a pitcher found in Feature 172 of Excavation Block 10, with a molded floral shape and covered with a Rockingham glaze (Photo 525:A). A nearly whole pitcher in Feature 117 of Excavation Block 12 features a portion of a brown spongeware decoration around the middle section of its body (Photo 525:B). The remaining yellowware pitchers included one from Feature 172 and one from Feature 190, which had a molded and painted majolica tree bark decoration with a flower around it. Another vessel, also from Feature 190, was shaped like a majolica pineapple (Photo 526, Figure 148). These pitchers were similar to a group of broken pitchers found within the artifact concentration adjacent to St. Leo Catholic Church. During the mid-1800s, naturalistic majolica pieces similar to these gained wide popularity but fell out of favor by the start of the 20th century. Lead poisoning, caused by their paints, and unresolved labor strikes resulted in these vessels being discontinued (Karmason 2000).
Photo 526: Yellowware Majolica Pitchers from 1890-1920 Features

172:02
Yellowware Pitcher
Molded and Rockingham Glaze

190:05
Yellowware Pitcher
Molded and Painted

190:06
Yellowware Pitcher
Molded and Painted
Figure 148: Examples of Majolica Pitchers from Late 1800s
**Semi-Vitreous Stoneware**

Seven dinner setting vessels were made of stoneware. These include a portion of a pitcher found in Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10. It has a molded floral decoration that is partially painted blue (Photo 527:A). Similar to the majolica pieces, naturalistic stoneware pitchers also were popular during the late 1800s. The other six stoneware vessels consisted of tea pots recovered from Features 21, 55, 56, 68, 90, and a nearly complete one from Feature 118 (Photo 527:B-D). These were inexpensive tea pots.

*Photo 527: Stoneware Pitcher and Tea Pots from 1890-1920 Features*
Hotelwares

Hotelwares consisted of 16 vessels, representing only 1% of the dinner settings. Hotelwares are an inexpensive form of vitreous ware that was developed in the 1880s. It was known as hotel or restaurant ware because it’s harder paste made these pieces more durable and resistant to chipping. Therefore, they were popular at commercial establishments, such as hotel dining rooms, restaurants, and train dining cars. However, these wares were not widely popular with consumers because of its heavy and thick appearance. The only pieces that were popular with consumers were coffee cups and saucers because coffee would stay warmer longer in these thick vessels (Lewis 1969). During the 1930s and 1940s, ceramic manufacturers introduced lighter and more colorful vitreous wares that eventually replaced the semi-vitreous ironstones (Lewis 1969). Only 4 cups and 4 saucers were recovered from these features. Other vessels include 2 plates, 3 small serving plates, 2 platters, and a tureen. These pieces were produced prior to the 1930s.

Slightly more of these vessels were undecorated (Figure 149) (Photo 528), with 31% featuring a painted line near their edges (Photo 529). This feature was common for most hotelwares. One (maybe two) serving plates from the same set had a transfer print of a winged lion (Photo 529:E and likely D). These pieces also contained manufacturer mark of Mayer China (Photo 529:F-G). J. & E. Mayer Potteries had been established in 1881 in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. They continued to operate until 1964. In 1916, the company started producing hotelwares, which was referred to as Mayer China (Kowlasky and Kowlasky 1999:47). The marks further indicated these pieces had been made for L. Barth & Son of New York and Boston, and G. B. Adams of Washington, D.C., who were primarily importers of hotelwares.

Figure 149: Percentage of Decorations on Hotelwares from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 528: Undecorated Hotelwares from 1890-1920 Features

A.-B. 78:16
Hotelware Cups

C. 169:118
Hotelware Saucer

D. 12:34
Hotelware Saucer

E. 298:29
Hotelware Platter

F. 298:30
Hotelware Plate
Photo 529: Painted Hotelwares from 1890-1920 Features

A. 90:48
Hotelware Plate
Painted

B. 118:43
Hotelware Cup
Painted

C. 118:59
Hotelware Serving Plate
Mayer China Mark

D-E. 118:60
Hotelware Serving Plate
Painted

not to scale
F. 118:59
Hotelware Serving Plate
Mayer China Mark

G. 118:60
Hotelware Serving Plate
Mayer China Mark
A hotelware tureen from Feature 298 of Excavation Block 18 has a black floral transfer print just under its rim (Photo 530). Another three vessels, two saucers and a cup, have gilded bands (Photo 531). One saucer also has a gilded band around the well (Photo 531:A). This type of decoration was popular on hotelwares, giving the appearance these pieces are more expensive.

*Photo 530: Hotelware Tureen with a Black Floral Transfer Print from Feature 298 of Excavation Block 18*
Photo 531: Gilded Hotelwares from 1890-1920 Features
Porcelain Vessels

Other than ironstone, the next highest percentage of dinner settings were made of porcelain at 14% (N=307). These represented a wide range of vessels (Table 20) with many associated with dining, including an egg cup (Photo 532:A), a relish dish (Photo 532:B), a butter dish (Photo 532:C), a cake cover (Photo 532:D), sugar bowls (Photo 533), one with a brass wire likely a make shift attachment to hold on the lid (Photo 533:D), and salt and pepper shakers (Photo 534), while others were likely associated with tea service. Among the cups were six mustache cups. These had a piece of porcelain near the lip that allowed a man with a waxed mustache to drink hot tea or coffee without melting the wax (Photo 535). One of these had “Father” on the side (Photo 535:D).

The majority of the porcelain pieces had some form of decoration while only 11% were undecorated (Figure 150, Photo 536). Another 8% of the porcelain vessels had molded shapes consisting of 5 panel (Photo 537:A), 1 ribbed (Photo 537:B), 5 arched (Photo 537:C), 7 floral (Photo 537:D-H), and 4 geometric (Photo 537:I-K).

Figure 150: Percentage of Various Types of Decorated Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Types</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Dish</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Bowls</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Plate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platter</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tureen</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Pitcher</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Cup</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relish Dish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Dish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cake Cover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Bowl</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt &amp; Pepper Shakers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pot</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucers</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cups</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20: Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 532: Porcelain Dinner Settings from 1890-1920 Features

A. 298:49
Porcelain Egg Cup
Painted

B. 59:385
Stratum 3, West Half
Porcelain Relish Dish
Molded and Painted

C. 59:10
Top Fill
Porcelain Butter Dish

D. 68:103d
Porcelain Cake Cover Lid
Molded
Photo 533: Porcelain Sugar Bowls from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:115
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Sugar Bowl and Lid

B. 298:50
Porcelain Sugar Bowl
Painted and Transfer Print

C. 12:33
Porcelain Sugar Bowl
Painted

D. 62:29
All Strata, North Half
Porcelain Sugar Bowl
Painted

E. 62:553
Displaced
Porcelain Sugar Bowl Lid
Painted
Photo 534 Porcelain Salt/Pepper Shakers from 1890-1920 Features

A. 118:52
Porcelain Salt/Pepper Shaker
Painted

B. 118:53
Porcelain Salt/Pepper Shaker
Painted

C. 59:289a
Stratum 2, West Half
Porcelain Salt Shaker
Painted

D. 59:130
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Salt Shaker
Painted
Photo 535: Porcelain Mustache Cups from 1890-1920 Features

A. 198:23
Porcelain Mustache Cup
Painted

B. 56:82
Porcelain Cup - Mustache Cup
Molded and Painted

C. 169:131b
Porcelain Mustache Cup
Applique

D. 195:25
Stratum 1
Porcelain Mustache Cup
Molded and Transfer Print

E. 298:46
Porcelain Mustache Cup
Molded and Painted

F. 223: 23
Porcelain Mustache Cup
Painted & Molded
Photo 536: Plain Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

21:50
Porcelain Tea Pot Spout

59:450
Stratum 2 and 3, West Half
Porcelain Bowl

178:57
Porcelain Cup

72:39
Porcelain Cup

114:29
Porcelain Saucer

125:42
Porcelain Saucer
Photo 537: Molded Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

- A. 198:20 Porcelain Saucer, Panel Mold
- B. 178:54 Porcelain Saucer, Ribbed Mold
- C. 198:21 Porcelain Cup, Arch Molded
- D. 169:132 Porcelain Saucer, Floral Mold
- E. 62:28 All Strata, North Half, Porcelain Cup, Floral Mold
- F. 62:351 Stratum 3, South Half, Porcelain Cream Pitcher Handle, Floral Mold
- G. 114:31 Porcelain Saucer, Floral Mold
- H. 35:008a Porcelain Saucer, Floral Mold
- I. 98:37 Porcelain Saucer, Geometric Mold
- J. 298:25 Porcelain Saucer, Geometric Mold
- K. 298:43 Porcelain Cup, Geometric Mold
Painted pieces represented 16% (N=49) of the porcelain vessels (Figure 150). At least 7 vessels had a painted band around their borders. All of these were painted pink except for two saucers from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23, which were painted yellow (Photo 538). One vessel, from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12, had a molded geometric shape at the edge and aqua colored paint daubed around four portions of the edge (Photo 538:G).

*Photo 538: Porcelain Vessels with a Painted Band Near Their Edges or a Daub of Paint Along the Edge from 1890-1920 Features*
Another 5 pieces had an Oriental painted decoration. A cup from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 had a manufacturer mark by the Kutani Porcelain Company of Kutani, Japan (Photo 539:A). This was after the new government Meiji encouraged overseas trade in 1867 and many new porcelain manufacturers opened, including Kutani (Nilsson 2016). Another two serving vessels from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 were marked “Japan” (Photo 539:D). After the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891, most porcelain from Japan was marked “Nippon”. Japan was known as Nippon, “the sun’s origins”, since the end of the 7th century. After 1922, U.S. regulations were changed to more clearly identify the country of origin so ceramic marks were changed to “Japan”; the official name of the country since the late 1860s (Nilsson 2016). This could suggest that a few objects discarded into this cistern occurred after 1922. The other vessels recovered from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 and also in Feature 59, had similar painted decorations that may have been produced in Japan (Nippon) as well (Photo 539:B-C). A salt/pepper shaker from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 had a floral design also done in similar Oriental style and also may have been manufactured in Japan (see Photo 534:A). Other vessels, two saucers, a bowl and four tea pots had Oriental floral designs (Photo 540). It is less clear if they were made in China or Japan, or by an English manufacturer, who just copied these styles.

A greater number of the painted porcelain vessels (N=30, 61.2%) featured a floral decoration (Photo 541). Unfortunately, many of these pieces were broken into tiny fragments and the overall design is not clear.

Only 9% (N=26) of the porcelain vessels featured a transfer print decoration. Of these, six had a single colored transfer print. A serving bowl from Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 was made with a black print in a floral pattern (Photo 542). There is some additional blacking on this bowl but it is a result of staining from being within a cistern. The five other vessels have a blue print that is made with an Oriental decoration (Photo 543). One of these with a flow blue print (Photo 543:E). Two serving bowls had a Chinese mark on their base indicating they were more expensive Chinese porcelains, but it is unclear if the other three also were made in China or represented inexpensive British wares. The remaining prints had a multicolor floral decoration (Photo 544).

Another 10 (3%) porcelain vessels with a transfer print were painted. These were all floral prints (Photo 545). A cup from Feature 298 in Excavation Block 18 was marked with “Remember M..”; presumably the last word is Me (Photo 545:G). Its base was marked with “Made in Germany”. It is unclear if this cup was brought from Germany as a reminder of an immigrant family’s homeland as a souvenir or meant as a remembrance of a family member or close associate. Another cup from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 had an Oriental painted print (Photo 545:H). It was in a similar design as the painted Oriental porcelain vessels (Photo 539) that were made in Japan and could have originated from that country.
Photo 539: Porcelain Vessels with Painted Oriental Scenic Designs from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:492
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Cup
Painted

B. 12:32
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Painted

C. 59:126
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

D. 169:106
Porcelain Serving Plate
Painted
A. 62:133
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Bowl
Painted

B. 169:116
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

C. 169:113
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

D. 118:51
Porcelain Tea Pot
Applique and Painted

E. 62:30
All Strata, North Half
Porcelain Tea Pot Lid
Painted

F. 62:150
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Tea Pot Lid
Painted

G. 169:105 and 169:120
Porcelain Tea Pot
Painted

Photo 540: Porcelain Vessels with Painted Oriental Floral Designs from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 541: Porcelain Vessels with Painted Floral Design from 1890-1920 Features

118:50
Porcelain Pitcher
Molded and Painted

260:07
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

169:108
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

118:47
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

62:352
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

62:549
Displaced Porcelain Cup
Painted

62:147
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Cup
Painted

592
Photo 542: Porcelain Serving Bowl with a Black Floral Transfer Print from Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2
Photo 543: Chinese Porcelain Vessels with Blue Oriental Transfer Prints from 1890-1920 Features

A.-B. 114:25
Porcelain Bowls
Transfer Print

C. 169:104
Porcelain Serving Plate
Transfer Print

D. 260:06
Porcelain Dish
Transfer Print

E. 118:46
Porcelain Cup
Flow Blue Print
Photo 544: Porcelain Vessels with Multicolor Floral Transfer Prints from 1890-1920 Features

132:02 and 138:19
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Molded and Transfer Print

118:44
Porcelain Plate
Transfer Print

12:32
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Floral Transfer Print

59:491
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Saucer
Transfer Print

59:493
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Cup
Transfer Print

59:11
Top Fill
Porcelain Creamer
Transfer Print

59:129
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Tea Pot Lid
Transfer Print

59:13a
Top Fill
Porcelain Creamer
Transfer Print
Photo 545: Porcelain Vessels with Painted Transfer Prints from 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:28
Porcelain Saucer
Painted, Molded, and Transfer Print

B. 12:29
Porcelain Saucer
Painted, Molded, and Transfer Print

C. 125:39
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Painted and Transfer Print

D. 62:149
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Serving Dish
Painted and Transfer Print

E. 68:95
Porcelain Saucer
Painted and Transfer Print

F. 279:18
Porcelain Platter
Transfer Print & Painted

G. 298:48
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Transfer Print

H. 169:122
Porcelain Cup
Painted and Transfer Print
The largest percentage (34%, N=100) of porcelain vessels had a gilded decoration. Of these, 30 vessels (all saucers and cups), had gold bands around the edge and some of the saucers around the well (Photo 546). The cups all were similar in that they had a thick band at the edge with a thin band beneath (Photo 547). Another 32 vessels with a gilded band at the edge also have a painted decoration on the border or within the well. Most of these are floral decorations (Photo 548:D-M), but three vessels have painted bands of yellow, green, or pink (Photo 548:A-C). Two cups from Feature 168 and Feature 169, both within Excavation Block 10, have a thin gold band and an Oriental painted floral decoration (Photo 549). In Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8, was a complete child’s plate. Its edge had a thin gold band and the rest of the vessel had painted scenes from the nursery rhyme Jack and Jill, along with the rhyme (Photo 550).

The remaining painted gilded pieces included a saucer from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 with two rows of molded dots along the edge covered with gild (Photo 551:A) and another saucer from this feature with a gilded honey comb pattern (Photo 551:B). A sugar bowl lid from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 had gilded crossing lines and dot pattern (see Photo 533:E). Other pieces had painted floral decorations with gilded highlights (Photo 552). One of these was a cup from Feature 195 of Excavation Block 10 that also had a molded word “Present” also covered by a gild. Other porcelain pieces had a floral decoration at least partially painted gold (Photo 553). One of these, a cup from Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 553:F), was marked with a gilded word “Frink”, which is German for drink.

Another 57 pieces (19%) represented porcelains with a transfer print decoration that also was gilded. These include pieces with a multicolor transfer print and a gilded band around the edge of the vessel (Photo 554 and 555). Other pieces had a gold transfer print floral emblem, with some of these also having a multicolor floral print (Photo 556). Only five pieces had a multicolor transfer print and gilded highlights (Photo 557).

The remaining three porcelain pieces had a copper colored (lusterware) decoration (Photo 558). These include a creamer from Feature 59 and two cups of Feature 62, both within Excavation Block 2.
Photo 546: Porcelain Saucers with Gold Bands from 1890-1920 Features

55:9ff
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

56:78
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

12:26
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

68:97
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

68:98
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

62:134 and 135
Stratum 2, South Half:
Porcelain Saucers
Painted

62:137
Stratum 2, South Half:
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

12:25
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

223: 18
Porcelain Saucer
Gilded

298:37
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

279:21
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

178:56
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted
Photo 547: Porcelain Cups with Gold Bands from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 548: Porcelain Vessels with Gold Bands and Painted Bands or Floral Decorations from 1890-1920 Features

A. 298:39
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

B. 62:349
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

C. 90:54
Porcelain Plate
Painted

D. 178:52
Porcelain Plate
Painted

E. 195:22
Stratum 1
Porcelain Dish
Molded and Painted

F. 97:35
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

G. 83:22
Porcelain Bowl
Molded and Painted

H. 298:33
Porcelain Plate
Molded and Painted

I. 62:344-62:345
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Serving Tray
Molded and Painted

J. 298:41
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

K. 59:284
Stratum 2, West Half
Porcelain Serving Dish
Painted

L. 90:52
Porcelain Saucer
Painted

M. 118:50
Porcelain Pitcher
Molded and Painted
Photo 549: Gold Band and Painted Oriental Floral Porcelain Cups from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 550: Porcelain Child’s Plate with a Gold Band and Scenes from Jack and Jill Nursery Rhyme from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8
Photo 551: Dots Painted Gold or a Honey Comb Shape Gold Decoration On Porcelain Vessels That Also Had Painted Floral Decorations from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2

A. 59:287  
Stratum 2, West Half  
Porcelain Saucer  
Molded and Painted

B. 59:13  
Top Fill  
Porcelain Saucer  
Painted

Photo 552: Porcelain Vessels with Painted Floral Designs and Gilded Highlights from 1890-1920 Features

A. 62:342  
Stratum 3, South Half  
Porcelain Serving Platter  
Painted and Molded

B. 106:11  
Porcelain Saucer  
Painted

C. 169:109  
Porcelain Saucer  
Molded and Painted

D. 298:34  
Porcelain Platter  
Molded and Painted

E. 195:24  
Stratum 1  
Porcelain Cup  
Molded and Painted
Photo 553: Porcelain Vessels with Gold Floral Decorations from 1890-1920 Features

A. 62:353
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

B. 62:354
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

C. 178:58
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

D. 60:86
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted

E. 223:22
Porcelain cup
paneled around base,
floral applique painted gold

F. 72:38
Porcelain Cup
Painted

G. 62:25
All Strata, North Half
Ironstone Saucer
Molded and Painted

H. 62:136
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted

I. 62:347
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Saucers
Molded and Painted

K. 62:138
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Saucer
Molded and Painted
Photo 554: Porcelain Vessels with Gold Band and Multi Color Floral Transfer Prints from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 555: Porcelain Saucers and Cups with Gold Band and Multicolor Floral Transfer Prints from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 556: Porcelain Vessels with Gold Floral Transfer Print Bands and Pendants from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:386
Stratum 3, West Half
Porcelain Saucer
Transfer Print

B. 59:387
Stratum 3, West Half
Porcelain Cup
Painted and Transfer Print

C. 169:91
Ironstone Platter
Transfer Print

D. E. 62:546
Displaced
Porcelain Saucers
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

E. 114:30
Porcelain Saucer
Transfer Print

G. 169:124
Porcelain Cup
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

H. 298:45
Porcelain Cup
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

I. 62:551
Displaced
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

J. 131:04
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Transfer Print
Photo 557: Porcelain Vessels with Multicolor Floral Transfer Prints and Gilded Highlights from 1890-1920 Features

59:125
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Serving Bowl
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

62:547
Displaced
Porcelain Platter
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

279:19
Porcelain Dish
Painted and Transfer Print

68:266
Unit
Porcelain Saucer
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

169:121
Porcelain Cup
Painted and Transfer Print
Photo 558: Porcelain Vessels with Copper (Lusterware) Decorations from 1890-1920 Features

59:496
Stratum 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Creamer
Painted

62:353
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Cup
Molded and Painted
A small number (N=36) of the porcelain vessels were marked with their country of origin (Figure 151). These indicated most of the ceramics were from Germany, or nearby France, Austria, and Silesia (once located between Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic) (Photo 559). A smaller percentage was from Japan or China. Three of those made in Japan were marked “Japan”, while the other two were marked “Nippon”. As suggested above, the Japan designation began to be used after 1922. These pieces include two serving plates from Feature 169 and a saucer from Feature 59 found at the top of the feature and could have been discarded after the features were filled for the last time. Some of the marks also included the name of the porcelain manufacturer (Table 21). The majority of these marks were used at the time that these features were last being filled between 1890 and 1920. However, three pieces, a plate from Feature 155 with Charles Field Haviland mark, a saucer from Feature 198 with a F.A. Schumann mark, and a dip bowl with a Rudolf and Eugen Haidinger mark were produced prior to 1890 and these prized pieces may have still been used or represented cherished heirlooms used on special occasions.

*Figure 151: Percentage of Country of Origins on Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features*
Table 21: Porcelain Manufacturers from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Vessels</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Manufacturer (Dates of Operation)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mark Date</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Carlsbad CSM</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Late 1800s-early 1900s</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Latrille, Frers</td>
<td>Limoges, France</td>
<td>1908-1913</td>
<td>PP&amp;M 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Charles Field Haviland (1870-present)</td>
<td>Limoges, France</td>
<td>1870-1882</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986:164P</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Theodore Haviland (1892-2000)</td>
<td>Limoges, France</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>C&amp;E Carstens Porcelain (1918-present)</td>
<td>Blankenhain, Thuringen, Germany</td>
<td>1918-1945</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986: E</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Rudolf &amp; Eugen Haidinger (1815-1945)</td>
<td>Elbogen, Bohemia, Germany (Locket, Czechoslovakia)</td>
<td>1815-1873</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986:179E</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Lehmann Sohn G.A.</td>
<td>Prozellanbarikin, Leuchtenburg, Germany</td>
<td>1895-1921</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Porzellanfabrik, Moschendorf, A.G.</td>
<td>Moschendorf, Bavaria, Germany</td>
<td>1895-1937</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>F.A. Schumann</td>
<td>Moabit, Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>1827-1880</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Zeh, Scherzer &amp; Co. (1860-present)</td>
<td>Kehars, Bavaria, Germany</td>
<td>1880-1918</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>C. Tielsch &amp; Co. (1845-present)</td>
<td>Altausser, Silesia (Germany) (Walbrzych, Poland)</td>
<td>1875-1934</td>
<td>Kovel &amp; Kovel 1986: J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Isimari Prefecture, Kutani Porcelain</td>
<td>Kutani, Japan</td>
<td>after 1868</td>
<td>PM&amp;M 2018</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 559: Manufacturers Marks on Porcelain Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

A. 83:22
Porcelain Bowl
Carlsbad C. S. M., Austria

B. 125:37
Porcelain Plate
Haviland & Co
France

C. 155:2
Example of
Charles Field Haviland Mark
on Porcelain Plate
France

D. 97:36
Porcelain Cup
Theodore Haviland, France

E. 223:23
Example of
C&E Carstens Porcelain Mark
Germany

F. 68:103B
Example of
Rudolf & Eugen Haidinger Mark
on Porcelain Dip Bowl
Germany

G. 59:386
Stratum 3, West Half
Porcelain Saucer
Lehmann Sohn G.A., Germany

H. 198:19
Porcelain Saucer
F. A. Schumann
Germany

I. 169:117
Porcelain Saucer
Zeh, Scherzer & Co.
Germany

J. 169:102
Porcelain Serving Dish
C. Tielsch & Co.
Silesia

K. 59:392
Stratum 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Cup
Kutani Porcelain
**Glassware**

Glassware represented 7% of the overall items used at the dining table. The majority (N=136) consisted of pressed glass pieces. These were from a variety of vessels (Table 22), mostly related to the serving of various foods at the dinner table. These include small bowls used in bringing out small foods or for serving individual dishes; larger bowls, serving trays and platters, and pedestal serving vessels for serving larger quantities of foods; stands for cakes or pastries; parfait glasses for individual servings; and relish dishes (Photos 560-566). Other pieces were used for serving condiments to enhance the taste of foods. These include a vinegar or oil decanter from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 and a small condiment bowl, from Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24, for serving a condiment on the table which was applied using a small knife or spoon (Photo 567). Two small salt cellars were recovered from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 568). Although these small dishes were used for serving salt for most of the 19th century, by the late 1800s, salt or pepper shakers were being used, which were more common within these features. Other objects recovered included a small glass tooth pick holder from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12, which was used to pick up certain foods (Photo 569:A). Feature 190 of Excavation Block 10 produced a glass ring about 5.5 cm (2 inches) in diameter (Photo 569:B). This could have been used as a napkin ring. A glass plate from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 (Photo 569:C) that likely served as a trivet used to prevent hot dishes from scorching the tablecloth, the dinner table or buffet top. Other vessels were used for serving liquids, including cream pitchers. One small cream pitcher from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 had an image of a woman carrying a pale on one side and a boy wearing a dunce hat sitting on a bench on the other (Photo 570:C). A variety of water pitchers and water goblets also were recovered from these features (Photos 571-572). During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s having a matching set of water goblets became more common, especially for formal dinner parties. This practice appears to have been common even for these working class families due to the number and diversity of water goblets, as well as being widely spread across the site represented within these features. One small glass cup found in Feature 195 of Excavation Block 10 likely was associated with a punch bowl set (Photo 573:H) also popular after the mid-1800s.

**Table 22: Pressed Glass Vessels from 1890-1920 Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Types</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Bowls</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Serving Bowls</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving Tray or Platter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestal Serving Vessels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cake Stand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parfait Glass</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relish Dish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Decanter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>567:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condiment Bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>567:B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt Well</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>568:A-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt &amp; Pepper Shakers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>568:C-J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Pick Holder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>569:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkin Ring</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>569:B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trivet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>569:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream Pitcher</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitcher</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>571 &amp; 572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Goblet</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>573:A-G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cups</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>573:H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 560: Small Glass Bowls from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 561: Large Glass Serving Bowls from 1890-1920 Features

- 59:288
  Stratum 2, West Half
  Glass Serving Bowl
  Molded

- 59:131
  Stratum 1, West Half
  Glass Serving Bowl
  Molded

- 62:30a
  All Strata, North Half
  Glass Serving Vessel
  Molded and Footed

- 62:152
  Stratum 2, South Half
  Glass Serving Bowl Lid
  Molded

- 68:102
  Glass Serving Bowl
  Molded

- 117:11
  Glass Serving Vessel
  Molded

- 169:126
  Glass Serving Bowl
  Molded

- 169:127
  Glass Serving Bowl
  Molded

- 106:13a
  Glass Serving Vessel Lid
  Molded

- 97:37
  Glass Serving Vessel
  Molded

- 169:130
  Glass Serving Dish
  Molded
Photo 562: Glass Platters and Serving Trays from 1890-1920 Features

12:35
Glass Tray
Pressed

118:62
Glass Serving Plate
Molded

68:268
Glass Serving Platter with Lid
Molded
Photo 563: Glass Pedestal Serving Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 564: Glass Cake Stands from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 565: Parfait Glasses from 1890-1920 Features

169:131b
Glass Parfait Cup
Molded

168:21d
Straturn 2
Glass Parfait Cup
Molded

169:131a
Glass Parfait Cup

83:27
Glass Parfait
Molded

12:38
Glass Parfait
Pressed

114:33
Glass Sundae Dish
Molded
Photo 566: Glass Relish Dishes from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 567: Glass Vinegar or Oil Decanter, and Condiment Dish from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 568: Glass Salt Wells and Salt/Pepper Shakers from 1890-1920 Features

A-B. 59:133
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Salt Wells
Molded

C. 98:42
Glass Salt/Pepper Shaker
Molded

D. 59:132
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Salt Shaker
Molded

E. 195:29
Stratum 1
Glass SSalt/Pepper Shaker
Molded

F. 62:154
Stratum 2, South Half
Glass Salt/Pepper Shaker
Molded

G. 169:131
Glass Salt/Pepper Shaker
Molded

H. 59:497
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Glass Salt/Pepper Shaker
Molded

I-J. 114:36
Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers
Molded
Photo 569: Glass Tooth Pick Holder, Napkin Ring, and Trivet from 1890-1920 Features

A. 118:65a
Glass Tooth Pick Holder
Molded

B. 190:16
Glass Napkin Ring

C. 12:40a
Glass Trivet
Photo 570: Glass Cream Pitchers from 1890-1920 Features

A. 62:153
Stratum 2, South Half
Glass Cream Pitcher
Molded

B. 190:19a
Glass Pitcher
Molded

C. 62:555
Displaced
Glass Cream Pitcher
Molded
Photo 571: Nearly Whole Glass Water Pitchers from 1890-1920 Features

56:86
Glass Pitcher
Pressed

56:87
Glass Pitcher
Pressed

168:21e
Stratum 2
Glass Pitcher
Molded

200:06
Glass Pitcher
Molded

190:15
Glass Pitcher
Frosted and Molded
Photo 572: Fragments of Glass Water Pitchers from 1890-1920 Features

90:58
Glass Pitcher Handles

298:51
Glass Pitcher Handle

98:41
Glass Pitcher Handle
Molded

12:39
Glass Pitcher
Photo 573: Example of Water Goblets and a Glass Punch Cup from 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:40c
Glass Water Goblet

B.-C. 90:59
Glass Water Goblets

D. 117:14
Glass Water Goblet Molded

E. 219:11
Glass Water Goblet Molded & Etched Floral Design

F. 168:21b
Stratum 2
Glass Water Goblet Molded

G. 223: 24
Glass Water Goblet Molded

H. 195:28
Stratum 1
Glass Cup Molded
Another 12 pieces of glasswares were made of various colors than clear glass. Four of them with a white or milk glass. These pieces included 2 platters, 1 serving bowl, and a small piece of a cup (Photo 574). In addition to white glass, pieces of other colors were also recovered (Table 23). Clear colored glasswares typically are considered “Depression Glass”, which was produced from 1923 to the mid-1940s. However, canning jars as early as the 1860s were sometimes made with a blue glass and colored glassware for the dining table and started being produced by the 1890s, with the introduction of new glass making machines (Krupey 2008).

**Table 23: Summary of Various Colored Glasswares**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Glass Color</th>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Photo 575</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>salt/pepper shaker</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>98, 136, 168</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>water goblets</td>
<td>B, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>small bowl</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>water goblet</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>cake stand</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>serving tray</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 574: White Glasswares from 1890-1920 Features

12:40
Milk Glass Serving Bowl

47:25
White Glass Platter

72:43
White Glass Platter
Molded

Stratum 1, Zone A
Whiteglass Cup
Photo 575: Various Colored Glasswares from 1890-1920 Features

A. 97:43
  Blue Glass
  Salt/Pepper Shaker
  Molded

B. 136:05
  Green Glass
  Water Goblet
  Molded

C. 98:40
  Green Glass Bowl
  Molded

D. 98:42h
  Green Glass
  Water Goblet

E. 168:21e
  Stratum 2
  Green Glass Water Goblet
  Molded

F. 56:90b
  Yellow Glass
  Water Goblet
  Molded

G. 62:356
  Stratum 3, South Half
  Yellow Glass
  Cake Stand
  Molded

H. 114:34
  Yellow Glass Serving Trays
**Utensils**

Other dining artifacts were 13 utensils recovered from seven features. These include a brass fork from Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 576:A) and six brass spoons from Features 56, 59, 68, and 136 (Photo 576:B, C, K-N). These were used for consuming foods at the dinner table. Two bone and iron knife handles were collected from Features 56 and 98. These knives were small, 10 cm (4 inches) long and 1.5-2 cm (3/4 inch) wide (Photo 576:G-H). The small size of these knives suggested that they were used at the dining table to cut meats and other foods. Features 47 and 178 produced two brass table spoons (Photo 576:I-J) and were likely used for serving foods.

**Faunal and Floral Remains**

A total of 4,475 (26,773.9g) animal bones fragments were recovered from the features used between 1890 and 1920. As indicated above, these were not analyzed by a zooarcheologist due to time constraints with this project but were curated for future researchers. In addition, one fragment of an egg shell was found in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 and 20 pieces in Feature 190 of Excavation Block 10. These likely were obtained from a grocery store or the market from local farmers. There were not enough egg fragments to suggest that one of these residents may have raised chickens behind these flats or the domestic dwelling near Feature 190.

Also recovered were 15 oyster shells from five features (Features 21, 56, 62, 90, and 169). Recovered from Features 4, 83, 97, and 289 were six mussel shells. These did not have to be imported like the oysters but were collected from local streams and rivers.

Processed flotation samples recovered a variety of seeds and other floral remains, but these were not examined by a paleoethnobotanist due to time constraints. A whole (unopened) peanut was found near the bottom of Feature 90. The peanut was farmed in Brazil and Peru as early 1500 B.C, where it spread into Central America and Mexico. After the invasion of the Americas by the Spanish in 1500, peanuts were carried back to Europe and quickly spread to Asia and Africa. It was grown in the U.S. during the early 1800s but did not become popular until the Civil War, when it was consumed because it was high in protein. During the late 1800s, roasted peanuts were sold at social events, such as circuses, and on street corners. Dr. George Washington Carver, promoted the use of peanuts as an alternative to raising cotton, and developed over 300 uses of this crop. Peanuts were harvested by hand, but by the start of the 20th century equipment was developed that made planting and harvesting of this plant easier, increasing its commercial appeal. One of the byproducts, peanut butter was first developed by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in 1895 (creator of Kellogg’s cereal) and then in 1903, Dr. Ambrose Straug, a St. Louis physician patented a process for making peanut butter as a protein substitute for his older patients who had lost their teeth. It was widely sold for the first time at the St. Louis World’s Fair (National Peanut Board 2018, Huffington Post 2012). The peanut collected from this feature was likely obtained from a street vendor, or at the market or grocery store.

More common were peach pits, with 13 recovered from Features 12, 56, 62, 68, 86, 98, and 125. Recovered peach pits were likely from peaches acquired from a market or the grocery store.
Photo 576: Utensils from 1890-1920 Features

56:88-56:90
Brass Dining Utensils

F. 78:20
Brass Utensil Handle

G. 56:90a
Bone and Brass Knife

H. 98:42c
Bone Knife Handle

I. 178:59
Brass Table Spoon

K. 59:134
Stratum I, West Half
Brass Spoon

J. 47:26
Brass Table Spoon

L.-M. 68:103
Brass Spoons

N. 136:06
Brass Spoon
Kitchen Artifacts

Kitchen artifacts from features last used between 1890 and 1920 numbered 2,092 (340,413.6g) pieces and represented a minimum of 1,337 items. These artifacts were associated with activities conducted in the preparation and storage of foods within the kitchen.

Vessels Associated with Preparing Foods and Drinks

Among these recovered items were 25 mixing bowls. A minimum of 16 bowls were made of stoneware. The majority of them were covered either by a salt glaze or a dark brown slip (Photo 577). However, one vessel from Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10 had a blue spongeware decoration (Photo 577:C). The other 9 mixing bowls were made of yellowware. These either had an annularware (Photo 578:A-B) or blue spongeware (Photo 578:C-D) decorations. One of the annularware mixing bowls also had a blue dendritic pattern (Photo 578:A). This particular pattern was used predominately before 1860 but was occasionally made after that time. From Excavation Block 2 a glass measuring cup was found in Feature 56 and a porcelain measuring spoon from Feature 59 (Photo 579). Another object associated with the preparation of food, in particular butter, was recovered from Feature 21. This was the ironstone top of a butter churn (Photo 580). This artifact is an unusual find within an urban area because butter could have been purchased at the store. This artifact was found on the floor of a residence, Feature 21, Building 7, near the alley within Excavation Block 23. This residence appeared to have been occupied only a short time between 1895 and 1909, but no one was listed on the 1900 or 1910 census as living at this location.

Other recovered pieces were associated with cooking foods. These are summarized in Table 24.

Table 24: Objects Associated with Cooking Foods from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21, 56, 68</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>deep baking dish</td>
<td></td>
<td>581:A-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 178</td>
<td>yellowware</td>
<td>deep baking dish</td>
<td></td>
<td>581:D-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>redware</td>
<td>deep baking dish</td>
<td></td>
<td>581:F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>pie pan</td>
<td></td>
<td>582:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>yellowware</td>
<td>pie pan</td>
<td></td>
<td>582:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>56, 68, 114</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>bean pots</td>
<td></td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>redware</td>
<td>bean pot base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>custard cup base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>porringer</td>
<td>Easley’s Improved Juicer</td>
<td>584:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>juicer</td>
<td>Easley’s Improved Juicer</td>
<td>584:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>rubber</td>
<td>turkey baster bulb</td>
<td></td>
<td>584:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>fry pan</td>
<td></td>
<td>584:D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>oven griddle</td>
<td></td>
<td>584:E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the cooking artifacts was a juicer embossed with Easley’s Improved Juicer (Figure 152). It further indicated that the juicer was patented on March 6, 1900.

In addition to these objects, three iron tea kettles were discovered within Excavation Block 2 (Photo 585). Two within Feature 56 and a tea kettle spout from Feature 62.
Photo 577: Stoneware Mixing Bowls from 1890-1920 Features

A. 72:52
Stoneware Mixing Bowl

B. 90:63
Stoneware Mixing Bowl

C. 279:29
Stoneware Mixing Bowl

D. 178:190
Stoneware Mixing Bowl
Painted

E. 21:55
Stoneware Mixing Bowl

F. 279:28
Stoneware Mixing Bowl
Photo 578: Yellowware Mixing Bowls from 1890-1920 Features

A. 198:32
Yellowware Mixing Bowl
Painted

B. 21:59
Yellowware Mixing Bowl
Annularware

C. 118:77
Yellowware Mixing Bowl
Painted - Spongeware

D. 178:61
Yellowware Mixing Bowl
Painted
Photo 579: Measuring Cup and Measuring Spoon from 1890-1920 Features

56:143
Glass Measuring Cup

59:138
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Measuring Spoon
Photo 580: Ironstone Butter Churn Lid from Feature 21, Building 7, of Excavation Block 23

21:56
Ironstone Butter Churn
Photo 581: Deep Baking Dishes from 1890-1920 Features

A. 56:141
Stoneware Baking Deep Dish with Metal Handle

B. 21:54
Stoneware Baking Dish

C. 68:277
Unit
Stoneware Deep Dish or Nappie

D. 68:120
Yellowware Nappie/Deep Dish
Rockingham

E. 178:63
Yellowware Baking Dish
Painted

F. 59:27
Top Fill
Redware Baking Dish
Photo 582: Pie Pans from 1890-1920 Features

A. 72:49
Stoneware Pie Dish

B. 114:43
Yellowware Pie Pan
Photo 583: Stoneware Bean Pots from 1890-1920 Features

68:119
Stoneware Bean Pot

56:140
Stoneware Bean Pot

114:42
Stoneware Bean Crock
Photo 584: Various Cooking Related Objects from 1890-1920 Features

Figure 152: Example of Easley’s Improved Juicer (Ebay 2018D)
Other food preparation and cooking items recovered from these features were made of graniteware. Enamel covered metal or granitewares were first mass produced during the 1870s. Among the early innovators of this new technique were Frederic and William Niedringhaus, who arrived in St. Louis from Germany in the 1850s. They established a business of hand producing kitchen utensils, but by the 1870s, were using machines that could stamp out utensils from a single sheet of metal. During a visit back to Germany in 1874, William found a store displaying metal utensils covered with a white enamel. He brought the process back to St. Louis and on April 10, 1874, produced the first piece of graniteware. It was called graniteware because ground granite was used to coat the metal vessels. Soon, graniteware vessels were being painted or spattered (e.g., blue enamel ware) to make them more appealing. In 1891, the brothers purchased 3,500 acres and moved their business to the community of Six Mile in Illinois, just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. In 1896, the growing community was incorporated as Granite City due to the success of the Niedringhaus brothers’ business (Granite City 2003). Enameled wares were widely popular across the U.S. between 1880 and 1940, providing a durable, yet inexpensive utility vessels.

A minimum of 54 graniteware vessels were recovered from the features that dated between 1890 and 1920. These vessels are summarized in Table 25. Among the kettles are three preserve kettles (Photo 587:A-C). These preserve kettles were used to cook down fruits or vegetables so that they could be stored in canning jars. They had wire handles for picking up the kettles and an additional loop handle on a third side for pouring contents into canning jars. A kettle found in Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 587:F) appeared to be last filled with mortar or concrete.
Table 25: Summary of Graniteware Vessels from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>fry pan</td>
<td>586:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>pie plate or plate</td>
<td>586:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>55, 56, 59, 72, 86, 125, 178</td>
<td>Kettles</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>55, 56, 62, 72, 90, 98, 125, 214, 298</td>
<td>sauce pans</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>55, 56, 86, 98</td>
<td>wash basins</td>
<td>589:A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tubs</td>
<td>589:E-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>55, 72, 86, 223</td>
<td>Pails</td>
<td>590:A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>milk pail</td>
<td>590:E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>long handle basting spoon</td>
<td>591:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Funnel</td>
<td>591:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59, 125</td>
<td>coffee pots</td>
<td>592:A-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>55, 86, 169, 190, 298</td>
<td>tea kettle</td>
<td>592:C-D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basins were used for washing fruits or vegetables but could have been used to wash hands and face as well (Photo 589:A-D). The larger tubs found in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 may have been used to clean dishes but may have been used in cleaning clothing (Photo 589:E-F).

Graniteware pails also were recovered (Photo 590:A-D), which were used to gather fruits or vegetables. However, these could have been used for household cleaning chores as well. A milk pail was found in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 590:E). Before pasteurized bottles were used around 1900, milk and cream were carried by dairy farmers in large barrels. The milk or cream was then dipped from the large barrel into milk pails similar to the one recovered from Feature 55, where it was used in cooking or to drink.

Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 produced a graniteware funnel (Photo 591:B). This was used in pouring liquids, most likely into canning jars. A long handle graniteware spoon was found in Feature 114 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 591:A). It was likely used in baking to mix the batter or in cooking to stir pots of food.

Also recovered were 2 coffee pots and 6 tea kettles. Although drinking coffee was gaining popularity by the start of the 20th century, the number of large tea kettles and numerous tea pots reflect that tea drinking was still more common at this time.
Photo 586: Graniteware Fry Pan from Feature 62 and Pie Plate from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2

A. 62:160
Stratum 2, South Half
Graniteware Fry Pan

B. 59:28
Top Fill
Graniteware Pie Plate or Plate
Photo 587: Graniteware Kettles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 55:38
Graniteware Preserve Kettle

B. 56:145
Graniteware Preserve Kettle

C. 56:144
Graniteware Preserve Kettle

D. 59:147
Stratum 1, West Half
Graniteware Kettle

E. 72:59
Graniteware Buckets
Photo 588: Graniteware Sauce Pans from 1890-1920 Features

56:346
Graniteware Sauce Pan

72:58
Graniteware Pan

62:45
All Stratums, North Half
Graniteware Pans

214:03
Graniteware Sauce Pan

214:05
Graniteware Pan Handle
Photo 589: Graniteware Wash Basins and Tubs from 1890-1920 Features

A. 55:37
Graniteware Basin

B. 56:147
Graniteware Wash Basin

C. 56:53
Graniteware Basin

D. 98:58
Graniteware Basin

E. F. 12:68
Graniteware Tubs
Photo 590: Graniteware Pails from 1890-1920 Features

A. B. 72:59
Graniteware Pail

C. 223:20
Graniteware Pail

D. 55:39
Graniteware Pail

E. 55:36
Graniteware Milk Pail
Photo 591: Graniteware Spoon and Funnel from 1890-1920 Features

A. 114:45
Graniteware Basting Spoon

B. 59:558b
Displaced
Graniteware Funnel
Photo 592: Graniteware Coffee and Tea Kettle from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:147a
Stratum 1, West Half
Graniteware Coffee Pot

B. 125:63
Graniteware Coffee Pot

C. 86:55
Graniteware Tea Pot

D. 190:33
Graniteware Tea Pot
Other recovered objects associated with cooking foods included 8 baking soda or baking powder bottles used to help dough rise. Most of these bottles were made by the Horsford Chemical Company (also known as Rumford Chemical Company) of East Providence, Rhode Island (Photo 593:A-E). As previously discussed in the section on artifacts found at the base of the clay mines (on page 318), this company was in operation from 1856 to 1956. A baking powder can was found in Feature 125 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 593:F). The can was no longer labeled so it is unclear if this was made by Horsford or some other baking powder manufacturer.

*Photo 593: Horsford Chemical Company Baking Soda and Powder Bottles from 1890-1920 Features*
Cooking spice containers also were recovered from the features. These include a red plastic top to a pepper can recovered from Feature 78 of Excavation Block 8. The left side was marked “Lift to Pour, Pry to Spoon” and on right “Lift to Shake, Pry to Spoon” (Photo 94:A).

A celery salt bottle was found in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23. It was produced by “Forbes Quality Spices” (Photo 594:B). In 1853, this company was created by James H. Forbes, when he purchased the Franklin Tea and Coffee House in St. Louis. Franklin was open for less than 2 years, but it was the first coffee company to sell ground coffee in St. Louis, not just coffee beans. While Franklin could not capitalize on this new way of selling coffee, Forbes was able too. In 1898, the company also sold spices and extracts until the 1940s. They also sold mustard, seasonal minced meats in jars, and for a short time, a summer drink concentrate of various flavors that was mixed with water. Being non-carbonated it was never widely popular. In addition, they sold roasted peanuts and did have a contract at Sportsman Park, where the St. Louis Cardinals and Browns played, to sell their peanuts in a bag. The company continued to be owned by the Forbes family until 1956 (Forbes 2001).

Other spices included two ironstone cloves jars in Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 594:C). A spice jar lid from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 was marked with a patent date of October 18, 1888, but this patent could not be identified. Another four spice jars and jar lids were recovered, but the spices within them could not be determined (Photo 594:D-G).

