



PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT

Macedonia Plaza Development

**Block 4978, Lot 25 (Part)
Flushing, Queens County, New York**

Prepared for:

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 11PR06734
LPC Project Number: 06DME010Q
CEQR Number: 86-337Q

Involved Agencies: New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Phase of Survey: Phase 1B Field Testing

Project Location: Block 4978, Lot 25 (Part), Flushing, New York

Minor Civil Division: 08101

County: Queens

Location Information

Approximate Area of the Project Site: 15,000 square feet (1393.55 sq. meters)

Approximate Area Tested: 310 square feet (28.8 sq. meters)

USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE MAP: Flushing Quadrangle

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MACEDONIA PLAZA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PHASE 1-B TESTING REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

PROJECT OVERVIEW

AKRF was retained by BRP Macedonia Plaza Developers, LLC to provide environmental consulting services associated with the proposed Macedonia Plaza development project in Flushing, Queens County, New York (see **Figure 1**). The Macedonia Plaza development project will provide a mixed-use development building comprising up to approximately 143 affordable residential units, 20,000 square feet of community facility space, and 15,000 square feet of retail space and 64 parking spaces will be constructed (FEIS 2010) (see **Figure 2**).

The project site is located on Block 4978 on part of Lot 25, which is bounded by 37th Avenue to the north, 38th Avenue (demapped) and the Macedonia AME Church to the south, Municipal Parking Lot #1 to the west, and Union Street to the east (see **Figure 2**). The entire development parcel is subject to CEQR review, including consideration of its potential archaeological resources and the archaeological area of potential effect (APE) is the entire project site. The APE consists of two areas of sensitivity: 1) a small portion of Lot 25 north of the Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME Church, the Church) (**Figure 3**) sensitive for the presence of human burials, and 2) the backyard portions of 19th century residential lots (homelots) sensitive for the presence of shaft features such as wells, privies, and cisterns. A Phase 1B Testing Plan (AKRF October 24, 2011) was prepared because the APE will be impacted by subsurface construction in the form of pilings and site excavation. The specific goal of the archaeological examination was to determine if potentially intact burials or related funerary features and artifacts were present in the portion of Lot 25 initially called “the buffer zone” and to determine if shaft features were present in the backyard areas of homelots.

Archaeological studies of the project area were conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. in June 1988, September 1988, and May 2006 at the request of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. These studies identified a portion of the project area as potentially sensitive for the recovery of human remains associated with the Macedonia AME Church and recommended that a 15 foot no-build or buffer zone be established around the north and west sides of the church. The NYSHPO (October 18, 2011) subsequently requested that based on the results of a GPR survey to be conducted on the site for the purpose of finding underground storage tanks, a sample of the lots within the current project site should be examined to evaluate the potential for shaft features (wells, privies, cisterns) to have survived the construction of the Municipal Parking Lot. Phase 1B Testing of the buffer zone north of the church and the homelots area was to be conducted in advance of construction. On November 2, 3 and 4, 2011, AKRF conducted Phase 1B archaeological testing within the areas of sensitivity. This report presents the results of this survey.

No burial shafts, coffins, burial-related artifacts or human remains were recovered on the site. One small brick shaft feature, probably a privy, was discovered in the buffer zone and

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subsequently determined to have been filled in the early 20th century and to have no archaeological significance. A number of additional 20th century features were observed in or adjacent to the buffer zone, all associated with recent development and demolition activities and determined to have no archaeological significance. Therefore, based on the absence of any significant archaeological resources or human burial-related features, it is concluded that the proposed Macedonia Plaza development project will likely have no affect on archaeological resources. Additional testing would likely result in the collection of redundant data and is not recommended.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Flushing Commons project in Flushing, Queens, New York involved the rezoning of Block 4978, the reconfiguration of Lots 25 and 46 on this block and construction of a mixed-use project on a portion of consolidated Lot 25 (**Figure 3**). The proposed rezoning would allow for the development of the Macedonia Plaza affordable housing project on the northeast portion of Municipal Lot 1, which is not a part of the Flushing Commons project site. To facilitate that development, the proposed action included the transfer of management and jurisdiction of City-owned property from the NYCDOT to the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and, subsequently disposition of the property from HPD to an entity established specific to the project, BRP.

In the late 1980s, another project, Flushing Center (CEQR No. 86-337Q), was proposed for the Flushing Commons project site. That proposal resulted in the preparation by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) of a Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment (June 7, 1988) and a Topic Intensive Research Report (September 29, 1988). These technical reports outlined the historic nature of the property and focused on three archaeological types: a school, church and 19th century homelots. The Flushing Center project never materialized.

At a January 26, 2006 meeting concerning the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Flushing Commons project, Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology at the New York City Landmarks Commission (LPC), asked HPI to revise the conclusions and recommendations of its 1988 reports based on the revised project boundaries, proposed soil borings, current archaeological issues and available comparative data, and the updated LPC Archaeological Guidelines (2002). This resulted in an *Addendum* to the earlier reports (May 1, 2006).

LPC reviewed plans for the proposed Flushing Commons project, compared them to HPI's studies, and recommended that either archaeological testing occur or the project be redesigned to avoid impacting a 15 foot buffer area around the Macedonia AME Church, which was identified in the studies as potentially sensitive for unmarked graves. In a letter dated December 30, 2008, LPC stated that "according to the plans submitted by Geppaul Architects..., the current plans include pilings within the sensitive area but no additional excavation meaning that as it is currently envisioned, only the piling locations would need to be tested." The pilings were to be installed within a 15 foot area of sensitivity or buffer zone, immediately north of the AME Church property (Block 4978, portion of Lot 25).

Based on a "Site Preparation Plan" (10/12/11) provided by BRP, subsurface construction work consisting of the installation of pilings to depths of approximately 30-32 feet will take place within the 15 foot "no-impact" or buffer zone north of the Church (**see Figure 3**). The area to be impacted is approximately 15 feet by 88.6 feet or approximately 1300 square feet. There was a possibility that unmarked graves or disarticulated human remains might be present within this area of sensitivity. Therefore AKRF prepared a Work Plan or Testing Protocol (October 24,

2011) to determine the presence or absence of unmarked graves within the 15 foot buffer zone north of the Church and to test additional locations on the project site for the presence of shaft features. This plan was approved by SHPO and LPC.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, although a documentary study determines archaeological potential, “the resources the site actually contains cannot be known until the site is physically tested” (2001 Section 513.1: 3F-16). Therefore, the Phase 1B fieldwork completed on the Macedonia Plaza Development property was designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources in potentially sensitive areas identified in the Phase 1A and subsequent reports and in backyard areas of homelots as determined by a GPR study.

Subsurface testing consisted of monitoring mechanically excavated backhoe trenches. The backhoe was used to remove asphalt and disturbed soils. Archaeologists monitored trench excavation for archaeological features and intact burials and ground surfaces and examined the excavated materials for artifacts and human remains. Hand excavation was used to clear loose soil, examine soil deposits and possible features, and to more fully expose features.

The field testing was completed in compliance with the guidelines established by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC, 2000), LPC (2002), and SHPO (2005). Artifacts were recorded in field notes and placed in labeled plastic bags. All fieldwork was documented through notes, photographs, and drawings. All artifacts recovered during field testing were processed in AKRF’s archaeology laboratory. The collected artifacts were washed with a mild, non-ionic detergent using soft-bristle brushes and were then air-dried on racks. An artifact inventory was also prepared.

B. PROJECT SITE HISTORY

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The following information about the project site was abstracted from HPI’s Phase 1A report (June 1988). The Macedonia Plaza development project site located on the north shore of Long Island is physiographically part of the Coastal Plain. Long Island is the top of a Coastal Plain ridge formation covered with glacial drift. The Plain is an elevated sea bottom demonstrating low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. Continental glaciations affected the surficial geology of Long Island as the glacier advanced and receded at least three times in the last million years. The Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill were two sub-stages of glaciations that left a series of ridges across the length of Long Island. As a result, Flushing’s topography is moderately uneven and has a gentle inclination to the north and a low range of hills that extend along its southern border and separates it from Jamaica. Gratacap (1909: Map III) has placed Flushing on the southern edge of the retreating “ice front” and it is likely the project site was inundated by the melting ice and was an extension of the Flushing Bay estuarine ecosystem by the end of the Pleistocene. Glacial till and outwash consisting of sand, clay, gravel and boulders were deposited by the melting ice sheets. The fertile sandy loam composed of decomposed boulders, feldspar, greenstone traprock and granite in the Flushing area was instrumental in the town’s horticultural development.

Although Flushing Bay and the Flushing River are only 2,000-2,500 feet west of the project site, there is no definitive indication that a substantial fresh water course or extensive wetland existed on or adjacent to the project site after approximately 10,000 years ago. Although a mineral spring was discovered in 1816, near the head of Flushing River marsh, there is no indication that

such a spring existed within the proximity of the project parcel. The Innes “reconstruction” of early Flushing is the only depiction of a stream within the immediate project area. However, his map is contradicted by all the additional cartographic evidence reviewed. In addition, throughout the twentieth century, Block 4978 has been mapped as a relatively flat terrace with a dominant elevation of 50-55 feet above mean high water.

PROJECT SITE HISTORY

The complete background history of the project site was outlined in the Flushing Center Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment (HPI June 1988). Further information focusing on the 19th century was gathered in a Topic Intensive Research Report on Archaeological Concerns for the Flushing Center Project (HPI September 1988), and in an Addendum which brought these reports up to date which was prepared for the Flushing Commons Project (HPI May 1, 2006). The portion of those reports concerning 19th century homelots and the Macedonia AME Church is summarized below.

