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Urbanization of the Salt Plains: Early Industry and Material Culture of the Kauffman  
Neighborhood

By

June Weber

A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of

The Graduate College at the University of Nebraska

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of Master of Arts

Major: Anthropology

Under Supervision of Professor Effie Athanassopoulos

Lincoln, Nebraska

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# Urbanization of the Salt Plains: Early Industry and Material Culture of the Kauffman Neighborhood

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University of Nebraska, 2021

Advisor: Effie Athanassopoulos

Up until now there has been limited analysis and interpretation of the archaeological collections from excavations conducted on the UNL campus. Similarly, the historic development of this area of Lincoln has not been addressed fully in previous works. Overall, we lack a greater understanding of the historic material culture of the Great Plains region. The following research is focused on addressing these concerns, mainly through the use of data from the late 19th-early 20th century Kauffman Dormitory archaeological site. Diagnostic glass bottles and ceramics from a variety of features (e.g., cisterns, outhouses, wells) were utilized for the bulk of this study. These materials lend themselves to sourcing their locations of manufacture and allow for inferences to be made relating to the probable lifestyles of the neighborhoods' residents. Through the examination of artifacts and related historic documentation, the following insights can be more thoroughly examined:

- Lincoln's incorporation into the domestic and international system of exchange prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The diversity of residents within a particular neighborhood.
- The way in which technological innovations and localized industry are reflected within collections.
- The composition of archaeological feature fills and how they mirror ideological changes related to health and personal welfare during the turn of the century.

In the future, the Kauffman collection will be compared to the Student Union and the Ross Film Theater collections. Such a comparison will provide information on daily life within a household as well as practices between neighborhoods. Overall, this project outlines changes in the developing urban landscape of Lincoln, Nebraska, during the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## **Acknowledgments**

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I would like to thank the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) for sponsoring me as a NCPE intern which allowed me to work with historic materials throughout the Midwest. I am grateful also to History Nebraska who took me on as an archaeological technician, exposing me to the beauty of Nebraska and the wide array of cultural material within the state.

A special thanks to Dr. Ann E. Killebrew who was my first mentor in archaeology and who led me down the path that I am today. Also, thanks to Jane, Monica, Darcy, Justin, Brett, and all the individuals who I met over the several years with the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project. Not only did they motivate me to do better, but they also encouraged me to continue with my research efforts both domestic and abroad. Thank you to all my fellow graduate students Anna, Jade, Sara, Amy, Andrea, and Olivia who encouraged me through the process, were great traveling companions for conferences, and made Lincoln feel more like home. I would also like to thank Mariska who allowed me to discuss particulars of the collection in the lab.

A special thanks to the crew of BDL, who helped me get through the year that was 2020 and reminded why I chose to pursue archaeology in first place. Not only did they encourage me to finish my research efforts, but you guys were the best crew family anyone can ask for. Lastly, I would like to thank my family who encouraged me to continue my education and pursue the career of my dreams.

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The material history of Lincoln, Nebraska has previously been addressed through several theses and papers (Newton 1990; Colwell 1999; Neumann 2018), however the Kauffman collection up to this point has not been thoroughly analyzed and summarized as a whole. The analysis of collections is one component in understanding the formation of sites and is important in recreating the daily lifestyles for those who called the Kauffman neighborhood home. Using previously documented analysis on similar artifacts, and advertisements from local newspapers, we can truly begin to understand the consumer preferences, as well as changes in ideology related to sanitation, medical practices, and the use of alcohol. The complete analysis of the Kauffman neighborhood will allow for a reasonable data pool which can be compared to older campus collections such as the Student Union and Ross Theater (some of which still needs to be cross mended) as well as newly excavated sites within Lincoln such as the Capitol Wellfield. Variations between neighborhood locations, comparisons between occupants recorded in city directories, and artifact distribution will allow for stronger connections to be made in the future between socioeconomic status and changes in consumption patterns throughout time. Although some of the features within the collection are truncated and not thoroughly documented by stratigraphy, artifact counts and an analysis on mends can help to reconstruct the formation of features and possibly inform us of ware/brand preference. Primarily by analyzing glass bottles and ceramic assemblages found within individual privies, cisterns, and wells across the Kauffman neighborhood, occupation periods can be further summarized as well as trends of trade and consumer preferences within defined socioeconomic groups.

### *Avenues for Historic Research*

Historical collections, help to understand the lives of past individuals and how they viewed and implemented contemporary ideologies. Through features at turn of the century sites, we can begin to better understand the lifestyle choices of those who resided in historic Lincoln neighborhoods. Furthermore, we can start to make connections to similar sites in other major cities throughout the United States. Such features provide insights to their use and the overall connection to the changing ideologies in sanitation and cleanliness which started to occur during the Victorian era. Household roles in relation to gender and the procurement of material goods is one which has been explored by several authors (Morantz 1977; Spencer-Wood 1987; Fitts 1999; etc.), with social class and ethnic background often used to explain local tendencies and preferences. Gender, in particular the role of women, is emphasized as being important for understanding the underlying structure of the Victorian period household (Morantz 1977), which thus helps to explain the acquisition and use of material goods. Additionally, authors such as Reckner and Brighton (1999) argue for an “Archaeology of Class” in order to question past and present social interactions. It is important to note that even amongst historic archaeology scholars there are several different stances on how one should view and define gender and class in relation to goods. Wurst (1999) echoes the previous claims of Hodder (1989), warning against simplistic views such as the individualization of artifacts, arguing that a single item can be used in multiple ways and therefore have several different meanings assigned to it.

Artifacts are often the main sources used to determine social class affiliation for turn of the century households. Miller (1980) and Spencer-Wood (1987) tie social status and the worth and quantity of ceramic goods together, believing that factors such as occupation and wealth determined the amount and quality of goods deposited. Blaszyck (1994) stated that consumer

preferences and desires determined the market for ceramic goods, with personal idiosyncrasies and affiliations reflecting changes in taste for household products. Material culture may also be used to primarily address belief systems, since artifacts recovered in an archaeological context may speak to the underlying “social constructs” of the period in question (Larsen 1994). The consumption of goods, according to Henry (1991), was a way of conveying personal beliefs and ideologies for those of a certain class, social status, or ethnicity. Staski (1984) highlights how artifacts are used to address trends related to changes in technology, industrialization, political attitudes, and household composition.

The following are several questions which can be examined as more data becomes available for the city, with several having been previously explored by the likes of Newton (1999), Neumann (2018), and Weber et al. (2021). Did women re-enforce Victorian gender roles through the purchasing of certain goods? How was alcohol consumption viewed in working class neighborhoods in comparison to households of higher “status”? Does social class influence the consumption of local goods and products in Lincoln? Are changes in the glass and ceramic manufacturing processes evident in all collections across Lincoln? How did settlement of the urban landscape change throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and is it different than what is observed near university grounds? Does the collection methodology (mainly being salvage) skew the data leading to biases, or are these historic fills of Lincoln diagnostic and representative of the average household? Did social class and the ethnicity of individuals influence decisions related to health/well-being, and was there a preference of professionalized medicine to that of patent and homeopathic remedies by certain individuals/ groups of urban Lincoln? Are factors such as social class and ethnic background key components in determining where individuals chose to reside within the urban landscape?



This thesis does not seek to highlight any one theoretical framework, but instead provide multiple avenues for future research by highlighting consumption patterns and urban interconnectivity within the Kauffman collection. Several questions relating to gender, class, ethnicity, and industry are alluded to in the following work, with continued research within these lines of questioning possible through the use of multiple historic collections across the urban landscape of Lincoln. Further research questions and theoretical perspectives of life in early Lincoln can thus be validated in conjunction with other historic sites such as the Student Union, Ross Film Theater, and Capitol Wellfield.

## CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

### *Historical Foundations of Lincoln*

Once remarked “The Wilderness on Salt Creek”, there was no indication that Lincoln would achieve financial and industrial success only a few decades after its declaration as the state capital. American and European settlement of the area now known as Lincoln was in its infancy for much of the 1800s. Sometime after 1830, missionaries and fur traders became more active within the southeastern portion of Nebraska, establishing trading posts and settlements along the Missouri River (Rumney 1984; Aieta 2007). Individuals using the Oregon Trail and those drawn to the California Gold Rush were additionally brought through Nebraska, occasionally having settled themselves (Rumney 1984). The Kansas-Nebraska Act passed on May 30, 1854 allowed for the official settlement of region (Copple 1959). The act not only created territories for the establishment of a transcontinental railroad, but also fueled the ongoing slavery debate, giving settlers the power to decide whether or not to allow the practice (Duggan 2011). In 1856, the territorial census only listed 84 residents within the county of Lancaster, with the small village of the same name passed over as the center of government in favor of Bellevue followed by Omaha (Lincoln 1923; Copple 1959).

Nebraska achieved statehood after the American Civil War on March 1, 1867 (Lincoln 1923). Upon the state’s admittance to the Union, the small village of Lancaster was aptly named after the late President Abraham Lincoln, with the area only having a total of 30 residents (Copple 1959; Walton 2015; Neumann 2018: 16-17). Much to the dismay of representatives of Omaha, the city of Lancaster was selected as the state capital in July of 1867, with the selection made public one month later (Lincoln 1923). Multiple reasons are listed for why this once barren village was chosen, including the potential for agriculture, proximity to natural resources, the

prospective salt processing industry, and the development of the future transcontinental railroad (Lincoln 1923). Additionally, the more heavily settled southern section of the state considered annexation to Kansas if Omaha was selected as the future capital. Lincoln shortly after declared its first public sale of city lots on September 17, 1867 (Lincoln 1923).

### *Mapping Lincoln's Growth*

Sanborn maps, Plat maps, and panoramic views have commonly been used to understand land-use patterns and urban development for historical cities. The second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is remarked as a period of unmatched growth of cities within the United States, with land use designations recorded on historical maps documenting these changes (Applebaum 1952; Krafft 1993). Land use for major cities during the late 19th and early 20th centuries are important indicators of urbanization and industrialization, with information generally derived from Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Applebaum 1952; Page and Ross 2015). Although there are restrictions with using them, such as being discontinuous representations and sometimes incomplete recordation of a certain city, they are highly detailed and contain information regarding the size, shape, and interior details of structures (Patton et al. 2005).

S. W. Little's addition, the area which we now associate with the Kauffman neighborhood, occurred on December 12, 1878 (Colewell 1999) and follows the establishment of rail lines into the city, with first residency occurring during a period of economic success. Lincoln's early infrastructure can be characterized as a college-suburb pattern, which would continue throughout the city during the 1890s period (Coppie 1959). The establishment of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1869 began to attract a large, young demographic into the city, which would further stimulate the growth of business. The 1880s through the early 1890s is characterized as a boom period for Lincoln, with wholesale and supply industry establishing

themselves near railroads. Retail stores were originally limited to what is now known as the Haymarket and O Street expanding eastward (Copple 1959). The railroads through Lincoln saw an increase in local industry and allowed for many products, goods, and technology from Eastern contexts to make their way into the capital city. The population of Lincoln influenced by these trends increasing drastically over a 20-year period, with the 1870 count of 2,500 increasing to 55,000 by 1890 (Zimmer 2005).

One of the major points of interconnectedness, and major contributors to Lincoln's economic success and following expansion was the establishment of rail lines in the city. Railroads were rapidly developed in the Midwest during the mid-19th century, which further fueled the growth of settlements and industry within the region (Page and Walker 1991). Lincoln's growth, as a relatively late urban development in comparison to other major Midwestern cities, depended on this new mode of transportation. Representatives for the city considered it as a key component that would ensure the longevity of the new capital (Copple 1959). The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad first reached Lincoln in July of 1870 (Lincoln 1923). The incentive of State Land Grants and the continued work of city officials and financial backers led to Lincoln becoming a railroad center, boasting a total of seven lines before the turn of the century (Lincoln 1923; Copple 1959).

Changes in local industry, as well as the character of the Kauffman neighborhood, directly align with local and national trends. Resident profiles for the Kauffman neighborhood mirror examples seen in most cities for the turn of the century. Socioeconomic status and access to public transportation, in relation to location of employment, are interrelated factors and influence where people choose to reside. The high number of boarders seen in most properties, were most likely associated with an increase in the cost of living that accompanied many

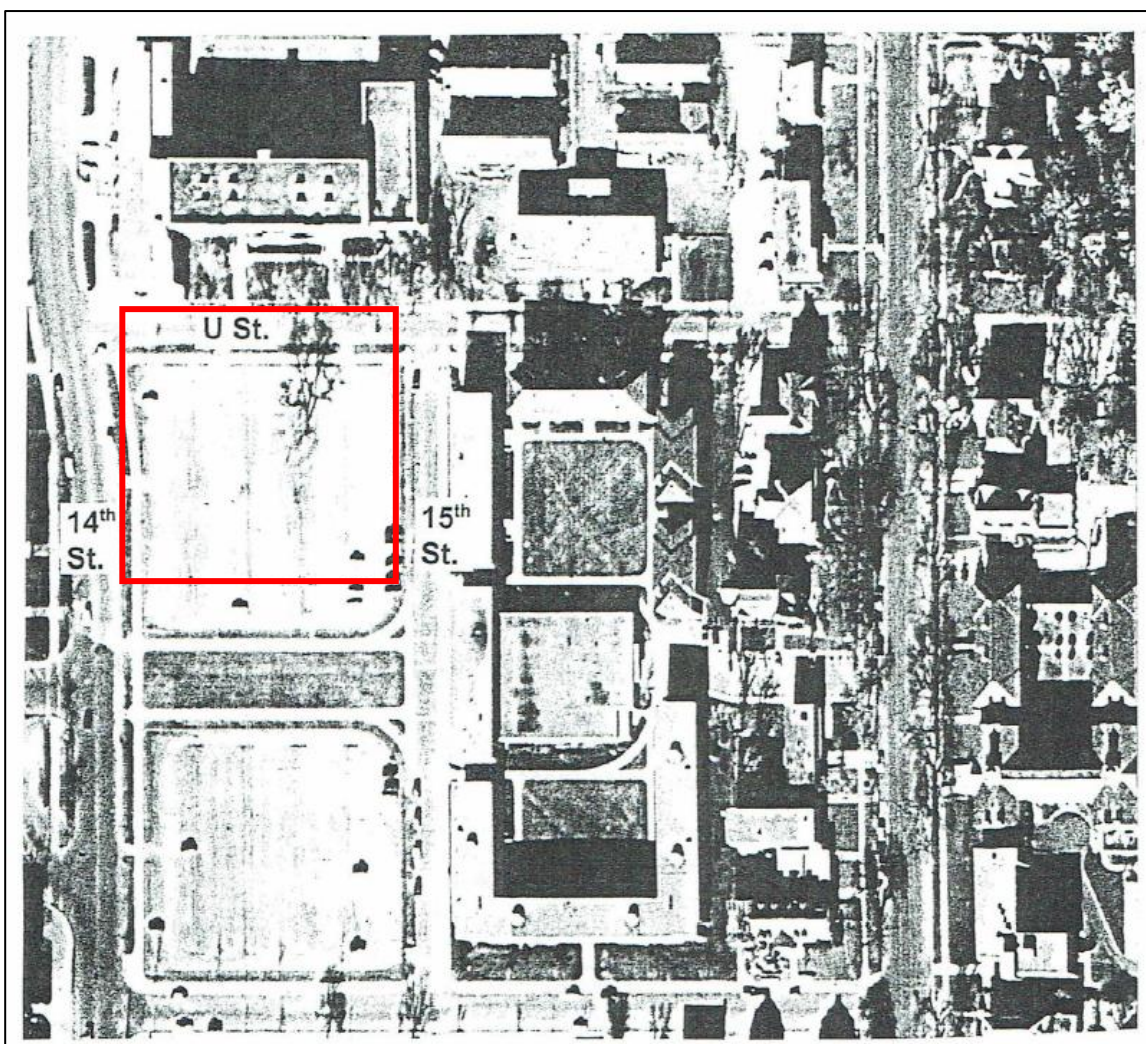
burgeoning cities. The Kauffman neighborhood is similar to other historic Lincoln neighborhoods in the fact that it consisted mostly of urban dwellings. Very few businesses were found in the study areas or in close proximity early in their establishment. The years following the First and Second World Wars saw an increase in university enrollment, leading to expansion in surrounding areas. This also occurred in the Student Union and Ross neighborhoods from which we have collections. Houses once occupied by single families or widows were either slowly acquired by the University or renovated to accommodate the growing student population of Lincoln.

### *The Campus Archaeology Project Research Collections*

Up to this point, several archaeological collections that are associated with turn of the century life of Lincoln, Nebraska have been analyzed to some degree. Three sites fall within the current boundaries of the University of Nebraska, elucidating to early settlement of the area prior to the expansion of the academic institution. Excavated between the years 1997-2001, these collections contain large amounts of diagnostic goods, which can elaborate on the daily lives of the families which occupied the associated lots/plats. While the focus of this paper is that of the Kauffman Dormitory (25LC156), it is important to note that the Student Union (25LC86) and Ross Film Theater (25LC181) neighborhoods are similar, and since they are contemporaneous sites, further analysis will allow for comparisons to be made at a local level (See Appendix A for 1903 Overview of Campus collections).

In the summer of 1999, Michael Chidley and Peter Bleed undertook excavations in a central area of the University of Nebraska City campus where the Kauffmann Dormitory was being constructed. This was a parking lot between 14th and 15th Streets, and between U Street and the “continuance” of T Street (Chidley & Bleed 2003). Excavation at the site, which was

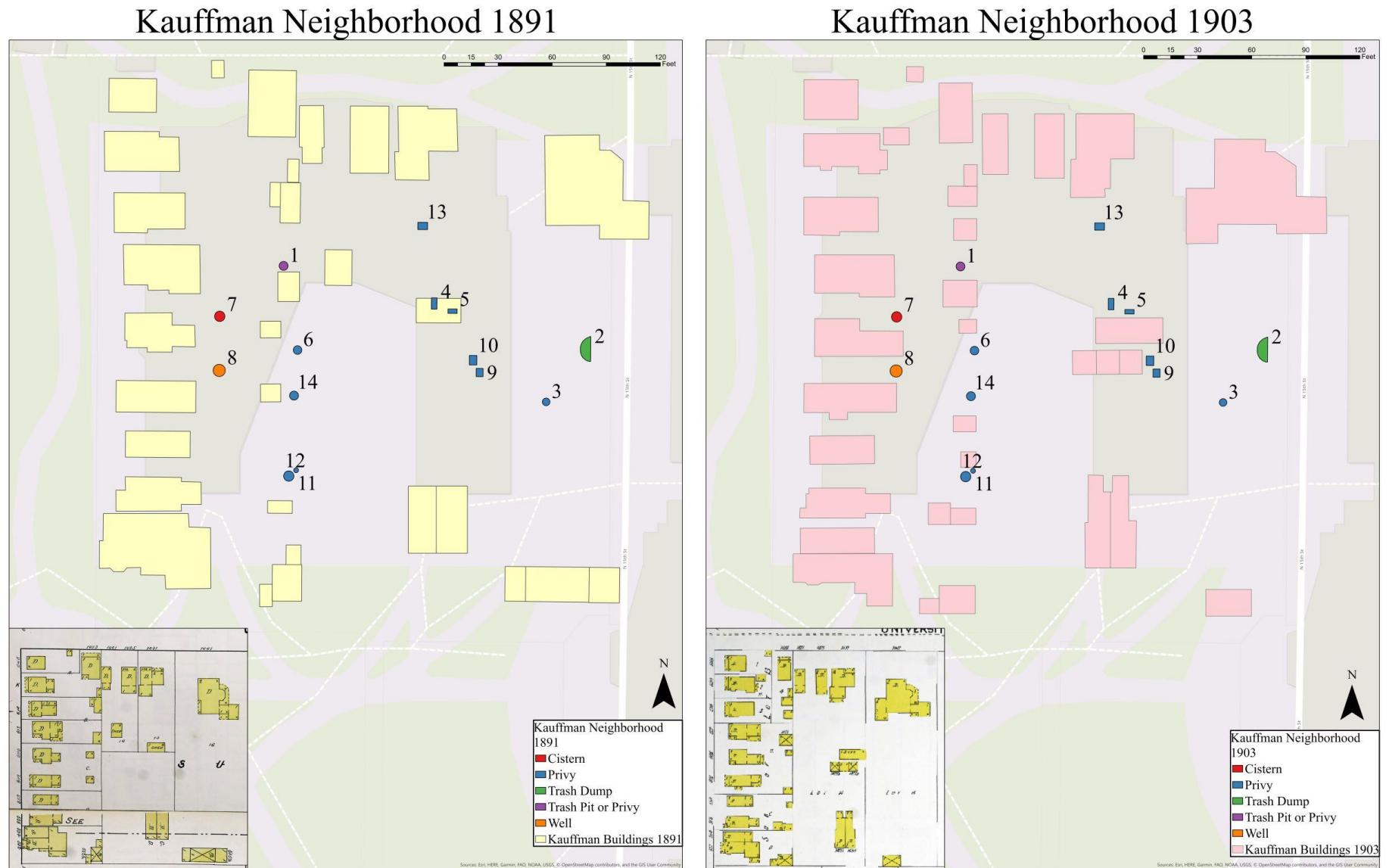
given the designation 25LC156, was focused upon features dating prior to c. 1920. Overall, a total of 19 features were identified (Chidley & Bleed 2003). Seventeen of these features were described by Chidley & Bleed as privies or trash dumps, while the two others were a cistern believed to date much later, and a well which had a large density of artifacts. Based on initial documentation and preliminary analysis, the artifacts collected have been dated to 1875-1930, with most of the diagnostic artifacts dated to 1890-1910 (Newman 2018).



**Figure 2.1-** 1958 Aerial photograph of the study area. Kauffman Neighborhood occupied by a university parking lot (Colwell 1999: Appendix G).

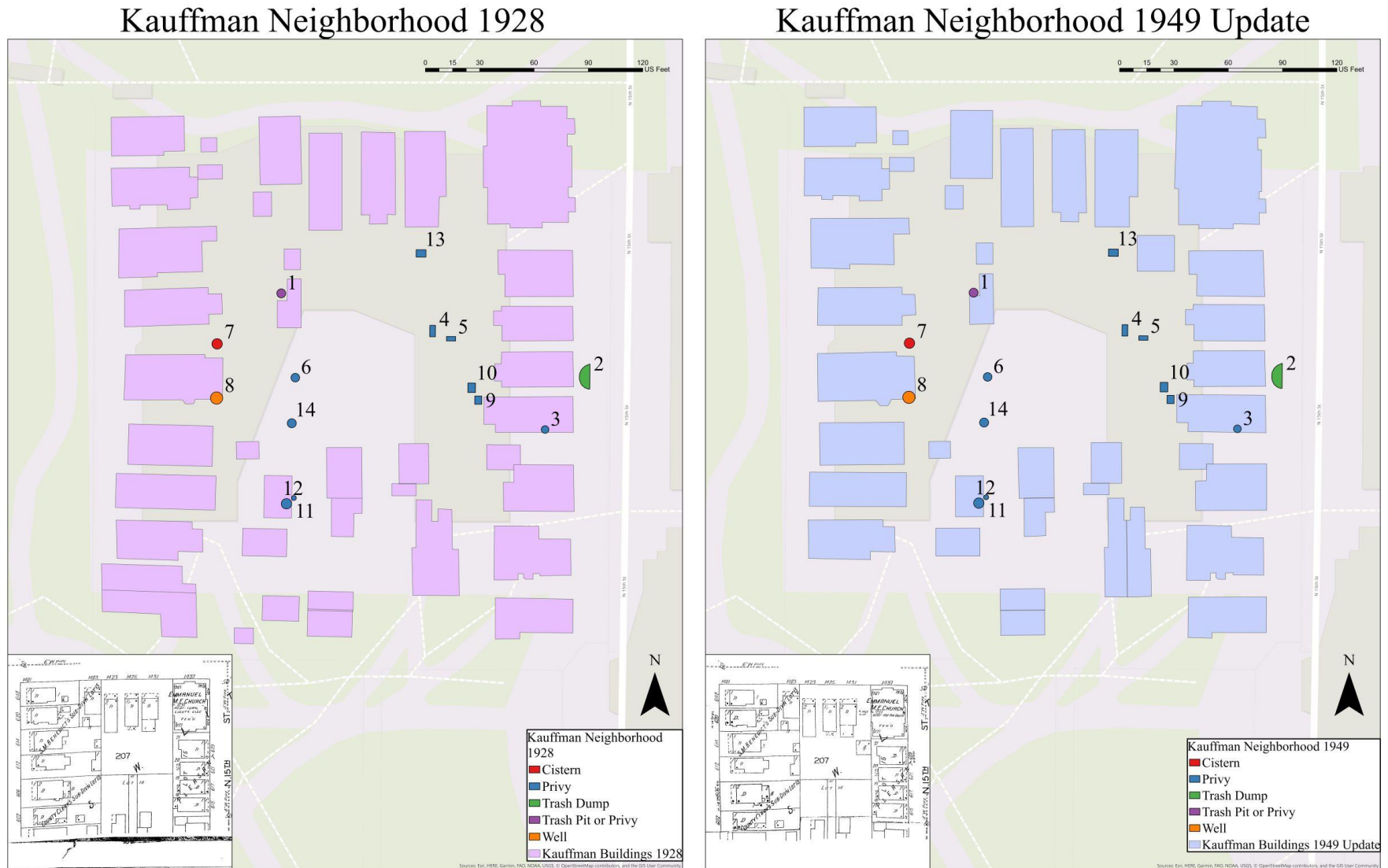
In preparation for the excavation, a separate research project was conducted, documenting ownership changes and specific land use of the area between 14th and 15th streets (Colwell 1999). The historical land use of the block has mostly been of a residential nature, with the exception of the northeast corner, which was used as an infirmary in 1881, a hospital in 1896 (Tabitha Hospital), and as a church from 1913 to 1953 (Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church) (Colwell 1999). Additionally, the address of 554 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street was initially noted as Henry McShane's grocery in 1899 and then George Bond's barber shop in 1890 (Colwell 1999). Joseph H. and Dr. Hettie K. Painter were the first residents in 1879. Additional residences were built, and densities increased exponentially between 1881-1910, facilitated by a series of subdivisions, and the establishment of Lincoln City Waterworks in 1882 (Colwell 1999: 6-7). By 1947, the University of Nebraska began purchasing properties and expanding in the study area, due to an increase in student enrollment following WWII. The University acquired the last property in 1953. The block was demolished in the years 1953-1954 for use as a parking lot with the addition of the new Selleck Quadrangle Residence (Colwell 1999: 6) (Figure 2.1).

Houses depicted on maps, specifically Sanborn Insurance maps from the turn of the century, provide the context for the material collections, since outbuildings associated with these structures were commonly used as receptacles for daily refuse. With an 1874 Plat Map and basemap as references, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map sheets from 1891, 1903, 1928, and 1949 were georeferenced in Esri's ArcGIS Pro to create a mosaic of the Kauffman neighborhood. During this process street alignment across sheets was attempted, however there was some degree of distortion due to the quality and differing scales of the scans.



**Figure 2.2-** Sanborn maps from 1891 and 1903 with feature locations referenced. These early years of occupation is when most of the fills for the features were contributed to.

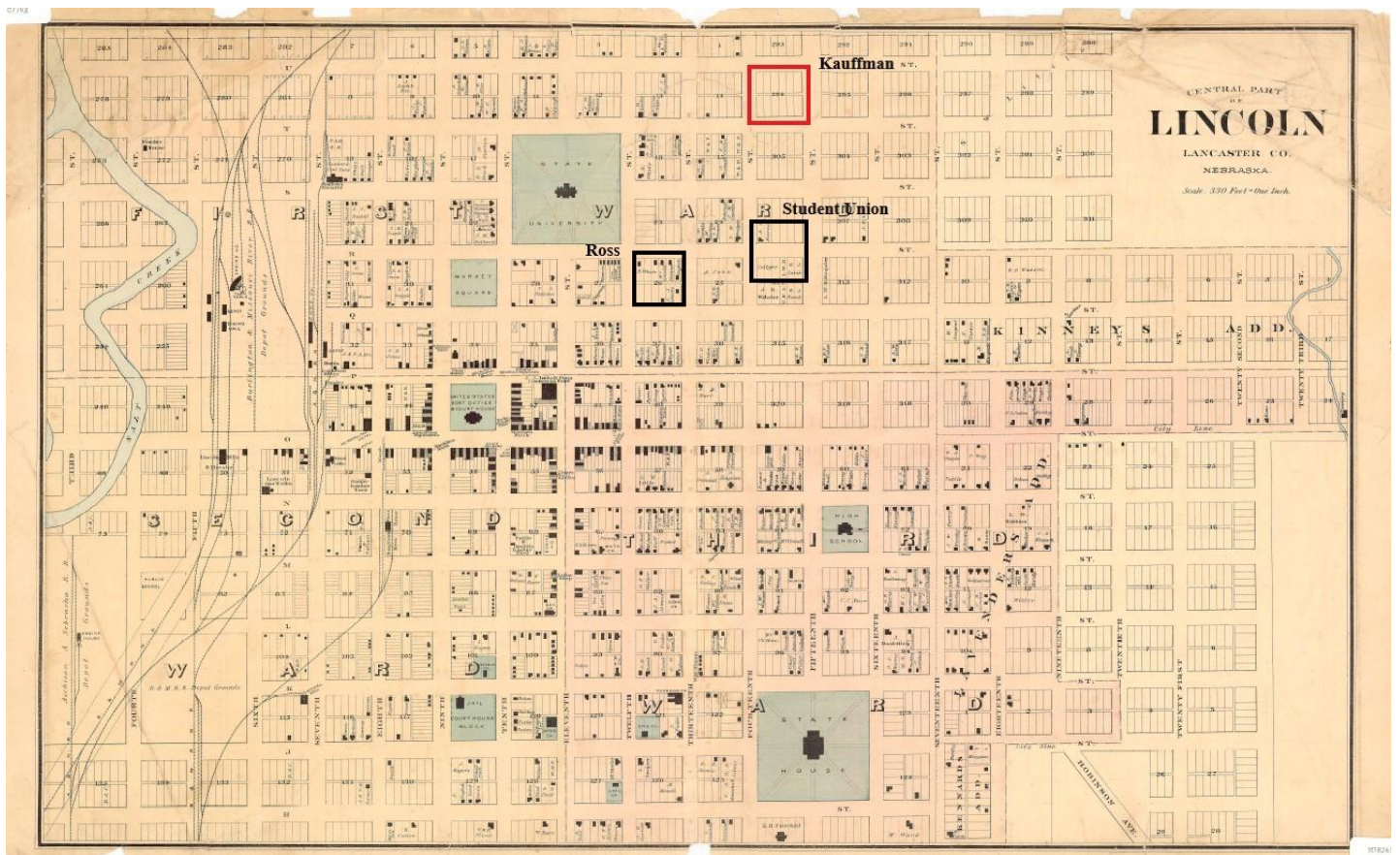




**Figure 2.3-** Sanborn maps from 1928 and 1949. Building densities increase along the Eastern half of the neighborhood, with most features likely pre-dating these occupation periods.

The scale bar at the bottom of the sheet was mainly used to check for relative accuracy, with a degree of error ranging anywhere from 10-15ft exhibited across attempts. Using the now referenced sheets, a building feature class outlining all structures in the study area was created for every year structures are shown. Corresponding attributes were also assigned to buildings pictured based on Sanborn designations, with priority given to the address and building use. Additional attributes such as building type and land use were added using join functions, with the main classification based off the work of Page and Ross (2015). Outbuildings that were contained within the same lot as main buildings are given similar typology, since they were most likely used at one point to deposit waste from these structures, thus showing the actual assemblages of inhabitants. Feature maps provided in Chidley and Bleed's are similarly referenced, since these were drawn over onto the 1903 Sanborn map (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). It should be noted the final locations are estimated since no local datums or GPS coordinates were taken during the original excavation.

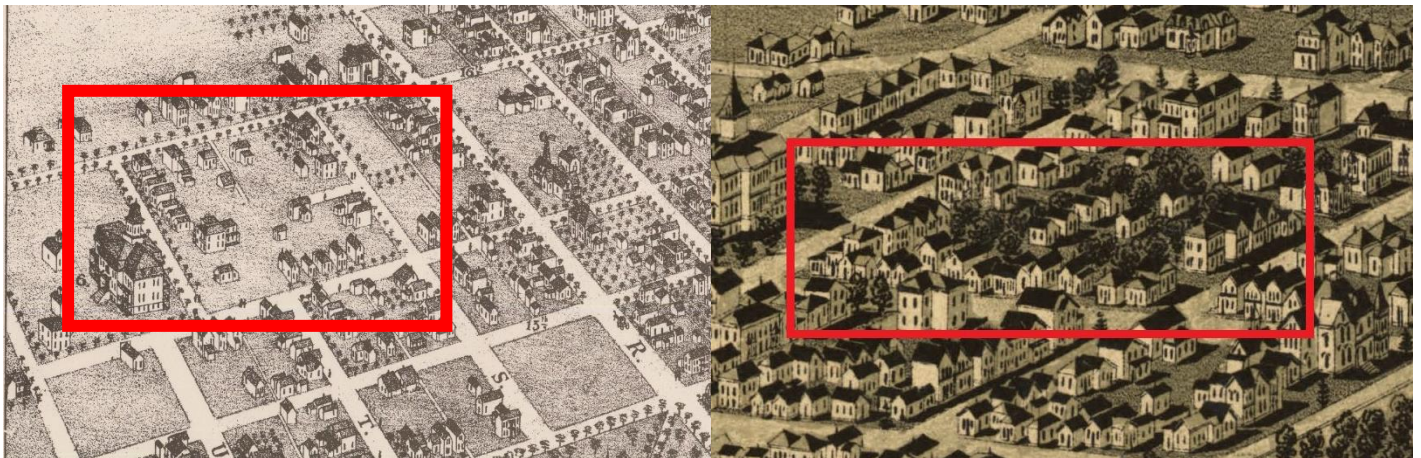
Historical photographs and birds' eye plans were similarly examined, revealing how these neighborhoods transitioned from the occasional structure to dense resident lots. The earliest bird's eye map of the area from 1874 does not picture the Kauffman neighborhood, with the blocks East of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and North of O showing little building activity. As previously mentioned, the highest concentration of buildings was originally centered around O Street and the Haymarket area near the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Depot Grounds, with the later consisting mainly of industrial manufacturers. The 1878 map of Lincoln lists residents for some of the areas associated with Campus Archaeology collections. Structures are still not pictured in the Kauffman area, since the area was just formally added to the city of Lincoln (Figure 2.3).



**Figure 2.4-** An 1878 map of Lincoln highlights areas of development, showing the initial expansion of Lincoln. Most businesses, as in the 1874 Bird's Eye map, were concentrated around O Street and the Haymarket area. Many of the pharmacy bottles, ceramics, and glass goods were likely purchased within this area of town.

By 1880, several structures are pictured in the study area, with the northern area of Lincoln significantly built up in under a 10-year period. Although hard to discern, the Painter residence is pictured in the northeast corner of the block, with several additional houses seen along 14<sup>th</sup> and T streets. The 1889 Bird's eye map shows an additional increase in building density (Figure 2.4). The northern area of Lincoln is highly residential at this point, with the Sanborn maps produced after this date elaborating on the character and associated address for each of these buildings.





**Figure 2.5-** Bird's Eye maps of Lincoln prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (Left: 1880; Right: 1889). Housing densities increase drastically in Lincoln's boom period. Residential structures once centered around the Haymarket and O. Street now appear North and East of the University.

Resident profiles for the Kauffman properties were researched by Neumann (2018) using the Lincoln city directories, and census information. The neighborhood mainly consisted of rental properties characterized by a high resident turnover. These renters were either typically individuals who came to the city alone either for work or for an education, single working women, or retired couples. The Kauffman area consisted of a mixture of working- and middle-class families employed in unskilled and skilled labor jobs with some working in management positions. The Painters are one of the more prominent families occupying the city block early in its' development, constructing the Lincoln Infirmary at 1441 U Street. Dr. Hettie K. Painter, who is listed as the proprietor and physician of the Lincoln Infirmary, graduated Penn Medical College in 1860, and was known for her medical contributions to the Union army during the Civil War (Wolfe 1879-1917; Colwell 1999). Other notable residents included the Hellweg family who were long-term residents at 1431 U Street. Daniel Hellweg, the son of the family patriarch Henry Hellweg, was one of the few business owners in the study area, listed as a

proprietor of the cigar manufacturer of Herminghaus and Hellweg (Colwell 1999; Neumann 2018).

Unless the properties were owned by relatively wealthy individuals or were considered a family property, most houses following the years of the Great Panic of 1893 were unoccupied speaking to the economic repercussions the event brought to the Plains. Several businesses may have also been adversely affected by the financial downturn of the early-mid 1890s, with some of the local pharmacies represented in the collection failing to succeed into the turn of the century. In addition, although plagued by other factors such as changes in ceramic technology, the manufacturers of Lincoln Pottery Works were also affected by the money crisis and the population decline which accompanied it (Bleed and Schoen 1990).

By the late 1900s, boarders started to appear in a greater number as noted in city directories and census documents (Neumann 2018). These occupants only lived within the area for a year at most, with many of them University of Nebraska students. Sewer permits also were regularly issued, with the only permit documented prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century provided to J. H. Painter in 1892 (Colwell 1999). The addresses for these water permits included 620 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street (1902), 606 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street (1904), 602 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street (1904), 1425 U Street (1906), and 1431 U Street (1906) (Colwell 1999).

The 1910 purchase of Lot 15 by Paul F. and Mary Clarks' expanded the neighborhood westward, with additional buildings now lining 15<sup>th</sup> Street (Colwell 1999). Many of these households likely had sewer connections, as the issuance of permits became more common. Privy features noted in Bleed & Chidley's maps within the vicinity of these structures' pre-date their construction, with some of them directly overlapped by the buildings or in too close of a vicinity. Smaller structures in the 1928 Sanborn noted by Colewell (1999) as outbuildings likely

were small sheds or garages used by residents, since none of the features represented in the collection are found to date to this period of occupation.

