United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name John Bridges Tavern and Store Site

other names/site number 11Js382

Name of Multiple Property Listing Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number _____ ☐ not for publication

city or town Vienna ☒ vicinity

state Illinois county Johnson zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County ,Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [x] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	3	buildings
1		site
		structure
		object
	3	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic -- Multiple Dwelling
Domestic -- Camp
Commerce/Trade -- Restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – Single Dwelling
Agriculture – Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Log Building

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Wood
walls: Wood
roof: N/A
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The John Bridges Tavern and Store site consists of the archaeological remains of a nineteenth century tavern; a nineteenth century log building known as the "Wayside Store;" a spring that would have provided water for Cherokee travelers and their livestock; and a series of post-1940 structures. The property is located directly adjacent to the Golconda-Hamburg Road or "Trail of Tears," which over 10,000 Cherokee traveled along between 1837-1839 as part of their forced emigration to the West. Oral histories from the 1930s state that the Cherokee purchased supplies and alcohol at the Bridges Site Wayside Store while traveling along the Trail of Tears. Legal records found in the Johnson County Courthouse support this history. Architectural analysis of the one-pen Wayside Store indicated that it falls within nineteenth century log building architectural tradition of the southeastern United States. The presence of machine cut nails in the window jambs indicates that the Wayside Store was built before 1880, a finding that agrees with its encasement within a barn believed to have been built in 1880. Archaeological investigations around the Wayside Store also indicated that it was an outbuilding such as a store and not a residence. Archaeological and remote sensing investigations in other parts of the yard reveal that it contains intact nineteenth century deposits dating back to the Trail of Tears period. A still-flowing spring that the Cherokee and other travelers would have use to obtain water for themselves and their animals is located at the north end of the property. The historic integrity of the property is excellent with Wayside Store, archaeological remains, and spring remaining in their original locations in relation to Route 146 (the Trail of Tears).

Narrative Description

The John Bridges Tavern and Store site is nominated to the NRHP as part of the multiple property listing Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The associated historical context is The Northern Route of the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, 1838-1839.

The property is located at approximately 6.75 miles west of Vienna in Johnson County, Illinois (Figures 1-3; Images 1-24). The property is located immediately adjacent to and north of the former route of the Golconda-Hamburg Road or "Trail of Tears" (modern day Rte. 146), which over 10,000 Cherokee traveled on between 1837 to 1839 as part of their forced emigration to the western United States (Figures 4 and 5). Established by at least 1818 by members of the Bridges family, the site gradually came to include a tavern, store, and other buildings. An 1837 travel guide reported that by that date the Bridges Tavern had become the center of a cluster of 60 households (ca. 240 people) known as the "Bridges Settlement" (Peck 1837). Oral histories collected in the 1930s by southern Illinois historian John G. Mulcaster identify the Bridges site as being associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears two years later (1838-1839). Mulcaster also identified a log outbuilding contained within a frame barn at the site as being the "Wayside Store" at which the Cherokee and other travelers purchased supplies (Mulcaster 1933).

Contributing elements to the nomination consist of (1) site. Included in the site are the archaeological remains of the Bridges Tavern which burned in 1940. Photographs taken of it in 1934

reveal that it was a large two-story nineteenth-century log structure with stone chimneys at the gable ends (Images 3-5). The site also includes a nineteenth-century log outbuilding known as the "Wayside Store" encased within a ca. 1940 frame barn (Images 1, 6-20). Natural features on the site include a still-flowing spring located at the north end of the property that the Cherokee and other travelers would have used to obtain water for themselves and animals (Image 25).

Non-contributing elements consist of (1) a ca. 1940 frame dwelling that sits directly above the foundation of the Bridges Tavern (Figure 3; Image 2); (2) a concrete block outbuilding built ca. 1940 (Figure 3); and (3) a modern house trailer (Figure 3). The historic integrity of the property is excellent with the Trail of Tears road segment, tavern foundation, Wayside Store, and spring remaining in their original locations.

2012 Southern Illinois University Investigations

Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC) conducted historical (described above), archaeological, and architectural research at the Bridges site in 2012 to further investigate its relationship to the Trail of Tears. Both the architectural and archaeological investigations primarily focused on determining the approximate age of the Wayside Store. Archaeological investigations also were conducted northwest of the former tavern in an area where numerous nineteenth century artifacts were present within a garden.

Wayside Store Architectural and Archaeological Assessment

The primary goal of the architectural and archaeological investigations was to recover information regarding the function and age of the Wayside Store. The building is a hand-hewn cypress horizontal log structure that is contained within a frame gambrel-style barn that was built at the site ca. 1940, based on 1938 (not present) and 1952 (present) aerial photographs (Images 1, 6-20). Prior to 1938 it was contained within a larger barn believed to have been built by John D. Bridges in 1880. The two barns were oriented at slightly different angles. The Wayside Store is aligned with the long axis of the current barn, suggesting that it either was oriented at a different angle than the original barn or that it was moved slightly after that barn was torn down.

The western side of the Wayside Store is flush with the west side of the current ca. 1940s barn. As a result, some of the logs on this side of the building are rotted from having been exposed to the weather that has impacted this side of the barn for the past 75 years. The north side of the Wayside Store is exposed, but protected from the weather, in an open-roofed bay located on the north side of the barn (Image 6). The east and south sides of the also are exposed, but are completely contained within the barn interior (Images 9, 12).

The Wayside Store is a 20' x 20' single-pen (i.e., single room) log structure that lacks a stone or brick firebox. It also lacks any openings in the rear or side walls for a fireplace, suggesting that it either was an unheated outbuilding or that it was heated with a stove (Images 6, 9, 12). The building also lacks any trace of clay "daub" or "chinking" mixed with straw that was used from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries to fill in the space between the logs in the walls of log buildings. If the Wayside Store originally was chinked with daub, all traces of this fill have disappeared.

The original height of the structure is unknown as the upper portion of the building is absent. Missing structural elements include the loft joists that would have supported an upper floor; the "plates" or long beams that supported the rafters; and the rafters and roof. The Wayside Store originally may have been a one-and-one-half story building as McCorvie (1991:94, 98) has noted that two story nineteenth century log buildings are uncommon in southern Illinois, while one story log houses primarily date to the twentieth century.

The walls consist of hand-hewn horizontal logs with bark present on the upper and lower surfaces (Image 8). These logs are rectangular rather than square, being taller than they are wide. The north wall logs range between 14 to 16" high x 6" wide (Image 6). McCorvie (1991:88), although noting that most southern Illinois log building are built of square logs, did record log structures in the region whose wall timbers measured up to 16" high by 5" wide, only slightly less than the Wayside Store.

The structure walls logs are held together at the corners by interlocking "half-dovetail" joints (Image 7), which is the predominant type of nineteenth-century corner joint in southern Illinois. McCorvie (1991:99) has noted that "half dovetail notches originated in North Carolina," an observation that agrees with the North Carolina origin of the Bridges family and the oral histories that state they were the builders of the Wayside Store.

The front (west) side of the Wayside Store currently rests on the ground surface. The ground gradually drops away to the east with the centers of the north and south walls being supported by sandstone block piers. The east (rear) wall of the building also is supported by stone piers. Probing with iron rods revealed that buried stone piers also support the northwest and southwest corners of the building. As such, rather than resting on the ground surface, the west (front) wall of the Wayside Store most likely also rests on stone piers that have been buried by soil accumulation over the years.

The structure has an original central door opening on the west (front) side with a second door opening located in the southeast corner of the east (rear) wall (Images 12-16). The central west door opening is original while the rear east door opening is a later modification cut through the log walls of the structure. Remnants of an original cypress doorjamb containing pre-1880 cut nails are still present on the north side of the west entrance, indicating that the door jamb most likely dates prior to 1880 (Image 16). The door jamb of the east doorway, in contrast, consists of milled boards nailed to the logs with post-1880 wire nails, indicating that this entrance cannot be original.

The western door opening can be seen in the photograph taken by one of the DAR tour members when they visited the site with John Mulcaster in 1934 (Image 5). At that time the nailed door to the building was still in place. The 1934 photograph shows that a notch had been cut into the bottom of the fifth log from the bottom to accommodate the top of the door. This same rectangular cut is visible in the bottom of the log above the doorway to the Wayside Store today, confirming that this was the doorway that the door hung on in 1934 and that the door indeed does go to the Wayside Store.

Window openings are present on the west, north, and south walls (Image 9). The window openings on the south wall window are original while the north and west window openings represent later modifications cut through the log walls of the building. Similar to the west door entrance, machine cut

nails are present in the window frame of the south wall window (Images 10-11), suggesting it dates prior to ca. 1880 opening (McCorvie 1991:84).

The structure interior currently has a plywood floor that was applied at some point in the 1970s, based on dated newspaper scraps contained beneath the plywood. The plywood floor covers a wooden floor comprised of 1" thick sawn or milled planks nailed into the underlying log sills (Image 17). The planks are nailed to the underlying floor joists with with post-1880 machine-made wire nails (Image 18). The use of this later nail type in the floor contrasts with the western door jamb and south window frame that are attached to the log building with pre-1880 cut nails. This indicates that the floor planks are not original but most likely replaced an earlier floor constructed of hewn timbers (McCorvie 1991:88) at some point ca. 1880 or later. This repair may have occurred when John D. Bridges enclosed the Wayside Store in 1880 (Bridges 1883).

Removal of a small section of the plank floor exposed the floor joists and underlying ground surface, which is located about 10" below the floor. The floor rests on east-west oriented hand-hewn joists. The two joists exposed in the hole in the structure floor are separated by 15 inches. However, the ends of four joists separated by intervals of 12, 19, 21, and 23 inches are visible at the east end of the structure. The floor joists have hewed or planed flat top and bottom surfaces while the sides are untrimmed. At least one floor joist on the west side of the structure, which has multiple notches cut into it as the result of having been used as a sill or part of the roof framework of a log structure, has clearly been recycled from an earlier log building.

Recent (ca. 1990s) modern alterations to the Wayside Store include the presence of frame constructed dog kennels along the interior north wall of the building (Images 19, 20). Other alterations associated with this former dog breeding activity operation include electrical lines and the placement of wire mesh over the windows of the building. The building interior is filled with lumber, scrap wood, and other debris, none of which is originally associated with the structure.