MACEDONIA AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church is the third oldest church in Flushing, having been organized in 1811. It is predated only by the Friends Meeting House and St. George’s Protestant Episcopal Church. The 1811 land grant for the AME Church lot, now Lot 46, measured approximately 105 feet X 60 feet with frontage on what was to be known over time as Liberty, Lincoln Street, and 38th Avenue (now demapped).

The Reverend Benjamin Griffin, a white preacher, officiated for the African American congregation of the Methodist Circuit. A church building was not erected until 1837. In the years before the Civil War, members of the Church’s congregation and its pastor, Edward Africanus, were active in the early struggle for African American civil rights. In addition, the Church is reported to have been used to house fugitive slaves, and according to the Queens Historical Society, is one of four recognized Underground Railroad sites in Queens,¹ although it is unclear whether this potential association can be documented or is simply part of local oral tradition.

For many years, the AME Church was tightly confined to a limited space, bounded on one side by an active street and on two sides by private residences. The Church had active use of a 15-foot wide parcel on its east lot line before official purchase of the area circa 1929. Part of the Macedonia AME Church lot was used as a burial ground for African Americans. While the churchyard lot may have been largely filled by 1853, the last interment reportedly took place in 1909. In 1903, an extension was built to the Church; at that time, the builders discovered human remains when they dug for a foundation. These were re-interred in a corner of the churchyard. In 1931, another wing was added to the Church with a social hall and gym, the basement was enlarged, and a new floor was installed. According to one source, the church building was also rebuilt at that time on the original foundation. The new construction cut deeply into the yard and many burials were disturbed, even in places where none had been expected. The Church was blocked from purchasing a lot in Flushing Cemetery. One newspaper reported that the reverend at that time (Reverend Dawkins) had all of the remains enclosed in one box and reburied in a walkway alongside the church. The present Reverend McEachern, has stated that these remains currently reside beneath the church sanctuary (personal communication 10/13/11).

¹ <http://www.queenshistoricalsociety.org/freedom.html>

When the city decided in 1949 to create the municipal parking lot on the project site, the city and the church came to an agreement which allowed the church building to stay on its site. However, since 38th Avenue to the south, on which the church had faced, was demapped for the parking lot, the church had to create a new entrance on the Union Street (east) side of the building. By 1988, two 20th century acquisitions of land to the east of the original plot had enlarged the church holdings to an area of the following size: 104.56 feet on the west X 94.64 feet on the north X 109.53 feet on the east X 109.24 feet on the south.

As noted in the Topic Intensive Report (HPI September, 1988), there are extensive interviews, newspaper articles, and maps that have provided a rich history of the Church, including information on interments, rumored interments, and re-interments which have occurred in the churchyard over time. Although new interviews were conducted with AME Church members for the *Addendum* prepared by HPI in 2006, little additional information about the church property was available. Interments have been found at unsuspected places on this lot, and there was no way of knowing if all the burials had been located. Any new discoveries of burials may be the result of property boundary lines being unclear through time. Members of the Macedonia AME Church did not always have the option of burying their dead in local public graveyards, and their church cemetery plot was crowded; therefore, it was not inappropriate to speculate that early African-American burials may have been placed beyond the specific boundaries as recorded in mid-20th century city documents. There is no documentary evidence that church-associated burials ever intentionally extended beyond what became Lot 46. However, the church did use the 15-foot east yard “right of way” for a burial ground without actually owning the land.

THE BUFFER ZONE

Although the series of construction excavations for the extant enlarged church building that virtually covers the entire parcel, has more than likely destroyed any *in situ* burials that may be associated with the earliest church history, the current AME Church property was considered sensitive for possible human remains. HPI’s *Report on the A.M.E. Church Graveyard Buffer Zone Research for the Flushing Center Project, New York*, in the Flushing Center Topic Intensive Research report (September 29, 1988) detailed the realistic concerns for possible human remains on Lot 46 and the immediate, 15-foot perimeter surrounding Lot 46, based on comparable churchyard sites in the northeast and Philadelphia. HPI’S *Addendum* prepared in 2006 did not add significant new information that would result in altering the original recommendations.

Late 19th and early 20th century construction on the west side of the church lot argued against intact human remains in this location. There is substantial evidence that Lot 51 (see **Figure 4**) experienced severe subsurface disturbance for the construction of three substantial houses; therefore, the survival of any burials on the west border of the church site was not anticipated. On the east side of the church lot, the circa 1954 construction of a church building destroyed any potential subsurface resources. On the south side of the church lot, a portion of the 38th Avenue roadbed, which has been incorporated into the church lot, acts as a buffer for the original church land. The roadbed has undergone extensive changes including widening and utility installations. There is no record of burials being discovered during this work. If project-related subsurface excavations are necessary in the portion of the former 38th Avenue road bed, archaeological monitoring may be appropriate. Documents indicate early interments in front of the church (HPI 2006). In this scenario, a protocol for monitoring would be developed in coordination with and approved by SHPO and LPC.

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It was also not expected that burials would be encountered on the north side of the church as the church building now extends the full length of Lot 46. However, it was conceivable that burials could have extended into the Macedonia Plaza Development project APE beyond the Lot 46 lot line and onto the small portion of Lot 25, where construction is expected to take place. LPC requested that archaeological testing for the presence or absence of human remains take place in the 15 foot buffer zone north of the Church where construction was anticipated. This is where Phase 1B testing took place in November 2011.

HOMELOTS

In a 10/12/11 conference call between Douglas Mackey of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Patrick Blanchard and Thomas Bura (HPD), Diane Dallal (AKRF), and Amanda Sutphin (LPC), SHPO inquired about the potential archaeological sensitivity of other areas of the BRP Macedonia Plaza Development LLC site. Mr. Mackey asked why only five homelots on the entire Flushing Commons project site, including the BRP Macedonia Plaza Development site, were selected for further study by LPC and HPI. None of the lots studied were located on the Macedonia Plaza project site. SHPO requested a brief summary of the rationale behind this decision be included in this Phase 1B Testing Plan.

The following information has been compiled from HPIs' archaeological studies (June 7, 1988, September 29, 1988, May 1, 2006):

The *Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report* (HPI June 7, 1988: 27) for the Flushing Commons site stated that backyard deposits that could contain archaeological resources once existed on the many small lots in the project area. This was known from an examination of the maps and land-use atlases spanning the early 19th to the mid-20th century when the area became a parking lot. For the most part, small buildings which must have functioned as homes or boarding houses or shops were present. In most cases, the lots were not completely covered with structures, although outbuildings and a second generation of little houses were added on some plots (ibid). Public utilities in most cases replaced backyard means of waste/water management only at the end of the 19th century after many of the lots had been developed for decades. In some cases, hookups did not occur until the 1940s. HPI also stated that it was "difficult to locate small backyards when physical lot features no longer exist(ed)" (ibid) and reasoned that in order to justify fieldwork of pre-1954 (parking lot) backyard spaces (which may or may not have been destroyed), a narrowed focus of research would need to be undertaken to identify what unique or significant information might be recovered.

In the *Topic-Intensive Research Report on Archaeological Concerns for the Flushing Center Project, Queens, New York, CEQR 86-337 Q* (HPI, September 29, 1988: ii), a rationale was provided for selecting homelots for further study. LPC suggested that the guiding principle for the research into the nineteenth century homelot areas on the project site should be to locate particular homelots that met the following qualifications in order to be considered for field testing:

1. The homelot should represent one decade of continuous occupancy by a black family; and/ or
2. The homelot should represent single-family residency for at least twenty years (ibid).

The entire Flushing Commons project area, including Block 4978 (the BRP Macedonia Plaza Development site is located on a portion of this block and was included in the study) between 37th and 38th Avenues and Block 4979 between 38th and 39th Avenues to the south, were scrutinized for archaeological potential according to several attributes. These attributes included subsurface integrity and an established residency pattern prior to the introduction of municipal

utilities. Research was completed with the aid of insurance atlases, census data, business directories, conveyance records, personal interviews, and information gathered from several Borough departments, including Sewer, Records, Block and Lot Division, and House Numbers and Report Division).

A total of five homelots, none of which was located in the Macedonia Plaza project area, met the established criteria and appeared to possess potentially significant, intact remains reflective of a particular nineteenth century Queens neighborhood. The five lots were among a group of 22 originally selected for intensive investigation after an initial screening for subsurface disturbance.

The homelots (see **Figure 4**) meeting the established criteria were:

- Lot 27 – 133 Lincoln (38th Ave.)
- Lot 65 – 124 Lincoln (38th Ave.)
- Lot 53 – 152 Lincoln (38th Ave.)
- Lot 57 – 144 Lincoln (38th Ave.)
- Lot 20 – 119 Washington St. (37th Ave.)

The most recent historic lot summaries of the above properties can be found in the *Addendum: Review of Flushing Center Archaeological Evaluations as per Revised LPC Review Regulations (2002) and Current Research Issues* (HPI May 1, 2006:2-6).

In an environmental review letter (October 18, 2011), SHPO requested archaeological testing in “at least 2-3” homelots in the Macedonia Plaza project APE. Environmental studies were planned for the site which included GPR and Magnetometer surveys, therefore, SHPO asked that based on the results of the GPR study the archaeological team select several locations to test for the presence or absence of shaft features associated with properties on the rest of the site.

In 1917, Block 4978 was known as Block 59 and the Lots behind the church included: Lot 34 (153 Washington St.), Lot 35 (153 Washington St.), Lot 36 (155 Washington St.), Lot 37 (157 Washington St.), Lot 38 (159 Washington St.), Lot 39 (161 Washington St.), Lot 40 (45 Union St.), and Lot 41 (47 Union St.).