The Student Union collection, excavated in May of 1997 and the Ross collection excavated in 2001 both date to the turn of the century period in Lincoln, with the character of these blocks highly residential and similar to that of the Kauffman neighborhood. The Student Union cistern was associated with 446 North Fourteenth Street, which was a rental property. Unlike the houses in the Kauffman neighborhood, this property was inhabited almost entirely through the mid-to-late 1890s period. The area surrounding 446 North Fourteenth Street consisted mainly of dwellings. As seen in the Kauffman neighborhood, the composition of buildings and smaller outlying structures remained primarily residential, with houses becoming more clustered as North Lincoln became increasingly developed. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln purchased many of these properties in 1929, for a new building. The Student Union was built in 1937, in the southern half of the block. The new structure appears in the 1949 Sanborn Map.

The Ross Film Theater was the neighborhood which experienced the most drastic change during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area that is contained by R street to the North, Q Street to the South, and 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> streets on either side was the first area to be pictured on Sanborn maps starting in 1884. The neighborhood was mainly residential in character early on, becoming highly commercialized by the late 1920s. Due to its proximity to the University, the area containing the Ross Theater neighborhood almost entirely consisted of storefronts and businesses, with most residential structures used as apartment complexes or boarding houses, to support the growing student population of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Neighborhoods associated with Campus collections slowly expanded as both the population and industry of the city Lincoln grew. These city blocks are settled mostly by lower- and middle-class families transitioning to boarders and renters shortly after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Rent and property prices likely swelled as the “downtown” area of Lincoln became more developed, forcing families to seek permanent residency elsewhere. Technological advances in transportation that occurred throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also allowed individuals to expand past the initial borders of Lincoln. The final fate of these residential structures was likely influenced by the expansion of the University following an influx in students after the first and second World Wars. The arrival of this younger demographic along with industrial expansion saw the transformation and later removal of residential structures within the study areas.

## CHAPTER 3: ARTIFACT AND FEATURE TYPOLOGIES

### *Feature Typologies and Local Regulations*

The features identified during the excavation of the Kauffman neighborhood are not only informative of consumer tendencies, but of local attitudes regarding personal well-being. The formation of state and city can impact the location, construction, and any post-depositional disturbances within the features identified during the initial excavation. The use of the three feature types of privies, wells, and cisterns would have been impacted by the enforcement of any laws put forward by the state and city. The expansion of public infrastructure would have resulted in the phasing out of the initial function for these features, with secondary use attributed to trash disposal activities.

Laws and formal regulations regarding health and sanitation of Lincoln trace back to the initial settlement of Nebraska. In 1855, Iowa criminal law was adopted by the territorial legislature, with the contents briefly discussing offenses against public health and nuisances and their abatement (Sheldon 1920). Early incorporation acts generally conferred the power of creating laws in relation to cleanliness and public health upon city authorities, with individual municipalities first given this power in 1869 (Sheldon 1920). A new criminal code was enacted on February 27, 1873 with one chapter outlining offenses against public health and safety (History Nebraska n.d.). Sometime between the years 1881-1889, cities were given the power to enact laws and ordinances relating to the construction and use of public wells, cisterns, and the like, with the city also tasked with providing resources in the filling of such features (Brown and Wheeler 1895). By March 27, 1891, the original law forming the Board of Health for the State of Nebraska was officially approved, with the agency tasked with all matters related to public



health and safety including the regulation and practice of medicine and the protection against infectious and contagious diseases (History Nebraska n.d.).

For the city of Lincoln, the health commissioner was charged with control and supervision of all matters related to sanitation and health affairs. The Board of Health was responsible for outlining rules and regulations for features which are represented within our collection, including wells, cisterns, privies, etc. (Brown and Wheeler 1907). Many state Board of Health bulletins published in the 1910s show deep rooted concern for sanitation and safeness regarding water supply, which was pushed by previous nationwide cholera epidemics, and the outbreak of typhoid and scarlet fever at that time (Nebraska State Board of Health 1914, 1915).

Privies, which are the main feature type present, are typically fixed features located in the rear yard area and were the main means of disposing of household refuse in urban areas until municipal waste services became available (Stottman 2000: 39; LeeDecker 1994:354). The laws and ordinances developed around the regulation of privies can inform on the aspects relating to deposition of materials. It was not until the 19th century that cleanliness and sanitation started to receive attention especially in high density urban populations (Stottman 2000: 41). Many cities during the early 19th century started to enforce the use of “scavengers” who were employed to remove garbage from the streets and to clean out privies, with some ordinances passed issuing fines for those who did not have them properly maintained (Crane 2000). The location of privies, which were typically found in the rear of the yard, reinforced the notion that privies were “unclean” places that must be pushed out of the direct line of sight. In some contexts, financial means may even be garnered if historical records are present, and intact privy features are excavated properly, since there is an established link between middle class virtue and sanitary behavior (Crane 2000). When excavated based on feature stratigraphy, cross-mended artifacts

from separate layers can help to identify disturbances or cleaning events as well as the possible fills evident through the feature's use (Wheeler 2000).

Ordinances in relation to privies are listed in the 1895 and 1908 consolidated guides issued by Lincoln, Nebraska. Several sections are dedicated to the cleaning and sanitation of these features, with strict timetables outlined for their maintenance. One section stated that these features were not to be opened and cleaned during the daylight hours of 6am to 10pm as well as strictly forbidding the practice of filling or abandoning them unless the contents had been completely removed (Billingsley and Greene 1895; Pratt and Flaherty 1908). The dumping of "offensive matters" was also specifically forbidden by the city, with fines imposed for every 24 hours of violation ranging from \$1 to \$50 in fees (Brown and Wheeler 1907). Construction of privy vaults was controlled by the city, with regulations stating that they "must be constructed by brick laid in hydraulic cement, the walls and the bottom consist of two shells or rings of brick work" and that the dimensions match those outlined by the city engineer (Pratt and Flaherty 1908). Finally, the location of these features was described with construction required to be at least twenty feet outside any shop, dwelling, or well unless it met the specifications outlined by the city engineer (Pratt and Flaherty 1908).

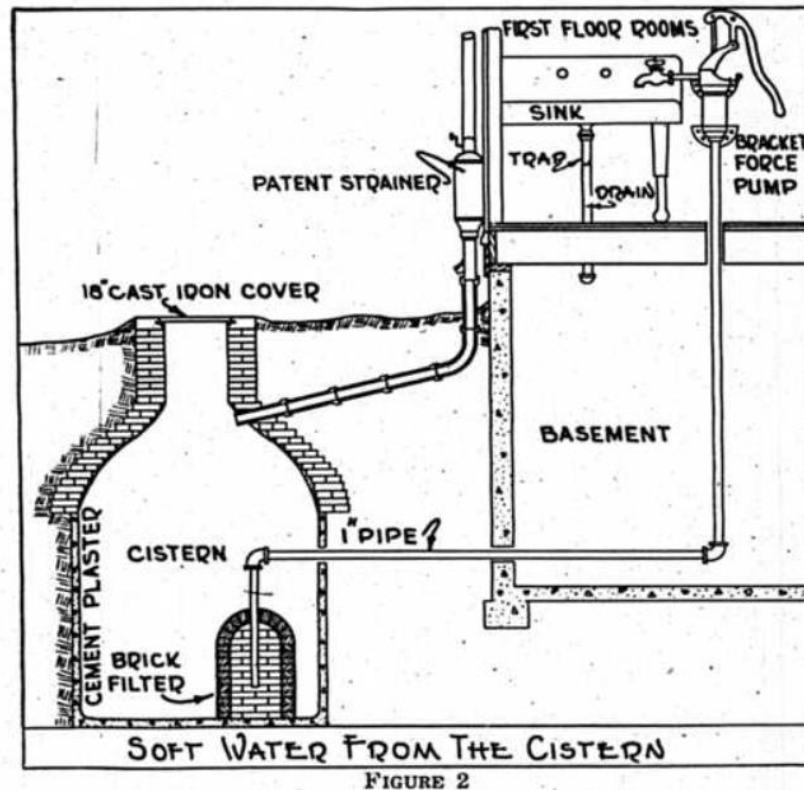
The one cistern and well excavated in the Kauffman neighborhood were feature types generally found in the rear of a yard, both of which were common in both 19<sup>th</sup> century rural and urban areas (Abell and Glumac 1997). Construction and use of cisterns were based on local conditions, such as availability of clean potable water (Reynolds 1981) or the relative cost of personal implementation over public sanitation (Abell and Glumac 1997). Wells and cisterns may have been used by multiple households within the same neighborhood, and most likely were utilized in the Kauffman area until access to public water became more freely available and

affordable. Once these features fulfilled their primary purpose, they were commonly filled with unwanted materials, either common household refuse or construction materials, and capped.

One agency that had a direct impact on the city's public water supply and most likely determined whether it was necessary for households or neighborhoods as a whole to invest in a localized source was the city's Water Works. The agency began in 1882, with only one well noted by Hayes and Cox (1889) as the city's public water supply until 1887, when a Mr. Joseph Burns was tasked by the city to construct a series of new wells to meet the demand of the ever-growing city. A re-occurring problem in some of these early wells was that most were driven too deep, resulting in salty tasting water (Hayes and Cox 1889). Contrary to the report of one well, as suggested by Hayes and Cox, was an insurance report issued in 1885, which noted a water supply of 6 cisterns and wells, with public water works in the course of construction (The Spectator Company 1885). Wells and cisterns are generally found to be constructed together in Lincoln, with cisterns feeding into the main supply of water. These constructions would have been of great expense to a household, with one report from the University of Nebraska in 1874 indicating the total cost for a well and cistern listed at \$203.36 (University of Nebraska-Lincoln 1874).

While rules and regulations regarding the construction of wells and cisterns are not as readily available when compared to privy features, several informative documents issued by the University of Nebraska give us a general idea on how they may have been constructed. One such document was published in 1930 for farmhouse construction, since access to public water systems for many of these homesteads would not have been as readily available when compared to major cities (Wood and Lewis 1930). Diagrams show us ideally how these features would

have been built by 1930, with many of these specifications applicable to the early city environment of Lincoln (Figure 3.1).



**Figure 3.1**-Diagram from 1930 showing ideal water supply system for Nebraska farms (Wood and Lewis 1930: Figure 2).

### *Material Culture Studies and Class Relations*

The importance of material culture studies and consumer behavior has been enumerated by various scholars, with the consumption of certain goods indicating class, social identity, local ideologies, as well as the influence of trade networks (Miller 1980; LeeDecker et al. 1987; Spender-Wood 1987). Victorian ideologies and the growing Temperance movement, in particular, are key factors which influence the use of objects and the construction and maintenance of features within the study area (Neumann 2018). The role of women as homemakers as well as caretakers of the family are highlighted in local advertisements and may

have played a large determining factor in what objects were deposited (Morantz 1977; Spencer-Wood 2013). It is known that certain groups of individuals, such as secondary wage earners and boarders, which could be identified through city business directories, have a unique presence within the archeological record (LeeDecker 1994). Boarding houses and dwellings for rent, offer a unique dichotomy between the mid-19th and the early 20th century, with a once lucrative enterprise for young males later associated with lower social class individuals and certain disadvantaged groups such as widows and single women (LeeDecker et al. 1987). The presence of sets and large amounts of intact reusable wares, such as ceramics can indicate execution of a person's estate, or the discarding of a previous tenant's household. As noted by Wheeler (2000:11), when incoming households arrive at a residency, they will either reuse features, or fill them in and build new ones, with the fill generally consisting of the departing household's wares and items.

Class within the ever-changing landscape of the "Gilded Age" of America was not a one-to-one correlation, with several factors influencing group identity. Income, ethnicity, race, and the local community structure are but a few characteristics which determine class identity and the relation between these groups. According to a definition provided by Fitts (1999), association with class was based on how others view an individual based on their daily social activities. Further defined by Walker (2008), class is the position of a group of people in relation to production, capitalism, and exploitation of labor.

Hardesty (1994) outlines how certain occupations fit into the underlying class structure during the tail end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Working-class individuals were divided into unskilled and semi-skilled professions, ranging from servants, clerks, railroad switchman to that of farmers, cigar makers, salesman, and apprentices. The middle-class structure expanded towards the end of

the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the addition of professions such as lawyers, engineers, and managers (Walker 2008), to that of carpenters, nurses, schoolteachers, small business owners, and managers. Hierarchical relations would become ingrained in working class labor forces, with tensions common between immigrant and American workers as well as between skilled and unskilled groups of the same industry (Walker 2008). These biases in the case of Victorian England, were deeply entrenched in national infrastructure, with education opportunities, access to health care, and the enforcement of certain laws re-enforcing a strict class-structure (Johnson 1993). By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, middle-class actions and beliefs are noted as defining national attitudes both foreign and domestic (Walker 2008). The purchasing of certain ceramic and medicinal goods (Fitts 1999; Morantz 1977) and the adoption or rejection of behaviors such as smoking, and drinking (Reckner and Brighton 1999) would leave an indelible mark within feature deposits that could be tied to how individuals viewed these institutions.

### ***Artifact Typologies***

Glass and ceramics are the primary archaeological materials being analyzed within this study. Glass bottles within the Kauffman neighborhood vary in production technique, with large quantities of commercially available goods such as condiments, beer, cosmetic goods, and medicines identified solely based on the discarded glass containers. The introduction of mail order catalogues and their wide use during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through early 20<sup>th</sup> century allowed for a wider variety of goods to be available locally. Ceramics which have been tied to certain regional centers of production such as Staffordshire, England, and East Liverpool, Ohio (Gates and Ormerod 1982; Blaszczyk 1995) offer clues on the changing attitudes regarding English vs. American made goods and the fluctuations in consumer preferences (Miller 1980; Klein 1991). Artifacts can be connected to local ideologies and the health of residents

(Hechtlinger 1970; Larsen 1994) as well as allow for more finite connections to individual members of a household when combined with census records (Wilk 1982; Neumann 2018).

### *Ceramic Wares and their Decorative Motifs*

Whiteware and ironstone are the two most common ceramic types represented across Lincoln collections. Whiteware is often used as a general term to describe any ceramic which consists of a white to grayish-white paste (South 1974; Gates & Ormerod 1982). The ceramic generally has a white finish under a clear glaze, however there are exceptions to this (Rotman 2009). Ceramics categorized as ironstone are classified also as whiteware and can be hard to differentiate at times. Commonly ironstone was found in American households through most of the 20th century (Rotman 2009). While ironstone was first produced in 1805, the Centennial Year Celebration of 1876, in Philadelphia, popularized it and brought American-made ironstone to the public eye (Kirkley 2008:16).

Ironstone is usually harder and denser than standard whiteware, however with the increased production occurring in the mid to late 19th centuries and the discrepancies between potters the ware itself can be difficult to categorize (Rotman 2009). In addition, both whiteware and ironstone used commonly marketed names, so maker marks themselves can be deceiving (Gates and Ormerod 1982). For this study, ceramic sherds which had a hard, thick, vitreous paste as well as manufacturers who were known to primarily produce these wares were classified under the ironstone category.

Porcelain wares are also similarly white-bodied and consist of the most highly vitrified ceramic paste. Wares within the collection are pre-dominantly European hard paste porcelains that were rarely left undecorated and often found with overglaze decal motifs in combination

with gilded and embossed designs. Porcelain of this variety were not exported into North America until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with bone china the preferred formula for English manufacturers by 1800 (Rotman 2009). Porcelain produced in the Limoges region of France became widely popular during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with the wares becoming more affordable and widely advertised in local papers by the mid to late 1880s.

Stoneware is the last major style represented within the collection and consists of a hard bodied vitreous and opaque ware (Rotman 2009). These wares were predominantly utilitarian style vessels, found mostly with an Albany slip on the interior and exterior of the vessel, or a mix of salt-glazing on the exterior. Albany slipped vessels were first produced in the 1820s, with the glaze not used as an exterior decoration until the 1850s (Rotman 2009). Most, if not all of the stoneware was produced through the semi-mechanized process of jiggging or jollying. This method was used by multiple stoneware manufacturers and allowed for large quantities of identical wares to be produced in a short period of time (Schoen and Bleed 1993).

Designs and techniques evolved throughout the 19th century, with consumers showing a preference for decorations inspired by natural elements in the latter half of the period. Demand for decorated pottery not only transformed the workforce from a male-dominated decorative labor to a female workforce but also incited experimentation which created new manufacturing techniques and processes by the 1880s (Blaszczyk 1994). Decorative wares became increasingly available and affordable in the late 19th through 20th centuries, with several motifs found frequently in the Kauffman neighborhood. Common decorative techniques found in the collection and other excavated sites in Lincoln include glazing, hand painting, gilding, transfer printing and decal ware. Transfer-printing began towards the end of the 18th century and was a popular motif until the mid-19th century. The process involved the transfer of a design from a



copper plate, utilizing either tissue paper or a glue bat, onto a ceramic vessel (Samford 1997). The application of decals on the other hand, involved the use of a decal paper, applied to a ceramic vessel using a rubber roller, with the design then being moistened and removed. This type of decoration became common in the late 19th century (Majewski and O'Brien 1997; Rotman and Clay 2008). Decal's popularity period occurred from 1880-1920, primarily as a decoration on imported porcelains prior to 1900 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Decal style wares was the most common decorative style employed by East Liverpool potters by the 1890s (Blaszcyk 1995). These wares are common in the Kauffman and other collections in Lincoln.

### *Changes in the Ceramic Industry*

By the turn of the century, American manufacturers gained traction in a market, which up to that time, was dominated by English ceramics. The shift to American manufacturers was due to the introduction of high protective tariffs, and lower railroad rates (Gates and Ormerod 1982:10). One of the first major manufacturing centers in the United States was developed in Trenton, New Jersey. Potters emphasized "material refinement" and the "democratization of genteel living" in their wares, which were found in almost every household regardless of class or economic background (Blaszcyk 1994). During the aesthetic decades following the 1876 United States Centennial International Exhibition, styles evident on ceramic goods became indicators of socioeconomic class, with the painting of ceramics one form of middle-class expression (Blaszcyk 1994). In the early 1890s another manufacturing center in East Liverpool, Ohio became one of the largest producers of ceramic wares during the turn of the century (Gates and Ormerod 1982:3). The area produced mostly Rockingham and yellowwares prior to 1872, and later dominated the market with whiteware. It reached its peak during the years 1880-1930 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:5).

Midwestern industries, for example Lincoln Pottery Works, in Nebraska, and Red Wing in Minnesota, show how the industry expanded past major areas of production such as Trenton and East Liverpool to local communities, in order to meet the more immediate demand of utilitarian style goods within the local household or homestead. The industries in Red Wing in comparison to Lincoln, achieved higher commercial success. Expertise from the East Liverpool area was one of the major factors which led to the success of the pottery industry in Red Wing, with experienced craftsmen hired from the area (Tefft and Tefft 1996). By 1888, plants located in the town of Red Wing were noted as some of the largest in the United States, with some companies experimenting in yellowware, rockingham ware, and whiteware lines in addition to stoneware vessels (Tefft and Tefft 1996). The local manufacturer of Lincoln Pottery Works was founded in Lincoln in 1880 by Orsamus V. Eaton and operated with his brother Webster Eaton. The business continued to produce wares until sometime in 1902, when several news articles note the business failures in the form of defaulting on loans, with the factory demolished sometime by 1906 (Schoen and Bleed 1993). The site of the former factory was previously excavated from 1986-1987, with vessels found on site and in the Student Union cistern fill (25LC86) allowing for these wares to be identified in the Kauffman collection.

### *Glass Bottles and Changes in Development*

The rise of the city scape in Lincoln, Nebraska mirrors growth in the standard of living which occurred throughout the United States, with products normally produced within the home or purchased in small quantities now more freely available (Busch 1987). This can be seen within cultural deposits from the turn of the century, with larger quantities of canning jars, pharmacist and patent/proprietary medicinal bottles, and soda bottles observed. During the turn of the century, changes in the manufacturing process for glass bottles occurred frequently and

allowed for an increase in product development. Starting in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, improvements to the application of finishes as well as the frequent development of new closures saw the use of glass as commercial containers at a number previously unprecedented (Miller and Sullivan 1984). Changes such as lower prices and new attitudes towards products, most likely spurred by mail-order catalogues and ease of access, further pushed for the expansion of the bottle market (Busch 1987).

Medicinal products are prevalent within many features analyzed within the Kauffman collection, and can help to enlighten us to local healthcare practices and possibly the health of certain household members (Larsen 1994; Graham 2005). Using advertisements from local newspapers, popularity and date ranges of certain medicinal product can be pieced together. Re-use of bottles must also be considered when attempting to date bottles from features represented. Secondhand reuse of bottles was in full swing by the 1890's (Busch 1987). Liquor bottles, such as whiskey flasks, were often reused for the sale of products such as linseed oil and turpentine, while embossed medicinal bottles were sometimes used for copycat products or for items such as bluing or ammonia (Busch 1987). Additionally, a bottle deposit system was in place for Nebraska by 1909 (Busch 1987), likely influencing deposition practices and the types of bottles which are found in later fills.

## CHAPTER 4: KAUFFMAN FEATURE DISCUSSION

As mentioned in previous sections, 19 features were identified within the Kauffman neighborhood, with only 14 excavated due to time constraints. The features are grouped based on location recorded in the initial report. Emphasis is placed on diagnostic artifacts, mainly ceramics and glass bottles since these objects are the most abundant and well-preserved material types within the collection. Neumann (2018) similarly has conducted an analysis of features 4, 6, 10, 12, and 14, which will be supplemented by additional data. Features 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11 and 13 are detailed below; feature 8 is one of the largest ones in the collection. Most features within the collection are interpreted as privies in the initial report, with the exception of features 2, 7, and 8. These served different purposes as a trash dump (feature 2), cistern (feature 7), and well (feature 8). General collection items are also noted in the following chapters and appendices (F & G). Although these items have no assigned provenience, they can further elaborate on patterns in the neighborhood, with some items possibly relating to features discussed.

Using locations established through the maps in Chidley and Bleed's report (2003), corresponding lots and addresses can be associated with each of the excavated features. While the maps are a great guide, it is important to note that there may be some discrepancies from their actual location since no local grid was used to establish them. In addition, plan views and photographs were not included in the archives of the project. Most features were located in the East/ Central portions of Lots 13 and 14 of the Kauffman neighborhood. Features 2 and 3, were in the western portion of Lot 15. Houses of particular interest are at the following addresses and

will be discussed in detail below: 556 and 558 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, 602 N. 14th Street, 606 N. 14th Street, 612 N. 14th Street, 1431 U Street, 1441 U Street, and 1426/1428 T Street.

<b>Kauffman Feature Summary Table</b>				
<b>Feature #</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Associated Lot/Plat Address</b>	<b>Possible Contributors to Fill</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
1	Base of Privy or Trash Pit	612 N. 14th Street	Turner Family or Hauschild Family	c. 1883-1890
2	Trash Dump	1441 U Street	Painter Family or McReynolds Family	c. 1880-1910
3	Base of Privy			c. 1880- early 1900s
4	Base of Privy	1431 East U Street	Hellweg Family	c. 1886-1911
5	Base of Privy			c. 1886-mid-1920s
6	Base of Privy	606 N. 14th Street	Laura and Samuel Smith, Various Boarders, or the Astele Family	c. 1885-1906
7	Cistern		Astele Family, Various Boarders, Henry H. Hauschild, or Martha Stribic	c. 1910s- early 1930s
8	Well	602 or 606 N. 14th Street	Burke Family, or Astele Family	mid-1890s-mid 1900s
9	Base of Privy	1423 East U Street, or 1426 and 1428 T Street	Spellman Family, O'Neill Family, Burce Barnhart, Various Renters	c. 1886- early 1910s
10	Privy			
11	Base of Privy	556 and 558 N. 14th Street	Cook family, or Various Renters	1885-early 1910s
12	Privy	556 and 558 N. 14th Street or 1431 U Street	Gieser Family, Cook Family, or Hellweg Family	late 1880s-c. 1910s
13	Privy	1431 U Street	Hellweg Family	late 1880s-early 1900s
14	Base of Privy	602 North 14th St.	James Vicker, Burke Family, or Various Boarders	c. 1890-c. 1910

**Table 4.1-** Summary table of excavated features within the Kauffman neighborhood. Dates based on resident records and artifact data.

Information on the Kauffman residents have been extensively documented by Colwell (1999) and Neumann (2018), with dates established through artifact analysis roughly aligning to major occupation periods. The information collected by these sources will be used in the analysis and overview of the Kauffman neighborhood, with additional data derived from Nebraskan gazetteers; these offer information for any businesses established within the city block and when they were in operation. Using dates derived from artifact analysis, the following discussion will

highlight possible contributors and primary occupants of houses associated with the excavated features.

### *Feature 1*

Feature 1 was identified as the base of a privy or trash pit that lacked wood lining. The feature was found about 70cm below the soil grade and measures 70cm north-south, 65cm west-east, and only extends 5 cm in depth (Chidley & Bleed 2003). The artifact assemblage lacks any ceramic wares, and consists of mostly undiagnostic glass, with exception of one medicinal bottle manufactured by Dr. M.M. Fenner (c. 1872-1890). Due to lack of artifacts, it is difficult to concretely date this feature, or even identify specific occupation periods. The feature is most likely associated with 612 14th Street, since it was located close to the residential structure at this address.

Resident information provided by Colwell (1999) and Neumann (2018) shows that this residence was continually occupied from 1883-1915. Several different heads of households were listed, with a steady stream of working-class boarders, who, most likely, supplemented the renter's income. The Turner family was the first family listed at this residence from 1883-1885. The family was relatively well-off, since they were able to keep a servant employed in 1885. The next notable occupants were Henry Hauschild, his wife, and 4 children, who owned and occupied the house from 1897-1910. They had several renters, some of whom brought family members with them, most of whom resided at the address for only a year. Since there are relatively few artifacts within the fill, it is unknown which household or individual is directly associated with this material. The feature would most likely have been filled between 1883-c. 1890.

### *Feature 2 and Feature 3*

Feature 2 was initially identified as an artifact concentration that lacked a distinct shape or edges, measuring 152cm North-South and 92cm East-West (Chidley and Bleed 2003: 7). The feature was initially determined to be a trash dump based on a concentration of discarded bones and the bottles represented within the fill which were absent from the demolition fill. Chidley and Bleed (2003) also suggest that the location of the feature may have spared it from heavy demolition and grading.

Looking at the contents of the fill, it is likely that the initial interpretation of this feature as a trash dump was correct, associated with the early occupation of the lot. Ceramics, although displaying a range of decorative motifs, are rarely found complete or even mendable. The bottles are found to not be tied to any specific individuals with only three products identified within the “high concentration” outlined by Chidley & Bleed (2003). These included one ink bottle from Sanford’s Mfg. Co., the patent medicine bottle from Drs. F. E. & J. A. Greene, and the druggist bottle from Lloyd Brothers Pharmacy, which would fall within the date range of c. 1880s-1920s. Overall, the bottles in feature 2 are fragmentary, produced via mold manufacturing, further reinforcing the date range provided by the few diagnostic bottles.

Feature 3 was identified as a privy with dimensions of 100cm north-south and 65cm east-west. The feature was excavated in two halves, with visible traces of wood planking, lining the bottom and sides of the east half, and wood fragments on the west half (Chidley & Bleed 2003:7). The feature itself was a mix of artifact types containing some diagnostic bottles and ceramics with identified manufacturers. Out of all the analyzed artifacts, only one piece, 006-013, provided evidence of crossing between the east and west half of the feature. The majority of artifacts are glass, with chimney and curved glass dominating the assemblage. The ceramic

assemblage is dominated by undecorated earthenwares, primarily whiteware and yellowware with Rockingham glaze. A possible teaware set has also been identified, produced by Ridgway, Sparks & Ridgway. A cup, and part of a saucer of the same “INDUS” style black transferprint was produced after the listed pattern registration date of June 15, 1877 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 446).

The glass bottle assemblage is dominated by finish fragments, with only two artifacts providing information on contents and use. The first item is Scott’s Emulsion of Lime and Soda manufactured by Scott & Bowne, dating to c. 1880-1890s. The second is a small druggist bottle from Oshkosh, Wisconsin embossed with pharmacy information for EA Horn. This bottle was manufactured sometime between 1883-1891, and has an S contained in an elongated diamond on the base, which has been attributed to either Swindell Brothers of Baltimore, Maryland or Chicago Glass Mfg. Co. from Chicago, Illinois. While the proprietary medicinal bottle was a widely distributed product, small pharmacy bottles were generally constricted to the immediate area of where they were manufactured, and most likely indicates the movement of an individual from Wisconsin to Lincoln.

The glass bottles in the assemblage were probably deposited shortly after their use. Some of the ceramics were likely heirlooms deposited from a single household, as based off of the “INDUS” patterned wares which were discarded long after their initial purchase. It should be noted that this is a base of a privy with the previously removed top layers possibly accounting for later occupations. The ceramics from Ridgway, Sparks and Ridgway are dated to 1877-1878, while the bottles, which are mostly fragmentary, all fall within the c. 1870s-1910s range. It is likely these objects were discarded in this feature slowly over time. The feature seemed to fall



out of use and was capped in the 1900s, an inference based on the known occupation of the lot, and dates from diagnostic artifacts.

In the maps provided Chidley and Bleed, both features 2 and 3 occupy the central area of lot 13. According to the 1891 and 1903 Sanborn maps, the only household in this area is 1441 University Place, which occupied the NE corner of the block. According to Colwell (1999:6) the housing density of the lot increased after it was purchased, and sub divided by Paul F. and Mary Clark in 1910. Both features most likely pre-date these events, having held no association to the addresses added along N. 15th street, which would have been located in the vicinity of the features. Resident information was documented by Neumann (2018) up until 1910. The Painters were the first family who built a house and established a business at this address in 1880. The Lincoln Infirmary was owned and operated by Ester “Hettie” Painter and was listed at 1441 University Place up till her death in 1899. Several individuals were listed as occupying the house during the Painter’s residence, most of whom were listed as students or servants. It is unknown if these additional boarders were simply patients who lived at the infirmary during their recovery, or if they were taken in to supplement the family’s income. Sometime after the death of his wife, Joseph Painter moved out, with the house changing hands frequently. Only one other head of household was listed in 1900 under L. McReynolds, who rented the house out to multiple occupants in the following years. Both features contain artifacts that may have been discarded by multiple households. The features were capped off sometime prior to the 1910s when the neighborhood expanded. Overall, the lack of machine-made bottles in both features and the presence of patent medicinal bottles, which were heavily marketed as cures prior to the establishment of the FDA, further re-enforces the notion that these features may have been filled c.1900s-1910s.

### *Feature 4 and Feature 5*

Feature 4 was identified as a base of a privy with wood lining present along the sides and bottom with dimensions of 173cm north-south, 76cm east-west and a depth of 25cm (Chidley & Bleed 2003:7). The feature produced the largest artifact assemblage of the excavated privies, with a mix of ceramics both foreign (English) and domestic. Ceramics and glass goods such as mason jars would typically have been reused on multiple occasions. The expectation is that these artifacts date earlier than the rest of the recovered materials. While the company Ball seems to have been the preferred manufacturer for these glass containers, one other jar was made by the Swayzee Glass Co., and a lid liner by the Pennsylvania Glass Co.



**Figure 4.1-** Select decorated ceramics from feature 4. Top-left: Decal decorated plates from Akron China Set (009-029, 009-036, 009-044, 010-016, 010-019, 010-021); Bottom-left: Handpainted/gilded teaware set (008-025-27); Top-right: Molded and decal decorated pitcher from unknown manufacturer (007-017); Bottom-right: Partial molded ironstone basin from T. R. Boote Ltd (010-035).

Two possible ceramic sets have been identified within the feature. Three identical small hand-painted, and gilded teacups make up one set; there are several decaled, gilded, and molded plates, saucers and teacups from Akron China Company making up the other set (Figure 4.1). While not all the decaled wares exhibit the manufacturer mark for the Akron set, which is dated to c. 1894-1908, they all share the same decorative motifs and decal application. Most of these pieces are mended to completion, indicating that the wares were discarded as complete pieces. Several other manufacturers in addition to the Akron China Company have been identified from the East Liverpool area and include the Sevres China Company, West End Pottery, (The) Colonial Company, Hall China Company, Homer Laughlin, Huntington China Co., and the French China Co. English manufacturers are also identified within feature four and include Alfred Meakin (Ltd.), Henry Alcock & Co. (Ltd.), James Kent Ltd., and T. R. Boote Ltd. While some of the marks used have long life spans, these wares were most likely manufactured sometime between c. 1890-1910.

The material culture within this feature shows a natural progression in the manufacturing process of glass, with mold-produced items transitioning to machine made forms. In total, 32 bottles from the feature provide some indication of how they were manufactured, the majority of which are molded (84%). Throughout this feature certain glass types occurred more frequently in machine made forms, particularly mason jars. Many established glass manufacturers, such as Ball, implemented their own technological innovations much earlier than when the Owens fully automatic machine came into widespread use. The only beverage and alcoholic bottles within this feature are produced via a mold, with all local manufacturers identified within this group. Hutchinson style bottles are all embossed with Nebraskan businesses including Lincoln Bottling Works, Irvin & Buford, and Star Bottling Works. These containers likely pre-date 1914, when a

decline in soda/mineral water bottle producers is noted in State Gazetteers and in business information sections published by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

The earliest dated artifact is a ceramic basin manufactured by T. & R. Boote Ltd, with the date range established from c. 1854-1906. This piece is marked with an English registry mark indicating the registration date for the “Syndeham Shape” produced by the company. The bottle date ranges can help to establish the possible final deposition, based on the presence of embossed bottles from manufacturers such as Willow Springs Brewing Company and Mellin’s Food Company; these would have had relatively short life spans, and were manufactured for a short period of time. Although speculative at best, the proposed date of deposit of materials is for the late 1900s- early 1910s period based on the possible time lag associated with a number of items, the ceramic set from the Akron China Company, the presence of embossed medicinal products and machine-made bottles which based on their product contents, were not intended for reuse. The presence of complete/ mostly complete mason jars from Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Co. from 1903-1904 further solidify that the deposit was made post 1903. The fill was likely made in multiple episodes, with the final deposition likely containing mostly intact wares from a departing household.

Feature 5 was located directly east of Feature 4 and was identified as a wood lined privy measuring 107cm north-south, 91cm east-west with a maximum depth of 40cm (Chidley & Bleed 2003: 8). The majority of the assemblage consists of curved and bottle glass, with only one large, fragmentary, ironstone basin manufactured by the Ohio China Co. (Figure 4.2). The most common items are complete, embossed medicinal bottles. There is only one bottle whose product manufacturer can be identified as non-medicinal, a condiment jar produced by H. Wichert. One bottle from a local pharmacy, Roy’s Drug Store, dates sometime between c.1891-1903.

Proprietary medicinal products were manufactured by Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, John Wyeth & Brother, C. I. Hood Co., Johnson & Johnson, Parke, Davis & Co., and the Fraser Tablet company and make up 50% of the bottle assemblage.



**Figure 4.1-** Large molded ironstone basin (011-026) manufactured by the Ohio China Co. c. 1902-1912. The only ceramic found in feature 5's fill, mended mostly to completion.

Consumer preference is indicated in this feature, due to the repeated use of brands such as Lydia Pinkham (3 complete bottles) and John Wyeth & Brother (2 complete bottles and a dosage cap). It is also likely that at least one individual contributing to the fill was female, since Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla manufactured by C. I. Hood were both products marketed to alleviate "female weakness". This feature was likely deposited within the same time frame as feature 4 since the artifact date ranges are similar. Although there are no machine-made products within the fill, feature 5 is lacking canning jars, where evidence of this production technique was employed at an earlier date. Based on the embossed bottles, the fill for this feature was deposited sometime between c. 1880s-1910s. It is unlikely that this assemblage represents a single fill episode, since many of the bottles indicate

reuse, and since there is a lack of ceramics and other diagnostic glassware, which in the case of feature 4 indicates the deposition of an entire household.

Features 4 and 5 are located right next to each other in the rear yard of 1431 U Street. The 1891 Sanborn map shows a shed structure located directly over these features, which is shifted further South in the 1903 Sanborn. It is likely that this shed structure corresponds to the location of these privies, which were in use during the Hellweg family's occupation of 1431 U Street from 1886-1911. The Hellwegs are one of the few middle-class families in the Kauffman block, with the household consisting of Henry and Catherine Hellweg, along with their three adult children. Previous research conducted by Neumann (2018) provides information on the lifestyle habits of this family, including their relative wealth based on the large number of ceramics as well as the presence of alcohol bottles, leaning away from pro-temperance sentiments that increased throughout the early 20th century. According to Colwell (1999), one sewer connection was noted at the address in 1906, however the nature of the permit is not documented. It is likely that the permit was issued for water service since several other connections along 14<sup>th</sup> streets were listed for that purpose. After 1910, several lodgers and boarders are listed at the address. The last known occupant was Gladys E. Read in 1951 (Colwell 1999). Diagnostic artifacts from both features 4 and 5 align with the Hellweg's occupation, with both features likely in use from 1886-1911. Feature 4 was capped sometime after 1905 as indicated by a bottle from Willow Springs Brewing Company.

Feature 5's final fill episode post-dates that of feature 4, with several bottles dated to the tail end of the Hellweg's occupation of 1431 U Street. One bottle from feature 5 was produced by the Maryland Glass Corp., with the mark of an M in circle, which was used by the company after 1921. It is possible that a portion of the fill was contributed by lodgers and boarders who

lived at the property after 1910, with the feature capped sometime in the mid-1920s. There is also a chance that the feature is not associated with the Hellweg property, but instead with the address of 621 N 15th Street, which was first occupied by Daniel Hill from 1913-1915 (Colwell 1999). The absence of machine-made bottles in the fill, however, likely points to the feature being primarily used from the mid-1880s through early 1910s period prior to the expansion of properties into Lot 15, with the Maryland Glass Corp. bottle a singular addition to the feature's fill. The dates for the feature are thus 1886- mid-1920's, with the materials strongly associated with the Hellweg family.