The archaeological investigations involved the excavation of 15 test units adjacent to and within the Wayside Store (Figures 8 and 9; Image 21). Artifacts recovered from these units dated in age from the early nineteenth to late twentieth centuries. A "midden" or dump area, stone or brick firebox, cellar, and hog butchering pits typically associated with log buildings in southern Illinois used as dwellings were not encountered in any of the units. Removal of a small section of the Wayside Store floor allowed the excavation of a single unit beneath the building. Artifacts recovered from this unit primarily consisted of fragments of early to mid-nineteenth century hand-blown bottle glass (Image 23) and a small number of pre-1880 cut nails. The absence of later mid-nineteenth to twentieth trash beneath the Wayside Store suggests that it remains in its original setting rather than having been moved to its present location at some point in time.

In sum, the architectural investigations indicate that the Wayside Store, which is believed to have been built by members of the North Carolina-born Bridges family, is a one-pen nineteenth century building that falls within the log building architectural tradition of the southeastern United States including southern Illinois (Glassie 1963, 1964, 1965, 1968a-b, 1975; McCorvie 1991:80-102). The presence of machine cut nails in the door and window jambs indicate that it was constructed prior to ca. 1880. The archaeological investigations indicated that the Wayside Store lacks features such as a backyard midden,

firebox, and cellar typically associated with log dwellings in southern Illinois. As such, it appears to represent a pre-1880 log outbuilding, which agrees with oral histories that the Bridges family used the building as a store during the early to late nineteenth century.

Additional 2012 Archaeological Investigations

The 2012 SIU investigations also involved (1) a review of aerial photographs of the site dating back to 1938 to obtain information on the location of the Bridges Tavern and changes in the property through time; (2) the excavation of two test units in a garden area located north of the former location of the Bridges Tavern.

Aerial Photographs

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) as well as the federal government first began systematically photographing Illinois from the air in the 1930s. Following these initial photographs IDOT continued to periodically photograph the entire state from the air to recover information regarding changes in development and population growth that could lead to a need for new roads.

The first aerial photographs of the Bridges site were taken in 1938 with additional photographs taken in 1952, 1959, 1965, 1993, 1998, 2005, and 2012. Of these, the 1938 and 1952 photographs were the most significant in terms of providing information regarding the history of the site and how it changed through time.

The 1938 aerial photograph contains several points of interest (Figure 6). First, the Bridges Tavern (which burned ca. 1940) is visible as an L-shaped structure at the west end of the site. The main part of the structure consisted of a rectangular building similar to what is seen in the 1934 DAR photograph with an ell-shaped rear addition extending north off the west end. The addition seen in the 1938 aerial photograph can be faintly seen in the 1934 DAR photograph of the tavern (Image 3).

Second, the Golconda-Cape Girardeau Road or “Trail of Tears” can be seen in the southwest (left) corner of the 1938 photograph (Figure 6). By 1938 the route of Highway 146 had been shifted northward out of the nineteenth-century roadbed to its present-day location. The original route of the trail, however, appears as tree-covered linear ditch extending in a northeast direction towards the tavern.

Third, the barn in the 1938 aerial photograph is larger and oriented in a different direction than the present-day barn (Figures 6 and 7). We believe that this earlier barn is the one built at the site by John D. Bridges in 1880. The Wayside Store would easily have fit within this larger barn as described by Mulcaster (1933) and others in the 1930s. The store may have been oriented more toward the southwest, however, to align it with the long axis of the 1880s barn. We suspect that this older barn was torn down around 1940 after the Bridges Tavern burned that same year.

The Bridges Tavern and the 1880 barn both disappeared and were replaced by the present-day house and barn between 1940 and 1952 (Figure 7). Newspaper accounts indicate that the Bridges Tavern burned in the fall of 1940 (Hacker et al. 2010). We suspect that the 1880 barn was probably torn down shortly afterward, most likely because it was in a state of disrepair. Both the present-day house and barn were built to replace these earlier structures at some point between 1938 and 1952.

The "footprint" of the original barn can be seen extending out from the beneath present-day barn in the 1952 photograph in the form of a dark-colored rectangular stain (Figure 7). This earlier barn appears to have been approximately twice the size and oriented at a different angle than the present-day barn.

Overlaying the 1938 and 1952 aerial photograph reveals that the present-day house actually covers only a very small portion of the original location of the Bridges tavern itself (Figure 7). Approximately three-quarters of the main part of the tavern as well as all of the ell addition appear to have been located west and outside of the present-day house foundation. This raises the possibility that parts of the tavern foundation as well as subsurface "features" such as cellars, privies, and other pits once associated with the tavern may still exist in this area. It also reveals, as noted above, that the present-day barn (and the Wayside Store contained inside of it) fit comfortably within the footprint of the nineteenth century barn. This agrees with statements from the 1930s (Mulcaster 1933) that the Wayside Store was contained within the nineteenth century barn.

Garden Test Units

Two 1 x 1 m test units were placed in a garden area located behind (north of) the modern house, approximately 75 to 90 m northwest of the barn and 30 m north of the former location of the Bridges Tavern (Figure 8; Image 22). The property owners had reported finding artifacts when tilling the garden and granted permission to test this area of the yard. Unit placement was determined based on surface collection finds within the garden that included whiteware and stoneware sherds. The proximity of the garden to the former location of the Bridges Tavern suggested that the artifacts contained within this area might represent the remains of the rear yard "midden" or dump associated with the tavern.

Garden Unit 1 contained a brick and rock concentration (Feature 1) that originated immediately below the ground surface in the south half of the unit. Nineteenth century artifacts included cut nails, plain whiteware, floral decorated whiteware, salt-glazed stoneware sherds, cut nails, copper wire, blue glass, melted glass, bottle glass, and brick fragments (Image 24). The feature appears to represent a dump associated with the demolition of the Bridges Tavern, which burned in 1940. The presence of melted glass within the feature fill suggests the brick and rock may be architectural rubble from the fire, deposited in the yard when the property owners decided to build a house where the old tavern once stood. Garden Unit 2 produced a similar range of artifacts although excavation of this unit ceased at 20 cm below surface following a series of heavy rain storms that flooded the unit.

In sum, excavation of the two units revealed that early nineteenth-century artifacts associated with the Bridges Tavern still exist at the site. Although the brick and rock contained within Feature 1 were interpreted as demolition debris associated with the fire that destroyed the Bridges Tavern in 1940, it also is possible that they represent the remains of additional buildings once located at the site in the nineteenth century.

2013 Remote Sensing Investigations

Dr. Harvey Henson of the SIU Geology Department and his students conducted geophysical investigations at the Bridges site in 2013 (Patsch and Henson 2013). The goal of this project was to quickly collect noninvasive geophysical conductivity data over the whole site that could guide future

archaeological investigations over the whole site using a Profiler-EMP 400 instrument. The site was canvased for highly conductive features and metallic objects that would create large amounts of electromagnetic (EM) noise in the data. The conductivity survey located electromagnetic readings or "anomalies" that could be related to the nineteenth-century Bridges Tavern operation both near the barn encasing the Wayside Store and the former location of the tavern (Figure 10). In particular, several small dipolar (high-low amplitude) anomalies shown in blue are located just south of the garden area that might be related to the original Bridges Tavern structure or to possible small out buildings (Figure 10). Such features typically occurred in the yards surrounding early nineteenth century taverns in southern Illinois (Wagner and McCorvie 1993). The exact nature and age of the anomalies located by the 2013 Bridges site EM survey, however, cannot be determined without further archaeological investigation.

John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[x] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage – Native American
Archaeology

Period of Significance
1838 - 1839

Significant Dates
1838 - 1839

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)
Cherokee

Architect/Builder
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The John Bridges Tavern and Store site is significant under the multiple property listing "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears 1838-1839". It is eligible under Criteria A, C, and D. As a site associated with the forced removal of the Cherokee to the western United States, it is significant under the associated historical context "The Northern Route of the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, 1838-1839". Its period of significance is 1838-1839. The property is nationally significant for listing.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The John Bridges Tavern and Store site is nominated under the multiple property documentation form "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears 1838-1839" as an example of the following property type: *Buildings, Structures, and Building Sites*

It is eligible under Criteria A, C, and D as discussed below. As an example of the *buildings, structures, and building sites* property type linked to the Cherokee emigration of 1837-1839, the John Bridges Tavern and Wayside Store site is significant under the associated historic context "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears 1838-1839". Its period of significance is A.D. 1838-1839. The property is nationally significant for listing.

1. **Criterion A**: that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

- The site meets the *buildings, structures, and building sites* property type registration requirements for Criterion A in that oral histories and archival/historical research indicate that the John Bridges Tavern and Store site represents the remains of an early nineteenth century tavern complex established as early as 1818 that contained a tavern structure, store, springs and other facilities for the use of early travelers including the Cherokee (Wagner and Sharp 2013). The site was prominent enough that it was described in a gazetteer for travelers in 1837 only one year before the start of the main Cherokee emigration in 1838 (Peck 1837). Oral histories collected in the early 1930s from Bridges family members and local residents identify the Cherokee as having camped at this location and purchased items at the Wayside Store (Beggs 1933; Cox 1933; Mulcaster 1933). Court cases contained in the Johnson County Courthouse that indicate the Bridges family sold alcohol and store merchandise at the site in the early 1840s, only a few years after the end of the Cherokee emigration of 1838-1839, support the oral histories regarding the presence of a tavern and store at the site. An auction bill associated with the settling of the estate of Elizabeth Bridges, which contained numerous dry goods and other store items, also supports the oral histories that state the Bridges family operated a store known as the "Wayside Store" at the site until the death of Elizabeth Bridges in 1870 (Wagner et al. 2014). In sum, the combined lines of evidence—oral history, archival research, and historical research—support the association of the Bridges Tavern and Wayside Store site with the Cherokee Trail of Tears.

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

- Characteristics of the log structure at the Bridges site—the Wayside Store—that meet the NRHP requirements for Criterion C include that it *embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.* Oral histories indicate that the Wayside Store is an early nineteenth century store building that was present at the Bridges site at the time of the Cherokee Trail of Tears in 1838-1839 (Beggs 1933; Cox 1933; Mulcaster 1933). A 2012 architectural assessment of the Wayside Store indicated that it is a one-pen nineteenth century log building that falls within the log building architectural tradition of the southeastern United States and southern Illinois (Glassie 1963, 1964, 1965, 1968a-b, 1975; McCorvie 1991:80-102). The building lacks an opening for a fireplace, indicating that it is most likely an unheated outbuilding such as a store. Legal records contained at the Johnson County Courthouse indicate that the Bridges family operated a store at the site from at least 1843-1870 and most likely earlier. Archaeological investigations around and beneath the building that failed to identify a domestic trash midden, firebox, cellar or other features associated with log *dwellings* in southern Illinois also support its identification as an *outbuilding* such as a store. The presence of machine cut nails in the door and window jambs indicate that it was constructed prior to ca. 1880. Oral histories, as noted above, also support a pre-1880 date for the building. In sum, the Wayside Store meets Criteria C in that it is a *typical* example of the early nineteenth century *period* log building tradition of the southern United States whose *method of construction* is characteristic of that style of architecture.