Macedonia AME Church Lot Line Research

The *Topic Intensive Research* report conducted by HPI (September 29, 1988:AME: 5), provided some information on a few of the lots within the APE behind the AME Church but only those that shared a boundary with the Church (see **Figure 4**):

Lot 36

Lot 36, originally the western part of old Lot 13 was in the Bevins (Bevans/Bevanen) family by 1865. It was bounded on the east by the land of John Nichols, on the south by the Macedonia AME Church, Abigail Embree on the west and Washington Street (37 Ave.) on the north. The lot dimensions were 150' X 30.6'. “Apparently there were no legal agreements with the church since `said premises are free from encumbrance” (QBCR, Liber 1248, p. 18; Liber 1377, p. 258” (Ibid). Both the 1917 Sanborn and the 1949 Damage Map show the rear yard vacant. However a 1926 (corrected to 1932) Hyde atlas shows an outbuilding/stable on the southern lot line in the southwest and southeast corners, respectively (Ibid).

Lot 41

Lot 41 which shared 29.81' of the northern AME Church lot line was recorded in the 20th century as "irregularly shaped, i.e. 7 angles with no angle recorded as 90 degrees), not precisely as it appears on the 1917 Sanborn Atlas (Ibid: AME-6) (see **Figure 4**). "A one-story brick structure apparently abutted approximately the east half of the shared property line between Lot 41 and Lot 46 (the church lot) by c. 1949 (see the Damage Map)" (Ibid).

Lot 34

"The southeast corner of Lot 34 also abuts the church's northern lot line" according to the 1917 Sanborn map. Richard and Clara Schneider (Schneider & Son, Inc.) maintained numerous rental properties on this and other neighborhood plots during the 1920s (QBCR, Lier 3107, p. 110412; Liber 3465, p. 13093). As can be seen on... (the 1917 Sanborn map)... and a 20th century Hyde atlas, the Schneider's holdings on Lot 34 included a two-story 'shop' that filled the southeast corner of their parcel approximately 25' e-w X 35' n-s" (Ibid).

C. FIELD TESTING

As stated above and in the 2001 CEQR *Technical Manual*, although a documentary study determines archaeological potential, the resources the site actually contains cannot be known until the site is physically tested (CEQR 2001, 3F-16). This report addresses Phase IB presence/absence testing in connection with proposed subsurface construction in the approximately 15 foot X 88.6 foot buffer zone located immediately north of the AME Church and across approximately two homelots areas behind the church.

THE WORK PLAN

The procedures outlined in the Work Plan prepared by AKRF stated that AKRF would identify and contact the descendant population. The descendant population was the Macedonia AME Church and several conversations took place with Reverend McEachern. The Work Plan also stated that after removal of the asphalt and disturbed soils in each trench, mechanical excavation would proceed carefully under the direction of an archaeologist. If any human remains or evidence of grave shafts were encountered, mechanical excavation would cease and hand excavation would be employed to clear the area and examine the find. Unless potentially sensitive remains were found, excavation would continue in each trench to a depth of undisturbed subsoil or approximately 6 feet below ground surface. Each trench was to be documented, mapped, and photographed. A sample of hand excavated soils would be screened through standard hardware cloth to sample for artifacts such as coffin hardware or container material. If human remains were collected during screening they were to be documented and their location noted. A physical anthropologist/forensic archaeologist would either be on-call or on-site during field testing in the event that skeletal material was encountered during archaeological testing. If evidence of burials within the test area was ambiguous (for example, if isolated human bones were recovered from disturbed soils), limited additional testing would be conducted. This would likely consist of a small 50 X 50 cm unit in the find location to look for additional material and/or burial shafts.

If human remains were encountered within a trench, they would be documented and protected in place until proper coordination was completed and a Disinterment/Reinterment Plan was in place. The OME and NYPD as well as the LPC and SHPO would be contacted. BRP and the AME Church would also be contacted should any human remains be discovered. Their involvement as well as that of LPC/SHPO was to be sought during preparation of a Disinterment/Reinterment Plan and any subsequent excavation of the human remains.

The Disinterment/Re-interment Plan would be prepared to conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation by an archaeologist that satisfies the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. However, the human remains or burial shafts were encountered.

FIELD RESULTS

AKRF notified LPC, SHPO, and the Office of the Medical Examiner (OME) that testing would begin on November 2, 2011. The AME Church also notified the local NYPD precinct. According to the approved Work Plan, the testing of paved areas was to entail the monitoring of the removal by heavy machinery of the asphalt paving that covered the area to be tested and any additional modern overburden. This was to be accompanied by hand testing when necessary. The goal of testing was to locate evidence for the presence of human burials in the form of burial shafts, coffin remains, or human remains. The Work Plan stated that a series of three (3) backhoe trenches would be excavated in the small 15 X 88.6 foot buffer zone area of the parking lot on Lot 25 behind the AME Church. Each trench would measure approximately 5 feet wide by 20 to 30 feet long (**See Figure 5**). These trenches would be spaced so as to provide a sample of the subsurface conditions across the affected area. However, the presence of trees and substantial roots prevented the excavation of three staggered trenches.

Fieldwork was conducted November 2, 3 and 4, 2011 by a crew of two archaeologists, and a backhoe operator. Fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of three backhoe trenches (Trench 1, Trench 2, and Trench 3) in two areas of sensitivity identified in the Work Plan (October 26, 2011) – the Buffer Zone north of Macedonia AME Church and the Home Lots Area in backyards north of the church. A two foot diameter, dry-laid brick privy and its builder's trench, likely associated with a dwelling once located along Union St., was identified in Trench 1 as well as a number of 20th century soil disturbances.

On November 3rd, a GPR and Magnetometer survey was also conducted over the entire site and anomalous locations marked directly onto the asphalt pavement. No anomalies were reported in the backyard areas of houses that would have once existed along 37th Ave. However, an anomaly was identified just north of the Buffer Zone. Investigation of the anomaly resulted in the discovery of a dense 4 foot thick deposit of demolition debris and domestic artifacts north of the buffer zone and probably associated with a structure or structures on Lot 34.

TRENCH 1

Trench 1: The archaeologists excavated a single, approximately 60-foot-long east-west oriented trench in the Buffer Zone Area behind the church. The trench was approximately 3.5 feet wide and was excavated to a depth of approximately 4 feet below ground surface, except in the location of a brick privy (discussed below) where excavation extended to a depth of 8 feet below pavement. Trench 1 also included a 6 foot by 6 foot extension that extended southward, toward the church structure, creating an L-shape (**see Photograph 1 for original shape of the trench**). The walls and floor of the trench were shovel skimmed and scraped with trowels. The archaeologists found no burial shafts or human remains in Trench 1.

THE PRIVY

The archaeologists did discover a 2-foot-diameter, dry-laid brick privy in the north wall of Trench 1 which was also the northern border of the Buffer Zone. The trench was expanded to the north an additional 6 feet beyond the buffer zone, and east and west in order to fully expose the brick feature (**see Photographs 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B and 5**). The interior of the privy measured about

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21 inches and was composed of highly compacted fine brown silt with some gravel and inclusions (10YR 5/4) (see **Figure 7**). The builder's trench for the privy was three feet wide and composed of strong brown coarse sand with fine gravels (7.5 YR 4/6). The builder's trench disappeared at about 6 feet below ground surface.

The privy was constructed of standard bricks, approximately 8"X 4" X 2" inches in size. Many of the bricks were missing one corner. This was probably done deliberately by the mason to create the rounded shape of the privy. It is also possible the mason reused old bricks that were already broken. None of the bricks had indentations called "frogs" and none was marked with the name of the company. Branding began in the 1850s but not every yard branded their products and although frogs begin as early as 1880, it is possible that flat faced bricks were produced after that date. Therefore, it is not reliable to rely on the bricks to date the privy (Alan Gilbert, personal communication, 11/15/11).

Thirty-five artifacts were recovered from the builder's trench. Based on the presence of a clay pipestem, a fragment of 19th century pipebowl and two sherds of plain whiteware (1820-present), it is likely the privy was constructed during the 19th century. The privy extended to a depth of 8 feet below the ground surface and terminated at a dense layer of compact sand and cobbles. The archaeologists bisected and excavated the privy and screened the contents. It was filled with hard, compacted silty soil mixed with predominantly 20th century artifacts and appeared to be filled within a very short time period. Two hundred and forty-three artifacts were recovered from the privy and despite the fact that 19th century artifacts (and even a sherd of pearlware [1775-1840]), were present, the recovery of an amber-colored Clorox bottle base between 5.5 to 6 feet below the pavement and dating between 1932-1960 based on type and location of the embossment, suggests the privy was filled in the 20th century. Artifacts in the privy fill were badly fragmented as if they represented secondary refuse (see **Appendix A: Artifact Inventory** below). A ceramic sewer pipe was found above the privy (see **Photo 3B**) and a large fragment of the sewer pipe was recovered at a depth of 8 feet below ground surface. No human remains, coffins or burial-related artifacts were found in the privy.

Brick and concrete foundation remains were observed directly to the east of the privy (see **Photo 2A**). It is possible these were associated with a building or buildings on Lot 41 where there was once a 3-story dwelling and for a brief time, a single-story store with no basement (See **HPI 1988 and 2006 and Figure 4**). These were likely demolished to make way for the parking lot.

