



Phase 1B Archaeological Study

**Clove Road from Empire Boulevard to Montgomery Street
(Malbone Street, Capital Project No. HWKP166)
Brooklyn, New York**

Prepared for:

City of New York, Department of Design and Construction

Prepared by:

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July 1, 2011

Management Summary

Project: Clove Road (Malbone Street [Capital Project No. HWKP166])

Involved Agencies: New York City Department of Design & Construction (NYCDDC)

Phase of Survey: Phase 1B

Locational Information

Location: Clove Road between Empire Boulevard and Montgomery Street

County: Kings

Survey Area

Survey Area Length: 500 feet

Survey Area Width: 50 feet

Depth: Approx. 10 feet

Number of Acres Surveyed: 0.57 acres

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Brooklyn

Archaeological Survey Overview: Testing to determine presence/absence of archaeological resources associated with the Revolutionary War period and/or ca. 1830s public works projects.

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & Name of Sites Identified: 0

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Date of Report: July 1, 2011

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The New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) and the New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) are undertaking preliminary studies in association with the planned reconstruction of Clove Road and Malbone Street (DDC Capital Project HWKP166). The project site includes Clove Road between Montgomery Street and Empire Boulevard and Malbone Street between Clove Road and New York Avenue in Crown Heights, Brooklyn. A Preliminary Design Investigation (PDI) report was prepared by the RBA Group in 2003 which identified the deteriorated conditions of the project site streets and proposed measures to address these conditions. In addition, an archaeological documentary study (Phase 1A study) entitled *Archaeological Documentary Study of Clove Road, Crown Heights, Borough of Brooklyn* was prepared by the RBA Group (2002). This report, which was submitted to and approved by the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) concluded that a portion of the project site (Clove Road between Montgomery Street and Empire Boulevard) was sensitive for historic-period archaeological resources relating to: (1) the Revolutionary War period; and/or (2) the second quarter of the 19th century. New York City Councilmember Letitia James allocated funding for field testing within the archaeologically sensitive portion of the project site.

This document presents the results of an archaeological field investigation (Phase 1B testing) of Clove Road between Empire Boulevard and Montgomery Street (the “study area”), which was undertaken in March 2011 to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources in the study area (see **Figures 1 and 2**). The Phase 1B study was conducted in accordance with guidance promulgated by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission’s *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2002).

The Phase 1B field investigation did not encounter features or deposits pre-dating the late 19th century. Multiple layers of fill containing artifacts dating to the early 20th and late 19th centuries were found and documented. Sterile subsoil was encountered immediately beneath the fill layers in every trench with the exception of Trench 3, in which 20th century fill layers extended more than 11 feet below ground surface. No intact historic ground surfaces or other historic features were encountered, nor were any precontact period materials. The field evidence suggested that any earlier ground surfaces or deposits that may once have existed in the study area were destroyed by subsequent grading and/or other ground-disturbing activities. Further, it appeared that a large amount (between 7' and 9') of fill had been deposited on the site, most of which could be dated to the late 1920s or early 1930s. While it is conceivable that isolated portions of the study area be less disturbed, the results of the Phase 1B survey suggest that the entirety of Clove Road was substantially regraded ca. 1930 and earlier deposits were destroyed or disturbed at this time. It is considered unlikely that further archaeological testing on Clove Road would result in the discovery of deposits dating to the Revolutionary War period or early 19th century.

The goal of a Phase 1B survey is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within a study area and involves a level of subsurface testing and artifact collection sufficient to draw conclusions regarding the potential for significant resources to be present. The Phase 1B completes the identification process initiated during a Phase 1A survey, which identifies areas of archaeological potential through background research and a site visit. The Phase 1B survey was conducted in conformance with and the Landmarks Preservation Commission's *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2002) and the standards and guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC).

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

Based on the specific conclusions presented in the Phase 1A report and the recommendations of the LPC, the primary objective of the present Phase 1B survey is to determine the potential for intact features or artifact deposits to provide substantive information concerning the 18th and 19th century history of the site.

POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

According to the Phase 1A study, the northern portion of the study area intersects with or is immediately adjacent to the alignment of the original Clove Road or Flatbush-Bedford Road, which was laid out in the 17th century. The locale, known as the Bedford Pass, figured significantly in events surrounding the August 1776 Battle of Brooklyn during the Revolutionary War, when an encampment of American troops was located in the vicinity for several days. "Evidence, however ephemeral, of an encampment at this location would enhance our understanding of the American defenses at Brooklyn and provide a glimpse of the material aspect of camp life in the earliest months of the war. It would also serve to better pinpoint the defensive position at the pass, and, if there were evidence of fighting at this location, our understanding of the details of the battle's progress would be enhanced" (ibid). Known historical documentation of the Battle of Brooklyn provides a very limited picture of the position, condition, and make-up of the troops stationed at the Bedford Pass, and little is known about the unfolding of the retreat of these troops to the Flatbush Pass and Brooklyn Heights. Any buried deposits relating to the Revolutionary War period that may be present in the study area could be valuable in gaining a better understanding of this important episode in American history.

NINETEENTH CENTURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The study area represents the "only surviving remnant of the road laid out in 1830 as a connector between two nodes of a new, County-wide system of public welfare institutions, having the Alms House/Hospital/Asylum complex at the south end and the Penitentiary at the north end" (ibid). In 19th century America, it was common practice to isolate the sick, insane, criminal, or

poor in rural institutional settings, both in order to isolate such individuals from mainstream society, and to provide them with what was thought to be the more salubrious influences of a bucolic environment. That the institutions mentioned above were sited in the towns of Flatbush and Crow Hill speaks to their rural character in the 1830s. As the area urbanized in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and a grid-iron street pattern was imposed, Clove Road with its diagonal orientation, became one of the few remnants of this earlier rural local character. Buried archaeological deposits that could be present within the study area include previous ground surfaces and paving materials. Archaeology could provide information on, “the width and nature of surface treatment,” whether cobblestones, cinders, wood, or other early to mid-19th century paving materials.

B. SURVEY METHODS

FIELD METHODS

The Phase 1A study recommended a “limited program of archaeological testing” in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits: “Test units should be excavated at the northern end of Clove Road, adjacent to the original Bedford-Flatbush Road (the Bedford Pass) and away from known disturbances that begin at the Malbone Street intersection. The study also recommended that the footprints of mapped 20th century garages within the streetbed (no longer extant) should also be avoided to reduce the amount of demolition rubble expected in the upper layer of fill. “A long trench should be considered, placed perpendicular to the road alignment so as to provide an adequate cross section and obtain information about the development of the road itself. In this case, the trench can be opened, recorded, and back filled within a single day to reduce disruption of the use of the street” (RBA 2002: 47).

In keeping with these recommendations, the Archaeological Testing Protocol for Clove Road (AKRF 2009) called for the excavation of up to 4 backhoe trenches with dimensions of at least 4' in width and up to 10' in depth, varying in length as described in greater detail below. The planned trench locations were situated in areas considered by the Phase 1A study to be particularly sensitive and were positioned to avoid known utilities and the locations of former garage structures. The trench locations were expected to provide a sample of the subsurface conditions within the study area in areas minimally disturbed by utility installation and the 20th century construction of garages within the street bed. The precise location and orientation of trenches was to be left to the discretion of the archaeologist and was subject to revision based on field conditions, and the discovery of disturbed areas or potential archaeological resources during the course of the field investigation.

Trenches were to include two long transverse trenches (oriented roughly perpendicular to Clove Road) and two shorter trenches (orientation to be determined in the field). The first long transverse trench would be excavated in the far northern portion of the study area, the area most likely to have overlapped with the Bedford Pass. It is expected to provide a cross-section of soils beneath the street surface including any unmapped and/or abandoned utilities that may be present in the area. The trench would run parallel to and immediately south of Montgomery Street, and would span almost the entire width of Clove Road. The western end of the trench would terminate between 7' and 10' east of the single-story brick building that abuts the western edge of the study area. The second long transverse trench was planned between the two areas believed to have been disturbed by the construction of garages in the 20th century. This trench would run across the entire length of the Clove Road right-of-way, a distance of approximately

50'. The locations of two additional shorter (approximately 10-foot-long) trenches were determined in part based on the subsurface conditions encountered within the long transverse trenches. Possible locations for these shorter trenches were identified in the Testing Protocol were grouped in the northern half of the study area due to the greater sensitivity in that area.

The actual locations and dimensions of backhoe trenches excavated as part of the Phase 1B field investigation are illustrated on **Figure 2**. As recommended in the Testing Protocol, Phase 1B field testing consisted of the excavation of two longer backhoe trenches and two shorter backhoe trenches. The two longer trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) each had to be excavated in two halves to allow for the movement of vehicles along Clove Road. Therefore, the results of the excavation for Trenches 1 and 2 have generally divided into discussions of the 'East Half' and 'West Half' of each trench. Trenches 1 and 2 were placed in the locations specified in the Testing Plan and to very similar dimensions. Based on the results of testing the first two trenches (described in greater detail in Chapter 5), Trenches 3 and 4 were placed further south along Clove Road, but north of the Malbone Road intersection. They were oriented parallel to the trajectory of Clove Road. Their dimensions were slightly larger than required by the Testing Protocol, ranging from 15' to 19' long and 8' wide. All four of the trenches were excavated to depths exceeding 10' below ground surface, which was the Testing Protocol described as the maximum depth required.

Prior to initiation of field investigations, the archaeological team was apprised of safety concerns to insure their protection and that all required OSHA regulations are followed. In addition, the archaeological Principal Investigator met with the site foreman and machine operator to insure that the agreed upon excavation plan would be implemented.

When potentially sensitive soil layers were encountered, the backhoe was used to excavate a wide area of the fill to allow for safe access to this deeply buried layer. These layers were investigated more carefully by hand and/or tested through the hand excavation of test pits. Artifacts were collected and placed in zip-locked plastic bags marked with their provenience information. When very high quantities of brick fragments, glass, or corroded fragments of metal were observed, the field archaeologists collected a representative sample. Soil observations and artifact descriptions were collected. Soil profiles were photographed and drawn for each trench.

Archaeologists took field notes and photographs throughout the investigation. In each trench, soil levels were measured and their color and composition were noted. Scale drawings of trench profile sections were created when appropriate. All trenches were backfilled immediately after excavation and investigation were complete and the ground surface was leveled and returned to its original appearance. In areas where Belgian Block pavers comprised the street surface, ADC restored these pavers.

All excavation of archaeological deposits by the archaeological team will follow the guidelines established by LPC (2002), the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC 2002).

LABORATORY METHODS

Recovered artifacts were transported to the AKRF artifact laboratory. Bags of artifacts were logged in and subsequently washed in a solution of warm water and mild detergent. Artifacts deemed too fragile to be submerged were dry brushed (e.g. some bone, shell, mortar, and paper). After drying, the artifacts were repackaged in clean, acid-free, polyethylene bags that were marked with the site, date, and provenience in indelible ink. The bags were also vented to prevent mold.

To the extent possible, recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, function, and style following the standard archaeological references. Detailed analysis included the identification of the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ), the date after which the artifact must have been discarded, of artifacts for each context and the generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information could be used to establish the contemporaneity of contexts and strata, and to determine which assemblages represent primary or secondary deposits.

A modified form of Stanley South's (1977) approach to organizing historical archaeological data was used for this project. All artifacts were categorized by group: Architectural, Arms, Activities, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco and Unidentified. Artifacts were also identified by Class, (e.g. Tile and Floor covering, Nails, Unidentified, Transportation, Recreation, Decorative Furnishings, Window Glass, Container, Dish, Ethnofaunal, etc.). Artifacts were also categorized by material (e.g. glass, slate, Fe, Cu alloy, bone, etc.), although Ware Type (e.g. plain whiteware, grey salt-glazed stoneware) replaced Material for ceramics and by Function (e.g. floor tile, wire nail, mirror, window pane). Beyond these basic groupings, artifacts were described appropriately (e.g. decorative motifs, color, and manufacturer). The artifact catalogue has been included as Appendix A.

C. PUBLIC OUTREACH

Public outreach was recognized as a particularly important component of the Clove Road archaeological testing project due to the community's interest in the history and archaeology of the location. As part of the minimum public outreach component of the Phase 1B testing, DDC informed neighboring residents and businesses of the Archaeological Study.

The archaeological consultant was available to assist DDC in consultations with LPC relative to the dissemination of the archaeological content of the project if significant archaeological resources were identified on the site. If such resources were identified, at least one public meeting would be held in order to notify the public of the findings of the archaeological work and to seek public input regarding the appropriate treatment of any such resources.

The study area, consisting of Clove Road between Empire Boulevard and Montgomery Street, is located on western Long Island in a portion of Brooklyn (Kings County) characterized by densely developed streets laid out in a rectilinear grid (see Figure 1). The project site is located at the southern base of a glacial moraine, a rocky ridge that runs through western Long Island. The vicinity is typified by gently sloping topography.

Clove Road runs from Montgomery Street on the north to Empire Boulevard on the south. The entire length and width of the roadway are included in the study area (see Figure 2). Clove Road is oriented northwest-southeast, at a diagonal to the surrounding street grid, running a total length of approximately 500'. The right-of-way width for Clove Road is 50'; however, the roadway width varies from approximately 17' at Montgomery Street to 40' near Empire Boulevard. Portions of Clove Road are paved in Belgian Block, while the majority of the street bed is covered in asphalt (see Figure 2 and **Photographs 1 and 2**). The southern segment (from Empire Boulevard to 150' north of the Malbone Street intersection) is paved in asphalt, while both Belgian Block and asphalt are visible in the northern portion. Belgian Block is also located along the western edge of Clove Road from Montgomery Street southward for approximately 100'. The eastern portion of the street in this location is paved with gravel and dirt. Sidewalks are present in limited portions of the study area: on both sides of Clove Road from Malbone Street north for 140'. Several churches as well as residential and commercial properties are located adjacent to Clove Road.

According to USGS maps, the current elevation of Clove Road slopes from approximately 95' above mean low water at the northern end of the study area to approximately 75' above mean low water at the southern end. The Phase 1A study noted that based on comparisons of current and historic topographical maps, elevations within the study area have not changed substantially during the last 70 years. Soil borings were conducted in 2000 by Soil Mechanics Drilling Corp. Five-foot-deep borings were placed at the north and south ends of Clove Road, while a 30-foot-deep boring was located between Montgomery and Malbone Streets. The north boring indicated fill ("sand, silt, gravel, and cinder") for the extent of the boring, while the south boring indicated the same to a depth of 4'. The deeper boring contained "sand, silt, gravel, wood, brick," to a depth of 8', "followed by silty sand with a trace of gravel to 13'" (RBA 2002: 41).

The following summary of the history of the study area and its vicinity is summarized from the Phase 1A archaeological documentary study (RBA 2002). For a more detailed discussion of the history of the site the Phase 1A Report should be consulted.

A. PRECONTACT PERIOD

Historically, the study area was located on a well-drained upland at a natural pass through hills that formed part of the glacial moraine described above. It is possible that due to its topographical situation, the area might have included a trail used by Native Americans prior to the historic-period settlement of the area; however, no such Native American trails have been documented. Furthermore, no waterways or wetlands were in close proximity to the study area, making it unlikely that Native Americans would have sited camps or villages there.

B. HISTORIC PERIOD

COLONIAL PERIOD

The Dutch West India Company acquired large portions of what is now Kings County from the Canarsie Indians in the 1630s and 1640s. During this period, the study area was part of a large wooded tract of common lands. Situated at the foot of the hills, the study area was along the relatively vague southern boundary of the town of Brooklyn and northern boundary of the town of Flatbush. In the late 17th century, the study area vicinity was divided and subdivided amongst the freeholders of Brooklyn and Flatbush. The study area was likely owned by the Lefferts family at this time; however, no dwellings or other structures appear to have been built in the immediate vicinity during the 18th century.

The original Clove Road, which was also referred to as the Bedford-Flatbush Road, was reportedly laid out in 1662. It ran south from the village of Bedford through the hills (known as the Bedford Pass), then turned westward to run along the base of the hills, and then southward again to join the Flatbush Road. As described in the Phase 1A study, “The current project site is adjacent to the point where the road turned westward on the south side of the pass through the hills, but the street bed currently under investigation is not part of the original Clove Road” (RBA 2002: 10).

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD

Beginning in the winter of 1776, the American army’s line of interior defenses within Brooklyn included a series of redoubts, palisades, and entrenchments between Wallabout (the present Navy Yard area) to the Gowanus Creek. Outer defenses were also established at three crucial passes where roads passed through gaps in the 100 to 150-foot high ridge (or line of hills) discussed above. These roads branched off of the Jamaica Road (the main road leading between the village of Jamaica and the Brooklyn Ferry) leading to villages on the “plain.” They included

(from west to east) the Valley Grove Road, which crossed the hills at the “Flatbush” or “Battle Pass,” the Bedford-Flatbush Road (Clove Road), which crossed the hills at the “Bedford Pass,” and the Gowanus Road to the Narrows. Clove Road’s Bedford Pass is believed to have been located in the immediate proximity of the northern end of the present-day Clove Road (the study area). In August 1776, each of the three eastern passes were guarded by 800 American soldiers. “At the Bedford Pass... were stationed Colonel Samuel Wyllys’s Connecticut Continentals, and Colonel Chester’s regiment from the same State, under Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon Wills...” (Johnston 1878 as quoted in RBA 2002: 12).

