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Geismar

# Teacups and Opium: The Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center Archaeological Field Report, Block 189, Brooklyn



CEQR No. 90-223 K

Prepared for the  
Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc.

Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

September, 1992

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## ABSTRACT

Field investigations at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center site in Brooklyn (Block 189; CEQR No. 90-223K) began on April 23, 1991. Following a plan approved by the Landmarks Commission's urban archaeologist, twenty-three field days were completed when field investigations ended on May 24, 1991. Based on documentary research (Geismar 1990), it was anticipated that trash-filled privies and other backyard features associated with former houses would be found under a parking lot and covered walkway that serviced the Hospital of the Holy Family. Fifteen features were tested and mapped and five privy pits and two small units were excavated during the course of the investigation. A total of 21,086 artifacts, 6,726 of them food and other animal bones, were recovered that revealed that although household and personal goods, foodstuffs, and medicines were chosen from similar sources, personal choice was reflected in the artifactual record. Moreover, while two of the privies might have been abandoned as early as 1867, when municipal records suggest hook-ups to city sewers, two others were in use or accessible through 1880, and one as late as 1891. It was determined that sand, not lime, was used to disinfect and deodorize the privies. The findings are based on analyses by experts in ceramics, glass, fauna, flora, parasites and pollen, and smoking pipes as well as on detailed research on selected items. An attempt to correlate identified households with deposits was only partly successful, but the household goods, the diet, the sanitation, the medicines used and discarded by the site's residents--mostly owners, but some tenants--are documented in the archaeological record. The artifactual assemblage, which will be housed at the new Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center to be built on the site, will be available for further research

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There are many people to thank for their support during field investigations, artifact processing, analysis, and report preparation. First, I thank Thomas K. Chardavoyne, Director of Program Development, The Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., and particularly Joseph V. Marino, Director of Facilities Planning & Construction, for his unflagging cooperation. I also thank Daniel Pagano, urban archaeologist at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, for his support and for taking the time to visit the site, as did Karen Johnson of City Planning. Of course, my thanks go to my field crew, who worked extremely hard to complete field investigations in a timely fashion, and to those who went on to work in the lab. Mr. Clinton Baker, security supervisor for the Hospital of the Holy Family site, warrants my thanks for all his help during the project, and I thank all the analysts--Meta Janowitz (ceramics), Joe Diamond (glass), Barbara Davis (fauna), Cheryl Holt (microflora), Karl Reinhard (pollen and parasite), and Diane Dallal (smoking pipes)--for sharing their expertise and for compiling excellent data analyses that helped make life in nineteenth-century Brooklyn come alive. I also thank Gary McGowan for imparting his conservatorial expertise and saving the site's shoe leather collection, and Barbara Davis for her general support and for providing many essentials during field and lab work, and Amy Geller for her graphics. My thanks also go to Dan Mayers for his photographs documenting the artifacts and for creating a beautiful record of a wonderful assemblage. I am particularly grateful to Shelly Spritzer for her various manifestations as field assistant, lab director, and computer analyst, and for her general support. The field work, findings, and report would have been impossible without the efforts of those named here.

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Merry Bruns	Field & Lab
Sally Casey	Field & Lab
Diane Dallal	Smoking Pipes Analyst
Barbara Davis	Field, Lab, & Faunal Analyst
Joseph Diamond	Glass Analyst
Patience Freeman	Field
Joan H. Geismar	Principal Investigator, Field Photography, Report Author/Coordinator/Producer
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Elizabeth Romancyzk	Field
Shelly Spritzer	Field Assistant, Lab Director, Computer Data Entry/Analysis
Wesley Sutton	Field
Gary Wogish	Backhoe

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Graphics by Amy Geller

Field Photos by Joan H. Geismar

Artifact Photos by Daniel Mayers unless other noted

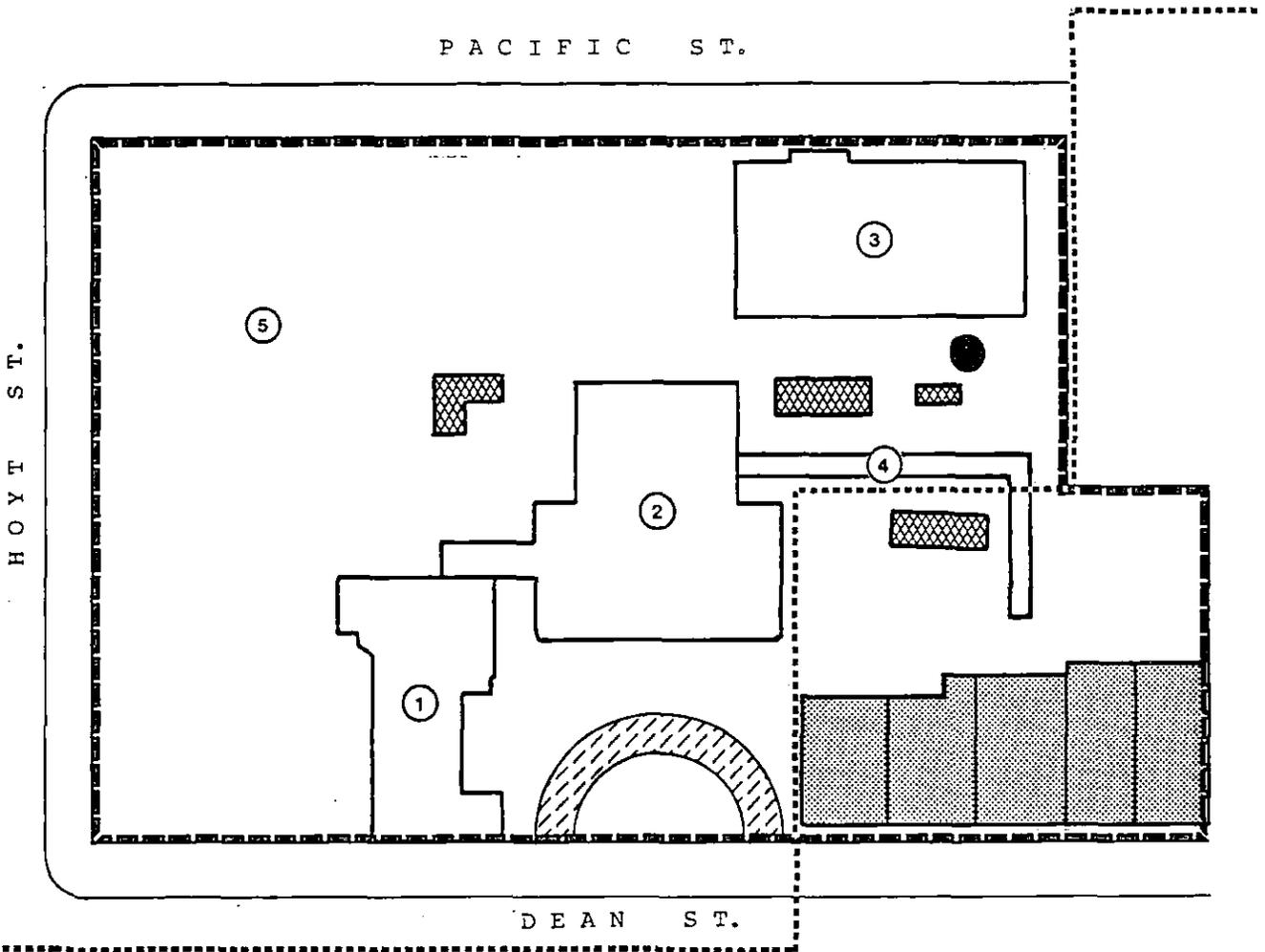
## INTRODUCTION

On Tuesday, April 23, 1991, field investigations began at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center site in Brooklyn (Block 189) that followed a work plan (Geismar 1991) approved by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's urban archaeologist, Daniel Pagano. Sponsored by the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., the site's developer, the goal of the investigation was to locate, test, and map backyard features associated with former house sites and to excavate all privy pits and any other features found to contain deposits with integrity. A total of twenty-three days was devoted to field work that ended on May 24, 1991. In that time, fifteen features were tested and mapped and five privy pits and two small units were excavated.

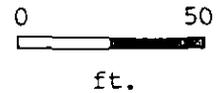
Documentary research\* had suggested that features on the site bounded by Hoyt, Dean, and Pacific Streets (other buildings on the block form its eastern boundary; Exhibit 1) might include privy pits, water cisterns, and possibly wells that were, or became, receptacles for household trash. Artifacts from these deposits, and the features and deposits themselves, were expected to provide social and economic information about life in this part of Brooklyn in the nineteenth century. Specifically, they would offer insight into the lives of the middle class professionals, merchants, and manufacturers who lived on the block, both as tenants and owners, from 1842 until homes were hooked up to waste sewers installed in the streets and the privies abandoned, theoretically by 1867. In addition to social information,

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\* The documentary research report for the site (Geismar 1990) should be viewed as a companion volume to this report.



- project site
- ① St. Mary's Maternity Hospital (1888)
- ② Hospital of the Holy Family (1937)
- ③ boiler/laundry (1949)
- ④ covered walkway (1939)
- ⑤ parking lot
- ▨ 161-165 Dean St. (landmarked houses)
- ▩ sheds/outbuildings causing little ground disturbance
- smokestack
- ▨ drive
- limit of Boerum Hill Historic District in project area



the artifacts would offer information about the abandonment of the privies, allowing for comparison with municipal records.

All the site's nineteenth-century houses had been razed by the 1950s, leaving a hospital complex erected between 1888 and the 1950s, and a parking lot where the houses once stood. Following the archaeological field work described in this report, the complex's main buildings, the 1888 St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and the 1937 Hospital of the Holy Family, were demolished. Since then, the site has been vacant except for five small, unoccupied, landmarked houses (157 to 165 Dean Street) that are included in the Boerum Hill Historic District and are expected to be rehabilitated by the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc. When field investigations ended, the basement of 163 Dean Street became the archaeology laboratory for processing recovered artifacts. The yards of these buildings, three of them built sometime between 1842 and 1850, the other two between 1855 and 1869, were not part of the excavation plan since they were not scheduled for disturbance. Unfortunately, the privies in these yards were looted of their artifacts soon after field investigations ended.

Documentary research (Geismar 1990) had identified three areas of archaeological concern: five former house sites on Hoyt Street (119-127 Hoyt Street) designated Area A; two near the western corner of Pacific Street (338 and 340 Pacific Street) designated Area B; and three situated further east on Pacific Street (352-356 Pacific Street) designated Area C (see Exhibit 2).

A backhoe, operated by Gary Wogish of Robert I. Wogish, and shovel clearing and excavation undertaken by archaeologists were used to trench and explore the three designated test areas. A total of nine backhoe trenches and three pits were dug that uncovered six circular, dry-laid stone privy pits, six beehive-shaped mortared brick cisterns, two stone and brick cistern overflows, one dry-laid stone wall, and four mortared brick wall remnants from former buildings. No wells were found. All privies but one were excavated (the one not excavated was in Area C; see below).

During the twenty-three field days, three to eleven archaeologists worked under the direction of the writer. Any exposed features, both those excavated and those not excavated, were recorded on field maps (see Exhibits 3 and 4), and the excavation was documented in 35mm color slides. A temporary artifact processing lab was set up in an abandoned laundry building on the site, and rain days were used to wash artifacts.

A block of identifying catalogue numbers was assigned to each field area: 001-299 for Area A; 300-699 for Area B; and 700-799 for Area C. Since each block of numbers represents an area, catalogue numbers are not necessarily in sequence within a given feature. Table 1, which presents dating information for the excavated features, also offers feature and level locations. This table should be consulted to locate levels within features by catalogue number.

All fifteen backyard features exposed in testing (these do not include the remnants of building foundations that were also exposed)

were tested further by backhoe, shovel, or both, and five were hand excavated (troweled and shoveled). The field investigations recovered 21,258 artifacts; these were mainly ceramic and glass fragments and whole vessels (see Ceramic and Glass Analyses, Appendices A and B), but there were food bones (see Faunal Analysis, Appendix C)--the remnants of meals prepared and eaten--and the many household and personal objects discarded by those who lived on the block between 1842 and approximately 1870. Seeds and pollen, other indicators of diet, comprised a good part of the assemblage (see Appendices D and E) but are not counted in the artifact total. Every privy also contained mollusk shells (mainly oyster but sometimes clam), bricks and brick fragments, flower pot and window glass fragments, and coal; these were collected only as grab samples.

Privy soils used in parasite analyses indicated that some of the site's residents suffered from intestinal complaints (Appendix E), while the many marked patent medicine bottles and unmarked pharmaceuticals from these pits attest to a concern with a variety of illnesses. Beads and other jewelry fragments, buttons, perfumes, ointments, and hair preparations, as well as bluing and cloth-dye bottles, confirm that the site's occupants were interested in their personal appearance. Whole and fragmentary smoking pipes were recovered and are discussed in Appendix F. In addition, later artifacts associated with the building of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital in 1888, and the more recent Hospital of the Holy Family in 1937, were collected in test trenches as grab samples; this is also true of artifacts from the brick cisterns apparently filled in the

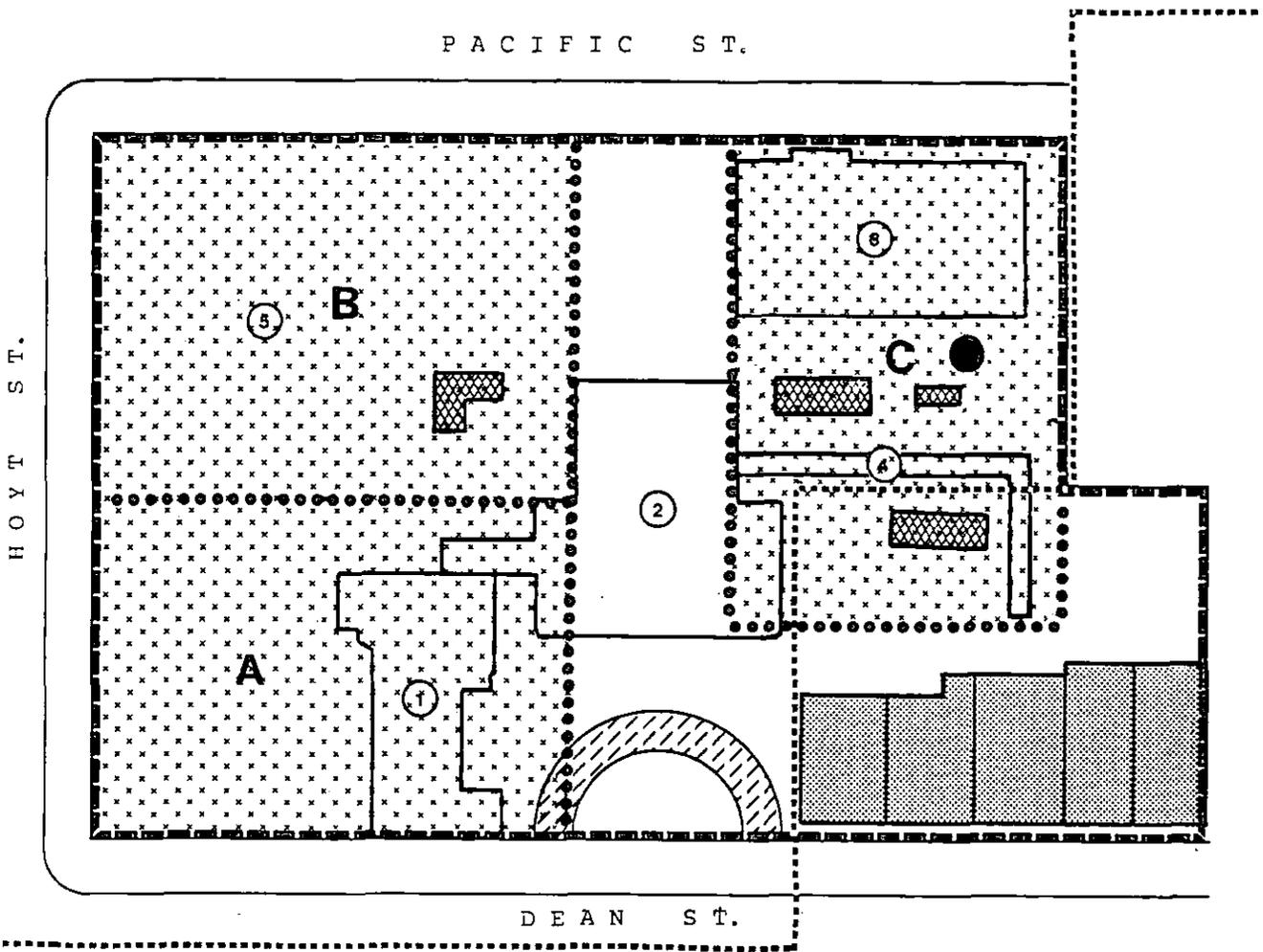
mid twentieth century that were only tested. An artifact catalogue is presented in Appendix G and a Faunal catalogue listing major mammalian and bird species by feature will be found in Appendix H; these two appendices are included only in selected versions of this report, but are available through the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and several other repositories.

The following sections detail the field methods and the findings of the investigation based on retrieved objects, the deposits, and the features themselves. As anticipated, all these components offer a picture of middle class life in mid- to late-nineteenth century Brooklyn.

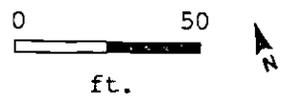
#### FIELD TESTING

Based on the scope of work, it was expected that approximately twenty-five field days would be spent testing and, if necessary, excavating the house yards considered sensitive according to the findings of the documentary research. As noted earlier, three areas were defined: five former yards on Hoyt Street were designated Area A; two on the western part of the Pacific Street part of the site were Area B, and three on its eastern part became Area C (Exhibit 2). The test areas, test trenches, and features are illustrated in Exhibits 3 and 4 as well as in photos cited and shown in the text.

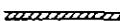
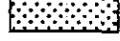
On Tuesday, April 23, 1991, test trench TA1 was opened in the eastern part of Area A (see Exhibit 3), adjacent to the western wall

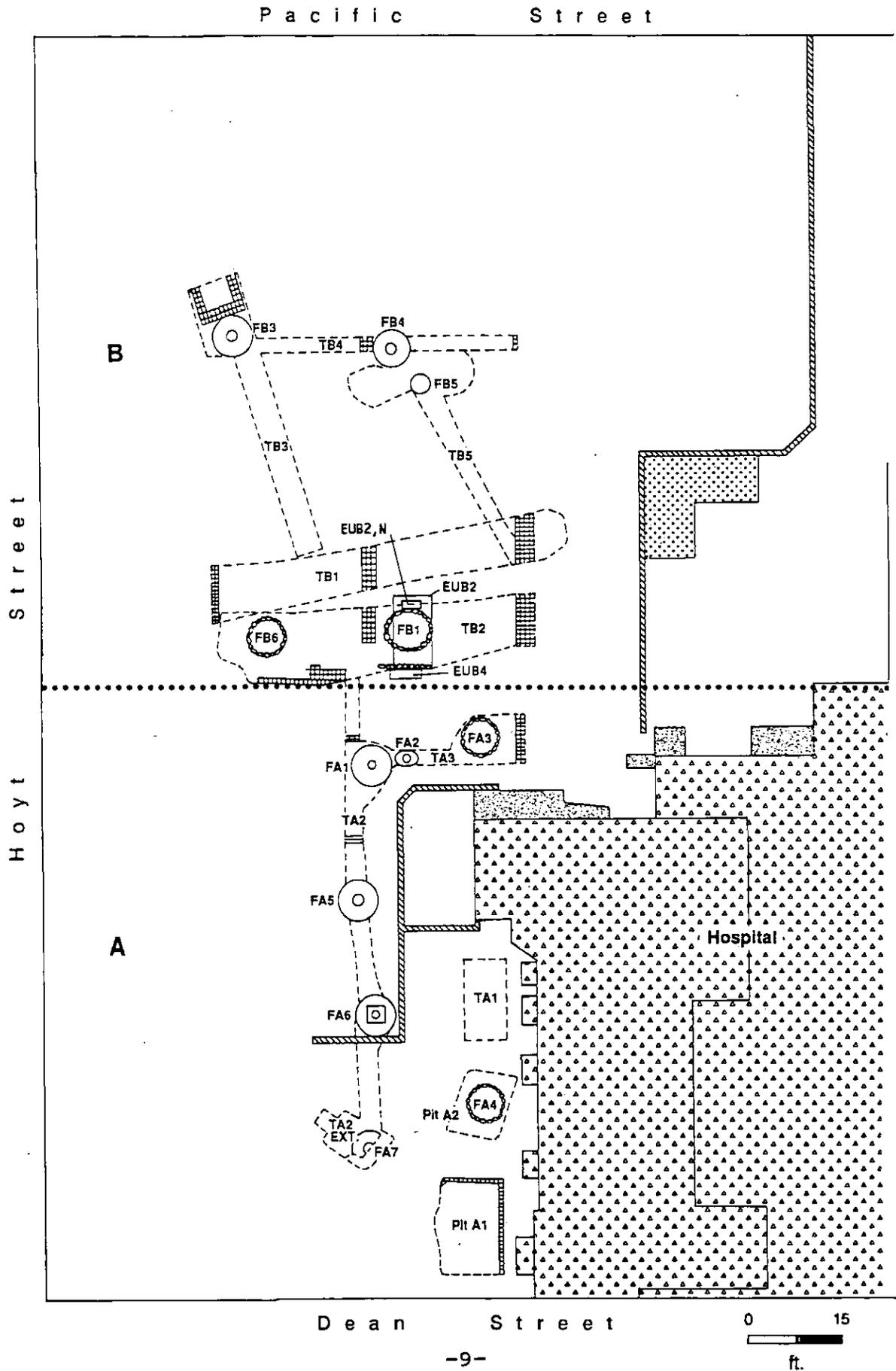


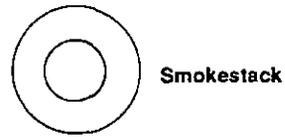
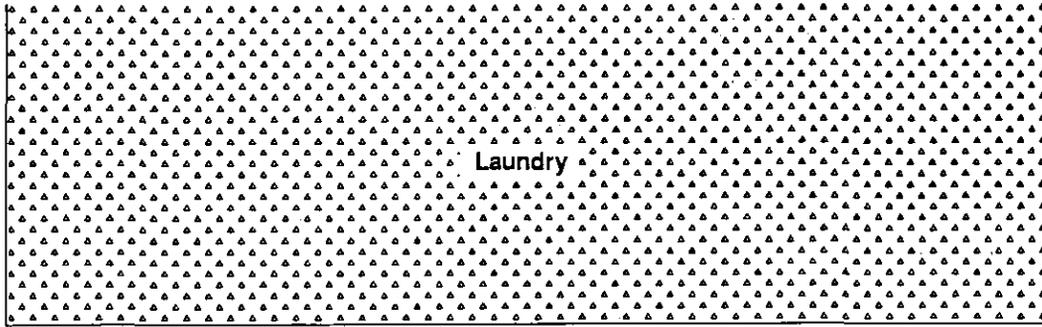
- project site
- ① St. Mary's Maternity Hospital (1888)
- ② Hospital of the Holy Family (1937)
- ③ boiler/laundry (1949)
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- ⑤ parking lot
- ▒ 161-165 Dean St. (landmarked houses)
- ▒ sheds/outbuildings causing little ground disturbance
- smokestack
- ▨ drive
- ..... limit of Boerum Hill Historic District in project area



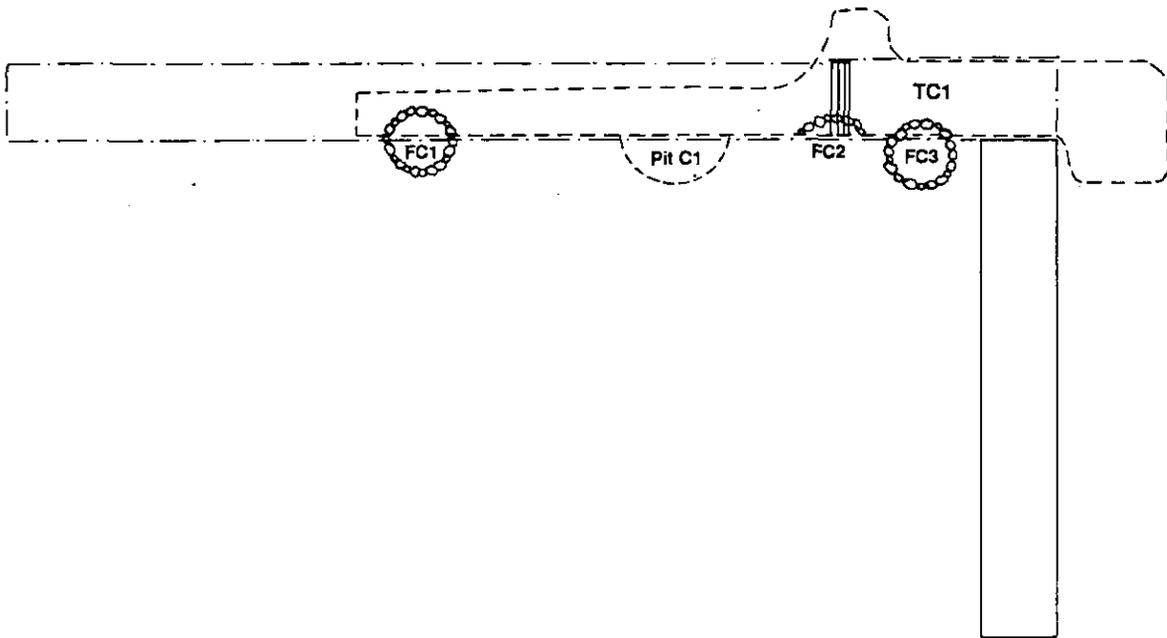
Key to Exhibit 3

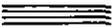
- test trench (TA, TB)/test pit
-  privy pit
-  cistern
-  cistern with metal cap
-  cistern overflow
-  stone wall
-  modern concrete wall
-  brick foundation walls
-  modern pipes
-  1888 St. Mary's Hospital and Hospital of the Holy Family
-  modern out building or structure
-  ramps
- ..... division between Areas A & B





C



- test trench/test pit.
-  privy/pit
- covered walkway - standing 5/91
- - - walkway - demolished
-  steam pipes
-  modern structure



of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. This was an area where privy pits in the Hoyt Street yards could be expected, but none were found in this 7-ft. wide, 13-ft. long, 8.4-ft. deep test trench, and testing shifted to the rear part of yards behind 338 and 340 Pacific Street in Area B. Trench TB1, running approximately 58 ft. east to west across these yards and extending 6.5 ft. below grade in some parts, did not reveal any privies, but brick foundations from former residences and hospital buildings were uncovered. These included the remnants of a one-story extension to 338 Pacific Street, a house believed to be the oldest structure on the site block. These walls, built between 1923 and 1929 (Geismar 1990:Table 1), were made of bricks marked "STAPLES" and "D.P.B.W." The trench was backfilled after being photographed and mapped on the site plan (see Exhibit 3).

Continuing the attempt to locate the backyard privies in Area B, trench TB2 was run parallel to trench TB1, closer to the property line (Exhibit 5). In this test trench, a scatter of privy-like stones and a dry-laid stone wall were uncovered. Shovel clearing established the possibility that the stone scatter was part of a circular privy pit feature (FB1) in the yard of 340 Pacific Street and the stone wall feature (FB2) a division between Pacific and Hoyt Street properties. Based on this information, an excavation unit (EUB1) was set up to define the southern part of the privy feature (Exhibit 6).

While hand excavation, which included screening through 1/4-in. wire mesh, was being done in the unit, testing continued in Area



**5** View of sites looking south toward Dean St. Area A test trench (TB2) is being excavated in Area B (center of photo); Area A is to rear where cars are parked and Hoyt St. is on the right. (photo 4/90).



**6** Excavation unit (EUB1) with privy wall (FB1) partially exposed in center of excavation (with directional arrow). Stone wall (FB2) on left side of unit (photo 4/91).

B. A trench (TB3) running about 35 ft. diagonally across the yard at 338 Pacific Street revealed evidence of concrete 2.6 ft. below the parking lot surface and, under this, a beehive-shaped water cistern (FB3) behind 338 Pacific Street. Further clearing exposed a former rear entrance or stairwell into the 338 Pacific Street building that, based on its relationship to the cistern, was built after the cistern was installed.

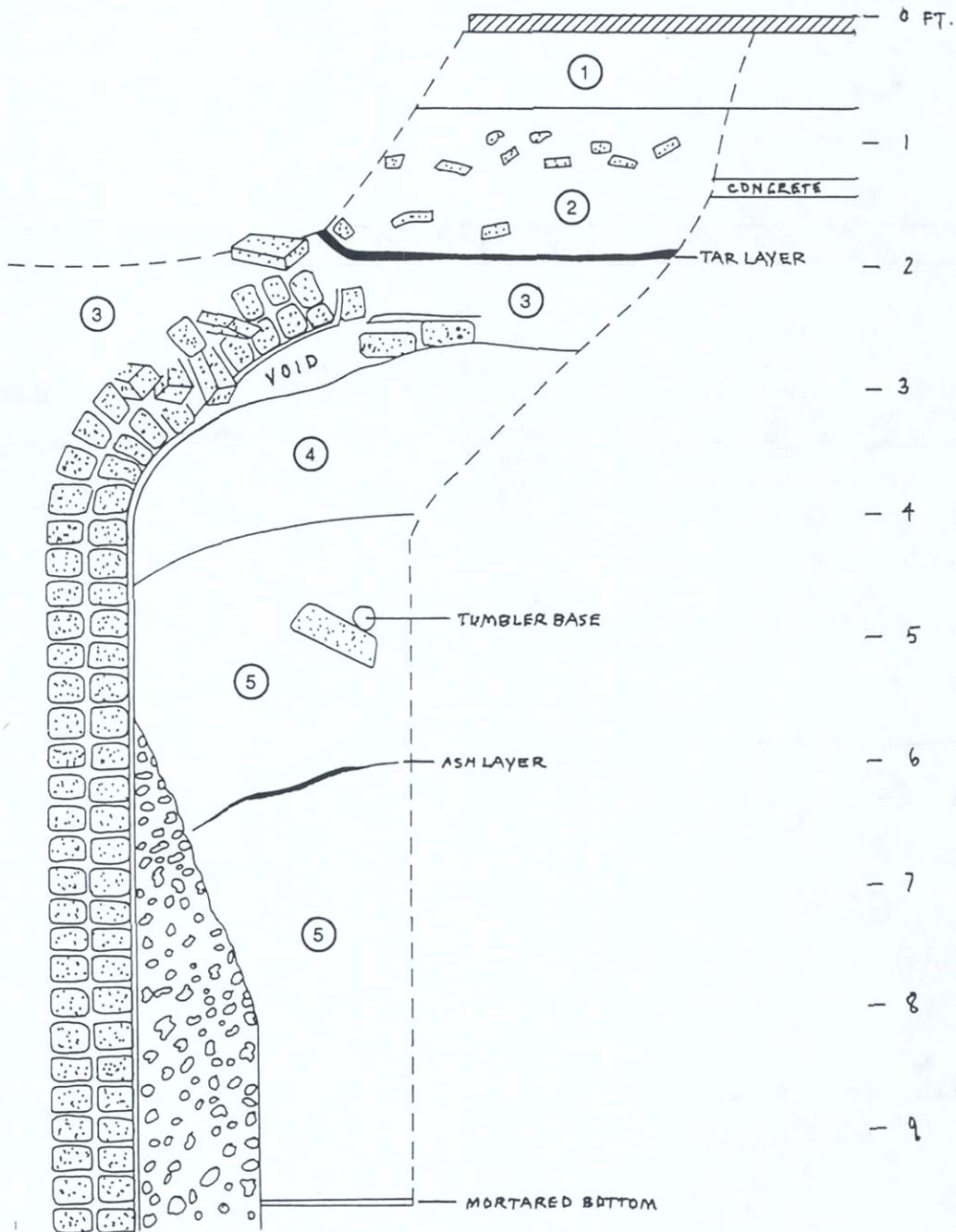
The backhoe was used to expose the cistern's contents, revealing a concentration of pebbles and a dense ash-clinker-slag fill interspersed with some artifacts (Exhibit 7)--one a plate (Cat. No. 302-7) with the initials "JGW" may have belonged to George Witte (listed as John George Witte on some documents), a hardware manufacturer who occupied the house from 1855 to 1872 (Geismar 1990:107; see Exhibit 38). Another plate fragment (Cat. No. 302-1) had an English registry mark on its base that was hard to read but appears to date from June, 1852 (Godden 1964). The base of the cistern was mortared and still held water.

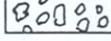
There were two printed scraps of paper imbedded in the fill 1 ft. from the bottom of the cistern, one of them reading "POLYURE..." in 1940s or 1950s print that appeared to be a fragment of instructions from a modern product (undoubtedly polyurethane, first widely produced in Germany in the early 1940s [Kirk-Othmer 1978 23:376]). The other was also a scrap of "modern" printed material. Based on this information that implied a late fill date, albeit with some older artifacts, no further excavation was planned for the cistern

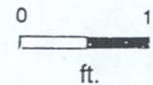
deposit. The feature was drawn (see Exhibit 7) and photographed, and the trench backfilled.

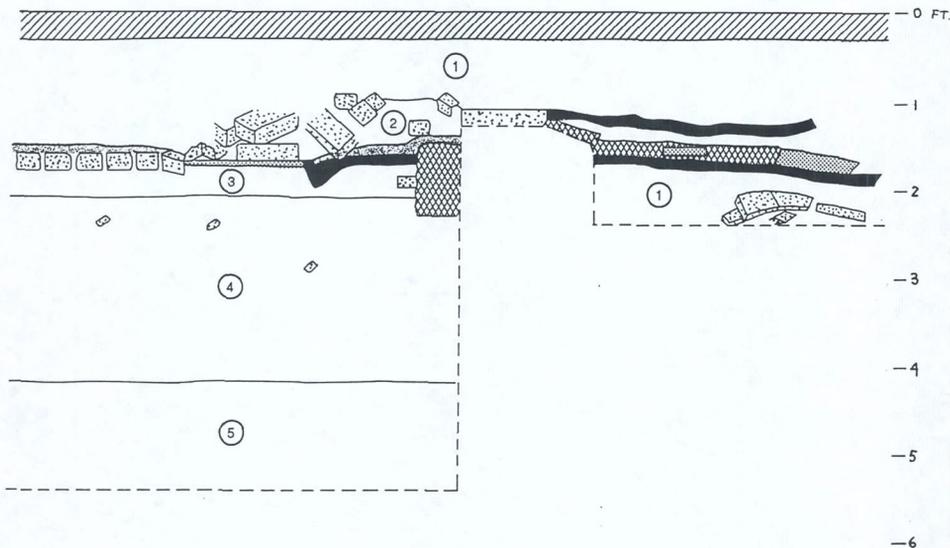
Following the line of the cistern at 338 Pacific Street, trench TB4 was run east from the feature, and, not surprisingly, under concrete comparable to the layer found in TB3 and earlier slate or fieldstone slabs, a similar, but smaller, beehive-shaped brick cistern for 340 Pacific Street was found (FB4). This, too, was densely packed with slag, clinkers, and ash. The feature was photographed, and the trench extended a total of about 50 ft. to meet the foundation wall of the former hospital nursery that had been exposed in the eastern part of trenches TB1 and TB2 (Exhibit 8). A final 37.5-ft. backhoe trench, TB5, was run diagonally across the yard from FB4; this revealed a circular, dry-laid stone overflow for FB4 connected to the base of the cistern by a brick drain (Exhibits 9-10). The area surrounding the overflow was opened and its sparse deposit found to be devoid of artifacts. Trench TB5 was run to meet TB1 and the foundation of the former hospital nursery was again documented in this trench (Exhibit 11). A milk bottle, apparently produced in 1941 according to embossing on its base, and marked "W. H. EVANS, BROOKLYN N.Y.," was recovered from the backdirt pile (see Glass Analysis).

Excavation in EUB1 defined the southern half of FB1, and the contents of this privy feature were hand excavated by natural strata or 1-ft. levels (a brown soil laced with ash layers was found within the feature). At the same time, trench TB2 was extended west and a stone privy for 338 Pacific Street (FB6) was located about 16 ft.



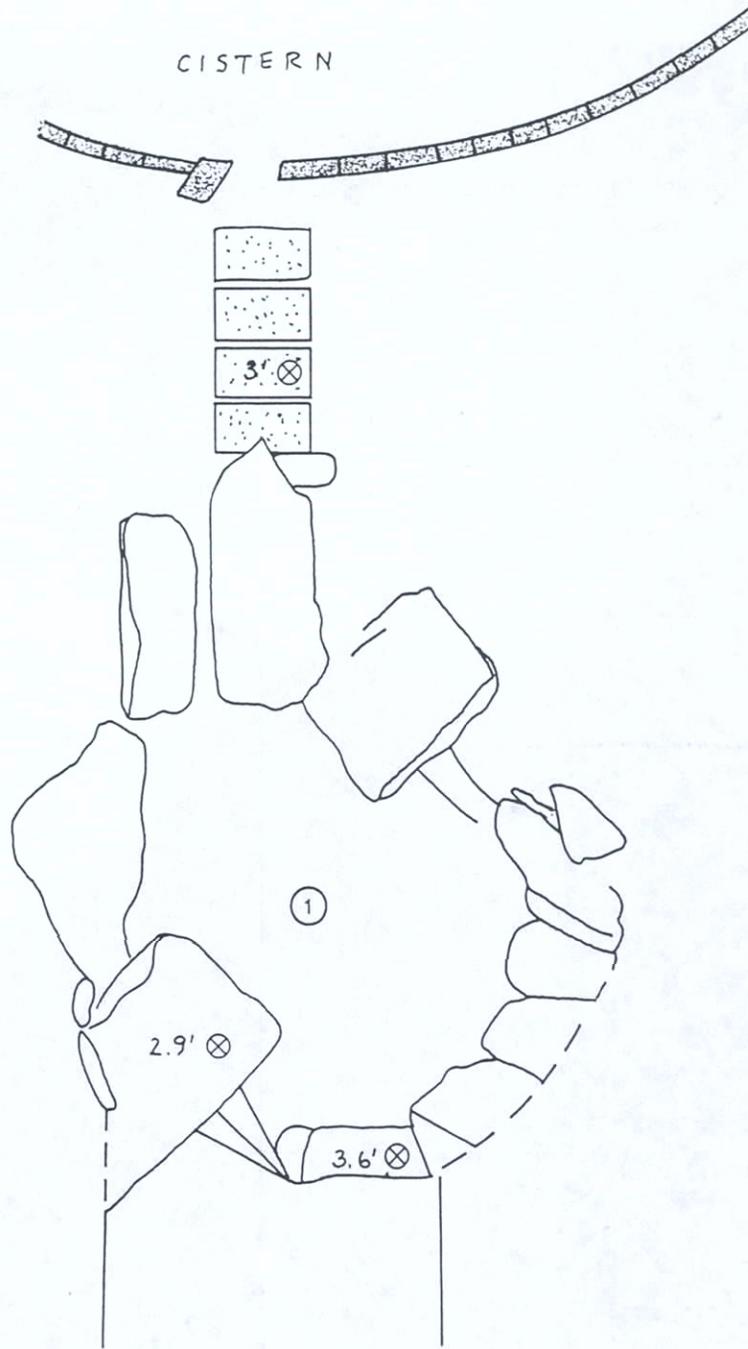
- |   |                            |   |                   |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------|
| ① | gravel                     |  | parking lot       |
| ② | brown soil w/ brick debris |  | brick             |
| ③ | brown soil                 |  | pebbles           |
| ④ | muddy brown deposit        |  | end of excavation |
| ⑤ | ash-clinker-slag fill      |   |                   |



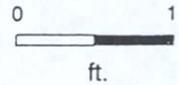


- ① brown soil
- ② brick debris
- ③ black/brown soil
- ④ orange/brown fill
- ⑤ virgin soil
-  parking lot
-  bricks
-  mortar
-  slate
-  black layer
-  concrete
- end of excavation



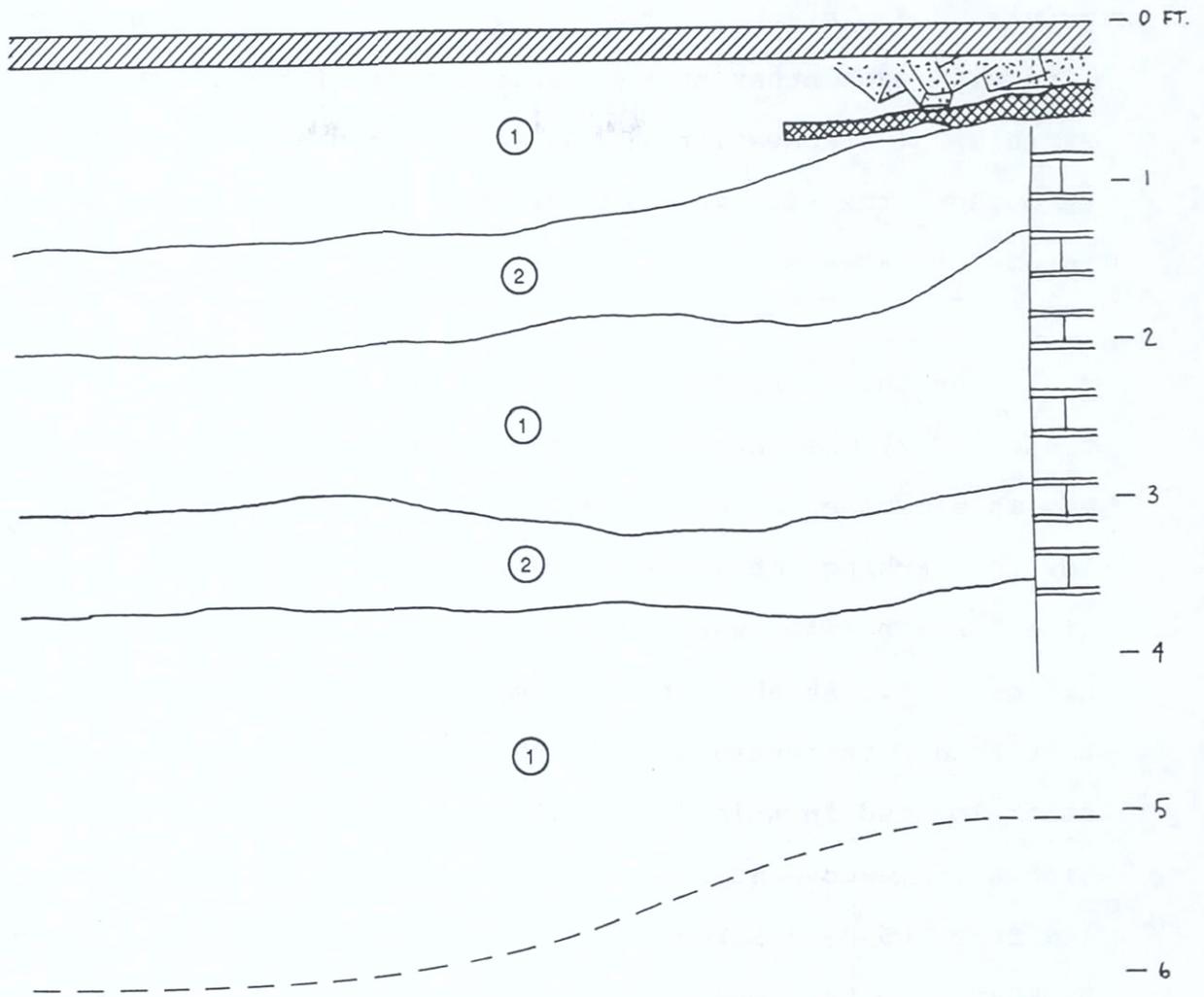


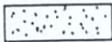
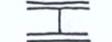
-  dense silt deposit in dry laid stone overflow
-  brick conduit
-  mortared brick cistern wall (segment)
-  end of excavation





10 Drylaid stone overflow (FB5) in foreground. Brick conduit in center rear and brick cistern and outflow hole (arrow) just visible to rear (photo 4/91).



- ① orange/brown fill
- ② grey lens
-  concrete/macadam (parking lot surface)
-  brick rubble
-  paving?
-  brick foundation of demolished infirmary
-  end of excavation



from FB1. This final episode of testing in Area B indicated that privies and cisterns in the 338 and 340 Pacific Street yards were in line with each other on the western side of the house lots (see Exhibit 3). Excavation of FB6 was postponed until yard features throughout the site were identified. To accomplish this, testing resumed in Area A.

By this time, testing was in its second week. A backhoe trench (TA2) was run south from the stone property wall (FB2) in Area A. This exposed a surface of paving stones approximately 2.6 ft. below the parking lot surface (Exhibit 12), and below this, a brick beehive cistern (FA1) was encountered in the 119 Hoyt Street yard (see Exhibit 15). At about this time, the demolition contractor requested that Area C be tested so that the 1949 laundry building and smoke-stack located in this area could be razed; they also wanted to demolish a frame-covered concrete walkway built in 1939. This structure led from 165 Dean Street, one of the landmarked houses, across the backyards to the Hospital of the Holy Family.

Rain set in on Tuesday of this second week, and the backhoe operator used his time to demolish part of the frame superstructure covering the walkway and to dislodge the cement walk it protected (Exhibit 13). In doing so, a mortared brick cap was uncovered that sealed a circular, dry-laid stone feature (FC1) that was thought to be a privy. Before the cap was fully removed, it was determined that the feature was only partially filled, leaving a void approximately 5 ft. below the surface.



**12** Test trench (TA2) looking north with paving stones of former surface exposed. Bricks at same level to rear, under directional arrow (photo 4/91).



**13** Backhoe removing covered walkway in Area C. Walkway was built in 1939 to lead from houses on Dean Street (visible to rear of photo) to the Hospital of the Holy Family (photo 4/91).

Removal of the brick cap revealed that the stones were clean from the top of the feature to the relatively shallow deposit below (Exhibit 14). A trench (TC1) was run east from this feature (FC1), revealing another stone circle (FC2). Further excavation indicated this small (about 4 ft. in diameter) feature had been disturbed and damaged when four steam pipes placed on a sand fill were run through it to connect the laundry building to the landmarked houses. This was later identified by Clinton Baker, a guard at the hospital for twenty years, as part of the heating system for the houses. A third "privy" feature (FC3) in the former yard of 356 Pacific Street, was uncovered in the eastern part of the 65-ft. trench, just west of the intact "L" of the covered walkway. Although a test pit (Pit C1) was opened where a privy might have been located in the 354 Pacific Street yard (see Exhibit 4), none was found. At this point, testing was completed in Area C and excavation was scheduled for Features FC1 and FC3 (see Exhibit 4).

In the meantime, testing in Area A was continuing, with clearing in TA2 and trenching in TA3 revealing one feature after another (see Exhibit 3). A dry-laid stone overflow (FA2), similiar to FB5 but with no obvious drain linkage to the adjacent cistern (FA1), was found in TA3 (Exhibit 15) behind 119 Hoyt Street. Excavation in this trench also exposed what appeared to be the first privy found in Area A, FA3. This was a somewhat disturbed, deeply set, dry-laid, circular stone feature in the northern part of the 119 Hoyt Street yard. A pit (Pit A2) dug in the rear of the 125 Hoyt Street lot, in line with privy FA3, uncovered yet another privy (FA4). Both privy fea-



**14** View into privy FC1 in Area 1 (behind 352 Pacific St.). Note the added mortared bricks at top and void between top and deposit below. Bricks in deposit are from demolished brick cap (photo 5/91).



**15** View of partially uncovered cistern (FA1) to right under directional arrow, and its stone overflow (FA3) to left (arrow) in test trench (TA3) (photo 5/91).

tures were scheduled for excavation. In addition, removal of the pavement in TA2, and continuing backhoe trenching that included a north-south extension of the trench (TA2 Ext.), ultimately exposed three more beehive-shaped brick cisterns: FA5, FA6, and FA7, the cisterns for 121, 123, and 125 Hoyt Street.

A telephone line for the entire site block ran under the southern part of the parking lot from the corner of Hoyt and Dean Streets. This precluded excavation of the site along Dean Street where a cistern for 127 Hoyt Street might have been located. However, a pit (Pit A1) was dug in the rear yard where a privy might have been found. This excavation revealed a 6-ft. deep basement for an extension to the 127 Hoyt Street building that stood on the lot until 1952 (the entire building was demolished in 1957 [Geismar 1990:28]). Based on the depth of the basement and the impossibility of using the backhoe to excavate under its cement floor at this location, no further attempt was made to find the lot's privy.

Over a period of several days, the cisterns exposed in TA2 were tested. All appeared to contain the same dense cinder-clinker-slag fill found in the Area B cisterns, and each of them produced hospital jars or bottles (some with plastic dispensing tubes) that suggested a late filling (all the buildings but 127 Hoyt Street had been demolished in the 1940s) and, in several cases, the inadvisability of excavating the features.

As noted in the introduction, this proved to be the case in Area C where further clearing revealed that an infectious waste

cabinet from the hospital complex had been situated above FC1. Although an opening into the privy pit was noted, no connection was found between the cabinet and the feature. However, discretion appeared to be in order, and no further excavation of FC1 was planned.

All testing was completed by the thirteenth field day and excavation was proceeding in three privies (FB1, FB6, and FC3). During this testing period, a second excavation unit (EUB2) was opened that encompassed the northern half of FB1. Once the feature was well defined, excavation focused on the privy deposit and the unit designation became FB1. (A somewhat similar situation occurred when the excavation of feature FB6 began within EUB3, but this, too, became simply FB6). The deposit in FB1 was entirely screened (for example, see Exhibit 16) and the excavation is discussed below.

As noted earlier, over the next ten field days, all five privy features scheduled for investigation, and two small excavation units, were fully excavated.

#### Excavation

Each of the five excavated dry-laid stone privies (FA3, FA4, FB1, FB6, and FC3) and two excavation units (EUB4 and EUB5) will be discussed by area and not necessarily in the order they were excavated. It should be noted that a simple hoist system was devised that allowed for easy removal of artifacts and soils for screening from the deep privy deposits (see Exhibit 18). A soil sample was taken from every excavated level and where soils or parts of deposits seemed



16 Screening in Area B. Archaeologist to the rear is in FB6, and Hoyt St. is in the background (photo 5/91).

noteworthy. It should also be noted that "breaks" separating one or more deposits were not documented in any privy as is sometimes the case; for example, this occurred in one of the two privies excavated at Greenwich Mews (Geismar 1989) and in one privy pit at Sullivan Street (Pickman 1992:personal communication), both of them Manhattan sites. On the other hand, ceramics and glass that mended between levels ("crossmends") did not suggest disturbance over time.