Photo 594:
Spices from 1890-1920 Features
Also recovered were 150 extract bottles. These bottles contained flavoring extracts used to improve the taste of baked goods or drinks (Photos 595-600). Only 29 of the bottles were embossed or had paper labels indicating the manufacturer of the flavoring extracts, which are summarized in Table 26. Most of these were manufactured at the Forbes Brothers Company and Dr. Price, however, 9 of the Forbes bottles were from Feature 56 and 5 of the Dr. Price’s bottles were in Feature 90. Only extracts produced by the Shepard Baking Powder Company in St. Louis appear to have been more widely used, which were recovered from five features.

*Table 26: Summary of Flavoring Extract Manufacturers from 1890-1920 Features*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Years Bottle Produced</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>90, 98, 178, 219</td>
<td>Dr. Price’s Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1874-1922</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>5 bottles in Fea. 90</td>
<td>Griffin 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Fritz’s &amp; Co., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>596</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>586, 289</td>
<td>Forbes Brothers Co., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1903-1912</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>9 bottles in Fea. 86</td>
<td>Florida Dept. of Agriculture 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sauer’s Extract, Richmond, VA</td>
<td>1887-present</td>
<td>598:B</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.F. Sauer 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>83, 86, 114, 118, 154</td>
<td>Shepard Baking Powder Co., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1892-1931</td>
<td>599</td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis Post Dispatch 1931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Photo 595: Dr. Price’s Flavoring Extract Bottles from 1890-1920 Features*
Photo 596 Fritz’s & Company
Flavoring Extracts
from Feature 190
of Excavation Block 10

Photo 597: Forbes Brothers Company Flavoring Extracts from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 598: Hires Root Beer Extract and Sauer’s Flavoring Extracts from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 599: Shepard Baking Powder Company Flavoring Extracts from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 600: Unmarked or Unreadable Flavoring Extract Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

47:30
Glass Extract Bottle

47:31
Glass Extract Bottle

55:30
Glass Extract Bottles

12:65, 12:65a-c
Extract Bottles

21:68a
Glass Extract Bottles

59:145
Stratum I, West Half
Glass Extract Bottles

298:70
Extract Bottle

98:57
Glass Extract Bottles

114:52
Glass Extract Bottles

97:65
Glass Extract Bottles

118:91
Glass Extract Bottle

60:10
Glass Extract Bottle
Food Storage Vessels

Among the recovered food storage vessels, 235 were glass canning jars. These were associated with families putting up fruits or vegetables for later use. However, it is possible that some of these were purchased at a store or at the market. One Atlas jar from Feature 118 in Excavation Block 12 had a paper label indicating it contained cherries and may have been acquired from a store (Photo 601). The canning jars were produced by various companies as summarized in Table 27. By far, most of the canning jars were Ball jars, (N=22) and they were recovered from the most features (N=9). The logos on Ball jars changed over time (Figure 152), suggesting that most of the jars dated between 1880 and 1920. However, one jar in Feature 137 had a logo dating between 1923 and 1933 (Photo 602:H, Figure 152: Logo 6). This jar was found at the top of the feature and could have been a latter addition to its fill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Years Bottle Produced</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>59, 118</td>
<td>Atlas Company</td>
<td>1896-1957</td>
<td>601-602</td>
<td>Glass Bottle Marks 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>1895-1896</td>
<td>603:A</td>
<td>Vincent 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vincent 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>55, 59, 83, 97, 98, 118</td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>1900-1910</td>
<td>603:B-E</td>
<td>Vincent 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12, 59, 97, 137</td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>1910-1923</td>
<td>603:F-G</td>
<td>Vincent 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>1923-1933</td>
<td>603:H</td>
<td>Vincent 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Consolidated Fruit Jar</td>
<td>1878-1883</td>
<td>604:A</td>
<td>Lockhart et al. 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 137</td>
<td>Drey</td>
<td>1904-1933</td>
<td>604:B-C</td>
<td>Cole 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Gile-Clugh Co.</td>
<td>1893-1897</td>
<td>604:D</td>
<td>Lockhart et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Hazel Atlas</td>
<td>1913-1924</td>
<td>603:E</td>
<td>Glass Bottle Marks 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>62,118, 168</td>
<td>Hero</td>
<td>1883-1909</td>
<td>604:E</td>
<td>Lockhart et al. 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>55, 56, 60, 190</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>1858-1911</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Perfection</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>606:A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>55, 118, 178</td>
<td>Swayzee</td>
<td>1894-1907</td>
<td>606:B-D</td>
<td>Bottle Pickers 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the canning jars featured a screw top fastener and the improvement, introduced by Lewis Boyd in 1860, using a white glass liner separating the contents inside the jar from the zinc lid (Photo 607). At least 6 recovered canning jars (Photo 608:A-E) and a white glass canning jar liner (Photo 608:F) had a lightening fastener. This type of canning jar closure was used between 1858 and 1912 (SHA 2017).

Also recovered were three vinegar bottles from Feature 56 in Excavation Block 2 and Feature 195 in Excavation Block 10 (Photo 609:A). These could have been used to pickle fruits or vegetables during canning. However, vinegar could have been used in making certain foods, such as sauerkraut. Another artifact recovered associated with canning was a pickle immerser found in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 609:B). This white glass device was used to keep fruits or vegetables submerged in vinegar during pickling.
Photo 601: Atlas Canning Jar from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12
with a Paper Label for Cherries on the Opposite Side

118/66
Glass Canning Jar
Atlas Strong Shoulder Mason
with Cherry Paper Label on Opposite Side
Photo 602: Atlas Canning Jars from 1890-1920 Features

59:14
Top Fill
Glass Canning Jar
Atlas

59:451
Stratums 2 and 3, West Half
Glass Canning Jar
Atlas

118:66
Glass Canning Jar
Atlas Strong Shoulder Mason
Photo 603: Ball Canning Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A. 56:93
Glass Canning Jar
1895-1896 Ball

B. 59:498
Stratums 1-3, West Half
Glass Canning Jar
1900-1910 Ball

C. 59:290
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Canning Jar
1900-1910 Ball

D. 83:29
Glass Canning Jar
1900-1910 Ball

E. 118:69a
Glass Canning Jar
1900-1910 Ball

F. 12:41
Glass Canning Jars
1910-1923 Ball

G. 59:15
Top Fill
Glass Canning Jar
1910-1923 Ball

H. 137:02
Glass Canning Jar
1923-1933 Ball Perfect Mason
**Figure 152: Changes in Ball Canning Jars Logo (Vincent 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logo</th>
<th>Distinguishing Feature</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company</td>
<td>c. 1885-1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Block Letters</td>
<td>c. 1895-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>First Ball script logo</td>
<td>c. 1895-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Triple L</td>
<td>c. 1900-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dropped A, loop removed</td>
<td>(1910-1923)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Underscore and ascender both removed</td>
<td>(1923-1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Underscore only returned</td>
<td>(1933-1962)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bottom loop of B closed</td>
<td>(1960-date)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 604: Various Canning Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:42
Glass Canning Jar
Consolidated Fruit Jar

B. 12:43
Glass Canning Jar
Drey Perfect Mason

C. 137:01
Glass Canning Jar
Drey Perfect Mason

D. 72:53
Glass Canning Jar
Gile-Clough Co.

E. 62:357
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Canning Jar
Hero

F. 56:94
Glass Canning Jar
Mascot Improved
Photo 605: Mason Jars from 1890-1920 Features

56:91
Glass Canning Jar
Mason

60:8
Glass Canning Jar
Mason

190:29
Canning Jar
Mason’s
Photo 606: Perfection and Swayzee Canning Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A. 55:13
Glass Canning Jar
Perfection

B. 55:12
Glass Canning Jar
Swayzee’s

C. 178:72
Canning Jar
Swayzee’s Improved Mason

D. 118:68
Glass Canning Jar
Swayzee
Photo 607: White Glass Canning Jar Liners from 1890-1920 Features

62:359
Stratum 3, South Half
Milk Glass Canning Jar Lids

59:19
Top Fill
White Glass Canning Jar Liners

59:501-59:502
Stratums 2 and 3, East Half
Zinc Canning Jar Lid
Glass Canning Jar Liners

56:101-56:103
White Glass Canning Jar Liners

98:49
White Glass Canning Jar Liners

97:50
White Glass Canning Jar Liners

58:7
White Glass Canning Jar Liner

86:39
White Glass Canning Jar Liners

83:30
White Glass Canning Jar Liner

59:292
Stratum 2, West Half
White Glass Canning Jar Liner

59:137
Stratum 1, West Half
White Glass Canning Jar Liners
Photo 608: Canning Jars and Glass Lids Sealed with Lightening Fasteners from 1890-1920 Features

A. 62:361
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Canning Jar

B. 68:61
Glass Canning Jar

C.-D. 117:17
Glass Canning Jars

E. 198:33
Canning Jar

F. 90:68
Glass Canning Jar Lid
Photo 609: Vinegar Bottle and Fruit or Pickle Immerser from 1890-1920 Features

A. 195:38
Stratum 1
Vinegar Bottle
Molded

B. 56:126
White Glass B. Fruit/Pickle Immerser
Stoneware storage vessels consisted of a minimum of 97 pieces comprised of various size crockery (Photos 610-611) and jars (Photos 612). These were used to store bulk foods obtained from the market or grocery. They were recovered from 26 out of the 56 features (46.4%) containing artifacts dating between 1890-1920. One storage vessel from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 was marked “Butter” (Photo 613). Although this crock was most likely used to store butter, it could have been used to store other food products as well. Another 20 stoneware fragments represented stoneware jugs (Photos 614-615). Further, one redware jug was found in Feature 298 of Excavation Block 18. These jugs were used to store various types of liquids, some of them used in cooking, but may have contained various beverages as well. A miniature jug was recovered from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 615:G). Sometimes promotional items, such as syrups, were also sold in small jugs.

*Photo 610: Stoneware Crockery from 1890-1920 Features*
Photo 611: Additional Stoneware Crockery from 1890-1920 Features

- 56:132 Stoneware Crock
  Painted

- 56:135 Stoneware Crock

- 56:136 Stoneware Crock

- 56:137 Stoneware Crock

- 56:133 Stoneware Crock
  Painted

- 62:139 Stratum 3, South Half
  Stoneware Crockery

- 62:135 Stratum 2, South Half
  Stoneware Crock

- 169:132 Stoneware Crock
  Applique

- 98:43 Stoneware Crockery

- 83:28 Stoneware Crockery
Photo 612: Stoneware Jars from 1890-1920 Features

68:275
Unit
Stoneware Jar

131:08
Stoneware Jar
Molded and Painted

68:117
Stoneware Food Storage Jar
Molded and Painted

114:40
Stoneware Jar

90:64
Stoneware Crockery Jar

125:49
Stoneware Jar

114:40
Stoneware Jar

118:74
Stoneware Jar
Transfer Print - Flow Blue

114:41
Stoneware Jar
Photo 613: Butter Crock from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10

169:136
Stoneware Crock

Photo 614: Stoneware Jugs from 1890-1920 Features

97:48
Stoneware Jug

169:138
Stoneware Jug

97:47
Stoneware Jug

169:137
Stoneware Jug

298:58
Stoneware Jug

298:59
Stoneware Jug
Photo 615: Additional Stoneware Jugs from 1890-1920 Features

A. 68:273
   Unit 1
   Stoneware Jugs

B. 125:52
   Stoneware Jug

C. 68:104
   Stoneware Jug

D. 118:80
   Stoneware Jug

E. 190:31
   Stoneware Jug

F. 68:105
   Stoneware Jug

G. 118:70
   Small Stoneware Jug
   Painted
Commercially Prepared Condiments and Food Jars

By the end of the 19th century, a wide variety of commercially prepared condiments and foods were being sold across the country as well as internationally. The various condiment bottles recovered from the 1890-1920 features are listed in Table 28.

A total of 524 condiment bottles were recovered. The majority of these (N=213, 40.6%) consisted of mustard jars, which came from the largest number of excavated features (N=28). This data reflects the wide appeal of using mustards as a condiment during this time period across the U.S. The largest percentage of the mustard jars (N=189, 88.7%) were barrel shaped (Photo 616). Barrel shaped jars were first produced by local distributors in St. Louis by the 1850s and continued to be used until the 1920s. The design of the barrel shape made it easier to dip mustard out of these jars (SHA 2017). The remainder of the recovered mustard jars either had a modified barrel shape (Photo 617) or were placed in other jar designs (Photo 618). The traditional barrel shaped mustard jars were replaced by larger jars or jars of other shapes after 1920 because mustards were no longer locally produced but sold on a national or international basis.

Another popular condiment vessel found in the features was ketchup or catsup, represented by 144 bottles (27.5%) and from 24 excavated features. Ketchup was derived from Chinese “ke-tsiap”, defined as a pickled fish sauce. During the 1600s, English sailors brought this condiment back to England. During the 1700s, tomato was added, but the consistency was thinner than used today, similar to soy and Worcestershire sauces. In 1876, the Heinz Company introduced a thicker tomato ketchup that continues to be the most popular condiment today (Durso 2010). Of the ketchup bottles with identifiable markings, a slight majority of these (N=13) were Heinz bottles (Table 28, Photo 621). Many of the Heinz bottles have a manufacturer number on their base indicating they were produced between 1880 and 1905. By the beginning of the 20th century, U.S. manufacturers started referring to this condiment as catsup, catchup, or katsup, which is another derivative of the Chinese name. However, its ingredients were principally the same as ketchup, which was more commonly used in England. One of the most common catsups (7 recovered bottles) was made by the Brooks Company in Collinsville, Illinois (since 1907). They sold their product in a distinctive styled bottle (Photo 620).

Pickle bottles were another popular condiment recovered from the features utilized during this time period represented by 48 bottles from 17 features (Table 28). Unfortunately, very few of these bottles were marked to indicating when and where they were made. Of the marked bottles a slight majority (N=8) were made by Dodson-Braun ManufacturingCo. in St. Louis, between 1898-1914. One of the recovered bottles was made by the national Heinz Company. It featured a manufacturers mark indicating that it was produced between 1897-1903 (Photo 621).

Olive and olive oil bottles were another popular condiment (N=27), which came from 10 excavated features. These products, from the Mediterranean region, became especially popular after 1900, due to the influx of Italian immigrants and other people from Eastern Europe. However, olives soon were popular with American consumers as well (Schlereth 1991).
One bottle from Feature 190 of Excavation Block 10 featured an “Onion” paper label (Photo 639). However, located under it was marked French Relish. Evidently, the French Vinegar & Pickle Works reused a relish bottle to package onions.

Table 28: List of Condiment Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Brand Names</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>56, 178</td>
<td>Mayonnaise</td>
<td>1 Maull’s Barbecue Sauce</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>Maull’s Barbecue Sauce 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bar-B-Que Sauce</td>
<td>Maull’s-St. Louis</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>Maull’s Barbecue Sauce 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>12, 56, 62, 97, 114, 178, 190</td>
<td>Pepper Sauce/Tabasco</td>
<td>4 Tabasco Avery Island, La 1 Alphons Haas- St. Louis</td>
<td>625-626</td>
<td>St. Louis Post Dispatch 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>59, 97, 178</td>
<td>Chili Sauce/Powder</td>
<td>1 Gebhardt Eagle-Texas</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>Gebhardt Chili Powder Co. 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>55, 62</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>1 H&amp;H</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>Kansas State Board of Health 1921, Wyoming Agricultural Society 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>58, 114, 178, 223</td>
<td>Malt Vinegar/Vinegar Cruet</td>
<td>1 White-Cottle’s England (1894-1943)</td>
<td>634-635</td>
<td>State of Utah 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Brand Names</td>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Oyster Sauce</td>
<td>Meletio Fish &amp; Oyster Co., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>Marquis 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21, 56, 59, 178</td>
<td>Olive Oil</td>
<td>1 Charles Gulden- New York, NY 2 O. B. Co.</td>
<td>637</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>12, 55, 86, 97, 118, 178, 195</td>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>French Vinegar &amp; Pickle Works-St. Louis</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>New York Historical Society 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Chilton Company</td>
<td>639</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12, 29</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Chilton Company</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>12, 55, 56, 59, 62, 68, 83, 86, 90, 114, 118, 125, 169, 178, 190, 195, 298</td>
<td>Pickles</td>
<td>8 Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Co-St. Louis (1898-1914) 1 Heinz (1897-1903)</td>
<td>641-643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Relish</td>
<td>Keystone Relish Co.- Pittsburgh PA</td>
<td>644.A</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Chow</td>
<td></td>
<td>644.B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>21, 55, 56, 62, 90</td>
<td>Unknown Condiments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 616: Barrel Shaped Mustard Jars from 1890-1920 Features

56:113
Glass Mustard Barrel Jars

21:65
Glass Mustard Jar Barrel

117:18
Glass Mustard Barrel Jar

176:01
Barrel Mustard Jar

62:163
Stratum 2, South Hall Glass Mustard Barrel Jars

86:43
Glass Mustard Barrel Jars
Photo 617: Modified Barrel Mustard Jars from 1890-1920 Features

78:25
Glass Mustard Barrel Jar

190:21
Barrel Mustard Jar

125:62
Glass Mustard Barrel Jar

7:20
Stratum 1 Glass Mustard Jar

7:17
Stratum 1 Glass Mustard Jar

125:61
Glass Mustard Barrel Jar

118:82
Glass Mustard Barrel Jar

56:115
Glass Mustard Jar
Photo 618: Other Than Barrel Shaped Mustard Jars from 1890-1920 Features

298:66 Mustard Jar
223:27 Glass Heinz Mustard Jar
178:83 Dodson-Braun Mustard Jar
178:84 Mustard Jar
118:86 Glass Mustard Jar

131:12 Glass Mustard Jar Excelsior Mills Prepared Mustard
98:53 Glass Mustard Jar
62:37 All Strata, North Half Glass Mustard Jar

56:114 Glass Mustard Barrel Jars
Photo 619: Catsup/Ketchup Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 620: Catsup/Ketchup
Made by Brooks, Campbell, and Curtice Brothers
From 1890-1920 Features

12:50
Glass Catsup Bottle
Brooks

59:139
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Catsup Bottle
Brooks

97:55
Glass Ketchup Bottles
Joseph Campbell Co.

125:57
Glass Ketchup Bottle
Joseph Campbell Preserve Co.
Molded

97:54
Glass Ketchup Bottle
Curtice Brothers Preserves Co.

114:59
Glass Ketchup Bottle
Curtice Brothers
Photo 621: Heinz Ketchup Bottles from 2890-1920 Features

62:368
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Ketchup Bottle
Heinz

169:142
Glass Ketchup Bottle
Heinz

90:72-73
Glass Ketchup Bottles
Heinz

97:53
Glass Ketchup Bottles
Heinz
Photo 622: Catsup/Ketchup Made by Snider, Stute, Strickty Pure, and Wagoner from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 623: Mayonnaise Jars from 1890-1920 Features

56:117
Glass Mayonnaise Bottle

56:118
Glass Mayonnaise Bottle

Photo 624: Bar-B-Que Sauce Bottle from 1890-1920 Feature

56:116
Glass BBQ Sauce Bottle
Mauls
Photo 625: Tobasco Sauce Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 626: Other Pepper Sauce Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 627: Gebhardt Eagle Chili Powder from 1890-1920 Feature
Photo 628: Horseradish Sauce Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

62:165
Stratum 2, South Half
Glass Horseradish Jars
D. B Manufacturing Co.

12:60
Glass Horseradish Jars

62:370
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Horseradish Jar

169:154
Glass Horseradish Bottle

60:9
Glass Horseradish Bottle

168:27
Stratum 2
Glass Horseradish Jar
Photo 629: Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce from 1890-1920 Features

17881
Worcestershire Sauce Bottle
Lea & Perrins

8336
Glass Worcestershire Sauce Bottle
Lea & Perrins

9071
Worcestershire Sauce Bottle
Lea & Perrins

11885
Glass Worcestershire Sauce Bottle
Lea & Perrins

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 3 4 5 inches
Photo 630: Honey Jars from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 631: Maple Syrup Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 632: Club Sauce Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

59:394
Stratum 3, West Half
Glass Club Sauce Bottles

59:298
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Club Sauce Bottle

55:20
Glass Club Sauce Bottle

56:128-56:129
Glass Sauce Bottles

118:84
Glass Club Sauce Bottle

114:57
Glass Club Sauce Bottle

169:149
Glass Club Sauce Bottle

279:32
Club Sauce Bottle

59:143
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Chili Sauce Bottle
Photo 633: Durkee Club Sauce Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

12:59
Glass Salad Dressing Bottle
Durkee

195:37
Stratum 1
Durkee Sauce Bottles

97:57
Glass Salad Dressing Bottle
E. R. Durkee & Co.

97:60
Glass Durkee Sauce Bottles
Photo 634: Vinegar Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

56:112
Glass Vinegar Bottles

58:8
Glass Malt Vinegar Bottle
White-Cottell’s

195:38
Stratum 1
Vinegar Bottle
Molded
Photo 635: Vinegar Cruets from 1890-1920 Features

114:56
Glass Vinegar Jar
Molded

223:28
Glass
cruet vinegar
Photo 636: Oyster Sauce from 1890-1920 Feature

12:67a
Glass Oyster Sauce Jars
Meleño
Photo 637: Olive Oil Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

59:144
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Olive Oil Bottle

193:01
Olive Oil Bottle

21:66
Glass Olive Oil Bottle

56:127
Glass Olive Oil Bottle

59:454
Stratums 2 and 3, West Half
Glass Olive Oil Bottle
Photo 638: Olive Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

90:81
Olive Bottle

12:62
Glass Olive Bottles

86:44-45
Glass Olive Jars

195:36
Stratum I
Olive Jars

178:93
Olive Bottle

178:94
Olive Bottle Molded

178:95
Olive Bottle

178:96
Olive Bottle

178:97
Olive Bottle
Photo 639: Onion Bottle from 1890-1920 Feature
Photo 640: Cherry Jars from 1890-1920 Feature

12:63
Glass Cherry Jars
Photo 641: Pickle Jars from 1890-1920 Features

12:57 & 12:58
Glass Pickle Jars

55:26
Glass Pickle Bottle

55:27
Glass Pickle Bottle

56:121-56:123
Glass Pickle Bottles

59:142
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Pickle Jars

62:39
All Strata, North Half
Glass Pickle Jar
Photo 642: Additional Pickle Jars from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 643: Pickles Made by Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Company and by Heinz from 1890-1920 Features

83:37
Glass Pickle Bottles
Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.

86:46
Glass Pickle Jars
Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.

86:47
Glass Pickle Jar
Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.

62:40
All Strata, North Half
Glass Pickle Jar
Heinz
Photo 644: Relish and Chow Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:25
Top Fill
Glass Relish Jar
Keystone Relish Co.

B. 178:88
Chow Bottle
Another fairly popular condiment used during this time was Tabasco, other pepper sauces, and chili powder (Photos 625-627). These were represented by 24 bottles recovered from 8 features. These products were originally only available in the south and southwestern United States, most likely transported by African slaves to the U.S. or the indigenous people who lived in South and Central America. After the Civil War, these sauces became nationally marketed and became popular in other parts of North America (Schlereth 1991).

Club sauces also were commonly used during this time period (Photo 632). These sauces were used to spice up sandwiches and other foods or used for salad dressing. Five of the recovered bottles were Durkee Sauce (Photo 633). By 1850, Eugene R. Durkee, was a wholesaler of various food and medicine products. He supposedly developed Durkee sauce in 1857, which immediately won awards for its flavor. Durkee sauce was originally developed as a salad dressing but was soon used to spice up fish, meat, and sandwiches. Its uniquely shaped bottle was patented on April 17, 1877 and ensured that all the salad dressing could be removed (Lockhart et al. 2015).

Two bottles recovered from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 were oyster sauce vessels produced by the Meletio Fish & Oyster Co. in St. Louis (Photo 636). These bottles could have been used by the family of Kuhlmey who ran a drug store near this location at that time.

**Food Containers**

In addition to the condiment vessels, some general food jars also were uncovered from the features (Table 29). These include 5 white glass or ironstone cheese jars (Photo 645) and three packaged potted meat also in a small white jar (Photo 646). Additional food vessels included jars that held various types of preserves (Photo 647), and unidentifiable food jars (Photo 648-649) or cans (Photo 650). The types of foods stored in these jars could not be determined, but they were commercially produced foods and not canning jars. These vessels were more numerous than prior to 1890 and were located in a wider range of features suggesting that commercially produced foods were more common after 1890.

**Table 29: Food Container Jars from 1890-1920 Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Brand Names</th>
<th>Photos</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>62, 114, 298</td>
<td>cheese jars</td>
<td>MacLaren’s Imperial Cheese, Canada (after 1892)</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>Badgley 1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24       | 21, 55, 56, 59, 62, 90, 97, 118, 169, 178, 298 | preserve jars     | 1 St. Louis Preserving Co., Granite City, IL (1903-1912)  
1 Dodson-Braun Manufacturing Co., St. Louis (1894-1912) | 647    | Marquis 1912         |
| 33       | 12, 47, 55, 59, 62, 137, 155, 169, 178, 195 | indeterminate food storage jars | 648-649 |       |
| 47       | 47, 55, 56, 59, 62, 86, 118, 154, 169, 195 | food cans          |                                                  | 650    |            |
Photo 645: Cheese Jars from 1890-1920 Features

Figure 1

700
Photo 646: Packaged Meats from 1890-1920 Features

169:139a
Ironstone Potted Meats

154:14A
Potted Meats
Armour & Co. Packers
Photo 647: Preserve Jars from 1890-1920 Features

169:155
Glass Preserve Jar

169:156
Glass Preserve Jar

169:157
Glass Preserve Jar

97:62
Glass Preserve Jar

298:69
Preserve Jar

59:395
Stratum 3, West Half
Glass Preserve Jar

62:41
All Strata, North Half
Glass Preserve Jar

62:372
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Preserve Jar

62:377
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Preserve Jar

118:89
Glass Preserves Jar
Photo 648: Indeterminate Food Jars from 1890-1920 Features

12:67
Glass Food Jar

59:507
Stratum 1-3, West Half
Glass Food Jars

59:300
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Food Jar

59:22
Top Fill
Glass Food Jars

169:158
Glass Food Jar

83:59
Glass Food Storge

195:40a
Stratum 1
Food Jar

62:375
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Food Jars
Photo 649: Additional Indeterminate Food Jars from 1890-1920 Features
A plastic flag was recovered from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 651). The flag was placed in bread that was made by the Heydt Bakery Company located at 1611-1617 Biddle St in St. Louis. This company was listed in a directory of German owned businesses (Der Waisen-Verein 1900). An Australian flag was depicted on one side. It may have been a promotional item to collect flags from around the world. The Heydt Bakery Company did produce various promotional items including calendars (Figure 153) and birthday post cards (Figure 154). This bakery and six others were acquired by American Bakery Company on March 1, 1907 (Wabash Valley Visions & Voices 2014).

*Photo 651: Heydt Bakery Bread Flag from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12*
Figure 153: Heydt Bakery 1904 Complimentary Calendar
(Wabash Valley Visions & Voices 2014)
Figure 154: Examples of Heydt Bakery Complimentary Birthday Cards (Tuck DB Postcards 2018)
Beverage Artifacts

A total of 2,106 (431,840.9g) artifacts were associated with beverages, representing a minimum of 1,634 vessels. A slightly greater number of alcoholic beverages were recovered as compared to nonalcoholic beverages (Figure 155).

Of the nonalcoholic beverage vessels found, 10% were associated with feeding infants (Figure 156). A minimum of 47 of these were nursing bottles. Although wealthy families could afford a wet nurse, by the mid-1800s, working class families needed the wife to work to make a living, thus resulting in the need for nursing bottles. Charles M. Windship of Roxbury, Massachusetts, patented the first glass nursing bottle in 1841. Windship’s bottle was superimposed on the mother’s breast so that the nursing infant would be deceived into thinking that the milk was coming directly from the mother. Over the next several years, bottles of various shapes were introduced (Figure 157). After 1864 they were used with a long rubber tube that was fitted onto a glass or metal tube placed through a cork. A nipple shaped mouth piece was placed over the tube. This nipple was made of leather, rags, chamois, sponges, or wood. By 1845, a rubber nipple was developed by Elijah Pratt of New York City, but the early rubber nipples had a bad taste and odor, and they also became misshaped when cleaned with hot water. The rubber tube feeding device was widely popular because it allowed the child to nearly feed themselves (Figure 158). By 1910, this device acquired the name “killer tube” and was banned because it could not be properly cleaned and germs would accumulate in the tube. As early as 1894, safer alternatives to the rubber tube feeders were developed. Alternatives included bottles featuring a wider opening so that they could be properly cleaned (Figure 159). Improvements also were made to the rubber nipple, making them more feasible with the new nursing bottles. In 1924, a heat-resistant Pyrex feeding bottle was developed that could be easily cleansed (Stevens et al. 2009, Bogucki 2007, Peringer 2015).

Nearly all of the bottles recovered appear to be the “banjo” style nursing bottles, likely used with feeding tubes (Photo 652). However, 5 bottles recovered from Feature 114 of Excavation Block 12 and 10 bottles from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 featured the wider mouths not used with the feeding tubes (Photo 653). All of these bottles were marked with St. Louis Pure Milk Commission. This commission was formed in 1903 to encourage mothers not to use rubber tubes and provide poor infants with free milk (Buckland 1908, St. Louis Medical Review 1905:316-317). However, some families continued to use feeding tubes into the 1920s, which is why the commission was disbanded until 1929.

A breast pump was recovered in Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 654). Breast pumps allowed nursing mothers to save breast milk for their babies while working or so that they could be feed by someone else. The first breast pump was patented by Orwell H. Needham in 1854 (Figure 160) but the device was connected to a pump bellows it proved to be very painful. In 1898, Joseph Hoover patented an improved breast pump (Figure 161) that “provide a breastpump not so sudden in its action as to produce pain when the breast is distended and sore and at the same time produce a continuous flow of milk accompanied with the pulsating movement which occurs when and infant is at the breast” (Garber 2013). The pump found in Feature 72 is similar to the glass portion of Hoover’s design and likely was acquired after 1898.
Figure 155: Percentage of Nonalcoholic and Alcoholic Beverages from 1890-1920 Features

- Nonalcoholic: 588 (50%)
- Alcoholic: 599 (50%)

Figure 156: Percentage of Various Types of Nonalcoholic Beverages from 1890-1920 Features

- Milk/Cream: 154 (26%)
- Infant Feeding: 62 (10%)
- Soda/Ginger Ale: 340 (58%)
- Grape Juice: 15 (3%)
- Coffee Substitution: 1 (0%)
- Mineral Water/Water Bottle: 16 (3%)
Figure 157: Various Shaped Late 1800s Nursing Bottles (O’Connor 2014)

Figure 158: Late 19th Century Photograph of a Child Using a Feeding Tube Nursing Bottle (Dailey 2014)
Figure 159: 1894 Nursing Bottle Without Rubber Feeding Tube (O’Connor 2014)

Photo 652: Nursing Bottles Likely Using Feeding Tubes from 1890-1920 Features

59:399
Stratum 3, West Half
Glass Nursing Bottle

159:165
Glass Infant Milk Bottles

178:107
Baby Bottle
Graduated

114:70
Glass Nursing Bottle
Graduated

279:33
Infant Nursing Bottles
Three Star Nurse
Graduated

86:57
Glass Infant Milk Bottles
Photo 653: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission Non-Feeding Tube Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

118:103
Glass Infant Nursing Bottle

169:164
Glass Infant Milk Bottles
St. Louis - Pure Milk Commission
Graduated

114:68
Glass Nursing Bottles
St. Louis Commission
Graduated
Photo 654: Breast Pump from Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8

Figure 160: Orwell Needham Breast Pump
Patent June 20, 1854

D. H. Needham
Breast Pump
Patented June 20, 1832

Figure 161: Joseph Hoover Breast Pump
Patent May 2, 1898

J. H. Hoover
Breast Pump
No. 603,964
Patented May 3, 1898
By the mid-1800s, many children died before the age of five due to poor nutrition. Either they were not getting enough nutrients from their mother’s milk or they consumed rancid cow’s milk. In 1867, Baron Justus von Liebig introduced Liebig’s Soluble Food for Babies to the European market and two years later to the U.S. It contained a mixture of wheat flour and malt flour that was mixed with cow’s milk. That same year, the Swiss merchant Henri Nestle invented an artificial infant food. These powdered milks claimed to be as nutritious as mother’s milk. However, Liebig’s preparation was difficult to make because it had to be boiled and strained prior to serving it to an infant. G. Mellin of London, introduced a more practical infant food that did not require this preparation and was more nutritious. By 1877, it was being used in the U.S. and continues to be produced today (Olver 2015; Griffin 2013B). Most of the infant formula bottles recovered from the 1890 to 1920 features were Mellin’s bottles. Seven of these from Features 90 of Excavation Block 24, and Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 were large size bottles (Photo 654:A-D). Also, in Feature 169 was a small size bottle of Mellin (Photo 654:E). Three sample bottles of Mellin’s were discovered in Features 114, 178, and 219 (Photo 654:F-H).

Two bottles of Horlick’s Malted Milk were recovered from Features 55 and 59 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 655:A). It was developed by James and William Horlick. James Horlick was a pharmacist in England who experimented with ways of improving wheat and malt based nutritional supplements to improve the health of infants. Unable to sell his ideas in England, James moved to Racine, Wisconsin, to be with his brother, William, who moved to work in a relative’s quarry. In 1875, the Horlick Food Company was established to manufacture infant food. In 1883, the brothers were issued a patent for a new formula of enhanced dried milk. It was originally marketed as “Diastoid,” but changed the name to “malted milk” in 1887. In 1906, the company’s name was changed to Horlick’s Malted Milk Company. The product quickly became successful after its introduction, not only with children, but health conscience adults as well as with explorers. Its lightweight, non-perishable, and high-calorie content could easily be transported. Richard E. Byrd, during his exploration of Antarctica, even named a mountain range after the Horlick manufacturers (Wisconsin History 2012; Wisconsin Genealogy 2012).

Feature 106 of Excavation Block 24 produced a Peptogenic bottle (Photo 655:B). Peptogenic was marketed as “Modified Cow Milk So That It Becomes Practically Identical with Mothers’ Milk and Thus a Suitable and Adequate Food for Infants During the Entire Nursing Period”. There were several peptogenic products designed for various baby ages. It was produced by Fairchild Brothers & Foster, of New York City established in 1879 (Who’s Who in Business 1914).
Photo 654: Mellin’s Infant Formula Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 655: Horlick’s and Peptogenic Infant Formula Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
A minimum of 154 bottles were manufactured for dairies, representing 26% of the nonalcoholic beverages (see Figure 156). Most of these (N=150) consisted of milk bottles. Originally, milk was delivered in large metal containers and dipped into a customer’s pitcher or milk pail, similar to one found in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 (see page 308 Photo 590:E). Dirt and debris were introduced into the milk with each stop. A patent for the first milk bottle was issued on January 5, 1875, but Dr. Hervey D. Thatcher, a druggist in Potsdam, New York, improved on the design in 1885. He and his associates, Harvey and Samuel Barnhart, patented several ways to better seal the bottles between 1886 and 1889, eventually coming up with the cap seat used to hold a thin paper disk closure. This made returning, cleaning, and refilling milk bottles easier (Lockhart et al. 2007). Four bottles recovered from these features were produced by the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company of Kane, Pennsylvania (Table 30). Other milk bottles included 8 manufactured by the Empire Bottle & Supply Co. of New York, New York, and 14 bottles by the Blanke & Hauk Supply Co. or Blanke Manufacturing Supply Company in St. Louis.

Based on the recovered milk bottles, at least 16 different dairies were used by the local residents (Table 30). Most of the recovered bottles (N=32) were associated with the Pevely Dairy, found in 6 excavated features. All of the bottles appeared to be manufactured by local dairies other than a single Borden bottle found in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23. Borden milk was processed in New York, but there was a dairy in Elgin, Illinois, located just west of Chicago. Another 27 bottles were unlabeled and could not be associated with a particular dairy or bottle maker. Milk bottles were particularly concentrated in Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 and Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24. These bottles came from a variety of dairies and many of the bottles were whole. These two features consisted of cisterns located behind 3 story flats, however, groceries were also nearby and the milk could have been sold at those locations. Since milk bottles were meant to be returned to the dairies, the recovered bottles represent only a small amount of the milk consumed by the residents using the 1890-1920 features.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>Dairy Location</th>
<th>Bottle Manufacturer</th>
<th>Date Bottle Used*</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Borden</td>
<td>Elgin IL, &amp; New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
<td>1890s-present</td>
<td>656:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Carlyle Dairy Co (1905-1919)</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Empire Bottle Supply Co. (1901-1914)</td>
<td>1905-1914</td>
<td>656:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Golden Rod Dairy</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>656:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12, 97, 169</td>
<td>Grafeman Dairy Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>3 Blanke Manufacturing Supply Co. (1911-1923)</td>
<td>1894-1929 1911-1923</td>
<td>656:D-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12, 59, 97</td>
<td>Jersey Farm Dairy Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1892-1927</td>
<td>656:G-H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12, 97, 169</td>
<td>Keyes Farm Dairy Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1902-1904</td>
<td>656:I-J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Murray Brothers</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>656:K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>North St. Louis Dairy</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>656:L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>12, 59, 62, 97, 118, 169</td>
<td>Pevely</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1887-2008</td>
<td>657:A-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Rosamond Dairy</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1905-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>59, 97, 118, 169</td>
<td>St. Louis Dairy</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1882-1952</td>
<td>657:D-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>H. Schulte Dairy</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Empire Bottle &amp; Supply Co.</td>
<td>1901-1914</td>
<td>657:F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>South St. Louis Dairy Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1880-1900</td>
<td>657G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Steinlage Sanitary Milk Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1915-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Swiss Model Dairy Co. (1910-1922)</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>Empire Bottle &amp; Supply Co. (1901-1914)</td>
<td>1910-1914</td>
<td>657:H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>The City Dairies Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1891-1927</td>
<td>657:I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12, 59, 97, 118</td>
<td>Union Dairy Co</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1891-1918</td>
<td>657:J-M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>97, 118, 153, 169, 178</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blanke &amp; Hauk Supply Co., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1906-1911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>59, 97</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Empire Bottle &amp; Supply Co., New York, NY</td>
<td>1901-1914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>59, 72, 118, 169</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co., Kane PA</td>
<td>1875-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dates obtained from St. Louis City Directories
Photo 656: Milk Bottles from Various Dairies Found in 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:70  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Borden

B. 97:74  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Carlyle Dairy Co.

C. 47:34  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Golden Rod Dairy

D. 97:71  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Graftman Dairy Co.

E.-F. 97:70  
Glass Milk Bottles  
Graftman Dairy Co.

G. 97:73  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Jersey Farm Dairy

H. 59:149  
Statum 1, West Half  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Jersey Farm Dairy Co.

I.-J. 97:67  
Glass Milk Bottles  
Keyes Farm Dairy Co.

K. 114:65  
Glass Milk Bottle  
Murray Brothers

L. 178:108  
North St. Louis  
Dairy Bottle
Photo 657: Additional Milk Bottles from Various Dairies Found in 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:69
Glass Milk Bottle
Pevely

B. 59:148
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Milk Bottle
Pevely

C. 97:72
Glass Milk Bottle
Pevely Dairy

D-E. 97:66
Glass Milk Bottles
St. Louis Dairy

E. 56:151
Glass Milk Bottle
H. Schulte

F. 59:397
Stratum 3, West Half
Glass Milk Bottle
Swiss Model Dairy Co.

H. 137:05
Glass Milk Bottle
The City Dairies Company

I. 118:95
Glass Milk Bottle
Union Dairy

J-K. 97:69
Glass Milk Bottles
Union Dairy Co.

L. 59:510
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Glass Milk Bottle
Union Dairy Co.
A bottle of Milkine condensed milk was recovered from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 658). As early as 1856, Gail Borden began to experiment with methods of preserving and making foods more portable. In that year he took out a patent on a new method for evaporating milk and saving it in small cans. With this new process, Borden was able to turn a bulky and perishable product into one that could be easily transported and saved for long periods (Schlereth 1991:45-46). The condensed milk from Feature 62 was produced by the Elgin Milk Condensing Co., located in Elgin, Illinois, near Chicago, between 1897-1936.

In addition to the milk bottles, three cream bottles were discovered in Features 59 and 62 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 659). None of these indicated the dairy where the cream was produced.

Cream is often used with coffee. Although a number of coffee cups and a coffee pot were recovered from the excavated features, no commercially produced coffee jars or cans were uncovered. One substitute coffee can was found in Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2. This metal can contained “Instant Postum” (Photo 660). In 1895, Postum was developed by C.W. Post, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Post is also known as the developer of various types of cereal as a healthier substitute of rich fatty breakfasts. It was made of roasted bran and whole wheat, along with sugar cane molasses. Postum was initially marketed as cereal beverage but was soon being sold as a safer alternative to coffee. Sales were initially slow, but Post initiated an advertising campaign blaming caffeinated beverages for a variety of ailments such as heart disease, rheumatism, blindness, cowardliness, and diminished mental capacity. It was adopted by the Mormons who did not allow caffeine in their drinks. During World War II with a coffee shortage, Postum was all that was often available. In 2007, Kraft dropped Postum from their food line, but there was such a public outcry that Eliza’s Quest Food of Charlotte, North Carolina, reintroduced Postum in 2012 (Postum 2018).
Photo 659: Cream Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

59:457
Stratum 2 and 3, West Half
Glass Cream Bottle

59:303
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Cream Bottle

62:383
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Cream Bottle
Photo 660: Instant Postum Can from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2

59:171
Stratum 1, West Half
Metal Instant Postum Can
Coffee Substitute

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 inches
Within Features 12, 55, 56, 59, 62, 68, 90, 97, 98, and 169 were recovered 15 grape juice bottles (Photo 661). Grape juice was first developed by Dr. Thomas Welch in 1869. Welch lived in Vineland, New Jersey, which passed a law against the consumption of alcohol. This law made communion rituals at the local churches impossible. Dr. Welch, who knew the work of Louis Pasteur, believed that he could process local Concord grapes resulting in “unfermented sacramental wine”. The following year Dr. Welch and his son established a new business manufacturing grape juice. They moved the company from Vineland to the larger grape producing area of Chautauqua and Erie in 1897. This new business struggled in its first years, until Dr. Welch’s son, Charles, took over the business and grew the company by introducing grape juice to international audiences at several world fairs. The business was helped in 1913 by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan who gave a dinner in honor of the retiring British Ambassador, James Bryce, in which Welch's grape juice was served instead of wine. Also in 1914, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Navy, outlawed alcoholic beverages aboard U.S. Navy ships, replacing them with Welch's grape juice. During World War I, Welch produced grape jam for the Army, which many returning soldiers demanded after the war’s end. The company headquarters was later moved to Concord, Massachusetts, where it continues to thrive today (Welch’s 2018).

One small Welch’s grape juice bottle fragment was recovered from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2. By the beginning of the 20th century a number of manufacturers were selling grape juice. Another bottle was marked with an Armour’s Top Notch Brand grape juice label, also from Feature 59 (Photo 661:E). This bottle was produced by Armour and Company of Chicago, Illinois, during at least the 1910s.

In 1907, a 4 oz. bottle of grape juice was introduced as “Welch Junior” for children (Vineland 2011). Four bottles of this 4 oz. size were recovered (Photo 661:F-I). Most of the bottles were not marked so it is unclear if these were Welch’s bottles, but one, from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 (Photo 661:I), was marked Royal Purple grape juice. This bottle was made by the J. Hungerford Smith Grape Juice Co., of Rochester, New York. The company was in operation between 1890 and 1927. According to a 1916 advertisement (Lockhart 2010:133-134), they sold various size grape juice bottles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottle Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-ounce bottles, per dozen</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½-pint bottles, per dozen</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-pint bottles, per dozen</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-quart bottles, per dozen</td>
<td>$4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½-gallon bottles, per dozen</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, several 4 ounce bottles marked “Royal Purple”, similar to the bottle from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10, have been uncovered at archaeological sites (Lockhart 2010:134).
Photo 661: Grape Juice Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A.-B. 97:76  
Glass Grape Juice Bottles

C. 68:129  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle

D. 90:89  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle

E. 59:305  
Stratum 2, West Half  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle  
Armour’s

F. 12:80  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle

G. 55:46  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle

H. 56:152  
Glass Grape Juice Bottle

I. 169:178  
Grape Juice Bottle  
Royal Purple Grape Juice
A minimum of 12 mineral water bottles were discovered in the features (Photo 663-664). Five of these bottles recovered from Features 114 and 118 from Excavation Block 10 were made by the Columbia Mineral Water Company of St. Louis (Photo 663:D-F). This company was in operation from 1895-1936.

Most of the other recovered bottles came from Germany. These include a bottle from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10, produced by Friedirchshall & C. Oppel Company of Sachsen, Meiningen, Germany (Photo 663:C). This company was in operation from 1876-1916. Another bottle in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 was marked “Apollinaris” (Photo 663:B). Georg Kreuzberg purchased a vineyard in Germany’s Eifel region, but soon discovered the soils had high concentrations of carbonate. Digging down 50 feet he uncovered a carbonated mineral spring. He named the spring St. Apollinaris for the patron saint of wine and in 1853 started selling the mineral water in stoneware jugs. It soon became widely popular, especially in England where it was known as the “Queen of Table Waters”. By 1881, he was selling a million jugs and bottles a day. It was exalted that it was a better beverage over seltzer and other aerated waters since it was natural and was the perfect table beverage or drinking water. It continues to be sold today (History of Beverages 2015).

Also recovered were two stoneware mineral bottles marked “Made in Germany” (Photo 664:B). Another stoneware mineral water bottle indicated that it was produced by the Selters Nausau Company of Ober Selter, Germany. This company was in operation between 1846-1914. The water was obtained from Selters Spring in Niderselters, Germany. The word, seltzer, was derived from Niderselters (Lockart 2010:96-98).