#### *Feature 6 and Feature 7*

Feature 6 was identified as a slump falling of the east profile of one of the blocks excavated on site. The eastern half of this feature was intact with planking still evident within the feature layers and had the approximate dimensions of 97cm north-south and 70cm east-west (Chidley and Bleed 2003:8). The west half showed no signs of wood planking and although the feature was excavated, no dimensions are elaborated within the technical report (Chidley & Bleed 2003: 8). The ceramics recovered from this feature have no distinguishable maker's marks present and thus do not contribute to its dating. The glass bottles include only one identified product, a medicinal bottle from A. Vogeler & Company (c. 1878-1882). The glass assemblage from feature 6 is largely medicinal in nature, containing homeopathic vials (3), druggist bottles (2), and a patented medicine bottle (1) accounting for over 50% of the bottle fill. One piece of glass is a machine-made canning jar finish, indicating that some artifacts were most likely deposited post-1890s. The feature is associated with the address of 606 N. 14th Street, with its construction most likely post-dating 1881, when the area was built up during the "Count Clerk's Subdivision" (Colwell 1999:5). Based on the artifact analysis, the feature exhibits several

deposition events, with multiple households contributing to the feature fill. The presence of a nickel noted in the report as dating from c. 1867-1883 possibly indicates one of the first deposition layers. The feature was most likely capped sometime during the late 1890s-early 1900s, due to the lack of fully automatic machine-made bottles, however the exact date for this feature is not well-established at this time.

Based on records compiled by Neumann (2018) the house at 606 N 14th Street was occupied by various individuals during the time that overlaps with feature's 6 fill episode. Laura Smith and Samuel Smith were first documented in census records as residing at the address in 1885. Sometime during 1886, Laura is widowed, occupying the house by herself until 1889, when she is noted as the proprietor and matron of the Capital City Hospital. The house changed hands several times from 1891-1900, with most residents employed in working class occupations and staying a year at most. From 1900-1906, Thomas Astele is listed as the head of house, renting out the residence with his wife and daughter. When examining occupation and age of residents, no clear answer of who mainly contributed to feature 6 can be provided. It is likely that the medicinal bottles may be attributed to Laura Smith, because of her occupation as a nurse. However, these products would have been widely available to any of the individuals who lived at the address. Based on the dates established, it is likely that the Astele household would have been the last residents who could have attributed to the feature fill. The final dates for this feature's use are thus 1885-1906.

The second feature associated with 606 N 14th street is feature 7. The feature is a semi-bell shaped, brick mortared cistern. The dimensions measured 190cm across the throat of the feature, extending approximately 150cm below the exposed edge (Chidley and Bleed 2003:9). The first 50cm of fill was noted as consisting largely of coal clinkers and bottles dating to late



1920s, with the artifact density drastically declining below this level (Chidley and Bleed 2003:9).

The remaining fill was removed via backhoe, with large artifacts collected.



**Figure 4.3-** Two machine made bottles manufactured by Owens-Illinois glass using colored glass (Left: 016-007; Right: 016-011). The green bottle seen on the right, is heavily decorated in art deco style motifs.

There are relatively few ceramics contained in the feature, with no manufacturers identified. Feature 7's fill consists primarily of machine-made bottles (95%) many of which have been dated to the 1920s-1930s period. Only one bottle has been identified as mold made, with embossing from the Beggs Manufacturing Company and Tibby Brothers pointing to a c. 1890s-1910s production date. The major glass firms represented within this feature include the two pre-merged companies of the Illinois Glass Company and the Owens Bottle Co., as well as the final larger configuration of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (Figure 4.3). The assemblage contains a mix of beverage, condiment, alcohol, medicinal, canning, beauty, and household bottles. Several beer-shaped bottles have been identified in the fill, two each in the champagne (1930)

and export style (post 1903). While the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment banning the sale of alcohol would not be passed until January of 1919, Nebraska had outlawed its sale in 1916 (Shipman 1987).

The presence of bottles initially intended for the sale of alcohol can indicate alcohol consumption by the residents associated with the feature fill. If these bottles were purchased legally, they likely contained near-beer or cereal based beverages, which many breweries began to manufacture as the temperance movement gained foothold in the state. The one dandy-style whiskey flask manufactured by The Illinois Glass Company (1915-1929), may date prior to the onset of the ban of alcohol in the state, or was a case of bottle re-use. On the other hand, if these bottles contained contraband, they might be associated with working-class immigrants, many of whom were of German and Irish ancestry and were part of groups historically known to have been in strong opposition to the Temperance Movement (Shipman 1987).

The ceramic assemblage of the feature is lacking objects which could be dated to a finite period. All the vessels are fragmentary, with the decoration comparatively plain to other features within the collection. The only piece whose form can be discerned is an unglazed, kaolin pipe stem fragment. Although it is truly unknown if there were more ceramics in the fill due to the excavation techniques used, it is possible that the household associated with the fill could not afford to deposit ceramics freely as in the case of feature 4, or there was a heavier reliance of glass goods afforded by improvements in the manufacturing process. It is possible that the fill reflects a household in financial straits, or one whom valued these goods and kept them as they moved to a new residence.

Similar to many of the houses on the western side of the block, 606 N. 14th Street was occupied up until the block was purchased in the 1950s by the expanding university. The cistern, while most likely used in concert with the well feature of 8, was filled at a much later date than

any of the features analyzed in the Kauffman neighborhood. Feature 7 may have been in use by some of the very same households attributed to feature 6's fill, however the deposition was probably associated with the occupants of the lot. By 1904, the address is noted by Colwell (1999) as having a sewer attachment, aligning with the Astele family occupation, with the cistern most likely falling out of use shortly after. From 1910-1953, only two long term residents, Henry H. Hauschild and Martha Stribic are documented by Colwell (1999). The Hauschild family, was noted by Neumann (2018) as residing in the neighborhood since 1897. They owned the house at 606 N. 14th Street as of 1910 and may be the family that contributed the most to the feature fill. Henry Hauschild, a migrant from Germany lived at the address with his wife and four children until 1922. Several individuals would call the residence their home from 1924-1942, with Martha Stribic the last resident documented from 1942-1953.

The presence of a fragmentary kaolin pipe and the presence of bottles which would have contained either alcohol or similar-style legal substances distributed during Prohibition may indicate that the deposit was made by a male member of a household. In addition, the presence of a patent medicinal product known as Knoxit Globules, indicates an individual who may have suffered from gonorrhea, an illness which would have been met with some degree of social stigma. The fill overall does not clearly indicate a specific household as contributing to the feature. Based on dates from the glass bottles, the main body of the feature was most likely filled sometime during the late 1920s-early 1930s period. The canning jars date slightly earlier than the beverage bottles, which were intended for single use, with the one patent medicinal bottle an outlier, since the latest it can be dated to is 1913.

## Feature 8

Feature 8 by far contained largest assemblage within the collection. The feature was identified as an in-filled, unmortared brick well which had been partially truncated by the original leveling of the site in the 1950s. The well measures a total of 8.2 meters deep, with the fill removed in three sections via backhoe. The top section, which had the highest artifact concentration had a depth of 4.5m, the middle was 1.2m, and the bottom 2.4m (Chidley & Bleed 2003:9). Artifacts were collected from all three layers, with no apparent stratigraphy noted during the initial excavation (Chidley & Bleed 2003:9).



**Figure 4.4-** Various decorated wares from feature 8. Top Left: “Brazil” pattern transferprint platter (018-072); Top Right: Tiger in the reeds transferprint from British Anchor Potter Co. Ltd. (018-067); Bottom Left: Fragmentary decal decorated pitcher (018-023); and Bottom Right: Decal decorated creamer with handpainted and gilded details (020-001).

Feature 8 has a relatively large number of undecorated mugs and tea-bowls (handleless mugs), which were either fully or partially mended. Several decorated wares are also found to be diagnostic, good examples of the “aesthetic movement”, including several transferprint, decal, and hand-painted vessels (Figure 4.4). Many of the motifs are simple, with most decorated ware accompanied by molded/embossed designs as well as gold gilding along the edges. The feature is also one of the few to exhibit Rockingham glazed wares, with one mostly complete, mended cuspidor. Several fragments of utilitarian style stoneware vessels, mainly with Albany slipped decoration were recovered from the fill. One complete stoneware bowl was mended from the feature fill, possibly made by the local factory, Lincoln Pottery Works. Several ceramic artifacts are associated with the earlier stages of development and include toy ceramics, fragmentary dolls, and one marble. Porcelain toy saucer and mug fragments occur in the greatest number within this group (n=10), with one of the sherds decorated with a brown band just below the rim. Porcelain dolls legs (n=1), one partial hand-painted doll head, and one doll arm are found within bottom and top layers of the feature fill and are from at least two separate pieces.

Ceramic manufacturers were mostly produced within the Staffordshire region of England, with few vessels coming from within the States. English manufacturers include British Anchor Pottery Co. Ltd. (MNV=1), G. W. Turner & Sons (MNV=1), Henry Alcock & Co. (MNV=1), and J. & G. Meakin (MNV=2). American potters include J & E Mayer Pottery in Beaver Fall, Pennsylvania (MNV=1), Knowles, Taylor & Knowles (MNV=2) of East Liverpool, Ohio, Redwing Stoneware Co. in Redwing, Minnesota (MNV=1), and Lincoln Pottery Works (MNV=1) of Lincoln, Nebraska.

The feature contained 620 glass fragments, from which we have identified forms and bottle types. Bottle glass makes up the largest portion accounting for 35.80% (n=222) of this material group. Chimney glass and curved glass may be attributed to several partial forms within the fill. As of now it represents 32.26% (n=200) of this group, with fragments from this group of varying thicknesses and likely cross-mending with several of the identified glassware and bottle forms. Glassware makes up only 13.38% (n=83) of the total glass with several different forms present including chandelier crystals (n=2), stemware (n=10), a caster bottle (n=1), tumblers/drinking glasses (n=10), bowl pieces (n=3), and plate fragments (n=8) (Figure 4.5). One partial set may be represented in the fill, with two clear, pressed glass, creamer/pitchers with starburst motifs on the base partially mended from the fill. Finally, there is only one telegraph insulator which does not fall under any of the categories mentioned above, with no diagnostic characteristics indicating the manufacturer.



**Figure 4.5-** Although not thoroughly discussed in this paper, since further analysis is needed, feature 8 contained a large amount of decorated glassware. Left: Two matching molded creamer/pitchers are partially mended (020-108, 020-109). Center: Two stemware vessels, one acid-etched (020-120) and the other undecorated (019-018). Right: One ornate, milk glass plate (020-021) and one molded finger bowl (019-027).

The bottles are mainly mold produced, with only one canning jar showing markings of machine manufacture dating to pre-1904. Bottle fragment counts come from multiple types of vessels including medicinal (n=69) and patent/proprietary bottles (n=19), baby food jars (n=6), preserve/pickle containers (n=5), canning jars (n=30), beer bottles (n=26), wine/champagne bottles (n=2), whiskey flasks (n=11), misc. beverage bottles (n=14), bluing bottles (n=3), an ink container (n=1), a toiletry container (n=1), and a perfume bottle (n=1).

Two “BENGAL BLUING” bottles differ in size and were manufactured by Frank Miller & Sons. At least three canning jars were produced by the Hero Glass Firms sometime after 1867, with jars likely dating to c. 1880-1904. One additional lid liner was also manufactured by the Consolidate Fruit Jar Co. c. 1878-1882. A perfume bottle from Low, Son & Haydon (c. 1860s-1880s) was found in the bottom portion of the fill and is the only foreign manufactured glass product. Two whiskey containers from Tibby Brothers are also found in the fill and date to c. 1880s-1914. The last identified non-medicinal bottle was a manufactured by Mellin’s Food Company from the 1890s-early 1900s.

Feature 8 has the highest count of patent/proprietary medicinal bottles observed thus far. The Lincoln pharmacies of Steiner & Schuetz, Wilson L. Druggist, B.O. Kostka, and McArthur & Son, along with one Omaha business of J. M. Crissey’s Pharmacy are all identified within the feature fill. The patent medicines found within this feature were primarily marketed as either cough/consumption cures, or for relief to ailments relating to the stomach and bowels. Cough medicine products include Piso’s Cure (c. 1880s-1906), Primley’s Speedy Cure for Coughs and Colds (post 1883), and Dr. J.W. Bull’s Cough Syrup (c. 1900-1910). Medicines catering to stomach and liver issues included Pitcher’s Castoria (c. 1900-1910), Chamberlain’s Colic and Diarrhea Remedy (c. 1882-1892), and California Syrup of Figs (c. 1885-1889). In addition, the

fill contained a bottle of Chamberlain's Immediate Relief (post 1891) which could also "cure" cough and stomach issues.

It is unclear who may have deposited the materials. Chidley & Bleed suggested an association with the household of the Painter family, sometime after the death of Hettie K. Painter in 1889. The large number of medicinal bottles, both patent and druggist dated to the mid-1890s supports the suggestion of an episode of deposition at that time, however this is not a clear-cut conclusion. There are several possibilities to who may have contribute to feature 8's fill, with the options listed below ranked in order from least to most likely:

1. The fill is attributed to the Painter family at 1441 University Place. When analyzing the artifacts from the fill, very few artifacts align with the dates in which the Painter's occupied the NE corner of the block. While the fill consists of a high amount of medicinal and patent/proprietary medicinal bottles, the diagnostic bottles from Steiner & Schuetz were manufactured in 1889 or 1890. The majority of the products date to the 1890s-early 1900s which would have been after Hettie's death in 1889. Porcelain doll fragments and toy tableware are also similarly found in the fill, with no documented children residing at the address. Lastly, the location of the well was not near the Painter residence. The well was likely still in use in the mid-1890s till the early 1900's since sewer systems were not installed anywhere on the block till that time.
2. The Painters contributed partially to the fill. A more likely possibility since some of the medicinal bottles date ranges do fall into the time frame which the Painters conducted business. Some publications relating to early Lincoln do note that many wells outlived their use early on, observing that they often were drilled too deeply



resulting in salty tasting water. In some cases, this resulted in the pumping of water from the nearby city of Ashland. However, it is unknown if this was contributing factor in shortening the lifespan of the feature as a functioning well. A few of the ceramics with manufacturer marks match with the Painter occupation if time lag is not accounted for. Chidley and Bleed (2003) noted during the initial excavation that the deposit in feature 8 was a singular event, with this hypothesis contradicting their original assessment. The opening of Tabitha Hospital in 1896 could have sparked the removal of objects possibly left behind by Joseph Painter after Hettie's death, however again not all of the objects reflect this date. Several of the undated glassware artifacts were similar, indicating they may have been owned by a single household.

3. The fill was made in several episodes by the occupants of 602 or 606 N. 14th Street. Based on feature location, this assumption makes sense, since the feature is situated between these two households. The presence of dolls and toys could possibly relate to the later occupation of the Burke and/ or Astele family. The fill is also similar to that of feature 14, which was located in the rear yard of 602 N. 14th Street. Both features 8 and 14 contain ceramics with identical marks from J& E Mayer Pottery, as well as canning jars from Hero Fruit Jar Co., and patent and druggist medicinal bottles from A. C. Meyer & Co., and Steiner & Schuetz. Additionally, several of the same glass firms with the same bottle forms are identified in the two fills. Deposits likely started in the mid-1890s by various tenants/ boarders from the two houses, with the final episode associated with the Burke family of 602 N. 14th Street in the mid to late 1900s when the well was no longer needed.

*Feature 9 and 10*

Feature 9 is described as the base of a privy capped off with limestone material. This is the only feature that does not have a north-south or east-west orientation; its dimensions are 170cm northeast-southwest, 110 northwest-southeast, and depth of 10cm (Chidley & Bleed 2003:9). The artifact assemblage for feature 9 lacks any diagnostic items except for a bottle manufactured by the American Bottle Company which dates to 1905-1914. The feature is likely associated with feature 10; however, the lack of diagnostic cultural materials makes it difficult to establish actual dates of deposition. Based on the dates provided by the diagnostic bottle and the presence of a machine-made base fragment, it is likely that the last fill occurred sometime between the mid-1900s and early 1910s period.

Feature 10 was identified as a rectangular stain northeast of Feature 9 was interpreted as the very base of a privy (Chidley and Bleed 2003). The dimensions measure 185cm North-South, 75cm East-West, with a max depth of 110cm. Unfortunately, during the course of excavation, a large rainstorm soaked the feature resulting in some small artifacts being missed (Chidley and Bleed 2003). The feature fill collected consisted mostly of ceramics and glass, with the former making up 10% of the total collection assemblage and the latter 9% of the ceramic total.

The ceramic fill is largely tableware consisting of bowl, plate, and pitcher forms. Several fragmentary teaware vessels are also found, with at least two porcelain molded teacups, and one undecorated whiteware saucer present. Whiteware (n= 36) and ironstone (n=21) make up the majority of the feature's ceramic wares, with most pieces left undecorated. Several pieces of Albany slipped stoneware pieces are also contained within the fill, with at least two vessels manufactured locally by Lincoln Pottery Works.

Several ceramics came from companies in the East Liverpool area or its periphery, produced by Goodwin Brothers, Knowles, Taylor, & Knowles, and Steubenville Pottery Co. Two other manufacturers, Henry Burgess, and John Maddock & Sons (Ltd.), hail from the Staffordshire region of England. In addition to the known ceramic manufacturers, there are two unidentified marks. One partial mark of “814” is located on the base of a molded porcelain candlestick, possibly indicating the mold number for the piece. The second mark is a partial coat of arms stamped in blue, possibly coming from a blue transfer-printed ceramic. Based on identified markings, the ceramics were mostly manufactured from c. 1885 through the mid-1900’s, with the ceramic mark from Henry Burgess providing the earliest manufacture date of 1864-1891. The marks from Steubenville Pottery Co. (c. 1904) and John Maddock & Son(s) Ltd. (c. 1906-1927) indicate a later date of deposition.

The bottle glass from this feature is similar to feature 4, containing a mix of food, household, liquor, and medicinal bottles. Two patent/ proprietary medicinal bottles are found within the fill. The first is an unidentified rectangular, aqua bottle with “... [REMED]IES” embossed on the front panel. This bottle may have been filled with the product known as “Dr. M. M. Fenner’s People’s Remedies”, however not enough of the embossing is left intact to suggest this with any certainty. The second medicinal product is Dr. Pitcher’s Castoria manufactured by the Centaur Company c. 1900-1910. One milk glass soap container/lid was manufactured by Graham Bros & Co. (1865-1894) and is likely dated to post 1880, after improvements were made to manufacturing by perfumers (Briot 2011). The canning jar produced by Woodbury Glass Works is the only known mason jar manufacturer identified within the fill. The jar has a unique wide mouth external threaded finish not seen in jars from other features, manufactured sometime

between 1885-1886. The last identified product manufacturer comes from a condiment bottle produced by T. A. Snider Preserve Company sometime after 1884.

Several glass houses are identified on Jo-Jo style whiskey flasks, which include American Glass Works, Inc., Pierce Glass Co., and Tibby Brothers. These whiskey flasks all likely pre-date prohibition. The Pierce Glass Co. (1905-1987) is the only one that was used for a long period after the initial enforcement of prohibition in the state in 1916.

Features 9 and 10 were found within the same lot as features 4 and 5, both of which are located slightly southeast. The features are in the rear yard of a residential structure pictured on Sanborn maps starting in 1891. The address for the duplex changes on the maps, with the 1903 map listing 1431.5 and 1425.5 East U Street while maps after 1928 list the address as 1426 and 1428 East T. Street.

The additional address of 1423 East U Street may have also referred to the structure in the southern portion of lot 14, with census records found for this address prior to 1890 (Neumann 2019). It is strongly suggested that the information provided by records for 1426 and 1428 T. Streets complement the census and directory data for 1423 U Street, and thus likely indicate the same address (Neumann 2019). By 1928, these features were located in the rear yards of 615 and 617 N 15th. It is highly unlikely that they are associated with these addresses, since most of the artifacts pre-date 1913 when these properties were first occupied. In addition, these privies would have been located too close to each of the dwellings, a reason that suggests an earlier date for these features.

The Spellman family were the first residents at 1423 U Street from 1886-1894. The family consisted of Thomas Spellman, his wife Catherine, and their daughters Nellie and

Hannah. The O'Neill family resided at 1428 T Street from 1893-1897. The family consisted of Mary O'Neill, her husband Felix, and their children James, Thomas, and Felix Jr (Neumann 2019). One additional person, a boarder, is noted as residing with the family in 1893. From 1899, the house would only be occupied for a year at most until 1910, with residents primarily working-class individuals. In the case of 1426 T Street, there are no long-term residents documented. The first resident was Bruce Barnhart in 1899, with each individual up till 1910 only staying for a year.

### *Feature 11*

Characterized as a shallow basin, which was most likely the bottom remnant of a privy, feature 11 contained very few artifacts. The dimensions of the feature measure 37cm North-South, 35cm East-West, with a maximum depth of 15cm, a shallow privy compared to others (Bleed and Chidley 2003). There are relatively few artifacts within the fill, with ceramic artifacts the most common material type found. The ceramics are composed of similar wares to those exhibited in other features dating to the late 1880s through early 1900s period. At least 10 vessels are represented within the fill, however most are highly fragmentary. Most forms are identifiable, with the only piece of note a large, partially mended ironstone basin which accounts for 39% of the total ceramic sherd count. No other diagnostic ceramics or bottles can be identified. Only 4 olive green glass fragments can be identified as bottle glass within the fill. Thus, it is not possible to assign a definite date for feature 11 on the basis of the recovered material remains alone.

The feature was located along the Lot 13 side of the Lot 13/14 property in the rear yard of 558 N. 14th Street. The Gieser family are the first noted residents in 1885, with the German immigrant John Gieser, and his wife Mary living with their two infant daughters at the address

until 1889. At that time, they moved into the next house on 556 N. 14th Street. Several renters are also noted by Neumann (2018) starting in 1885 until 1894, who typically stayed for a year or so. From 1894-1896 the house sat empty, most likely an effect of the nationwide economic crisis that is mirrored in many other residences in the neighborhood. The trend of boarders would resume in 1897. The only resident who stayed at this property for more than a year was the Cook family (1910-1912).

### *Feature 12 and 13*

Feature 12, which was located directly southwest of feature 11, was only identified as a probable privy after being accidentally removed by the backhoe. The only dimension given in the report is an approximate depth of 50cm (Bleed and Chidley 2003). The artifacts were collected by the excavators from a disturbed pile of fill and backdirt (Bleed and Chidley 2003).

Several ceramics and glass artifacts were identified in the fill from feature 12. Glass fragments represent the largest group. Bottle glass fragments make up 40% of the assemblage and are attributed to medicinal bottles (n=7), canning jars (n=10), soda/mineral water bottles (n=1), wine/ liquor bottles (n=80), a whiskey flask (n=1), and one perfume bottle (n=1). Several products and glass firms have been identified from the fill, with the estimated dated range of 1878- c.1915. The bulk of medicinal bottles from the fill are druggist bottles, with only one patent/proprietary medicinal bottle identified. Manufactured by Dr. C. Wakefield & Company (post 1880s), the Blackberry Balsam product would have been marketed at multiple age groups and thus cannot be tied to a specific household. Ball Brothers Glass Mfg. Co. and the Consolidated Glass Co. manufactured at least two of the canning jars, providing a date range from 1878- 1896. The H. P. Lau Co. is the only local manufacturer, with the Hutchinson style

soda bottle produced by the Illinois Glass Company from c. 1880-1915. Lastly, one small perfume bottle was produced by Lubin in Paris, France, likely dating from c. 1880s-1914.

Ceramics from the feature are mostly undecorated, with the fill consisting predominantly of whiteware. Two ceramic marks have been identified originating from the firms of Prospect Hill Pottery and J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.). The saucer from Prospect Hill is dated to 1879-1894 and is the only manufacturer mark traced to Trenton, New Jersey, a major pottery production center prior to the rise of East Liverpool potters. The partial J. & G. Meakin from Staffordshire is dated to post c. 1891 and is the same mark that was used on two ceramic wares found in feature 8.

Feature 12 was most likely filled by a family based on multiple items which indicate different life stages and genders. A fragmentary hand-painted porcelain doll head would have been purchased for a child. Wine and liquor bottles as well as the presence of a two partial pipe bowls suggests the presence of an adult male. Finally, there is the perfume bottle from Lubin, which would have been marketed to an adult woman. The feature is hard to date, mainly based on the reasons of possible mixing. The inclusion of a Trenton manufacturer would have indicated a deposition period dating to the early 1880s through late 1890s period as evidenced in similar collections, however the presence of multiple machine-made bottles, and one later dating Staffordshire mark greatly increases the date range. Based on material culture alone, the filling episodes likely occurred anywhere from 1878-1925.

At least five decorated, whiteware teacups from feature 12 cross-mend with feature 13, with one additional teacup only in 13 related to the wares (Figure 4.6). One of these mended wares is stamped with a mark from W. H. Grindley & Co. in Staffordshire, England (1914-1925). Additionally, one ceramic tea-set is found to cross between these two features, consisting of 3 teacups, and one saucer which were all manufactured by Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd. The

feature does fall in the rear yard of 558 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street just as feature 11 does, however due to the mixture of artifacts it is almost impossible to designate a particular household as contributing to the fill. If mainly filled by the residents of 558 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street the artifacts were likely either contributed by the Gieser family or Cook family. On the other hand, if the fill is attributed to 1441 U Street it was likely contributed by the Hellweg family. The feature contains similar bottle typologies to feature 4, which is known to be deposited by the Hellweg's. Identified soda water bottlers only fall within these two features, which also contained canning jars from the Ball Brothers Mfg. Co. manufactured c. 1895-1896. They both contained a large amount of wine/champagne bottles, and generally lacked patent/proprietary medicinal products. Lastly, the porcelain doll fragments found in feature 12 may be associated with Getrude Hellweg who was noted by Neumann (2018) as possibly keeping her dolls as heirlooms as she aged.



**Figure 4.6-** A relatively large amount of teaware was found to mix between features 12 and 13. Top left to right: 024-056, 024-053, 025-036, 025-030. Bottom left to right: Decal saucer 025-039 and Johnson Bros. set 025-034, 025-026, 025-027, and 025-028.



Feature 13 was identified as a privy due to its' size and shape. The dimensions listed by Chidley and Bleed (2003) were 96cm East-West, 80cm North-South, with a max depth of 70cm. The feature was also noted as lacking internal stratigraphy, possibly indicating a single deposition episode. Similar to features 4 and 5 previously listed, the feature was originally believed to relate to the Hellweg family at 1431 U Street (Chidley and Bleed 2003).

The feature itself contains very few embossed glass bottles and marked pottery. The fill has primarily glassware and curved glass fragments. The categorized bottle glass consists of medicinal bottles (n=3) and one baking powder bottle. The only product identified within this group is Rumford Chemical Work's "Horford's Baking Powder." Porcelain and whiteware are the only two ceramic wares identified, with most pieces either molded or decorated with a decal motif. Two pottery manufacturers, Haviland & Co. originating in Limoges, France (c. 1888-1896), and Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd. from Staffordshire, England (c. 1902-1913) have been identified. The decorative motif on the saucer manufactured by Johnson Bros. also matches that of a complete teacup found within the feature fill. The decorative motif on the saucer manufactured by Johnson Bros. also matches that of two teacups in the feature fill, and one teacup which crossed with feature 12.

Feature 13 is likely dated to the late 1880s- early 1900s period based on the artifacts identified in the fill. There are very few bottles, however the absence of machine-manufactured wares indicates a date prior to 1903. There are no artifacts that indicate the age or gender of any household members which likely contributed to the fill. The privy is possibly one of the many constructed and used by the fairly large Hellweg family. The presence of sets identified as mixing between features 12 and 13 are almost indicative of the family, since they are the only

household noted within the study area whom freely deposited whole decorated wares in this manner.

#### *Feature 14*

Feature 14 was identified as a rectangular basin of a privy measuring 86cm North-South and 60cm East-West, with a max depth of 35cm (Chidley and Bleed 2003). During initial excavation, the fill appeared to have been truncated during the leveling of the site which occurred in the 1950s. Chidley and Bleed (2003) also report that this feature falls in line with features 6, 11, and 12, indicating that privies were located at the back of the properties on 14th Street.

Feature 14's glass bottle assemblage consisted of a beer bottle, canning jars, condiment bottles, medicinal bottles, a preserves jar, whiskey flasks, and a wine bottle. Bottle manufacturing methods varied within the feature, with most items mold produced. Several manufacturers have been identified within the food container and medicinal bottle groups. Embossing on these bottles indicates a date range from 1880-1946, with most bottles dating before the 1910s.

Multiple condiment bottles have been found in the feature fill, most of which are mold produced. Two bottles manufactured by H. J. Heinz Company date to post-1888. The bottles have the variety number on the base (No. 25 and 26). One machine made bottle manufactured by T. A. Snider Co. is dated to post-1903, most likely a ketchup bottle, based on its shape.

There are three local pharmacy bottles from J. H. Harley, Riggs Drug Store, and Steiner & Schuetz. The Steiner & Schuetz bottle has similar embossing to those on bottles found in feature 8. The J. H. Harley bottle was also embossed by the jobber of Dean, Foster, and Dawley

on the base, dating to 1890-1893. The feature also contains three mold manufactured patent/proprietary medicinal bottles produced by Fairchild Brothers & Foster, A. C. Meyer & Co., and The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company.

Two ceramic manufacturers, (J. & E.) Mayer Potteries Co., Ltd. (c. 1881-1891) and Edward Clarke (& Co.) (c.1877-1887) were identified in the feature fill. Albany slipped stoneware is the most common ceramic type comprising 36.70% (n=29) of the recovered ceramics. Several other types of decoration occur and include a banded ware, brown salt glazed stoneware, molded wares, hand-painted wares, a gilded ware, and one transferprint fragment. In addition, there is one undecorated, earthenware pipe stem fragment. Several porcelain doll fragments are found, with one chest piece molded with “1210 #4.” This could possibly indicate the mold number employed by the manufacturer of the doll. One possible manufacturer could be Alt, Beck & Gottschalck from Germany. This, however, is unconfirmed, as there are few fragments that can yield supplemental information.

According to maps provided by Chidley and Bleed (2003) feature 14 is associated with 602 N. 14th Street. When referenced to the 1891 Sanborn map, the feature is shown to be directly behind a shed structure in the rear of the yard that was re-located by 1903. The house was first occupied by James Vicker from 1886-1889, with one additional boarder taking residence in 1887. Following the trend of many of the houses along 14th street, the house was occupied by a series of working-class boarders from 1890 till 1899, with no noted occupants during the years following an economic downturn in 1895-1898. The family most likely associated with the feature fill are the Burke family, who lived at the house from 1905-1909. The household consisted of the relatives of William Burke and Stephen Burke, along with Stephen's children Katherine, Margaret, Marie, and James. The family, with the exceptions of Margaret

and William immigrated from Ireland (Neumann 2019), working as dressmakers, a feed store worker, a driver, and as traveling salesmen. In addition, the family took on one boarder in 1907, likely to supplement their income. One year prior to the Burke family moving to this property a sewer connection was noted by Colwell (1999) at the address, with the permit issued for water.

The doll fragments, which were manufactured during the early 1880s could be associated with one of the three Burke daughters. Katherine and Marie, likely twins, were both born in Ireland in 1876, while Margaret was born in 1880 (Neumann 2019). The doll was likely considered special for the girls and thus was brought with them when they emigrated to the United States, as a reminder of their childhood. The pipe stem fragment is likely attributed to a male within the household while the three alcoholic beverage bottles, were generally associated with working-class, male, immigrants during the late 19th century. The two pharmacy bottles from Steiner & Schuetz and J. H. Harley Druggists most likely predate the Burke family since these pharmacies were no longer in operation by the 20th century. The patented medicinal bottles in the fill continued to be manufactured well in the early 20th century. Rigg's Drug Cutter is one pharmacy known to offer all the brands in the feature fill, as seen in one local advertisement from 1903 listing their prices (The Independent, 12 February 1903). The main fill for the feature likely dates from 1905-1909, with occasional deposits possibly occurring post-1890.

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION OF PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY

### *Food Containers*

Food containers make up 28.2% (n=235) of the bottle glass assemblage, with a variety of forms found in several features across the collection. Almost all features, including general collection, contain items from this category in their fills, with the exception of features 1, 9, and 11. The bottle forms include a baking powder bottle, canning jars, condiment containers, infant formula bottles, milk bottles, and pickle/preserve jars. Some containers are also embossed with product information, which allows for certain brands to be identified.

### *Pickle/Preserves and Condiment Containers*

Condiments are common fixtures in 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century historical sites and were used to enhance the flavoring of foods (Lindsey 2020). Pickle/ preserve bottles found in the collection tend to be round glass vessels, which were designed specifically for food products. These bottles came in a variety of shapes and were popular during the 19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey 2020). The English “chow chow” style was one of the most frequent forms in this category, and generally contained a pickled vegetable mix (Lindsey 2020). Bottles which held condiments and preserved products became available to consumers around the turn of the century and, typically, would be discarded after a single use (Busch 1987). Their presence in feature fills shows increasing commercialization of food products, with once homemade foods readily available at local wholesale grocers and department stores. Three known condiment manufacturers are identified within the collection. These include one jar from H. Wichert, and multiple bottles from the T. A. Snider Preserve Company and the H. J. Heinz Co.

The only identified mustard container was a barrel-shaped jar embossed with “WICHER[T]” inside a shield, which was found in feature 5. The mustard and pickle manufacturer H. Wichert was first established in Chicago, Illinois, in 1870 (Historical Publishing Co. 1885). The trademark for the mustard was issued in 1885, with the company also filing patents for various other condiment products in 1893 (Zumwalt 1980). The success of the company continued into the 1900s, with table sauces, mustards, and catsup products from H. Wichert mentioned in various registers and food commissioner reports from 1905-1907. Not much is known about their availability in Nebraska, since advertisements were not found in digitized local papers.

The T. A. Snider Preserve Company as presented by Zumwalt (1980) were “Manufacturers of Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Catsup, Sauces, etc.” Two ketchup/catsup condiment bottles from the company were found in features 10 and 14; both containers were mostly complete. The bottles have different variations of the proprietary embossing. The bottle from feature 10 was embossed with “THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.” in plain block text on the base. The bottle from feature 14 is embossed with “[TA] Snider Preserve Co./ [CINCINN]ATI, [O.]” shown in stylized script on the main body. Both bottles post-date the company’s incorporation in June of 1884 (Zumwalt 1980), with feature 14’s embossing likely a later variation since the seams indicate machine manufacturing. Snider’s catsup is frequently advertised in local Nebraskan papers after 1896. The product sold for \$0.17 in 1904 (The Nebraska Independent, 25 August 1904: 18).

Three bottles from the H. J. Heinz Co. show some degree of product preference within the neighborhood. The bottles come from features which date to different periods of deposition. Two bottles from feature 14 are older than the one machine manufactured container found in

feature 7 (Figure 5.1). The H. J. Heinz Company was first formed in 1888 by Henry John Heinz, after he successfully paid off debts and bought out family members from the previous enterprise of F & J Heinz Company (Zumwalt 1980). Base plate numbers, a feature which all three bottles have, was a system first introduced by the F & J Heinz Company sometime after 1873 (Zumwalt 1980). This system allowed for each of the container's contents to be more accurately identified. The container from feature 7 is the most recent bottle, which was machine manufactured by Owens Bottle Co.'s Fairmont, at the West Virginia plant in 1928. The bottle contained cider vinegar as indicated by the base plate number of "213". The bottles from feature 14 date to c. 1880-1900s, as indicated by mold markings. Both bottles contained pickled products; the embossed bottle "25" contained sweet sour pickle, cauliflower, and mustard pickles, and the "26" variation held pickled cauliflower (Society of Historical Archaeology 2006). Heinz products were commonly found in wholesale grocers in Nebraska. The brand became famous for its' "57 Varieties" of "Conserved Fruits, Pickles, Baked Beans, Relishes, Catsup, etc." (The McCook Tribune, 6 March 1908). The company was known as the "pickle people of Pittsburg, U. S. A." (ODB, 1 August 1899:2); a quart of sweet pickles was valued at \$0.25 in 1909 (ODB, 26 October 1909: 10), while vinegar bottles were priced at \$0.21 (pint), \$0.35 (quart), and \$0.65 (half gallon) in 1921 (ODB, 18 October 1921: 5).



**Figure 5.1-H.** H. J. Heinz bottles found in features 7 and 14 (left to right 016-014, 026-001, and 026-003). Two smaller containers in feature 14 pickled products, and early variations of Heinz products within the collection.

### *Milk and Milk Substitutes*

Sparked by the settlement of the city landscape away from farms, dairy products such as milk became increasingly packaged with diagnostic embossing indicating the product manufacturer. Milk bottles are not a common type of container in the Kauffman collection. The absence of large numbers of containers could be attributed to bottle return systems. Easily



perishable products such as milk were likely distributed at the local level, which allowed for returnable bottle systems to easily be employed (Busch 1980). Only one clear, un-embossed, capseat milk container has been identified in feature 2 of the collection, and dates to the mid-1880s- early 1910s period. This container can be attributed to any of the residents at 1441 U Street since it was a common food commodity through the turn of the century.

Milk substitute products, in contrast to their fresh counterparts, are more commonly found in archaeological deposits from the Kauffman neighborhood. Since refrigeration for household use was still in development, dried milk products were easily transported nation-wide, with many of the brands established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century continuing well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. These products were manufactured by Mellin's Food Company and Horlick's Malted Milk Company, with both brands achieving a high degree of commercial success early on. Two bottles in the collection contained Mellin's Food that varied in size with and had different embossings. The first container from feature 8 was embossed with "GOODALE Co./ BOSTON// LARGE SIZE" on the main body and "P/8/P" on the base. This bottle is dated to the 1890s- early 1900s and is likely the earlier variation of the two Mellin's bottles. The second bottle from feature 4 was embossed with "MELLIN'S FOOD CO/ SMALL SIZE 2 1/2" and likely dates to post-1910. Mellin's food was first produced by Gustav Mellin in the 1870s, with Thomas Doliber & Thomas T. Goodale later trademarking the product in January of 1889 (Zumwalt 1980). "Mellin's Food" was heavily advertised for use by both infants and invalids. The product has been found in several households within the Kauffman neighborhood, and in another collection associated with a house to the south of this area, which also dates to a similar period (Weber et al. 2021). Locally, this product was advertised in a variety of ways, emphasizing the role of the woman as a caretaker, as well as mirroring testimonials used by many patent/proprietary

medicines. For example, one advertisement stated that individuals who consumed Mellin's Food were free of colic and stomach troubles (ODB, 21 October 1905: 7).