The British and Hessian forces under General Howe landed on Long Island on August 22, 1776. They camped in the coastal towns of Gravesend, Flatlands, and Flatbush, with the intention of moving northwards, defeating the Brooklyn defenses, and proceeding to Manhattan. With good information on the location of the American troops, General Howe decided to take advantage of the poor defenses along the Jamaica Road itself, which crossed the ridge at the Jamaica Pass, about two miles east of the Bedford Pass. Well before dawn on August 26th, Howe’s troops proceeded along the Jamaica Road, while British Major General Grant attacked the Gowanus (“coast”) road, causing the American forces in that area to retreat north across the Gowanus creek. American Colonel Miles was sent to patrol the Bedford Pass or hills just east of it with an additional 500 troops. Miles spotted the British troops on the Jamaica Road, but was too late to mount an effective offense. His men attacked the rear guard of Howe’s troops, but were ultimately captured. Howe reached the village of Bedford by 9 o’clock in the morning, and proceeded towards the American troops still stationed at the Bedford Pass. Meanwhile, Hessian troops under General De Heister advanced from the south, thus closing in on the Bedford Pass from both directions. The American troops stationed there fled west towards the Flatbush Pass, eventually retreating to Brooklyn Heights. The American troops reportedly encountered the Hessian and British troops in a “terrible” episode described as “confused strife.” Although a battle did not occur per se, an unknown number of casualties were sustained during the episode, which centered on the Flatbush or “Battle” Pass rather than the Bedford Pass. Heavy rains ensued over the next two days, bringing the Battle of Brooklyn to a halt. While the episode was a clear victory for the British, General George Washington managed to flee to Manhattan with an army of roughly 10,000 men.

NINETEENTH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

As stated above, the “original” Clove Road, also known as the Bedford- Flatbush Road, laid out in 1662, did not follow the alignment of the current Clove Road. Instead, the current Clove Road forms the northern portion of a road laid out in 1830 to connect two Kings County institutions that had been established in that year. The southern terminus of the new road was at Clarkson Avenue in Flatbush where an institutional complex that included a Poor House, Asylum, and Hospital was being constructed. The northern terminus of the new road was at the Bedford-Flatbush Road (the original Clove Road) where a new County Penitentiary was being constructed. The current study area comprises the northernmost section of the new road (Montgomery Street adjacent to the project area follows the alignment of the original Clove Road). Land belonging to Jeremiah Vanderbilt was located immediately east of the study area at this time, and land belonging to the Lefferts heirs was located immediately west. No buildings appear in the immediate vicinity on maps until 1849, when a “French’s Tavern” is shown just northeast of the study area. Montgomery Street was laid out by 1852, as was Malbone Street (named after Ralph Malbone, who had purchased the Vanderbilt land). With the exception of the tavern, structures were not developed adjacent to the study area until the turn of the 20th century.

The road leading between the County Institutions, labeled on historic maps as either Canarsie Road or Clove Road, was largely subsumed into the street grid (with the exception of the study area segment). The original Clove Road was also straightened and realigned.

TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

Two residences were constructed on the east side of the northern section of present-day Clove Road between 1912 and 1932. Single-story concrete-block garages associated with these residences were constructed within the actual roadway and based Sanborn fire insurance maps, they remained there until sometime between 1972 and 1982.

Water lines were installed in Empire Boulevard by 1904, and in Montgomery Street by 1932. At some point between 1932 and 1972, they were also installed in Malbone Street and in the southern segment of Clove Road. Water lines were never installed within Clove Road north of the Malbone Street intersection. Sewer lines are located beneath the southern section of Clove Road from the intersection with Malbone Street to Empire Boulevard. Gas lines are also located beneath the southern segment.

A. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Excavation for the Phase 1B archaeological investigation was carried out over the course of six days: March 21-22, 24-25, and 28-29, 2011. AKRF archaeologists, Molly McDonald and Jessica Maclean, directed contractors from ADC Construction, including supervisors, laborers, and operators. As described in Chapter 2, a backhoe was used to remove the asphalt and/or Belgian Block paving material. All Belgian Block pavers were temporarily removed to a secure location to be used in the street restoration following the archaeological investigation. A combination of backhoe excavation and hand digging was used to excavate soils below the asphalt. Manual digging was largely carried out by ADC laborers under the direction of the archaeologists. Archaeologists entered the trenches periodically to observe soil changes, collect artifacts, draw trench profiles, etc. In each trench, wood shoring was installed when excavation reached a depth of approximately 5' below ground surface, after which excavation proceeded to depths between 9'8" and 12' below ground surface.

As described in Chapter 2, in order to allow for the movement of vehicles and pedestrians on Clove Road during excavation, the two long trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were each excavated in halves and were each backfilled after their respective excavation and documentation were complete. The east halves of Trenches 1 and 2 were located primarily where the street was paved with asphalt, while the west halves of Trenches 1 and 2 were located primarily where the street was paved with Belgian Blocks (see Photographs 1 and 2). Perhaps related to this difference in surface treatment, the stratigraphy of the east and west halves of the trenches differed markedly in some cases. The east and west halves are discussed separately in the sections below and in the Excavation Record, included as **Appendix B**. A summary of the Excavation Record and Artifact Inventory is presented in **Table 1**.

At the discretion of the archaeologists, Trenches 3 and 4 were placed slightly further south than had originally been suggested in the Testing Protocol. This decision was made in an attempt to verify whether the large amounts of fill encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 were exclusive to the northern (higher elevation) portions of the study area. After excavating Trenches 3 and 4, it was concluded that the entirety of Clove Road north of Malbone Street appeared to have been substantially regraded in the late 19th and/or early 20th century and large amounts of fill were placed across the study area during this period. No early ground surfaces, features, or potentially significant historic deposits were encountered in any of the four trenches. The section of Clove Road south of the Malbone Street intersection was not selected for testing due to the large number of mapped utilities in that area.

TRENCH 1

EASTERN HALF OF TRENCH 1

The excavation began on March 21, 2011 in freezing rain. The team began by excavating the eastern half of Trench 1 (T. 1), the northernmost trench. Only the eastern half of the trench was initially excavated so that the backhoe and other vehicles could maintain access from Montgomery Boulevard to Clove Road if necessary. The trench was aligned approximately perpendicular to the road trajectory in the location prescribed in the Testing Protocol with the goal of providing a cross section of the street bed at the north end of Clove Road. The north edge of the trench was positioned immediately south of the Montgomery Boulevard sidewalk.

The surficial asphalt paving material was relatively thin and was underlain by a bedding material. Beneath this overburden was a layer of fill (Level 1) containing a variety of artifacts including whiteware, frogged brick fragments, sewer pipe, modern plastic, and a fragment of a stoneware crock.

Beneath this apparently 20th century fill level, a darker and more compact level was encountered (Level 2). An apparently mid-19th century bottle finish was encountered in the upper portion of this level, leading the archaeologists to consider the possibility that this compact soil level could be a 19th century ground surface. The archaeologists and laborers began to carefully hand-dig small test areas through the compact material, however, it soon became apparent that 20th century fills underlay the compact level (Level 3), confirming that the latter could not have represented an early road surface (see **Photograph 3**). Fills beneath the compact layer contained sheets and large chunks of asphalt, frogged bricks, milk glass, and late 19th and/or early 20th century bottles. One concentration of red frogged brick rubble was noted in the western portion of the trench (approximately 12' east of the eastern edge of the surficial cobblestone pavement). Below this level was apparently clean sand (Level 4), which was excavated to a depth of 10'5" below ground surface. It was determined that Level 4 represented sterile subsoil, and that any early ground surface must have been obliterated prior to the deposition of the late 19th and/or early 20th century fill levels found above the subsoil. The eastern half of the trench was backfilled.

WESTERN HALF OF TRENCH 1

The western portion of Trench 1 was excavated after the eastern half of Trench 2 was completed and backfilled, on March 24 and 25, 2011. Approximately three-quarters of the length of this trench was located in the portion of the street paved with Belgian Block. The Belgian Block was carefully removed by ADC and was stockpiled for later restoration.

Immediately underlying the Belgian Block was a thin layer of silty sand (Level 1), probably a bedding material for the pavers. Beneath that, was an approximately 1-foot-thick layer of ash (Level 2), which contained a relatively large number of late 19th and early 20th century artifacts (see **Photographs 4 and 5**). Ceramics and intact bottles (primarily milk bottles and other food and drink-related vessels) were well represented. Levels 1 and 2 were not found in the portion of the trench that was paved in asphalt; and were located beneath only the western two-thirds of the Belgian-Block paved portion. It appeared that Levels 1 and 2 may have been associated with grading and/or bedding for the original installation of the Belgian Block. Alternatively, if Levels 1 and 2 were originally located across a larger portion of the site, ground disturbance associated with the paving of the street in asphalt may have obliterated these levels in the asphalt-paved portion.

Level 3 was found throughout the trench, underlying Levels 1 and 2 where the latter were present, and immediately underlying the asphalt paving material in the eastern portion of the trench (see Photographs 4 and 5). The level was composed of a brown silty sand and contained a relatively large number of artifacts, largely bottle fragments and ceramics as well as a hair comb. Few of the artifacts could be dated with specificity but in general they appeared to have a late 19th to early 20th century origin. Level 3 extended to between 2' below ground surface and 3'3" below ground surface. A large deposit of discarded synthetic roofing tile was found within Level 3, stretching from the portion of the trench paved in asphalt to the eastern portion of the Belgian Block-paved portion (where Levels 1 and 2 were absent).

Beneath Level 3, the soil types in the west portion of the trench again showed a different pattern from those in the eastern portion. A mottled dark gray layer (Level 4) was encountered beneath Level 3 in the western portion of the trench (analogous to where Levels 1 and 2 were encountered). Level 4 contained many ceramic sherds, including one dish fragment bearing a maker's mark that was traced to the 1890s. Also recovered from this level was piece of clay smoking pipe produced by the Glasgow Pipe Company between 1847 and 1890. A darker soil color, Level 5, was immediately beneath it (only 2 to 6" in thickness). Levels 4 and 5 were not only absent from the eastern portion of the trench, but they were not present in the southern portion of the trench. The explanation for their limited deposition was not immediately clear.

A mottled brown soil level, dubbed Level 6, was found immediately below Level 3 in the eastern portion of the trench and immediately below Level 5 in the western portion of the trench. The soil level appeared to be disturbed but did not appear to contain artifacts. Level 7, beneath it, was comprised of a strong-brown-colored sand similar to the subsoil encountered in the eastern half of the trench. Level 7, however, contained several artifacts, including ceramic sherds and lamp parts. A carbon arc lamp rod (produced between ca. 1870 and 1940) was recovered from this level. Large chunks of redeposited asphalt were also found in this level, to a depth of up to 9'4" below ground surface (see **Photograph 6**).

Immediately beneath this asphalt-containing level was a brown silty sand that appeared to be sterile subsoil. The trench was excavated to a depth of between 10'2" and 10'9" before backfilling. It was concluded that the western half of Trench 1, like the eastern half, consisted of 19th and 20th century fills and redeposited soils immediately overlaying subsoil. Any earlier ground surface that would have existed in this location was apparently obliterated through later grading, filling, and paving activities.

TRENCH 2

EASTERN HALF OF TRENCH 2

The eastern half of Trench 2 was located entirely within the asphalt-paved portion of the Clove Road. It was excavated on March 25, 2011. The trench was oriented perpendicular to the trajectory of Clove Road and the center of the trench was located 114' south of the Montgomery Boulevard curb. Immediately below the asphalt in the western portion of the trench adjacent to the cobblestones was thin layer of brown silty sand bedding. In the western portion of the trench (closest to the Belgian Block-paved portion of the street), an ashy layer immediately underlay the bedding. This layer was called Level 2 (to distinguish it from the Belgian Block bedding material found in the Western Half of Trench 2). In the eastern two-thirds of the trench no ash layer was present. Instead, a light brown, coarse, loose, silty sand (Level 3) was encountered immediately beneath the asphalt and bedding. Level 3 also underlay the Level 2 ash deposit.

Level 3 was up to 4' thick through much of the trench. Modern artifacts were encountered in the Level 3 soils, including a plastic bucket top (almost immediately below the asphalt) and a metal bucket (deeper in the same level).

Below Level 3, a succession of many fill layers was encountered. Level 4 consisted of a thin pinkish clayey layer which appeared to be waterlogged. A darker, more compact layer (only 1-inch thick) below it was designated as Level 5. In the western portion of the trench, a sixth, lighter sandy Level 6 was encountered, approximately 8" in thickness.

A very compact layer was encountered beneath this. In order to carefully consider whether Level 7 could have constituted an earlier road surface, the archaeologists scraped the trench bottom to the top of this layer and excavated a small test pit through the compact soil. The compact layer extended for approximately 4", terminating about 5'3" below ground surface. However, a small fragment of white granite ware with a floral design recovered from this layer suggested that the soil level was probably not an early deposit. Subsequent artifact analysis, described in more detail below, showed that this ceramic fragment was of an identical design to one found in Level 2 of the Western half of Trench 2; this latter fragment retained a maker's mark, which enabled an identification of a production date of 1901 or later.

Excavation continued below Level 7 to a final closing depth of approximately 10'8". Levels 8 through 16 were designated based on changes in soil color and type, however, no cultural materials were encountered in these levels (see **Photograph 7**). Instead, the layers appeared to be bands of relatively clean fill, varying from dark brown organic material to finer more yellow-colored sands. Level 16, a loose, clean sand, appeared to be natural subsoil.

WESTERN HALF OF TRENCH 2

The western portion of Trench 2, the most artifact-rich portion of the Phase 1B survey, was excavated on March 22, 2011. A soil profile of an eight-foot section of the South wall of this trench is included as **Figure 3**. Almost the full extent of this trench were located beneath the area now paved in Belgian Block, only a small portion extending into the asphalt-paved portion to the east (see **Photograph 8**). Immediately below the Belgian Block, an approximately 2-inch-thick bedding material (considered Level 1) was encountered which was composed of black and strong brown sandy silts.

Immediately beneath the Belgian Block bedding layer was an extremely thick ash layer (Level 2), extending from approximately 7" below ground surface to approximately 4' below ground surface (see **Photograph 9**). This layer contained large quantities of artifacts, primarily glass bottles (milk bottles, ink bottles, ketchup bottles, etc.) and ceramic sherds, most of which appeared to date to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. A large number of artifacts were sampled, preference being given to more intact examples of each artifact type.

Beneath the ash layer, Level 3 was comprised of a strong brown silty sand layer, 6" to 9" thick. Excavation continued beyond this level after installation of shoring, encountering Level 4, a dark, yellowish brown, silty clay, which extended to over 7' below ground surface. No cultural materials were encountered in this level. Beneath the clay, coarser less compact yellow-brown sand was encountered, similar to the apparent subsoil found in Trench 1. Excavation was terminated between 9'8" and 10' below ground surface.

TRENCH 3

On March 28, Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 16', a width of 6' to 8', and a depth of approximately 10'. The trench was aligned parallel to the trajectory of Clove Road; its northern edge was approximately 216' south of the Montgomery Street curb. The center of the trench was approximately 7' east of the western edge of Clove Road. It was located in a portion of Clove Road paved with asphalt.

Like the other trenches, Trench 3 contained a number of different fill layers. Beneath the asphalt was a mottled very dark gray silty sand layer (Level 1), approximately 4.5" thick. Level 2 beneath it was approximately 6" thick, a black, silty, sand mottled with a color similar to that of Level 1. This layer contained gravel and very small fragments of glass, bone, and ceramic. A very compact gray ashy layer (Level 3) under this, followed by a thin layer of strong brown clayey sand (Level 4). Another ashy deposit, approximately 5" thick comprised Level 5, terminating at 2'6" below ground surface.

Level 6 extended from 2'6" below ground surface to 6'2.5" below ground surface. The brown loose and coarse sand making up this level was similar in color and composition to the subsoil encountered in the other trenches, however, the presence of small non-diagnostic artifacts throughout the layer indicated that it had been disturbed or redeposited (see **Photograph 10**).

A strong brown, clayey sand (Level 7), approximately 7" thick, underlay this level. This layer contained small fragments of non-diagnostic whiteware and porcelain. Another soil type (Level 8) was found beneath this, extending from 6'9.5" below ground surface to the end of excavation, at approximately 11' below ground surface. This layer, a strong brown clayey sand, contained gravel and cultural material. Artifacts included bottle fragments, milk glass, porcelain and other ceramics, and shoe fragments. Trench 3 was the only trench in which subsoil was not reached. The soils encountered in the Trench all appeared to be late 19th or early 20th century fill levels.

TRENCH 4

The last trench, Trench 4, was excavated on March 29, 2011. The trench was aligned parallel to the trajectory of Clove Road. It was placed still further south towards the Malbone Road intersection in order to assess whether the lower-elevation areas may have historically been subject to different filling and grading treatments. The north edge of the trench was 275' south of the Montgomery Street curb. The east edge of the trench was 4' west of the west edge of Clove Road. The trench was 19' long and approximately 8' wide. A profile drawing of a seven-foot section of the north wall of Trench 4 is included as **Figure 4**.