A minimum of 8 large water bottles were recovered from Features 168, 190, and 198, all of them within Excavation Block 10 (Photo 665). These features were located near a flat and a domestic dwelling. It appears that some of these families were using bottle water for drinking instead of the nearby well water.
Photo 663: Glass Mineral Water Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 56:173
Glass Mineral Water Bottle

B. 55:65
Glass Mineral Water Bottle
Apollinaris

C. 169:191a
Mineral Water Bottle
Friedrichshall & Co.

D. 114:71
Glass Mineral Water Bottle
Columbia Mineral Water Co.

E-F. 118:104
Glass Mineral Water Bottles
Columbia Mineral Water Co.
Photo 664: Stoneware Mineral Bottles Made in Germany from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 665: Large Water Bottle from 1890-1920 Features
A greater percentage (58%) of the recovered nonalcoholic vessels consisted of soda bottles (see Figure 156). A minimum of 339 soda bottles were found in the features. The marked soda bottles indicated they were produced by 48 soda manufacturers (Table 31). The most popular soda was produced by Christ Gross, represented by 45 bottles from 15 features (Photo 666). Other popular soda bottles recovered from these features included James M. Dupiech & Co. featuring 32 bottles from 10 features, John Fitzgibbon featuring 27 bottles from 9 features, and H. C. Breimeyer Bottling Co. featuring 23 bottles from 12 features (Photo 667). However, these bottles represented only 13.3%, 9.4%, 8.0%, and 6.8% of the soda bottles recovered at this site. Sodas manufactured by the rest of the companies represented less than 11 bottles. This would suggest that the residents of this area between 1890 and 1920 had a wide variety of soda producers to choose from and no one soda was favored over others (Photos 668A-B).

The majority of the soda bottles were produced in St. Louis, but one soda bottle in Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24 was made in Decatur, Illinois (Photo 669a), and another bottle from Feature 55 Of Excavation Block 2 was produced in Webster City, Iowa (Photo 669b). It is likely that persons living near these features had relatives in these cities and had brought the sodas back with them instead of these bottles being sold nationally. One bottle from Feature 59 was made by the Creve Coeur Lake Soda Company (Photo 670). Creve Coeur Lake had a resort along with hotels, a horse racing track, and other forms of recreational entertainment. The St. Louis County Fair also was held at this location every year at the end of the 19th century. It is likely that a family living near Feature 59 had taken a trolley to this lake to get away from the heat and pollution within the city. A few nationally marketed sodas also were recovered. These include Coca-Cola (Photo 671a-c), Dr. Pepper, Whistle (Photo 671d), Celery Soda (Photo 671e), and Tip Top Soda (Photo 671f). Although these were sold across the country, all of these had been produced at plants in St. Louis. The invention of the crown cap made this possible as it could more effectively seal carbonated beverages than other finishes (such as Hutchinson Lightning Fastener) developed during the late 1800s. However, the public had to be convinced that crown caps could be easily opened similar to lightening fasteners (see Figures 83, 95, and 96). It also took time for the soda distributors to convert over to crown finishes (Photo 672a). From the 1890-1920 features, 107 bottles had a blob or oil finish used with lightening fasteners, representing 31.6% of the bottles (Photo 672b). One bottle from Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10 was made with a “torpedo” shape with a rounded bottom (Photo 672c). These were made so the bottles had to be stored at an angle allowing the soda to stay in contact with the cork, preventing it from shrinking and losing the carbonation. A similar bottle was recovered in the 1850-1890 features that also was produced by John O’Brien. This may have been an older bottle tossed into Feature 178 or indicate that John O’Brien continued to produce this older style of bottles at the start of the 20th century. It should be noted that he left the industry in 1901.

Another innovation in bottle manufacturing was development by a fully automatic machine. In 1881, a semi-automatic machine was introduced that could press a bottle body together, but the finish still had to be blown and applied. In 1903, Michael J. Owen, an employee of the Libby Glass Company, patented a fully automatic bottle making machine, reducing the time to make a bottle (Paul and Parmalee 1973). Bottles produced on fully automatic machines have a mold seam extending from the base to the bottle’s lip. It appears to have taken some time for the bottle manufacturers to convert over to this new technology due to
objections of the bottle workers, who were likely to lose their jobs, and the cost of acquiring the new machines. Especially since many of the bottlers had just purchased the new semi-automatic machines. However, most bottle factories did convert to this new technology during the 1920s. This is reflected by the bottles recovered at various sites across Missouri and from these features as only 19 (5.6%) of the soda bottles were made by fully automatic machines.

**Table 31: Soda Manufacturers from 1890-1920 Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Soda Bottler</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates of Manufacture /Used*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 90</td>
<td>H. Akerman Soda Water Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1887-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12, 169</td>
<td>American Water Bottle Co. (Dr. Pepper “Thieves Bottle”)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1903-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Bell Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>12, 56, 68, 72, 83, 86, 137, 168, 178, 190, 195, 298</td>
<td>H. C. Breimeyer Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1890-1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>J. Cairns Block &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>55, 59, 86, 98, 125</td>
<td>Celery Cola Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1899-1930s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>12, 56, 62, 68, 72, 83, 90, 97, 98, 106, 125, 169, 178, 195, 298</td>
<td>Christ(ian) Gross</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1870s-1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>59, 62, 169</td>
<td>Coca-Cola</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1899-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Creve Coeur Lake Soda Co.</td>
<td>Creve Coeur, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21, 56, 59, 190</td>
<td>C. Damhorst Soda Water Co</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1901-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>55, 49, 59, 62, 98, 114, 123, 169, 178, 279</td>
<td>James M. Dupiech &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1897-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 169</td>
<td>Eclipse Carbonating Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1894-1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>62, 68, 106, 279</td>
<td>Ed A. Fennerty</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1878-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>55, 56, 62, 68, 72, 83, 86, 106, 279</td>
<td>John Fitzgibbon</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1895-1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Grafeman</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>55, 68, 98, 106, 125, 137, 168, 169</td>
<td>Grone &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1884-1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>178, 200, 289</td>
<td>H; Grone &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1859-1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>51, 191</td>
<td>Grone &amp; Whelan</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1876-1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Frank Guy Wellston Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1908-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>132, 137, 289</td>
<td>C. Hannermann &amp; Co.,</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1887-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Highland Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1901-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>F. Kuny</td>
<td>Decatur, IL</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Liberty Bottling Co. (fruit sodas)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1912-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>W. Metss &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 31: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Soda Bottler</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates of Manufacture /Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>72, 189, 279</td>
<td>Meyer-Meinhardt Soda Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1890-1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>56, 59</td>
<td>Montrose Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1910-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>John O'Brien</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1863-1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Orin Kola Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1904-1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Ponce de Leon Water Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1901-1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Roth &amp; O'Connell Bottling Works</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>J. D. Schafer,</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1881-1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>83, 90, 169</td>
<td>Louis Schafer West End Soda Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1869-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59, 97</td>
<td>Schafer &amp; Uhl Bottling Works</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>83, 168, 178, 198</td>
<td>C. Schlieper &amp; Co</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>44, 90, 98, 118, 169</td>
<td>Schlieper &amp; Graf</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1882-1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>21, 90, 98</td>
<td>J.B. Seegers Soda Water Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1872-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>21, 289</td>
<td>Sudheimer-Fennerty &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1883-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>21, 77, 78, 90, 132, 178, 198</td>
<td>G. H. Sudoff &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1865-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>The Liquid Carbonic Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1888-present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Tip Top Bottling Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1902-1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>T-T-T</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Union Soda Water Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1905-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 137</td>
<td>Vess Beverage Co. (Whistle Soda)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1916-present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>62, 72, 169</td>
<td>Vogel-Buol Soda Water Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1901-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Witter &amp; Christian</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1904?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Webster City Bottling Works</td>
<td>Webster City, Iowa</td>
<td>1889-1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62, 86, 219</td>
<td>John White Soda Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1879-1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62, 68</td>
<td>Wolf Christen &amp; Witter</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1892-1905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dates based on St. Louis City Directories*
Photo 666: Example of Christ Gross Soda Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

68:130
Glass Soda Bottles
Christ Gross

97:78
Glass Beer Bottle
Christ Gross

98:66
Glass Soda Bottle
Christ Gross

106:18-19
Glass Soda Bottles
Christ Gross

12:78
Glass Soda Bottle
Christ Gross

62:559
Displaced
Glass Soda Bottle
Christ Gross

125:68
Glass Soda Bottle
Christ Gross

169:179
Christ Gross Soda Bottle

83:45
Glass Soda Bottle
Christ Gross

731
Photo 667: Examples of James M. Dupiech & Co., John Fitzgibbon, and H.C. Breimeyer Bottling Co. Soda Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 668A: Examples of Various Soda Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

- 168/183: Stratum 1, Glass Soda Bottle, C. W. Seltsheper & Co.
- 62/581: All Strata, North Half, Glass Soda Bottle, W. A. Kempton
- 59/39: Top Half, Glass Soda Bottle, Bell Bottling Co.

- 62/387: Stratum 3, South Half, Glass Soda Bottle, Wolf Christen & Witter
- 59/154: Stratum 1, West Half, Glass Soda Bottle, Roth & O’Connel Bottling Works
- 59/516: Stratum 1-3, East Half, Glass Soda Bottle, Union Soda Water Co.

- 59/307: Stratum 2, West Half, Glass Soda Bottle, Montrose Bottling Co.
Photo 668B: Examples of Various Soda Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
**Photo 669: Soda Bottles from Other Cities**
Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 90:91
Glass Soda Bottle
F. Kuny - Decatur, IL

B 55:53
Glass Soda Bottle
Webster City Bottling Works, Iowa

**Photo 670: Soda Bottle from Creve Coeur Lake Soda Co.**
Associated with 1890-1920 Features

59:41
Top Fill
Glass Soda Bottle
Creve Coeur Lake Soda Co.
Photo 671: National Soda Companies Associated with 1890-1920 Features
The three Coca-Cola bottles recovered were manufactured before the contoured or “hobble skirt” shape bottle, which was utilized after 1916 (Photo 671:A-C). The Coca-Cola producers wanted a distinctive shaped bottle to set their product apart from competitors. Coca-Cola was developed by Dr. John Stith Pemberton in 1885 of Columbus, Georgia. Pemberton first advertised this drink as “Brain Tonic” and that it “Cures Morphine and Opium Habits and Desire for Intoxicants”. It was made of sugar syrup spiced with citric acid, nutmeg, vanilla, Chinese cinnamon oil and the two ingredients which gave Coca-Cola its name – kola nut powder to deliver a caffeine kick, and coca leaf extract which contained trace quantities of cocaine.” When Pemberton died in 1888 his shares in the business was acquired by Asa Candler. Coke-Cola was originally only sold at soda fountains but in 1899, Chandler started selling it in bottles. He also became concerned about the levels of cocaine and in 1903 started to reduce the amount. By 1929 he was able to take the ecgonine alkaloid causing the narcotic effect of cocaine out of the leaves. With kola nut becoming more expensive due to World War I and growing concerns of high caffeine use, in 1918, Coca-Cola reduced the amount of caffeine in half (Elmore 2015; Samson 2018).

Five bottles by Celery Cola were recovered (Photo 671:E). Although this celery flavored soda would seem to be a healthy drink, it contained cocaine and high levels of caffeine (Kebler 1910:8). It was created by James Mayfield in Birmingham, Alabama in 1888. At that time, he became a partner of Pemberton just before he died and likely learned of his formula for Coca-Cola. In 1899, Mayfield opened an office in St. Louis and Nashville. After the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906, the government pursued this Celery Cola for not indicating the
high levels of cocaine and caffeine on their labels. The government won the lawsuit in 1910. Mayfield stopped operations for a short time but soon reopened only to be sued by the Coca-Cola Company for trademark infringement, which they won in 1920. He opened another office and continued to sell Celery Cola for a short time before closing during Prohibition (Smith 2018).

In addition to the soda bottles, one ginger ale bottle was recovered in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 (Photo 673). The manufacturer of this bottle was not indicated.

Alcoholic bottles represented a slightly higher percentage (51%), of the beverage vessels. The highest percentage of these bottles consisted of beer bottles (Figure 157). Only 62 of the bottles were labeled with the types of beer that they contained or the name of the brewery (Table 32). Similar to the soda bottles, these beers were from a variety of breweries (N=22). The most bottles (N=15) contained Columbia Light Beer (Photo 674:F), but these were only recovered from Feature 86. One of the occupants may have favored this beer. Falstaff bottles were recovered from the greatest number of features (six) suggesting it was more popular (Photo 674:F). Also, like the sodas, consumers appear to have had a wide variety of beers to choose from and they did not appear to have favored a particular brand (Photo 674-675). However, unlike the sodas, a greater percentage of these beers (38.7%, N=24) were made outside of St. Louis. Of course this does not take into account the 246 unlabeled bottles and the fact that local beers could have been consumed in beer buckets. The invention of the crown cap made it possible for beer to be sold in bottles outside of St. Louis. At least 50% (N=157) of the beer bottles had a crown cap, another 98 bottles, 31.3%, had finishes associated with lightening or similar fasteners. Two lightning fasteners were recovered from Features 55 of Excavation Block 55 and Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8. However, the new innovation of a fully automatic machine does not appear to have been widely used on the beer bottles as only 8% (N=28) of the beer bottles were manufactured by this type of machine.

Although most of the beer bottles were made with a clear or aqua colored glass (N=206, 65.8%) (Photo 676:A-L), at least 78 bottles (24.9%) had an amber colored glass (Photo 676:M-V). By the 1890s, beer manufacturers discovered that an amber colored bottle provided beer with the best protection from light rays, which could cause a photochemical reaction with the hops resulting in beer having a “skunky” flavor. However, it was only after the end of Prohibition before most beer bottles were amber colored (Society for Historical Archaeology 2012). Another 27 beer bottles had a green colored glass
Brewers in England and Europe preferred green colored bottles for their beers (Photo 677). Four beer bottles found in Features 55, 178, and 190 did have a manufacturing mark of Cannington Shaw & Co., Limited, which was in St. Helens, Lancashire, England (Photo 677:E-F). This company operated between 1875-1913 (Lockhart et al. 2014:51-52).

A minimum of 5 bottles from Features 90, 106, 132, 168, 178, and 190, contained Weiss (white) beer, popular in Germany (Photo 678). These features’ contents suggest that this beer continued to be made in St. Louis by small breweries such as American, Columbia, and St. Louis Weiss beer companies after 1890, probably due to the large German immigrant population in St. Louis and within the site area (Herbst et al. 2015:232).

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**Figure 162: Percentage of Various Alcoholic Bottles from 1890-1920 Features**
Table 32: Beer Manufacturers from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Beer Type</th>
<th>Beer Manufacturer</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates of Manufacture/Used</th>
<th>Photos</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59, 118</td>
<td>ABC Bohemian “The King of All Bottled Beer”</td>
<td>American Brewing Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1890-1940</td>
<td>674:A</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>90, 106</td>
<td>American Weiss Beer</td>
<td>American Weiss Beer Brewery</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1903-1911</td>
<td>678:A</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>90, 169</td>
<td>Anheuser Busch Beer</td>
<td>Anheuser Busch Brewing Association</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1879-1891</td>
<td>674:B</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>118, 169</td>
<td>Born Beer</td>
<td>Born &amp; Co. Brewery</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>1859-1919</td>
<td>674:C</td>
<td>Ohio Breweriana 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Chattanooga Beer</td>
<td>Chattanooga Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Chattanooga, TN</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>674:D</td>
<td>Chattanooga Brewing Co. 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Columbia Weiss Beer</td>
<td>Columbia Weiss Beer Brewery</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1891-1919</td>
<td>678:B</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>62, 90, 97, 114, 118, 298</td>
<td>Falstaff Beer</td>
<td>Lemp Brewery</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1896-1922 (bottle)</td>
<td>674:F</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Hennin Beer</td>
<td>Hennin Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Mendota, IL</td>
<td>1895-1910</td>
<td>674:I</td>
<td>Old Breweries 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62, 118</td>
<td>Indianapolis Brewing Beer</td>
<td>Indianapolis Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>1887-1948 (bottle 1906-1931)</td>
<td>674:H</td>
<td>Historic Indianapolis 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Leisy</td>
<td>Leisy Bottling Co.</td>
<td>Peoria, IL</td>
<td>1858-1923</td>
<td>674:J</td>
<td>Old Breweries 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Kuebeler-Stang Beer</td>
<td>Kuebeler-Stang Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Sandusky, OH</td>
<td>1895-1920</td>
<td>674:K</td>
<td>Old Breweries 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Miller Beer</td>
<td>Miller Brewery</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>1855-present</td>
<td>675:A</td>
<td>MillerCoors 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Milwaukee-Waukesha Beer</td>
<td>Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>1899-1920</td>
<td>675:B</td>
<td>Old Breweries 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Robert Portner Beer</td>
<td>Robert Portner Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Alexandria, VA</td>
<td>1862-1916</td>
<td>675:D</td>
<td>Portner Brewhouse 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>55, 62, 169</td>
<td>Reed</td>
<td>Reed &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Massil, OH</td>
<td>1885-1904</td>
<td>675:E</td>
<td>Lindsey et al. 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62, 132</td>
<td>St. Louis Weiss Beer</td>
<td>St. Louis Weiss Beer Brewing Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1887-1907</td>
<td>678:C</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12, 97, 125, 169</td>
<td>N. Schlee &amp; Son Bavarian Beer</td>
<td>N. Schlee &amp; Son Brewery</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>1888-1914 (bottles)</td>
<td>675:F</td>
<td>Columbus Business Directory 1898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 32: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Beer Type</th>
<th>Beer Manufacturer</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates of Manufacture/Used</th>
<th>Photos</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>56, 62, 169</td>
<td>Stettner &amp; Thoma Premium Weiss Bier</td>
<td>Stettner &amp; Thoma Premium Weiss Bier Brewery</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1906-1919</td>
<td>678:D</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>90, 97</td>
<td>Terre Haute Beer</td>
<td>Terre Haute Brewing Co.</td>
<td>Terre Haute, IN</td>
<td>1901-1932 (bottles)</td>
<td>675:G</td>
<td>Bennett 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Wittemann Rost Beer</td>
<td>Wittemann Rost Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1888-1896</td>
<td>675:H</td>
<td>Herbst et al. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 674: Beer Manufacturers Markings on Bottles From 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:311
   Stratum 2, West Half
   Glass Beer Bottle
   A. B. C. Bohemian Brewing Co.

B. 169:196
   Anheuser Busch
   Beer Bottle

C. 118:111
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Born & Co.

D. 86:63
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Chattanooga Brewing Co.

E. 86:64
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Columbia Brewing Co.

F. 62:390
   Stratum 3, South Half
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Falstaff

G. 114:75
   Glass Beer Bottle
   William Franzen & Sons

H. 118:112
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Indianapolis Brewing Co.

I. 12:85
   Glass Beer Bottle
   Leisy
Photo 675: Additional Beer Manufacturers From 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:86
Glass Beer Bottle
Miller

B. 97:85
Glass Beer Bottle
Milwaukee Waukesha
Brewing Co.

C. 97:83
Glass Beer Bottle
John Mullin

D. 125:74
Glass Beer Bottle
Robert Portner

E. 169:204
Reed Company

F. 12:87
Glass Beer Bottle
N. Schlee & Son

G. 90:102
Glass Beer Bottle
Terre Haute Brewing Co.

H. 133:03
Glass Beer Bottle
Wittemann Rost & Co.
Photo 676: Examples of Colors of Beer Bottles Associated with 1890-1920 Features


12:92 Glass Beer Bottle

62:563 Displaced Glass Beer Bottle

59:312 & 59:314 Stratum 2, West Half Glass Beer Bottles

59:403 Stratum 3, West Half Glass Beer Bottles

59:155-59:156 Stratum 1, West Half Glass Beer Bottles

12:96 Glass Beer Bottles

59:404 Stratum 3, West Half Glass Beer Bottles

59:158 Stratum 1, West Half Glass Beer Bottle

59:405 Stratum 3, West Half Glass Beer Bottle

12:95 Glass Beer Bottles

97:90 Glass Beer Bottle
Photo 677: Imported English and European Beers from 1890-1920 Features

A. 298:81
European Style Beer Bottle

B. 97:91
Glass Beer Bottle
European

C. 62:57
All Strataums, North Half
Glass Beer Bottle
Imported

D. 106:22
Glass Beer Bottle with
Iron Crown Cap

E. 190:37
European Style Beer Bottle

F. 279:39
Beer Bottle

G. 178:122
Beer Bottle

H. 97:92
Glass Beer Bottle
European
Photo 678: Weiss Beer Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 90:111
Glass Beer Bottle
American Weiss Beer - St. Louis, MO

B. 178:120
Columbia Weiss Beer Brewery
Beer Bottle

C. 132:07
Glass Beer Bottle
St. Louis Weiss-Beer Brewing Co.

D. 56:165
Glass Beer Bottle
Stettner & Thoma Weiss Beer Brewery

E. 190:35
Weiss Style Beer Bottle
Recovered beer bottles from the larger breweries also were associated with these features, including six Falstaff bottles (Photo 674:B). This beer company was created in 1899 by William J. Lemp and his brewery became one of the largest in St. Louis but was finally closed on November 4, 1977. Another two bottles were produced by the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association (Photo 674:C). George Schneider established the Bavarian Brewery in St. Louis in 1852, which had only moderate success. But in 1860, Eberhard Anheuser and his friend, William D’Oench, a pharmacist, purchased the Bavarian Brewery. In 1861, Adolphus and Ulrich Busch married the daughters of Anheuser. In 1869, Adolphus joined the brewery by purchasing D’Oench’s interest. Over the years the brewery became one of the largest in the world. Between 1879-1919, the company was named the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association as indicated on the recovered bottles. In addition, another 34 bottles were made by the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co., with plants in Belleville, Illinois, and St. Louis, between 1893-1905 and 1908-1920 (Lockhart et al. 2010). These bottles could indicate that Anheuser beers were more popular than indicated by the labeled bottles recovered from the 1890-1920 features, but the glass company did produce for other breweries as well.

In addition to beer bottles, ale and cider bottles represented 3% of the alcoholic beverages discovered within the features (Photo 679). All of the marked bottles were manufactured by St. Louis companies (Table 33). Most of the ciders (N=8) were made by Orange F. Green and James E. Clark company who produced “Missouri Cider”. Also, most of the ciders (N=8) were recovered from a cistern, Feature 178, located behind a 2 story flat in Excavation Block 10. However, cider bottles also were recovered from Feature 12, 106, 190, and four bottles in Feature 289. A minimum of 6 of the cider bottles were made of stoneware and all of the bottles had a blob top suggesting that a cork was used as a closure, possibly with some type of lightening fastener (Photo 680).

Table 33: Cider Bottles Marked with Manufacturers from 1890-1920 Features
*Dates obtained from St. Louis City Directories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Cider Manufacturer</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates of Manufacture /Use*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Eich &amp; Graf</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1872-1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12, 178, 289</td>
<td>Green &amp; Clark (Missouri Cider)</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1867-1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Klinge Graf &amp; Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1860s-1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Joseph Werner &amp; Co. (Ohio Cider)</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1869-1903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 679: Ale and Cider Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

190:38
Ale Bottle

12:112
Glass Cider Bottle
Green & Clark Missouri Cider

178:125
Green & Clark Cider Bottles

178:126
Ohio Cider Bottle
Photo 680: Stoneware Cider Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

178:131
Stoneware Cider Bottle
Eich & Graf

178:132
Stoneware Cider Bottle
Green & Clark

178:134
Stoneware Cider Bottle
Recovered wine bottles represented 12% of the alcoholic beverage vessels from the 1890-1920 features (see Figure 162). These include bottles of various shapes, suggestive of the region of origin in France (Table 34, Photo 681). Slightly more bottles were Burgundy shape typically used for Pinot Noir, Aligoté, and Chardonnay. However, this shape is also used for wines produced in other regions in France, such as the Loire Valley, and wines produced in other places in the world, such as Pinot Noir from the U.S. Bordeaux bottles were used for Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Malbec, Sauvignon Blanc, Chenin Blanc, Semillon, Sauternes and Meritage or Bordeaux blends. Similar to Burgundy bottles, Bordeaux bottles were used for wines outside of France such as Zinfandel first produced in Italy and Croatia, and originating in the U.S. during the mid-1800s. At least 8 Bordeaux bottles were recovered from the features. Another 6 bottles had a Rhine or Hock shape. These were used for wines in eastern France and Germany, such as Riesling, Müller-Thurgau, Bacchus, and Gewürztraminer (Jouvin 2012). Although fewer Rhine bottles were recovered, these were recovered in the most features (N=6) suggesting its wide use. These wine bottle styles were first produced during the early 1800s and continue to be popular today (SHA 2018a).

Table 34: Wine Bottle Shapes Recovered from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Bottle Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12, 90, 97, 195</td>
<td>Bordeaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>56, 86</td>
<td>Burgundy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12, 68, 97, 195,</td>
<td>Rhine or Hock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>223, 289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two bottles from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 and Feature 298 of Excavation Block 18 consisted of a fortified wine, Vin Coca Mariani (Photo 682). This wine was developed by Angelo Mariani. In 1862 a parasitic insect from the U.S. invaded French vineyards devastating the grapes grown for wine. French consumers started to turn to spirits. The following year, Mariani, studying coca leaves while living in Paris, France, came up with the idea of infusing Bordeaux wine with three varieties of coca leaves. This was sold as Vin Tonique Mariani à la Coca de Perou. It was first marketed as “an ideal stomach stimulant, an analgesic on the air passages and vocal chords, appetite suppressant, anti-depressant, and treatment against anemia. Two or three claret-glassfuls daily to be taken 30 minutes before or immediately after a meal were the recommended dose. Each fluid ounce contained 6 milligrams of the active ingredient, cocaine” (Exposition Universelle Des Vins & Spiritueux 2008). This product was widely popular and endorsed by “kings and queens, popes and presidents, scientists and inventors, writers and dancers” (Figure 161). In 1884, it was so successful that several copycat products were being introduced. One of these a French Coca Wine developed by John S. Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia. However, in 1885, due to backing by churches and the Ku Klux Klan, prohibition against alcoholic beverages was passed in Atlanta. Pemberton reformulated his Coca Wine and developed non-alcoholic Coca-Cola. Competition by others, however, forced Mariani to increase the cocaine content from 6 to 7.2 mg. per ounce. About the same time, in 1896, he started selling Coca Mariani in the U.S. With growing concerns about cocaine addiction, the U.S. passed the Harrison Act in 1914 controlling the sale of products with coca leaves or cocaine. That same year, Angelo Mariani died, taking the secret of his infused wine with him (Exposition Universelle Des Vins & Spiritueux 2008, Ashley 1976:56-58).
Photo 681: Wine Bottles Associated with 1890-1920 Features

90:118
Glass Wine Bottle
Bordeaux Shaped

195:44
Stratum 1
Glass Wine Bottle
Bordeaux Shaped

97:94
Glass Wine Bottle
Bordeaux Shaped

12:113
Glass Wine Bottles
Bordeaux Shaped

97:93
Glass Wine Bottle
Rhine or Hock Shaped

68:150
Glass Wine Bottle
Rhine or Hock Shaped

12:114
Glass Wine Bottle
Rhine or Hock Shaped

86:71
Glass Wine Bottle
Burgundy Shaped
Photo 682: Mariani Bottles
Associated with 1890-1920 Features

169:207
Vin Coca Mariani
Liquor Bottle

298:84
Coca Mariani
Liquor Bottle

Photo 683: Champagne Bottle
Associated with 1890-1920 Features

279:40
Champagne Bottle
Figure 163: Vin Mariani Advertisements Including Endorsements by Thomas Edison and the Pope Leo XIII (Caeiro 2014)
One champagne bottle was discovered in Feature 279 of Excavation Block 21 (Photo 683). This more expensive alcoholic drink was not labeled therefore the manufacturer is unknown. Although this building was identified as a flat on the 1909 fire insurance map, in 1900, it was owned and occupied by only one family, Theordes and Catherine Albright, and their 5 children. Theordes worked as a painter. In 1930, the property was owned by William and Ida Ludwig. He worked as a mortar packer for an electric motor and fan manufacturer. Neither men likely earned much money suggesting that the champagne, if consumed by them, was for a special occasion.

Liquor bottles represented 33% of the alcoholic beverages recovered from the 1890-1920 features. A minimum of 96 of these bottles were flasks (Photo 684). Although most of the flasks were glass bottles, one flask uncovered in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 was made of graniteware. It likely was a personal flask that was carried and refilled by a person instead of one that held a certain liquor (Photo 684:D). In addition, there were at least 80 larger liquor bottles recovered. One stoneware jug was recovered from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 (Photo 685:A). Stoneware jugs described in the previous Kitchen section of this report also may have held liquor, but they may have held other liquids associated with cooking or stored in the kitchen, therefore, these were placed in that section. The stoneware jug from Feature 169 was marked with “Old Governor Sour Mash” so it clearly held liquor. This product was sold by A. Graf a whiskey distributor in St. Louis between 1879 and 1918.

The most common liquor bottles recovered from the 1890-1920 features were whiskey, bourbon, and sour mash represented by 16 bottles from 7 features (Table 35, Photo 685:B-H), but a small number of other bottles also were recovered from these features. One bottle from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 contained gin (Photo 685:B). This bottle was square shaped with tapered sides from the shoulder to the base. The neck is very short. This is known as a case gin bottle because it could be more efficiently packed into a case or crate than rounded bottles. It was first produced in Europe between 1625 and 1650, and continued to be manufactured until about 1940 (SHA 2018c).

A Benedictine bottle was discovered in Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24 (Photo 685:D). This liqueur made from a variety of spices and herbs, was developed in 1510 by the Benedictine monk Dom Bernardo Vincelli at the Abbey De Fecamp in Normandy, France. It was intended to revive tired monks. Benedictine continues to be popular today (Graham 2018). The bottle recovered was made with a green colored glass, and it was produced in a three piece mold with an applied Benedictine finish. SHA (2018c) indicated that this type of bottle was produced between 1895 and 1910.

In Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 was a bottle of Kummel by J.A. Gilka of Berlin, Germany (Photo 685:I). Kummel was a sweet, colorless liqueur flavored with caraway seed, cumin, and fennel. It was originally produced in Holland, but most brands sold in the U.S. are made in Germany, similar to this bottle (SHA 2018b).

One liquor bottle from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 was unusual, in that it was filled with leaves. These may have been tobacco leaves but it is unclear as to why the leaves were placed in this bottle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Liquor Type</th>
<th>Wholesaler/Type</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Dates in Operation</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>Henry Gerner Distributor</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1891-1918</td>
<td>Bulletin Publishing Company 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>Hayner Whiskey Distiller</td>
<td>Troy, OH</td>
<td>1885-1920</td>
<td>The Hayner Distillery Museum 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12, 59</td>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>Hewitt Co. Whiskey Wholesaler</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1916-1918</td>
<td>St. Louis Directory 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>Lynch &amp; Co. Whiskey Wholesaler</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1857-1916</td>
<td>St. Louis Directory 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sour Mash</td>
<td>Old Crow, Cooper Distilled Whiskey (1835-present)</td>
<td>Frankfort, KY</td>
<td>early 1900s</td>
<td>Circuit Courts of Appeals and District Courts of the United States 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>OFC, Buffalo Trace Distillery</td>
<td>Frankfort, KY</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Riddle 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Soar Mash</td>
<td>Old Governor, A. Graf, Whiskey Wholesaler</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1879-1918</td>
<td>St. Louis Directory 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>Paul Jones &amp; Co. Distillery</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>1894-1919</td>
<td>St. Louis Directory 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>56, 62</td>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Gin</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brandy</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1895-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Kummuel</td>
<td>J.A. Gilka</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>1836-1890s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 684: Liquor Flasks Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A. 4.31
General Fill
Glass Flask

B. 910120
Glass Liquor Flasks

C. 55.90
Graniteware Liquor Flask

D. 55.67
Glass Liquor Bottle Flask
Photo 685: Liquor Jug and Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 169:137
Stoneware Jug
Old Governor Sour Mash

B. 62:583
Displaced Glass Case Gin Bottle

C. 125:78
Glass Liquor Bottle
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.

D. 97:96
Glass Liquor Bottle
Benedictine

E. 59:320
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Liquor Bottle
Hayner Whiskey

F. 195:45
OFC Boubon Liquor Bottle

G.-H. 86:75
Glass Liquor Bottles
Old Crow Sour Mash Bourbon

I. 118:115
Glass Liquor Bottle
J. A. Gilka - Berlin
Drinking glasses included 146 pressed tumblers (Photo 686), which have been one of the preferred drinking vessels, especially for alcoholic beverages, since the late 1700s. Also recovered were 100 preserve or jelly tumblers (Photo 686:E-H). These have a series of scorchess near the rim that was used to hold a tin lid (Figure 164). These tumblers originally were used to hold jellies or preserves. After the preserves were consumed, they were used like tumblers to consume drinks of all types, both alcoholic and nonalcoholic.

Figure 164: Preserve or Jelly Tumblers in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue
(Israel 1968:23)

Many recovered drinking glasses were associated with consuming a particular beverage. These include mugs, goblets, and steins used for consuming beer (Photo 687). These glasses came from 8 features (Features 56, 59, 68, 86, 125, 169, 198, and 298). One large ironstone stein was found in Feature 298 (Photo 687:E) and a small covered stein made of white glass was found in Feature 169. The latter stein was embossed with German people over a German word or name, but not enough was present to determine the word (Photo 687:D). At least 26 wine glasses were found in 11 features (Features 12, 56, 59, 62, 86, 118, 125, 169, 178, 190, and 198) (Photo 688). Nine of these glasses (in Features 56, 169, and 190) featured a geometric, floral, or grape vine decorations (Photo 688:C-E). In addition, wine decanters were recovered from Features 12, 21, 62, and 68 (Photo 689). Decanters from Features 12 and 62 featured a molded geometric or floral design (Photo 689:B). These were used for the more formal serving of wine and allowed the wine to aerate. Small shot glasses were discovered in Features 59, 86, 168, and 260 (Photo 690). These were associated with the consumption of liquor. A nearly complete punch bowl cup was recovered in Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 691). The punch bowl cup may have held either alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks and was associated with larger parties since it needed to be consumed in a short period of time and was not likely saved.
Photo 686: Tumblers and Preserve Tumblers Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A. 47:38  
Glass Tumbler  
Painted

B. 55:71  
Glass Tumbler

C. 90:122  
Glass Tumbler

D. 90:123  
Glass Tumbler  
Frosted

E.-F. 55:72  
Glass Preserve Tumbler

G.-H. 90:124  
Glass Preserve Tumblers
Photo 687: Mugs, Goblets, and Steins from 1890-1920 Features

A. 68:161
Glass Beer Mug

B. 125:88
Glass Beer Mug
Molded

C. 169:221
Glass Beer Goblet

D. 169:222
White Glass Beer Stein
Molded

E. 298:86
Ironstone Beer Stein
Photo 688: Wine Glasses Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 190:43
Wine Glass
Etched

B 12:117
Glass Wine Glass

C 12:116
Wine Glasses

D 169:220
Wine Glasses
Molded

E 62:178
Stratum 2, South Half
Blue Glass Wine Glass
Molded

F 118:118
Glass Wine Glasses

761
Photo 689: Decanters Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 62:412a
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Decanter
Frosted

B 21:87
Glass Decanter Stopper
Mollet

C 68:157
Glass Decanter

762
Photo 690: Shot Glasses Associated with 1890-1920 Features

Photo 691: Punch Bowl Cup Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Health Care Products

A total of 1,450 (148,011.2g) artifacts were associated with health care products. These represented a minimum of 1,343 objects. Artifacts from a drug store/pharmacy represented 22% of these vessels (Figure 166). A minimum of 283 of these were prescription bottles. Four features had an especially large number of prescription bottles, including:

- 37 bottles Feature 169 Excavation Block 10
- 35 bottles Feature 62 Excavation Block 2
- 30 bottles Feature 12 Excavation Block 23
- 21 bottles Feature 59 Excavation Block 2

Feature 169 was a deep cistern located adjacent a 2 story flat. A bakery also was near this location. These health care bottles originated from a variety of pharmacies, so the residents of the flat may have just acquired a number of various bottles. Features 59 and 62 also were cisterns located near two groups of two 3 story flats. Like Feature 169, these bottles originated from a variety of pharmacies. Feature 12 was located near the Kuhlmey Drug Store. Most of the recovered bottles were unlabeled but likely were associated with this store. Interestingly, one bottle was from Solomon Boem Apothecary located at 8th and Morgan Streets (Photo 692:A). Unfortunately, no record of the apothecary could be found so it is unknown when it was in operation. It should be noted that while Feature 12 was near the drug store it also was located near several flats and could have been deposited by one of its occupants.

Figure 166: Percentage of Health Care Products Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Table 42: Pharmacy Objects from Drug Stores from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Drug Store Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates Bottle Used*</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M.W. Alexander Druggist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1863-1898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dr. Blank</td>
<td>Franklin Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1889-1897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sol. Boehm Apothecary</td>
<td>8th &amp; Morgan</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Braun’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Busch’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>23rd &amp; Dodier,</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Cain Druggist</td>
<td>East St. Louis, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>55, 62</td>
<td>Carey Brothers Drug Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2 stores)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Catlin’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>F.L. Christman Ph.G.,</td>
<td>Vandeventer &amp;</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Washington Pl.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>John A. Fritz Pharmacist</td>
<td>NW Cor. 22nd &amp;</td>
<td>1893-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benton Sts., St. Louis,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Garrison Pharmacy,</td>
<td>Garrison &amp; Easton</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prescription Drug Store</td>
<td>Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>J.M. Good</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>H.F. Hassebrook</td>
<td>19th &amp; Wright Strs.,</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Johnson Brothers Drug Co.</td>
<td>Broadway &amp; Franklin</td>
<td>1896-1928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ave., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Kaltwasser Drug Co.</td>
<td>Pestalozzi &amp; Salena Sts.</td>
<td>1890-1900</td>
<td>Citrate Magnesia bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>A.H. Kettelmann Druggist</td>
<td>Franklin Ave. &amp; 18th</td>
<td>1854-1918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>Henry N. Kelm Pharmacist</td>
<td>1600 Biddle St.</td>
<td>1902-1906</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>(at Biddle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>William Kempff Druggist</td>
<td>1501 Benton St.</td>
<td>1885-1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>62, 83,</td>
<td>H.E. Klosterman Pharmacist</td>
<td>Elliot &amp; St. Louis Ave.</td>
<td>1900-1929 (1901-1924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>118, 125,</td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>I bottle mark)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>Konet Drug Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>86, 298</td>
<td>William Kuhlme Druggist</td>
<td>2200 N. Market</td>
<td>1900-1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>(bottle marks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Layton Drug Co/ Pharmacist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1896-1921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lion Drug Store, H.E.</td>
<td>14th &amp; Carr Sts.</td>
<td>1875-1901</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ahlbrandt (1846-1921)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>(bottle mark)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>A.J. Ludwig, The Druggist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1894-1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dates determined through St. Louis City Directories
Table 42: Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Drug Store Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates Bottle Used</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Medler’s Pharmacies</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1894-1950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>55, 78</td>
<td>J. &amp; C. Maquire Chemist &amp; Druggist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>E.R. Marten Pharmacist</td>
<td>922 Manchester Ave.</td>
<td>1901-1924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>J.P. Methudy Druggist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1893-1917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Charles W. Nau Pharmacist (1891-1913)</td>
<td>Alice &amp; Florissant Aves.</td>
<td>1901-1913</td>
<td>(bottle mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>S.L. Picket Druggist</td>
<td>Jefferson &amp; Lawton Aves., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1892-1908</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>O.C. Ruge’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>19th and Hebert Sts.</td>
<td>1892-1905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>56, 219</td>
<td>St. Louis College of Physicians &amp; Surgeons (1869-1873, 1879-1927)</td>
<td>Jefferson Ave. &amp; Gamble St., St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1879-1915</td>
<td>(at Jefferson Ave.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Adolph Schierenberg Druggist</td>
<td>23rd &amp; Cass Ave. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>169, 178, 190, 195, 298</td>
<td>J.H. Sewing Druggist</td>
<td>St. Louis Ave. &amp; 25th St. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1892-1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Speckart Brothers (1893-1933)</td>
<td>5200 N. Broadway 3 stores</td>
<td>1908-1920s</td>
<td>(bottle mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Strathmann’s Pharmacy</td>
<td>23rd &amp; Cass, St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Alex J. Temm</td>
<td>Biddle &amp; 20th Sts. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1893-1893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>W.D. Temm</td>
<td>1926 N. Grand Ave. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1888-1934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21, 155, 168, 198</td>
<td>J.W. Thomfohrde Pharmacist (1876-1893)</td>
<td>N.E. Cor. Benton &amp; W 18th Sts. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1876-1889</td>
<td>(bottle mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>U.S. Marine Hospital Service</td>
<td>3740 Marine (after 1855) St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1798-1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>55, 62</td>
<td>H.H. Vogt Druggist</td>
<td>Cass &amp; Blair Ave. St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1878-1924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>A.H. Vordick Chemist &amp; Druggist (1870s-1918)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1878-1889</td>
<td>(bottle mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>William D…</td>
<td>1501 Benton, St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Henry … Pharmacy</td>
<td>14th Street … St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ones in italics are located within or adjacent the NGA tract*
Photo 692: Prescription Bottles from Neighborhood Drug Stores/Pharmacies Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:131n
Glass Prescription Bottle
S. Roman Apothecary

B. 190:45
Prescription Bottle
John A. Fritz

C. 98:85
Glass Prescription Bottle
John A. Fritz

D. 86:91
Glass Prescription Bottle
William Kohlnay, Druggist

E. 86:92
Glass Prescription Bottles
William Kohlnay, Druggist

F. 298:92
Glass Prescription Bottle
M. Kohlnay

G. 59:537
S. Roman 1-3, East Half
Glass Prescription Bottle
Adolph Schierenberg

H. 96:155
Glass Prescription Bottle
U.S. Marine Hospital Service

I. 56:180
Glass Prescription Bottles
St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons
Marked bottles indicated that, similar to other objects in this area, the residents had access to a variety of drug stores and pharmacies and did not appear to have particularly favored any of them over another (Photo 693A-C). However, the highest number of bottles (12) were from the John Fritz Pharmacy located at the northwest corner of 22nd and Benton Streets (Photo 692:B-C). These bottles also were found in the most features (N=6), including Feature 298 located near the pharmacy (Table 42). A minimum of four Kuhlmeys’s bottles were recovered from Feature 86 in Excavation Block 8 and Feature 298 in Excavation Block 10 (Photo 692:D-F), near the Fritz Pharmacy. Another two bottles were from Adolph Schierenberg Druggist in Feature 59 and Strathmann’s Pharmacy in Feature 56, both within Excavation Block 2 (Photo 692:G). Both of these pharmacies were located, at different times, near 23rd Street and Cass Avenue, but it is unclear if this was within or just south of the NGA tract. There was another pharmacy at the southwestern corner of Excavation Block 3, but no bottles from this pharmacy were recovered from the 1890-1920 features. It appears that even though at least 4 pharmacies existed within the NGA tract, occupants of this area acquired prescription bottles from pharmacies and drug stores across St. Louis. One bottle in Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24 was from the Cain drug store, which was located in East St. Louis, Illinois.

One pharmacy bottle, from Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24, was given out to patients by the U.S. Marine Hospital Service (Photo 692:H). Formed by an act of Congress in 1798, the Marine Hospital Service was the first federally funded agency to provide for public health care and disease prevention. Located on sea and river ports, this facility originally served merchant marines. A hospital, built around 1855, was located in south St. Louis on Marine Avenue, near Winnebago. In 1912, the name of this service was changed to the Public Health Service and its role of providing health care, research, and prevention expanded. It no longer served just merchant marines but also the military, immigrants, Native Americans, and people afflicted with chronic and epidemic diseases (Juneau-Douglas City Museum 2015; Naffziger 2013).

Another three bottles in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 and Feature 219 of Excavation Block 25 originated from the St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons (Photo 692:I, Figure 167). This college claimed to be the oldest medical school in Missouri, founded in St. Louis around 1869. It was a four year college, in which each session was seven months long. In 1873, it was closed for reorganized and reopened in 1879. The adjacent Jefferson Hospital was owned by college. During this time, the students also could get clinical experience at St. Louis City Hospital, Municipal Female Hospital, St. Louis County Insane Asylum, and St. Louis City Poor Hospital. At the first commencement of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870, a speaker asserted that “women were emotionally and physically unqualified to relieve human suffering”. Despite statements such as these, in 1895, Kate Spain was the first woman to graduate from the college. Sometime later, the college moved to Jefferson Avenue and Gamble Street, about 4-5 blocks south of the NGA tract. This building did have a dispensary from which the medicine bottles in Features 56 and 219 likely came. The dispensary was described as being a dark and dingy suite of rooms. Even the adjoining Jefferson Hospital was referred to as being “small, poorly lighted, badly ventilated, and overcrowded”. As early as 1894, the Illinois Department of Health no longer recognized diplomas from the college as it was rumored to be a diploma mill. In 1927, the college’s charter was revoked by the Missouri Supreme Court and the school was closed (Batesel 2018).
Photo 693A: Examples of Prescription Bottles from a Variety of Drug Stores/Pharmacies Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Photo 693B: Examples of Prescription Bottles from a Variety of Drug Stores/Pharmacies Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Photo 693C: Examples of Prescription Bottles from a Variety of Drug Stores/Pharmacies Associated with 1890-1920 Features

- 225:35 Glass Prescription Bottle O. C. Ruge's Pharmacy
- 167:19 Prescription Bottle Gustavus Koch, Pharmacist
- 59:333 Stratum 2, West Half Glass Pdl/Medicine Powder Jar Park Davis & Co.
- 21:96 Glass Prescription Bottle Luptics, Homopath

- 56:187 Glass Prescription Bottle Braun's Pharmacy
- 83:51 Glass Prescription Bottle F. L. Christman
- 198:49 Prescription Bottle A. H. Vodlick, Chemist & Druggist
- 298:89 Henry N. Kem, Pharmacist Prescription Bottle
- 59:326 Stratum 2, West Half Glass Prescription Bottle William Kempp

- 169:224 Prescription Bottles H. F. Hassebrook
- 56:38 Glass Prescription Bottle E. R. Marien, Pharmacist
Other objects likely obtained from local pharmacies were three dosage cups recovered from Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2, Feature 68 of Excavation Block 8, and Feature 125 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 694). The one recovered from Feature 55 was marked “Theodore H. Wurmb” drug store (Photo 694:A). His father, Theobald, started a drug store at 11th and Salisbury Streets, which was later taken over by Theodore. He proved to be a very successful businessman and opened a second store on Grand Ave. Theodore also was an entrepreneur giving away glasses and apparently dose cups, and also patented several inventions. It is unclear as to when his father created the drug store, but Theodore died in 1927 (Schmidt 2016). As common for dose glasses during the late 1800s, instead of having numbers, the dose levels were indicated by “Tea, Dessert, Table”. These refer to various spoon sizes, where a teaspoon is the equivalent of 60 drops, 1 dram, or 0.125 ounces, a desert is 2 teaspoons, and a tablespoon is 4 teaspoons (Gerken 2013).
By the late 1800s, commercially produced and sold patent medicines were becoming more popular than medicines procured from a pharmacy. Recovered from these features, slightly more of the health care products (38%) were patent medicine bottles (see Figure 166). Most of the patent bottles were associated with Feature 12 (N=66). This feature was near the Kuhlmeys drug store and the patent medicines were likely sold in the store. Feature 62 had a similar number of patent medicine bottles (N=66) as well as a large number of prescription bottles. This feature was located near Hobelmann grocery store and it is possible that patent medicines were sold there. Patent medicine bottles recovered from these features were manufactured in a wide variety of cities, outside of St. Louis, and even some made in Holland, Hungary, and England.