Feature 4 also contained a glass fragment from a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk, which is dated from 1887-1910s. Known later as Horlick's Malted Milk Company, the firm was founded in 1873 as the "J & W Horlick Company" (Brink 2016). It became a leading food company, based in Racine, Wisconsin. Its main product was powdered malted milk, which it advertised as a nutritional supplement (Brink 2016). The milk-malt-wheat product was first trademarked sometime after 1883 and was originally sold in local soda fountains (Zumwalt 1980). Several advertisements were published in local papers, with full page ads targeting individuals in settings where fresh milk products were not easily accessible. Furthermore, it advertised its product as beneficial to all age groups (ODB, 23 December 1918). Prices varied, with an advertisement from Rigg's Drug Store in 1904 listing the malted product in the normal size at \$0.78 and the hospital size for \$3.19 (The Nebraska Independent, 25 February 1904: 10).

Both milk products were primarily marketed towards infants and invalids. The latter group, most likely, were the consumers of these goods in the Kauffman neighborhood. Neumann (2018) suggests that both the Mellin's and Horlick's bottles in feature 4 were likely associated with one individual, the aging Henry Hellweg who died in 1905, since there were no bottle-feeding children who resided at 1431 U Street. For the Mellin's bottle in feature 8, there are several possibilities for the origin of the bottle. If the feature is associated with the houses at 602 or 606 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, the bottle was most likely intended for a sick or elderly individual since no children are listed in records compiled by Neumann (2018). On the other hand, if the feature is partly associated with the Painter household at 1441 U Street, the bottle could have been used by one of the many infirmity patients, or by Hettie K. Painter who passed away in 1889. It is also

entirely possible that the product had a broader appeal; due to lack of adequate refrigeration, malted milk products might have replaced fresh milk in certain households, since it was more easily accessible in the city environment of Lincoln. These milk formulas, however, were somewhat expensive, equaling the price of most commercial medicines and likely not purchased on a regular basis.

### *Baking Powder*

Only one food container was identified in feature 13, an embossed jar containing “Horsford’s Baking Powder.” It was manufactured by Rumford Chemical Works, which started operation in 1855. The chemical leavener was the result of research by Justus Von Liebig whom Eben N. Horsford studied under (Zumwalt 1980). Printed in 1861 by Rumford, a publication titled *The Theory and Art of Breadmaking: A New Process Without the Use of Ferment*, discussed how the product was manufactured and the way it could be used in the household (Civitello 2017). The phosphate baking powder was noted as a superior product in testimonials and cooking guides (Castle and Rice 1876; Farmer 1912). The company even published its own cookbooks (Wallace 1926; Zumwalt 1980). Another successful product was an acid phosphate powder, which was frequently listed in local papers as a patent medicine (ODB, 24 April 1892; ODB, 2 August 1902:12). Baking powders manufactured by Rumford were typically sold in Nebraska in metal cans in the early 1900s, with prices varying from \$0.25 for a 1 pound can to \$1.15 for a 5 pound can (ODB, 4 June: 1904: 16). Locally, “Horsford’s” baking powder was only mentioned once in 1884, with the glass container likely pre-dating the canned “Rumford” variety (ODB, 26 April 1884: 6). Thus, the glass container likely dates to the mid-late 1880s, since papers nationwide carry frequent advertisements of a canned variety of the baking powder in the early 1890s.

### *Canning jars*

Canning jars are found in features 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14. These containers were intended to be reused at the household level, unlike most of the bottles. Thus, generally they are some of the oldest glass materials in the collection. Several different common glass manufacturers are represented within this category, and include Ball Brothers Mfg. Co., Consolidated Glass Co., Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Hero Glass Firms, Swayzee Glass Co, and Woodbury Glass Co. In addition to the jars themselves, several lid liners have been found, with most unidentifiable due to the absence of embossing/ diagnostic markings. The only two companies which can be garnered from these porcelain lid liners are the Pennsylvania Glass Co, and Consolidated Glass Co., since they are directly embossed with the manufacturer's information. These containers were also highly fragmentary and for the most part not fully mendable, an indication that they were possibly discarded after being broken.

Most mason jars were produced by Ball Brothers Mfg. Co, and are present in features 4, 7, and 12. Features 4 and 7 contained jars that were highly fragmented, which mended mostly to completion. Scripts and block print embossing allow for easy dating, with subtle variations; sometimes they can be dated to a one-year period. The company operated in Muncie, Indiana from 1887-1922, after the founders moved further west from their original location (Lockhart et al. N.d.). The Ball company started manufacturing machine made jars after acquiring the press-and-blow Arbogast machine in 1893. The machine manufacture expanded after nine additional machines were added at Factory No. 1 in 1898 (Lockhart et al. N.d.). Additional patents and machine rights were acquired over time. The company added Owens machines, JPM Miller machines, and several of their own inventions by the 1920s (Lockhart et al. N.d.). Almost all the jars were machine made, with the exception of two jars in feature 4 and 12, both dating to 1895-

1896. There are three machine made jars in Features 4, which are older than those in feature 7; one dates to c. 1896-1910 and the other two to 1903-1904. Feature 7 has two jars which date to c. 1910-1923 (Figure 5.2). Based on the surrounding fill, it is entirely possible that these were discarded much later, in the late 1920s-1930s period.

Jars manufactured by the Hero Glass Firms are the second most frequent embossed mason containers and are found in features 8 and 14. The fruit jar manufacturer Hero Glass Works was first established in 1869. The firm adopted the Mason name after the initial patent expired in 1879 (Lockhart et al. N.d). The jars from both features were likely purchased after the company started to use Mason embossing on their containers. Rowley's patent date is embossed on two base fragments from feature 8, with "PAT NOV 26 67" found to surround the numbers of "273" and "280" which are placed in the center of each of the bases (Lockhart et al. N.d). The jar with "280" has "PAT NO 280" faintly embossed behind the number in the center. The "273" jar is also embossed with "1858" on the fragmentary main body, indicating that it was manufactured post-1879. These are the only two jars with molded characteristics, both indicating post-bottom mold manufacture. The two machine-made mason jars in features 8 and 14 are fragmentary and embossed with "HFJCo" in a Hero Cross. Additionally, the jar from feature 14 has a partial "MASON'[S]" embossed on the main body. These jars date to c. 1884-1900, when the company likely employed machines in their manufacture, like Ball, resulting in seams running through the finish.

One jar from feature 12 is embossed with "[M]ASON'S/PATENT" and the CFJCo monogram on the main body. The logo is traced to the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., who did not manufacture the mason jars, but rather controlled the patents for the containers (Lockhart N. d.). After the original Mason patent was set to expire, Louis R. Boyd, John L. Mason, along with two

other individuals incorporated the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. in December in 1871 (Lockhart et al. N.d.). The CFCo monogram was trademarked on April 23 of 1878, with the company also unsuccessfully attempting to control the market through the application to register “Mason’s Fruit Jar” in 1877 (Lockhart et al. N.d). It is unknown which glass firm produced the jar, since most of the container is missing, with its manufacture dating sometime between 1878-c. 1883.



**Figure 5.2-** Later variation of Ball mason jar from feature 7 (016-018) and a uniquely threaded Woodbury Glass Works container from feature 10 (022-019). Jars with embossing from Consolidated Glass Co., Swayzee Glass Co., Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., and Woodbury Glass Works are not found in a large quantity or across multiple features.

Additionally, feature 4 has one mostly mended mason jar manufactured by Swayzee Glass Co. The company opened in 1895 in Swayzee, Indiana, specializing in medicinal bottle manufacture. Fruit jars were added to the repertoire by 1896 (Schulz et al. N.d.). The company struggled to keep up with large manufacturers such as Ball and Atlas, who started to use machines in the mid-1890s. The Swayzee company employed press-and-blow machine manufacture in May of 1899 (Schulz et al. N.d.). Later it was bought out by Ball, on February 8, 1906, and the plant closed in March of that same year (Schulz et al. N.d.). The embossing shown

is “SWAYZEE’S/IMPROVED/MASON” with a Fleur de lis underneath the company’s name on the main body. The mason jar in feature 4 was machine manufactured, thus dating sometime after 1899 until the plant’s closure in 1906.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.’s marks have been found on multiple vessel forms within the collection. This company became a direct competitor to major brands such as Ball. One fruit jar in feature 7 is embossed with “ATLAS/ STRONG SHOULDER/MASON” with the capital A dropped in ATLAS. The Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. was founded in 1902, becoming a staple in production of wide-mouthed containers (Lockhart et al. N.d.). The ATLAS trademark was first registered on July 31, 1906, with the embossing on the jar dated between c. 1913-1924 (Lockhart et al. N.d.). It is unknown which factory produced the jar, however, based on the dates, it was manufactured in Washington, PA, Wheeling, WV, Clarksburg, WV, or Zanesville, OH (Lockhart et al. N.d.).

The last identified jar comes from Woodbury Glass Works. The complete jar features a unique external threaded finish, which most likely would have been supplemented with a perforated closure that was common on many of the jars in the “WOODBURY” line (Lockhart et al. N.d.). The jar is dated to 1885-c. 1900 consisting of a front embossing of “WOODBURY/WGW monogram” and a base embossing of “WOODBURY GLASS/ WORKS/ 5/ WOODBURY, N. J.” (Figure 5.2). The glass works was started in Woodbury, New Jersey on March 21, 1881, with the trademark of “WOODBURY” with a MGW monogram awarded in September of 1885 (Lockhart et al. N.d.). The jar in the collection is a variation of this trademark, featuring the “WGW” monogram below the block text.

Canning jars advertisements frequently appear in the summer months, with department stores pushing sales during this “canning season”. These containers were always sold locally by

the dozen, with jars from the same company but different years of production indicating consumer preference (ex. Feature 4). The mason jars in features 4 and 7, which share the same date, were probably acquired at the same time, since these items were only sold in bulk. These containers were intended as utilitarian vessels, with food preservation a common activity in turn of the century households. Several magazines printed excerpts on the practice, targeting an audience primarily of women homemakers. Multiple magazine articles from the 1880s discuss the “art of canning” as an attribute of the “skillful housekeeper”, advising that certain items such as fruits should be preserved in glass containers (Early 1885; Harland 1889). Canned fruit was considered a “more healthful” food and a cheaper alternative to store-bought preserves and pickles. Some guides even gave advice on how to make and sell canned products for a profit (Campbell 1888; Sabin 1890). The Victorian role of the woman as the caretaker for the household was still echoed as late as the 1920s, with contests for the activity hosted by Hazel Atlas open to “any girl or woman” (ODB, 7 August 1922:6).

Local advertisements rarely mention the names of specific glass jar manufacturers in their excerpts, the exception being Ball jars, attesting to their overall success and their reputation as a reliable brand. Ball mason fruit jars were slightly pricier in Lincoln than in Omaha with the containers sold by the dozen. The earliest price listing in Lincoln’s digitized newspapers is from 1906, with a 1-pint dozen selling for \$0.65, a 1-quart dozen \$0.75, and a half gallon dozen \$0.85 (The Wageworker, 15 June 1906: 8). By 1923, prices for Ball jars increased with “Buy-Rite” in Omaha selling the containers at \$0.73 for a 1-pint dozen, \$0.83 for a 1-gallon dozen, and \$1.15 for a half gallon dozen (ODB, 20 June 1923: 7). Listings for unnamed brands were more expensive, with prices listed in 1896 starting at \$0.70 for a dozen of pint-sized containers, \$0.80 for quarts, and \$0.95 for half gallons (The Nebraska Advertiser, 5 June 1896).



### *Household products*

Within the features analyzed, several diagnostic bottles which would have been utilized in the household for non-food items are identified. The products which they would have contained have been identified as oil, ink, and bluing agents. These products are found in the general collection and in features 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10, and do not appear in any great density. Products manufactured by Frank Miller & Sons, Chas M. Higgins & Co., Sanford's Mfg. Co., and Reichert Chemical & Manufacturing Company are further detailed below. In addition to these goods, one unidentified possible household product from S. C. Johnson & Son was identified.

Several ink bottles are found within the general collection and features 2, 7, 8, and 10, with only two embossed, small fountain pen ink bottles identified. Although not a common bottle type within the collection, ink bottles were most likely utilized at the household level, whether it be to write personal correspondence, or in an educational setting. The bottles were designed so that ink could easily be applied to the writing utensil. Although these containers were intended as single use items due to the increase in availability of commercialized products, it is unknown if they were refilled and reused on multiple occasions.

The Sanford's Manufacturing Co. bottle from feature 2 is identified by the "S. M. CO" logo on the base of the bottle, which can be dated between c. 1880-1920 (Lindsey 2020). This would roughly correspond with the frequent advertisements placed by department stores throughout Nebraska, from 1890-1923. The company was first founded in 1857 by William H. Sanford Jr. and Frederick W. Redington. The manufacturing firm moved to Chicago in 1866, with satellite offices established in New York in 1896 (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2021; Clayman 2020). One additional Sanford container was identified within the

general collection, embossed with SANFORDS INK along the main body. Although the container is slightly larger than the one in feature 2, it likely dates to the same period, with molded seam marking indicating a manufacture prior to c. 1910. The second ink bottle, which would have contained either “Higgins’ American Indian Ink” or “Eternal Black Ink”, came from feature 7. The bottle dates to post 1903 and was machine manufactured. We have found only one mention of Higgins India Ink in Nebraskan papers in 1920, with the product sold for \$0.35 a bottle (ODB, 9 January 1920: 9). The Charles M. Higgins & Co. Manufacturers, which would later be known as Higgins Inks, first introduced its products in 1880 (Higgins 2020). By 1910, advertisements in publications from the East Coast indicated that the company produced several inks and adhesives, which were marketed as being free of corrosives and harsh smells (The American Architect 1910).

Several bottles, in varying sizes have been found with the embossing “BENGAL/BLUING” along the shoulder of bluish-aqua tinted bottles (Figure 5.3). Bluing was a product intended to be used while washing clothes to preserve the color of clothing (Lindsey 2020). Based on local advertisements, these bottles were produced by Frank Miller & Sons in New York, New York. The company was initially founded in 1838 in Warsaw, New York and by 1885 was listed as a leading manufacturer selling products across the United States (Edwards and Critten 1885). Price listings for the product occur in several 1910 issues of *The Wageworker*, with bottles tentatively manufactured sometime in the 1880s-1910s period based on the similarity in embossing and other diagnostic characteristics.

Another household bottle found in feature 4 most likely contained an oil manufactured by Reichert Chemical Manufacturing Co. The bottle was embossed with a cursive “Everite” on the base and was produced sometime after 1919. At that time the manufacturing company was

incorporated in Marshfield, Wisconsin (The University of Wisconsin N.d.). The company was known to produce several household products including dressings, cleaners, and polishes and were marketed as “Everite Products” (The University of Wisconsin N.d.). Everite Oil was used mainly as a cleaner and polisher for several different mechanical devices, guns, and tools and was generally sold in a 3-ounce container (Ebay N.d.). It is difficult to associate this item with the household/person who deposited it, since it would have been a relatively ubiquitous product.



**Figure 5.3-** Bengal Bluing embossed bottles found in features 4 and 8. Clear container in feature (007-031) have the same finish and manufacturing marks as the small (019-004) and large (018-003) aqua container found in feature 8’s fill.

### ***Beauty and Personal Care***

Several toiletry/ personal care bottles are noted within features 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12. These products would have been widely available in the growing market of Lincoln, with local newspapers and catalogues such as Sears and Roebuck advertising them frequently. Perfumes/ colognes, creams, soap, and possibly toilet water products are found throughout the neighborhood, mostly deposited in privy features (Figure 5.4).



**Figure 5.4:** Embossed beauty products. Left: Low, Son & Haydon bottle from feature 8 (018-010); Center: Lubin brand perfume from feature 12 (024-002); and Right: Graham Bros. milk glass soap container from feature 10 (022-083).

Three complete perfume bottles have been identified within the collection and were most likely intended for short-term use based on their small size. The production of perfume changed drastically during the late 19th century and was no longer considered an exclusive, luxury item. Newly produced synthetic compounds along with improved techniques for extracting raw materials allowed for perfume manufacturers to lower production costs and expand their marketing during the 1880s (Briot 2011). The use of perfume aligned with the ideologies of the Victorian era, with many products more widely in demand as hygienic practices improved (Briot 2011). This belief is echoed in a publication released by Good Housekeeping in 1888 with an article on perfume stating that “recent scientific investigation had shown that people working in perfume factories have been less liable than others to disease” (Clark W. Bryan & Co. 1888).

Two manufacturers have been identified from these bottles, one produced by Low, Son & Haydon in London, England (feature 8), and the other by Lubin in Paris, France (feature 6). Low, Son & Haydon is remarked as one of the leading perfumers before the close of the century, producing several different perfumes, handkerchief extracts, and toilet soaps (Puck Publishing Company 1883). The products were offered in a wide array of scents, with “Flower De Luce” and “White Lilac” mentioned in several newspaper advertisements and lithographs produced by

the company during the mid-1870s through late 1880s period (The Huntington N.d.). The second embossed perfume bottle was produced by Lubin, one of the oldest and most influential perfumers located in Paris, France (Bellamy 1897). The company was well established by the time the bottle was purchased, with local newspapers equating the brand to “quaintness”, with scents such as Enigma marketed as refined and delicate (The Red Cloud Chief, 12 February 1904). The nostalgia card was played often in the advertisements of Lubin products, with scents such as Ylang-Ylang, Honeysuckle, and White Rose amongst many others sold in early 1900s Nebraska, at 75 cents for a one-ounce bottle (Omaha Daily Bee, 3 November 1903: 8). While it is highly likely that all three bottles contained perfume, and thus were intended for use by female members of the household(s), it is also likely that they may have contained handkerchief extracts (especially in the case of Low, Son & Haydon), which would have been marketed to a male demographic.

Following the trend of perfumes, many soaps during the turn of the century were scented, with one container in feature 10 from Graham Bros. & Co. identified. Located in Chicago Illinois, the company was first established in 1865 and manufactured various toilet articles. By 1894 the company merged with Remmers Soap, with the name subsequently changing to the Remmers-Graham Company (Berriman 1923). The container in the Kauffman collection likely pre-dates this event, aligning with new manufacturing techniques and the wider availability of perfumes. Only one known milk glass ointment jar was recovered (feature 7). Jars of this shape and size generally contained thicker skin creams. The jar’s form places the first manufacturer of this style of product shortly after the turn of the century (Lindsey 2020). While the contents are unknown, the manufacturer of the jar itself was identified as Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., with the mark used sometime after 1923. The last bottle associated with a toiletry item is found in feature

8. It is not known what type of product it may have contained. It is likely that it contained toilet water, based on the size and shape of the container.

While containers associated with beauty products are few and far between, they provide information on the hygienic practices in early Lincoln, Nebraska. Coupled with combs and toothbrushes found in several features (4, 7, 8, and 10), attention to outward appearance likely conformed to Victorian ideologies. At the end of the 19th century, these items, which were once only attainable to those of high social standing, became ubiquitous and were sold by most druggists and department stores in Lincoln. An individual who used these products put some degree of care into their appearance and may have also bought into the idea of “cleanliness” that these products afforded.

### ***Medicinal Products***

Druggist/prescription bottles are found in almost every feature from the collection, with the shape and size of containers varying. Larsen (1992) suggests that the presence of proprietary medicines are a form of resistance to the professionalization of medicine, which started to develop rapidly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The inverse pattern, of fewer prescription bottles, may indicate a movement away from commercialized medicine, with physicians the preferred source of medical advice and treatment. This increased presence of druggist bottles aligns with the attack on proprietary medicines which occurred in the 1890s, with several brands found in the collection on the receiving end. In addition, the proximity of the Lincoln Infirmary early in the development of the neighborhood may have swayed local attitudes toward the use of prescribed medicine and the use of more advanced medical treatment.

The glass fragment count across features makes up approximately 27% of the total bottle assemblage, with glass manufacturers and product information often found embossed on containers. The majority of medicinal bottles are embossed with glass manufacturer or jobber logos and lettering on the base. Glass firms which manufactured medicinal bottles within the Kauffman collection include Dean, Foster, and Dawley, Maryland Glass Corp., Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Swindell Brother or Chicago Glass Mfg Co., the Illinois Glass Company, Tibby Brothers, W. H. Hamilton Co., Whitall, Tatum & Co., and William McCully & Co. Additionally, one Johnson & Johnson bottle, which probably contained some medicinal product, was likely manufactured by the Cumberland Glass Co., although this cannot be confirmed. Bottles which lack embossing may have come from local druggists or contained commercial medicines from companies that did not emboss their bottles, and instead opted for paper labeling.

#### *Patent/Proprietary Medicines*

The Kauffman collection contains several patent/proprietary medicinal which spread across multiple features. Many of these products were common in turn of the century sites and would have been extensively advertised in national and sometimes local papers of the time (Cook 2014; Lindsey 2020). The period between the end of the Civil War until the passage of the Pure Food and Drug(s) Act of 1906, which led to sweeping changes in production and safety assurances for the consumer, has been remarked by some as the “Great Medicinal Era” (Hechtlinger 1970). Most, if not all the companies, in some capacity, made wide-sweeping remarks about the efficacy of their products, with many claiming to aid in relief or even cure multiple ailments. Continual changes in bottle manufacturing, along with the onset of mail-order catalogues and increased accessibility aided by the construction of railroad lines allowed these products to easily flood the market in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These readily

available cures, however, were often made with dangerous and sometimes deadly ingredients which started to become more apparent towards the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1905 muckraking series of “The Great American Fraud” authored by Samuel Hopkins is often accredited with leading to the onset of the Pure Food and Drug(s) Act of 1906. Hopkins’ writings explicitly mentioned fraudulent products, and the potentially deadly ramifications of ingesting them.

Opium and morphine were added to some patent/proprietary blends including Chamberlain’s Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Dr. J. W. Bull’s Cough Syrup, and Piso’s Cure. The opium mixture proved to be deadly to the target demographic of infants and children, with opium poisoning in infants commonly reported during the muckraking era (Hapgood et al. 1905; Mackie 2006). Some manufacturers chose to market their cures as being free of these narcotics, with brands such as Pitcher’s Castoria, and Wakefield’s Balsam highlighting the use of natural and “safe” ingredients in their compounds.

High alcohol content was also a common feature in patent medicines. This was one of the main reasons that products fell under heavy criticism, especially as the temperance movement gained traction across the United States. Although the residents of the Kauffman neighborhood did not seem to invest in this new ideology, as evidenced by alcohol bottles found associated with multiple households, the same could not be said across the country. Products frequently cited and fined for their high alcohol content include Ayer’s Sarsaparilla (26.2%), Hood’s Sarsaparilla (18.8%), Dr. Greene’s Nervura (17.2%), and Lydia Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound (17.9%) (Doering et al. 1896; Cramp 1921).



Many of these medicines claimed to cure ailments which were caused by epidemics at the turn of the century. Furthermore, most of these were exacerbated as city populations increased. Cholera, influenza, consumption, and many similar other diseases were supposedly cured with patent medicines, even though reliable treatments for many of these ailments had not been developed. The Pure Food and Drugs Act specifically condemned medicinal cures, stating that the sale of such items was an act of exploitation and was “trafficking in the life and health of the people” (Thornton 1912: 183). The sale of products often leads to more harm than good as these conditions went untreated.

Several products are summarized in Appendix B, detailing the ingredients of the products, as well as their intended purposes. While a good number of these products were called out in the multiple exposes that occurred in the early 1900s, many continued to be produced after the passage of the 1906 act. Companies such as Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company and Hazeltine & Co. continued to manufacture their respective products by dropping the word “Cure” from their marketing and packaging and by making slight changes in recipes to lower the alcohol percentage of the modified formula.

### *Homeopathic Medicine*

The practice of homeopathy was first developed by Samuel Hahnemann in 1796, based on the principle of “like cures like” and the belief that a disease can be cured by administering small doses of a highly diluted substance (Alan 2002; Sokal 2006). Homeopathy was centered around the “Law of Similars” with ailments treated by remedies that created the same symptoms which were causing sickness (Lindsey 2020). While homeopathy is still practiced today, there is little scientific evidence to prove that it works. However, as patent medicines started to become

increasingly suspect for their safety and validity alike, it is possible that some residents chose to “naturally” combat any sickness or disease that they may have had.

Homeopathic medicine is evidenced to some degree in the neighborhood, with several small, intact vials found in features 4, 6, 8, and 10. These containers are not found in any great quantity and are particularly hard to date to a specific period of use since many of the seam marks were removed during the glass manufacturing process. One vial is found in each of the features 4, 8 and 10. These small amounts do not necessarily reflect the adoption of this medicinal practice. Feature 6 was the only one that contained multiple-sized homeopathic vials (n=4) (Figure 5.5). The renewed use of these style of containers, which likely held small pills, and the absence of patent medicines in feature 6’s fill, which would have addressed severe conditions, may reflect the relative distrust of this industry (Wormer and Gross 2006).



**Figure 5.5-** Homeopathic containers from feature 6 (Left: 014-007; Center: 014-004; Right: 014-003).

### *Alcohol Containers*

Several features contain liquor, beer, and wine bottles, most of which were likely deposited intact. These bottles are found in General Collection, features 2, 4, 6-12, and 14 (Figure 5.6). The highest densities of these bottles are found in features 4, 8, and 12 and indicate continual consumption of alcoholic beverages. The initial onset of the temperance movement in

the late 1820s started to take a strong hold throughout the United States with working class individuals found to be strong supporters of this movement by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Yeomans 2014).

Victorian ideology laid out in the “Cult of Domesticity” first emphasized the temperance of substances such as tobacco and alcohol, and then later the total abstinence of such items. Women were highly discouraged from drinking and smoking, with this activity discouraged in public for men (Reckner and Brighton 1999). Alcoholism was considered a social stigma which further contrasted with ideals of this period (Yeomans 2014). Temperance movements first formed in the Nebraska shortly after the declaration of statehood, with organizations found to influence politics by the mid-1880s (Shipman 1987). Prohibition in the state would be enacted earlier than the passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, with Nebraskans voting it into the state constitution on November 7, 1916 (Shipman 1987).

The presence of liquor bottles in features which are dated to the mid to late 1910s period likely occurred during a period in which bottled liquor consumption increased due to the closing of saloons by Prohibition (Busch 1987). While immigrant and those of lower means have commonly been associated with the heavy consumption of alcohol and were strong opposers of Prohibition in Nebraska (Staski 1984; Shipman 1987), the mix of working- and middle-class individuals in the Kauffman neighborhood indicates that these characteristics were not necessarily a major factor in determining who consumed these products.

### *Flasks*

Flasks are found in General Collection and features 2, 4, 6-8, 10, 12, and 14 making up 6.1% of the total bottle glass count. These flasks are all primarily mold produced, apart from one container in feature 7 which is dated later than others in the collection. The flasks are also all

oval-shaped containers, often found in varying sizes. Styles identified include Eagle flasks (ft. 7), Jo-Jo flasks (GC, fts. 2, 4, 8, 10) Picnic flasks (fts. 4, 6), and Shoo-fly Style flasks (ft. 10). These containers are largely found in a fragmentary state, with whole vessels found to mend in the larger features of 4 and 8. These bottles were produced prior to the onset of nationwide Prohibition, with the containers commonly deposited across the neighborhood even as the Temperance movement started to gain a strong foothold in Nebraska.



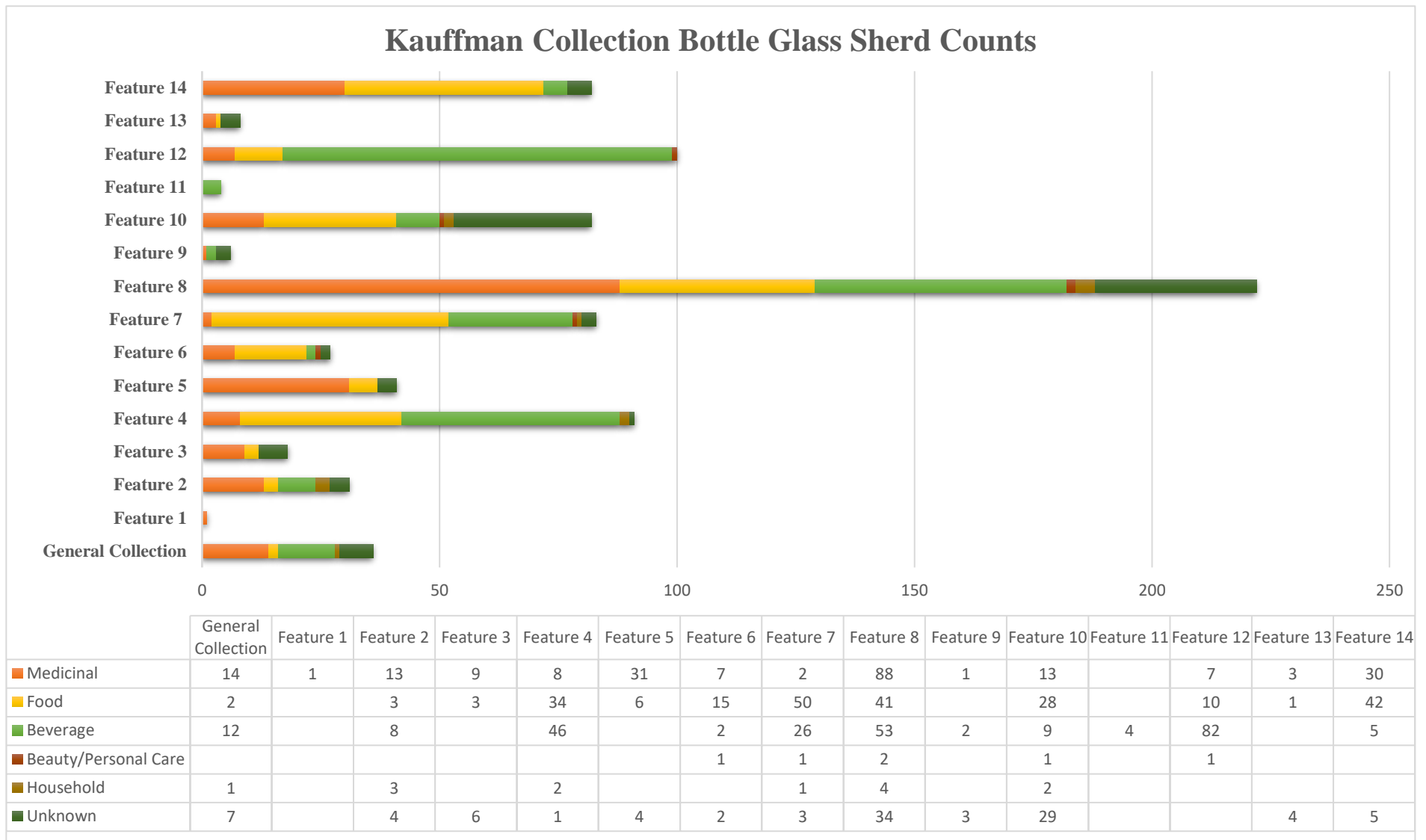
**Figure 5.6-.** Several different styles of alcohol containers in the collection. Upper Left: Wine bottle form general collection (001-008); Lower Left: Amber colored containers from feature 12 (024-005, 024-006, 024-008, 024-022, and 024-039); Upper Right: One large Jo-Jo flask reconstructed from feature 8 (020-065); and Lower Right: One picnic style flask from feature 6 (015-001).

Very few of these containers were embossed, with the only indication of a manufacturer found on the base of the bottle. Containers from the American Glass Works Inc. (ft. 10), The Illinois Glass Company (ft. 7), Pierce Glass Co. (ft. 10), and Tibby Brothers (ft. 10) are the only identified liquor bottle manufacturers within the collection. One additional “B” base mark is found in feature 6, however the manufacturer is unknown at this time.

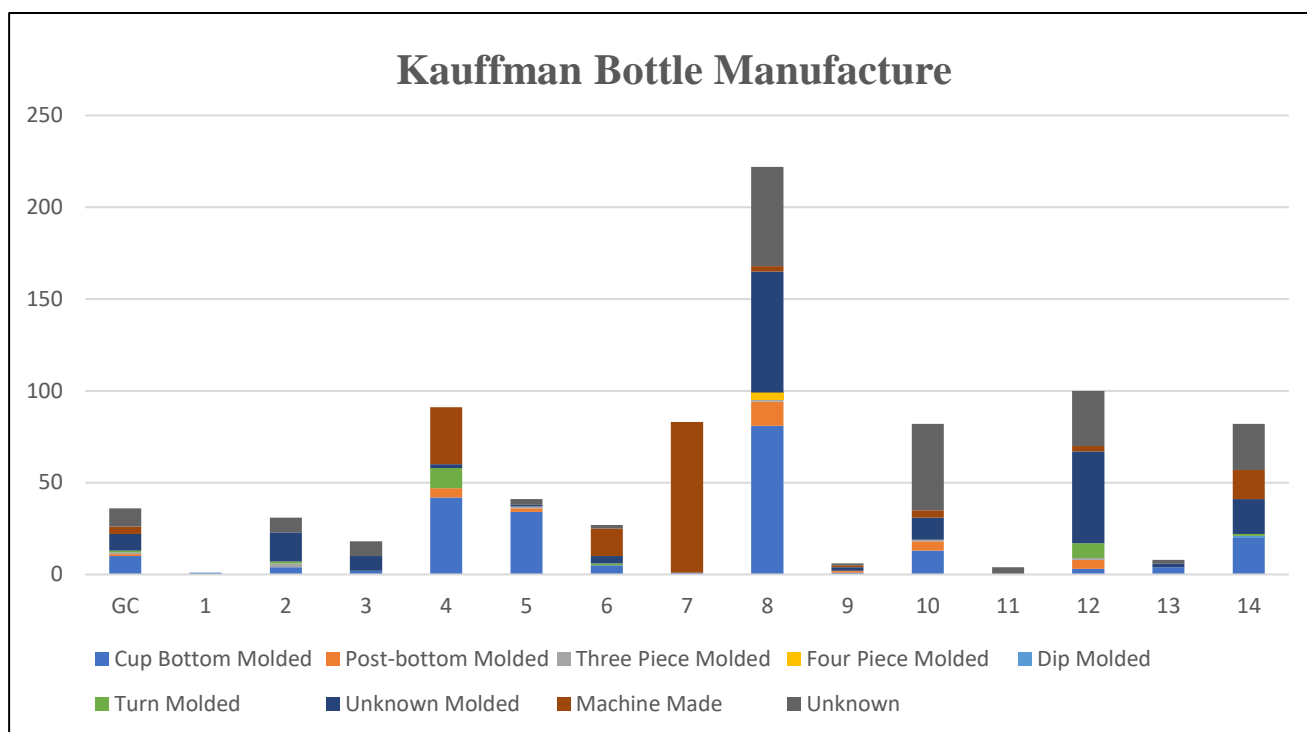
### *Beer, Wine, and Liquor*

Beer containers are not a common occurrence within the Kauffman collection, with the low number of containers likely attributed to the bottle return system established in Nebraska. Several bottles are also found to mimic the shape of beer containers, however their later dates as indicated by base embossing and known company records likely indicate they were either soda bottles or contained a near-beer style beverage. Known beer bottles are identified in feature 4, 8, 9, and 14 and were typically export or champagne style containers. Only one product and manufacturer was identified from this group of containers, with the bottle manufacturer by Root Bottling Works and containing beer from the Willow Springs Brewing Company in Omaha, Nebraska. Since these bottles, with the exception of the Root container, were all mold produced, they likely date to the c. 1880s-early 1910s period.

Wine and liquor containers also do not typically appear in any great density, except for feature 12. Wine bottles were identified in General Collection and features 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 14. Unknown liquor bottles are found in feature 12. These bottles are composed of either an olive-green or amber colored glass and are all mold-produced. Only one wine bottle has embossing on the base with the “X with a pi-shaped symbol” not attributed to any known manufacturer. Due to known occupation periods for the neighborhood, these bottles all post-date 1880, and were likely deposited up until the mid-1900s.



**Table 5.1-** Kauffman collection bottle sherd count totals by feature



Bottle Manufacture Summary Table									
Feat #	Molded Manufacture							Non-Molded Manufacture	
	Cup Bottom	Post-bottom	Three Piece	Four Piece	Dip	Turn	Unknown	Machine Made	Unknown
GC	10	1	1			1	9	4	10
1	1								
2	4		2			1	16		8
3	2						8		8
4	42	5				11	2	31	
5	34	2	1				1		3
6	5					1	4	15	2
7	1							82	
8	81	13	1	4			66	3	54
9	1	1					2	1	1
10	13	5	1				12	4	47
11									4
12	3	5	1			8	50	3	30
13	4						2		2
14	20				1	1	19	16	25

**Figure 5.7-** Bottle manufacture summary table and chart for Kauffman collection. Totals based on bottle glass fragment count, not MNV counts. Molded manufacture the most dominant style of production within the collection. Feature 7 is the only fill analyzed which contained primarily machine-made bottles.