A relatively thick layer of bedding material underlay the asphalt paving throughout the trench. Beneath this, in the western half of the trench, Belgian Block pavers, partially dislocated from their original positions, were found, suggesting that this portion of Clove Road had once been paved in Belgian Block (see **Photograph 11**). All of the layers described above were considered part of the modern overburden, and were referred to as Level 0.

A layer of very dark gray ashy sand, mottled and slightly greasy, was distributed throughout the trench, approximately 7" thick in the western portion of the trench and up to one foot thick in the eastern portion. This was referred to as Level 1, however, it likely constituted bedding for the Belgian Block paving material above it.

A five-inch-thick layer of strong brown coarse silty sand (Level 2) underlay this in the west portion of the trench only. Beneath this layer, Level 3 was a very compact black ashy silty sand, containing very small fragments of glass, coal, and possibly oil. This layer was so compact that the archaeologists considered the possibility that it represented an earlier road surface, and

particular care was taken in investigating this level (see Photograph 11). The archaeologists hand-scraped the trench bottom to evenly expose the top of Level 3. Level 3 appeared to extend beyond the trench limits to the north, south, and west. To the east, it terminated unevenly (apparently disturbed by later activities) at variable points ranging between 3'6" to 4'3" east of the western edge of the trench. A test pit was excavated through the Level, which showed the deposit to be approximately 6" thick. A soil sample was taken from Level 3, marked with provenience, and was later brought to the AKRF laboratory for further analysis. None of the small artifacts found in Level 3 were highly diagnostic, however, the presence of white granite ware ceramics within the level, however, suggested a date after 1842.

In the eastern portion of the trench, where Levels 2 and 3 were not present, the soil transitioned from Level 1 (at approximately 2' below ground surface) to a relatively clean reddish-yellow coarse sand (designated Level 4). This level extended to a depth of approximately 3' below ground surface. Beneath it, a six-inch-thick layer of dark brown, coarse, loose, silty sand was present. This soil (Level 5), only present in the eastern portion of the trench, contained brick fragments, bottle fragments, large pieces of degraded iron. Many of these artifacts appeared to date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Subsoil was encountered below Level 5 in the eastern portion of the trench (beginning at approximately 3'6") and below Level 3 in the western portion of the trench (beginning at 2'9") (see **Photograph 12**). In order to confirm that the loose, brown, slightly silty sand was in fact sterile, excavation continued to a depth of 11'6" below ground surface before backfilling.

B. RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

A total of 532 artifacts were collected from the four trenches excavated during the Phase 1B survey, although additional artifacts were observed but not collected in the modern fill layers of each of the trenches. Appendix A contains a description of each artifact. Table 1 presents a summary of the excavation record and artifact inventory.

All of the artifacts encountered appeared to be located in redeposited fill contexts. In general, the most common artifact types collected across the site were ceramic fragments and bottles. Many of these could be dated to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. No artifacts were recovered that could be positively dated to a period earlier than the late 19th century.

In some cases, ceramic artifacts were found with wide vertical and horizontal dispersal across the site that appeared to mend or be part of the same set. For example, at least three pieces of a child's tea set were found at Clove Road, which based on their design and decoration appeared to have the same manufacturer. One piece was found in Trench 1 (West Half), Level 2; another in Trench 1 (West Half), Level 7; and another in Trench 2 (West Half), Level 2. In other cases, ceramic fragments that were clearly part of the same vessel were found across multiple levels and multiple trenches. This suggested that despite the range of soil colors and types across the site, many of the fill levels may have been part of one contemporary grading and filling episode.

TRENCH 1

A total of 194 artifacts were recovered from Trench 1; 52 from the eastern half of the trench and 142 from the western half. In general, common artifact types in Trench 1 included ceramics (primarily dish and cup fragments) and bottles. Many of the ceramics were whitewares and/or white granite wares, many of which were decorated with floral decals, transfer prints, or decals with hand-painted elements (see for example **Photographs 13 and 14**). Porcelains were also represented.

The most artifact-producing level in the trench was Level 2 in the western half of Trench 1, the ashy layer underlying the Belgian Block paving material. Within this level, common artifact types encountered included glass bottles, particularly milk, soda water, beer, and other food and drink-related bottles (see, for example, **Photographs 15 and 16**). Many of the bottles bore embossed marks indicating the specific contents and producers. Several of the bottles could be traced to Brooklyn and other New York City manufacturers.

Research was conducted on all bottles and ceramics bearing maker's marks or other indications of contents or manufacturer. Relatively tight date ranges were identified for several artifacts in Level 2 of the western half of Trench 1. These included a Borden's milk bottle dated between 1900 and 1919, a beer bottle from Peter Doelger Brewery dated between 1929 and 1935, and a bitters or tonic bottle manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company between 1915 and 1929. In addition, a ceramic fragment made by "Victoria, Austria," was dated between 1904 and 1918, and another produced by "W. & E. Corn," of England was dated between 1900 and 1904. A large number of white granite wares were also found in this level, which were assigned a *terminus ante quem* of 1930. In general, therefore, Level 2 appeared to contain domestic refuse that may have been deposited in multiple episodes or a single episode likely ending around the year 1930.

Only a small number of artifacts of other classes and types were found in Trench 1, including a small number of food-processed bones and shells and a few examples of construction materials (including for example a Minton tile (dated between 1860 and 1940). One pipe stem was recovered from the Trench, as were several lamp parts, including ceramic light bulb sockets, in some cases containing mica insulators, as well as a carbon arc lamp rod (dated between 1870 and 1940).

TRENCH 2

A total of 242 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2; 98 from the east half of the trench and 144 from the west half. Like Trench 1, the best represented artifact types in Trench 2 were ceramic (dish and cup) fragments and bottle glass. All artifacts recovered from Trench 2 appeared to be in fill contexts, and most were given date ranges between the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The eastern half of Trench 1 contained several shoe fragments in Level 2, many from a Balmoral-style boot, likely dating between the late 19th century and ca. 1930 (Domenic Saguto and Valentine Povenelli, Colonial Williamsburg, personal communication, June 2011). The same level also contained a hair comb that appeared to be made of an early plastic imitating mother of pearl.

Similar to Trench 1, the western half of Trench 2 (beneath the Belgian Block paving) contained a thick ashy layer producing a large number of artifacts, which were sampled. Artifact types found in this level were very similar to those in the ashy layer of Trench 1 (West Half). They included beer bottles, milk bottles, ketchup bottles, and medicine bottles. A milk bottle bearing the stamp of "H.B. Rosenson" of Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn was dated between 1900 and 1913. A food storage container manufactured by an Owens Automatic Bottle Machine was dated between 1905 and the late 1920s. Another food storage bottle with contents produced by "E.R. Durkee & Company" of New York was dated between 1877 and 1929; while a bottle of Garfield Tea Syrup was produced between 1880 and 1900. Several ink bottles were also found in this layer, including one which still retained part of a paper label featuring George Washington's face. This was dated between 1880 and 1900. A milk-glass platter featuring three kittens was

Table 5-1
Summary of Excavation Record and Artifact Inventory

Trench	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Artifact Count
1 (east)	0	0	2' to 3' (Variable)	0
	1	2' to 3' (Variable)	5' 2"	32
	2	5' 2"	6'	16
	3	6'	8'	2
	4	8'	10' 5"	2
Trench 1 East Total				52
1 (west)	0	0	8"	0
	1	8"	1'	0
	2	1'	1' 6" (Variable)	91
	3	6" (eastern) 1' 6" (western)	2' to 2' 10" (Variable)	19
	4	2' 6"	3' 6"	17
	5	3' 6"	3' 9"	0
	6	2' to 4' (Variable)	3' to 5' (Variable)	0
	7	3' to 5' (Variable)	9' 4" (Variable)	7
Trench 1 West Total				142
2 (east)	1	0	9.5"	0
	2	9.5"	1' 9"	86
	3	9.5"	3' 11"	6
	4	3' 11"	4' 2.5"	3
	5	4' 2.5"	4' 3.5"	0
	6	4' 3.5"	5' 3.5"	0
	7	5' 3.5"	5' 7"	3
	8	5' 7"	6' 7"	0
	9	6' 7"	7' 1"	0
	10	7' 1"	8'	0
	11	8'	8' 4"	0
	12	8' 4"	8' 10"	0
	13	8' 10"	9' 7.5"	0
	14	9' 7.5"	10' 4.5"	0
	15	10' 4.5"	10' 7.5"	0
	16	10' 10.5"	11' 3.5"	0
Trench 2 East Total				98
2 (west)	1	0	7"	0
	2	7"	3' 6" (variable)	144
	3	3' 6"	4'	0
	4	4'	7'	0
	5	7'	9' 8"	0
Trench 2 West Total				144
3	0	0	4.5"	0
	1	4.5"	9"	0
	2	9"	1' 3"	0
	3	1' 3"	1' 8"	0
	4	1' 8"	2' 1"	0
	5	2' 1"	2' 6"	0
	6	2' 6"	6' 2"	0
	7	6' 2"	6' 9"	4
Trench 3 Total				34
4	0	0	1'	0
	1	1'	1' 7" (deeper in E end)	1
	2	1' 7"	2' 3"	22
	3	2' 3"	2' 9"	11
	4	1' 7"	3'	15
	5	3'	3' 6"	0
	6	2' 9"	11' 6"	0
	back-dirt			13
Trench 4 Total				62
TOTAL Artifact Count				532

produced between 1900 and 1910, as was a bottle of Carter's ink. A jam jar produced by W.P. Hartley of Liverpool and London, dated between 1900 and 1930. Therefore, like the artifacts contained within the ashy layer found in the west half of Trench 1, this ashy deposit also appeared to date to ca. 1930. The artifacts within it may have been deposited in one episode, or more likely, multiple episodes during the early 20th century.

Fewer artifacts were encountered in the deeper fill levels of Trench 2, however, Level 7 contained a metal spike and a fragment of Canonsburg china produced after 1901.

TRENCH 3

Trench 3, somewhat shorter than Trenches 1 and 2, contained only 34 artifacts. Trench 3 lacked the artifact-rich ashy deposit found in the western halves of Trenches 1 and 2. Also in contrast to the other two trenches, Trench 3's highest artifact concentrations were found in the deepest soil levels, Levels 7 and 8. Despite their depth of between 6' and 11' below ground surface, Levels 7 and 8 both contained primarily ceramics and glass fragments. Most of the artifacts found in this trench could not be assigned specific production dates; however, white granite wares (the most common ware type in this trench) were dated between 1842 and 1930. A leather shoe sole was also recovered from Trench 3, Level 8.

TRENCH 4

A total of 62 artifacts were recovered from Trench 4. A substantial amount of relatively modern construction debris was encountered in the first level of the trench, most of which was not collected. A fragment of a decorative bluestone architectural feature (possibly a mantel or sill molding) was recovered. This artifact bore an incised pattern reminiscent of the Neo-Grec or East Lake architectural styles and it contained a circle of green malachite or agate (see **Photograph 17**). As with the other trenches, Trench 4 largely contained dish and bottle fragments. A ceramic marble identified as a pie weight was collected from Level 3. Throughout the various levels of the trench, few diagnostic artifacts were found; however, the presence of milk glass and white granite wares, often decorated with elaborate floral designs (see for example, Photograph 14), suggested that many had a late 19th or early 20th century date of manufacture. A few examples were more specifically dated, such as an Owens-made bottle found in Level 4 which post-dated 1901 (suggesting that Level 4 and the levels above it were deposited after 1900).

A. CONCLUSIONS

The Phase 1B archaeological survey undertaken in March 2011 consisted of the excavation of four trenches within the Clove Road study area in keeping with the recommendations of the Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study and the Archaeological Testing Protocol. The investigation did not result in the identification of any intact features or potentially significant deposits. Furthermore, no artifacts or deposits were encountered dating to the periods for which the Phase 1A identified archaeological sensitivity: the Revolutionary War period and the 1830s. Instead, multiple fill layers were encountered in of the four trenches. The fill layers could generally be dated to the late 19th and/or early 20th centuries. Discovery of artifacts with wide stratigraphic (vertical) and horizontal dispersal across the site that mended or were part of the same set suggested that despite variations in color and soil type, many of the fill layers may have been deposited as part of a single fill episode, likely dating to the first or second quarter of the 20th century.

The Phase 1A Documentary Study makes the observation that “Clearly the road had fallen into disuse” by the first decades of the 20th century, when two garages were constructed within the Clove Road street bed, “even though the city officially opened it and established legal grades in 1926/27/30 (Kings County Filed Map #s 2028, 5341 [neither map located]; Brooklyn Borough President’s Office, Topographic Bureau)” (The RBA Group 2002: 16). The correlation between the date at which Clove Road was officially opened by the City and the date of the fill deposits found in Clove Road suggests that just prior to the opening of the street, Clove Road was substantially regraded as well as repaved. It is considered likely that the multiple fill layers encountered at Clove Road all dated to the reconstruction of the street in the late 1920s to ca. 1930. The origin of the fills cannot be determined with certainty. However, it can be reasonably speculated that the fills may have been taken from sources in close proximity to the study area. Based on their color and composition, some of the fills appeared to be redeposited local subsoil. Others, like the thick ashy deposits found in the western halves of Trenches 1 and 2, may have been taken from nearby rubbish heaps, and the artifacts found within them (largely bottles and dish fragments) may have been discarded by local residences before being consolidated and redeposited, likely as part of a single public works campaign.

The large artifact assemblage from Clove Road contains an array of domestic refuse items, probably discarded by residences in Crown Heights or the vicinity. Analysis of the artifacts affords some insight into patterns of consumption and trash disposal in late 19th and early 20th century Brooklyn. However, because all of the artifacts found at the site were found in redeposited fill contexts and cannot be tied to a specific place of origin, their research potential is extremely limited.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

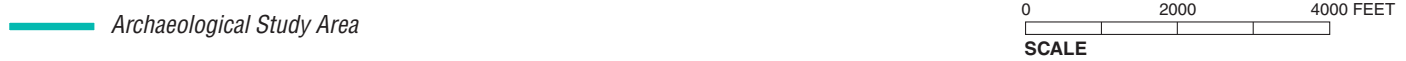
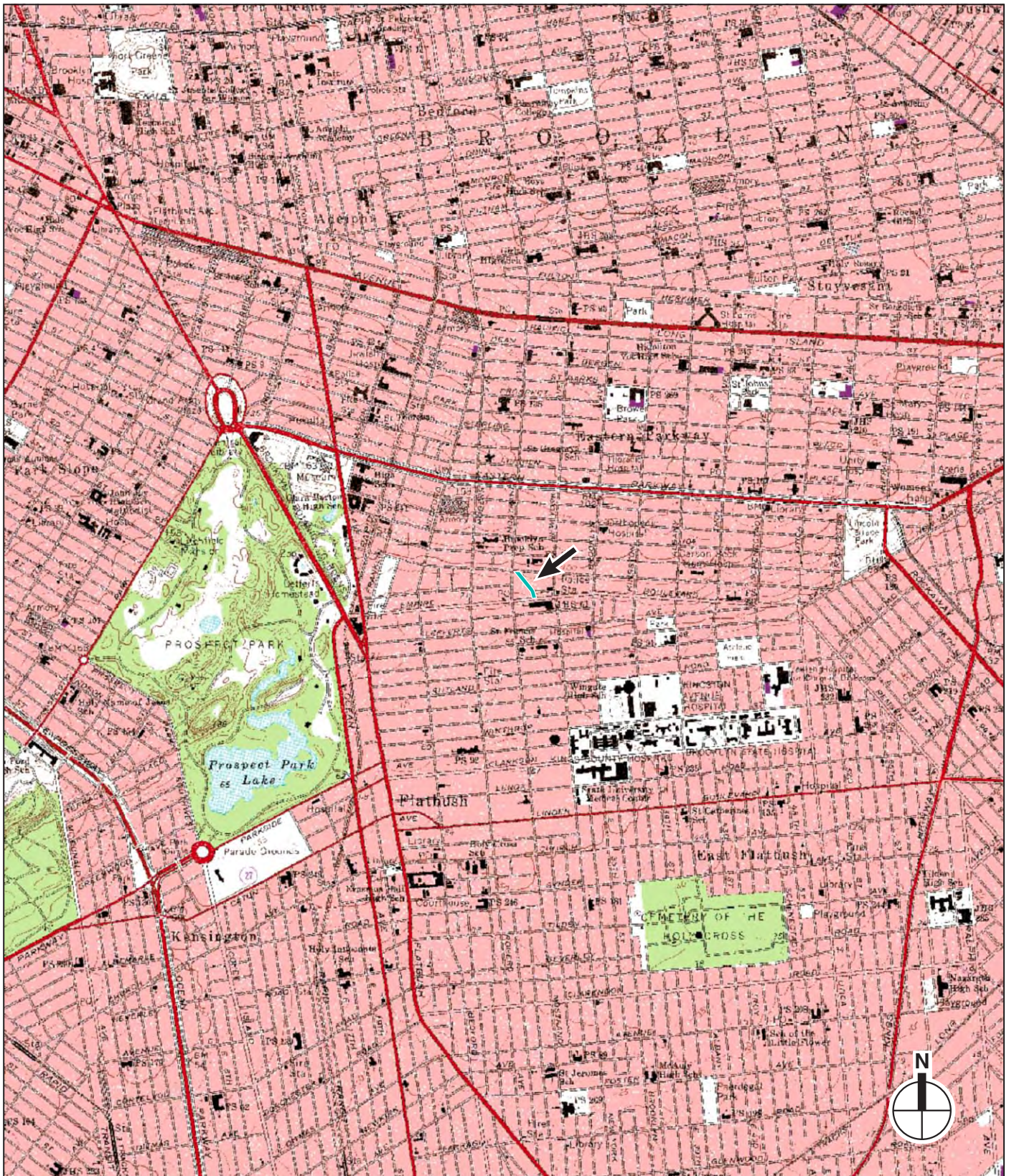
While it is conceivable that isolated portions of the study area be less disturbed, the results of the Phase 1B survey suggest that the entirety of Clove Road was substantially regraded ca. 1930 and earlier deposits were destroyed or disturbed at this time. It is considered unlikely that further archaeological testing on Clove Road would result in the discovery of deposits dating to the Revolutionary War period or early 19th century. Therefore, no further archaeological testing in Clove Road is recommended.