A slight majority of the patent medicine bottles were associated with curing coughs, colds, or other respiratory related illnesses (Figure 168), suggesting that these were the most common health concerns of the local residents (Photo 695). The most popular of these medicines was Dr. Bell’s Pine Tar Honey, represented by 31 bottles and also recovered from the most features, 9 (Table 43). This medicine served as a cough suppressant. It was advertised as being able to cure coughs, colds, asthma, as well as all throat and bronchial troubles. It was developed by Eli E. Sutherland in Paducah, Kentucky, by 1890. It contained pine tar, honey, glycerin, and various vegetable extracts (Jaeger 2014; Todd County Times 1911). An image of a bell was used to advertise this product on signs and on promotional items as key rings, stick pins, and tie clips (Figure 169).
Figure 168: Ailments Supposedly Cured by Patent Medicines Associated with the 1890-1920 Features

Figure 169: Dr. Bell’s Advertisement (Antiquemystique 2011)
Table 43: Patent Medicines That Supposedly Cured Coughs, Colds, and Other Respiratory Related Diseases from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Cholorandyne Cough Mixture</td>
<td>cough suppressant</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>U.S. Surgeon General’s Office 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Dr. J. Conzelman’s Cough Syrup</td>
<td>cough syrup and whooping cough</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1875-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Creomulsion</td>
<td>coughs due to colds</td>
<td>Marietta, GA</td>
<td>ca. 1920-present</td>
<td>Clingan 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>98, 298</td>
<td>Dr. King’s New Discovery for Consumption H.E. Bucklen &amp; Co.</td>
<td>consumption</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1879-1913</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>12, 59, 83, 86, 90, 98, 169, 178, 195</td>
<td>Dr. Bell’s Pine Tar Honey Sutherland Medicine Co.</td>
<td>cough suppressant</td>
<td>Paducah, KY</td>
<td>1890-1928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>21, 56, 62, 106, 190</td>
<td>Dr. J.W. Bull’s Cough Syrup (Baby’s Syrup) A.C. Meyer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>cough suppressant</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>1873-1914</td>
<td>Meyer V 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 125</td>
<td>Dr. D. Jaynes Expectorant</td>
<td>coughs, asthma, &amp; other pulmonary affections</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1822-1958</td>
<td>Fincham 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Musterole</td>
<td>chest congestion, coughs, minor throat irritation, and muscle aches</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>1905-1956</td>
<td>Case Western Reserve 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>62, 68, 125</td>
<td>Peruna (or Pe-Ru-Na) Dr. Samuel B. Hartman</td>
<td>catarrh</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>1890-1906</td>
<td>Australian Postal History &amp; Social Philately 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 90</td>
<td>Ely’s Cream Balm Wyeth Chemical Co.</td>
<td>respiratory ailments &amp; nasal decongestant</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1860s-1930s</td>
<td>Ewing 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Father John’s</td>
<td>cough suppressant &amp; sore throats</td>
<td>Lowell, MA</td>
<td>1855-present</td>
<td>Nickell 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Forest Juniper Tar Compound J. Harrison, Whitehurst Co.</td>
<td>coughs &amp; colds</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>1877-1949</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Hales Honey of Hore Hound and Tar C.N. Crittenton</td>
<td>coughs, colds, asthma</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1864-1915</td>
<td>Burrows 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>83, 190</td>
<td>Kohler’s One Night Cough Cure</td>
<td>cough cure (chloroform, cannabis, morphine)</td>
<td>Kohlwe, WI</td>
<td>1889-1910</td>
<td>Kebler 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62, 90</td>
<td>Pertussin Cough Syrup</td>
<td>cough suppressant</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1911-present</td>
<td>National Center of Homeopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Pretzinger’s Catarrh Balm</td>
<td>cures catarrh</td>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
<td>1901-1922</td>
<td>National Association of Retail Druggists. 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bottles</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</td>
<td>Supposedly Cures</td>
<td>Location of Manufacturer</td>
<td>Dates Produced</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12, 59, 114</td>
<td>Pinex</td>
<td>cough remedy (alcohol, chloroform, oil of pine tar, potassium guaiacol suphonate, oil of eucalyptus, extract grindelia &amp; glycerin)</td>
<td>Fort Wayne, IN</td>
<td>1905-1960</td>
<td>Griffin 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Vapo-Cresole</td>
<td>whooping cough, croup, nasal catarrh, colds, bronchitis (put in kerosene lamp and vapors displaced)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1900s-1910s</td>
<td>Munsey 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Vinol Chester Kent Co.</td>
<td>lungs, throat, &amp; air passages, (14% alcohol, beef peptones, vitamins, cod liver oil)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1898-1948</td>
<td>Congregate Media. 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 695: Patent Medicine Cough Suppressant Bottles Associated with 1890-1920 Features

86:106
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

98:90
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption

62:586
Displaced
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. Samuel B. Hartman Peruna

62:73
All Stratums, North Half
Glass Patent Bottle
Peruna, Dr. Samuel Hartman

83:62
Glass Patent Medicine Bottles
One Night Cough Cure

86:95
Glass Patent Medicine Bottles
Vinel
Peruna (or Pe-Ru-Na) also appeared to be popular, represented by 15 bottles but only recovered from 3 features. However, 12 of these bottles were found in Feature 68, the cellar of a residence identified in Excavation Block 8, suggesting the family living at this location favored this product. It was used to treat symptoms of catarrh. Catarrh is commonly associated with bronchitis or a buildup of mucus on the back of the nose, in the throat, or within the sinuses. Dr. Samuel B. Hartman, the inventor of Peruna, however, defined catarrh as the root cause of all diseases. Although Peruna claimed to fix respiratory problems, it also claimed to be a cure for any disease. An aggressive advertising campaign made this medicine widely popular with the public. Samuel Hopkins Adams asked to interview Dr. Hartman. Adams gained a reputation as a muckraker on public health in the U.S. and was hired by Colliers Magazine to write a series of 11 expose articles on the patent medicine industry called “The Great American Fraud”. During the interview, Dr. Hartman freely admitted to Adams that Peruna did not cure anything. He further indicated that the general public “see my advertising. They read the testimonials. They are convinced. They have faith in Peruna. It gives them a gentle stimulant, and so they get well” (Sullivan 2007:30). Adams also subjected Peruna to a chemical test and found that it contained 1/2 pint of 90% proof spirits (28% alcohol), 1.5 pints of water, a flavor cube, and a little burned sugar for color. It cost Dr. Hartman 18 cents or less to produce a bottle of Peruna. The Colliers articles convinced congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. Peruna survived the new act and being taxed as an alcoholic beverage by adding senna and blackthorn bark, and reducing the alcoholic content to 18%, claiming it had a laxative effect and later as a cold remedy. Dr. Hartman suggested it was even safe for children. During Prohibition, Peruna with 18% alcohol became known as “Prohibition Tonic” because it could be sold legally being a medicine. With the end of Prohibition and competition with other patent medicines, Peruna stopped production in the 1940s (Sullivan 2007).

A variety of other medicines were represented by only 1 to 8 bottles. These bottles reflect the wide variety of cold medicines available to the general public at that time. Most of these medicines contained large quantities of alcohol. Three bottles of Kohler’s One Night Cough Cure were recovered from Features 83 and 190. This medicine contained chloroform, cannabis, and morphine. More widely used was Dr. J. Bull’s Cough Syrup represented by 8 bottles found in five features (Features 21, 56, 62, 196, and 190). One of these was a Baby’s Syrup. This medicine contained morphine and codeine (Kebler 1910:12). As suggested by Dr. Hartman, these medicines did nothing to cure the diseases. The alcohol and now illicit drugs within these medicines only masked the symptoms for a short time. None of medicines actually cured any of these respiratory ailments and some, such as Kohler’s and Dr. Bulls, could be deadly.

Only a slightly smaller percentage (21%) of patent medicines recovered supposedly served as laxatives or cured various types of digestion ailments (Figure 168). These medicines were likely popular at the start of the 20th century because of the rich fatty diet that people consumed at the time (Schlereth 1991:219). Similar to other artifacts recovered from the NGA tract, a wide variety of patent medicines associated with digestion problems were used (Photos 696A-B), but Castoria appears to have been particularly favored (Table 44). A minimum of 64 Castoria bottles were recovered from 17 features scattered across the tract.
Dr. Samuel Pitcher received a patent for Castoria on May 12, 1868 (Photo 697:A). “The formula was composed of senna leaves, bicarbonate of soda, essence of wintergreen, extract of taraxacum, sugar, and water . . . other ingredients, such as pumpkin, anise and worm seed, Rochelle salts, peppermint, and 3 per cent alcohol were added to the mix. Many of these ingredients are known laxatives and would likely act as cathartic” (Lockhart et al. 2012:1-2). Pitcher’s Castoria Manufacturing Company in Boston sold Dr. Pitcher’s Castoria until 1872, when the patent was sold to J.B. Rose & Co. in New York, which was run by Demas S. Barnes. In 1877, another Barnes firm was established, the Centaur Company run by Barnes nephew, Demas Barnes Dewey, with Charles Henry Fletcher as secretary. When Demas Barnes died, Fletcher was elected the head of Centaur Company in 1888 and he concentrated production on Castoria. In 1910, he dropped the name “Dr. S. Pitcher’s” and started using his own (Lockhart et al. 2012). Fletcher’s Castoria continues to be sold today.

Another widely popular digestive aid patent medicine recovered was Bromo Seltzer. This product was represented by 28 bottles from 13 features (Photo 697:B). In 1889, Issac E. Emerson created Bromo Seltzer as aid to digestion, but it also claimed to cure headaches, relieve neuralgia, brain fatigue, sleeplessness, over-brain work, depression following alcohol and other excesses, and mental exhaustion. However, the main ingredient of this medicine was acetanilide, which is poisonous and can be fatal. As described by Adams (1907):

The full dose is a ‘heaping teaspoonful.’ A heaping teaspoonful of Bromo-Seltzer means about ten grains of acetanilide. The United States Pharmacopeia dose is four grains; five grains have been known to produce fatal results. The prescribed dose of Bromo-Seltzer is dangerous and has been known to produce sudden collapse.

While the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 did require that this ingredient be listed, it never required that acetanilide be indicated as being potentially lethal. The ingredients of Bromo Seltzer were never changed and only forced to discontinue production in 1971 (Cook 2014:121-122; Lockhart, Schulz et al. 2014).

A minimum of 18 bottles from 8 features consisted of Citrate of Magnesia. It was used to relieve constipation and act as a purgative. Made of a granulated form of magnesium mixed with citric acid, this is one of the few medicines at the time that actually worked. It also was carbonated so bottles needed to be thicker (SHA 2018d). For this reason, similar to sodas, most of the Citrate of Magnesia found at this site likely was produced in St Louis. One bottle was made by the Kaltwasser Drug Company located at Pestalozzi and Salena Streets in St. Louis (Photo 697:C).
Photo 696A: Variety of Patent Laxative and Stomach Ailment Medicines Associated with 1890-1920 Features

56:200
Glass Patent Bottle
Buffalo Lithia Water

118:127
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Citrate of Magnesia

118:129
Glass Prescription Bottle
Laxol

12:140
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
PoDoLax

132:10
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Bromo-Lithia

190:52
Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. Hoffman’s Red Drops

68:168
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Forst’s "Alpenhauter Blutbeleber"
Photo 696B: Variety of Patent Laxative and Stomach Ailment Medicines Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Photo 697: Popular Patent Laxatives and Stomach Medicines Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 125:92
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. S. Pitcher’s Castoria

B 125:91
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Bromo-Seltzer

C 55:78
Glass Prescription Bottle
Kaltwasser Citrate Magnesia

D 90:138
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
California Fig Syrup Co.

E 90:137
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Armour & Co.

F 60:15
Glass Patent Bottle
Ketchup Sagwa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Patent Medicine</th>
<th>Supposed Cures</th>
<th>City Manufactured</th>
<th>Dates Used</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Abilene Natural Cathartic Water</td>
<td>laxative</td>
<td>Abilene, KS</td>
<td>1900-1945</td>
<td>Louisiana Purchase Centennial Commission, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Armour &amp; Co. Digestive Firmaments</td>
<td>digestion problems</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Illinois State University, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Bromo-Lithia Chemical Co.</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1900-1917</td>
<td>Strong 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>12, 47, 56, 62, 68, 86, 90, 97, 114, 118, 125, 178, 190</td>
<td>Bromo Seltzer Emerson Drug Co.</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>1889-present</td>
<td>Lindsey et al. 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Buffalo Lithia Water</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>Buffalo Springs, VA</td>
<td>1886-1917</td>
<td>Wilberger 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12, 52, 90, 98, 83, 178</td>
<td>California Fig Syrup</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>1878-1970s</td>
<td>Griffin 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>55, 56, 62, 68, 86, 90, 97, 118</td>
<td>Citrate of Magnesia (company not found)</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>Cy-Co Tonic</td>
<td>stomach ailments, lack of appetite, and constipation, blood purifier (&quot;Twenty seven different roots and herbs&quot; but contained 16% alcohol)</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>The Pittsburgh Press 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Dr. August Koenings Hamburger, Trobeen</td>
<td>stomach ailments</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Engelhard 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12, 62, 97, 190</td>
<td>Dr. Hoffman’s Red Drops</td>
<td>gas, cramps, indigestion, diarrhea, cholera, colic, stomach complaints</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1876-1966</td>
<td>Justia 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>72, 78, 118, 168, 169</td>
<td>Dr. J. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters</td>
<td>laxative and stomach ailments such as dyspepsia, indigestion, Nausea, constipation, and loss of appetite (47% alcoholic, with sugar, aromatic oils and vegetable bitters)</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>1853-1954</td>
<td>National Park Service 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>56, 62, 106, 132, 169</td>
<td>Dr. Kilmer’s Swamp Root Extract</td>
<td>digestive problems, bowel irregularity, or kidney, liver or bladder ailments</td>
<td>Binghamton, NY</td>
<td>1879-1940</td>
<td>Nickell 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Extract of Benne &amp; Catechu J&amp;C Maguire Medicine Co.</td>
<td>diarrhea, dysentery, &amp; cholera (alcohol 35%, 2%, morphine, 0.1%, camphor, catechu, &amp; peppermint)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bottles</td>
<td>Feature #</td>
<td>Patent Medicine</td>
<td>Supposed Cures</td>
<td>City Manufactured</td>
<td>Dates Used</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Forni's &quot;Alpenhrauter Blutbeleber&quot; (Mountain herb blood vitalizer) Dr. P. Fahrney</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1869-1890s</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>G. De Koning Tilly Haarlem Oil</td>
<td>Bladder and kidney infections</td>
<td>Holland &amp; Germany</td>
<td>1734-1911</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>H. Gehner Distilling Co.</td>
<td>kidney, liver, &amp; laxative bitters</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1891-1918</td>
<td>Bulletin Publishing Company 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Herman K. Norr's Hienfonic Essence (company unknown)</td>
<td>stomach ailments, catarrh, tonsillitis diphtherial (made with 69% alcohol, 1% ether)</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Indian Sagwa Healy &amp; Bigelow</td>
<td>blood, liver, stomach, &amp; kidney renovator</td>
<td>New Haven, CN</td>
<td>1882-1901</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Kutnos’ Powder</td>
<td>liver, kidney ailments, constipation, gout (mostly whiskey)</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td>1897-1920</td>
<td>American Medical Association 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>114, 118</td>
<td>Laxol A.J. White</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1894-1957</td>
<td>University of Michigan 1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21, 68</td>
<td>Maltine</td>
<td>nutrition, digestion &amp; general stomach ailments (with malted barley, wheat and oats with alcohol)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1875-1930s</td>
<td>Matthew 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mentho-Laxene Blackburn Products Co.</td>
<td>decongestant laxative</td>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
<td>1918-1920s</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Mihalvich Hungarian Blackberry Juice (developed by liquor distributor)</td>
<td>diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus (gastroenteritis), and all disorders of the bowels</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>68, 118, 195</td>
<td>Phillips Milk of Magnesia</td>
<td>laxative &amp; stomach ailments Also originally claimed to cure variety of diseases such as hangovers, wrinkles, gluttony, middle age, and “smoker’s fag”)</td>
<td>Glenbrook, CT</td>
<td>1873-present</td>
<td>Lockhart et al. 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Pa-Pay-Ans Bell &amp; Co. Inc.</td>
<td>indigestion &amp; nausea</td>
<td>Orangeburg, NY</td>
<td>1908-1918</td>
<td>Jaeger 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bottles</td>
<td>Feature #</td>
<td>Patent Medicine</td>
<td>Supposed Cures</td>
<td>City Manufactured</td>
<td>Dates Used</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Pluto Water French Lick Springs Hotel Co.</td>
<td>laxative</td>
<td>French Lick, IN</td>
<td>1901-1941</td>
<td>National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>PoDoLax</td>
<td>laxative (also claims a variety of diseases)</td>
<td>Peducah, KY</td>
<td>1890-1914</td>
<td>Cramp 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Red Drops</td>
<td>cholera, colic, diarrhea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Red Raven Split Duquesne Distribution Co.</td>
<td>cures headache, indigestion, gout, gall stones, &amp; any uncomfortable malady caused by over consumption</td>
<td>Harmerville, PA</td>
<td>1913-1930s</td>
<td>Griffin 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
California Fig Syrup was represented by 12 bottles recovered from 6 features (Photo 697:D). This company first started in San Francisco, but soon was produced at various plants across the country. Due to a strong advertising campaign, this laxative was widely popular. It was made with “alcohol 6%, senna, cassia, peppermint, clove combined in fig syrup for relief of temporary constipation” (Archaeological Research 2002). Although the American Medical Association noted that senna is a natural laxative, the main ingredient was alcohol, which was approximately the same as beer, 5% (Sullivan 2012).

One recovered bottle from Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24 was unusual in that it advertised Digestive Ferments made by the meat packer Armour & Co., of Chicago, Illinois (Photo 697:E). Armour sold remaining byproducts from butchering animals. Among these were “Digestive Ferments” consisting of Pepsin, the gastric juice of animals, usually obtained from the mucous membrane of a pig’s stomach. Pancreatin enzymes from the pancreas were usually from hogs and Ingluvin was from the gizzard of the domestic fowl. These products were supposed to improve human digestion (Potter 1902).

Most of these medicines contained large quantities of alcohol. For example, Kutnos Powder was mostly whiskey, Hunyadi Arpad Bitters was mostly gin, Dr. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters contained 47% alcohol, and Herman K. Norr’s Hienfonic Essence contained 19% alcohol and 1% ether. Others also contained harmful drugs such as Extract of Benne & Catechu which had 35% alcohol and 2% morphine. Only the bottle from Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24, manufactured by the H. Gehner Distilling Co., was upfront that it was made of mostly gin (SHA 2018d; Fike 1987).

Antiseptic bottles comprised 23% of the recovered patent medicines (Figure 168; Photo 698). Antiseptic medicine was used to treat cuts, scraps, and burns. By far the most popular antiseptic medicine in the U.S. was Vaseline (Photo 698:D), represented by 68 bottles from 19 features scattered across the NGA tract (Table 45). In 1859, Robert A. Chesebrough from Brooklyn, New York, came to Pennsylvania to investigate oil wells hoping to make a fortune in this new industry. He discovered a gooey substance known as “Rod Wax” that was causing the drilling rigs to seize up. Chesebrough noticed that oil workers would smear the substance on their skin to help heal cuts and burns. After months of experimenting with this substance, Chesebrough developed petroleum jelly. By 1870, he was marketing petroleum jelly as Vaseline, which immediately became popular. People used it to heal their skin, mothers used it to alleviate diaper rash, and workers in the extreme cold used it to relieve dried, chapped skin. Commander Robert Perry took Vaseline with him on his trip to the North Pole because it would not freeze. By the late 1880s, Chesebrough was selling Vaseline Petroleum Jelly at the rate of one jar per minute. In 1955, Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. merged with Pond’s Extract Company to form Chesebrough-Ponds, Inc, and Vaseline continues to be popular today (Vaseline.com 2011).
Photo 698: Patent Antiseptic Medicines Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 97:123
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Peroxide of Hydrogen

B 169:238c
Patent Medicine Bottle
Dioxygen

C 223:38
Glass patented medicine bottle
Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

D 125:93
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Vaseline

E 59:341
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Medicine Bottle
Mercuochrome

F 169:238f
Patent Medicine Bottle
Campho Phenique
Table 45: Antiseptic Patent Medicines from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Patent Medicine</th>
<th>Supposed Cures</th>
<th>City Manufactured</th>
<th>Dates Used</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Argyra-A.C. Barnes</td>
<td>Silver protein and anti-infection compound</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1908-1929</td>
<td>Encyclopeda Britannica 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>The Paracamph Co.</td>
<td>Cooling antiseptic for hives, itching, &amp; bleeding</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>1895-1915</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Campho Phenique</td>
<td>Antiseptic for minor cuts, burns, and insect bites</td>
<td></td>
<td>1892-present</td>
<td>James and Ohmann-Dumesnil 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Dioxygen</td>
<td>Antiseptic (hydrogen peroxide)</td>
<td>Rossville, NY</td>
<td>1881-1930</td>
<td>Mayo 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil</td>
<td>Paris Medicine Co.</td>
<td>Paris, TN 1880-1890 St. Louis, MO 1891-1957</td>
<td>1880-1890</td>
<td>Smithsonian 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>47, 62</td>
<td>Mercurochrome (company unknown)</td>
<td>Heals cuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encyclopeda Britannica 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>56, 86</td>
<td>Ointment (company unknown)</td>
<td>Cuts &amp; burns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12, 62, 97, 114, 132</td>
<td>Peroxide of Hydrogen (company unknown)</td>
<td>Disinfectant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PubChem 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Resinol</td>
<td>Psoriasis, eczema, burns, poison ivy</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>After 1895</td>
<td>Maryland Historical Society 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>12, 56, 59, 62, 68, 72, 83, 86, 90, 97, 98, 114, 118, 125, 154, 169, 178, 195, 223</td>
<td>Vaseline Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Cuts, burns, scrapes, dry skin</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1872-present</td>
<td>Vaseline 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smaller percentages of other types of patent medicines also were found during the excavation of the 1890-1920 features (Figure 168; Photo 699). Among these were bottles used to cure female ailments. The most popular of these was McElree’s Wine of Cardui (Table 46; Photo 699:B). Six bottles were found in Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 alone, but only a single bottle from Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24. It was developed by the Chattanooga Medicine Company, in Chattanooga, Tennessee as a rival to the Lydia Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound for female complaints, which was popular in the North (National Museum of American History 2018B). Wine of Cardui was supposed to be used for menstrual relief, but also claimed to cure a host of other female ailments including:

For menstrual disturbances of women such as irregularity, exaggeration, suppression, etc. For irregular, painful or delayed menstruation, suppressed or delayed menses, painful menstruation, profuse or too frequent flow of menses, whites, falling of the womb, change of life, and as a general restorative for delicate women. Menstrual irregularities and uterine and ovarian troubles.

(National Museum of American History 2018B)

788
Photo 699: Patent Women’s Ailments Medicines Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 12:145
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Lydia Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound

B 62:190
Stratum 2, South Half
Glass Patent Medicine Bottles
McElree’s Wine Cardia

C 109:236
Patent Medicine Bottle
Dr. Hayden’s Viburnum Compound

D 62:435
Stratum A, South Half
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
The Mother’s Friend
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Dr. Hayden’s Viburnum Compound New York Pharmaceutical Company</td>
<td>uterine tonic &amp; anti-spasmodic – mostly prescribed for menstrual cramps and a preventative for miscarriage (50% alcohol)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1856-ca. 1930s</td>
<td>New York Pharmaceutical Company 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12, 62, 178</td>
<td>Lydia C. Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound</td>
<td>“women’s complaints painful menstruation, inflammation of womb, flooding” (18% alcohol, Butterfly weed, St. Johns wart, fenugreek, black cohosh, unicorn root)</td>
<td>Lyon, MA</td>
<td>1873-1973</td>
<td>Horwitz 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>62 90</td>
<td>McElree’s Wine of Cardui Chattanooga Medicine Co.</td>
<td>menstrual irregularities and uterine and ovarian troubles</td>
<td>Chattanooga, TN</td>
<td>1880-1920s</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62, 169</td>
<td>Mother’s Friend Bradfield Regulator Co.</td>
<td>topical liniment for expectant mothers for morning sickness, headaches, muscle cramps, even promised prettier children (only vegetable oil &amp; soap)</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>1884-1909 (still sold but claims to be only a liniment)</td>
<td>Cook 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supposedly, the Reverend R. I. McElree learned of this herbal concoction from Native American Cherokee women, which was used to relieve menstrual pains (Fincham 2018). It was composed of black haw and golden seal, but its main ingredients were potassium carbonate (51.9%), salt (16%), and ethyl alcohol (20.3%). Regardless, it proved to be widely popular across the U.S. In 1916, the Chattanooga Medicine Company took the American Medical Association to court for libel due to their claims that the business was “built on deceit and the product [McElree’s Wine of Cardui] was a vicious fraud” due to the amount of alcohol it contained. During a recess in the court case, the company owner, John A. Patten, had acute abdominal pains and was rushed to the hospital, where he died. The personal suit was dropped, but a partnership suit of libel for $100,000 continued to be tried. After about one week of deliberation, the jury ruled in favor of the company, but awarded damages of just one cent, allowing both sides to claim victory (The Quack Doctor 2009a; University of Richmond 2015).

More widespread, recovered from three features including Feature 62, were bottles featuring Lydia C. Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound. As the economic crash associated with the Panic of 1873 left Lydia Pinkham’s family destitute, one of her sons suggested that Lydia should
sell her herbal medicines, which she was locally popular. Her favorite medicine, first marketed in 1875, was for “woman’s ills” (Figure 170). It was made from a blend of “ground herbs such as true unicorn root (*Aletris farinosa*) and pleurisy root (*Asclepias tuberosa*), with an alcoholic content of 18 percent”. The label explained that the alcohol was “used solely as a solvent and preservative” (Encyclopedia Britannica n.d., Fike 1987). In 1879, her son, Daniel, suggested that his mother’s picture should be used to advertise the compound, making her one of the most recognized women of the time (Figure 171). Although medical proof was never found to substantiate the claimed therapeutic effects of the compound, it was widely accepted by women, many of whom were hesitant to consult male physicians about “female problems”. Prompted by the ignorance of many who wrote to her, Pinkham also wrote and printed a facts-of-life manual for women. In it, she described the female reproductive system from puberty through childbearing and menopause. The book was issued under various titles and distributed for free. Over the years, the advertisement claims grew bolder and even recommended the compound for use by men. With increasing federal regulation during the 1920s, the company was forced to reduce their claims, along with the alcohol content. Regardless of the actual viability of the compound, she did pave the way for a deeper understanding of women’s hormonal fluctuations (Encyclopedia Britannica 2011, Cannon 2011).

*Figure 170: Advertisement for Pinkham’s Compound (mc.vanderbilt.edu 2011)*

*Figure 171: Lydia Pinkham (Cannon 2011)*
At least 1% of the recovered medicinal bottles were associated with infant care (Figure 168, Photo 700). These were predominately used to soothe teething or colicky babies (Table 47). However, some such as Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup (Figure 172) also claimed to cure other childhood afflictions in their advertisements (Figure 173). All the infant medicines recovered from the 1890-1920 features contained 5-8% alcohol, and either morphine or opium (Fike 1987).

Table 47: Infant Patent Medicine from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Coon’s Pride</td>
<td>for infants</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Godfrey’s Cordial American Drug Co.</td>
<td>infant sedative (16 gm/fluid ounce opium, 6.5% alcohol)</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td>1899-1949</td>
<td>Buckner 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Kopp’s Baby Friend</td>
<td>soothing &amp; calming babies (large doses of morphine &amp; 8% alcohol)</td>
<td>York, PA</td>
<td>1905-1921</td>
<td>Simmons 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup</td>
<td>teething, colic and other children ailments (alcohol 5% &amp; morphine)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1844-1930</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 172: Advertisement for Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup to Help Teething Children (The Quack Doctor 2009B)

Figure 173: 1895 Advertisement for Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup that Claims to Cure Other Childhood Afflictions (Old Ads Are Funny 2012)
Photo 700: Patent Infant Care Medicines from 1890-1920 Features

62:435
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
The Mother’s Friend

62:70
All Strataums, North Half
Glass Prescription Bottle
Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup

86:102
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Coon’s Pride
Recovered blood strengthening patent medicines were represented by 2% of the bottles (Figure 168, Photo 701). These were predominately sold to women to replace blood lost due to menstruation or other causes, but also sold to men as body strengtheners. Nuxated Iron, two bottles of which were recovered in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23, even paid athletes to endorse their product (Figures 174). By 1921, the company no longer used the endorsement of athletes but that of Pope Benedict XV. These iron strengtheners were later found by the AMA to have only minor amounts of iron in them and did little to strengthen the blood (Caldwell 2018, Karmik 2013).

Figure 174: Nuxated Iron Advertisements
(Karmik 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Catlin's Beef &amp; Wine Tonic, Wolff-Wilson Drug Co.</td>
<td>build up blood</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1913-1921</td>
<td>Science Museum London 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nuxated Iron Morgan Products Corp.</td>
<td>strength &amp; blood builder</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1900-1929</td>
<td>Kraemer 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Phos-Ferrone</td>
<td>blood and nerve tonic</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>after 1883</td>
<td>The American Bottlers Publishing Company 1908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 701: Blood Strengthening Patent Medicines from 1890-1920 Features

195:58
Stratum 1
Patent Medicine Bottle
Phos-Ferrone

195:60
Stratum 1
Patent Medicine Bottle
Beef, Iron, and Wine Tonic

12:134
Glass Patent Medicine Bottles
Nuxated Iron

68:169
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Pepto-Mangan "Guide"
Liniments used to relieve sore muscles represented 8% of the patent medicine bottles recovered from the features (Figure 168, Photo 702). This data reflects the working class families living within this neighborhood and labor at strenuous jobs. Some of these liniment companies claimed the medicine would relieve sore muscles on horses as well as humans (Griffin 2015). An equal number of Sloan’s and Hoff’s liniment bottles were used at this site (Table 49). However, Sloan’s was recovered from six features and Hoff’s only three.

**Table 49: Patent Liniments Used to Relieve Sore Muscles from 1890-1920 Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>56, 62, 90</td>
<td>Hoff’s German Liniment Goodrich &amp; Jennings</td>
<td>muscular and surface aches and pains due to exposure or over-exertion, strains and bruises, chapped hands, bites and stings aching feet</td>
<td>Anoka, MN</td>
<td>1886-1914, dropped “German” in 1915 due to World War to present</td>
<td>The American Museum of American History 2018f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Liniment (company unknown)</td>
<td>sore muscles for man or beast (horse)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>68, 86, 106, 154, 169, 178,</td>
<td>Omega Oil (&quot;Its Green&quot; Trade Mark)</td>
<td>sore muscles, stiff muscles, joint pain, corset pain, sun burns, softens skin, weak back (chloroform, oil of wintergreen, mineral oil)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1899-1947</td>
<td>Parsons 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>55, 59, 68, 97, 118, 169</td>
<td>Sloan’s Liniment</td>
<td>sore muscles</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>1871-present</td>
<td>Griffin 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62, 68</td>
<td>St. Jakobs Oel A.Vogeler &amp; Co.</td>
<td>gout, sore and stiff muscles, frost bite, neuralgia, rheumatism, backaches, toothaches, swelling, bruises, burns, corns and aches and pains</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>1880-1914</td>
<td>Orser Jr 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Andrew Jackson Sloan lived in Zanesfield, Ohio, where he was a harness maker and served as a veterinary surgeon (although he had little formal education). After serving in the Civil War, Sloan returned to Ohio healing horses and mending saddles. During this time, Sloan developed a strong smelling formula for relieving horses’ sore shoulders from plowing. The formula was soon in great demand. In 1875, Andrew Sloan died. His son, Earl, moved to St. Louis to join his brother, Foreman, in 1871, where they sold their father’s liniment. They soon discovered that the liniment worked just as well on people’s sore muscles and started selling the product as “Good For Man And Beast”. Foreman left the business in 1900, and in 1903, his brother went on to organize Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., in Boston, adapting his father’s honorary title as Doctor. Through extensive advertising, the company was very successful, and Sloan’s liniment was sold around the world. On May 29, 1913, he sold the company to William R. Warner & Co., but Sloan’s liniment continues to be sold today for the relief of muscle pains (Griffin 2015; Rootsweb 2012).

Hoff’s German Liniment was developed in 1886 by a druggist, George H. Goodrich, of Goodrich and Jennings Drug Store in Anoka, Minnesota (Goodrich 1905). This product claimed to be “Unexcelled for Veterinary Use, Good for the Whole Family” (National Museum of American History 2018). It further noted that it also was:

- Remedy for rheumatism, sore throat, cold in the head, cold on the lungs, sciatica, croup, quinsy, hoarseness, bronchitis, toothache, earache and headache, burns, scalds, frostbites, chilblains, chapped hands, old sores, boils, salt rheum, caked breasts, sore nipples, bruises, external poisons, cramps or spasms, lame back, chest or side, bites of insects, internal pains and all other aches and pains, will remove corns and warts.

During World War I, German was dropped from the product’s name because of anti-German sentiments and it was sold as Hoff’s Liniment (National Museum of American History 2018).

Another 9 bottles from 6 features once contained Omega Oil. This company used various sales gimmicks to advertise their product, including endorsements from seemingly real people and noting that “Its Green”, suggesting that it was made of natural substances. The green herb was likely henbane, which was present in small quantities. The main ingredients consisted of chloroform, oil of wintergreen, and mineral oil. Oil of wintergreen is a component of liniments today and will relieve sore muscles. The FDA fined the company in 1942 because of its exaggerated claims but it continues to be produced in some foreign countries (Rance 2010).

Only minor amounts of other patent medicine bottles were recovered. These include an aspirin bottle from Feature 169 (Photo 703:A-B). Aspirin’s formula, developed in Germany, was a secret but was released to the world as part of the German payment for losing the First World War (Bayer 2011).
Photo 703: Aspirin and Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A-B. 169:238
Patent Medicine Bottles
Aspirin

C. 68:164
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Groves Tasteless Chilltomic

D. 114:95
Glass Patent Bottle
Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic
In Features 68 and 114 were bottles of Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic (Photo 703:C-D) that was developed by E. W. Grove in 1878 of Paris, Tennessee. Grove stated “I had a little drug business in Paris, Tennessee, just barely making a living, when I got up a real invention, tasteless quinine. As a poor man and a poor boy, I conceived the idea that whoever could produce a tasteless chill tonic, his fortune was made” (Webb 2012). The tonic was not completely tasteless. It contained quinine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine, which were alkaloids extracted from powered cinchona bark obtained from South America. To make the bitter taste more palatable, sugar syrup and lemon flavorings were added. The tonic had to be shaken and quickly swallowed before the active ingredients settled back to the bottom of the bottle. Grove’s Tasteless Chill Tonic was not a cure, but a preventative and relief from malaria, and its resulting chills and fever. Malaria was known as the “scourge of the South” due to spring floods leaving stagnant pools of water that bred mosquitoes. Grove’s tonic was widely popular and sold internationally. The British Army even sent a bottle with each soldier stationed in malaria ridden areas. With the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority to control flooding and measures to eradicate mosquitoes in the 1930s and 1940s, the sales of chill tonic plummeted. The chill tonic continued to be produced even after Grove’s company was purchased by Bristol-Myers in 1957 (Webb 2012). Groves Chill Tonic also was produced by the Paris Medicine Company in St. Louis, between 1891 and 1957, where the bottles recovered were made.

Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 produced a bottle of sea sickness medicine (Photo 704). This bottle had a paper label that was written predominately in German, although some of the instructions were in English. The name of the medicine and company that produced it could not be read. This medicine was likely acquired in Germany just prior to one of the families sailing to the U.S. and eventually coming to St. Louis.

A recovered bottle from Feature 56, also within Excavation Block 2, was manufactured by the Reese Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This company started operation in 1907. Although the product’s name could not be read this medicine was used to treat venereal disease and applied “4 times daily” (Reese Pharmaceutical 2018).

Another bottle in Feature 83 of Excavation Block 8 was Sanmetto. According to a stamp collector site (rdhinstl 2018), this product composed of sandalwood and palmetto berries, which gave the product its name, and contained 20.6% alcohol. It claimed to cure “Genoto-Urinary disorders”. This medicine was first sold in 1891 by the OD Company in New York that had been formed by McDougald Haman. In 1906, the company merged with the Peacock Chemical and Sultan Drug Companies, both in St. Louis. They continued to sell this product although it likely did not cure urinary problems.
Photo 704: German Sea Sick Patent Medicine Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

German

62:446
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Sea Sickness Cure

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 3 4 5 inches
Photo 705: Venereal Disease and Urinary Patent Medicines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 56:195
Glass Patent Bottle
Reese Chemical Co.

B. 83:63
Glass Patent Medicine Bottle
Sammel & O. D. Chemical Co.
A minimum of 14% of the patent medicine bottles contained products that could cure a wide range of diseases (Figure 168, Table 50, Photo 706). For example, Munyon’s Paw claimed to be “a cure for whatever ails you” (Cloutier 2016) and Liquozone claimed that it “cures all germ related diseases” (Figure 175). However, when chemical test were later performed by the U.S. government, Liquozone was found to contain 99% water, 0.019% Sulphuric acid, and 0.03% Sulphurous Acid. This could not cure any disease (Griffin 2014).

Most of these cure-all patent medicine bottles represented only one or two bottles from one or two features. The largest number, 10 bottles, were of Wonderful Eight (Table 50), but 8 of these came from Feature 62 and 2 from Feature 56, within Excavation Block 2. This product was produced by the Morley Brothers. They operated a wholesale and retail drug house in Austin, Texas in 1874. They also manufacturer patent medicines. In 1885, S. K. Morley resided and took care of the business in Austin, while his brother, W. J. Morley, lived in St. Louis and managed a retail drug store and laboratory there. Wonderful Eight was used as an internal and external cure for a variety of diseases, including chest pains, lung diseases, and cholera. Like many of the other patent medicines it contained 60% alcohol (Meyer 2013).

Table 50: Patent Medicines that Could Cure a Variety of Ailments from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bottles</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</th>
<th>Supposedly Cures</th>
<th>Location of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Udolpho Wolfe’s Aromatic Schnapps</td>
<td>fever, ague, intestinal disorders (basically gin)</td>
<td>Schiedam, Holland</td>
<td>1845-1895</td>
<td>Meyer V 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 78</td>
<td>Ayers Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>purifies blood, improves complexion, helps appetite, Scurf or King's Evil (forms of tuberculosis)</td>
<td>Lowell, Mass</td>
<td>1857-1943</td>
<td>New England Historical Society 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bromo Celery</td>
<td>headaches, blood problem, &amp; alcoholic access</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1890s-1919</td>
<td>Bay Bottles 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Castor Oil (company unknown)</td>
<td>Stomach ailments, sprains, bruises, swollen lymph nodes, cataracts, arthritis, eczema, moles, tumors, wrinkles, dry skin, scars</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1890-1940s</td>
<td>Williams 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Cod Liver Oil (company unknown)</td>
<td>Variety of ailments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guy 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Dr. Pierce’s Golden Medical Discovery</td>
<td>cure for &quot;weak&quot; women, cough and lung ailments, digestive system, blood purifier, skin diseases</td>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>1890-1940s</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Five Drops, Swanson’s Rheumatic Cure Co.</td>
<td>rheumatism, sciatica, asthma</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1898-1918</td>
<td>U.S. Food and Drug Administration 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bottles</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</td>
<td>Supposedly Cures</td>
<td>Location of Manufacturer</td>
<td>Dates Produced</td>
<td>References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Glyco-Thymoline</td>
<td>Nasal douche to remove mucus accumulation, gargle, feminine hygiene, skin irritations, minor burns, poison ivy, sunburn, chapping (alcohol 4%, sodium benzoate, sodium bicarbonate, borax, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, menthol, oil sweet birch, oil pini pumilionis)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1890-present</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>169, 178</td>
<td>Hagee's Cordial, Cod Liver Oil Compound Kathamon Chemical Co.</td>
<td>variety of ailments but this one especially for nerve &amp; muscle builder</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1893-1916</td>
<td>Love 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>56, 223</td>
<td>Hamlin’s Wizard Oil</td>
<td>topical liniment for headaches, head colds, neuralgia, cancer, &amp; other ailments (65% alcohol, camphor, cajaput fir, sassafras, American capsicum, trupentine)</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1861-1946</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Hicks Capudine</td>
<td>Cure, For All Headaches, and Colds, Lagribbe, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, etc.</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>Late 1800s-1930s</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Hood’s Sarsaparilla Compound</td>
<td>blood purifier, catarrh, strong nerves, digestion, refreshing sleep (20% alcohol)</td>
<td>Lowell, Mass</td>
<td>1875-1922</td>
<td>Griffin 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Father Koenig’s Nerve Tonic</td>
<td>nerve tonic, spasmodic spells, nerves, stomach troubles</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1876-1916</td>
<td>Hagerstown Exponent 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Liquozone</td>
<td>“cures all germ related diseases” (99% water, Sulphuric acid 0.019%, Sulphurous Acid 0.03%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Griffin 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>McBrady &amp; Co.</td>
<td>variety of ailments (cannabis)</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1894-1960</td>
<td>The Antique Cannabis Book 2018b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>56, 62</td>
<td>Morley’s Brothers Wonderful Eight</td>
<td>internal and external pain chest and lung diseases, cholera, etc.</td>
<td>Austin, TX (1874-1933) St. Louis, MO (after 1885)</td>
<td>1885-1906</td>
<td>Meyer V 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Munyon’s Paw</td>
<td>“a cure for whatever ails you”</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td>1897-1944</td>
<td>Cloutier 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bottles</td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Patent Medicine &amp; Company</td>
<td>Supposedly Cures</td>
<td>Location of Manufacturer</td>
<td>Dates Produced</td>
<td>References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>Neurosine Dios Chemical Co.</td>
<td>neurotic, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, hypnotic, &amp; other ailments (cannabis, henbane, belladonna &amp; oil of bitter almond)</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1893-1942</td>
<td>The Antique Cannabis Book 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nujol Standard Oil Co. (invented by William Avery Rockefeller)</td>
<td>cancer cure &amp; laxative</td>
<td>Bayonne, NY</td>
<td>1915-1920s</td>
<td>Transmissions 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>55, 59, 97</td>
<td>Paine’s Celery Compound</td>
<td>Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, and acts as a Blood Purifier and Tonic to the Central System (celery, cocaine, &amp; alcohol)</td>
<td>Burlington, VT</td>
<td>1882-1905</td>
<td>Meyer V 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Raleigh’s Cod Liver Oil W. T. Raleigh &amp; Co.</td>
<td>anti-inflammatory &amp; joint pain, &amp; to children to get rid of rickets, and other ailments</td>
<td>Freeport, IL</td>
<td>1889-1899</td>
<td>Griffin 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Reeds Gilt 1878 Edge Tonic</td>
<td>malaria &amp; indigestion</td>
<td>New Haven, CN</td>
<td>1878-1890</td>
<td>Meyer V 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rumford Chemical Works</td>
<td>cholera, dyspepsia, exhaustion</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Rensselaer 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Sarsaparillian Resolvent Radway Co.</td>
<td>cures external and internal pain (alcohol 27%, capsicum, ammonia, camphor, potassium carbonate, castile soap)</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1847-1939</td>
<td>Griffenhagen and Bogard 1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 706: Sample of Patent Medicines that Cure Several Illnesses from 1890-1920 Features

- 62:431 Stratum 3, South Half Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Caster Oil
- 298:106 Cy-Co Tonic Patent Bottle
- 78:37 Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Ayer's Sarsaparilla Compound Extract
- 62:444 Stratum 3, South Half Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
- 83:61 Glass Patent Medicine Bottle Five Drops
- 223:36 Glass patent medicine bottle Hamlin's Wizard Oil, Chicago IL
- 86:96 Glass Patent Medicine Bottles Hicks Capudine
- 21:98 Glass Patent Bottle Reeds Gilt 1878 Edge Tonic
Figure 175: Liquozone Advertisement (Griffin 2014)

We Will Buy
A 50c Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it kills germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want the results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can’t do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid $100,000
for the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject for scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days’ time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright’s Disease
Breast Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Droopy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipel
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Hemorrhage—Gleet

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Disease
La Grippe
Leprosy
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Senility—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicose
Women’s Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drug can do.

50c Bottle Free.
If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Co., David Walsh Ave., Chicago.

My disease is: ____________________________
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free, I will take it.