Although beyond the scope of the Work Plan, an examination of turn of the century census records indicated that in 1900, 47 Union St. in Lot 41 was occupied by the Hasfell family (12th U.S. Census 1900). The elder Hasfell was a fish dealer who lived with his German immigrant wife, Kate, their two children and Kate's aunt, Catherine Hess. The Hasfells shared the building with Martin Martini, a painter, and his wife. Despite their names, the Martinis were German immigrants. By 1910, the Hasfells and Martinis were residing elsewhere and 85 year old Margaret A. Levitt was living at 47 Union St. with her sons, John and George W., who were moulders in an iron foundry. A daughter Margaret lived with them and was a music teacher (13 U.S. Census 1910). All were born in America. An Italian immigrant family also lived in the house: Tony W. Caparell, a shoemaker in a shoe store, his wife Louisa and their son William who worked as a "helper" to the City surveyor (Ibid).

SMALL FEATURE

A small, approximately 16" wide shallow "pit," irregularly shaped and about 3 feet below the asphalt, was found intruding into the south wall of Trench 1 (see **Photo 2B**). This shallow

feature was more like a “gouge” in the earth that had been hastily filled in than an actual feature. The bottom of the feature was filled with jumbled fill-type soils (10 YR 4/3, loose Sandy Silt), which differentiated it from the soils in Trench 1. The small feature contained bits of shoe leather, shell, brick, and corroded metal fragments. No evidence of human remains, burial shafts, coffin hardware or coffin wood was recovered.

TRENCH 2

As stated above, a GPR and Magnetometer survey was completed and an operator marked out anomalies on the parking lot's asphalt surface. No anomalies were reported by the GPR and Magnetometer surveys in the homelots' backyard areas. However, AKRF excavated an approximately 26-foot-long by 2.5 feet wide trench, called Trench 2, across two backyard lots (probably old Lots 35 and 36) and exposed undisturbed subsoil below 1 to 2 feet of disturbed topsoil and fill (see **Photographs 6A and 6B**). Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of approximately 5 feet. The GPR and Magnetometer results appear to have been accurate as no features, grave shafts or human remains were found in Trench 2. No artifacts were collected. Trench 2 was located approximately 63 feet west of the east fence along Union Street and approximately 71 feet north of the church.

The basic soil profile of Trench 2 consisted of:

0-9 inches below ground surface: Asphalt (2 layers)

9-13 inches below ground surface: 7.5 YR 3/3 Si Cl (Fill)

13-to 56 inches below ground surface: 5 YR 6/8 Undisturbed subsoil

TRENCH 3

The GPR and Magnetometer survey identified a circular anomaly north and west of the Buffer Zone Area, immediately northwest of Trench 1 (See **Figure 6**). Trench 3 was excavated to investigate the anomaly (see **Photographs 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B**). Immediately below the asphalt paving and chunky gravel bedding, archaeologists discovered a dense deposit of predominantly 20th century artifacts including a clamp-on roller skate, clothesline pulley, and several embossed bottles. This deposit was approximately 4.5 feet wide and three feet thick and terminated at approximately 3 feet below ground surface. The archaeologists excavated Trench 3 to 5 feet below ground surface when the archaeologists hit subsoil (7.5 YR 5/6 silty sand) (see **Figure 8**).

Fifty-five artifacts were collected from Trench 3 (see **Appendix A: Artifact Inventory**). Two bottles were embossed, “Scholz Bros. /College Point, NY.” The Scholz Brothers, Nicholas and Peter, founded their beverage company in 1920 and manufactured sodas. They were still in business in the 1990s although no longer making soda (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=990CE6DC1031F933A1575BC0A963958260>).

Many bottles in Trench 3 were manufactured on an automated bottle machine (1903+). A great deal of metal fencing and other demolition debris was also encountered and a dense deposit of ash was present in the northwest corner of the trench. In the west wall, wood along the north side and wood at the base of the deposit delineated the deposit from the surrounding soils (see **Figure 8**). It is possible this was a cellar pit or a coal shed into which demolition debris was poured during construction of the Municipal Parking Lot.

RESULTS OF ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A total of 382 artifacts were collected from two of the three trenches excavated during the Phase 1B survey (Trenches 1 and 3). This included artifacts from the small feature, the privy and its builder's trench, and the dense artifact deposit.

The artifacts consist of a generic mix of architectural and domestic refuse such as brick, wood, bottle and window glass, ceramics, iron nails, and shell. Although many sherds of 19th and even one sherd of 18th century ceramics were collected, they were found in association with 20th century artifacts. One possible prehistoric quartz flake was found in the builder's trench of the privy.

The artifacts are reflective of the disturbed or redeposited stratigraphy from which they were collected and have no research value.

Appendix A: Artifact Inventory contains a description of each artifact.

D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three trenches were excavated on the Macedonia Plaza Development project site. Field testing did not reveal burial shafts, burial-related artifacts or human remains. A small 19th century privy was discovered in the buffer zone. It was filled in one single dumping episode during the 20th century. The privy was documented, bisected and excavated and all soils screened for artifact recovery.

Therefore, based on the consistent absence of burial shafts or human remains and the absence of potentially significant archaeological resources in either the Buffer Zone or Homelots area, it is concluded that additional fieldwork would most likely result in the collection of redundant data and would not contribute to our knowledge of the area's history and no additional testing is recommended. However, it is recommended that the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan prepared by AKRF remain in place during construction. *

REFERENCES

References

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1900 Twelfth Census of the United States 1910 Population, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of the Census
1910 Thirteenth Census of the United States 1910 Population, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
May 1, 2006 *Addendum: Review of Flushing Center Archaeological Evaluations (1986 and 1988) for the Flushing Commons Project Site as per Revised LPC Review Regulations (2002) and Current Research Issues.*

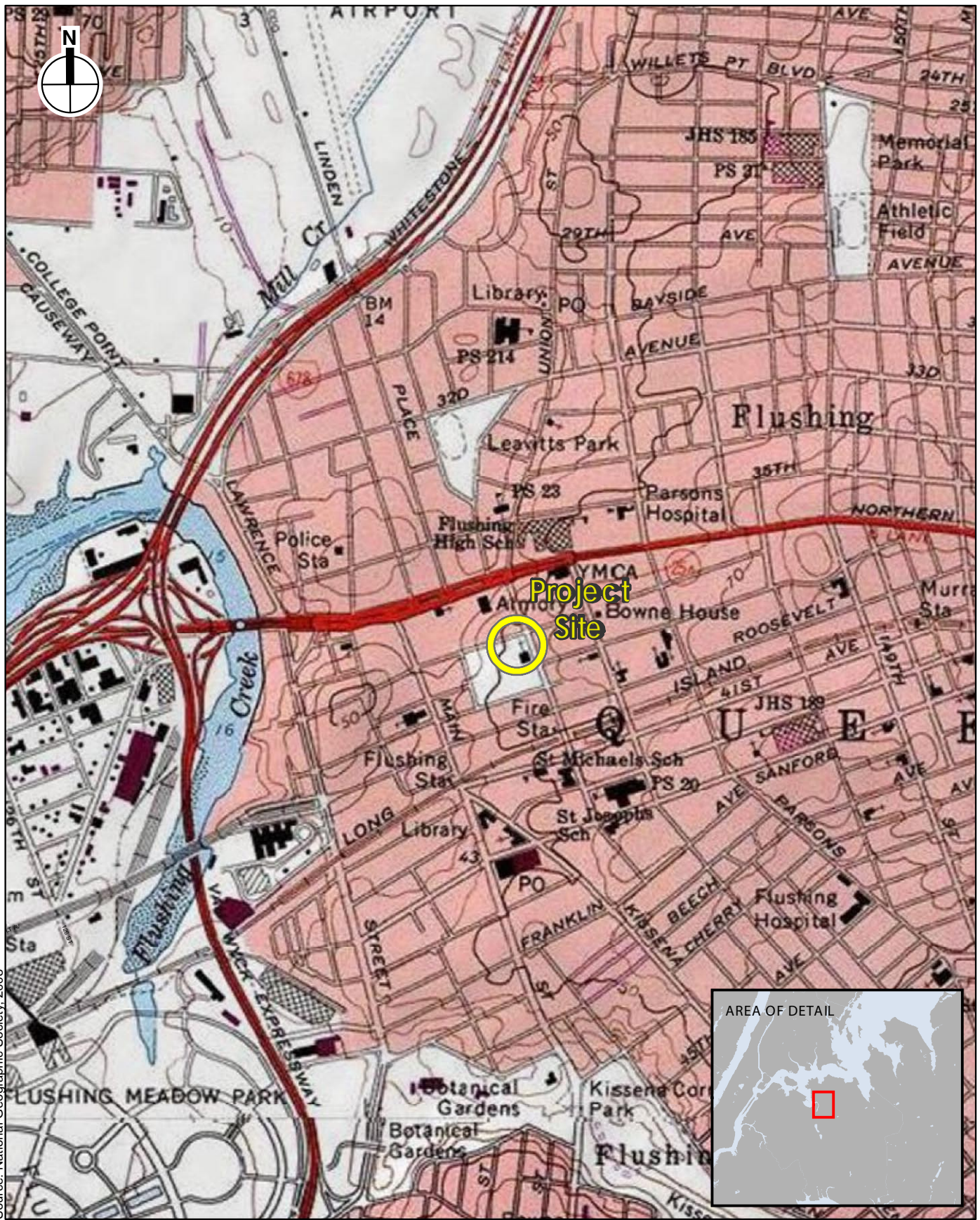
September 29, 1988 *Flushing Center: CEQR 86-337 Q, Topic-Intensive Research.* Prepared for AKRF, Inc.

June 7, 1988 *Flushing Center: CEQR 86-337 Q, Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report.* Prepared for AKRF, Inc.

