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**STATEN ISLAND CONDOMINIUMS  
BLOCK 13, LOTS 75, 78, 82, 92, 100, 103, 104  
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK  
PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING**



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The phase IA archaeological assessment of Staten Island block 13 lots 82, 92, 100, 103 and 104, dated February 5, 2007, and the Addendum assessing block 13, lots 78 and 75, dated April 17, 2008, both concluded that selected areas on all the above-listed lots (henceforth, the “project site”, Figs. 1 and 2) were potentially sensitive for archaeological remains associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, specifically for privies and cisterns. These features were normally located in the backyards or, in the case of the cisterns, either attached to the rear of the house or freestanding. During their period of use and especially after they no longer served their original purpose, these features commonly became dumps for household garbage. As such, they are of interest for reconstructing the past lifestyles and household economies of particular families and neighborhoods.

The project site was first developed in the 1850s. A building on lot 104 depicted on the 1859 Walling map may be the stone house where the Peteler family lived. Alois Peteler bought the “Marble House” on the top of the hill and converted it into a hotel in 1859. Today, the site of the former hotel is occupied by the Castleton Park Apartments. The Peteler home was followed, in the 1860s to 1880s, by other houses on all the project site lots. The earliest record of some of the buildings’ residents or owners was reconstructed from the 1887 Beers map (Fig. 3) together with census data. The small scale and lack of detail of the maps covering the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century do not provide sufficient information to determine the buildings’ locations, but most still existed in 1909, when the topographical survey kept in the Borough President’s Office in Staten Island was printed. This map records lot sizes and measurements of the buildings that formerly stood on the project site, making it possible to determine approximately where they once stood and therefore, to make an educated guess as to where their water and sewage installations may have been located (Figs. 4A and 4B).

Accordingly, the scope for phase IB testing proposed opening trenches on both Sites B and A in the presumed areas of the backyards of all the houses shown on the 1887 Beers map on the project site except for number 4, on Bergoffen 2007, Fig. 20, which was

probably a stable. But the area west of building 3, located on the north side of Site A, near the easement fence, was found to be too overgrown, steep, and difficult to access, to make trenching feasible. On her visit to the site June 11, 2008, the Landmarks Archaeologist, A. Sutphin, concurred with our assessment and agreed that this area did not require testing. A large area in the northwest corner of Site A was cleared of weeds and saplings and the ground carefully examined from any trace of house foundations, but none was noted. Six areas were trenched with a backhoe: three each on Sites A and B (Figs. 5 and 6). House foundations were exposed in two of the trenches on Site B, and in one on Site A. In a second trench on Site A, a well or cistern was discovered that yielded a large number of artifacts dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but this feature was not associated with any in situ building remains.

As we learned from trenching and first-hand accounts offered by passers-by during the excavation, both sites had been extensively disturbed by mechanical excavation undertaken in the course of building operations in the past that were never completed. John Holl, a former neighborhood resident, told us that he remembered seeing the stone foundations of the buildings that formerly stood on Site B during the 1960s. He also recalled that during the mid 1970s, backhoes were brought onto the site and that the foundations were torn down and pushed back up the hill. Holl confirmed that the hill on the southeast side of Site B, marked "Area B" on the plan, Fig. 4B, is made up of backfill and was not part of the original topography, something that we had assumed by its shape and the piles of refuse collected at the foot of its west face. Another local person, residing on Hamilton Avenue since the 1960s, similarly recalled that during the 1970s excavation had been done on Site A using backhoes, but that the work was not completed. Since C.J. Bergoffen's first site visit, December 15, 2006, portions of the rear (southwest) part of Site B were leveled in order to create a staging area for a backhoe. In the course of the field testing, it became clear that in addition to piles of building detritus, the site had also been used as a garbage dump. Finally, the roots of the many relatively young trees and saplings on both Sites A and B may also have disturbed or destroyed potential archaeological remains. This report therefore concludes that no further archaeological investigation be required.

## II. FIELD REPORT

### A. DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATIONS

The site is oriented northwest-southeast but this has been simplified in the following report to north-south. It is made up of two large tracts labeled by the developer "Site B" on the north, and "Site A" on the south, separated by an easement that is part of lot 8 and is not part of the project site (Figs. 1 and 2). The easement contains drainage channels. Site B comprises (north to south) lots 75, 78, 82 and 92; Site A includes (north to south) lots 100, 103 and 104. The project site is at the foot of a hill, the summit of which is occupied by the Castleton Park Apartments. A concrete wall associated with this property borders site B on the west. Sites B and A are bordered on the east by Richmond Terrace and Stuyvesant Street, respectively; on the south by Hamilton Avenue, on the west by the apartment on lot 8 and the yard of the single family dwelling on lot 116, and on the north by lot 73, the front (north) part of which is occupied by a turn-of-the-century frame building. The lot line of site A is marked by the picket fence of the house on lot 116 and a concrete wall that continues to the easement fence.

We were limited in our choice of locations for trenching by the steepness of the slope, the many trees and, especially on Site B, the piles of building debris and garbage strewn over the area formerly located at the rear of the houses shown on the historic maps. As noted in the previous section, the trenches were sited using measurements taken from the 1909 topographic map in conjunction with estimations based on the 1887 Beers map (Figs. 3, 4A and 4B).

Field testing took place over eight days on June 8, 11-13, 15-17, and 22. Trenches 1 through 7 were located on site B. Trenches 8 through 10 were located on site A.

Backhoe trenching began on site B on June 8<sup>th</sup> at the northern end of the site on lots 75 and 78. Five trenches, numbered 1 through 5, (Figs. 5, 7 and 8) were opened immediately west of the concrete house foundations fronting on Richmond Terrace.



The area of trenches 1 through 5 was formerly part of the properties of two buildings that stood on these lots from ca. 1870 / 1886 until the 1960s-70s. Only the portion immediately behind those two buildings could be tested because the ground slopes steeply beginning approximately ten to fifteen feet west of the concrete foundations.

- Trench 1 (Fig. 7) was opened from near the north lot line and extended southward. It measured 15 ft. long by 9 ft. (top) and 6 ft. (bottom) wide, and 7.5 ft. deep. The soil was dark brown silty-sand mixed with dark grey clayey soil, black silt and a few stones including one boulder. There were no cultural remains except for pieces of blue tarp encountered at 6 feet depth, concentrated at the north end of the trench.

- Trench 2 began 9 feet east trench 1. It measured 12 ft. by 7 ft. and was excavated to a depth of 7 ft. The soil was loosely packed red and reddish-grey silty sand with some brick fragments. At 2.5 to 3 ft. depth we encountered a section of PVC pipe and fragments of flooring tile. At the bottom of the trench, at approximately 5 feet in depth, was some plastic tarp.

- Trench 3 began 8 feet east of trench 2. It measured 14.25 ft. by 12 ft. wide. The soil was loosely packed silty sand. There was a large quantity of building debris in this trench including fragmentary and crushed or decomposed bricks, roofing tile, and asphalt, and sections of wood planks. At the bottom of the trench, approximately 4 feet depth, were many small stones.

- Trench 4 began 42 feet west of the southwest corner of the concrete foundations. It measured 14.5 ft. by 8 ft. at 4.2 ft. below the surface we encountered a one-inch plastic pipe in the south baulk. In the west baulk was a large chunk of serpentine rock, of which the hillside is largely composed. This trench was excavated to a depth of 5 feet.

- Trench 5 began 22 feet west of the southwest corner of the concrete foundations. It measured 12 ft. by 9 ft. The soil was red silty sand mottled with clayey dark grey and excavated to 4 ft. in depth. This trench was filled with building debris including fake wood paneling fragments, very large pieces of concrete, and brick detritus. There were also sections of PVC pipes.

We concluded that this entire area had been dug out in the course of excavating for the concrete foundations in order to lay drainage pipe. The floor of the concrete trenches was approximately six feet below grade.

- Trench 6, on lot 82, was begun on June 8<sup>th</sup> and completed on June 11<sup>th</sup> (Figs. 5, 9 and 10). The northeast corner of this trench was located approximately 60 ft. west of the east lot line on Richmond Terrace and 40 ft. south of the southwest corner of the concrete foundations on lot 78. It was 27 ft. long east-west, 9.2 ft. wide on the east side and 6.9 ft. wide on the west side. The trench was sited as far west, that is, to the rear of the lot, as the slope allowed, in the area presumed to be the former backyard of the house shown on the 1887 Beers map labeled "W.F. Jobbins" (Fig. 3). This building is not shown on the 1909 Topographical map and its location had therefore to be reconstructed from the far less detailed earlier map. Since architectural remains were discovered in the trench, it was concluded that the trench was located close to, or in the rear of the building, rather than in its yard. It was not possible, however, to excavate any further west because of the slope.

Trench 6 was cut into the foot of the slope from the point above described, through approximately 3.25 ft. of building debris and heaps of garbage including large items like a Suzuki motorcycle buried in brown sandy silt. This was simply a buried version of the piles of similar garbage piled at the edge of the dirt road that runs through Site B and on the foot of the slope at the southern end of lot 82 and on the adjacent lot 92. This layer was followed by approximately a further foot of burnt brick and wood beams as well as plastic, and green and yellow painted wooden stakes.

When the trench was taken down to the level of the area immediately east of it, which represents, roughly, the original ground surface (1909 topographical map), part of a brick wall, 9.2 ft. in length and 1 ft. wide, was uncovered. This wall ran not quite perpendicular to the curb but at a slight diagonal, its rear (west) end angled to the north. A short return, 1.5 ft. long, was also exposed on the wall's east side. We excavated three courses of this wall fragment only. It did not extend to our west baulk. Its purpose was indeterminate, but it was not part of a backyard feature such as a cistern or privy, and did not contain

any artifacts. This area was very disturbed and the steepness of the slope behind / west of the house foundations prevented further investigation here.

- Trench 7, on lot 92, was excavated on June 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> (Figs. 6, 11, 12 and 13).

This trench was opened on the west side of the dirt road leading from Richmond Terrace to lots 75 and 78. Based on measurements taken from the 1909 topographic map, this area was judged to correspond roughly to the rear of the building shown on that map. In 1887, the property was owned by Edward Flash. The building survived until the 1920s or 1930s. Here too, the discovery of extensive architectural remains indicated that we were in the rear of the building formerly occupying the site, rather than in its yard, which would have been located on the slope.

The northeast corner of trench 7 was located approximately 75.5 ft. north of the south lot line and about 100 ft. west of the east lot line. At the end of the excavation of this trench, it measured 24 ft. north-south bordering the road, 12.2 ft. wide on its north side and 29 ft. wide on its south side. The south side was cut back further into the hill (west) and an area measuring 7.5 ft. north-south on its east side and 3.8 ft. wide on its west side was exposed.