______________________________
Date of expiration of Dec 31

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.
The name of some medicine bottles suggested that they were healthy, using only natural ingredients, such as Bromo Celery and Paine’s Celery Compound. The celery compound was recovered from the most features but these only came from three features. Paine’s Celery Compound was developed in 1874, by Edward E. Phelps, a professor of theory and practice at Dartmouth Medical College. This compound was based on celery seeds. It was sold at the local drug store of M. K. Paine, and became known as Paine’s Celery Compound. By 1882, demand was so great that it was commercially prepared and widely sold. Unable to keep up with demand, Paine sold his interest in the company in 1887 to the Wells and Richardson Company, who widely advertised this product selling it across the country and other parts of the world. The Celery Compound was used as a blood purifier and a restorer of vigor but claimed to cure a host of ailments (Figure 176). The original formula contained celery root, hops, malt, coca, and alcohol. Cocaine was later removed and the formula changed to include celery seed, red cinchona, orange peel, coriander seed lemon peel, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, simple syrup, water and alcohol. However, the alcohol was still 21%. It stopped being produced by 1906 after the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (Meyer V 2015B; Ewing 2012).

Figure 176: Paine’s Celery Compound Advertisements (Meyer V 2015B)
Some of these medicines made no pretense that they were predominately alcohol based on their names, including Udolpho Wolfe’s Aromatic Schnapps made in Holland and Duff’s Malted Whiskey. One petroleum based patent medicine, Nujol, found in Feature 12, was produced by the Standard Oil Co. It was first developed by William Avery Rockefeller, the huckster father of John D. Rockefeller Sr. William Rockefeller sold this medicine as a cure for “All Cases of Cancer Cured Unless They Are Too Far Gone”. Despite its devious start, his son had one of his Standard Oil Companies, continued the production of Nujol because it was so lucrative to produce. One barrel of crude oil could make 1,000 six-ounce bottles of Nujol. It was sold to drug stores for 21 cents at a cost of only 1/5 cent to Standard Oil. However, it was no longer sold as a cancer cure but as a laxative (Bealle 1949).

Other patent medicines were made of cod liver oil, which was popular during the late 1800s as a way of preventing a variety of diseases. It also served as a good source for omega-3 fatty acids, and vitamins A & D; it continues to be used today. Unfortunately, some of the cod liver oils also used large quantities of alcohol (Rosita 2014).

Another 437 recovered bottles (38%) represented unidentifiable medicine bottles that could have been either prescription or patent (Photo 707). Some of the bottles in Feature 55 had manufacturers marks indicating that two of them were made at the Olean Glass Company in Olean, New York, between 1887 and 1915 (Glass Bottle Marks 2017).

A minimum of 96 vials were recovered from 22 features (Photo 707). These could have contained samples dispensed by a doctor or a pharmacy, but they are more commonly associated with homeopathic medicines. Homeopathy was developed by the German physician, Samuel Hahnemann, at the end of the 18th century, and later refined by the American physician James Tyler Kent. It is based on the theory that diseases could be controlled by administering drugs in small doses that produced the same symptoms as certain diseases in healthy people. In this way, the patient’s natural immune system was believed to be stimulated to fight off diseases (Ullman 1991). The 1897 Sears catalog sold homeopathic kits that could ward off a diversity of diseases, however, some of the medicines used (e.g., arsenic, belladonna, mercury, and opium) could be more harmful than the diseases they were meant to fight. One vial from Feature 68 of Excavation Block 8 had teeth mark around its top.

A bottle, recovered from Feature 21 of Excavation Block 23, (Photo 708:A) featured “Luyties Homeopath”. Dr. Herman Luyties established the third homeopathic store in St. Louis by 1853 and resigned as director in 1907 (McElwee 2003). Another bottle from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 featured “Humphrey’s Homeopathic Medicine” (Photo 708:B). The store was established in New York City by 1854 and continues to exist today (Griffin 2016).
Photo 707: Vials from 1890-1920 Features

Photo 708: Homeopathic Medicines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 21:96
Glass Pharmacy Bottle
Luyties, Homeopath, St. Louis

B. 169:238m
Patent Medicine Bottle
Humphrey’s Homeopathic Care
At least three syringes were recovered within a cistern, Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2, and an additional one within the cellar of a residence, Feature 68, of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 709). These could have been used for personal cleaning, to prevent or treat venereal disease, and applied as a douche to prevent pregnancies (Laskowski 2011; Society for Historical Archaeology 2005).

Vulcanized rubber tubes used with a water bottle were uncovered from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2, Feature 98 of Excavation Block 24, and two from Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 710). During the late 1800s, these were used to heat beds, and in similar ways as syringes.

In addition, a glass eye dropper was found in Feature 98 of Excavation Block 24 (Photo 711:A) and an ear syringe was recovered from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 711:B). This type of glass ear syringe was used between 1890 and 1920 (Figure 177) (Physick 2018).
Photo 711: Eye Dropper and Ear Syringe from 1890-1920 Features

A. 98:96
Glass Dropper

B. 86:115
Glass Ear Syringe

Figure 177: Example of Ear Syringe Used at Turn of 20th Century (Physick 2018)
Personal Care and Adornment

Personal care and adornment items were associated with 419 (18,561.39g) artifacts. These represented a minimum of 335 items. By the start of the 20th century, old Victorian ideas about a person’s appearance associated with clean living and success still influenced people. Many commercially prepared beauty aids were available to assist people where exercise and good health could not improve upon. Beauty aids represented 26% of these artifacts recovered from the 1890-1920 features. At least 64 of these were white glass cosmetic jars (Photo 712-713). Beauty aids such as these represented 25% of the personal care and adornment artifacts.

Only a few jars were marked including one from Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 which featured “Melba Cold Cream” (Photo 713:A). Melba was developed by Francis W. Jones and an unknown German chemist. In 1893, they formed the German Oil and Chemical Company in Chicago, Illinois. Around 1905 or 1906, the company was producing the Melba line of products, although Jones claimed that it was developed about 1893. It was named for the great Australian soprano, Dame Nellie Melba, who took her stage name from the City of Melbourne, Australia. Her real name was Helen Porter Mitchell. In 1912, Jones bought out his partner and changed the company name to Melba Manufacturing Company, trade marking the name in 1916. At that time, the company was successful in producing a wide range of cosmetics, perfumes, soaps, and toiletry items due in part to the French production being affected by World War I. In 1925, Jones suddenly died and his company was acquired by the V (Victor) Vivaudou Inc. and the Melba Company was renamed Parfumerie Melba Inc. This new company struggled, especially in the face of the Great Depression, and by 1941 was dissolved (Compactstory 2011; Bennett 2018). The jar from Feature 55 likely dates between 1905 and 1912.

Figure 178: Percentage of Personal Care and Adornment Items from 1890—1920 Features
Photo 712: White Glass Cosmetic Jars from 1890-1920 Features

68:191
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

114:108
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

131:22
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

68:295
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

118:141
White Glass Cosmetic Jar and Lid
Molded

118:141
White Glass Cosmetic Jars
Photo 713: Additional White Glass Cosmetic Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A. 55:96
White Glass Cosmetic Jar
Melba

B. 62:82
All Strata, North Half
White Glass Cosmetic Jar
Pond's

C.-D. 55:97
White Glass Cosmetic Jars

E. 59:187
Stratum 1, West Half
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

F.-G. 169:252
White Glass Cosmetic Jars

H. 59:67
Top Fill
White Glass Cosmetic Jar

I.-J. 98:106
Ceramic Cosmetic Jars
Photo 714: Glass and Colored Glass Cosmetic Jars from 1890-1920 Features

A-D. 62:461
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Cosmetic Jars
Espey's Fragrant Cream

E. 106:30
Glass Cosmetic Jar

F. 62:460
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Cosmetic Jar
Skin Cream

G. 86:119
Glass Cosmetic Jar

H. 125:111
White Glass Cosmetic Jar
Light Green

I. 62:462
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Cosmetic Jar

J. 169:253
Cosmetic Jar

H. 168:42
Stratum 2
Glass Cosmetic/Ointment Jar
Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 produced a Pond’s cold cream jar (Photo 713:B). The cream was created by pharmacist, Theron T. Pond, of Utica, New York, in 1846. It was advertised as containing witch hazel used to heal wounds. It was originally called “Pond’s Golden Treasure”, then “Pond's Extract” in 1886 and finally “Pond’s Cold Cream” in 1905. The jar recovered may have been produced after 1905. In 1955, the Vaseline, Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co., merged with Pond’s. In 1987, Pond’s was acquired by the Anglo-Dutch company of Uniliver and continues to be sold today (Howard 2010).

In addition to the white glass cosmetic jars, other cosmetic creams and lotions were bottled in clear glass or colored glass (Photo 614). Seven bottles from Feature 62 were marked “Espey's Fragrant Cream” (Photo 614:A-D). An advertisement indicates “don’t be deceived as this is absolutely the best selling cream in the market for chapped hands, face or any roughness of the skin”. It also could get rid of wrinkles and improve the complexion. The cream was produced by Fuller and Fuller Company in Chicago, Illinois, between 1887 and 1923 (Hogan 1887:224).

Other beauty aid products found included one face powder bottle from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 and two from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8. The latter ones had a shaker top and was marked D. R. Bradley & Son (Photo 715:B-C). This American perfumery was established in New York City in 1877, representing one of the first successful American perfumers. They also produced a line of face powders similar to the one recovered from Feature 86 (Hetherington 2018).

Photo 715: Face Powder Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
A white glass jar recovered from Feature 195 of Excavation Block 10 had traces of red rouge in it (Photo 716:A). Rouge has been used since ancient Mesopotamia times about 5000 years ago. It became more popular along with face powders during the 1700s. Royalty and wealthy would place white powder often made of lead or arsenic on their faces and use rouge to highlight their checks and lips. During the Victorian era using excessive makeup was associated with bad behavior and prostitutes. By the end of the 19th century using makeup to help enhance natural beauty was popular again, including the use of rouge. Rouge was sold in many forms such as pomade (rouge en pommade) or rouge infusion (rouge liquide), and powder rouge (rouge en poudre) sold in compacts (Schaffer 2016).

The base of an ironstone jar found in Feature 106 of Excavation Block 24 contained a powder or rouge. It was marked with Maison Dorin (Photo 716:B, Figure 179). Maison Dorin was established in the early 1700s serving royalty and the wealthy. Where most cosmetic producers concentrated on perfumes, Dorin concentrated on powders and makeup. This would have been a fairly expensive item to purchase, however, it was recovered from a well, Feature 106. Since wells were scattered across the area, this could have been discarded or dropped by someone who did not live near this location. These jars were later copied by William Kendal in 1915 and made into metal compacts (Hetherington 2016).

*Photo 716: Small Rouge Jars from 1890-1920 Features*

*Figure 179: Example of Maison Dorin Jar (Hetherington 2016)*
Face powder and rouge in small metal compacts that could be carried in a purse became popular after 1915 (Hetherington 2016, 2018). In this way, a person could repair or refresh their looks throughout the day. Parts of seven compacts were uncovered in Features 12, 56, 59, 68, 136, and 190 (Photo 717).

*Photo 717: Compacts from 1890-1920 Features*

Features 47 and 86 produced red lipstick containers surrounded by a brass tube (Photo 718). Similar to rouge, coloring lips has been practiced since the early Mesopotamians. In 1884, Paris perfume makers started selling lip cosmetics. These were either surrounded by paper or sold in small containers. In 1915, Maurice Levy invented a metal tube that contained lipstick (Bellis 2017). The brass tube from Feature 47 dates after this time. However, during the late 1800s, due to the influence of Queen Victoria who refused to wear lipstick, women coloring their lips was frowned upon for moral and religious grounds. It was only after 1900 that it became fashionable once again. Suffragettes wore bright red lipstick as a sign of female rebellion. The growing popularity of motion pictures, with actresses exaggerating their lips by wearing dark lipstick, made the use of lipstick more desirable (Schaffer 2016).
Recovered perfume and cologne vessels represented 13% of the personal care and adornment products (Figure 178). A total of 38 perfume bottles were uncovered within 23 features (Table 51, Photo 719). Although perfumes have been used since ancient times, during the 1800s French manufacturers started to mass produce perfumes and sell them internationally. By the mid-1800s, American manufacturers were producing perfumes as well. This also developed because of Victorian ideology, where the sights, smells, and sounds of outdoors promoted good health. To mask common body smells, deodorants were produced and widely marketed. Colognes and perfumes were used to further mask odors, but even more importantly, provided a person with a unique and pleasant smell. These often reflected the cleansing smells of nature with floral scents being the most popular (Schlereth 1991:284).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Perfume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A few of the recovered perfume bottles were labeled with the type of perfume or the perfumery on the bottle. These are summarized in Table 52. Similar to many of the other artifacts, a variety of perfumes were acquired by the residents and they did not prefer a particular one over another. The perfume company that had been in business the longest was Atkinsons of London (Photo 720:B). In 1799, James Atkinson came to London and opened a perfume shop. Customers were met by a live bear in a cage. Despite this, they purchased bear grease and perfumes and colognes that soon became very popular. King George IV learned of Atkinson’s colognes and made him the Official Perfumer of Buckingham Palace in 1826. His perfumes and colognes were acquired by royalty and the wealthy (The Perfume Society 2018).
Photo 719: Perfume Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

83:76
Green Glass Perfume Bottle
Painted

169:255
Perfume Bottle
Molded

97:138
Glass Perfume Bottle

86:121
Glass Perfume Bottle

198:61
Perfume Bottle

98:109
Glass Perfume Bottle

62:464
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Perfume Bottle
Molded

98:108
Glass Perfume Bottle
Molded

55:95
Glass Perfume Bottle

62:465
Stratum 3, South Half
Brass and Cork Toilet/
Perfume Bottle Lid

12:165
Glass Perfume/Cologne Bottles

223:43-44
Glass Perfume or Cologne Bottles

219:21
Glass Perfume/Cologne bottle

21:109
Glass Perfume Bottles

114:110
Glass Perfume Bottle

214:05
Glass Cologne/Perfume Bottle

133:06
Glass Perfume Bottle
Another well-known perfume brand was Ed. Pinaud (Photo 721:E). Edourad Pinaud was born just north of Paris, but moved to the city when he was 15 years old. In 1830, the young perfumer opened his first shop, titled “A la Corbeille Fleurie”, in the aristocratic district of Paris. By 1840, all of his products were being sold under his name Ed. Pinaud. The following year, Pinaud was acknowledged as a “producer of top-quality parfumerie” by France’s National Court of Commerce. In 1852, Emilie Meyer became a partner and the business was renamed “Pinaud et Meyer”, and a second shop, “Parfumerie de la Noblesse” opened. Business success led to appointment as perfumer to all European courts around 1860. In 1872, Meyer’s son-in-law, Victor Klotz, became a partner. After winning several exhibitions including the 1873 Vienna Exhibition, Pinaud’s perfume became more widely known. The company was a major exporter, especially to the United States and he had a perfumery constructed in New York City. In 1905, the company was renamed “Victor Klotz et Cie”, later “H. et G. Klotz Family” until 1931. Ed. Pinaud perfumes continue to be sold today and are still noted for their high quality (Style De Vie n.d.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Perfume Name/Perfumer</th>
<th>City Located</th>
<th>Dates Made</th>
<th>Photos</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Adrain’s Mist</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>1799-present</td>
<td>720:A</td>
<td>Fragrantica 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Atkinson</td>
<td>London, England</td>
<td></td>
<td>720:B</td>
<td>Griffin 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>59, 168, 190, 195</td>
<td>Colgate Perfumer</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1857-1928</td>
<td>720:C-F; 721</td>
<td>Griffin 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lazell Perfume Co.</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1850-1929</td>
<td>722:A</td>
<td>Davis 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>118, 190</td>
<td>Salon Palmer Perfume</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio (after 1869)</td>
<td>1847-1897</td>
<td>722:B-C</td>
<td>Davis 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Ed. Pinard</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>1830-present</td>
<td>722:E</td>
<td>Ed. Pinard 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 118</td>
<td>Pivet’s Perfect Perfumes</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>1890-1905</td>
<td>722:D</td>
<td>Keesling 1890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 720: Bottles with Perfumery from 1890-1920 Features

A. 214:06
Glass cologne/ perfume bottle
Adrian’s Mist

B. 78:47
Glass Perfume Bottle
Atkinson

C. 190:59
Perfume Bottle
Colgate & Co. Perfumer

D. 168:43
Stratum 2
Glass Perfume Bottle
Colgate & Co.
Photo 721: Colgate’s Cashmere Bouquet Extract Bottle from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2

59:70
Top Fill
Cashmere Bouquet, Colgate Co.
Photo 722: Additional Bottles with Perfumery from 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:166
Glass Perfume Bottle
Lazell Perfume Co.

B. 118:146
Glass Perfume Bottle
Solon Palmer Perfume

C. 190:60
Perfume Bottle
Palmer

D. 68:196
Glass Perfume Bottle
Pivot’s Perfect Perfume

E. #56:218
Glass Perfume Bottle
Ed Pinard, Paris
Perfumes acquired, especially those from Paris, London, or New York, were likely very expensive. By the start of the 20th century, the least expensive perfumes would have been produced by Colgate. The 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue was selling Colgate’s Cashmere Bouquet Extract (Israel 1968:33-34) for:

- 1 oz glass stopper bottle: 46 cents
- 2 oz glass stopper bottle: 68 cents
- 4 oz glass stopper bottle: 1 dollar

One bottle recovered from Feature 59 was a Colgate Cashmere Bouquet bottle (Photo 721). At about the same time, a two ounce bottle of Ed. Pinaud’s perfume sold for $4.00 (Figure 180). Most people earned less than a dollar a week at the start of the 20th century. Obtaining these perfumes would have been an expensive luxury item even if it was given as a special occasion.

*Figure 180: 1906 Advertisements for Ed. Pinaud’s Perfumes*

Five cologne bottles were recovered, but only three were marked. One, from Feature 168 of Excavation Block 10, was marked “Hoyt German Cologne” made by the E. W. Hoyt Company of Lowell, Massachusetts. This company was in existence between 1870 and 1951, but stopped using the term “German” after the U.S. entered World War I. Another bottle from Feature 195 in Excavation Block 10 was marked “Superior German Cologne” (Photo 723:A). It is unclear if this was made by the Hoyt Company or not, but likely was produced prior to the World War. These bottles could reflect the German heritage of many of the residents in this area. A third cologne bottle also from Feature 195 was marked “Austen’s Forest Flower Cologne” (Photo 723:B). It was made by the W. J. Austen Company or Oswego, New York. No further information could be found on this company. Although the wealthy acquired colognes since the 1700s, it only started to become popular with working class men at the beginning of the 20th century (Hoyt and Hoyt 2009).
Only 6% of the personal care and adornment items consisted of oral hygiene products (Figure 178). Oral hygiene became more of a concern by the end of the 19th century. This is reflected at this site as no oral hygiene products were uncovered in the features dating between 1850 and 1890, and 18 were associated with the features dating between 1890 and 1920. Dentist and health care officials became concerned about the public’s lack of oral hygiene and initiated various campaigns to improve on this problem at the start of the 20th century. School children were taught the importance of brushing their teeth. But it was the first World War that finally began to change public perception of dental hygiene as soldiers were required to brush their teeth each day and the practice was brought home with them (Smithsonian Institution 2018). Products began to be commercially sold to appeal to the growing number of customers.

A minimum of 8 tooth brushes were recovered from 6 features (Table 53. Photo 724). The modern tooth brush was developed in 1780 by William Addis in England. Legend has it that Addis was thrown in prison for starting a riot. While languishing in the dark cell with a foul mouth he came up with the idea of using animal bone and horse hair to make a tooth brush.
Photo 724: Bone Tooth Brushes from 1890-1920 Features

A. 97:135
Bone Toothbrush

F. 62:206
Stratum 2, South Half Bone Toothbrush

E. 169:258
Bone Toothbrush

D. 68:296
Unit Bone Tooth Brush

G. 56:214
Bone Toothbrush “Extra Fine Finale”

H. 62:85
All Strataums, North Half Bone Tooth Brush “The Invicible”

I. 5:98
Bone Tooth Brush “For Ladies”
After being released from prison, Addis made a variety of tooth brushes, replacing horse hair with boar’s bristles, which quickly became popular in London. The first U.S. tooth brush was patented in 1857 by H. N. Wadsworth (The Museum of Everyday Life 2018). However, it was only at the end of the 19th century that brushing teeth started to become popular. The tooth brushes from the features were made of animal bone, but were missing their boar hair bristles. One brush from Feature 62 was marked “The Invincible”, another one from Feature 55 was marked “For Ladies”, and a third one from Feature 56 was marked “Extra Fine France”. The latter would have been a more expensive tooth brush. This came from a cistern once located behind a 3 story flat in Excavation Block 2.

Table 53: Quantity of Oral Hygiene Products from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Tooth Brush</th>
<th>Tooth Powder</th>
<th>Mouth Wash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>169</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although baking soda or ashes could be used to clean teeth, by 1900 tooth powders were being produced. Six tooth powder bottles were found within 4 features (Table 53, Photo 725). One from Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10 was labeled “Alpine Antiseptic Tooth Powder—Superior” (Photo 725:D). This company was located in New York City and appeared to have made tooth powder between 1895 and 1912 according to newspaper advertisements. According to a 1908 advertisement in The Chatham Press of Chatham, New Jersey “Alpine Antiseptic Tooth Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the teeth, perfumes the breath, heals and hardens the gums, its purity is guaranteed” (Newspapers 2018).
Photo 725: Tooth Powder Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:188
   Stratum I, West Half
   Glass Tooth Powder Bottle
   Pearl

B. 62:207
   Stratum 2, South Half
   Glass Tooth Powder Bottle
   Pearl

C. 86:116
   Glass Tooth Powder Bottle

D. 178:178
   Alpine Antiseptic Tooth Powder - Superior

E. 86:123
   Glass Tooth Powder Bottle
   Fragrant Sozodont

830
Another bottle from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 was marked “Van Bushkirk’s Fragrant Sozodont, For the Teeth and Breath” (Photo 725:E). Sozodont was created by druggist Rosell van Bushkirt of New Jersey, in 1859. He took the name from Greek with sozo, meaning “to save”, and dontia, meaning “teeth”. A powder form was made of orris root, carbonate of calcium, and magnesia; and a liquid form consisting of castile soap (made from vegetable oil), glycerin, water, and alcohol. For flavoring, a small amount of oil of peppermint, clover, cinnamon, and star anise were added; and cochineal, a dye made from an insect of the same name, which lives in Mexico to South America was added for coloring. Sozodont was later manufactured by the firm Hall & Ruckell of New York, New York, and London, England. The tooth liquid was called Van Buskirk’s Fragrant Sozodont, or Van Buskirk’s Fragrant and Antiseptic Sozodont. It was dispensed from a glass bottle using a metal sprinkler and applied to the teeth using a toothbrush. A strong advertising campaign made this product widely used by the start of the 20th century (Figure 181). For example, only a year after the discovery of X-rays in 1895, Sozodont advertised that “Dr. Van Buskirk applies the Röntgen rays [X-rays] in his dental practice and found that those habitually using Sozodont have perfect teeth, hard gums, and sweet breath”. Sozodont fell out of favor with consumers in the early twentieth century amid concerns that the liquid could destroy teeth’s enamel and turn them yellow (ChemEurope 2018; Smithsonian Institution 2018).

People also learned that rinsing the mouth out with mouthwash helped prevent oral diseases as well as leaving a pleasant breath. Four mouthwash bottles were discovered from four features (Table 53). Three of the bottles were marked. One from Feature 83 of Excavation Block 8 was marked “Pasteurine” (Photo 726:A). It was made by Jno. T. Milliken & Co. in St. Louis. No information could be found on this company.

Other bottles, one from Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 and one from Feature 78 of Excavation Block 8, were marked “Listerine” (Photo 726:B-C). Listerine was one of the first mouthwash products developed. It was developed by the Lambert Pharmacal Company in St. Louis. In 1879, Listerine was marketed as a surgical antiseptic, but by 1895, it was given to dentists as an oral treatment. It gained such popularity that in 1914, Listerine was mass marketed to the public as a mouthwash to improve oral hygiene. Over the years, Listerine was advertised as being useful for other purposes. In the 1930s, Listerine claimed to prevent dandruff. From 1921 to the mid-1970s, it was sold as being a preventive and a cure for colds and sore throats, however, in 1976, the Federal Trade Commission ruled that the claims were misleading as Listerine had no effect on these afflictions. The Lambert Pharmacal Company merged with
Warner in 1955, and in 2000, the Warner-Lambert Company was acquired by Pfizer (Museum of Learning n.d.; Pfizer 2000).

The fourth bottle was found Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23. It only was marked with “mouth wash” (Photo 726:D).
Other recovered artifacts (17%) in these features were associated with hair care products. By 1900, women began to wear their hair à la pompadour, or a full, ornate style, with their hair up and towards the front of their head instead of towards the back, which was popular during the late 1800s (Schlereth 1991) (Figure 182). The hair was held in place by the use of pins or clips/barrettes. Five pins and four barrettes were recovered from five features (Table 54). The hair pins were both made of rubber (Photo 727). A barrette from Feature 298 was made of plastic, but it was made to resemble a more expensive tortoise shell barrette (Photo 728:A). One found in Feature 86 was a more expensive shell barrette made into a loop and held in place with a brass pin (Photo 728:C). The shell is not decorated.

Also recovered from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 was a brass electric hair clipper (Photo 728:B). Electric clippers were invented by Leo J. Wahl. As a high school junior, Wahl experimented with a vibrating electromagnetic motor, which he improved upon as an engineering major at the University of Illinois developing a vibrating medical massager. He later improved on this design and applied for a patent for an electromagnetic hair clipper in 1919. By 1920, Leo Wahl’s factory, Wahl Manufacturing Company, were making thousands of clippers to sell to barbers (Dunn 2018). This cistern was at the northeast corner of a 2 story flat. The 1900 and 1930 census did not indicate a barber living at this location, but one could have rented the flat between these times.

Figure 182: Women’s Hair Styles After 1900 (1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue 1986)

Table 54: Quantity of Hair Care Artifacts from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Hair Pin</th>
<th>Clip or Barrette</th>
<th>Side or Back Comb</th>
<th>Combs</th>
<th>Lice Comb</th>
<th>Hair Care Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>86</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<td>169</td>
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<td>178</td>
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<td>190</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

833
Photo 727: Hair Pins Associated with 1890-1920 Features

B 21:113
A 167:21
C 62:209
D 59:206
Rubber Hair Pin
Rubber Hair Pin
Rubber Hair Pin
Plastic Hair Pins

E 86:137
Bone Hair Pin

Stratum 2, South Half
Stratum 1, West Half
Although hair pins and barrettes were used to keep the hair in place, side and back combs also were used. During the excavations, 9 side/back combs were uncovered in 6 features (Photo 729). Most of these were made of plastic (celluloid). One from Feature 298 was made to resemble a more expensive tortoise shell comb (Photo 729:A). One comb from Feature 21 was made of black rubber (Photo 729:B). Side and back combs were often made of rubber, which was inexpensive and strong enough hold the hair on the head. More expensive decorated ones with pearls or jewel settings were not recovered from these features. However, two combs, one from Feature 59 (Photo 729:C) and one from Feature 86 (Photo 729:D) did have glass rhinestones to mimic the more expensive hair combs available at the time.

Hair combs, used to untangle and comb hair, were represented by 10 pieces from 7 features (Photo 730). Most of these were made of rubber, which was typical during the late 1800s, but two from Feature 59 and 118 were made of white plastic (Photo 730:D-E). One from Feature 62 was made of brass and wood and likely used at a vanity table (Photo 730:F).

Five lice combs also were recovered from four features (Photo 731), suggesting the residents had to cope with these pests. Most of these were made of rubber or plastic. One plastic comb from Feature 178 was marked “The Jumbo”, with an elephant inscribed between the words. This comb was meant to appeal to children, who similar to today, were often afflicted with these pests. One lice comb from Feature 68 was made of bone. Based on excavations at various sites across Missouri, this type of lice comb was produced since at least the 1700s, with rubber and plastic lice combs introduced during the late 1800s.
Photo 729: Ladies Side and Back Combs Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 298:108
Plastic Woman’s Hair Comb
Tortoise Shell Color

B 118:142
Plastic Woman’s Hair Comb

C 21:112
Rubber Ladies Hair Comb

D 56:216
Plastic Ladies Comb

E 59:71
Top Fill
Plastic Ladies Combs

F 86:126
Plastic Woman’s Hair Comb
Photo 730: Hair Combs Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 169:239
Rubber Hair Comb

B 68:192
Rubber Hair Combs

C 168:44
Stratum 2
Rubber Hair Comb

D 118:143-144
Plastic Hair Combs

E 59:189
Stratum 1, West Half
Plastic Hair Comb

F 62:208
Stratum 2, South Half
Brass and Wood Hair Comb
At least 14 hair care products were recovered from 11 features (Photo 732) and summarized in Table 55. Prior to 1900, most people used home remedies to promote good hair or they purchased ingredients from the local pharmacy (Smithsonian Institution 2018B). A bottle of hair oil, from Feature 86 within Excavation Block 8 (Photo 732:E), was manufactured by the Kuhlmeý Pharmacy and likely used to produce one of the home remedies. This pharmacy was located one block away, to the east, within Excavation Block 23 at the corner of N. Market and 22nd Street.
Photo 732: Hair Care Products Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 12:161
Glass Hair Tonic Bottles
Penslar

B 62:84
All Stratums, North Half
Glass Hair Tonic Bottle

C 86:124
Glass Whisker Dye Bottles

D 21:115
Glass Hair Care Bottle
Burnett’s Cocaine

E 86:122
Glass Hair Oil Bottle
Kuhlmeys, Pharmacist

F 190:58
Hair Balsam Bottle
Parker’s
### Table 55: Hair Care Products from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Hair Product or Manufacturer</th>
<th>City of Manufacturer</th>
<th>Dates Produced</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Ayer’s Hair Vigor J.C. Ayer and Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists</td>
<td>Lowell, MA</td>
<td>1867-1930s</td>
<td>The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Burnett Cocoaine Joseph Burnett Co.</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>1857-1946</td>
<td>Griffin 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>DeLacy’s French Hair Tonic DeLacy’s Chemical Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1900-1929</td>
<td>Pearson’s Advertiser 1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hill’s Hair Dye No. 1</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1880-1910s</td>
<td>Fadely 2018a</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Hair Oil Kuhlmey Pharmacist</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1880-1910s</td>
<td>Whelpley 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Parker’s Hair Balsam New York, NY</td>
<td>1876-1912</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fadely 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Penslar Detroit, MI</td>
<td>1907-1965</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fadely 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Pomade The National Museum of American History 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>97, 98</td>
<td>Frederick Stearns Co. Detroit, MI</td>
<td>1860-1944</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fadely 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sutherland Sisters Hair Grower New York, NY</td>
<td>1883-1936</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meyer V 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>106, 118</td>
<td>Unknown Hair Tonic</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Commercially prepared hair products became more available and more widely used after 1900. They promised to promote luxurious hair, prevent hair from falling out (causing baldness), get rid of white hair, remove dandruff, and improve other types of head irritations (Figures 183-185). But similar to Burtnett’s Cocoaine, although this product did have coconut oil in it, it was comprised of 50% alcohol. The alcohol would cause the skin to tingle making a person think it was working. The dyes, such as Buckingham Whisker Dyes, promised to restore natural colors, but often had toxic substances such as lead in them.
Figure 183: Front and Back of a Parker’s Hair Balsam Trading Card (Fadely 2018C)
Figure 184: Advertisements for Various Hair Care Products

PARKER’S HAIR BALSAAM.  

How to Preserve the Life, Beauty and Luster of the Hair.  

A Beautiful Face loses its greatest attraction when the Hair has become thin, faded, and lusterless. Who does not desire to match the bright eye and other evidences of youthful vigor with the luxuriance and rich color of youthful hair. PARKER’S HAIR BALSAAM stands preeminent as an elegant hair dressing, and by its healthful action on the roots not only promotes a luxuriant growth of the young hair, but never fails to restore Gray or Faded Hair to the original, youthful color, giving a soft, rich, and lustrous appearance of great beauty. No other preparation so effectually removes Dandruff, stops Falling of the Hair, or keeps the scalp so clean, white, and healthy; the cooling and healing action of the BALSAAM entirely curing itching and humors of the scalp. It is perfectly harmless, exquisitely perfumed, and contains nothing that will soil the skin or stain the hair. It is not a dye, and is unequaled for purity and excellence. If your hair is falling or fading, or your scalp diseased, it is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of your toilet favors. 

Sold in Large Bottles at only 50c. and $1.

Fadely 2018C

AYER’S  

HAIR VIGOR  

FOR THE TOILET.  

RESTORES  

GRAY HAIR  

to its  

Natural  

Vitality  

and COLOR.  


HOMOEOPATHIC ARTICLES:  

THE  

BEST HAIR DRESSING  

COCOAINE  

It kills Dandruff, promotes the 

Growth of the Hair, cures Scalp Head  

and all Irritation of the Scalp.  

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

The Superiority of Burnett’s Homeopathic  

Cocoa is second to none in their purity & great strength.

All Posters’ 2018

Hair Quackery 2018)
Figure 185: Advertisements for Buckingham’s Dye
Promising to Produce “Natural” Brown or Black Hairs

Fadely 2018D

Boston University 2013)
During the 1800s, men shaved with a straight razor until Gillette introduced the first safety razor in 1904. Men could control their own appearance at their own schedule, no longer needing a trip to a barber for a shave. During World War I, Gillette gave away millions of razors to the armed forces. After that time, looking clean shaven was thought to suggest that a man was “trim, athletic, energetic, and youthful” (Schlereth 1991:165-166). Only four shaving mugs used with a straight razor were recovered from Features 21, 97, 169, and 298 (Photo 733). These appear to have been decorated with floral or geometric designs. Mugs from Features 97, 169, and 298 also had gilded decorations (Photo 733:A, B, and E). The ironstone mug from Feature 169 had a manufacturer mark by Thomas Furnival & Sons of Cobridge, Staffordshire, England (Photo 733:B). They were in operation between 1871 and 1890, but the mark on this vessel was used after 1875 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:200-201). No straight or safety razors were recovered from the excavations. This could suggest that during this time, many of the occupants still wore beards and mustaches.

Objects associated with personal adornment represented 39% of these artifacts. Most of these consisted of jewelry (Figure 178, Table 56). Not surprisingly, most were beads and came from the largest number but only six features (Photo 734). However, 55 came from Feature 56 in Excavation Block 2 alone. These include three long glass beads (Photo 734:A). All of the beads were made of a colored glass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 56: Quantity of Jewelry Recovered from 1890-1920 Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 733: Shaving Mugs Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 97:156
Porcelain Shaving Mug
Molded and Painted

B 169-251
Ironstone Shaving Mug
Painted

C 21:111
Ironstone Shaving Mug

D 97:613
Stratum 2
Porcelain Shaving Mug

E 298:110
Porcelain Shaving Mug
Molded and Transfer Print
Other jewelry uncovered included a locket from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 735:B). It could be opened and a picture inserted into it, but no picture was present. Another locket worn around the neck from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 was made of two pieces. The back portion played music and a picture of a loved one could be placed in the front of the locket (Photo 735:A). In Feature 59 of the same Excavation Block was an oblong piece of white glass that may have been inserted into a bracelet (Photo 736:B). Also found in this feature was a circular black glass insert possibly from a broach (Photo 59:343). In Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 were two hat pins. These consisted of a long pointed brass pin with rounded glass balls at the opposite end (Photo 737:A-B). These were inserted into ladies’ hats to help hold them on their heads. A smaller brass tie pin was found in Feature 59 (Photo 737:C). The decorative piece at the end of it, however, was missing. A lapel pin found in Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8 was made of brass. It was formed in the shape of a heart with a straight twisted rope diagonal across the heart (Photo 737:D). Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 produced a copper ring, but its inset was missing (Photo 738). The jewelry inserts recovered consisted of pieces such as a blue glass rose from Feature 21 of Excavation Block 23 (Photo 736:C), a multicolored glass piece surrounded by a gold trim from Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 736:D), and a black glass insert with an etched geometric design (Photo 736:D). With the exception of the copper ring, all of the jewelry was made of inexpensive brass, with glass inserts.
Photo 735: Lockets Associated with 1890-1920 Features

Photo 736: Jewelry Inserts Associated with 1890-1920 Artifacts
One object recovered in Feature 21 of Excavation Block 23 was not jewelry, but a token from the Mermod and Jaccard Jewelry Company (Photo 739). In 1837, Louis Jaccard established a jewelry firm, L. Jaccard & Company, in St. Louis. By 1848, the company was taken over by his nephew, Eugene Jaccard and with Augustus S. Mermod who in 1852 established the E. Jaccard & Co. (incorporated in 1880 as E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.). As of 1868, a branch location was established in Kansas City, Missouri that lasted until 1876. D. Constant Jaccard joined the company in 1855. He left the company with Mermod in 1863 and formed Mermod, Jaccard & Co. (later in 1883 Mermod and Jaccard Jewelry Co.). They proved to be very successful, establishing a large store (Figure 186) and even advertising themselves as one of the “Grandest Jewelry Establishments in the World”. Their catalog does show a variety of goods (Figure 187) and they even designed the medals for the 1904 Olympics in St. Louis. Mermod & Jaccard established branches in Paris, Vienna, London, Birmingham, and Sheffield. Despite a devastating fire that destroyed the entire store in 1897, they quickly reopened. In 1901 Mermod & Jaccard were even able to purchase two of their major competitors, E. Jaccard Jewelry Co. and Merrick, Walsh & Phelps Jewelry Co. Constant Jaccard died in 1899 and Mermod died in 1903. Goodman King, who was the Secretary, became President and the company was renamed in 1905 to Mermod, Jaccard, & King Jewelry Company. In 1917, it was acquired by the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., but still maintained a separate corporate existence. The jewelry stores still exists today as Jaccards (Sterling Flatware Fashions 2018; Cabin Creek 2018). The token suggest that it was acquired before 1905 when King was added to the company name. It also suggests that while the residents did not have any expensive jewelry, at least one of them may have shopped at this exclusive store. However, Schlereth (1991:77) suggests that instead of being paid money workers were sometimes paid in tokens, private coinage or script that only be redeemed at the company store.
Figure 186: Front of Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company Catalogue Showing Their St. Louis Store (Cabin Creek 2018)
Figure 187: Items Sold in Mermod & Jaccard Catalogue (Cabin Creek 2018)
Eight buttons and ribbons that promoted products or events also were found during the excavations (Table 57). These include three advertisement buttons, all of them from Feature 98 of Excavation Block 24. One button was marked “The Pure Kind Makes Friends, Clover Hill Butter” (Photo 740:A). This was produced by the Fox River Butter Co. in Aurora, Illinois. This company was in operation between 1885 and 1938. Another button was marked “Gold Dust Washing Powder”, with the image of two African American children sitting in a wash tub filled with soap (Photo 740:B). The twins were used to promote this product usually with the wording “Let the Gold Dust Twins Do Your Work” (Figure 188). Gold Dust Washing Powder was a general cleaning product for the household. The twins, known as Goldie and Dusty, were drawn by E.W. Kemble of the Chicago Daily Graphic Newspaper and started being used to advertise this product in 1902. They supposedly were based on Tim Moore and Romeo Washburn who were part of a 1900 Vaudeville act called “Cora Mitchell and Her Gold Dust Twins”. Gold Dust Washing Powder was produced by N. K. Fairbanks Co. in Chicago, Illinois. This company was in operation between 1875 and the 1930s but the washing powder was produced after 1896 (Kovels 2018B). The button recovered from the feature had the Gold Dust twins’ image on it so it dates after 1902, but the picture is an early image of the twins. Two other recovered buttons were similar to the other two, in that it was made of metal covered by celluloid, but the advertisement on these buttons could not be clearly read (Photo 740:C-D).

![Figure 188:Early Image of Gold Dust Washing Powder Logo](Morford 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Type of Buttons/Pendant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>advertisement buttons/pendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>United War Work Campaign button, Michigan Patriotic Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>ribbon hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59, 62</td>
<td>Indeterminate button</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two buttons from Feature 12 in Excavation Block 12 were marked with a “V” for victory and “United War Work Campaign, Michigan Patriotic Fund” (Photo 740:E). This button was likely given at a fundraising event during World War I. This would imply that the person who had this button had visited or moved to St. Louis from Michigan during or shortly after the war.

Other recovered objects were indeterminate. These include a brass piece associated with a ribbon, recovered in Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 740:F). However, the ribbon had deteriorated. It may have promoted some event or a politician running for election. Two buttons also were recovered, but like the advertisement ones that were made of metal covered by celluloid. One from Feature 62 featured a bridge with words around the edge that were illegible (Photo 740:G).
Vanity sets for keeping cosmetic and jewelry became popular at the start of the 19th century with the acceptance of cosmetics. A minimum of 30 cosmetic artifacts were recovered features 62, 72, 83, 86, 90, 97, 114, 169, 178, and 298 (Photo 741). These include 11 lotion bottles (Photo 742). Most of the lotion bottles found at the NGA site featured inserts so they could be placed into a vanity tray. Also recovered were two vanity boxes used to keep jewelry and other precious objects. A vanity dish from Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24 features a molded person lying within it (Photo 743). This molded figure was likely used to hold jewelry. An egg shaped box was uncovered in Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2. It was made of red glass and had a brass opening (Photo 744). This may have been used to hold small jewelry or other precious objects.
Photo 741: Vanity Dishes Recovered from 1890-1920 Features

A 62:485a
Stratum 3, South Half
White Glass Vanity Jar Lid
Molded and Painted

B 62:248
Stratum 2, South Half
White Glass Vanity Jar Lid
Molded and Painted

C 68:198
Porcelain Vanity Dish

D 178:183b and 178:183c
White Glass Vanity Boxes
Molded

E 90:158a
White Glass Vanity Dish
Photo 742: Lotion Bottles Associated with 1890-1920 Features

178:175
White Glass Perfume/Lotion Jar
Painted

178:177a
White Glass Perfume/Lotion Jar
Molded

178:177b
White Glass Perfume/Lotion Jar
Molded

178:175-177
White Glass Lotion/Perfume Jars with Holder

178:176
White Glass Perfume/Lotion Jar

86:129b
White Glass Lotion Bottle
Molded

86:129
White Glass Lotion Bottle

86:129a
White Glass Lotion Bottle
Molded
Photo 743: Vanity Dish with Molded Person on Interior from Feature 97

Porcelain Soup or Vanity Dishes
Molded and Painted
Personal Items

Recovered personal items represented 1,563 (283,360.05g) artifacts, or a minimum of 889 items. Of these, 59% consisted of clothing items (Figure 189). These included 234 buttons representing 45% of the clothing items (Figure 190). At least 63% of the buttons were made of porcelain (Figure 191; Photo 745:A-F). Nearly all of these buttons featured 4 sew-thrus, but some buttons with 2 sew-thrus and one with 1 sew-thru also were recovered (Table 58; Photo 745:E-F). One button from Feature 4 had a painted blue border (Photo 745:A) and one from Feature 4 and another from Feature 68 were painted with brown borders (Photo 745:B-C).

Another 24% of the buttons were comprised of shell (Figure 191). While mussel shell buttons were produced at local factories since the 1800s, by the beginning of the 20th century more expensive marine shell buttons became popular. These often had an ornate decoration on them (Luscomb 1967). However, all of the buttons from the 1890-1920 features were undecorated cut mussel shell buttons (Photo 745:G-I). Most of these had sew-thrus, with 2 holes being the most common (Table 58). Another four shell buttons had a brass attachment but the buttons were flat and undecorated.

Smaller percentages of other button types were discovered in the features. Surprisingly, these include 9 bone buttons with 2 or 4 sew-thus (Photo 745:J-K). Bone buttons were produced throughout the first half of the 1800s, but became less common after 1850 once porcelain buttons...
were introduced, and certainly by the start of the 20th century. These bone buttons were likely used on undergarments or cheap utilitarian clothing.

Glass buttons represented 5% of the overall recovered buttons (Figure 191; Photo 745:L-N). The low number of black glass buttons is surprising. During the late 1800s it was fashionable for widows to wear black dresses with black buttons to reflect their continued grief over the loss of their loved ones. Queen Victoria influenced this popular practice and with the Civil War and the great loss of life further reinforced this idea. The 1900 census indicated that there were a number of widows living within this area. It is possible that continuing to wear black dresses long after the death of their husbands became less popular by this time. In addition, the black buttons were not plain, but one from Feature 21 had a basketweave molded pattern and another from Feature 56 had a dog with his head turned in relief and it was at least partially painted gold (Photo 745:L). The latter one was too ornate to have been used on mourning attire, further suggesting that the long grieving period after death was no longer observed.

One blue glass button was recovered in Feature 62 and 9 white glass buttons were found in six features (Photo 745:M-N). Although a small number had 2 or 4 sew-thrus, most of these, like the blue glass button, had a domed shape with a brass loop shank (Table 58).

Only 4 rubber buttons were recovered during excavations (Figure 190; Photo 745:O-Q). After Goodyear was able to vulcanize rubber in 1851, it became used for a variety of novelty items including buttons. One button, from Feature 72 of Excavation Block 8, had a manufacturer mark by the Novelty Rubber Company. This New Brunswick, New Jersey, company produced buttons and other novelty items from rubber between 1855 and 1870 (Luscomb 1967:140). Rubber buttons were often used on rain coats and winter coats because they could withstand precipitation and were durable.