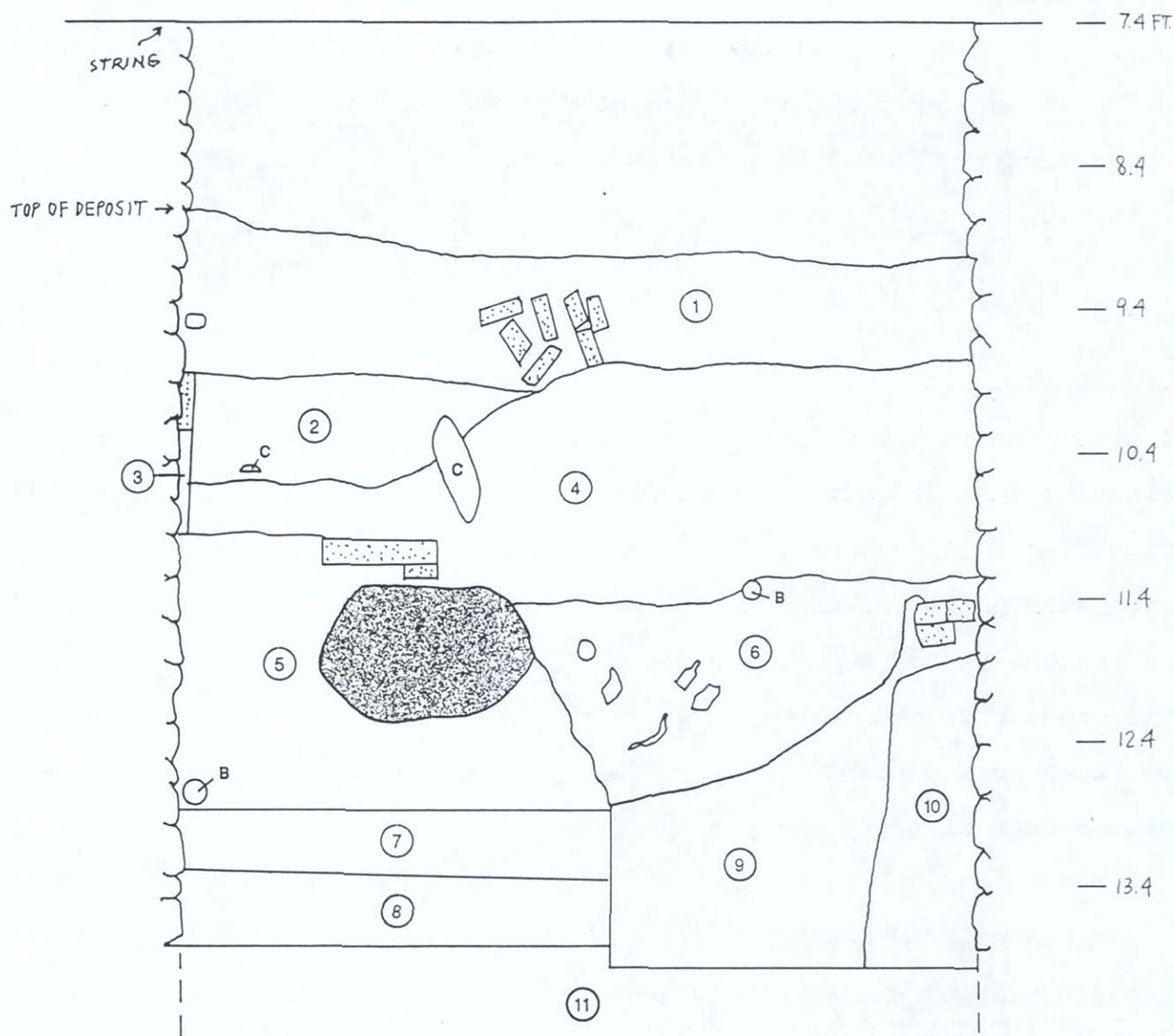
As mentioned above, FB1, the first privy to be systematically investigated, was initially divided into two units of excavation--EUB1 and EUB2. The feature extended beyond these two units, and imposition of a unit system on the undefined privy ultimately segmented the deposit into three parts (FB1 N, S, W), all of it screened. During subsequent privy excavations, each privy pit was treated as a single excavation unit divided into two sections. Ideally, one side of each privy deposit, or approximately half the deposit in each feature, was screened (Exhibit 16) and the other half carefully troweled. As will be described below, the privies behind 119 Hoyt Street (FA3) and 356 Pacific Street (FC3) both warranted variation of this method.

FA3 (119 Hoyt Street). The uppermost stones of this privy, exposed at 7.4 ft. below ground surface (BGS), defined the deepest feature at the site, a feature that appeared truncated. Its ultimate deposit depth of only 6.5 ft. (13.9 ft. BGS) as compared with 8- and 9-ft. deposits in most other privy pits, suggested that the upper portion of the feature's walls had been destroyed and that grading next to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital had buried what remained.

Approximately the first 1 1/2 ft. of the deposit within the privy walls were indistinguishable from the debris found in the general site fill and were inadvertently removed during clearing. In addition, the upper part of the remaining deposit mainly contained plaster and construction debris (Exhibit 17).

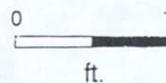
The location and opening depth of the feature (excavation of the deposit within the feature began on May 16, 1991) made access difficult, and it was decided to carefully trowel rather than screen its contents (the deposits in three other privies under excavation at the time, FA4, FB1, and FB6, were being systematically screened). Thorough examination of the deposit was either made while troweling, or, as was the method toward the end of the excavation, buckets full of the deposit were hoisted to the surface by the excavators and troweled by other crew members (Exhibits 18-19). In a sense, the feature became a test of privy excavation methods.

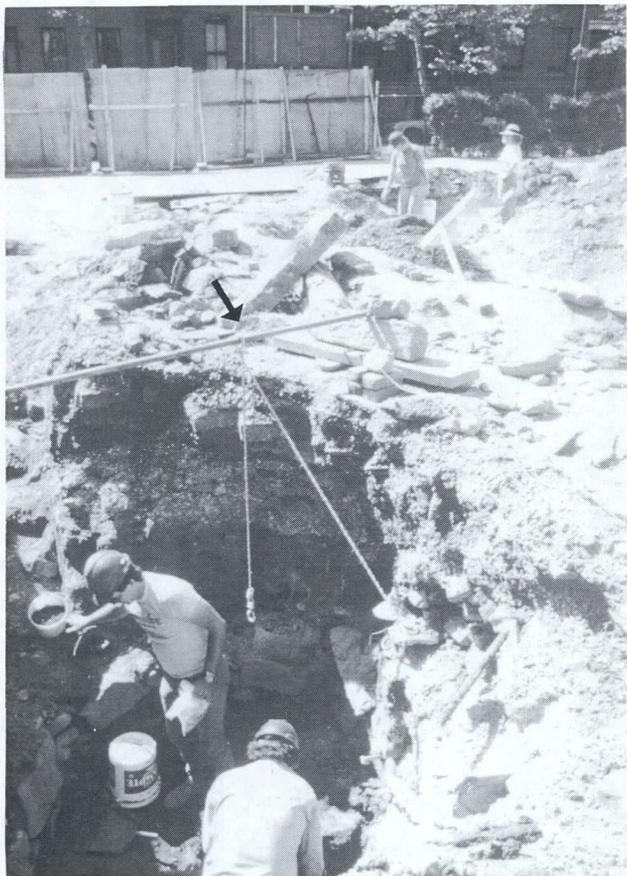
As will be seen in the analysis section, this troweled privy deposit produced more artifacts than any privy at the Mugavero site (see Table 2). Besides the relatively large, intact (primary) artifacts--the whole or nearly whole ceramics, bottles, food bones, and shells--characteristic of privy debris, these included hundreds of fish bones, some eggshell fragments, small buttons, brass straight pins, and small beads easily recovered from the damp, coarse soil matrix. The deposits directly under the plaster-filled layers appeared to be highly organic, perhaps the most garbage-laden of all the site's feature deposits, but the organic content decreased with depth.



- ① brown sand w/ plaster & brick
- ② orange/brown sand
- ③ dark brown soil w/ artifacts
- ④ plaster
- ⑤ pinkish brown sandy soil
- ⑥ dark brown soil w/ ash
- ⑦ organic soil w/ artifacts
- ⑧ orange brown sandy silt
- ⑨ dark brown sandy silt
- ⑩ orange sandy silt
- ⑪ hard-packed orange brown sand w/ schist

-  brick
-  rock
-  ceramic
-  stone
-  bottle
-  end of excavation



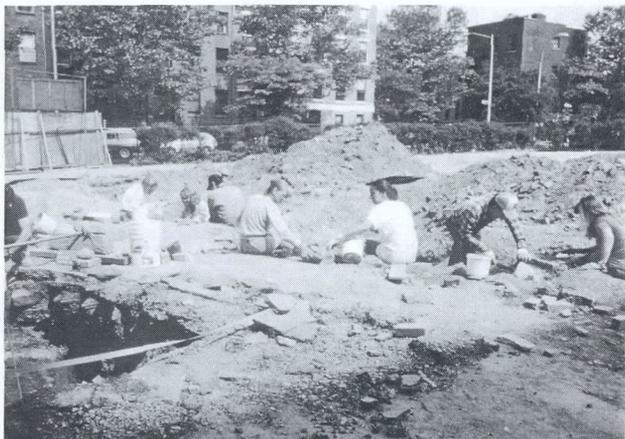


**18** Excavating in FA3. Note bar, rope, and clip hoist (arrow) used to remove deposit from privy. Archaeologists to rear are beginning excavation in FB6. Hoyt St. houses are visible behind fence (photo 5/92).

Building debris (some brick and window glass but mainly plaster and mortar) ultimately gave way to the ash-laden soils usually found in privies, and artifacts that included personal and household debris continued to suggest a typical privy deposit. Porcelain plates were the ubiquitous artifact in this privy (see Ceramic Analysis, Appendix A). A large rock was found in the center of the feature at a depth of about 11.4 ft. BGS (see Exhibits 17 and 20). While it may once have been part of the privy wall, the rock's size and shape indicate it was unrelated to the feature but was introduced into it for some unknown reason.

Excavation in the western half of the deposit revealed even larger rocks near the feature's western wall (Exhibit 20). Although the artifacts in the lower part of the privy appeared to be a bit older than those in the upper part (see Artifact Analysis), those from below these rocks were of the same general age as objects recovered throughout the lower levels. Excavation of this pit required some ingenuity, and its completion on May 24, 1991, involved the entire crew (see Exhibit 18) and marked the end of Mugavero field investigations.

FA4 (125 Hoyt Street). This privy aligned with FA3, the only other known privy in the Hoyt Street yards (see Exhibit 3). Like FA3, the feature's upper levels appeared to be devoid of the "primary" artifacts (whole or mainly whole objects) that suggest a privy deposit. Clearing and identification of the feature as a privy occurred on May 1, and excavation of its western half began on May 16, 1991; all



19 Archaeologists troweling through buckets of deposit from FA3 which can be seen in lower left side of photo with hoist bar. Hoyt St. is beyond the fence (photo 5/91).



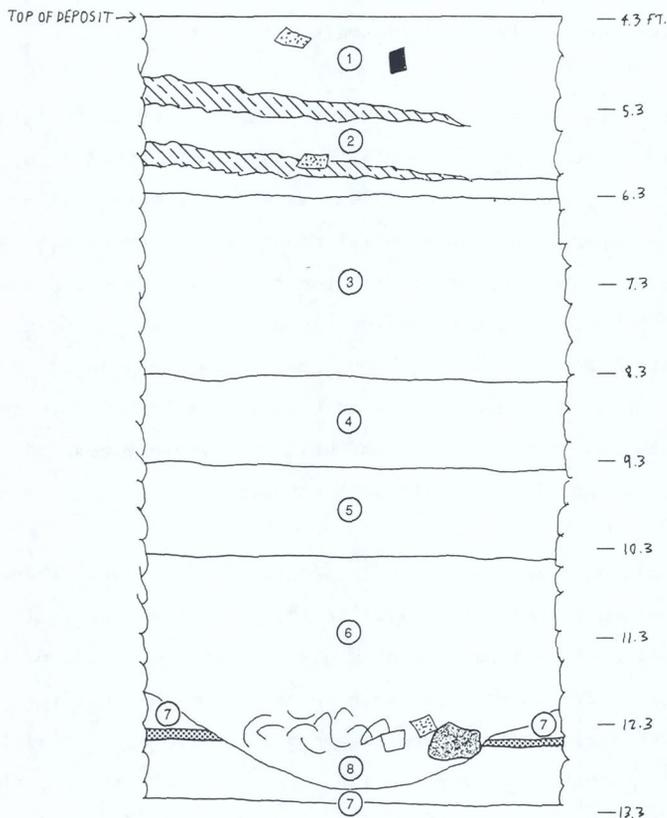
20 View into FA3. Note large stones in western part of feature and artifacts in situ in the deposit (photo 5/91).

soils from this half of the privy were screened; those from the eastern half were carefully troweled, mainly by 1-ft. levels.

The center of the deposit was generally found to contain ash, while the soil near the wall was an orange brown that gave way to a dark brown silty sand mixed with ash nearer the bottom (Exhibit 21). Much of the upper level ash material contained few artifacts. The deposit became wetter as it became deeper, and artifact density increased with depth, becoming noticeably denser at about 10 ft. BGS (e.g., Exhibit 22); clinkers (burned coal) were mixed in the deposit at 10.3 ft. BGS. It should be noted that artifacts began to concentrate in the center, below the ash, while the deposit near the wall was relatively devoid of artifactual material.

A coin or token later found to date from 1891 was recovered while screening material from 11.3 to 12.25 ft. BGS (Cat. No. 033-25), a level just above a lens of window glass, near the bottom of the privy. While many interesting objects came from this privy, its depositional history remains somewhat enigmatic and may have little to do with the households occupying 125 Hoyt Street. Moreover, the deeply buried 1891 coin raises the question of just how long this privy was in use, or at least when it was finally sealed. Although the site's excavated privies could have been abandoned and sealed by 1867, this one, which served a multifamily house early in its history, may have remained accessible, if not in use, well beyond that year.

Excavation of FB4 ended on May 23, 1991 (Exhibit 23).



- |   |   |   |              |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| ① | orange/brown fill w/ ash                                |  | ash          |
| ② | dark brown fill   |  | brick        |
| ③ | dark brown/grey w/ ash                                  |  | window glass |
| ④ | ash & coarse sand & orange sand                         |  | rock/stone   |
| ⑤ | dark brown silt, ash at center                          |  | metal        |
| ⑥ | orange brown sand w/ dark silt at center; wetter than 5 |   |              |
| ⑦ | orange silty coarse sand, wet                           |   |              |
| ⑧ | grey/brown w/ ash                                       |   |              |

0 1  
ft.



**22** Chamber pot and BARRY'S TRI-COPHEROUS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR just removed from FA4 (photo 5/91).

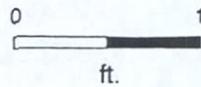
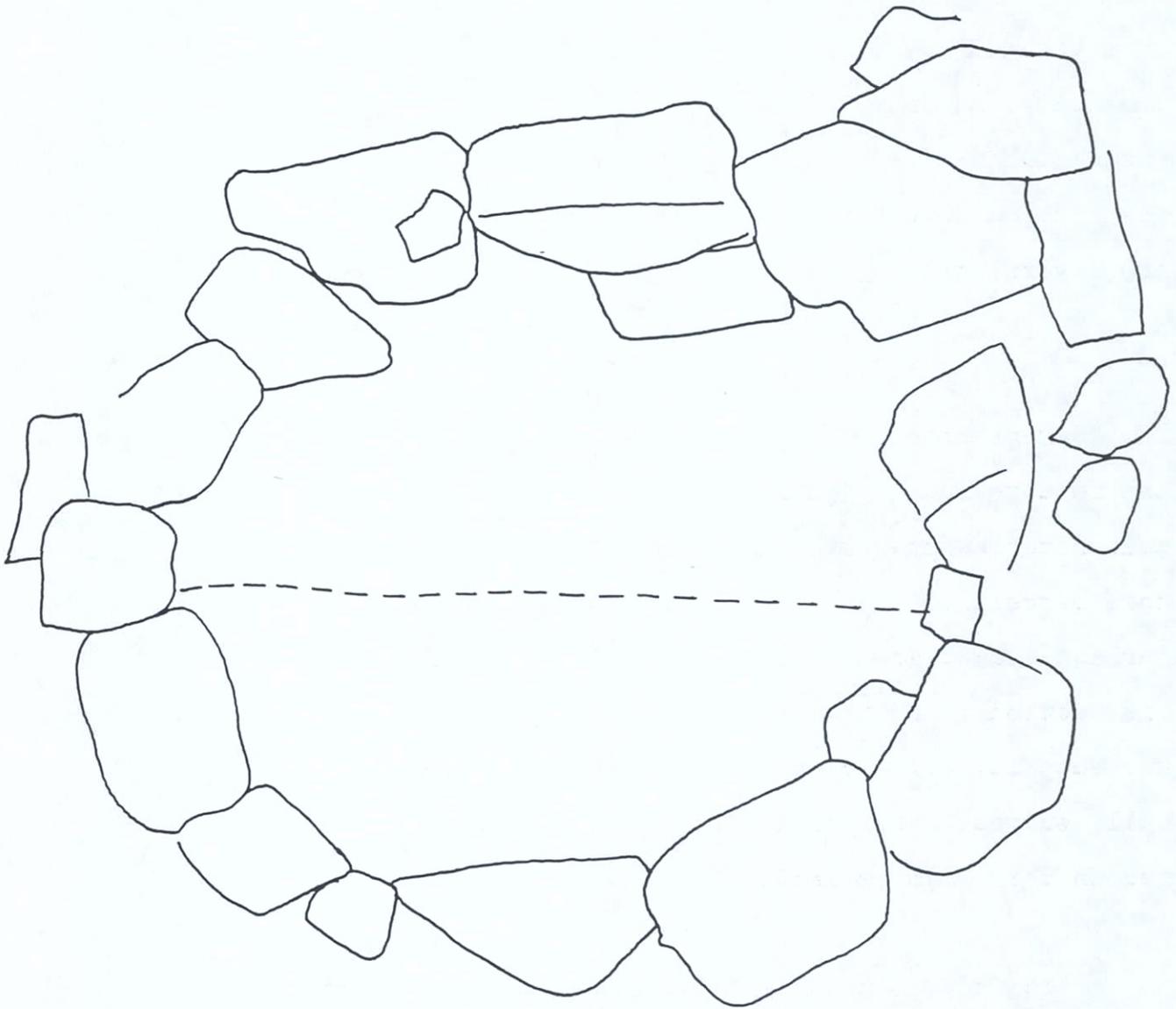


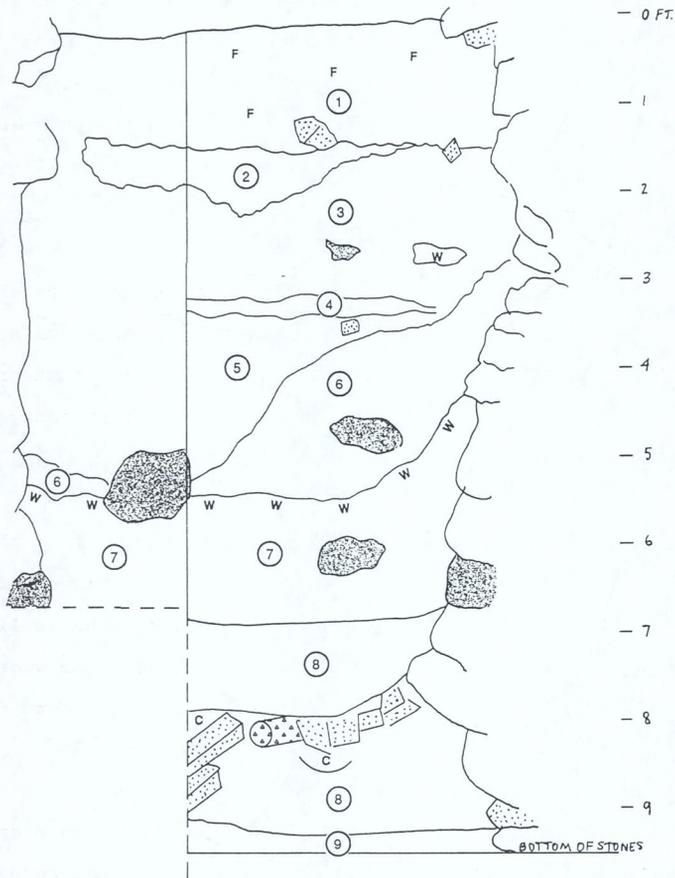
**23** View of bottom of FA4 after excavation (photo 5/91).

FB1 (340 Pacific Street). After this privy feature was uncovered in TB2 (see Exhibit 6), systematic excavations began during the first week of testing. As noted earlier, investigation of this feature was originally structured by creating two excavation units (EUB1 and EUB2), but it ultimately became focused on the feature itself and was designated FB1. All deposits were screened; however, if they were found to be devoid of artifactual material, as was the case in some ash layers, only a percentage was screened.

Here, also in other privies on the site, and elsewhere in the New York-metropolitan area (e.g., Geismar 1989), the upper levels of the feature mainly comprised building debris and fragmentary artifactual material that suggested a redeposited fill. It seems likely that this depositional pattern reflects an attempt to cover the trash and garbage-filled lower deposits with a requisite "clean fill" (see Analysis section). An 1880 penny (Cat. No. 307-107) found in the center of the deposit, 0.7 ft. below the uppermost stone in the north privy wall, suggests this filling, or at least sealing of the privy, occurred in this year or later.

The top of this somewhat ovoid feature (Exhibit 24) was exposed about 3.6 ft. below the parking lot surface (BGS), and its 9.3 ft. deposit was ultimately found to contain primary artifactual material in a sandy matrix sometimes mixed with ash (Exhibit 25). Continuing excavation revealed that its northern wall bowed in (Exhibit 26), but that it was stable (indeed, a later attempt to remove privy stones in EUB2 north of FB1 confirmed the solidity of the wall despite its configuration and the emptying of the privy's contents).





- ① dark brown/yellow compact soil
- ② ash w/ clinkers & coal
- ③ plaster/building rubble
- ④ ash & cinders
- ⑤ brown/orange silty sand
- ⑥ orange/brown silty sand w/ stones
- ⑦ brown clayey sandy silt
- ⑧ dark soil w/ ash
- ⑨ compact yellow/brown silty sand



- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| W   | wood              |
| F   | flower pot frags  |
| C   | ceramic           |
| --- | end of excavation |



Primary artifacts became more plentiful with depth, and decayed wood was found at the top of an artifact-rich layer of dense, dark, wet silt. Artifacts were noticeably more frequent at about 7 ft. below the surface in what proved to be the last 2 ft. or so of the deposit. A recurring artifact from this privy was a small vial marked "McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM."

Plastic and plywood was used nightly to protect the excavation, but a heavy rain on May 7th made it impossible to work and caused an unexcavated portion of the deposit to cave in. This "platform" in the southern part of the feature had served as a temporary access to the more deeply excavated north side.

The northern section was cleaned of the debris from the south side, and artifacts were collected. The deposit continued to become an artifact-rich, dense, wet, sandy silt that was found to lie over the sterile privy "floor," a sand and cobble layer. The west wall profile indicates that at this depth (7-9 ft.), the western part of the deposit was mixed with ash (see Exhibit 25).

As noted earlier, the deposit in this feature was excavated in three parts. After the "platform" created by the unexcavated deposit in the southern part had collapsed, excavation of the western portion required scaffolding (Exhibit 27).

Final cleaning in the feature revealed an anomalous "STAPLES" brick seemingly buried in the sand of the privy floor. This may be



26 Artifacts rear north wall of FB1. Note how privy contour bows somewhat (photo 5/91).



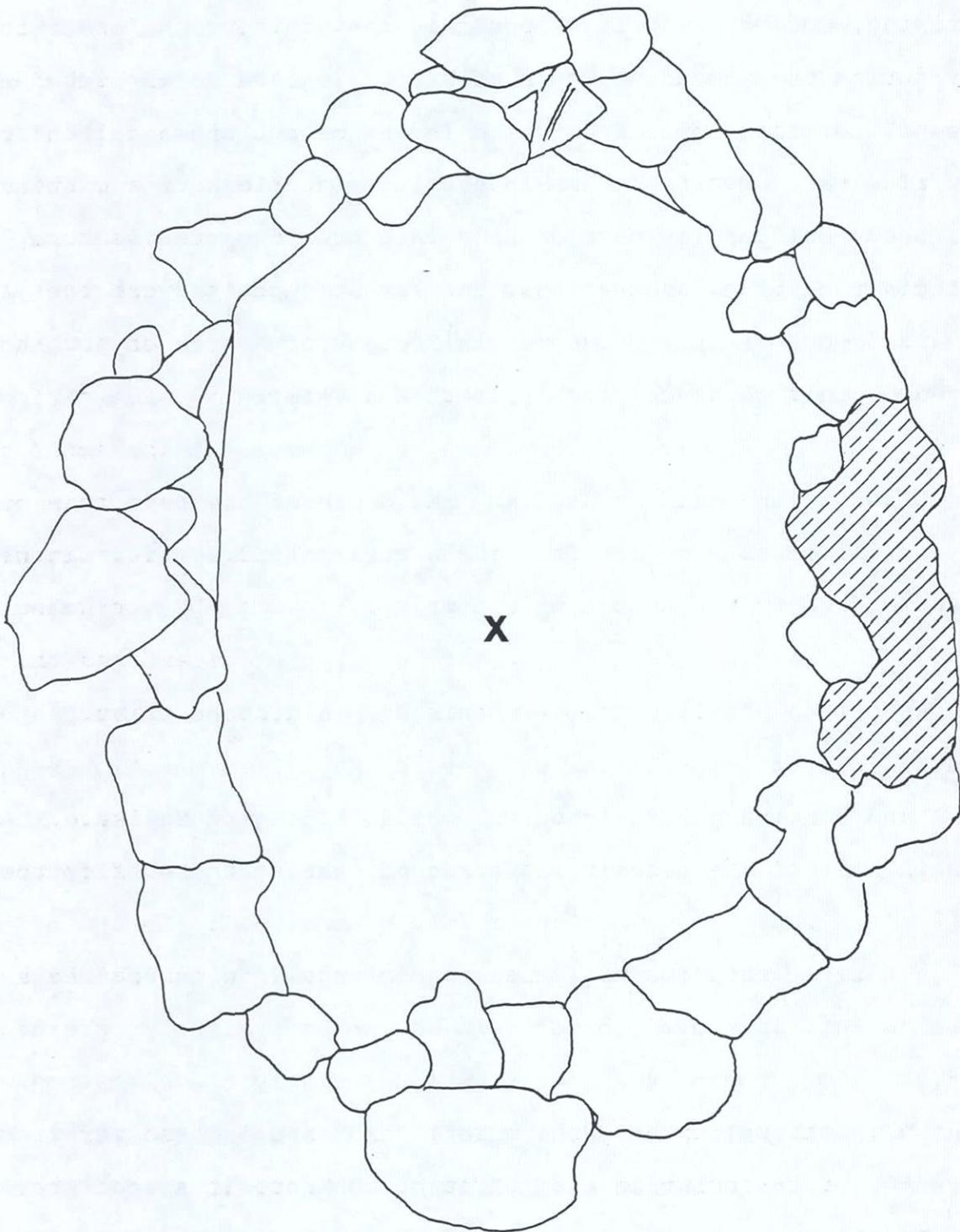
27 Improvised scaffold for removal of deposit in western part of FB1 (photo 5/91).

related to construction of the brick extension next door at 338 Pacific Street in the 1920s, or its demolition in 1943. Either date is surprising, however, and it is possible that this brick fell into the privy during the preceding weeks of excavation and became imbedded in the sand, but this remains a puzzle (a chrome nut and a galvanized screw also recovered from this lowest level are less of a mystery since they could easily have dropped into the long-open feature). The artifacts themselves suggest that the lowest deposits were the oldest ones and do not offer any substantial recent or modern objects to contradict this sequence (see Artifact Analysis).

Excavation ended on May 14. The depth of the deposit was 9.3 ft., and the overburden 3.6 ft., for a total of 12.9 ft. from the ground surface to the bottom of the privy.

FB6 (338 Pacific Street). This dry-laid stone privy feature had been located when TB2 was extended on May 3. Excavation began on May 13 and continued for eight field days, ending on May 22. The northern half of the deposit was screened, the southern half troweled.

At first this feature appeared rectangular with rounded ends, but, like FB1, it proved to be ovoid as the excavation progressed (Exhibit 28). The top of the feature was relatively close to the surface (about 2.15 ft. below the parking lot), and sand and ash were found in the center of the upper levels. A large ash deposit spread from the sides to the center where it deepened, suggesting that an earlier deposit had been scooped out and filled with ash (Exhibits 29 and 30).



X

rocks removed during excavation (5/13/91)

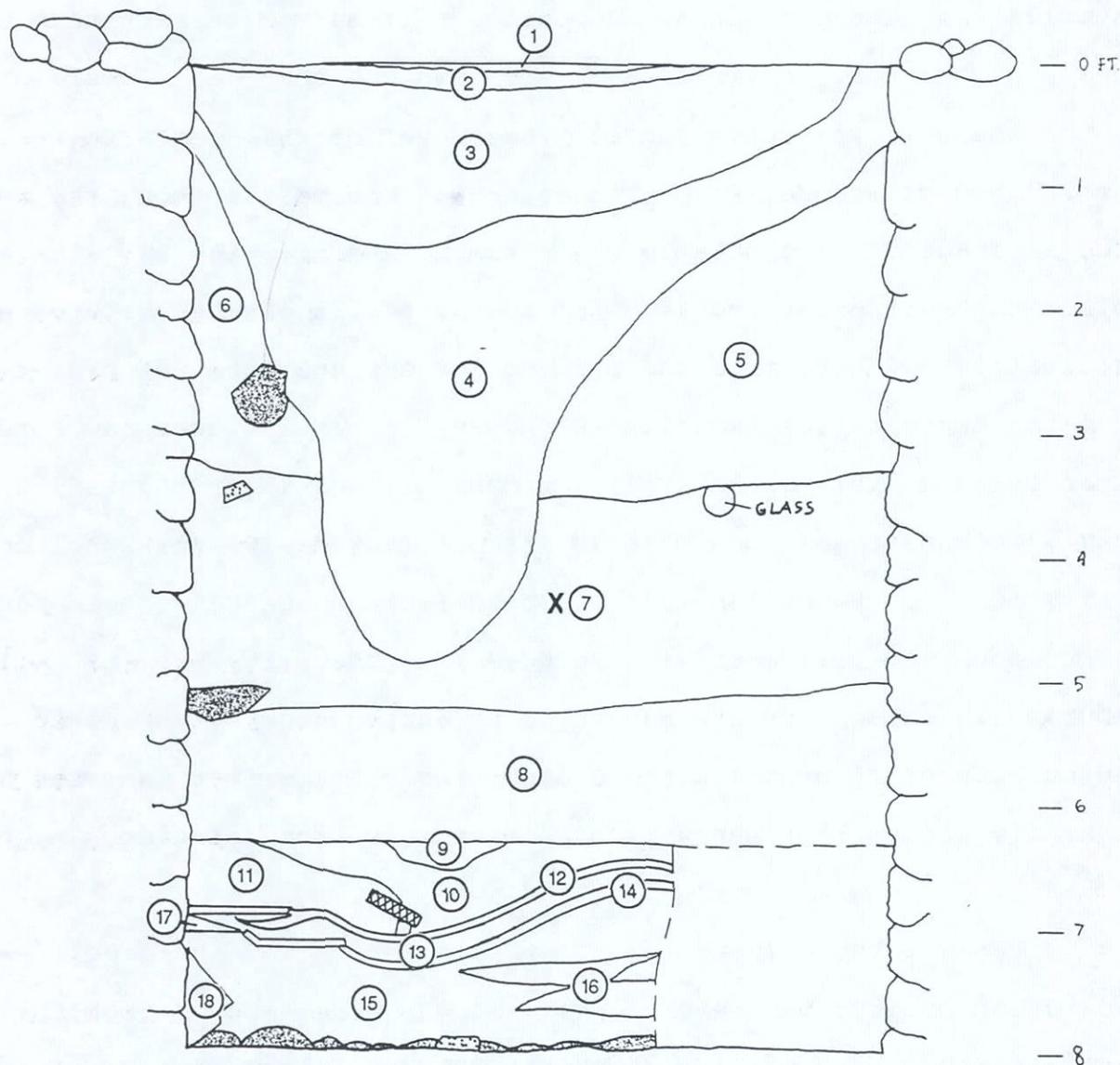
location of human mandible (plan) @ 6.75 ft. BGS



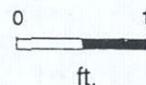
The ash was found to be relatively devoid of artifacts, but primary material was recovered in a redeposited fill matrix beneath this deposit, higher near the walls where the ash was thin, and lower in the center where it was quite dense. The number of children's toys--marbles, porcelain dolls and tea sets--was noticeable among the recovered artifacts. Also notable was a human mandible with two attached molars that was excavated from the southern part of the feature, approximately 6.75 ft. from the parking lot surface, or just over 4 ft. into the deposit (see Exhibits 28 and 29). This isolated jaw bone (no other related skeletal material was present) was later identified as that of a Native American male adolescent (Sawyer 1992:personal communication; see Faunal Analysis, Appendix C) and may have been part of the redeposited fill matrix introduced into the privy pit. It will be reburied in an appropriate manner to be agreed upon by the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., the writer, and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's archaeologist.

FB6 was the only feature where loose rock was an issue. As excavation progressed, several privy stones were removed from the top layers of the north wall (see Exhibit 28), and, near the end of excavation, a single large rock was lifted from this same general area with the aid of the backhoe.

The soil sequence became more complex near the bottom of the privy, and wood--including what might be remnants of a small barrel--was encountered. In association with the wood were two wooden "nails," peg-like fasteners perhaps related to treenails commonly used



- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ① brown sand                 | ⑫ brown ash & sand  |
| ② ash lens                   | ⑬ similar to 9  |
| ③ red/brown sandy soil       | ⑭ med. grained orange/brown sand  |
| ④ pink & grey ash            | ⑮ orange brown dense wet silt   |
| ⑤ orange sandy soil          | ⑯ med. grained red/brown sand   |
| ⑥ greyish brown soil         | ⑰ similar to 16   |
| ⑦ greyish sandy soil         | ⑱ coarse red/brown sand   |
| ⑧ red/orange sandy soil      |  brick |
| ⑨ hard-packed red/brown sand |  rock  |
| ⑩ hard-packed red/brown silt |  wood  |
| ⑪ coarse red/brown sand      | --- end of excavation   |
|                              | X human mandible  |



in building ancient wooden ships (e.g., Reiss and Smith in Geismar 1983:809-810; Exhibit 31).

The dried carcass of a dung beetle (later identified by Louis Sorkin of the American Museum of Natural History; see Faunal Appendix C) was found at the bottom of the privy. This creature, which recycles human and animal waste, should not be uncommon in a privy context, but to my knowledge has never before been documented in a New York-area privy.

As noted above, excavation of FB6 ended on May 22.

FC3 (356 Pacific Street). This privy, situated partly under the cement walk of the covered walkway in Area C (see Exhibit 4), was the only feature fully excavated in Area C. Excavation began on May 8, when a test pit to determine the depth of the feature's abbreviated deposit was dug in the northwest quadrant.

As noted earlier, the 5.3-ft. void between the underside of the unusual mortared brick cap and the top of the deposit was a phenomenon unique to this area of the site. It appears that the brick cap that sealed the feature substituted for the construction debris usually used as clean fill to top-off privies after abandonment. It also appears that the fill in this privy pit may have little if anything to do with the occupants of 356 Pacific Street since the artifacts seem to represent a "mixed-bag": both old and more recent objects were found, and food bones--a major component of privy fill throughout the



**30** Ash in center of northern half of FB6 near top of feature (photo 5/91).



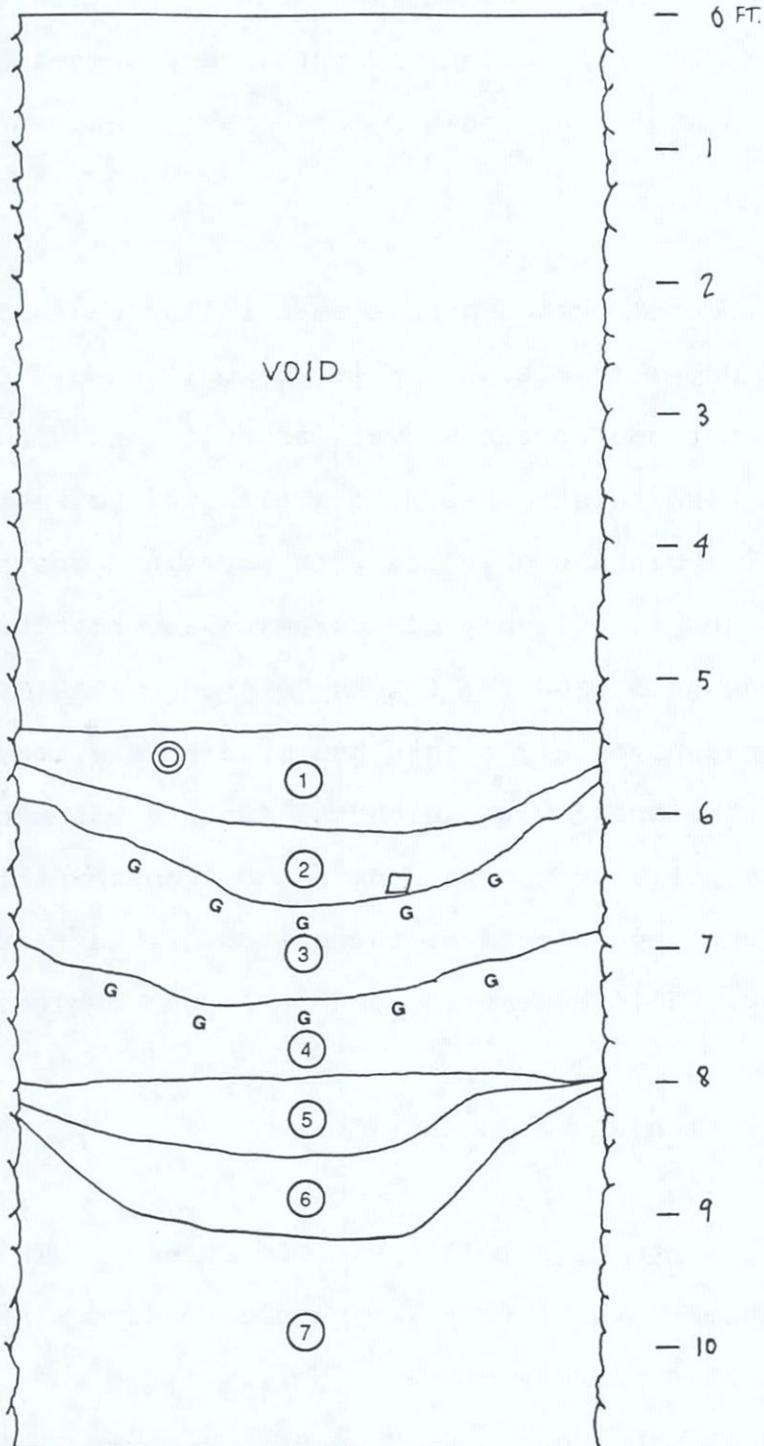
**31** Wooden pegs or "treenail" wooden nails from near bottom of FB6 in association with wood fragments that may have included the bottom of a small barrel (photo D. Mayers).

site--were noticeably limited (see Faunal Analysis Appendix C) although seeds (but not pollen and parasites) suggest a privy deposit (see Floral Analysis Appendix D and Parasite and Pollen Analysis Appendix E).

While construction debris as a filler was absent by virtue of the missing upper levels, the privy deposit itself contained a great deal of plaster and mortar as well as brick and window glass (Exhibit 32). Mixed with this rubble were artifacts such as part of a gold-backed partial denture or plate with porcelain teeth and gums (see Exhibits 60 and 61), lovely old ceramics and bottles, and a paper clip not invented until 1900 (NYPL Desk Reference 1989:103). While the paper clip may have fallen into the open excavation, the isolation of Area C, and the speed with which the feature was excavated, did not expose the deposit to the same degree of contamination as Areas A and B. Rocks were encountered at the bottom of the feature (Exhibit 33), and the privy walls appear founded on large cobbles.

Excavation ended on May 15.

EUB2, North of FB1 (340 Pacific Street). This small (2 by 3 ft.) excavation (Exhibit 34) was placed to determine something about the construction history of FB1. While little was learned of this history, an attempt to remove some of the upper privy stones proved difficult and confirmed the stability of the stone construction. No artifacts were found among the stones, and a single hand wrought nail was recovered in the excavation area.



- ① dark brown/orange soil
- ② mortar & plaster
- ③ orange brown soil
- ④ dense orange soil
- ⑤ brown soil w/ plaster

- ⑥ plaster w/ bricks & window
- ⑦ orange/brown sandy soil w/ artifacts
- glass
- ⊙ tin can
- g window glass



33 Bottom of northern part of FC3 with stones (photo 5/91).



**34** Excavation unit EUB2, outside (north of) FB1. Stones on left side are part of north wall of FB1 (photo 5/91).

EUB4. (119 Pacific Street?). This, too, was a small (2 by 3.8 ft.), basically rectangular but irregular, 1.25-ft. deep excavation unit placed under the overburden in the vicinity of FB1, but adjacent to the south side of the dry-laid stone wall (FB2) located in TB2 (see Exhibit 3). It was hoped that this unit, which might actually be in Area A, would reveal a builder's trench for FB2, but none was found. Instead, a brick "floor" was encountered just above the paving stones later located in TA2. Ash was found in the excavation and artifacts included a small assortment of fill-type debris that could not be dated.

Excavation ended on the afternoon of May 24, a Friday. All five features scheduled for investigation, and two small excavation units, were then completed. Gary Wogish, the backhoe operator, back filled all open features on Wednesday, May 28, and a lab was set up in the basement of 63 Dean Street to process the thousands of artifacts recovered from the site.

#### LABORATORY METHODS

The laboratory space in the basement of 63 Dean Street became available during excavation, and the Mugavero artifacts were removed from their temporary home in the laundry building in Area C and taken to Dean Street. The new lab space was organized under the direction of Shelly Spritzer working in close association with the writer. Here artifacts were either washed (since it was summer and the lab had yard access, this was often done outdoors [Exhibit 35]), put in a soaking solution for conservation as was the case with leather, or, if bone material, brushed when dry. A white undercoat (actually

"whiteout") was then applied to a small space on each artifact and it was numbered with India ink. These numbers were based on a state-assigned site number, a catalogue number assigned in the field, and the number of the individual item (e.g., the number MUG 047.01. 508. 017.1 on an artifact provides the following information: MUG 047.01. 508 represents the site; 017 represents the catalogue number for FA3, Level 1, and 1 is the artifact number which, in this case, is a ceramic rim fragment that was identified as part of a washbowl [see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix G]). When dry, the ink was sealed with clear nail polish and the artifact was preliminarily identified by the writer and recorded in an artifact catalogue book which has now been updated by analytic experts and computerized. Marked artifacts, such as ceramics with makers' marks or embossed bottles, were noted on color-coded index cards (white for ceramics, blue for glass, green for other objects) for research purposes.

All crossmends (sherds of any type, but mostly ceramics, less often glass, from one or more levels that mended) were also recorded on yellow index cards with color-coded stickers, white for ceramics, green for glass. Most crossmends and selected mends were assembled and glued in order to determine the actual number of vessels recovered and their shape and function (did twelve chamber pot fragments from a level or within a feature represent one or more vessels?). All artifacts were then bagged and stored in cardboard flats according to feature, level (catalogue number), and materials (ceramic, glass, etc.). The crossmends were stored separately, again using the feature and level to organize them.

Crossmends from the five privies produced 264 ceramic vessels and 107 of glass, each of them given vessel numbers (ceramic vessels from FA3 were numbered 101 to 208, glass, G101 to G115; ceramic vessels from FA4 were 301 to 364, glass G301 to G340; ceramic vessels from FB1 were numbered 501 to 549 plus 523A, glass G501 to G520; ceramic vessels from FB6 were numbered 701 to 734, glass G701 to G721 plus G710A; ceramic vessels from FC3 were numbered 901 to 908, glass G901 to G910).

Major artifact categories, such as ceramics (Appendix A), glass (Appendix B), fauna (Appendix C), and micro-flora (Appendix E), were analyzed by experts (Meta F. Janowitz, Joseph E. Diamond, Barbara Davis, and Cheryl Holt, respectively) as were selected artifacts such as coins (Joseph Parella). In addition, Karl Reinhard did parasite and pollen analyses on soil samples from each privy (Appendix E) and Diane Dallal commented on smoking pipes and other tobacco-related objects (Appendix F). As noted previously, Appendix G presents a complete artifact catalogue, and Appendix H presents fauna. A black and white and color film record was made by Dan Mayers of a large number of selected artifacts, many of them reproduced in the text (See Artifact Analysis).

Of the 14,352 catalogued artifacts (fragments, whole, or almost whole vessels and objects) and 6,718 whole or fragmentary pieces of bone (not counting eight small, miscellaneous pieces later identified as bone that were not included in the catalogue [see Appendix H]), only leather was conserved. At this writing, all the

artifacts are still in the lab at 63 Dean Street, but they will be wrapped in acid-free tissue and bubble-wrap and stored in a suitable facility at the new Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center where they will be available for research and eventual exhibition.

Artifact processing and demolition of the hospital buildings occurred at the same time. One structure to be razed was the laundry smokestack situated just beyond the 163 Dean Street yard (Exhibit 36). Its demolition added a dramatic note to artifact processing.

#### THE DATING, THE OCCUPANTS, AND THE ARTIFACTS

It has been noted in the introduction to this report that archaeological investigation of the five privies excavated at the Mugavero site has offered glimpses into the mid- to late-nineteenth century life-styles of the mainly middle-class residents of the block (where possible, correlations were made with specific households). These were the tenants and owner-occupants of houses at 119 and 125 Hoyt Street and 338, 340, and 356 Pacific Street that, with one known and one possible exception, remained single-family homes from between 1842 and 1855, when they were built, to 1867 when they were theoretically hooked into municipal sewers. (The known exception is 125 Hoyt Street [Privy FA4] which was home to at least two families by 1860; the possible exception is 119 Hoyt Street [Privy FA3] for which scanty residency data are available [see Exhibit 37 and Table 3].)

The investigation also yielded an extraordinary assemblage of whole, nearly whole, or mendable glass and ceramics that offered



**35** Washing artifacts in yard of 163 Dean St. which is in shadow behind technicians. 161 Dean St. is to right of photo (photo 7/91).



**36** Workman beginning demolition of laundry smokestack beyond yard of 163 Dean St. (photo 7/91).

insights into manufacture dates, trade networks, and approaches to treating illness. It introduced the factor of availability of goods and the concept of personal choice. It also raised and at least partially answered questions about the construction and management of privies, and the degree to which laws instituted to protect the health and well-being of the city's inhabitants were observed. And it suggested that actual abandonment of these familiar backyard features was, in most instances, later than records indicate. However, this is the first investigation of nineteenth-century urban privies undertaken by the writer where at least some of the buildings may have been hooked into sewers as documented in municipal records.

Since there have been several recent excavations of similar nineteenth century domestic sites in the New York-metropolitan area (e.g., Geismar 1989; Greenhouse 1992; Salwen and Yamin 1992; Wall 1991), a data base is developing that allows for comparisons. We now can look for similarities and differences between sites, some of them subtle, all of them meaningful.

Much of the information presented in this section is extracted from the analyses presented in Appendices A to F, tying the findings together and expanding them (the appendices, which will be found at the end of this report, should be consulted for additional information). There also are items, such as toothbrushes, combs, shoe leather, buttons, toys, and assorted objects, that are part of the collection but did not undergo detailed analysis. It should be noted that comparisons will focus on findings from the Greenwich Mews site

in Manhattan's Greenwich Village where two mid- to late-nineteenth century privies were investigated by the author in 1987 (Geismar 1989; in press).

### Dating

The purpose of dating the deposits was twofold: to determine when the privies were no longer in use, and to attempt to correlate privy deposits with identifiable households. Wherever possible, dating was based on researched objects, mainly embossed bottles, ceramics with makers' marks, and dated coins, but often it was derived from the decorative patterns or shapes of ceramics and manufacturing methods in the case of bottles. Had the site been occupied earlier, ceramic wares would have provided dates. However, those available during the second half of the nineteenth century--whitewares, white granite (ironstone), and porcelains--when the site privies were in use had long periods of production that do not offer "tight" dates. This renders such dating methods as mean ceramic dates (MCD) virtually meaningless. (The MCD is the mean of beginning and end manufacture dates).

A major technological change in glass manufacture is found on bottles made in New York City about 1850 or 1851, when the snap case was used to hold them during the finishing process (e.g., Geismar 1989:56-57; see Appendix B this report). This replaced the millenia-old use of molten glass and a pontil pipe for this purpose, a method that left an identifiable scar on the bottom when the glass and pipe connection was broken.

The most important consideration in dating deposits from the Mugavero site is the terminus post quem (TPQ) date, or date after which a deposit was made. As noted above, these dates are mostly based on specifically researched ceramics and glass--dishes marked with makers' marks or with identifiable patterns and bottles embossed with manufacturer's names and sometimes addresses. These dates are augmented by those from other objects such as coins, or perhaps a "modern" item such as a paper clip (Table 1).

Bottles usually provide later TPQ dates than ceramics (e.g., Geismar 1982), and this was true of those from the Mugavero site with the exception of FA4 where the ceramic TPQ (1880) is later than the date for glass (1865). When only researchable ceramics and bottles are considered and manufacture dates are ignored, the TPQs become more homogeneous (Table 2), but bottle TPQs continue to be slightly later than ceramics (this was similar to what was found at the contemporaneous Greenwich Mews site [Geismar 1989:66-67]). Only in FB1 is this not the case. Here, an 1870s CTPQ is not only later than the 1861 GTPQ, there is also a larger gap between these TPQs than in any other privy (there are no makers' marks on ceramics from FC3 and therefore no CTPQ).

Other objects--for example, a coin from Level 7 in FA4 dated to 1891 and a paper clip in FC3 that could not have been made before 1900--suggest considerably later filling than do either the ceramics or glass. At the very least, they imply access to the privy pit till quite late in the nineteenth century or, in FC3, even into the twen-

Table 1. MUGAVERO SITE Terminus Post Quem Dates (TPQs) by Level\*

Feat. No.	Level	Location	Cat. No.	CTPQ	GTPQ	OTPO	Location	Cat. No.	CTPQ	GTPQ	OTPO	Location	Cat. No.	CTPQ	GTPQ	OTPO	Remarks																				
FA3	Clear-ing	E 1/2	006	1838	-	-	Center & W	W 1/2	017	-	-	-	019	1840	c1862	-	Grab sample No screening																				
			012	-	-	-												029	1840+	1862	-																
			016	1840+	1853	-												040	1845	1860	-																
			028	1845	1851+	-												042	1850	1854	-																
			032	1845	1851+	1857+[1]												043	-	-	1857+[1]																
			035	1842	1851+	-												044	1853	1851	1857+[1]																
			038	1844/45	1857+	-												045	1850	1880	-																
			046	-	-	-												049	1820	-	-																
			047	1842	-	-																															
			048	1845	1851+	-																															
			049	1820	-	-																															
			FA4	1-8	W 1/2	011												1880	-	-	E 1/2	014	-	modern	-							W 1/2 screened					
						013												-	-	-		015	-	modern	-												
018	1858	-				-	020	-	-	-																											
022	-	-				-	021	1858	1844	1793																											
024	1861	1865				-	023	c1860s	1851+	-																											
027	-	1855				-	026	1858	1853	-																											
031	1852	1860				1875[2]	030	1858	1864	-																											
033	-	-				1891[1]	034	1846	1844	-																											
041	-	-				-	036	-	-	-																											
037	-	-				-	039	1846	1844	-																											
039	1846	1844				-																															
FB1	Clear-ing	S S				306	-	1870+	-	N	W	372	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	Grab sample All Screened																	
						300	1840+	-	-													307	1848+	1850+	1880[1]												
			301	modern	-	-	308	1875	1851+												-																
			303	-	-	-	311	-	-												-																
			312	1815	-	-	313	1843	-												-																
			314	-	-	-	317	-	1880+												-																
			319	-	-	-	320	1870s	-												-																
			321	1842	1859+	-	343	-	-												-																
			344	1840	1842	-	345	1842	-												-																
			322	1842	1851	c1864[1]	323	-	-												-																
			324	1842	1851+	-	332	-	-												1864[1]																
			333	1851	1880+	-	334	1839	1851+												-																
			335	-	-	-	348	1840+	-												-																
349	1851	-	-	354	-	-	-																														
353	1840	1851+	-																																		
Cat No. 358, bottom of privy (no artifacts)																																					
FB6	Rock	N 1/2	374	-	-	-	S 1/2	360	-	-	-	361	-	-	1860+[4]	-	-	Screened N 1/2 screened																			
			350	-	-	-													363	-	1848	-															
			351	-	-	-													368	-	-	1857+[1]															
			352	1855	1864+	-													369	-	1865	-															
			355	1853	1864	-													370	-	-	-															
			364	1853	-	-													376	-	-	-															
			365	-	-	1858[1]																															
			366	-	1854	-																															
			367	1850+	1865	-																															
			373	-	-	-																															
			375	-	-	-																															
			FC3	Clear-ing Cap Test	N Quad	701													"Modern" artifacts--none collected												S	704	-	1930s[6]	-	-	Grab sample Grab sample Test Pit S part screened; many "modern"
						702													"Modern" artifacts																		
703	1815	1848				1900[5]	705	-	1861	-	-																										
706	-	-				-	707	-	-	-																											
707	-	-				-																															

\* Dates mainly based on specifically dated articles; underlined dates represent ceramic, glass, and other TPQs (if later than ceramic or glass) for each feature. CTPQ=ceramic TPQ; GTPQ=glass TPQ; OTPO=other, non-ceramic or glass TPQ. [1] coin [2] brooch [3] chrome plated hexagonal nut [4] patented comb [5] paper clip [6] bottle fragment, color applied.