The brown soil was loosely packed and contained a great deal of garbage, both building detritus, consisting of brick, porcelain fittings and decayed mortar, as well as refuse such as glass bottles and metal cans. There were also a few large cobbles from the hillside. A short section of brick wall was exposed. Its east edge is 12.2 ft. west of the edge of the dirt road that traverses Site B. The 0.65 ft. wide wall extends west-east 5.1 ft. ending against the rock of the hillside, which was cut flat. On the east side of the wall there is a short return of 8.5 inches to the north. The wall is two bricks wide laid as stretchers except at the ends where there are single headers. The cut stone face of the hillside was extended southward by a short section of brick wall followed by a wall made of roughly dressed stones.

The south side of the trench was enlarged westward, as described above, and a brick patio was exposed (Fig. 13). This was one brick thick laid on small stones, which had been placed on the natural rock, cut back here to form a platform for the patio. There were no finds that could be specifically related to the period of the house's occupation.

On June 13<sup>th</sup>, field testing continued on Site A. A large area at the northwest corner of the site was cleared of weeds and saplings and walked over in order to attempt to locate the foundations of the buildings shown on the 1887 Beers and 1909 topographic maps (partly seen on Fig. 14). The area cleared extended from approximately 19 feet south of the easement fence 76 ft. south to the corner of the picket fence, and 85 ft. east at its widest extent. We were unable to locate the foundations of the buildings shown on the 1885 Beers map in this area: neither the small structure that stood near the northwest corner of the site, nor the old stone house located further south, also towards the rear (west) of the site. Both buildings ran roughly parallel to the west lot line. Also on June 13<sup>th</sup>, trench 8 was excavated and trench 9 begun.

The 1909 topographic map indicated that the old stone building on the west side of Site A faced Hamilton Avenue, but the smaller building in the northwest corner (rear) of the site was shown only on the 1887 Beers map and its location could not therefore be determined with any precision. We opened two trenches: one along the west side of Site A, trench 8, as far from the west side of the old stone house as the steep grade of the site allowed, and a second trench in the northwest corner of the site, (trench 9) corresponding to the area of the other building and / or the rear of the old stone house (Fig. 6).

- Trench 8 was 10-11 ft. in width (Figs. 6, 14 and 15). It began 25 ft. south of the north end of the picket fence and 27 ft. east of it, running a total distance of 42 ft. north-south. Trench 8 was excavated to a depth of 3.7 ft. on the south end and 5.3 ft. on the north, to between 1 and 2 ft. into the natural, red silty sand. The area where the trench was excavated was overlain with branches and wood piled up from previous site clearing operations. This was followed by a thin layer of black silt, formed by decayed organic material, and then loosely packed brown silty sand interspersed with small and medium



cobbles and packed with building and various and sundry household debris including brick fragments, corroded metal objects, bottles, wire, a tennis ball, etc. Below this layer the natural red soil was devoid of artifacts. One very large boulder, approximately 4 ft. in width, was encountered at the western end of the trench.

- The northwest corner of trench 9 was 17.4 ft. south of the easement fence and 12.3 ft. east of the concrete wall that runs along the west lot line on this part of the site (Fig. 6). Trench 9 measured 18 ft. north-south, 11.5 ft. wide on the north side and 12.5 to 13 ft. wide on its south side. It was begun on June 13<sup>th</sup> and the work inside the well was completed on June 23<sup>rd</sup>. The north side of the trench contained many small cobbles that might have been used as building material, as well as broken sections of brick wall, none, however, in situ. On the west side of the trench, partly in the baulk, we encountered the profile of a brick wall that proved to be from a round installation and not associated with the wall of a building. It could have been a well or a cistern, but is referred to here as a well. As Figs. 15 and 16 indicate, the portion within the backhoe trench was destroyed – partly by the backhoe, to be sure, but most of the bricks of the well’s wall preserved in the section did not exhibit clean breaks, nor did we observe sections of brick wall or concentrations of artifacts exposed in the course of the backhoe’s scraping of the area.

The diameter of the well was 6.2 ft., 4 ft. of which was within the trench (east) and approximately 2 ft. west of the baulk. It was lined with a gritty plaster. The bricks making up the eastern part of the well’s wall were traced on the bottom of the trench at 3.8 ft. below grade. On June 16<sup>th</sup>, an area 7.3 ft. north-south by 2.5 ft. east-west containing the part of the well west of the baulk was laid out and hand excavation of the earth over the well opening and within the well began. This small area is at the foot of a steep slope. It is referred to as “well west” in the following account.

On June 17<sup>th</sup>, we excavated a layer of brown sandy silt above the well containing very few artifacts. One bag was collected that included fragments of an 8 ounce coke bottle and a section of brown glazed pipe, approximately 7 ¼” long that was found lying horizontally in this layer on the southern side of the well, but no structural relationship to

the feature was noted. The brown sandy silt layer was followed by a layer of grey sandy silt that ran over the walls of the well, across the entire area of well west. One bag of artifacts was collected from this layer. An Eagle U.S.A. glass fuse cover, bolt-shaped plastic stopper, and brown glass, machine made beer bottle base date the deposit to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The neck and single part, applied finish of a Burgundy shape bottle and two fragments of stemware, however, may date to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other finds included flower pot fragments, three fragments of ironstone pottery, a green glass marble, an aqua glass stopper, a fragment of the base of an aqua glass food jar, and a small glass tube, 2" long and 3/8" in diameter with one narrow, curving end.

At 22 inches below grade, the outline of the rest of the well was exposed. From this point, we continued excavating only inside the well. The gray layer topped the fill, and finds from the first 4" excavated inside the well were bagged separately (1 bag).

The next layer, of grayish-brown sandy silt, lay from 4 to 12" inside the well. It yielded three bags of artifacts, one just containing flower pot fragments found on the south side of the well.

From 12 to 20" below the top of the well was a layer characterized by a great deal of crumbled white plaster mixed with small amounts of grey silty soil mottled with reddish-brown soil. This layer contained a high concentration of artifacts, including quantities of corroded metal -- much of which was made up of springs from a bed or other furniture -- broken white ceramic plates, glass vessels, some complete, and butcher-cut bones. All the soil from this layer was sifted through a 1/4" screen (100% sift). Only a sample of the springs and other heavily corroded metal fragments were kept, and small, non-diagnostic fragments of flat glass were also discarded. Five bags of artifacts and bones were collected from this layer.

On June 18<sup>th</sup>, we continued excavating the layer filled with crumbled plaster from 20 to 25 inches below the top of the well and continued sifting 100% of the soil. Six bags of artifacts were collected plus one bag from the sifter, and a bag of bones and shells.

At 25 inches depth we encountered a concentration of chunks of plaster fragments and many fewer artifacts that continued to 36" depth and the bottom of well west. The broken chunks of plaster were partly mixed with very fine gravel that continued below this layer in well east, the section of the well exposed at the bottom of trench 9. This layer, 25 to 36" deep in well west was also sifted 100% but only one small bag of artifacts, plus one bag with bones and one bag of artifacts from the sifter were collected.

We finished excavating the interior of the well on June 23<sup>rd</sup>. In well east, we continued excavating from 36 to 48" depth. This layer was made up of fine gravel and greyish-brown silty sand mixed with some crushed plaster. One bag of artifacts, one bag of bones, and one bag of artifacts from the sifter were collected. Between 48" and 60" depth, excavated on the north side of the well in both the east and west parts, there were still a few, small fragments of glass and ceramic. The layer of many very small pebbles and fine gravel was followed by a deposit of fine grayish-brown silt with a few stray finds in it. It was noted that fragments of the white ceramic dishes found in quantity in the layer from 12 to 20" were still turning up at the bottom of the excavation.

A discussion of the artifacts and bones is presented in sections B and C, below.

- Trench 10 was opened in the southeast corner of Site A, near the intersection of Stuyvesant Place and Hamilton Avenue in the area formerly on the west side of the building shown on the 1887 Beers map (Figs. 3 and 6). Since this house does not appear on later, more detailed maps, neither its orientation nor its location may be determined. It seemed reasonable however to suppose that the building faced Hamilton Avenue or Stuyvesant Place. Immediately at the rear of this building was another, larger building, possibly a stable, on Stuyvesant Place, and it did not seem like there would have been enough room here for a privy. This part of the site has been cut away and there is a steep-sided depression north of trees bordering the small, cleared area at the corner of the site. The building shown on the Beers map was torn down and replaced by 1898 (Sanborn map) that faced Stuyvesant Street, and probably partly overlapped the older house's site on the north. The only area remaining to investigate was on the west side of the house.

The northeast corner of trench 10 was located approximately 45 ft. west of the east property line and 47.5 ft. north of the fence on Hamilton Avenue. It was opened in two stages. At the end of excavation, we had exposed an area 15 ft. north-south by 23 ft. east-west (Fig. 17).

Immediately below the root mat we encountered burnt building detritus on the north side of the trench, including brick, dressed stone blocks, sections of pipes, venetian blinds, burnt wood beams, linoleum and modern roof shingle. By the end of the day (June 18), we had exposed the side of a brick wall, approximately 9 ft. west of the northeast corner of trench 9, in the original west baulk near what was the northwest corner of trench 10 before it was widened.

On the next and last day of excavation, June 23, a stone wall was detected in the east baulk of the trench near the northeast corner, and a slab floor ran from this wall to the brick wall discovered on June 18 (Fig. 18). The back (south) wall of the building was missing, but its line could be traced by the edge of the stone flooring. Trench 10 was widened to reveal the rest of the brick wall, and the entire area of the enlarged trench was deepened to approximately 3.5 ft. The brick wall stood on a stone foundation, and up against a huge boulder. Between the wall and the curved side of the boulder, the builder laid a row of bricks to bridge the gap. Like the brick patio and wall in trench 7, the brick pattern appeared somewhat haphazard and not very professional. The wall plus the capping of stones on its west side together measured 6.3". Aside from this architectural fragment, the west half of trench 10 did not contain any building or other household debris. The 3.5 ft. dug out was made up of boulders and broken slabs of serpentine from the natural hillside. The location of this back wall identifies the building as the one first shown on the 1898 Sanborn map, as do its 20<sup>th</sup> century building features and stray finds, including a plastic bottle of murine and the above-mentioned roof tile. The area south of the building, in the eastern half of the trench, was filled with reddish-brown sandy silt containing many small stones. The area south and west of the newer building did not contain any trace of the foundations or installations connected with the earlier building located on this part of the site.