It is recommended that although no significant archaeological resources were discovered, the Clove Road artifact assemblage be offered to any appropriate local institutions or other entities, where they could serve as an education tool for children or other community members.

References

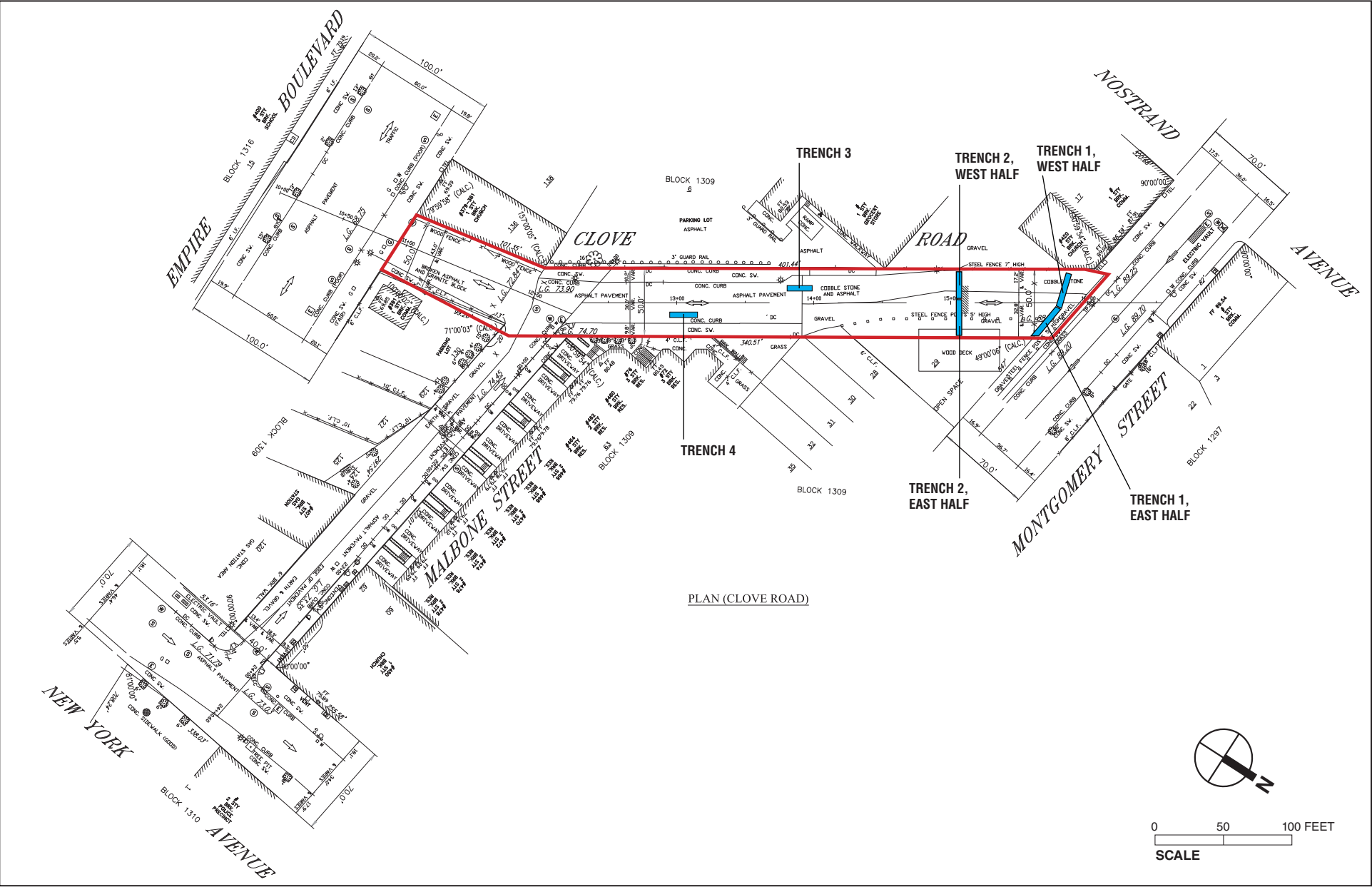
- AKRF, Inc.
2009 Archaeological Testing Protocol for Clove Road from Empire Boulevard to Montgomery Street (Malbone Street, Capital Project No. HWKP166), Brooklyn, New York. Prepared by AKRF, Inc. for the New York City Department of Design and Construction.
- The RBA Group
2002 Archaeological Documentary Study of Clove Road, Crown Heights, Borough of Brooklyn (In Connection with Capital Project No. HWKP166, Reconstruction of Clove Road and Malbone Street). Prepared by Jean Howson (The RBA Group) for the New York City Department of Transportation.

Figures



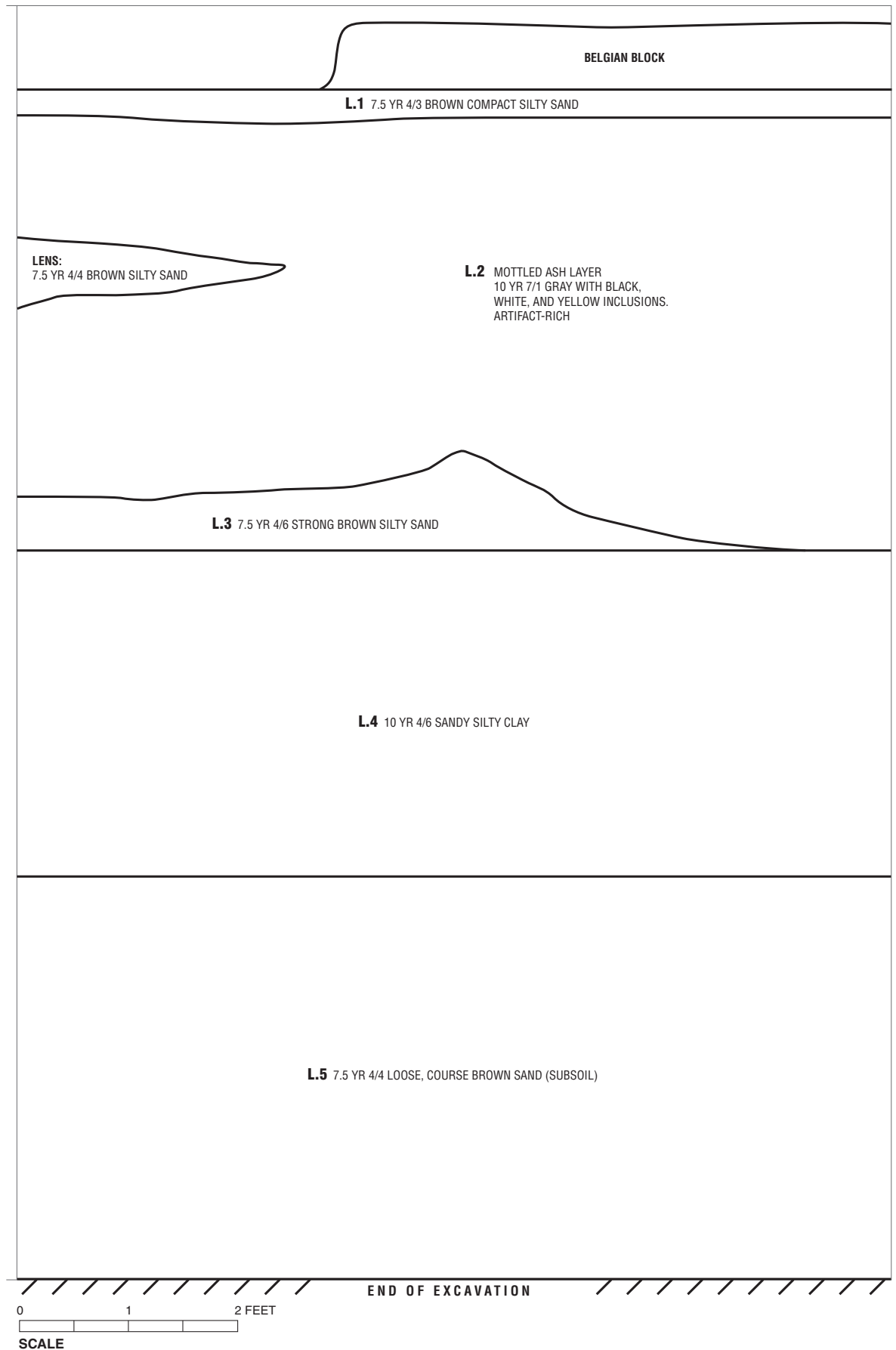
Archaeological Study Area

Project Location
(USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle)
 Figure 1



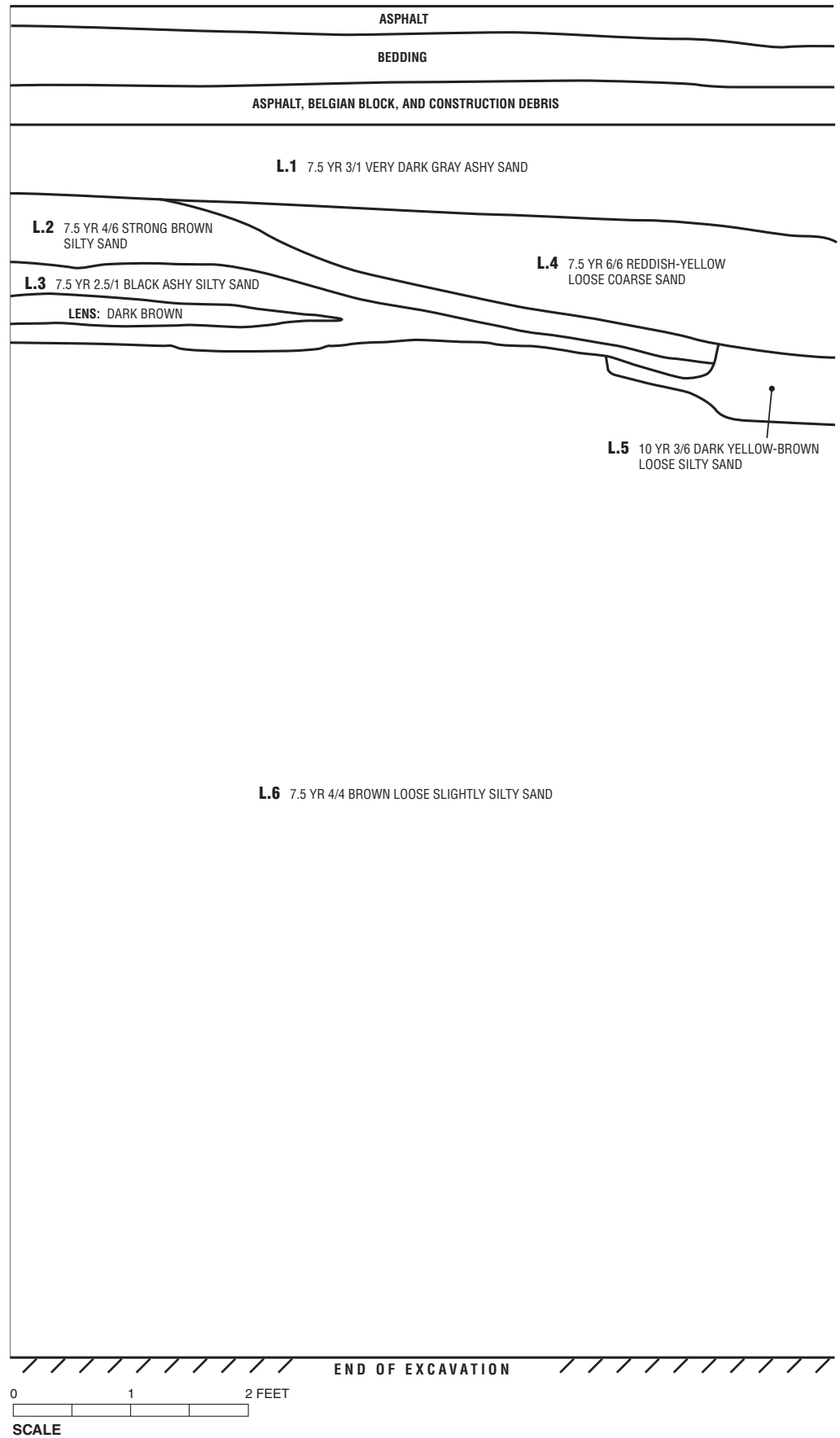
- Archaeological Study Area Boundary
- Proposed Trench Location

Phase 1B Trench Locations
Figure 2



**Trench 2, West Half, South Wall Profile
(Eight-Foot Section)**

Figure 3



**Trench 4, North Wall Profile
(Seven-Foot Section)**

Figure 4

Photographs



A view of Clove Road prior to commencement of the Phase 1B investigation, looking north towards the intersection of Montgomery Street. Note that only the western portion of Clove Road is paved with Belgian Block

1



From Clove Road near the Montgomery Street intersection, a view looking south down Clove Road towards Malbone Street and Empire Boulevard. The topography slopes fairly steeply downwards in the southern portion of the study area

2



The eastern half of Trench 1, in the portion of the trench located beneath asphalt paving. Asphalt and relatively modern brick fragments were present above sterile subsoil

3



The western half of Trench 1 contained an ashy layer containing large numbers of artifacts, particularly bottles and ceramics dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries

4



The artifact-rich ashy layer in the western half of Trench 1 became steadily shallower to the east, disappearing completely in the portion of the trench where the surface was paved in asphalt rather than Belgian Block

5



Asphalt was encountered in the deeper levels of the western half of Trench 1, seen here near the bottom of Level 7, over 9 feet below ground surface. Sterile subsoil immediately underlay this level

6



The eastern half of Trench 2, located beneath an asphalt-paved surface, contained a large number of fill levels over sterile subsoil. Level 7, approximately 5'7" below ground surface, contained early 20th century artifacts. No cultural materials were found in the levels between Level 7 and the subsoil, which commenced at approximately 10' 10"

7



The western half of Trench 2 was located beneath the Belgian-Block paved portion of Clove Road

8



The western half of Trench 2 was the most artifact-producing area of the investigation. The extremely thick ashy layer, similar to that found in the western half of Trench 1, contained large numbers of late 19th and early 20th century bottles and ceramics

9



Trench 3 was the only one of the four trenches in which sterile subsoil was not reached. A succession of fills containing artifacts dating to the late 19th or early 20th centuries was encountered to depths of approximately 11 feet below ground surface, where excavation was terminated