3. Criterion D*: Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history*;

- Characteristics of the John Bridges Tavern and Store site that meet Criteria D include that the site has the potential to provide previously unknown information regarding the Cherokee Trail of Tears in southern Illinois. Archaeological test investigations at the site in 2012 revealed that early nineteenth century materials dating to the Trail of Tears period (1838-1839) are located near the Wayside Store and to a much greater degree in a garden situated north of the former tavern location. The limited excavations in the garden revealed that this area of the site contains archaeological ceramics, glassware, and other items dating to the Trail of Tears era that have the potential to provide information on the daily lives of American settlers and possibly Cherokee during the time of the Cherokee Removal. An electromagnetic remote sensing investigation of the property in 2013 further succeeded in identifying a series of "anomalies" west of the former location of the tavern that might represent cellars, pits, or outbuildings associated with the Bridges Tavern. Archaeological investigations conducted at a similar early nineteenth century tavern in southern Illinois in the 1900s, for example, revealed that frontier taverns were surrounded by a variety of support facilities including privies, cellars, food processing pits, and outbuildings that contain a variety of artifacts and food remains associated with their operation (Wagner and McCorvie 1992). A similar situation undoubtedly exists at the Bridges site.

General questions relating to Criterion D that can be answered with the John Bridges Tavern and Wayside Store data include:

What types of archaeological features or artifacts associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears (TOT) occur at TOT-related sites in southern Illinois?

What is the plan of the site during the Cherokee Trail of Tears period and what types of structures are present?

Do the foundations of the Cherokee Trail of Tears-era Bridges Tavern still exist beneath the frame house constructed above its remains in 1940?

What types of archaeological materials are associated with freshwater springs located along the trail where the Cherokee and other travelers would have obtained water for themselves and their animals?

Associated Historical Context

The associated historical context for the Bridges Tavern and Store site is *The Northern Route of the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, 1838-1839.* The below section draws on that historical context as well as related sources to provide a framework for the evaluation of the NRHP significance of the Bridges Tavern and Store site.

From 1837 to 1839 almost 12,000 Cherokee passed through southern Illinois on their forced removal from their homes in Georgia and Tennessee to government-assigned lands in what is now Oklahoma (Dexter 2000:1-22; McCorvie 2010:1; Thompson 1951:289-304; Wagner and Sharp 2013). The first of the Cherokee detachments to pass through southern Illinois was that led by conductor B. B. Cannon in November, 1837 (Cannon 1978:164-173). Cannon's 360-person strong party traversed the state in only nine days, entering southern Illinois at Golconda on November 6, 1837, and departing the state at Willard's or Hamburg Landings on the Mississippi River on November 14, 1837. The majority of their route lay along modern highway U. S. 146, large sections of which still lie in the original roadbed from the 1830s. Their journey took them through the towns of Golconda, Vienna, and Jonesboro, the only three sizable towns along their route.

Rather than traveling aimlessly down this road, Cannon's party appears to have known in advance where they could camp and find food and supplies for themselves and their animals. This suggests that an agent or agents may have traveled the road in advance of the Cherokee emigration, identifying land owners and businessmen willing to provide the Cherokee with camping areas and supplies if they were paid a certain amount.

The majority of the 1838 emigrants followed the same land route as the 1837 Cannon party. As had Cannon, these later travelers crossed southern Illinois on the Golconda-Hamburg Trace or Trail, a dirt road that extended from Golconda on the Ohio River in the east to various ferry crossings along the Mississippi River in Union County in the west. James Lusk and his wife Sara operated a ferry known as "Lusk's Ferry" on the Kentucky side of the along the Ohio River opposite the present-day town of Golconda as early as 1796. In 1803, following the death of her husband, Sara Lusk moved across the river to the Illinois shore and laid out a town called "Sarasville," the name of which was changed to Golconda in 1817. Several early traces extended northwest from Golconda, leading to towns along the Mississippi River such as Kaskaskia.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century the trace that led westward across Illinois from Lusk's Ferry (the later Golconda-Hamburg Trace) appears also to have been known as Lusk's Trace. The path of this road, which formed the major route of the Cherokee "Trail of Tears" through southern Illinois largely corresponds to that of modern-day highway Rt. 146. The western end of the nineteenth century trail forked at Jonesboro in Union County into northern and southern branches. The northern branch ran along what is now Rt. 146 to Dutch Creek Camp, then on to the town of Ware and across the Mississippi River floodplain to Green's Ferry at Willard's Landing. The southern branch, also known as the Jonesboro to Hamburg Road, passed

through Dug Hill (now part of the Shawnee National Forest) across Clear Creek and through the modern-day Union County Conservation Area (UCCA). After leaving the area of the UCCA, the road continued west to Littleton's Old Ferry at Hamburg Landing, which was located across the Mississippi River from the town of Bainbridge, Missouri (Wagner 2003; Wagner and Sharp 2013).

In contrast to the nine-day trip of the Cannon party, however, the journey of the 1838-1839 Cherokee detachments across southern Illinois took weeks or even months in some cases due to the winter weather. By December, 1838, only two of these detachments had reached the Mississippi River while five were still en route at various points along the Golconda-Cape Girardeau Trace within southern Illinois (Butrick 1998:44). The first detachment to reach the Mississippi may have been that led by Reverend Evan Jones which reached the Mississippi River and began crossing in late December, 1838 (Jones 1839:127). As Jones recalled in a letter published a month later, his detachment had been:

> stopped by the ice running so that the boats could not cross for several days. Here br. (sic) Bushyhead's detachment came up with us, and we had the pleasure of having our tents in the same encampment, and before all our detachment was over, Rev. Stephen Foreman's detachment came up with us, and encamped along side of us. I am sorry to say that both these detachments have not been able to cross (Jones 1839:89).

In addition to the Bushyhead and Foreman detachments, two other detachments including parts of the Taylor detachment arrived shortly after, making a total of between 4,000 and 5,000 people waiting to cross the ice-choked Mississippi River. The Cherokee reportedly began dying so quickly from the intense cold during the three or more weeks they waited to cross the river that the dead could not be buried (Gilbert 1996:54; Henegar 1978:177). In a letter published in late 1839 Reverend Jesse Bushyhead reported that his detachment had been "delayed one month on the road at the Mississippi by the ice" (Bushyhead 1839:178). By January 12, 1839, Brown's and Still's detachments had crossed while the Wofford detachment was expected to cross on January 13 (Butrick n.d.:49-50). The detachments led by Hicks, Hildebrand, and Taylor however, were still on the road in the area of present-day Goreville in Johnson County as late as mid-January. The last of these detachments, that led by Richard Taylor, did not reach Jonesboro in Union County until January 23, 1839. They finally reached the banks of the ice-choked Mississippi two days later on January 25. Half of the detachment crossed at this time, despite the ice, with the remainder trapped on the Illinois shore until at least February 12, 1839 (Butrick 1998:59).

Similar to the 1837 Cannon party, the 1838-1839 detachments camped out along the road although few written records exist regarding where exactly they stopped (Butrick 1998). Also similar to the Cannon party, prior arrangements may have been made for these parties to stop at specific locations where there were taverns, mills, and campgrounds that could provide them with food, forage, and a place to camp.

Local Historical Context

The John Bridges Tavern and Store site (11Js382) is located immediately north of modern U.S. Highway 146 in Johnson County, Illinois (Figures 1-3). Based on a lawsuit filed in the Johnson County Courthouse the site had been established by at least 1818, some twenty years prior to the Cherokee emigration of 1838-1839. The lawsuit revolved around a conflict between a man named William Russell—who claimed to have been the owner of the property—and John Bridges, Sr., whom Russell accused of having forcibly stolen his land. Russell stated that the property in 1818 contained three log houses, a stable, and smokehouse, all of which Bridges had

taken from him. Unfortunately for Russell, Bridges appears to have won the lawsuit based on a later lawsuit filed against him by Bridges for court costs associated with the case. Like many early settlers, however, Bridges did not enter the land containing his tavern, which remained in the public domain until entered by his son John Bridges, Jr., in 1834 (Wagner et al. 2013:30).

It is unclear when John Bridges, Sr., died but it may have been in 1834 as his son John Bridges, Jr., together with his wife Elizabeth, owned the property from 1834 to 1853. As such, they would have been the owners of the property during the time of the Cherokee Removal (1838-1839). Little is known regarding the site during this time except that in 1837 John Mason Peck described the "Bridges Settlement" as consisting of 60 families (Peck 1837:164). Sixty families (approximately 240 people) would have been a very large settlement for the period and it is possible that Peck meant to say 60 individuals rather than 60 families. The Bridges "settlement" was located approximately equidistant from the towns of Vienna (Johnson County) and Jonesboro (Union County). As such, it may have represented a convenient stopping place for people traveling between the two towns as well as a convenient location for local farm families to purchase dry goods and other supplies, have their corn ground and horses shod, and other services.

The two-story log Bridges Tavern may have been built shortly after John Bridges, Jr., acquired ownership of the property in 1834. A newspaper article from 1933 states that the tavern building was "over a hundred years" old at that time, suggesting a construction date of ca. 1833 or earlier (Mulcaster 1933). It is unknown when the Bridges family first began operating a tavern and store at the site as licenses for these types of early businesses appear to have been discarded by Johnson County Courthouse employees over the years. Legal records contained within this same courthouse, however, reveal that in 1843 (only four years after the end of the Trail of Tears period) John Bridges, Jr., was charged with "selling spirituous liquors without a license" and "retailing without a license." These two court cases represent the earliest evidence that the Bridges family operated both a tavern and store at the site in the early nineteenth century (Wagner et al. 2013).

A biographical sketch contained in an 1893 county history also indicates that John Bridges operated a store at the site:

> [He] built a hewn-log house, which still stands, putting in some lumber which he made with a whip-saw…he was possessed of considerable wealth, which he acquired by farming and in the general merchant business, having a store…for the sale of general merchandise (Anonymous 1893:178-179, 541).