Table 2. MUGAVERO SITE Ceramic TPQ (CTPQ) and Glass TPQ (GTPQ) Dates				
Feature	General CTPQ and GTPQ Dates		Researched CTPQ and GTPQ Dates	
	CTPQ	GTPQ	CTPQ	GTPQ
FA3	1856	1880	1856	1862
FA4	1880	1865	1861	1865
FB1	1875	1880+	1875	1861
FB6	1855	1865	1855	1861
FC3	-	1861	-	1861

tieth (based on the modern items in and around this privy, it was apparently sealed or resealed when the covered walkway was built in 1939). It appears that even though municipal records suggest the site houses were hooked into the Brooklyn sewer system by 1867 (Geismar 1990:25, 50-52), there was a factor, or factors, that negated privy abandonment: there is archaeological evidence that the privies continued to function in some manner for decades after the implied hook-up.

The lag in privy abandonment raises the question of the availability of a public water supply and sewer system in the site area. Information about sewers found since the Mugavero documentary report

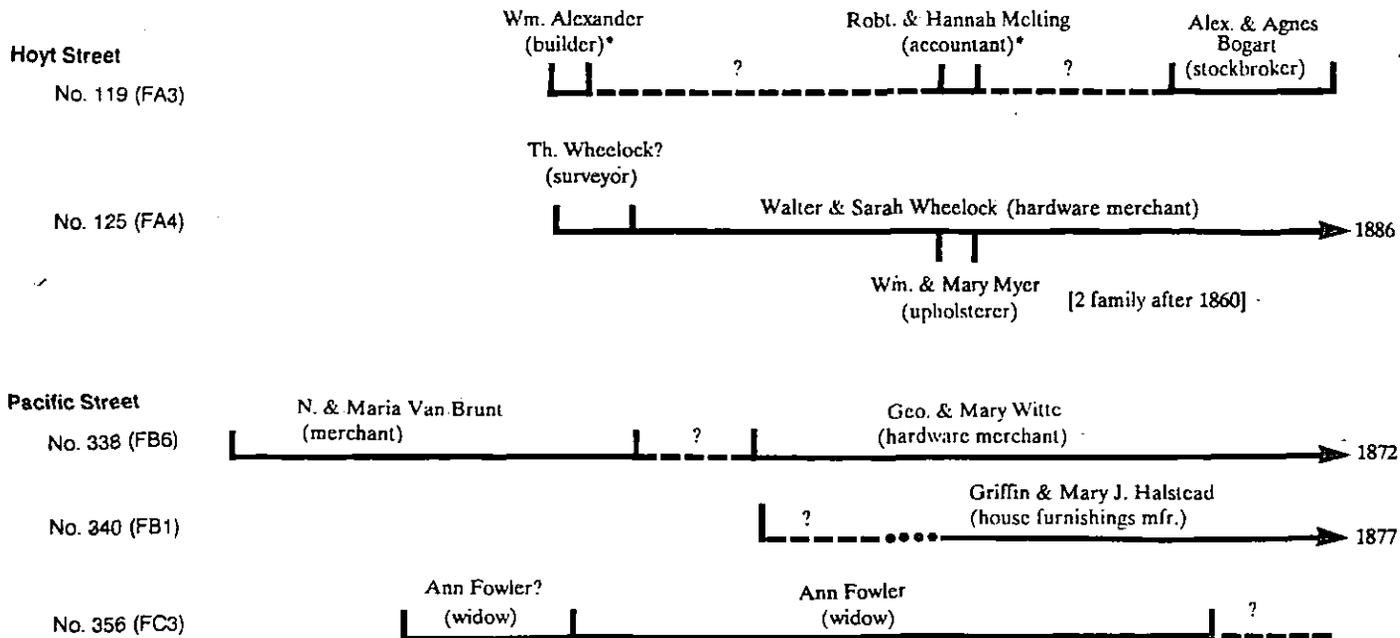
was written in 1990 suggests that sewers may have been available on Hoyt Street as early as 1851, but that a truly adequate water supply and sewer system was not a reality until after 1867 (Judd 1959:128). This and the circumstantial evidence for sewer hook-ups by 1867 (Geismar 1990: 50-52), implies that the sewer system was used at an early date, but it may have been nothing more than a water drain. It would not be until an expanded public water-sewer system was in place that the privies could be abandoned. If so, the continuing use of the Mugavero privies documented through archaeological investigation may not reflect resistance to the municipal system as much as the inadequacy of that system in its early years. This is particularly so since many of these houses were originally owner occupied, not tenanted (see Table 3). But this is speculative, and FA4, with a long owner-occupation (see Table 3) and a coin TPQ of 1891 (see Table 1) from a relatively deep level may, in fact, indicate a degree of resistance.

#### The Occupants, 1842-1870

The history of the area and the houses themselves indicate that the site houses on both Hoyt and Pacific Streets were intended for middle-class families. Merchants, manufacturers, and professionals occupied these single-family homes that, in the case of 338 and 356 Pacific Street, remained such throughout the nineteenth century. One, 125 Hoyt Street, became a two-family dwelling by 1860; 119 Hoyt Street and 340 Pacific Street both were two family by the second half of the 1870s (Exhibit 37).

MUGAVERO SITE Occupants of Houses 1842-1870 with Longer Occupancies Noted

1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870



\* listed on a document in this year only

--- occupied, but occupant not identified

●●●● may be occupied by subsequent occupant, but this is unconfirmed

It was hoped that a level-by-level look at the TPQs in each privy pit would provide more telling dating information than those for the features as a whole. For example, did the lower levels have earlier TPQ dates than the upper ones? If so, it would suggest that the deposits were chronological to some extent and that some were possibly related to early households. However, since many occupations were quite long-term, even later dates may be important in the household-artifact correlation.

The longest known site resident was Walter Wheelock who lived with his family at 125 Hoyt Street (FA4) for thirty-four years, followed by Ann Fowler at 356 Pacific Street (FC3) for twenty-four years or more, the George Wittes at 338 Pacific Street (FB6) for seventeen years, and the Griffin Halsteads at 340 Pacific Street (FB1) for at least as long. The residents of 119 Hoyt Street (FA4) are less well identified, but they included the Alexander and Agnes Bogart household for at least four years.

The ceramics found in the lowest levels of FA3 and FB1 appear to be slightly older than those from the upper levels (see relevant comments by M. Janowitz in Appendix A). The TPQ dates for these lower levels also tend to support associations with the early households, or at least not to contradict them. Only isolated households are identified with the FA3 privy pit at 119 Hoyt Street, but one was that of William Alexander, the builder of this and the other Hoyt Street houses and 119's earliest occupant (see Exhibit 37 and Table 3). Unfortunately, the first occupants of 340 Pacific Street where

Table 3. MUGAVERO SITE Glass (GTPQ), Ceramic (CTPQ), & Other (OTPQ) TPQ Dates Correlated with Possible Building Occupants

Privy	Level	TPQ Dates	Possible Building Occupants
FA3	L1	None	Several families, including Margaret (Hogan) McGrath ✓
	L2	GTPQ 1862	same as above (or possibly Alexander [Stockbroker] & Agnes Bogart ✓)
	L3	GTPQ 1862	same as above
	L4	OTPQ 1857	same as above (or Robert [Accountant] & Hannah Melting)
	L5	OTPQ 1857	same as above
	L6	GTPQ 1880*	same as above
	L5/6/7**	GTPQ 1851	Unknown
FA4	L1	GTPQ 1880/Modern	Sarah Wheelock (Widow) ✓ & Unknown tenants
	L2	GTPQ Modern	same as above
	L3	CTPQ 1858	Walter (Hardware Merchant) & Sarah Wheelock ✓ /later, unknown tenants
	L4	CTPQ 1860s	same as above
	L5	GTPQ 1865	same as above
	L6	GTPQ 1864	same as above
	L7	OTPQ 1891	same as above
	L8	CTPQ 1846	Thomas (Surveyor)/Walter (Engineer, Later Hardware Merchant) Wheelock
FB1	L1	OTPQ 1880	Charles (Merchant Tailor) & Johanna Blossfield & Mary Thompson (Dress-maker)/other tenant families
	L2	CTPQ Modern	same as above
	L3	CTPQ 1843	same as above
	L4	CTPQ 1815	same as above
	L5	GTPQ 1880	same as above
	L6	CTPQ 1859	same as above or Griffin (Home Furnishing Mfr) & Mary Halstead ✓
	L7	OTPQ 1864	same as above
	L8	OTPQ 1864	same as above
	L9	GTPQ 1880***	same as above
	L10/11	GTPQ 1851	Unknown
FB6	L1	--	George (Hardware Merchant) & Mary Witte ✓
	L2	GTPQ 1864	same as above
	L3	GTPQ 1848	same as above
	L4	GTPQ 1858	same as above
	L5	GTPQ 1865	same as above
	L6	CTPQ 1865	same as above
	L7	--	Nicholas & Mary Van Brunt(?) (Merchant)
	L8	--	No domestic artifacts
FC3	L1	****	Various single-family tenants
	L2	GTPQ 1861	Ann Fowler (Widow) only occupant through 1867; Unknown 1868-1873)
	L3	--	same as above
	L4	--	same as above

\* This date may be an anomalie since other dates are from 1853 or before

\*\* Combined level under large rocks

\*\*\* Bottom artifacts may be older

\*\*\*\* No TPQ dates available; owned by the Fowler family until 1890; single family tenants after 1873

✓ Owner as well as occupant

the FB1 privy pit was located have not been identified, although CTPQ and GTPQ dates of 1851 in the lower levels suggest these deposits could be associated with Griffin and Mary Halstead known to live in the house sometime before 1860. But just how much before is unknown.

Associations with the lowest levels of FB6 are even more problematic. Unfortunately, no dates could be assigned to objects from the privy's lowest artifact-producing level (Level 7). Consequently, no concrete association can be made between the few objects found and Nicholas Van Brunt who lived at 338 Pacific Street from 1842 until 1851 (the next highest level, Level 6, has a GTPQ of 1865, well beyond Mr. Van Brunt's occupation). But it is possible these sparse, undated materials came from Van Brunt's household--among them a transfer printed and gilt decorated cup (Cat. No. 373-1; see Exhibit 42) described by Meta Janowitz in Appendix A. It is also possible that remnants of a small wooden barrel and wood fragments found below this artifact level were left by Mr. Van Brunt or someone in his household, or perhaps by the builders of the privy.

Possible correlations made between deposits and households are presented in Table 3. As indicated above and in the table, some are merely speculative, others are firmer connections, but none are absolute. The only strong association between an artifact and a resident is the plate fragment (Cat. No. 302-7) from the 338 Pacific Street cistern mentioned in the Field Investigations that showed remnants of gilt initials that could be that of [John] George Witte, the occupant of the building from 1855 to 1872.

## The Artifacts

There is an ongoing but unpublished debate among archaeologists about what a nineteenth-century urban privy deposit may represent. Is it trash deposited by a building's residents over time, but subjected to periodic cleaning and disturbance? Or is it one or more dumps, perhaps related to a resident household but perhaps not, used to fill an empty pit? What becomes clear is that there may be similarities between urban privy deposits, but their deposition histories may vary.

On several occasions, a case has been made to substantiate a household-privy deposit correlation (e.g., Berger 1987; Geismar 1989; Wall 1991). While the ideal would be a deposit with an identified source, the artifacts from a discrete, sealed deposit offer glimpses into the lifeways of a given time period if not a given household. Therefore, at the very least, the Mugavero artifacts tell us about middle-class life in nineteenth-century Brooklyn, and in some instances, as noted above, correlations with identified households are suggested.

What becomes apparent from the seed and parasite analyses based on soil samples (see Appendices D and E) is that the Mugavero privy deposits included human waste, not just discarded trash. Cheryl Holt, the seed analyst, found a profusion of blackberry, strawberry, and other seeds known to pass through the human intestinal tract in each of the five features. These indicate that the soils were privy deposits, and Karl Reinhart found enough parasite eggs to confirm this interpretation, although the egg count was relatively low. It is assumed, there-

fore, that these deposits are related in some way to families living in the site houses between 1842 and 1880, or, as indicated above, sometimes even later.

Artifacts from the five excavated privies were analyzed to recapture material aspects of the daily life of residents of the former site houses. The Mugavero assemblage numbered 21,086 catalogued artifacts, 6,718 of them faunal specimens that are discussed in Appendix C (throughout this section, "artifacts" refer to non-faunal materials recovered from the site). Of the 14,352 artifacts, all but 295 were from the site's five privies; these 14,057 privy artifacts are the focus of these discussions.

Most of the objects from the privies were, or mended to become, identifiable fragments or vessels (fragments or whole vessels are cited by catalogue number, crossmends by vessel numbers). Those that related to diet, health, sanitation, or grooming--such as food and medicine bottles, ceramics used in food preparation, chamber pots, wash bowls, and toilet articles--will be discussed separately. As mentioned previously, wherever possible, the findings are compared with those from Greenwich Mews where Manhattan privies were investigated that dated between 1844/45 and 1880--the same time period as the Mugavero deposits.

Categories were created to classify the Mugavero artifactual material; these included glass and ceramics, metal, clay, and assorted materials (Table 4). In the privies, glass generally comprised between 36% and 48% of each privy assemblage while 29% to 31% were ceramics.

Only in FC3 did the relationship of these percentages vary noticeably from the other privies; in that privy, ceramics (15%) were disproportionately lower than glass (52%) (see Table 5 for the number and percent of artifacts in each category arranged by privy). Glass--mostly bottles and table glass--was found in the greatest abundance followed by ceramics (Table 5). Two thousand eight hundred and sixty catalogued artifacts from the privies, or about 20% of the privy assemblage, were assigned functions (Table 6 and Exhibits 38 and 39). Seeds, mainly considered in the floral analysis, were also recovered during artifact washing and had to be accounted for; these are listed in the artifact catalogue (Appendix G) but not counted or entered in the site's total artifacts.

Exhibits 38 and 39 present ceramic and glass function analyses. These indicate that tableware was the predominant ceramic function in privies FA3, FB1, and FB6 while teaware was most prevalent in FA4 and the anomalous FC3. Ceramics used in food preparation--pie plates, utility bowls, baking pans--were found only in FA4 and FB1, and ceramic toys--dolls, tea sets, and marbles--were mainly from FB6. Food storage items--mostly crocks and jugs--were present in fairly consistent percentages (about 4% of each ceramic assemblage), but this function was slightly higher (6%) in FB6, and was not recorded in FC3.

Identified glass proved to be mainly medicines; only in FA3 were there more tablewares than medicines. Non-alcoholic beverage bottles--soda and mineral water--were noticeably sparse throughout. They were found in quantities too small to have separate listings and are included under "miscellaneous" in Exhibit 39 (see discussion under Drink).

Table 4. MUGAVERO SITE Number of Artifacts by Unit											
UNIT	CERAMIC	GLASS	BONE	STONE	METAL	CLAY	CERAMIC/ GLASS	GUTTA- PERCHA/ RUBBER	LEA- THER	MISC	TOTAL
FA3	1761	2735	34	20	138	31	32	8	46	38	4843
FA4	898	1272	15	19	145	11	28	7		77	2472
FB1	1086	2215	45	35	244	51	14	13	14	126	3843
FB6	654	1030	12	22	123	42	64	7	97	100	2151
FC3	86	590			28	14	4	3	22	1	748
Total Privy Artifacts											14057
FA1	2	7			15+						24+
FA5	12					1				1+	14+
FB3	39	31							4	10	84
Total Non-Privy Artifacts											122
EUB2 (N of FB1)					1						1
EUB4	48	13	1	1	3		3			1	70
TA2	1	35			1					1	38
TA2/FA1	18	11		1	2						32
TA3	1										1
TB2	21	1	1								23
TB4	6										6
TB5	1	1									2
Total Excavation Unit & Trench Artifacts											173
Total Site Artifacts											14352

Table 5. MUGAVERO SITE Privy Artifacts by Category, Number and Percentages											
UNIT	CERAMIC	GLASS	WORKED BONE	STONE	METAL	CLAY	CERAMIC /GLASS	GUTTA- PERCHA RUBBER	LEA- THER	MISC	TOTAL
FA3	1761 (36)	2735 (57)	34 (1)	20 (-)	138 (3)	31 (1)	32 (1)	8 (-)	46 (1)	38 (1)	4843 (35)
FA4	898 (36)	1272 (52)	15 (1)	19 (-)	145 (6)	11 (-)	28 (1)	7 (-)		77 (3)	2472 (18)
FB1	1086 (28)	2215 (58)	45 (1)	35 (1)	244 (6)	51 (1)	14 (-)	13 (-)	14 (-)	126 (3)	3843 (27)
FB6	654 (30)	1030 (48)	12 (-)	22 (1)	123 (6)	42 (2)	64 (3)	7 (-)	97 (5)	100 (5)	2151 (15)
FC3	86 (12)	590 (79)			28 (4)	14 (2)	4 (-)	3 (-)	22 (3)	1 (-)	748 (5)
Totals	4485 (32)	7842 (56)	106 (1)	96 (1)	678 (5)	149 (1)	142 (1)	38 (-)	179 (1)	342 (2)	14057 (100)

**Table 6. MUGAVERO SITE Privy Artifact Functions, \* (Numbers and Percentages)**

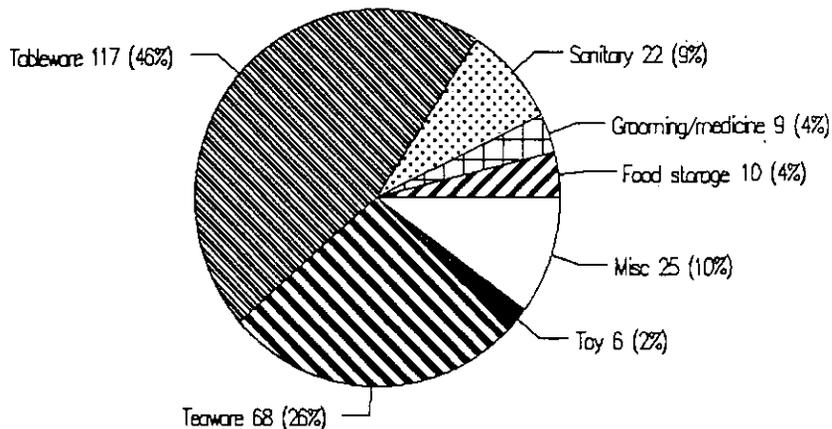
Function	Abbreviations	FA3	FA4	FB1	FB6	FC3	Totals
Alcohol Beverage	AB	69 (8)	11 (2)	26 (3)	16 (3)	3 (3)	125 (4)
Alcohol Beverage/Beverage	AB/B	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)	1 (-)		7 (-)
Alcohol Beverage/Food	AB/F	3 (-)	1 (-)		7 (1)		11 (-)
Alcohol Beverage/Medicine	AB/M				1 (-)		1 (-)
Alcohol Beverage/Storage	AB/St	5 (1)		1 (-)			6 (-)
Alcohol Beverage/Tableware	AB/TB	1 (-)					1 (-)
Beverage	B	11 (1)	5 (1)	5 (1)	2 (-)	1 (1)	24 (1)
Beverage/Food	B/F		1 (-)				1 (-)
Beverage/Storage	B/S	1 (-)					1 (-)
Construction	C	45 (5)	57 (10)	67 (9)	19 (3)	16 (15)	204 (7)
Construction/Personal	C/P	1 (-)					1 (-)
Decorative	D	5 (1)	6 (1)	6 (1)	9 (2)		26 (1)
Decorative/Food Preparation/Tableware	D/FPr/TB	1 (-)					1 (-)
Decorative/Tableware	D/TB			1 (-)			1 (-)
Decorative/Toy	D/T			1 (-)	1 (-)		2 (-)
Food	F	37 (5)	22 (4)	27 (3)	32 (6)	7 (6)	125 (4)
Food/Grooming	F/G	1 (-)		4 (1)	4 (1)		9 (-)
Food/Medicine	F/M	4 (-)	4 (1)	2 (-)	4 (1)	1 (1)	15 (1)
Food Preparation	FPr	6 (1)	6 (1)	6 (1)	1 (-)		19 (1)
Food Preparation/Tableware	FPr/TB	1 (-)		2 (-)			3 (-)
Food Storage	FSt	11 (1)	11 (2)	9 (1)	7 (1)		38 (1)
Food Storage/Grooming	FSt/G			1 (-)			1 (-)
Grooming	G	6 (1)	17 (3)	6 (1)	8 (1)	5 (5)	42 (2)
Grooming/Medicine	G/M	9 (1)	11 (2)	6 (1)	10 (2)	4 (4)	40 (1)
Grooming/Personal	G/P			2 (-)	1 (-)		3 (-)
Hardware	H	3 (-)	4 (1)	8 (1)	7 (1)		22 (1)
Hardware/Personal	H/P				1 (-)		1 (-)
Lighting	L	18 (2)	13 (2)	9 (1)	6 (1)	6 (5)	52 (2)
Lighting/Tableware	L/TB			1 (-)			1 (-)
Lighting/Teaware	L/TW	2 (-)					2 (-)
Medicine	M	79 (10)	81 (14)	143 (18)	51 (9)	22 (20)	376 (13)
Medicine/Personal	M/P	3 (-)	4 (1)	2 (-)	1 (-)		10 (-)
Personal	P	107 (13)	95 (17)	121 (16)	170 (30)	14 (13)	507 (18)
Personal/Toy	P/T				1 (-)		1 (-)
Sanitary	S	32 (4)	33 (6)	36 (5)	15 (3)	2 (2)	118 (4)
Sanitary/Tableware	S/TB			2 (-)	2 (-)		4 (-)
Sanitary/Teaware	S/TW		1 (-)	1 (-)			2 (-)
Smoking	Sm	28 (3)	9 (2)	36 (5)	29 (5)	12 (11)	114 (4)
Tableware	TB	253 (31)	109 (19)	154 (20)	100 (18)	11 (10)	627 (22)
Tableware/Teaware	TB/TW	7 (1)	7 (1)	12 (2)	1 (-)		27 (1)
Teaware	TW	69 (8)	59 (10)	50 (6)	24 (4)	6 (5)	208 (7)
Teaware/Toy	TW/T				2 (-)		2 (-)
Toys	T	9 (1)	2 (-)	30 (4)	38 (7)		79 (3)
Totals		829 (29)	570 (20)	780 (27)	571 (20)	110 (4)	2860

\* These assigned functions exclude many fragments that could not be identified as specific objects

- KEY:**
- AB = Ale, beer, liquor, porter, stout, whiskey, wine bottles; decanters/bar bottles
  - B = Non-alcoholic beverage bottles (mineral water, soda & water)
  - C = Brick, nails (tacks), paint, plaster, sewer pipe, spikes, window glass
  - D = Figurines, upholstery fabrics & tacks, show/display dishes & plates, trinkets boxes, vases
  - F = Condiment bottles & jars (e.g. catsup, mustard), extract bottles, fruit jars, jelly & marmalade jars, olive oil bottles, pickle jars
  - FPr = Baking dishes, bowls, nappies, pans, pie plates
  - FSt = Crocks, preserve jars, storage vessels & jugs
  - G = Hair combs & pins, most hair preparations (Burnett's Cocoa is listed as P)
  - G/M = Cream & ointment jars
  - H = Brackets, flanges, nuts & screws, wire
  - L = Lighting fixtures (lamp chimneys, globes, & wick holders), modern light bulbs
  - M = Bitters, cod liver oil, medicine vials, pharmaceutical bottles, proprietary medicines, sasaparilla,
  - P = Beads, bird feeders, bluing & clothing dyes, bulb forceers, bullet casings, buttons, chess & gaming pieces, coins, clothing fasteners, fans, falcon & pocket flasks, hair combs, hair dressings, ink bottles, Jacobs ladder, jewelry, perfumes & cologne bottles, photo frames & glass, sewing implements, shoe parts, slate pencils, smelling salt containers, syringes
  - S = Chamber pots, ewers, nit combs, shaving mugs, soap & sponge dishes, spittoons, toothbrushes & holders, wash basins
  - Sm = Smoking implements (e.g. pipes)
  - S/AB = Carboys
  - TB = Breakfast cups, bowls, cordial glasses, cruets, decanters, dishes, goblets, implements &/handles, plates, platters, pitchers, punch cups, tumblers, tureens & covered serving dishes, wine glasses
  - TW = Creamers/small pitchers, coffee/tea pots, cups, cup plates, mugs, saucers, tea spoons
  - T = Dolls, lead soldiers, marbles, toy parts

Note: some of these categories are combined, e.g., TB/TW for tableware or teaware when a distinction could not be made

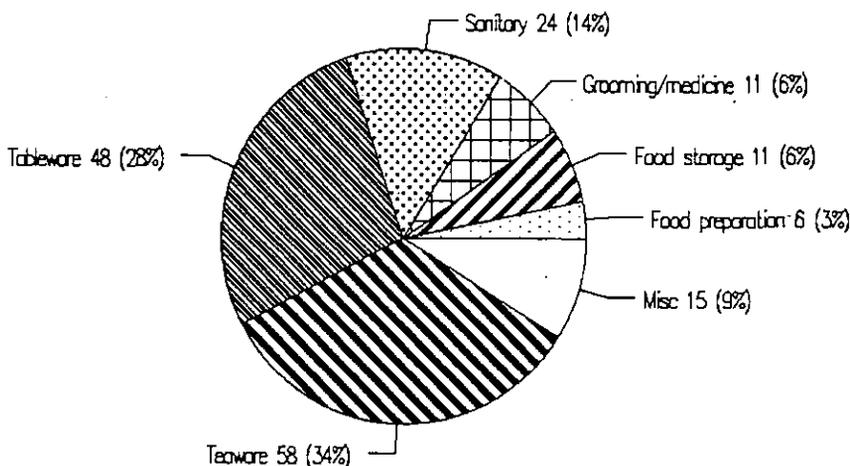
FA3 (257 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Beverage	3
Construction	2
Decorative	4
Decorative/food preparation/ tableware	1
Food/grooming	1
Food preparation	6
Food preparation/tableware	1
Tableware/teaware	7

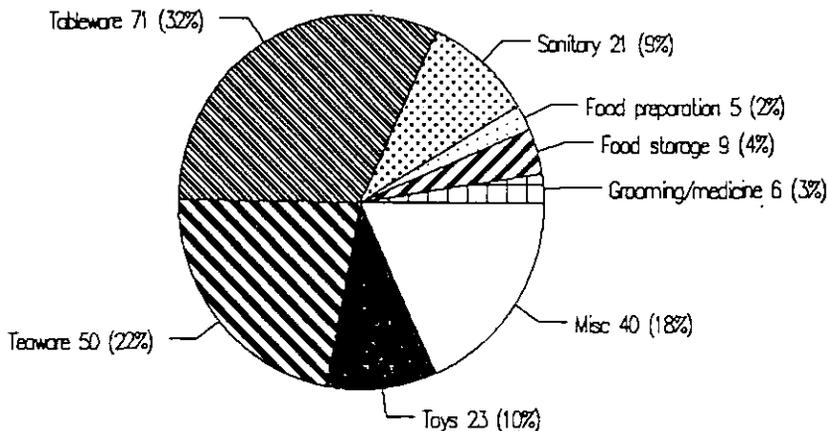
FA4 (173 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage	1
Decorative	3
Personal	1
Tableware/teaware	7
Teaware/sanitary	1
Toys	2

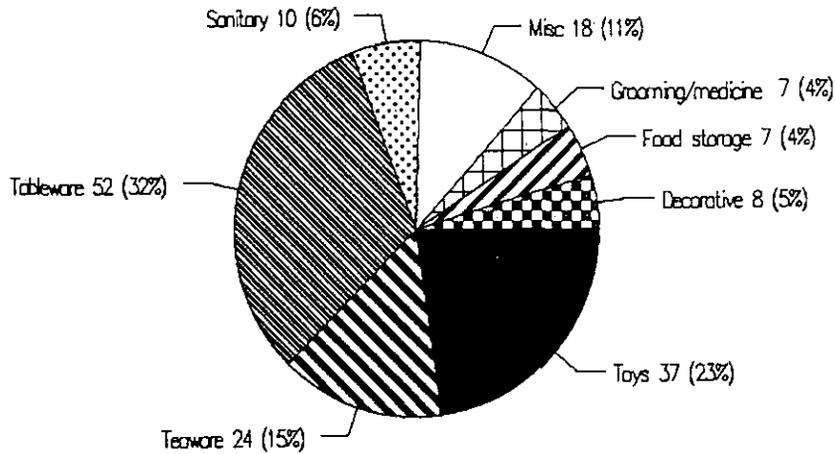
FB1 (225 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Beverage	1
Construction	6
Decorative	4
Decorative/tableware	1
Decorative/toy	1
Food	2
Food/grooming	4
Food preparation/tableware	2
Food storage/grooming	1
Grooming	2
Personal	1
Tableware/storage	2
Tableware/teaware	12
Teaware/storage	1

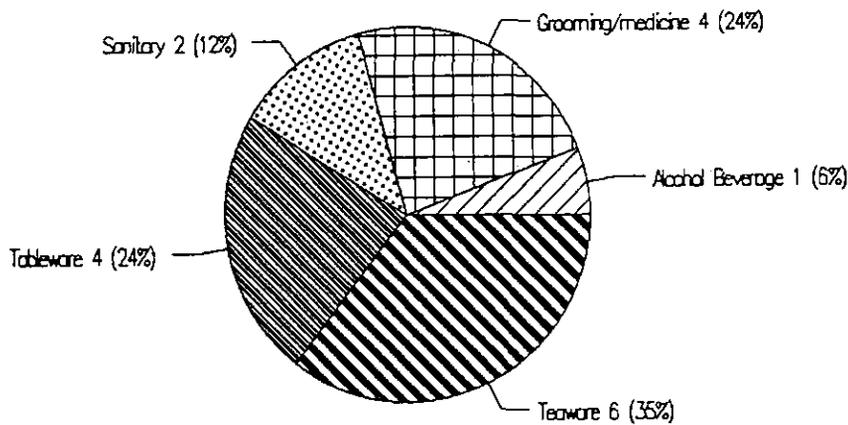
FB6 (163 Artifacts)



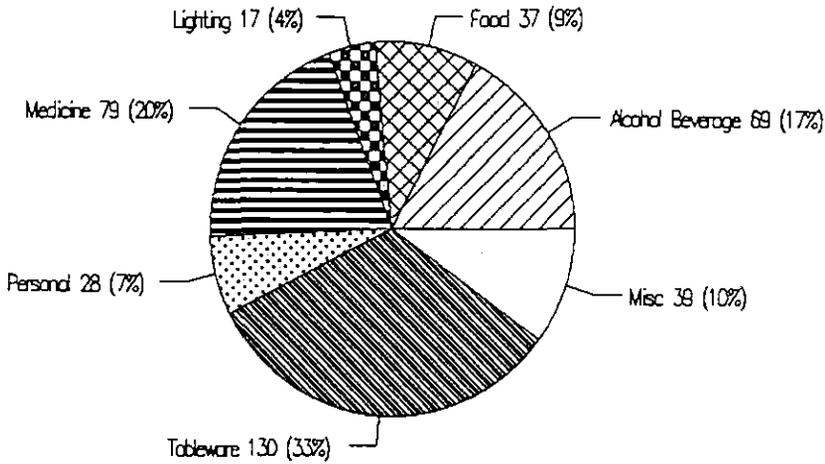
Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage/beverage	1
Beverage	2
Decorative/toy	1
Food	1
Food/grooming	4
Food preparation	1
Personal	2
Personal/toy	1
Storage/tableware	2
Tableware/teaware	1
Teaware/toy	2

FC3 (17 Artifacts)



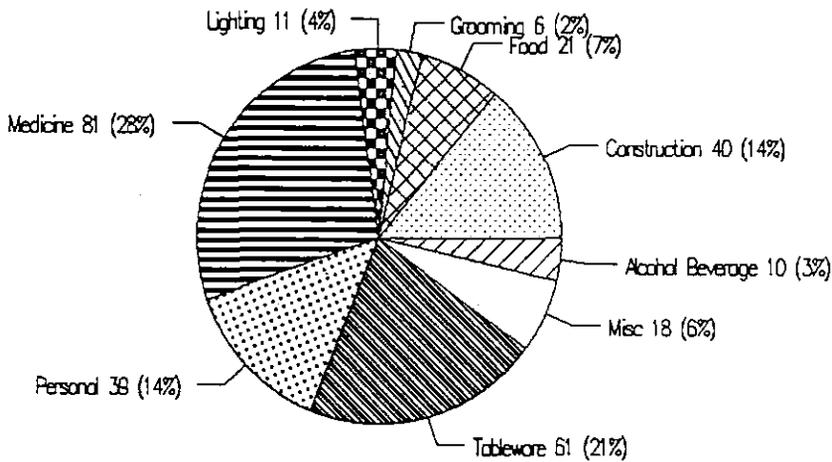
FA3 (399 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage/beverage	2
Alcohol beverage/food	3
Alcohol beverage/storage	5
Alcohol beverage/tableware	1
Beverage	8
Beverage/storage	1
Construction	5
Construction/personal	1
Food storage	1
Lighting/tableware	2
Medicine/food	4
Medicine/personal	3
Teaware	1
Toy	2

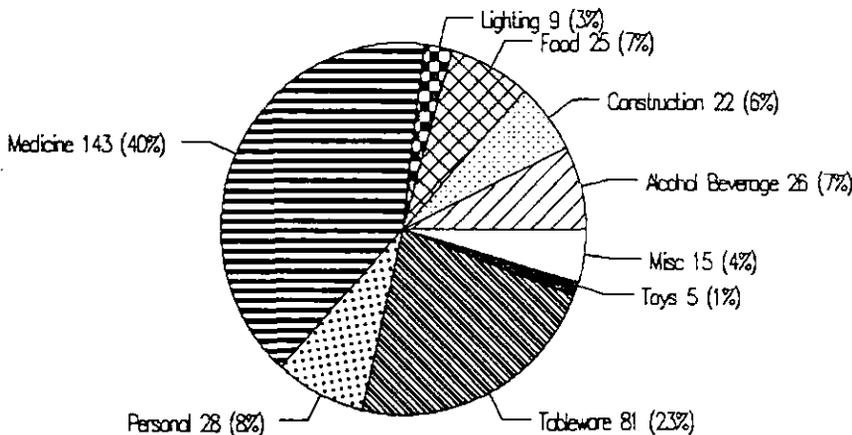
FA4 (287 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage/beverage	1
Alcohol beverage/food	1
Beverage	5
Beverage/food	1
Decorative	1
Food/medicine	4
Medicine/personal	4
Teaware	1

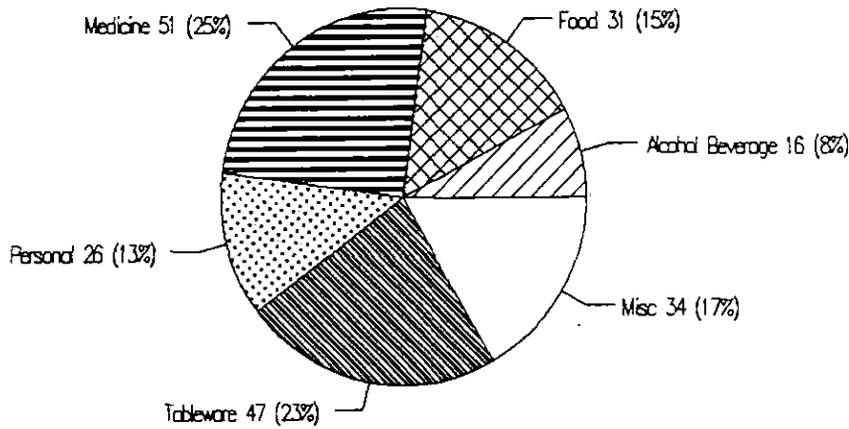
FB1 (354 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage/beverage	1
Alcohol beverage/storage	3
Beverage	4
Food/medicine	2
Grooming	1
Grooming/personal	1
Lighting/tableware	1
Medicine/personal	2

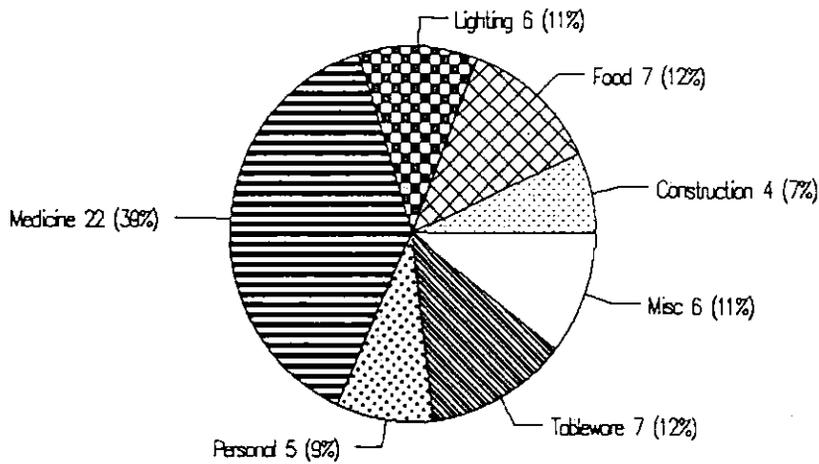
FB6 (205 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage/food	7
Alcohol beverage/medicine	1
Construction	6
Decorative	1
Food/medicine	4
Grooming	3
Grooming/medicine	3
Grooming/personal	1
Lighting	6
Medicine/personal	1
Toy	1

FC3 (57 Artifacts)



Miscellaneous

Alcohol beverage	2
Beverage	1
Food/medicine	1
Grooming	1

As noted earlier, each privy pit had its own "character"; this was based more on the kinds of artifacts present than on the shape of the privy or its soils (only in FC3, with its 5-ft. void, was the deposit obviously different from the other site privies). Yet, an overall homogeneity of artifacts was found to suggest that the same kinds of goods were available to, and used by, many households. This is particularly true of ceramic tea- and tablewares and glass tableware and medicines.

The ceramics from several privies included transfer printed or plain, embossed, or paneled white cups, saucers, and plates that may not have been "sets" but that matched well enough to be used together. Among the transfer prints were variations on the ubiquitous willowware pattern found on plates, platters, and dishes (Exhibits 40-41) as well as black and white transfer prints (Exhibit 43). A few shell-edged plates and platters (Exhibit 44) and an abundance of plain or gilt-edged white porcelain plates, cups, saucers, and other tableware or decorative items were recovered, most of it from FA3 (see Exhibits 42, 45-46). But, in general, the ceramics were plain or embossed whiteware and granite (ironstone) plates, cups, saucers, platters, covered dish lids (Exhibit 47), table pitchers (Exhibit 48), and dishes typically available to mid- to late-nineteenth century urban buyers. Several nearby china and glass shops that advertised in the mid-nineteenth-century Brooklyn Directories may have been the source of these items (see Exhibit 62).

The ceramic assemblage is clearly analogous to what was found at Greenwich Mews, particularly to the ceramics from Privy 1 where the



**40** Blue transfer printed plates, cup, saucers, table pitchers, and a bowl from FA3. These are all "scenes" produced for the American trade.



**41** Willowware tableware mainly from FA3. Soup plate (center rear) is from FB6 and small oval dish (center foreground) is from FC3.



**42** Assorted teacups and saucers from all but FC3. The standing saucer in rear is a "Lily of the Valley" pattern (FA4); left front is a green transfer print from FB1, and next to it a green sprig from FA4. The blue transfer print cup (center) with a gilt edge (Cat. No. 373-1) is from FB6. The small handleless cup to its right is from FB1, and the flow blue saucer, far right front, is from FA3.



**43** Transfer prints from FA3. To the rear is a red transfer print plate; left front is black transfer printed scene; and the black transfer print to the right is titled "THE CAPTURE" (Vessel No. 188).



**44** Plates and platters, mainly whitewares and white granite except for blue shell-edged platter (FA3) and plate (FA4) in upper right. The platter in left foreground is from FB1 and is feather-edged.



**45** Assorted porcelain table- and teawares, mainly from FA3; one plate in stack on left is from FB1, another from FB6. Cups, in middle row, and two saucers, center right, from FA4; soup plate far right and egg cups left front, are from FB6, and cup to their right is from FB1.



**46** Small vase (FB1), fruit bowl (FA6), table pitcher (FA3), and spittoon (FA#), all plain white porcelain.



**47** Possible chamber pot lid (left rear) from FA3, and serving dish lids (center and right rear) also from FC4. Oval lid, in the "LILY OF THE VALLEY PATTERN, is from FA4. The gravy boat is from FB6, the small lid to right and the ladle are from FB1.

lower levels were associated with the household of John G. Davis, a young dry-goods merchant who later became a banker. The upper levels in this Greenwich Village privy were possibly deposited by a coal merchant, oyster or fish dealers, a silversmith, a mason, and a lacemaker (Geismar 1989:74) or by several unidentified occupants. These later households may have been a bit less "middle class" than the first occupants of the two Greenwich Mews houses that were studied (another Greenwich Mews dwelling was occupied by decidedly more working-class families, but no privy was found for this building) or the earliest residents of the Mugavero site (see Geismar in press).

Surprisingly, a very small number of the site ceramics appear to be curated items. A Chinese Export porcelain saucer from FB1 (Cat. No. 334-9), with a beginning manufacture date of 1785 and made till 1815/20, has a production range that predates the deposit by decades and suggests an heirloom or family treasure. Another is an oval Castleford dish from this same privy with a 1790 beginning manufacture date (Vessel No. 544). Although too fragmentary to reconstruct for a photograph, it appears to be a small serving vessel (see Appendix A). These two possible heirlooms, both of them from Level 10, a deep, artifact-producing level of the privy, may have belonged to an occupant of 340 Pacific Street who, unfortunately, remains unidentified (see Table 3).

In addition to curated items such as the saucer and the Castleford dish, a stoneware crock manufactured in New York State may also have some age to it. Its probable manufacturer, Nathaniel Clarke, was active in Athens, New York, from 1813 to 1838 (see Appendix A and Exhibit 77).

What became apparent is the ambiguity regarding status displayed by the ceramics from FA3. Twenty-five white porcelain plates, the largest such deposit seen by Meta Janowitz (see Appendix A), were found in levels that also produced a spongeware cup plate (Cat. No. 044-31) that, while charming (Exhibit 49), connotes low-income buying; this is also true of a Rockingham teapot from Level 3 of this feature (Cat. No. 029-2; see Exhibit 50).

Ceramic teapots in the assemblage (five altogether, one of them from Levels 5 and 6 of FA3 made of porcelain [Vessel No. 161]), suggest that tea was served (a growing custom among the nineteenth-century middle class). While a porcelain pot edged with gilt from Levels 5 and 6 of FA3 may connote some elegance, the Rockingham pot from Level 3 of the same privy suggests that less-elegant tea pots were used on at least some occasions. It has been postulated that silver services were often used in "better" households, and these would not be found in the archaeological record (Wall 1991:76). The ceramic teapots at the Muga-vero site, or particularly in FA3, may have been used by servants: two are documented in the Alexander Bogart household, one of the families possibly associated with the teapot-producing levels of FA3 (Federal Census 1870; see Table 3 this report), but this is speculation. It is also possible that the wealth of porcelain from this privy is not an indication of high status. In fact, except for the porcelain, the ceramics from this feature suggest lower middle-class households, and it seems more than likely that the porcelain "set," as described by Meta Janowitz in Appendix A, is less status-connotative than might be assumed. The profusion of porcelain, however, cannot be explained.



48 Assorted table pitchers. Only FC3 is not represented.



49 Cup plates from FA3. To left, a blue spongeware with red and blue stenciled design; in the center, a transfer print that reads "WHEEL ABOUT AND TURN ABOUT AND DO JUST SO/EVERY TIME I WHEEL ABOUT I JUMP JIM CROW." Probably a souvenir of a minstrel show, it is dated after 1836. To the right is a red and green floral.



50 Teapots from FA3. On the left is one of white porcelain with gilt (compare shape with ad shown in Exhibit 56); to the right, a Rockingham pot (bottom missing), both with lids.

Besides the porcelain, a noteworthy item from the FA3 assemblage is a cup plate that depicts "Jim Crow," a dancing minstrel figure (see Exhibit 49). Its transfer printed inscription reads, "Wheel about and turn about and do just so/ Every time I wheel about I jump Jim Crow." With a 1990s perspective, this was thought to be a political statement, but it appears this plate is merely depicting America's first minstrel character, the very popular "Jim Crow" created by Thomas Rice in 1828 (Dictionary of American Music 1986:37). This new entertainment was presented both here and, in 1836, in England (Exhibit 51) and brought Rice fame (e.g., Noel Hume 1974:292) and, for a time, presumably fortune. Both declined in the 1850s, and he died "in financial distress" in 1860 (Dictionary of American Music 1986:38).

The Brooklyn Eagle documents the popularity of the minstrel show in nineteenth-century Brooklyn, and the proximity of a minstrel show house to the project site is known as early as 1862. In that year, R. M. Hooley opened a theater specifically for minstrel shows at Remsen and Court Streets, just ten blocks away. When it burned in 1865, this theater was replaced by others on the same site and, later, at Flatbush Avenue. The minstrel show continued to be available into the new century (e.g., Brooklyn Eagle 1/27/13; 12/17/33; 2/14/34).

FA4 produced an oriental eggshell porcelain covered cup (Cat. Nos. 030-20 [lid], 031-28 [cup]; Vessel No. 336) and saucer (Cat. No. 030-22) from levels that may be associated with the family of Walter Wheelock, the hardware merchant who was a longtime resident/owner of 125 Hoyt Street (see Level 6 on Table 3). This set certainly warrants



( A Celebrated Nigger Song. )

( MR T. RICE. )

*With the most unbounded Applause*

AT THE

SURREY THEATRE.

*Performed with an Accompaniment*

FOR THE

*Piano Forte.*

LONDON.

51 Poster for Thomas Rice's performance as "Jim Crow" in London, 1836 (Noel Hume 1974:293).

mention (Exhibit 52). The lid fits the cup, and both the cup lid and the saucer show traces of a matching, hand painted overglaze design that confirms their relationship as a set. In addition, oriental characters appeared to have been painted on the bottom of the cup.

Identification of the decorative design and the origin of the set, as well as the nature of the writing on the base of the cup, were made by several experts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art: Barbara Ford, Associate Curator of Asian Art, deciphered the now-faint duck-pond-tree design on the saucer and identified the country of origin as China (Ford 1992:personal communication); Clare Le Corbieller, the Curator of European Decorative Arts, confirmed that China was the country of origin for the set and suggested it could be of late-nineteenth-century manufacture and that it was not made for export (Le Corbieller 1992:personal Communication); Suzanne Valenstein, Research Curator of Asian Art, yet again confirmed the design and the set's non-export status, and suggested that Richard Stone, a museum conservator, might be able to identify the original color of the now-gone enameled design (Valenstein 1992:personal communication). This was not possible, but Mr. Stone determined there was no gilt in the original design and found traces of a hitherto undiscovered bamboo tree pattern on the lid that matched the more elaborate design on the plate (Stone 1992:personal communication). This remarkably delicate "set" may not be very old or even that unique in the world of ceramics, but it stands out in the Mugavero collection, a generally lovely assemblage, as being noteworthy.

The site's tea- and tablewares included relatively old pieces, such as the banded table bowls and pitchers from the bottom of FA3 (Exhibit 53) and a cup from Level 5 of FB6 (Cat. No. 366-28). Except for the possible heirloom pieces and the stoneware jug mentioned above, these were among the oldest primary ceramics (whole or nearly whole vessels rather than miscellaneous fragments) from the site. Unfortunately, the household associated with the lowest levels of FA3 has not been identified, but it is conceivable that the cup from Level 5 of FB6 may have belonged to the family of George and Mary Witte. Not only were the Wittes the owners and sole occupants of 338 Pacific Street for seventeen years (see Table 3), the privy may have been sealed during or soon after their occupation. This is suspected because terminus post quem dates from this feature do not suggest its use much later than 1867, the year the Wittes moved.

With few exceptions, the Mugavero ceramic assemblage seems typical of its time period and economic class. Meta Janowitz has found that it contains excellent examples of mid- to late nineteenth-century wares. The makers' marks on tablewares, both transfer prints and undecorated whiteware and white granite vessels, establish English manufacture (see Appendix A). This was also found at the contemporaneous Greenwich Mews site. It should be noted, however, that mid- to late-nineteenth century mill hands boarding at mill-owned boarding houses in Lowell, Massachusetts, also ate from English-made tablewares (Beaudry 1992:personal communication). It appears that many of these imported plates, cups, saucers, bowls, and dishes may have been a product of their time rather than an indication of class. And, indeed, a notable



**52** To left and right, 19th c. Chinese eggshell porcelain saucer/plate and covered cup, from FA4. Traces of enamel design are not visible on photo. In center, an acorn pattern parian pitcher from the Bennington Pottery in Vermont. It is dated 1852-1858 and was found in FB4.



**53** Assorted banded ware, London shaped bowls, pitchers and a cup from bottom of FA3. This collection is among the oldest ceramics from the site.

exception to the site's imported tablewares, and one that may have connoted elegance, is an American-made parian table pitcher with an intricate acorn pattern and the Bennington Pottery's "U.S.P." 'ribbon' mark (see Exhibit 52). This lovely table pitcher was produced at the Vermont pottery between 1852 and 1858 (Barrett 1958:41).

Glass tumblers were found in great abundance, and, like the ceramics, a similarity in patterns was found throughout the site (Exhibit 54). These, however, were made in America, many of them apparently at the Pittsburgh glass house of the M'Kee Brothers (M'Kee & Bros. 1981). Stemware such as goblets, wine, and cordial glasses were also recovered, but in lesser numbers than the tumblers. Other glass tablewares included cruets, punch cups, and a large milk glass cup from FA3 (Cat. No. 032-137, etc.; see Exhibit 55).

It appears that the women in these mid- to late-nineteenth century Brooklyn households were setting their tables with readily available goods, perhaps from nearby shops. Thomas Field, who was an importer and dealer at 167 Atlantic Street, now the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street (Exhibit 56), may have been one of their suppliers. In the case of ceramic table- and teawares, these were mostly English-made but produced for the American trade. The glass tableware, on the other hand, seems to have been made in America. The source of the large assortment of white porcelain ceramics found mainly in the 119 Hoyt Street privy (FA3) remains a question. Meta Janowitz believes they may have been locally made, but that it is also possible they were French imports (see Appendix A), a possibility that increases their value.



54 Assorted pressed glass tumblers, apparently American-made. Each privy is represented, and although patterns vary, many are similar.



55 Selection of plain and pressed glass tableware, including two cruets (left) and a champagne glass from FA3, a salt (front center) from FA4, and a milk glass "cup" from FA3.

**RUSHTON'S**  
*W.D.*  
**GENUINE MEDICINAL  
COD LIVER OIL**  
PREPARED FROM  
**FRESH LIVERS,**  
AND  
**WARRANTED PURE,**  
BY  
**Frederick V. Rushton,**  
(Son of the late Wm. J. Rushton.)  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**  
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 10 ASTOR HOUSE, cor. Barclay-st.  
AND  
No. 417 BROADWAY, cor. Canal-st.  
**NEW YORK.**

**DIRECTIONS.**  
For an adult a teaspoonful three times a day, an hour or two after each meal. In some cases it may be necessary to commence with smaller doses and increase them gradually, as it agrees with many better at first in small quantities; others can increase the dose to three or four tablespoonfuls. For children the dose is from a half teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, increased according to their age.

The Oil put up by me is warranted equal in quality and purity to that heretofore put up by my Father.

N. B.—As I am the sole Proprietor of Rushton's Cod Liver Oil, I hereby caution all persons purchasing Oil to observe that my name is in full on each label, and my signature over the cork of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Notice.—No other parties are authorized to use the name of Rushton, either solely or in connection with any others.

**FREDERICK V. RUSHTON.**

1855-56 Brooklyn  
Directory



**THOMAS F. FIELD,**  
Importer of and Dealer in  
China, Glass, and Earthenware,  
167 ATLANTIC STREET,  
SOUTH BROOKLYN.  
Goods loaned to Parties.