## B. ARTIFACTS FROM THE WELL

The metal fragments were separated from the ceramic and glass and the latter washed. It was already clear during the excavation that many of the fragments would fit together. We therefore restored the vessels as much as possible in order to get a more accurate picture of the number and kinds of objects represented. Fragments from every level inside the well, from 4" down to 36", were found to join, making our division of the artifacts by stratum and / or level moot. For this reason, rather than itemize the fragments in each bag, the material is discussed by type, leaving aside small, non-diagnostic ceramic and glass sherds, including a small amount of window glass.

From the range of dates of the artifacts in the assemblage and the distribution of joining fragments throughout the entire depth of the well's filling, it was concluded that the material was deposited over a short period of time, and essentially represented a single cultural horizon of the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Ceramics

Almost all the ceramics from the wall were ironstone or white ware. Ironstone is a dense, light-colored, opaque earthenware that is heavier and more durable than white porcelain. It was first produced in England under this name by Charles Mason in 1813 (Birks 2008). Ironstone was exported to America from the 1840s. American potteries began producing white "granite ware" dishes in the 1870s and 80s. The shapes were very close to the English types, only the more elaborate forms of the latter being absent from the American repertoire. The American potteries also often used the same designs for their marks as the English potteries in order to associate their new products in the minds of consumers with the established brands. An example of this is the royal coat of arms consisting of a lion and unicorn flanking a crest found both on some of the Staffordshire plates and on the pitchers made in Trenton, New Jersey at the Glasgow Pottery (Figs. 21, 22, 23 and 30). The fragmentary small plate and some small, fine-walled sherds, possibly from teacups, are in a noticeably finer fabric that has a glassy smooth surface devoid of crazing and a completely white body without inclusions. These may be imported pieces, although they

are not marked. DeBolt (1988, 5) notes that the imported white wares were closer to porcelain than the American products in being vitrified and so not subject to crazing. The glaze on the American vessels was generally crazed because it did not form a proper bond with the white ware body. The imported dinner plates from the well feature, however, show as much crazing as the American plate and pitchers, so perhaps the distinction is not useful for these shapes. The identifiable forms from the well are: dinner plates in several sizes, soup bowls, pitchers, a wash basin, cups, a small, faceted bowl, and the lid of a small container. All these vessels have a low ring foot, unless otherwise stated.

### **White ware, Ironstone, Transferware**

#### **Glasgow Pottery, Trenton, N.J.**

Two pitchers and a dinner plate were made in the Glasgow Pottery, Trenton, NJ, founded by John Moses (Figs. 20 and 30). The pottery operated from 1863 to 1900. Glasgow Pottery made "decorated white granite, hotel and steamboat china in table and toilet sets..." and "much institutional ware for various U.S. government agencies" (Lang and Denker 1995, 176). The pitchers are marked "ironstone".

- The two almost identical pitchers are oval in section with a small boss on the top of the handle and an oval base. Both are 6 ½" in height. The complete, restored pitcher is slightly larger than the one which has a small section of its spout missing. The length of its base is 3 ¾", while the length of the base of the other pitcher is 3 ½". The body is also correspondingly narrower. Both are stamped with the same mark, the British royal coat of arms. The company's monogram GPC, inscribed inside the oval medallion below the crown in the center of the maker's mark, dates the piece to ca. 1890 (DeBolt 1988, 34).

- One 10" dinner plate is stamped with the mark that John Moses used probably in 1880: a wreath enclosing the initials "S.P." Normally this mark is also accompanied by the date, 1880, though not on this plate (Atlee 1904, 50; DeBolt 1988, 33).

#### **Imported Ironstone ware from Burslem, Staffordshire, England**

- Fig. 21 is a 10" dinner plate stamped with the mark of Richard Alcock, who took over the Central Pottery in Burslem in 1870 and ran it until 1881. The specific mark could not be traced.

- Fig. 22 is an 8  $\frac{3}{4}$ " dinner plate is stamped with the mark used by Thomas Hughes between 1860 and 1894 (Birks 2008). It also has an impressed mark with the name of the pottery, but the full inscription is not legible.

- Fig. 23 is a 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ " soup bowl is stamped with the mark of Charles Meakin (b. 1844), one of four sons, all potters, of James Meakin (1807-1852). He worked at Burslem between 1870 and 1882 (Birks 2008).

- Fig. 24 is an oval platter with a base 6" wide and 9" long that was made in the pottery of Thomas Latham and Richard Boote at the Central Pottery, Burslem. The company used the mark of a couchant greyhound, as seen on this platter, between 1890 and 1903 (Birks 2008).

#### **Unmarked ironstone wares**

- Fig. 25 is a small plate, 4  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, made of a vitrified, pure white fabric and glaze that is not crazed

- Fig. 26 is a 9" dinner plate with 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ " rim

- Fig. 27 is a 10" dinner plate with 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ " rim

- Fig. 28 (below) is a very large oval platter with a flat base

- Fig. 28 (above, A) is a 10" soup plate 1  $\frac{3}{8}$ " rim, height 1  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", partial mark on the base of a rampant lion and part of a crown

- Fig. 28 (above, B) is a 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ " soup plate, 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rim, height 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ "

- Fig. 29 is a wash basin having a beveled, channeled rim, diameter about 15", and a high ring base with a diameter of 6  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pitchers were usually placed inside such bowls, but the normally, the pitchers were taller in proportion to the basins than the Glasgow Pottery pitchers found in the well.

- Two 6" plate rims

- Fig. 30, right, is part of the concave base and lower body of a cup, the diameter of the rim would have been about 4"; a second fragment of a cup base, very worn and encrusted, was also identified

- Fig. 30, left, is part of the base and lower body of a small, faceted bowl about 3  $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter. The fabric and clear glaze have a very pale blue cast. A second, small rim fragment from an open faceted form in white ironstone was also identified.

- Fig. 33 are ironstone sherds (except E.): A. Saucer rim 5  $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter; B. Teacup handle; C. Flat lid with a plain rim, about 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter; D. Teacup rim 3  $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter; E. Yellow ware body sherd, open vessel; F. Saucer rim 4  $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter; G. Two body sherds from a cylindrical form about 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, not glazed on the interior, with a thin gold, horizontal band, and a circular opening – possibly a scone or some other fixture

#### **Transfer ware**

- Fig. 31, top is a sherd from the bottom of an open form decorated in brown with overglaze hand-painted numbers and letters on the underside of the base 3D49 P (the "D" is uncertain).

- Fig. 31 bottom left is a sherd from an open vessel, possibly a bowl about 8" in diameter, with a wavy rim, decorated on the inside in dark grey with flowers and leaves. The exterior surface is almost completely chipped off.

#### **Yellow ware**

This ware, which is very pale yellow and has a clear glaze, is represented by a nearly complete ramekin and lid, a fragment from the base of a plate, and one small body sherd.

#### **Utzsneider & Co., Sarreguemines**

- Fig. 34 is a ramekin with lid, whose knob handle is decorated with a floral design impressed on the top, and has an applied lion head either side of the body. The diameter of the body is 4", and of the lid, 4  $\frac{3}{8}$ ". The height, to the top of the knob, is 3". The edge of the thick, slightly concave base is beveled. The triangular mark of Utzsneider & Co. as well as the impressed name of the firm both appear on the base. The impressed and serified mark was used between ca. 1865 and 1880 (Marshall 2007). Both marks are off-center. There are also other marks on the base: an "A" and "25", facing in opposite directions, and a large "12" randomly impressed over the stamped triangle, and an impressed "F" near the triangle (all letters serified). There is also a stamped eight-pointed star with a small circle in the middle directly below the triangle.

- One small body sherd, the interior of which is completely chipped off (Fig. 33E).



### **Salt Glazed stoneware**

This ware is represented by a few small fragments only

Fig. 31 bottom right is a fragment of an open vessel with a very dark grey glaze inside and a clear glaze outside over a very light brown fabric.

### **Flower pots**

Fig. 32 is the top of a flower pot with a molded decoration of two daisy-like flowers that was found at 4-12" below the top of the well. Its rim diameter is approximately 5". It is glazed on the exterior with a worn, friable and now mat green while the interior is lustrous medium brown. In concept, the vessel recalls the McCoy pottery, which made various shapes, included flower pots, decorated with molded designs. The company began operations in 1910. No good parallels, however, could be found for the style or the design on this vessel.

- The sherds from at least five flower pots were excavated near the top of the deposit from 4 to 12" on the south side of the well. These are the typical reddish-brown, conical pots with thickened rim that are still in use. The preserved rim diameters are 4 ¾", 6", 6 ¼" and 8".
- Individual (not restorable) fragments of flower pots of the same form in a lighter-colored fabric with a narrower, thickened rim were also identified.

### **Glass**

There are six complete or more than half complete vessels and many fragments. The best represented shapes are champagne, burgundy and / or beer bottles, in olive green and dark brown glass. Clear, aqua, and cobalt glass fragments of druggist bottles and other containers; glassware; a possible light fixture, and window glass were also identified. Unless otherwise cited, the information about glass-making, typology and dating included in the following discussion was obtained from the web site on historic glass bottles of the Bureau of Land Management, maintained by Bill Lindsey.

### **Champagne style bottles**

Champagne style bottles are very common on historic sites of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries probably because they might also hold other types of carbonated drinks like beer or possibly sparkling wine, or Burgundy type wines that were normally bottled in identically shaped bottles (below). Champagne style bottles are distinguished from burgundy bottles, however, by their thick walls made to withstand the pressure of the carbonation. The one complete champagne bottle exhibits the typical dark olive-green glass; deep push-up base with a boss or *mamelon* on the underside; wide body; sloping shoulder that merges into the neck, and a single part banded finish, i.e. an applied band near the top of the neck to fix the closure (Fig. 36B). This complete, quart bottle is 12" tall with a base and maximum diameter of 3 5/8". It has the horizontal concentric rings of vessels made in turn-molds, which were commonly used for the production of champagne bottles from the late 1870s to the 1920s. While American glass makers made the transition from applied to tooled finishes in the 1890s, European bottle makers continued to use the earlier type of finish well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and, up until prohibition, most of the wine bottles consumed in America were imported. It is therefore not possible to date this bottle more closely than ca. 1880-1920. Five other champagne style bottle bases were found, varying in diameter from 3 1/8" to 3 5/8", and one neck fragment with a single part banded finish (Figs 42A and B).

### **Burgundy shape bottles**

This shape is the same as the champagne style bottle but made of thinner, olive green glass, with a slightly narrower body and a medium to high push-up base, also usually with a *mamelon*. The shape, which is still being used, dates back at least to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. A large part of the body, up to the shoulder of the vessel, with the complete base was restored (Fig. 36A). The preserved height is just under 9 3/4". The base diameter is 3". This bottle was probably also produced in a turn mold. Although the presence of many air bubbles, as in this bottle, is not a reliable criterion for dating, generally speaking, the number of air bubbles decreased in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with improvements in technology. The date of this vessel is therefore late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Other

burgundy shape bottles are represented by one neck fragment with a single part banded finish, and several base fragments from an indeterminate number of vessels (Fig. 38).