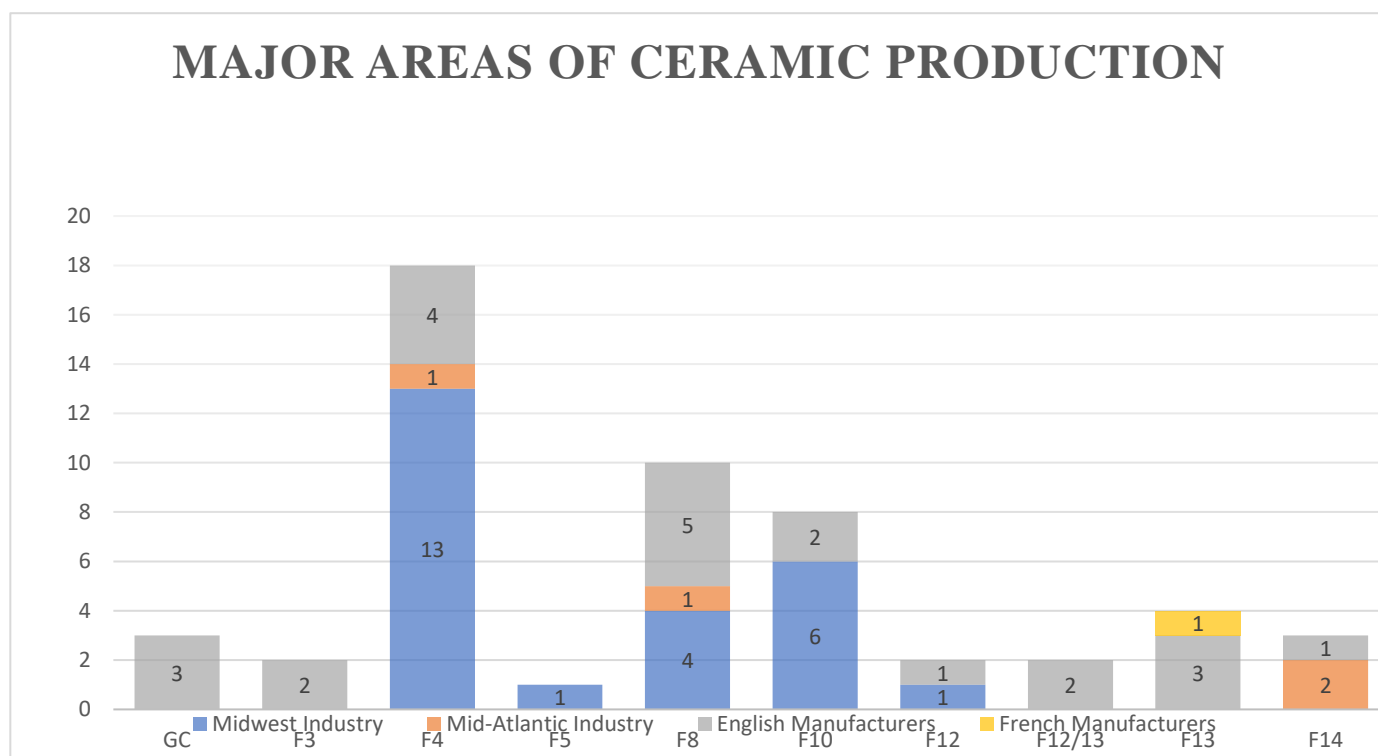
### *Ceramic Industry in the Kauffman Collection*

The Kauffman collection thus far has produced ceramics with several different marks, most of which come from England, or the East Liverpool area of Ohio (Table 5.2). Other less common, identified manufacturers were based in Lincoln, Nebraska, Red Wing, Minnesota, and Limoges, France. Most of the marks identified from England manufacturers are generally earlier, and in some cases have registry marks, which provide an exact date of production. As noted by Worthy (1982), Americans seem to have preferred English ceramics over domestic wares for most of the 19th century. The potters of Staffordshire were well established as premier manufacturers. However, in the mid to late 19th century, the ceramic industry in the United States developed rapidly, with many centers of production, such as Trenton, New Jersey, and East Liverpool, Ohio. These domestic potteries competed directly with English manufacturers by the turn of the century. Changes in preferences from English wares to that of American made ones is not well-established in the features of the Kauffman collection, since both domestic and foreign wares are often found in the same stratigraphic sequence.

The East Liverpool pottery industry developed around the city for which it is aptly named, but also in surrounding locales that companies selected based on their proximity to the regional center and local clay sources. The companies represented in the Kauffman collection operated within this regional center and include the potters of The Colonial Company, The French China Co., Goodwin Brothers, Hall China Company, Homer Laughlin, Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, Sevres China Company, and West End Pottery Company. The collection also boasts several manufacturers that were located near East Liverpool. According to Gates (1982), these companies were not part of this larger system. These potters include J & E Mayer Pottery (Beaver Falls Pennsylvania), Akron China Company (Akron, Ohio), Ohio China Co. (Palestine,



Ohio), Steubenville Pottery Co. (Steubenville, Ohio), and Huntington China Company (Huntington, West Virginia).



**Table 5.2-** Ceramic industry representation within the Kauffman collection. Midwest and English manufacturers occur in the greatest number.

East Liverpool potteries are only represented in the features of 4, 8 and 10, with manufacturers in close proximity to this industrial hub found in the same features and also in features 5 and 14. Staffordshire potters, in contrast, are found in almost all the features that contain ceramics with identified trademarks. English ceramics are found across features, which are associated to households from many different social backgrounds and statuses. This pattern indicates that these wares represent the preferred brands, since many of these ceramics were highly decorated or manufactured after protective tariffs were issued for American wares.

Dates vary for Staffordshire wares, with the earlier vessels found to have registry marks that are almost always stamped with the registration date of the pattern or decorative motif used. Later wares feature “ENGLAND” within the makers mark, indicating that they were produced

after the enforcement of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Neale 2005). Manufacturers represented include Alfred Meakin (Ltd.), Edward Clarke (&Co.), Baker & Chetwynd & Co., British Anchor Pottery Co. Ltd., G. W. Turner & Sons, Henry Alcock & Co., Henry Burgess, J & G Meakin, James Kent (Ltd.), Ridgway, Sparks & Ridgway, T. & R. Boote Ltd., and W. H. Grindley & Co. Style of ware varied by manufacturer with these companies mainly producing whiteware and ironstone vessels.



**Figure 5.8-** Mostly complete stoneware and Rockingham glazed earthenware vessels from feature 8 and 10. The Albany glazed stoneware crock (019-070) and bowl possibly manufactured by Lincoln Pottery Works (019-065). Rockingham glazed cuspidor (018-076) likely produced by a Midwestern manufacturer.

Very few stoneware and undecorated earthenware pieces are tied to specific manufacturers, mainly because of their fragmentary nature. The firms of Redwing Stoneware Co. and Lincoln Pottery Works were both companies which would have been accessible and affordable to the households within the study area, with the latter further discussed further below. One terra cotta flowerpot was impressed with the Redwing Stoneware Co. name in feature 8's fill, with additional undecorated dishes and vessels within the fill possibly linked to the same company. Likely due to the transference of knowledge from the East Liverpool area, Redwing potters were also known to manufacture Rockingham glazed wares (Tefft and Tefft 1996). Thus,

the cuspidor in feature 8 may have either been produced by this Minnesotan manufacturer or by the popular industry in Ohio.

Sets of ceramics are also found across multiple features. Most ceramic wares were sold in large sets, with multiple pieces from a single manufacturer a common fixture in historic households. Many of these sets cross features, indicating that either they came from a disturbed context, or that one household contributed to multiple features. Feature 3 yielded three ceramic fragments that have been identified as the “INDUS” style transferprint pattern manufactured by Ridgway, Sparks, and Ridgway. An additional plate fragment from the general collection has the same pattern and is thus tied to this feature. Feature 4 by far produced the largest number of ceramics, with several wares with decal and gold gilded decoration manufactured by the Akron China Company. These pieces are unique, because they were disposed complete; most if not all these wares were mended to completion, with at least 7 unique vessels identified. Feature 8 boasts several plain, undecorated whiteware mugs and teabowls (handleless mugs), which were likely manufactured by the same unidentified potter. The last set came from features 12 and 13, and consists of four molded, teaware vessels manufactured by Johnson Bros. Ltd.

In these sets, ceramic maker marks are only found on select pieces, usually plates or saucers. Porcelain tea-cups were not stamped often, probably because of the small surface of the base, or to save time during production. Maker marks on transferpainted wares were always printed in the same color as their decoration. Transferprints in the collection were primarily produced within the Staffordshire region. Decal and molded style wares, in contrast, were mostly manufactured by domestic companies. Porcelain wares were almost always made state-side with the wares decorated with decal, molded, and gilded motifs. The only exception to this is one decal decorated porcelain saucer in feature 14 by Haviland & Co. The scarcity of French

Decoration Type	Kauffman Decoration Counts by Sherd															Total
	GC	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F12/13	F13	F14	
Albany Slipped	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	29	63
Bristol Glazed	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Albany Slipped and Bristol Glazed	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Albany Slipped and Gray Salt Glazed	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9
Banded	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
Brown Salt Glazed	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Undecorated	17	10	22	34	-	14	-	135	6	38	24	25	-	1	37	363
Embossed/Molded /Scalloped Edge	2	6	-	15	17	-	1	1	-	7	8	-	18	8	3	86
Colored Glaze	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6
Decal	2	7	-	109	-	-	-	26	-	6	1*	10	-	8	-	169
Hand-painted	1	-	-	42	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	53
Luster/Gilded	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	7	-	9	-	-	3	-	1	42
Transferprinted	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	24
Flow Blue	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Majolica	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jasperware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rockingham Glaze	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sponge Decorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Redware	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Undecorated Pipes	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Decorated Pipes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Total Feature</b>	34	37	40	248	17	18	5	216	8	81	33	42	21	17	79	896

**Table 5.3-** Ceramic decoration by sherd summary table for all features in the Kauffman collection.

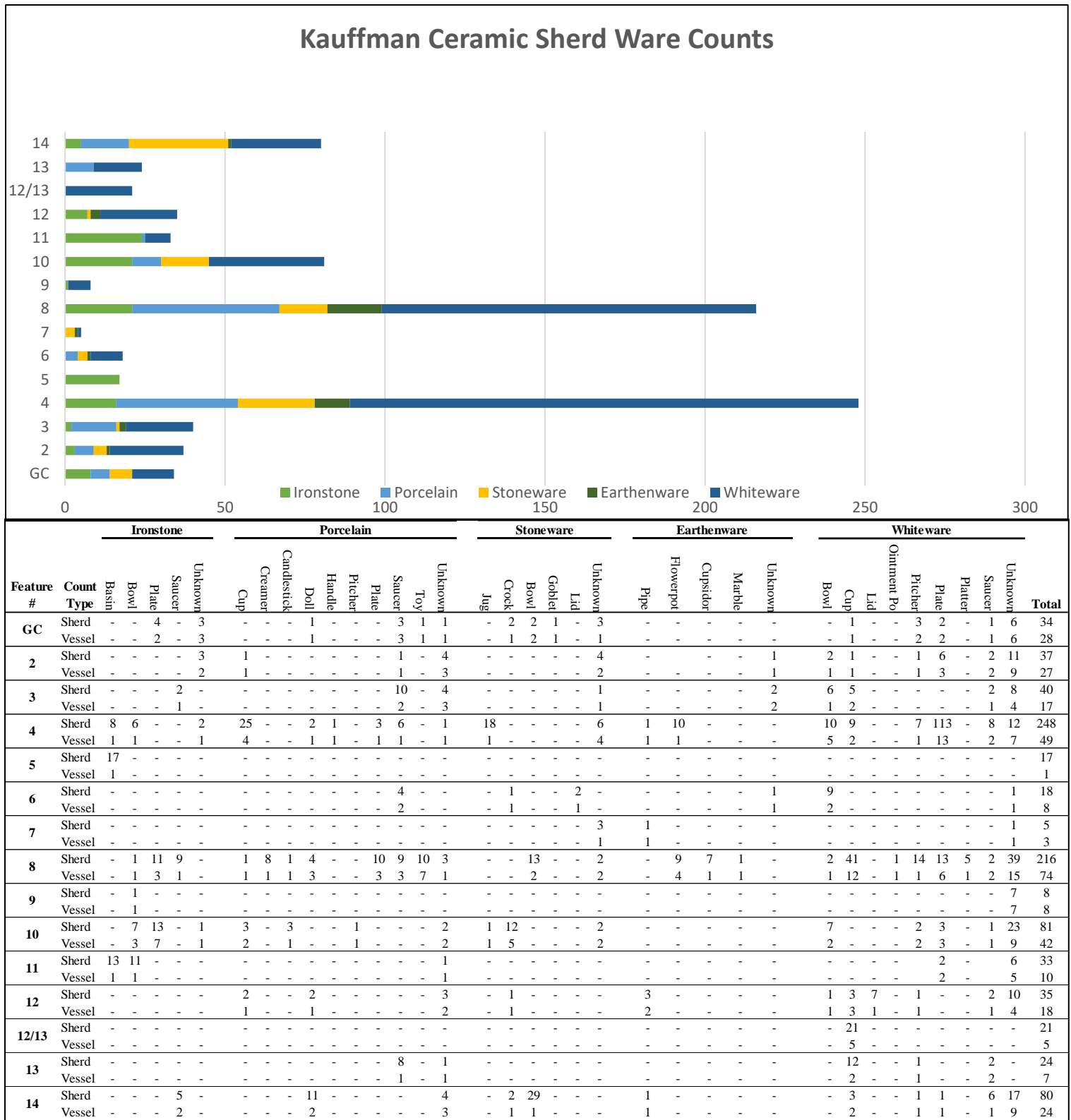


Figure 5.9- Kauffman ceramic sherd ware counts, and vessel form counts for all features.

produced porcelain likely indicates that American made goods were either more accessible or affordable to the residents of the Kauffman neighborhood.

Historic advertisements in local papers, especially the listings made by several department stores, can provide some idea about the cost of these wares and the overall availability of major brands in the local market. Individual advertisements for “the celebrated” and “best white ironstone china” manufactured by J. & G. Meakin appeared in 1891. In terms of price, saucers ranged from 5 cents to 6 ¼ cents, six-inch plates for 6 ½ cents, and bowls from 11 to 17 cents apiece (The Farmers Alliance, 3 January 1891: 8). By 1904, many of the companies represented in the collection were renowned across the country. One advertisement listed sets of “English Porcelain Breakfast or Dinner Plate[s]” by Johnson Bros, Alfred Meakin, and W. H. Grindley for \$0.88 (ODB, 4 February 1904). Dinnerware sets ranged in price from \$3.88 to \$60 at one Omaha retailer in 1903, with a 100-piece set by Haviland & Co. in pink or blue listed on sale for \$23.50 (ODB, 3 October 1903:8). In stark contrast to the cost of a dinner set, the ad also listed 1-gallon jugs and crocks for 5 cents a piece by the “Best Redwing Stoneware”.

### *Toys and Dolls*

Doll fragments with corresponding toy dishware, marbles, and writing slate are artifacts that would have been associated with childhood and early development (Figure 5.9). These were generally associated with both middle and working-class families in the Kauffman neighborhood. Once considered luxury items, children’s toys such as dolls became increasingly affordable towards the end of the 19th century (Somerville 2015). Toys were consistently associated with Victorian gender roles (Cessford 2018; Somerville 2015). Dolls could be seen as a way to passively instill adult values. These items were often used to teach young girls

behaviors and skills associated with homemakers (Praetzellis 1991). Marbles in contrast, were relatively affordable and easy to make, and could be attributed to any gender.

Porcelain doll fragments were found in features 4, 8, 12 and 14 and strongly indicate the presence families with young daughters in the associated lots. While only the fragmentary porcelain pieces remain, they likely came from nanking dolls, which featured a cloth stuffed body, and molded painted hair. One of the pieces, possibly, comes from a doll made by Alt, Beck, and Gottshalck that was likely manufactured in Germany during the 1880s.

The toy artifacts in feature 12 likely relate to the Gieser family who lived at 556 and 558 N. 14th streets from 1885-1913. The daughters, Anna, Bertha, and Susie were born between the years of 1879-1882. The youngest ones, Anna and Bertha, were likely the girls who played with the doll, whose fragments were found in the fill. It is also entirely possible, that the doll was a hand-me-down, originally bought for the eldest daughter Susie. Since only fragments were recovered, the toy was probably broken and then discarded rather than deposited as a whole item, contrary to those found in features 4, 8, and 14.

Several doll pieces from features 4 and 14 came from houses that were occupied by families where adult children resided. As noted by Neumann (2018), both Hellweg daughters would have been teenagers when they lived at 1431 U Street, with the dolls bought before their residence at this address. The Burke family at 602 N. 14th street similarly had daughters who had long outgrown the activity of playing with dolls. The porcelain doll was likely brought from Ireland with the family by one of the three daughters and kept as a memento. There is also the possibility that the dolls associated with the Hellweg and Burke families were not meant as toys but used as display items.



**Figure 5.10-** Select toy/doll fragments from the Kauffman collection. Top Left: Hand-painted doll head from feature 12 (024-067); Bottom Left: Four porcelain nanking doll fragments from feature 14 (026-091-094), with one chest piece impressed with “1210 #4”; Top Right: Two matching porcelain from feature 8 (020-017); Bottom Right: Several porcelain toy saucers from feature 8 (020-015, 020-014, 019-055).

Feature 8 contained a few doll fragments as well as corresponding toy saucers and mugs. It is hard to make a connection between these items and the Painter residence of 1441 East U St. since no children are noted at the address. All the residents from 1880-1900 were adults. Instead, these toy artifacts were likely deposited by the aforementioned Burke family, or the Astele family at 606 N. 14th Street. Since the feature is located between these two households, which were occupied concurrently during the 1900s, it is not possible to identify the family that owned these artifacts. It is likely that the Burke family deposited their mementos in multiple features.



The more likely alternative is that the doll fragments could be associated with Pansy Astele, who was born in 1891 (Neumann 2018) and was at the appropriate age to play with dolls.

### ***Industry in Nebraska***

Using advertisements placed in local papers and city gazetteers from the late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century period, several industries originating in Nebraska are identified within the collection. Industry representation for Nebraska is mostly limited to embossed pharmacy and soda/ mineral water bottles. Local industry products are primarily found within features 4 and 8, with additional artifacts accounted for during general collection and in features 5, 10, 12, and 14. This difference may be partly due to the larger size of preserved deposits in these two features. The large number of local pharmacy bottles in feature 8 possibly are tied to the Lincoln Infirmary, which occupied the Northeast corner of the block.

### ***Nebraskan Pharmacies***

Embossed bottles that name a specific pharmacy are mainly from Nebraska, with the exception of one embossed bottle from E. A. Horn Druggist located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The majority of these bottles are found in features 8 and 14 fills, with only one bottle each in features 3 and 5 connected to a local pharmacy. As mentioned previously, feature 8 yielded the largest number of local pharmacy products, with 13 embossed bottles.

Several local pharmacies are represented in the collection, most of which can be dated within a 5–10-year period. B. O. Kostka, J. H. Harley Druggist, McArthur & Son, Rigg's Drug Store, Roy's Drug Store, Steiner & Schuetz, and Wilson L. Pharmacy were located in Lincoln, while Dr. A. D. Root & Co., and J. M. Crissey's Pharmacy were from Nebraskan cities just outside of the Lincoln. Information for each of the businesses are discussed below, based on a

variety of sources, advertisements, Nebraskan gazetteers, and city directories to assign dates (Figure 5.10).

The most common pharmacy bottles within the collection come from Steiner & Schuetz, in features 8 and 14. Most of the druggist/pharmacy bottles are embossed with base marks identified as originating from Whitall, Tatum & Co (Lockhart et al. 2006). Two of the bottles from the pharmacy are missing base marks, however they are most likely similarly produced by the same glass firm, since they have an identical front panel embossing. According to data pulled from local directories, the pharmacy operated between 1889-1894. There are two variations of the embossed front panel. The first reads “COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel)” and the second “[ST]EINER & SCHUETZ/ [PH]ARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB.” It has not been determined if these markings varied based on date or were produced simultaneously, due to the lack of base embossing on some of the bottles.

One dosage cap in feature 8 and a druggist bottle found during general collection come from the Lincoln pharmacy of B. O. Kostka. These bottles are embossed with two different locations, the first indicating the “North Side Pharmacy” at 1230 O. St, and the other at 1224 O. St. The pharmacy had these locations listed in newspapers, with the additional address of 1211 O. St. mentioned in several advertisements during the late 1890s. B. O. Kostka was the original proprietor of the business, which sold drugs, paint, and glass during its nearly 30 years of operation under the Kostka name (National Association of Retail Druggists 1925). The business was later incorporated in 1902 after it was acquired by E. O. Haschenberger, with the enterprise now dealing in physician’s supplies (National Association of Retail Druggists 1925). The name likely changed in city listings shortly after as well. In the 1907 Nebraskan gazetteer listing the

name was Kostka Drug Co. (Wolfe 1879-1917). The North Side Pharmacy is noted at 1230 O. St. in several advertisements, which appear in the Capital City Courier from 1887 till March of 1888 (The Capital City Courier, 21 January 1888). The location of 1224 O. St. is found primarily in German language papers published in Lincoln during the mid-1890s. It is likely that the store front continually expanded during the turn of the century, with the close proximity of addresses indicating this change. Based on information in local city directories, the dosage cap is dated to c. 1887-1889, while the bottle dated to c. 1887-1895.

Nebraskan gazetteers for the years 1879-1880 (Wolfe 1879-1917) only indicate Root, A. D. as a physician on Main Ave., giving us a relative starting date for the pharmacy bottle from Crete, Nebraska. This is one of the few businesses mentioned this early in local directories, while most started to appear in 1886-1887 (Wolfe 1879-1917). The business listings indicate a manufacture date in the 1880s.

Little is known of J. H. Harley Druggists, with the business noted as a druggist and stationer with advertisements in local papers from the late 1870s until the mid-1890s. The name J. H. Harley is mentioned frequently as a secretary of the Bankers Life Insurance Company in Lincoln, who operated primarily during the 1910s period (The Spectator Company 1910; Williams 1917). It is likely that Harley first operated his own business before closing shop to work in the insurance industry, however it is uncertain if this is the same individual. The bottle itself is dated to 1890-1893, with the jobber of Dean, Foster, and Dawley embossed on the base of the bottle.

The two businesses of Roy's Drug Store and L. Wilson Druggist operated primarily during the 1890s, with sparse information available. Roy's Drug Store was mentioned in local gazetteers from 1893-1895, with the bottle in feature 5 dating to c. 1891-1903 (Wolfe 1879-

1917). L. Wilson is listed as an employee of Wilson & Green Druggists, which operated at the same address listed on the bottle of 139 South 10<sup>th</sup> Street in Lincoln (The Alliance, 4 September 1889). The container likely held a prescription which was compounded at the pharmacy, with the business also dealing in paints, oils, cream sodas, and sundries (Capital City Courier, 15 June 1889). The bottle from feature 8 is dated to the late 1880s-1890s based on advertisements in local papers.

One bottle in feature 14 came from the Rigg's Drug Store, or Rigg's Drug Cutter as it is referred to in papers, which was advertised in local newspapers during the early 1900s. Located at 1321 O. St., the pharmacy not only sold patent medicines, but their own formulas which included celery and sarsaparilla compounds, tropical fig syrup, and castoria amongst many others (The Independent, 12 February 1903). The bottle is dated to c. 1900-1914, with the embossing on the base a swastika symbol accompanied by the Rigg's signature.

The last Lincoln pharmacy bottle comes from McArthur & Son, with the container in feature 8 dated to c. 1879-1895 (Wolfe 1879-1917). Little information is available about this pharmacy. However, it is mentioned quite a few times in appropriation documents and faced financial difficulties in the mid-1890s (The Druggist Publishing Company 1894).

The only druggist bottle identified as originating from Omaha, Nebraska was filled by J. M. Crissey's Pharmacy. Manufactured by Whitall, Tatum, & Co., the container from feature 8 dates to c. 1888-1895. The husband-and-wife pair of Julia Maude and Charles Miller Crissey first opened their Omaha business at 2424 North 24<sup>th</sup> St. in 1886 (The Chemist and Druggist 1893). The pharmacy would operate under the name of C. M. Crissey until sometime after Charles' death in October of 1888, when the name changed to J. M. Crissey's reflecting the continuation of the business by Julia (Wolfe 1879-1917). Julia Crissey is noted as a prominent

figure in pharmaceuticals and was a strong supporter of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association (The Chemist and Druggist 1893). Crissey's Pharmacy was later purchased in March of 1899, with the business referred to as both Haight-Adams Pharmacy and Crissey Pharmacy (Fletcher 2019). By 1902, according to the Gazetteer, the company was only referred to by the Crissey name, with bottles embossed with Julia's initials likely seizing after the company was sold.



**Figure 5.11-** Select local pharmacy bottles from the collection. Steiner & Schuetz are shown in two different style embossing. The B. O. Kostka Pharmacy dosage cap from feature 8 is seen advertised multiple times in local papers. The Rigg's bottle in feature 10 is tied to the Drug Cutter ad, with the pharmacy the only one in the collection to list their own versions of popular patent formulas with proprietary medicines.

### *Local Beverage and Beer Manufacturers*

The only known beer producer within the collection is the Willow Springs Brewing company located in Omaha, Nebraska (Figure 5.11). The company is first listed in Nebraskan state gazetteers for the years 1902-1903 (Wolfe 1879-1917). The Omaha Daily Bee mentions the company as getting permission to conduct saloons on November 20, 1900, with warranty and quit claim deeds listed in 1902 (ODB, 25 July 1902:8). The Stars and Stripes beer was one of the most heavily marketed products, remarked as a pure and germ-free product in several advertisements in 1914 (ODB, 29 April 1914). This claim may reflect the concern for sanitation, which started to occur during this period. The beer seems to have been widely popular starting sometime in the early 1900s till about the mid to late 1910s when advertising for the product became sparse. The advertisements were published in several different local papers in multiple languages, including Polish and German. The company most likely produced the beer until 1916, when prohibition came into effect in Nebraska. The company was re-organized under the name Willow Springs Beverage Company in 1917, which started to market a new soft drink called “Te-To” (ODB, 11 May 1917:7) likely in response to the ban of alcohol.

Information for local soda/mineral water bottles is limited to the companies of Irvin & Buford, Lincoln Bottling Works, and H. P. Lau Co., which all operated within the city of Lincoln (Figure 5.11). One additional bottle was identified from Geneva, Nebraska and was embossed by the Star Bottling Works. The soda bottles are either aqua, or clear in color and were Hutchinson style bottles, which would have featured a gravitating stopper. In addition to these manufacturers, one unknown Nebraskan bottler was identified in general collection, and is likely a later soda/mineral water style bottle. Local gazetteer data on soda bottlers provides contradictory information from Nebraskan Bureau of Labor and Industrial reports, with the

former noting a drastic decline of bottlers listed by 1911, while the latter still reporting new companies well into the late 1910s. Most of the bottles probably date prior to the 1910s as evidenced by surrounding fill and known occupation periods for the associated households.



**Figure 5.12**—Left Reconstructed Willow Springs Brewing Co. bottle (007-035) from feature 4. Omaha newspapers frequently advertise the product up until 1916 (ODB, 8 March 1914:3; ODB, 29 April 1914:3). Right: Two complete soda/mineral water bottles from Lincoln Bottling Works (007-030) and Star Bottling Works (007-001) Feature 4 had a strong representation of local brands.

According to one local source, the first mention of the soda manufacturer of Geneva Bottling Works/Star Bottling Works occurred in 1887. This same source states the company would later be referred to as Geneva Mfg. & Supply Co. from 1900-1933 (UNL Campus Archaeology 2020, Facebook), which is noted in industry reports from Nebraska in 1914 (Pool 1914). Although this association is likely, the information is yet to have been substantiated through historical documentation. There is little available data to indicate the true range of operation for this company, since reporting on soda companies appears to be inconsistent. What is known is that Star Bottling Works was not mentioned in any Nebraskan gazetteers from 1879-

1917. Only one mention of the company under this title occurs in 1912, with it listed as a soft drink manufacturer (Guye 1912). Several manufacturers under the same name are found to operate out of Bridgeport and North Platter, Nebraska (Pool 1914), however these likely hold no association with the company in Nebraska.

Two, complete and one partial Hutchinson style containers are found with the proprietary embossing of Lincoln Bottling Works and Irvin & Buford in feature 4. Lincoln Bottling Works was first incorporated in 1887, with business focused on bottling and dealing in soda and mineral waters (ODB, 23 April 1887: 5). Irvin & Buford and Lincoln Bottling Works, according to the Nebraskan gazetteer for 1888-1889, shared the same address of 717/719 P. Street and the proprietors of S. J. Irvin, Charles H. Buford, and G. A. Bryan. By 1890, the address changed to 315 O Street for both businesses, with Irvin & Buford no longer noted as the proprietors or as a separate business after 1893. While information is scarce regarding how long Irvin & Buford operated, Lincoln Bottling Works is noted as continuing in operation until at least 1909. The business is remarked as the manufacturer of soda water, and ginger ale with the specific products of “Yum-Yum” and “Champagne Cider” highlighted in local gazetteers. The company developed additional products, such as wild cherry wine, which became the “most popular summer drink in Lincoln” according to local papers (Capital City Courier, 16 July 1892: 8).

One soda/ mineral water bottle in feature 12 was manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company, with the original product bottled by H. P. Lau Co. The wholesale grocery started in 1870, with the company noted as doing business not only locally, but throughout the entire west and Midwest regions (The Wagerworker, 20 February 1909; History Nebraska 2007). H. P. Lau manufactured many branded products including spices, mustards, baking powder, coffee, and extracts in addition to soda products. It grew to a relatively large operation employing 75



individuals by 1907 (The Wagerworker, 1 February 1907). The owner is also noted as a prominent figure in Lincoln, with frequent mentions of Lau and his wife in societal sections of local papers throughout the late 1890s through the early 1900s. The bottle is similarly a Hutchinson style container, which was manufactured from 1880-1915, based on the Illinois embossing. It is unknown what product the bottle contained; however, its shape reinforces the preference for local soda products.

### *Lincoln Pottery Works Ceramics*

The only non-glass products identified as being made locally is one large, shallow, stoneware bowl, and two fragmentary crocks manufactured by Lincoln Pottery Works located in features 8 and 10. These wares were all decorated with an Albany slipped interior and exterior glaze. These containers were possibly manufactured by the company based on their shape and similarity to vessels previously excavated, since there were no makers' marks found on any of the containers. Two of the vessels were also deposited mostly complete, indicating that they were discarded whole. It is possible that some of the Albany slipped stoneware found in the collection originated from this manufacturer, however the presence of wares from Redwing Stoneware Company and the advertising seen in Lincoln papers for this brand makes it hard to say that there is a definitive connection. Similar to many stoneware manufacturers of the day, Lincoln Pottery Works vessels were intended for utilitarian, domestic use, with the company additionally manufacturing terra cotta wares and drainpipes (Schoen and Bleed 1993). These wares were likely acquired early in the occupation of the city block, with glass containers slowly replacing stoneware as they became more available in the evolving city scape of Lincoln (Schoen and Bleed 1993: 11). This notion of glass replacing ceramics is also further reinforced by the later dating fill of feature 7, which does not contain any ceramic wares.

## CHAPTER 6: DISCUSSION AND TRENDS

The materials in the Kauffman collection reflect the character of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century homes, relaying information on the domestic life of early residents in Lincoln. Some trends can be noted, which are discussed below. Until more sites are analyzed in depth it is not possible to say whether these observations extend onto the general population of Lincoln during the turn of the century.

Lincoln's urban development during the "Gilded Age" of the 19<sup>th</sup> century occurred in distinct phases. Most studies regarding site formation processes and socioeconomic differentiation come from eastern cities, whose histories differ substantially from that of the urban landscape of the Midwest. The city of Lincoln was integrated into established systems of commerce, both international and domestic by the turn of the century. Neighborhoods associated with the UNL Campus Archaeology collections were socially and economically diverse. The Kauffman neighborhood featured a large number of rental properties with a high resident turnover at an early point in time during Lincoln's expansion. Residents within this city block were working- and middle-class individuals. Boarders/ renters were primarily working-class individuals, some of whom immigrated from Ireland and Germany. The Painters were a prominent family who owned and operated the Lincoln Infirmary at 1441 U Street. The Hellweg family resided at 1431 U Street for an extended period and seemingly left behind a large number of household items.

The Kauffman neighborhood was close to the commercial district of Lincoln, which allowed for quick and easy purchase of goods brought in through major rail lines. The initial population increase, and expansion of the Kauffman neighborhood occurred during Lincoln's first economic boom period (1880s-early 1890s), which saw the completion of these lines into

the city. The growth of railroads allowed for manufacturers along the East coast and from Europe to distribute their products in the Midwestern marketplace. Mail-order catalogues and local advertisements significantly influenced patterns of consumption at the turn of the century. Goods primarily travelled from east to west, with only one product associated with a West Coast manufacturer (California Fig Syrup).

The vacancy of certain rental properties and the decline of businesses, such as Lincoln Pottery Works, occurred after the “Great Panic” of 1893. Several pharmacies represented in the collection did not continue past this period. One example is the McArthur & Son’s indebtedness, which can be likely attributed to the stifled cash flow and population decrease that accompanied this financial downturn. The growth of the University in later years, not only affected the character of the Kauffman neighborhood, but also the Student Union and Ross Film Theater areas, which slowly transitioned from single-family dwellings to rooms for rent. The University would later acquire these properties, permanently transforming these residential areas into educational facilities.

Concerns for health and well-being grew stronger at the turn of the century. The establishment of Lincoln’s Water Works in 1882 aligns with the reforms for public health and hygiene, which were deeply rooted in the Victorian ideals of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Privies were always constructed in the rear of the yard, and far away from the household structures, adhering to the “out of site and out of mind” mentality. Bulletins were commonly issued as the city population of Lincoln increased, emphasizing proper sanitation and maintenance of features. Many advertisements were also strongly influenced by late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century developments in sanitation, which were triggered by earlier scarlet fever and cholera epidemics. This is not purely restricted to expected items like medicinal products, but also beverages such as the “Stars

and Stripes” beer by Willow Springs Brewing Co. which highlighted cleanliness in their manufacturing process. Furthermore, changes in the beliefs of personal welfare and the professionalization of medicine can be discerned in the Kauffman collection. Patent/proprietary medicinal bottles are generally dated earlier than those of druggist bottles. The transition to pharmacy bottles likely signals the new influence of medical professionals.

Class and gender influenced consumer preference and marketing tactics employed by turn of the century manufacturers. The products in the collection reflect Victorian ideologies regarding the role of women as caretakers and homemakers. Women were generally tasked with purchasing items for the household, with materials found in feature fills reflecting personal preferences. Items that were intentionally marketed to this group included canning jars, patent/proprietary medicinal products, and objects relating to cleanliness and well-being. One such brand which was directed towards feminine health and welfare was Lydia E. Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound, a company that developed products for a female clientele. Product advertisements from brands such as Hood’s Sarsaparilla, Mellin’s Food, Dr. S. Pitcher’s Castoria, and Scott’s Emulsion consistently featured drawings or testimonials of women caretakers. Dolls (in general collection and features 4, 8, 12, and 14) were likely to have been purchased for young girls in order to better instill Victorian values. While some of the households associated with these features did not have any young residents, their presence may indicate the importance these items held to those who owned them, as either future heirlooms or status items.

Smoking was generally a male activity and in combination with liquor consumption met strong opposition, which led to the growth of temperance ideologies. Large numbers of alcohol containers occur in larger features (4, 8 and 12) and inform us of local attitudes regarding alcohol

consumption in Nebraska. The Astele, Burke, and O'Neill families, who are tied to some of the features in the collection, emigrated to the United States from countries such as Germany and Ireland. These ethnic groups were often targeted by the ever-growing temperance movement, along with working-class individuals. Most of these alcohol bottles appear to have been broken prior to deposition, as evidenced by their fragmentary condition. It is likely that the enforcement of bottle recycling may be a reason for the uneven numbers of these containers across the collection and, thus, make it difficult to track true consumption patterns in the neighborhood.

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time of rapid technological change that is reflected in the assemblage. The primary glass production technique at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the two piece mold. The majority of glass bottles in the collections, especially druggist and patent/proprietary bottles, were manufactured in a mold. Machine manufacturing developed earlier for mason jars, compared to bottles. Large firms, such as Ball, adopted this technique for mason jar manufacturing in the early 1890s. By the late 1910s-early 1920s bottles within features were exclusively machine-made, reflecting the prevalence of this technological innovation within the bottle glass industry.

Products of the local industry in the UNL Campus Archaeology Collections are limited to glass bottles and stoneware. The local ceramic products likely came from Lincoln Pottery Works, which produced large quantities of stoneware vessels in multiple forms. These items were identified by their glaze and ceramic paste color (crocks and bowls in features 8 and 10), although some uncertainty remains regarding the manufacturer. Information on local pharmacies and soda bottle manufacturers is derived from state gazetteers and local newspaper advertisements. One observation is that early pharmacies rarely operated for more than a few years at a time. Soda companies lasted longer, however, information on these businesses is

limited. Both druggist products and soda style products were typically purchased locally, and likely did not circulate widely.

Items such as scented soaps, perfumes, and high-quality porcelain children's toys could be considered as luxury. However, during the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century these became increasingly affordable, as innovations within their respective industries started to occur. Furthermore, products such as condiments and pickles/preserves, which typically were produced at home previously, became cheaper to preserve and package, leading to the establishment of successful companies that captured the national market. The deposited containers indicate that a wide variety of preserved food items were available locally, which reflect the new purchasing power of lower- and middle-income households in this Lincoln neighborhood.

Ceramics in the UNL Campus Archaeology collections document a shift in domestic manufacturers. The collections from two excavated campus sites, the Student Union cistern, and the Ross privies, indicate a shift from earlier select wares, produced in Trenton, New Jersey, to ceramics from East Liverpool, Ohio (Weber et al. 2021). Trenton became known for highly decorated wares with gold-gilding and hand-painted motifs, while East Liverpool, Ohio, grew rapidly to a manufacturing center of mass-produced, undecorated and decaled wares, popular with most working- and middle-class families.

The Kauffman collection does not show such a shift. The ceramics from the excavated features came from the East Liverpool area or companies that operated in close proximity to this manufacturing center. Midwestern ceramic manufacturers produced mainly utilitarian style vessels. In addition, English ceramics were found in several excavated features, reflecting their established presence in the American marketplace. Most of the English marks tend to be earlier, and in some cases have registry marks, which provides an exact date of production.