John Bridges, Jr., died in 1853. Legal records from 1869 charging his widow Elizabeth with "selling liquor without a license" indicate that she continued to operate the tavern after his death (People vs. Elizabeth Bridges [Newton]). Elizabeth Bridges also appears to have operated the store at the site until her death in 1870 based on a list of her possessions sold at auction to settle her estate. Among the items sold at auction were clothing and fabric goods typical of a country store including "Eight yards bobbinette," "one ¾ yards Dress goods," "Balmoral skirt," "six capes," a "vest pattern," "Five pairs gloves," "one lot buttons," and "six boxes [of] paper collars" (Bridges 1870). The death of Elizabeth Bridges appears to have ended both the tavern and store operations at the site with no records of either of these businesses found after her death.

The Bridges Tavern and store passed to son John D. Bridges and his wife Sarah (Aunt Sally) upon his mother's death in 1870. Sarah (Aunt Sally) married John D. Bridges in 1868, two years before the Wayside Store ceased operation in 1870. As such, she would have had first-hand knowledge of what building on the

property contained the store. John D. Bridges subsequently died in 1883. Similar to his mother, an auction was held to settle his estate. Unlike his mother's auction, however, the list of items sold at his estate auction do not include dry goods or other store merchandise, supporting the interpretation of the Wayside Store as having ceased operation in 1870 (Bridges 1883).

Claims filed against the John D. Bridges estate include one from a man to whom he owed $160 for building a frame barn on the property in 1880 (Bridges 1883). This is believed to have been the barn that encased the Wayside Store until ca. 1940, when it was replaced by the current smaller barn. The enclosing of earlier log structures within later nineteenth and early twentieth century barns, where they most likely functioned as store rooms, was a common practice in southern Illinois and is not unexpected (McCorvie 1991).

Sarah (Sally) Bridges continued to live as a "widow and beloved resident of the old Bridges homestead" for about 48 years until her death in 1934. During this time, she told local residents on a number of occasions that the log building contained within the Bridges site barn represented the remains of the Wayside Store at which the Cherokee purchased supplies in 1838-1839 (Beggs 1933; Hacker et al. 2010:35-38). Upon the death of Sarah Bridges, the Bridges Tavern and Store site passed out of the hands of the Bridges family, ending their over 100-year association with the property.

The Bridges Site and the Cherokee Trail of Tears

Local southern researcher John G. Mulcaster first identified the Bridges site as being associated with the Trail of Tears in the 1930s. The passage of thousands of Cherokee through southern Illinois in 1838-1839 had almost completely passed from local and state memory by the 1930s. Mulcaster appears to have learned of the removal by reading read brief descriptions contained in late nineteenth century county histories. Once he learned that such an event actually had happened, Mulcaster began interviewing the descendants of southern Illinois residents who lived along the former trail. By November, 1933, he had collected over 200 letters from people that he had interviewed regarding the movement of the Cherokee through southern Illinois (Mulcaster 1933).

In a 1933 interview Johnson County resident "Stan" Beggs conveyed to Mulcaster a family story that his mother had told him regarding her seeing the Cherokee pass by Bridges Tavern when she lived as a little girl. This account is significant for the information it contains about a store building being present at the Bridges site at the time of the Cherokee Removal:

> That his mother Susan Beggs when a little girl lived with her uncle John Bridges in what was then known as the Bridges Tavern, located in Section 29, Elvira Twp, Johnson County, Illinois. She was living there in 1838, and remembers seeing the Indians pass the Tavern by the hundreds, [and] *also [saw them] stop at the little store to buy whiskey* (Beggs 1933, emphasis added).

A second Johnson County resident—Ellen Cox—told Mulcaster in 1934 that Sarah (Aunt Sally) Bridges had told her that the "Wayside Store" building represented the Bridges family store used during the Cherokee Removal period (Cox 1934).

Mulcaster subsequently wrote a story that appeared in the *Golconda Herald-Enterprise* on December 21, 1933, describing the Bridges site:

> The tourist or traveller (sic) from east to west on Route 146 has his attention respectfully called to a large two story frame dwelling house which is just to the right of the road about six miles west of Vienna and about nine miles east of Anna. It may be readily identified by two huge stone chimneys at either end of the building for the old time fire places…This rugged old building which still seems good for many more years has weathered the storms of over a hundred years…it was then known far and wide as "The Bridges Tavern". Located as it is about half way between Lusks Ferry or "Sarahville, now Golconda and Willard's landing on the Mississippi River…
>
> The house was built by John Bridges who settled there some time before 1820 according to L. S. Beggs…who tells us that his mother a niece of John Bridges lived with in this house when a little girl. It was a magnificent structure for its day as homes then were few and far between…
>
> In the locust tree grove adjacent to it the emigrants parked their covered wagons for the night and built their camp fires, watered and fed their stock and refreshed themselves with food and drink.
>
> Just north of the [Bridges Tavern] building stands today what one would think a modern barn but a closer investigation shows the center building to be a two story log building now used as a granary around which lean to sheds have been built in recent years. This a century ago was used by Bridges as the *wayside store* of various goods and the inevitable supply of whiskey an article which was of absolute necessity to the pioneer. *The huge door to this building still swings on its original hinges* and is an object of curiosity and beauty in its size, thickness, and its decoration of hundreds of nails driven through it to prevent robbers boring around the locks to gain entrance, a favorite scheme in those days, as the heavy hewn logs and ponderous locks thwarted their efforts that way.
>
> Mr. Beggs' mother lived here when the Indians were being transferred by the Army officers to their new homes in Oklahoma in 1834 (sic) and has told him many stories of seeing them walk by in the hundreds (Mulcaster 1933, italics added).

Mulcaster visited the Bridges site again on November 15, 1934, as part of a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) "Cherokee Trail Cavalcade" bus tour. Newspaper accounts written by DAR members appeared in local southern Illinois newspapers over the next several weeks (Carbondale Herald 1934; Egyptian Republican 1934; Golconda Herald Enterprise 1934a-b; Jonesboro Gazette 1934; Mounds Independent 1934). As one of these writers noted:

> [The Bridges Tavern was] built in 1818. Small lookout windows in the sides up near the roof and covered with oil paper admitted the light. The center part of the dwelling house was open through in the early days. Huge timbers, hand-hewn, were used in building the barn. Here the immigrants traded in the tavern and camped in the locust grove surrounding it. About a mile from Bridges Tavern and off the concrete road about 1-8 of a mile, around the corner of the Pleasant Grove church, was the permanent camping ground. Here in a clump of trees in the field was the Indian burying ground, and close by, the site of the old water wheel (Hornbuckle 1934).

A second article written by the "official" DAR correspondent for the tour appeared in the *Mounds Independent* newspaper on November 20, 1934:

> Bridges Tavern…[is] a large old double log building still standing but boarded over with siding and now used as a barn on the farm of Aunt Sally Bridges where also stands a large two-story house with natural stone chimneys at each end…The Indians used the Locust grove for a place to stop when they traded at the tavern. A visitor may still see the rafters of the tavern, the huge hand-hewn logs and the door studded with hand-wrought nails which was used as a barricade to protect the stock of goods, which included much liquor. This was one of the most interesting parts of the trip.
>
> The Indians made a permanent camping ground and remained for some time at a spot about one mile from the Tavern, and not far from Pleasant Grove church. There still stands a clump of trees marking their burial ground. At the site of the old water mill are some of the mill stones. There is a spring, and Cache River is near. The Indians had considerable trouble in the Cache bottoms and were forced to build a corduroy road in the dead of winter (Mounds Independent 1934).

A third article that appeared in the *Egyptian Republican* briefly mentioned inspecting the nail-studded door on the Wayside Store:

> The party was much interested in the door full of nails, which swings on its original hinges (Egyptian Republican 1934)

The members of the Cairo DAR chapter took three photographs of the site that they pasted in their chapter scrapbook, which is now housed in the Cairo Public Library (Images 3-5). Two of these are of the tavern while one is of the Wayside Store door.

One of the photographs provides a front view of the Bridges Tavern while the other was taken from one of the gable ends (Images 3-4). Both show that the Bridges Tavern was a very large two-story building similar in appearance to other southern Illinois frontier taverns of the period (Wagner and McCorvie 1992). Large stone chimneys were located at the two gable ends while an ell addition was located behind the building (Figure 2-2). The gable end photograph shows that the building had a stone block chimney with the structure exterior covered by clapboard siding. A small window was located to the front side of the chimney in what would have been the attic. The porch was in a state of disrepair, with the porch posts slanting back toward the taverns and gaps present in the porch roof (Image 3). The hand written caption accompanying the photograph of the front of the building reads:

> "Bridges Tavern" Built 1820. 6 miles East of Anna Route 146. Stopping place for Emigrant Trains Enroute to West. Here whiskey and groceries were dispersed to the Indians in 1838.
>
> The inscription for the gable end reads:
>
> End view of "Old Bridges Tavern" Showing original Window and Chimney in the house at the Time erected (1820). There were two. One in Either End.

Finally, the hand written caption accompanying the photograph of the nail-studded door of the Wayside Store (Image 5), which was a separate building from the tavern, reads:

> Door at "Old Bridges Tavern" full of nails to keep out burglars—Still swinging on its original hinges—

The purpose of this door, which was removed from the Wayside Store ca. 1940 and still exists, is unclear. Local folklore identifies it as having been reinforced with nails to protect the Wayside Store from burglars. In reality, the thousands of nails driven into the door have split the wood, weakening the door. In sum, the nails, which are arranged in a pattern, appear to have been purely decorative.

John G. Mulcaster continued to research, promote, and visit the Bridges and other southern Illinois throughout the late 1930s as part of a planned centennial commemoration of the trail route in 1938. He died, however, from cancer in 1937 before being able to complete a planned book on the Trail of Tears in Illinois.

Additional information regarding the 1930s appearance of the Bridges is contained in the John Willis Allen papers at Morris Library at SIUC. Allen, who researched southern Illinois history from the 1940s to 1960s, obtained some of Mulcaster's papers following his death. In the Allen Papers is a 1930s description of the Bridges site, which, although credited to Allen, may actually have been written by Mulcaster. It reads:

> Bridges Tavern—Named for its proprietor and builder, John Bridges, an early settler, the two story frame building with a chimney at either end, is still occupied by a farm tenant. The *original store building and liquor dispensary*, built of logs, and with living quarters above, *forms part of the barn*, which stands just to the east of the residence, Bridges Tavern is located on Ill. 146, about 2 ½ miles west of the intersection of Ill. 37 and Ill. 146, West Vienna. It was established as a camping site, hostelry, and place of entertainment—a halfway house—on the frontier routes between the rivers, Lusk's Ferry [or Golconda] on the Ohio and Willard's Landing on the Mississippi (Allen n.d., italics added).