FIGURES

11.16.11

Source: National Geographic Society, 2008

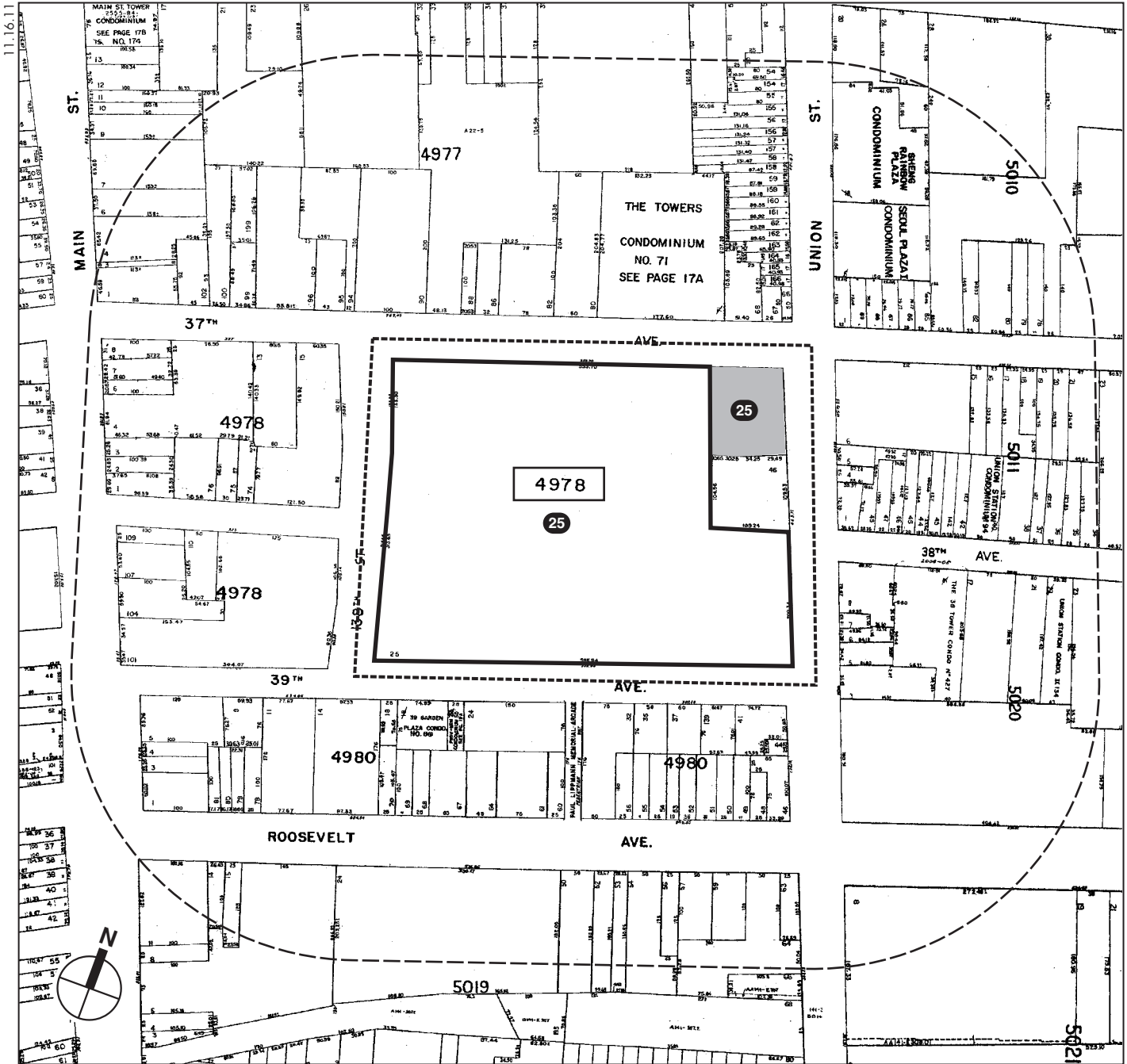







Approximate coordinates of
Project Site:
40° 45' 43" N, 73° 49' 40" W

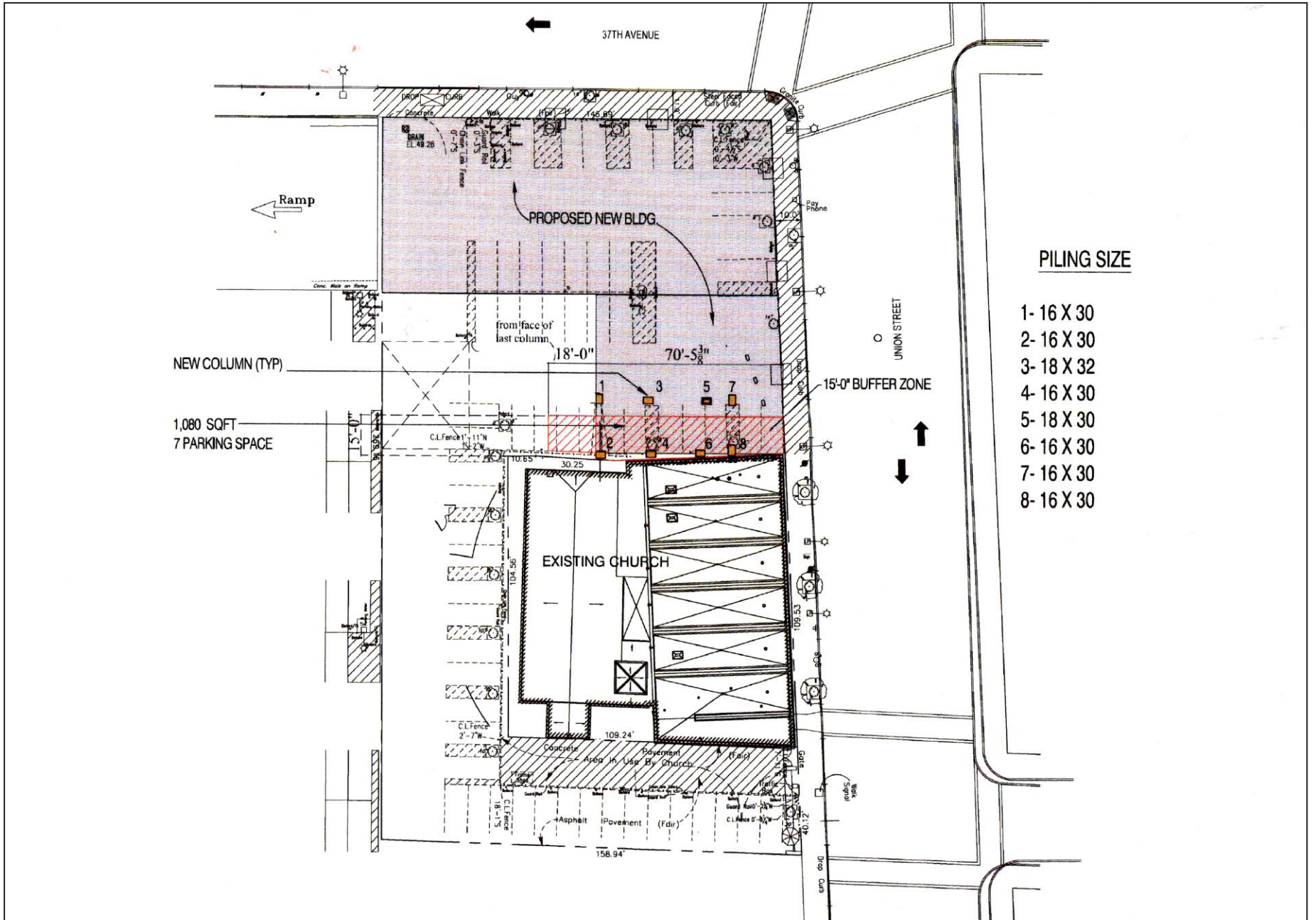
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map - Flushing Quad