### **Beer bottles**

There are many brown and green bottle glass fragments as well as bases and necks that probably belonged to beer bottles.

One fragment of a neck and finish with the springing of the shoulder, in olive green glass, may be classified as "export style", so named after the quantities of bottles that the St. Louis breweries "exported" to the West and the Territories (Fig. 40A). The export bottle shape is characterized by a shoulder, neck and finish equal to, or slightly shorter than, the height of the body, and a bulging neck. The type dates from the early mid 1870s to the present. Our export style fragment has a preserved height of 3 7/8", a bulging neck and an applied, "blob" finish. No seams are visible on the neck, and it was no doubt blown in a mold. The complete bottle probably held a quart, like the vessels illustrated in The Illinois Glass Company's 1906 bottle catalogue (p. 250). According to Lindsey's dating criteria, this blob finish on beer bottles should date to the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, since from then on, crown finishes become the predominant type on beer and soda bottles, predominating during the 1910s. The crown (or crown cap) finish has a narrow ring at the top separated from the wide part of the finish below by an indentation to hold a cap.

A second neck and finish fragment with the springing of the shoulder was made in an emerald green glass (Fig. 40B). It has a "mineral finish", that is, a two-part finish with an elongated upper portion. This part was deformed in the manufacturing. The finish is unusually long relative to the height of the neck for either a beer or spirits bottle, but was surely intended for one or the other.

A complete base in brown glass probably belonged to a beer bottle (Fig. 39). The vessel had a maximum diameter of 3" and a very heavy base, 1/2" thick. No seam marks are visible and the surface is dimpled like orange peel.

### **Food jar**

Restored from many fragments, this cylindrical, wide-bodied jar with a relatively short neck made of aqua glass measures 8" in height and 4" in maximum diameter (Fig. 36A). Its wide mouth, 2 ¼" in (outer) diameter was suitable for packing with pickles, olives, or other foods. The thick rim was applied. Lindsey (2008) notes that the shape was called "English chow," "English pickle," or "chow chow", as seen in the Illinois Glass Company's 1906 catalogue. The jar was made in a cup base mold, that is, in two halves with a base plate that "cupped" the base and the lower heel of the bottle, creating a seam at the juncture of base and body. This was the most common type of mold from the 1880s to the late 1910s.

### **Druggist Bottles**

The complete aqua glass bottle was made in a post base mold that is, it has a separately formed small base plate or "post" and two side mould seams that begin either side of the post on the base of the bottle and end abruptly at the base of the applied and tooled double ring finish (Fig. 44). This was the most common type of bottle mold in the United States during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The bottle is 7 1/8" in height and 2 ¾" in maximum diameter. According to Lindsey (2008), small post based molded druggist bottles under 8" in height are "very unusual, typically round, and usually date prior to the mid-1870s". The shape was used as a container for citrate of magnesia, which was taken for stomach ailments. A slightly shorter vessel with an embossed label otherwise identical to our specimen is identified by Lindsey (2008) as the earliest known type for this use, dated to the 1870s. The aqua color was commonly used up until the 1920s.

One complete druggist bottle has the embossed label "Joseph Bully Paris Depose R" surmounted by a crest topped with a crown floating above it and two reclining figures flanking it (Fig. 35). The figures pour liquid from a large jar into a stream or river that forms the horizontal lower border of the logo. The bottle is 6 5/8" in height, 2 ¼" wide by 1 3/8" deep. Embossing was common from the late 1870s to the 1920s, when it was replaced by labeling, which had begun in the 1910s. This type of bottle, having a rectangular cross-section and rounded corners is known as an oval or "round corner

Blake's". The top has a tooled finish, that is, it was formed with a lipping tool. There are no seams visible on the body or at the juncture of base and heel, making it very difficult to determine which manufacturing method was used. According to Lindsey (2008) however, "virtually all" bottles of this type were made in cup base molds. The name of the company was not traced, but it may be noted that the "Paris Blake" bottle, with beveled corners, was listed in the catalogues of two early 20<sup>th</sup> century glass makers. Lindsey (2008) illustrates two vessels of this type, one embossed "Paris" on the base. Both have the neck offset from the shoulder, like the vessel from the well feature.

Part of a second druggist bottle, made of clear glass, was a square "Blake" style vessel with flat paneled sides and flattened beveled corners was also identified (Fig. 37C). This was the standard druggist bottle shape used "from the 1880s well into the 1920s and beyond" (Lindsey 2008). This bottle's sides measure 1 5/8". The edges of the base are also beveled. There are no visible side seams.

One small, complete cylindrical bottle was probably used for drugs but no exact parallels were found and its original contents are unknown (Fig. 43). It was made in a cup base mold and has a standard tooled finish. The side seams are clearly visible. Faint embossed letters and numbers on the base and the tooled finish suggest an early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

An oval bottle in aqua colored glass, probably also used for patent medicines, was made in a post base mold (Fig. 44 below). The side seams are clearly visible. Only the base and part of the lower body (restored) are preserved. The preserved measurements are 4 3/8" wide by approximately 2 3/4" deep.

Further small fragments of druggist bottles include part of two bases in aqua glass, both made in post base molds, and part of the base of a rectangular vessel with at least one flat or slightly concave side. The number "7" is embossed on the underside (Fig. 37C). This bottle may have been machine made, which would make it not earlier than the 1910s. The neck and finish with part of the shoulder of a druggist bottle made of cobalt glass is the only vessel in this color found in the well (Fig. 35A).

### **Cordial and wine glasses - stemware**

Four fragmentary glasses with part of their stem and four bases were identified (Fig. 41). One of the glasses has a faceted body. These vessels were distributed from 12-20" down to 36-48" below the top of the well.

### **Metal objects**

The metal objects were for the most part too heavily encrusted and corroded to interpret, but the following observations may nevertheless be made. Most of the remains consisted of fragments of springs about 3"-4" in diameter that, together with long, flat pieces of metal may have been part of a bed. Bolts and other heavy objects that appeared to be fittings of some kind were also noted.

Among the smaller, household objects were a spoon (Fig. 47), part of a clock's works and the circular metal rim of the clock face (Fig. 48), and a yellow-glazed metal cup (Fig. 46). Fig. 49A is a part of one of the many fragmentary springs that were found in the well. Fig. 49B is part of a cylindrical metal object, either a can or a cup. A series of small circular objects could not be definitely identified. Fig. 45 may be some kind of filter or possibly a horse trapping. The four objects grouped as Fig. 49C could be filters or drains.

### C. OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE WELL

The following report on the osteological remains was created by Tom Amorosi, Ph.D., RPA, Brooklyn Laboratory, Zooarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Consulting and Research Associate, Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

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Table 1. Species Diversity list for the well-like feature for the Staten Island Condominium site, Saint George district, New York.

Class Mammalia - Mammals

Order Artiodactyla

Family Bovidae

*Bos taurus* - Domestic Cattle

*Ovis aries* - Domestic Sheep

*Ovis/Capra* - Domestic Caprines (Sheep/ Goats)

Family Suidae

*Sus scrofa* - Domestic Pig

Order Carnivora

Family Felidae

*Felis catus* - Domestic Cat

Family Canidae

The presence of *Canis familiaris* or Domestic Dog is noted by the presence of gnawing on a chicken bone (proximal humerus).

Order Primates

Family Hominidae

*Homo sapiens* - Human

Order Rodentia

Family Muridae

*Rattus sp.* - Rat species

Class Aves - Birds

Order Galliformes

Family Tetraonidae

*Gallus gallus* - Domestic Chicken

Family Meleagrididae

*Meleagris gallopavo* - Domestic Turkey

Order Anseriformes

Sub-Family Anatinae



*Anas sp.* - Surface Feeding Duck species

Restorations:

4-12" inside cistern bag 2 of 3 restores with 12-20" inside cistern  
20-25" inside cistern 6-18/08 restores with 12-20" inside cistern

Class Osteichthyes - Bony Fishes  
Order Gadiformes  
Family Gadidae - Cod Fish

Order Perciformes  
Family Sparidae - Sheep Head species

Phylum Mollusca  
Class Bivalvia  
*Crassostrea virginica* - Oyster

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Table 2. Catalog of species present in samples 1-17 from the well-like feature at the Staten Island Condominium site, Saint George district, New York.

Sample 1:

Mammals: *Bos taurus*, *Ovis/ Capra* and Large Terrestrial Mammals  
Aves: *Gallus gallus*  
Mollusk: *Crassostrea virginica*

Sample 2:

Mammals: *Bos taurus*, *Ovis/ Capra*, *Felis catus*, Large and Medium Terrestrial Mammals  
Aves: *Gallus gallus*  
Mollusk: *Crassostrea virginica*

Sample 3:

Mammals: Large and Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Sample 4:

Mammals: *Bos taurus*, *Sciurus carolinensis* and Medium Terrestrial Mammals  
Aves: *Gallus gallus*  
Osteichthyes: Gadidae and Sparidae

Sample 5:

Mammals: *Ovis/ Capra* and Medium Terrestrial Mammals  
Aves: *Meleagris gallopavo*

Sample 6:

Mammals: *Ovis/ Capra* and Large Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: *Anas sp.*

Sample 7:

Mammals: *Rattus sp.* and Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: *Gallus gallus* and *Anas sp.*

Sample 8:

Mammals: *Sus scrofa*, Large and Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: *Gallus gallus*

Sample 9:

Mammals: *Bos taurus*

Sample 10:

Mammals: Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: Aves

Sample 11:

Mammals: *Ovis aries* and Large Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: *Gallus gallus*

Sample 12:

Mammals: *Felis catus* and Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Aves: Aves and *Gallus gallus*

Sample 13:

Mammals: *Ovis/ Capra*, *Homo sapiens* and Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Sample 14:

Mammals: Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Mollusks: *Crassostrea virginica*

Sample 15:

Mammals: Medium Terrestrial Mammals

Mollusks: *Crassostrea virginica*

Sample 16:

Aves: *Gallus gallus*

Sample 17:

Mammals: *Bos taurus* and Large Terrestrial Mammals

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As to the one human tooth from Sample 13, I had Dr. Bradley Adams at the NYC-OCME examine it, yesterday (6/24/08). As far as the NYC - OCME is concerned, the tooth is

archaeologically derived and we need not bother going further along the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission human remains protocol. We both (Dr. Adams and me) agree that the tooth does not constitute an in-situ burial, nor was this tooth recovered from a primary depositional context.