The Bridges Tavern caught fire and burned on November 19, 1940 as noted in an article in the *Vienna Times* newspaper 9 days later:

> The historic old residence east of Pleasant grove on Illinois 146 known locally as the Aunt Sallie Bridges place burned to the ground last Tuesday, Nov 19…Here the Indians camped and bargained in the memorable winter of the Cherokee transfer…The house was occupied by Cal Begg and family [at the time of the fire]" (*Vienna Times* November 28, 1940).

The remains of the tavern including the still-standing stone chimneys appear to have been demolished shortly after this date with a frame house built ca. 1940 now located above the tavern foundation. The nail-studded door to the Wayside Store, which still exists, was removed about this same time by a descendant of the Bridges family to protect it (Annable 2010:1).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____

____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
__x__University
____Other

Name of repository: Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County, Illinois
County and State

____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	37.434901	-89.015069	3		
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries conform to the legal boundaries of the tract owned by the current land owner. These are formed by (1) Modern Route 146 to the south; (2) An agricultural field located immediately north of the wooded northern portion of the property; (3) An agricultural field to the east; (4) a north-south oriented tree line on the west side that separates the Bridges Tavern property from a fallow agricultural field.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are based on that portion of the site owned by the current land owner. They encompass three of the most important elements of the former John Bridges Tavern property—the tavern location, the Wayside Store, and a spring-fed pond used by nineteenth century travelers to obtain water for themselves and their animals.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Mark J. Wagner date 11/22/2016
organization Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU telephone 618-453-5055
street & number Faner 3479/1000 Faner Drive email mjwagner@siu.edu
city or town Carbondale state _____ zip code 62901

John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County, Illinois
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County, Illinois
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **John Bridges Tavern and Store Site**

City or Vicinity: **Vienna (vicinity)**

County: **Johnson** **State:** **IL**

Photographer: **Mark J. Wagner**

Date Photographed: **2010 - 2016**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Image 1. Ca. 1940 Frame Barn Containing Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2016)
Image 2. Photograph of Rear of ca. 1940 Non-Contributing Frame House Located on Bridges Tavern Location (Photo by Wagner 2016)
Image 6. Exposed Log Wall of Wayside Store Within Bay on North Side of Barn (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 7. Half Dovetail Corner Notching, North Side, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 8. Ax Scars, North Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 9. South Wall of Wayside Store Showing Original Window Opening (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 10. Original Cypress Window Jambs and Head, South Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012).
Image 11. Hand Cut Nails in Window Jamb, South Wall, Wayside Store (Wagner 2012)
Image 12. East Wall, Wayside Store, Showing Later (Post 1880) Door Entrance (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 13. Post-1880 Wire Nails in Milled Door Jamb, South Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 14. Replacement Frame Door and Jamb Over Original Entrance West Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 15. Photograph of Rear of Replacement Frame Door Over Original Entrance, West Wall, Wayside Store. Note Original Log Walls to Either Side of Doorway (Photo by Wagner 2012).
Image 16. Removal of Boards to Expose Original Cypress Door Jamb with Pre-1880 Hand Cut Nails, West Side, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 17. Removal of Plywood Floor to Expose Earlier Plank Floor and Joists (Photo by Wagner 2012).
Image 18. Post-1880 Wire Nails Used to Attach Plank Floor to Joists (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 19. Wayside Store Interior, View to Northeast (Photo by Wagner 2012).
Image 20. Frame Animal Pens, Wayside Store Interior (Photo by Wagner 2012).
Image 21. Archaeological Test Investigations, East Side, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)
Image 22. Archaeological Test Investigations, Garden Area.
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John Bridges Tavern and Store Site
Name of Property

Johnson County, Illinois
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

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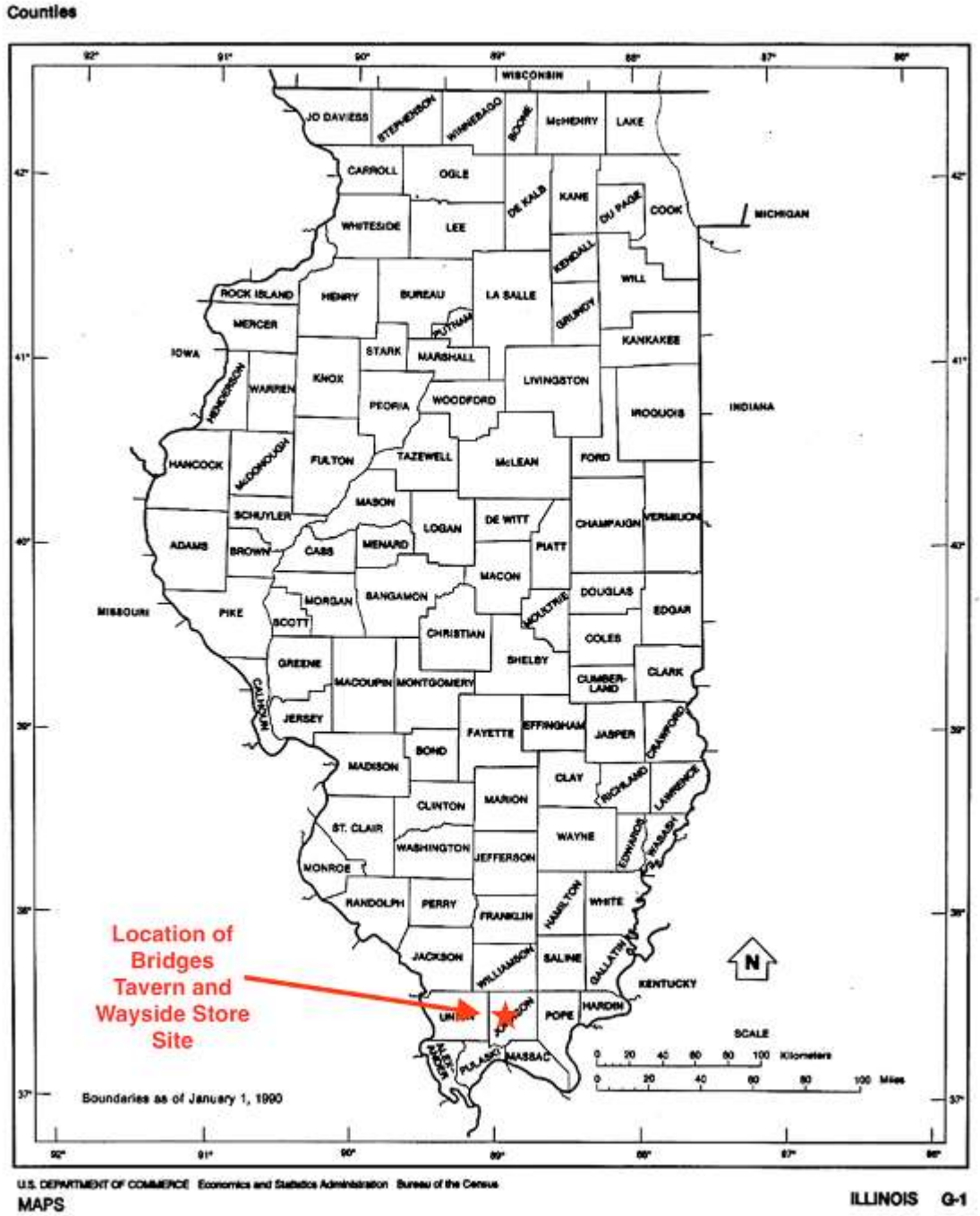
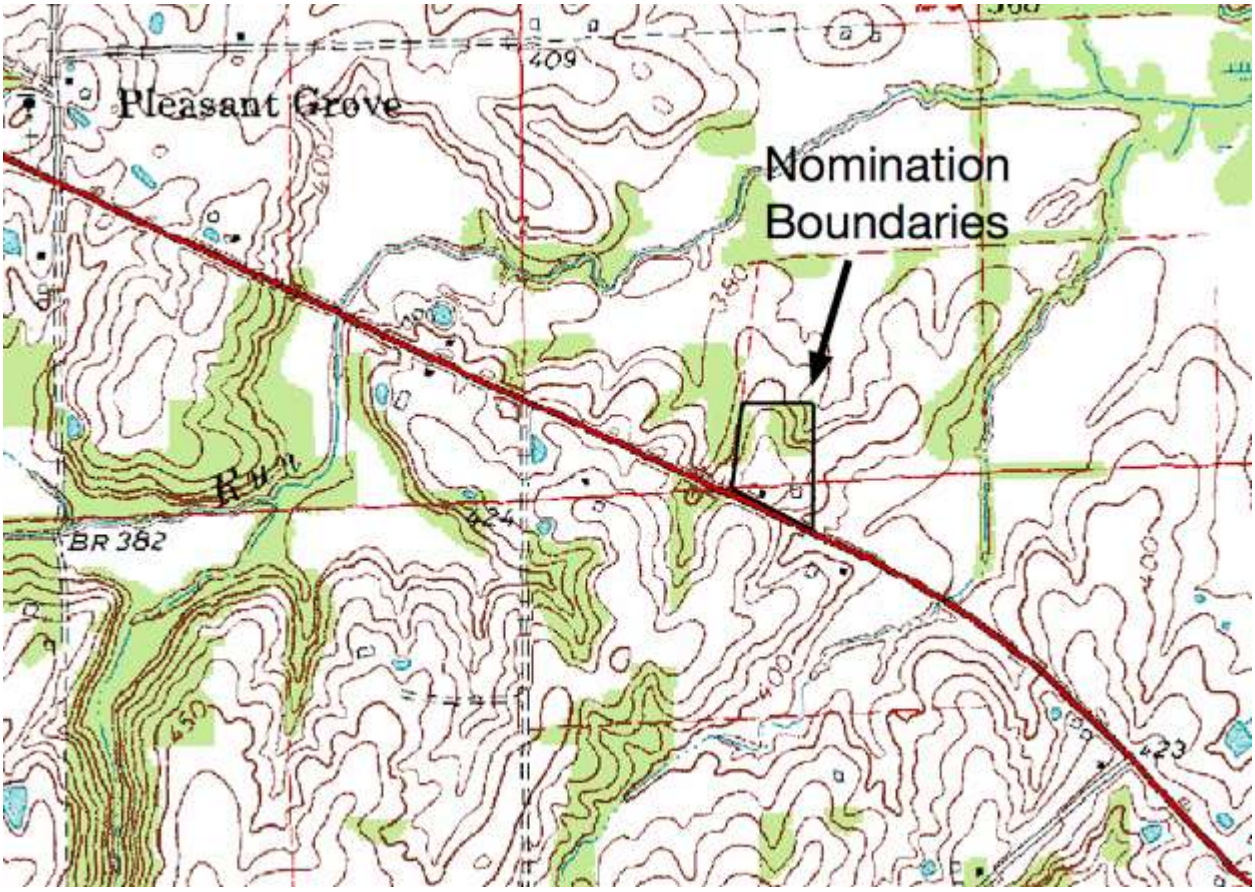