Brass buttons represented 3% of the buttons from the 1890-1920 features (Photo 745:R-U). This type of button was common during the 1700s to the mid-1800s when they were replaced by porcelain buttons. However, brass buttons did make a resurgence near the end of the 19th century but these tended to be more ornate than the practical buttons used before this time. However, Feature 62 produced a brass button made with 4 sew-thrus, and two flat buttons with brass loop shanks were recovered from Features 56 and 68. The two brass buttons recovered from Features 56 and 68 were more common at the start of the 20th century, which featured a molded floral design (Photo 745:S). Another button from Feature 169 had an inscribed compass design and was covered with a gild. A button recovered from Feature 98 of Excavation Block 24 originated from a St. Louis Metropolitan Police uniform (Photo 745:T). Although the 1900 census lists 18 police officers as living within the NGA tract, none of them lived near Feature 98, which was a cistern behind a 3 story flat at 2341 Madison. Most of the police officers were of Irish descent and lived along Mullanphy Street.
Figure 189: Percentage of Personal Items from 1890-1920 Features

Figure 190: Percentage of Various Clothing Items from 1890-1920 Feature,
Figure 191: Percentage of Various Types of Buttons from 1890-1920 Features

Table 59: Types of Button Attachments and Shapes from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Hole</th>
<th>2 Holes</th>
<th>4 Holes</th>
<th>Flat With Brass Shank</th>
<th>Doomed</th>
<th>Molded Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass, Black</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass, White</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional recovered artifacts associated with clothing included 57 collar studs (Photo 746). These were made of various materials (Table 59), but mostly out of white glass. Also, the largest number of collar studs were found in Feature 56 (N=20) and Feature 62 (N=31), both of these within Excavation Block 2. There likely were more collar studs in both features because 23 bags and 1 box from Feature 56, and 40 bags and 5 boxes of Feature 62 were missing or had become mixed with other features during the looting incident at the warehouse. Although both of these cisterns were located behind flats, there was a grocery store located on the next property. It seems unlikely, however, that collar studs would be sold at this grocery.

At the turn of the 20th century, detachable collars were used with shirts (Figure 192). This allowed shirts to be worn for several days, and the collar replaced more often as needed. A collar stud was used to hold the front and sometimes the back of the collar in place (Boyd 2012). Linen collars were heavily starched and had a collar stay in them to hold them in place. A plastic collar stay was found in Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 747). Besides linen, celluloid and rubber collars and cuffs were more common at the start of the century (Figure 194). It is possible the celluloid studs were used with a celluloid collar (Photo 746:F), but it could have been used with a linen collar. The 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:940) did not list celluloid collar studs, but did sell bone ones for 5 cents for a dozen (Photo 746:G) and porcelain ones for 5 or 8 cents apiece (Photo D-E). However, they also advertised more expensive gold studs that sold for 90 cents to $1.10 apiece and gold filled ones for 15 to 25 cents apiece (1986:87). The brass stud (Photo 746:G) may have been covered by a gild to make it look more expensive. High stiff collars fell out of fashion by the 1920s, especially with wealthier men, but studs continued to be used by working class men and were needed to hold cuffs together on more expensive clothing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Glass</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56, 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 746: Collar Studs Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 56:231
White Glass Collar Studs

B 62:226
Stratum 2, South Half
White Glass Collar Stud

C 59:203
Stratum 1, West Half
White Glass Collar Stud

D 86:135
Porcelain Collar Stud

E 60:22
Porcelain Collar Studs

F 12:176
Plastic Collar Stud

G 56:232
Bone Collar Stud

H 68:305
Unit
Brass Collar Stud

Photo 747: Collar Stay from 1890-1920 Features

59:209
Stratum 1, West Half
Plastic Collar Stay

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 3 4 5 inches
Figure 192: Men Wearing High Collars in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:1130)
Figure 193: Linen Collars and Cuffs Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog (1986:992)
Figure 194: Celluloid and Rubber Collars and Cuffs
Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:993)
Other recovered clothing related items included the loop portion of a brass eye and hook fastener from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 (Table 60, Photo 748:C). This type of fastener was first developed in 14th century England and still exists today. Another five artifacts were snaps used on pants (Photo 748:A). In 1885, snap fasteners were invented by Heribert Bauer, who lived in Germany (Hardie 2018). They continue to be one of the preferred methods of fastening pants today. Brass hardware associated with suspenders were represented by at least 13 pieces from six features (Photo 748). Feature 219 of Excavation Block 25 produced a brass stocking buckle (Photo 748:G).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye &amp; Hook Fastener</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pants Snap</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspender Hardware</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>55, 56, 59, 86, 98, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking Buckle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A minimum of 209 shoes were recovered among the majority of the features (Photo 749). Although the type of heel and attachment of the sole can be used to date shoes, this was not conducted as part of this research, nor was it attempted to determine how many men’s, women’s, or children shoes recovered. Despite the fact that Feature 90 in Excavation Block 24 was located near a shoe store, only 11 fragments from at least 4 shoes were found at this location. These were more likely left by the family of the owner of the shoe store who lived just south of this feature than from the shoe store, located just to the northeast. The highest number of shoes (minimum of 32) were found in the cistern, Feature 59 located within Excavation Block 2. This feature was between two 3 story flats. The shoes may have just been discarded by the occupants of these buildings.

Only one piece of sewing equipment was recovered; a single brass thimble in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 750). In addition, only two straight pins were found in Feature 59, and two safety pins from Features 63 and 169. It is surprising more sewing equipment was not found considering how many women were noted as being seamstresses on the 1900 census and several men as tailors.
Photo 748: Other Clothing Items Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 56:233
Brass Suspender Clasps

B 86:136
Brass Suspender Clasps

C 86:135a
Brass Loop to Eye and Hook Fastener

D 59:195
Stratum I, West Half
Brass Suspender Buckle

E 98:116
Brass Suspender Clasp

F 219:23
Brass suspender buckle

G 219:24
Brass stocking buckle

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 inches
Photo 749: Shoes Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Various other personal objects were collected. Among these were items associated with women fashion accessories. These include six parts of a parasol discovered in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 751). The framing of the parasol was constructed of iron, while the rest was made of wood. Parasols to shade the sun have been used by the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, and Chinese. By the 18th and 19th century, they became a part of women’s fashion. Around 1800, parasols were designed so they were collapsible and by the mid-1800s, wealthier women adorned their parasols with tassels, frills, and ribbons to match the adornments on their dresses (Figure 195). Carriage parasols were designed so there was a hinge in the middle of the wooden handle that could be folded (Mahe 2017). The 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue revealed prices of parasols varied from $0.98 to $2.95 (Figure 196). With most working class laborers earning only 1 or 2 dollars per week, the more expensive parasols were over a week’s worth of pay and featured lace or imported Chinese silks with floral decorations. Their tips were made of polished horn and the handles of fine Congo wood. The inexpensive parasols were comprised of linen with wood tips and handles. The wooden handle and cloth fabric of the parasol recovered from Feature 55 did not survive post excavation. The tip and ribs were made of wood and likely was one of the inexpensive parasols. Children’s parasols also were sold from $0.50 to $1.10 (Figure 196). However, the parasol in Feature 55 measured about 30 cm in diameter when opened, which was 22 to 24 inches wide, which was typical of a ladies’ parasol during this time period. Children’s parasols were between 14 to 16 inches wide.

*Photo 751: Parasol from Feature 55 in Excavation Block 2, Associated with 1890-1920 Feature*
Figure 195: Parasols of the 1850s (Fleming 2012)
Figure 196: Examples of Ladies and Children’s Parasols in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1968 249-250)
Also from Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 were two reed fan ribs. These ribs were attached to the fan base by a small brass attachment (Photo 752:A). Feature 86 in Excavation Block 8, a cistern next to a 3 story flat, produced 19 pieces made of bone (Photo 752:B) likely coming from a single fan. Similar to parasols, hand fans have existed since ancient times as a way of staying cool as well as a fashion accessory. By the late 1800s, a variety of fans were available for women, many with ornate decorations. Fans from China and Japan were especially popular as shown in the 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue. Japanese fans could be purchased for as cheaply as 3 cents (Figure 197).

Other personal objects recovered included parts of purses or money bags. These were discovered in Features 47, 55, 59, and 90 (Photo 753). The brass purse top found in Feature 90 was covered by a thin layer of gild (Photo 753:B).

Other personal artifacts were discovered in the 1890-1920 features. Among these objects was a 1919 penny recovered from a cistern, Feature 72 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 754:A). Another coin was discovered in a cistern, Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2, and a coin or a token in another cistern, Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 (Photo 754:B-C). Unfortunately, the denominations or years could not be determined on these two objects.

Eye glass lenses were uncovered in Feature 68 and Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 755). Two lenses were recovered from Feature 68 and likely came from the same pair of glasses (Photo 755:A)
Photo 752: Fan Ribs Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 59:210
Stratum 1, West Half
Reed Fan Ribs

B 86:151
Bone Fan Ribs
Photo 753: Coin Purses Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 55:107d
Brass Purse Clasp

B 90:158b
Brass Purse Clasp

C 59:347
Stratum 2, West Half
Cloth and Iron Purse
Photo 754: Coins Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 72:102
Metal Penny
1919

B 117:30
Metal Coin

C 12:177
Metal Coin or Token

Photo 755: Eyeglass Lenses Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 68:310
Unit
Glass Eye Glasses

B 86:139
Glass Eyeglass Lens
More unusual personal items recovered include a rectangular piece of plastic found in Feature 136 of Excavation Block 13 (Photo 756). There were four holes diagonally placed across this piece that likely contained inlaid glass or other objects. This could represent a game piece, inexpensive jewelry, or some other novelty item. Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24 produced a roughly made small cup that was partially glazed (Photo 757). It was likely made by the owner of this object instead of being purchased since it was so crudely shaped and only partially glazed. During the excavation of Feature 59 in Excavation Block 2 a plastic card was uncovered. It contained the National and American League Baseball schedule for 1915 (Photo 758). It was a promotional item given away by the A. Leschen & Son Rope Company based in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, and San Francisco, who produced wire rope. At the time, the National League was composed of Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. American League teams consisted of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The season lasted between April 14 to October 3. The card even indicated Saturday and Sunday games, and ones on holidays. Double headers were in parenthesis.
A minimum of 23 tobacco pipes were discovered in 14 features. As previously indicated for the 1850 to 1890 features, it is often assumed that kaolin pipes were no longer used after the Civil War, but 13 kaolin pipes (56.5%) were discovered in 9 features, more than any other type of pipes (Table 61; Photo 759:A). This data indicates that kaolin pipes continued to be used into the early years of the 20th century. Only one briar pipe was recovered from Feature 55 in Excavation Block 2. It had two grooved lines near the top of the bowl and was marked “Genuine, Imported Briar” (Photo 759:B). A portion of a redware head pipe was recovered from Feature 68 of Excavation Block 8. Only a small portion of the bowl was recovered and this consisted of the back of the head of an unknown person (Photo 759:C). Also in this feature was a complete stoneware pipe (Photo 759:D). These started being used in the mid-1800s and continued to be used into the early decades of the 20th century. Two pipe stems were recovered from Features 12 and 72 that were made of rubber (Photo 759:E). This allowed the pipe stem temperature to be cooler than ones on kaolin pipes.

Table 61: Quantity of Various Materials Used for Tobacco Pipes from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Portion Recovered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Briar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4, 21, 47, 56, 68, 118, 153, 155, 190</td>
<td>Fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Fragment of head pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 72</td>
<td>Pipe stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Whole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 759: Tobacco Pipes Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 190:63
Kaolin Tobacco Pipe

B 55:102
Briar Tobacco Pipe

D 68:206
Stoneware Tobacco Pipe

E 12:170
Rubber Tobacco Pipe Stem

F 72:97
Rubber Pipe Stem

C 68:321a
Unit
Redware Tobacco Pipe
Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 produced a minimum of 5 tobacco containers. One of these was a small tin and possibly held chewing tobacco (Photo 760), while the others likely held plug tobacco for refilling pipes. There was a paper label on these but all that could be read was tobacco. Three cigar jars were recovered, one from Feature 97 and two from Feature 195. The latter jars indicated that “Mercantile (Air-Tight) Havana Cigars St. Louis MO (Photo 761:A). Factory No. 305, 1st District of MO, 50 Cigars”. It further indicated that the jars were patented on December 11, 1894 and June 24, 1902. The cigars in the cigar jar of Feature 97 were produced by the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Company of St. Louis (Photo 761:B). It was in operation between 1880 and 1910. In Feature 125 of Excavation Block 12 was a snuff jar (Photo 762). There was a paper label that could be partially read but all that could be seen of the manufacturer are initials “BHB”. A pipe ash tray was uncovered in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 763).
Photo 761: Cigar Jars Associated with 1890-1920 Features

Photo 762: Snuff Jar from Feature 125 in Excavation Block 12

Photo 763: Ash Tray from Feature 56 in Excavation Block 2
By the start of the 20th century, cigarettes were replacing tobacco pipes. Smoking cigarettes was introduced into the Americas from Mexico about the time of the Mexican War. It wasn’t until after the 1880s that cigarettes became widely popular, when James Buchanan Duke decided to take on the tobacco giant, Bull Durham. In 1884, a machine was developed for Duke that could produce hundreds of cigarettes in a minute and package them. Cigarettes appeal included lower prices and convenience over other forms of tobacco products (e.g., chewing, cigars, snuff, and pipes) which made them more attractive to consumers, especially those within urban areas (Schlereth 1991:47). Cigarettes are harder to detect at archaeological sites, because these are made of paper that deteriorates or is burned up. Although minute traces of burned tobacco could exist, a cigarette filter, made of rubber and brass, was found in Feature 190 of Excavation Block 10 and a cigarette holder in Feature 178 within the same block (Photo 764). The holder was marked “Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney”. This is the large dry goods company that acquired Mermod, Jaccard, & King Jewelry Company in 1917.

Photo 764: Cigarette Related Items Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 190:64
Brass and Rubber Cigarette Filter

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

B 178:184
Copper and Iron Cigarette Holder

0 1 2 inches
Parts of a minimum of 10 pocket watches were recovered in 7 features (Features 4, 12, 56, 62, 68, 86, and 98) (Photo 765). Watches small enough to be carried or transportable were developed in the 1500s. These early watches were worn around the neck and were a sign of prestige. After 1600, various improvements were made to watches making them rounded and thinner so that they could be worn in the pocket, instead of around the neck. In 1838, a winding stem was introduced, making winding and setting pocket watches easier. By the 1850s, a number of U.S. companies started producing pocket watches that were popular with both men and women (Gascoigne 2018). One pocket watch and fob from Feature 68 was marked with “New Haven Watch Co.” (Photo 765:D). This company was located in New Haven, Connecticut, and operated between 1853 and 1960. The firm was founded by Hiram Camp and others and incorporated on February 7, 1853. They supplied clock parts to the Jerome Manufacturing Company, the largest clockmaker at the time in the U.S. Jerome went bankrupt in 1856 and New Haven Clock Company purchased the operation and made clocks sometimes under the Jerome name. In 1880, they added non-jeweled pocket watches, which they continued to make until 1956, when they went bankrupt. After 1930, wrist watches started replacing pocket watches, which were only occasionally produced after 1945 (Costa 2014; Oliver 2018).
Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 produced a bone inlay associated with a pocket knife (Photo 766). The recovered piece was small, and did not feature a manufacturer mark.

*Photo 766: Bone Pocket Knife Inlay from Feature 12 in Excavation Block 23*

A minimum of 305 artifacts were associated with children activities, reflecting the large number living within this area between 1890 and 1920. Representing 35% of the personal artifacts, only clothing remains was higher. These features differed from most excavated in that marbles did not represent the greatest percentage of artifacts but was the third highest at 26% (Figure 198).
Figure 198: Percentage of Various Children Objects from 1890-1920 Features
The marbles were comprised of a variety of materials but the greatest percentage were porcelain (Figure 199; Table 62; Photo 767). This, despite the fact that by 1905, a machine was developed that could mass produce glass marbles (Baumann 1970). Glass marbles quickly consumed the market due to their ease of production, low cost, high availability, and aesthetic appeal. By 1920, porcelain marbles were no longer produced in either Germany or the United States (Carskadden and Gartley 1990:67). Prior to 1926, machines produced glass marbles which exhibited a ground down pontil scar left when the marble was “twisted and cut from a glass rod”. These glass marbles were more opaque in appearance than earlier hand-made marbles and later machine-made varieties, and they also had “a thick application of swirling colored glass very near the surface which can sometimes be felt” (Randall 1971). Glass marbles represented 23% of the marbles from 10 features, and only porcelain marbles were found in a greater number of features. All of the glass marbles had attributes suggesting that they were produced prior to 1926 (Photo 768). One glass marble from Feature 62 is large (3.7 cm, 1 ½ inches), and probably represented a shooter (Photo 768:A).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21, 56, 62, 68, 97, 118, 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12, 47, 56, 62, 68, 72, 151, 167, 168, 289</td>
<td>1 shooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12, 21, 47, 56, 62, 68, 72, 86, 89, 98, 118, 155, 168, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>56, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>shooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21, 56, 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 62: Quantity of Various Types of Marbles from 1890-1920 Features*

*Figure 199: Percentage of Various Types of Marbles from 1890-1920 Features*
**Photo 767: Porcelain Marbles Associated with 1890-1920 Features**

118:153 Porcelain Marble

117:31 Porcelain Marbles

21:124 Porcelain Marbles

21:126 Porcelain Marble Painted

62:228 Stratum 2, South Half Porcelain Marbles

47:49 Porcelain Marbles

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**Photo 768: Glass Marbles Associated with 1890-1920 Features**

B 68:201 Glass Marbles

C 117:32 Glass Marble

D 62:229 Stratum 2, South Half Glass Marble

A 62:230 Stratum 2, South Half Glass Marble

E 56:245 Glass Marbles

F 47:50 Glass Marble
Present in lower percentages were 11 clay (Photo 769:A-C) and 2 redware marbles (Photo 769:D-E). These marbles were poorly fired and glazed and may have been made at a brick kiln during the brick makers’ spare time. Another six marbles were made of stoneware (Photo 769:F-H). Although these were commercially produced, they likely were made at local stoneware kilns for the potter’s children or made as a by-product to be sold along with stoneware vessels. One unusual marble found in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23, was made of stone (Photo 769:I). It also was large in size (3.2 cm, 1 ¼ inches) and likely represented a shooter.

Photo 769: Clay, Redware, Stoneware, and Stone Marbles Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 21:123 Clay Marble
B 62:227 Stratum 2, South Half Clay Marbles
C 118:152 Clay Marbles
D 169:265 Redware Marble Painted
E 56:243 Redware Marble
F 56:244 Stoneware Marble
G 21:125 Stoneware Marble
H 62:315 Unit Stoneware Marbles
I 12:183 Stone Marble

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 2 inches
Dolls represented the greatest percentage of recovered children’s artifacts (35%) (Figure 198). Parts of 106 dolls were found during excavations; a greater percentage of these dolls comprised of bisque (Figure 200; Photo 770). Bisque dolls, or unglazed porcelains dolls, began being produced after 1860. However, these early dolls tended to be expensive and were sold with fashion accessories. One of the more expensive dolls was recovered from Feature 118 in Excavation Block 12 (Photo 770:A). The doll was marked “Depose Tete Jumeau”. Pierre Francois Jumeau and Louis Desire Belton formed a partnership on January 15, 1842, and produced expensive fashion dolls. The company dissolved in 1845. Between 1842 and 1855 Jumeau produced poupees (fashion dolls) with paper mache heads, but in 1855 started using porcelain heads made by other manufacturers. In 1872, he produced his own bisque heads and made fashion BeBe dolls. In 1886-1887, they started using the Depose stamp used on this doll recovered from Feature 118. This model (Figure 201) was produced until 1899 (Van Patten 2017, 1999).

Figure 200: Percentage of Various Doll Types from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisque</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 770: Bisque Dolls Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 118:157
Depose Tete Jumeau
Bisque Doll

B 12:187
Gebruder Kuhlenz
Bisque Doll Head

C 12:186
Morimura Brothers
Bisque Doll Parts

D 118:158
Glass Doll Eyes

E 190:66
Bisque Doll Head
Similar to American Dolls today, Fashion Bebe dolls were expensive and had lines of fashion accessories, including the latest dress designs, allowing girls to learn fashion and how to make dresses. Feature 118 was a cistern attached to a domestic dwelling at 2551 Maiden Lane. In 1900, Joseph and Antonette Stein had a mortgage on this residence. Joseph worked as a blacksmith who made wagons and his son was a horse shoer. The census, however, did not indicate if they had their own shop or worked for someone. His two daughters worked as a seamstress and as a shoe stitcher in the shoe factory. It is possible that one of the girls owned the doll or that it was used by a previous resident. Joseph does not seem to have had the extra income to be able to afford one of these expensive dolls but it is possible that he got it as a special gift for his daughter.

By 1890, German made baby face dolls, with blue glass eyes. These dolls resembled babies and were less expensive, so working class families could afford them. The rest of the bisque dolls recovered from the excavated features appear to be this type of doll (Photo 770:B-F). Two were marked “Made in Germany”, and another one from Feature 12 in Excavation Block 23 had a manufacturer mark by Gebreider Kuhulenz (Photo 770:B). Their factory was in Bavaria, Germany, and operated between 1884 and 1935. Another doll recovered from the same feature had a mark by the Morimura Brothers of New York City (Photo 770:C). They were Japanese importers of baby face doll heads for American doll manufacturers since the German market ceased due to World War I. They operated between 1915 and 1926 (Doll Reference 2018). The recovered doll still contained its two blue glass eyes. Feature 118 produced two glass doll eyes (Photo 770:D). These may have been displaced from the Jumeau doll or a baby face doll also found in this feature.

A minimum of 40 recovered dolls were made entirely of porcelain, which was typically used to produce dolls during the 1800s (Photos 771-772). These include 14 Frozen Charlottes that were recovered from 9 features (Features 12, 21, 56, 68, 83, 86, 114, 118, and 167) (Photo 771). The presence of these dolls suggest they were still popular at the start of the 20th century. Two recovered Frozen Charlotte dolls from Features 56 and 86 were very small at 3 cm (1 inch) (Photo 771:A). Some of the Frozen Charlottes featured a new modification from the classic design with movable arms, while a few had movable legs and arms (Photo 771:B).
Photo 771: Frozen Charlotte Dolls Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 56:248
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte

B 12:185
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte Dolls

C 86:142
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte

D 167:24
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte

E 83:78
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte

F 118:154
Porcelain Frozen Charlotte

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

0 1 2 2 inches
One recovered porcelain doll from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 was unusual in that it was dressed as a boy, although its movable head was missing as were the movable arms (Photo 772:A). This doll had a manufacturing mark by Simon & Halbig. They produced dolls in Thuringia, Germany, between 1830 and 1943. This company was known for its fine bisque heads, which were acquired by a variety of other doll producers in Germany, France, and U.S (Doll Reference 2018). The doll recovered had a porcelain body and seems likely that the head would have been of porcelain as well. This could suggest that this doll was produced prior to the 1880s. Another doll found in Feature 125 of the same Excavation Block also indicated that it was made in Germany, although the manufacturer was not indicated.

Most of the porcelain dolls were similar to varieties popular during the mid to late 1800s depicting a woman with a Dolly Madison hair style (Photo 772:B-G). Dolls from Features 114, 169, and 190 differed in that the hair was painted blonde (Photo 772:E-E). In addition, 11 arms and 13 legs made of porcelain probably were associated with these older style dolls or some of the Frozen Charlottes with movable parts.

Two dolls from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 and Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 were unusual in that they were made of celluloid (Photo 773). Dolls of this type started to be produced at the beginning of the 20th century. Celluloid became brittle over time, as were the dolls recovered, and was dangerous in that this early plastic was extremely flammable. However, these dolls were so cheap to produce that they were made in Germany, France, U.S., and Japan until the 1950s, despite the presence of safer plastics after World War II (Encyclopedia 2014).

A toy bear was recovered from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8. It was made of porcelain and had movable legs (Photo 774:A). In Feature 83 within the same excavation block was a toy pig made of porcelain (Photo 774:B).
Photo 772: *Other Porcelain Dolls Associated with 1890-1920 Features*

A 118:155
Porcelain Doll

B 21:129
Porcelain Doll
Dolly Madison Style

C 86:144
Porcelain Dolls
Dolly Madison Style

D 178:181
Porcelain Doll
Dolly Madison Style

E 169:267
Porcelain Doll
Blonde Dolly Madison Style

F 190:65
Porcelain Doll
Blonde Dolly Madison Style

G 114:117
Porcelain Doll
Blonde Dolly Madison Style

H 86:143
Porcelain Doll
Photo 773: Celluloid Dolls Associated with 1890-1920 Features

Photo 774: Toy Porcelain Animals Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Also recovered were 86 toy dishes, with the majority of these associated with tea sets (Table 63). The greatest number of these pieces were cups and were found in 11 features. Also recovered were 20 plates, but they came from a slightly higher number of features (N=12). These dishes could have been played with the dolls or without them, and served as training for girls to properly entertain during dinner parties when they are older.

Table 63: Number of Various Toy Dishes from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plates</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12, 21, 55, 56, 59, 62, 83, 97, 118, 169, 195, 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serving bowls</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serving dish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>68, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tureen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12, 21, 55, 59, 62, 68, 98, 169, 195, 279, 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saucers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>55, 56, 62, 68, 98, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea pots</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>56, 59, 114, 169, 178, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitcher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At least 67% of these dishes were undecorated as previously indicated within the section on 1850-1890 features, plain or molded (4%) tea sets were the least expensive (Photo 775). Painted pieces represented 16% of the toy dishes (Photo 776). Most of these (N=12) within Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 featured an intricate Oriental design, and likely were from an expensive set (Photo 776:A-D). This feature was a cistern located between two 3 story tall flats. In 1900, the rear building was owned by Theodore Diller who was a shoe maker. It is unclear if he owned only a small shop or owned a larger shoe factory. He is listed as being married, but his wife was not listed. Living with him were Lena, Annie, Ferdinand, Albert, and Emma Diller. It is unclear if these are Theodore’s children or if he was their uncle. The census did indicate that all of them had come to the U.S. from Germany in 1880. The older three children had working class jobs of tailoress, garment trimmer, and dry goods salesman. Other working class families did live at this location as well. It is possible that the painted Oriental toy tea set was purchased for one of the three daughters by Theodore Diller.

Other recovered painted pieces included a toy plate from Feature 83 of Excavation Block 8, which featured a painted floral decoration (Photo 776:E) and a toy saucer from Feature 198 of Excavation Block 10, which featured a blue geometric pattern (Photo 776:F). These may not have been as expensive as the painted Oriental dishes.

Other expensive toy tea sets recovered included 8 pieces from Feature 59, 97, 118, and 169, which had a floral transfer print (Photo 777). One of these from Feature 169 featured a Chinois dragon (Photo 777:D). Another four pieces had a gilded decoration and were found in Feature 12, 62, 189, and 195 (Photo 777:G). Two lead tea cups were recovered from Features 62 and 169 (Photo 778).
Figure 200: Percentage of Decorated and Undecorated Toy Dishes from 1890-1920 Features

- Plain White: 57 (66%)
- Molded: 3 (4%)
- Painted: 14 (16%)
- Transfer Print: 8 (9%)
- Gilded: 4 (5%)
Photo 775: Plain and Molded Toy Tea Sets Associated with 1890-1920 Features

56:254
Ironstone Toy Saucer

56:250
Porcelain Toy Plates

298:112
Porcelain Toy Plate

98:124
Porcelain Toy Cup

62:478
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Toy Cup

298:113
Porcelain Toy Cup

62:480
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Toy Tureen

195:71
Stratum 1
Porcelain Tea Pot with Lid
Molded

178:183a
Porcelain Toy Tea Pot Finial
Photo 776: Painted Toy Tea Sets Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 59:220
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Toy Cup
Painted

B 59:217
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Toy Plate
Painted

C 59:218 & 59:219
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Toy Tea Pot
Painted

D 59:218
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Toy Cups
Painted

E 83:81
Porcelain Toy Plate
Painted

F 198:73
Porcelain Toy Saucer
Painted

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 3 4 5 inches
Photo 777: Transfer Print Toy Tea Sets Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 59:352
Stratum 2, West Half
Porcelain Toy Teapot with Lid

B 59:538
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Toy Tea Pot Lid
Transfer Print

C 97:141
Porcelain Toy Plate
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

D 169:271
Porcelain Toy Plate
Transfer Print

E 169:273a
Ironstone Toy Tea Pot
Transfer Print

F 169:272
Porcelain Toy Plate
Molded and Transfer Print

G 12:193
Porcelain Toy Plate
Gilded

Photo 778: Lead Toy Tea Cups Associated with 1890-1920 Features

169:273
Lead Toy Cup

62:238
Stratum 2, South Half
Lead Toy Cup
A toy pitch fork was recovered from Feature 62, likely associated with a farm set (Photo 779:A). Other small toy pieces recovered could have been associated with a doll house. These include a chamber pot from Feature 83 and a flower pot in Feature 62 (Photo 779:B-C). The chamber pot had an indecipherable gold script on its exterior and the interior was marked “Goo-Goo” with an eye. This may have been a promotional item given away. Goo-Goo was a candy developed in 1912 by the Standard Candy Company in Nashville, Tennessee. It was the first candy to have multiple ingredients of caramel, marshmallow nougat, peanuts and real milk chocolate made into a roundish mound. It is reported that the producers of the candy had a hard time coming up with a name. The president of the company, Howell Campbell, was riding a streetcar to work discussing possible names with the passengers. He also talked about his son and his first words. A school teacher suggested “Goo-Goo” the candy people will ask for from birth (Goo Goo Cluster 2018) (Figure 203).
Within Features 12, 55, and 56 were three toy pistols made of iron (Photo 780). Another gun was discovered in Feature 86. It was made of lead and was unusual in that this small toy resembled a matchlock gun of the 1500s to 1600s (Photo 781). In Feature 62 was a wooden stock of a toy rifle (Photo 782). A brass star also was recovered from Feature 86 (Photo 783:A). This likely was from a child’s cowboy or sheriff hat. Feature 68 produced a small horse hoof with a horse shoe on it (Photo 783:B). The shoe was marked “Good Luck”. It is unclear if this was part of a toy horse or intended as a good luck charm.

Other types of children objects include 7 rubber balls from Features 55, 59, 90, 97, 98, 125, and 168 (Photo 784). The ball from Feature 98 featured a molded floral design on it. Features 62, 223 and 298 produced four coin banks (Photo 785). Most of these were made of yellowware (Photo 785:A-C), but the one from Feature 62 was made of a whiteware (Photo 785:D). These were piggy banks shape like pig with a coin slot on the tops of their bodies. Another coin bank in Feature 68 was made of redware and shaped like an orange (Photo 785:E). Features 59, 72, and 78 produced small wheels that were most likely associated with toy vehicles. The wheels were comprised of various material, the one from Feature 59 was brass, Feature 72’s wheel was iron, and the wheel from Feature 78 was rubber (Photo 786:A-C). Feature 118 contained an iron and rubber wheel from a tricycle (Photo 786:D). Feature 68 had an ironstone water color paint holder (Photo 786:E). This was marked “W&N London”. This was Winsor & Newton of London, England, who started business in 1833. Water colors were invented in 1835, and the company is still known for its water colors and acrylic paints. Feature 83 produced a two piece toy bird whistle (Photo 786:F). The bird was painted red to resemble a canary (Figure 203), and the tree it is on painted gold. This whistle was made of lead. The second portion consisting of the mouth piece was missing, but it likely was made of lead as well - not a very safe whistle for children to be blowing.

Feature 125 of Excavation Block 12 produced a plastic ring. This was a teething ring for infants (Photo 787:A). The 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue suggested that celluloid rings were far superior to rubber teething rings (Israel 19689:328). However, cellular rings were 13 cents apiece, while rubber was 3 cents. Features 56, 62, 86, and 167 produced 5 artifacts associated with infant rattles and bells (Photo 787:B-E). A rattle in Feature 62 was marked with the New York Rubber Company of Beacon, New York (Photo 787:B). It made children’s toys between 1851 until at least 1943.
Photo 780: Iron Toy Guns Associated with 1890-1920 Features
Photo 781: Lead Toy Gun from Feature 86

86:148
Lead Toy Gun
1600’s Type

Photo 782: Wood Toy Rifle Stock from Feature 62

62:589
Displaced
Wood Toy Rifle Stock
Photo 783:  Toy Cowboy Hat Star and Horseshoe

A  86:149
Brass Belt or Cowboy Hat Star

B  68:200
Brass Toy Horse Hoof and Shoe
Photo 784: Rubber Balls Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 97:140
Rubber Ball

B 90:157
Rubber Ball

C 125:108
Rubber Ball

D 55:107
Rubber Ball

E 59:351
Stratum 2, West Half
Rubber Ball

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

0 1 2 2 inches

905
Photo 785: Coin Banks Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 62473
Stratum 3, South Half
Yellowware Rockingham Piggy Bank

B 398:114
Yellowware Piggy Bank

C 223:50
Yellowware Piggybank fragment

D 62242
Stratum 2, South Half
Whiteware Piggy Bank

E 262
Redware Coin Bank
Orange
Photo 786: Miscellaneous Toys Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 72:101
Iron Wheels

B 78:51
Rubber Toy Wheel

C 59:350
Stratum 2, West Half
Brass Toy Vehicle Wheel

D 118:160a
Rubber Tricycle Wheel

E 68:321
Ironstone Water Color Holder

F 83:83
Lead Toy Bird Whistle
Photo 787: Infant Related Artifacts Associated with 1890-1920 Features

A 125:123
Plastic Teething Ring

B 62:474
Stratum 3, South Half
Rubber and Iron Teething Ring with Bell

C 56:239
Brass Bell

D 86:150
Brass Infant Rattle

E 167:25
Rubber Infant Rattle
with Brass Bell Inside
**Fire Arms**

Artifacts associated with the use of fire arms consisted of 11 (25.2g) objects, representing 10 pieces. Most of these were gun shells, but one shotgun pellet was uncovered in Feature 21 of Excavation Block 23 (Photo 788). These objects are summarized in Table 64. Most of the shells consisted of the larger .44 calibers with three found in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 and three in Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8. Only the .28 caliber shell in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 had not been fired. It only can be speculated as to why fired shell casings existed in these features. The population would have been very dense in this neighborhood at that time making discharging of a gun here very dangerous.

![Photo 788: Shell Casings and Shotgun Pellets from 1890-1920 Features]

Table 64: Evidence of Fire Arms from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Fire Arms</th>
<th>Photo 788</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>22 calibers</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28 calibers</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24 calibers</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>56, 86</td>
<td>44 calibers</td>
<td>D-H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>shotgun pellet</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household Objects

Recovered household objects were represented by 3,504 (218,294.8g) artifacts. These represented a minimum of 1,503 pieces. These objects included a minimum of 24 chamber pots. Most of them were made of ironstone, but two yellowware chamber pots were found in Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24 and Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10 (Photos 789-790). Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 produced a graniteware chamber pot. The yellowware and graniteware chamber pots were generally less expensive than the ironstone ones. Also recovered were six slob jars (Photo 791). These were found in Features 59, 90, 169, and 298. Similar to the chamber pots most slob jars were made of ironstones, but one in Feature 90 was made of stoneware. The slob jars featured metal handles, making them easier to empty into an outhouse. Chamber pots, wash basin water, and other excess liquids were emptied into slop jars to be carried to the privy for disposal.

These features also produced 13 wash basins (Photo 792). Only three wash basin pitchers were found in Features 86, 155, and 169 (Photo 793). However, some of the pitchers identified as dining pitchers could have been wash basins. During lab analysis, it was assumed the larger pitchers were associated with toilet sets. In addition, 8 oblong soap dishes were recovered (Photo 794). Two from Feature 62 and Feature 169 were marked “Hotel” and may have been brought back during a visit to a hotel (Photo 794:A). It is possible that these pieces were sold to the public as well as inexpensive soap dishes.

Most of the pieces were undecorated or molded (Figure 204). Of the painted pieces, two made of yellowwares had annularware slips, and two slob jars had an inexpensive blue spongeware decoration. The other three pieces featured a floral decoration. Only two transfer printed and three gilded pieces were recovered. These were sold as toilet sets. The undecorated pieces were less expensive than the transfer printed and gilded ones (Figure 205). Similar to dinner settings, the 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue only sold English made toilet sets, but by 1902 the Sears Catalogue had the “Finest Quality American Toilet Sets” in bold lettering (Figures 206-208). Only three of the pieces recovered from the features were marked; all of them were made in the U.S.

Figure 204: Percentage of Undecorated and Decorated Toilet Sets from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 789: Chamber Pots from 1890-1920 Features

298:123
Ironstone Chamber Pot
Molded and Painted

56:269
Ironstone Chamber Pot
Molded

190:68
Ironstone Chamber Pot

178:187
Yellowware Chamber Pot
Dendritic Annularware

55:110
Graniteware Chamber Pot
White Enamel
Photo 790: Chamber Pot Lids

118:170
Ironstone Chamber Pot Lid
Molded

62:505
Stratum 3, South Half
Ironstone Chamber Pot Lid
Molded

62:87
All Strata, North Half
Ironstone Chamber Pot Lids

62:506
Stratum 3, South Half
Ironstone Chamber Pot Lid
Painted

21:139
Ironstone Wash Basin
Painted

21:140
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

21:136
Ironstone Chamber Pot Lid
Brown Floral Transfer Print
Photo 791: Slob Jars from 1890-1920 Features

59:76
Top Fill
Ironstone Slop Jar

59:75
Top Fill
Matching Ironstone Slop Jar Lid

298:124
Ironstone Slop Jar
Molded

169:296
Ironstone Slop Jar
Molded

90:172
Stoneware Slop Jar
Painted - Spongeware
Photo 792: Wash Basins from 1890-1920 Features

125:133
Graniteware Wash Basin

55:108
Ironstone Wash Basin

55:143b
Ironstone Wash Basin
Painted

90:175
Ironstone Wash Basin
Mokked
Photo 793: Wash Basin Pitchers from 1890-1920 Features

86:155
Ironstone Wash Pitcher
Base View

169:294
Ironstone Wash Basin Pitcher

Lateral View

155:26
Wash Basin Pitcher

914
Photo 794: Soap Dishes from 1890-1920 Features

A. 169-293
Ironstone Soap Dish

B. 2:88
All Strata, North Half
Ironstone Soap Dish

C. 279:51
White Glass Soap Dish

D. 68:218
White Glass Soap Dish

E. 114:122
Porcelain Soap Dish
Figure 205: Undecorated Toilet Sets Sold in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1968:683)

Figure 206: English Toilet Sets Sold in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1968:683)
Figure 207: More Expensive English Toilet Sets Sold in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue, (Israel 1968:684)
Figure 208: American Toilet Sets Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:796-797)
A surprising number of cuspidors (N=26) were uncovered in 17 features across the site suggesting that chewing tobacco was a common practice (Photos 795-797). Most of these were made of ironstone, but cheaper vessels including two from Features 106 and 198 were made of redware (Photo 795:D). Five recovered from Features 90, 114, 154, and 178 were made of yellowwares, one in Feature 178 made of stoneware (Photo 796:C), and two from Features 56 and 125 made of graniteware (Photo 797:E-F). Although most of these had a rockingham glaze (Photo 796:A-B) or painted spongewares (Photo 796:C-F) to mask the tobacco stains, at least 7 of these were more ornate, featuring a floral transfer print, with two also having gilded bands or highlights. Most of these also were made with porcelain (Photo 797).

According to the 1895 Montgomery Ware Catalogue, more ornate cuspidors were common at this time with painted decorations selling for as low as 20 to 30 cents. Spongeware cuspidors common at this site were likely cheaper. But the more ornate and porcelain ones, like the seven recovered, sold for 70 cents to $1.00 (Figure 209).
Photo 795: Various Cuspidors from 1890-1920 Features

A. 118:168
Ironstone Spittoon

B. 12:217
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

C. 12:216
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

D. 198:67
Redware Spittoon
Molded

E. 56:270
Graniteware Spittoon

F. 125:132
Graniteware Spittoon
Photo 796: Cupsidors with Rockingham Glaze or Spatterware from 1890-1920 Features

A. 90:173
Yellowware Spittoon
Rockingham

B. 114:120
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted - Rockingham

C. 178:189
Stoneware Spittoon
Painted

D. 169:295
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

E. 169:295
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

F. 97:153
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted - Blue Spongeware
Photo 799: More Expensive Cupsidores from 1890-1920 Features

A. 12:218
Ironstone Spittoon
Painted

B. 55:109
Ironstone Spittoon
Molded and Transfer Print

E. 86:154
Porcelain Spittoon
Molded and Transfer Print

F. 62:256
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Spittoon
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

G. 62:90
All Strata, North Half
Porcelain Spittoon
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

H. 90:174
Porcelain Spittoon
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print

I. 298:125
Porcelain Spittoon
Molded, Painted, and Transfer Print
Household cleaning items were uncovered in these features. Two bottles of Larkin Soap were found in Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 (Photo 798). This company was founded by John D. Larkin. His sister married Justus Weller, who was a soap manufacturer in Buffalo, New York. In 1861, John joined the business and was made a partner of the new firm Larkin and Weller in 1865. They moved to Chicago in 1870 but soon the two started to disagree and the partnership was dissolved as was Weller’s marriage to Larkin’s sister. Larkin returned to Buffalo and started the J. D. Larkin Manufacturer of Staple and Fancy Soaps in 1875. The company was very successful and with a successful advertising campaign produced more than 500 different products in addition to soaps. The business was so successful that Larkin had Frank Lloyd Wright design his headquarters. Larkin died in 1926 and the company was sold in 1941, but Larkin goods continued to be sold by mail order until 1962 (Digger Odell Publications 2008).

Several recovered vessels contained products were used for cleaning clothes. These include, a minimum of 57 bluing bottles (Photo 799). This bluing solution was used to keep clothes white. However, two bottles, from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 and Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24, originally held Anheuser Busch beer as indicated by an embossed lettering on one side (Photo 800:A-B), and later used to hold a bluing agent according to the paper label attached to the other side. This label indicated that the bluing agent was produced by Pallett’s Chemical Company. Unfortunately, no information could be found on this company. Another bottle in Feature 190 was “Pure Indigo Wash Blue” made by the Fritz Smith Manufacturing Company in St. Louis (Newspapers 2018). They operated between 1909 and 1958. Four bottles from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 was made by Rokeach in St. Louis, which was a Hebrew company that produced several kosher products, including catsups, which the bottle appear to have originally held. The label indicated “Cupid Brand, Triple Strength Wash Blue” (Photo 800:C) It further suggested “Be sure to ask for this brand of Blue as it has 3 times the original strength and costs but little more than a poor article”. Similar to manufacturers today with a more expensive product they convince the consumer that theirs actually is stronger and lasts longer than a cheaper variety. This is the feature that was previously discussed in which so many artifacts were associated with the Kuhlmey drug store and family. They do not appear to have been Jewish. It is possible that this bluing agent was sold at the drug store.
Photo 799: Bluing Bottles from 1890-1920 Features
Three bottles of Clorox bleach were found in Features 12, 59, and 98. In 1913, the Electro-Alkaline Company was founded by 5 business men who each invested $100. Their main product was a bleach made from salt ponds in San Francisco Bar and turning it into sodium hypochlorite through electrolysis and chlorine. In 1914, they came up with a shortened name for the ingredients Clorox. It could be used to clean clothes, germicide, cleanser, and a disinfectant. In 1922, the company was renamed Clorox Chemical Company (The Clorox Company 2018). Although most Clorox bleaches were sold in amber colored bottles (Photo 801:A), one bottle recovered from Feature 98 was a clear bottle (Photo 801:B). A complete amber colored bleach bottle was recovered from Feature 59 (Photo 801:C). This may have been a Clorox bottle, but Purex and other bleaches also were sold in similar bottles.

Other artifacts associated with cleaning clothing were 11 wooden clothes pins (Photo 802). These were uncovered in Feature 55, 59, 62, 90, 97, and 169. These pins were used to hang wet clothing on a clothes line so that they could air dry. Single piece wooden clothes pins similar to the ones in these features were used in the U.S. since the 1700s. Beginning in 1853, David Smith of Vermont patented a two piece clamp clothes pin. As he stated in his patent application the spring clamp would not “be detached from the clothes by the wind as is the case with common pin and which is a serious evil to washerwomen”. Several clamp pins were produced throughout the 1800s and early 1900s (Greenbaum and Wilson 2012). However, the artifacts suggested that the residents of the NGA site at the start of the 20th century preferred the single piece pin that could be cheaply purchased or made from scrapes of wood.
Photo 801: Clorox and a Bleach Bottle from 1890-1920 Features

A. 118:161
Glass Clorox Bottle

B. 98:129
Glass Clorox Bottle

C. 59:355
Stratum 2, West Half
Glass Bleach Bottle

Photo 802: One Piece Clothes Pin from 1890-1920 Features

59:123
Wood Clothes Pin

62:315
Stratum 3, South Half
Wood Clothes Pin

169:269
Wood Clothes Pin
Another 13 bottles were associated with general cleaning and disinfecting. Most of the bottles (N=10), from Features 55, 62, 97, 114, 169, and 289, were associated with CN Disinfectant Cleaner (Photo 803). This was produced by the West Disinfecting Company of Long Island, New York, between 1899 (when the CN logo was adopted) until 1978. The original owner of the company, Emil Taussig, died during the sinking of the Titanic. His wife took over his position as the main shareholder in this company and, ironically, in the Englehardt Collapsible Life Boat Company. This company had just shut down but was revived after the Titanic sank, with life boats in high demand. She was one of the first women to be on two successful board of directors at the start of the 20th century. CN disinfectant was widely popular, as indicated by the number of bottles recovered from the NGA tract. Their motto was “You can’t spell clean without CN” (Anastasio 2017; Bay Bottles 2018).

These features also produced 10 ammonia bottles (Photo 804:A). Ammonia was used as a general cleaning agent for glass, walls, and clothes as well as used to promote plant growth (see label Photo 804:B). Other than one bottle recovered from Feature 118, the rest were recovered from Feature 223. Several of these bottles had been manufactured for beer, including three from the Indianapolis Brewing Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; two from Terre Haute Brewing Company, Terre Haute, Indiana; one from Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis (Photo 804:B); and one from Koppitz Melchers Brewing Company, Detroit, Michigan. These beer bottles dated from 1879 to 1906, which would suggest that they were used prior to the beginning of Prohibition, when beer manufacturers would have been forced to sell their bottles for other purposes.
Photo 804: Ammonia Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 118:162
Glass Ammonia Bottle

B. 223:51-52
Glass ammonia bottle
beer bottles with embossed lettering with a paper label for ammonia
A minimum of 36 bottles were associated with stove polishes (Photo 805). The stove polishes are summarized in Table 65. One bottle, a Wierhake’s Improved Dandy Stove Polish, was placed into a relabeled beer bottle (Photo 805:A). The brewer could not be identified, but the bottle was manufactured by Reed and Company of Massillon, Ohio, who was in operation between 1881 and 1904. They manufactured beer bottles for numerous breweries, especially throughout the Midwest (Glass Bottle Marks 2018). Another two beer bottles from Feature 298 last contained stove polish. One bottle was made by the American Bottle Company that produced beer bottles for various breweries. The other bottle was marked Neodesha Glass Co., which was located in Wilson County, Kansas. This company made a variety of liquor bottles and other types of bottles, as well as kerosene and gas globes, between 1904 and 1912 (Glass Bottle Marks 2018).