The tooth is an upper right second premolar (PM 4 or #4). The tooth has a double root, with an inter-radicular projection that can be scored on the Turner/Scott dental protocol as a "2"(Turner et al. 1991, Scott and Turner 1997). The tooth's occlusal (chewing surface) pattern fits well with the Turner/Scott score of 2. The tooth roots are completely formed and the apices (bottom most of the tooth root) appear to be necrotic. Root apices closure scores as a 14 on the Standards protocol (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The tooth was in occlusion and wearing. This would age the individual at the time of premortem loss between >21-35 years of age.

Dental measurements are:

- 1 - Mesiodistal - 6.17mm.
- 2 - Buccolingual - 8.46mm.
- 3 - Crown Height - 7.02mm.

Dental wear according to the Standards protocol is scored as a "7", where there is full dentin exposure loss of the rim of the crown on the distal-lingual aspect of the tooth. This dental wear is the result of a large cary (cavity), which extends from the enamel crown's occlusal surface to 2 mm. below the enamel-cementum junction (ecj). Most likely the cavity was the cause of the loss of the tooth. When the cary was examined under the microscope, the occlusal surface had been drilled for a dental filling. But at the ecj the enamel and root looks to be necrotic, possibly causing the loss of the filling. There is no evidence of tool marks indicating that the filling was dentally removed or pried from the tooth, nor is there any remnant gold adhering to the tooth.

Most likely the filling would have been either a gold plate or filling. On the mesial side of the crown there is some inter-proximal wear damage and this wear is derived from

rubbing against the first premolar's (PM3 or #5) distal side. This damaged area is just below the mesial occlusal surface. The higher raised surfaces of the damaged area are burnished with gold derived from dental plate or filling from PM3 #5.

The use of gold for dental work would date the tooth to the earlier part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Gold for dental work according to Brad Adams is much less frequently used in the United States and disappeared from common dental practice between 30-50 years ago.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The backhoe trenching on Site B revealed that the rear yards immediately behind the houses that formerly stood on lots 75 and 78 (trenches 1-5) were excavated to a depth of at least five feet during the laying of the concrete foundations on this part of the site. In trench 6, which extended approximately 30 feet into the rear yard of the building that formerly stood on lot 82, a section of a one foot wide brick wall with part of return was found. The structure or chamber was square or rectangular. Its relationship to the residence, if any, was not preserved. In trench 7, excavated from the edge of the dirt road westward into the hillside, we discovered a one foot wide section of a brick wall running west into a brick and stone wall that acted as a retaining wall as well as the rear wall of a building that was not preserved further east. Extending from the retaining wall was a brick patio, one brick thick.

The backhoe trenching on Site A yielded in trench 10, a brick wall and part of a stone floor running up to it. These probably belonged to the southwest corner of the two and a half story building erected on the site by 1898, replacing the earlier structure depicted on the 1887 Beers map (Figs. 3 and 4A). The building was burned. The area immediately south of these remains was filled with building detritus, some burnt, and other cultural debris dating to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. On the west side of the trench, we encountered the serpentine cobbles and boulders of the hillside and no cultural remains. Trench 8 was partly filled with building detritus and natural soil below.

We noted that the architectural remains in both trenches were rather poorly built with bricks laid in a haphazard fashion and the patio set directly on the stone, without proper bedding. It appeared that these constructions was not done by professional builders but perhaps by the owners themselves.

In trench 9, a circular, brick-built feature was excavated, unconnected to any building, although large amounts of brick detritus and stone, possibly from a building, were found in the northern end of the trench. This feature could have been either a cistern or a well.

Overlying its opening were two strata containing objects datable to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Within the walls of this feature, to a depth of approximately four feet below its opening, a large quantity of artifacts and bones were recovered.

The types of animals present in the osteological assemblage – cow, sheep, chicken, turkey, fish, etc. -- are typical of household kitchen remains, with the usual admixture of animals such as rats, cats, and dogs that were not consumed but are expected in human occupational remains (Amorosi, pers. comm.). According to Amorosi, there was “an even mix of ribs and the meatier long bones such as the upper arm (humerus) and upper leg (femur). The use of these long bones is consistent with butchering and dietary practices in 19th and early 20th century New York. (...) As to butchering, the long bones and ribs had fine and course tooth saw marks (and...one or two cleaver or axe marks). Much of the cow remains looked to be cut for stewing meats and soups” (Amorosi email 7/15/08). Following the standard protocol for human remains, Amorosi delivered the human tooth to the Medical Examiner, who examined the specimen and stated that his office did not require further investigation.

As for the material culture remains, most of the metal artifacts consisted of springs and other plates and bolts probably originally part of a bed. A few of the smaller metal artifacts were well enough preserved to identify as household furnishings, including cutlery, and hardware. The collection of ceramics and glassware also seemed fairly typical of a household assemblage, consisting of ceramic plates, bowls, cups, glass stemware, small ceramic containers (sugar bowls?), ceramic pitchers and basins for washing; glass food jar(s), bottles for drugs and other “tonics”, and wine and beer bottles. It is interesting to note that English ironstone was still well represented, possibly the predominant ware in this collection, although American potters began producing ironstone in the 1870s and local wares, from Trenton, were also being used here.

Approximately half of the ceramic and glass fragments were restored to a greater or lesser degree, permitting identification and discussion. Because of the maker’s marks preserved on some pieces, the ironstone vessels were the most closely datable, while the

date of some of the glass vessels could also be narrowed down by the method of manufacturing as well as the shape. The mean date of these vessels is the 1870s, but the Glasgow pottery plate and the T & R Bootes platter date ca. 1890. Allowing a few years of life for these vessels gives a *terminus post quem* for the well deposit of ca. 1895. Note that the very heavy ironstone pottery was built to be durable, and was probably older at the time of deposition than the more fragile glass vessels. The fact that none of the glass was demonstrably machine made, a process that became current in the mid- late 1910s and replaced the older technique by the 1920s provides, given the date of the pottery, a reasonable *terminus ante quem* of ca. 1915. The date of deposition of the material would then be ca. 1895-1915.

In conclusion, we encourage the owner to take possession of the artifacts and create a display in the new condominiums in consultation with an archaeologist. Alternatively, we recommend that the material be donated to the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences or another suitable repository, where it may be properly curated and serve as a study collection. In view of the disturbed nature of most of areas tested, we do not recommend further archaeological testing.



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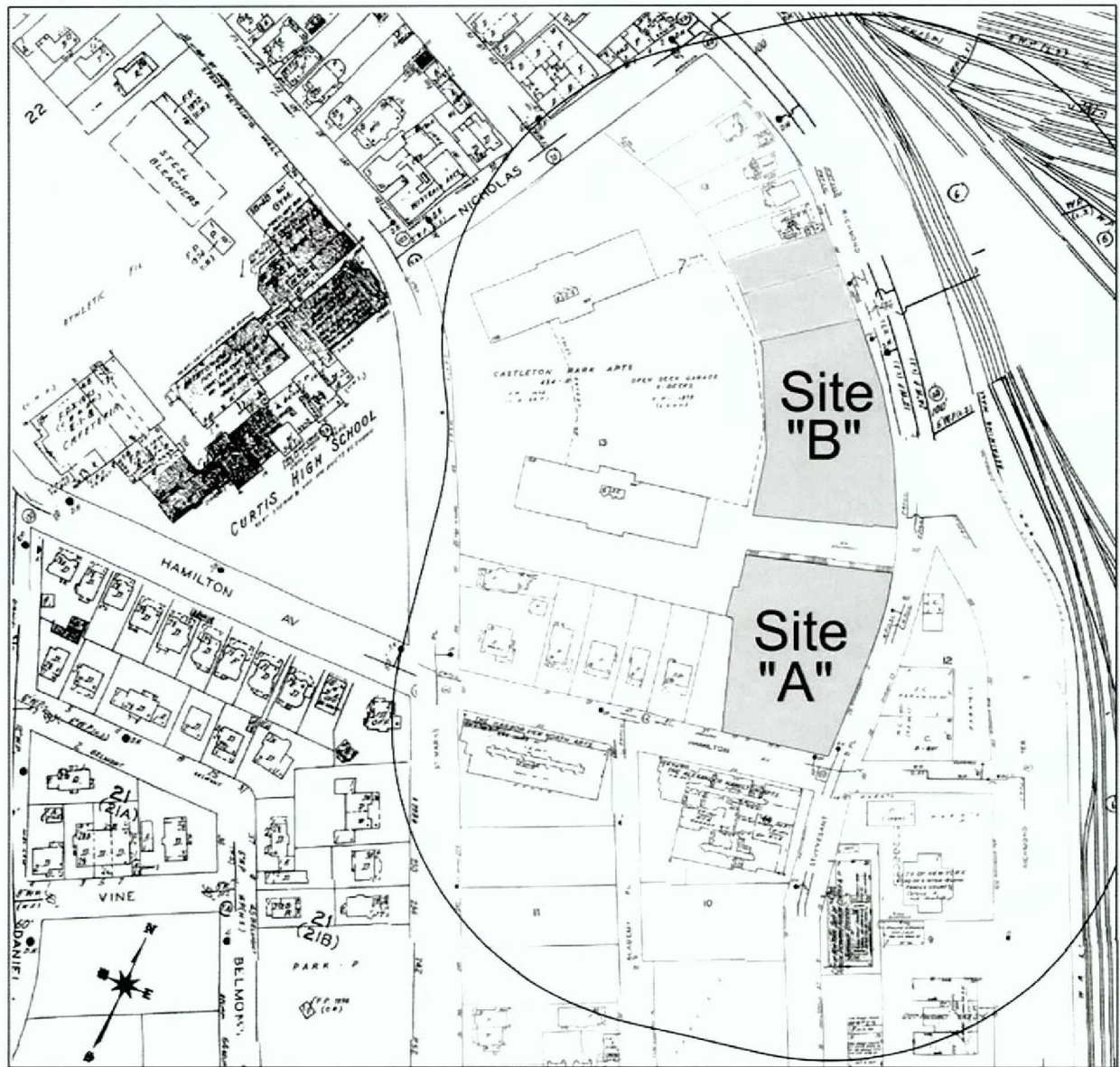


Fig. 1. Sanborn map showing the location of Sites A and B of the project site and surrounding properties.