Figure 1. Location of John Bridges Tavern and Wayside Store Site Within Illinois



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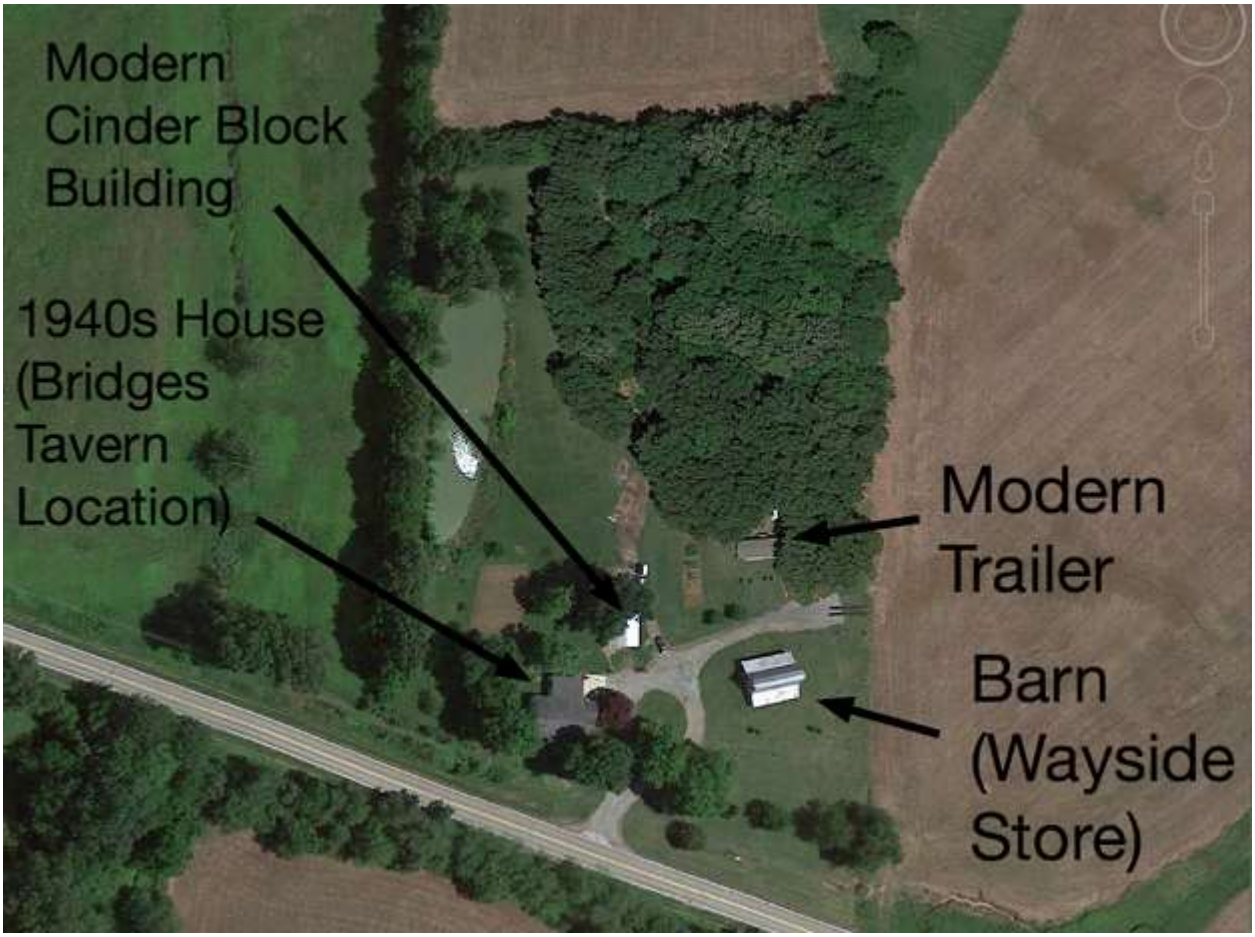

Figure 3. Structure Locations, Bridges Site

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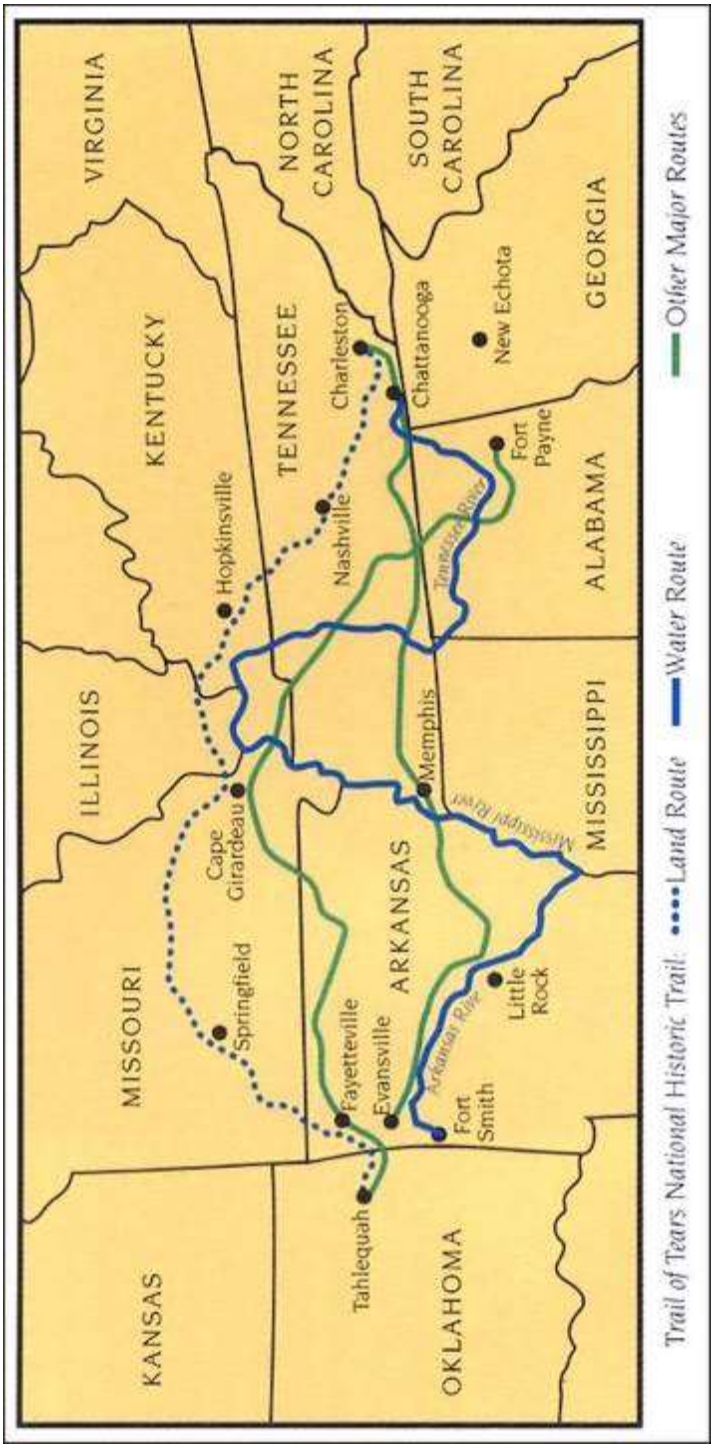

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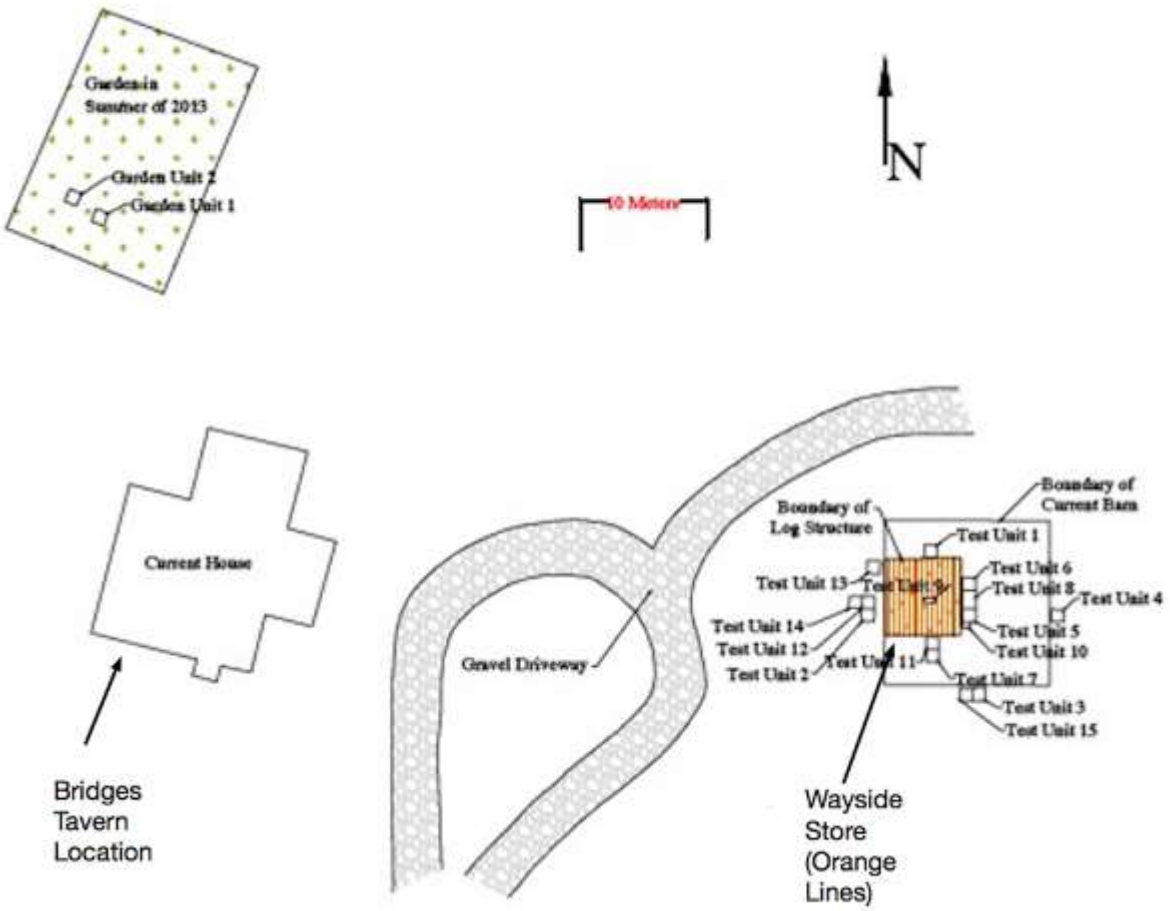