10



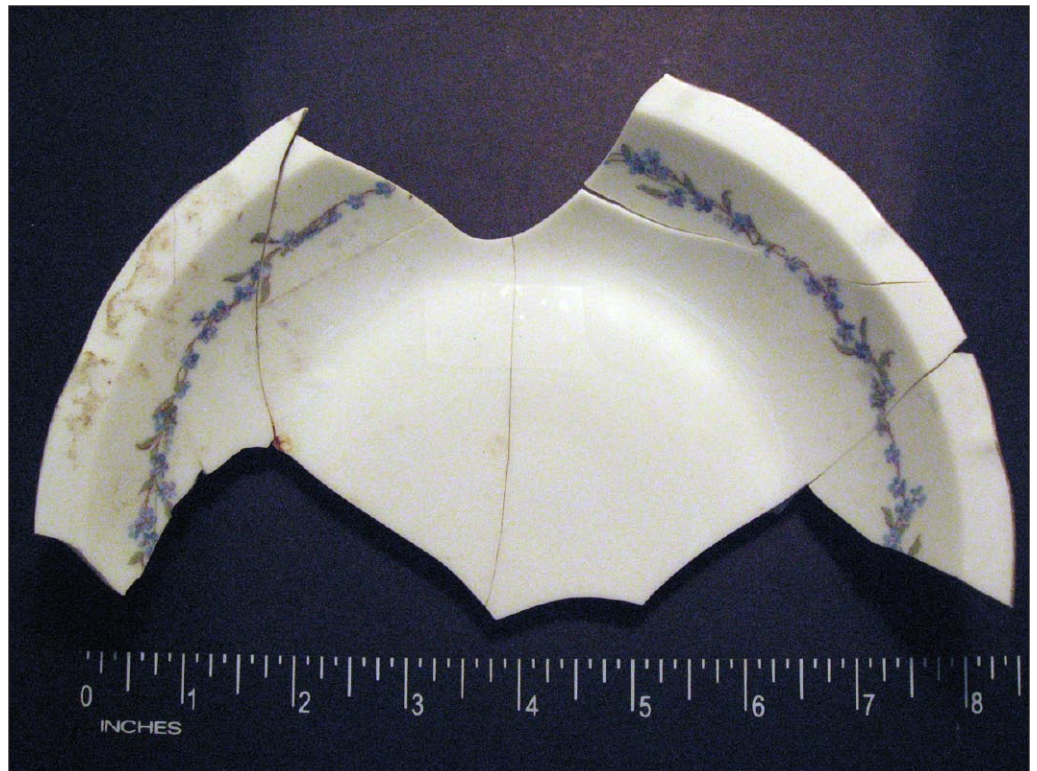
In Trench 4, Belgian Blocks were found immediately below the asphalt and asphalt bedding material in the western portion of the trench. Also in the western portion of the trench, a very compact dark soil layer (pictured here below the Belgian Block) was at first suspected of being an earlier road surface. Subsequent research suggested that the layer did not predate the second half of the 19th century and most likely was simply a compact fill layer

11



Looking north at Trench 4 just prior to installation of shoring in the trench, archaeologist Jessica MacLean inspects the trench walls. The north wall of the trench shows that beneath the dark compact Level 3 is subsoil, which was excavated to a depth of over 11 feet below ground surface

12



An example of the ceramics recovered at Clove Road, mended pieces of a whiteware/white granite plate with a blue floral design around the edge (these fragments recovered from the western half of Trench 1)

13



Another common ceramic type in the Clove Road assemblage were vessels decorated with floral decals with painted white or gold accents

14



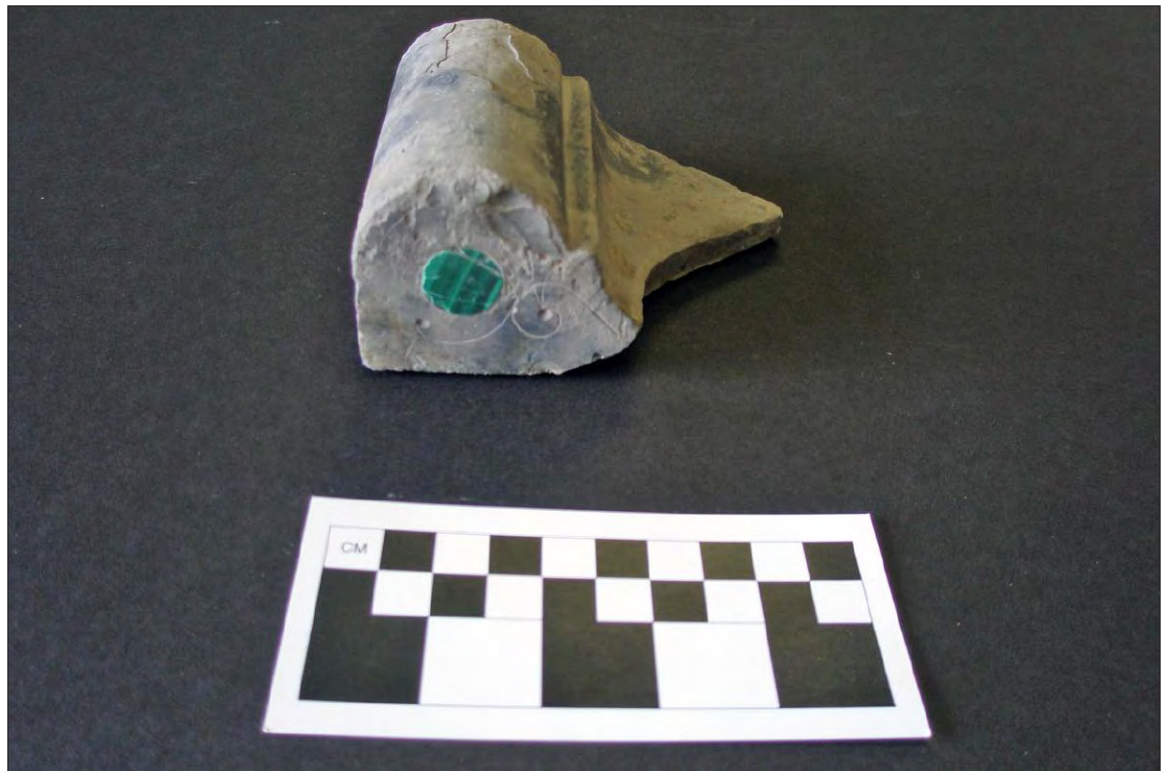
A common type of bottle found in the fill layers of Clove Road (particularly the ashy deposits in Trenches 1 and 2) were milk bottles. Both of these examples are associated with New York City dairies and date to the turn of the century

15



Other types bottles found at the site, all dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, included ketchup bottles, beer bottles, and medicine bottles, among others

16



A decorative architectural feature, probably from a late 19th century building; an example of demolition debris encountered in the fill on Clove Road

17



A tiny ceramic teapot, one of several pieces from a dollhouse tea set that were found in various locations across the site

18

Appendix A

Appendix A:

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Artifact Catalog

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	11-25%	Unknown	Aqua; cylindrical; 3½" bd; "W.D." embossed on base.	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Machine Made	1	3-10%	Unknown	Aqua; cylindrical; 2½" bd; "...REGISTERED/THIS BOTTLE/NOT TO BE SOLD" embossed on body; "NO. 5" embossed on base	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified	1	3-10%	Unknown	Aqua	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Machine Made	1	11-25%	Post-1890	Aqua; tooled crown finish	SHA Bottle ID Webpage, "Crown Finishes"
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Unidentified	1	3-10%	Unknown	Light green to colorless	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Other (see comments)	Glass	Common Glass	Body/Rim Sherd	Lamp, Globe	Lighting	Unidentified	2	16-50%	Unknown	Colorless; large vessel with ground flared-lip; possible lamp globe; mends	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Milk	Beverage, Non-Tea	Machine Made	1	100%	Post-1901	Colorless, 7¼" tall, 2¼" bd; "ONE PINT/WINTHROP DAIRY /REGISTERED/P.GILM ARTIN/OFFICE/617W ASHINGTON AVE." embossed on front; "EMPIRE PAT. AUG 13 , 01." on base; "C-4 EMPIRE...C 8" " on heel; cap-seat finish.	Empire Bottle Patent, August 13, 1901.
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Container Glass	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Machine Made	1	11-25%	1890s to mid-20th-cen.	Colorless; cap seat finish and horizontal mold seam around lip.	SHA Bottle ID Webpage, "Press-and-Blow Machine Manufacture"
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Unknown	Machine Made	1	11-25%	Unknown	Colorless; geometric cut notches on exterior and sunburst pattern on base; small footed bowl?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Unknown	Machine Made	1	11-25%	Unknown	Colorless; scalloped rim w/molded feather pattern	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Architectural	Glass	Common Glass	Window Glass		Other		1	Unknown	Unknown	Aqua; 1/16" thick	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Other	Molded	1	Unknown	Unknown	Brown int/ext glaze; large rectangular aperture; sewer pipe coupling?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Jar	Food Storage	Unidentified Coarse Earthenware	1	11-25%	Unknown	White lead glazed exterior; brown glazed interior	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Handle	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Mends; body form indeterminate	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	One w/green makers mark of walking lion under ltr: "...sirro" within cartouche	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Thick; shallow serving dish rim?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Lid	Dish, Serving	Tableware	Whiteware	1	3-10%		Scalloped edge w/pink, yellow and green floral decal	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware	1	11-25%		Scalloped rim	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware	1	11-25%		Scalloped rim w/ molded interior and blue rose decal	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware	1	3-10%		Dark blue transfer printed branch on exterior	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware	1	3-10%		Blue transfer printed scene on interior; unidentified depression on exterior--unknown form.	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Unidentified Porcelain	2	3-10%		Mends; 5/16" thick plate or small serving platter.	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Pink and green floral decal on exterior	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	11-25%		Gray floral decal on interior	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Ribbed exterior, cup or bowl?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.1	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified	2	Unknown	Unknown	Flat molded leather or rubber unident; ¾" diameter; smooth molded channel on top w/remnants of stitching (?) on underside; mends w/piece from L.2	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Eastern ½	L.1-2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Finish	Bottle, Liquor	Alcohol-Related	Unidentified	1	3-10%	Mid-1880s to 1920 if European	Applied ? Champagne finish w/angled rim.	Lindsey, Bill (2010) <i>The Finishing Touch: A Primer on Mouth-Blown Bottle Finishing Methods with and Emphasis on "Applied" vs. "Tooled" Finish Manufacturing</i> . SHA's Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website.
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Owens Made	1	11-25%	Post-1904	Colorless w/etched fleur-de-lis around body; 2¾" bd; tumbler or decanter base?	Date based on first manufactured bottle using an Owen's Bottle Machine
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified	1	3-10%	Unknown	Colorless; vertically ribbed w/flaring base; bottle?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle, Liquor	Alcohol-Related	Unidentified	1	3-10%	Unknown	Olive green	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Body/Rim Sherd	Lamp, Globe	Lighting		2	3-10%	Post-1870	Mends; rounded body with flared neck and ground rim. Lamp globe?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Undecorated; serving bowl and plate frags	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Hollowware	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Undecorated; unidentified hollowware	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Unknown		Flat molded leather or rubber unident; ¾" diameter; smooth molded channel on top w/remnants of stitching (?) on underside; mends w/piece from L.1	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Shell	Oyster	Shell Fragment	Other		1	16-50%			
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Mammal					1	Unknown		¾" thick; both ends sawn; long bone	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Fuel	Specialized Activities	Coal					1	Unknown	Post-1830	Anthracite	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Architectural	Construction Materials	Composite	Asphalt				1	Unknown	ca. 1880-present	One surface face	
T1 Eastern ½	L.2	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Other	Unidentified Coarse Earthenware	1	Unknown		Industrial ceramic, form unknown. Glazed beveled edge on one side, glazed channel on other.	
T1 Eastern ½	L.3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Unidentified		Mold Blown	1	11-25%		Aqua green; thick base with 2½" bd"; decanter?	
T1 Eastern ½	L.3	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Tile, Floor		Other		1	16-50%	C. 1860 - 1940	"Minton &...ATE..." impressed on base; reddish-brown encaustic (pattern tiled) with buff inlaid design, fluer-de-lis (?) within a circle). Probably 6" square.	Pearson, Lynn (need date) In the Latest London Style: <i>Decorative and Tile Exports by British Manufacturers 1840-1940</i> . http://www.arct.cam.ac.uk/personal-page/james/ichs/Vol%203%202433-2450%20Pearson.pdf
T1 Eastern ½	L.4	Activities	Other	Paper	Other (see comments)				2	Unknown	20th to 21st-century	Coarse white paper, like tyvek	
T1 Eastern ½ TOTAL													52
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Mineral Water	Other	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Post-1895	Aqua; cylindrical body w/2¼ bd; closed post-mold; improved tooled blob finish.	Lindsey, Bill (2010) <i>The Finishing Touch: A Primer on Mouth-Blown Bottle Finishing Methods with and Emphasis on "Applied" vs. "Tooled" Finish Manufacturing</i> . SHA's Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website.
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	11-25%	Unknown	Aqua; blob-top finish.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	3-10%	Unknown	Aqua; vertical mold seam present; likely soda water.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	11-25%	1890-1920	Aqua; round bottomed soda or mineral water bottle w/slightly flattened base; "Co." horizontally embossed on length.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/soda.htm#RoundBottom/TorpedoStyles
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	11-25%	Unknown	Aqua; cylindrical body w/2¼ bd; tiny almost imperceptible "D" embossed on base.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Architectural	Glass	Common Glass	Window Glass		Other		1	Unknown	Unknown	Aqua; 1/16" thick	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body Sherd	Bottle, Beer	Alcohol-Related	Machine Made	2	76-95%	1929-1935	Mends; amber; cylindrical body; 2¾" bd; "PETER DOELGER/BREWER/1 1/ NEW YORK" (by Forrest St, Brooklyn) embossed on base; post-mold.	Van Wieren, Dale P.; <i>American Breweries II</i> , 1995 West Point, PA: Eastern Coast Brewiana Association, p.220.
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Machine Made	1	11-25%	Post-1895	Amber; beer bottle? Improved tooled crown cap finish; cup-mold.	Lindsey, Bill (2010) <i>The Finishing Touch: A Primer on Mouth-Blown Bottle Finishing Methods with and Emphasis on "Applied" vs. "Tooled" Finish Manufacturing</i> . SHA's Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website.
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Machine Made	1	11-25%	1915-1929	Amber; square body w/2½" bd; "I" w/diamond trademark on base: Illinois Glass Company; possible bitters or tonic bottle.	Lockhart, B., B. Lindsey, D. Whitten, C. Serr; "The Dating Game: The Illinois Glass Co." <i>Bottles and Extras</i> ; pp. 2-9, Winter 2005.

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Owens Made	1	100%	1900-1919	Colorless; 4 1/4" tall w/2 7/8" bd; ribbed sides; "GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND (embossed eagle) TRADE MARK ½ Pint" on one side, "PROPERTY OF BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO." on the other; "B" on the base w/Owen's bottle scar; wide-mouth cap seat finish.	Lockhart, B. (2001); Chapter 2: <i>Dating Milk Bottles</i> , SHA Bottle Identification Website.
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Machine Made	1	100%	1890 to Mid-20th Cen.	Colorless; 9" tall w/3 1/2" bd; "McDERMOTT DAIRY/TRADE MARK/McDDCo (in diamond)/COMPANY/ ONE QUART" on front, "NEW YORK CITY" on back; press-and-blow mold valve mark on base.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/food.htm#MilkBottles
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Machine Made	1	11-25%	Late 19th to early 20th-century	Colorless; 3 1/2" bd; embossed initials "J B" w/"11" in the top of the B, and "12" in the bottom. Borden's?	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Machine Made	1	11-25%	After 1889	Colorless; neck & wide-mouth cap seat finish; "...STERED/...CTLY" embossed on front.	http://www.bottlebooks.com/basics.htm
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Machine Made	1	11-25%	After 1889	Colorless; neck & wide-mouth cap seat finish; front embossed w/ large "4" and "...SHE..."	http://www.bottlebooks.com/basics.htm
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle	Unknown	Machine Made	2	26-50%	1910-1920	Colorless food or toiletry bottle; neck & external thread finish w/collar; font embossed w/"VA.../CHE.../NE...[w York?]; pieces mend.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishesstyles2.htm
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Neck	Bottle	Unknown	Machine Made	2	26-50%		Colorless; neck & external thread finish; made in two-piece closed mold; pieces mend.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Unidentified	1	11-25%		Colorless; cylindrical; ground base; decanter or tumbler?	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Medicine	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified	1	11-25%		Colorless; rectangular body w/chamfered edges; "405" embossed on base.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Unidentified	1	11-25%		Colorless; round bottomed soda or mineral water bottle w/slightly flattened base.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Unidentified	1	3-10%	1850-1900	Colorless; soda water bottle? Amethyst tint; face embossed w/ "EAGL.../53-5.../BROOKLYN/REGI ST..."	http://www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#PurpletoAmethyst
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Unidentified	2	26-50%		Colorless; flask bottle?; bottom of circular embossed plate on front.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/soda.htm#RoundBottom/TorpedoStyles
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Tableware	Unidentified	2	0-2%		Ruby red pressed glass; dish?	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Activities	Ceramic	Clay	Pipe Stem/Bowl			White Ball Clay	1	76-95%		Front half of bowl missing & foot; "D" on back right-side of bowl; 5/64 bore diameter	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Shell	Clam, Quahog	Shell Hinge			1	51-75%			
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Bird	Bone				1	11-25%		Cut marks; broken ends	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Unknown	Synthetic	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Unidentified			1	76-95%		Unident flat, square, black molded plastic w/four equidistant holes.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Plate, Twiffler	Tableware		3	76-95%		Celadon green interior & white base; small side or desert plate approx 8" diam; 2 mends; mends w/sherd in T1 L.3 W½	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bowl		Porcelain, European	7	51-75%	1904-1918	All mend; "Victoria/Austria" w/crown makers mark; blue flower garland w/green leaves around the interior.	http://www.collectorscircle.com/bohemian/porcelain/marks_table2.html#victoria
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body/Rim Sherd	Tea Cup	Teaware		3	26-50%		Double gilt band on exterior rim framing molded Greek key pattern; thin interior gilt band; mend	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Saucer	Teaware	Porcelain	1	0-2%		Thin rim, possibly a saucer	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Saucer	Teaware	Porcelain	2	11-25%		Undecorated; mend	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Hollowware	Unknown	Porcelain	1	0-2%		Undecorated; small dish	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Porcelain	1	3-10%		Saucer or muffin?; Double gilt band (thick & thin); possibly associated with #72	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Hollowware	Unknown	Porcelain	1	3-10%		Scalloped rim w/interior molded pattern; shallow dish	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Porcelain	1	Unknown		Cabbage rose decal on interior scalloped rim with thin double gilt band	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Toy	Ceramic	Porcelain	Whole Vessel	Plate	Other	Porcelain	1	100%		Plate from child's teaset? 1½" diameter w/ 25% incised on bottom and "2" (?) in pencil	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body Sherd	Hollowware	Unknown	Porcelain	3	Unknown		From same vessel?; hand painted floral decal (blue, pink & gray flowers w/green leaves); white enameled detailing	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	Unknown	late 19th-early 20th century	Flow blue dish w/molded pattern rim; no mends but from same vessel	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	late 19th-early 20th century	Flow blue; indeterminate pattern and vessel shape	http://www.antiquestjournal.com/pages04/archives/flowblue.html
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	late 19th-early 20th century	Flow blue; indeterminate pattern and vessel shape	http://www.antiquestjournal.com/pages04/archives/flowblue.html
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Other (see comments)	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	late 19th-early 20th century	Flow blue; saucer?	http://www.antiquestjournal.com/pages04/archives/flowblue.html
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Bowl	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	Unknown		Molded scalloped rim w/gilded rim and dark blue-green transfer printed flowers; same patter in T1 L.3 W½ & T1 L.8 W½	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body/Rim Sherd	Tea Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Same cup, does not mend; pink, blue and green floral decal; handle terminals of handle present.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Hollowware	Unknown	White Granite	1	11-25%	1842-1930	Gothic or panel style; interior seat for lid.	Miller, George L.; Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen (2000) "Telling Time for Archaeologists ", <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i> (29).
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	4	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Molded plate with scalloped rim and gilt band at rim and marley; from same vessel as following; 2 mend.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Molded plate with scalloped rim and gilt band at rim and marley; from same vessel as previous.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Different vessels; molded and slightly scalloped rim w/gilt banding and decal.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Molded interior rim	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Undecorated; mend; trace of teal green makers mark	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate, Twiffler	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Molded marley and rim.	
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930		
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1900-1904	"W&E. Corn/England/Porcelai n Royale" maker's mark	Kovel, Ralph & Terry (1986) <i>Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery & Porcelain 1850 to the Present</i> . New York: Crown Publishers; p.102.
T1 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930		