Decoration on wares was not limited to one style, with most decal and hand-painted wares also exhibiting molding or gilding along the edges that complimented the main decorative element. Transferprint wares were all likely produced in a European context, while decal decorated wares were almost always produced by domestic manufacturers. The aesthetic movement is represented in some of the ceramics, particularly transferprint and decal decorated artifacts (features 3, 4 and 8). Decal decorated sets became increasingly affordable, thus, these wares were more commonly found in archaeological features (features 4 and 8). Hand-painted wares were not common in the Kauffman neighborhood compared to other campus collections. The few hand painted examples had added luster/gilded motifs. Stoneware typically accounts for a small portion of a feature's makeup and is generally limited to Albany slipped, Bristol glazed, or salt-glazed decorative styles. Large stoneware vessels were not common. The few recovered items came from larger features, associated with long use (e.g., feature 4). By the 1920s, utilitarian ceramics such as stoneware are mostly missing from deposits, likely a direct effect of technological change in food preservation facilitated by innovations in the glass industry.

### ***Future Work***

The Kauffman collection is one of many historic collections held by the University that has been actively researched as part of the UNL Campus Archaeology Project. These collections have facilitated classroom-based research to further our understanding of the development of industry and trade in the Great Plains region at the turn of the century. The analysis of materials in the Kauffman collection, contributes to the overall project, which aims to organize, preserve, and share Lincoln's material heritage with both the archaeological and local community. Not only will this further our understanding of past settlement patterns and consumer behaviors, but also allow for more personal connections to be made with individuals of the past. Several

different digital media have been used throughout the project's life, with the intent to invest in platforms that can engage the broader community. Previously, the project employed several open-source platforms, such as Scalar and Heurist, in order to better organize and present information in various formats.

The building of a long-term database is an ongoing process. The current collaboration with the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities (CDRH) at UNL has allowed for the creation and building of a digital archive for the collections in Omeka S. The digital database will serve as the basis for multiple digital exhibits and as an online resource to share UNL's cultural heritage. Future work for the Kauffman collection will be focused on the digital components, the addition of data to the UNL Campus Archaeology digital database and building of exhibits that tell the "story" of this significant collection.

Continued research on the Student Union and Ross Film Theater collections, as well as the more recently excavated Capitol Wellfield site, will help expand our understanding of settlement patterns and differing consumer attitudes in relation to class, gender, and ethnicity. Future research on other historic sites of urban Lincoln will build on the results presented in this paper, and further establish trends across the cityscape.



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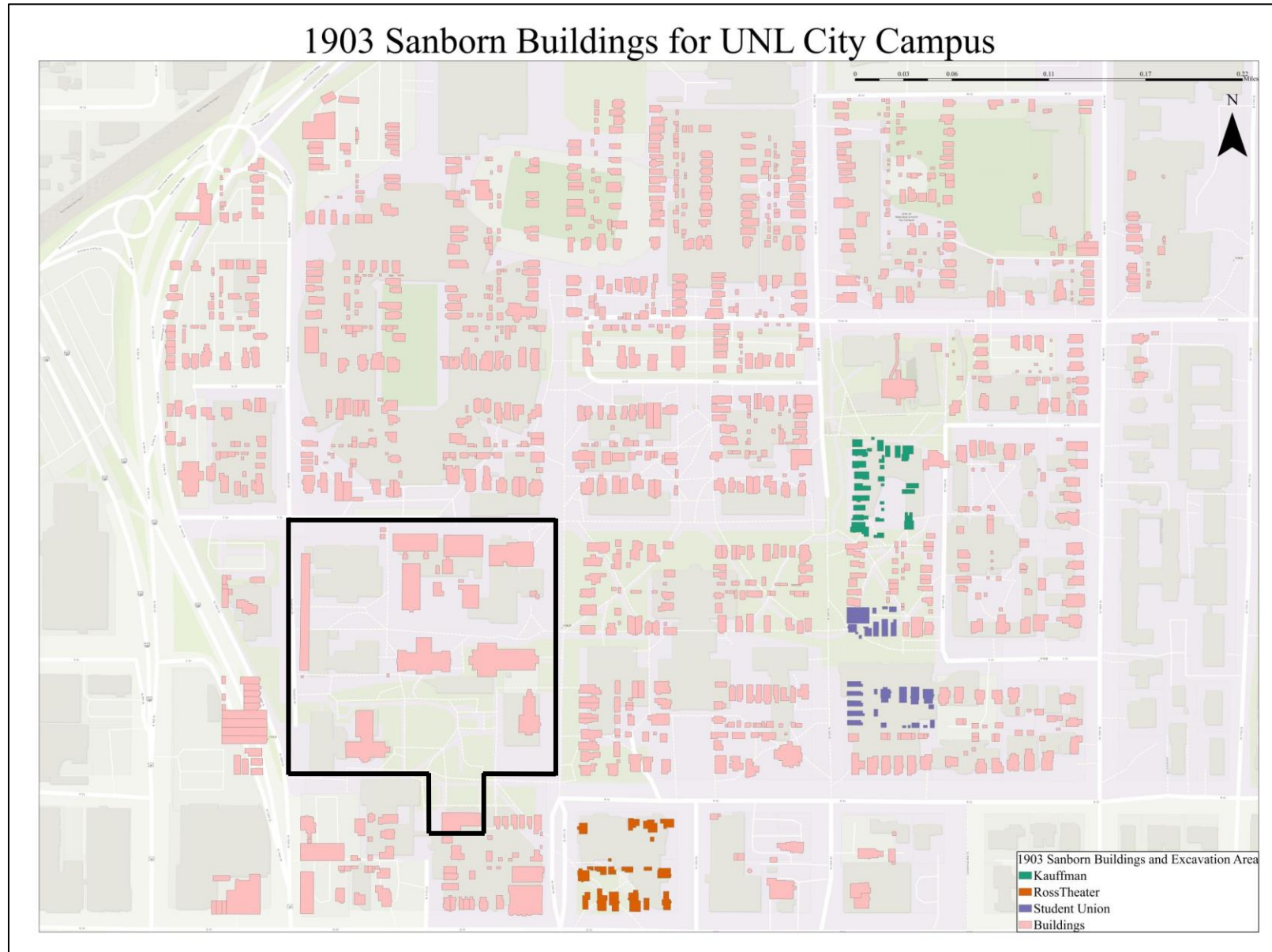
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**APPENDIX A: 1903 OVERVIEW OF CITY CAMPUS (UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS OUTLINED)**

## APPENDIX B: PATENT/PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL INFORMATION

### Knoxit Globules

Feature 7; Catalog # 016-009

Medicine Type: Gonorrhea Medication

Manufacture Date: c. 1890s

Knoxit Globules was produced by Beggs Manufacturing Company (Fike 1987) designed as an internal medicine to combat gonorrhea and gleet, a common symptom of the disease. The globules were marketed as having “a soothing and effective action on the kidneys and bladder” and was used for treatment of inflammation (United States Department of Agriculture: Bureau of Chemistry 1920). The product was advertised as curing gonorrhea in 3 days and gleet anywhere from 7 to 21 days (Government Printing Office 1912).



### Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Feature 8; Catalog # 020-066

Medicine: Stomach and Diarrhea Remedy

Manufacture Date: 1882- c. 1892

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea was introduced in 1872 in the small town of Marion, Iowa, with the product aimed at combating an epidemic of bowel troubles (Strong 1903). Paper packaging found on an example from the Smithsonian Digital Archive indicates the bottle was used “For the relief of pain in the stomach and bowels, colic, intestinal cramp, diarrhoea” (Smithsonian N.d. a). While advertised as being safe for children, the product was found to have a high percentage of alcohol and contained lethal doses of opium. This led to an expose on the quack medicine in The Vancouver World on January 11, 1906 after the death of an infant who had ingested below the recommended dosage (Mackie 2016). The product continued to be manufactured after the incident, with later package labeling requiring listed ingredients.





## California Fig Syrup

Feature 8; Catalog # 020-061

Medicine Type: Stomach Remedy

Manufacture Date: 1885- c. 1889

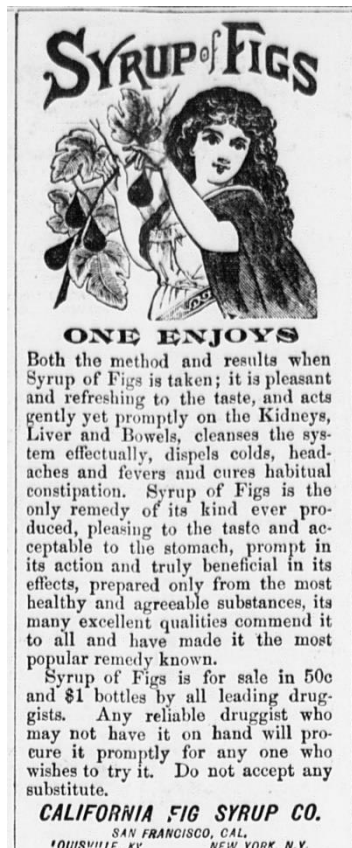


Figure X.: Advertisement for Syrup of Figs ODB, 7 May 1890: 8.

The product of “Syrup of Figs” was first introduced by William Pinninger and Richard E. Queen in Reno, Nevada in 1878, with the company receiving its trademark after moving to San Francisco in the early 1880’s (Fike 1987; Lockhart & Schriever 2018). The medicine was aimed at combating constipation, as well as other issues related to the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels (Fike 1987; Lockhart & Schriever 2018). Advertisements that ran for the product in 1885, marketed it as an “elegant substitute” for many similar medicines which were perceived as bitter or hard to take (Lockhart & Schriever 2018). According to the court case of Worden v. California Fig Syrup Co. filed in 1897, a similar product was advertised by Clinton E. Worden & Company under the pretense of infringing upon the reputation of the established California Fig Syrup Company. The case found that the replicated product did not use any fig components in its formula, which was a hallmark ingredient in California Fig Syrup (Justia 2021).

### Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam

Feature 12; Catalog # 024-003

Medicine Type: Stomach and Diarrhea Remedy

Manufacture Date: c. 1880s-1910s



C. Wakefield & Co.'s Blackberry Balsam was first introduced in Bloomington, Illinois in 1864 (Fike 1987). Marketed at all age groups, the compound was remarked as “a most excellent remedy” that combatted “cases of cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, or any looseness of the bowels” (Stout 1887). The formula was further remarked as a “cleansing” and “quieting” cure in late 19<sup>th</sup> century advertisements, with the company further claiming to alleviate summer complaint in children (University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign 2008). Several mid-20<sup>th</sup> century bottles in original packaging appear online, with the active ingredients of the compound listed as “alcohol 12%, blackberry root, white oak bar, columbo root, culvers root, prickly ash bark, catechu gum, potassium carbonate, cranesbill, and camphor” (The Wing Luke Museum 2015).



**Fairchild's Diastasic Essence of Pancreas**

Feature 14; Catalog # 026-043

Medicine Type: Digestive

Manufacture Date: 1881-c. 1910s



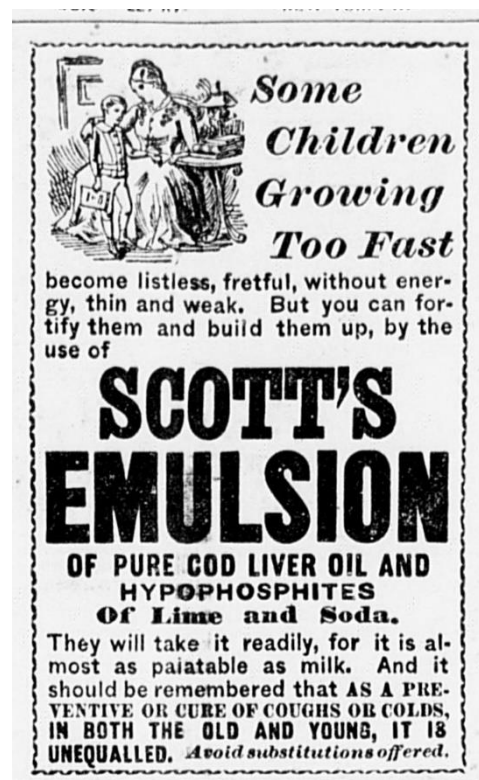
The Fairchild, Bros. & Foster based in New York primarily manufactured pancreatic and pepsin products beginning in 1879 (Cassidy 1897). Their “Diastasic Essence of Pancreas” was first produced in 1886 and advertised as “the starch digesting principle of the pancreas in a practically isolated form” (Wile 1897). The company frequently advertised their products which were said to aid in the treatment of dyspepsia and problems of digestion in medical journals and publications during the 1890s-1900s. Diastasic products were often prescribed to help treat colic infants and was said to “inhibit the gas production of the intestines” (Schudder 1900). In 1946 the Sterling Drug Company acquired the company, ending the manufacture of the products under the Fairchild name (Graff N.d).

### Scott's Emulsion of Lime and Soda

Feature 3; Catalog #: 006-005, 006-006

Medicine Type: Blood/Liver Purifier

Manufacture Date: c. 1880-1890s



*Scott's Emulsion Advertisement marketing the patent medicine to concerned mothers (ODB, 27 May 1890).*

The manufacturer of Scott & Bowne of New York was first established in 1871, with their Cod Liver Oil marketed in 1876 (Fike 1987). After 1890, an embossed logo of a man carrying a fish would be featured on the product (Fike 1987). One particular advertisement for Scott's Emulsion from 1891 equated a cough or cold to a spy with the medicine working to "shoot the spy, kill the cold" (Puck Publishing Company 1891). The Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda mixture was supposedly "Palatable as Milk" and marketed as treating anemic and wasting diseases in children (Puck Publishing Company 1891). The product was consistently advertised as "the standard remedy for lung troubles and chest diseases, anaemia, scrofula, rickets, emaciation, digestive irregularities and all children's ailments" (The Straits Times Press Ltd. 1906). Locally, the target demographic for the remedy was infants and children, promising to help them "grow strong, plump and healthy" through its use (The Courier, 29 December 1894: 12).

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Feature 5; Catalog # 011-011

Medicine Type:  
Blood/Liver Purifier

Manufacture Date: c. 1876-1910




**An Afflicted Child**

**Painful Salt Rheum Covers Her Head**

**Happy and Healthy Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla**

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"  
"My little daughter, Birdie, now two and one-half years old, has been a great sufferer from salt rheum since she was about two months old. A very painful eruption covered neck, ears and entire scalp. I consulted physicians and tried many remedies, but without avail, until a

**Friend Recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla.** Before the first bottle was taken the eruption had disappeared, and now none remains, while the child's general health is

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

much improved. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from this disease."  
Mrs. LIZZIE BUCHHOLTZ, Atchison, Kansas.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

### *Hood's Sarsaparilla Advertisement (The Capital City Courier, 13 April 1895).*

Charles I. Hood first sold drugs starting in 1870 and began mixing his own formulas in 1876 under name of C. I. Hood Co. (Fike 1987). Hood's Sarsaparilla was marketed as a blood purifier which "creates an appetite, makes the weak strong, and builds up the system" (East Carolina University 2016). Testimonials and advertisements of this "Spring Medicine" strongly recommended its' use on children and infants, claiming it cured scarlet fever, and hip disease among many other maladies (Munsey 1900; Schlicht & Field 1902). The product was called out several times for its' alcohol content with a 1912 publication alleging that this compound, amongst many others, was a source of alcoholism (Heuser 1912; O'Malley 1913; Journal of the American Medical Association 1922). Ironically, the product was also strongly advocated by Christian and Puritan publications throughout most of the 1900-1910s period (Alexander 1911).



## M. M. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure

Feature 1; Catalog # 002-007

Medicine Type: Blood/Liver Purifier

Manufacture Date: c. 1872-1890



Dr. Milton Marion Fenner first established his practice in Fredonia, New York in 1869, later selling his proprietary medicines in 1872 (Fike 1987). Fenner's "Kidney and Backache Cure" was advertised as curing "lame back, rheumatism, heart disease, diabetes, bed wetting, female weakness, dropsy, etc." in several trade cards also claiming to purify the blood similar to other kidney cures of the day (Hoolihan 2019). The formula was found to contain 11.4% alcohol by volume, potassium acetate, methyl acetate, and sugar with the "curative" qualities of the medicine called into question after the passage of the Pure and Food Drug Act of 1906 (Johnson 1916; Cramp 1921 [1911]).

## St. Jakob's Oel

Feature 6; Catalog # 014-001

Medicine Type: Pain Reliever

Manufacture Date: c. 1878-1882



*Advertisement for St. Jakob's Oel commonly found in German papers in Lincoln (Nebraska Staats-Anzeiger, 12 March 1896).*

One of the early variations for the product embossing, St. Jakobs Oel was first manufactured in 1878 by the Charles A. Vogeler & Co. By the early 1900s, the product was sold to an English syndicate, with all rights acquired by Wyeth Chemical Co. in 1919 (Fike 1987). The German spelling of the name was trademark deliberately used by the company with the product a common fixture in many historic sites across the United States (Government Printing Office 1883). St. Jakobs Oel was frequently advertised in local German papers as a pain-reliever during the 1890s-1900s period, with the product claiming to “cure sprains, headaches, neuralgia, and all aches and pains” (The Black and White Publishing Company 1895).

## Healy and Bigelow's Kickapoo Indian Oil

Feature 14; Catalog # 026-006

Medicine Type: Pain Reliever

Manufacture Date: c. 1882-1906

Developed by the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company of Boston, Massachusetts, Healy and Bigelow's Kickapoo Indian Oil was first manufactured in 1881 (Anderson 2000). The company planned large traveling medicine shows, employing Native Americans from various tribes in their shows to sell the product as a legitimate cure (Anderson 2000). The headquarters of the company changed several times located in New York from 1884-1887, New Haven, Connecticut in 1887, and then Clintonville, Connecticut in 1901. (New England Historical Society). Trade cards for the product were not terribly descriptive when compared to other patent medicine advertisements of the time, with the product a "Sure and Speedy Relief from all Inflammatory Diseases" and a "Quick Cure For All Kinds of Pain" (Museum of Health Care at Kingston 2021). The company's shows stopped performing in 1912, with the manufacturers later noted as notorious quacks that embodied the "snake oil salesman" character (Resor 2019).





## Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Feature 5; Catalog # 011-04, 011-007

Medicine Type: Female Remedy

Manufacture Date: c. 1880s-1910s

*Large advertisement for Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (ODB, 30 December 1900). The company one of the few manufacturers to depict women in the workplace, with adverts commonly taking up half a page in local newspapers.*

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first compounded in Lynn, Massachusetts in 1875 (Horwitz 2017). Widely advertised and considered a massive success, the original recipe consisted of

black cohosh, life root, unicorn root, pleurisy, and fenugreek seed (Horwitz 2017). According to Janik (2014), Lydia Estes Pinkham who invented the formula was said to be influenced by the formulas and advertisements of other patent medicine manufacturers like Samuel Thomson. Pinkham's formula was one of the first advertised as a "Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills" (The Butterick Publishing Company 1899: 17) with the compound "A Sure Cure for all Female Weaknesses, Including Leucorrhea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, Prolapsus Uteri, & c." (Agnew & Bidwell 1882). The paper packaging for the patented blend featured a portrait of the elderly Pinkham, which was also frequently used in their advertisements. The manufacturers would later be repeatedly scrutinized in the Great American Fraud series and similar exposes for a variety of reasons including fooling the public into believing their letters were answered by Lydia Pinkham herself, the high alcohol content 17.9%, and for the false claims of curing diseases of women (Cramp 1921 [1911]). The enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 forced the company to drop wild claims of cures in their advertisements, with the product persevering despite all of its flaws well into the modern age (Horwitz 2017).



## Mentholatum

Feature 4; Catalog # 004-073

Medicine Type: Ointment

Manufacture Date: c. 1906-1920s

Mentholatum was a product first introduced by A. A. Hyde of the Yucca Company in December of 1894 (Eastin 1965; Fike 1987). By 1906 the manufacturers' name changed from the Yucca Co. to the Mentholatum Company, with additional offices appearing in Buffalo, New York during 1919 (Fike 1987). The ointment consisted mainly of menthol and petroleum, marketed in 1898 to cyclers as "The Great Japanese Salve" and as a "Lightning Remedy" (Elliot 1898). On at least one occasion the product was found in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, with Mentholatum falsely alleging it was a cure for hemorrhoids, burns, eczema, catarrh, rheumatism, and the like (United States Department of Chemistry: Bureau of Chemistry 1918). The company toned down these claims shortly after no longer alleging instant cures, but rather the product helped with chaps and cracks in the skin and aided in cold recovery (National Association of Retail Druggists 1919).



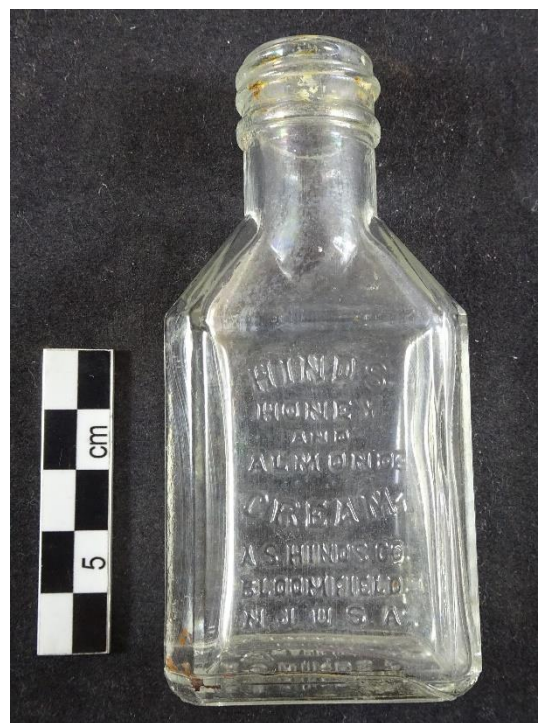
## Hind's Honey Cream

General Collection; Catalog # 001-001

Medicine Type: Cream

Manufacture Date: Post-1907

Hind's Honey Almond Cream was developed by Aurelius Stone Hinds in Portland, Maine sometime after 1870 (Lake Forest College N.d.). The product was first manufactured by the A.S. Hinds Company established in 1875, with the company later bought out sometime after 1907 by Lehn & Company of Bloomfield, NJ who kept the original manufacturers' name on bottles (Lindsey 2020). The product was primarily marketed to women as an essential component to their daily skin routine, the "soothing" and "invigorating" cream noted as combating roughness and irritation, as well improving complexion (The Frank A. Munsey Company 1923).





### Piso's Cure

Feature 8; Catalog # 018-005

Medicine Type: Consumption Cure

Manufacture Date: mid 1880s- 1906

Marketed by the Hazeltine & Company in Warren, Pennsylvania sometime after 1864, "Piso's Cure" was advertised as a cure and preventive for consumption (Sullivan 2007). Piso's Cure commonly alleged that it could help alleviate night coughs, and hacking coughs, and was emphasized as a life-saving measure (Hechtlinger 1970). Prior to 1872, the mixture was known to have included opium and other morphine derivatives, which were removed in fear of a ban on the medication due to high addiction rates in post-Civil War veterans (Sullivan 2007). The product was later condemned by Samuel Hopkins Adams in his 1905 Colliers Magazine series, as well as in the Pure Food and Drug Act itself, based on the products ingredients and its' potential to endanger the consumer (Adams 1906). Despite the continued negative press, it would continue to be sold under different iterations and with slightly altered recipes, until it was removed from the corporate market sometime before the end of the Second World War (Fike 1987; Sullivan 2007).



## Dr. J. W. Bull's Cough Syrup

Feature(s) 8, 9, 14; Catalog #'s 020-036, 020-058, 021-004, 026-020

Medicine Type: Cure

Manufacture Date: c. 1880s-1910

*Bull's Cough Syrup Advertisement (The Nebraska Staats-Anzeiger, 12 March 1896).*

Similarly titled, but holding no relation to Fenner's formulas, Dr. J.W. Bull's Cough Syrup was known as "The Peoples Remedy" when first manufactured in 1852 (Fike 1987). Bull would later form a partnership with Adolph C. Meyer in 1873, eventually becoming the A. C. Meyer Co. in 1883, with Bull's formulas still in use (Fike 1987). The product was marketed for "Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease" with the product seen in several Nebraskan papers in the early 1900s at \$0.25 for large bottles (ODB, 10 March 1903: 4). By 1905, the morphine compound was scrutinized, with contemporary sources alleging false advertisement as a consumption cure, as well as the product causing several instances of opium poisoning in infants (Hapgood et al. 1905; Journal of Outdoor Life Publishing Company 1906).



### **Primley's Speedy Cure for Coughs and Colds**

Feature 8; Catalog #'s 019-012, 012-015

Medicine Type: Cure

Manufacture Date: post-1883

Primley's Speedy Cure for Coughs and Colds was first patented by druggists Seth A. Jones and Johnathan P. Primley on November 6, 1883 (Government Printing Office 1884). Shortly after, the initial patent, Sherman Primley would open a sales outlet for wholesale of the company's products (Fike 1987). The product was advertised as alleviating coughs with emphasis made on this symptom tuning into later lung troubles (Marshall County Independent, 23 February 1900:1).



### **Chamberlain's Immediate Relief**

Feature 8; Catalog # 020-059

Medicine Type: Panacea

Manufacture Date: post c. 1891

The second product in the collection manufactured by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Chamberlain's Immediate Relief was intended for use as a tonic. The formula was remarked as one of A. N. Chamberlain's original recipes, which he began to produce and sell in 1850 (Sims 1909). The medicine achieved a relatively high degree of success, with copycat recipes appearing in the early 1900s (Sims 1909). This patent medicine was marketed as a panacea, claiming to cure all sorts of diseases and ailments, most ads choosing to highlight its' use as treatment for cramps, colic, and diarrhea (National Association of Drug Clerks 1913).





## Pitcher's Castoria

Feature(s) 8 and 10;  
Catalog #'s 018-004,  
022-003

Medicine Type:  
Panacea

Manufacture Date:  
c. 1880s-1910s

*Common Pitcher's  
Castoria  
advertisement  
placed in Nebraskan  
newspapers (The  
McCook Tribune, 3  
January 1896).*

The patent for the  
manufacture of  
Pitcher's Castoria  
was first awarded on  
May 12, 1868  
(Lockhart et al.



**What is**

# CASTORIA

**Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.**

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,  
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,  
Conway, Ark.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY,  
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

**The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.**

N.d.). The ingredients for the compound were primarily laxatives, with the addition of the cathartic of senna and 10% alcohol (Lockhart et al. N.d.; Potter 1908). The Centaur Co. of New York would later acquire the rights to the original patent for Pitcher's formula, which eventually expired in 1888 (Lockhart et al. N.d.). A plethora of lawsuits stemmed from the expiration of the original patent starting in the 1890s, with the Centaur Co. continually claiming rights over the use of the name that caused advertisements to include the issuance of statements by Dr. Samuel Pitcher on the company's behalf (Lillard & Company 1898). By 1922, the United States Supreme Court upheld that the name and the product itself was public property (Journal of the American Medical Association 1922). "Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria" was the company's main advertising hook, with the product intended for use on children and infants an "unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Constipation, Sour stomach, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep" (G. P. Engelhard & Co. 1903). The "Children's Panacea" was also marketed as harmless and targeted mothers by claiming to be free of opium, morphine, and similar narcotics which were commonplace in other patented medicines (The McCook Tribune, 27 December 1895).

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

General Collection;  
Catalog # 001-009

Medicine Type: Panacea

Manufacture Date: c.  
1880s-1910s

*Ayer's Sarsaparilla heavily marketed as a cure by the company, and often found in full-page patent advertisements (The Capital City Courier, 2 March 1895: 12).*

Dr. J. C. Ayer and Company of Lowell, Massachusetts first started selling patent medicines in 1855, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla one of the company's trademark recipes (The University of Richmond 2020). James Cook Ayer,

the founder of the brand, was remarked as one of the greatest patent medicine manufacturers prior to the scathing exposes of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (The University of Richmond 2020). The company would change names to the J.C. Ayer Co. in 1878, with the Sarsaparilla world renowned by the 1880s (The University of Richmond 2020). The Sarsaparilla was self-described as containing sarsaparilla roots, mandrake, stilingia, yellow dock, and the iodides of potash and iron (University of St. Augustine 2021). Similar to Hood's sarsaparilla and Pinkham's formula, the compound had a high alcohol content of 26% (University of St. Augustine 2021). The product was widely advertised through trade cards, almanacs, and calendars issued by the company, the formula claimed to cure "Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Tetters, Eczema, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Debility, [and] All Disorders of the Blood" (East Carolina University 2011).



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure." •

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Cures others, will cure you**



## Dr. Greene's Nervura

Feature 2; Catalog # 003-006

Medicine Type: Panacea

Manufacture Date: post-late 1880s

**THE CHARM OF HEALTH.**

**Vigorous, Glowing Womanhood**  
Made Perfect by  
**Dr. Greene's Nervura**  
**Blood and Nerve Remedy.** GREATEST OF HEALTH RESTORERS.

What sweetness and joy a happy, healthy woman sheds on all her immediate circle! How her cheerful, attractive ways brighten the home!

She is a blessing to all who know her, and her devotion to her duties is not lessened a particle by her charming ways. Women who take a curious comfort in the thought that if they are ailing and weak their duty to others is done, should take counsel of the wise. No matter how exacting the duties are there is always time for the earnest, careful woman to take heed to herself. Her smile and her beauty and her soft words of serene counsel are of infinitely more value to her family than the drudgery and worry which poison her soul. Yet, this woman need not evade one jot of her duty, and she can still be the inspiration of the home, the foremost in its joy, the steady influence in its sorrows. Sick women cannot understand how this can be so. Their days seem filled with every possible anxiety, and they cannot see how great their failure is.

**DR. GREENE'S NERVURA**  
**BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY** *For the Cure of Weak and Nervous Women.*

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy opens the eyes of these women. It not only gives them calm judgment—it gives them health and strength, new ways to do things, new plans for the day, new hopes, stronger determination to succeed; these experiences come to the mind with the early influence of renewed strength. Presently a day of real satisfaction and comfort comes and the work of cure goes steadily on.

The opportunities of women are boundless. It is not necessary for them to go out and hunt for them, they widen out with every accomplishment. The bright rays of a happy home circle presided over by a happy, healthy, capable woman shed a radiance over an ever increasing field. The first duty of every woman is to get her health, and

**Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Remedy which**  
**Flakes Women Well and Strong.**

Mrs. C. G. TOWN, of Waterbury Centre, Vt., says:—  
"I was suffering terribly from nervousness, caused by female weakness, kidney troubles and backache, and was so weak I could not walk across the room without help. The nerves of my eyes were so affected that I feared I would lose my sight. I saw Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy recommended so highly that I thought I would try it. I had not taken but one bottle of this wonderful medicine before my eyes were cleared of their dull aching, and all other pains and aches left me. I grew stronger every day until I am now well and able to do my own work. I cannot do half justice in the praise of this medicine, and I give these facts for the benefit of others who are ailing."

**Free Counsel for Women.**

Counsel of the right sort is needed by women who want to get well—to change pain and hopeless discouragement for the blessing of perfect health. Dr. Greene will give his advice in perfect confidence to all who call at his office, 35 West 14th St., New York City, or who write to him through the mails. No mistake can be made by following his advice. His remedies cure. His words inspire hope.



*One of several Nebraskan ads marketed towards a female demographic. Advert not so subtly reinforces the Victorian notion of the homemaker, in stark contrast to Pinkham's advertisement which shows women in the workforce (ODB, 10 February 1901:9).*

The blood and nerve remedy of "Dr. Greene's Nervura" was manufactured by Drs. F. E. and J.A. Greene of Boston, Massachusetts. Heralded as one of the "Big Three of the cure-alls", the producers were known to place large advertisements in newspapers across the country (Hendrichs 1904). Testimonials remark the remedy as a "health restorer" and the "Best Spring Medicine" with the product claiming to cure a plethora of maladies including nervousness, malaria, rheumatism, epilepsy, depression, female weakness, etc. (Smithsonian N.d. b). Greene's Nervura faced heavy scrutiny starting in the late 1890's with the 1904 article of *Become Cured but Die Soon After* in *Physical Culture* not only contradicting many of the false claims of cures provided by testimonials but also revealing a high alcohol content of over 17% (Doering et al. 1896; Hendrichs 1904). Charges of fraud continued after the Pure and Food Drug Act of 1906, with an increased alcohol content of 18% listed (Cramp 1921 [1911]).

### Fraser Tablet Company

Feature 5; Catalog # 011-020

Medicine Type: Unknown pills or tablets

Manufacture Date: post-1881

The Fraser Tablet Company manufactured a variety of products which included pills, tablets, fluid extracts, syrups, and elixirs (Herting and Rees 1918). Horatio Nelson Fraser would first incorporate The Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Co. in Brooklyn, New York. The product of tablet triturates was an idea brought forth by Robert M. Fuller in 1878, with Fraser initially producing the tablet concept three years before creating the company, for which the product would become a company staple (James T. White & Company 1904). In 1901, a branch would be established in Chicago, Illinois after commercial success, with the company's name changing to the Fraser Tablet Co (James T. White & Company 1904). The company released several catalogues, with one from 1894 showing a wide array of products, dosage specifications, and directions of use for many of their offerings as well as vials and several tablet and instrument bags marketed for physician use (Fraser Tablet Triturate Mfg. Company 1894). Although several of their products would be listed in bulletins throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the business of the Fraser Tablet Co. was noted as being transferred to the Chemical Refining Syndicate of Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1922 (United States Federal Trade Commission 1922).



### Parke, Davis & Co.

Feature 5; Catalog # 011-013

Medicine Type: Misc. Medicinal Products

Manufacture Date: c. 1880s-1940s

The manufacturing chemists of Parke, Davis & Co. was first incorporated in 1871. The company contrasted strongly with patent/proprietary medicinal products and was noted to be on a "crusade against this class of medicaments" (Silas 1890). Parke, Davis & Co. distributed several vaccines to Nebraska during the early 1900s, including Smallpox and Black Leg vaccines, the latter sold as small pills and intended for use on cattle (ODB, 11 December 1901:12; ODB, 27 April 1902). It is unknown what product the within the collection since the firm produced a wide array of fluid remedies and extracts, pills, wines, etc. (Silas 1890).





### John Wyeth & Bro.

Feature 5; Catalog #'s 011-009, 011-010, 011-018

Medicine Type: Unknown Effervescent Salt Product

Manufacture Date: 1899-c. 1910s

John Wyeth & Bro. based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was a popular patent medicine, with bottles found in western contexts. The company was first founded in 1860, with rapid expansion occurring due to an influx of orders sparked by the American Civil War (Flanagan 2014). The blue container and dosage cap was

popular in the early 1900s, with the design first patented on May 16th of 1899 (Fike 1987). They were noted as the sole agents of Bishop's Granular Effervescent Salts, who introduced saline medicines in this form, with the medicines suited for "the administration of Carbonate of Iron, and the saline constituents

of some mineral waters" (Gibbons and Gibbons 1874; Porter 1893). These salt products sold by the bottled dozen or by the pound, with several different varieties such as Aperient, Magnesium Citrate, Sodium Phosphate, and Vichy listed in advertisements placed in medicinal journals (Kraemer 1899). It is unknown which one of the many products the bottle held due to the absence of the paper label, however it was likely intended to mask the flavor of bitter medicinal waters or products, with one variation intended to alleviate headaches (Kraemer 1899).