Figure 8. Location of Archaeological Test Units at Site

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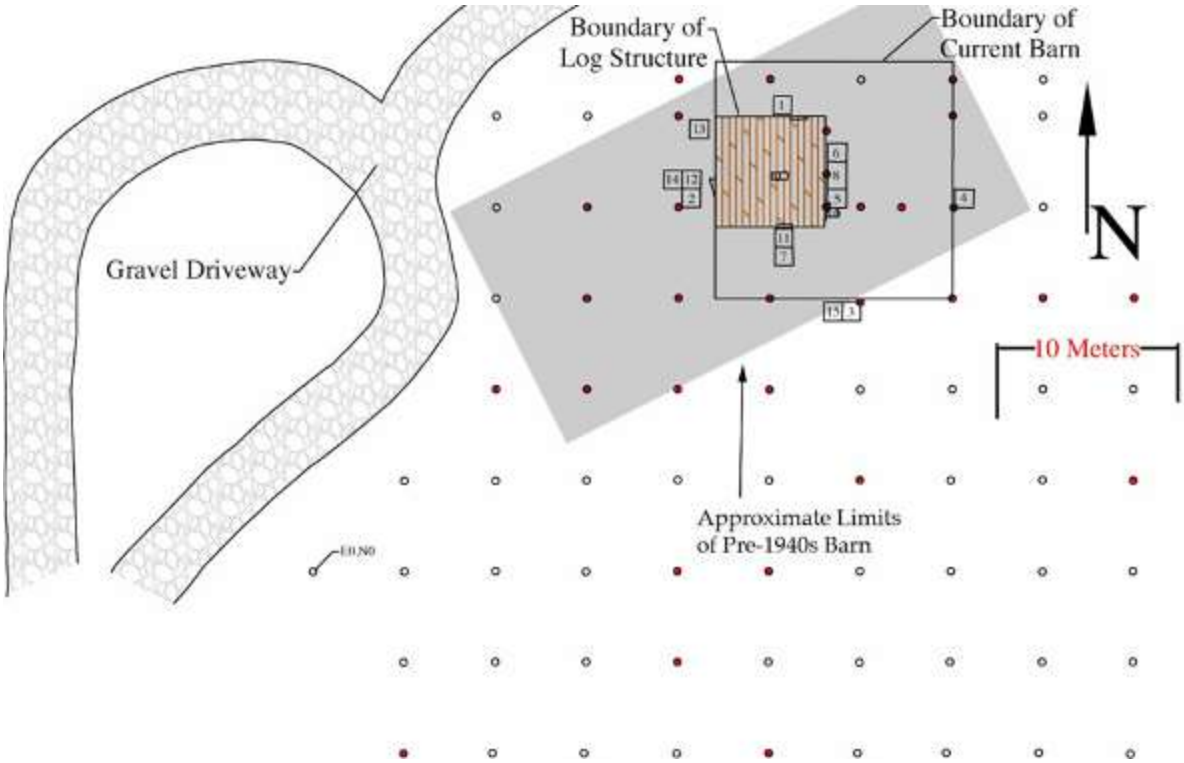

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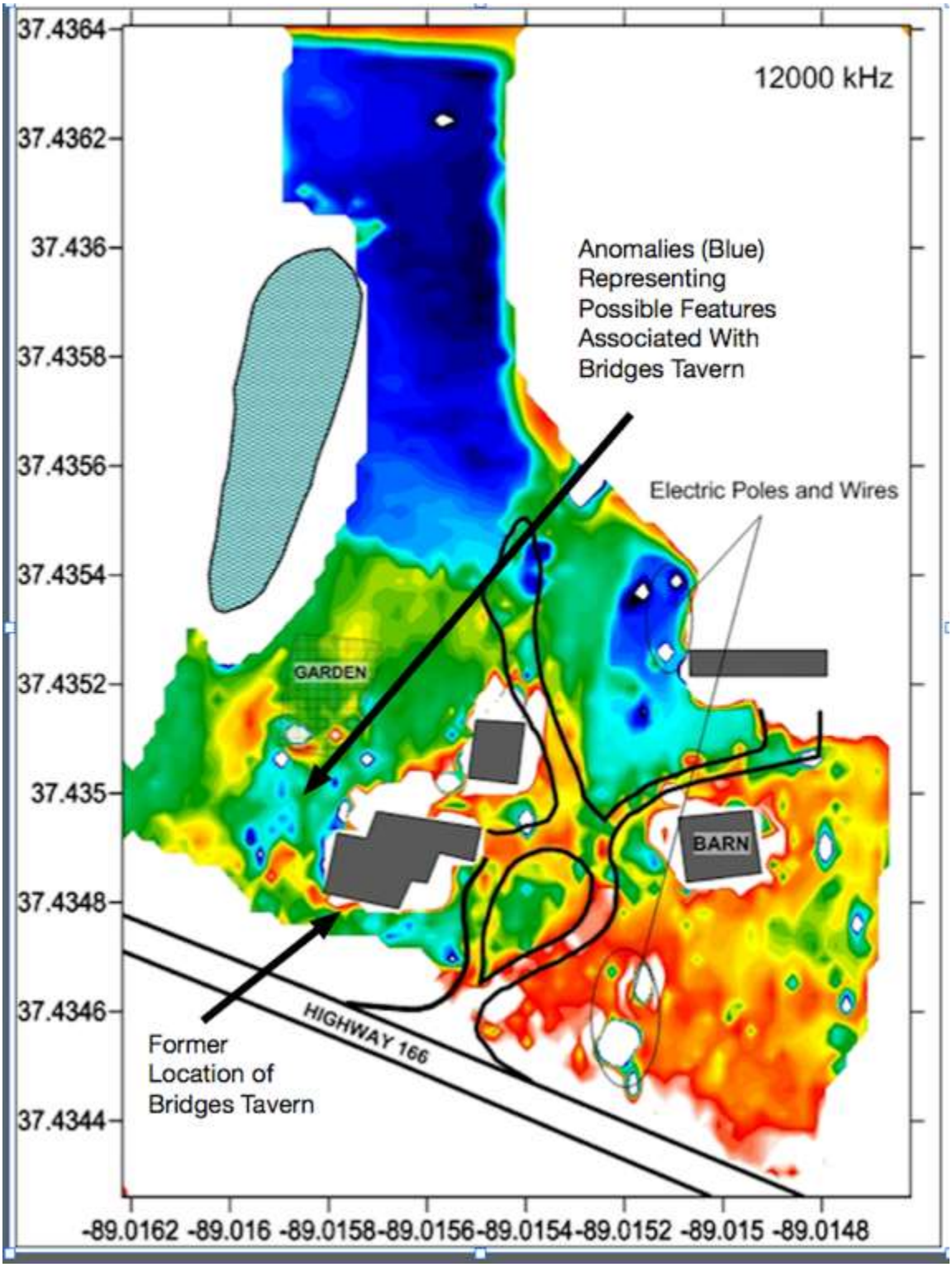

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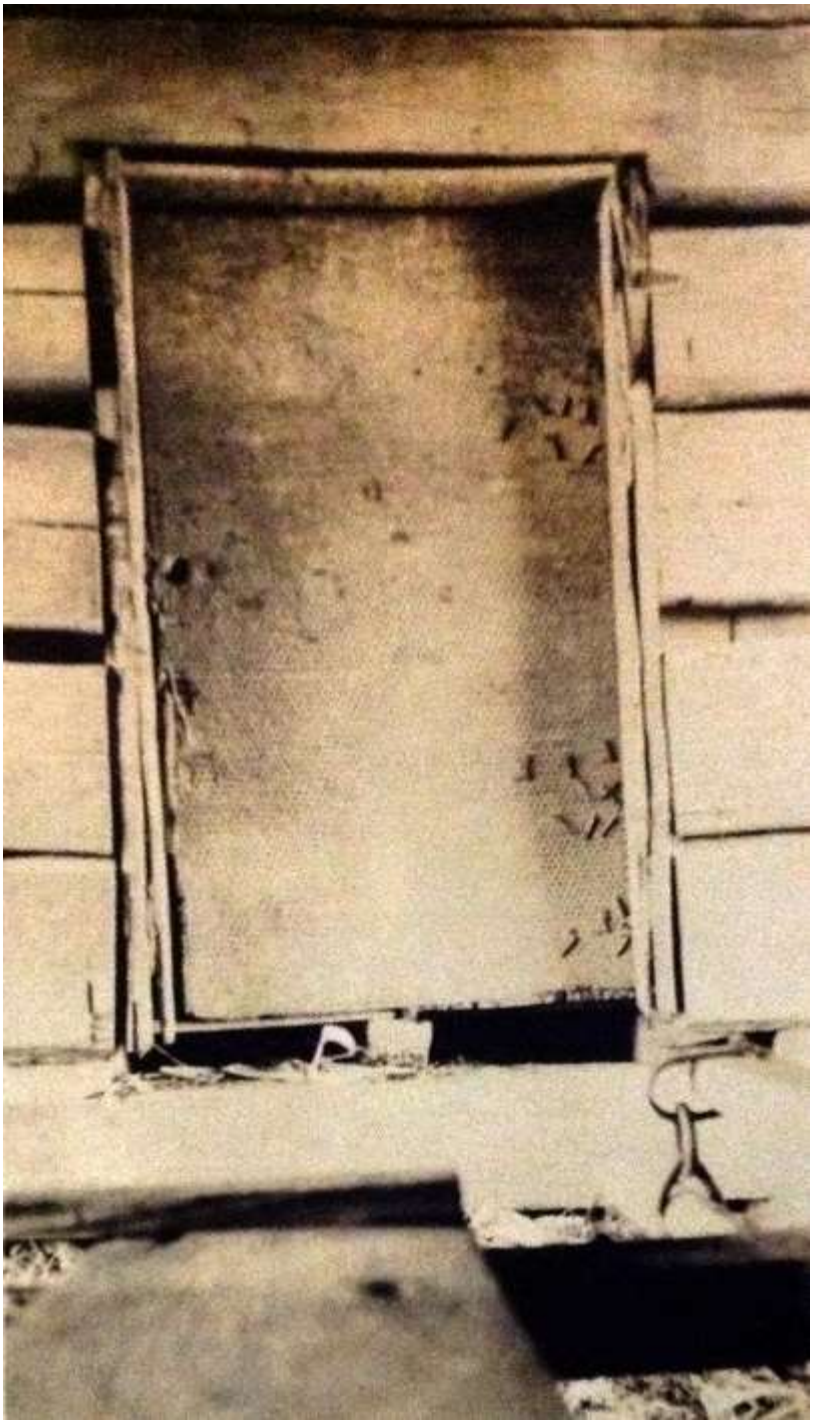