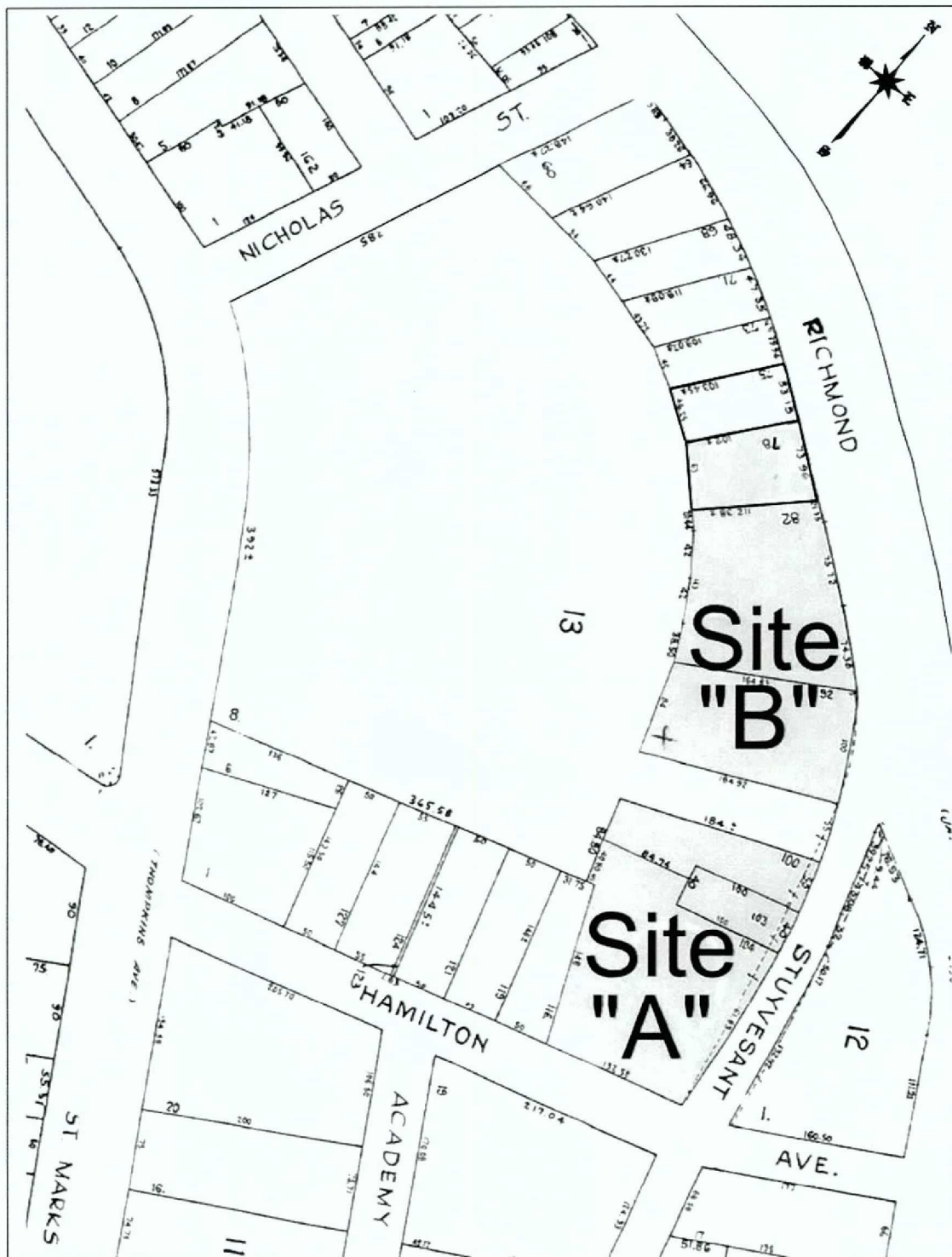


Fig. 2. Tax map showing the location of Sites A and B of the project site.



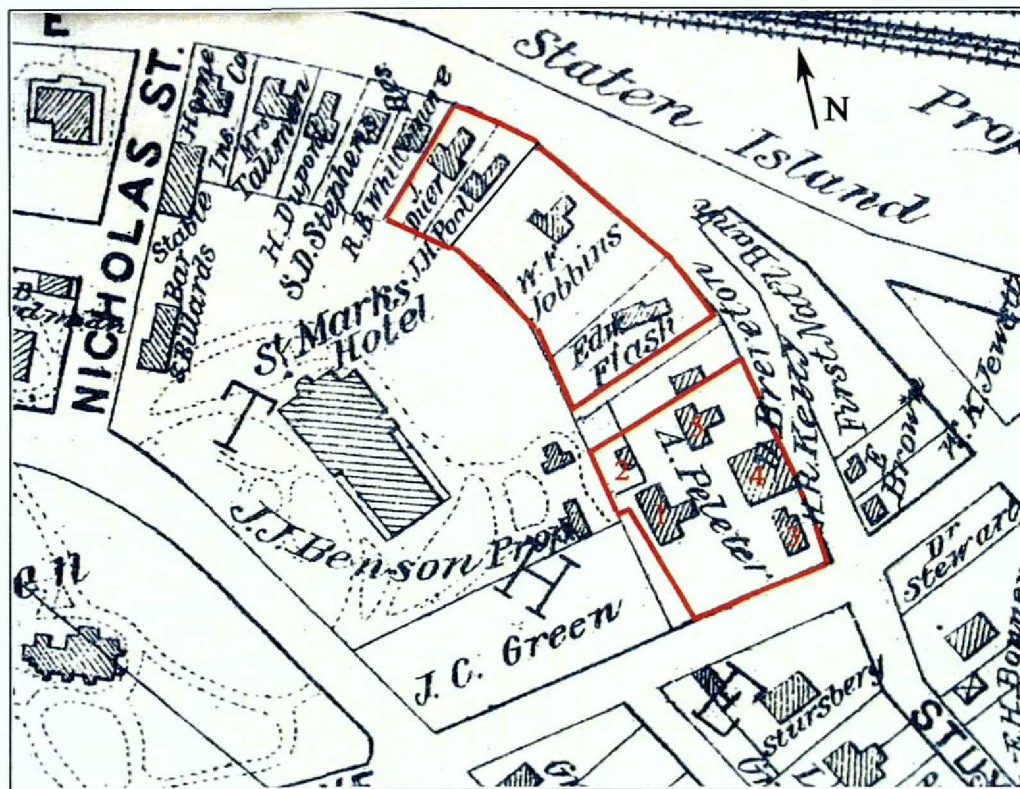


Fig. 3. 1887 Beers map showing the location of the project site (numbering of the buildings on Site A added)

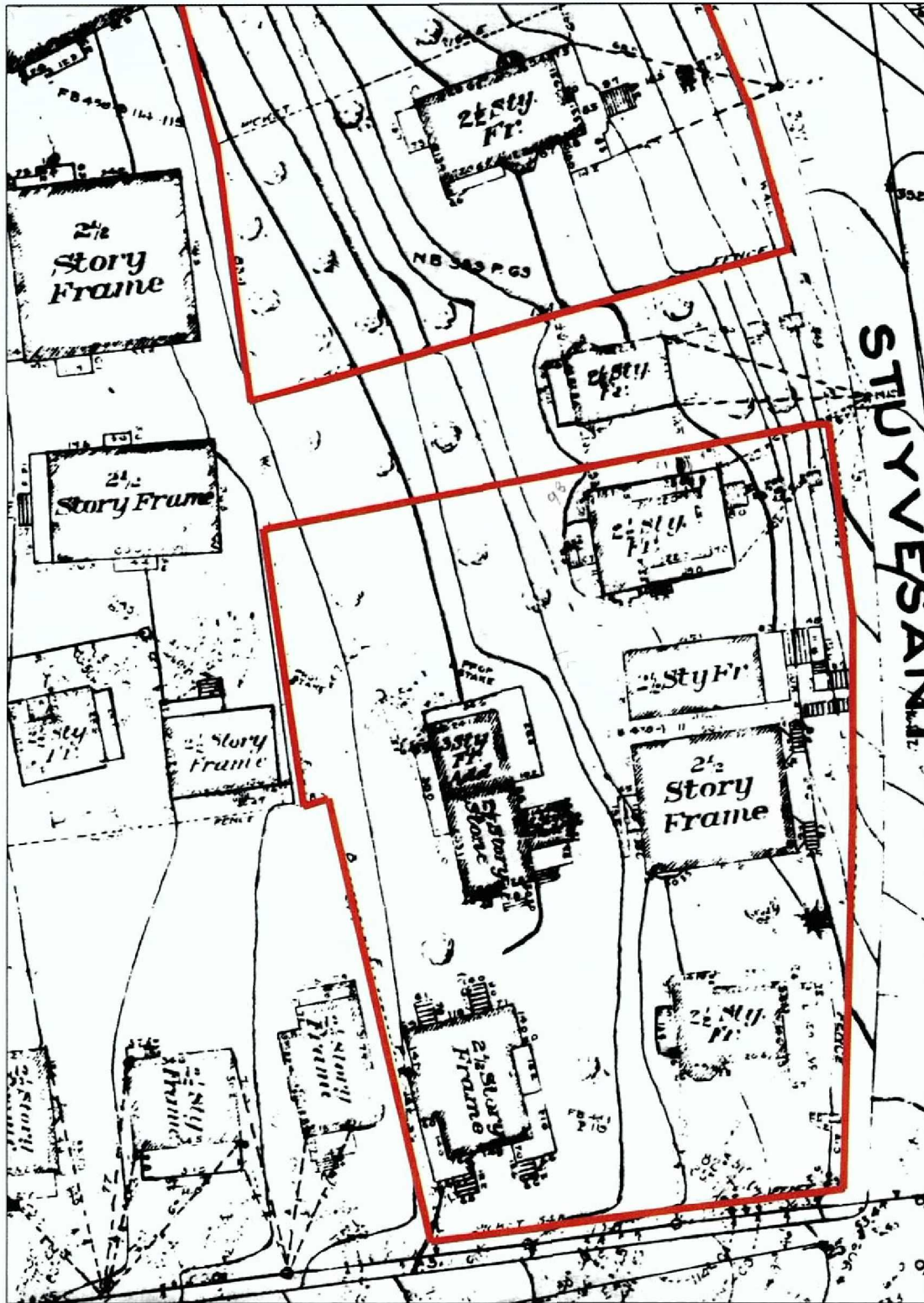


Fig. 4A. 1909 Topographical map, Borough President's Office, Staten Island, showing the location of Site A of the project site