1850-51 Brooklyn Directory

**TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!**

N. B. GRIFFIN, Dental Surgeon, 276 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, would make known to the public, that having added increased facilities to his Mechanical Department, for the manufacture of artificial work, he is enabled to furnish artificial teeth, of superior quality of every size and color to suit the age or complexion of any patient, at lower rates than can be furnished by any other office in this city.

He will insert full Upper and Under sets on fine

Gold Atmospheric Plates for .....	\$60 00
Partial set, per tooth, from .....	2 00 to 4 00
Full Upper and Under sets on Silver .....	20 00
Partial sets on Silver, per tooth, from .....	1 00 to 2 00
On Pivot .....	1 00
Cavities filled with Gold, from .....	0 50 to 1 00
Cleansing teeth, from .....	0 50 to 1 00
Filling with Tin Foil or Cement .....	0 50
Toothache Cured .....	0 50
Extracting .....	0 25

Being supplied with every variety of instruments, he is enabled to perform every operation in Dental Surgery, with very slight pain to the patient.

All work warranted to be as represented.

1855-56 Brooklyn Directory

**PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS,**  
OR  
**MEDICATED COMPOUND.**

Truth loves an incredulous audience, for if they listen they are sure to become converts. If there is any man or woman who challenges the statement that BARRY'S Tricopherous is a specific for cutaneous diseases and injuries, and the best preparation for the hair, extant, all that is asked is, to at he or she will try one twenty-five cent bottle of the fluid, and read the pamphlet in which it is enclosed. Read and make the trial. Truth will then force conviction upon the mind, that all and more than all that has been claimed for the preparation by the inventor is as palpable a fact as the existence of the Sun, or changes of day and night. Referring the reader to the thing itself, and the accompanying treatise for a solution of all his doubts, it be entertains any, we will here briefly state what the Tricopherous will do. It will remove scurf and dandruff; it will restore, preserve and beautify the hair; it will prevent it from becoming harsh or grey; it will dispose the hair to curl and render it glossy; it will relieve inflammation, itching and all irritation of the skin; it will cure bites and stings of insects; it will take away the pain of cuts, burns, bruises and sprains; it will allay the pain of rheumatism and cure headaches. For these reasons, it ought never to be absent from the dwelling of any family, and no one should travel without it. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Beware of the counterfeit, sold at one dollar per bottle.

1850-51 NYC Directory

Another aspect of the collection that warrants mention is the large number of toys and child-related items recovered from FB6. This was noted earlier and is elaborated on here.

Toys were found in all privies but FC3, and the greatest number and percentage within the privy assemblages came from FB6 (38, or 7% of the collection; see Table 6). These were mainly fragments of porcelain dolls' heads and shoulders, often with simple molded and painted black hair, toy tea and table sets, and ceramic and glass marbles (Exhibits 57-58).

Most of the tea sets and doll parts were found in Level 2 of FB6, a level possibly related to the residency of George and Mary Witte, their only child, Eveline, and Mr. Witte's unmarried brother. One doll fragment (Cat. No. 355-69) had holes for attachment to a cloth or, even more likely, a wooden body, and is possibly dateable to 1845-1860 (Lavitt 1983:286). Given the time period and the girl-related toys from this level, it is likely that they belonged to this only child (see Exhibit 57 for toys from this and other privies). Besides the many marbles from the site, which may have been used by either boys or girls, a lead horse and rider (unfortunately, decapitated) from FB1 (Cat. No. 300-1; see Exhibit 57) probably belonged to a boy.

A concern with personal appearance is suggested by assorted grooming items and cosmetics such as cream jars or ointments pots (it is also possible that the pots held medicated salves rather than cosmetics; their function is given as G/M for Medicine/Grooming [see



**57** Selected toys and child-related objects mainly from FB6 and FB1. In the back are a doll's shoulder and neck, toy tea set pieces, and to the right, dolls head and hair fragments. A cow figure and chicken in center, as well as ceramic and glass marbles, and doll parts are shown to left and center. A cast iron horse and rider from FB1 is in the right foreground.



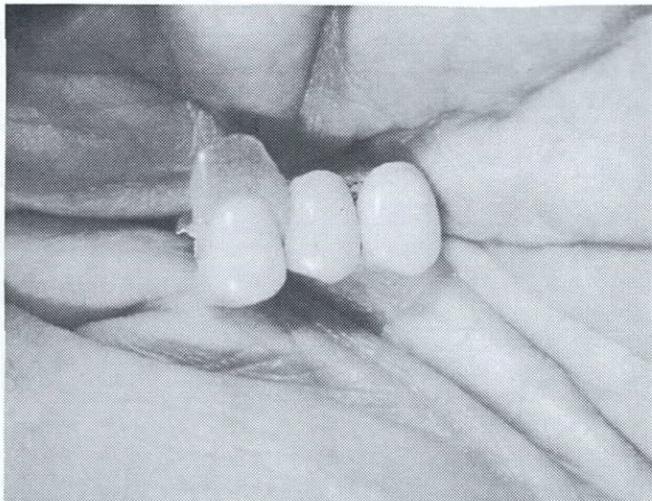
**58** A ceramic arm and hand from a figurine found in FB6, and two ceramic marbles, the one on left painted red and blue, the one on right plain, from FA3.

Table 6]). A toothpaste pot from FB1 (Cat. No. 353-21) with its Troy, New York, manufacturer identified (Exhibit 59), was also recovered, as was a section of what appears to be a partial denture of gold, its teeth and gums made of porcelain. This denture (Cat. No. 703-54) from FC3 was X-rayed (courtesy of Roger Gershon, DDS) to determine its construction (Exhibits 60-62). Advertisements from the mid-nineteenth century Brooklyn Directories describe false teeth of this nature (see Exhibit 56), and dental history books indicate that both full and "partial" plates were available at this time (Glennner 1992:personal communication). In 1855, these could be obtained at \$2.00 per tooth (Brooklyn Directories 1855; see Exhibit 56). Although TPQ dates from this 356 Pacific Street privy are meagre, the plate could conceivably have been made for the Widow Fowler or someone in her household, and it could have been made nearby.

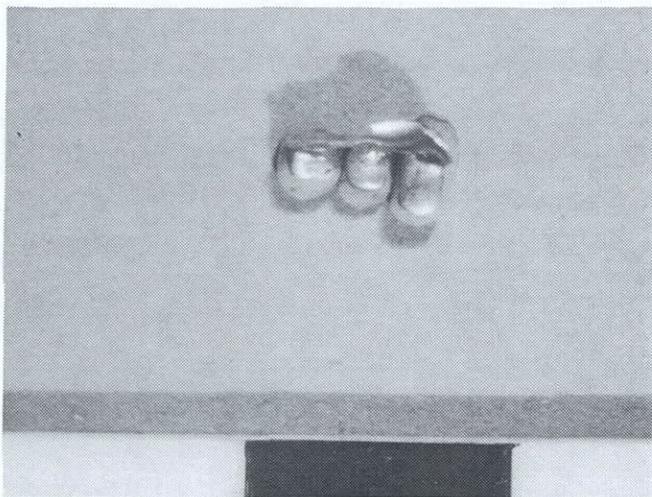
Bottled hair preparations, such as four BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR from FA4 (Cat. Nos. 021-171, 024-68, 034-85, 039-10), MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER also from FA4 (Cat. No. 027-52), a DR. LYONS KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR/NEW YORK from FC3 (Cat. No. 703-12), and DR. KELLINGER'S MAGIC FLUID from FB6 (Cat. No. 366-63), a hair restorer (see Exhibit 90), as well as two bottles of BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE (NO. 1 and NO.2) from this same privy (Cat. Nos. 366-61, 62), all attest to grooming concerns (Exhibit 63). Seven bottles of BATCHELOR'S were also recovered from one of the Greenwich Mews privies (Geis-mar 1989:85) and others were recently found in a Twelfth Street privy in Greenwich Village (Wall 1992:personal communication). It appears, too, that Mrs. Allen's hair restorer was actually a color restorer, or,



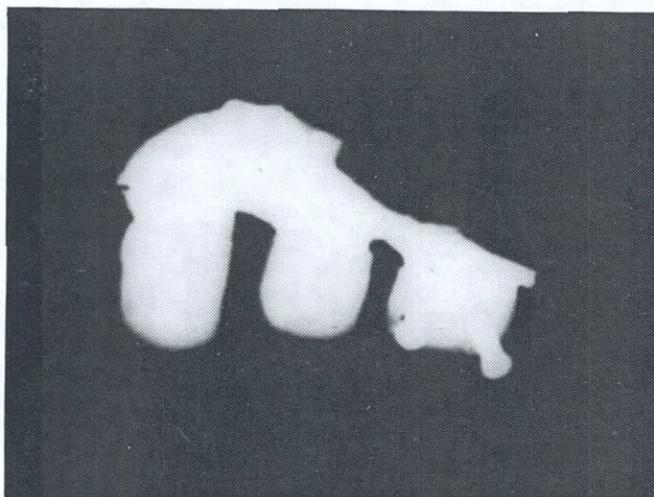
59 Ointment/medicine pots. One of yellowware in upper left corner and next to it, to rear, a porcelain pot, both from FB1. Oval pot or dish in upper right hand corner from FA4. The printed lid on the left identifies "SUPERIOR COLD CREAM" found in FB1, and in the lower right corner, a toothpaste pot printed "CHLORINE DETERGENT/ORRIS DENTIFRICE/ROYCE & ESTERLY/FOR CLEANSING AND PRESERVING/THE TEETH/PREPARED BY/G. HEIMLIEN/TROY, N.Y." also from FB1.



**60** Porcelain teeth and gums, part of partial plate set in gold from FC3. . Fragment about 3/4 in. long (photo: Geismar).



**61** Rear view of above (photo: Geismar).



**62** X-ray of above showing its post construction (x-ray courtesy of Roger Gershon D.D.S.).

realistically, another hair dye (see Table 7). Apparently, hair or wig dying was a common practice among the mid- to late-nineteenth century urban middle class. In the case of Mrs. Allen's product, which was packaged in a beautiful amethyst bottle, its high lead content was known to cause paralysis (Oleson 1891:113; see Table 7 for formulae for selected grooming products).

Table 7. MUGAVERO SITE Formulae of Selected Grooming Aids

Name of product (Use)		Ingredients/ Formulae	Comments	Source
[Mrs.] Allen's World's Hair Color Restorer (hair colorant)	FA4 027-52,53	Lead 2.30% (Mass. Bd. of Health)	"A glycerin water solution of lead acetate with considerable free sulphur."	Street 1917:10
		1 fluid oz. contains lead in solution 5.26; lead in sediment .31 gm. (NYC Board of Health)	"In the light of the facts...it is not strange that lead paralysis is caused by these preparations."	Oleson 1891:113
Barry's Tricopherous (hair dressing)	FA4 021-17 024-68 034-85 039-10 FB1 321-137,138			
Burnett's Cocoaine (hair dressing?)	FA3 042-82	Cocoanut oil av. oz. 4 Cologne water fl. oz. 4		Hiss 1900:65

The bottled hair preparations attest to a possibly intense concern with appearance or grooming. This is also suggested by bluing (to whiten soap-dinged clothes) and cloth dye bottles from FA4 (Cat. Nos. 014-10, 126-54) and the many embossed perfume bottles--most if not all of them French imports and most of these from FA3 and FB1 (Exhibit 65). There was also a ceramic perfume pot also from FB1 (Cat. No. 307-1) and



**63** Hair preparations. Four "BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR/NEW YORK" on left and amethyst MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S/HAIR [RE]STORER/355 BROOME ST/NEW YORK" from FA4. The "LYON'S /FOR/THE HAIR/KATHAIRON/NEW YORK" on right is from FC3. Two "BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE" bottles (NOS. 1 & 2) in front are from FB6.



**64** A "WYCOFF & CO./UNION" bluing bottle on the left and a "STEVENS & HOWELL/CLOTHING DYE" bottle on the right, both from FA4.

a painted porcelain perfume bottle from FB6 (Cat. No. 366-47; see Exhibit 66). These and the combs, hair-pins, and other grooming items recovered from all the privies (Exhibit 67) and bluing (to whiten soap-dinged clothes) and clothing dye bottles from FA4 (Cat. Nos. 014-10, 026-54; Exhibit 64) reveal a dimension of daily life not found in site records.

A low-grade gold-filled brooch with a green glass "stone" from FA4 (Cat. No. 031-127), its clasp dating its manufacture between 1875 and 1890 (Mariachin 1992:personal communication), and beads from various privies were considered "Personal" items. This was also the function of a bone (or ivory?) fan handle (Cat. No. 045-333) and a gold pen nib identified as "LEVI BROWN 1848" (Cat. No. 045-310), both from Level 6 of FA3, and an assortment of ink bottles from all the privies (Exhibits 68-69). One small clear-glass ink bottle from Level 6 of FB6 (Cat. No. 367-24) is shaped like a barrel and embossed "TIPPECANOE EXTRACT/HARD CIDER (see Exhibit 69). This unusual item is undoubtedly political memorabilia from the 1840 William Henry Harrison-Martin Van Buren presidential campaign as noted by Joe Diamond, the site's glass analyst.

Many ceramic figurines of porcelain or bisque were found, including a fragment of a small praying angel from FA3 (Cat. No.029-3). A covered painted bisque trinket "box" came from FA4 with the lid representing a sailor (with his head missing) rowing in a boat that formed the bottom of the "box" (Vessel 307). These and other decorative figures are shown in Exhibit 70.



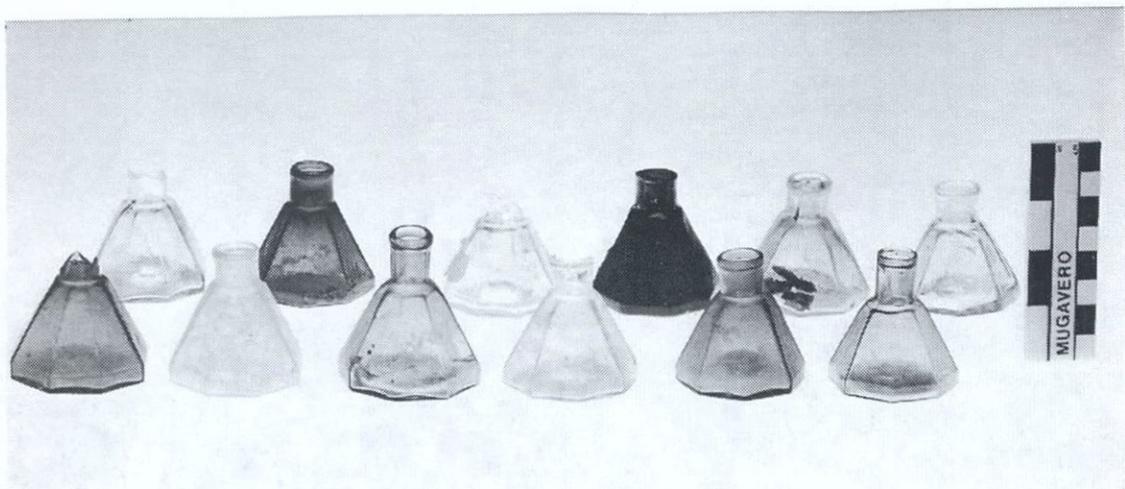
**65** The perfume bottle at left rear is from trench TB2 and next to it is a PHALLON & SONS/ PERFUMERS" (a New York firm) from FA4. The tall teal bottle at center rear and the flacon, its contents unknown, are from FA3. The bottle front left is embossed "A. LAZELLE'S PERFUME/NEW YORK" (FA3), next to it "RIMMEL/PARIS" (FA4). The others are unmarked from FA3 and FB1, including a glass ointment pot (front center) from FB1.



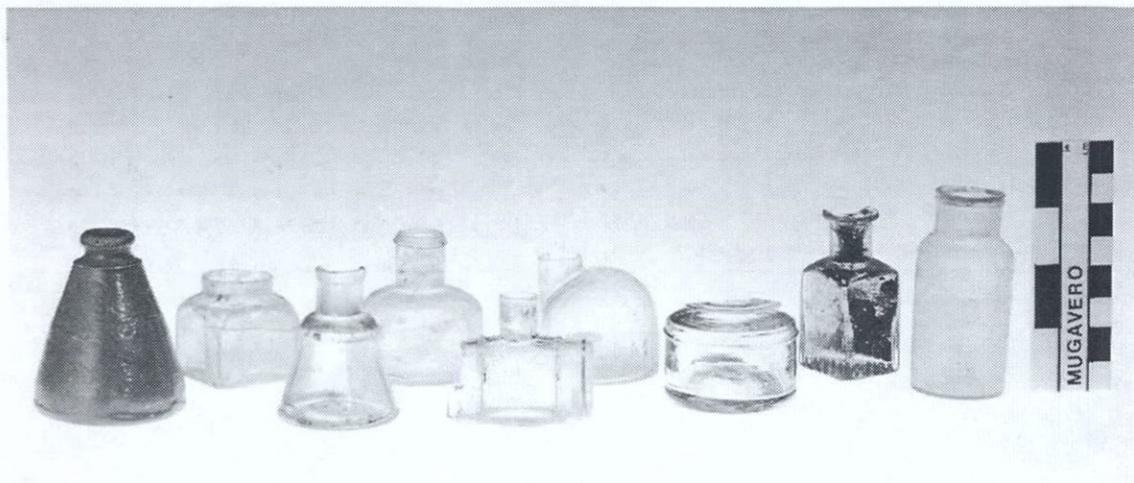
**66** A painted porcelain perfume bottle from FB6, a GUERLAIN (French) fiance essence jar from FB1, and a small Victorian "snow" pitcher from FA3. The pitcher is blue around the rim with a white textured body.



67 "Personal" items from all the privies include (rear) a decorative hair comb, slate pencil fragments (for a children's writing tablets?), a bone utensil handle; buttons are of bone and ceramic/glass; miscellaneous hair comb fragments are to the right, including nit combs for removing lice and a hairpin fragment at center; a fan handle of bone (next to scale) from FA3, two unidentified bone pieces (both FB6), a gold pen nib marked "LEVI BROWN/1848," a gun flint, and a bone chess piece?, all from FA3, and assorted beads, including one oval black one (FB1).



**68** A selection of umbrella inks of various colors from FA3, FB1, and FB6. Others were found throughout the site.



**69** Assorted ink bottles. On the left is one of ceramic from FA1, a cistern. At the center (rear) is a turtle ink embossed "JM & S" from FA4. The most noteworthy of the collection is the clear glass barrel-shaped ink at front center marked "TIPPECANOE EXTRACT/HARD CIDER" (FB6), probably political souvenir from the Harrison-Van Buren 1840 campaign.

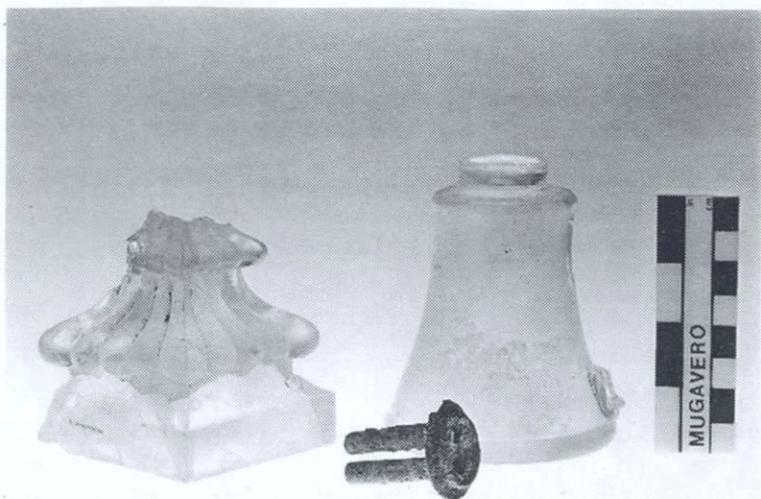


70 Figurines and a trinket "box." The female figure on left is from FA4, as is the boat on the right that creates a porcelain trinket box with a lid. The small praying angel was found in FA3 and the cow, from FB6, is also shown in Exhibit 57. The three figures in the lower right are a headless drummer from FB6 and two unidentified figures from FA4.

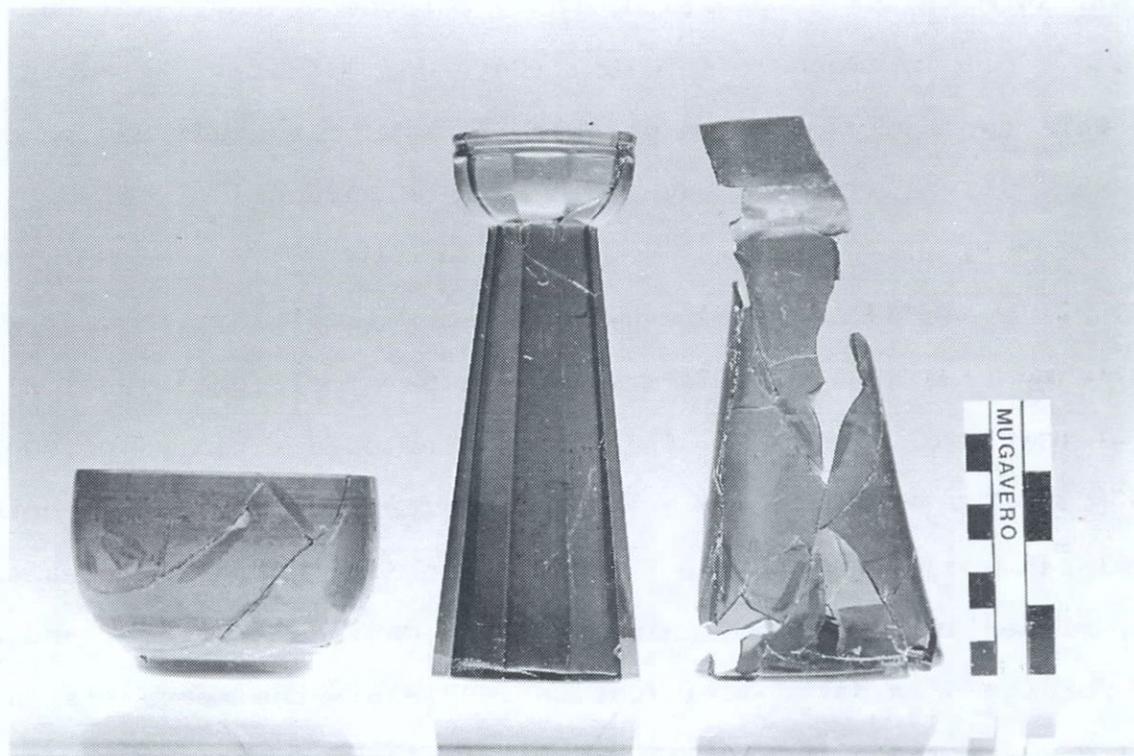
Fragments of glass lighting implements--table lamp bases, portable lamps, lamp chimneys and globes--were recovered in small quantities from every privy. A heavy table lamp base, or possibly a candlestick (Vessel No. G111), and a hand lamp (Cat. No. 032-82) that may fit the category of "kitchen" lamps but with its handle missing (Shadel Spillman 1983:292), were recovered in Levels 4 and 5 of FA3. A metal lamp wick holder (Cat. No. 032-182) was found that fit this lamp (Exhibit 71). It is more than likely that these were American made.

The presence of flowers in the home is documented by glass bulb-forcers meant to hold flower bulbs, such as a hyacinth, to be grown in a window. Two such items, one of green glass from FA3 (Cat. No. 035-70), the other of cobalt glass from FA4 (Cat. No. 018-17), are shown in Exhibit 72 where they are pictured with another decorative but functional item, a cobalt blue glass bowl from FC3 (Cat. No. 703-41).

In many of the privies, flat glass fragments were collected that seem to have traces of an emulsion of some sort on one side, or, a concretion that suggests a coating that caused adhesion. In addition, most if not all of these collected fragments were corner or edge pieces. Although they could simply be window glass fragments, the possible traces of an emulsion are reminiscent of well-preserved Ambrotype photographic plates from the upper levels of Privy 2 at Greenwich Mews. Several of these Greenwich Mews Civil War-era photo plates still displayed their images, all of them of well-dressed men in civilian clothes (Geismar 1989:85 and cover). It is conceivable that at least some of these glass fragments from Mugavero were also photographic



71 A lamp base and a kitchen lamp (handle missing) with its metal wick holder, all from FA3.



72 Cobalt blue glass bowl from FC3 and two bulb forcers, a green one from FA3 and a cobalt blue one from FA4.

plates, but this remains a question (these are listed as Construction/Personal in Table 6). Obvious window glass was noted in the field, but not usually collected. The exception was flat flashed ruby glass fragments that may have decorated the front door transoms of several of the site's houses.

Every privy except FC3 produced coins. A total of thirteen were catalogued, all of them corroded, many quite badly (most of these were identified by Joseph Parella of the New Amsterdam Rare Coin Gallery). FB6 produced more coins than any other privy, all from Levels 2 through 6: a half dime (Cat. No. 355-233) dated between 1839 and 1859 (Parella 1991:personal communication); a Flying Eagle penny with an 1858 date (Cat No. 365-34); an unspecified, badly corroded penny (Cat. No. 361-75); and a coin produced after 1857 (Cat. No. 368-44). In addition, there were two badly corroded objects in this privy that may be coins (Cat. Nos. 361-75, 368-46) but could also be buttons.

FB1 produced an 1880 penny in its top level (Cat. No. 307-107), and a penny from about 1864 (Parella 1991:personal communication) from Level 7 (Cat. No. 322-227). FA3's coins included a badly corroded half penny (Cat. No. 032-207) and a large cent (Cat. No. 048-165), both of them minted about 1857. And, finally, a Spanish Colonial 2 Reales piece, minted in Mexico beginning in 1821 (Cat. No. 033-25), and another foreign coin dated 1891 (Cat. No. 033-25)--the feature's latest TPQ date--were found in Level 7 of FA4. A large undated cent (Cat. No. 021-22) also came from this level of the privy, and a badly corroded undated coin or token was recovered from Level 6.

Other metal objects were found, many of them either unfamiliar or corroded beyond recognition. Six small gun casings were also badly corroded but have proved to be 22 caliber bullet casings, two from FB1 (Cat. Nos. 333-163, 322-193) and four from FB6 (Cat. Nos. 352-135, 355-91 [x3]). These have been identified by Robert Carroll, Armorer at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as being remnants of rimfired shells probably used in a pistol (Carroll 1992:personal communication). Their deteriorated condition makes it impossible to determine subtleties that might date them beyond 1857, the year they were first available in the United States (McHenry and Roper 1945). Mr. Carroll believes they could date from the 1860s, a time consistent with the TPQ dates for FB6, but a later date (1880+) is associated with the FB1 levels where they were recovered (see Table 1). However, similar shells were made at least through the 1930s (Carroll 1992:personal communication). Mr. Carroll agreed with a somewhat fanciful but not untoward hypothesis that these shells might have been used to rid the FB1 and FB6 of rats found in small numbers in these two privies (see Distribution of Species in Appendix C), but this is purely speculative.

Smoking-related artifacts were recovered from every privy, but only 102 of them, or 4% of the identified functions, are listed under "Smoking" in Table 6. The pipe analyst, Diane Dallal, found the Muga-vero pipes both mundane and uncommon (see Appendix F). This assessment was based on workmanship but it could also be applied to the collection itself which included common TD and PETER DORNI pipes as well as two pipes not reported in the literature that had molded lion's heads, one unsmoked and almost whole from FB6 (Cat. No. 366-107), the other a

fragment from FB1 (Cat. No. 334-175). Of the 149 catalogued pipes, pipe fragments, and pipe parts, thirty-four, or 23% of the collection, were either whole or nearly so. All were mainly made of kaolin clay, but one pipe mouthpiece of amber (FB1 Cat. No. 332-30) and another of bone or ivory (FA3 Cat. No. 042-232) were also recovered. Amber mouthpieces are associated with briar or Meerschaum pipes as early as 1856 (Dallal in Appendix F) and they are displayed with briar pipes in the 1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue. It is not known if any of the site's pipes are domestic, but Holland [Gouda], France [Givet], and Scotland [Glasgow] have been identified as countries of origin for several of the marked pieces, all of them apparently produced in the nineteenth century (see Exhibit 73).

Related to smoking as a pastime or addiction, but not actually a smoking item, is a glass snuff jar from Level 10 of FB1 (Cat. No. 347-40). This square, dark green, jar with rounded shoulders and a short neck is typical of its type (Exhibit 74). It originally held a mixture of powdered tobacco treated with liquid aromatics and salt that was fermented for several months (Shadel Spillman 1983:66). Jane Shadel Spillman describes snuff and snuff taking: "Snuff, a preparation of tobacco, is named for the way it is used: A person sniffs it up the nostril to produce a sneeze" (Shadel Spillman 1983:66). This bottle, from one of the lowest levels in FB1, is probably related to the earliest, but unfortunately unidentified, occupant of 340 Pacific Street.

Every archaeological site has its so-called "ceremonial" objects or features: those items or constructions that cannot be explained.



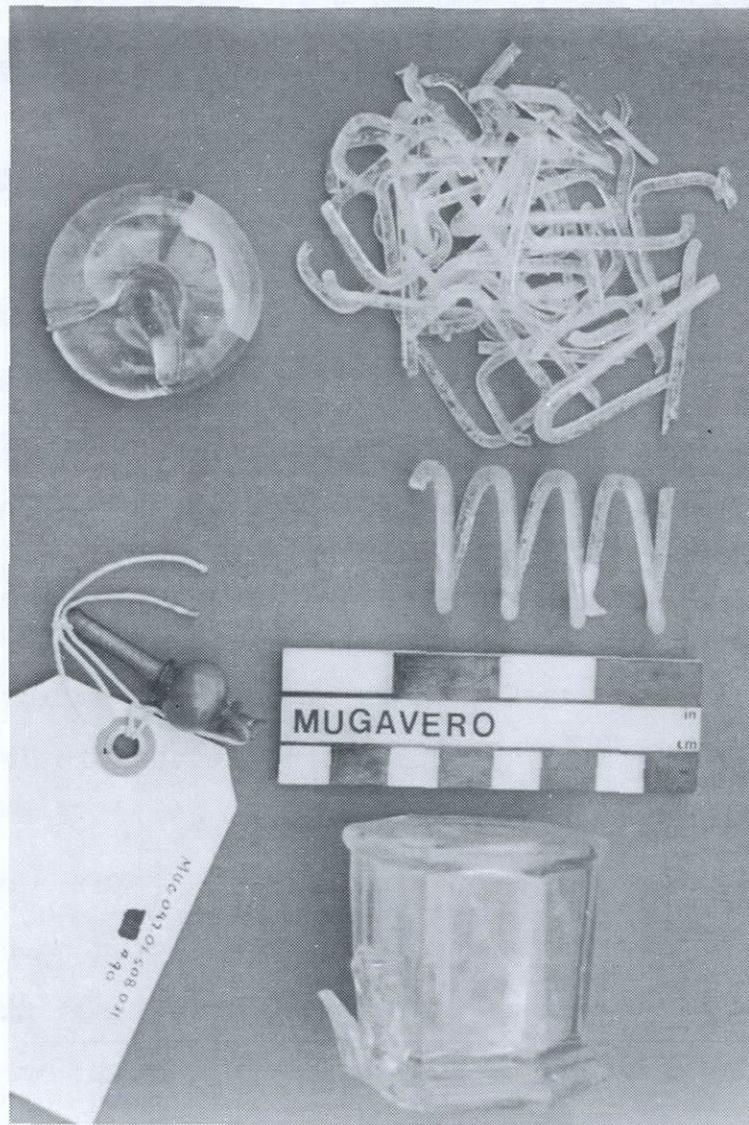
73 Assorted kaolin pipes, some of them never smoked. The pipe in the lower left of the photo, a molded lion's head from FB6, is not reported in the literature. An amber pipe mouthpiece from FB1, and one of bone or ivory from FA3, are shown center front.



74 Small flanged vials, all from FB6, and a green snuff jar (right) from FB1.

The Mugavero Site had its share of these objects, among them a solid glass coil from FA3 (Cat. No. 045-299), an almost fully enclosed hollow glass container from FA4 with no access except a broken spout (Vessel No. G331), a small, round, solid but flat glass object from FB6 (Cat. No. 367-32), and a purple bead-like object also from FA4 that is too large to be a personal decoration (Cat. No. 031-90). These are shown in Exhibit 75. Two of them have now been identified by Jane Shadel Spillman of the Corning Glass Museum. It seems that the coiled glass--found in sections and in fragments--is a Jacob's Ladder, a "glassblower's whimsey," often made by lampmakers or itinerant glassblowers during the nineteenth, and perhaps even the eighteenth, century, while the glass container is a teakettle inkwell made both here and in England (Shadel Spillman 1992:personal communication). This leaves but two "ceremonial" objects to be dealt with and perhaps explained in the future.

And finally, while it appears that much of the ceramic tableware from all the privies came from England, many of the perfumes and food bottles came from France (Joe Diamond has noted that of the thirty-four bottles where foreign country of origin has been identified, twenty-six (77%) came from France [see Appendix B]). As noted previously, it is possible that the large assortment of porcelain table- and teawares also came from France, but this is a question since Brooklyn potters made utilitarian porcelain tablewares. An example is the Union Porcelain Works that became well known for its artistic ceramics in 1876, but whose main stay was "...inexpensive dishware, doorknobs, and even 'porcelain' sinks" (Ketcham 1987:74). Yet, based on a single porcelain cup, Germany may also have been among the suppliers of ceramics found at the Mugavero



**75** These objects were all unknowns for a time but Jane Shadel Spillman of the Corning Museum of Glass has now identified the glass coil and fragments in the upper right of the photo (FA3) as a Jacob's Ladder, or a glassmaker's whimsey, and the object in the lower right of the photo (FA4) as a teakettle ink (Shadel Spillman 1992:personal communication). The circular glass piece from FB6 remains unidentified as does the purple glass ornament (FA4) (next to scale).

site. It will be seen that France was a major source of condiments such as olive oils, mustards, and olives. Indeed, the Mugavero artifact assemblage suggests a thriving commerce with Europe that brought an assortment of foreign goods into the households of the middle class.

While ceramic table- and teawares might be mainly, if not entirely, imported, yellowware, redware, and stoneware vessels used in food preparation and storage (Exhibits 76 and 77) are probably domestic, if not local. This was also found to be the case at Greenwich Mews, and several redware and stoneware potters are documented in Manhattan and Brooklyn when the Mugavero Site privies were in use (see Ketcham 1987: 57-79). Of particular interest is a large stoneware jug with a cobalt floral design from FA3 (Vessel No. 112; Exhibit 77) that is believed to have been made at the Clark pottery in Athens, New York, between 1813 and 1838 (see Appendix A). Large stoneware vessels like this are particularly sturdy and may last for decades.

A great number of flowerpot fragments were noted in each Mugavero privy but collected only as grab samples (e.g., see Exhibit 77). It is more than likely that these, too, were produced in Brooklyn as several flowerpot makers are documented nearby. At least one of them was as close as Smith and Bush Streets, a mile south of the project block, from 1868 through the 1890s (Ketcham 1987:76). It is possible that this or another local pottery also made the redware "kettle," or watering pot, found in FA3 (Vessel No. 111). This unusual, thin-bodied redware vessel was originally decorated with a mottled exterior glaze (see Exhibit 77).



**76** Redware storage vessels, one with lid, and stoneware bottles, all from FA3 and FA4. The stoneware bottle (FA3, center row) contained mineral water, the one center front is stamped "VITREOUS STONE BOTTLE CO./J. BOURNE/PATENTED NOT TO ABSORB/DENBY & CO/DENBY PARK/POTTERS, NEAR DENBY (FA3) is a master ink.



**77** Redware watering vessel (?) on left from FA3, a flower pot from FB1, and a stoneware jug with cobalt decoration from FA3. The jug is believed to be from the Clark and Fox pottery in Athens, New York, and possibly manufactured between 1813 and 1838 (see Appendix A).

And finally, pans and bowls used in food preparation, were probably also American made and possibly of local manufacture (however, a marked yellowware pie pan from FB1 [Vessel No. 501] was made in Jersey City). Four slip decorated "pie" dishes from FA3 are identified as being used for food preparation, but not necessarily for pies. One is decorated with the name "Anthony Gould Ogden" (Vessel No. 201; Exhibit 78), but no correlation has been made with this name and any known occupant of 119 Hoyt Street or any site house.

Although there are many artifact functions presented or touched on in this section, the artifact assemblage contains a number of items and categories not mentioned here. Leather (mainly shoes), small objects such as combs and hairpins, and buttons are catalogued and will be available for future study. It was hoped that a Brooklyn cultural institution will take the collection, but this has not been arranged at this writing. If no suitable institution is found, the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., has agreed to provide appropriate space and conditions to house the collection in the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center that will be built on the site. The collection will be available there for future research.

#### FOOD, BEVERAGES, HEALTH, AND SANITATION

The many objects recovered from the Mugavero privies provided insights into daily concerns such as what to eat and drink, how to protect one's health, and how to cope with the detritus of daily living. These are facets of urban life rarely documented in written records. Food is represented by bottles, bones, seeds, and pollen and



**78** Redware pie plates with slip decoration from FA3. On the left is an abstract, on the right a named plate that reads "ANTHONY GOULD OGDEN." The redware bowl (left center) and pitcher, both from FB1, are believed to be for washing, not used in the kitchen (see Appendix A).

drink solely by bottles (as noted in the Greenwich Mews report, table pitchers indicate that beverages were served, but not what these beverages were). Attitudes toward health and sanitation are suggested by the number and kinds of recovered patent medicine bottles, and by the way human waste was managed. These issues will be addressed here.

### Food

Bottled food from the site appears to be mostly imported (Exhibits 79 and 80), but some domestic items were found. These are represented by home preserving jars such as a Moore's Fruit Jar from FB1 (Cat No. 308-69) and a Crowleytown Mason from FA4 (Cat. No. 024-75). A bottle embossed with the initials "W. M. & P." (FA3 Cat. No. 044-90) is probably a Wells, Miller, & Provost food bottle from New York City (Zumwalt 1980:428), but its contents are unidentified. Horseradish bottles from FB1 (Cat No.334-40) and FC3 (Cat. No. 705-24; Exhibit 81) undoubtedly contained a domestically produced product.

Imported bottled foodstuffs include olive oils and mustards from France (see Exhibits 79-80), an olive jar also from France (Exhibit 80), and English pickles (Exhibit 82). One Cathedral pickle bottle, marked "B & A" (FA3 Cat. No. 045-154), has a diamond-shaped registry mark on its base that indicates it was registered in London on December 4, 1853 (see Exhibit 82 for this bottle). A similarly marked bottle from Greenwich Mews (GM 2-3-28) was found to be registered to Crosse & Blackwell in London in 1849 (Geismar 1989:96). The form of the Greenwich Mews bottle is similar to an unmarked pickle from FB1 (Cat. No. 352-30; see Exhibit 82).



**79** Selected olive oil bottles, believed to be French imports. All privies but FA4 are represented. The third bottle from the left in the front row is from FA6 and is the only one that is decorated. Notice deep kick-ups.



**80** Barrel mustard jars from FA4, FB1, and FB6 in front row. The one in center is from FB6; it is French and has an early hand-made screw top lid embossed: "TYSSARTIER/BREVETIER/SGDG/BORDEAUX/6." The one on the left, from FA4, is embossed with the letter "F." The amber-colored French olive bottle in the rear is also from FA4.



**81** Two horseradish bottles, one from FB1, the other FC3, are on the far left. The two shaped sauce bottles (rear center) are from FB1, the thin-necked sauce to their right is from FA4. Two mustard jars are center front, the one on the left, also from FA4, the one on the right from FC3.



**82** Four English pickle bottles from FA3, FA4, and FB1. The two Cathedral bottles on left are from FA3; the smaller pickle next to them is embossed "B & A." Also from FA3, the bottom of this bottle has a glass registry mark dating to 1853. On the far right is a plain pickle from FB1. This bottle is similar to a Cross & Blackwell pickle bottle from Greenwich Mews (see Geismar 1989:96).

The French olive jar (FA4, Cat. No. 039-13) is a beautiful amber color and is identical to one from Greenwich Mews (GM 1-5-45). As was the case at Greenwich Mews, it appears the food bottles from the Mugavero privies contained condiments rather than foodstuffs. Traces of metal cans were found, but their deteriorated condition made identification impossible. It is could be that they contained food-related items, but this is an unknown.

Meat, the apparent staple of the diet, is represented by butchered animal bones. By examining the 6,726 faunal specimens from the site, Barbara Davis, the site's faunal analyst (Appendix C), established that beef, lamb, and chicken were components of the Mugavero families' diet (Exhibits 83 and 84), with a lesser emphasis on pork. This basic diet was enhanced by other domestic and wild fowl, rabbit, fish (19% of the FA3 fauna were fish, the largest percentage at the site [see Appendix C, Distribution of Species]), and shellfish (oyster and clam collected only as grab samples). Lamb appears to have been preferred at 119 (FA3) and 125 (FA4) Hoyt Street while beef was the predominant meat in the 338 and 340 Pacific Street privies (FB6 and FB1 respectively), and chicken and turkey were more important to the Hoyt Street families than to those on Pacific Street (chicken and turkey were the predominant poultry bones from the Hoyt Street privies).

Contrary to modern perceptions, chicken was not an inexpensive market item in the nineteenth century, but they could have been raised in the backyard at little expense. Like chicken, fish and shellfish were better represented in the Hoyt Street privies (it was part-

icularly well represented in FA3), but it was present in all the site's privy pits.

Where age determinations could be made on the food bones in the privies, a mass-produced, age-controlled urban marketing strategy was suggested. And both expensive and inexpensive cuts of meat were documented in all but FC3 which produced a totally anomalous faunal collection (67% of the assemblage proved to be non-food animals). Yet, like the Greenwich Mews faunal assemblage, the site had its share of inexpensive meat cuts that suggest stews and soups. Unlike Greenwich Mews, however, where a paucity of soup plates and small table bowls suggested that stews were consumed rather than soups, the Mugavero ceramics included a number of soup plates and many small table bowls (mainly in the London shape) that could have been used to serve soup (FB1 produced the most soup plates and small bowls, and only in FC3, the anomalous privy, were they totally lacking [see Appendix A]).

Assessing the socioeconomic status of a household or households based on the food bones has proved to be difficult. For example, a similar faunal record has been found at both workers' boarding houses and the mill agent's residence in Lowell, Massachusetts (Landon 1987); this suggests that a reevaluation of how socioeconomic status is represented in a kitchen faunal collection may be in order. Landon (1987) and Henn (1985) both suggest boneless cuts that could represent more expensive meats would not be present in a faunal assemblage. Moreover, Landon points out that not all who could afford to buy more expensive cuts would necessarily have chosen to do so (Landon 1987:

140; 1989). Whatever the socioeconomic implications of the Mugavero privy food bones, dietary variety is suggested since beef, lamb, pork, fish, shellfish, rabbit, and fowl were apparently consumed (see Appendix C).

Barbara Davis notes that the Mugavero faunal collection illustrates "a range of individual choices made by families of similar means who had access to the same market options." Mainly these choices seem to be governed more by preference than price. Yet, the site's faunal assemblage suggests the same shared resources found represented in its ceramics, glass, bottled foods, and grooming products (this is also found in the recovered medicine bottles [see below]). Like these products, personal preference represented by differences in the assemblage dictates the character of what is found.

The ubiquitous blackberry/raspberry and purslane seeds that characterize privy deposits have been identified in the Mugavero deposits (Appendix D). The samples were mainly from the five privies that were the focus of the investigation, but, as a test, several from two cisterns and one excavation unit were also included (Appendix D). Cheryl Holt, the floral analyst found that the "botanical recovery was decidedly higher in both frequency and range of species from the privies than the cisterns or excavation unit." Moreover, the botanical specimens from the privies were mainly those that could have been fecally deposited, while those from the cisterns and excavation units were not.

In her floral analysis, Cheryl Holt identified 7,941 micro-floral specimens from sixty-two flotation samples processed in the 163 Dean

Street lab by Shelly Spritzer. A peanut and a walnut shell as well as peach and cherry pits and grape seeds were collected during excavation, and grape and other seeds were recovered during the washing process that inadvertently created a flotation situation (Exhibit 85). These were also examined by Cheryl Holt, who found them to be similar in kind and proportions to the processed soil samples but did not count them in her analysis. A variety of fruit and vegetable seeds were identified that indicate some of the dietary choices available to the site's occupants through the market system then available. It was noted that very few medicinal herbs were recovered, suggesting that a shift from home remedies to patent medicines had been made by these urban mid- to late-nineteenth century Brooklyn residents. The lack of large deposits of larger fruit seeds, such as peach, cherry, or plum, may also suggest the utilization of commercially canned fruits rather than those that were home canned. On the other hand, as noted earlier, at least two fruit jars were found that suggest the home canning process.

Because sample sizes varied, and because seed preservation is variable, a ubiquity analysis (presence or absence) was performed to compare the privy deposits. This disregards absolute counts but looks instead at the number of samples within a feature in which a taxon (a particular seed type) appears. This produces a scale of relative importance of each seed (see Appendix D for further information).

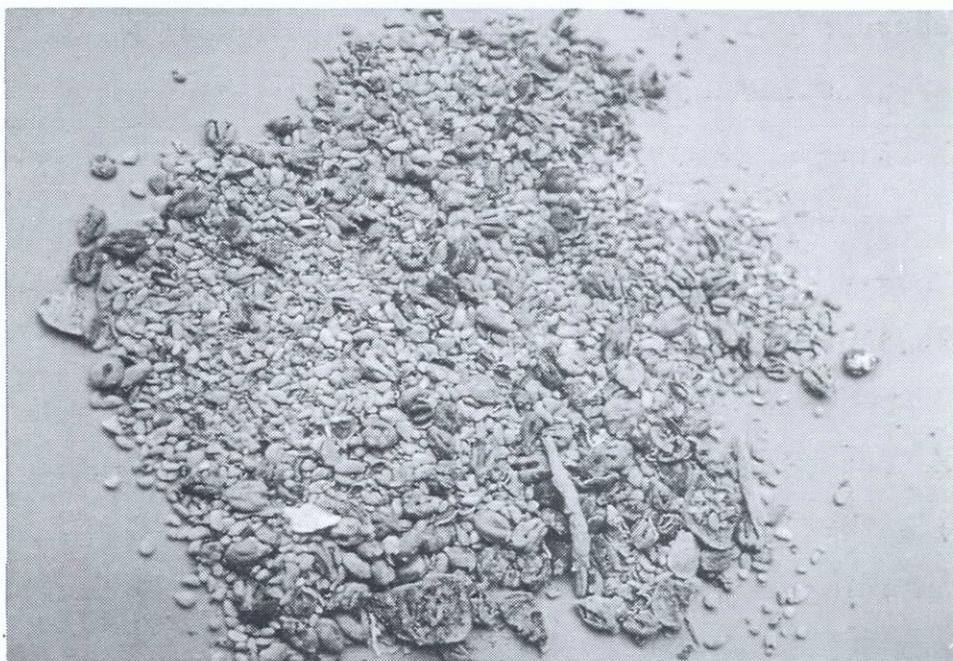
Blackberry, purslane, and grape seeds were found throughout the five privies (two purslane seeds were the only seeds found in the sample from the excavation unit [EUB4], and one blackberry seed was the



83 Assorted meat bones (large domestic mammals) from FA3.



84 Assorted poultry bones from FA3.



85 Seeds washed up during artifact processing in one level of FA4. The twig fragment (arrow) is about 1 in. long.

sole specimen in FA5, a cistern; the other cistern [FB3] contained one crabgrass, three elm, and two goosefoot seeds). Strawberry seeds were found in all but FC3 and cucumber and fig were found in FA3, FA4, and FB1; FB6 had fig but no cucumber. FB1 also produced an apple and an asparagus seed; mustard was found in FA3, FB1, and FC3; and muskmelon was found in FA3, FA4, and FB1 (see Appendix D, Table 1). All of the food-related seeds noted here could have been fecally deposited.

Purslane, an edible weed, can be found anywhere, and blackberry seeds can be deposited where the bushes grow (Mrozowski cited by Holt 1992:personal communication). In the case of EUB4, the unit was by a stone wall on the property line between 340 Pacific Street and 119 Hoyt Street that could conceivably have been where a blackberry bush stood. This might explain the presence of purslane and blackberry in the non-privy samples.

Karl Reinhard identified pollen from thirteen soil samples (three each from FA3, FA4, FB1, and FB6, and one from FC3; see Appendix E) that corroborates and expands the dietary information available from the faunal and seed analyses. Apparently dishes were sometimes flavored with cloves and accompaniments included vegetables such as corn (Zea mays), an oddity in historic latrines, found in FB1 and FB6, and those in the mustard family (corn was not found in the seed analysis, but mustard was). Dandelion, perhaps used as a vegetable or salad green, was present; pollen indicating honey consumption has also been suggested. Strawberry pollen was found in FB1, and pollen from squashes, gourds, or melons was indicated (perhaps from the muskmelons noted in the seed

analysis). Carrots or celery may have been detected in FA4, but these could have come from parsley, chervil, coriander, dill, fennel, cumin, anise, or caraway seed which are all in the same family. Chestnut was also found, and broccoli may be indicated, although this pollen may also have been from mustard plants.

The food bottles, food bones and shells, seeds, and pollen from the site suggest a fairly well-rounded, extensive diet, one that included meats, fish, shellfish, fowl, spices, vegetables, salads, fruits, and condiments.

#### Beverages

Seven major glass functions were recognized, and several bottles and objects were included in a miscellaneous category (see Exhibit 39a and 39b). A total of 1,302 glass vessels and objects were identified. The majority were medicines (376, or 29%), followed by tableware (326, or 25%), and then alcoholic beverages (123, or 9%) and food (121, also 9%); see Table 6 and Exhibit 39a and 39b. It is the beverage bottles from the site that are the concern here.

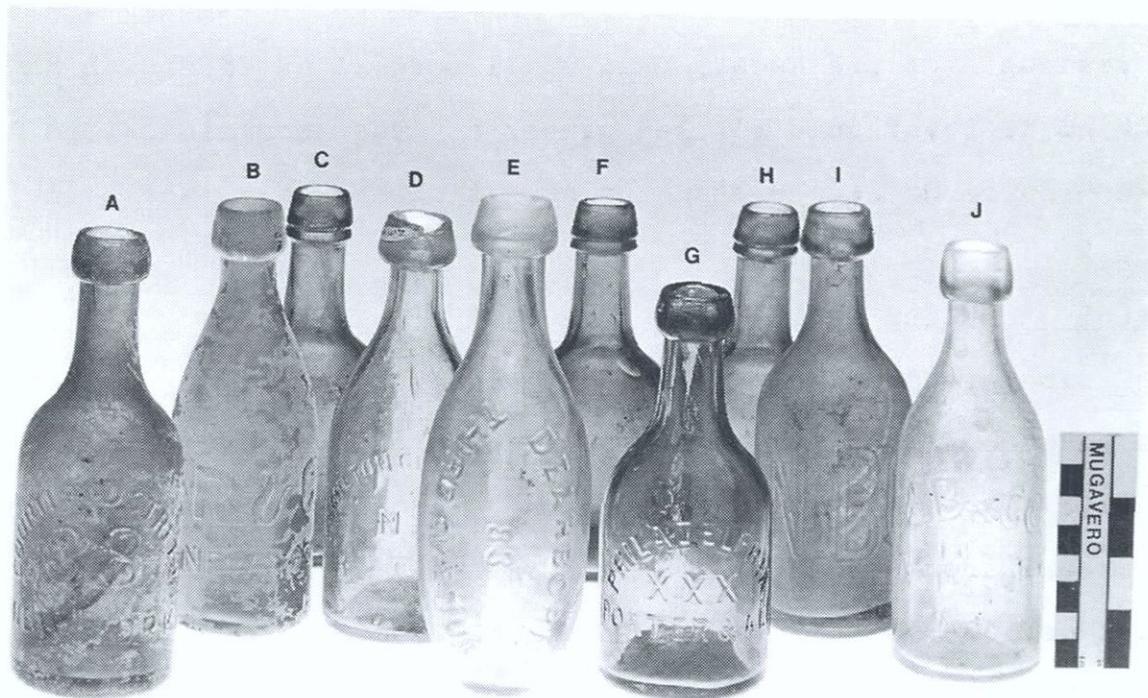
While 9% of identified bottles were alcoholic beverages, eighteen, or 1%, contained mineral and soda waters. Since the number is so small, these bottles are found only as miscellaneous items in the glass analysis. Yet they offer pertinent information that warrants mention.