Figure 13. 1934 DAR Photograph of Nailed Door to Wayside Store (Photographer Unknown)

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Ca. 1940 Frame Barn Containing Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2016)

Photograph of Rear of ca. 1940 Non-Contributing Frame House Located on Bridges Tavern Location (Photo by Wagner 2016)

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Exposed Log Wall of Wayside Store Within Bay on North Side of Barn (Photograph by Wagner 2012)

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Half Dovetail Corner Notching, North Side, Wayside Store (Photograph by Wagner 2012)

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Ax Scars, North Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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South Wall of Wayside Store Showing Original Window Opening (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Original Cypress Window Jambs and Head, South Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012).

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Hand Cut Nails in Window Jamb, South Wall, Wayside Store
(Photo by Wagner 2012)

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East Wall, Wayside Store, Showing Later (Post-1880) Door Entrance (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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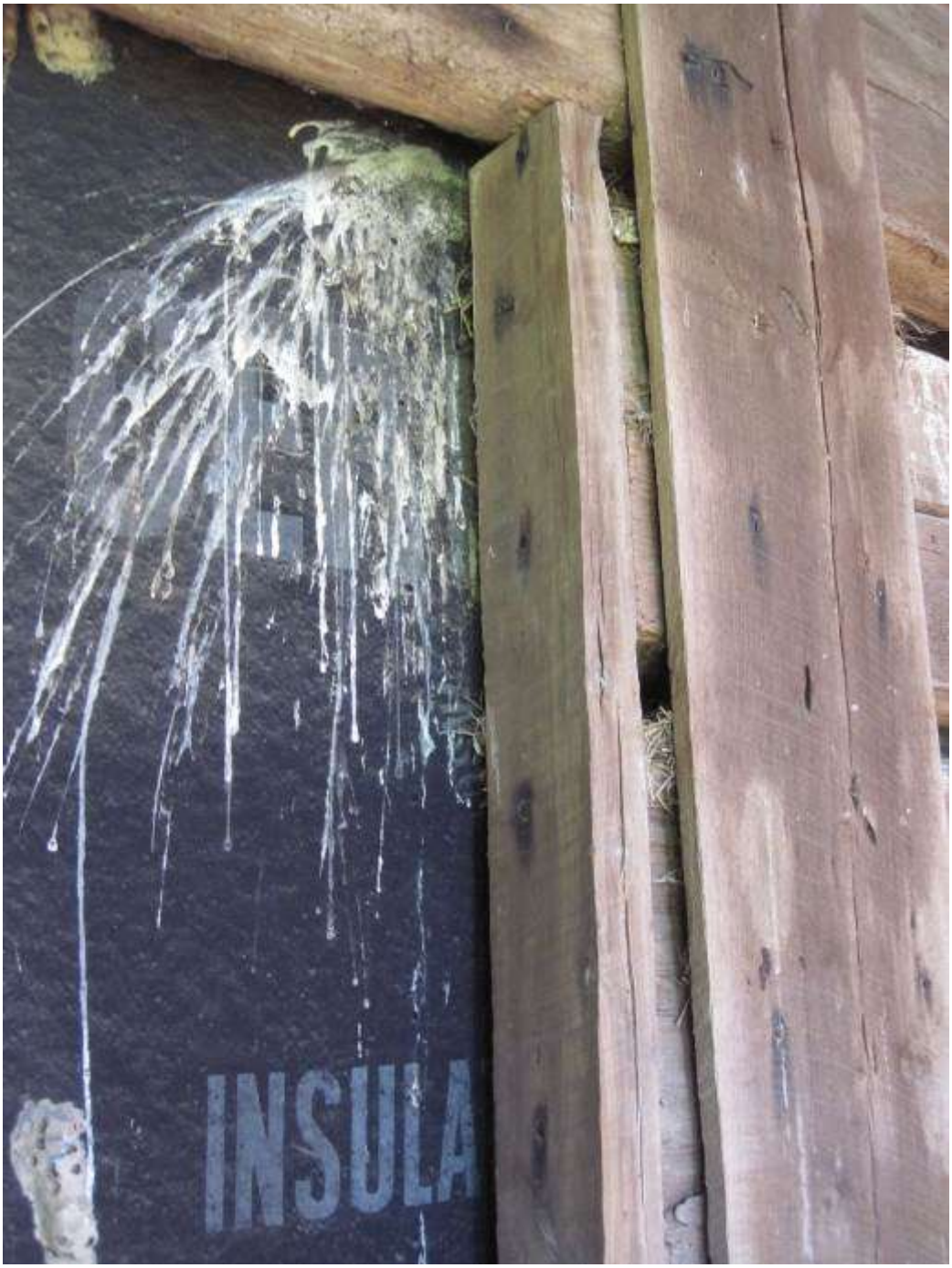

Post-1880 Wire Nails in Milled Door Jamb, East Wall, Wayside Store
(Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Replacement Frame Door and Jamb Over Original Entrance
West Wall, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Photograph of Rear of Replacement Frame Door Over Original Entrance, West Wall, Wayside Store. Note Original Log Walls to Either Side of Doorway (Photo by Wagner 2012).

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Removal of Boards to Expose Original Cypress Door Jamb with Pre-1880 Hand Cut Nails, West Side, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Removal of Plywood Floor to Expose Earlier Plank Floor and Joists (Photo by Wagner 2012).

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Post-1880 Wire Nails Used to Attach Plank Floor to Joists (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Wayside Store Interior, View to Northeast (Photo by Wagner 2012).

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Frame Animal Pens, Wayside Store Interior (Photo by Wagner 2012).

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Archaeological Test Investigations, East Side, Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2012)

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Archaeological Test Investigations, Garden Area.

Early Nineteenth Century Blown Glass with Air Bubbles from Beneath Wayside Store (Photo by Wagner 2013)

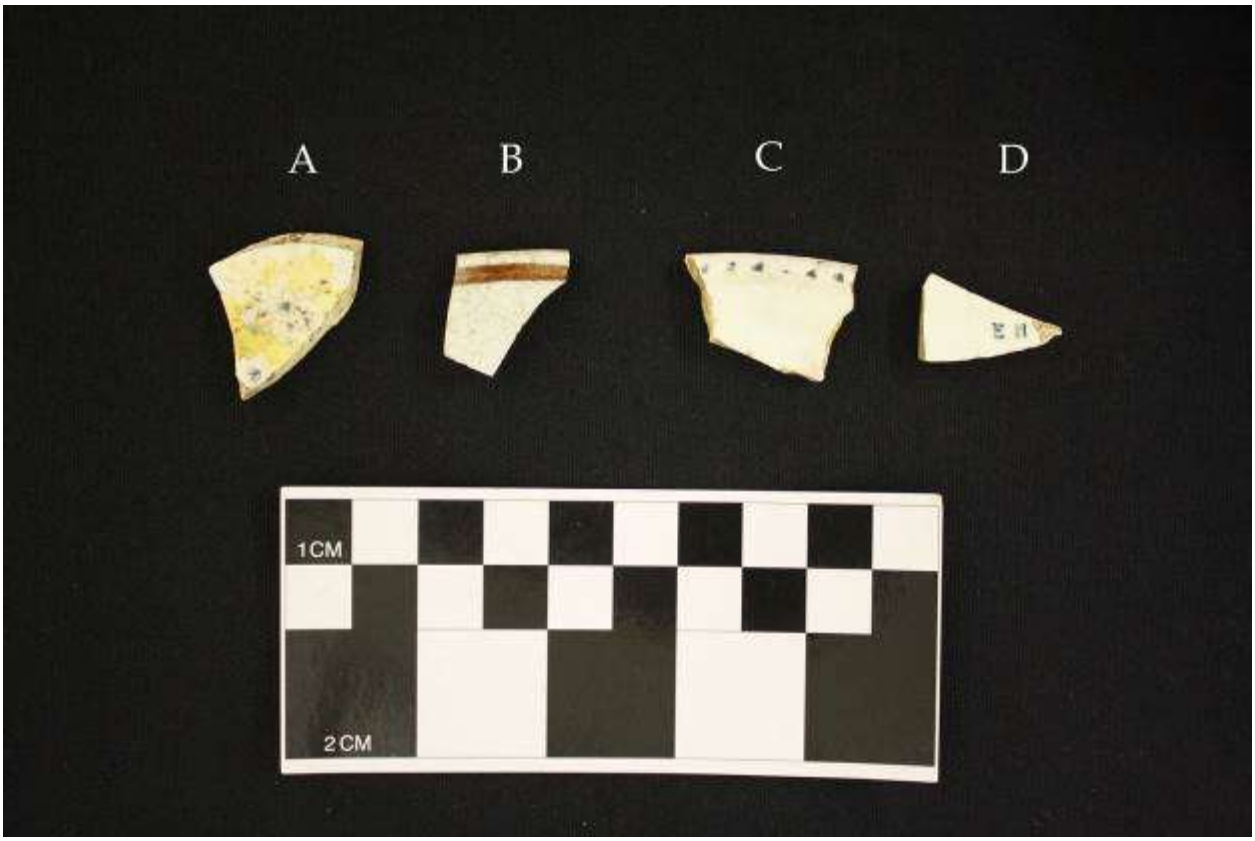

Image 24. Nineteenth Century Whiteware Ceramics, Bridges Site.

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