Figure 1







MACEDONIA PLAZA

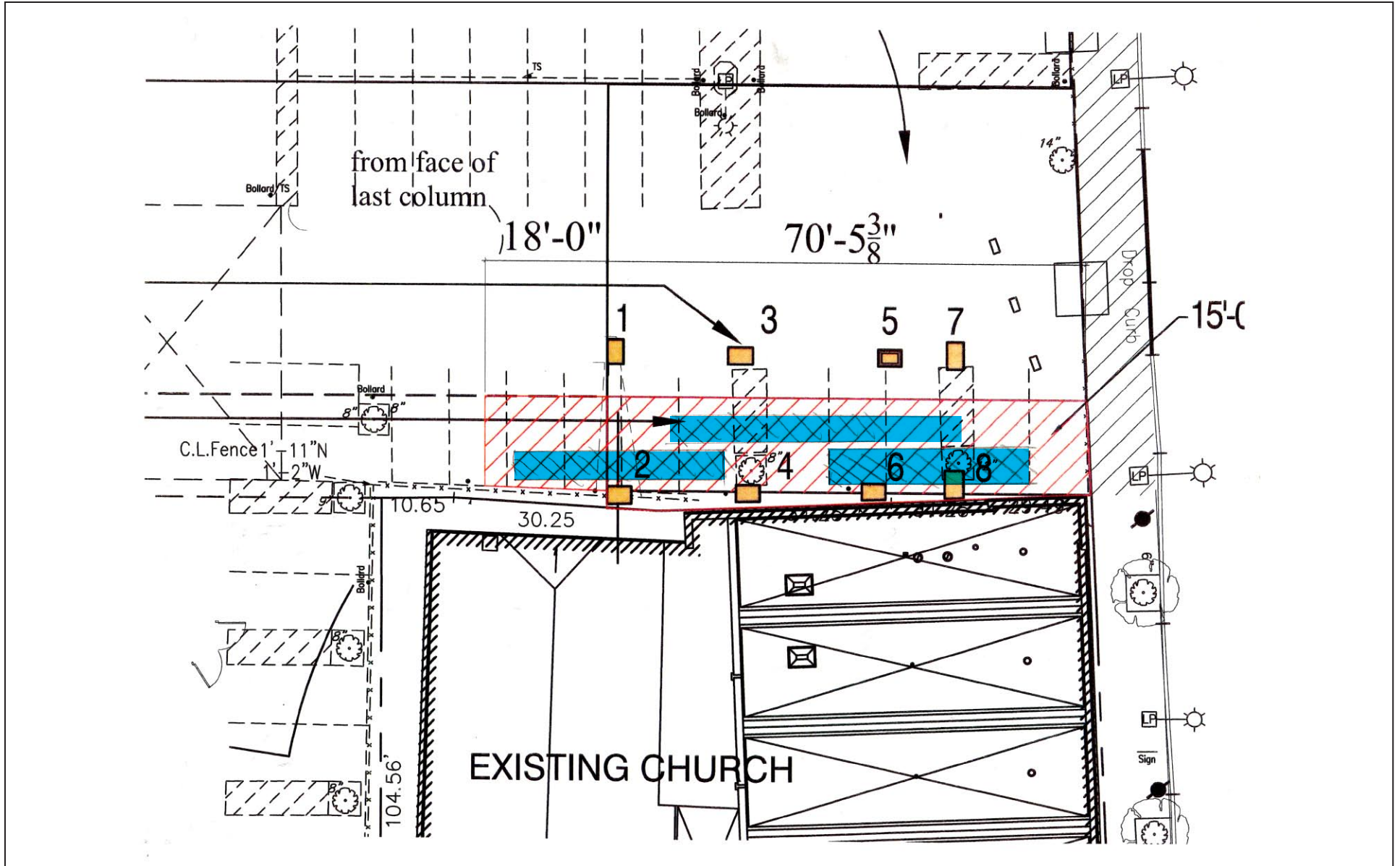


-  Flushing Commons
-  Rezoning Area Boundary
-  Block Number
-  Lot Number
-  Macedonia Plaza Project Site



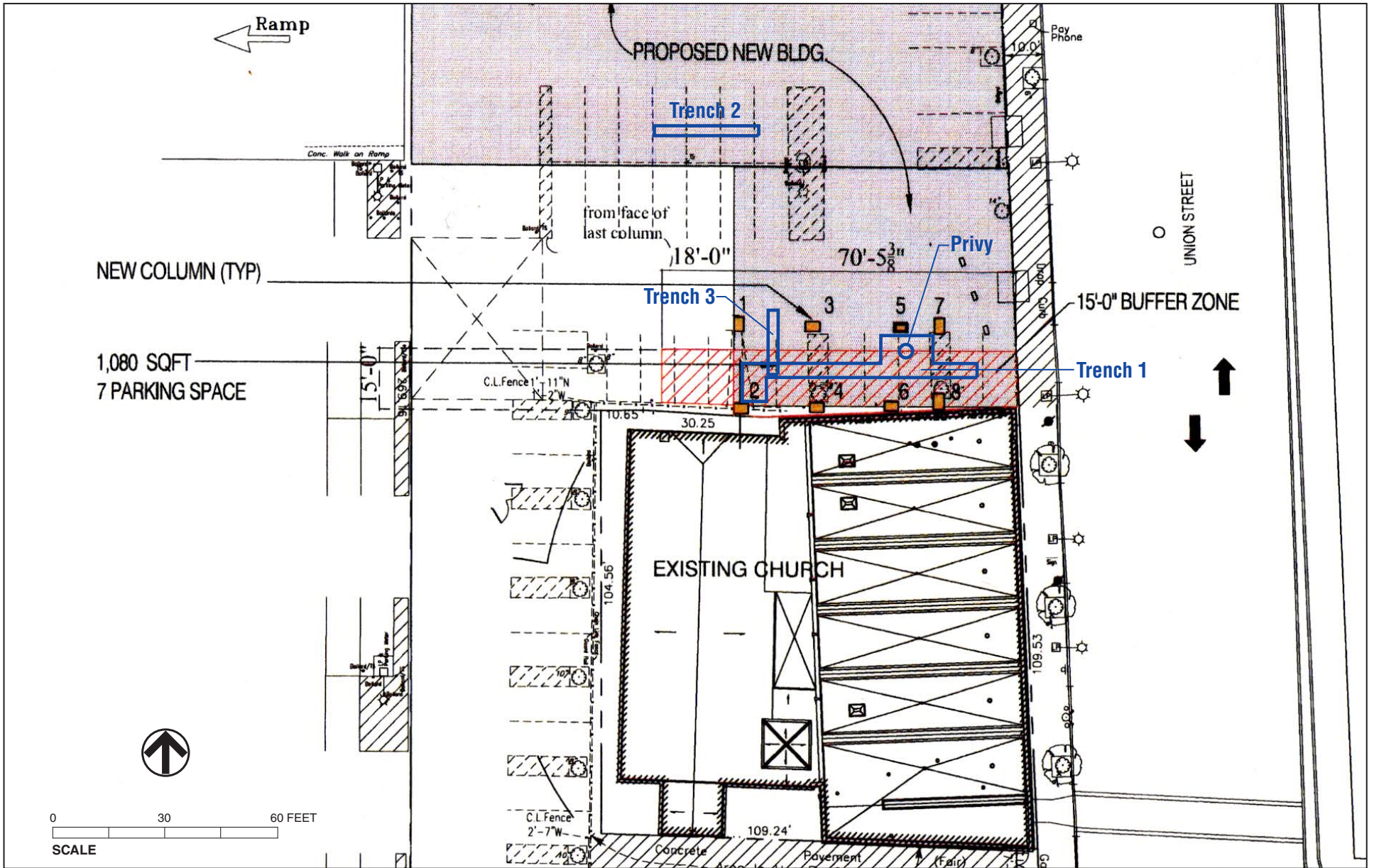


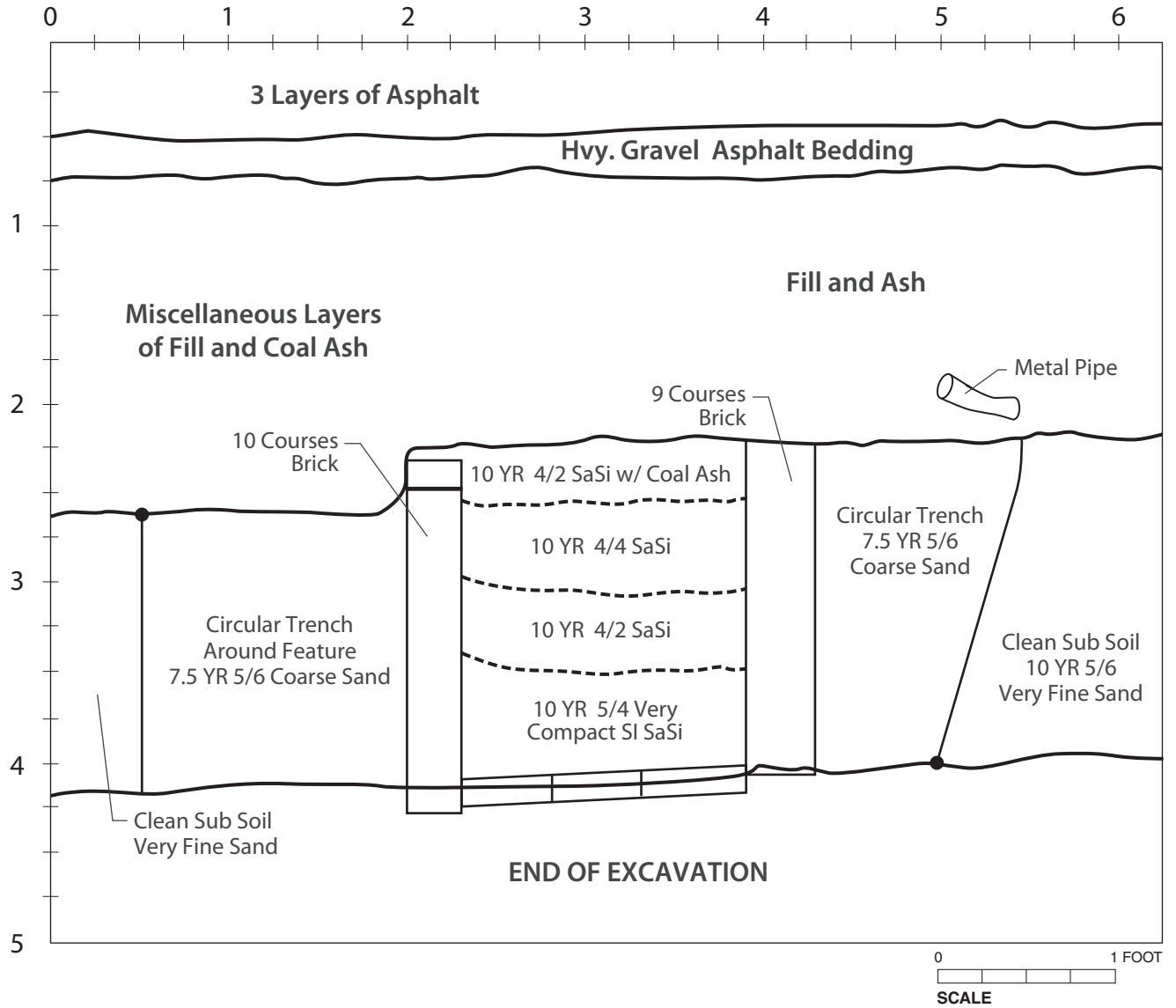
-  FLUSHING COMMONS, MACEDONIA PLAZA AND AME CHURCH
-  SENSITIVE HISTORIC HOMELOTS
-  A.M.E CHURCH PROPERTY (2005)
-  FLUSHING FEMALE ASSOCIATION SCHOOL
-  STREET NUMBER
-  LOT NUMBER