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Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 2-3	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body/Rim Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Unidentified Porcelain	10	11-25%		Hand-painted colorful floral design, mouth of vessel painted gold.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Unidentified	1	Unknown		Amber; beer bottle?	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Shell	Clam, Quahog	Shell Fragment	Other		2	26-50%			
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%		Hand-painted dark brown, only partially colored on the rim.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Mold Blown	1	3-10%		Aqua, with vertical and horizontal mold seams. "242" embossed on base.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Unknown		2	3-10%	1895-1910?	Colorless, words "...yn, N. Y." and "...stered". Presumably "Brooklyn, N.Y." and "Registered." Lower corner of a circular design visible.	http://home.comcast.net/~edandlucy1/For_Sale.html
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Toy	Vase	Other	Molded	1	76-95%		Small vase, around 1.5" tall. Complete except for missing handle.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Other	Wood	Other (see comments)		Other	Machine Made	1	51-75%	Late-19th to early 20th-century	Black, flat hair comb.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Unidentified	1	11-25%	likely 19th century	Olive green, large melon shape.	http://www.shar.org/bottle/colors.htm#OliveGreens/Amber
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Unknown	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Flat, white.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Blue floral design over raised mold pattern. Note: "Same blue TP pattern in: T1 L2 W1/2, T1 L3 W1/2, T1 L8 W1/2"	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Celadon green; saucer? Note: "T1 L2 W1/2; T1 L3 W1/2"	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown		2	3-10%	likely 1870-1920	Olive green, blown glass.	http://www.shar.org/bottle/colors.htm#OliveGreens/Amber
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Fauna	Fauna/Flora	Bone	Bone	Other (see comments)		Unidentified	1	3-10%		cut marks, split down the center.	
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown		1	3-10%		Light blue, mineral water (glass is thick)	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 3	Architectural	Construction Materials	Composite	Asphalt				2		ca. 1880-present	Includes both aggregate gravel and asphalt cement	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Architectural	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tile, Floor		Furnishing	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%		cracked glaze, beveled edges. Ridge underneath.	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	11-25%	1890's	Factory mark says "T. Potte...", followed by "warr[anted]," a word used on some American and British factory marks in the 1890s.	Kovel, Ralph & Terry (1986) Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery & Porcelain 1850 to the Present. New York: Crown Publishers; p.235.
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Rounded edge, undecorated.	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body Sherd	Unidentified	Food Storage	Unidentified Coarse Earthenware	1	3-10%		Unglazed, red clay.	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Salt Glazed, Brown Bodied	1	3-10%			
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Rounded edge, undecorated.	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body Sherd	Tableware, General	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Cracked glaze, perhaps a bowl?	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Tea Cup	Tableware	Unidentified Porcelain	2	3-10%		Thin, rounded edge, likely a teacup.	
T1 Western ½	L.4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Saucer	Tableware	Other (see comments)	1	3-10%	19th century?	Blue underglaze, typical of 19th century Chinese and Japanese imported porcelain	Mudge, Jean McClure (1986). Chinese Export Porcelain in North America. New York: Clarkson N. Potter; p. 33
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Unidentified Refined Earthenware	2	3-10%		Thick porcelain, undecorated. Rounded edge. Thick base lip.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Activities	Other	Clay	Pipe Stem		Other		1	51-75%	1847- ca.1890	White clay, "[G]lasgow" embossed. Likely made by whe McDougall/Glasgow pipe company.	http://museum.victoria.com.au/collections/items/1545738/clay-pipe-ceramic-burns-cutty-duncan-mcdougall-glasgow-scotland-1847-circa-1891
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Fauna	Fauna	Bone	Bone		Other		1	0-2%		Unidentified bone fragment, likely from a large animal.	
T1 Western ½	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware				White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Possibly part of an egg cup; 2" in diameter.	
T1 Western ½	L. 7(?)	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Sheet Metal				1	Unknown		Heavily rusted, no markings	
T1 Western ½	L. 7(?)	Fauna	Fauna	Bone	Bone		Other		1	Unknown		Sliced cross-section of bone, with cut marks.	
T1 Western ½	L. 7(?)	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Toy Food Prep/Storage	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Base of child's toy teapot. Faint ridge on base could be the remnant of maker's mark, but unidentifiable.	
T1 Western ½	L. 7(?)	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Cup	Food Preparation	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Hand-painted green oval with two grey ovals. Four rounded ridges	
T1 Western ½	L. 7(?)	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Rounded edge, undecorated.	
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Electrical	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Lamp Part		Lighting	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	100%	ca. 1842-1930	light-bulb socket. "5134" on base.	
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Preparation	Unidentified Porcelain	2	3-10%		Blue floral pattern. Matches T1 L2 W1/2, T1 L3 W1/2, T1 L8 W1/2	
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Electrical	Lighting Device	Other	Lamp Part		Lighting		1	100%		Thinly cut mica circle, used with electric light-bulb socket because mica does not readily conduct heat.	
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Household	Metal			Unidentified	Unknown		1			Small strip of metal, perhaps piece of a pull tab	
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Household	Metal	Copper Alloy					2	11-25%		remnant of a pill box? Heavily oxidized copper base.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T1 Western ½	L. 8	Household	Lighting	Other	Lamp Part	Other (see comments)	Lighting		1	100%	ca. 1870- 1940	Carbon arc lamp rod. They were used mostly in public places because they were expensive to fuel and extremely bright.	http://einhornpress.com/rays.aspx
T1 Western ½ TOTAL													142
T2 Eastern ½	L.2	Clothing	Shoes	Leather	Shoe		Other		14	Unknown	Likely ca. 1870-1930	At least five fragments appear to be part of a women's Balmoral boot found in the same level as the 51-75% complete boot described below. Three fragments are quarters featuring between 5 and 11 eyelets. Three others are an unidentified fragment with seam stitching. One is the remant of a heel with leather sole and small metal tacks.	
T2 Eastern ½	L.2	Clothing	Shoes	Leather	Shoe		Other		7	51-75%	Likely ca. 1870-1930	Fragments appear to be part of the same women's Balmoral- style brown leather boot with broguing. One piece includes the complete cap and vamp. Two pieces are left and right side quarters/uppers, each with 12 eyelets with metal grommets. One tongue. Two unidentified leather scraps. One scrap of fine woven brown cloth, possibly boot lining. Toe is slightly rounded. Total shoe length approximately 8.5 inches.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Eastern ½	L.2	Clothing	Shoes	Leather	Shoe		Other		4	26-50%	Likely ca. 1870-1930	Fragments appear to be part of one boot or shoe. One piece includes the cap, portions of vamp and quarters, and leather welt. Welt is affixed using small metal nails. Five eyelets on fragment of quarters with metal grommets. The other three fragments cannot be identified. Total shoe length cannot be determined but likely more than 9 inches. Neither toe shape nor gender can be determined.	
T2 Eastern ½	L.2	Clothing	Shoes	Leather	Shoe		Other		16	Unknown	Likely ca. 1870-1930	At least one fragment appears to be part of a women's Balmoral boot found in the same level as the 51-75% complete boot described above. One fragment is quarters featuring 12 eyelets. Five others are an unidentified fragment with seam stitching.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Container Glass	Canning Jar	Food Storage	Mold Blown	1	76-95%		Maker's mark symbol embossed and printed on two damaged paper labels: "L over M" or "M over L", "BEST" is visible underneath. True octagonal shape with wide mouth external thread, vertical seam.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Container Glass	Unidentified	Pharmaceutical	Mold Blown	1	11-25%		Prescription neck, cylindrical, vertical seam.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Container Glass	Canning Jar	Food Storage	Mold Blown	1	100%	post-1900	Wide champagne neck, circular base. "1" and "6 oz" embossed on base.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Container Glass	Bottle, Medicine	Pharmaceutical	Two Piece Mold	1	100%	1891-1940	Cobalt blue. 4" vertical. "Bromo-Seltzer//Emerson//Drug Co.//Baltimore, Md." Cylindrical neck. More than 72,000,000 of these bottles were produced per year in the late 1920's.	http://www.bottlebooks.com/questions/comm on/bromo_seltzer_bottles.htm

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Architectural	Glass	Common Glass	Window Glass		Unknown		7			Assorted flat, broken, aqua-tinted glass. One piece has a milky, less-transparent side.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#Aqua
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage		1	3-10%	Likely 19th century	"Pint". Vertical ghost seam, not apparent on rim. Rounded, wide mouth.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/machine-made.htm#Machine-made-characteristics
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Liquor	Alcohol-Related	Mold Blown	1	11-25%		"Quart". Brandy or Wine neck finish. Vertical seam present, does not go to the top of the rim.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Mold Blown	1	3-10%		Colorless, no marks. Concentric circular marks from mold blowing, but no clear valve mark.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Two Piece Mold	1	3-10%	after 1889	Cap seat lip. "vi" preceded by a symbol that may be "&".	Sha.org
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Molded	1	3-10%		Rounded lip, horizontal seam around lip.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle		Owens Made	1	3-10%	after 1898	Valve scar, colorless glass. Cylinder-shaped.	Sha.org
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Mold Blown	1	3-10%		Rectangular, colorless, with rounded corners. Vertical seam visible. Letters "...nteed" enclosed in an oval border. Perhaps "guaranteed".	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle, Beer	Alcohol-Related		3	3-10%	1884-1920	"S. Liebman[n Sons Br. Co]". Aqua glass. Liebmann Brewery operated 1854-1976, embossed label indicates 1884-1920.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Fauna	Fauna	Bone	Bone		Other		1	0-2%		Cut marks evident.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	1891-1918	Impressed diamond pattern and embossed squares. Darkly colored small piece fused to the larger plate. Painted remnants of a floral pattern? "Victoria, Austria" maker's mark. Victoria Schimdt and Co. founded in 1883 by Lazarus & Rosenfeld Ltd.	http://www.wulfeman.com/European%20Porcelain%20Markings%20.htm
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Red-violet flowers on pink background. Thin--3/16"	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	spike		Furnishing		1	100%		Unidentified spike, 3.4", possibly a sheathing nail. Large round crown, multiple sides (unclear how many due to rust damage).	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Synthetic	Plastic			Other		5	51-75%	ca. 1900	Early plastic comb, amber in color. Embossed floral design with 10 circular holes. Four teeth remaining.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Clothing	Metal	Copper Alloy	Other (see comments)	Shoe/Boot Parts	Other		1	100%		Shoe eyelet, painted black. Copper rust present. 3/8" diameter.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Industrial	Synthetic	Plastic			Other		1	Unknown	Post-1950	Plastic rectangular sheet, 2.5"x3.7"	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Chinese export porcelain. Scalloped rim. Blue floral design on border, possibly an outdoor scene at center. Note: "mends between: T2 E1/2 Ash layer//T2 W1/2 L. 2"	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Blue underglaze with blue floral pattern. Salt glaze?	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Undecorated whiteware. Rounded edge, no identifying marks or designs.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Hand-painted pink and blue floral design	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	ca. 1842-1930	Scalloped edge, gold floral design.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service		1	Unknown	Post-1894	Undecorated celadon and forest green sherd, colors commonly used in Japanese Seiji ceramics	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Gold-painted vine design on border	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Gold-painted wave/vine design on border, with two gold border circles: one on the edge of the plate and the other surrounding the inner circle. Heavily cracked glaze.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Eastern ½	L.3/L.4 Interface	Personal	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Medicine	Other		2		1901-1920	Maker's mark- "W. T. Co.//D//U.S.A". This is the Whittall Tatum Company, which operated in Brooklyn from 1901-1978. This bottle is embossed with "[Jo]hnston//[drug]gist//...way, Brooklyn"	http://myinsulators.com/glass-factories/whittalltatum.html
T2 Eastern ½	L.3/L.4 Interface	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1		1863-ca.1884	Maker's mark, "Sto..." with picture of shield and banner. Variation on maker's mark listed for Coxon & Co., Trenton, NJ. Undecorated white.	Kovel, Ralph & Terry (1986) <i>Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery & Porcelain 1850 to the Present</i> . New York: Crown Publishers; p.146.
T2 Eastern ½	L.3/L.4 Interface	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2		ca.1842-1930	Blue underglaze, rounded edge. Undecorated.	
T2 Eastern ½	L.3/L.4 Interface	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd		Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	1			Hand-painted gold on black background. Ceramic is red-brown in color.	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 4/5 Interface	Clothing	Shoes	Leather	Shoe	Shoe/Boot Parts	Other		3	11-25%		Fragments of a leather boot or shoe. Nine eyelet holes and seam stitching, largest fragment is 3.5"x2"	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 7	Industrial	Metal	Iron	Spike				1	100%		Spike is 9.75" x 0.5" (at the widest end).	
T2 Eastern ½	L. 7	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Cup	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	Unknown	post-1901	Canonsburg china company, pink floral design. Scalloped edge with gold trim. Same rose pattern in T2 E1/2 L. 7 and T2 W1/2 L. 2. The fragment in T2W1/2 bears Makers mark which reads, "C [or E]. M. P. Co.//Jubilata//Canonsburg, PA."	http://oldtymecollectiblespottery.com/history/cannonsburg.html
T2 Eastern ½ TOTAL									98				
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Other	Wood	Lamp Part	Lamp General	Lighting		1	Unknown		Wood chips found molded into the a lantern lens. Almost certainly occurred accidentally when discarded.	
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body/Rim Sherd	Bottle, Medicine	Pharmaceutical	Multi Part Mold	1	26-50%	Unknown	Aqua; rectangular body; tooled, double ring finish.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Soft Drink	Beverage, Non-Tea	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Early 20th-century	Aqua blue; cylindrical; 8¼" tall w/ 3¼" base diameter (bd); cork bail closure?; cup-molded.	
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Ca.1895–1922	Aqua blue; cylindrical mineral water bottle; 8" tall w/ 2½" bd; "MINCK BRO'S & CO./45 to 53/ BEAVER STREET/BROOKLYN N.Y."; "M" at shoulder; tooled crown finish; maker's mark "M B & Co"; cup-molded.	Date range based on Brooklyn City Directories.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Medicine	Pharmaceutical	Machine Made	1	100%	1901–1924	Aqua blue pharmacy or toiletry; tooled flat finish; square body w/flat chamfered corners; 2½ tall w/ ¾" bd; "W T Co/3/U S A" embossed on base"; cork remnant in bottle.	Lockhart, B.; C. Serr, D. Whitten, B. Lindsey, & P. Shulz; 2006 "The Dating Game: Whitall Tatum & Co." <i>Bottles and Extras</i> . 2–14, Summer 2006.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Beer	Alcohol-Related	Multi Part Mold	1	76-95%	1883–1920	Aqua green, cylindrical; 9" tall w/ 2½ bd; crown finish; "WELZ & ZERWECK/BREWERS /BROOKLYN N.Y."; "3" on back heel; post molded.	Van Wieren, Dale P.; <i>American Breweries II</i> , 1995 West Point, PA: Eastern Coast Brewiana Association, p.225.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body Sherd	Bottle, Beer	Alcohol-Related	Multi Part Mold	1	76-95%	1905–1915	Aqua green, cylindrical; 2½" bd; "F. H. FINLEY & SON/1894-1902/BOTTLERS 208-10-12/MASS AVE NE/ WASHINGTON, D.C./THIS BOTTLE IS NOT TO BE SOLD"; trade Mark" with "F" in diamond "1518" on base; "A.B. Co." on back at heel.	http://www.cho.si.org/bottles/finley/finley.htm
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Unidentified	Pharmaceutical	Machine Made	1	100%	1900–1940	Aqua green, square body w/ rounded corners; 4½" tall w/ 1½" bd & ½" bore diam; tooled bead finish; press & blow manufacture valve mark; Household, drug, or toiletry bottle?	Date based on valve mark.