The site's non-alcoholic soda and mineral waters were in the distinctive but common blob top bottles found at nineteenth century

sites (see Exhibit 86). Among the identified brands were a distinctive cobalt blue "TWEDDLES SODA/MINERAL WATER/38 COURTLANDT STREET/NEW YORK" (FA 3, Cat. No. 038-1) like one found at Greenwich Mews. This was made between 1844 and 1849 when Tweddles was at this address (New York Directories). Others, such as an "R. & C./NEW YORK" also from FA3 (Cat. No. 032-84), a "DEARBORN/83 THIRD AVENUE/SUPERIOR PLAIN SODA," from FA4 (Cat. No. 030-82), a "BOARDMAN" from FB1 (Cat. No. 347-42) dated between 1848 and 1850, and a "M. B. & CO./145 WEST 35/1861" (Cat. No. 705-18) from FC3, were from New York City. In addition, a "HAMILTON GLASSWORKS" bottle was found in FB1 (Cat. No. 321-72). These are shown in Exhibit 86 and are discussed in Appendix B with others not mentioned here. A "PHILADELPHIA XXX PORTER 7 ALE," an alcoholic beverage from FA4 (Cat. No. 030-83), is also pictured in Exhibit 86; this bottle was manufactured at the Honesdale Pennsylvania Glassworks between 1840 and 1861.

Alcoholic beverage bottles (Exhibit 87), mainly from FA3 (see Table 6), were mostly wines. It may be interesting to note that alcoholic beverage bottles were second only to medicines at the Greenwich Mews site followed by food bottles, while at Mugavero, hair preparations, such as hair restorers and dyes, were more numerous and the number and percentage of food bottles were equal to alcohol (see Exhibits 39a and 39b). At Mugavero, and at Greenwich Mews, alcoholic beverages were mainly wine, beer, and porter or ale.

Most of the wine bottles were unmarked, but several had seals. One from FA3 read "VIN DE LA COMPAGNE/1819?/BORDEAUX" (Cat. No. 032-83), identifying at least one bottle as French. It appears from the



**86** Non-alcoholic beverage bottles include these plain and embossed specimens. C, F, and H are unmarked; (A) TWEDDLES SODA OR MINERAL WATER, 38 COURTLANDT ST. (FA3); (B) R & C/N.Y. (FA3); (D) HAMILTON GLASSWORKS/N.Y. (FB1); (E) DEARBORN/83 THIRD AVENUE/SUPERIOR PLAIN SODA (1857; FA4); (G) PHILADELPHIA XXX PORTER & ALE (1840-1861; FA4); (I) BOARDMAN (1848-1856; FB1); (J) M.B. & CO./145 W.35/1861 (1861-1873; FC3).



**87** Most of the site's alcoholic beverage bottles were wine bottles, mainly from FB1 and FA3, but one is from from FA4. The four in front are all from FA3 and are marked in some way. The one on the left reads "PATENTED." There is an illegible seal on the bottle next to this. Seal on next bottle almost illegible, but appears to read "CONSTANTEWN," and may be an olive oil; the one on right reads "VIN DE LA COMPAGNE/1819(?).

number and percentage of alcohol bottles compared with medicines, that the residents of the Mugavero site, like those at Greenwich Mews, were drinking at least some bottled wines, but that medicines were a more common source of alcohol, and perhaps a cheaper one (see below).

Health: Medicine Bottles

The greatest number (and the highest percentage) of site bottles were medicines, and while many were in unmarked bottles and vials (Exhibit 88), the recurrence of named brands is noteworthy: for example, there are three RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, or R.R.R., two from FA4 (Cat. Nos. 026-55, 027-43 etc.) and one from FB6 (Cat. No. 363-18). Also, two Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, one from FA4 (Cat. No. 031-59) and another from FB1 (Cat. No. 322-50). Both products were also found in multiples at Greenwich Mews. In addition, there were single bottles of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC BITTERS (FB1, Cat. No. 352-43) and BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT (FC3, 705-30), again, also found at Greenwich Mews. Then too, there were multiples of medicines not found at the Manhattan site such as two HEGEMAN & CO./CHEMISTS/NEW YORK from FA3 (Cat. Nos. 029-82, 146 and 029-83) that probably contained cod liver oil. But most notable were six vials of McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM, five from FB1 (Cat. Nos. 344-6, 333-34, 333-35, 334-42, 347-38) and one from FB6 (Cat. No. 366-62). These medicines and many of their formulae are found in Tables 8 and 9 and several are shown in Exhibit 89.

It was noted in the Greenwich Mews site report that the claims made for the medicines found there were somewhat outrageous, and, in most instances, so all encompassing that it is impossible to isolate

**Table 8. MUGAVERO SITE Identified Medicine Bottles**

Name	Level No.	No. of Bottles	Cat. Nos.	Origin	Use	Poss. Household Association	Source/Remarks
<u>Privy FA3</u>							
Hegeman & Co Chemists	3	1	029-82, 146;	New York, N.Y.	Cod Liver oil; high in vitamins D & A, was used in certain conditions of nutritive deficiency	Margaret McGrath (remarried widow)/ Alexander Bogart & family	Fike 1987:46 Taber:1953:C65
Morse's Celebrated Syrup	3	1	029-83			Same as above	Fike 1987:228
Rushton's Cod Liver Oil	4	1	042-81	New York, N.Y.	Scrofula, pulmonary consumption	Bogart family/ Robert Melting	Brooklyn Directory Advertisement 1855
Langley's Root & Herb Bitters	4	2	042-84; 042-102	Boston, Mass.	Cure for liver complaint, jaundice, costiveness, headache, piles, weakness, dyspepsia, indigestion, dizziness, heartburn, flatulency, loss of appetite	Same as above	Fike:1987:37 Singer:1982:10
Dr. S. S. Fitch	4	1	042-85	New York, N.Y.	Dr. Fitch treated consumption & made proprietary medicines	Same as above	Fike 1987:162
<u>Privy FA4</u>							
R. R. R. Radway & Co	5	1	026-55	New York, N.Y.	For internal & external pain	Walter & Sarah Wheelock & family	Fike 1987:74
Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	5	1	026-71	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Excite the appetite, aid digestion rid stomach & bowels of gas & relieve dyspepsia	Same as above	Young 1974:127-129
R. R. R. Radway & Co	6	1	027-43 030-87	New York, N.Y.	See FA4 026-55 above	Same as above	
Sand's Sarsaparilla	7	1	031-58 (G315); 034-111	New York, N.Y.	Removal & permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system	Same as above	Singer 1982:29
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla	7	1	031-59 (G316); 034-83	Albany, N.Y.	"Wonder & blessing of the age"; cures scrofula, consumption syphilis, etc	Same as above	Fike 1987:220
Dr. Magnens' Lucina Cordial (Or the Elixir of Love)	7	1	034-84	Paris, France	Cures loss of muscular energy, physical lassitude etc, & diseases connected w/procreative functions	Same as above	Baldwin 1973: 322:#2544
<u>Privy FB1</u>							
Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium	4/5/6	1	344-6	New York, N.Y.	Produces sleep & composure, relieves pain, irritation, nervous excitement, morbid irritability of mind & body, allays convulsive & spasmodic action	Charles & Johanna Blossfield, Mary Thompson/Griffen Holstead & family	Fike:1987:115
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla	7	1	322-50	Albany, N.Y.	See FA4 031-59 above	Same as above	
Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium	9	2	333-34; 333-35	New York, N.Y.	See FB1 344-6 above	Same as above	
Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium	10	2	334-42; 347-38	New York, N.Y.	See FB1 344-6 above	Unknown	
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry	10	1	347-34	Philadelphia, Pa.	For throat & lung diseases	Unknown	Baldwin 1973: 531 #4299
<u>Privy FB6</u>							
Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Bitters	2	1	352-45 (G702)	New York, N.Y.	Medicinal gin; diuretic, anti-dyspeptic	George & Mary Witte	Geismar 1989:102
R. R. R. Radway & Co	3	1	363-18	New York, N.Y.	See FA4 026-55 above	Same as above	
Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium	5	1	366-62		See FB1 344-6 above	Same as above	

**Table 8. MUGAVERO SITE Identified Medicine Bottles**

Name	Level No.	No. of Bottles	Cat. Nos.	Origin	Use	Poss. Household Association	Source/Remarks
<u>Privy FC3</u>							
Hutching's Dyspepsia Bitters	2	1	705-23	New York, N.Y.	No information; but the name implies an anti-dyspeptic	Ann Fowler	
Husband's Calcined Magnesia	2	1	705-26	Philadelphia, Pa.	Copied formula of Henry's Calcined Magnesia (England) which cured acute indigestion, acid stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia, etc	Same as above	Fike:1987:141
Burdsall's Arnica Liniment	2	1	705-30	New York, N.Y.	Liniment, usually used for external aches & pain, sprains, etc	Same as above	From other liniments listed in Fike:1987:133
<u>Non-Privy Features</u>							
FA1							
Balm of a Thousand Flowers/Fetridge & Co	3	1	010-3	New York, N.Y.	For toilet, nursery & bathing has many medicinal purposes, remedies every complexion defect	George & Mary Witte	Fike:1987:13

Table 9. MUGAVERO SITE Formulae of Selected Proprietary Medicines

Name of product (Use)	Privy & Cat. Nos.	Ingredients/ Formulae	Comments	Source	
Burdsall's Arnica Liniment (sprains & bruises)	FC3 705-30	*This formula may be used: Tincture of arnica fl. oz. 4 Soap liniment fl. oz. 12"	No analysis given, but see generic recipe for arnica liniment at left. Arnica an herb with stimulant/irritant properties, used to treat wounds & bruises.	Hiss & Ebert 1920:225 Webster 1986:120	
Husband's Calcined Magnesium (antacid, laxative)	FC3 705-26		A heavy calcined magnesia. "...simply heavy magnesia put up in proprietary form and sold at a fancy price."	Hiss 1900:163 Fenner 1904:805	
Hutching's Dyspepsia Bitters (digestive)	FC3 705-23		Hutching's not found, but alcohol is the main active ingredient of most bitters listed (6% to 50%).	Street 1917:30	
Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters (digestive?)	FA3 042-84;102	Alcohol: 18.1%*		Street 1917:32-33	
Dr. Magnen's Elixir of Love of the Lucina Cordial ("muscle degeneration connected with pro- creative properties")	FA4 034-84		Lucina a Roman goddess of childbirth. "For persons about to marry; cures everything."	Webster 1986:1434 Baldwin 1973: 319,322	
Dr. McMunns Elixir of Opium (?)	FB1 333-34 333-35 334-6 334-42 347-38 FB6 366-62		"The manufacturers state that it contains all the valuable medicinal properties of opium...to the exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious or use- less properties to which bad effects are due...The official deodorized tin- cture of opium is similar in character." "...the same as a deoderized tincture of opium, & should not be dispensed when elixir opium is directed." Detailed instructions given for dis- tilling, filtering, and precipitating the tincture which "contains the full strength of opium [without] its noxious & objectionable properties."	Hiss 1900:194 Also, Hiss & Ebert 1920:794 Fenner 1904:483 Fenner 1904: 1156-57	
Radway's Ready Relief (R.R.R.)	FA4 026-55 027-43 030-87 FB6 363-18	Soap liniment, about Tincture of capsicum Water of ammonia Alcohol	1 1/2 oz. 1/2 oz. 1/2 oz. 1/2 oz.	Main ingredients of soap liniment: alcohol, camphor, & castile soap; Capsicum is cayenne pepper	Oleson 1891:142; Hiss 1900:229.
Radways Renovating Resolvent (possibly R.R.R.)	(See above)			Also known as Radway's Sarsaparil- lian. "Essentially a water-alcohol so- lution of sugar, potassium, iodide, arsenic, a trace of alkaloid, amyg- daline & other plant substances." "A somewhat turgid ginger extract containing cardommons, made with sugar & inclined to ferment."	Street 1917:208 Oleson 1891:143
Dr. Townsend's Sarsparilla (digestive?)	FA4 031-59-65 FA4 034-83 024-94,95-97? FB1 322-50-55	Potassium iodide Concentrated sarsapilla decoction Bitter almond water Syrup Parrish's Simple Elixir Distilled water Caramel sufficient to color. Alcohol: 20%*	2.5 gm. 15 gm. 10 gm. 30 gm. 90 gm. 250 gm.		Oleson 1891:143 Street 1917:223
Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry (cough remedy?)	FB1 347-34	Extract of wild cherry Extract of ipecac Extract of squill Tincture of opium Tartar emetic Sugar house syrup Alcohol Spirit of anise Comp. tinct. of cudbear Water to make	fl. oz. 1 fl. dr. 2 fl. dr. 2 fl. dr. 1 gr 2 fl. oz. 3 fl. dr. 6 drops 20 fl. dr. 2 fl. oz. 8		Hiss 1900:277 Also, Oleson 1891:103 Webster 1986:551

\* Analysis done for alcoholic content only



**88** Unmarked medicines and vials mainly from FB1 and FB6. These may be from pharmacies although some could be patent medicines that once had paper labels.



**89** BURNETT'S COCAINE/BOSTON on left, from FA3, is a hair preparation; the other bottles are all embossed medicines: left to right, there are six vials of "McMUMM'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM" mainly from FB1, but one is from FB6. Behind them is a "HUTCHINGS/DYSPEPSIA BITTERS/NEW YORK" from FC3, a "RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL/NEW YORK" from FA3; in center foreground is a "SEABURY'S WORM DESTROYER" from FB1.

the diseases being treated. An example is the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF from FA4 and FB6 (see Table 8 and Figure 67). This and other medicines have been researched by Alan Vegotsky for the analysis of bottles from the 1870 to 1913 occupation of the Regua Site in Westchester (Vegotsky n.d.). Dr. Vegotsky kindly made his findings available, and information from his unpublished report is presented with additional research.

An 1865 advertisement lists "seven great blessings secured to the human race by one bottle of Radway's Ready Relief" (Singer 1982: 74). The first was immediate ease and elimination of the threat of disease. The second was its ability to cure inflammatory diseases such as "Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea (sic), Bilious Colic, Fever and Ague, Weakness in the Limbs, Back, Legs, Strains, Bruises, Burns, or any Pain or Infirmity." All this without "loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines." The next blessing was immediate relief and cure for such diverse complaints as

Headache, Sour Taste in the Mouth, Dizziness, Sickness at Stomach, Melancholy, Fits, Toothache, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Coldness of the Extremities, Swollen Joints, Nervousness, Restlessness, Difficult Breathing, Asthma, Sore throat, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Diphtheria, Croup, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Kidney or Bladder... (Singer 1982:74).

Four additional "Blessings" were described in the ad. An 1871 ad also claimed it "cured the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes" (Vegotsky n.d.:38); moreover, all those who took ten to thirty drops in a glass of water three or four times a day would, among other things, escape "sudden attacks of Cholera and other pestilences." In 1866, all this could be bought for 50 cents a bottle (Singer 1982:74). Dr. Vegotsy gives the 1865-1866 price for Radway's Ready Relief as 50 cents per 3 oz. bottle, or 37 cents per oz. (n.d.:70).

As noted above, the all-encompassing aspect of the claims for Radways makes it virtually impossible to determine what ailment was being treated by those buying the medication. What they were getting, however, is more easily determined: chemical analyses indicate it was a combination of ammonia, camphor, and oleoresin of capsicum (cayenne or red pepper) in a 27% alcohol base (Analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry and presented in Vegotsky n.d.:39; see also Table 8 this report). A recent article in the New Yorker Magazine described the medicinal properties of capsaisin, the active ingredient in capsicum found in chili peppers. It was cited as a treatment for shingles, to eliminate phantom-limb pain, and as a nearly miraculous analgesic cream for cluster headaches. In terms almost as glowing as the nineteenth-century ads, it is described as "a friendly morphine" (Stern and Stern 1992: 72-73).

Some medications were somewhat more specific than the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For example, DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA (FA4 Vessel No. G316, FB1 Cat. No. 322-50) may have been bought to treat consumption (according to an ad, it was used treat over 8,000 cases in 1847 [Singer 1982:31]) as well as other maladies (Young 1961:187). And McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM was said to contain all the "valuable medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, to exclusion of all its noxious, deleterious, useless principles" (Wilson and Wilson 1971:58). Advertisements from the 1870s claimed it was used "to Produce Sleep and Composure, to Relieve Pain and Irritation, Nervous Excitement and Morbid irritability of Body and Mind, to Allay Convulsive and Spasmodic Actions, etc., etc." (Wilson and Wilson 1971:58). According to an

ad that post-dates 1871 or 1872, like R.R.R, it cost 50 cents per bottle. By 1859, 80,000,000 bottles were being produced for this product annually (Fike 1987:115). First distributed in 1842, it continued being made and sold through the early decades of the twentieth century (Fike 1987:115).

It appears that the composition of most patent medicines from this period were fairly similar, and, as has long been recognized, alcohol was a main ingredient (see Table 9). However, there were exceptions. Dr. Vegotsky notes that some stomach bitters were low in alcohol or even totally without it [Vegotsky n.d.:64]), but this certainly was not so of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC BITTERS (FB1, Cat No. 352-3), a gin-based stomach bitters.

Apparently the alcohol in many of these preparations was not entirely without medicinal purpose. Vegotsky recognizes its role in extracting organic compounds from herbs and other plants as well as its efficacy as a preservative (n.d.:3). In addition to alcohol, many patent medicines also contained purely narcotic substances such as morphine or, like McMUNN'S, opium (Bond 1989). In addition, unidentified druggists' potions may have included these substances.

Sugar in syrup form appears to be the second most common component in these formulas, with flavorings such as anise, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger added (Vegotsky n.d.:63). Liquid sealed inside two bottles recovered from the Greenwich Mews privies (GM 1-1-61; 2-6-32) analyzed by Dr. Leonard Fine of Columbia University proved to contain

sugar syrups (Fine in Geismar 1989:Appendix H), one with a strong peppermint odor (peppermint was undoubtedly another medicinal flavoring). It may be that these two specimens and an assortment of unmarked vials and medicine bottles from both the Greenwich Mews and Mugavero sites contained potions prepared by druggists that were similar to patent medicines, but with a lower alcohol content (e.g., Vegotsky n.d.:77). Of course, they were probably more expensive than over the counter preparations (Vegotsky notes that the price of patent medicines remained remarkably constant throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth [n.d.:69]).

A "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," a cough medicine from FB1 (Cat. No. 034-84), and a "DR. MAGNEN'S/LUCINA CORDIAL/OR THE ELIXIR OF LOVE" from FA4 (Cat. No. 366-63) are interesting bottles (Exhibit 90). The DR. WISTAR'S because it was a common cough medicine, the ELIXIR OF LOVE meant to help the reproductive process (see Appendix B), because it was apparently somewhat unique. The DR. WISTAR'S was purportedly made as early as 1835 and was advertised as late as 1929 (Fike 1987:28).

Although the Regua Site in Westchester is rural rather than urban, and later than the Mugavero and Greenwich Mews sites, the medicines from the three sites seem comparable. Each produced all-purpose cures, at least two of them--the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and the UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC BITTERS--were the same brands. It appears that medicines at these sites may reflect what was generally available over time (many came and went quickly while others were re-

markably long-lived) rather than new treatments. And, while several bottles from Greenwich Mews suggest a lung problem for one of its occupants, Samuel Furman, who had cough preparations in his privy and later died of consumption (Geismar 1989:104), the Mugavero medicines are less occupant specific. Indeed, two of three identified medicine bottles in low levels of FC3--a HUTCHING'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS (Cat. No. 705-23) and a HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA (Cat. No. 705- 26)--suggest a stomach problem (the third was BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT [Cat. No. 705-30] meant for external use). The widow Ann Fowler, who may have used and discarded these bottles, died of typhoid and dysentery twelve years after leaving her house on Pacific Street in 1867 (Death Certificate 1879:5820B).

In general, however, the health of the site's occupants appears dependent on multi-purpose concoctions that may have offered a measure of relief if not a cure. It is also possible they substituted for alcohol or augmented what was imbibed as a beverage. (For more information about medicinal practices and health care in the nineteenth century, see Howson 1987; Young 1961.)

#### Sanitation: The Artifacts

Sanitation in the form of tooth brushing and washing is documented in all the privies. FA3, FA4, and FC3 each produced toothbrush holders, and FA3, FA4, and FB1 all contained soap or sponge dishes. Shaving mugs were found in FA3 (Vessel No. 110) and FB1 (Cat. No. 322-2); two also came from FA4, one of them with the CRACKED ICE pattern (Vessel No. 350), the other of porcelain (Cat. No. 030-5) (Exhibit

91). The privies also produced wash basins (five were recovered from FA3), and FA3, FB1, and FB6 each yielded ewers, large pitchers meant to hold water for washing (Exhibit 92).

Remarkably few chamber pots were recovered from the privies-- eight were identified in FA3, a number closest to what was found in each Greenwich Mews privy (ten pots came from each privy and a ceramic bedpan from one of them). The other privies yielded fourteen pots altogether: six from FA4--one of them transfer printed (Vessel No. 126); three from FB1; four from FB6; and one from FC3 (Exhibit 93).

A New York City manufacturer of bedroom furniture who advertised in the 1855-56 Brooklyn Directory provided an illustration that shows a chamber pot under the bed and a wash basin and ewer and either a soap or sponge dish or a toothbrush holder on the nearby toilet table. This was apparently the common and, perhaps, ideal toilet set in a Brooklyn home of this period (see Exhibit 95).

Glass syringes from the site are included in the "Personal" category but could be related to sanitary practices and are discussed here. It is probably even more accurate to consider them "Medical." The glass syringe (not to be confused with the hypodermic needle) is perhaps unfamiliar to the 1992 reader who has at least heard of chamber pots, toothbrush holders, ewers, and wash basins--those quaint toilet items of the past. The glass syringes recovered from at least four of the privy pits (all but FC3) were sold through glass houses (e.g., McKee & Bros. 1858, 1864) and were used to cleanse or adminis-



90 Embossed bottles. On the left, "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY/PHILA.," a cough medicine (FB1); center, "DR. KELLINGER'S/MAGIC FLUID," a hair grower from FB6; and "DR. MAGNIN'S/LUCINA CORDIAL, OR THE ELIXIR OF LOVE," from FA4. This last product was meant to increase procreative powers.



91 "Sanitary" items from four privies (FC3 not represented) but mainly from FB4. Pictured are shaving mugs, long toothbrush holders (with tooth brushes) and soap or sponge dishes, one from FA4, with a drain. Versions of the distinctive "Cracked Ice" pattern are found on a soap or sponge dish (left center; FB1), a shaving mug (center rear; FA4); and a tooth brush holder (right; FB1).



**92** Wash basins and ewers. The transfer printed bowls are both from FA3; three of the plain basins are from FA4, one from FA3. The plain white ewer in the center is from FB6. The transfer printed one to the rear is from FA3., and the sprigged one to the right is from FB6.



**93** Twelve chamber pots from all but FC3. All are undecorated except for a blue transfer printed one from FA3 (lower left).



**94** Glass syringes, mainly from FA4, but also some from FA3, FB1, and FB6. Not to be confused with hypodermic needles, female (two upper examples) and male (fourth from top) were available to druggists through American glass houses.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORY ADVERTISER

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## PLIMPTON'S SECRETARY BEDSTEAD AND TOILET TABLE COMBINED.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
BY THE PATENTEES,

**H. R. & J. L. PLIMPTON,**  
WESTFIELD, Massachusetts, and  
62 WHITE STREET, 3d door from Broadway,  
NEW YORK.

The Subscribers would return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Brooklyn for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon this invention since its first introduction in this vicinity, and hope that the reputation of our articles will merit the continuance of the same esteemed favors.



Above is a correct representation of the Bedstead and Toilet Table, as formed by this arrangement, the same when folded and placed together form a Secretary or Bookcase; as we make over twenty different patterns of Secretary, it would be impossible to represent them here; therefore we would extend a general invitation to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Brooklyn, to make us a call (whether wishing to purchase or not), at 62 White Street, and examine our various patterns, and witness the transformation of the article from its daily to its nightly use. We insert the following notices, to insure those unacquainted, that *this* is a thing of sufficient importance to merit attention:

[From the Boston Pathfinder in Report of Mass. C. M. A. Fair.]

"An elegant affair, suited for parlor or sitting room; upon turning it down, a nice Spring Bed is discovered, also, a Toilet Table, Drawers, and other important requisites. This piece of furniture seems to be the grand centre of attraction."

[From the Philadelphia Daily Enquirer, in Report of the Pennsylvania State Fair.]

"It presents the appearance of an elegant Bookcase. When desired the lower portion of the frame can be immediately converted into a complete Toilet Table, while the remaining part, with little or no exertion, is as readily changed to a commodious bed with spring Mattress so admirably constructed, as to permit a free circulation of air at all times, whether closed or not. It is not only an exceedingly ingenious contrivance, but one that challenges the admiration of all who behold it. Altogether it is the completest thing of the kind we have ever seen."

ter to all bodily openings. This included the ears, nose, teeth, and eyes as well as vaginas, rectums, and perhaps even the penis (e.g., Schieffelin 1891:541).

The syringes from the site were either "male" (pointed) or "female" (blunt end) with glass plungers (Exhibit 94), but nineteenth-century catalogues indicate they were available in contorted and bizarre shapes (Reynders 1875:147) and in hard rubber as well as glass (Schiefflin 1891:545-46). It has been postulated that they were used to introduce drugs into various body orifices for hydrotherapy (Howson 1987:118). Ten almost whole or identifiable syringes from the privies, and several fragments that represent an unknown number of additional ones, attest to their common usage. Most were from FA4 (Cat. Nos. 030-80, 81, 034-218-227), but some were from FA3 (Cat. Nos. 032-196, 038-37), FB1 (Cat. No. 347-39), and FB6 (Cat. No. 355-168). A hard rubber version was found at Greenwich Mews, and eleven glass syringes, some plungers, and some fragments were found at the Sullivan Street site (Howson 1987:119).

#### Sanitation: The Privies

There is no doubt that the Mugavero privy pits were built to serve as receptacles for human waste. It appears that at least one of them (FA4) was in use or accessible until at least 1891 even though local street sewers are suggested by 1867, and perhaps were installed as early as 1851 (at least for street runoff).

Laws affecting privy building, managing, and filling were instituted in Brooklyn as they were in New York City. These include

Acts published in 1865 but in effect since at least 1854, when a Health Department was established, and undoubtedly before (Laws and Ordinances, Article IV 1865:247-352). These stated that privies, sinks (privy features), and cesspools were to be made of brick or stone and to be at least 10 ft. deep (as noted earlier, those at Mug-avero were dry-laid stone and, based on those that were seemingly intact, appear to be just over 9 ft. deep, but their original depth is impossible to ascertain). They were to be constructed at least 30 ft. from any public pump, and to be separated from any adjoining lot by 2 ft. of solid earth or masonry measured from inside the privy. Their contents were not permitted to rise within 2 ft. of the top, and they could not to be emptied unless first rendered odorless and inoffensive. Written permission of the Health Officer was required before they could be emptied, and the time of the day and the year was controlled. Offensive privies were to be cleaned by the owner, or, if absent, by the tenant within ten days of receiving official notice. Most importantly for our purposes, neither garbage or dead animals were to be thrown into the pit, and they were to be filled with clean earth when no longer in use.

Although privy construction followed the rules, as was found at Greenwich Mews and other excavated sites (e.g., Geismar 1983; Greenhouse 1991; Salwen and Yamin 1989; Wall 1990), the privy deposits and later filling apparently did not.

Night soil, the dark, organic midden deposit expected in privies but rarely found in those excavated in Manhattan that date

to the last half of the nineteenth century (Geismar n.d.; 1989),\* was noted in small quantities in some of the Mugavero privies. It was found most extensively in FA3 where dark and somewhat organic soils clung to some of the stone walls. As noted earlier, however, seed analyses indicate fecally-deposited soils throughout all the pits (see Appendix D), and parasite eggs in several levels tend to confirm this finding (see Appendix E).

The soils from Cat. No. 034 in FA4 contained the most parasite eggs of any analyzed sample (over 1,000 eggs per milliliter of processed soil, but not considered an especially large amount). Karl Reinhard notes that children often transmit intestinal parasites, so it is perhaps no coincidence that this deposit came from a privy level that also contained doll fragments (Cat. No. 034-80). On the other hand, FB6, the privy with the most child-related toys, had only one deposit with eggs, and that contained only 200 eggs per milliliter (see Appendix E, Table 5).

It is perhaps relevant that several of the site's medicine bottles once held potions that purportedly treated stomach and bowel disorders (see Table 8), but this may or may not be related to the presence of intestinal parasites. A bottle of SEABURY'S WORM DESTROYER from FB1 (Cat. No. 347-29) came from a level in the privy that

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\* I am grateful to my New York City colleagues for sharing site information: Leonard Bianchi for Ed Rutsch (60 Wall); Diane Dallal for Joel Grossman (Broad Street); Terry Klein (Barclay's Bank ); Nan Rothschild (Stadt Huys) and, for her and Arnold Pickman (7 Hanover Square); the late Bert Salwen (Sullivan Street); Diana Wall (Telco).

showed evidence of some eggs, albeit relatively few (see Appendix E, Table 5). But this may merely be a coincidence.

In New York City, lime was introduced into privies as a sanitizing and deodorizing agent; a municipal work force to lime privies is documented in the Minutes of the Common Council as early as 1802 (MCC III 1802:96-97). In Brooklyn, however, the Council Minutes are missing, but the parasite and pollen analyses described in Appendix E suggest that sand, not lime, was the deodorizing agent used in the Mugavero privies. This is indicated by a paucity of pollen in the soil samples and by the fact that these samples did not react to hydrochloric acid, a chemical that causes calcium carbonates, such as those introduced by lime, to bubble or froth (see Appendix E). Moreover, the soils in the privy were described as being sandy though mixed with ash and, in some places, silt, and Karl Reinhard found the samples to be highly silicate.

In the 1870s, the merits of the dry-earth method of treating sewage was being expounded worldwide (Leavitt 1874). Its efficacy was cited not only for the earth closet used in the home, but also for outdoor cesspools and privies (Leavitt 1874:59). It appears this was the method adapted to deodorize and sanitize privies at the Mugavero site if not throughout Brooklyn. If so, the introduction of urine into the privies would have been limited since the dry-earth method worked best under dry conditions. Its use at the Mugavero site could have been fostered by the early sewers that removed liquid but perhaps not solid waste from the site houses. The breadth of its use can be confirmed or refuted with data from future excavations.

Whatever the deodorizing and sanitizing method used during the last half of the nineteenth century, privies had to be cleaned, and the ancient bucket and cart method of cleaning undoubtedly prevailed. In 1875-76, permits were given for cleaning 9,389 Brooklyn privies, and 2,203 others were cleaned without permits. Contents of the privies were taken to scows at the foot of Washington Street where it was sold and taken by sailing vessels to New Jersey and Long Island to be used as fertilizer (Board of Health 1875-76:124).

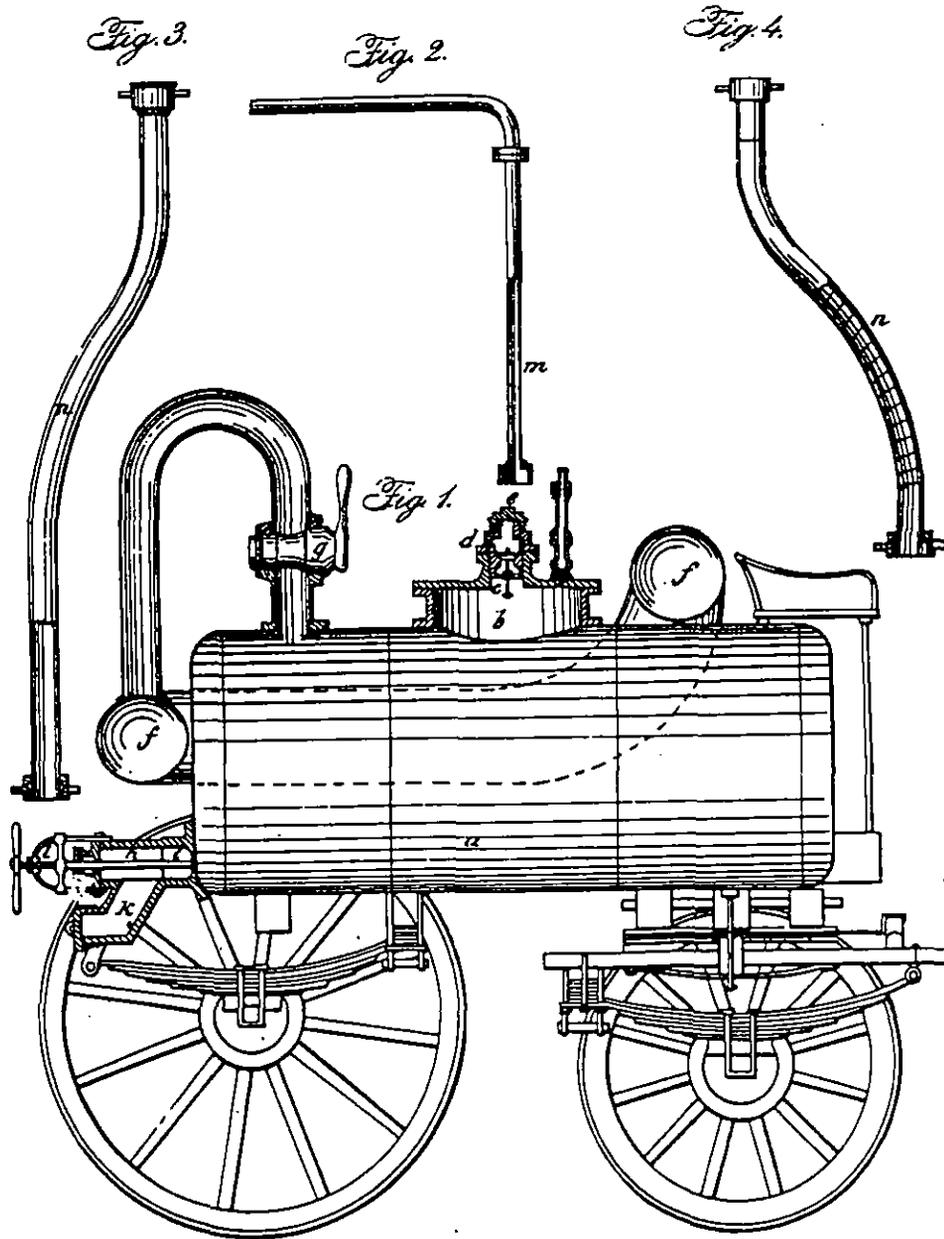
In the 1850s, the bucket and cart method could have been replaced by the mechanical privy excavators then being developed or perfected (e.g., Daitichy 1850; Exhibit 96). Their use was expounded by the Brooklyn Board of Health in 1875-76, citing their successful introduction into Baltimore (Board of Health 1876:24). Whatever the cleaning method of choice, its use was short-lived since two privies (FB6 and FC3) may have been abandoned between 1867 and 1880, and, except for FA4 which was apparently used or accessible as late as 1891, the others around 1880 (see Occupants and Table 1).

It is obvious that cleaning episodes would not only alter the soil deposits, but would also disturb trash thrown into the privy pits. For example, a deep ash level in the center of FB6 (see Exhibits 29 and 30) seems to indicate that at least one cleaning episode occurred. The ash was relatively devoid of artifacts, and it is possible that it was related to filling upon abandonment. If so, it may represent an attempt to cover the garbage-laden deposits below.

F. DATICHY.  
Privy Excavator.

No. 7,834.

Patented Dec. 17, 1850.



It appears that the builders of the Mugavero site houses obeyed the rules when they built the privy pits. The owner-occupants and later tenants, however, flouted some of them, using the privies as garbage receptacles and often slipping household trash into the pits. Here and at other privy excavations, it is fortuitous for the archaeologist that rules were broken: the data not only provide chronologies that suggest at least tenuous correlations between deposits and households, they also allow us to reconstruct diets and interpret household economics.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Field investigations of the Mugavero site, combined with previous archival research, has provided the data to address several research questions. Yet again it was found that under the proper conditions, archaeological deposits can survive development even in an urban situation.

The data from five household privies that serviced middle class homes suggested that the privies were abandoned differentially over time. In two instances, at 338 and 356 Pacific Street (FB6 and FC1), it may have been as early as 1867 or shortly thereafter. But, at 119 Hoyt Street (FA3) and 340 Pacific Street (FB1), a post-1880 date is suggested. An 1891 coin in a deep level of the privy at 125 Hoyt Street (FA4) suggests even later abandonment, or at least a long period of access to the pit.

The deposits provided insights into the life-styles of those living in this middle-class section in South Brooklyn in the last half

of the nineteenth century. Each privy had its distinctive artifact or character: porcelain dishes in FA3; a profusion of imported goods in FA4; opium in FB1; toys in FB6; and the anomalous nature of FC3--its artifactual mix, the 5-ft. void at the top of the privy, and its brick cap.

Yet the features demonstrate many similarities. They all document the English table ceramics and American-made glass tableware available to these households. But an extraordinary collection of plain porcelain plates, cups, platters, and dishes from FA3 suggests that a local porcelain manufacturer may have been in production. It is also possible, if less likely, that this tableware came from France. In addition to the white porcelain, transfer prints and plain whitewares and white granite dishes were also purchased. And beef cuts that required long cooking were obtained commercially from butchers, but the diet also included fish and shellfish, an assortment of poultry, and fruits and vegetables. Among the fruits were berries, grapes, melons, cherries, figs, and peaches; vegetables included asparagus, mustard greens, corn, and possibly broccoli, celery, and carrots; salads may have been made with dandelion, purslane, and perhaps the mustard greens. Herbs were used, and honey may also have been part of the diet as were chestnuts and walnuts.

Patent medicines used to treat the site's occupants, and even some of the diseases they suffered from (including human whipworm parasites), were determined. A possible addiction to opium is suggested by five bottles of McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM from FB1, and glass syringes attest to practicing medical trends then popular.

A concern with personal appearance that extended from the hair and skin to the condition of one's clothing was indicated by the numerous hair dressings and dyes, the clothing dye and bluing bottles, the hair combs, and the beads and ornaments from the privies. It is also possible that fragments of photographic plates, Civil-War era Ambrotypes, were found that are similar to those recovered from Greenwich Mews in Manhattan. In fact, in many ways, the Mugavero and Greenwich Mews sites are comparable, indicating a similarity in the goods available to middle-class residents of both Brooklyn and Manhattan in the market economy that had developed by the last half of the nineteenth century.

The goods found in the site's privies suggest that households were buying from similar resources, but that personal choice was a deciding factor in what was acquired. This is seen in variations in designs and patterns in glasses and dishes and even in cuts of meat and the amount and kinds of poultry and fish documented in the deposits. Many of these differences are subtle, but discernible. On the other hand, immediate neighbors seemed most likely to have similar goods, but these were not exactly the same.

In some cases, households were at least tentatively associated with the trash discarded in the privies; but whoever the occupant, they were all or mainly professionals or of the middle class.

Foreign goods that included bottled condiments such as pickles from England, olives and olive oils, wines, and perfumes imported from

France, and almost all the dishes imported from England, document the availability of imported goods. Medicines, on the other hand, were mainly from nearby New York City, and it is more than likely that at least the porcelain dishes and teawares were made locally. This may also be true of many food preparation and storage vessels although a pie plate was from Jersey City, and one stoneware jug was from Athens, New York.

Viewing the privy pits as artifacts revealed that the laws governing their installation were observed, while those meant to control their management were not: these deep deposits contained trash and garbage, albeit somewhat disturbed by periodic cleaning, that was not supposed to be there. Although privies were to be cleaned prior to filling, this was either partially done or not done at all or there would be no artifactual record. And finally, the high incidence of sand in the privy deposits suggests that sand, not lime, was used to sanitize and deodorize the pits. This is very different from what has been found in Manhattan, where lime was the deodorizing and sanitizing agent of record and indicated by soils analysis. No agent of record is known for the Mugavero privies, but sand is suggested by the soils, by the lack of calcium carbonate in the deposits, and by a paucity of pollen in the soil samples.

Archaeological field investigations at the Mugavero site provided a great deal of information. While there has been extensive post-field analyses, as noted previously, there is still more information that could be extracted from the artifactual record. To this

end, the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., the site's developer, has agreed to house the collection in a manner that will preserve the artifacts and make them accessible to scholars. Consequently, the artifacts will be available for additional research and exhibition in the planned Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center, an appropriate repository and conclusion to a very rewarding investigation.

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## CERAMIC APPENDIX A - MUGAVERO SITE

The ceramic vessels from the Mugavero site privies included forms and ware types that were common in the mid-nineteenth century. The identified makers' marks were concentrated in the period 1840-1865 (see Tables A-I).

The majority of the vessels were whiteware and white granite earthenwares but the deposits also contained a large number of porcelain vessels along with small amounts of other earthenwares (redwares and yellowwares) and stonewares<sup>1</sup>. The overwhelming majority of makers' marks were from English, specifically Staffordshire, potters, and it is likely, based on the state of the world ceramic industry in the mid-nineteenth century, that most of the unmarked whitewares and white granite vessels were also imported from England. However, it is probable that many of the unmarked non-whiteware vessels were manufactured locally. Redwares and salt-glazed grey-bodied stonewares were manufactured in the metropolitan area during the nineteenth century (Ketchum 1987), and these wares have been excavated from other New York City sites of this period, for example Barclays Bank (Louis Berger Int. Inc 1987), Greenwich Mews (Geismar 1989) and Telco sites (Rockman, Harris and Levin 1983). Yellowwares were made nearby in Jersey City but the majority of yellowwares, both English and American, were unmarked. There were only two marked yellowwares from the site: an English mark in FA3 and a New Jersey mark in FB1. It is likely that, due to the proximity of an excellent source for this ware type in New

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<sup>1</sup>. Whiteware, white granite and yellowware are terms used to denote the refined earthenwares that were widely produced in the nineteenth century. White granite is also known as ironstone, but the former name is becoming the standard one used by historical archaeologists. White granite had a different clay composition than whiteware and it was designed to be harder and more brilliant than whiteware. Nevertheless most potters made both wares and their functions were interchangeable. Whiteware and white granite were used principally for tea and tablewares but were also used for sanitary vessels and, less commonly, for food storage. The chief use of yellowwares was for food preparation vessels but they were also used for sanitary vessels, tablewares, and, rarely and only in the most highly decorated forms, for teawares. Redware is also an earthenware; however its body and glaze are less refined than the others and it is generally referred to as a coarse earthenware. Redware vessels were most often used for food preparation and storage or for non-food related functions. Stonewares were made of different, more highly fired, clays; they were used for food storage and, less frequently, sanitary vessels. Porcelains were made of even more highly fired clays. They were made into tea and tablewares but could also be used for a variety of sanitary and decorative vessels.

Jersey, most of the yellowwares at the Mugavero site were American-made.

The makers' marks were identified through the information in Barber (1976[1904]), Cushion (1976), Godden (1964), Kovel and Kovel (1986), and Leibowitz (1985). Godden is the best available source for English marks but his work has been heavily concentrated on the Staffordshire pottery district; as a result other English marks, for instance two complete marks in FA3, are often not datable. In general, Godden is extremely reliable and is used as the ultimate authority by other ceramic historians. Nevertheless, there is a problem with the marks used by the firm of James Edwards. Godden (1964:230-231) implies that the mark "JAMES EDWARDS" and "JAMES EDWARDS & SON" were mutually exclusive, with the former used 1842-1851 and the latter 1851-1882; however, there are post-1851 white granite (ironstone) named patterns illustrated in Wetherbee (1980:86,92, and 99) that were registered simply to James Edwards. It is probably better to date all "JAMES EDWARDS" marks 1842-1882 and to date marks with "& SON" 1851-1882. This is the reason for the bracketed dates on some of the James Edwards marks on Tables B, D, F, and H.

The source of the unusually high numbers of porcelains found in the Mugavero deposits were not easily determined. Only one vessel, from a German pottery, is marked (Vessel 704 from FB6), but this cup has a distinctive form that is not the same as most of the other porcelain teawares. Porcelain vessels were more expensive than earthenwares and their numbers in these deposits could be due to several factors: the inhabitants of the site could have been willing to spend relatively large sums for their tea and tablewares; there might have been disproportional breakage of porcelains; or porcelain might have been relatively easily available to the inhabitants of this site.

American consumers at mid-century were able to obtain porcelains from England, France, and Germany. Porcelain production in the first half of the century had become industrialized in these countries. Manufacturing costs and retail prices were lowered as a result, and porcelain became more widely available to middle-class consumers (Frelinghuysen 1989:21). In addition, American potters began to manufacture porcelain. The first attempts, during the first half of the century in Manhattan, Philadelphia, and Jersey City, were successful in producing porcelain, but none of these factories had large outputs and their products were expensive (Barber 1976[1893]126-153; Frelinghuysen 1989:11-21). The bodies and decorations of these early American porcelains were modeled on French rather than English vessels; English earthenwares were the most common tea and table wares in North America but French porcelains were preferred to English at this time (Felton and Schultz 1983:45; Frelinghuysen 1989:17,21).

After the 1840s, American porcelain production became well

established in three centers -- Brooklyn, Trenton, New Jersey, and East Liverpool, Ohio (Barber 1976[1893]:162-164; Frelinghuysen 1989:21-28; Ketchum 1987:71-75). The Brooklyn firms were the first to successfully manufacture porcelains on a large scale. The first Brooklyn porcelain manufactory was built in Greenpoint in the 1840s<sup>2</sup> by Charles Cartlidge, who was trained in England. This pottery ceased production in 1856, but during its period of operation a variety of forms that included both household decorations and food-related vessels were made: door plates, inkstands, paper weights, knife handles, cane handles, candlesticks, spittoons, "shaving or soap boxes," snuff boxes, and pitchers (Frelinghuysen 1989:22), along with "complete dinner and tea sets" (Ketchum 1987:72). At the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations (held in 1853 in New York's Bryant Park), Cartlidge received an award for his fine "tea, table, and fancy ware" (Frelinghuysen 1989:21). The factory had a large output of these varied items but, since very few of their products were marked, attribution of vessels is difficult. (The only marked vessels appear to be large embossed pitchers with gilding and overglaze handpainting that were probably used for display in hotels and saloons or were presentation pieces<sup>3</sup>.)

Another firm was also established in Greenpoint by William Boch and his brothers, who were probably French, sometime between 1840 and 1844 (Ketchum 1987:73-74; Frelinghuysen 1989:24-26). The Bochs manufactured household furnishings and food-related vessels that were similar in form and decoration to those of Cartlidge. Their wares were also usually unmarked but some rare pieces (pitchers and mugs, for the most part) with the mark "W.B. & BRS./GREENPOINT, L.I." have been preserved (Ketchum 1987:74; Frelinghuysen 1989:120). In 1861 the firm was taken over by Thomas Carll Smith and named the Union Porcelain Company. The pottery, known later as the Union Porcelain Works, was in operation until the 1920s. The Union Porcelain Works "produced vast quantities of porcelain and ironstone [white granite] china" (Ketchum 1987:74). In 1861 the company issued a catalogue, mainly of household furnishings and hardware, which listed the following among its products:

pitchers, spittoons, cups and saucers for coffee, tea and chocolate, preserve plates, heavy oval dishes, mugs with handles, milk and cream pitchers, bowls, mustard cups, shaving

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<sup>2</sup>. Ketchum (1987:71) gives the date as 1844 or earlier, but Frelinghuysen (1989:22) states that the factory was established in 1848.

<sup>3</sup>. Presentation pieces were vessels made to commemorate an event or to honor an individual or organization. Frelinghuysen illustrates a very large (13" height) pitcher made by Cartlidge that was presented to the governor of New York. This vessel, however, is unmarked.

mugs, tumblers, ice cream saucers, plates, porcelain images, ice picks, toddy sticks, lemon squeezers (quoted in Frelinghuysen 1989:26).

This was a formidable array of items for a mid-century American pottery. As was the case with its predecessor, most wares were unmarked, but some are known with the initials "U.P.W." or the full name of the company; however, according to Barber (1976[1904]:80), no marks were used before 1876.

Various members of the Boch family were involved in other porcelain manufactories in Greenpoint and nearby in Queens during the late 1850s and early 1860s (Ketchum 1987:74-75). These enterprises were short-lived but their products are thought to resemble those of the Boch Brothers factory (Frelinghuysen 1989:116).

At approximately the same time that these firms were becoming established in Brooklyn, other potters were producing porcelain tea and tablewares in Trenton, Gloucester, New Jersey (near Philadelphia), and Philadelphia (Frelinghuysen 1989:26-28). (The East Liverpool potteries began the large-scale manufacture of porcelain in the third quarter of the nineteenth century [Gates and Ormerod 1982:5]).

Although plain tea and tablewares were produced by all these firms, few examples have been preserved. Decorated items are included in museum and private collections, but the majority of vessels used by middle class consumers were plain or minimally decorated with gilded bands and lines (see Tables below). The scarcity of preserved examples of plain wares and the rarity of makers' marks makes positive attribution to factories difficult. The large numbers of porcelain vessels found at the Mugavero site and the existence of known local manufacturers of porcelain makes it tempting to infer that the Mugavero vessels were made in Brooklyn or, less probably, New Jersey or Philadelphia. The examples of the products of these factories illustrated in Frelinghuysen (1989:108-129) are all decorated and most have embossed decorations, but, as far as can be determined from comparison with the illustrations, the body color, surface luster, and gilding resemble the Mugavero vessels. However, in the absence of makers' marks or identifiable embossed patterns, it was not possible to attribute a local origin to these vessels with certainty.

If the porcelains excavated from the Mugavero site privies were not made by local potters, it is likely that they were imported from France. The porcelain center at Limoges sent large amounts of porcelain to the American market, especially to New York City (Frelinghuysen 1989:21 and 128), and French porcelains were the standard against which other porcelains were judged (Barber 1976[1893]:132; Frelinghuysen 1989:27). Porcelains were also imported from England, but relatively more of these were marked.

The one maker's mark could be identified as German, but, as noted above, this vessel was dissimilar to the other porcelains.

The question of why such large proportions of porcelains were found in the Mugavero privies thus cannot be definitively answered. It is likely that, because of the local potteries, porcelains were relatively easily available and not excessively expensive for middle-class residents of Brooklyn at this time. However, this is speculative and the possibility that the porcelains originated in Europe or England cannot be discounted. If the porcelains were imported, they would represent a proportionately greater outlay of a family's income for tea and tablewares.

The following section discusses each privy separately. A table (Tables A, C, E, G, and I) summarizing the identifiable food-related vessel forms in each deposit is presented. It should be noted that the numbers on the Tables and the Exhibits in the Text do not match because the Tables include only those food-related vessels whose functions could be precisely identified (i.e., "Cup, Plate") but the Figures include vessels identified to a more general level (i.e., "tableware") as well as non-food related forms (decorative items, toys, etc.). The numbers of vessels on the Tables are Minimum Numbers of Vessels (MNVs).

Whiteware and white granite vessels were combined on the Tables in order to simplify the visual presentation. Archaeologists make a distinction between these wares in order to add in dating, but the number of makers' marks present at this site provided more precise dating. Vessels without any decoration were combined with simple paneled<sup>4</sup> or fluted vessels (see Exhibit 45 for examples of these forms) for the same reason of visual simplicity. Vessels without decoration but with named shapes (e.g., "TRENT SHAPE," "UNION SHAPE") were also included in the Plain category. All sizes of plates were also combined under the general heading of Plate.

The terms "London-shaped," "double-curved," and "paneled" are used to describe vessel shapes in the following discussion, although they are not distinguished on the Tables. London-shaped cups and bowls have an angular exterior; double-curved hollowwares have a sinuous exterior; and paneled vessels are faceted.