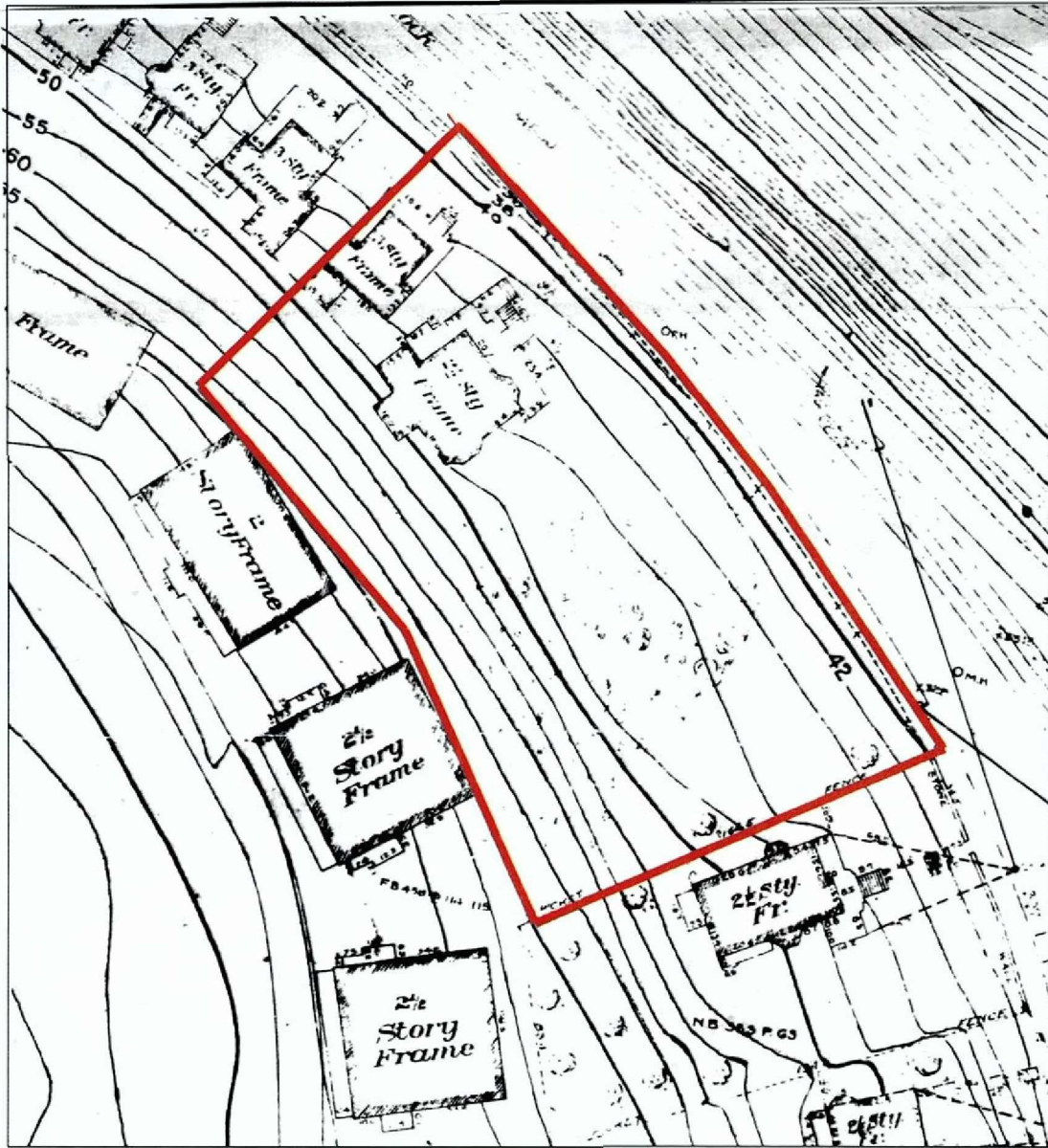


Fig. 4B. 1909 Topographical map, Borough President's Office, Staten Island, showing the location of Site B of the project site



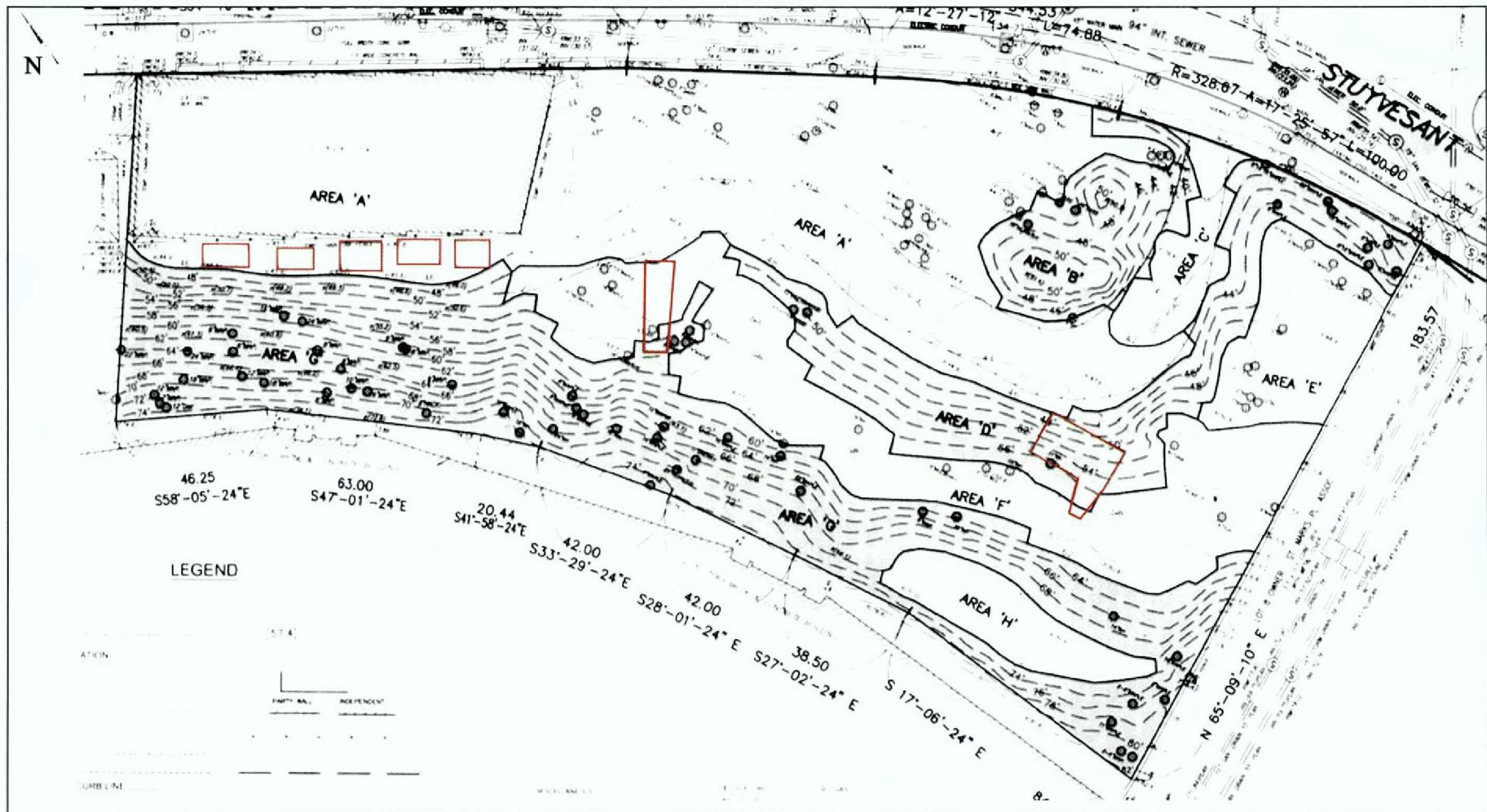


Fig. 5. Topographical map of Site B showing the location of test trenches 1 through 7. Courtesy Truisi Suk Design Group

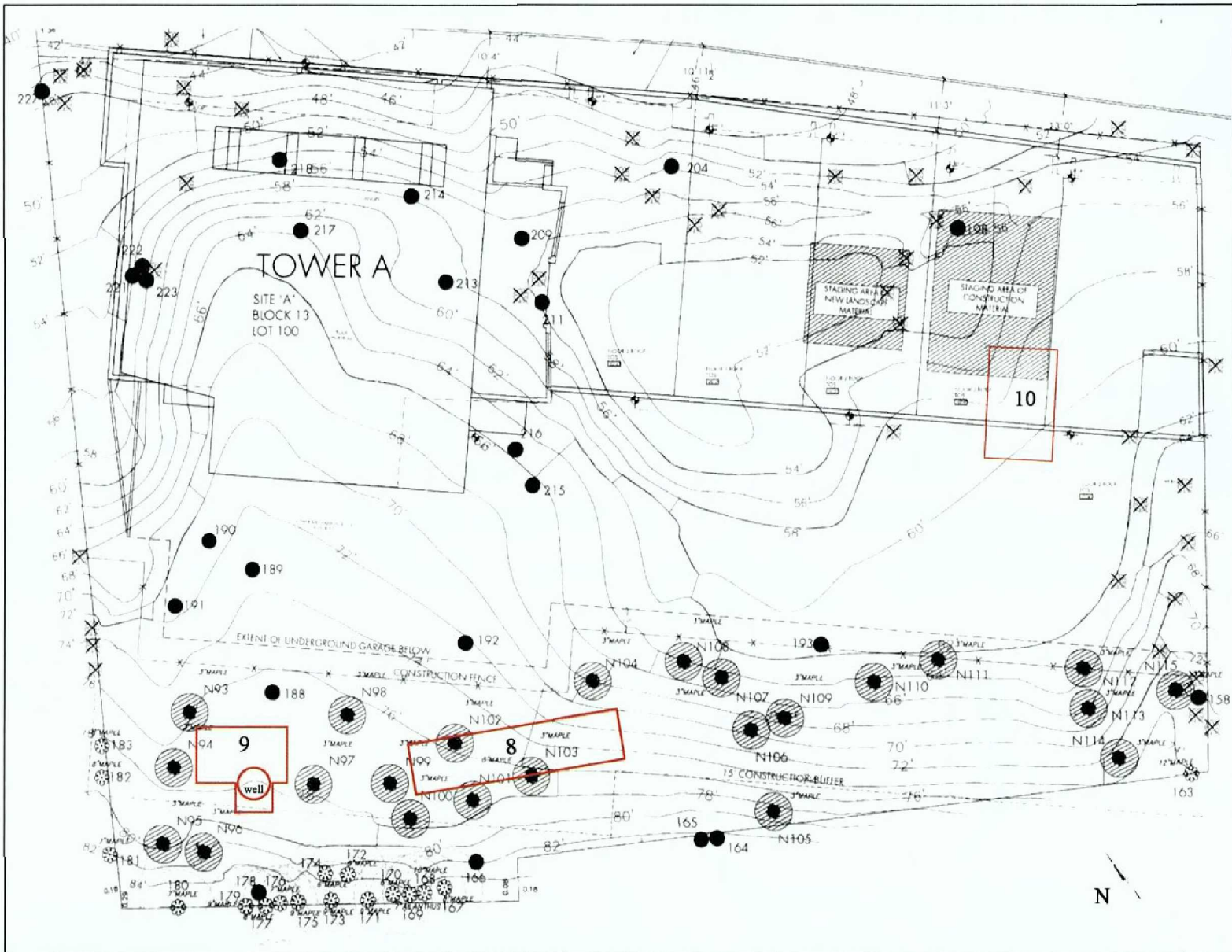


Fig. 6. Topographical map of Site A showing the location of test trenches 8, 9 and 10. Courtesy Truisi Suk Design Group.