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Other	Owens Made	1	100%	1905–mid-to-late-1920s	Unidentified household bottle; amber, cylindrical; 3¼" tall w/2" bd & ⅝" bore diam; molded bead finish w/ in-sloping interior, Owen's bottle machine scar; TPQ 1905 base on Owens scar.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/glas-smaking.htm#OwensAutomaticBottleMachines
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Food Storage	Owens Made	2	100%	1905–mid-to-late-1920s	Colorless, cylindrical; 9¼" tall w/ 2¼" bd; small mouth external thread finish w/ collar at base; "PRIDE OF THE FARM/TOMATO CATSUP; "208" on front heel; "F" on base; Owens machine bottle scar; TPQ 1905 base on Owens scar.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/glas-smaking.htm#OwensAutomaticBottleMachines
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Food Storage	Owens Made	1	100%	1905–mid-to-late-1920s	Colorless, cylindrical; 8" tall w/ 2¼" bd; small mouth external thread finish w/ collar at base; "F" on base; Owens bottle scar; TPQ 1905 base on Owens scar.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/glas-smaking.htm#OwensAutomaticBottleMachines
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Other	Mold Blown	1	100%	Late-19th to early 20th-century	Colorless, square body w/rounded corners; 3" tall w/ 1¼" bd; tooled, flat finish; "Soehnee Freres A Paris" embossed on one side, remnants of paper label on other; "Soehnee Brothers, Paris" in operation 1829 to WWII; varnish (bottle) for paintings and photographs.	
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Ca. 1900–1913	Colorless, ovoid body w/ two flat sides; 6½" tall w/ 2½" bd; tooled, double ring finish; "REGISTERED FULL ½ PINT"; "H.B. ROSENSON/317-319 GRAND ST./COR. HAVEMEYER ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y."; "291" on base. Whiskey?	Date range based on Brooklyn City Directories.

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Unknown	Colorless, rectangular body w/ 2 rounded corners & 2 chamfered corners; 5¼" tall w/ 3½" bd; tooled prescription finish.	
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Unknown	Colorless, rectangular w/rounded corners; one side w/flat panel; 4½" tall w/ 1¼" bd; tooled prescription finish; "W" on base.	
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	Ca. 1880-1900	Colorless, rectangular body w/flat chamfered corners; 4¾" tall w/ 1½" bd; tooled, double ring finish; "GARFIELD – TEA"/"SYRUP" embossed on opposite side panels; laxative & diuretic; GARFIELD TEA CO., 41st St. & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	1897 Sears & Roebuck Cat; Fike, Richard E., (2006) <i>The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles</i> . Caldwell, NJ: The Blackburn Press, p. 226.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle	Food Storage	Multi Part Mold	1	100%	1877-1929	Food; colorless, tapered cylinder; 4¾" tall w/ 2½" bd; external thread finish w/ collar at base; "E.R. DURKEE & CO./NEW YORK"; "BOTTLE PATENTED April 17 1877" on base.	Fike, Richard E., (2006) <i>The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles</i> . Caldwell, NJ: The Blackburn Press, p. 58.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Milk	Food Storage	Owens Made	1	100%	1900–1919	Colorless; 4¾" tall w/ 2½" bd; wide-mouth cap seat finish; "GAIL BORDEN/EAGLE BRAND (embossed eagle) TRADE MARK/½ PINT; "PROPERTY OF/BORDEN'S/CONDENSED MILK CO."; "B" on base; Owens bottle scar.	Lockhart, Bill (2001) <i>Chp. 2: Dating Milk Bottles</i> , SHA Bottle Identification Website.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Ink Bottle	Other	Mold Blown	1	100%	1880-1910	Colorless, ring-shouldered cone ink; paper label w/image of George Washington's face	http://www.sha.org/bottle/household.htm#inkBottles

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Flora	Other	Other (see comments)	Other (see comments)	Food Storage		2	76-95%	Unknown	Two small bottle corks, likely pharmacy bottle corks.	
													Woodhead, E.I.; C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset (1984) <i>Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection</i> , Parks Canada. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada, p.62.
T2 Western ½	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Lamp Glass	Lamp, Chimney	Lighting		1	26-50%	1883 - early 20th-Cen.	Neck and upper rim of small lamp chimney w/beaded rim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Inkwell	Other	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	26-50%	ca.1842-1930	Likely the top half of an inkwell. Embossed floral pattern and maze-like border. 3.25" diameter at rim.	
													Kovel, Ralph & Terry (1986) <i>Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery & Porcelain 1850 to the Present</i> . New York: Crown Publishers; p.15.
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Pitcher	Beverage, Non-Tea	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	26-50%	ca. 1895-1904	Likely a pitcher--maker's mark reads, "J. M. & Co., Ironstone China" and shows a lion, a crown, and a unicorn.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	11-25%	ca.1842-1930	Printed orange and blue flowers, embossed dot border, green corner of a maker's mark visible but unidentifiable.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Printed gold vines on smooth glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Bright white, no marks. No cracking in glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Inkwell		Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	1885-1930	"Thomas" ink, prescription neck finish. The Thomas Inks company was in existence 1885-1930, when it was bought by Sanford.	http://www.fohbc.com/PDF_Files/PaperInkBottles_EFaulkner.pdf ; http://www.fountainpennetwork.com/forum/index.php?topic/153803-thomas-ink/

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca.1842-1930	Scalloped edge, gold border trim. Embossed circle of dots and embossed floral border. Painted basket with apple.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	26-50%	ca.1842-1930	Printed pink floral border, smooth glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whole Vessel	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	5	51-75%	ca.1842-1930	Large cup, hand-painted flowers around the rim, outside painted pink on the bottom half, white on the top, with above the flowers. "1290" painted underneath in gold paint.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	3	26-50%		Blue underglaze, likely an elixir or handy base profile. Embossed birds and branches on body, unpainted.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Platter/Dish	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca.1842-1930	Embossed floral pattern, scalloped rim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Jug	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	2	11-25%		Grey jug or pitcher, large handle (3" height). No markings	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic		Rim Sherd	bowl	Food Prep & Service	Redware	1	3-10%		White inside, dark red outside, smooth glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bottle	Pharmaceutical		1	51-75%	1887-1923	"Sauer's Extracts" embossed on side. Clear glass, possibly an Owen's mold.	http://www.answers.com/topic/the-c-f-sauer-company
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Cup	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	26-50%	post-1884	Embossed "Moxie" soda glass. The soft drink originated in 1884, and was declared the official soft drink of Maine in 2005. This glass reads "...only/serving/Moxie/ / trademark". Large vertical seam.	http://www.buy-moxie.com/ser/vlet/Categories?category=Buy+Moxie+Soda
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Wine	Alcohol-Related	Mold Blown	1	11-25%	1880-1915	flat lip, wine bottle. Olive green glass. No clear vertical/horizontal seam.	http://www.shar.org/bottle/dating.htm#Dating a Bottle Section of Dating Page
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca.1842-1930	Printed pink floral design. Gold line on rim. No cracking in glaze.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca.1842-1930	Printed pink floral design. Slightly scalloped rim. Inner gold line around rim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Body Sherd	Platter/Dish	Furnishing		4	26-50%	ca. 1900-1910	Milk glass platter with three kittens. Border has arc pattern.	http://cgi.ebay.com/antique-milk-glass-3-cat-plate-kitten-lace-victorian-/250805752748?_trksid=p4340.m263&_trkparms=algo%3DSIC%26its%3DI%252BC%26itu%3DUCI%252BIA%252BUA%252BFI%252BUFI%26otn%3D10%26pmod%3D150584647706%26ps%3D63%26ckid%3D549143757302707395
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Furnishing		1	0-2%	late 19th-early 20th century	Wide mouth external thread neck finish. Plain white milk glass, no design visible.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Other	Body/Rim Sherd	Bowl	Furnishing		3	3-10%		Crystal glass, extensively decorated with straight and circular geometric designs. Large glass handle, likely hand-blown.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca.1842-1930	Fluted cup, pearly pink glaze, printed pink flowers.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Inkwell		Whiteware/ White Granite	7	26-50%	1883 or 1892?	Yellow ceramic, either an inkwell or a vase. Hand-painted pink roses on a yellow background. Base date mark "U", possibly Worcester 1883 or Wedgwood 1892. Shell design on the corners.	Kovel, Ralph & Terry (1986) <i>Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery & Porcelain 1850 to the Present</i> . New York: Crown Publishers; p.253-254 .

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Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, milk	Beverage, Non-Tea	Owens Made	2	26-50%	late 19th-early 20th century	Possible Owens scar on base, with maker's mark "S", possibly Southern Glass Company. Milk bottle, reads, "to be washed//and returned" Top half likely same vessel, reads "R. F. S." Unidentified.	http://www.fohbc.com/PDF_Files/The%20Dating%20Game%20-%20Southern%20Glass%20Co..pdf
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Owens Made	1	3-10%		Dome base from a blue aqua glass bottle. Pontil scar. 3" diameter.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	1	3-10%		Printed pink and green floral pattern border. Off-white background, cracked glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Bowl	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	11-25%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain bright white, smooth glaze. No markings or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Saucer	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain bright white, smooth glaze. Thin lip, likely a saucer. No markings or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Food Storage	Mold Blown	1	3-10%	post-1862	"...les Guld..." visible on bottle. Likely "Charles Gulden" mustard (now Gulden's). The company began in 1862. Wide mouth external thread neck finish, vertical seam stops before the lip.	http://www.conagrafoodscompany.com/consumer/brands/getBrand.do?page=guldens
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea		1	11-25%		"Half Pint", clear glass. Company symbol is the letters "s, s, d, c, c" overlaid on top of each other. Unidentified.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Ink Bottle	Other	Mouth Blown	1	100%	ca. 1900-1910	Whole, clear glass cone ink bottle. Likely Carter's Ink, since "87" is marked on the base, a glass factory mark used by the company.	http://www.shahousehold.htm
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	Mold Blown	1	26-50%	1860-1899	John Wyeth & Bro malt extract bottle. Philadelphia. "2M" on base. Amber pharmaceutical glass. Vertical seam present.	http://www.bottlebooks.com/VWholesale%20Druggists/John%20Wyeth%20%20Brother%20WD.html

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related	Mold Blown	2	3-10%	ca. 1890-1900	Dark olive amber base. Slight dome. Likely a wine bottle. Horizontal seam around base.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	3	11-25%	late 19th-century	Tooled ring neck finish. Aqua blue glass. "Br..." embossed on body, likely "Brooklyn" or "Brothers". Same style and color as Florida water bottles from 1880 pictured at sha.org.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/typing.htm
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	Mouth Blown	1	3-10%	ca. 1860-1880	Embossed aqua blue glass base: "Linonine//Danbury//Conn." Description of mold seam on another bottle with this base dates it 1860-1880.	http://cgi.ebay.com.au/ws/eBayAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=130467358731&clk_rvr_id=239393226461 ; http://www.sha.org/bottle/body.htm
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Fauna	Bone	Bone		Other		2	0-2%		Bones, likely from cattle. Ends likely cut with knives, food-related.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Fauna	Bone	Bone		Other		1	0-2%		Bone, possibly from a dog or cat. No clear cut marks.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Milk	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	2	3-10%		Rim from a milk bottle. Rounded lip, clear glass. Faint vertical seam does not extend all the way to the top.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Pharmaceutical		1	3-10%		Wide prescription lip, clear glass. No visible seams or markings.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	3-10%	after 1898	Milk bottle rim, horizontal seam from press-and-blow mold. Top half of embossed marking visible, possibly a large "4".	http://www.sha.org/bottle/glassmaking.htm#B. Machine-made bottles
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Owens Made	1	3-10%	post-1905	Owens machine mark on base, as well as valve mark. No maker's mark or designs, no seams visible.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	3-10%	post-1890	Base from a soda or mineral water bottle, likely made in a cup-bottom mold. "8" embossed on base. Slightly bulged.	http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	3-10%		Either beer or soda rim, stacked ring neck finish (the upper ring is larger than the lower). Vertical seam does not extend all the way to the lip.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Two Piece Mold	1	3-10%		Beer bottle rim, crown neck finish. Aqua glass. Two vertical seams.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related		1	0-2%	1910-1950	Bright green glass, likely from a beer bottle.	http://www.shar.org/bottle/beer.htm
T2 Western ½	L.2	Transportation	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Other (see comments)	Lighting		1	76-95%	1907	Glass from an automobile lamp, possibly a Ford Studebaker. Embossing reads, "pat'd oct 9th [1906]"	http://picclick.com/1908-Ham-Auto-Carriage-Head-Light-Ford-320698218169.html
T2 Western ½	L.2	Personal	Glass	Milk Glass	Whole Vessel	Ointment Pot	Other		2	76-95%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Cylindrical ointment vessel and lid, remnant of label reads, "apply to the neck...soft cloth...", otherwise illegible. Some ointment still inside. 2.15" diameter, 1.25" tall.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Personal	Glass	Milk Glass	Whole Vessel	Ointment Pot	Other		1	100%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Cylindrical ointment vessel with embossed dot pattern around base. 2.15" diameter, 0.75" tall. No lid, no chips or cracks.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Personal	Glass	Milk Glass	Whole Vessel	Ointment Pot	Other		1	100%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Tall cylindrical ointment pot, slight fluted design around base. 1.5" diameter, 2" tall.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Jar/Jug	Food Storage	Unidentified Stoneware	2	26-50%	1900-1930	Grey jam jar, made by W. P. Hartley in Liverpool or London, impressed on base with lighthouse symbol. Full jar would have stood 5.25" tall.	http://www.etsy.com/listing/72136657/antique-w-p-hartley-jam-jar-or-jam-pot
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Jar/Jug	Food Storage	Unidentified Stoneware	1	3-10%		Stoneware jug, grey, no markings. 3.6" diameter.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Rim Sherd	Jar/Jug	Food Storage	Redware	2	11-25%		Unmarked redware fragments. Smooth glaze, white inside, red outside.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	51-75%	post-1880	"Mignon Z. S. & Co. Bavaria", possibly a large teacup. Gold-painted border around rim. Purple flowers, bright white background.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Pink underglaze, Dark pink printed floral pattern.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Clay	Base Sherd	Flower pot	Furnishing		1	26-50%		Fired clay flowerpot. Circular hole in base.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Electrical	Ceramic	Porcelain	Lamp Part		Lighting	Porcelain	1	100%		light-bulb socket. Copper base and inner wire present.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Electrical	Lighting Device	Other	Lamp Part		Lighting		2	100%		Thinly cut mica circles, used with electric light-bulb socket because mica does not readily conduct heat.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Industrial	Synthetic		Other (see comments)		Unknown		1		post-1894	celluloid acetate sheet fragment; predecessor of plastic.	http://www.plasticquarian.com/index.php?id=59&osCsid=
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Makers mark reads, "E. K./Silesia" with an eagle. Unidentified. Gold border.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Gold underglaze, possibly salt glaze. Ruffled edges, gold line on rim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Electrical	Ceramic	Porcelain	Whole Vessel	Other (see comments)	Lighting	Unidentified Porcelain	3	76-95%	post 1880	Split knob parts, used for wire insulation, replacing wood after 1880.	http://www.r-infinity.com/ebay/Electrical_Porcelain/Electrical_Porcelain_Adohe.pdf
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	3-10%		Chinese export porcelain, blue design picturing men in robes in a garden. Note: mends btw T2 E 1/2 ash layer and T2 W1/2 L. 2	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Bowl	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	4		post-1901	Canonsburg china company, pink floral design. Scalloped edge with gold trim. Makers mark reads, "C [or E]. M. P. Co./Jubilata/Canonsburg, PA." Same rose pattern in T2 E1/2 L. 7 and T2 W1/2 L. 2.	http://oldtymecollectiblespottery.com/histories/cannonsburg.html

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Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	3	3-10%		Molded vine pattern around base. Handle with red stripe. No makers mark visible.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Stoneware	1	3-10%		Cracked glaze stoneware, beige colored (unpainted). No marks or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Gold trim, pink floral border, cracking in glaze. No makers mark visible.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Jug	Food Storage	Unidentified Stoneware	1	3-10%		Painted blue on the inside, no coloring or glazing on the outside. Impressed line pattern. 0.25" thick.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd	Unidentified		Unidentified Stoneware	1	0-2%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Small fragment from a stoneware vessel. Blue salt glaze on one side, cracked white glaze on the other. No markings or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	6	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	Assorted white, unmarked plate fragments. Smooth glaze.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	White, cracked glaze. No markings or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Cup fragment with 0.76" thick blue stripe around rim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	White bowl fragment, no markings or designs. 0.26" thick.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	White cup fragment, no markings or designs. 0.2" thick	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	Square or rectangular base, gold trim.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Pitcher	Tableware	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Fragments of a white pitcher with gold trim. Two handle fragments, one body. Likely from same vessel.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Handle			Whiteware/ White Granite	1	Unknown	likely 19th century	Figural handle, shaped like a human arm and hand. No markings or designs.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Handle	Cup	Teaware	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	Small teacup handle, no markings.	
T2 Western ½	L.2	Industrial	Metal	iron	Nail		Unknown		1	100%		Heavily rusted nail, 0.95" length.	