In this report, bowls have been defined, based on their ware types, as both tablewares and food preparation vessels: bowls made of whiteware, white granite, or porcelain were assumed to be used on the table but bowls made of yellowware were assigned to the food preparation category. Two sizes of vessels were subsumed under

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<sup>4</sup> Paneled vessels were angular in shape. They are very similar to the "Gothic," "Octagon" "Syndenham" and other early white granite shapes as illustrated in Wetherbee (1980) and could be considered as the "generic" variety of these named patterns.

tableware bowls. Both large bowls (approximately 10 in. in rim diameter) and small bowls (approximately 6 in. in diameter) were placed in this category, even though it is likely that the larger vessels were used for food service and the smaller ones were used for individual consumption of liquid or semi-liquid foods. The discussion of each Table identifies the numbers of each size of bowl. At least some of the small bowls might properly be called "breakfast cups" but the decision was made to include them in tea rather than tablewares because they were probably used for food consumption in the context of meals rather than in the context of tea or coffee drinking.

Basins were distinguished from large bowls by the presence of rims or brims (Exhibit 92). Ewers (used with basins for washing) were separated from pitchers (used for food service) by the taller, narrower shape of the former (Exhibit 92). On many of the Tables a vessel form "Small Plate/Dish" (abbreviated as Sm.Pl/Dsh) was included under Tablewares. These vessels presented a problem for classification because they were shaped like very small plates (approximately 4 in. rim diameter) with a brim but were deep. They might have been "cup plates" that functioned as deep saucers or they might have been intended for use as small dessert or side dishes. They were made of porcelain or white granite and were especially abundant in FA3. It was decided to include them with Tablewares rather than teawares for several reasons: the wear on the vessels, when identified, did not support their use as saucers; recognizable saucers, of different shapes, were also present in these deposits; and details of their rim shapes closely resembled plates found in the same contexts. However, their functional identification is merely tentative until illustrated price lists or advertisements with this form can be located<sup>5</sup>.

The ointment pots listed on the Tables were used as containers for a variety of medicinal salves, toothpastes, and cosmetics. Most were plain but the small varieties with fitted lids (see Exhibit 10-1) probably had paper labels that not only identified their contents but also secured their lids to their bases. The taller varieties with grooves below the rim were probably provided with tied down lids of paper or cloth. The smaller kind were most likely shipped with their contents from the point of manufacture, but the latter could have been used by local druggists for dispensing freshly-mixed medicines or cosmetics.

In the following discussions, the ceramics are referred to by either their catalogue and artifact number (for example, 334-4) or, if they were crossmends, by their crossmend number (for example, CM# 507). The Exhibits referred to are in the Text.

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<sup>5</sup>. It is possible that these were the "ice cream saucers" made by the Union Porcelain Works, but this is entirely speculative.

**INTRODUCTION**

The ceramic assemblage from FA3 was the largest at the site and it had the greatest proportion of porcelain vessels, especially plates (Table A). The identifiable makers' marks were from English (Staffordshire) firms in business during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century (Table B). The relatively small number of potters and the repetition of names shows that the household(s) that deposited these vessels had a limited range of products, either through choice or restricted availability. Several of the marks were very precisely dated to within one to three years: J. Harding (1850-1851); G. Phillips (1845-1848); and T. Phillips (1845-1846). All these marks were on blue transfer-printed vessels. The 1856 ceramic TPQ, on a plate from catalogue 042, was from a registry mark for the T. & R. Boote "UNION SHAPE."

Two marks were undatable although they were complete. The first, on a small whiteware bowl, was "J. GOODWIN/SEACOMBE POTTERIES/LIVERPOOL." As noted above, most of Godden's research has been about the Staffordshire potteries, consequently much less is known about other areas. Liverpool had several important potteries (notably Herculaneum) but no reference to either Goodwin or the Seacombe Potteries could be found. The other mark was unusual because even though it was impressed on a yellowware pie plate it declared itself to be "BRUNTS/DERBYSHIRE/IRONSTONE/WARRANTED." Various factories that manufactured yellowware were located in Derbyshire but Brunts could not be identified.

**TEAWARES**

The teawares were distinguished by the number of very similar porcelain cups and saucers (Table A). These vessels (at least six cups and ten saucers) had fine white bodies and were paneled but unpainted or gilded (Exhibit 45). Both the numbers of vessels and their overall similarity suggest a large purchase from one manufacturer rather than an accumulation of vessels over time from varied sources. One vessel (CM#135, a 12-paneled cup approximately 3 1/2 in. wide and 3 in. tall) was marked with an "M" on the base. This mark is unidentifiable; none of the other vessels was marked. It is thus impossible to attribute them to a maker; however, it is tempting to speculate that they might be locally made.

At least four of the saucers (CM#s 133, 134, 137, and 168) were almost identical and were most probably purchased as part of a set. They were approximately 6 in. in diameter with a well and paneled sides (Exhibit 45, upper right). Two other saucers (CM#s 118 and 130) were very similar but they had a double line around the well.

TABLE A FA 3

	TEAWARES						TABLEWARES						FOOD PREP/STORAGE				SANITARY					TOTAL
	Cup	Saucer	Pot	Creamer	Cup/Pit.	Other*	Plate	Sm.Pl/Dsh	Dish	Bowl	Platter	Pitcher	Jar	Baking Dish	Bowl	Jug/Bottle	Chamber	Ewer	Basin	Ointment	Other**	
WHITEWARE/ WHITE GRANITE																						
Plain	7	4	2	1			4		3	2	1	1		1			6		3	6	1	42
Transfer Printed	2	5		2	6		10		1	2	1	1					1	1	2		1	35
Handpainted/Spngd	1		1		1		1															4
Embossed	1						1		1		1											4
Gilded Band	1																					1
Annular/Banded																	1					10
Blue Shell Edge							2				1											3
PORCELAIN																						
Plain	6	10		1		2	25	6	3		1										1	55
Handpainted	1																					1
Embossed									1													1
Gilded Band	1	1	1																			3
Misc.Gilded		1																				1
Lustre																					1	1
YELLOWWARE																						
Plain														2	1							3
Rockingham			1																			1
White Int Slip																1						1
'Snow'				1																		1
STONEWARE																						
Albany Slip												1										1
Other Brown Slip																1						1
Bristol/Mustard																1						1
Blue Dec./Alb Slip												1				1						2
REDWARE																						
Clear Glaze												3										3
Lt.Glz.Dk.Dec.												1										1
Brown Glaze												2										2
Slip Decorated														4								4
TOTAL	20	21	5	5	7	3	43	6	9	11	4	4	9	7	2	3	8	1	5	6	3	182

\* small plain chocolate pots/covered demi-tasse cups and small polychrome and luster straight-sided cup

\*\* 1 plain whiteware mug; 1 transfer printed soap dish; 1 plain porcelain tooth brush holder

TABLE B  
IDENTIFIED MAKERS' MARKS - FA3

MARK	DATE RANGES	# OF OCCURRENCES
Davenport	1805[1858?]-1860	1
T & R Boote		
Union Shape	1856-1891** (8/22/56)	1
John Alcock	1853-1861	1
J. Harding	1850-1851	2
J.F. - possibly Jacob Furnival	1845-1870	1
G. Phillips	1845-1848 (1/13/45)	2
T. Phillips & Son	1845-1846	1
James Edwards	1842-1851[82?]	3
Edward Challinor *	1842-1867	2
John Wedge Wood	1841-1860	2
John Ridgway & Co. *	1844-1855	1
J & G Alcock	1839-1846	1
William Ridgway & Son	1838-1848	1
William Ridgway & Co.	1834-1854	2
John Meir & Son	1837-1890	2
Mellor, Venables, & Co.	1834-1851	1
Wood & Challinor	1828-1843	1
Joseph Heath & Son *	1828-1841	1
Adams	1825-1864***	1

\* identified as the maker of an identifiable transfer printed pattern by Williams (1978, 1986) but no makers' mark present

\*\* start of production of the identified embossed pattern/shape gives the beginning date

\*\*\* beginning date from style of shell edge pattern

Other undecorated porcelain teawares included a creamer (032-3) with an almost rectangular body and a broad pouring spout (Exhibit 46), and two small chocolate pots or demitasse cups. These small pots/cups (CM#s 190 and 191) were urn-shaped with handles and appeared to be fitted for lids. Their bodies were quite thin and very white and the forms were well-executed.

In addition to the plain cups and saucers, there were three gilded vessels: a saucer with gilded rim (CM#140, Exhibit 45); a partial saucer with a trace of gilding; and a cup handle with a gilded stripe. A cup with an overglaze handpainted floral polychrome design (035-24) was most likely made in England. It had a red painted "29" that was probably a decorator's rather than a maker's mark on the base. (Decorators were paid by the piece; a set number of the vessels they painted was marked in order to keep track of their output.) A small straight-sided vessel (CM#180) was probably a child's mug; it was decorated with copper luster and polychrome stripes in bright colors.

The other gilded teaware in this assemblage was a virtually completely reconstructible teapot with lid (CM#161, Exhibit 50). (The lid and pot were counted as one on Table A.) This teapot (one of five from this feature) had a creamy-colored crazed body with a tapered shape, an angular handle, and a high, domed lid. The body was paneled and the foot was a pedestal shape. There were bands of gilding around the exterior as well as a gilded band and a simple leaf design on the spout. Based on the color of the body and the shape, this vessel was probably also English. None of the cups or saucers in this assemblage was a match to this vessel.

The numerous whiteware and white granite teawares (seven cups and four saucers) included plain paneled cups and saucers similar to the porcelain teawares in general shape (Table A). Some were tall but others were more squat; body quality varied from hard and uncrazed to very crazed and stained.

Two of the tea/coffee pots listed on Table A were plain whiteware. They were both fragmentary: one (044-18) was a plain spout and the other (047-1) was a lid. However, they definitely represented two separate vessels because body colors and thicknesses were different. Their fragmentary condition might indicate that they were redeposited fragments from an earlier assemblage.

Another tea/coffee pot lid (044-52) was handpainted with a pattern of small floral sprigs. A handpainted cup (CM#182) and small plate (CM#204) were decorated with small sprigs that were very similar to the decoration on the lid. The cup had an illegible maker's mark consisting of floral elements and initials that might be read as "EW." If the initials were indeed "EW," these vessels might have been made by the firm of Enoch Wood & Sons (1818-1846), but this is conjectural. At any rate, vessels

decorated in this style are generally dated circa 1820-1860 (Miller: personal communication 1987); thus these might have been remnants of an early set.

Another possible early group of teawares was represented by four transfer-printed vessels. A creamer spout, three cup plates, and a cup handle had an over-all small scale floral print in green overpainted ("clobbered") in red (Exhibit 49). Their bodies were fine and thin and could be classified as transitional pearlware/whiteware. Based upon their bodies and decoration, these vessels probably date circa 1825-1860. The cup and creamer were very fragmentary, but one of the cup plates was complete.

This assemblage had a relatively large number of cup plates that included, in addition to the three already described, another very interesting transfer printed vessel. This vessel (048-11) was a portrait of the minstrel dancer Thomas Dartmouth Rice, known as Jim Crow (Exhibit 49). The design for this plate was apparently taken from a broadside advertising either his 1836 tour of England or a later one (see Text).

Another cup plate was decorated with blue sponged and handpainted decoration (Exhibit 49). This type of decoration was very popular on inexpensive tea and tablewares from the second quarter to the end of the nineteenth century. It can be found on sites world-wide in any area within the reach of British merchants. However, in the northeastern United States it has been found more frequently on sites formerly occupied by lower income groups. This ware's scarcity at the Mugavero site is another indication of the middle socio-economic status of these households.

Various teawares in the assemblage were made of whiteware and decorated with a variety of transfer prints. Some of the prints were in red and black but the majority were in blue. The blue designs were not all the same pattern but were instead a variety of visually similar patterns; the majority had a central design consisting of a romantic (i.e., imaginary) landscape with trees, a body of water, and, often, an exotic building, all surrounded by a fairly simple repetitive border (Exhibit 40). The patterns (which were named by their makers) included "DORIA," "OLIVE," and "NANKING." All were by different manufacturers.

Two teawares, which could have been made in either England or the United States, were made of yellowware. The Rockingham teapot (Exhibit 50) was somewhat unexpected; Rockingham teapots are most commonly found on sites occupied by lower middle class families (Claney personal communication 1991). The presence of Rockingham and porcelain teapots from the same deposit could indicate several things: the household had separate vessels for the dining room and for the kitchen; the vessels could have been used by successive households (the porcelain vessel was found somewhat lower in the privy); or the members of the household could simply have preferred

to use a Rockingham teapot rather than one decorated with transfer-printing or other decoration for their informal meals.

The other yellowware tea vessel was a finely made creamer decorated with a blue band around the rim and small white chips of white ceramic covering the rest of the body. This sort of decoration has been called "snow" (Leibowitz 1985:98) and was not uncommon in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Another creamer was an angular white granite vessel whose form was a variant of the Gothic shape.

## TABLEWARES

The tablewares included an unusually large number of porcelain vessels, especially plates. It was difficult to calculate the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNVs) for these plates because they were all plain and had only minimal shape variations; however, at least 25 porcelain plates were in this assemblage (Table A). Thus over half of all the plates recovered were made of porcelain -- an extremely high percentage.

Most of the plates were plain. The vessel (CM#127) at center left in the back row of Exhibit 45 is a good example of the most numerous group: they are approximately 8 in. (ranging from 7 3/4 in. to 8 1/4 in.) in diameter and have a plain, slightly concave brim and small foot ring. There is a noticeable ridge where the rim meets the cavetto. These vessels were undoubtedly a set. The set included at least the following 17 vessels: CM#s 106, 124, 127, 128, 129, 131, 137, 144, 145-148, 198 and 032-9, 10, 13, and 15. This is an unusually large number of matching vessels. It is rare to find so many vessels that can be identified as a set unless some uncommon circumstances occurred that resulted in mass breakage or unless deposition from one household occurred over a number of years. If the vessels were locally made, it is possible that replacements were purchased from time to time as needed to replace broken vessels. Since the forms were so plain, it would probably be easy to replace them with stock items, provided the manufacturer was still in business. If this was the case, the most likely source for these porcelains would be the Union Porcelain Company, which operated from 1861 into the twentieth century. However, if the vessels were purchased at one time they could have been produced by either of the earlier Brooklyn firms (Cartlidge or the Boch Brothers).

Eight inch diameter plates were called "Twifflers" by English potters; nine inch plates were "Supper Plates", and ten inch vessels were "Table Plates" (Miller 1991:11). It is not known how closely these designations were followed by American porcelain makers, but the relatively small size of the FA3 porcelain plates might indicate that they were part of a dessert, luncheon, or supper set rather than a dinner set. However, two soup plates

(CM#s 193 and 198) of 9 in. diameter with heavy wear marks were also part of this assemblage. Since soup was more commonly served as a first course at dinner, these two vessels at least were probably part of a dinner set.

In addition to the 8 in. diameter plates, there were at least five matching small plates/dishes (CM#s 107, 116, 117, 132 and 149). These vessels were approximately 4 1/2 in. in diameter (#149 was 5 in.) and had a deep, soup bowl-like shape with paneled brims (Plate 45 front center). The function of these vessels, as noted in the introduction to this appendix, is problematic but they could have been used as small dishes or as saucers.

A plain porcelain platter was also part of this assemblage. This vessel (CM#138) was rectangular with chamfered corners and had a paneled brim (Exhibit 45, left rear). Its body was very white and rather thick and showed heavy wear on the face.

The porcelain dishes (CM#s 108, 136, and 170) were listed as "plain" on Table A but they differed from the other plain porcelains. CM# 170 was a small dish with a pedestal foot and a scalloped or ruffled rim. CM# 108 was urn-shaped with a wide mouth and also had a pedestal foot. It was marked with an impressed or incised "N" (another unidentified mark). CM# 136 also had a pedestal foot and was oval with a plain brim. All three vessels might be more properly classified as household decorations rather than as tablewares; nevertheless they could have been used on the table, especially for the dessert course. Another dish, (CM# 103), with a plain flat base had a rim embossed with a simple scroll/ribbon motif. This vessel could also have been used on the table or as a holder for candy, pot-pourri, etc. in the house.

The whiteware and white granite plain plates were few (four) and were generally unremarkable. One white granite vessel, however, was unusual. This vessel (CM# 160) was classified as a plate on Table A; it was a large 12-sided vessel with large-scale embossed floral scrolls at the "12 and 6 o'clock" positions. It originally had a decoration of handpainted flowers (colors are too worn to determine) and copper-luster shamrocks, or clover. The copper luster would have appeared to be gold because it was applied over a dark green base. This vessel also could have been used on the table and/or as an ornament in the house.

Two of the three dishes listed on Table A were lids for serving dishes or tureens. The most complete (see Exhibit 47) had a flange with a grooved underside where it would have made contact with the rim of the covered vessel. The one identifiable pitcher was common whiteware with a double-curved shape. Of the two bowls, one was large and one was small.

The transfer printed tablewares were more numerous than the plain vessels. There were scattered pieces decorated with red,

black, and brown transfer prints but, as was the case with the teawares, most of the vessels were blue printed (Exhibit 40). The designs resembled those on the teawares (romantic landscapes with repetitive borders). The named and identifiable patterns included Messina, Seine, Corinth, Cologne, Lombard, Willow, Canton, and Nanking. Most of the patterns were found on only one vessel, but several, including Cologne, Corinth, and Nanking, were found on two vessels and the Willow pattern was on several plates.

There were also three shell-edged vessels: a large oval platter and two plates (Exhibit 44). The plates had unscalloped borders and were similar to the one found in FA4. One was marked Adams, as was a similar plate in FA4.

The annular/banded vessels were pitchers and small bowls, the most common vessels made with this decoration. The simple decorations on these vessels were generally variations of blue bands and brown lines.

#### **FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

The FA3 assemblage had a relatively large number of ceramics that were used in food preparation and storage (Table A). The jars included a small straight-sided whiteware vessel shaped like a modern marmalade jar. This vessel could have been used as an ointment pot but the large size is more in keeping with storage of preserves or jellies. The other jars were larger and were made of stoneware and redware. One vessel (032.81) was redware covered with a light brown glaze that had brushed dark brown blotches as decorations. This style of decoration was very common on redware jars made circa 1810-1860. Other jars included undecorated redwares and plain and blue-decorated stonewares. The decorated stoneware was too fragmentary to determine the decorative motif.

There were also stoneware bottles and a large jug. The two stoneware bottles were fragmentary but the jug was almost completely mendable (Exhibit 77). This large jug (CM# 112) could have been used for beverage service and storage (possibly with a tied-down cloth or paper cover). It had Albany slip on the interior and a large-scale rather crudely drawn flower. The blue slip that formed the flower was probably applied with a brush. In the opinion of Warren Hartmann, a collector of stoneware, this jug was made by either Nathan Clark or the firm of Clark and Fox between the years 1813 and 1838 (Hartmann personal communication 1992). This identification was based on the distinctive style of the floral decoration. Nathan Clark operated in the town of Athens on the west bank of the Hudson, about 30 miles below Albany (Ketchum 1987:134-136). In 1820, his was the largest pottery in the state.

The various baking dishes were interesting. One vessel (CM# 151) was an oval whiteware baker with a thick body. Whitewares

could be food preparation vessels but they were less common than those made of yellowware. There were also two yellowware baking dishes but they were much less complete than the whiteware vessel. The deposit also had at least four red slipware baking dishes (often referred to as "pie plates" although they were baking dishes used for a variety of foods) (Exhibit 78). Such vessels were very common in the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries but the presence of four vessels in an urban assemblage with such a relatively late TPQ as this is somewhat unexpected. By this time, locally-made redwares had ordinarily been replaced by yellowware and metal vessels in areas with access to market networks. The FA3 baking dishes were found in the lower strata of the privy and it is possible that they were in use before the majority of the other ceramics. They might also have been preserved as interesting old-fashioned items, although they do exhibit signs of use.

The FA3 baking dishes were almost certainly made by one maker: the coggled edges appear to have been made by the same small tool and two of the vessels (035-60 and 043-45, not illustrated) had very similar central designs consisting of four wavy slip lines on either side of a central complex looped design. The central designs on the vessels were not identical but they both were made of a single slip line intricately looped and embellished by additional flourishes of single slip lines. The side elements were made using a slip cup with four apertures. The other two vessels (Exhibit 78) had different designs. CM# 202 had a simple spiral design with simple embellishments at either side. It was 14 in. in diameter, one inch larger than CM# 201. CM# 201 had the slip inscription "ANTHONY GOULD OGDEN." Slip decorated dishes with names were commonly made as presentation pieces (the name was that of the recipient). It is very unfortunate that no Ogden has been identified with the site (see Text). Both 201 and 202 were virtually complete; 035-60 was approximately 80% complete and 043-45 was 50% complete.

Potters who made slipware were located on Long Island and in New Jersey and Connecticut. Any of these areas could have been the source for the FA3 vessels. Connecticut is perhaps most likely because the designs on known Norwich examples somewhat resemble these motifs.

The last two food preparation vessels were two yellowware mixing bowls. Both were fragmentary; one had a white slip interior and a constricted base. They could have been manufactured in England or the United States (New Jersey or Ohio).

#### NON-FOOD RELATED

One unusual vessel not listed on Table A (since flower pots and purely decorative objects were not included on this table) was a large earthenware hollowware with a constricted mouth, a strap

handle, and a tiny spout (Exhibit 77). The thin body resembled the paste used for flower pots. The exterior was covered with a buff slip under a largely sloughed-off clear glaze with brown mottling; the interior had a yellow-brown covering that was either a slip or a poorly matured glaze. The shape is very odd. It is possible that the vessel was used as a batter jug (to hold batter for pouring into the skillet) but it is more likely that, based on its shape, it was a watering can for watering indoor or outdoor plants.

This privy had a number of plain chamber pots (6) and plain basins (3) in addition to some transfer printed vessels (Exhibit 93). The transfer printed vessels were, as was typical of this deposit, decorated in blue: the chamber pot had a print called "PLEASURE PARTY" (maker unknown); the basins had an unnamed floral pattern by William Ridgway & Son and the named "ORIENTAL" pattern (also a floral) by the unidentifiable firm "W & B"; and a ewer had the "MARINO" pattern by T. Phillips and Son.

The other vessels in this category included a plain whiteware mug with a molded handle, probably a shaving mug; a fragment of a soap dish with an unidentifiable blue transfer printed pattern; and a plain porcelain tooth brush holder (Exhibit 91). Among the six ointment pots was one in the shape of an elongated octagon. This ointment, and at least one other, were discarded with their lids.

The purely decorative items and toys from this deposit were figurines and marbles. There were two or three figurines: a porcelain angel, a dog that was made of either low-fired porcelain or high-fired earthenware, and the head and base of another porcelain unidentified figure(s). Three of the marbles were identified as unglazed earthenware, one was stoneware, and the last was porcelain with a pattern of red and green intersecting stripes (Exhibit 57).

#### **SUMMARY**

The ceramic assemblage from FA3 was remarkable for its porcelain component; there were a minimum of 55 porcelain vessels of all types, including at least 25 plates. It has not been possible to determine the origins of the porcelains but it is likely that at least some were locally made. Seventeen of the plates were small (circa 8 in. diameter) and might have been intended for use at formal luncheons, suppers, or teas rather than at dinners. Porcelain cups and saucers were also common. Their paneled shapes were echoed by those of the plain whiteware and white granite tea vessels.

Blue transfer printed vessels were the next most common type. These were found in almost every form of tea and tableware and in vessels with sanitary/hygiene functions. It is likely that the transfer printed and porcelain vessels were used in different contexts: the transfer printed vessels for family meals and the

porcelains for more formal meals that included non-family members.

There are a few indications that the bottom levels of the privy contained earlier material. Even though there are no significant differences between strata in dates from makers' marks, it seems that there is a relatively greater proportion of earlier types (transitional pearlware/whiteware and very late creamware) in the lower levels.

#### FA4

### INTRODUCTION

The ceramics from FA4 are quite uniform in their ware types, vessel forms, and dateable makers' marks. Over half of the vessels with identifiable forms were white granite or whitewares in plain, paneled, or simple embossed forms (Table C). The identified makers' marks clustered at mid-century; all but four of the twenty-five marks overlapped in the 1850s (Table D). The exceptions were a mark (Henry Alcock) from catalogue 24, with a beginning date of 1861, and three 1846 end dates (Holden and J & G Alcock) from catalogues 30, 31, and 39. The latest ceramic in the deposit was a porcelain plate sherd that was recovered from the top of the deposit (011-5). This sherd was decorated with a simple bas-relief design and an overglaze polychrome floral transfer print; this style of decoration is dated post 1880 (Denker and Denker 1985:144-148). This sherd was probably not related to the rest of the assemblage; nevertheless, it provides the ceramic TPQ. If this sherd is discounted, the ceramic TPQ is the 1861 Henry Alcock mark.

Most of the marks were on white granite and whitewares, and all but one were from England. The sole American mark was on a pitcher made by the United States Pottery Company in Bennington, Vermont between 1852 and 1858 (Barber 1976[1904:95]). The English makers included names familiar from the other privies at the site: various Alcocks and Ridgways, James Edwards, John Wedge Wood, and Adams. Many of the marks contained phrases that were intended to assure purchasers of their quality and, by the use of French words, were designed to imply that these vessels had some connection with prized French porcelains -- in spite of the fact that they were in actuality not porcelain but earthenware. The Wedge Wood, J & S Alcock, and Holden marks all used the words "PORCELAIN OPAQUE" to imply a connection with porcelain, while the Elsmore and Foster mark proclaimed that it was "IMPERIAL PARISIEN GRANITE." The most obvious difference between the stated quality of the ware and its real characteristics was seen in CM#329, a large basin: the William Ridgways mark declared it to be "OPAQUE GRANITE CHINA" but the body used was simply a relatively soft white earthenware.

TABLE C FA 4

	TEAWARES					TABLEWARES							FOOD PREP/STORAGE			SANITARY						TOTAL	
	Cup	Saucer	Cup Plt.	Sm. Mug	Cup Cover	Plate	Sm. Pl/Dsh	Dish	Tureen	Bowl	Platter	Pitcher	Jar	Baking Dish	Bottle	Chamber	Basin	Spittoon	Ointment	Soap Dish	ToothBrsh.		Other*
WHITEWARE/ WHITE GRANITE																							
Plain	16	10	3			13	1	5		5	2	2				6	2		5	3	1		74
Transfer Printed	1	1				1				1		1							1	1		1	8
Handpainted	4																						4
Embossed	4	2		1		1		2	1			2											13
Gilded Band																					1		1
Blue Shell Edge						1																	1
PORCELAIN																							
Plain	2	6				2																1	11
Oriental-Hndpt.	1				1	1																	3
Embossed												1						1					2
Gilded Band		1																					1
Transfer Printed						1																	1
YELLOWWARE																							
Plain														3					2				5
STONEWARE																							
Bristol/Mustard															1								1
Albany Slip													1										1
Misc. Slip																							1
REDWARE																							
Brown Glaze													2	1									3
TOTAL	28	20	3	1	1	20	1	7	1	6	2	6	4	4	1	6	2	1	8	4	2	2	130

\* Both of these vessels are mugs that were probably used for shaving

TABLE D  
IDENTIFIED MAKERS' MARKS - FA4

MARK	DATE RANGES	# OF OCCURRENCES
Henry Alcock	1861-1891	1
Bridgwood & Clark	1857-1864	1
James Edwards & Son		
Lily of the Valley	1858-1882*	1
President Shape	1855-1882*	1
James Edwards	1842-1851[82?]	1
w/Rd mark	9/29/51 [-82?]	1
T & R Boote		
Union Shape	1856-1891 (8/22/56)*	1
Elsmore & Foster	1853-1871	1
John Alcock	1853-1861	1
Bennington [Vermont]	1852-1858	1
Davenport	1852	1
Livesley, Powell & Co.	1851-1866	1
J. Clementson		
Lafayette Shape	1850-1864*	3
Holden	ca.1846	1
J & S Alcock	1848-1850	2
John Wedge Wood	1841-1860	1
J & G Alcock	1839-1846	2
William Ridgway & Co.	1834-1854	1
Bourne (Derbyshire)	1833-1861	1
John Ridgway	1830-1855	1
Adams	1825-1864 **	1

\* start of production of the identified embossed pattern/shape gives the beginning date

\*\* beginning date from style of shell edge pattern

## TEAWARES

The teawares from FA4 were of made of whiteware, white granite, and porcelain (Table C). The majority of the vessels were earthenwares, but most vessels in all ware types had the same basic plain or paneled shapes. These vessels might not have been purchased together as a set but they were certainly similar enough to have presented a uniform, harmonious appearance when in use. The teawares included several varieties of white granite cups that were probably purchased in groups: medium-sized paneled cups with handles; large but rather squat paneled cups with handles; and tall handled cups with a slightly double curved shape. There were only two porcelain cups and six saucers, however four of the saucers had the same shape with an angled exterior profile. Another saucer (CM#305) had tall sides with a gilded band around the rim and a gilded circle around the well. The porcelain cups had simple plain shapes but one (CM#358) had a base shape that was almost a pedestal.

The decorated teawares included four whiteware cups with decorations of small floral sprigs. These cups were all double curved but their precise shapes and floral designs did not match. Vessels of this type and decoration are usually dated circa 1820-1860 (Miller:personal communication 1987); thus these vessels might have been the teawares in use prior to the white granite vessels. There were no matching saucers, but there were three small (circa 4 in. diameter) plain plates (classified as Cup Plates), with bodies similar to the cups, that might have functioned as saucers.

Four cups, two saucers, and a small mug had embossed designs; the identified designs were "LILY OF THE VALLEY" and "PRESIDENT SHAPE" (Wetherbee 1980). Three cups and one saucer had the Lily of the Valley design, with a James Edwards & Son mark on the saucer. According to Wetherbee (1980:99), the Edwards firm registered this pattern in 1858. In addition to the teawares in this design, there was also a lid for an oval dish recovered from this deposit (CM#317, Exhibit 47).

The most unusual teawares in this assemblage, and from this site, were a cup with cover and a small plate of Chinese manufacture (see Text) porcelain (Exhibit 52). These vessels are of egg-shell thin, very fine and white porcelain with an almost invisible (due to wear and long burial) overglaze design of bamboo on the cup cover. The plate, or possibly very large saucer, had a design of a willow tree, a duck, and water with indecipherable Chinese characters on the base. The lip appears to be decorated with a bamboo design (see Text). These vessels were much more finely-made than common export wares that were sent to Europe and North America and were probably purchased in the Orient. In her work on Chinese porcelain in North America, Mudge illustrated several similarly-shaped covered cups with saucers and/or plates that date circa 1835-1875 (Mudge 1986: 172, 176, and 225). The

vessels shown in plate 277 (op.cit. p. 176). have a finely pencilled (i.e., painted with a very fine brush in black) design of bamboo with Chinese script and Arabic numerals. This set was made between 1850 and 1870 when their original owner was a teacher in China. The FA4 vessels might have been bought in China by a traveler or merchant and somehow found their way to the Brooklyn household where they were eventually discarded.

#### TABLEWARES

The majority of the tablewares were also plain, paneled, or simply shaped whiteware and white granite vessels (Table C). Plates of various sizes were the most numerous vessels, followed by bowls and dishes. The plates were plain or simply paneled (Exhibit 44). Although the plates were of very similar shapes, they were not identical and they bore a variety of makers' marks, including Elsmore & Foster, S & E Hughes, Livseley & Powell, John Alcock, and others. The diversity of the makers' marks but essential similarity of vessel forms is testimony to the standardization of English ceramic manufacturing at this time and to the purchasing patterns of consumers. A household could accumulate a more or less matching set of tablewares purchased, possibly, at different times from different sources. Alternatively, the vessels could have been purchased at the same time from a merchant who obtained his stock from various sources. The plain forms and decorations of these vessels made matching them simple. However, even though forms and decorations were similar, there was variation in the quality of the vessels. Some bodies were much more vitrified than others and the amounts of crazing in the glaze varied considerably. These defects become apparent with age and use, especially after deposition in the ground, and the dissimilarities would not have been immediately apparent to consumers. The two plain porcelain plates from this deposit were rather small (approximately 7 in.) and might have been used as dessert or tea time vessels. The transfer printed plate (011-5) had an overglaze polychrome floral design and a bas-relief design on the rim. (This was the later, probably intrusive, vessel mentioned in the introduction.)

The bowls were in both small (four) and large (one) sizes. Most were London-shaped, but one small bowl was paneled. The count of five for plain dishes included both dishes and separate lids that did not match any of the recovered dishes; there were also two dish lids with embossed patterns (Exhibit 47, rear center and right and front left). One of the dish lids, as noted above, was in the Lily of the Valley pattern. The other had a James Edwards mark with a registry mark for 1851; the pattern was unidentifiable, although it resembled the Portland Shape by Elsmore and Forster (Wetherbee 1980:64).

The two platters were both simply shaped, although one (Exhibit 44, rear center) was in the named "LAFAYETTE SHAPE" by Clementson (Wetherbee 1980:63). The pitchers included undecorated,

transfer printed (an unidentified blue design), and embossed (an unidentified pattern and another unidentified design similar to various "DRAPED LEAF" patterns illustrated in Wetherbee 1980). The largest plain vessel (CM# 359) might have functioned as an ewer rather than a pitcher. The most distinctive tableware in this assemblage was a virtually complete porcelain pitcher in the Acorn pattern made in Bennington, Vermont (Exhibit 52, center). The United States Pottery Company in Bennington specialized in well-made "Parian" pitchers embossed with various designs; they were usually unglazed on the exterior but had a smooth, thin glaze on the interior (Barber 1976[1893]:168) as found on the FA4 vessel (CM#319). Other Bennington pitchers with a similar "eight-paneled baluster shape" were decorated with other designs, for example a finely modeled rose vine, as illustrated in Frelinghuysen (1989:139) and Barber (1976[1893]:167-168). The pitchers were accorded high praise at the Crystal Palace Exhibit of 1853, even in comparison to similar pitchers from England that were also on exhibit (Frelinghuysen 1989:138).

There were only three transfer printed tablewares in this deposit, a quite small number. The designs were all in blue but none were complete enough to be identified. The transfer printed teawares were also fragmentary. In addition, there were a few small blue-printed individual sherds scattered in various catalogue numbers whose forms could not be identified. This might indicate that the transfer-printed vessels were redeposited and were not properly part of the FA4 ceramic assemblage.

The one shell edged plate from this deposit was typical of the several blue edged plates found at this site. This vessel (Exhibit 44 right center) had an unscalloped border with impressed curved lines and was marked "ADAMS." Blue shell edged plates were the most common tablewares in the first decades of the century but they lost popularity rapidly after mid-century.

#### **FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE VESSELS**

The food preparation and storage vessels from FA4 were made of redware and yellowware, as was typical of the mid-nineteenth century. They were few in number (nine) because by this time most food preparation vessels were made of metal and many food storage vessels were made of glass.

The food preparation vessels consisted of three yellowware pans (shallow vessels used for baking) and one redware vessel. Two of the pans were round (the form is often referred to as a pie pan), but the other (CM#364) was large and rectangular. The redware vessel (CM#324) was a round vessel with an everted rim, glaze on all surfaces, and dark brown blotches as decoration in the clear glaze. This vessel was listed on Table C as a Baking Dish but might have also served as a bowl

The food storage vessels included a stoneware bottle and three jars (Exhibit 76). The bottle had an illegible impressed mark and almost certainly originally contained beer or ale. The jars were made of redware in two different shapes: tall, rather narrow vessels with rims made to accommodate lids; and broader, squat, straight-sided vessels. The taller form is often called a preserve jar and the shorter is sometimes given the name of cake pot (Greer 1981); both names imply the sorts of food stuffs that were most commonly stored within these vessels. The cake pot in Exhibit 76 is decorated with dark brown brushed spots and incised bands around the middle; this style of decoration was very common in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

#### NON-FOOD RELATED VESSELS

The non-food related vessels included both sanitary forms and decorative items. As was the case for the other vessels in this assemblage, the sanitary forms were largely plain: chamber pots, basins, soap dishes, and tooth brush holders were all made in undecorated whiteware and white granite (Table C and Exhibit 91). The sanitary vessels also included a transfer printed soap dish and a tooth brush holder with a band that was either gilded or copper luster over green. Two mugs, probably used for shaving, were also present: a plain one made of a crazed, soapy-looking porcelain and a whiteware vessels decorated with the dark blue "cracked ice" or "marble" pattern that was also found on sanitary vessels in FB1 (Exhibit 91).

Exhibit 46 shows an unusual porcelain spittoon from FA4. This spittoon (030-6) is small and squat with a funnel-shaped top and a decorated emptying hole. There is a "B" in script incised on the base but this mark could not be identified. (The only known Boch brothers mark, as noted above in the introduction, is "W.B. & BRS./GREENPOINT, L.I..")

The ointment pots in this assemblage were both plain (five) and transfer printed (one). Most of the pots were small and circular but one was larger and oval (Exhibit 59). The black transfer printed pot (023-23) reads "[H]OLLOWAYS [O]INTMENT ... THE CURE OF [SC]ROFULA ... (see Text). Yellowware ointment pots were much less common than those made of whiteware but two yellowware vessels in this deposit were probably ointment pots. These rather crudely made vessels were small (2 in. tall by 1 1/2 in. rim diameter) and roughly barrel-shaped with small everted lips to anchor tie-down covers. They could have been used by a local druggist to dispense freshly prepared salves or unguents; in contrast to the whiteware vessels that were probably shipping containers for patent preparations.

A brown stoneware bottle marked "VITREOUS STONE BOTTLES .../ WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB/ J. BOURNE/PATENTEE/ DENBY AND CODNER PARK POTTERY NEAR DENBY" was recovered from catalogue 26. Such bottles

were common in the nineteenth century and were called master ink bottles; they contained concentrated ink that would be mixed with liquid in smaller glass or ceramic ink wells for personal use.

The decorative items (Exhibit 70) were made of porcelain: the bottom half of a shepherdess; a trinket box in the shape of a boat; and the base from another figure. Pieces from two porcelain dolls' heads were recovered from catalogues 027 and 034. In addition to the items that were decorative by nature, several plain flower pots and one large pot with attached loop handles (CM#301) were in the FA4 assemblage. These vessels were probably used for the interior plants and flowers that were considered necessary ornaments for a Victorian home.

### **SUMMARY**

The ceramic assemblage from FA4 was quite consistent in vessel forms, decorations, and makers' marks. The vessels were suitable for a middle class household of the third quarter of the nineteenth century: plain, serviceable tea and tablewares, for the most part, with a few more expensive or exotic items to add elegance. This assemblage is an excellent example of the wares that were common in Brooklyn, and in other Atlantic coast urban centers, during this period.

FB1

### **INTRODUCTION**

The ceramic assemblage from FB 1 was one of the largest from the site and had the greatest variety of ware types (Table E). Conversely, the makers' marks had a restricted distribution with many marks repeated, although they did include an identifiable United States mark (Table F). The dates of the marks were concentrated at mid-century in the 1840s and 1850s, as was the case with the other privies. The ceramic TPQ for the deposit was 1851, based on the presence of two registry marks: one from an unknown maker and one from the firm of T. & R. Boote. The repeated marks were James Edwards and John Ridgway (four each) and Davenport and T. J. and J. Mayer (three each). With the exception of the American mark, all of the marks were duplicated in the other privy deposits that had makers' marks. The American mark was "... JERSEY CITY..." part of a mark used by the American Pottery Company between 1840 and 1845 (Barber 1976[1904]:41). This firm had a large output of yellowware and this mark was on a yellowware pie plate (CM# 501).

The John Ridgway and Co. marks showed an interesting

TABLE E - FB 1

	TEAWARES				TABLEWARES							FOOD PREP/STORAGE				SANITARY					TOTAL
	Cup	Saucer	Pot	Other*	Plate	Sm Pl/Dsh	Dish	Bowl	Platter	Pitcher	Other**	Jar	Baking Dish	Bowl	Bottle	Chamber	Ewer	Basin	Ointment	Other***	
WHITEWARE/ WHITE GRANITE																					
Plain	8	6	1		14	4	3	7	1	1	1				1	3		1	9	1	61
Transfer Printed	4	1		1	3		1	1			1									3	15
Handpainted	1	1			1																3
Embossed									1	2											3
Annular/Banded								1													1
Blue Shell Edge					1				1												2
PORCELAIN																					
Plain	5	4		1	2	1					2									1	16
Handpainted		1			1						1										3
Embossed				1						1											2
Misc. Gilt							1														1
REFND. STNWR.																					
Castelford Type							1														1
FAIENCE																					
Stencilled																			1		1
YELLOWWARE																					
Plain												1	1	1							3
Annular/Banded											1										1
STONEWARE																					
Albany Type Slip												2									2
Other Brown Slip											1				1						2
Bristol Slip															1						1
Plain Grey												2									2
Blue Decorated											1										1
REDWARE																					
Lt. Glz. Dk. Dec.																	1	1			2
Brown Glaze												1									1
Slip Decorated													1								1
Black Glz. & Gilt			1																		1
TOTAL	18	13	2	3	22	5	6	9	3	4	6	8	2	1	3	3	1	2	10	5	126

\* 1 blue transfer printed demitasse cup; 1 plain porcelain demitasse cup; 1 embossed porcelain sugar bowl lid

\*\* 1 plain small ladle; 1 transfer printed ladle handle; 3 small porcelain vessels that might be toothpick holders or bud vases; 1 yellowware salt cellar

\*\*\* 1 plain early whiteware small mug; 3 "Cracked Ice" pattern transfer printed toilet vessels (1 soap dish, 1 toothbrush holder, and 1 undetermined form); 1 porcelain soap dish

TABLE F  
IDENTIFIED MAKERS' MARKS - FB1

MARK	DATE RANGES	# OF OCCURRENCES
T & R Boote	1851-1891*	1
maker unknown, Rd mark	9/9/1851	1
T. J. & J. Mayer	1843-1855	3
James Edwards	1842-1851[82?]	4
John Ridgway & Co.	1841-1855	4
Davenport	1840-1900	2
Jersey City [American Pottery Co.]	1840-1845	1
J & G Alcock	1839-1846	1
William Ridgway & Co.	1834-1854	1
Samuel Alcock & Co.	1830-1859	1
Adams	1825-1864**	1

\* beginning date from Rd mark

\*\* beginning date from style of shell edge pattern

variation. Three of the marks (on CM#s 532, 536, and 540, two plates and a pitcher) read "PORCELAIN DE LA FRANCAIS/ JOHN RIDGWAY & CO." The fourth (CM# 523, a pitcher) was "PORCELAIN A LA FRANCAIS/ JOHN RIDGWAY COMPANY." The grammatical difference is small (the two phrases could be translated as "French porcelain" and "porcelain in the French manner") and it could not be determined if Ridgway used the two simultaneously or sequentially. Both marks were found at the same level in the deposit. It is possible that the marks were correlated with vessel form but in that case it would have been more likely that the single mark would have been on the hollowware (the pitcher) rather than on the flat platter. This supposition is also made unlikely by the presence of the "DE LA" mark in FB 6 on a pitcher. The two marks were quite possibly simply variations on the English potters' theme of increasing the perceived value and quality of their white granite wares by equating them with French porcelain.

#### TEAWARES

The majority of the teawares were paneled white granite, whiteware, and porcelain cups and saucers. Some of the vessels had almost identical shapes even though they were made of different materials: in particular, 347-4 and -5 were cups with very similar tall paneled shapes and similar handles but -4 was white granite and -5 was porcelain. In some cases it was difficult to determine if the same shape had been made in different wares or if one vessel was simply of much poorer quality. For example, 321-15 and 321-17 were small saucers with the same scalloped rim shape; the former was definitely porcelain (translucent and uncrazed) but the latter had an opaque and crazed body. Since the two had identical, somewhat unusual, shapes it is likely that 321-17 was a very badly fired porcelain but this was not evident from the vessels themselves.

In addition to the simply paneled saucers, a related but slightly more elaborate pattern was on CM# 531, which had the Boote registry mark for 1851. This saucer had a rim pattern of pointed arches in panels.

The majority of the porcelain vessels were white without much crazing. However, CM#s 528 and 538, a matching paneled cup and saucer, were ivory colored and crazed; this contrasting color and crazing might indicate a different origin for these vessels. Three of the porcelain cups were double-curved rather than paneled: CM#s 514 and 515 and 321-7 were matching tall, slightly double-curved cups.

Most of the white granite cups and saucers, as already noted, were in simple paneled shapes, but two cups were made in a more elaborate shape. Artifact 334-1 had a paneled body with a pedestal foot and a slightly everted rim. This was a more elegant shape than the common simple straight-sided vessels with low foot rings

and was more usually found in a porcelain body. Artifact 334-13 was another cup with the same shape; this vessel was embellished with a green transfer print of classical figures (a woman with a scroll and stylus and a man with a lyre -- possibly Minerva and Apollo?) with added floral and scroll motifs.

One of only two tea/coffee pots in this assemblage was also made of white granite in a paneled shape. This vessel was represented only by sherds from its lid (334-18,19); the lid shape indicated that it was from a tall vessel, a more common shape for vessels identified as coffee rather than as tea pots. The other teapot was also fragmentary (only a handle sherd, 308-27, was recovered). It was unusual because it was made of redware. However it had a fine not coarse red body and was covered with a lustrous black glaze with traces of gilding. This vessel was probably related to the "Jet" wares listed by Godden (1990:108-109) as popular teapots during the period 1875-1910. This date is late but still falls within the range of dates from this assemblage; this sherd also could have come from a pot manufactured before the peak popularity of the ware.

Another vessel represented only by a lid was a small porcelain vessel that was probably a sugar bowl. The lid, 321-24, was round with an embossed scroll design around the edge and a plain oval finial. No other vessel in the assemblage matched its design.

Artifact 334-9 was a porcelain saucer that was almost certainly an anachronism. The body and style of decoration indicated that the vessel was Chinese export porcelain of a type common in the period 1785-1815/20 (Howard 1984). It was decorated in overglaze colors with a simple border over an elaborate floral band with floral and scroll motifs at the center. The remaining colors were red, brown, and gold but most of the decoration was only perceptible as a shadow in the glaze. The saucer was almost whole and might have been preserved as an heirloom.

A saucer (originally classified as two separate crossmends, 548 and 549, but most probably unmingling parts of the same vessel) had a distinctive dark blue transfer print. The overall design closely resembled the "NANKING" handpainted pattern seen on Chinese export porcelain (Howard 1984); the border was similar to that of the "CHINESE EXPORT BOAT PATTERN" used by John and William Ridgway on earthenwares circa 1814-1830 (Williams 1986:83). The pattern contained elements of the famous Willow pattern: Chinese-style trees, pagodas, and figures. The body was problematic. It resembled examples of British soft-paste porcelain: the surface was glossy and uncrazed and the broken edges were very fine-grained, characteristics that are found in porcelain bodies, but the body was totally opaque. The vessel walls were not particularly thin but at least a hint of translucence is expected from porcelains. Thus, the body characteristics were ambiguous. This saucer might be poor quality soft-paste porcelain or early ironstone. The

earliest ironstones (circa 1805-1830) were finely made and often decorated to resemble Chinese porcelains (Fisher 1978[59]). This saucer was classified as an earthenware on the catalogue sheets and Table E, but the classification is tentative.

Similar vessels were found in FB 6 and in FC 3 (see below). The wide-spread distribution of pieces of this unusual and distinctive ware within the Mugavero site is perhaps an indication that the residents were purchasing ceramics from a common source. If this ware is indeed early ironstone, it predates the construction of the site. It is rare to find examples of the same early ware in three separate deposits at one site. It is possible that these vessels were poor-quality porcelain rather than early ironstone, but, even if they were porcelain, the dating problem remains because the style of decoration used (very dark blue Oriental style prints, especially those with gilded embellishments) was most common in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. However, it is possible that these were simply poor-quality mid nineteenth century vessels decorated with a rather old-fashioned pattern.

Most of the other transfer prints were too fragmentary for identification of their patterns, although, as was the case throughout the site, the great majority were blue. One exception was the almost complete cup (334-13) decorated with green printed classical figures that was mentioned above. The other complete vessel was a small handleless cup (demitasse size) decorated with a blue chinoiserie pattern (CM# 541). The body of this vessel was transitional pearlware/whiteware. It could have been either a small teacup or part of a child's miniature (not toy) set.

The handpainted teawares were, as usual, decorated with small floral sprigs. The saucer was fragmentary but the cup was more complete; it had a double curved shape with a sharp edge between the curves.

The final "Other" teaware in this assemblage was a thick heavy-bodied porcelain small cup. This vessel could also have been intended for children's use.

#### **TABLEWARES**

The most numerous tablewares were plain angular shaped plates made of white granite and whiteware (Table E). These vessels were multi-sided and/or paneled (Exhibit 44, right center). The plates and soup plates were matched by small plates/dishes, platters, and a pitcher. The plates were 12 and 14-sided while the platters were 8-sided (the platters could also be described as rectangular with deeply chamfered corners, see Exhibit 44, left). All of the plates had similar shapes and bodies but, based on their marks, they were the products of different makers. Marks of John Ridgway, James Edwards, Samuel Alcock, and T. J. & J. Mayer were all found on the

plates. As noted above, a similar set of tablewares was also found in FA 4; it would probably have been easy for either household to purchase these vessels from a merchant's available stock as the need arose. The two plain porcelain plates in FB 1 were also paneled.

In addition to the numerous white granite and whiteware plates and soup plates, there were four small plates/dishes; these were the same paneled shape (circa 4 in. diameter with a deep cavetto and a pronounced rim) as the porcelain vessels in FA 3. There was only one porcelain small/plate dish in FB 1.

The other whiteware plates in this assemblage included at least three blue transfer printed plates; one was too fragmentary for identification of its pattern, but one (334-14) was marked as "TYROL/ J & G ALCOCK" (a romantic landscape motif), and the third (312-1) probably had the Willow motif. The blue shell edged plate was very similar to those in the other deposits. The handpainted earthenware plate (347-17) had a small sprigged floral motif. The handpainted porcelain plate (333-22) was unusual: it had a thick overall light green glaze with an overglaze floral motif that was not very well painted.

This assemblage had a rather large number of dishes (six). Two of the three plain dishes were actually dish lids. One had a simple shape but the other (CM# 530) was domed and paneled (see Exhibit 47, right front). The third (CM# 539), a small round vessel, was also paneled and was marked (in green transfer print) "T.J. & J. MAYER/ IMPROVED IRONSTONE CHINA." The transfer printed dish had an oval shape and was decorated with the Willow pattern. The remaining dishes were unique. Artifact 330-3 was a porcelain vessel shaped like a leaf; it had double loop handles and gilding around the edge. This vessel could have been used to serve relishes or might have been part of a dessert service (Wetherbee 1980:126ff). The last dish (CM# 544) was a piece of a small, oval dish or tureen. It was made of Castleford-type stoneware, which has a thin, soapy-looking body. It was slip cast in an elaborate design: around the rim there was a tassel/acanthus leaf motif above a band of narrow, short flutes, below which was a band of repeated floral heads enclosed in squares. There were traces of blue slip on the raised lines that separated the motifs. This type of stoneware was made at Castleford between 1790 and 1821 (Godden 1990:54). A small number of similar vessels were made in Staffordshire during the same general time period. Therefore, this vessel is also an anachronism in this assemblage; it is not complete so it is possible that it was redeposited, but, since the site was not occupied until the 1840s, it is also possible that it was an heirloom. There were also two very small fragments of English buff-bodied slip ware (303-24 and 307-58) in this deposit but these undoubtedly eighteenth century sherds were within the first three feet of the privy fill. The Castleford vessel was much deeper in the fill.

Of the seven plain whiteware bowls, three were large and four were small. The large bowls were approximately 10 in. tall by 5 in. wide and had transitional pearlware/whiteware bodies. One (CM# 510) was London-shaped. The small bowls, except for CM# 542, were London-shaped and had similar transitional bodies. CM# 542 was double-curved on the outside but the top one-third of the interior had uneven panels. The other two bowls, an annular and a transfer-printed vessel, were small and London-shaped. The printed vessel (349-3) was almost whole and had a blue floral design and the William Ridgway mark "OPAQUE/GRANITE/CHINA/ W.R. & CO."

Two of the three platters were very similar (Exhibit 44). CM#s 523 and 527 were the same size and shape but 527 had an uncolored molded shell edge design around the rim. The other platter (349-6) was oval and had a blue shell edge that was similar to the shell edge plates seen in this and other deposits. Like some of these plates, it was marked "ADAMS."