**APPENDIX C: GLASS MANUFACTURER TABLE**

<b>Kauffman Collection Identified Glass Manufacturers</b>					
<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product Manufacturer</b>	<b>Glass Manufacturer</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Bottle Type</b>	<b>Catalog Number(s)</b>
Alton, Illinois		The Illinois Glass Company	2; 5	Medicinal	003-009; 011-002; 011-005
Alton, Illinois?		The Illinois Glass Company	7	Whiskey	016-006
Anderson, Indiana*	Pennsylvania Glass Co.		2; 4	Lid Liner	003-022; 010-001
Baltimore, Maryland		Maryland Glass Corp	2; 5	Medicinal	003-001; 011-019
Baltimore, Maryland	A. C. Meyer & Co.	W. H. Hamilton Co. (1)	8; 9; 14	Cure	020-036; 020-058; 021-004; 026-020
Baltimore, Maryland	A. Vogeler & Company		6	Pain Reliever	014-001
Bloomfield, New Jersey	Lehn & Fink		GC	Cream	001-001
Bloomington, Illinois	Dr. C. Wakefield & Company		12	Stomach and Diarrhea Remedy	024-003
Boston, Massachusetts	Mellin's Food Company		4; 8	Baby Food	007-007; 020-045
Bridgeton, New Jersey		Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	7	Medicinal	016-007
Brooklyn, New York	The Fraser Tablet Company		5	Patent Medicine	011-020
Brooklyn, New York	Chas M. Higgins & Co.		7	Ink	016-010
Charleroi, Pennsylvania		W. H. Hamilton Co.	8; 14	Medicinal	020-035; 020-063; 026-022; 026-039
Chicago, Illinois	Graham Bros. & Co.		10	Soap	022-083
Chicago, Illinois	H. Wichert		5	Condiment	011-008
Chicago, Illinois or New York, New York	Sanford's Mfg. Co.		GC; 2	Ink	001-003; 003-023

Chicago, Illinois or Toronto, Canada	Beggs Manufacturing Company	Tibby Brothers?	7	Gonorrhea/Gleet Medicine	016-009
Cincinnati, Ohio	Lloyd Brothers Pharmacy		2	Medicinal	003-044
Cincinnati, Ohio	The T. A. Snider Preserve Company		10; 14	Condiment	022-071; 026-032
Crete, Nebraska	Dr. A. D. Root & Co.		8	Medicinal	018-008
Des Moines, Iowa	Chamberlain and Company or Chamberlain Medicine Company		8	Stomach and Diarrhea Remedy	020-066
Detroit, Michigan	Parke, Davis & Co.		5	Patent Medicine	011-013
Elkhart, Indiana	Chamberlain and Company or Chamberlain Medicine Company		8	Panacea	020-059; 020-088
Elkhart, Indiana	Jones & Primley Co.		8	Cure	019-012; 019-015*
Fairmont, West Virginia		Owens Bottle Co.	GC	Condiment	001-007
Fairmont, West Virginia		Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	GC; 7	Beverage	001-006; 016-011
Fredonia, New York	Dr. M. M. Fenner's Peoples Remedies		1	Blood/Liver Purifier	002-007
Geneva, Nebraska	Star Bottling Works		4	Soda/Mineral Water	007-001
Lincoln, Nebraska	H. P. Lau Co.	Illinois Glass Co.	12	Soda/Mineral Water	024-005
Lincoln, Nebraska	J. H. Harley Druggist	Dean, Foster, and Dawley	14	Medicinal	026-004
Lincoln, Nebraska	B. O. Kostka	Whitall, Tatum & Co.*	GC; 8	Medicinal	001-002; 018-012
Lincoln, Nebraska	Steiner & Schuetz	Whitall, Tatum & Co.*	8; 14	Medicinal	019-002; 019-003; 020-027; 020-033; 020-034; 020-064; 020-044; 020-078; 026-041



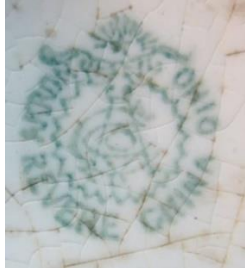

Lincoln, Nebraska	McArthur & Son		8	Medicinal	018-007
Lincoln, Nebraska	Roy's Drug Store		5	Medicinal	011-001
Lincoln, Nebraska	Wilson L. Pharmacy		8	Medicinal	020-046
Lincoln, Nebraska	Riggs Drug Store		14	Medicinal	026-005
Lincoln, Nebraska	Irvin & Buford		4	Soda/Mineral Water	008-006
Lincoln, Nebraska	Lincoln Bottling Works		4	Soda/Mineral Water	007-030; 009-003
London, England	Low, Son & Haydon		8	Perfume	018-010
Lowell, Massachusetts	C. I. Hood		8	Blood/Liver Purifier	011-011
Lowell, Massachusetts	J. C. Ayer & Co.		GC	Panacea	001-009
Lynn, Massachusetts	Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company		5	Female Remedy	011-004; 011-007
Marshfield, Wisconsin	Reichert Chemical & Manufacturing Company		4	Oil	007-002
Millville, New Jersey		Whitall, Tatum & Co.*	8	Medicinal	018-006
Muncie, Indiana		Ball Brothers Mfg. Co.	4; 7; 12	Canning Jar	007-008; 007-037; 009-009; 009-013; 016-015; 016-018; 024-034
New Brunswick, New Jersey	Johnson & Johnson	Cumberland Glass Co. or Illinois Glass Co.	5	Medicinal	011-017
New Haven or Clintonville, Connecticut	The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company		14	Pain Reliever	026-006
New York, New York	Consolidated Glass Co.	Unknown Manufacturer*	12	Canning Jar	024-035
New York, New York	Centaur Company		8; 10	Panacea	018-004; 022-003
New York, New York	Scott & Bowne		3	Blood/Liver Purifier	006-005; 006-006





New York, New York	Fairchild Brothers & Foster		14	Digestive	026-043
New York, New York	Frank Miller & Sons		4; 8	Bluing	007-031; 018-003; 019-004
Omaha, Nebraska	Willow Springs Brewing Company	Root Bottling Works	4	Beer	007-035
Omaha, Nebraska	J. M. Crissey's Pharmacy		8	Medicinal	020-029
Oshkosh, Wisconsin	E. A. Horn	Swindell Brothers or Chicago Glass Mfg Co.	3	Medicinal	005-001
Paris, France	Lubin		12	Perfume	024-002
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		Hero Fruit Jar Co.	8; 14	Canning Jar	020-067; 020-068; 020-085; 026-046
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	John Wyeth & Brother		5	Effervescent Salts	011-009; 011-010; 011-018
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania?		William McCully & Co.	8	Medicinal	018-033
Providence, Rhode Island	Rumford Chemical Works		13	Food	025-005
Racine, Wisconsin	Horlick's Malted Milk Company		4	Milk	009-005
Racine, Wisconsin	S. C. Johnson & Son	Owens Bottle Co.	7	Household?	016-016
Richmond, Virginia or Paden City, West Virginia		American Glass Works Inc.	10	Whiskey	022-011
San Francisco, California	California Fig Syrup Co.		8	Stomach Remedy	020-061
Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania	H. J. Heinz Co.	Owens Bottle Co.*	7; 14	Condiment	016-014; 026-001; 026-003
Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania		Tibby Brothers	8; 10; 14	Medicinal; Whiskey	018-039; 022-004; 026-018
St. Helens, Lancashire, England		Cannington, Shaw & Co.	GC	Beverage	001-019

Streator, Illinois?		American Bottle Company	9	Soda	021-001
Swayzee, Indiana	Swayzee Glass Co.		4	Canning Jar	009-017
Unknown Location	Drs. F. E. J. A. Greene		2	Panacea	003-006
Unknown Plant		Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	7	Beauty; Canning Jar	016-017; 016-019
Unknown Plant		Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	7	Condiment; Soda Bottle	016-001; 016-003; 016-005
Unknown Plant		Pierce Glass Co.	10	Whiskey	022-002
Warren, Pennsylvania	Hazeltine & Co.		8	Consumption Cure	018-005
Wichita, Kansas	Mentholatum Company		4	Ointment	007-043
Woodbury, New Jersey		Woodbury Glass Works	10	Canning Jar	022-019







# APPENDIX E: IDENTIFIED CERAMIC TRADEMARKS



Feat. #	Catalog #	Makers Mark Text	Makers Mark	Ceramic Man.	Area of Production
8; 14	018-071; 026-078; 026-079	J.&E. MAYER/ WARRANTED/ STONE CHINA. Feature 8 mark is partial.		(J. & E.) Mayer Potteries Co., Ltd.	Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania (c. 1881-1891)
4	007-016	STERLING/ (CC CO logo)/ PORCELAIN		(The) Colonial Company (Colonial Pottery)	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1903-1929)
4	009-029; 009-044; 010-016; 010-021	REVERE/CHINA/AKRON/OHIO (around logo)		Akron China Company	Akron, Ohio c. 1894-1908
4	007-047	ROYAL IRONS[TONE]/ Coat of arms/ ALFRED MEAKIN./ ENGLAND		Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Tunstall, Staffordshire (c. 1891-1897)

GC	001-056	(partial coal of arms)/IRONSONTE CHI[NA]/ CHET[WYND]		Baker & Chetwynd & Co.	Burslem, Staffordshire, England (c. 1869-1875)
8	018-067	3/Garter with lettering IO/ B in anchor		British Anchor Pottery Co. Ltd.	Anchor Road, Longton, England (c. 1884-1913)
14	026-081	...MARK with partial logo		Edward Clarke (& Co.)	Staffordshire, England (Unknown potter location) (c. 1877-1887)
8	018-072	[G.W. TURNER & SONS/ BRAZIL in sheld/TU]NSTALL		G. W. Turner & Sons	High Street, Tunstall, England (c. 1873-1895)



10	022-027	PEARL WHITE/ LOGO/ GOODWIN BROS.				Goodwin Bros Co.	East Liverpool, Ohio (1885-1897)
4	007-018	HALL/ CHINA				Hall China Company	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1903-2000)
13	025-039	H & Co/L/France				Haviland & Co.	Limoges, France (c. 1888-1896)
4	007-055	WARRANT.../ Partial Coat of Arms/ H. [ALCOCK & COM/ENGLAND]				Henry Alcock & Co. (Ltd.)	Cobridge, Staffordshire (c. 1901-1910)

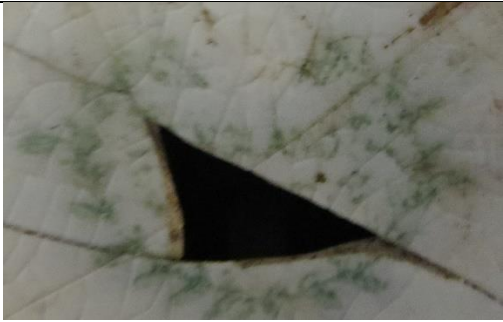

8	020-023	ROYAL/WARRANTED BEST IRONSTONE CHINA/ (LION SEAL)/ H. ALCOCK & COM/ ENGLAND		Henry Alcock & Co. (Ltd.)	Cobridge, Staffordshire (c. 1891-1910)
10	022-029	COAT OF ARMS/ STONE CHINA/ H. BURGESS. BURSLEM		Henry Burgess	Burslem, Staffordshire, England (1864-1891)
4	007-046	Faint green writing possibly of "Homer Laughlin"		Homer Laughlin	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1900-1960)
4	007-051	HUNTINGTON/ CHINA/ CO/PORCELAINE		Huntington China Co.	Huntington, West Virginia (c. 1904-1907)

GC; 8; 12	001-039; 018-023; 019-045; 024-052	IRONSTONE CHINA/ (coat of arms)/ J. & G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY/ ENGLAND. One mark has a slight variation with W R in coat of arms.		J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.)	Hanley, Staffordshire, England (c. 1891+)
4	008-018	DORA/ (Crown logo with KENT written on diagonal)/ ENGLAND		James Kent. Ltd.	Longton (or Fenton), Staffordshire (c. 1897-1901)
10	022-028	MADDOCK & CO/BURSLEM ENGLAND/ TRADEMARK		John Maddock & Son(s) Ltd.	Burslem, Staffordshire, England (c. 1906-1927)

13	025-034	JOHNSON BROS/ENGLAND/ PATD OCT 21ST 1902				Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd.	Hanley and Tunstall, Staffordshire, England (c. 1902-1968)
8; 10	019-044; 019-046; 022-030; 022-033	IRON STONE CHINA/ LOGO/ KNOWLES, TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES				Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1885)
5	011-026	OC CO. Limoges				Ohio China Co.	East Palestine, Ohio (c. 1902-c. 1912)
12	024-059	IRONSTONE CHINA/DALE & DAVIS				Prospect Hill Pottery	Trenton, New Jersey (1879-1894)

8	018-043	REDWING/ STONEWARE/ CO. (impressed on base)		Redwing Stoneware Co.	Red Wing, Minnesota (1877-1890s)
3	004-011	[I]NDUS (In banner); / IV/ 15/Rd P/ M/ 3 (English registry)		Ridgway, Sparks & Ridgway	Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire (1877-1878)
3	006-011	RIDGWAY Quiver; IV/15/ 2 Rd P/ M (English registry); 24 (printed in different ink)		Ridgway, Sparks & Ridgway	Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire (1877-1878)
GC	NA	24		Ridgway, Sparks & Ridgway	Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire (1877-1878)

4	007-015	SEVRES/ (fleur de lis)		Sevres China Company	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1900-1908)
10	022-037	SEMI-VITREOUS/ LOGO/ CANTON CHINA		Steubenville Pottery Co.	Steubenville, Ohio (c. 1904)
4	010-035	Mark impressed T&R BOOTE/ (IV within a diamond shaped registry mark)/SYDENHAM SHAPE		T. & R. Boote Ltd.	Bulslem, Staffordshire (c. 1854-1906)
4	008-019	LA FRANCAISE/ PORCELAIN (in banner)		The French China Co.	East Liverpool, Ohio or Sebring, Ohio (c. 1898-1916)

12/13	024-053	ENGLAND/ W. H. Grindley & Co. inside wreath (partial)		W. H. Grindley & Co.	Tunstall, Staffordshire (1914-1925)
4	007-014	W. E. P CO/ CHINA		West End Pottery	East Liverpool, Ohio (c. 1893-1910)

**APPENDIX F: TABLE OF CERAMICS ANALYZED**

Catalog #	Mark	Manufacturer	Decoration	Form	Ware
<b>General Collection</b>					
GC	24	Ridgway, Sparks, Ridway	Black transferprint	Saucer/ small plate	Whiteware
001-038			Gray salt glazed exterior/Albany slipped int.	Small bowl	Stoneware
001-039	IRONSTONE CHINA/ Coat of arms/ J. & G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY/ENGLAND	J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.)	Molded, Glazed	Pitcher	Whiteware
001-040			Black glazed, Molded Greek motifs	Goblet	Jasperware
001-041			Undecorated, Glazed	Plate	Ironstone
001-042			Gray salt glazed exterior/Albany slipped int.	Crock	Stoneware
001-043			Albany slipped int/ext	Unknown	Stoneware
001-044			Albany slipped int/ext	Bowl	Stoneware
001-045			Albany slipped int/ext	Unknown	Stoneware
001-046			Albany slipped int/ext	Unknown	Stoneware
001-047			Gray salt glazed exterior/Albany slipped int.	Unknown	Stoneware
001-048			Undecorated, Glazed	Mug	Whiteware
001-049			Undecorated, Glazed	Doll/Figurine	Porcelain
001-050			Handpainted, Gilded, Molded, Glazed	Unknown	Porcelain



001-051			Banded, Glazed	Plate/ Saucer	Whiteware
001-052			Decal?, Glazed	Plate	Whiteware
001-053			Undecorated, Glazed	Toy Mug	Porcelain
001-054			Gilt, Glazed, Scalloped Rim	Unknown	Whiteware
001-055	IRON[STONE].../ coat of arms/ WARRANTED	Unknown	Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
001-056	(Partial coat of arms)/IRONSTONE CHI[NA]/ CHET[WYND]	Baker & Chetwynd & Co.	Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Ironstone
001-057	(Partial coat of arms)/ [WAR]RANTED	Unknown	Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
001-058			Decal, Glazed	Saucer	Porcelain
001-059			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Ironstone
001-060			Gilt, Glazed	Saucer	Porcelain
001-061			Undecorated, Glazed	Pitcher	Whiteware
001-062			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown, Plate?	Ironstone
001-063			Molded, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
001-064			Undecorated, Glazed	Saucer	Porcelain
001-065			Undecorated, Glazed	Plate	Ironstone
001-066			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Ironstone
001-067			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
001-068			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
<b>Feature 2</b>					
003-			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Ironstone
003-			Glazed, Embossed (Molded)	Unknown	Whiteware
003-019			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown. Mug?	Whiteware

003-021			Gray Salt Glazed ext; Albany glaze int.	Unknown	Stoneware
003-023			Glazed, Transferprinted (Blue), Molded	Saucer/Small Plate?	Whiteware
003-024			Glazed, Decal	Unknown	Porcelain
003-025			Glazed, Band (Thick band)	Saucer?	Porcelain
003-026			Glazed, Decal	Unknown	Porcelain
003-027			Glazed, Decal, Gilded	Unknown	Whiteware
003-028			Glazed, Band	Unknown. Tableware	Whiteware
003-029			Glazed, Decal	Unknown	Porcelain
003-030			Albany glazed (Interior/Exterior)	Unknown	Stoneware
003-030			Glazed, Majolica	Unknown	Earthenware
003-030.5			Colored Glaze (Black), Molded?	Mug/Teacup?	Whiteware
003-031			Glazed, Transferprint (light blue)	Unknown, Plate or Platter?	Whiteware
003-032			Glazed, Decal	Unknown	Whiteware

003-048			Glazed, Scalloped Edge. Molded	Saucer?	Whiteware
003-049			Glazed, Undecorated (2); Glazed, Molded (1)	Unknown, Bowl?	Whiteware
003-050			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Porcelain
003-051			Albany slipped, and Salt glazed	Unknown	Stoneware
003-051			Albany slipped, and Salt glazed	Unknown	Stoneware
003-053	".....RRANT...."		Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
003-054			Glazed, Decal, Molded	Saucer	Whiteware
003-055			Glazed, Transferprinted (Blue)	Saucer/ Plate?	Whiteware
003-061			Glazed, Ribbed	Unknown	Ironstone?
003-062			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
003-063			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate?	Whiteware
003-064			Glazed, Scalloped Edge	Basin? Large bowl?	Whiteware, Ironstone?
003-065			Glazed, Undecorated	Pitcher Handle	Whiteware
<b>Feature 3</b>					
004-005	ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA/ WA[RRANTED] (British royal coat of arms)		Glazed, undecorated.	Saucer	Whiteware
004-006			Glazed, undecorated.	NA	Whiteware

004-007			Glazed, undecorated.	Bowl	Whiteware
004-008			Rockingham glazed.	NA	Earthenware
004-009			Glazed, undecorated.	Saucer	Porcelain
004-010			Glazed, undecorated.	Saucer	Porcelain
004-011	[I]NDUS (In banner); / IV/ 15/Rd P/ M/ 3 (English registry)	Ridgway (Bedford Works)	Glazed, Black transferprint (underglaze)	Saucer	Whiteware
004-012			Glazed, undecorated.	NA	Whiteware
005-012			Brown salt glazed.	NA	Stoneware
005-013			Glazed, Undecorated.	NA	Porcelain
005-014			Glazed, Undecorated.	NA	Whiteware
006-010			Glazed, Undecorated.	Cup	Whiteware
006-011	RIDGWAY Quiver; IV/15/ 2 Rd P/ M (English registry); 24 (printed in different ink)	Ridgway (Bedford Works)	Glazed, Black transferprint (underglaze)	Cup	Whiteware
006-012		Ridgway (Bedford Works)	Glazed, Black transferprint (underglaze)	Saucer	Whiteware
006-013			Glazed, Gilt.	Saucer	Porcelain
006-014			Glazed, Rockingham.	NA	Earthenware
<b>Feature 4</b>					
007-014	W. E. P CO/ CHINA	West End Pottery	Glazed, Undecorated.	Teabowl	Whiteware
007-015	SEVRES/ (fleur de lis)	Sevres China Company	Glazed. Undecorated.	Plate	Whiteware
007-016	STERLING/ (CC CO logo)/ PORCELAIN	(The) Colonial Company (Colonial Pottery)	Decal, Glazed, Gilded	Saucer	Whiteware

007-017	Faint mark in arc with "P" impressed near edge of base		Glazed, Handpainted, Molded, Gilded.	Pitcher	Whiteware
007-018	HALL/ CHINA	Hall China Company	Glazed. Undecorated.	Plate	Whiteware
007-019			Glazed, Decal (Floral), Molded Edge.	Plate	Porcelain
007-022			Glazed, Molded.	Unknown	Whiteware (Ironstone ?)
007-023			Brown Salt Glazed.	Unknown	Stoneware
007-026			Bristol Glazed.	Jug	Stoneware
007-046	Faint green writing possibly of "Homer Laughlin"	Homer Laughlin	Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl	Whiteware
007-047	ROYAL IRONS[TONE]/ Coat of arms/ ALFRED MEAKIN./ ENGLAND	Alfred Meakin (Ltd.)	Glazed. Undecorated.	Bowl	Whiteware
007-048			Glazed, Handpainted, Gilded.	Teacup	Porcelain
007-050			Glazed, Undecorated.	Plate	Whiteware
007-051	HUNTINGTON/ CHINA/ CO/PORCELAINE	Huntington China Co.	Glazed, Decal (Floral), Molded Edge, Gilded.	Plate	Whiteware
007-053			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
007-055	WARRANT.../ Partial Coat of Arms/ H. [ALCOCK & COM/ENGLAND]	Henry Alcock & Co. (Ltd.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
007-064			Glazed, Molded.	Unknown	Porcelain
007-067			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware

008-013			Glazed. Albany slip interior, and Bristol glazed exterior.	Unknown	Stoneware
008-015			Glazed. Albany slip interior, and Bristol glazed exterior.	Unknown	Stoneware
008-018	DORA/ (Crown logo with KENT written on diagonal)/ ENGLAND	James Kent. Ltd.	Glazed, Molded, Flow Blue Transferprint (Floral Pattern).	Bowl	Whiteware
008-019	LA FRANCAISE/ PORCELAIN (in banner)	The French China Co.	Glazed, Gilded Decal, Molded (Feint)	Plate	Whiteware
008-021			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
008-023			Glazed, Gilded	Teacup	Porcelain
008-025			Glazed, Handpainted, Gilded.	Teacup	Porcelain
008-026			Glazed, Handpainted, Gilded.	Teacup	Porcelain
008-027			Glazed, Handpainted, Gilded.	Teacup	Porcelain
008-028			Glazed, Handpainted, Gilded.	Saucer	Porcelain
008-029			Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl	Whiteware
009-029	REVERE/CHINA/AKRON/OHIO (around logo)	Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal (Floral).	Plate	Whiteware
009-032	SEM-VITREOUS/CH logo/ CHINA		Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal (Floral).	Plate	Whiteware

009-036		Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Plate	Whiteware
009-044	REVERE/CHINA/AKRON/OHIO (around logo)	Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Plate	Whiteware
009-051			Glazed, Molded, Decal, Gilded.	Plate	Whiteware
009-052			Glazed, Handpainted? (Floral), Molded	Bowl	Whiteware
009-060			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
009-061			Unglazed, Undecorated.	Flowerpot	Earthenware (Redware)
009-064			Glazed. Albany slip interior, and Bristol glazed exterior.	Unknown	Stoneware
009-087			Glazed. (3) Molded, while 2 (undecorated)	Unknown	Whiteware
010-014		Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Teacup	Whiteware
010-016	REVERE/CHINA/AKRON/OHIO (around logo)	Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Plate	Whiteware
010-019		Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Saucer	Whiteware
010-021	REVERE/CHINA/AKRON/OHIO (around logo)	Akron China Company	Glazed, Molded, Gilded Edge, Decal.	Plate	Whiteware

010-034	...CHINA... (impressed)		Glazed, Undecorated.	Plate	Whiteware
010-035	Mark impressed.T&R BOOTE/ (IV within a diamond shaped registry mark)/SYDENHAM SHAPE	T. & R. Boote Ltd.	Glazed, Molded.	Basin	Whiteware (Ironstone)
010-040			Glazed, Handpainted.	Doll	Porcelain
010-041			Unglazed, Undecorated.	Pipe	Kaolin
<b>Feature 5</b>					
011-026	OC CO. Limoges	Ohio China Co.	Molded, Glazed	Basin	Ironstone
<b>Feature 6</b>					
014-017			Glazed, Undecorated.	Bowl	Whiteware
014-018			Albany slip interior with grey bodied salt glazed exterior.	Crock	Stoneware
014-019			Unglazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Earthenware (Redware)
014-020			Bristol glaze on exterior and interior with Albany slip partially on top of exterior.	Lid	Stoneware
014-023			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
015-009			Glazed, Undecorated.	Bowl	Whiteware
015-010			Glazed, Undecorated.	Saucer	Porcelain
<b>Feature 7</b>					
016-027			Brown Salt Glazed	Unknown	Stoneware
016-028			Kaolin. Unglazed?	Pipe	Kaolin
016-030			Molded Edge, Glazed	Unknown	Whiteware
<b>Feature 8</b>					



018-013			Glazed, Handpainted.	Candlestick Holder	Porcelain
018-014			Unglazed, Undecorated	Flowerpot Saucer (Partial)	Earthenware
018-017			Glazed, Handpainted.	Doll (Fragment)	Porcelain
018-019			Glazed, Flow Blue Transferprint(floral)	Saucer	Whiteware
018-023	IRONSTONE CHINA/ (LION AND UNICORN WITH COAT OF ARMS)/ J. & G. MEAKIN/HANLEY/ENGLAND	J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer	Ironstone
018-025			Glazed, Undecorated	Toy Mug (Fragment)	Porcelain
018-026			Glazed, Decal (Floral buds/leaves and stems), Gilded Rim; Embossed handle	Pitcher (>50%)	Whiteware
018-032			Glazed, Undecorated		Porcelain
018-040			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Whiteware
018-043	REDWING/ STONEWARE/ CO. (impressed on base)	Redwing Stoneware Co.	Unglazed, Undecorated	Flowerpot (Partial)	Earthenware
018-067	3/Garter with lettering IO/ B in anchor	British Anchor Pottery Co. Ltd.	Glazed, Brown Transferprint (Tiger Decoration)	Plate	Whiteware
018-068			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate or saucer	Whiteware
018-069			Glazed, Ribbed raised pattern	Whiteware: Unknown form	Whiteware
018-070			Glazed, Undecorated	Whiteware: Tableware	Whiteware

018-071	J.&E. MAYER/ WARRANTED/ STONE CHINA	(J. & E.) Mayer Potteries Co., Ltd.	Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whitewar e
018-072	[G.W. TURNER & SONS/ BRAZIL in shield/TU]NSTALL	G. W. Turner & Sons	Glazed, Brown Transferprint (Scene), Molded Edge	Platter or Square plate.	Whitewar e
018-074			Glazed, Undecorated	Whiteware: Tableware	Whitewar e
018-075			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown tableware.	Whitewar e
018-076			Rockingham Glazed; Molded	Cuspidor or Spittoon	Earthenwa re (Yelloww are)
018-077			Albany slipped (interior/exteri or)	Crock (Bowl?)	Stoneware
019-044	IRON STONE CHINA/ LOGO/ KNOWLES, TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES	Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.	Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
019-045	IRONSTONE CHINA/ (LION AND UNICORN WITH COAT OF ARMS)/ J. & G. MEAKIN/HANLEY/ENG LAND	J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Small plate	Ironstone
019-046	IRON STONE CHINA/ LOGO/ KNOWLES, TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES	Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.	Glazed, Undecorated	Small plate	Ironstone
019-047			Glazed, Undecorated	Whiteware: Mug, bowl, or teabowl.	Whitewar e
019-048			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (Almost complete)	Whitewar e
019-049			Glazed, Undecorated	Teabowl	Whitewar e
019-050			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (>50%)	Whitewar e
019-051			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug/Teabow l	Whitewar e

019-052			Glazed, Undecorated	Tableware: Bowl?	Whiteware
019-053			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate/ Saucer	Porcelain
019-054			Glazed, Gilded Rim, and gilded line in center.	Plate/ Saucer	Porcelain
019-055			Glazed, Undecorated	Toy Saucer (Complete)	Porcelain
019-056			Glazed, Gold Gilded	Plate	Porcelain
019-057			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Whiteware
019-058			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown tableware.	Whiteware
019-060			Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer?	Whiteware
019-061			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
019-063			Grey salt-glazed exterior/ Albany slipped interior	Crock (Unknown)	Stoneware
019-064			Unglazed, Undecorated	Flowerpot (Partial)	Earthenware (Redware)
019-065	No mark	Lincoln Pottery Works?	Albany slipped (interior/exterior)	Bowl (Shallow)	Stoneware
019-068			Glazed, Undecorated	Toy Handle (Mug Handle)	Porcelain
019-069			Albany slipped (interior/exterior)	Crock (Unknown)	Stoneware
019-072			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown tableware.	Whiteware
019-096			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Porcelain
019-109			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Whiteware

020-001			Glazed, Decal (Floral outline), Hand painted (Blue and brown), Gilded accents in main decoration with gilded band along base	Creamer (Complete)	Porcelain
020-002			Glazed, Decal (Flowers), Band, Gilded Rim	Plate	Porcelain
020-003	IRON STONE CHINA/(Royal coat of arms)/ WARRANTED		Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Whiteware
020-004			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Whiteware
020-005			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug/Teabowl	Whiteware
020-006			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (Fragmentary)	Whiteware
020-007			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (Fragmentary)	Whiteware
020-008			Glazed, Undecorated	Whiteware: Teabowl or mug	Whiteware
020-009			Glazed, Undecorated	Tableware: Mug or Teabowl	Whiteware
020-010			Glazed, Undecorated	Whiteware: Tableware	Whiteware
020-011	Partial coat of arms		Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Whiteware
020-012			Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer (2)	Porcelain
020-013			Glazed, possibly painted (highly faded if so) with black decoration	Handle: teacup	Porcelain

020-014			Glazed with brown band just below rim	Toy Saucer (Complete)	Porcelain
020-015			Glazed, Undecorated	Toy Saucer (Fragments)	Porcelain
020-016			Unglazed, Undecorated, Child Toy.	Toy teacup.	Porcelain
020-017			Unglazed, Hand Painted, Doll Leg	Doll legs.	Porcelain
020-018			Glazed, Undecorated, Doll Arm	Doll arm.	Porcelain
020-019			Glazed, Undecorated, Toy Frag	Toy teacup? Base fragment. Similar form to 020-016.	Porcelain
020-020			Unglazed, Undecorated, Marble	Marble	Ceramic
020-023	"ROYAL/WARRANTED BEST IRONSTONE CHINA/ (LION SEAL)/ H. ALCOCK & COM/ ENGLAND	Henry Alcock & Co. (Ltd.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Basin or bowl	Ironstone
020-082			Glazed, Undecorated	Jar (Ointment pot)	Whiteware
020-094			Unglazed, Undecorated	Flowerpot	Earthenware
<b>Feature 9</b>					
021-010			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
021-011			Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
021-012	IRON S[TONE}.....		Glazed, Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
021-013			Glazed, Brown Transferprint (underglaze).	Unknown	Whiteware
021-014			Glazed, Sponge	Bowl	Ironstone

			Decorated (Blue).		
<b>Feature 10</b>					
019-070	No Mark	Lincoln Pottery Works?	Albany glazed int/ext, molded design	Crock	Stoneware
020-116			Albany Glazed Int/Ext	Unknown	Stoneware
020-117			Albany Glazed Int	Crock	Stoneware
022-012			Glazed, Molded	Teacup handle?	Porcelain
022-027	PEARL WHITE/ LOGO/ GOODWIN BROS.	Goodwin Bros Co.	Glazed, Undecorated	Small saucer	Whiteware
022-028	MADDOCK & CO/BURSLEM ENGLAND/ TRADEMARK	John Maddock & Son(s) Ltd.	Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
022-029	COAT OF ARMS/ STONE CHINA/ H. BURGESS. BURSLEM	Henry Burgess	Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
022-030	IRON STONE CHINA/ LOGO/ KNOWLES, TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES	Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.	Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl or Basin	Ironstone
022-032			Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl	Ironstone
022-033	IRON STONE CHINA/ LOGO/ KNOWLES, TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES	Knowles, Taylor, Knowles Co.	Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
022-034	PARTIAL COAT OF ARMS		Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
022-035			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Ironstone
022-037	SEMI-VITREOUS/ LOGO/ STONE CHINA	Steubenville Pottery Co.	Decal, Molded, Gilded, Glazed	Bowl	Ironstone
022-037	"814" gilded on base		Blue glazed, gilt, molded	Candlestick?	Porcelain
022-038			Moded, Scalloped rim, Gold gilt, Glazed	Bowl or Saucer	Whiteware

022-040			Brown band, Glazed	Plate or saucer?	Whiteware
022-041			Molded rim, Glazed	Plate	Whiteware
022-043			Colored glaze (Gray)	Unknown	Whiteware
022-044			Glazed, Undecorated (10), Gilded (1), Molded (1), Gilded and molded (P=1)	Various forms. Teacup (1), bowls/mugs/cups (12)	Whiteware (12), Porcelain (1)
022-045			Albany Glazed Int/Ext	Crock	Stoneware
022-046	No mark	Lincoln Pottery Works?	Albany Glazed Int/Ext, Molded Exterior	Crock	Stoneware
022-047			Albany Glazed Int/Ext	Unknown	Stoneware
022-048			Albany Glazed Int, Salt Glazed Exterior (Gray)	Crock	Stoneware
022-049			Glazed, Gilt, Molded	Handle	Porcelain
022-101			Decal, Gilt, Molded, Glazed	Bowl	Whiteware
022-102			Decal, Colored Glaze?	Unknown	Whiteware
022-105			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Whiteware (1); Ironstone (1)
022-106			Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl	Ironstone
022-107			Glazed, Undecorated	Plate	Whiteware (1); Ironstone (1)
022-108			Glazed, Undecorated (3), Molded (2)	Bowl (3); Plate/Saucers (2)	Whiteware

022-109			Glazed, Undecorated (3), Molded and gilded (1), Partial decal (1)	Pitcher (1), Unknown (4)	Whiteware
022-110			Molded, Glazed	Pitcher handle	Whiteware
022-111			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown, Pitcher?	Porcelain
022-115			Albany Glazed Int/Ext	Jug	Stoneware
022-118			Molded, Gilt (1), Glazed	Unknown	Porcelain
<b>Feature 11</b>					
023-001			Glazed. Undecorated.	Unknown. Teacup?, Small Bowl?	Porcelain
023-007			Glazed. Undecorated.	Basin	Ironstone
023-008			Glazed. Undecorated.	Plate?	Whiteware
023-009			Glazed. Undecorated.	Mug (1); Plate (1)?	Whiteware
023-010			Glazed. Undecorated.	Plate or saucer?	Whiteware
023-011			Glazed. Feint blue design.	Unknown Tableware	Whiteware
023-012			Glazed. Undecorated.	Bowl	Ironstone?
023-013			Glazed. Molded Design.	Bowl	Ironstone?
023-014			Glazed. Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
023-015			Glazed. Undecorated.	Unknown	Whiteware
<b>Feature 12</b>					
024-020			Unglazed, Undecorated	Pipe Fragments	Clay
024-029			Gray Salt Glazed (ext); Albany Slipped (int.)	Unknown	Stoneware



024-030			Glazed, Undecorated	Lid	Whiteware
024-032			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Whiteware
024-033			Glazed, Undecorated	Handle (Teacup?)	Whiteware
024-052	"IRONSTONE CHINA/ (coat of arms)/ J. G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY/ ENGLAND	J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl (<50%)	Whiteware
024-053	ENGLAND/ W. H. Grindley & Co. inside wreath (partial)	W. H. Grindley & Co.	Molded, Glazed	Teacup	Whiteware
024-054		Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd.	Molded, Glazed	Teacup	Whiteware
024-055		Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd.	Molded, Glazed	Teacup	Whiteware
024-056			Decal, Glazed, Gilded	Teacup	Whiteware
024-057			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (approx. 25%)	Porcelain
024-058			Glazed, Undecorated	Mug	Whiteware
024-059	IRONSTONE CHINA/DALE & DAVIS	Prospect Hill Pottery	Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer	Whiteware
024-063			Glazed, Undecorated	Pitcher	Whiteware
024-064			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
024-064			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown (Bowl?)	Whiteware
024-065			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Whiteware
024-066			Glazed, Trasferprint	Plate or saucer?	Whiteware
024-067			Handpainted; Glazed	Doll Head	Porcelain

024-068			Glazed, Gilded rim (mended frag); Glazed; Decal (1)	Plate or Saucer (? Small frag); Bowl or Mug for mended piece	Porcelain
024-069			Unglazed, Undecorated	Pipe Fragment	Kaolin
<b>Feature 13</b>					
025-024			Decal, Glazed, Gilded, Molded	Teacup	Whiteware
025-026		Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd.	Molded, Glazed	Teacup	Whiteware
025-030			Molded, Glazed	Teacup	Whiteware
025-034	JOHNSON BROS/ENGLAND/ PATD OCT 21ST 1902	Johnson Bros. (Hanley) Ltd.	Molded, Glazed	Saucer	Whiteware
025-037			Glazed, Molded. (Handle)	Pitcher?	Whiteware
025-038			Glazed	Insulator?	Porcelain
025-039	H & Co/L/France	Haviland & Co.	Glazed, Decal, Molded Rim	Dessert Plate/Saucer	Porcelain
<b>Feature 14</b>					
026-075			Brown luster band, Glazed	Unknown, Plate/Saucer ?	Whiteware
026-076			Brown Transfer Print	Teacup	Whiteware
026-077			Red Band, Glazed	Unknown	Porcelain
026-078	J.&E. MAYER/ WARRANTED/ STONE CHINA	(J. & E.) Mayer Potteries Co., Ltd.	Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer	Ironstone
026-079	J.&E. MAYER/ WARRANTED/ STONE CHINA	(J. & E.) Mayer Potteries Co., Ltd.	Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer	Ironstone

026-080			Glazed, Undecorated	Bowl or Mug	Porcelain
026-081	...MARK with partial logo	Edward Clarke (& Co.)	Glazed, Undecorated	Saucer	Whiteware
026-082			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown. Mix of Plate/ Bowl or mug	Whiteware
026-083			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown. Mix of Plate/ Bowl or mug	Whiteware
026-084	Partial letter		Glazed, Undecorated	Mug (2 mended); Plate	Whiteware
026-085			Molded, Glazed.	Unknown. Handle	Whiteware
026-086			Molded, Glazed.	Handle	Whiteware
026-087			Undecorated, Glazed	Unknown. Pitcher?	Whiteware
026-088			Molded, Glazed.	Unknown	Whiteware
026-089			Handpainted, Glazed	Dolls feet	Porcelain
026-090			Glazed, Undecorated	Doll foot	Porcelain
026-091			Glazed, Undecorated	Doll	Porcelain
026-092			Glazed, Undecorated	Doll	Porcelain
026-093			Glazed, Undecorated	Doll	Porcelain
026-093			Glazed, Undecorated	Unknown	Porcelain
026-094	1210 #4 impressed on chest piece	Alt, Beck & Gottschalk?	Handpainted, Glazed	Doll	Porcelain
026-095			Unglazed, Undecorated	Pipe Stem	Clay
026-096			Albany Slipped	Bowl	Stoneware
026-099			Brown Salt Glazed	Unknown	Stoneware

# APPENDIX G: TABLE OF BOTTLE GLASS ANALYZED

Catalog #	Bottle Type	Finish	Base	Production	Embossing	Manufacturer(s)	Date Range
<b>General Collection</b>							
001-001	Patent/Proprietary	Small mouth external thread	Blake (Variant 1)	Machine made	HINDS/ HONEY/ AND/ ALMOND/ CREAM/ A. S. HINDS CO/ BLOOMFIELD/ N. J. U. S. A./// A. S. HINDS CO/ (unknown letter/number) triangle symbol MADE IN U. S. A.	Lehn & Fink	post 1907 (Lindsey 2020)
001-002	Medicinal	Prescription	Monarch/ Erie Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	Mortar and pestle with 1224/ O. ST (on one half); B. O. KOSTKA/ PHARMACIST/ LINCOLN, NEB/// W. T. & CO./ D	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) B. O. Kostka	c. 1887-1895 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
001-003	Ink	Prescription	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	SANFORDS INK	Sanford's Mfg. Co.	c. 1880s-1920s (Lockhart et al. 2019a)
001-004	Medicinal	Patent	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
001-005	Jo-Jo Whiskey Flask	Double Ring	Plain Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
001-006	Beverage	Crown	Round	Machine Made	/// 3 (O with elongated diamond through it Containing and I) 3/ 13/ G1	Owens-Illinois	1933 (Lockhart and

						Glass Company	Hoenig 2015)
001-007	Condiment	Club Sauce Finish	Round	Machine made	/// 3 O in square 9	Owens Bottle Co.	1929 (Briggs 2018)
001-008	Wine	Blob	Round	Turn molded with pontil scar			
001-009	Patent/Proprietary	Double Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Post bottom molded with tooled finish	AYER'S (one side of body); LOWELL/ MASS. U. S. A. (opposite side of body)// SARSAPARILLA// COMPOUND EXT./// C /41	J.C. Ayer & Co.	c. 1880s-1910s (Fike 1987)
001-010	Medicinal	Patent	Elixir/ Handy	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
001-011	Unknown	Small mouth external thread	Hopkins Square	Molded	Unreadable letter on base		
001-012	Medicinal	Prescription	Buffalo/ Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
001-013	Medicinal	Prescription (Wide Flared)		Molded with tooled finish			
001-014	Medicinal	Patent		Molded with tooled finish			

001-015	Unknown	Oil		Molded			
001-016	Medicinal	Bead		Molded with tooled finish			
001-017	Wine	Blob		Molded			
001-018	Unknown	Small mouth external thread		Unknown			
001-019	Beverage		Round	Molded	///1213/ C.S & Co	Cannington, Shaw & Co	1875-1892 (Lockhart et al. 2014a)
001-020	Medicinal		Round	Molded	///5		
001-021	Beverage		Round	Machine made	Molded floral design		
001-022	Beverage		Round	Molded	BOTTL.../...ND NE/// F		
001-023	Unknown		Round	Unknown			
001-024	Food	Patent	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///C K?		
001-025	Medicinal	Patent	Round	Three piece molded with tooled finish.			