Fig. 7. View of Trench 1, looking south



Fig. 8. View of Trench 4, looking southwest,  
pipe in the south baulk



Fig. 9. View of Trench 6, looking west



Fig. 10. View of Trench 6,  
looking east





**Fig. 11. View of Trench 7 looking west from the road**



**Fig. 12. View of Trench 7 looking west; the archaeologist is kneeling on the patio, the brick and stone wall is in front of her**





Fig. 13. Detail view of the brick patio floor in Trench 7



Fig. 14. View of Trench 8 looking north



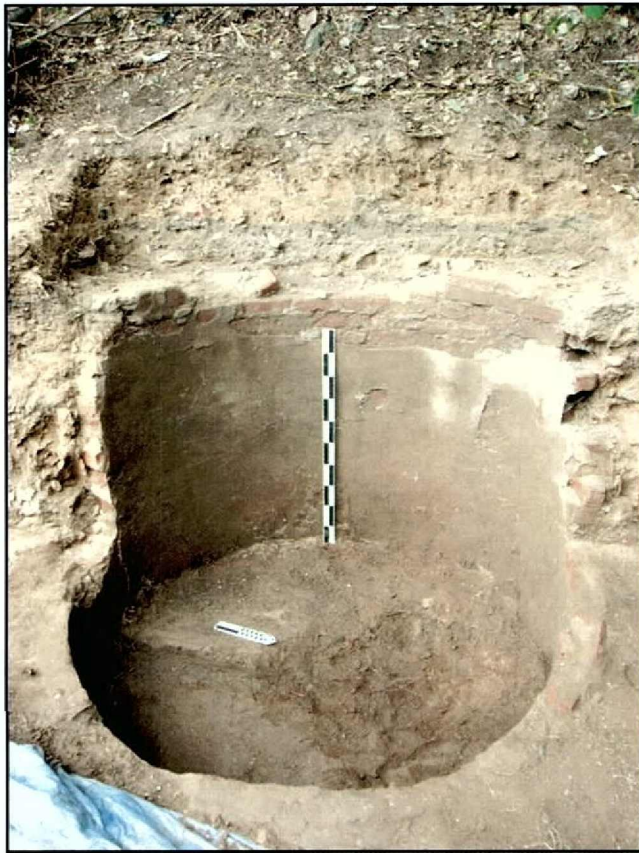


Fig. 15 (left) View of Trench 8  
looking south

Fig. 16 (below) View of the well  
feature in Trench 9







**Fig. 17. View of the well feature in Trench 9 at the end of excavation**



**Fig. 18. General view of Trench 10 looking east, towards Stuyvesant Street**



Fig. 19. View of the brick wall and stone floor in Trench 10 looking east





Fig. 20. Ironstone dinner plate with the mark of the Glasgow pottery



Fig. 21. Ironstone dinner plate with the mark of Richard Alcock



Fig. 22. Ironstone dinner plate with the mark of Thomas Hughes





Fig. 23. Ironstone soup plate with the mark of Charles Meakin



Fig. 24. Ironstone platter with the mark of T & R Bootes



Fig. 25. Ironstone saucer





Fig. 26. Ironstone dinner plate

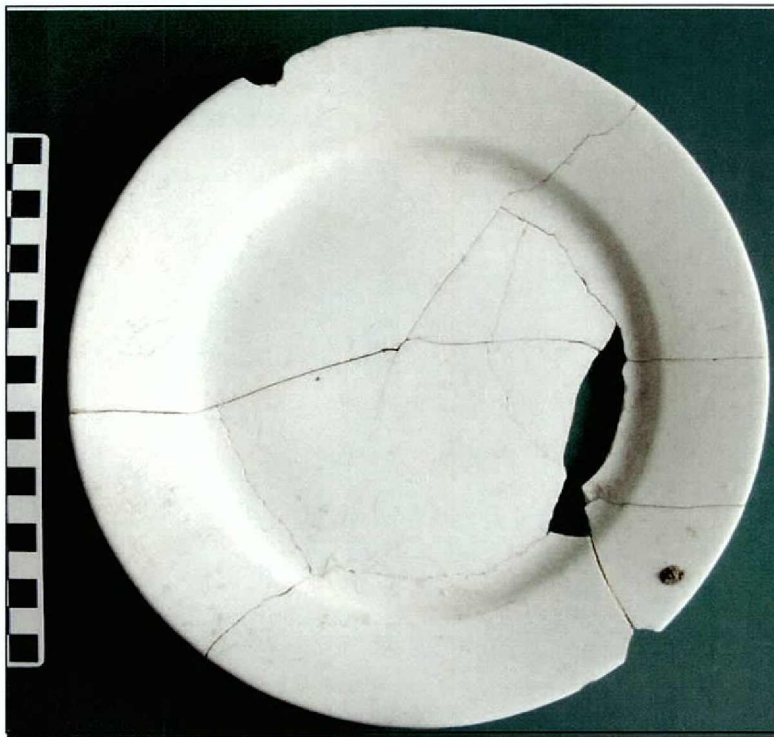


Fig. 27. Ironstone dinner plate



Fig. 28. Ironstone soup bowls (above), and platter (below)





Fig. 29. Ironstone basin



Fig. 30. Ironstone pitchers with the mark of the Glasgow Pottery (above), ironstone faceted bowl (below, left), and ironstone cup (below, right)

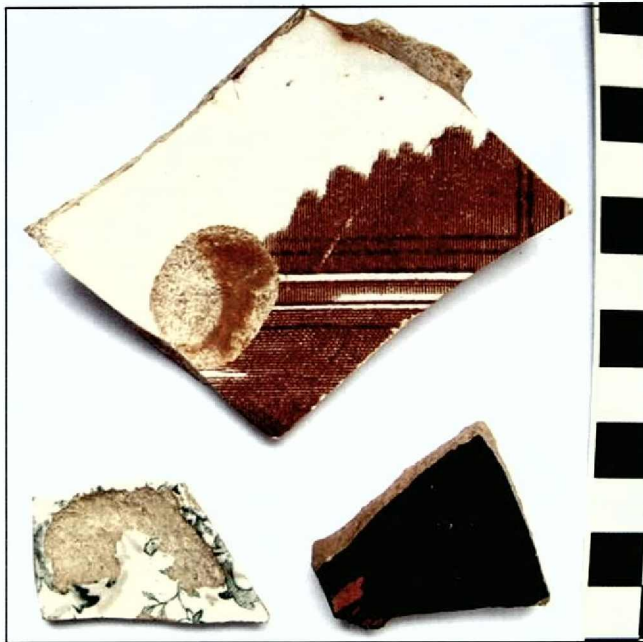


Fig. 31. Transfer ware sherds (top and bottom left) and stoneware sherd (bottom right)



Fig. 32. Flower pot with molded decoration

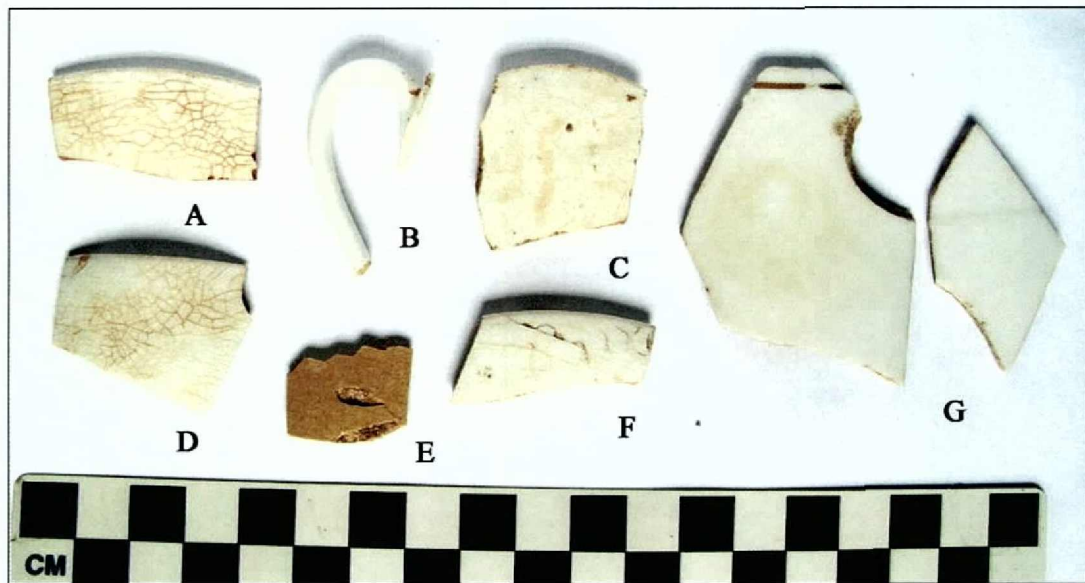


Fig. 33. Ironstone and yellow ware sherd: A. Saucer rim; B. Teacup handle; C. Lid; D. Teacup rim; E. Yellow ware, open vessel; F. Saucer rim; G. Sconce or other fixture (?)





Fig. 34. Yellow ware ramekin with the mark of Utzschneider & Co.



Fig. 35. A. Druggist bottle with embossed label of Joseph Bully Paris  
B. Detail of the embossed decoration  
C. Detail of the embossed label







A.



B.



C.

Fig. 36. A. Burgundy bottle, B. Champagne bottle, C. Food bottle



Fig. 37A-C. Druggist bottle fragments



Fig. 38. Burgundy bottle fragments



Fig. 39. Beer bottle base



Fig. 40A-B. Beer bottle fragments



Fig. 41. Stemware fragments





Fig. 42 (above and below) Champagne bottle fragments



Fig. 43. Druggist bottle



Fig. 44 (above and below) Druggist bottles





Fig. 45. Metal horse trapping or filter (?)



Fig. 46. Metal bowl with yellow glaze



Fig. 47. Metal spoon





Fig. 48. Metal clock parts



Fig. 49. A. Metal spring; B. Metal can; C. Metal filters or drains (?)