The most complete of the three whiteware pitchers was one of the John Ridgway vessels. This vessel (CM# 540) was angular and eight-sided. It had a bulbous tapering body, a tall, straight neck and an angular but delicate handle. The embossed pitchers were more fragmentary. One (303-2) was only a body sherd with a band of unidentifiable embossing. The other (320-15) had a molded cluster of grapes and grape leaves under the wide pouring rim. Wetherbee (1980:111-112) illustrates several embossed patterns from the late 1860s that have grape motifs. The FB 1 pitcher might be one of these patterns but it was not complete enough for certain identification.

The porcelain pitcher was a fragmentary vessel that was very similar to the Bennington-marked pitcher in FA 4; it had the same porcelain body with unglazed exterior and glazed interior. The FB 1 Bennington pitcher (308-30) was much less complete. The embossed design on this pitcher was a Lily of the Valley or similar bell flower.

This deposit had two ceramic ladles, a fairly unusual form in this medium. One (349-1) was white granite and was almost complete. It had a round bowl with an ornate handle and was marked "REAL IRONSTONE CHINA." Of the other, (334-21), only the handle remained. Its end was molded as an eagle's head and it had transfer printed blue stippling on the outside.

Three other unusual vessels were in this assemblage. These small cylindrical porcelain vessels with partially detached bases were perhaps tooth pick holders or bud vases. They had very thin, well made bodies; two were plain but one (CM# 511) had the shadow of an overglaze, probably gilded, band around the middle. The last tableware on Table E was a small yellowware salt cellar. This vessel had a pedestal foot and brown and buff bands.

## FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE

There were only three food preparation vessels but quite a variety of food storage vessels in this assemblage. The food preparation vessels were a yellowware pan and mixing bowl and a slip decorated redware dish. The slipware dish was small for this form (9 in. diameter); it was incomplete and had heavy wear on the face and charring on the back. The design was incomplete but it appeared to be either a simple design made with a single slip line or, perhaps, a word or words in script.

The stoneware and redware jars, although numerous, were generally incomplete. The design of the single blue-decorated vessel could not be determined. The yellowware jar (324-4) was buff-colored and cylindrical with a groove for a tied-down lid. The stoneware bottles were also fragmentary. One had a brown slip; the other had a Bristol-type slip and was probably a beer bottle. The whiteware bottle was unusual. It had a pronounced shoulder, a slightly constricted neck, and a fairly wide mouth. It almost certainly originally had a paper label that identified its contents; it was most probably a container for some sort of condiment.

## NON-FOOD RELATED

This assemblage had only three whiteware chamber pots and one basin; all were plain and unremarkable. Conversely, the other sanitary vessels were a bit unusual. The other basin and the ewer were made of redware (Exhibit 78). It is possible that these fairly small vessels were used for food preparation rather than washing, but their wear patterns seem to point to a non-food related function. The wear on the pitcher (CM# 523A) is heavy around the belly in the front of the vessel but there is none by the handle. The wear on the basin (CM# 519) is on the interior near the bottom. The two do not quite match in either their wear patterns or their decorations, although both have light glazes with dark brown brushed or sponged blotch decoration, but they certainly could have been used together.

The FB 1 assemblage had at least three vessels decorated in the flow blue "Cracked Ice" pattern (Exhibit 91) (Coyshe and Henrywood 1982:237). The vessels included a soap dish, a tooth brush holder, and a drainer that was probably from a sponge dish. The "Cracked Ice" shaving mug in FA 4 (CM# 350) had a darker print than the FB 1 vessels, but otherwise the patterns were quite similar. The soap dish and tooth brush holder (CM#s 517 and 512) were marked "DAVENPORT," but neither the other FB 1 vessel (321-3) nor the FA 4 mug were marked.

The other sanitary vessels were ointment pots, a plain mug with an elaborate floral handle attachment (probably a shaving mug) and a plain porcelain soap dish. The ointment pots were numerous

and varied (Exhibit 5810-1). Most were simple and unmarked but one (347-1) was molded in a pillar shape. This vessel still contained a remnant of its contents. Three other ointment pots had labels. The first (353-21) was transfer printed and stated that it was "CHLORINE DETERGENT & ORRIS DENTIFRICE/ROYCE & ESTERLY'S/ FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING/ THE TEETH/PREPARED BY/C HEIMSTREET/TROY, N.Y." The second (334-16) was also transfer printed and was "SUPERIOR COLD CREAM/FOR SOFTENING & BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN/ AND PREVENTING IT FROM CHAPING/PATEY & CO./PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY/137 LOMBARD STREET/LONDON." The third (307-1) was probably stenciled rather than transfer printed. Its blue letters read simply "GUERLAIN/ 15 RUE DE LA PAIX." These three ointment pots that still preserved their labels thus showed the geographic range of products available to, and used by, the occupants of this block -- New York State, London, and Paris. It is perhaps significant that the cosmetics came from abroad while the toothpaste, a more mundane concoction, came from closer to home.

There were a several toy vessels in this deposit that seemed to come from the same tea set. At least two cups, a plate, a pitcher, and a lid for a jar or pot were made from the same transitional pearlware/whiteware body; the cups were identically shaped and the pitcher had a decorated spout. Other toy vessels included a porcelain saucer with a trace of gilding, two porcelain plates (one was paneled), and a porcelain platter on which rested a rabbit. There were also a variety of marbles and fragments of doll's heads and bodies. The assemblage also included at least four figurines. None were complete but the least fragmentary is pictured in Exhibit 70.

#### **SUMMARY**

The ceramic assemblage from FB 1 was noteworthy for the congruence of tea- and tableware forms in both earthenwares and porcelains. The majority of the vessels had common paneled forms but some were slightly more elaborate. This assemblage had a wide variety of ware types and decorations overall, but compared to the other privies, it had more undecorated ceramics and fewer transfer printed, painted, and annular vessels.

**INTRODUCTION**

The ceramic assemblage from FA 6 was both similar to and different from those of the other privies. It contained the same basic ware types and decorations but the proportions were somewhat different and there was evidence of the presence of a set of white granite vessels (Table G). In addition, the deposit contained quite a large number of ceramic toys and figurines.

All of the English makers' marks were duplicates of those in other privies (Table H). The range of marks was limited, but this deposit had the greatest number of marks from a single maker -- six John Wedge Wood marks. These marks were on vessels from a "FLUTED PEARL" set, a shape registered by Wood in 1847 (Wetherbee 1980:39). The marks illustrated by Wetherbee were replicated on the FA 6 vessels: an impressed diamond-shaped registry mark for 1847 with the words "REGISTERED-1847/ J. WEDGWOOD" and a transfer printed mark "IRONSTONE CHINA/PEARL/J. WEDGWOOD" in a garter. John Wedge Wood specialized in white granite and transfer printed wares for the American market; his mark was intended to be mistaken for -- or at least to suggest a connection with -- the famous firm founded by Josiah Wedgwood (Godden 1964:687).

The makers' marks, as was the case with the other privies, were concentrated at mid-century. The earliest beginning date was 1848 and the latest (the ceramic TPQ) was 1855. The 1855 date came from a plate with the mark "JOHN ALCOCK/IMPERIAL IRONSTONE/TRENT SHAPE." The plate had an illegible registry mark but Wetherbee (1980:62) has reproduced a clear mark that identified the date as 1855.

The most unusual mark from this deposit were the letters "SPM" in dark blue on the base of a porcelain cup (CM# 704). These letters were used by the Berlin porcelain manufacturer F.A. Schumann between 1851-1869 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:23L). The mark illustrated in Kovel and Kovel includes a crowned eagle; even though the FB 6 mark has no eagle it is probable that the vessel was made by this firm.

**TEAWARES**

The majority of the teawares were whiteware and white granite but there were also some porcelains. The plain earthenware cups and saucers were paneled varieties, for the most part, but at least one saucer had a simple round shape. This vessel (355-36-40) was classified as a common whiteware (CC ware). The single cup plate was in an angular gothic-style shape similar to the "PRIZE PURITAN" shape illustrated in Wetherbee (1980:41). One of the saucers (CM# 714) was the only teaware from the "FLUTED PEARL" set (see below).

Transfer printed teawares were scarce. The single cup was

TABLE G FB 6

	TEAWARES					TABLEWARES							FOOD PREP/STORAGE				SANITARY					TOTAL
	Cup	Saucer	Pot	Cup/Ptl.	Sm. Mug	Plate	Sm. Pl./Dsh	Dish	Tureen	Bowl	Pitcher	Other*	Jar	Baking Dish	Bowl	Bottle	Chamber	Ewer	Basin	Ointment	Other**	
WHITEWARE/ WHITE GRANITE																						
Plain	6	3		1		9	1	2	1	3	1	1	1				4	1	1	4		39
Transfer Printed	1		1			6																8
Trnst. Ptd. w/ Gill	1	1																				2
Handpainted	1										1											2
Annular/Banded					1																	1
Blue Shell Edge						2		1														3
*Faux Jasper*											1											1
PORCELAIN																						
Plain	2			1		4	1					2								1	1	12
Handpainted	2												1								1	4
Misc. Gilding	1																					1
Lustre		1																				1
YELLOWWARE																						
Plain														1	1					1		3
Rockingham												1										1
STONEWARE																						
Albany Slip													2									2
Bristol/Mustard																1						1
Bristol Slip																1						1
REDWARE																						
Brown Glaze													1									1
TOTAL	14	5	1	2	1	21	2	3	1	3	4	3	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	6	2	83

\* 1 plain white granite ladle handle and 2 porcelain egg cups

\*\* 1 plain stopper for a bottle and 1 handpainted small perfume (?) bottle (the two do not fit together)

TABLE H  
 IDENTIFIED MAKERS' MARKS - FB6

MARK	DATE RANGES	# OF OCCURRENCES
John Alcock	1855-1861**	1
E. Challinor & Co.	1853-1860	1
SPM [F.A. Schumann, Berlin, Germany]	1851-1869	1
W. Adams & Sons*	1850-1864	1
John Wedge Wood	1847-1860**	6
T. J. & J. Mayer	1843-1855	1
John Ridgway & Co.	1841-1855	1
Doria pattern*	1844-1855**	1
University ptrn.*	1841-1855	1
G. Phillips	1834-1848	1

\*\* beginning date from Rd mark

\* identified as the maker of an identifiable transfer printed pattern by Williams (1978, 1986) but no makers' mark present

\*\*\* start of production of the identified embossed pattern/shape gives the beginning date

fragmentary and its brown pattern could not be identified. The teapot was represented by a small lid with blue transfer printing. The handpainted cup was also fragmentary; it had a simple design of sprigged flowers that matched the design on an almost complete pitcher (or possibly a ewer) from the same context (catalogue 366). The small mug, probably a child's mug, was decorated with blue bands and brown lines.

The plain porcelain cups were few. One was merely a fragment but the other (CM# 704) was almost whole and had an unevenly paneled body, a pedestal base, and an angular handle. This was the German vessel marked "SPM." The shape of this cup differed from the majority of the porcelain cups found at the site, which supports a different origin for this vessel. The handpainted cups were fragmentary; one had a green floral motif over the glaze and the other had blue dots painted under the glaze. Artifact 355-15 was a handled cup with gilding around the base and the rim.

One of the more unusual teawares from the site was in catalogue 366 (#14). This saucer had a gilded rim and an intricate but sketchy design executed in copper luster with yellow highlights. The vessel showed a great deal of wear on its face. This porcelain vessel was probably of English manufacture and almost certainly would originally have been sold with a matching cup, probably as part of a tea set.

Artifact 373-1 was a cup decorated with a very dark blue transfer print with traces of an overglaze gilded band and stripe around the rim on the interior. The pattern was the same as that on CM# 548/549 in FB 1 (the chinoiserie design similar to the "CHINESE EXPORT BOAT PATTERN"). In fact, this cup looked as if both its shape and decoration, except for the added gilding, matched the saucer(s) in FB 1 and the bodies of both vessels were similarly fine-grained, rather thin, and opaque. Artifact 367-20 was a rim sherd, from either a saucer or a plate, with the same body characteristics and decoration. As was the case with the FB 1 vessel, classification of the bodies of the two FB 6 vessels was problematic -- they looked like soft-paste porcelain but were not translucent. They were listed as porcelains on the catalogue sheets but the vessels from FB 1 and FC 3 were listed as earthenware. However, since these vessels were very similar, they are all included under the whiteware/white granite category on Tables E, G, and I.

#### **TABLEWARES**

As noted above, this deposit included at least six white granite vessels in the "FLUTED PEARL" shape by John Wedge Wood. This shape was another variation of the paneled or "Gothic" basic shape but it was somewhat more elegant than the simple paneled shapes (see the tureen in Exhibit 47). The panels were concave in shape; handles and knobs were intricately shaped; rims were often

scalloped; and hollowware bases had a pedestal shape (Wetherbee 1980:39). The "FLUTED PEARL" vessels from FB 6 included a saucer, a small tureen, a small bowl or breakfast cup, an 8 1/2 in. diameter plate, and two small plates/dishes. This variety strongly implies that these pieces were part of a full dinner set with vessels for food service and consumption (including after dinner tea).

The bodies of these vessels varied in quality. CM# 720 (the tureen) had a very hard, brilliantly white body that was uncrazed. The other vessels had softer, crazed bodies that, in the case of the small bowl and the plate, were also very stained. This shows that Wood was using different pastes to manufacture vessels in the same set.

The other plain whiteware and white granite plates and dishes were plain and paneled rim variations. The white granite ladle handle was plain. There were also two blue shell edged plates and a rectangular dish. The six transfer printed plates were all in light blue: two each of the Willow (one was a soup plate) and University patterns and one each of the Doria and Columbia patterns.

The three bowls were all small. One was the "FLUTED PEARL" vessel; the others (CM#s 731 and 734) were a London-shaped transitional pearlware/whiteware and another London-shaped vessel that also had a body that resembled English soft-paste porcelain but was not at all translucent.

The whiteware pitchers were large with wide spouts. This shape is difficult to assign to a functional category because these vessels could have been used as either chamber ewers or as table pitchers. In this case they were classified as pitchers. Both were paneled in shape and one (366-1) had the same small handpainted floral motifs as were on the handpainted cup described above. The Rockingham pitcher was very fragmentary.

The fourth pitcher was unique in this collection. This small (approximately 4 1/2 in. tall) almost complete vessel had a transitional pearlware/whiteware body and a shape that was bulbous at the base. The sides were covered with a blue slip over which sprigged classical figures in white clay were placed. The whole was covered by a glossy glaze. The design was probably an imitation of Wedgwood's famous Blue Jasper (still produced today).

The porcelain tablewares included plates whose plain-rimmed shapes and white almost waxy-looking bodies were like those in FA 3. One vessel (CM# 710) was a soup plate (Exhibit 45, right center). The assemblage also included two porcelain egg cups with pedestal bases (Exhibit 45, left front). CM# 715 was a small deep, plate/dish with a paneled rim with a gilded band.

## FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE

The jars from FB 6 were both the usual redware and stoneware vessels, a somewhat uncommon whiteware vessel, and an unusual porcelain jar. The whiteware jar was a tall "marmalade jar-shaped" vessel with a groove for a tied down lid. Like the similar vessel in FA3, it could also have been a very large ointment pot. The porcelain jar (366-52) was Chinese export porcelain handpainted under the glaze with blue. These jars are sometimes called ginger jars but they could also certainly have been used as ornamental vessels or as holders for potpourri, etc..

The yellowware pan and bowl were fragmentary. The stoneware bottles were also fragmentary but were identifiable as beer bottles. When complete they would have been similar to the sloping-shoulder bottle in Exhibit 76.

## NON FOOD-RELATED VESSELS

The chamber pots and basin were plain whiteware and unremarkable. The ewer, however, was a tall, almost complete, finely-made white granite vessel with a paneled shape and broad pouring spout. It had a "T. J. & J. MAYER" mark.

The whiteware ointment pots were of various shapes: some narrower and some squat with fitted lids (Exhibit 59). One ointment pot was made of yellowware and one was made of porcelain. The porcelain vessel (352-5) was narrow and had a groove below the rim, probably for a tied-down cover. Porcelain was an unusual medium for ointment pots and it is possible that this vessel was a container for an imported cosmetic; it is also possible that it was locally made for a retailer who wished to impart an air of elegance to his products.

The other porcelain vessels were a plain stopper for a small bottle and a small handpainted square bottle. The two do not fit together but both were probably designed to hold perfume. The decorated bottle (366.47) had a very white body with a polychrome floral design and a gilded band around the rim. It might have been imported or made locally.

The FB 6 assemblage had a very large number of ceramic decorative items and toys (not included on Table G): a porcelain toy dinner set; marbles; various doll head fragments; a porcelain whistle; two decorative containers; and at least seven figurines. Many of these figures were small and were probably miniatures (Exhibit 70). The figurines included human figures and animals (dog, chicken, cows). The decorative containers were a lid shaped like the roof of a house and a vessel that seemed to have been painted to look like a basket. Most of the vessels of the toy dinner set were plain but some were decorated with an overglaze floral pattern with gilt highlights. The pieces of the toy set

included plates, cups, saucers, and a tea/coffee pot.

Many of these toys could be classified as being related to activities usually associated with girls. The marbles and the whistle could be considered to be "uni-sex" items used by both boys and girls. At any rate, these items are evidence of the presence of children.

#### **SUMMARY**

The ceramic assemblage from FB 6 was small compared to some of the others at the Mugavero site. The majority of the artifacts were similar to those in the other privies but there were some unique ceramics in this deposit: the "faux Jasper" pitcher; the copper luster porcelain saucer; the porcelain perfume bottles; and the large number of toys and decorative items.

FC3

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The ceramic assemblage from FC 3 was very small (Table I) but it included some vessels that were interesting by virtue of their ware types or decorations or by the hints they provided of connections between this and other households on the block.

There were no makers' marks on any of the ceramic sherds. Since the ceramic assemblage included a vessel (703-2) decorated with "Old Blue" transfer printing, popular between 1815 and 1835, the general date for the contents of this privy might be earlier than the other assemblages from the block. However, there were no other early nineteenth century wares (creamware and pearlware) in this privy so this vessel might be an anachronism (see below).

#### **TEAWARES**

CM#s 902 and 902 were saucers decorated with very dark blue transfer printing. As noted in the discussions of the other privies, the prints were virtually the same as those on CM# 548/549 from FB 1 and 373-1 from FB 6 (chinoiserie Willow-like motifs). Both 902 and 908 were saucers but they differed in shape: 908 was slightly larger and had a double-curved shape; 902 had shallow ribs on the interior and the exterior shape was an unbroken curve. The shape of 908 more closely matched that of the saucer(s) in FB 1. CM# 902 was also a little lighter in color. The surfaces of the FC 3 vessels were less glossy and their bodies were somewhat less fine-grained than the others; thus it was less problematic to

TABLE I FC 3

	TEAWARES			TABLE	PREP./ STORAGE	SANITARY		TOTAL
	Cup	Saucer	Pot	Plate	Bottle	Chamber	Ointment	
WHITEWARE/ WHITE GRANIT								
Plain						1	2	3
Transfer Printe		2	1	1				4
PORCELAIN								
Plain				1			1	2
Gilded Band	1							1
Trnsf.Ptd. w/G		1						1
STONEWARE								
Bristol/Mustar					1			1
TOTAL	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	12

identify them as earthenwares rather than as porcelains.

The other earthenware teaware was an oval lid, probably for a teapot but possibly for a sugar bowl, decorated with an "Old Blue" transfer print; there were no other ceramics with similar decorations in this assemblage (nor were there any identifiable pieces on the site as a whole). It is possible that this lid was the remnant of an early set that remained in the possession of the occupants of this lot after its companion pieces had been broken.

Artifact 705-3 was a porcelain cup with a handle, a gilded band around the interior rim, a gilded stripe around the middle of the body on the exterior, an unevenly paneled/fluted body and a pedestal foot. Its body was creamy colored and crazed. This cup resembled CM# 161 (the gilded teapot in FA 3) and was likely to have been of English or Continental manufacture.

CM# 906 was a porcelain saucer decorated with a blue Willow-like pattern. It had a very white body with traces of gilding. Based on the decoration and body, this vessel was also probably made in England, France, or Germany. This vessel, although not identical to CM#s 902 and 908, was certainly similar in overall appearance. It was also similar to the various Willow pattern vessels found throughout the site but, since all of the others were earthenwares, it was distinguished by its ware type.

#### **TABLEWARES**

There were only two identifiable plates in this deposit. One (705-2) was a small (7 in.) porcelain plate whose shape was like the majority of the porcelain plates in FA 3 (plain rim with a sharp edge where the rim joined the cavetto). The other plate was represented only by a rim sherd with an unidentifiable blue transfer print.

#### **FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

There was only one food storage vessel in this deposit. This vessel was a bottle made of stoneware and covered with an off-white Bristol-type slip on the bottom and a golden-colored slip around the neck (Exhibit 76). Noel Hume (1970:78) says that bottles with this shape (a pronounced shoulder and bulbous lip) were often used for ginger beer.

#### **NON-FOOD RELATED**

The vessels in this category included one plain whiteware chamber pot and three ointment pots. The ointment pots were one medium and one large-sized (3 3/8 in. and 4 1/2 in. diameter) squat whiteware pots and a porcelain lid for a small (2 1/4 in. diameter) jar. There were no vessels that could be classified as toys or

decorative items.

#### **SUMMARY**

The ceramic assemblage from FC 3 was quite small; however the transfer printed teawares were interesting. The three saucers that were printed with chinoiserie motifs had connections with ceramics in other privies; their motifs either repeated or echoed the motifs on vessels from other deposits at the site. The single cup was a porcelain vessel that was more elegantly formed and decorated than most of the teawares from the other privies. As noted in the discussion of the FB 1 assemblage, such vessels were important objects used to demonstrate social standing in the setting of formal, non-family entertaining within the home.

#### **NON-PRIVY DEPOSITS.**

The ceramics from the non-privy deposits were few and, for the most part, were a mixture of modern and older materials. The most interesting came from FB 3, a beehive cistern, although the presence of modern material at the base of this deposit strongly suggested that the artifacts were redeposited (see Text). Nevertheless, there were three interesting pieces in this deposit. One was a white granite fragment with a registry mark that appeared to be for 1852. The other two were porcelains. One was a mug with a partial gilt inscription "... LOVE ... HE GIV ...". Shaving mugs with gilded sentimental inscriptions were not uncommon in the last half of the nineteenth century. The other vessel was a porcelain plate with traces of a gilded band and the initials "JGW." John George Witte occupied this lot between 1855 and 1872 (see text) and it is highly probable that this vessel is the remnant of a porcelain set owned by him.

## SUMMARY

The most extraordinary aspect of this ceramic assemblage was the quantity of porcelain tea and tablewares (Figure 1). Porcelain teawares were common in East Coast middle class homes by the mid-nineteenth century but the number of porcelain plates from this site, specifically in FA3, was extraordinary. In the opinion of this writer, this abundance was conceivably due to the proximity of porcelain manufacturers at Greenpoint. It is also possible that the porcelains were French and that the households at this site had the desire for and were able to afford these quantities of imported tablewares.

Figure 1 illustrates the relative percentages of earthenware and porcelain tea and tablewares. (The figures on this graph are taken from the Tables in this appendix that show minimum numbers of vessels [MNVs] with identifiable forms. Only tea and table forms made of white earthenware or of porcelain were used to calculate these percentages.) Earthenwares are more common than porcelains in all categories; nevertheless the relative percentages are variable. The most immediately noticeable differences are in the percentages of porcelain tablewares, which vary from a low of 5% in FA4 to a high of over 25% in FA3. FA4 in general had relatively few porcelains. The percentages of porcelain tea and tablewares in FB6, although less than 15%, were equal to each other. FB1 had slightly more porcelain teawares than tablewares. The percentages for FC3 were probably skewed by the small size of this assemblage, yet they also were equal for porcelain tea and table vessels.

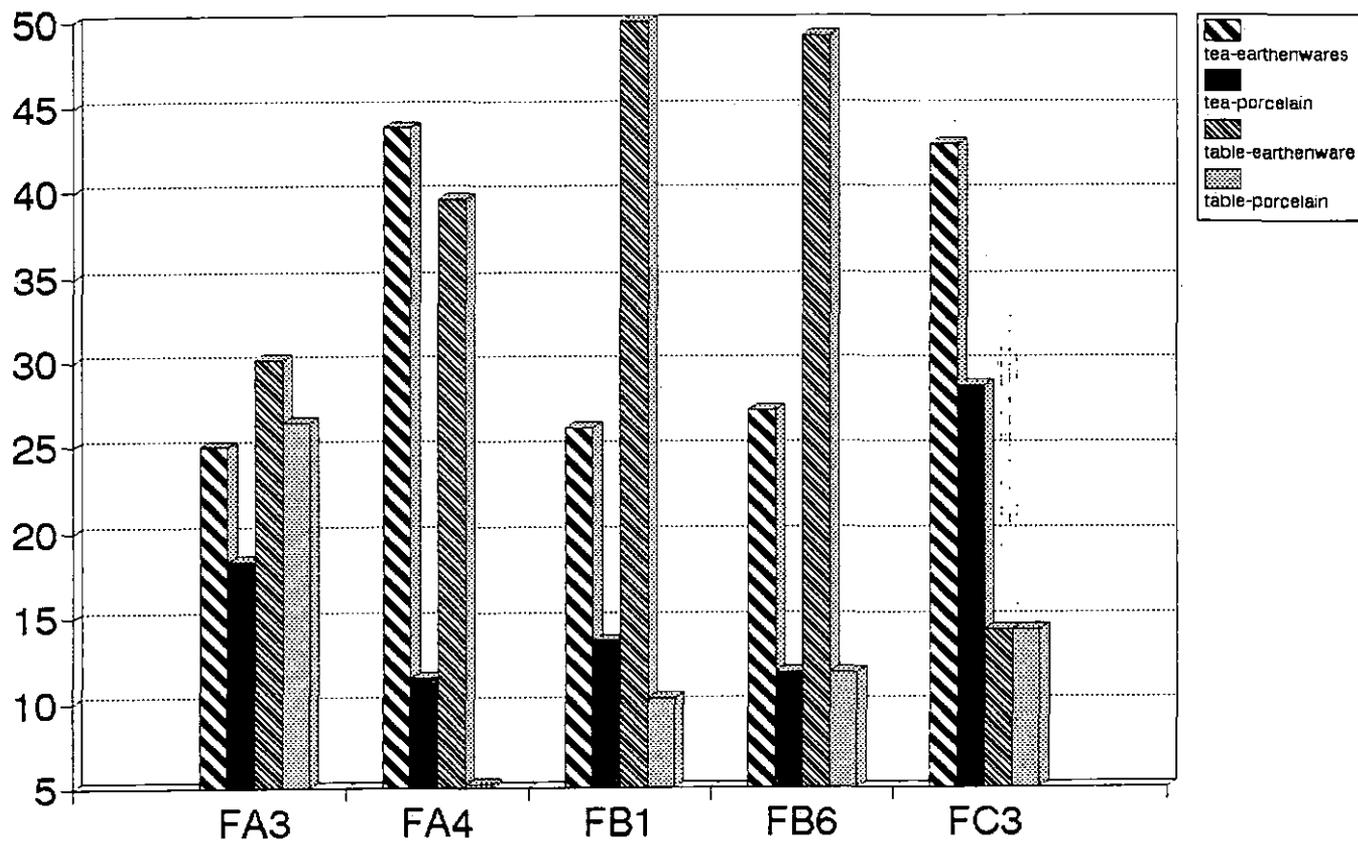
Three of the five privies had more tablewares (both body types combined) than teawares. The exceptions were FA4 and FC3. The FC3 assemblage was small and, as already noted, the proportions of vessels were probably skewed. The preponderance of teawares in FA4 might indicate either a different pattern of breakage and disposal in this household or it might indicate that the behavioral assemblage that was the source of this archaeological assemblage had an unusually high number of cups and saucers.

Only a limited number of makers' marks were identified from the privies; the great majority were from the Staffordshire pottery district in England. In addition, only a rather limited number of transfer-printed patterns and vessel shapes were found. However, this unanimity of marks and styles does not indicate that the material from the various privies was originally one deposit. It does illustrate the uniformity that would have been seen on nineteenth century middle class tables.

The ceramics from the privies at the Mugavero site were excellent examples of the domestic wares used by households in Brooklyn during the last half of the nineteenth century. The assemblages differed from each other in proportions of vessels that were made of white earthenware or of porcelain but there were over-

all similarities of forms and styles in all the deposits. The ceramics, and other artifacts, provide historians with a picture of the material culture of these middle class households.

## PERCENTAGES OF EARTHENWARE & PORCELAIN TEA AND TABLEWARES



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## MUGAVERO SITE GLASS REPORT-APPENDIX B

### Introduction

The following is a summary of the methods of analysis of the glassware from the Mugavero Site and the findings of the analysis. Analysis was undertaken after a significant portion of the fragmentary remains were either mended (mends from the same context), cross-mended (mends from different contexts), or left as excavated. The latter category comprises either whole vessels or those that were fragmentary and only partially represented in the excavated sample.

As would be expected whole glass vessels usually provide more information than fragments. This is because whole bottles display more attributes to compare with vessels which have been excavated elsewhere, with published examples, or in museum collections.

The kinds of information which were considered most important are: cross-mends (as mentioned above, cross-mends provide information on the relationship between strata or contexts), functional designations, dating, and country or places of origin.

### Function

Artifact functions were divided into several categories which pertain to their usage. Since glass vessels may be reused for a variety of purposes that may not leave observable traces on the glass itself, intended function based on vessel shape and historically similar examples was used to derive function. The Mugavero site collection also has the "advantage" of representing a time period when differentiation of bottle design had created hundreds of shapes, many representing a specific function. This differentiation contrasts with the 18th-century, when a few shapes could represent many functional categories.

Included in the analysis is the degree of longevity that the vessel had in the household or in general. This is represented by the wear pattern or amount of use on the base of the vessel.

The functional categories are: tableware (TB), teaware (TW), decorative (D), lighting (L), medicine (M), food or extract (F), food storage (F/St), grooming (G), personal (P), beverage (B), alcoholic beverages (AB), beverage/storage (B/St), and other (O).

The tableware (TB) category comprises dishes, compotes, stemmed wineglasses and goblets, sauce dishes, tumblers, salt cellars and/or salt and pepper shakers, and cruets. Tableware is generally of good quality glass (usually lead) and displays slight to very heavy wear due to usage and curation.

Teaware (TW), at least in the glass category, consists only of cup plates. One excellent example is a Bunker Hill cup plate produced by the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company c. 1841-50 (see FA3-038-36).

The decorative (D) category is represented by several bulb forcing vases. These are rather uncommon in archeological contexts.

The lighting (L) category comprises lamp globes, lamp chimney fragments, and lamp bases. Fancy lamp bases are usually pressed and then hand tooled to become either a candlestick or lamp form. In most cases it is difficult to ascertain a specific function from fragments.

The medicine (M) category comprises embossed patent medicines, unembossed medicines, and pharmaceutical bottles. It also includes vials of various forms and sizes which held labelled medicines, prescriptions, and patent medicines.

The food (F) category comprises pickle bottles, catsups, mustards, horseradish, olive oil, olive jars, and flacons. The latter is a French food vessel which is distinctive in shape and was used to hold a variety of processed foods.

The food storage (FS) category, while it could contain the above mentioned containers, represents only fruit jars.

The sanitary (S) category was not used in the glass analysis.

The grooming (G) category comprises hair dyes, hair treatments, and hair restorers.

The personal (P) category includes several bottle functions which relate to grooming, physical appearance, or more specifically, to personal emanations. These are colognes, perfumes, and toilet waters. Other personal group items include glue, snuff, glass syringes, buttons, beads,

inkwells, bluing and dye bottles, and pocket flasks. The latter, while specifically a container for alcoholic beverages, was carried in an individual's coat pocket to provide stimulation or relief as needed.

The beverage (B) category comprises soda and mineral waters, as well as possible ginger ales. It should be noted here that in the 19th century, the consumption of mineral water was for health or medical reasons, as well as for quenching the thirst.

The alcoholic beverage (AB) category comprises beer, ale, stout, porter, schnapps, whiskey, gin, champagne, wine, and various cordials.

Beverage/storage (BS) consists of large bottles called carboys or demijohns. A carboy is a large bottle which was packed in a box padded with straw. The box was on wheels and could be wheeled around and tipped as needed. Carboys and demijohns were used to ship fluids in bulk. While carboys are generally round in cross-section, demijohns are usually bladder-shaped.

Other (O) is a category which usually comprises unidentifiable fragments or unidentifiable vessels.

#### Dating

The glass was dated according to several criteria. The first, and usually the most accurate, was researching embossed bottles for beginning date of manufacture. This provides a terminus post quem (TPQ), or date after which, a vessel was made, and consequently, the date after which the archeological deposit was created.

A more general method, especially for the period represented by the Mugavero site, was the examination of specific kinds of pontil marks or the lack thereof. The pontil mark is a ring of jagged glass on the bottom of a vessel which is left over from the finishing process. The glass tipped or blowpipe pontil has a date range of antiquity to c. 1851/1857, although it was probably used until c. 1870 by American glassblowers. On art glass, and various tablewares, the pontil is still utilized to hold the vessel for finishing.

Sometime between 1850-1857, the pontil rod was replaced by the snap case, a cage-like device which holds the bottle

for finishing. Unlike the pontil rod, the snap case does not leave a mark since molten glass is not used. Rather, the lack of a pontil mark implies that the snap case was used and this usually places American made bottles in the period after 1850. The problem is that the pontil rod continued to be employed as a finishing tool by some glassblowers until c. 1870. Compounding this problem is the fact that the snap case was used in France as early as the 1830's. Consequently, a TPQ provided by a French olive oil could seriously misdate an archeological deposit. In this report, the snap case is used to provide a date of post 1851\* (McKearin and Wilson 1978:14), but more weight is given to other forms of dating.

### Origin

Whenever possible, country of origin was provided for glass vessels. In some cases this was easily identifiable due to embossing. In others, such as the French food bottle (flacon), it was based on shape and glass color.

### Feature Analysis (Privies)

#### Feature FA3

Feature FA3 yielded a total of 829 artifacts of which 399 (48%) were glass. The 399 were divided into alcoholic beverage: 69 (17%), beverage 8 (2%), food 37 (9%), lighting 17 (4%), medicine 79 (20%), personal 28 (7%), tableware 130 (33%), and misc. glass 39 (10%).

#### Dating:

The feature appears to date post-1860 based on several Hanbury Smith mineral waters (Geismar 1982:Tab.IV.17). The majority of the bottles and glassware date from the 1840's into the late 1860's.

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\* At a Greenwich Village Site, the snap case was dated to c. 1850 in New York City by dating an address embossed on a bottle made using a snap case (Geismar 1989:66-67).

The following bottles and glassware were researched to provide more information regarding dating;

- 032-133 Dish. Oak Leaves Pattern. New England c.1830-45. (Shadel-Spillman 1981:81,#206,207).
- 032-145 Tumbler. Cut w/ground pontil. c.1800-1840. (McNally 1982:107).
- 038-31 Tweddles Celebrated Soda and Mineral Water/ 38 Cortland Street, NYC 1844-1849 (NYC Directories).
- 038-36 Cup plate. Embossed "...cornerstone la.. ,  
"....Bunker Hil..N the Fa ..." c. 1841-1850.  
Produced in the New England area, possibly by the Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. (Shadel-Spillman 1981:138,#439,440). Whole vessel embossed "Cornerstone Laid by Lafayette, June 17 1825. Finished by the Ladies 1841. Bunker Hill Battle Fought June 17,1775. From the Fair to the Brave."
- 048-98 Wine/whiskey embossed on base "H. Ricketts & Co." C. 1845-1853. (Jones 1983).
- 029-82,146 Medicine embossed "Hegeman & Co. Chemists, New York" C. 1862 (Fike 1987:46).
- 029-131 Wine glass. c.1800-1840 (McNally 1982:107).
- 029-244 Medicine embossed "Morses Celebrated Syrup/Providence R.I." Post 1850 (Fike 1987:228).
- 040-13, 040-47, 042-83, 042-99, 042-120, 042-180, 042-101 Fragments of Hanbury Smith Kissengen and Mineral Water bottles. 1860-1868 (NYC Directories).
- 042-81 Medicine embossed "Rushton's/ Cod Liver Oil/ New York". c.1850 (Fike 1987:195).
- 042-82 Hair Dressing embossed "Burnett's Cocoaine/Boston" 1847-1870/pontil-1923 (Fike 1987:157).
- 042-84 Bitters embossed "Langleys Root and Herb Bitters, 76 Union St. Boston" 1851-1853 (Fike 1987:37).
- 042-102 Same as above, 99 Union Street, 1854-1857 (Fike 1987:37)

- 042-85 Medicine embossed "Dr. S.S. Fitch/707 B'way/N.Y."  
1847-1853 (Fike 1987:162).
- 042-91 Freeblown perfume. Similar to example in Adams'  
(1971:72) which bears a Jean Marie Farina label.  
c.1808-1862.
- 044-85 Smelling salts bottle. c. 1850-1890. Probably  
Boston and Sandwich Glassworks. (McKearin and  
Wilson 1978:pl.106 No's 8 and 9).
- 044-90 Food embossed "W.M & P" Probably Wells, Miller and  
Provost, NYC. c.1844-1887 (Zumwalt 1980:428).
- 044-120,121 Porter/Ale/Stout frags embossed "William Milne  
& Co. c.1845-1870 based on bare iron pontil mark  
(Munsey 1970:49).

IPQ 1862

Feature FA4

Feature FA4 yielded a total of 570 artifacts of which  
287 (51%) were glass. The 287 were divided into alcoholic  
beverage 10 (3%), window glass 40 (14%), food 21 (7%),  
grooming 6 (2%), lighting 11 (4%), medicine 81 (28%),  
personal 39 (13%), tableware 61 (21%), and misc. glass 18  
(6%).

Dating:

The feature appears to postdate 1865 based on a turtle  
ink (024-74) embossed "J.M & S." This shape was patented in  
1865 by J. & I.E. Moore of Warren, Massachusetts (Shadel-  
Spillman 1983:120).

The following bottles were researched to provide more  
information regarding dating;

- 024-68 Hair tonic embossed "Barry's/Tricopherous for the  
Skin and Hair/ New York". 1844-1861 (NYC  
Directories).
- 024-70 Perfume embossed "Phalon and Sons/Perfumers/New York"  
Post-1859 (Fike 1987:176).

- 024-75 Mason jar embossed "Masons Patent Nov 30th 1858"  
This bottle appears to have the sharp shoulders  
and square angle where the side meet the base, to  
meet the qualifications for a Crowleytown Mason.  
These were the first jars blown for Mason at Samuel  
Crowley's Crowleytown Glassworks, Crowleytown, N.J.  
in 1858 and shortly thereafter (Toulouse 1969:205).
- 027-43 Medicine embossed "R.R.R./Radway & Co./New York/  
Entered Accrd to an Act of Congress " 1848-1851  
(NYC Directories).
- 027-52,53 Hair restorer embossed "Mrs. S.A. Allens/Worlds  
Hair Restorer/355 Broome St./New York". C 1855-1890  
(Fike 1987:212).
- 031-57 Mineral Water. See FA3-040-13 above.
- 031-58 Medicine embossed "Sands Sarsaparilla/Genuine/New-  
York". Post 1848 (Fike 1987:220).
- 031-59 Medicine embossed "Dr. Townsends  
Sarsaparilla/Albany" 1841-1870 (Geismar 1989:184-  
185).
- 021-17 Hair dressing. See 024-68.
- 026-55 Medicine. See 027-43.
- 026-71 Bitters embossed "Dr. J. Hostetters/ Stomach..."  
Post 1853 (Young 1961:127).
- 030-82 Soda embossed "Dearborn/83 Third Avenue/Superior  
Plain Soda" 1856-57 (Schmeizer 1968:109).
- 030-83 Porter/Ale "Honesdale Glasswoks Pa".1840-1861  
(McKearin and Wilson 1978:231).
- 030-87 Medicine. See 027-43.
- 030-91 Perfume. See 024-70.
- 030-100 Mineral water embossed " D.A. Knowlton, Saratoga  
N.Y." "D.A. Knowlton purchased the New Congress  
Spring (Empire Spring) from G.W. Weston in 1861. The  
bottles for the new owner were made by the Granger

Company Glassworks at Mt. Pleasant N.Y. Knowlton's participation in the highly competitive bottling business was relatively short lived, for in 1864, he sold his business to the newly-formed Empire Spring Company for \$65,000 (Puckhaber 1976:32)".

034-83 Medicine. See 031-59.

034-84 Medicine. Embossed "Dr. Magnen's/Lucina Cordial/Or the Elixir of Love/Paris" c.1840-1860 Listed in Baldwin (1973:322) as " the only positive cure for the loss of muscular energy, physical lassitude, etc. and any disease in any way connected with the procreative functions". Prescribed for persons about to marry. Advertised in the New York Daily Times May 1, 1853. Lucina " in Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or Diana: hence a midwife"(OED 1979:1674).

034-85 Hair Tonic. See 024-68.

034-111 Medicine. See 031-58.

039-10 Hair Tonic. See 024-68.

TPQ 1865

#### Feature FB1

Feature FB1 yielded a total of 780 artifacts of which 354 (45%) were glass. The 354 were divided into alcoholic beverage 26 (7%), window glass 22 (6%), food 25 (7%), lighting 9 (3%), medicine 143 (40%), personal 28 (8%), tableware 81 (23%), toys 5 (1%), and misc. glass 15 (4%).

#### Dating:

The feature appears to date post-1861 based on a Moores Patent Fruit Jar fragment. For additional information see below. The majority of datable bottles can be placed from the 1840's to 1861.

The following bottles were researched to provide more information regarding dating;

- 347-32 Soda/mineral water. Embossed "Boardman" 1840's-1850's (Schmeiser 1968:110).
- 347-34 Medicine embossed "Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry Phila." 1843-1883 (Fike 1987:28).
- 347-38 Medicine embossed "Dr. Mc Munns Elixir of Opium" Post 1842 (Fike 1987:115).
- 308-69 Fruit jar embossed "oore". Probably a Moores Patent Fruit Jar patented either June 20, July 3rd or December 3rd 1861 depending on the jar variant (Toulouse 1969:220-221).
- 321-133 Perfume. See FA4-024-70.
- 321-138 Hair restorer. See FA4-024-68.
- 322-50 Medicine. See FA4-031-59.
- 333-34 Medicine. See 347-38.
- 333-35 Medicine. See 347-38.
- 334-42 Medicine. See 347-38.
- 353-24 Medicine embossed. "E Roussel Phila." post 1839.
- 353-25 Perfume embossed "Jean Marie Farina" 1808-1862
- 344-6 Medicine. See 347-38.

TPQ 1861

Feature FB6

Feature FB6 yielded a total of 573 artifacts of which 205 (36%) were glass. The 205 were divided into alcoholic beverage 16 (8%), food 31 (15%), medicine 51 (25%), personal 26 (13%), tableware 47 (23%) and misc. glass 34 (17%).

Dating:

The feature appears to post date 1848 into the 1850's based on a R.R.R. Radway and Company bottle (363-17).

The following bottles were researched to provide more information regarding dating.

- 352-45 Bitters. Embossed "Udolpho Wolfes' Schiedam Aromatic Bitters" 1842-1878 (NYC Directories).

- 366-60 Hair dye. "Embossed Batchelor's Hair Dye No.1"  
Post 1837 (NYC Directories, Fike 1987:122).
- 366-61 Hair Dye. Same as 366-60 except "No.2"  
Post 1837.
- 366-62 Medicine. See FB1-347-38.
- 366-63 Hair restorer. Embossed "Dr. Kellingers Magic Fluid  
New York" c. 1854. (NYC Directories).
- 367-24 Barrel shaped ink embossed "Tippecanoe Extract/  
Hard Cider". c. 1840 (Shadel-Spillman 1983:125).  
This inkwell was probably made during the 1840  
presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison, a  
campaign which pitted Harrison against Martin Van  
Buren. Harrison, or "Old Tippecanoe" as he was  
called, ran as a "Log Cabin and Hard Cider"  
candidate, who espoused American values.
- 363-18 Medicine. See FA4-027-43.

TPQ 1861

Feature FC3

Feature FC3 yielded a total of 110 artifacts, of which 57 (52%) were glass. The 57 artifacts were divided into alcoholic beverages 2 (4%), beverage 1 (2%), window glass 4 (7%), food 87(12%), grooming 2 (4%), lighting 6 (11%), medicine 22 (39%), personal 5 (9%), and tableware 7 (12%), food/medicine or misc 1.

Dating:

The glass from the feature appears to postdate c.1870 based on the TPQ for a soda bottle #(705-18). The bottle is embossed "M.B. & Co. /145 West 35th St./New York/1861" 1861-1873 (NYC Directories).

The following bottles were researched to provide more information regarding dating.

- 703-12 Hair tonic embossed "Lyon's Kathairon For the Hair  
New York" 1848-1873 (Fike 1987:124).
- 705-23 Bitters embossed "Hutchings/Dyspepsia/Bitters/New  
York" c.1851-1871 (Ring 1980:259).

705-26 Medicine embossed "Husbands Calcined Magnesia"  
1844-1928 (Fike 1987:141).

705-30 Liniment embossed "Burdalls's Arnica Liniment New  
York" 1845-1859. (NYC Directories).

IPQ c.1870

Non-Privy Feature artifacts and Trench Artifacts (Grab  
Samples).

TA3-004 Sauce bottle embossed "H.J. Heinz Co. 391/3 design  
9/patd" Post 1939.

TB2-379-1 Food embossed "John Wyeth & Bro. Beef Juice"  
Trade mark issued 1894 (Zumwalt 1980:443).

TB5-309-1 Milk embossed "W.M.Evans/Patented Nov 1927"  
post 1927. On bottom of bottle "Owens/Illinois 41"  
Post 1941. W.M. Evans is listed in the Brooklyn  
Telephone Directories 1941-1947. (earlier dates not  
checked).

FA1-010-3 Medicine embossed "Balm of Thousand  
Flowers/Fetridge & Co./New York" Post 1851 (Fike  
1987:19).

### Discussion

The Mugavero site has yielded a significant volume and variety of glass mainly from five excavated features. The glass has been analyzed to provide information about the people who lived on the site in the mid nineteenth century. Overall, the analysis has shown that the occupants of the site, and probably many residents of Brooklyn, had access to bottled and preserved foods from France as well as England. French olive oils, wines, food and perfume bottles are evident in the collections, as are several English food bottles. Competing with the international foods are local manufacturers, including several from Manhattan. The table below lists the known origin of bottles by country or city. Unfortunately, many of the unembossed olive oil bottles which might be French, are not counted here. Food bottles such as flacons, a distinct french shape, are counted, as are all embossed bottles that provided information about country of

origin. It is obvious that French foods and/or condiments were being consumed at the site in large quantities, and that French perfumes were being used.

Feature	Montreal	England	Lond./Paris	France	Schiedam
FA3		4		5	
FA4	1	1	1	4*	
FB1				12	
FB6				3	1
FC3				2	
Totals	1(3%)	5(15%)	1(3%)	26(77%)	1(3%)
Total (34) (101%)					

\* Does not include the Lucina Cordial, which is probably an American bottle.

While medicines generally comprise the largest group in relation to others (only in FA3 is the percentage of tableware greater than medicines), tableware is second. The high percentage of tableware may represent several possible types of behavior. The first is status, or the fact that the income of the inhabitants of the site was high enough to procure good to high quality table glass. Alternatively, if high socio-economic position is not indicated, the large amount of table glass may reflect the availability and low price of goods in mid nineteenth century Brooklyn. Further research will be needed to obtain price lists so that economic scaling based on glass can be attempted from archeological materials.

One of the most intriguing portions of the glass is the percentage and types of glass utilized by individuals for grooming and personal use. Hair dyes, hair restorers and pomades reflect the personal need to be well groomed, and perhaps to remain youthful, long before there were television ads telling us how we should look.

Patent medicines from the site, the largest glass category, are some of the most fascinating that the author has seen. Feature FB1 has five "McMunns Elixir of Opium" in

addition to a large number of plain aquamarine vials. The latter usually imply a medicinal purpose and are often used for opium, morphine or paregoric. This feature may represent the archeological evidence for addiction on an individual level.

Feature FA4 provided one of the most interesting patent medicine bottles. This is the "Dr. Magnen's Lucina Cordial or the Elixir of Love." As previously noted, Lucina was the Roman goddess of childbirth. The Lucina cordial was probably considered a nineteenth-century fertility or sexual enhancer. The Lucina Cordial and McMunns provide the archeologist with the ability to venture past percentages and raw counts of bottle functions. These bottles give us a glimpse of aspects of life in the nineteenth century, be it addiction or fear of impotence. Our ability to date these vessels and associate them with specific households, although limited, provides us with information on a personal level, a level which may not have been accorded friends or family.

Historical archeology is usually undertaken to gain access to information considered mundane by most. Historical archeologists study those material remains which people rarely consider in the course of their everyday life: garbage. The material remains (or garbage) from the Mugavero site provide the archeologist with the ability to look at a block of time in the mid nineteenth century in Brooklyn, New York. The garbage may reflect an individual's attempt to gain or display status items (tablewares), to keep pets, to remain well groomed, to provide for an addiction, or to simply remain (or become) healthy or virile.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Bishop Mugavero site yielded a substantial collection of archeofaunal materials--a total of 6632 specimens from five backyard privies. In addition, eighty-six specimens were collected as grab samples from miscellaneous non-privy features and trenches.\*

As noted in the text, privy contents at the Mugavero site have only been speculatively attributed to individual households; for example, occupants are mainly unknown at 119 Hoyt Street (FA3) until 1866, and although Walter Wheelock, a hardware merchant, and his family, resided at 125 Hoyt Street (FA4) from 1852 through 1886, the building was a two-family house by 1860, and there was least one known tenant or boarder while the privy was in use. The house at 338 Pacific Street (FB6) had two consecutive long-term resident families between 1842 and 1870. The heads of these households were, respectively, a merchant, a hardware merchant, and a sea captain. At 340 Pacific Street (FB1), a manufacturer of household metal goods, William Halstead, and his family were in residence from 1860 through 1877; conceivably the lower deposits in this feature are associated with this family. The first resident of 356 Pacific Street (FC3), widow Ann Fowler, lived in the house by 1850 through 1867, and perhaps even earlier, but the deposit in FC3 may not date solely from her occupancy. The deposit in this feature differs from the four other privy features, and may reflect a unique depositional process. For example, 67% of the bone material in this feature is from non-food species, such as cat, dog, and rat.

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\* Since this was written, 8 small, unidentified bone fragments were added to the faunal collection, but they are not included in the tabulations [JHG].

### SOIL CONDITIONS, BONE PRESERVATION, AND TAPHONOMY

The five privies contained a similar earth fill, which was wet, heavy, silty and acidic with ash and cinder found throughout. Reddish sand was found, mainly at the bottom of the features. A pH meter (later broken) was used to obtain pH readings in FA4 and FB1, and in the upper levels of FA3. Readings at the top of FA3 ranged between 4.8 and 5.8; in FA4, acidity ranged from -3.5 to 5.0, and in FB1 from -3.5 to 5.6. The ash layers interspersed with the dark silty organic layers were somewhat less acidic than the surrounding soil, but they contained little bone material.

Bone preservation ranged from fair to poor and bone in all features was water-saturated at the time of excavation. The more porous and the more delicate bone had a soft, cheesy consistency and tended to crumble when disturbed. Bone preservation in the middle and lower levels of FB1 was particularly poor: even dense bovid (cow) longbones were found to be in a fragmented and exfoliated condition. This finding contrasts with preservation at the nearby and contemporary Metro-Tech Site near Brooklyn's Borough Hall, where bone preservation was considered excellent (Freeman 1992:62).

Very little of the bone in this collection was burned before deposition. Examples of burned chicken bone and unidentified scraps were found in FB4 (three specimens) that may have been burned before disposal. Three fragments of sheep tibia from this feature were partially charred and may indicate a roasted leg of lamb. A single chicken bone in FB1, and two sheep humerus fragments in FB6, were also burned.