A minimum of six furniture polish bottles were recovered in the 1890-1920 features. These include two bottles, in Feature 83 and 90 (Photo 806:B-C), produced by the Baird Brothers Company of Cleveland, Ohio (Figure 210). They produced various polishes including the stove polish bottle recovered in Feature 62. No information could be found on this company. In Feature 2, a bottle of Cahill’s leather varnish was recovered. This product could have been used on furniture or tack. The bottle indicated that the varnish was patented on November 10, 1868.

Feature 59 produced a bottle of Liquid Veneer (Photo 806:A). This cleaning product and polish was developed to be used on metal, woodwork, and enameled surfaces (Figure 211) in 1906 by the Buffalo Specialty Company in Buffalo, New York (Trademarkia 2012).

Table 65: Summary of Stove Polish from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Stove Polish Name &amp; Manufacturer</th>
<th>City Manufactured</th>
<th>Dates Used</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Baird Brothers &amp; Company</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>Mallet 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>12, 59, 86, 169</td>
<td>Electric Light Stove Polish and Electric Shine Stove Polish Joseph Hotfelder</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1905-1936</td>
<td>The U.S. Patent Office 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>62, 90, 106, 178</td>
<td>E-Z Stove Polish Martin &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1905-1920s</td>
<td>Made in Chicago Museum 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Wierhake’s Improved Dandy Stove Polish Wierhake Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1881-1908</td>
<td>The U.S. Patent Office 1907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 211: 1920s Advertisement for Liquid Veneer (The Forum 2008)

Photo 806: Furniture Cleaner Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:468
Stratuna 2 and 3, West Half
Glass Furniture Polish Bottle
Liquid Veneer

B. 83:84
Glass Furniture Polish Bottle
Baird Brothers

C. 90:170
Glass Furniture Polish Bottle
Baird Brothers & Co.
Feature 85 of Excavation Block 8 produced four bottles of Black Flag Insect Powder (Photo 807:A). Black Flag insecticides have been around since 1833 and continue to be sold today. The label promises “For the complete and total destruction of every species of insect”. The powder can be poured into a folded piece of paper and blown into the air (Figure 213). The label also states, “In about twenty minutes every single fly will be dead”, and “Sweep flies up like dust”.

Other recovered bottles contained products that were used to get rid of pests. A bottle of Dead Stuck insect killer (Figure 212) was from Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 807:D). It was produced by the Philadelphia Chemical Company located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Cassel, Germany. It promised that it “won’t stain”. This insecticide was produced between 1895 and 1918. At that time, an analysis of this product by Michigan Agricultural College revealed that the orange liquid was composed predominately of gasoline and kerosene, and its vapor would ignite at room temperature and the liquid at 122 degrees Fahrenheit (Patten and Berger 1918:16).

Another bottle in Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24 once contained an insect repellent (Photo 807:B) and was made at Waibel’s drug store in St. Louis. Embossed on its side was “Waibel’s Shoo Skeeters Don’t Bodder Me”. Unfortunately, no further information was found on this product.

One amber colored bottle found in Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23 was embossed with “Poison” (Photo 807:C). The manufacturer or the type of poison it contained was not indicated. This information would have likely appeared on a paper label that has since deteriorated. It is assumed that the poison would have been used to get rid of insects, mice, or other pests.

*Figure 212: 1895 Advertisement for Dead Stuck (Southeast Bottle Club 2014)*
“This way out” for Flies! they just breathe it—and die!

Sweep flies up like dust

CLOSE the windows and doors. Pour a teaspoonful of Black Flag powder into a folded sheet of letter-paper, and blow it up into the air. In about twenty minutes, every single fly will be dead!

No sticky messes standing around for children and pets to fall into; no deadly poison for them to drink. Just a pure, powerful, vegetable powder that is sure death to insects, but absolutely harmless to humans and pets.

Do you know that medical authorities have proved that it is often fun, and not terrifying, that cause babies to have “summer complaint”? A single fly, dropping his dirty, feathered legs across Baby’s eyes or the soap on her bottle can bring on an attack of that disgraceful digestive disorder?

So, don’t tolerate flies—swallow them! Black Flag is sure—and safe.

Kill Mosquitoes with Black Flag “incense”

Mosquitoes squirm through even the best-screened windows and doors. But you can get rid of them quickly and easily with Black Flag—and get a good night’s sleep. Just put a pinch of Black Flag powder into a deep, thick china saucer at bedtime. Light it, so you would incense. The light smoke is pleasant to you, but deadly to mosquitoes, which just breathe it—and die! Or you can blow Black Flag into the air (just as for flies) half an hour before retiring.

Don’t wait for that tantalizing, humming sound in the dead of night. Don’t wait your time and temper trying to snuff them out at a time. Kill them wholesale—with Black Flag.

Rid Your Place of Bedbugs

No matter how clean or neat your neighbors may be, you will have no trouble with bedbugs if you use Black Flag Insecticide. Get a package, fill it with Black Flag, and blow it into the cracks of beds, into the joints of headboards, between footboards, and even the spaces of mattresses. The treatment kills what insects. It will not, however, destroy their eggs. To repeat the treatment every two weeks will do more serious service.

For shoes in the same manner. How Black Flag (both the compound and the powder) destroys the treatment of the kitchen sink—whenever you see on a sink. Repeat the treatment weekly until you have seen the last of these pests.

BLACK FLAG

The Nation’s Insecticide

Sulphurized & Eagle Stew, Baltimore, Md.
Photo 807: Insecticide and Poison Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 86:168
Glass Insect Powder Bottle
Black Flag

B. 90:171
Glass Insect Repellent Bottle
Waisel's Shoo Skeeters Don't Bodder Me - St. Louis, MO

C. 12:209
Glass Poison Bottle

D. 62:494
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Insect Killer Bottle
Dead Stuck
More common was shoe dressing (polish), represented by 216 recovered bottles. A variety of shoe polish bottles were recovered, some still showing evidence of the black or white polish within them (Photo 808). A few of the bottles featured the polish manufacturer. These are summarized in Table 66. Many of the shoe dressing bottles were manufactured by the same manufacturers as the stove polish. Based on the recovered data, the residents within the tract appear to have preferred King Bee shoe dressing, which was made by the Herriott Brothers & Company located in St. Louis, and EZ Shoe Dressing which is produced by Martin and Martin of Chicago, Illinois. A shoe polish brush was also discovered in Feature 56 (Photo 808:F). It was used to apply a black shoe dressing.

Table 66: Shoe Dressings from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Shoe Dressing Name &amp; Manufacturer</th>
<th>City Manufactured</th>
<th>Dates Used</th>
<th>Photo 809</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2 In 1 White Shoe Dressing F.F. Dailey Co.</td>
<td>NY, NY</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>A-B</td>
<td>Bay Bottles 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Eagle Brand</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>not found</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Made in Chicago Museum 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>55, 62, 78, 83, 86, 98, 106, 169, 178</td>
<td>EZ Shoe Dressing Martin &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1905-1920s</td>
<td>D-E</td>
<td>Made in Chicago Museum 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>Jettine Orvel Holden &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1876-1879</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>The U.S. Patent Office 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>James S. Mason Blacking</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1851-1919</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>World Digital Library 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Whittemore’s Polish Whittemore Brothers &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Cambridge MA</td>
<td>1901-1925</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Chilton Company 1921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 808: Shoe Dressing Bottles from the 1809-1920 Features

A.-B. 118:164
Glass Shoe Polish Bottles

C.-D. 190:71
Shoe Polish Bottles

E.-F. 90:162
Glass Shoe Polish Bottles

G.-H. 125:114
Glass Shoe Polish Bottle

I. 12:206
Glass Shoe Polish Bottle

J. 90:163
Glass Shoe Polish Bottle

K.-M. 98:131-133
Glass Shoe Polish Bottles

N.-Q. 56:261-56:263
Glass Shoe Polish Bottles

R.-S. 21:148
Glass Shoe Polish Bottles

T. 56:264
Iron Shoe Polish Brush
Photo 809: Marked Shoe Dressing Bottles from the 1890-1920 Features

- A.-B. 59:82
  Top Fill
  Glass Shoe Polish Bottles
  2 in 1

- G7.55
  Glass Shoe Polish Bottle
  Eagle Brand Chicago

- D. 55:113a
  Glass Shoe Polish Bottle
  EZ Shoe Dressing

- E. 59:84
  Top Fill
  Glass Shoe Polish Bottle
  EZ White Shoe Dressing

- F. 230:01
  Shoe Polish Bottle
  Jelrine

- G. 62:590
  Displaced
  Glass Shoe Polish Bottle
  James S. Mason Blacking

- H. 178:206
  Shoe Polish Bottle
  King Bee Shoe Dressing

- I. 178:206
  Shoe Polish Bottle
  King Bee White Canvas Cleaner

- J. 178:205
  Shoe Polish Bottle
  Whitemore’s Polish
Other recovered household products discovered in the 1890-1920 features were associated with craft projects. These include 11 bottles of paste found in Features 12, 55, 68, 97, 169, 190, 195, and 298 (Photo 810). Two paste bottles in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 were produced by the Adolph Billers Leather Cement Company, in Trenton New Jersey (Photo 811:A-B). A bottle in Feature 97 of Excavation Block 24 contained Iron Glue made by the McCormick and Company of Baltimore, Maryland (Photo 811:C). Although the company is known today for its spices and extracts, since the company started in 1889 until the early 1900s, they also produced other products such as glue, specifically McCormick Iron Glue and Uncle Sam’s Nerve and Bone liniment, “For Man or Beast” (Gabelmann 1975). A bottle from Feature 68 in Excavation Block 8 once contained Sanford’s Library Paste (Photo 811:D). This paste was produced by the Sanford Ink Company of Chicago, Illinois, which was founded in 1857 by Frederick W. Redington and William H. Sanford, Jr. The company still exists today producing writing materials and paste. In 1892, the company introduced library paste. Unlike other pastes produced from animal bones and hoofs during the time that smelled, this paste was potato based and was “clean, sweet smelling”. It could be used for the office, home, as well as commercial uses, including “mounting photographs, paper flowers, scrap book and general use” (Isa 2016).
Photo 811: Named Cements, Glue, and Paste Bottles from the 1890-1920 Features

A-B. 55:114-115
Glass Paste Jars
Adolph Billers Leather Cement

C. 97:147
Glass Glue Bottle
McCormick's Iron Glue

D. 68:210
Glass Paste Bottle
Sanford's Library Paste
Four small paint jars were recovered from Features 12, 62, 90 and 97 (Photo 812). The bottle in Feature 90 was a “Japanese Gold Paint” made by the Gerstendorfer Brothers who had manufacturing companies in New York and Chicago. No further information could be found on this company. The bottle in Feature 62 also had “Clover Leaf Gold Paint”. The bottle recovered in Feature 97 had traces of a blue paint inside of it, but no label remained.

*Photo 812: Small Paint Bottles from 1890-1920 Features*
A number of writing implements were from the 1890-1920 features. Wooden pen holders were found in Feature 83 of Excavation Block 8 and Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10 (Photo 813:A-B)). A portion of a brass ink pen was discovered in Feature 56 of Excavation Block 2 (Photo 813:C). According to the 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog pen holders sold for 3-9 cents and pens for 12-25 cents (Figure 214).

Photo 813: Ink Pen Holders from 1890-1920 Features

In addition, a total of 85 ink bottles were discovered in the features (Photo 814). Unfortunately, only a small number of the bottles were marked, indicating who produced the ink, which is summarized in Table 67. The bottle from Levison and Blythe was large and likely used as replacement ink for smaller ink wells. The rest of the bottles were small and ink was probably obtained from them directly.

Table 67: Ink Companies Indicated on Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Ink Manufacturer</th>
<th>City Manufactured</th>
<th>Dates Used</th>
<th>Photo 814</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>55, 56, 98, 114, 223</td>
<td>Carter Ink Co.</td>
<td>Boston, MA (later Cambridge)</td>
<td>1858-1976</td>
<td>B-G</td>
<td>Griffin 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>83, 169</td>
<td>L. H. Thomas Co.</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1884-1913</td>
<td>H-I</td>
<td>Johnson 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Levison &amp; Blythe Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>1884-1914</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Missouri-Register 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sanford Ink Co.</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1857-present</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Griffin 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Waterman’s Ink Co.</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>1888-present</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Waterman 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 214: Pen Holders and Pens in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalog (1986:267)
Photo 814: Ink Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A. 169:282
Levison's Bulk Ink Bottle

B. 56:257-258
Glass Ink Bottles

C. 169:277
Ink Bottle
L. H. Thomas Ink

D. 83:90
Glass Ink Bottle
L. H. Thomas Ink

E. 12:199
Glass Ink Bottles
Waterman's Ink

F. 12:201
Glass Ink Bottle
Sanfor Ink

G. 55:116-119
Glass Ink Bottles
Unmarked

943
Based on the artifacts, it appears the occupants between 1890 and 1920 preferred Carter ink over other types. Carter’s Ink Company of Boston (later Cambridge) Massachusetts, was one of the largest ink manufacturers in the U.S. It was in operation from 1858 to 1976. The company was created by William Carter who originally sold glass ink wells, but soon was bottling ink for sale as Carter’s Ink. In 1861, he started a partnership with his brothers and the company grew and the name changed to William Carter & Brothers. In 1872, a fire destroyed the Boston plant. At that time, the head of the company was John W. Carter. He partnered with James P. Dinsmore and the company was renamed Carter, Dinsmore, and Company. Carter expanded the company from manufacturing 100,000 bottles in 1873 to nearly 5 million in 1884 by hiring a chemist to produce an improved and new ink product. By the beginning of the 20th century, the name of was changed to Carter’s Ink Company. The bottles collected had this name (Griffin 2015b).

In addition to the ink wells, four pieces from a single child’s writing slate tablet were discovered in Feature 55 (Photo 815:A). It was used to perform school work into the early 1900s. In eight other features (Features 21, 56, 60, 62, 68, 72, 167, and 282) 12 graphite styluses were recovered (Photo 815:B-D) and could have been used with writing tablets. In addition, 15 wooden pencils fragments were found in 10 features (Features 4, 12, 55, 56, 62, 72, 86, 98, 118, and 279) (Photo 815:E-L). These reflect the shift away from the use of graphite styluses to wooden pencils during the early 1900s. During the first half of the 19th century, pencils with graphite surrounded by wood were mostly produced in England and France. These were believed to be superior to the pencils made by the few American companies that existed at that time, but were expensive. After the Civil War, American companies, primarily the Eagle Pencil Co., Eberhard Faber, American Lead Pencil Co., and Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., became more successful and mass produced pencils. Because of this, wooden pencils were more available to American consumers, at more affordable prices (Early Office Museum 2012). However, data recovered from this site and others excavated in the City of St. Louis suggest styluses continued to be used into the beginning of the 20th century. None of the pencils recovered indicated who made them, but one pencil was marked “Compliments of New York Life” indicating it was given out by a life insurance company.
Photo 815: Writing Slate, Styluses, and Wooden Pencils from 1890-1920 Features

A. Wood and Slate Writing Tablet

B-D. 21-147
Graphite Stylus

Stratum 3, South Half
Graphite Stylus
Wood Pencil

G-I. 59:238
Stratum 1, West Half
Wood Pencil

J-L. 12:197
Wood Pencils
At least 26 artifacts were associated with furniture. These represented elements of furniture and associated decorative pieces (Photo 816). One object found in Feature 90 may not be related to furniture, but a child’s toy of wooden top (Photo 817:C). There is a grooved line around this object where a string could have been placed to spin this object. Another piece found in the same feature could represent a child’s wooden drum stick, instead of another furniture finial (Photo 817:B). A minimum of 7 casters were recovered and most of these were made of porcelain (Photo 818:A). However, one in Feature 125 of Excavation Block 12 was made of brass and another one in Feature 90 of Excavation Block 24 was made of wood (Photo 818:C).

Photo 816: Furniture Parts from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 817: Additional Furniture Parts or Children Toys from 1890-1920 Features

A 90:192
Wood Furniture Finials

B 90:191
Furniture Finial or
Wood Child’s Drum Stick

C 90:190
Furniture Finial
or Wood Top
Photo 818: Furniture Casters from 1890-1920 Features

A 117:40
Iron and Porcelain Furniture Caster

B 125:127
Brass Furniture Caster

C 90:189
Wood Furniture Caster

D 21:156
Porcelain Castor Wheel
Also recovered were furniture drawer pulls, including one of porcelain from Feature 86 (Photo 819:A), one of wood from Feature 169 (Photo 819:B), one of glass from Feature 190 (Photo 819:C), and one of brass from Feature 219 (Photo 819:D). Another nine furniture artifacts recovered in Feature 56, 59, 62, 68, 78, 98, and 178 represented door knobs (Photo 820). Most of these were white porcelain door knobs, but one in Feature 56 represented a swirled brown Bennington door knob made of red clay (Photo 820:C). Four brass house keys were found, two from Feature 56, and one in Features 59 and 98 (Photo 821). Feature 118 produced a padlock likely used on a chest or door (Photo 822:C). A hook lock was discovered in Feature 289 and likely was used on a cabinet door (Photo 822:B). Feature 90 produced two wooden wedges. These probably served as stops to keep doors open.

Photo 819: Drawer Pulls from 1890-1920 Features

A 86:176
Porcelain Drawer Pull

B 169:309
Wood Drawer Handle

C 190:73
Glass Drawer Pull

D 219:30
Brass drawer pull
Photo 820: Door Knobs from 1890-1920 Features

A 56:281
Porcelain Door Knob

B 59:86
Top Fill
Porcelain Door Knob

C 56:282
Clay Door Knob
Bennington

D 98:149
Ceramic Door Knobs

Photo 821: Keys from 1890-1920 Features

59:231
Stratum I, West Half
Brass House Key

98:148
Brass House Key
Photo 822: Wooden Door Wedges, Hook Lock, and Padlock from 1890-1920 Features

A 90:193
Wood Wedges (Possibly Door Stops)
Although window glass uncovered during excavation was not saved, objects associated with windows were collected from some of the features. A wooden roller, likely associated with a pull down shade, was collected from Feature 56 (Photo 823:A). An iron hinge was found in Feature 86 that originated from a shutter (Photo 823:B). A portion of a wooden shutter was discovered in Feature 59 (Photo 823:C).

*Photo 823: Window Objects from 1890-1920 Features*
A minimum of 20 batteries were found in 10 features, Features 12, 47, 55, 56, 59, 62, 83, 89, 125, and 169 (Photo 824:A-D). These batteries may have been associated with doorbells. Six brass doorbells were found in Features 21, 47, 56, 59, and 62 (Photo 824:E-H). Electric doorbells, which operated by battery, was invented in 1831 by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Joseph Henry. After the installment of electricity in homes, electrical household current replaced the use of batteries in the 1910s and 1920s (The Doorbell Museum 2018) (Figure 215).

Figure 215: Examples of Late 1800s Battery Electric Doorbells
Photo 824: Door Bells and Batteries from 1890-1920 Features

A 59:242
Stratum 1, West Half
Carbon Batteries

B 47:57
Carbon Battery

C 56:289
Graphite Battery Interior

D 62:260
Stratum 2, South Half
Iron Battery

E 21:153
Brass Bell

F 62:523
Stratum 3, South Half
Brass Bell

G 68:220
Brass Bell

H-I 56:297
Brass Bell
Other recovered artifacts were associated with work around the residence. These include two scrub brushes discovered in Feature 55 of Excavation Block 2 and Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10. These brushes were made of wood, with most of the bristles missing (Photo 825:A). They were used to clean the floors, or soot off the stove and walls. The brushes also may have been used to brush a horse, clean clothes, or used during a bath. Feature 55 produced a crank that could have been associated with a household device but it may have been associated with a wagon (Photo 825:B). Feature 62 produced a lead crank handle that was associated with another device that could not be identified (Photo 825:C).

*Photo 825: Scrub Brush and Cranks from 1890-1920 Features*
Features 12, 59, 98, 114, 178, and 198 produced 9 bottles of sewing machine oil (Photo 826). Only one of these had information on the manufacturer. The bottle from Feature 114 was marked “Singer Manufacturing Company”. Sewing and mending clothing once consumed a large portion of housewives’ time. This situation was improved during the mid-1800s with the development of sewing machines. Several people were involved with developing various aspects of the sewing machine, but in 1851 Issac M. Singer patented the first practical machine (Figure 216). However, he was sued by Elias Howe for copyright infringements of certain elements incorporated on Singer’s machine. Howe won the suit and Singer was forced to pay him royalties, but sewing machines were widely popular and made Singer a large sum of money. Early sewing machines were expensive, costing between $100 to $125. Sewing machine manufacturers offered various incentives to increase sales. For example, in 1856, Singer sold machines on monthly installments, which tripled sales (Singer 2012; Museum of American Heritage 2010). By the turn of the century, innovations in the production of sewing machines resulted in a reduction of their prices. In 1895, Montgomery Ward & Co. was selling sewing machines between $13.50 and $28.00 (Emmit 1969:261-265), and the 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:721-740) sold them for $10.45 to $23.20. Sewing machine oil was a necessary product to keep the moving parts working.

*Figure 216: Original Singer Sewing Machine and Early Advertisements*  
*(My Singer Stories 2012)*
Photo 826: Sewing Machine Oil Bottles from 1890-1920 Features

A 114:132
Glass Sewing Machine Oil Bottle
Singer

B 178:217
Sewing Machine Oil Bottles

C 12:212
Glass Machine Oil Bottle

D 114:133
Glass Sewing Machine Oil Bottle

E 98:128
Glass Machine Oil Bottle
Other recovered artifacts were associated with labor outside the residence. These include a wooden mallet found in Feature 55 (Photo 827:A). A wooden handle also was found in this feature that appeared to be a replacement handle for the mallet (Photo 827:B). Feature 62 produced a brass compass which was used to produce technical drawings and for measurements (Photo 828:A). A minimum of four paint brushes were recovered in Features 56, 59, and 118 (Photo 828:B-C). They were made out of wood with animal hair bristles. Sandstone whetstones were discovered in Features 62 and 68. One had a formal handle on it (Photo 829:B); the other one was long and pointed on one end (Photo 829:A) that was likely used to hold this whetstone. These stones were used to sharpen tools. A blade of a shovel was uncovered in Feature 169 (Photo 829:C). The blade was straight and likely used to shovel coal. An unusual object recovered from Feature 59 was a chemist glass distiller (Photo 829:D). It was used to separate chemicals when heated. Feature 59 was the cistern behind two three story flats in Excavation Block 2. None of the occupants in 1900 worked in a chemical laboratory but had common working class jobs, such as stemmer in tobacco factory, train fireman, shoemaker, shoe polisher at shoe factory, cornice worker, salesman for a dry goods company, and tailoress. It is possible that this item was deposited by someone living in another nearby flat or who lived at this location after 1900, but before 1920.
Photo 828: Brass Compass and Paint Brushes from 1890-1920 Features

A 62:253
Stratum 2, South Half
Brass Compass

B 118:180
Wood Paint Brush

C 56:287
Wood Paint Brush
Photo 829: Whetstones, Coal Shovel, and Distiller from 1890-1920 Features

A 62:531
Stratum 3, South Half
Sandstone Whetstone

B 221
Sandstone Handled Whetstone

C 169:301
Iron Shovel

D 59:236
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass Flask Distiller
Other artifacts were used around the residence. These include two gaming pieces, one checker piece made of black rubber in Feature 59 (Photo 830:A) and one bone dice from Feature 68 (Photo 830:B).

Portions of seven clocks were found in Features 55, 56, 59, 68, 83, and 86 (Photo 831). The latter one was a bedside alarm clock (Photo 831:D). During the late 1800s clocks were predominately displayed at various locations around the residence and numerous styles were manufactured. The 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue featured five pages devoted to clocks. These ranged in price from 0.78 cents to a $1.40 for alarm clocks to as much as $6.90 for a Tennessee marble case clock (Figures 217-218). One of the recovered clocks had two patent dates of September 11, 1877 and January 15, 1878 (Photo 831:A). This patent was acquired by William F. Lewis of the Waterbury Clock Company in Waterbury, Connecticut. The patent was for a clock that was surrounded by a sheet of metal that continued on the back as well (Google Patents 2018:US195028A).
Photo 831: Clocks from 1890-1920 Features

A 56:271
Brass and Glass Clock Hardware

B 68:223
Brass Clock Hardware

C 59:124
Brass Clock Hardware

D 86:164
Brass Alarm Clock

E 59:230
Stratum 1, West Half
Glass and Brass Clock Hardware
Figure 218: Additional Case Clocks in 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1968:458)
Feature 62 produced two glass tubes, both containing a cloudy liquid (Photo 832). These tubes were used as a storm glass (Figure 219), which could predict when a storm was coming or when it would be clear. In the ARC laboratory during artifact analysis, the liquid did still turn cloudy on rainy days as the picture indicates.

Feature 168 of Excavation Block 10 produced three harmonica fragments (Photo 833:A). This harmonica was slightly larger than most at 16 cm (6 ¼ inches). Other artifacts were associated with music. These include a fragment of a shellac record from Feature 125 (Photo 833:B). The earliest record discs, produced in 1889, were made of rubber. Shellac records were first developed in 1896 by Fred Gaisberg as a replacement for rubber records. In 1940, the use of vinyl records was developed when shellac became unavailable due to the Japanese raiding of Southeast Asia at the start of World War II. However, shellac records were still produced in small quantities until about 1960 (The Record Collector’s Resource 2013).
Evidence of ownership of indoor pets was recovered within two of the features. In Feature 56 was two bird feeders and in Feature 62 one feeder (Photo 834:A-B). Most of the bird feeders were made of glass and attached to the side of the bird cage (Figure 220). One of the feeders from Feature 56 was made of cement (Photo 834:C). Birds were a popular pet during the late 1800s to early 1900s because it was thought their colors and songs brought a bit of the cleansing outdoors into an urban environment, which was filled with unpleasant smells and sounds. (Upton 1992). Also recovered from Feature 56 was five pieces associated with a glass fish bowl (Photo 834:D) but this piece could have been used as a rose bowl instead.
Photo 834: Bird Feeders and a Fish Bowl from 1890-1920 Features

A 56:267
Glass Bird Feeder
Molded

B 62:406
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Bird Feeder

C 56:290
Cement Bird Feeder

D 56:278
Glass Fish/Rose Bowl

967
Recovered glassware likely placed around the home included a minimum of 18 candy dishes (Photo 835). These were from Features 21, 55, 59, 62, 68, 135, 178, 200, and 298. Most of these were comprised of clear pressed glass, N=13, but 3 of white glass (Photo 835:B), one a brown glass (Photo 835:C), and one of ironstone (Photo 836:A). Candy dishes may have been distributed during a meal but more often left around the home for residents and guest to partake at any time. Two candy dispensers from Feature 178 were unusual in that one made of white glass was shaped like a log cabin (Photo 836:B). The other from pressed glass was in the shape of a gun (Photo 836:C). During the early 1900s, unusual candy dispensers such as these were popular, especially with children (Wiggins 2018).

*Photo 835: Candy Dishes from 1890-1920 Features*
Photo 836: Ironstone Candy Dish and Candy Dispensers from 1890-1920 Features

A 141
Ironstone Candy Dish
Painted and Molded

B 178:195
White Glass Candy Dish
Molded - Log Cabin

C 178:218
Glass Candy Dispenser
Gun Shape
A minimum of 11 objects appear to be curios placed within the home for decoration. Most of these (N=7), from Features 59, 68, 118, and 195, appear to be ornate pitchers or cups that were too small to be used (Photo 837:C-H). Three vessels from Features 118 and 195 (Photo 837:D-F) featured gilded words, but only one could partially be read which stated “…For…Gift”. In Feature 59 a small black decorative tray and a small portion of a curled black glass were recovered (Photo 837:A-B). The tray could have been used as a candy dispenser, but it appears to be too small for that purpose and may have been ornamental. Feature 90 had a decorative piece made of white glass (Photo 837:I) and in Feature 198 a white glass egg (Photo 837:J). It is unclear if this egg was once painted or not. Collecting decorative eggs (Faberge) has been popular since 1885 when Czar Alexander III gave his wife a decorated egg to celebrate their 20th anniversary (WSIU PBS 1999).

Another 9 pieces represented formal souvenirs. These include a stoneware honey pot from Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8 that was marked “Souvenir Wayne Ind.” (Photo 838:A). A porcelain saucer from the same feature was marked “Cotton Compress, Sapula, Ind. Ter.” [Indian Territory of Oklahoma] (Photo 838:B). It was distributed by Wheelocke & Co. The Wheelocke family imported ceramics since before the Civil War. In 1886, George Wheelocke took over the business in South Bend, Indiana, and started importing goods from Germany and Austria. Also by the 1890s, they were selling souvenir china, which became popular at that time. In 1888, a second office was opened in Peoria, Illinois, as indicated on this piece. The company closed in 1909 (Wheeler 2017; Matthews 2012). Scallop shells were found in Feature 59 of Excavation Block 2 and Feature 114 of Excavation 12. These had two holes drilled into it so they could be mounted (Photo 838:C-D). A sea shell (Photo 838:E) was recovered in Feature 59 and a Marginella shell in Feature 98. These were likely collected during visits to a sea shore. Sea shells were popular souvenirs that were displayed because they reflected the outdoors as well as the freshness of the ocean (Schlereth 1991:210).

The remaining three pieces, all from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10, were souvenirs from the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair. They include a glass tray embossed with “World’s Fair St. Louis 1904, Festival Hall and Cascade Gardens” (Photo 839:A). Also recovered was a World’s Fair tin cup commemorating the Louisiana Purchase (Photo 839:C). The third item was a bowl marked with the “Palace of Electricity, Souvenir of St. Louis”, with an image of the Palace of Electricity (Photo 839:B). Feature 169 is a cistern next to a 2 story flat. One or more of the occupants appear to have acquired a number of World’s Fair souvenirs. According to the 1900 census, this building was owned by Frederick Cramer who worked with lumber. He lived at this location with his wife Fredericka and their two daughters, a third daughter had moved away from home. The Cramers had immigrated from Germany. Also in 1900 renting this property was James Shelley. Living with him was his wife Mary, and five children. Both his wife and his parents had immigrated from Ireland. James worked as a plumber. A nephew also lived with them and worked in a shoe factory. Either or both of these families could have spent time at the World’s Fair.
Photo 837: Curios From 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:77
Top Fill
Glass Decorative Tray

B. 59:78
Top Fill
Glass Decoration

C. 59:79
Top Fill
Porcelain Decorative Pitcher
Painted

D-E. 195:77-78
Stratum 1
Porcelain Curio Cups
Painted

F 118:171
Porcelain Souvenir Cup
Applique and Molded

G. 59:80
Top Fill
Porcelain Decorative Pitcher
Applique

H. 68: 229
Porcelain Decorative Bowl
Painted

I. 90:178
White Glass Decorative Piece
Molded

J. 198:66
White Glass Egg Curio
Photo 838: Souvenirs from 1890-1920 Features

A 62:93
All Stratums, North Half
Stoneware Souvenir Honey Pot

B 86:160
Porcelain Souvenir Saucer
Painted

C 114:125
Marine Shell Souvenir/Figurine

D-E 59:541
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Scallop Shell Keepsakes

F 118:174a
Scashell Souvenir
Photo 839: 1904 World’s Fair Souvenirs in Feature 169 of Excavation Block 25

A 169:303
1904 Souvenir Glass Serving Plate
With Festive Hall & Cascade Gardens

B 169:303
1904 Souvenir Porcelain Bowl
With Palace of Electricity

C 169:305
1904 Souvenir Tin Cup
Commemorating Louisiana Purchase
Seven pieces of painted glass pictures were found in Feature 62 of Excavation Block 2 but it was unclear if these came from two pictures or just one. Portions of these images featured a building from the 1904 World’s Fair and other of a woman carrying a parasol (Photo 840). Another painted glass found in Feature 59 depicted an image of a woman as well, but only a small fragment was recovered of this piece (Photo 841:A). Feature 58 produced a painted sign with a federal shield (Photo 841:B). There is the beginning of a word above the shield but indecipherable. Two glass artifacts from Feature 59 and one in Feature 62 appear to be glass signs (Photo 842). There are words painted on these signs, but not enough was recovered to determine what they state. Some rectangular glass pieces were found in Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12 (Photo 843) and measured 22.2 cm (9 inches) by 7 cm (1 inch). One stated “Photos” on it (Photo 843:A). These may have been photographic plates. A wet plate negative was invented by Frederick Scoff Archer. The glass provided a sharper and more detailed image than a paper image. However, the chemicals used in the process were flammable, and the emulsion may have been unevenly applied by the processor or they may leave their fingerprint on the side of the plate. A dry plate method was developed in 1873 by Dr. Richard Maddox. Dry plates required less exposure time and a more even coating of emulsion than wet plates. These were used until the late 1920s (CBS News 2016). There did appear to be a floral decoration etched into some of the other recovered plates. No commercial photography store was near this location and the cistern was located next to a domestic dwelling where Joseph Stein lived in 1900. As indicated above, he worked as a blacksmith making wagons and his son was a farrier. None of the children worked for a photographic studio at that time. It is possible that prior to 1920 someone did work at such a shop.

Portions of 12 picture frames were recovered in six features, including Feature 56, 59, 62, 86, 98, and 169 (Photo 844). Only one nearly complete frame was found in Feature 169, which was made of lead (Photo 844:A). Displaying pictures, souvenirs, decorative pieces, or other precious items in the residence was a common practice during the late 1800s. Parlors were family museums reflecting family aesthetics and values. However, few of these objects were recovered from the 1890-1920 features. This could be due to these working class families unable to purchase many souvenirs or other luxury goods, also living within flats, they may not have had the space to display such items.
Photo 841: Painted Glass from 1890-1920 Features

A. 59:475
Stratums 2 and 3, West Half
Reverse Glass Painting

B. 59:569
Displaced
Painted Sign/Window
Photo 842: Unknown Painted Glass Signs from 1890-1920 Features

59:369
Stratum 2, West Half
Painted Glass Sign/Window

59:241
Stratum 1, West Half
Painted Glass Sign/Window

68:219
Painted Glass Sign
Photo 843: Etched Glass Plates from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12

A. 118:181
Glass Sign
Painted - “Photos”

B.-D. 118:182
Glass Plates
Etched
Photo 844: Picture Frame and Frame Hangers from 1890-1920 Features

B 62:511
Stratum 3, South Half
Brass Picture Hanger

C 56:280
Brass Picture Frame Attachment

D 59:237
Stratum 1, West Half
Brass Picture Hanger

E 86:177
Brass Picture Frame Attachment

A 169:366
Lead Picture Frame
There were 46 figurines recovered in 19 features suggesting that these were more widely acquired by the residents between 1890 and 1920 than earlier. The figurines are summarized in Table 68.

Table 68: Summary of Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Photos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>African American man eating watermelon and sitting on a chamber pot</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Barrel with a pink gilded bow</td>
<td>845:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Basket</td>
<td>845:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>847:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Boot</td>
<td>851:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>849:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Boy kneeling with trumpet &amp; bag of marbles</td>
<td>849:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Boy sitting holding hat</td>
<td>849:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Boy holding tennis racket and ball</td>
<td>849:D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Crucifix</td>
<td>853:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12, 62</td>
<td>Dog (1 chow)</td>
<td>847:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>59, 62, 68, 97, 98</td>
<td>Floral</td>
<td>845:C-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>847:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62, 72</td>
<td>House/House door</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Man leaning on podium table</td>
<td>852:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Man or woman face</td>
<td>851:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Murex and Nautica shells</td>
<td>847:D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Pig using an outhouse</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>845:E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>853:A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Soldier on a rocking horse</td>
<td>852:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Top hat</td>
<td>851:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Two Tree Trunks</td>
<td>845:F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>98, 169</td>
<td>Virgin Mary</td>
<td>853:E-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Woman (missing head)</td>
<td>851:D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>21, 55, 59, 106, 114, 125, 133</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the figurines depicted flora such as flowers, tree trunks or a pumpkin (Photo 845). Two figurines depicted parts of buildings which were fragments of larger figurines whose depictions are unknown (Photo 846). Also, a number of figurines were religious, depicting the Virgin Mary (Photo 853). Some figurines were of animals, probably favored by the residents (Photo 847). Others were reflections of childhood, such as a boy holding a tennis racket, or with a trumpet and a bag of marbles (Photos 848). Some depicted men or women, or parts of their clothing (a boot and a top hat) (Photo 851-852). One of these depicted a man standing at a podium table that might have been a favored politician or a public speaker (Photo 852:A). Also recovered was a man on a horse (Photo 852:B). The horse was designed so that it could rock. It is possible that this was not a figurine, but a child’s toy. Others were intended to be humorous, such as a pig using an outhouse (Photo 847). One is a racial stereotype figurine of an African American man eating a watermelon while sitting on a chamber pot (Photo 850). Such racist
images were popular at the beginning of the 20th century with people of European heritage. Poor working class European Americans unjustifiably believed that African Americans moving into the cities would take their jobs. Even though watermelons could be associated with European Americans as well, it came to express their resentment of freed African Americans. As suggested by William Black (2014):

The stereotype that African Americans are excessively fond of watermelon emerged for a specific historical reason and served a specific political purpose. The trope came into full force when slaves won their emancipation during the Civil War. Free black people grew, ate, and sold watermelons, and in doing so made the fruit a symbol of their freedom. Southern whites, threatened by blacks’ newfound freedom, responded by making the fruit a symbol of black people’s perceived . . . uncleanliness, because eating watermelon is so messy. Laziness, because growing watermelons is so easy, and it’s hard to eat watermelon and keep working—it’s a fruit you have to sit down and eat. Childishness, because watermelons are sweet, colorful, and devoid of much nutritional value. And unwanted public presence, because it’s hard to eat a watermelon by yourself . . .

It may seem silly to attribute so much meaning to a fruit. And the truth is that there is nothing inherently racist about watermelons. But cultural symbols have the power to shape how we see our world and the people in it . . . These symbols have roots in real historical struggles—specifically, in the case of the watermelon, white people’s fear of the emancipated black body. Whites used the stereotype to denigrate black people—to take something they were using to further their own freedom, and make it an object of ridicule. It ultimately does not matter if someone means to offend when they tap into the racist watermelon stereotype, because the stereotype has a life of its own.

Similar to the souvenirs and other objects displayed in the home, figurines were meant to express family values and beliefs to guests. Even though these families likely did not have large parlors to display these objects, figurines were small and affordable enough so that they could be displayed in the home.
Photo 845: Floral Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 106:38
White Glass Figurine
Molded and Painted

B. 21:151
Ironstone Bucket Figurine

C. 97:159
Porcelain Figurines
Molded and Painted

D. 98:144
Porcelain Figurine
Molded and Painted

E. 78:54
Porcelain Pumpkin Figurine

F. 223:64
Plaster Figurine
Two tree trunks?
Photo 846: Building Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 62:247
Stratum 2, South Half
Whiteware House Figurine

B. 72:109
Blue Glass Figurine
Photo 847: Animal Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 78:53
Porcelain Bird Figurine

B. 12:238
Porcelain Dog Figurine
Early 1900s Chow

C. 62:244
Stratum 2, South Half
Porcelain Horse Figurine

D. 118:174
Seashell and Plaster Figurine

984
Photo 848: Pig in an Outhouse Figurine from Feature 118 of Excavation Block 12
Photo 849: Children Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 21:150
Porcelain Boy Figurine

B. 118:172
Porcelain Figurine

C. 6279
Porcelain Figurine
Painted

D. 118:175
Bisque Figurine
Photo 850: Racist Figure Depicting of African American Man from Feature 12 of Excavation Block 23

12:239
Porcelain Man Figurine
Painted
Photo 851: Men and Woman Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A. 89:11
Porcelain Figurine
Tassel on Boot

B. 86:161
Porcelain Hat Figurine
Painted

C. 114:123
Ironstone Figurine

D. 223:63
Porcelain figurine

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 3 4 5 inches
Photo 852: Figurines of a Man at Podium and Riding a Horse from 1890-1920 Features

Front

Back

A. 62:498
Stratum 3, South Half
Porcelain Figurine
Painted

B./ 21:152
Ironstone Soldier on Horse Figurine

989
Photo 853: Religious Figurines from 1890-1920 Features

A-C. 78:52
Porcelain Figurines

D. 118:177
White Glass Crucifix

E. 98:143
Porcelain Virgin Mary Statue

F. 169:307
Porcelain Statue of Mary
A total of 180 flower containers were recovered from these features. About 28% of these were vases (Figure 221, Photo 854-855). Most of the vases were made of pressed glass or porcelain, but some vases were made of other materials in smaller numbers (Figure 222). A greater percentage of the vessels were decorated than undecorated, which represented only 31% of the vases (Figure 223). Slightly more of these vessels had a molded decoration consisting of floral or geometric pattern. Three recovered vases featured an applique. One vase from Feature 59 had a white and green colored glass applied to the surface. Another vase from the same feature had a white floral decoration. A third one recovered from Feature 86 featured butterflies in blue covered in gold and letters, but not enough of the word was recovered to decipher.

Figure 221: Percentage of Various Types of Flower Containers from 1890-1920 Features
Figure 222: Various Types of Vases from 1890-1920 Features

- Glass: 19, 40%
- Porcelain: 17, 35%
- Ironstone: 2, 4%
- Whiteware: 2, 4%
- White Glass: 6, 13%
- Yellowware: 1, 2%
- Stoneware: 1, 2%

Figure 223: Percentage of Undecorated and Decorated Vases from 1890-1920 Features

- Undecorated: 19, 31%
- Painted: 18, 29%
- Painted & Gold Bands: 1, 1%
- Molded: 19, 31%
- Applique: 3, 5%
- Transfer Print: 2, 3%
Photo 854: Vases from 1890-1920 Features

A 59:542
Stratums 1-3, East Half
Porcelain Vase
Applique

B 59:473
Stratums 2 and 3, West Half
Porcelain Vase
Applique

C 86:156
Porcelain Vase
Applique

D 59:234
Stratum 1, West Half
Porcelain Vase
Applique

E 90:183
Glass Bud Vase

F 90:176
Glass Bud Vase or Tooth Pick Holder
Molded
Photo 855: Additional Vases from 1890-1920 Features
Only one less painted vase was recovered from these features than molded. Most of the painted pieces had floral decorations. One vase from Feature 21 was painted with simple human faces and crosses. This may have been done by the owners of this vase. One vase from Feature 195 was more ornate with a building scene. Another two vases had transfer printed decorations. One from Feature 98 had a floral print. Another one in Feature 90 had a brown transfer print floral decoration, with gold spatterware. Two vases in Features 62 and 132 were painted with golden bands. Even ornate vases were inexpensive at this time and likely could have been afforded by these working class families (Figure 224).

Jardinières represented 5% of the flower containers (Photo 856). At least 10 fragments came from Features 4, 12, 56, 60, 62, 90, 169, 223, 230, and 279. These arts and crafts style flower pots were popular at the end of the 19th century. They tended to be larger and more ornate than most flower pots, and were more expensive (Crown and Colony 2016).

A greater percentage of the artifacts were flower pots, 67% (Photo 857). The majority of these were made of redwares, but 1 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 2 ironstone, 2 stoneware, and 1 porcelain flower pots also were found. Most of the flower pots were undecorated, but six were molded with three from Feature 56 and 98 having a floral design, one from Feature 118 a basket weave pattern, one from Feature 90 a basket weave and floral decoration, and one from Feature 68 of a Classical scene depicting the head of a woman. A redware flower pot from Feature 55 was painted green and another two flower pots from Feature 62 had a painted floral design. One ironstone flower pot from Feature 56 had a transfer print and painted floral design with a gold band.

Figure 224: Vases in 1895 Montgomery Ward Catalogue (Emmit 1969:546)
Photo 856: Jardinières from 1890-1920 Features

Exterior

Interior

90:184
Stoneware Jardiniere
Molded and Painted

169:302
Ironstone Jardiniere
Molded and Painted

223:65
Redware Jardiniere
Molded

279:53
Ironstone Jardiniere
Molded and Painted

4:18
Stratum 1, Zone A
Stoneware Jardiniere
Photo 857: Flower Pots from 1899-1920 Features

- Photo 857: Flower Pots from 1899-1920 Features

- A 56:295
  - Redware Flower Pots
  - Molded and Painted

- C 118:186
  - Stoneware Flower Pot Base
  - Molded and Painted

- D 90:179
  - Whiteware Decorative Flower Pot
  - Molded and Painted

- E 68:230
  - Yellowware Flower Pot
  - Molded

- F 55:141
  - Redware Flower Pot
  - Painted

- G 62:514
  - Stratum 3, South Half
  - Porcelain Flower Pot
  - Painted

- H 98:138
  - Ironstone Flower Pot
  - Molded and Painted

- H 62:499
  - Stratum 3, South Half
  - Redware Flower Pot
  - Painted

- I 56:292
  - Ironstone Flower Pot
  - Painted and Transfer Print
Fragments of kerosene lamps were widespread within the features. These included a minimum of 44 lamp parts made of brass, glass, or porcelain (Photo 858). Three of the lamps were marked. One lamp base from Feature 56 was marked “Leader Argand” (Photo 859:A). This was made by the Bridgeport Brass Company of Bridgeport Connecticut, which was in operation between the 1880s and 1920s. However, the Argand burner was first developed in 1781 by Aime Argand in Switzerland. By 1800 it was being used in the U.S. until at least the 1880s. “The distinguishing feature of the Argand burner is its central draft, air being admitted at the bottom and passing up through the tubular wick. This furnished ample supply of oxygen. The shape of the flame made a concentrated light source. As a burner of this type could be mounted at the end of a horizontal tubular arm conveying the oil from the front, the light could be brought more directly over the work.” It also burned more expensive lard, and later sperm oil rather than kerosene. This produced a brighter light (Clute 2009, Ripon Historical Society 2011).