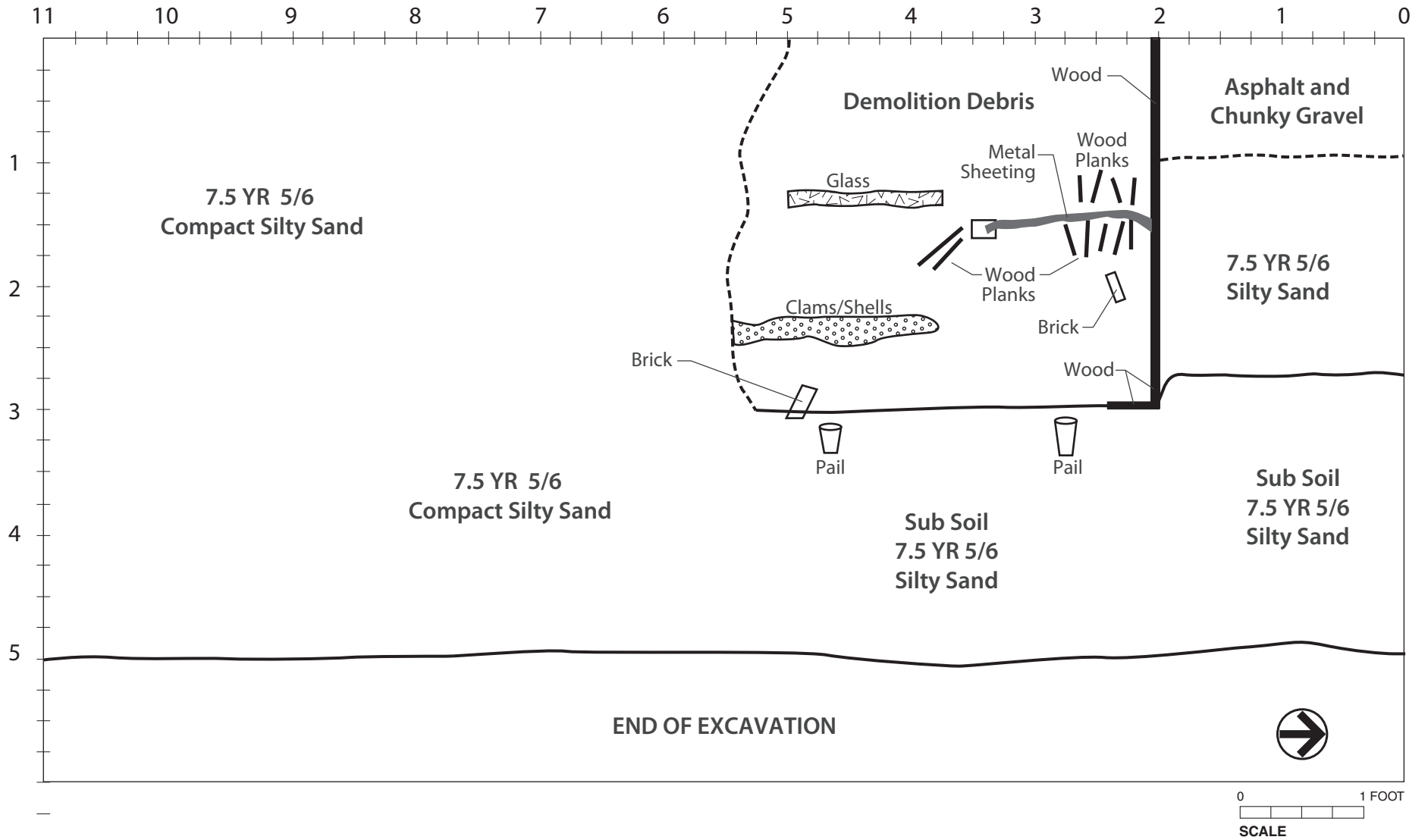
-  Test Trenches
-  Piling

Area of Sensitivity and Proposed Location of Test Trenches in the Buffer Zone





**Trench 1: North Wall Profile
with Bisected Brick Shaft Feature**
Figure 7



PHOTOGRAPHS

11.15.11



Trench 1 behind the church and facing east towards Union Street. This photo shows the original 58.5' x 3.5' dimensions, and a 6' x 3' (later widened to 6') extension to the south

1

11.15.11



Concrete and brick foundation in the north wall of Trench 1, located approximately 14'-9" west of the fence at Union Street **2A**



Small feature in Trench 1, approximately 16" wide **2B**

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A circular brick shaft feature, probably a privy, and its builder's trench, located in Trench 1. The bricks were dry-laid. No mortar was present **3A**



Drain pipe at the top of the bisected shaft feature. Most bricks had clipped edges in order to create the circular shape of the privy. Hard compacted soil and fill was inside the privy **3B**

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East side of the circular brick feature (privy) **4A**



Bottom of the shaft feature **4B**

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Trench 1 expansion exposes more of the privy and the buffer zone **5**

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Trench 2 in the Homelots Area, facing NE toward 37th Ave. and Union Street **6A**



Archaeologist cleaning wall of Trench 2 **6B**



Trench 3 facing north toward 37th Ave.
Trench 2 can be seen in the background **7A**



Trench 3 was excavated as a GPR anomaly. It consisted of a dense deposit of artifacts and demolition debris. Metal sheeting and wood appear to line the deposit. The original subsoil can be seen to the right **7B**

11.15.11



Ash deposit approximately 2' deep in the north wall of Trench 3. **8A**
This deposit also extended into the east wall of the Trench



East Wall profile of Trench 3. Note the salmon colored bathroom tile below the asphalt and gravel **8B**

APPENDIX A

MACEDONIA PLAZA ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Activities	carbon and copper		Heating element?			1	100%	early 20th century	For a furnace, perhaps
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Architectural	Ceramic			Brick		1	Fragment		Red
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		body	Unidentified	Ironstone	29	sherd	1840-Present	Badly broken
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Unidentified		Ironstone	3	sherd	1840-Present	Badly broken
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Body sherd	red earthenware		1	sherd		dark brown glazed interior and exterior
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Rim sherd	whiteware		1	sherd	1820-1900	blue dipped
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Ethnofaunal	shell		clam			4	fragment		
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Strainer	Ironstone		1	sherd	1840-Present	Badly broken and iron-stained
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Body	Buff-bodied earthenware		1	sherd		Clear glaze
1	46' w. of east end of Trench; compacted soil ≈ 1' below asphalt	Household	Ceramic		Body sherd	Red earthenware		2	sherd		Reddish brown glazed interior and exterior
Total								44			
1	Circular feature 2 1/2' below pavement; handclearing during exposure	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware			Whiteware	1	sherd	1820-Present	

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature 2 1/2' below pavement; handclearing during exposure	Activities	Ceramic	coarse earthenware		Sewer Pipe		2	sherd	19th century	brown glazed interior & exterior
1	Circular feature 2 1/2' below pavement; handclearing during exposure	Household	Ceramic			Tile	porcelain	1	sherd		White
1	Circular feature 2 1/2' below pavement; handclearing during exposure	Household	Ceramic		Body		Ironstone	1	sherd	1840-Present	Plain white
Total								5			
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Prehistoric	lithic	rose quartz				1			possible flake
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Smoking	ceramic	clay			bowl	1	Fragment	19th century	Decorated but too fragmentary to determine motif
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Smoking	ceramic	ball clay			pipe stem	1	Fragment		6/64" bore; worn mold
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Household	glass	Container glass				3	sherd		clear
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Household	ceramic	porcelain			porcelain	1	sherd		blackish coating on one side
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Household	ceramic				Whiteware	1	sherd	1820-present	Possibly creamware
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Ethnofaunal	shell			oyster		3	fragment		
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Ethnofaunal	shell			clam		4	fragment		
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Ethnofaunal	bone			Mammal		1	Fragment		butchered and marrow removed

Appendix A: Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Architectural	metal	Fe Alloy				1	Fragment		screw, heavily corroded
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Architectural	metal	Fe Alloy				4	Fragment	1890-Present	Wire nails; corroded
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Architectural	mortar/plaster					3	Fragment		
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Architectural	ceramic		brick			4	Fragments		red
1	Builder's Trench of Brick Feature, south half	Activities	coal		coal			7			burnt
Total								35			
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Concrete & stone					2	Fragment		concrete appears molded
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Brick					2	Fragment		red
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Mortar					1	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Mortar/Plaster					1	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Glass	Windowpane glass		Windowpane		10	sherd		
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Ceramic	Decorative furnishing		Flowerpot	red earthenware	1	sherd		
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Ceramic		Body sherd	Unidentified	whiteware	3	sherd	1820-Present	Plain white

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Ceramic		Body		Pearlware	2	sherd	1775-1840	Underglaze handpainted; possibly whiteware
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Ceramic		Body		Misc. non-salt-glazed stoneware	5	sherd		Aqua glaze with buff body.
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	Body	bottle		7	sherd		clear; two frags were melted
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	body	bottle		1	sherd		brown glass
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Ethnofaunal	Shell			clam		2	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Ethnofaunal	bone	mammal				4	Fragment		All have saw and/or butcher marks and are clearly food remains
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Metal	Fe Alloy		wire nails		7	Fragment	1890s-present	Mostly just blobs of rust; very little of the nail present and all are round
1	Circular feature, south 1/2 inside brick feature ≈4-5.5' below pavement	Architectural	Metal	Galvanized iron		Nail		1	Whole	early 1800s to present	Looks new
Total								49			
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Architectural	Metal	Fe Alloy		wire nails		6	Fragment	1890s-present	
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Architectural	Metal	Fe Alloy		nails and screws		9	Fragment	Badly corroded	
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Activities	Coal					3	Fragment		anthracite coal