001-027	Wine			Unknown			
001-028	Unknown			Unknown			
001-030	Beverage			Unknown	partial state of texas with star with ....NYSGEN; vertical ...ARNIC		
<b>Feature 1</b>							
002-007	Medicinal Bottle (cure)	Oil/Rind	Slender Handy	Cup-bottom mold with applied finish.	DR. M.M. FENNER'S/ PEOPLES REMEDIES/ FREDONIA, N.Y./ U.S.A./ KIDNEY & BACKACHE CURE/ 1872-1898	Patent/ Proprietary	c. 1872-1890 (Fike 1987)
<b>Feature 2</b>							
003-001	Medicinal	Prescription	Monarch Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///M in circle	Maryland Glass Corp.	1921-pre-1956 (Lockhart et al. 2017)
003-002	Wine/Champagne	NA	Round	Molded	///X_/shape that looks like a pi symbol		
003-004	Canning	NA	Round	Unknown	///8 in circle		
003-005	Whiskey	NA	Unknown Oval	Unknown			
003-006	Patent/Proprietary	NA	Possible Blake Variant 1	Molded	//NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON// <u>DRS.</u> F. & .....	Drs. F.E. & J.A. Greene	post late 1880s (Hendrichs 1904;

							Fike 1987)
003-007	Unknown	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-008	Whiskey	Double Ring	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-009	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-010	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-022	Closure	NA	NA	Unknown	PATD JAN 11TH 1898	Pennsylvania Glass Co.	post 1898 (Lockhart et al. 2018a)
003-023	Ink	NA	Round	Molded	/// S. M. CO./ 6	Sanford's Mfg. Co.	c. 1880s-1920s (Lockhart et al. 2019a)
003-036	Whiskey	Brandy	Slender Handy	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
003-037	Canning	NA	Round	Unknown			



003-038	Beverage	NA	NA	Unknown			
003-039	Medicinal	NA	Golden Gate Oval	Molded	///IGCO in diamond	The Illinois Glass Company	1897-1915 (Lockhart et al. 2005)
003-041	Medicinal	Flared	NA	Molded with tooled finish	L. BRO[S]...	Lloyd Brothers Pharmacy	1886-1924
003-042	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-044	Medicinal	NA	NA	Unknown			
003-058	Milk	Capseat	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
003-059	Wine	Blob	Round	Turn molded			
003-080	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
003-081	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
<b>Feature 3</b>							
005-001	Medicinal	Prescription	Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	E.A. HORN/DRUGGIST/OSHKOSH, WIS.(mortar and pestle)///S in elongated diamond	(1) E.A. Horn; (2) Swindell Brothers or Chicago Glass Mfg. Co.	1883-1891 (Lindsey 2020)



007-001	Hutchinson Bottle	Blob	Round	Post-bottom mold with tooled finish.	STAR BOTTLING/WORKS/GENEVA/NEBR.	Star Bottling Works	c. 1880s-1911
007-002	Cleaning	Flare/Trumpet	Hub/Golden Gate Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	3iii///Everite (stylized script)	Reichert Chemical & Manufacturing Company	c. 1880s-1910s
007-005	Medicinal	Prescription	French Square	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
007-007	Baby Food	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom molded	MELLIN'S FOOD CO./SMALL SIZE 2 1/2	Mellin's Food Company	post c. 1910s (Zumwalt 1980; Lindsey 2020)
007-008	Canning Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine made with valve mark.	MASON'S/PATENT/1858// Ball (cursive)	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	1903-1904 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
007-029	Medicinal	Flat/Patent	Blake 1	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
007-030	Hutchinson Bottle	Blob	Round	Post-bottom mold with	LINCOLN/ BOTTLING/ WORKS/ LINCOLN NEBR.///L.B.W	Lincoln Bottling Works	c. 1888-1910s (Wolfe

				tooled finish.			1879-1917)
007-031	Laundry/Whitener	Double Ring	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	BENGAL BLUING	Frank Miller & Sons	c. 1880s-1910s (Edwards and Critten 1885)
007-032	Wine	Wine/Brandy	N/A	Turn molded			
007-034	Picnic/Jojo Flask	Double Ring (modified)	Oval	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.			
007-035	Beer Bottle	Crown	Round	Cup bottom molded	WILLOW SPRINGS BREW... (Emblem depicting eagle on top of four American flags)/ STARS &.... / SPECIAL.... / OMAHA, U.S.A/// ROOT	(1) Root Bottling Works; (2) Willow Springs Brewing Company	c. 1905-1917 (Wolfe 1879-1917)
007-037	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine made	BALL/ MASON/// three lines one base	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	c. 1896-1910 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
007-038	Picnic/Jojo Flask		Oval	Molded			
007-039	Medicinal	Prescription	Round	Machine Made with valve mark.			

007-043	Patent/ Proprietar y	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.	MENTHOLATUM/ TRADEMARK/ MENTHOLATUM CO BUFFALO N.Y. WICHITA KAN	Mentholat um Company	c. 1906- 1920s (Eastin 1965; Fike 1987)
008-001	Jojo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
008-002	Jojo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
008-003	Medicinal	Prescript ion	Blake 1	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.			
008-004	Homeopat hic Vial	Patent Finish	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
008-005	Dandy Flask	Brandy	Plain Oval	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.			
008-006	Hutchinso n Bottle	Blob	Round	Molded with tooled finish	IRVIN & BUFORD/ LINCOLN, NEB	Irving and Buford	c. 1888- 1891 (Wolfe 1879- 1917)

009-001	Medicinal	Prescription	Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
009-002	Jojo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
009-003	Hutchinson Bottle	Blob	Round	Post-bottom mold with tooled finish.	LINCOLN BOTTLING WORKS/ LINCOLN, NEB////LBW	Lincoln Bottling Works	c.1888-1910s (Wolfe 1879-1917)
009-004	Closure	NA	NA	NA	PATD SEPT 20TH 1868 (in circular ring) 53/M (in center)		
009-005	Milk	Wide Mouth External Thread		Molded with applied finish	HORLICK'S MALTED MI[LK]	Horlick's Malted Milk Company	c. 1883-1910s (Zumwalt 1980; Brink 2016)
009-009	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Post-bottom molded with applied finish.	B[all] (cursive)/ MASON'S PATENT NOV 30TH 1858///4	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	c. 1895-1896 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
009-011	Jojo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			

009-013	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round?	Machine made	MASON'S/ PATENT/ 1858/ Ball (script)	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	1903-1904 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
009-014	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Post-bottom molded with applied finish.	MASON'S/ PATENT/ NOV. 30TH/ 1858///129		
009-017	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine made with suction scar	SWAYZEE'S/ (Fleur de lis)/ IMPROVED/ MASON///11	Swayzee Glass Co.	1896-1906 (Schulz et al. 2019)
009-026	Unknown		Round	Cup bottom molded			
009-076	Medicinal	Prescription	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
010-001	Canning Closure	NA	NA	NA	///1898 PATD JAN 11TH	Pennsylvania Glass Co.	c. 1898-1909 (Lockhart et al. 2018a)
<b>Feature 5</b>							
011-001	Medicinal	Prescription	Buffalo/ Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	ROY'S DRUG STORE/ 10TH & P. STS./ LINCOLN, NEB///3 (lines embossed on base)	Roy's Drug Store	c. 1891-1903

011-002	Medicinal	Prescription	Elixir/Handy	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish. Side seams stop halfway up the neck.	///Diamond with IGCO	The Illinois Glass Company	c. 1900-1911 (Lockhart et al. 2005)
011-003	Medicinal	Prescription	Hub/ Golden Gate Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
011-004	Patent/Proprietary	Flat/Patent	Elixir/Handy	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.	LYDIA E. PINKHAMS/ VEGETABLE COMPOUND/// C 31	Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company	c. 1880s-1910s (Horwitz 2017)
011-005	Medicinal	Prescription	Exelcisor/ Windsor Oval/Round Cornered Blake	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///Diamond with IGCO	The Illinois Glass Company	c. 1900-1911 (Lockhart et al. 2005)
011-006	Medicinal	Wide Patent	Round	Three-piece mold with an applied finish.			
011-007	Patent/Proprietary	Flat/Patent	Elixir/Handy	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	LYDIA E. PINKHAMS/ VEGETABLE COMPOUND/// C 33	Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company	c. 1880s-1910s (Horwitz 2017)
011-008	Condiment	Flat/Patent	Round	Cup bottom mold with	WICHER[T] (inside shield)	H. Wichert	c.1885-1900s



				tooled finish.			(Zumwalt 1980)
011-009	Patent/Proprietary	Modified Packer with ring indicating dosage	Hopkins Square	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	TAKE NEXT DOSE AT with arrow on neck; JOHN WYETH & BRO/// PAT APPO FO.....	John Wyeth & Brother	post 1899 (Fike 1987)
011-010	Patent/Proprietary	Modified Packer with ring indicating dosage	Hopkins Square	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	TAKE NEXT DOSE AT with arrow on neck; JOHN WYETH & BRO/// PAT APPO FO.....	John Wyeth & Brother	post 1899 (Fike 1987)
011-011	Patent/Proprietary	Double Ring	Blake 1	Post bottom mold with tooled finish.	HOOD'S / SARSA/ PARILLA// APOTHEC[ARY]S// LOWELL MASS/// 98	C.I. Hood Co.	c. 1876-1910 (Fike 1987)
011-012	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
011-013	Patent/Proprietary	Flat/Patent	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///P.D & CO/ 301	Parke, Davis & Co.	c. 1880s-c 1940s (Lockhart et al. 2018c)
011-014	Unknown	NA	Round	Unknown.			
011-016	Unknown	NA	Round	Unknown.			

011-017	Medicinal			Cup bottom molded with applied finish.	JOHNSON & JOHNSON/// J & J	(1) Cumberland Glass Co. or Illinois Glass Co.; (2) Johnson & Johnson	post 1896 (Lockhart et al. 2014c)
011-018	Dosage Cap	NA	NA	Machine made?	THIS CAP HOLDS A DOSE (on top of closure)/ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 (along base of closure)	John Wyeth & Brother	post 1899 (Fike 1987)
011-019	Unknown	NA		Cup bottom mold?	///M in circle	Maryland Glass Corp.	1921-pre-1956 (Lockhart et al. 2017)
011-020	Patent	NA	NA	NA	FRASER...	The Fraser Tablet Company	post 1881 (James T. White & Company 1904)
<b>Feature 6</b>							
012-001	Unknown	NA	Round	Cup bottom molded			
013-001	Medicinal	Small Mouth External	Buffalo/Philadelphia Oval	Post bottom mold with			

		Thread (Continuous)		tooled finish.			
014-001	Patent/ Proprietary	Double Ring (Stacked Ring)	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	ST JAKOBS OEL/ A. VOGELER & CO/ BALTIMORE MD///N	A. Vogeler & Company	c. 1878- c. 1882 (Fike 1987)
014-002	Perfume	Flat/Patent	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
014-003	Homeopathic Vial	Patent	Round	Unknown			
014-004	Homeopathic Vial	Patent	Round	Unknown			
014-005	Medicinal	Brandy	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
014-006	Medicinal	Brandy	NA	Molded with applied finish			
014-007	Homeopathic Vial	Patent	NA	Unknown			
014-008	Milk Bottle Finish?	Patent	NA	Unknown.			
014-011	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	NA	Machine Made?			

014-012	Jar?	NA	Round	Unknown			
015-001	Picnic Flask	Double Ring	Plain Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///B in circle		c. 1890- c.1910
015-002	Wine	Champagne	NA	Turn molded			
015-004	Mason Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	NA	Machine Made.			
<b>Feature 7</b>							
016-001	Beverage (Champagne Style)	Crown	Round	Machine Made.	///30S underlined	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1930 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015)
016-002	Beverage (Export Style)	Crown	Round	Machine Made.			
016-003	Beverage (Champagne Style)	Crown	Round	Machine Made.	///30S underlined	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1930 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015)
016-004	Beverage (Export Style)	Crown	Round	Machine Made.			
016-005	Condiment	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine Made.	///S (I in elongated diamond surrounded by O) 30	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1929- c. 1960 (Lockhart and

							Hoenig 2015)
016-006	Whiskey (Eagle Flask)	Wine/Br andy	Slender Handy	Machine Made.	///I in diamond and 10	The Illinois Glass Company	1915- 1929 (Lockha rt et al. 2005)
016-007	Undetermi ned	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine Made.	///1 14 (I in a diamond in an oval) 0	Owens- Illinois Glass Company	1929- 1984 (Lockha rt and Hoenig 2015)
016-008	Medicinal Bottle	Small Mouth External Thread	Round Cornered Blake	Machine Made.	178/ 1/ 2F		post 1903
016-009	Patent/ Proprietar y	Flat/Pate nt	Blake 1	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	KNOXIT GLOBULES ///T in circle	(1) Tibby Brothers?; (2) Beggs Manufactu ring Company	c. 1890s (Fike 1987)
016-010	Ink	Bead	Round	Machine Made.	///HIGGINS' INKS BROOKYLN, N.Y	Higgins Inks	post- 1903- 1960s (Higgin s 2020)

016-011	Beverage	Crown	Round	Machine Made.	CAPACITY 24OZ (on band near base)/DEPOSIT FIVE CENTS (in circle near neck)///3/ Diamond with I surrounded by O and 1/1	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1930-1990 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015)
016-012	Condiment (Ketchup Octagonal)	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine Made.	///A-216/8		post 1903
016-013	Undetermined	Crown	N/A	Machine Made.			
016-014	Condiment	N/A	Round	Machine Made.	///H.J. HEINZ CO./PATD 213/3 O(in square) and 8 in center between company information	(1) Owens Bottle Co.; (2) H. J. Heinz Company	c. 1928 (Briggs 2018)
016-015	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine Made.	Ball (script)/ PERFECT/ MA[S]ON; SA1 (?) engraved near rim	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	c. 1903-1923 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
016-016	Undetermined	Other (Lug Type External Thread)	Round	Machine Made.	5 (along heel of bottle)/// S.C. JOHNSON & SON/ O (in square in center)/ 52/ RACINE/ WIS.	(1) Owens Bottle Co.; (2) S. C. Johnson & Son	1919-1929 (Briggs 2018)
016-017	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread	Round	Machine Made.	ATLAS/ STRONG SHOULDER/ MASON/// 5	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1913-1924 (Lockhart et al. 2016a)

016-018	Canning	Other (Wax Seal)	Round	Machine Made.	BAIL HERE (under rim, along neck); Ball (script)/ IDEAL/ PAT D JULY 14 1908/// 6	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	1910-1923 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
016-019	Beauty	Wide Mouth External Thread	Hopkins Square	Machine Made.	//H over A	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1923-pre-1950 (Lockhart et al. 2016a)
016-020	Canning?	NA	Round	Machine Made.			
016-031	Lid Liner	NA	NA	NA	(Square design) BOYD'S (Square design)/ PORCELAIN LINED		post 1869
<b>Feature 8</b>							
018-001	Medicinal	Oil/Ring	Plain Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-002	Medicinal	Patent	Plain Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-003	Bluing	Double Ring	Round	Cup bottom mold with applied finish.	BENGAL BLUING	Frank Miller & Sons	c. 1880s-1910s (Edwards and Critten 1885)

018-004	Medicinal: Patent/ Prop	Double Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-005	Medicinal: Patent/ Prop	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-006	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with applied finish?			
018-007	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	(MS Logo on one half); Mc ARTHUR & SON/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB	McArthur & Son	c. 1879-1895 (Wolfe 1879-1917)
018-008	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	DR. A. D. ROOT & CO./ CITY DRUG STORE/ CRETE, NEB.	Dr. A. D. Root Druggist	c. 1880s-1890s (Wolfe 1879-1917)
018-009	Medicinal	Prescription	French Square	Molded with tooled finish			
018-010	Perfume	Plain Lip (Straight)	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	LOW SON/ &/ HAYDON/ LONDON	Low, Son & Haydon	c. 1860s-1880s (Puck Publishing)



							Compan y 1883)
018-011	Unknown	Patent	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-012	Dosage cap	NA	Round	Molded	NORTH SIDE PHARMACY/ 1230 /O. STREET /B.O. KOSTKA	B. O. Kostka	c.1887-1889 (Wolfe 1879-1917)
018-021	Medicinal	Patent	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
018-033	Druggist	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded.	///McC	William McCully & Co.	late 1870s-1896
018-034	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
018-035	Whiskey: Picnic or Jo-Jo	NA	Plain Oval	Molded			
018-037	Whiskey	Double Ring	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
018-038	Druggist	Patent	French Square	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///B 2		c. 1895-1914?

018-039	Druggist	Prescription	Exelsior/Windsor Oval/Round Cornered Blake	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///T	Tibby Brothers (Lockhart et al. 2019b)	c. 1880s-c. 1914
018-050	Druggist	Patent	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///S in Elongated Diamond	Swindell Brothers or Chicago Glass Mfg. Co.	c. 1883-1891 (Lindsey 2020)
018-051	Canning	NA	Round	Molded			
018-052	Wine	NA	NA	Unknown			
018-053	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
018-055	Canning	NA	NA	Unknown			
018-056	Canning	NA	NA	Unknown			
018-060	Canning	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-001	Druggist	Prescription	French Square	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///3		
019-002	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel) /// W. T. & CO./ F / U. S. A.	(1) Whittall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1890-1894 (Lockhart et al. 2006)

019-003	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel) /// W. T. & CO./ N U. S. A.	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1890-1894 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
019-004	Bluing	Double Ring	Round	Cup bottom mold with applied finish.	BENGAL BLUING	Frank Miller & Sons	c. 1880s-1910s (Edwards and Critten 1885)
019-005	Homeopathic Medicinal	Patent	Round	Unknown. Possibly machine made.			
019-006	Druggist	Prescription	Buffalo/Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///H in diamond?		
019-007	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
019-009	Medicinal	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-010	Unknown	Unknown	NA	Unknown			
019-011	Wine	NA	Round	Molded			

019-012; 019-015	Patent/ Proprietar y	NA	NA	Unknown.	[P]RIMLEY'S/SPEEDY/CURE/FOR/COUG HS/AND/COLDS//JONES & PR...	Jones & Primley Co.	post 1883 (Govern ment Printing Office 1884; Fike 1987)
019-013	Medicinal	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-014	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-016	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-030	Unknown	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
019-031	Medicinal	NA	NA	Unknown			
019-034	Canning	NA	Round?	Unknown	///PAT...No 26		
019-037	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			
020-024	Druggist	Prescript ion	Buffalo/ Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-025	Druggist	Prescript ion	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///S in Elongated Diamond	Swindell Brothers or Chicago Glass Mfg. Co.	c. 1883- 1891 (Lindse y 2020)

020-026	Druggist	Prescription	Excesior/ Windsor Oval/ Rounded Corner Blake	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-027	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel) /// W. T. & CO.	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1889-1890 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
020-028	Druggist	Patent	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-029	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	24TH/ LAKE/ ST'S (on one half of body in generic pharmacist logo); J.M. CRISSEY'S/ PHARMACY/ OMAHA, NEB. (on other half of same side of body)/// W.T. CO./ (number or letter that is hard to discern)	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) J. M. Crissey's Pharmacy	1888-1895 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
020-030	Beer	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom mold with improved tooled finish.			
020-031	Beer	Mineral/ Double Oil	Round	Three piece molded with applied finish.			

020-032	Beer	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom mold with improved tooled finish.			
020-033	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel) /// W. T. & CO./ L / U. S. A.	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1890-1894 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
020-034	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COR/ 12TH/ P STS (on one half of body in generic logo); STEINER & SCHUETZ/ PHARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB. (on other half of same panel) /// W. T. & CO./ N U. S. A.	(1) Whitall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1890-1894 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
020-035	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	///H	W. H. Hamilton Co.	c. 1898-1918 (Lindsey 2020)
020-036	Patent/ Proprietary	Oil/ Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	COUGH SYRUP/ A.C. MEYER & CO // DR. J. W. BULL'S // BALTIMORE, MD U.S. A. ///G or C	A. C. Meyer & Co. (some variation of name)	c. 1880s-1910 (Fike 1987)
020-037	Bluing bottle?	Oil/ Ring	Plain Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-038	Druggist (Round	Patent	Round	Four piece molded			

	prescription)			with tooled finish.			
020-039	Druggist (Round prescription)	Patent	Round	Four piece molded with tooled finish.			
020-040	Druggist (Round prescription)	Patent	Round	Four piece molded with tooled finish.			
020-041	Druggist (Round prescription)	Patent	Round	Four piece molded with tooled finish.			
020-042	Ink	Prescription	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-044	Medicinal	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	STEINER/ &/ SCHUETZ/ DRUGGISTS/ COR. 12 <u>TH</u> / P STS./ LINCOLN/ NEB.	Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1889-1894
020-045	Baby Food	Capseat	Round	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	MELLIN'S/ INFANT'S FOOD/ [DOLIB]ER-GOODALE Co./ BOSTON (on one side of body); LARGE SIZE (on shoulder on opposite side of body); /// P/8/ P	Mellin's Food Company	1890s-early 1900s (Zumwalt 1980; Lindsey 2020)
020-046	Druggist	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	L. WILSON/ DRUGGIST/ 139 SO. 10TH...../LINCO.../ NEB.	Wilson L.	c. late 1880s-1890s (Wolfe

							1879-1917)
020-047	Beverage	Small Mouth External Thread	NA	Unknown. Possibly improved tooled finish or machine made.			
020-048	Medicinal	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
020-050	Medicinal	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
020-051	Unknown	Small Mouth External Thread	NA	Molded			
020-052	Beer	Small Mouth External Thread	NA	Molded with improved tooled finish			
020-053	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
020-054	Beer	Small Mouth External Thread	Round (Base missing)	Unknown. Possibly improved tooled finish or			



				machine made.			
020-056	Food: Pickles/Preserves (English Chow chow style)	Patent	NA	Molded with applied finish			
020-058	Patent/Proprietary		Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded?	COUGH SYRUP/ A.C. MEYER & CO // DR. J. W. BULL'S // BALTIMORE, MD U.S. A. ///H	(1) W. H. Hamilton Co.; (2) A. C. Meyer & Co. (some variation of name)	c. 1898-1918 (Fike 1987)
020-059	Patent/Proprietary	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded?	CHAMBERLAIN'S/ IMMEDIATE/ RELIEF // ELKHART, IND. // [CHA]MBERLAIN	Chamberlain Medicine Company	post c. 1891 (Sims 1909; Fike 1987)
020-061	Patent/Proprietary	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	[CALIF]ORNIA FIG SYRUP CO/ [S]AN FRANCISCO CAL // SYRUP OF FIGS // [SYRUP O]F FIGS	California Fig Syrup Co.	1885-c. 1889 (Fike 1987; Lockhart & Schriever 2018)

020-062	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded			
020-063	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	///H	W. H. Hamilton Co.	c. 1898-1918 (Lindsey 2020)
020-064	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	[ST]EINER & SCHUETZ/ [PH]ARMACISTS/ LINCOLN, NEB./// W. T. CO./ F(?)/ U. S. A.	(1) Whittall, Tatum & Co.; (2) Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1890-1894 (Lockhart et al. 2006)
020-065	Whiskey: Jo-Jo style	Double Ring	Plain Oval	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.			
020-066	Patent/ Proprietary	Oil/ Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom mold with tooled finish.	CH[AMBERLAIN]/ ....AND/ DIA.... [R]EMEDY // [CHA]MBERLAIN & CO. // DES MOINES, IOW[A]	Chamberlain Medicine Company	1882-c. 1892 (Strong 1903; Fike 1987)
020-067	Canning Jar	NA	Round	Post bottom molded.	///PAT NOV 26 67 and 280 in center on base with feint PAT NO 280 behind it	Hero Glass Firms	post 1867 (Lockhart et al. 2016b)
020-068	Canning Jar	NA	Round	Post bottom molded.	MA[SO]N'S/PATENT/ NOV. 30 <u>TH</u> / 1858 /// PAT/NOV/26/67 around 273	Hero Fruit Jar Co	c. 1884-1904 (Lockhart et al. 2016b)

020-069	Beverage	NA	Round	Molded			
020-070	Beer	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom Mold with Improved Tooled Finish.			
020-071	Unknown	NA	Round	Molded			
020-072	Beverage	NA	Round	Molded			
020-073	Medicinal	NA	Round	Molded	...LA or EA		
020-074	Canning	NA	Round	Molded	///81		
020-075	Unknown	Oil/ Ring	NA	Molded with tooled finish	Partial circle		
020-078	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	S[TE]INER/ [&]/ SCH[U]ETZ/ DRUG[GI]STS/ COR[. 12] <u>TH</u> / P STS./ LINCOLN/ NEB.	Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1889-1894
020-081	Canning Jar	NA	NA	Unknown.	Partial keystone in circle? / ...[P]ATEN[T]...		c. 1880-1900
020-083	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown	....ellie (in cursive).../ .....8CO or 890		
020-085	Canning Jar	Wide Mouth External Threas	NA	Machine made	Partial Hero Cross	Hero Fruit Jar Co	c. 1884-c. 1904 (Lockhart et al. 2016b)
020-086	Medicinal	NA	NA	Unknown.	/// CO.	Unknown	

020-088	Misc.			Misc.	//A. N. CH[AMBERLAIN]	Chamberla in Medicine Company	post c. 1891 (Fike 1987)
020-091	Unknown		Round	Unknown			
020-118	Lid Liner	NA	NA	NA	PORCELAIN LINED CAP/FOR MASON FRUIT JARS ///E E		
020-119	Lid Liner	NA	NA	NA	CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY/ NEW YORK w/ logo /// 34	Consolidat ed Fruit Jar Co.*	1878- 1882 (Lockha rt et al. 2014b)
020-130	Toiletry	Small Mouth External Thread	Round	Cup bottom molded			
<b>Feature 9</b>							
021-001	Beer	Crown	Round	Post bottom mold with tooled finish.	8-B with engraved triangle (near base)///A.B. Co. 15	American Bottle Company	1905- 1914 (Lockha rt et al. 2007)
021-002	Wine	Champa gne	NA	Laid on Ring?			
021-003	Unknown	Grooved Ring	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
021-004	Patent/ Proprietar y	NA	Blake 1	Cup bottom mold.	...P...CO// MD USA/// 3	A. C. Meyer & Co. (some variation of name)	c. 1900- 1910 (Fike 1987)

021-005	Unknown	NA	Round	Machine made with suction scar			
021-009	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown.			
<b>Feature 10</b>							
022-001	Jo-Jo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish			
022-002	Jo-Jo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	///P in circle	Pierce Glass Co.	1905-1987 (Lockhart et al. 2018b)
022-003	Patent/Proprietary	Double Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	DR. S. PITCHER'S/ CASTORIA	Centaur Company	c. 1880s-1910s (Lockhart et al. 2014d)
022-004	Jo-Jo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	///T	Tibby Brothers (Lockhart et al. 2019b)	c. 1880s-c. 1914
022-005	Medicinal	Prescription	Buffalo/Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.			
022-006	Homeopathic Vial	Patent	Round	Molded			

022-007	Jo-Jo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with applied finish.			
022-008	Shoo-fly Flask	NA	Monarch/ Erie Oval	Cup bottom molded			
022-010	Medicinal	Double Ring	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
022-011	Jo-Jo Flask	Double Ring	Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	///A in circle	American Glass Works, Inc.	1908-c.1912 (Lockhart et al. 2012)
022-012	Medicinal	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
022-013	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
022-014	Medicinal	Prescription	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
022-015	Patent/ Proprietary	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Post-bottom molded.	...[REMED]IES/// 86		
022-016	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown	..MER		
022-017	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			

022-018	Ink	Small Mouth External Thread Finish	Round	Cup bottom molded with improved tooled finish	///12		
022-019	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread Finish	Round	Post-bottom molded.	WOODBURY/ GWG logo/// WOODBURY GLASS WORKS/ 5/ WOODBURY, NJ	Woodbury Glass Works	1885-c. 1890s (Lockhart et al. 2020)
022-020	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread Finish	NA	Machine made			
022-051	Canning	NA	NA	NA	...ORCE...		
022-071	Condiment	NA	Round	Cup bottom molded	THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.	The T. A. Snider Preserve Company	post 1884 (Zumwalt 1980)
022-072	Medicinal	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
022-073	Unknown (4); Canning (15)	NA	NA	Unknown	[MA]SON'S on one fragment; S/....NT/.....TH; ...TO?		
022-074	Medicinal ?	NA	NA	Unknown			
022-075	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown			

022-076	Medicinal	Patent	Unknown	Molded with tooled finish			
022-078	Canning	NA	Round	Post-bottom molded.			
022-078	Unknown	NA	NA	Unknown	///2		
022-079	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread Finish	NA	Machine made?			
022-080	Canning	Small Mouth External Thread Finish	NA	Unknown.			
022-083	Soap	NA	NA	Unknown	GRAHAM/BROS & Co/ CHICAGO/ ILLINOIS	Graham Bros. & Co..	1865-1894 (Berriman 1923)
022-084	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread Finish	Round	Molded			
022-097	Ink	NA	Round	Molded			
022-099	Medicinal	Patent	NA	Molded with tooled finish			



Feature 11							
023-002	Wine			Unknown			
Feature 12							
024-001	Medicinal	Patent	Round	Three piece molded with tooled finish.			
024-002	Perfume	Prescription	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	LUBIN/ PARFUME/ PARIS	Lubin	c. 1880s-c. 1914 (Bellamy 1987)
024-003	Patent	Patent	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	WAKEFIELD'S/ BLACK BERRY/ BASALM	Dr. C. Wakefield & Company	c. 1880s-1910s (Fike 1987)
024-004	Wine	Blob	Round	Turn molded with a small pontil mark on base.			
024-005	Liquor	Champagne	NA	Turn molded?			
024-005	Soda	Blob	Round	Cup bottom molded with applied finish?	H. P. Lau & Co/ LINCOLN NEB./ IGC Co (on heel)	(1) Illinois Glass Company; (2) H. P. Lau Co.	c. 1880-c. 1915 (Lockhart et al. 2005)
024-006	Liquor	Oil/Ring	NA	Molded with			

				applied finish			
024-008	Liquor	Brandy/ Wine	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
024-009	Medicinal	Bead	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
024-010	Medicinal	Prescript ion	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
024-011	Medicinal	Packer	NA	Machine made?			
024-012	Canning	Wide Mouth External Threade d	NA	Machine made?			
024-012	Medicinal	Bead	NA	Molded with tooled finish			
024-013	Canning	Wide Mouth External Threade d	NA	Unknown			
024-014	Medicinal	Prescript ion	NA	Molded			
024-015	WIne	Blob or Oil	NA	Turn molded?			
024-018	Wine	NA	Round	Unknown			

024-020	Wine	NA	NA	Unknown			
024-021	Whiskey	NA	Plain Oval	Molded			
024-022	Liquor	NA	Round	Unknown			
024-023	Wine	NA	Round	Most likely turn molded.			
024-024	Liquor	NA	Round	Molded			
024-025	Wine	NA	Round	Molded			
024-034	Canning	NA	NA	Unknown	THE BALL [JAR]/ MASON'S/ [P]AT[EN]T/[NOV 30 <u>TH</u> ]/[1858]	Ball Brothers Manufacturing Company	c. 1895-1896 (Lockhart et al. N.d.)
024-035	Canning	NA	NA	Unknown	[M]ASON'S/PATENT/....; C F J Co Monogram (on opposite side of body)	Consolidated Glass Co.*	1878-c.1883 (Lockhart et al. 2014b)
024-038	Wine	NA	NA	Turn molded?			
024-039	Liquor	NA	NA	Unknown			
024-041	Stopper	NA	NA	NA			
024-050	Closure	NA	NA	NA	///P (first liner); ///2 5 (second liner)		
024-051	Closure	NA	NA	NA	....GENUINE PORCELAIN L.....		



026-001	Condiment	Wide Flat/Patent	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///HEINZ/ No 26	H. J. Heinz Company	post-1888 (Zumwalt 1980; Lindsey 2020)
026-002	Medicinal	Prescription	Buffalo/Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
026-003	Condiment	Wide Flat/Patent	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///HEINZ/ 25	H. J. Heinz Company	post-1888 (Zumwalt 1980; Lindsey 2020)
026-004	Beer	Oil/Ring	Round	Turn molded bottle with small pontil mark on base.			
026-004	Medicinal	Prescription	Chicago Oval (Oval with three flattened sides)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	J.H. HARLEY/DRUGGIST/ Owl on mortar and pestle/ LINCOLN/ NEB.///...1888/ D. F. & D.?	(1) Dean, Foster, and Dawley; (2) J. H. Harley Druggist	1890-1893 (Lockhart et al. 2015)
026-005	Medicinal	Prescription	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	(Swastika symbol)/Riggs (Stylized script)	Riggs Drug Store	c.1900-1914

026-006	Patent/ Proprietar y	Double Ring	Round	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	HEALY AND BIGELOW'S KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL	The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company	c. 1882- 1906 (Fike 1987)
026-013	Whiskey	NA	Slender Handy	Molded			
026-016	Medicinal	Prescript ion	Buffalo/ Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
026-017	Medicinal	Prescript ion	Buffalo/ Philadelphia Oval	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
026-018	Medicinal	Patent/Fl at	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.	///T	Tibby Brothers (Lockhart et al. 2019b)	c. 1880s- c. 1914
026-019	Medicinal	Patent/Fl at	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
026-020	Patent/ Proprietar y	Oil/Ring	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish	COUGH SYRUP/ A. C. MEYER & CO/ BALTIMORE MD USA///4	A. C. Meyer & Co. (some variation of name)	c. 1883- 1900s (Fike 1987)
026-021	Preserve	Patent/Fl at	French Square	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			

026-022	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	///H	W. H. Hamilton Co.	c. 1898-1918 (Lindsey 2020)
026-025	Medicinal	Prescription	N/A	Molded with applied finish			
026-026	Medicinal	Prescription	N/A	Molded with tooled finish			
026-027	Medicinal	Prescription	N/A	Molded with applied finish			
026-028	Medicinal	Flat/Patent	N/A	Tooled finish?			
026-029	Medicinal	Flat/Patent	N/A	Tooled finish			
026-030	Medicinal	Prescription	Blake (Variant 1)	Cup bottom molded with tooled finish.			
026-031	Medicinal	Prescription	N/A	Tooled finish.			
026-032	Condiment	Small Mouth External Thread	NA. Would be round	Machine Made	[TA] Snider Preserve Co./ [CINCINN]ATI	The T. A. Snider Preserve Company	post 1903 (Zumwalt 1980)
026-033	Whiskey	NA	NA	Unknown			
026-034	Unknown	NA	Round	Molded			

026-035	Unknown	NA	Round	Molded			
026-036	Unknown	NA	Round	Molded	///S in Elongated Diamond	Swindell Brothers or Chicago Glass Mfg. Co.	c. 1883-1891 (Lindsey 2020)
026-037	Whiskey	NA	NA	Unknown			
026-038	Unknown	NA	Elixir Handy?	Molded			
026-039	Medicinal	NA	Plain Oval?	Molded	///H	W. H. Hamilton Co.	c. 1898-1918 (Lindsey 2020)
026-040	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded			
026-041	Medicinal	NA	Blake (Variant 1)	Molded	STEINER/ &/ SCHUET[Z]/ DRUGGISTS/ COR. 12 TH/ P STS./ LINCOLN/ NEB.	Steiner & Schuetz	c. 1889-1894
026-043	Patent/ Proprietary	NA	NA	Cup bottom molded.	[FAIRCHILD BROS. [& FOSTER]/ [DIAST]ASIC/ [ESSENC]E OF PANCREAS	Fairchild Brothers & Foster	1881-c. 1910s (Wile 1897; Griff N.d.)
026-046	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread	NA	Machine made	MASON' [S]" with Hero's style cross (faint lettering in cross)	Hero Fruit Jar Co	c. 1884-1900 (Lockhart et al. 2016b)
026-047	Canning	Wide Mouth	NA	Machine Made			



		External Thread					
026-048	Canning	NA	Round	Unknown	...TENT/ ...30TH/...[1]858 /// 48		
026-049	Canning	Wide Mouth External Thread	NA	Unknown	MASON'S/ partial keystone design/ PATENT.....	Possibly Mason Fruit Jar Co.?	
026-051	Lid Liner	NA	NA	NA	PORCEALAIN LINED CAP/FOR MASON FRUIT JAR (surrounding rosette)		post-1903?