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T2 Western ½	L.2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Cup		Molded	1	11-25%	post-1884?	Cup with fluted border above base, clear glass. Similar to Moxie cup, but without any embossing or markings. Green, papery substance inside on bottom--??	http://www.buy-moxie.com/ser-viet/Categories?category=Buy+Moxie+Soda
T2 Western ½	L.2/L.3 interface	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Whole Vessel	Toy Food Prep/Storage	Teaware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	76-95%		Child's toy teapot. Hand painted blue and green floral design. 0.75" tall x 2.25" wide. Scalloped edges.	
T2 Western ½ TOTAL													144
T3	L. 7	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Unidentified		Unidentified Porcelain	1	0-2%		1.125"x 0.5". No markings, white.	
T3	L. 7	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Rounded edge, white, no markings or design. Slight cracking in glaze.	
T3	L. 7	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base/Body/Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	White, rounded edge no markings or design. Significant flaking and cracking in glaze.	
T3	L.8	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Shell		Shell Fragment	Other		1	11-25%		White oyster shell fragment. 1.0 " x 0.75"	
T3	L.8	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Body Sherd	Unidentified			1	Unknown	late 19th century-early 20th century	White milk glass fragment. Ridged edge.	
T3	L.8	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Bone	Bone		Other		2	0-2%		No evidence of cut marks.Larger piece 2.0" x 0.75"	
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Unidentified			3	Unknown		Three small fragments. White smooth glaze, glaze cracked.	
T3	L.8	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle			1	0-2%		Small fragment of slightly curved aqua glass; cloudy.	
T3	L.8	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related		3	3-10%		Bottle reads "Gildersl...", likely "Gildersleeve". Rounded lip, perhaps a milk bottle. Horizontal seam visible. Clear glass.	
T3	L.8	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Body Sherd	Unidentified			1	Unknown	Likely late 19th century-early 20th century	Plain white chip from milk glass vessel. Smooth and flat, no identifying marks.	
T3	L.8	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd				2			Aqua glass fragments, no marks or seams.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body Sherd	Jar/Jug	Food Storage		1	Unknown		0.6" thick. Dark brown glaze, speckled with lighter brown on the inside.	
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Rim Sherd	Cup	Teaware	Unidentified Porcelain	1	0-2%		Possible match with T4 L2, embossed dot design on border. Green paint may be remnant of a floral design.	
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	6	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain white fragments, no markings. One fragment has a slight blue underglaze.	
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service		5	3-10%		Plain white fragments, no markings or designs. Significant chipping in the glaze.	
T3	L.8	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body Sherd		Food Prep & Service	Unidentified Coarse Earthenware	2	Unknown		Two dark brown fragments, rough glaze. One fragment has white side, other has grey. No markings or designs.	
T3	L.8	Clothing	Shoe	Leather	Shoe	Shoe/Boot Sole	Shoe		1	100%		Leather shoe sole, 9.5" in length. Narrow style - 1.75" wide at the heel, 2.5" at the toe (at the widest point). Five scoring marks made underneath. Wide, rounded toe shape.	
T3 TOTAL													34
T4	L. 1 and construction debris below asphalt and bedding interface	Architectural	Construction Materials	Other	Mantelpiece component		Furnishing		1	3-10%	ca. 1876-ca. 1890	Bluestone fragment of a mantel, with inlaid circle of malachite or green agate. Eastlake or Neo-Grec-style etched design suggests 1870-1890 time period.	http://naturalstonerock.com/view/category.php?id=1 ; http://www.buffaloaloha.com/f/firstyles/east/east.html
T4	L. 2	Industrial	Construction Materials	Metal	Iron Flake		Unknown	Iron	1			1.1"x 0.9". No clear tool marks.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Whole Vessel	Bottle, Medicine	Pharmaceutical	Two Piece Mold	1	100%		Measuring bottle. Numbers are "1/2, 3" on left and "10, 20" on right. 3.65" x 1.35".	http://www.shal.org/bottle/colors.htm#Aqua
T4	L. 2	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle, Liquor	Alcohol-Related	Molded	1	3-10%		English ring neck finish. Aqua glass. Vertical seam does not extend all the way to the rim.	
T4	L. 2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Shell	Clim, Quahog	Shell Fragment	Other		2	51-75%			

Appendix A

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T4	L. 2	Fauna	Food-Related Fauna/Flora	Bone	Bone		Other		1	51-75%		Small femur bone, cut marks evident. Broken on one end, 5" in length	
T4	L. 2	Tool	Other	Chalk			Other		1			Lump of chalk, no signs of shaping or markings. 3" x 2.4"	
T4	L. 2	Activities	Ceramic	Clay	Pipe Stem/Bowl			White Ball Clay	1	11-25%		No markings. Fragment of pipe stem, 1.25" x .25"	http://www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk/pipdex.htm
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Concentric ridge circles visible from underneath plate, no other markings or designs.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd	Jug	Food Storage	Stoneware	1	0-2%		Dark grey, both in glaze and composition. Cracked glaze. 0.4" thick.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Furnishing		1	0-2%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Plain white chip from milk glass vessel	
T4	L. 2	Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Body Sherd	Unidentified			1	0-2%		Flow green, with one smooth side and one with many indentations.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body/Rim Sherd	Cup	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	6	26-50%	late 19th century-early 20th century	Blue underglaze, salt glazed. Dark blue floral pattern. Possible match with cup fragment from L. 2 Ash layer.	http://www.antiquestjournal.com/pages04/archives/flowblue.html
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body Sherd	Jug	Food Storage		1	3-10%		Off-white composition and off-white cracked glaze. 0.27" thickness.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Scalloped edge, embossed dot border on the inside. Plain white.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Cup	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain, bright white, rounded edge. Glaze shows significant cracks.	
T4	L. 2	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	Blue underglaze. No markings or designs.	
T4	L. 3	Activities	Other	Chalk			Other		3	0-2%		Small fragments of white chalk.	
T4	L. 3	Unidentified	Unidentified	Soapstone	Unidentified		Other		1	0-2%		Small fragment of yellow soapstone.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T 4	L. 3	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body/Rim Sherd	Cup	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	0-2%	ca. 1842-1930	three white, undecorated fragments. Thin rim is likely from a teacup. Increased thickness of one of the fragments suggests it may come from a different piece.	
T4	L.3 interface through central ash deposit L. 4. Vertical and horizontal interface	Household	Ceramic	Clay		Other (see comments)	Food Preparation	Clay	1	100%		Small ceramic marble/ sphere--likely a pie weight, used to weigh down pie crusts while baked.	
T4	L.3 interface through central ash deposit L. 4. Vertical and horizontal interface	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle	Unknown	Unidentified	2	Unknown		Dark amber. Likely a beer or wine bottle. Seams not visible.	
T4	L.3 interface through central ash deposit L. 4. Vertical and horizontal interface	Industrial	Construction Materials	Metal	Iron Flake		Unknown	Iron	1			No evidence of tool marks. 0.75" x 0.35"	
T4	L.4	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle			3	3-10%		Slight mamelon base, maker's mark is a triangle with "50" embossed inside. Aqua glass. Vertical seam.	
T 4	L.4	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	Bottle, Mineral Water	Beverage, Non-Tea	Mold Blown	1	3-10%		Aqua base. Thick glass--0.27"-- suggests it is a soda or mineral water bottle. Smooth base.	
T 4	L.4	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea	Two Piece Mold	1	3-10%		Clear glass. Large vertical seam, embossed numbers visible: "60..."	
T4	L. 4	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea		1	0-2%		No visible seam, pale aqua glass. Part of a design visible, perhaps of sun rays. Letters "...rme," possibly "farmer".	

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T4	L. 4	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Beverage, Non-Tea		1	3-10%	1858?	Possibly an embossed date, "1858," on milky light-blue glass, not entirely visible. No visible seams.	
T4	L. 4	Household	Metal	Iron	Unidentified		Furnishing		2	Unknown		Heavily rusted unidentified piece of metal. Possibly a box spring from a bed. 7" x 1.75"	
T4	L. 4	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	White Salt Glazed	1	0-2%		Cracked salt-glaze, no markings.	
T4	L.4	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Ink Bottle	Other	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain white, flat/patent neck finish. Design similar to the neck of inkwells.	http://www.inkti ques.com/pb/w p_ed6cf74b/w p_ed6cf74b.ht ml
T4	L.4	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Ink Bottle	Other	Earthenware	1	3-10%		Gray, thick lip, with darker brown scratches (possibly a pattern) on the inside.	http://www.inkti ques.com/pb/w p_ed6cf74b/w p_ed6cf74b.ht ml
T4	L.4	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	2	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Blue underglaze, circular ridge surrounds base.	
T4	L.4	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body Sherd	Jug	Food Prep & Service	Earthenware	1	0-2%		0.5" thick, brown glaze.	
T4	back dirt, at eight feet or above	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Base Sherd	bottle		Owens Made	1	3-10%	Post-1905	2.1" in diameter. Clear glass, round base. Owens machine scar present.	
T4	back dirt, at eight feet or above	Personal	Glass	Milk Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle			1	3-10%	Late 19th century	Likely a figural shape, combination of pink milk glass and common clear glass. Possibly a perfume bottle. Three-part wide mouth external thread neck finish. Vertical seam visible on lip.	
T4	back dirt, at eight feet or above	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Body Sherd	Bottle	Alcohol-Related		2	3-10%		Amber glass, likely a beer bottle. No markings, designs, or seams visible.	
T4	back dirt, at eight feet or above	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain slightly off-white chips without marks ings or designs, with smooth glaze. One has a small hole (.06" d.) bored through it.	
T4	back dirt, at eight feet or above	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim Sherd	Bowl	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	3	3-10%	ca. 1842-1930	Plain, bright white, rounded edge. Glaze smooth.	

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Location	Level	Group	Class	Material	Object/ Part	Form	Function	Ware/ Typology	Count	Percent Complete	Production Date	Comments	Source
T4	Central Ash Deposit	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base Sherd	Plate	Food Prep & Service	Whiteware/ White Granite	1	11-25%	ca. 1842- 1930	White, 3.5" x 3.25". Small corner of maker's mark visible, with impressed circles. Unidentified.	
T4	Central Ash Deposit	Household	Glass	Common Glass	Rim Sherd	Bottle	Pharmaceutical		2	0-2%	(1891- 1940?)	Blue rim sherds from pharmaceutical bottle. Likely another Bromo- seltzer bottle--close match to the one found in T2 Eastern 1/2 L. 2 ash layer.	http://www.bottlebooks.com/questions/comment/bromo_seltzer_bottles.htm
T4 TOTAL									62				
GRAND TOTAL									532				

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Appendix B

Appendix B:

Excavation Record

Trench	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Type	Comment
1 (east)	0	0	2' to 3' (Variable)	7.5YR4/6	st bn sd si	Asphalt and bedding
	1	2' to 3' (Variable)	5' 2"	7.5YR3/1	v dk gr si sd	Mottled and ashy
	2	5' 2"	6'	7.5YR3/3	dk bn si sd	Compact
	3	6'	8'	10YR4/4	dk yb si sd	Contains asphalt deposits and frogged brick rubble
	4	8'	10' 5"	10YR3/4	st bn loose si sd	Apparently clean subsoil, loose and powdery, becoming slightly lighter (7.5YR4/4) and finer at bottom
1 (west)	0	0	8"			Belgian Block; Western portion of trench
	1	8"	1'	7.5YR2.5/1	ashy bl si sd	Western portion of trench
	2	1'	1' 6" (deeper in western portion of trench)	7.5YR5/1	gr mottled ash	
	3	6" (eastern) 1'6" (western)	2' to 2'10" (Variable)	7.5YR4/4	st bn sd si	
	4	2'6"	3'6"	7.5YR4/1 and 4/4	dk gr and bn si sd	Western portion of trench
	5	3'6"	3'9"	7.5YR3/4	dk bn si sd	
	6	2' to 4' (Variable)	3' to 5' (Variable)	7.5YR5/6	bn si sd	mottled with 7.5YR4/2
	7	3' to 5' (Variable)	9'4" (Variable)	7.5YR4/3	bn si sd	contains asphalt
2 (east)	8	9'4"	10'9"	7.5YR4/4	bn si sd	subsoil
	1	0	9.5"	7.5YR4/4	bn sd si	asphalt bedding
	2	9.5"	1' 9"	7.5YR6/1	gr ash	Only present in western third of trench. mottled
	3	9.5"	3'11"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	coarse and loose, appears pinkish in color
	4	3'11"	4'2.5"	7.5YR4/3	bn cl sd	wet
	5	4'2.5"	4'3.5"	7.5YR4/1	dk gr si lm	organic, compact, mottled
	6	4'3.5"	5' 3.5"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	7	5' 3.5"	5'7"	7.5YR3/2	dk bn si sd	compact fi sd
	8	5'7"	6'7"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	9	6'7"	7'1"	7.5YR3/2	dk bn si sd	dark band
	10	7'1"	8'	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	11	8'	8'4"	7.5YR3/2	dk bn si sd	dark band; contains coal and iron
	12	8'4"	8'10"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	13	8'10"	9'7.5"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	appears pinkish
	14	9'7.5"	10'4.5"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	15	10'4.5"	10'7.5"	7.5YR3/2	dk bn si sd	organic
2 (west)	16	10'10.5"	11'3.5"	10YR4/4	loose clean sd	subsoil
	1	0	7"	7.5YR4/3	bn si sd	compact; apparently Belgian Block bedding material
	2	7"	3'6" (variable)	10YR7/1	gr ash	artifact rich, lens within ash on east end of trench: 7.5YR4/4 bn si sd
	3	3'6"	4'	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	
	4	4'	7'	10YR4/6	dk yb sd si cl	
	5	7'	9'8"	7.5YR4/4	bn sd	looser and coarser; subsoil

Clove Road Phase 1B Archaeological Survey

Trench	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Type	Comment
3	0	0	4.5"	--	--	concrete and asphalt
	1	4.5"	9"	7.5YR3/1	v dk gr sd si	mottled
	2	9"	1'3"	7.5YR2.5/1	bl sd si	mottled with L. 1 color
	3	1'3"	1'8"	7.5YR4/1	v compact ash	mottled with lighter color
	4	1'8"	2'1"	7.5YR5/6	strong bn fine cl si sd	
	5	2'1"	2'6"	7.5YR4/1	dk gr ashy fi si sd	coal and glass
	6	2'6"	6'2"	7.5YR4/4	bn si sd	looser coarser cleaner; cobbles at top of level, not many inclusions at bottom
	7	6'2"	6'9"	7.5YR5/6	strong bn cl sd	coarse gravel
	8	6'9"	11'	7.5YR4/6	strong bn cl sd w gvl	mottled with darker soil
4	0	0	1'	---	---	asphalt and bedding, disturbed Belgian Block layer at bottom
	1	1'	1'7" (deeper in E end)	7.5YR3/1	v dk gr ashy sd	mottled and slightly greasy, apparent bedding for Belgian Block
	2	1'7"	2'3"	7.5YR4/6	strong bn coarse si sd	<i>W end only</i>
	3	2'3"	2'9"	7.5YR2.5/1	bl ashy si sd	<i>W half only.</i> Level contains broken glass, coal, possibly oil mixed in. When encountered, thought possible previous ground surface. Lens called L. 3B was cl si sd dk bn mottled with yb
	4	1'7"	3'	7.5YR6/6	red- yellow loose coarse sd	<i>E half only.</i> Relatively clean
	5	3'	3'6"	10YR3/6	dk yb coarse loose si sd	<i>E half only.</i> Level contains brick, bottle frags, large pcs degraded iron
	6	2'9"	11'6"	7.5YR4/4	bn loose sl si sd	small and medium rocks, larger cobbles at top of level

Notes:
cl: clay/ey; si: silt/y; sd: sand/y; lm: loam/y; gvl: gravel
bn: brown; yb: yellowish brown; rb: reddish brown; gb: grayish brown; gr: gray; dk: dark; st: strong; v: very

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