Appendix A: Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Architectural	Concrete					1	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Architectural	Glass	Windowpane glass		Windowpane		12	sherd		Aqua
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Architectural	Mortar w/plaster					4	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Activities	ceramic	coarse earthenware		sewer pipe		1	sherd	19th century	brown glazed exterior, spalled interior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass				13	sherd		clear glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	body			3	sherd		aqua glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	lip/rim			1	sherd	19th century	Aqua glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	Unidentified			1	sherd		Burned and melted clear glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	body			1	sherd		green glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	body			1	sherd		brown glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	Glass	Container glass	base			1	sherd	1932-1960	brown glass bottle embossed "CLOROX;" company began to put "CLOROX" around bottom of bottle in 1932

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Ethnofaunal	Shell			Clam		7	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Ethnofaunal	bone			Mammal		3	Fragment		All are butchered and represent food remains.
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	glass	Container glass		Unidentified		1	sherd	19th century?	Decorative glass, fluted, possible drinking glass; water worn
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	ceramic		body		whiteware	3	sherd	1820-present	2 white, 1 pale blue
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	ceramic		body		porcelain	2	sherd		white; one is black overglaze hand painted
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	ceramic		base	crook or jar	buff bodied salt glazed stoneware	1	sherd		clear glazed exterior, reddish brown glazed interior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Household	ceramic		body		red earthenware	1	sherd		dark brown glazed exterior and interior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Personal	Unident			Unidentified		1	whole?		black pointed object, looks like a slate pencil but is not slate; possibly a hair pin
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 5.5-6' below pavement	Smoking	ceramic	ball clay		pipe stem		1	Fragment		Unmarked and undecorated; 5/64" bore
Total								77			
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	ceramic	brick		brick		5	Fragment		red
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Metal	Fe Alloy	Nails			21	Fragment	1890-Present	Heavily corroded but appear to have once been wire nails

Appendix A: Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Lithic	Slate				1	Fragment		red slate
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Unident	Tar Paper?				10	Fragment		possibly painted white on exterior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Mortar	Mortar				1	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Mortar / Plaster					2	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Glass	Windowpane glass		window		5	sherd		light green
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Architectural	Lithic	slate		tile		1	Fragment		Black square tile, apx. 3/4 inch X 3/4 inch.
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Activities	coal	coal				6	Fragment		anthracite coal
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Activities	ceramic	coarse earthenware		sewer pipe		2	Fragment		brown glazed interior and exterior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	glass	Container glass		bottle		9	sherd		clear bottle glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	glass	Container glass	body	bottle		1	sherd		brown glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	glass	Container glass	body	bottle		2	sherd		olive colored glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic	Refined Earthenware			Pearlware	1	sherd	1780-1840	Underglaze blue hand painted
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic	Refined Earthenware		Unidentified	Whiteware	3	sherd	1820-Present	Plain white
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic	Porcelain			Porcelain	1	sherd		Plain white

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic		Rim	bowl?	red earthenware	1	sherd		clear lead glaze interior and exterior with dark brown ban on exterior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic		body		red earthenware	1	sherd		clear lead glaze interior and exterior, thinner than above sherd
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Household	ceramic	Refined Earthenware	body		Creamware	1	sherd	1762-1820	Plain
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Ethnofaunal	shell	shell		Clam		7	Fragment		
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 6-7' bgs	Ethnofaunal	dentin			tooth		1	Fragment		1 .25 inches long; poor condition and broken; possibly a cow or horse
Total								82			
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Activities	ceramic	coarse earthenware		sewer pipe		9	Fragment		brown glazed interior and exterior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Architectural	metal	Fe Alloy		wire nails		5	Fragment	1890-present	badly corroded
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Architectural	metal	Fe Alloy		screws		2	Fragment		badly corroded
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Architectural	metal	Fe Alloy				7	Fragment		clumps of badly corroded metal
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Architectural	glass	Windowpane glass		window		3	sherd		light green
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Activities	coal	coal				1	Fragment		anthracite coal
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Ceramic				porcelain	1	sherd		plain white
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Ceramic				red earthenware	1	sherd		clear glazed exterior
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	rim		whiteware	2	sherds	1820-Present	Plain white

Appendix A: Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	body		whiteware	1	sherd	1820-present	underglaze painted
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Glass	Container glass	body			2	sherd		brown glass
1	Circular feature, inside brick feature 7-8' bgs	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/neck	bottle		1	sherd	19th century	Aqua glass; possibly fire polished lip
Total								35			
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/Neck	bottle		3	sherd	1905+	Made by automated bottle machine
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/neck/ handles	jug		2	sherd	1905+	automated bottle machine
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Household	Glass	Container glass	Base	bottle		1	sherd	20th C.	embossed "REGISTERED"/---TENTS 1 PT. &/TLE/MUST BE
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Architectural	Glass	Safety Glass		window		1	Fragment	1903+	ribbed safety glass
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Architectural	Glass	Safety Glass		Window		1	Fragment	1903+	"pillowed" safety glass
3	From top of excavation to apx. 3' bgs	Toys	Metal	Fe Alloy		Roller skate		1	100%	1890s-1960s	Adjustable roller skate
Total								9			
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Rims	Mason Jar		4	sherd	20th C.	Mend
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Base	Mason Jar		1	sherd	20th C.	aqua
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	base	Bottle		1	sherd		aqua ; 20th century
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	base/body	Medicine bottle		1	50%		aqua tint; embossed "REGISTERED"
3	East side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/Neck/body	Bottle		1	50%	1920	aqua tint; embossed "44" on base and URE on paneled side; embossed "N" or "M" on body; 19th century.
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/Neck/body	Bottle		1	35%	ca. 1903-1960s	clear glass; embossed "SB/REGISTERED/SCHOLZ BROS/----- STREET/-----POINT"
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain		Bottle Stopper	Porcelain	1	Whole	1893	clear glass; embossed "PLUTO W"----- (Water); strong natural laxative popular in the early 20th century, company located in French Lick, Indiana
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Body	Bottle	Machine made	1	sherd		Conical style

Macedonia Plaza Artifact Inventory

TRENCH	LEVEL	GROUP	CLASS	MATERIAL	OBJECT/ PART	FORM	WARE/ TYPOLOGY	COUNT	PART	PRODUCTION DATE	COMMENTS
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Body	Bottle		2	sherd		clear glass; embossed "--LEDO--/COR--/BOTT---/WO--/S--/108-13-5/28 OZ/CO--NAN"
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/Neck/body	Liquor Bottle	Machine molded	1	sherd	20th century	Red glass
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Body	Liquor Bottle	Machine made	1	sherd	20th century	Brown glass
3	East Side	Architectural	Glass	Plate Glass	Body	Windowpane		1	sherd		Brown glass
3	East Side	Architectural	Ceramic			Tile		2	Fragment	20th century	clear, thick
3	East side	Toys	Ceramic	clay		Marble		1	Whole	19th -early 20th century	
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Body	Crock	Grey Stoneware	5	sherds	1880-1950	
3	East side	Household	Ceramic		Base	Crock	White stoneware	1	sherd		grey exterior; dk. Brown interior
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Base	Crock	Grey Stoneware	1	sherd	1880-1950	white exterior; dark brown interior
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Body	hollowware	Grey Stoneware	1	sherd	1880-1950	Grey exterior; dark brown interior
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Body sherd		Whiteware	1	sherd	1820-1915	Brown interior and exterior
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Body sherd		Whiteware	1	sherd	1820-1915	Light blue transfer print
3	East Side	Household	Ceramic		Rim sherd		Ironstone	1	sherd	1840-Present	Plain white
3	East Side	Household	Metal	Fe Alloy		Clothesline pulley wheel		1	100%		rusty
3	East Side	Household	Glass	Container glass		Soda Bottle		1	99%	1920	Embossed " SCHOLZ BROS/ 223/16TH ST./COLLEGE POINT/N.Y./CONTENTS 1 PINT 11 OZ'S"
Total								32			
3	North Side	Household	Ceramic		Rim sherd		Ironstone	1	sherd	1840-Present	Plain white
Total								1			
3	West Side	Architectural	Ceramic and metal			Door Knob	Red and white clays	1	50%	1851-early 20th century	Bennington brown swirl door knob
3	West Side	Ethnofaunal	bone	bone		rib		1	Fragment		contains butcher marks
3	West Side	Architectural	Glass	Safety Glass	Body sherd	Windowpane		2	Fragment	1903+	ribbed safety glass
3	West Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip	Bottle		1	sherd	20th century	Green, probably ale or beer bottle
3	West Side	Household	Glass	Container glass	Lip/neck/body	Medicine or household bottle		1	sherd	20th century	clear; machine made
3	West Side	Household	Ceramic	Ceramic	rim		Whiteware	1	sherd	1820-1915	Light blue transfer print
3	West Side	Household	Ceramic	Ceramic	Body sherd		Whiteware	2	sherd	1820-Present	Plain white
3	West Side	Household	Ceramic		Body	Saucer	Porcelain	1	sherd		Black hand painted overglaze
3	West Side	Architectural	Ceramic		Body sherd	Ceramic tile		1	Fragment	20th century	White Wall or Floor Tile
3	West Side	Smoking	Ceramic	ball clay	Stem	pipestem	red earthenware	1	Fragment	19th century	bore diameter 6/64"; unmarked
3	West Side	Ethnofaunal	shell			oyster		1	Fragment		
Total								13			
GRAND TOTAL ARTIFACTS								382			