Another recovered lamp was a Nutmeg side lamp from Feature 198 (Photo 859:B). This style of lamp was sold in 1894, and possibly as early as 1881 by Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut (Graff 2004; The Lampworks 2011b).

An iron lamp piece from Feature 98 had 22 holes in it and a brass removable cover. This could be a vapor lamp used with products such as Vapo-Cresolene supposedly used to aid in the curing of colds and other respiratory diseases (Munsey 2010) (Photo 859:C, Figure 226).

Also recovered from the features were 189 glass lamp chimneys fragments (Photo 860), and various glass lamp shades and globes (Photo 861-864). One recovered from Feature 169 was a lamp tube (Photo 860:B). This was similar to a lamp chimney but it was only a long narrow tube. The lamp shades were made with a variety of glass and colored glasses (Figure 225). These include 20 with a molded floral or geometric design (Photo 861-862), 1 etched bird, 5 frosted with floral or swirled designs (Photo 863), and 19 painted (Photo 864). Most of these had floral designs, but one from Features 55 and 56 had painted gold stars (Photo 864:E-F). These would have reflected a star like pattern and may have been used in a child’s room. Four lamp prisms were found in Feature 4, 62, and 68 (Photo 865). Having lamp prisms dangling from lamp shades was common during the early 1900s.

In addition, 48 pieces consisted of brass lamp hardware mostly associated with the burners (Photo 866). Feature 56 did produce three brass lamp reflectors, which could reflect more light down into a room (Photo 867:A-B). In Features 56, 68, 118, 133 were one hook and three brass chains used to suspend lamps from the ceiling (Photo 867:D-F). Two porcelain lamp plates from Feature 12 and a brass plate from Feature 90 were used to attach a kerosene lamp to a wall or ceiling (Photo 867:F-G). The brass plate had a fine molded floral decoration.

Some of the lamp shades may have been used with gas lights. Hardware consisting of at least 12 pieces associated with gas lamps were recovered from Features 12, 86, 118, 168, 169, and 190 (Photo 868).
Figure 225: Glass Colors on Kerosene and Gas Lamp Shades from 1890-1920 Features

- Clear Glass: 163 (70%)
- Blue Glass: 4 (2%)
- Green Glass: 1 (1%)
- Red Glass: 1 (0%)
- Yellow Glass: 1 (0%)
- White Glass: 57 (25%)
- Pink & White Glass: 1 (0%)
- Red & White Glass: 2 (1%)
- Green & White Glass: 2 (1%)
Photo 858: Lamp Bases from 1890-1920 Features

260:10
Stratum 2
Kerosene Lamp

62:521
Stratum 3, South Half
Brass Kerosene Lamp

169:312
Kerosene Lamp
Painted

68:237
Porcelain Lamp Pedestal
Painted

114:136
Pink Glass Oil Lamp Base
Molded

117:45
White Glass Lamp Base

86:187
Glass Kerosene Lamp Parts
Photo 859: Marked Lamp
Bases from 1890-1920
Features

A. 56:298
Brass and Glass Lamp

B. 198:72
Brass and Glass Kerosene Lamp
Nutmeg

C. 98:153
Iron and Brass Lamp Base
Molded
Figure 226: Picture of a Latern Being Used to Disperse Vapo-Cresolene (Munsey 2010:4, Figure 2)
Photo 860: Kerosene Lamp Chimneys from 1890-1920 Features

A 55:136
Glass Lamp Chimneys

B 169:317
Glass Lamp Tube

C 4:28
General Fill
Glass Chimney Lamp

D 90:194
Glass Lamp Chimney

E 12:229
Glass Kerosene Lamp Chimney
Photo 861: Molded Lamp Shades from 1890-1920 Features

- 68:236
  White Glass Lamp Shades

- 118:195
  White Glass Lamp Shade

- 190:83
  Pink and White Glass Lamp

- 169:319
  Blue Glass Kerosene Lamp
  Molded

- 12:234
  White Glass Kerosene Lamp Shade
  Molded

- 68:239
  Blue Glass Lamp Shade
Photo 862: Additional Molded Lamp Shades from 1890-1920 Features

114:138
Green Glass Lamp Shade
Molded

125:116
Blue Glass Lamp Shade

55:138
Glass Lamp Shade
Molded

118:198
Glass Lamp Shade
Molded

118:196
Pink and White Glass Lamp Shade

118:199
Glass Lamp Shade
Molded

90:195
Glass Lamp Shade
Photo 863: Frosted Lamp Shades from 1890-1920 Features

56:306
Glass Lamp Shade
Frosted

190:81
Frosted Glass Lamp

125:121
Glass Lamp Shade
Frosted
Photo 864: Painted Lamp Shades from 1890-1920 Features

A 59:88, Top Fill
247, Stratum 1, West Half
546, Strataums 1-3, East Half
Glass Lamp Shade Molded and Painted Green

B 56:310
White Glass Lamp Shade
Painted Floral

C 114:141
White Glass Lamp Shade
Painted Floral

D 90:199
Blue Glass Lamp Shade
Painted Floral

E 55:140
White and Red Glass Lamp Shade
Painted Stars

F 56:307
Red and White Glass Lamp Shade
Painted Stars
Photo 865: Lamp Prisms from 1890-1920 Features

62:525
Stratum 3, South Half
Glass Lamp Prism

62:334
Unit
Glass Lamp Prism Dangle

4:24
Stratum 1, Zone A
Prism
Photo 866: Kerosene Lamp Burners and Other Hardware from 1890-1920 Features
Photo 867: Lamp Reflectors and Hangers from 1890-1920 Features

A-B 56:300
Brass Lamp Reflector

C 235
Brass Wire Lamp Hanger

D 118:188
Brass Lamp Chain

F 12:228
Ironstone Lamp Fixtures

E 56:301
Brass Lamp Chain Holder

F 90:203
Brass Light Plate
Photo 868: Gas Jets Associated with Lamp Fixtures from 1890-1920 Features

I 118:190
Brass Gas Jet

H 169:323
Lead Gas Lamp Jet

12:225
Brass Gas Hardware
During this time period, electricity had reached many of the homes, especially during the 1910s. A minimum of 77 pieces were associated with electricity. These are summarized in Table 69. The recovered light bulbs were similar to ones used during the early 1900s. Two of the bulbs from Features 59 and 72 were marked with “General Electric” (Photo 869:B-C) and one from Feature 59 was marked “National Mazda” (Photo 869:A). This brand was used between 1914 and 1925, but it also was produced by General Electric (Science History Institute 2018). The other bulbs in the same feature were used between 1909 and 1945 (unicamp 2003).

A porcelain tube discovered in Feature 223 allowed for electrical wiring to pass through wooden walls without causing a fire (Photo 869:D). Two electrical plugs were recovered from Features 47 and 169 (Photo 869:H-I). These could be screwed into a light fixture and then an electrical appliance could be plugged into it. Early electrical light fixtures were made similar to gas fixtures except the shades of gas lights turned upward to accommodate the gas flame, while electrical light shades turned downward providing more light (Figure 227).

### Table 69: Electrical Parts from 1890-1920 Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Feature #</th>
<th>Electrical Part</th>
<th>Photo 869</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>47, 59, 125</td>
<td>Fuse</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>56, 62, 68, 83, 90, 125, 155, 169, 279</td>
<td>Insulators</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>59, 72, 83, 86, 169</td>
<td>Light bulb</td>
<td>A-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>47, 169</td>
<td>Plug</td>
<td>H-I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>Porcelain tube</td>
<td>D, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>12, 59, 72, 86, 98, 195</td>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 227: Gas and Light Fixtures Sold in 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:661)
Photo 869: Electrical Pieces from 1890-1920 Features

A 59:551
Stratum 1-3, East Half
Glass Light Bulb
National Mazda GE Bulb

B 59:89
Top Fill
Glass Light Bulb

C 72:118
Glass Electric Light Bulb

D 223:70
Porcelain electrical tube

E 56:311
Glass Insulators

F 59:245
Stratum I, West Half
Porcelain Electrical Fuses

G 59:90
Top Fill
Rubber Electrical Outlet

H 47:59
Rubber Electrical Plug

I 169:325
Rubber Electrical Plug
Transportation Objects

The final category of artifacts found in the 1890-1920 features were related to transportation. A total of 30 (13,451.0g) artifacts were related to this category, representing a minimum of 20 objects. At least 12 of these objects were associated with horses including 8 leather or iron pieces associated with hooks and buckles for attaching tack (Photo 870). These were found in Features 11, 90, 97, and 224. Two horse shoes were discovered in Feature 224 (Photo 870:C). These were large in size, at 19 cm (7 ½ inches) long, and probably associated with a large draft horse. Feature 169 produced an iron object (Photo 871) that after conducting archival research, turned out to be a part of a curry comb used for brushing horses according to the 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue (1986:412).

Feature 90 produced a wagon wheel. This wheel was broken but did not appear to be very large. Also, Feature 221 produced an iron ring that likely was used on a wagon.

The remaining transportation related objects were associated with automobiles. These include a red domed and a frosted tail light from Features 224 and 227 (Photo 872:A-B), a portion of a rubber distributor plug from Feature 263 (Photo 872:C), two spark plugs from Feature 103 and 210 (Photo 872:D), and a headlight from Feature 146 (Photo 872:E). Automobiles were being produced by the end of the 19th century, however, these were expensive and could not be afforded by most people until the 1920s. One of the spark plugs in Feature 103 was marked Auto Lite, which only started to be produced in 1936. In Feature 146 there were three pieces from a Model A Ford Twolite headlight. This headlight was used between 1929 and 1931 (Falterm 2007; Google Patents 2018: US1604935). It seems likely that the car parts were introduced into these features during the 1930s after they had been previously filled.
Photo 870: Hardware Associated with Horse Transportation from 1890-1920 Features

A 7:810
Stratum 2
Iron Tack Hook

B 21:134
Iron Tack Buckle

C 224:582
Iron Horse Shoe

D 11:257
Iron Horse Tack Hardware

E 224:583
Rubber Horse Tack

F 221:18
Stratum 1
Iron wagon hardware
Photo 871: Curry Comb from Feature 169 of Excavation Block 10

169:329
Brass and Wood Horse Curry Comb

1902 Sear Roebuck Catalog (1986:412)
Photo 872: Objects Associated with Motorized Vehicle Transportation from 1890-1920 Features

A 224:584
Domed Car Tail Light
Painted

B 227:04
Frosted Glass Car Tail Light

C 263:111
Rubber Distributor

D 210:56
South 1/2, Strat 1
Porcelain & iron
Spark plug

E 179:179
Aluminum and Brass Car Head Light

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm
0 1 2 inches
DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Prehistoric Use

Only one possible prehistoric artifact was found within the NGA tract. This appeared to be a utilized flake made of Mounds Gravel recovered from the fill of a water closet, Feature 54, in Excavation Block 2. It should be cautioned, however, that this artifact could have been modified by historic use of this area or was brought in with gravel.

The archival review suggested that the NGA tract was in the prairie uplands on one of the highest locations in the City of St. Louis. The nearest source of reliable water was one mile away. There also was no evidence of a sink holes being present within this tract, which could have been plugged forming a small pond. Some sink holes also appear to have been used as sacred places by Precontact people.

During the investigations, every effort was made to look for any evidence of Prehistoric use. The soils within all of the Excavation Blocks were removed to culturally sterile subsoils and at least one deep trench was excavated in the Excavation Blocks to be certain that something could not be deeply buried. Although some Historic pits were uncovered, no Prehistoric ones were identified.

2. Evidence of the French/Spanish Colonial Inhabitants

During the French/Spanish Colonial times, this area served as the original common fields by the residents of the village of St. Louis. The common fields were divided into long strips and assigned to individual families to raise agricultural crops. The NGA tract once had 10 of these common field strips and would not have been occupied.

No evidence of farming or other activities were discovered during the data recovery investigations. A French Colonial style home was identified in Block 25 (Feature 224, Building 84) that was constructed of vertical log cedar posts. However, the deeds research and archival review indicated that this residence was constructed by Frank and Charlotte Krenning in 1868. So this was not a French Colonial home, but was built in that old architectural style.

On the whole, the natural soil and topography of the NGA tract was severely impacted during the mid-1800s by the excavation of clay pits and limestone quarries, and later by the construction of homes, businesses, and social institutions. These activities may have obliterated any evidence of earlier prehistoric and French use of the area. However, displaced Prehistoric artifacts would have been found if sites had been destroyed. The NGA tract was within the prairie uplands far from any natural source of water so it would not have been very favorable for occupation. By the mid-1800s, St. Louis’s population had risen to the point that this land was needed for homes and businesses.

In addition, no human remains were found during the excavations. Several of the French habitants were caught in the Common Fields during the Native American and British raid on St. Louis in 1780. Some of them were killed and body parts may have been overlooked. It should be cautioned, however, that only 5% of the overall tract was investigated and future removal of soils in this area should be cautious of turning up remains.
3. *Earliest Use of the NGA Tract*

Earliest use of the NGA tract was during the 1850s, when this area was used for clay mines and stone quarries. Although the 1875 Compton and Dry map was used to avoid these pits, clay mines were encountered in 11 of the 16 Excavation Blocks. Most of these were filled in with a clean clay so that homes could be constructed at these locations. Only an occasional artifact was associated with this fill. One thin midden, Feature 81 of Excavation Block 8, was identified at the base of clay mine (Figure 229). However, the clay mine where St. Leo Catholic Church was constructed in 1888, in Excavation Blocks 1 and 14, had been filled in with historic rubbish. It appears that the church foundations were placed at the base of the clay mine and the rest of hole was filled with trash. The fill seems to have been brought in by bottom unloading wagons that dropped their loads leaving the debris spread out in thin lenses. Several larger objects within the fill had been crushed by later wagons passing across the area. Many of the metal objects were rusted or corroded onto other pieces suggesting that they had sat in water. This debris likely came from cleaned out privies from St. Louis. Since this material was from unknown locations in St. Louis it was cataloged but was not be discussed.

In addition to the midden at the base of the clay mine in Feature 81, seven shallow pits (averaging 51 cm, 20 inches, deep) were discovered that could have been used by the clay miners or the earliest inhabitants of this area (Figure 229). Only a small number of artifacts (N=393) were collected from these features. Disregarding Feature 185, where the artifacts appear to have been mixed with later artifacts, overall, the materials were not what would be expected if they had been used by the clay miners. Most of the objects (Figure 228) were associated with dining and food preparation in the kitchen, including dinner settings, storage vessels, mixing bowls, and condiments. It would be expected that the miners would have been consuming more recreational beverages during their breaks, or used medicines to cure sicknesses, but these represented only 10% and 4%, respectively, of the artifacts.

*Figure 228: Percentage of Minimum Number of Artifacts Associated with the Midden and Pits on the Base of the Clay Mine, Excluding the Mixed Feature 185*
Figure 229: Location of Pit Features and Midden Found at the Base of Clay Mines within the NGA Site
Household objects did include kerosene lanterns that could have been used by the miners to work at night, but there also were kerosene lamps. Two lamps had white glass lamp shades, which would have been more typical of a household. Also recovered was a Jumeau doll accessory, a pocket watch, and Hagan’s Magnolia Balm used to improve the complexion. These would have been used by wealthier families. Although miners did live near this location, the city directories also suggest that at least the family of one of the brick manufacturers was living somewhere probably in the southwestern portion of the NGA tract.

The small pits likely were associated with privies used during the mining activities. They were not deep because the privies were moved periodically so that they could be near where clay was being mined. These pits evidently were used by families living in the area as well as the miners. All of the pits were located on the northern portion of the NGA site (Figure 229) where the earliest homes were constructed.

4. Early Residential and Commercial Use of the NGA Tract, 1850-1890

Between 1850 and 1890, the clay mines were filled in and the area was subdivided and used for flats, domestic dwellings, businesses, and social institutions. The archival review (Harl 2016a) revealed that most of these were placed on the northern portion of the NGA site. It was in this area that the earliest features, (N=13) were identified (Figure 231). These were located behind residences and businesses, and contained artifacts dating between 1850 and 1890. In the investigated area, there were certainly many more features used during this time, but those features continued to be used until a later date.

Not surprising, the largest percentage of the recovered artifacts, associated with the features closed between 1850 and 1890, were dining (Figure 230). This activity took place at least two to three times a day, making it more likely that fragile dining vessels would break than objects used occasionally. The percentage of whiteware vessels, 28%, was unexpected. By 1850, ironstones had replaced whitewares as the preferred dinner settings. Many of the whiteware pieces also had older styles of decoration such as shell edge and sprig designs. This could suggest that the working class occupants moving into this area either preferred the older style of dinner settings or they could not afford to purchase the newer ironstones.

Figure 230: Percentage of Minimum Number of Artifacts from the 1850-1890 Residential Features
Figure 231: Location of Features Filled Between 1850 and 1890 at the NGA Site
Similar percentages of dining, kitchen, and beverage artifacts were recovered in the features associated with the 1850-1890 residences (Figure 230) as the pits discovered at the base of the clay mines. This could suggest that the early residents used the outhouses at the base of the clay mines. Although some of the kitchen and beverage bottles were accidentally broken, more whole bottles were associated with these activities (e.g., condiments, soda, beer, and liquor) due to these being discarded after their products had been consumed. A greater percentage of medicine bottles were associated with the 1850-1890 residences, with only three medicine bottles found in the clay pits. Medicines would be more common within the residential features since they typically would have been kept at home.

Personal care and adornment artifacts represented only a small percentage (2%) of the artifacts associated with the residential features filled in between 1850 and 1890. Hygiene products were not commonly used until after the start of the 20th century. Instead, it was believed that clean living, exercise, and eating pure foods would reflect in a person’s good health and their physical appearance (Wells 1868; Schlereth 1991:217-219).

Personal objects represented 18% of the recovered artifacts associated with the 1850-1890 features. This was the second highest percentage after dining pieces. Not surprising the greatest percentage (57%) of these pieces were associated with clothing. Buttons could have been lost due to the unfastening of clothing during the use of an outhouse. Other buttons could have been associated with old clothing discarded into these features. Several buttons could have been associated with each item. The next highest percentage of personal artifacts were associated with children (27%). This likely reflects the number of families moving into this area as the archival review revealed some of them had a large number of children. The archival reviewed revealed that this area was used by well established families, not predominately newly weds or people ready for retirement.

Household products represented the third highest percentage of artifacts (14%) associated with these features. Besides the five bluing bottles used to get white clothes whiter during washing, no household cleaning products were recovered from the 1850-1890 features. This also could reflect that commercialism didn’t take hold until after the 1900s. Instead, soap, water, and kerosene were used to clean households instead of commercially produced products.

Only a small number (N=7) of transportation related objects were recovered for the 1850-1890 features. Not surprising is that all of these were associated with horses. The few objects present, however, would suggest that most of these people did not own a horse and would have to walk or take the limited public transportation available at this time.

In addition, two spent bullet casings were found in features near the residences. The bullets could have been fired at another location and later discarded into the features. It is possible, due to the low number of people living in this area especially prior to 1880, someone fired at migratory water fowl that would have been attracted to the waters associated with abandoned clay pits or at some pest. The Compton and Dry maps do show waters within many of the clay mines. Excavations of these pits also produced a foul smelling gleied soil resulting from water having sat within the clay mines and decaying vegetation.
5. **Largest Occupation at the NGA Tract, 1890-1920**

A much greater number of features (N=57) and artifacts (minimum of 16,385) were associated with features that were last used between 1890 and 1920. This is when the greatest number of families lived within the NGA tract as documented during the archival review. All of the clay mines and stone quarries had been filled in, and homes were placed across the entire NGA tract, with several homes located near the alleys as well as along the streets. This widespread use of this tract is reflected by the location of the features filled in between 1890 and 1920 (Figure 233). Some of these features were behind businesses. An examination of the artifacts located behind business revealed that they were no different than the materials found in features behind flats rented by working class families. While artifacts associated with the businesses and the middle class families who owned them could be defined (for example the shaving mug marked with the drug store owner’s name, Kuhlmeiy), other artifacts in the same features were likely left by working class families. It appears that features placed near businesses also were used by working class families living in the area, some renting above the businesses and others living in the nearby flats. As result, it was not possible to distinguish objects used by middle class business owners from working class families.

Similar to the earlier features at this location, dining objects constituted an even larger percentage of the artifacts associated with the 1890-1920 features (Figure 232). Whitewares were no longer used, with ironstones representing the greatest percentage of dinner settings. Other pieces available at this time used, included hotelwares, pressed glass, various colored glass pieces, and porcelain. Porcelains constituted 15% of the vessels, a higher percentage than associated with the earlier features. Inexpensive vessels of yellowware and stonewares were used in small percentages.

*Figure 232: Percentage of Minimum Number of Artifacts from the 1890-1920 Residential Features*
Figure 233: Location of Features Filled Between 1890 and 1920 at the NGA Site
Information associated with the 1890-1920 features is similar to what has been discovered at other working class residential areas occupied during the same time that have been excavated in other portions of St. Louis. The Multi Modal site (23SL1215), near the Missouri Botanical Garden, had shot-gun style homes rented by working class families between 1896 and 1930 (Harl et al. 2003), and the Elizabeth Pfeifer (23SL2328)/West Papin (23SL2329) sites were occupied between 1880 and 1930 by working class families, many of them German immigrant families. (Machiran and Harl 2014). In contrast, the Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) Trash Dump site (23SL2326), had artifacts used between 1900 and 1930. However, these materials were left by wealthier families predominately associated with the first two directors of the Missouri Botanical Garden (Harl et al. 2011; Harl et al. 2012).

The percentages of the various dinner settings were similar at the Multi Modal site and Pfeifer/Papin sites. However, at the MBG site only 50% of the dinner settings were ironstones, with a higher percentage of porcelains (31%). The porcelains originated from several countries. The 1890-1920 features at the NGA produced only 15% porcelains, but these came from a similar variety of countries as found at the MBG site, including Germany, Austria, Silesia, France, China, and Nippon/Japan. These pieces were associated with tea sets. Evidently, the working class families at the NGA tract were willing to use their few expendable dollars on tea sets. Tea drinking continued to be popular into the early 1900s as reflected in the greater number of tea kettles as compared to only two coffee kettles recovered at this site. It was important to these families, especially the wives, to have a proper tea set to entertain guests otherwise it would reflect poorly on the family if they had inexpensive sets.

A higher percentage of the ironstone vessels were left undecorated within the 1890-1920 features. However, the percentages of undecorated (38%) and only molded (16%) decorations were much lower than associated with the 1850-1890 features, which consisted of 61% undecorated and 22% having broad molded designs. This was partially due to changes in people’s taste at the end of the century. Plain or molded vessels were more common after the 1850s to stress the wholesomeness and purity of foods. By the 1880s, people’s aesthetic values had changed and they were willing to accept some decorations but these were not as elaborate as used during the early 1800s and still reflected the wholesomeness of the foods (Hughes 1961; Green 2000; Schlereth 1991; Upton 1992).

At this time, American ceramic manufacturers had developed ways of cheaply decorating vessels. Also due to the Spanish American War, there was a growing sense of patriotism and concern for buying American products first, resulting the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. This was especially true for working class families who believed by buying American products they were supporting their own jobs. The acceptance of American dinner settings is reflected by the features at the NGA site, with the 1850-1890 features having 92% English made ironstone vessels, while the 1890-1920 features had 42% of the ironstone vessels made in England and 53% made in America. However, it should be noted that the Pfeifer/Papin sites had higher percentages of American ironstones at 75% and the Multi Modal site produced an even higher percentage of 97% American ironstones. The MBG site, associated with wealthier families, did have a lower percentage of American made ironstones at 65% but this was higher than found in the NGA features. Why the 1890-1920 features at NGA produced this lower percentage of American made ironstones is unclear. A possibility is that the working class families were slower at accepting American made ceramics as being better than English wares. Another
possibility is that they just held onto their older English made ceramics longer either by preference or being unable to afford to purchase new pieces.

The percentage of undecorated and decorated ironstones were similar at the Multi Modal and Pfeifer/Papin sites. The NGA features from 1890-1920 produced a slightly higher percentage of gilded pieces (25%) as compared to the Multi Modal site (17%) and Pfeifer/Papin site (15%). It was closer to what was recovered at the MBG site, a wealthier neighborhood, where 21% were gilded. This could suggest that the working class families within the NGA site acquired more gilded dinner settings in an attempt to reflect the success of the family to invited dinner guests or that they were more financially successful that the occupants at the working class sites.

Surprisingly, no decal floral decorations were associated with the dinner settings from NGA. This cheaper form of decoration was introduced in the 1890s. While the Multi Modal and Pfeifer/Papin sites did have low percentages of decal pieces, floral decals represented the highest percentage of decorations on settings at the MBG site. This could suggest the working class families preferred the older decorated styles, which were not as stylized as the decal decorations.

Many of these families moved to St. Louis as immigrants or from other parts of the U.S. looking for jobs. They left their friends and relatives behind. Having dinner parties or inviting people over for tea was a way of establishing new social ties. For the wealthy, dining was part of social competition between families. The host would impress others with elaborate foods and the proper drinks paired with each dish. A guest was expected to behave properly and know which utensils to use or they would lose respect. Guests also were expected to not only repay the host and invite them to a dinner party at their home, but it was imperative that this dinner party was better or the hosting family could lose social prestige (Jameson 1987). Dinner parties were just as crucial for working class families. Even though they did not participate at the same level of social competition by having extravagant foods or drinks, the residents of NGA site may have wanted to present their family in the best way and suggest growing financial success. Having gilded dinner settings and foreign porcelain tea sets reflected this financial success, even though these pieces could be more cheaply purchased after 1890.

In contrast, archaeological investigations at rural sites that date even as late as the 1930s, have produced mostly older styles of plain or simple molded dinner settings. For example, the Scheve site (23JE1902), utilized between 1884 to just prior to 1920, consisted of a general store, a post office, and a few homes. These were located along the Catawissa and Byrnes Mill Road in Jefferson County, Missouri. Dinner settings recovered from this site were 87% undecorated and broadly molded pieces, with only one gilded sherd recovered (Harl 2014). It is commonly accepted that rural people were poorer than their urban counterparts, or they were more conservative and unwilling to change. Scheve, however, was a middle class businessman and could have afforded the newer gilded pieces. Rural residents were still living around friends and relatives. Having new gilded or ornate pieces would have appeared to be too pretentious and seen as flaunting their wealth. Although they did not reject accepting all newer or ornate pieces, they would have been more concerned about how these would be perceived by others in their community. Especially at the start of the 20th century, urban families, consisting of immigrant families or people moving to the city from rural areas, were displaced from a long established social base, so they used dinner and tea parties as a way of establishing new social ties.
Only a small number (N=15) of kitchen related items were recovered from the 1850-1890 features at NGA, with 34% associated with home storage but no canning jars were found. The rest consisted of commercially produced foods. The small number of items could suggest that at this time most people acquired fresh foods from markets, but commercially prepared condiments were available. The 1890-1920 features did produce a larger number of kitchen related items. Home canning or storage vessels represented the same percentage as prior to 1890 of 34%. The Pfeifer/Papin sites produced similar percentages of home canning and storage vessels. However, these pieces represented only 10% of the kitchen related objects found at the MBG site. It is possible that wealthier families purchased mostly commercially prepared foods and condiments, and did not acquire as many foods in bulk that could be saved for future use. The 1890-1920 NGA features did have a wide variety of commercially prepared foods and condiments suggesting that even working class families had access to a diversity of prepared foods. Having commercially prepared products is not unexpected given that this is an urban environment and people could not raise their own foods and put them up as people can on farms.

Beverages used at the NGA site between 1890 and 1920 consisted of only slightly more alcoholic as compared to non-alcoholic drinks, while slightly more non-alcoholic drinks were associated with the 1850-1890 NGA features. The other sites likewise had slightly more non-alcoholic beverages, with the highest percentage (63%) associated with the wealthier families at the MBG site. Non-alcoholic beverages at the 1850-1890 features consisted entirely of carbonated sodas. The 1890-1920 features had a greater variety of non-alcoholic beverages, including milk. After 1890, dairies started delivering pasteurized milks in bottles versus large barrels of milk that was dipped into milk pails. Since milk bottles were returned to the dairies to be refilled, an even larger quantity of milk was likely consumed at the NGA site after 1890. The milk bottles came from different dairies and there does not appear to have been a preferred dairy by the residents. Grape juice also started being sold nationally at this time as suggested by the bottles found in the NGA features. One bottle of Horlick’s was recovered at the Pfeifer site and one bottle of Mellin’s was recovered from the MBG site, suggesting that this infant food supplement was used by both the working class and wealthy families. However, a greater number of infant supplement products (N=10) were recovered from the 1890-1920 NGA features possibly because the families’ overall diets were poorer and the women could not afford a wet nurse. This would need to be verified by analysis of the faunal and floral remains. These features also had 15 infant bottles given out by the St. Louis Pure Milk Commission in an attempt to prevent mothers from using the dangerous disease ridden feeding tubes. They also provided free milk to children and worked to be certain that dairies observed sanitary conditions (Buckland 1908:187). This could indicate that health officials did intervene in this area and may have encouraged the use of more infant food supplement as well.

Carbonated sodas were the most common non-alcoholic beverage present in the 1890-1920 features. Prior to the wide spread acceptance of crown caps, after 1920, carbonated sodas were mostly produced locally. At all of the sites, the sodas consumed were made by a wide range of local manufacturers, and there does not appear to have been a preferred company used by any of the residents. After 1910, the first nationally produced sodas appear, such as Coca-Cola and Dr. Pepper but these only were present in low numbers.
The features examined date just prior to the start of Prohibition so alcoholic beverages were present. Surprisingly, the drinks consumed in the NGA features differed. The 1850-1890 features had mostly liquor bottles (43%) and wines (41%), with only a small amount of beer and cider. The 1890-1920 features produced mostly beer bottles (53%) and liquor bottles (32%). Wine constituted only 12%, with two of these bottles representing the fortified wine, Vin Mariana, which had cocaine added to Boudreaux wine. One bottle of more expensive champagne was found in Feature 279 of Excavation Block 21. An even smaller amount of cider was recovered, but many of these bottles (N=8) were from one cistern, Feature 178 of Excavation Block 10. The small number of beers associated with the 1850-1890 features all came from local brewers but 40.7% of the beers from the 1890-1920 features were from breweries outside of St. Louis. However, there appears to have been no preference for a particular type of beer, although 15 bottles of Columbia Light Beer were found in Feature 86 of Excavation Block 8.

Alcoholic beverages from the other sites in St. Louis varied. The Pfeifer/Papin sites consisted predominately of liquor bottles (73%) with smaller percentages of wine and beer, but the other working class Multi Modal site consisted predominately of beer bottles (87%) with 15% liquor and 4% of wine. These sites were occupied by mostly German immigrants similar to the 1890-1920 NGA site. The MBG site associated with wealthier families consisted mostly of liquor bottles (79%), with only a small percentage of wine and beer (6% for each). However, the MBG site produced four bottles of more expensive champagnes, more than found at the other sites.

Health care products from the NGA site revealed that during 1850-1890 the residents relied much more on patent medicines (75%) than prescription drugs (14%). Although patent medicines continued to be the highest percentage acquired between 1890-1920, there was a higher percentage of prescription medicines (32%). Interestingly, these percentages from 1890-1920 at NGA more closely matched what was associated with the wealthy families at the MBG site, while the 1850-1890 data more closely matched what was associated with the working class families at Multi Modal and Pfeifer/Papin sites.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a general mistrust of doctors and hospitals, and acceptance of science and new innovations led to a wide range of commercially produced patent medicines that could be used to cure a variety of illnesses. Old Victorian ideas of nature being equated with wholesomeness and health continued to resonate with the public and resulted in several medicines claiming that they were produced from natural products. Resorts sprang up around mineral springs where a person could bath, restoring their good health and purchase mineral water to drink. By 1920, people were becoming aware that instead of promoting good health, many of these medicines actually had the opposite effect. Several products contained now illicit drugs or large quantities of alcohol, which simply masked the symptoms and did not cure the disease. In order to protect the public from these fraudulent and dangerous medicines, the U.S. government passed the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and a series of other legislation over the years, making medicines safer. At the same time, stricter standards were established for becoming a medical doctor and health care in general leading to a greater trust of doctors and hospitals. However, poor and immigrant families usually could not afford the cost of visiting a doctor or a hospital, and would often resort to home remedies or fall to the claims of the patent medicine producers (Green 2000). The NGA tract after 1890 did have several pharmacies.
located within this area and immediately adjacent to it so drug store medicines would have been more accessible for the residents possibly accounting for the higher percentage of prescription medicines than found at the other working class sites. It should be further noted that wealthy families at the MBG site did acquire mostly patent medicines (accounting for 56% of health care products) as compared to prescription medicines. These families were just as much victims of the false claims of the patent medicines manufacturers as the working class families.

The highest percentage of patent medicines acquired between 1850 and 1890 were supposed to cure stomach ailments and worked as laxatives. As suggested by Schlereth (1991:219), during the late 1800s:

Almost everyone who was caught up in the physical-fitness mania had ideas about proper diet. Some insisted the body had to be properly purged, either mechanically or dietarily, to be fit and clean. Cathartics, mineral waters, and laxatives became increasingly popular as some people worried about ‘auto-intoxication’ and ‘internal cleanliness.’

The next highest percentages at this time were blood strengtheners and cures for coughs and colds. The 1890-1920 NGA features produced a higher percentage of colds/respiratory cures with only slightly lower percentages of laxatives/stomach ailments suggesting a continued desire to purge the body. With high levels of polluted air caused by burning coal to heat homes, cook foods, operate factories, and used by trains, respiratory ailments would have been a problem within urban areas. Antiseptics also were widely used after 1890. Similar percentages for these three types of medicines were found at the Pfeifer/Papin sites, while at the Multi Modal site laxatives and stomach ailments constituted 75% of the patent medicines with only small percentages for other ailments. Patent medicines used at the MBG site consisted mostly of laxatives/stomach ailments (50%), with the next highest being colds/respiratory ailments.

One difference between these sites is that the 1890-1920 NGA features had 14% patent medicines that claimed to cure a wide range of diseases. This percentage was similar to what was found at the Pfeifer/Papin sites (10%) and Multi Modal site (8%), but no bottles used to cure a variety of diseases were found at the MBG site. It is possible that the wealthier families, while they did fall for the promises of the patent medicine makers, tended to acquire medicines that cured specific diseases while the working class families saved money by acquiring medicines that could cure a variety of ailments.

Personal care and adornment represented only 2% of the artifacts recovered from both the 1850-1890 features and the 1890-1920 features at NGA. Likewise, similar low percentages of these were found at the Pfeifer/Papin sites and Multi Modal sites, while the MBG site produced a slightly higher percentage (8%) of these products. Hygiene only became a concern at the beginning of the 20th century and commercial products started to be sold at that time. Wealthy families, trying to maintain their reputation and having more expendable income may have acquired more hygiene products or items to improve their personal appearance than the working class families.

Personal items accounted for 18% of the artifacts associated with the 1850-1890 NGA features, but only 6% of the 1890-1920 features. The Pfeifer/Papin sites had similar percentages
as the 1850-1890 features while the Multi Modal site was similar to the 1890-1920 features. Surprisingly, the MBG site had a very low percentage of personal goods, only 2%. It would be thought that the wealthier families could spend more of their income on these luxury goods than the working class families. Not surprising, the majority of personal goods from the NGA features were associated with clothing or shoes. Similar findings occurred at the Pfeifer/Papin sites and the Multi Modal site. However, clothing items represented only 20% of the artifacts recovered from the MBG site, a greater percentage (39%) of personal items were associated with children. Children’s artifacts did represent the second highest percentage at NGA and the other working class sites, reflecting the number of children within the NGA site by the start of the 20th century as determined during the archival review.

One finding at all of these sites is that older types of kaolin tobacco pipes were still used into the start of the 20th century. These were supposedly discontinued in the 1860s, being replaced by meerschaum, briar, or applewood pipes that did not conduct heat as well as kaolin pipes. Kaolin pipes are not even mentioned in the 1897 or 1902 Sears Roebuck Catalogue. Similar to the 1890-1920 NGA features, other sites excavated in St. Louis have produced a greater percentage of kaolin pipes than other types of pipes into the 20th century. It is possible that these continued to be acquired by working class families because they were cheaper than the other types of pipes. Unfortunately, only three tobacco pipes were found at the MBG Site, these include a small bowl fragment from a kaolin pipe and two porcelain pipes used with a German multipiece tobacco pipe.

Household products recovered from all of the sites reflected the growing number of commercial products being manufactured to aid housewives in doing household chores and mending clothing. These products reduced the time required to clean the homes. Also, all of the sites had numerous flower pots, vases, and bird feeders. Coal was burned in stoves to heat homes and cook foods, it was burned in the factories, and by trains resulting in a constant smoke and rain of black smoke and cinders coming down on the city. Reflecting old Victorian ideas, flowers and birds were believed to ward off the harmful effects on health, mental well being and even a person’s morality that could be corrupted by polluted areas (Upton 1992).

Some of the flower pots and vases may have been placed in a parlor. During the late 1800s to early 1900s having a family parlor where guest were entertained was considered essential (Howe et al. 1997; Schlereth 1991:119-120). Most homes had a room set aside for this purpose (Figure 234). In tenements and flats, where an extra room was not available, a space was set aside for the same purpose (Figure 235). This parlor was a family museum, displaying souvenirs, similar to the ones associated with the 1890-1920 features, obtained during family outings. Pictures also were kept in this room often depicting dead family members suggesting continued fidelity with this loved one. Figurines and other objects also were displayed in this room. These reflected the family’s political stance, social ideas, love of children, and their morality, such as depicted in the various figurines recovered from the 1890-1920 features. Similar types of artifacts have been found at the other sites excavated in St. Louis.
Figure 234: Room Set Aside for Parlor Showing Family Memorabilia
(Schlereth 1991:Figure 3.7)

Figure 235: Place in an Immigrant Family’s Room
Set Aside for Displaying of Family Memorabilia (Howe et al. 1997:31)
Some such as the pig in the outhouse were just humorous. Others such as the African American man sitting on a chamber pot eating watermelon were meant to poke fun of African Americans. These racist figurines were popular at the start of the 20th century. At that time, many African Americans families moved to cities, like St. Louis, escaping Jim Crow laws in the south and looking for better opportunities. The working class immigrants perceived them as being a threat to their employment, which was no different than the unfounded fears that American born citizens had of those newly arriving immigrants.

By 1915, the use of a family parlor came under attack by home reformers. “They objected to the custom of reserving the best for strangers, to the room’s stuffy formality, and to its ostentatious display” (Schlereth 1991:122). They argued that in its place should be the more open design suited for daily life used in the new bungalow and colonial revival homes. Even the name for this room was changed to fit this new lifestyle, the living room. While these changes were more readily accepted by the upper and middle classes, working class and immigrant families were slower to adopt this new type of housing lifestyle (Green 2000; Schlereth 1991).

The 1890-1920 features did have evidence of modern technology as 77 artifacts associated with electricity were found in 17 features spread across the site. This would suggest that by 1920, homes in this area started to be change from kerosene and gas lamps to electricity.

Most of the transportation related artifacts continued to be associated with horses. It should be noted that at least six pieces were from automobiles. But of the ones that could be dated, all of them were after 1920 and appeared to have been added after the features had been filled in. As a result, the residents of the NGA tract appear to have been unable to purchase motorized vehicles until after 1920.

6.-8. The NGA Tract Between 1920 and 1965

Artifacts were found and cataloged dating between 1920 and 1965. These have been partially described. However, due to time constraints on the sale of the NGA property, it was not possible to complete this section of the report. After consultation with the Archaeology Committee, it was agreed that this report should be ended at 1920. Hopefully, these artifacts will be written up in the future.

Unfortunately, artifacts associated with the social institutions could not be described as well. A water closet associated with the German Zion Church had been nearly completely destroyed by a demolition trench dug when the church was torn down. St. Leo Catholic Church’s water closets were under standing garages and the associated school’s water closet was under a parking lot. Permission was not given to remove these obstructions in order to uncover the features. Remains associated with the Olivet Mission Baptist Church, the African American Church/School, and the Homeopathic Medical College were determined to be contaminated during an environmental archival review so that these areas could not be investigated.
CONCLUSION

The data recovery investigations did provide valuable insights into the inhabitants of the NGA tract prior to 1920, which was the height of occupation on this tract as determined by the archival review (Harl 2016a). The excavations further showed how little we really understand about this time, which was the beginning of our modern commercial/industrial age at the start of the 20th century. Information from other sites both rural and urban as well as poor and wealthy are needed in order to make better comparisons.

This project did reveal that intact remains still exist within this urban area despite nearly 166 years of occupation. Instead of older remains having been destroyed by new construction, they had become buried. As suggested by Meyer, Daniels, and Dawdy (2012:3), locations within urban areas should not be automatically written off as not containing any cultural resources, but it is imperative that a good prehistoric and historical background search be conducted, and the areas be examined for intact cultural remains, which includes the use of backhoe trenching to search for buried deposits. Although this site produced only historical remains, it is certain that prehistoric remains still exist within other parts of the City of St. Louis.

It is often assumed by archaeologists conducting cultural resource management studies that sites dating to the 20th century will not produce relevant cultural information. While there is much written about this part of American history, most of these histories concern extraordinary events that took place during that time. There is a lack of information, especially for working class and immigrant families, concerning their daily lives except by social reformers, who often looked down upon by these people and described their lives in biased terms. As J.C. Harrington, espoused as early as 1955 in an article entitled “Archaeology as an Auxiliary Science to American History” written for American Anthropologist, the main goal for conducting anthropological based historical archaeology is to understand the mundane, people’s ordinary lives. For this provides a better understanding of past people than just documenting the objects they produced or their reactions to extraordinary events. Excavations at the NGA site have revealed some of this information and has pointed out contradictions with what are commonly written about during this time. Such as the discontinued use of Kaolin pipes by the 1860s, the use of gilded dinner settings instead of plain or simply molded ones, and working class families willing to spend their small expendable incomes on the acquisition of expensive porcelain tea sets and foreign perfumes.

Recovered artifacts reflected how the working class families adapted to the changes in American society that took place with the increase in industrialization and the influx of new consumer goods. At the start of the 20th century, working class families were heavily exploited by industrialist and earned only a meager salary as opposed to the wealth accumulated by their bosses. However, industrialization resulted in the production of a wide range of goods, dinner settings, carbonated beverages, alcoholic beverages, condiments, medicines, and home care products that working class families could afford. It is apparent that the occupants at the NGA tract acquired a variety of products, generally lacking a preference for a particular brand. This made them feel that they were better off than their real economic situation. Most of the families could only rent flats within this area and by the next census nearly all of these families had moved, looking for cheaper rents or new jobs.
Excavations of sites dating to this time are further important in that they provide a better understanding of our lives today. Crucial in all social scientific investigations is knowledge about a person’s past because it reflects their behavior today. We are not divorced from this past, but many of our beliefs and ideas are based on this cultural heritage. Old Victorian ideas concerning the correlation of beauty, success, and power still influences our thoughts today. Advertisers have picked up on these notions since the start of the 20th century and still use beautiful models or healthy sports figures to sell products. Similar to Americans at the start of the 20th century, we at the start of the 21st century marvel at the wonders of technology and expect it to improve our lives. Promises of the patent medicines at the end of the 19th century would resonate with modern audiences today. We still associate natural substances with promoting good health similar to residents at the start of the 20th century, with herbal medicines and natural cures now being available. Homeopathic medicines have had resurgence in modern times as people seek natural cures and alternatives to traditional medicines. Water, supposedly from natural springs, is widely sold today much as mineral water was at the turn of the 20th century.

We struggle today with the same contradictory ideas of capitalism/materialism versus social needs that stretch back to the founding of this country. Unobstructed capitalism does lead to excesses with dangerous beverages, foods, and medicines being sold to the public. It was only after the government stepped in that the public’s health was finally protected. Yet as feared since the inception of American society, a strong centralized government also can be dangerous and unfairly exploit its citizens. We still are struggling with these two contrasting concepts. How do we balance personal success with everyone’s right to a fair education, medical care, jobs, and welfare?

The role of women in society has still not been completely resolved. Even though most of the families had husbands laboring with poor paying jobs, very few of the housewives living within the NGA tract worked as revealed during the archival review. Even after they had become widows some took on boarders or relied on their children to support them. These roles started to change during World War II, but really did not change until the economic hardships of the 1970s and 1980s when most families could not survive with only one working parent. Although men do share more in household maintenance and child care, and women have more freedom to choose between having a profession or taking care of the household today than in the past, many women still perceive themselves as “supermoms”, and are expected by society at large, to be the primary childcare providers, responsible for maintaining the household, and protectors of the family morals. Conflicts between career and family sometimes led to psychological stress. Women still make less pay and are not taken as seriously as their male counterparts by a society still struggling with ridding itself of its old historical beliefs.

Some of our social and ethnic differences that divide us today extend back to the prejudices that developed in our past. Many of the same questions concerning newly arriving immigrants today were expressed concerning the arrival of German and Irish immigrants since the 19th century. Race relations and unfounded fears of people of different races still divide us today. Understanding the historical background of these beliefs, people’s responses, and successful resolutions will improve our society today, which is the real goal of modern archaeology.
Hopefully, further cultural resource investigations will be performed at similar sites in St. Louis and other portions of Missouri in the future to document this crucial period of our cultural heritage. Otherwise, future generations will certainly criticize us for our shortsightedness to deny them the opportunity to appreciate and to learn from this past.
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APPENDIX A:

Feature Locations Within Each Excavation Block as Depicted on the 1895 Whipple Fire Insurance Maps
APPENDIX B:

Feature Locations Within Each Excavation Block
as Depicted on the 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
Block 12/13

N. Market St.