Bone material in all site features was gnawed by small rodents, probably rats or mice. Skeletal remains of rat and house mouse also attest to the presence of these scavengers (see Tables C1-6; Exhibits 1-5) which appear to be ubiquitous in both rural and urban deposits (Amorosi and Russell 1985:16-17). The presence of weasel in FA3, and of martin in FB1 and FB6 suggests that these mustelids did their share of scavenging. For any deposit that is not immediately sealed after deposit, there is the possibility of disturbance and transportation of faunal materials by scavengers entering or actually living in the feature (Amorosi and Russell 1985:23)

Puncture marks made by larger mammals, perhaps backyard cats, were observed. Kitchen scraps may have been chewed by house cats before disposal, or feral animals may have scavenged food from deposits in uncovered features. Feline skeletal material was found in FA3, FA4, FB1, and FC3. Canine skeletal elements were also recovered from FA4, FB6, and FC3, but no evidence of dog gnawing was seen in this collection.

Human toothmarks were found on a chicken wing bone in FA3.

#### METHODOLOGY

Sampling was done at various levels of intensity. Observed faunal materials were collected during excavation, and all of one feature and at least half of all others were screened through quarter-inch mesh (see Section on Field Methods for details). Careful troweling of fill removed from FA3 (rear 119 Hoyt Street) and the

unscreened portion from the bottom of FA4 (rear 125 Hoyt Street) resulted in recovery of many small faunal elements, including fish and rodent bones.

Each specimen was identified to the most precise possible taxon through direct comparison to modern faunal materials in the author's private collection. Also used were the comparative faunal collections at the Bioarchaeological Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Hunter College, CUNY, and at the American Museum of Natural History. Reference was made to relevant faunal manuals: Amorosi (1988, 1989b), Cannon (1987), Gilbert (1981, 1980), Morris (1975), and Schmidt (1972).

Some identifications were made by Dr. C. L. Smith (Department of Ichthyology), G. James Sawyer (Department of Anthropology), and Louis N. Sorkin (Department of Entomology) of the American Museum of Natural History, regarding specific questions. Fragmentary specimens not identifiable to species level were identified by class, superclass, and phylum (Mammalia, Aves, Pices, and Mollusca) and grouped according to relative size. Thus the large mammal grouping included mammals comparable in size to the cow; medium mammals comparable in size to from sheep/goat to dog; and small mammals comparable to, or smaller than, the domestic cat. The large bird grouping includes specimens larger than the chicken; medium birds include specimens comparable to chicken; small birds include specimens smaller than chicken.

Because of the morphological similarities between the postcranial skeletons of remains of domestic sheep (Ovis aries) and domestic goat (Capra hircus), the designation of Ovis/Capra was used (Boessneck 1970). Similarly, postcranial remains of Rattus were not distinguished as to species, and were grouped as Rattus sp.

Note was made of any observed burning, gnawing, butchery and knife cuts, juvenility, gender characteristics, and pathology.

All information was recorded in a spreadsheet program utilizing Quattrobone 3.0, a software template developed at the Hunter College Bioarchaeology Facility (McGovern and Amorosi 1990). The entered data were printed to serve as a faunal catalogue, and the raw data reorganized to yield information about proportions of species represented in the collection, relative frequency of meat-bearing elements of the major food animals, and other intrasite comparisons; selected graphs were also generated through this program.

#### QUANTIFICATION

The most basic level of quantification is a count of the total number of bones present on a site (TNB), followed by the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP) (Grayson 1984).

Before proceeding to more refined measurements, consideration must be given to taphonomic factors, the natural and cultural processes that may affect the total number of bones in an assemblage. Bones may be burned, carried away by scavengers, or dissolved

by soil acids. Smaller, more fragile bones of small species and of young animals may be especially vulnerable to these processes. Bones present at the site may not be recovered in the excavation process. The recovery rate of small species, as well as the smaller bone elements of all animals, tends to be low, especially in small assemblages (Payne 1975; Thomas 1969, 1972).

At a site formed within an urban market economy, consumers are assumed to acquire their meat through retail portions. Many bones are removed as butchering waste and are never brought to the site of consumption. Domestic fowl, on the other hand, were more likely to have been purchased as whole birds. The element distribution of chicken and turkeys at the site supports this out this assumption.

The Quattrobone software program provides calculations for Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), Relative Frequency (RF: element NISP/frequency of element in skeleton), and comparisons based on the relative density of the various skeletal elements, and on the Modified General Utility (meat and marrow-bearing) Index (MGUI), and these are available for reference in the faunal catalogue. However, these measures are most useful in situations wherethe consumer is presumed to initially acquire the whole animal, through hunting, for example, and farm husbandry. A different model is needed when considering the economic and social factors influencing consumer behavior in a market economy.

A better measure of urban consumer behavior is provided by Shulz and Gust (1983) and is based on the relative market value of

standard nineteenth-century retail butcher' cuts. Shulz and Gust's price-ranking system is frequently used in analysis of urban faunal materials and lends itself to a spreadsheet program capable of handling large faunal collections.

Since Shulz and Gust introduced their technique, other analytic refinements have been suggested. Lyman has proposed a model of cost-efficient purchasing behavior based on comparison of price with the amount of edible meat per butchering unit (Lyman 1987b). However, consumer behavior is not always based on cost-efficient choices. Huelsbeck (1991) suggests that the individual portion, the minimum unit of acquisition--a single steak or chop or roast--is the appropriate unit of measure in interpreting faunal remains, but this method is difficult to apply and may give a false impression of accuracy, in view of pre-depositional sorting as well as taphonomic factors.

Shulz and Gust's price-ranking technique works best when it is not assumed that price ranking explicitly defines socio-economic status. The purchase of higher ranking cuts of meat is not necessarily indicative of a buyers high social status, or even of relative purchasing power, although in a general sense this may be a valid assumption. The variables that influence consumer behavior are reflected by faunal remains; these include availability; relative availability of different domestic species, regional differences, seasonality, regional/national economic trends, and, most important, price and other factors affecting consumer choice--among them socio-economic status, foodways, and ethnicity (Huelsback 1991).

Keeping this wide range of variables in mind, a price-ranking model is used in this report as a sturdy measure which lends itself to intersite comparisons. Exhibits illustrating standard nineteenth century butchery units for beef, lamb, and pork, and the comparative market value associated with each species represented in four Mugavero privy features, are shown and discussed in the Species section of this faunal report.

#### THE MARKET

A wide variety of food sources was available in nineteenth-century urban centers. Brooklyn buyers were supplied with fresh farm produce daily from other parts of Long Island as well as New Jersey and the counties north of the metropolitan area. Thomas De Voe, a butcher and chronicler of his trade, documents a bountiful array of fruits, vegetables, herbs and medicinal plants available at local markets (De Voe 1867). Rural Long Island and farming communities north of New York City also provided meat, poultry, and dairy products to city markets. Located near abundant fisheries just off the Long Island shore, Brooklyn and New York received daily a variety of local fish and shellfish. More exotic foods, including tropical fruit, were shipped from the Caribbean. Prior to domestic refrigeration, food was purchased daily, selected by the customer. Little meat was prepackaged.

After the Civil War, an expanded retail economy, coupled with the development of rail transportation from the American west and the introduction of the refrigerator car in 1882, made it possible to

receive chilled or frozen foods from New England, Canada, and areas west of the Mississippi. In the 1880s, the last great harvests of passenger pigeons and other small game birds from the mid-West were brought to New York by rail (Gluck 1983). Frozen salmon from Nova Scotia could be had in all seasons (Stiles 1884:967). Eggs from Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois made their way to the New York market shipped in barrels by the thousands (De Voe 1867:405).

Produce of all kinds was sold at large open-air markets in Brooklyn and Manhattan as well as at neighborhood retail shops. The vitality and sociability of the Brooklyn market may be seen in an 1872 painting by Charles Cole Markham, a Brooklyn artist (Markham 1872).

#### NINETEENTH CENTURY FOODWAYS

At mid-century, Americans shared a culinary tradition with Great Britain that stressed meat accompanied by a rather narrow range of other foodstuffs (Lewenstein 1988:4). Pork was consumed in large quantities throughout the country, often in a salted form, although beef was considered more desirable. The American diet included lamb, poultry, and shellfish. Although De Voe lists a wide variety of fruits, herbs and vegetables available in the markets, the general consumption of fruits and vegetables was limited compared to what is common today. The most frequently served vegetables were potatoes and cabbage; in addition, peas, turnips, beans, and onions were common. Celery was considered a high-status food by middle-class Americans, as it was labor-intensive to cultivate before easier-to-grow,

self-blanching varieties were developed (Williams 1985:110-111). Celery, sometimes dressed with oil, is frequently mentioned by culinary writers as a fitting accompaniment to an entree. Until the late nineteenth century, green salad was known chiefly to the upper-scale diner (Williams 1985:113) who may have present at the Mugavero site. Apples were by far the most common fruit found on the American table. Bread, porridge, and a wide variety of sweet, starchy desserts rounded out the daily American diet (Lowenstein 1988:5).

Meat was served throughout the day, as were oysters and other seafood. Diners in the nineteenth century made different distinctions than we do now about the appropriateness of certain foods for certain mealtimes (Davis 1989:200; Landon 1987a:22). For example, an 1878 recipe book, The Comforts of Home, gives directions for fried oysters as a breakfast dish (E.H.R. [pseud.] 1878:23). Breakfast suggestions offered by Crowan (1866:400-401) include hash; head cheese; boiled shoulder or breast of lamb; lamb or chicken stew; fried fish, oysters or clams; broiled or fried tripe; and fried chicken or steak, in addition to ham and sausages.

Like their British cousins, Americans preferred heavy, roasted meats in the form of large fatty joints, and whole fowl: chicken, goose, turkey, and a variety of smaller game birds (Lowenstein 1988:5). Whole joints and large chunks of meat were also boiled, as were whole fowls. Fried meats were well-liked, and puddings and pies containing meat and other ingredients were popular. Stewing was the more economical preparation and therefore may denote lower economic

status. Highly spiced foods were looked upon with suspicion as being "foreign," and the use of spices other than the familiar cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, and ginger were sometimes blamed for stimulating a craving for alcohol or sex (Lowenstein 1988:5).

Historically, pork was the meat eaten most in the United States prior to the Civil War, and much of this pork was salt-cured to prevent spoilage and to facilitate transportation. However, both before and after the Civil War, beef was the New Yorker's meat preference. In New York City, between 1854 and 1860, beef outsold pork at a ratio of 2.5 to one (Harris 1985:109-129).

Lamb, or mutton, traditionally less popular throughout most of the country, was better-liked along the Northeastern seaboard (Harris 1985:109-129). Although De Voe asserts that lamb and mutton was not generally popular (De Voe 1867:6), he also notes that consumption of mutton was gradually increasing since he began business in the 1830s and that it was the "most wholesome of all the meat kind" (De Voe 1867:67).

Consumption of lamb and mutton was linked to the New England wool-growing industry; as the center of sheep-raising moved west, the popularity of lamb gradually declined. On the eve of the Civil War, lamb and mutton accounted for only about ten percent of all fresh meat slaughtered in New York (Harris 1985:112). However, faunal evidence indicates lamb and mutton were frequently on the New Yorker's table.

At specific sites in the greater New York area, meat preferences appear to have varied. Lamb was consumed at late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century 175 Water Street in amounts nearly equal with beef, while pork ranked third (Biddick 1983). Beef outranked pork at mid-nineteenth century Greenwich Mews, as did lamb (Davis 1989). However, at Brooklyn's MetroTech site from about the same time period, pork appears to have been preferred by three families of differing occupational status;, with beef and mutton were consumed in lesser but equal proportions (Freeman 1992).

In Northeastern urban areas, when pork was eaten fresh it was generally in the form of young pig--under six months old. Young roasting pig from three to six weeks old was considered "choice eating" (De Voe 1867:76). Fresh pork was considered to be best in the fall and winter months. Mature pork was almost always eaten salted. There was a growing public awareness that pigs were often raised in unsanitary conditions and were potential disease carriers. Many considered fresh pork to be "exceedingly unwholesome" in the warmer months of the year (De Voe 1867:78). Mid-nineteenth-century cookbooks carried many words of caution regarding mature fresh pork (Harland 1878:128-29; Williams 1985:100).

As a result of post-Civil War railroad development, Chicago succeeded New York as the nation's hog- and cattle-butcher (Harris 1985). Beef, pork, and mutton (possibly of poorer quality than locally raised meats, but cheaper and more plentiful) made its three-day journey by refrigerator car to the urban centers of the east (Stiles

1884:972) and by 1884, an estimated nine-tenths of the beef sold in Brooklyn markets, half the pork, and two-fifths of the mutton and lamb, came from the West by way of Chicago (Stiles 1884:677).

### SPECIES

The Mugavero Site collection yielded a fairly broad species list, as might be expected from an urban sample of this size. Included were the major domesticates: cow; pig; and sheep and domestic fowl (chicken, turkey, and goose) as well as wild foods such as rabbit and duck; and fish; and shellfish. A review of cookbooks of the period, as well as De Voe's Market Assistant (1867) reveals that the nineteenth-century urban housewife dealt with a variety of wild meats (wild duck and goose, venison, turtle, squirrel, and small game birds) which are rarely seen in our markets today.

The Mugavero species list is presented in Tables 1-6. This information is shown again in graph form for comparative purposes in Exhibits C1 through 5. Exhibit C6 compares the frequency of occurrence of the domestic mammals and fowl in each privy.

### MAMMALS

#### COW (Bos taurus)

In privy features FB1 and FB6, beef was the major meat source represented; lamb was a substantial second, and pork a minor third. Lamb was dominant in privies FA3 and FA4, followed by beef, and again pig was again minimally represented in these features (see Exhibit C6 for comparison). No cow bone was recovered from privy FC3.

MUGAVERO TABLE C1. Composition of Faunal Assemblage--FA3 (119 Hoyt Street)

SPECIES	FA3 (Clear- ing)	LEVELS						TOTAL	%	
		1	2	3	4	5	6/7			
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>										
<i>Bos taurus</i> (domestic cow)		1	3	6	15	45	20	90	2.7	
<i>Ovis/Capra</i> (sheep/goat)		5	12	11	70	66	20	184	5.6	
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	1	2	2	4	4	37	11	61	2	
<i>Felis catus</i> (domestic cat)				5	2	1		8	0.2	
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp. (rabbit family)						2	1	3	0.1	
<i>Martes frenata</i> (weasel)				1				1	0.03	
<i>Rattus</i> species (Old World rats)		8	6	18	20	4	2	58	1.7	
<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mouse)				4	2			6	0.2	
Unidentified rodent						1		1	0.03	
Large unidentified mammal	4	5	8	11	70	104	47	249	8	
Medium unidentified mammal	2	38	49	43	66	236	95	529	16	
Small unidentified mammal					7		1	8	0.2	
Mammal scrap	1	20	4	36	94	307	67	529	16	
<b>AVES (birds)</b>										
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken)	1	23	29	34	215	165	79	546	16.7	
<i>Gallus</i> species (chicken family)			2		3			5	0.1	
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)		2	1	6	15	4	3	31	0.9	
<i>Anas</i> species (duck family)				1	5	2		8	0.2	
<i>Anser</i> species (goose family)					1	2		3	0.1	
Large unidentified bird	1		1	10	3	4		19	0.8	
Medium unidentified bird		6	9	2	32	5	5	59	2	
Small unidentified bird		5					2	7	0.2	
<b>PICES (fish)</b>										
Gadidae (cod family)			8	7	139	41	14	209	6.4	
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> (bluefish)						4		4	0.1	
<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i> (porgy)						4		4	0.1	
<i>Cynoscion regalis</i> (weakfish)						1		1	0.03	
Unidentified fish		13	19	204	173	190	18	617	19	
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>										
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (oyster)					2	5		7	0.2	
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (clam)				1	4	6	2	13	0.4	
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	128	153	404	942	1236	387	3260	99.99

MUGAVERO TABLE C2. Composition of Faunal Assemblage--FA4 (125 Hoyt Street)

SPECIES	LEVELS								TOTAL	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>										
<i>Bos taurus</i> (domestic cow)		7	8	4	7	7	10	3	46	5.4
<i>Ovis/Capra</i> (sheep/goat)	9	9	2	2	13	21	23	1	80	10
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)		1		1					2	0.2
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog)		1						1	2	0.2
<i>Rattus</i> species (Old World rats)	1	1				17	6		25	3
Large unidentified mammal	12		2	5	14	31	40	3	107	13
Medium unidentified mammal	22	23	11	2	12	35	27		132	16
Small unidentified mammal	2	9		18					29	3
Mammal scrap	16	16	10	6		73	97	5	223	26
<b>AVES (birds)</b>										
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken)	4	7	2	1	11	14	10		49	6
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	1	2	4		9	15	21		52	6
Large unidentified bird	1	1	1	3	5		1		12	1
Medium unidentified bird			1			14			15	2
Egg shell						*	*			
<b>PICES (fish)</b>										
Gadidae (cod family)							1		1	0.1
Unidentified fish			2		7	26	30		65	8
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>										
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (oyster)		*			*	*	*			
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (clam)		1				*			1	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Presence noted but sample not collected.

MUGAVERO TABLE C3. Composition of Faunal Assemblage--FB1 (340 Pacific Street)

SPECIES	LEVELS														TOTAL	%			
	35?*	0**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9/10	11	12	0 West			4/6 West	8/10 West	11/12 West
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>																			
Homo sapiens sapiens (human)								1										1	0.05
Bos taurus (cow)	1	4	1	6	10	1	2	9	102	52	46	15	1	3		18		271	16
Ovis/Capra (sheep)	2	2	1	6	2	11	1	9	42	12	44	13	4		1	5		155	9
Sus scrofa (pig)								6	22	4	2		1					35	2
Felis catus (domestic cat)				3						3								6	0.3
Sylvilagus sp. (rabbit fam.)											1							1	0.05
Martes pennanti (fisher)											1							1	0.05
Rattus sp. (Old World rats)					1	1	1	1	2	3	5							14	0.8
Large unidentified mammal	1		5	19	15	4	15	96	61	41	35			2	20	1	315	18	
Medium unidentified mammal			8	11	9	9	16	60	26	59	7	3			2	1	211	13	
Small unidentified mammal				1	2					1			5				9	0.5	
Mammal scrap			15	10	19		2	13	37	114	160	71	12		4	15	4	476	27
<b>AVES (birds)</b>																			
Gallus gallus (chicken)			3	6	15		3	18	39	10	33	11	1			10		149	9
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)	1			1				1	3		1	1						8	0.4
Anser sp. (goose family)	1																	1	0.05
Large unidentified bird				11	1				2		2							16	0.9
Medium unidentified bird			1	4	7			1	5		5					1		24	1.3
Small unidentified bird	1						1						1					3	0.2
Egg shell								*	1									1	0.05
<b>PISCES (fish)</b>																			
Unidentified fish	1				1			1		4					2		1	10	0.6
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>																			
Crassostrea virginica (oyster)			1	*	*			*	1	*	*							2	0.1
Mercenaria mercenaria (clam)				3	*		*	4	1	*	*							8	0.5
Mytilus edulis (blue mussel)									1						1			2	0.1
L. littorea (com. periwinkle)																1		1	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>100</b>

\* noted in field; no sample collected

\*\* above Level 1

MUGAVERO TABLE C4. Composition of Faunal Assemblage--FB6 (338 Pacific Street)

SPECIES	LEVELS								TOTAL	%	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8**			
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>											
Homo sapiens sapiens (human)			1	1						2	0.4
Equus caballus (horse)			1							1	0.2
Bos taurus (cow)	4	28	58	20	1	4				115	21.2
Ovis/Capra (sheep)	4	18	33	11	3	2				71	13
Sus scrofa (pig)	1	2								3	0.6
Canis familiaris (dog)			7							7	1.3
Martes pennanti (fisher)		1	1							2	0.4
Rattus sp. (Old World Rats)		2								2	0.4
Large unidentified mammal	5	22	41	8	13	4				93	17
Medium unidentified mammal	2	20	62	9	1					94	17
Small unidentified mammal		1	1							2	0.4
Mammal scrap		19	49	29	12					109	20
<b>AVES (birds)</b>											
Gallus gallus (chicken)	2	3	6	1	6					18	3.3
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)		3								3	0.6
Anser species (goose family)		3								3	0.6
Anas species (duck family)					1					1	0.2
Large unidentified bird		2		1	1					4	1
Medium unidentified bird		2		1						3	0.6
Small unidentified bird		1		1						2	0.4
Egg shell		*	*		*					*	
<b>PICES (fish)</b>											
Gadidae (cod family)					1					1	0.2
Unidentified fish		2		1	1					4	1
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>											
Crassostrea virginica (oyster)			*								
Mercenaria mercenaria (clam)	*	*	*								
<b>INSECTIVORA (insects)</b>											
Scarabaeidae (dung beetle fam.)								1		1	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>541</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Noted in field, but not collected

\*\* No faunal material found in this level

MUGAVERO TABLE C5. Composition of Faunal Assemblage--FC3 (356 Pacific Street)

SPECIES	Test Pit	LEVELS				TOTAL	%
		1	2	3	4**		
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>							
Ovis/Capra (sheep)	2	1	2			5	2
Sus scrofa (pig)			1			1	0.3
Canis familiaris (dog)	21	2	10	9		42	15.5
Felis catus (cat)			46			46	17.3
Rattus sp. (Old World rats)			19			19	7
Large unidentified mammal			1			1	0.3
Medium unidentified mammal	5	3	15	1		24	9
Small unidentified mammal	12		63			75	28
Mammal scrap		1	22			23	8
<b>AVES (birds)</b>							
Gallus gallus (chicken)	3	5	16			24	9
Medium unidentified bird		1				1	0.3
Small unidentified bird			3			3	1
<b>PICES (fish)</b>							
Unidentified fish			5			5	2
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>							
Crassostrea virginica (oyster)				1		1	0.3
Unidentified shell	*		*				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>270</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Noted in field, but not collected

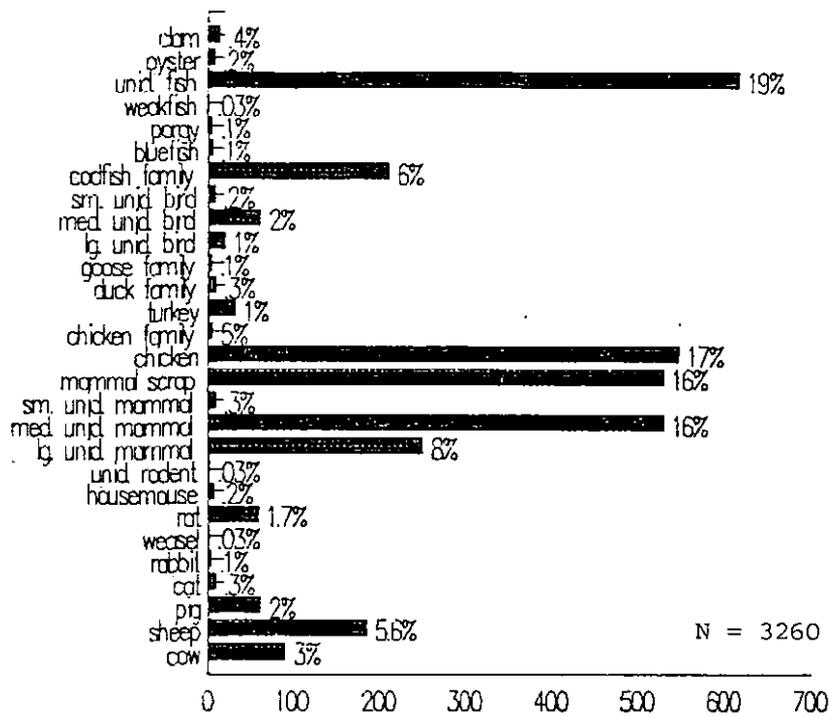
\*\* No faunal material found in this level

MUGAVERO TABLE C6. Composition of Faunal Assemblages from Miscellaneous Proveniences--FB2, TRA2, TRB2, TRB3)

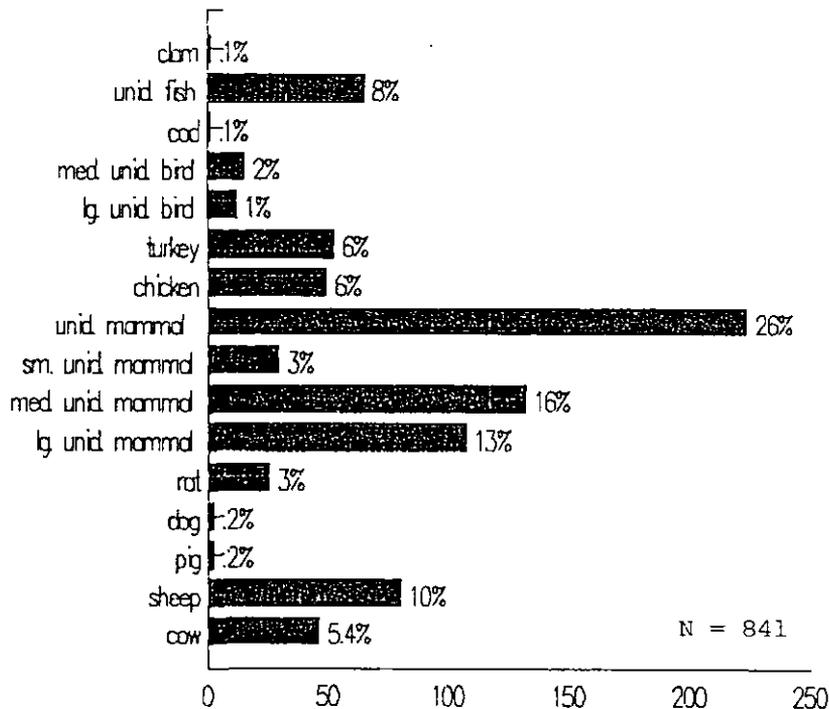
	FB2	TRA2	TRB2	TRB3	TOTAL	%
<b>MAMMALIA (mammals)</b>						
Bos taurus (cow)			1	2	3	3.5
Ovis/Capra (sheep)	5			2	7	8
Sus scrofa (pig)				1	1	1
Large unidentified mammal	1	1		6	8	9
Medium unidentified mammal	3	2		6	11	13
Small unidentified mammal				1	1	1
Mammal scrap		6		1	7	8
<b>AVES (birds)</b>						
Gallus gallus (chicken)	6			10	16	19
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)	7			3	10	12
Anser sp. (goose family)				9	9	10
Large unidentified bird				4	4	5
Medium unidentified bird				4	4	5
<b>PICES (fish)</b>						
Gadidae (cod family)	3				3	3.5
<b>MOLLUSCA (shellfish)</b>						
Crassostrea virginica (oyster)					2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Distribution of Species

FA3 (119 Hoyt Street)

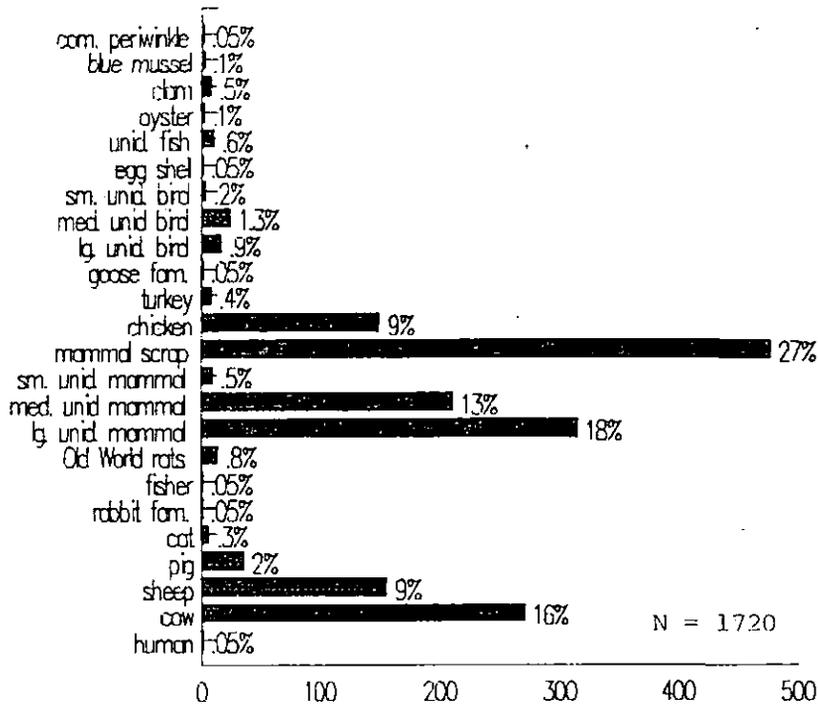


FA4 (125 Hoyt Street)

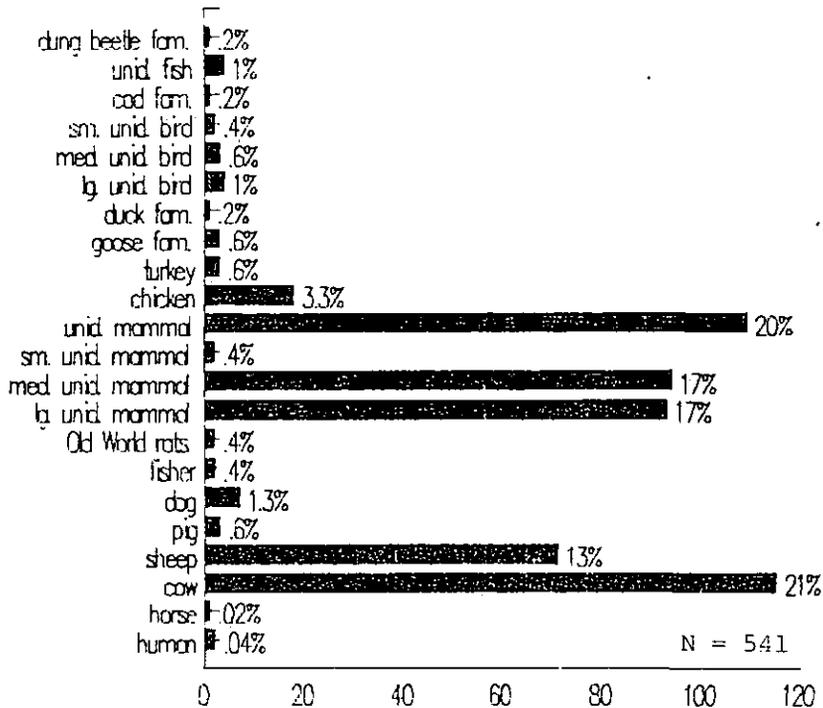


## MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Distribution of Species (Continued)

## FB1 (340 Pacific Street)

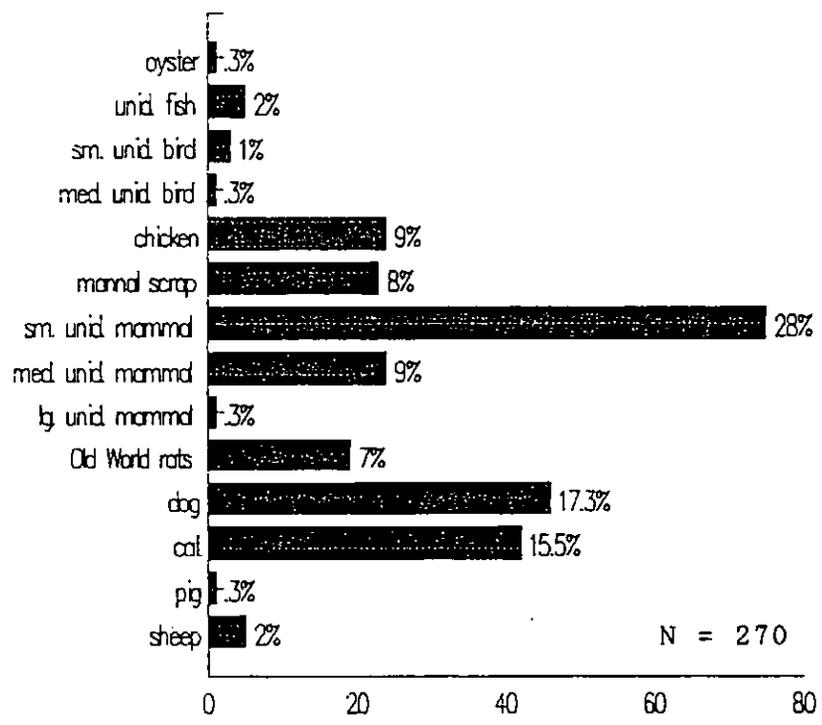


## FB6 (338 Pacific Street)



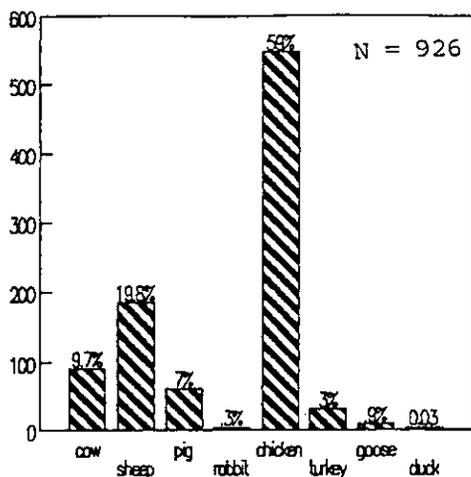
MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Distribution of Species (Continued)

FC3 (356 Pacific Street)

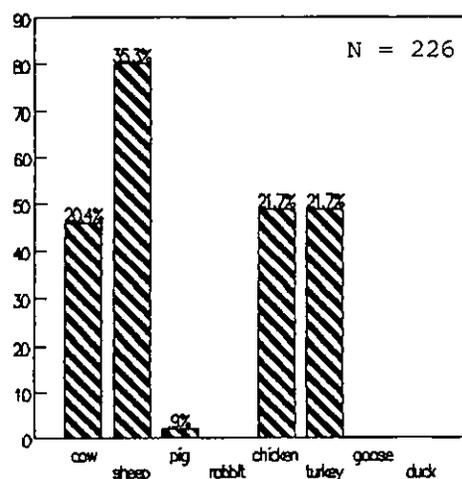


## MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Distribution of Domestic Food Species

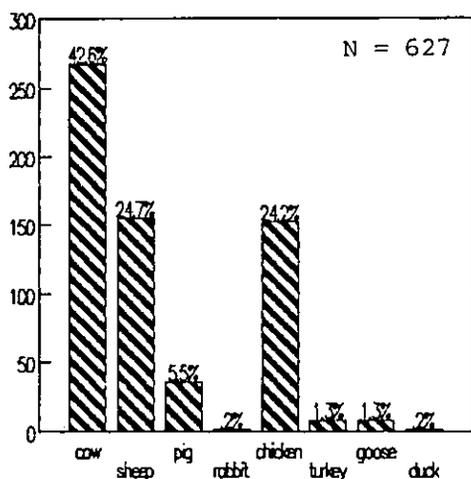
FA3 (119 Hoyt Street)



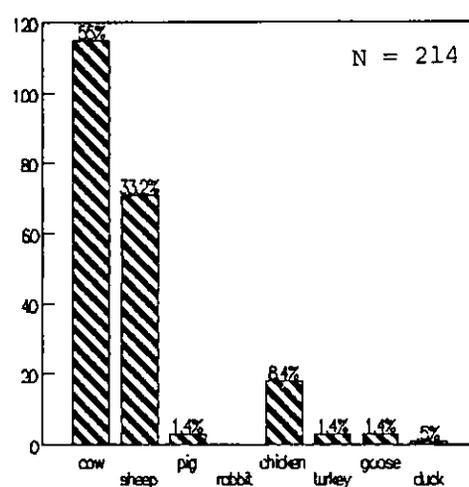
FA4 (125 Hoyt Street)



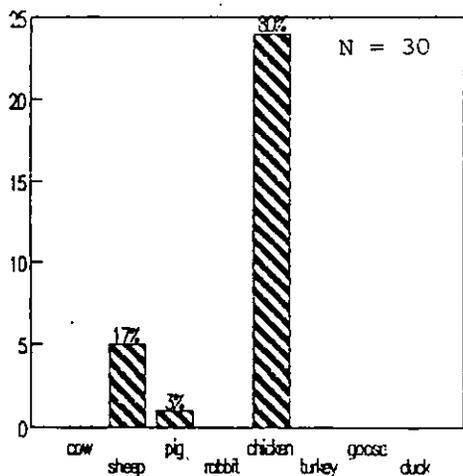
FB1 (340 Pacific Street)



FB6 (338 Pacific Street)



FC3 (356 Pacific Street)

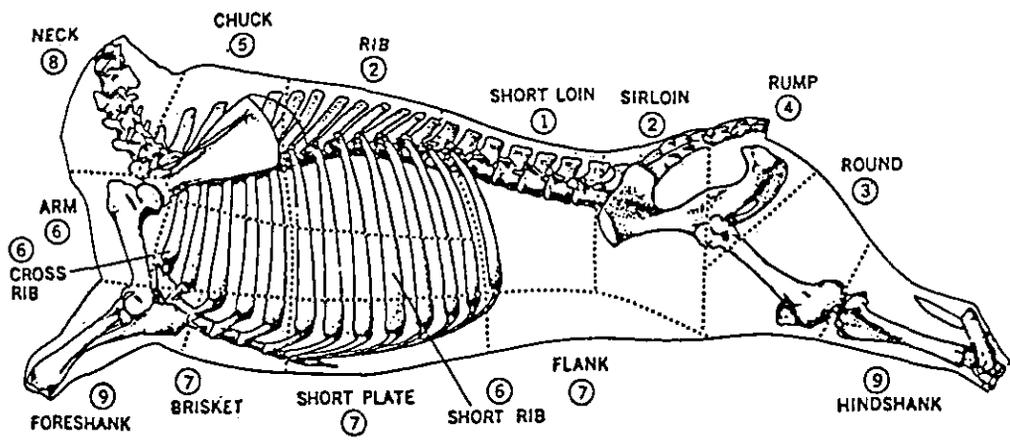


For this analysis, beef was price-ranked, following Shulz and Gust (1983), for each of the four privies containing beef bone. Exhibit C7 shows standard butchery units for beef, and their average relative cost based on nineteenth-century sources. Rank 1 represents the most expensive cuts, such as short loin and sirloin; rank 10 represents the cheapest retail cuts, the head and feet. Ribs and vertebrae in this collection were, in most cases, in fragmented condition, and many were assigned to the "large mammal" category and could not be included in this table. However, most large mammal ribs and vertebrae in urban household refuse pits are likely to be cow, the only mammal of its size that was commonly eaten.

Purchasing frequency of beef cuts and price ranking for beef in the four features is presented for comparison in Exhibit C8.

It may be seen that beef bones representing the highest market value were recovered from FB1. Those of lowest value came from FB6, although the largest number of beef bones came from this feature. With the exception of FA4, the beef elements most frequently represented in each feature were on the lowest end of the price range (rank 9) and comprised the shank (lower fore- and hind-leg) which is used for soups and stews. A comparatively large number of femoral fragments, sawn in 2- to 3-in. lengths, in FA4 suggests the residents of 125 Hoyt Street chose a somewhat better quality of stewing beef

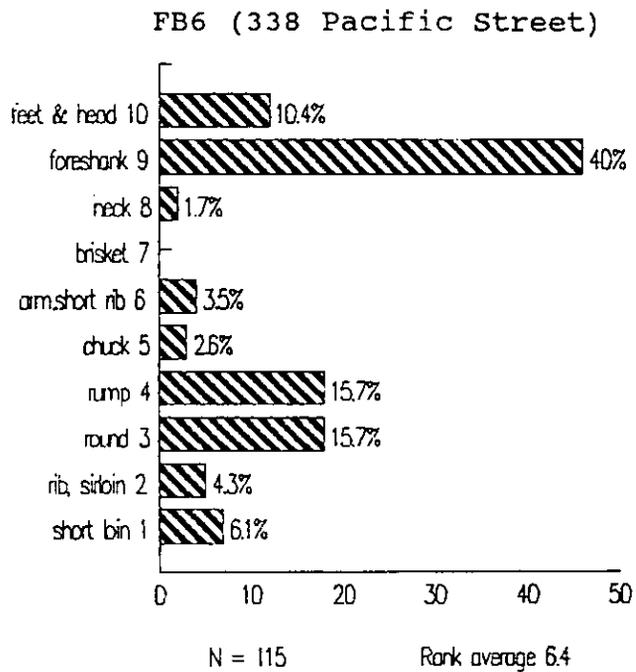
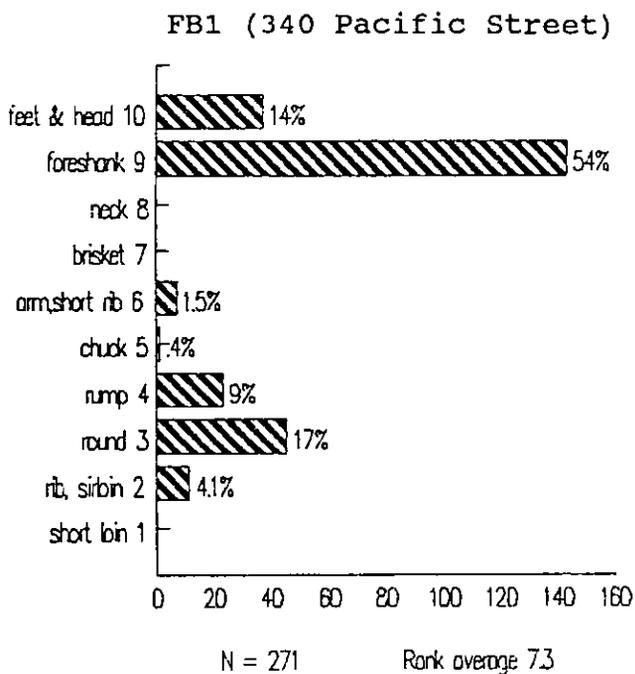
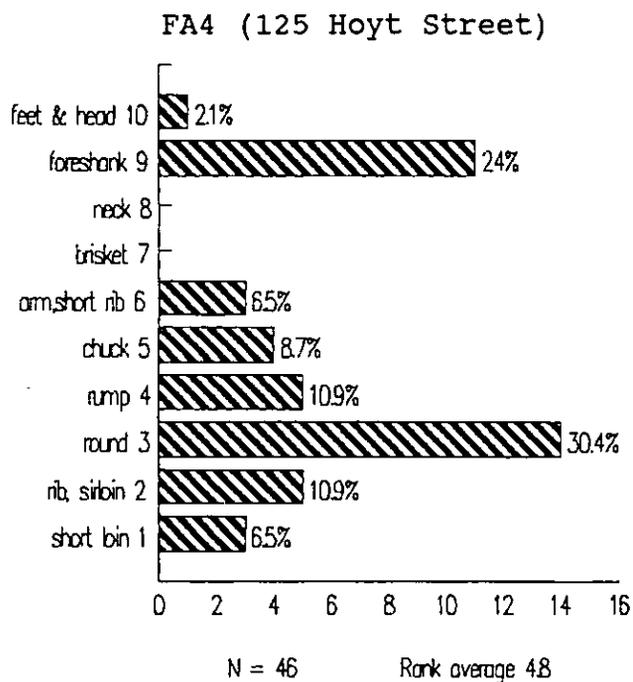
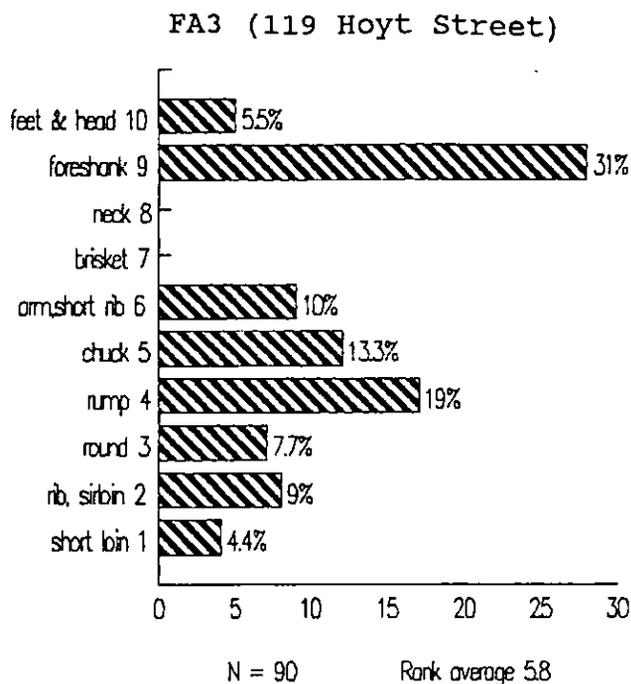
MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Cuts of Beef and Relative Retail Values (Late-19th Century)



BEEF CUT	RANK	BEEF CUT	RANK
short loin	1	arm	6
rib	2	cross/short rib	6
sirloin	2	brisket	7
round	3	neck	8
rump	4	foreshank	9
chuck	5	feet and head	10

Major secondary cuts of beef ranked according to late-19th century retail values (source: Shulz and Gust 1983:48)

## MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Purchasing Frequency for Beef (Ranked)



than their neighbors. It is obvious that the lack of rib and vertebral elements, which were not included due to the difficulty of identifying these fragments, creates a gap in the 7th and 8th rank on the charts. However, in each feature, the buying pattern seems to have run from cheap to expensive, with the average somewhere in the middle range.

#### DOMESTIC SHEEP (Ovis aries)

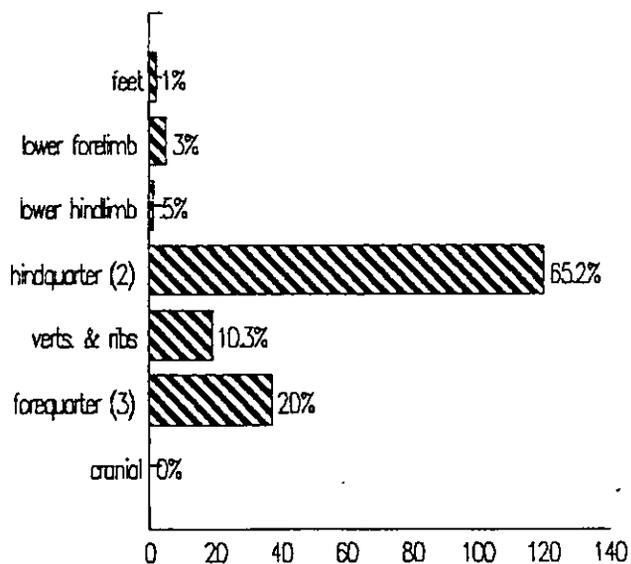
All sheep/goat faunal material found at the Mugavero site is assumed to be sheep, since goat was not much utilized by urban mid-Victorians (De Voe 1867:85). De Voe says that goat was sometimes available at market but his discussion of "goat's flesh" suggests that it was something of a novelty. In the South where it was somewhat more common, goat was usually eaten only by those at the very bottom of the socioeconomic scale (Harris 1985:109-129).

Sheep predominated in FA3 and FA4, and were second to beef in FB1 and FB6 (see Exhibit C 6). A minimal number of sheep bone was found in FC3 (5 specimens) and this small sample was not price-ranked.

Prices for lamb and mutton were, on average, relatively high. The hindquarter, or leg of lamb, rank 2, was on a par with beef sirloin; the forequarter ranked 3 (Landon 1987a:138). (See Exhibit C9 for purchasing frequency of lamb parts). In each feature, the hindquarter seems to have been preferred. In FB6, the cheaper forequarter was more strongly represented. Forequarter could either

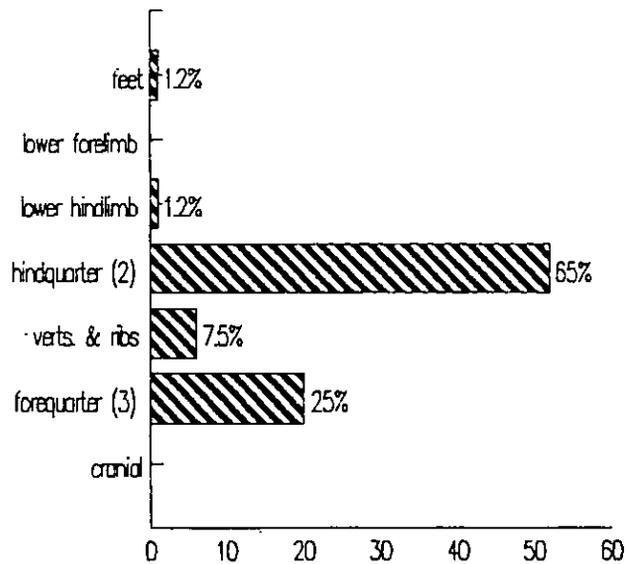
## MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Purchasing Frequency for Lamb (Ranked)\*

FA3 (119 Hoyt Street)



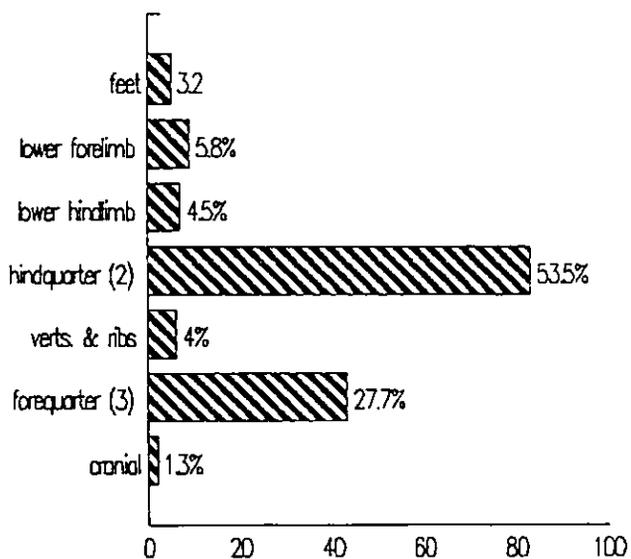
N = 184

FA4 (125 Hoyt Street)



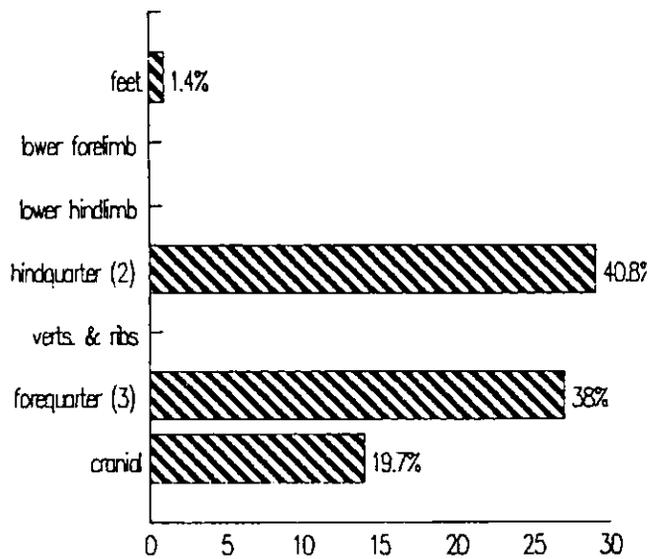
N = 80

FB1 (340 Pacific Street)



N = 155

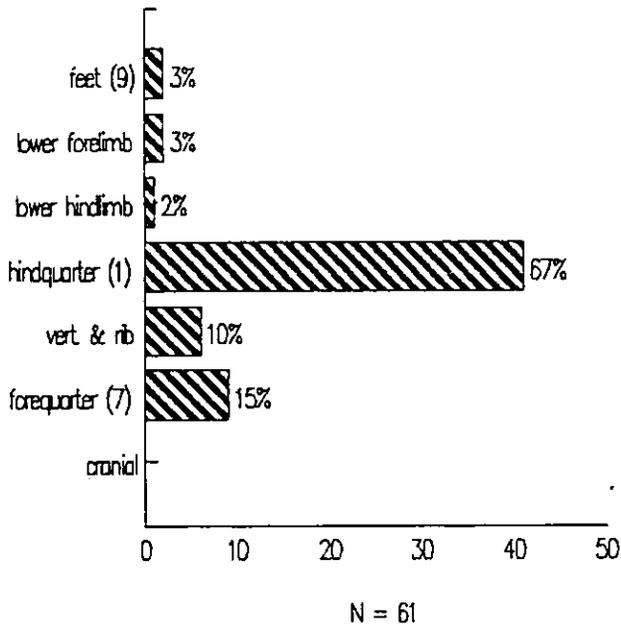
FB6 (338 Pacific Street)



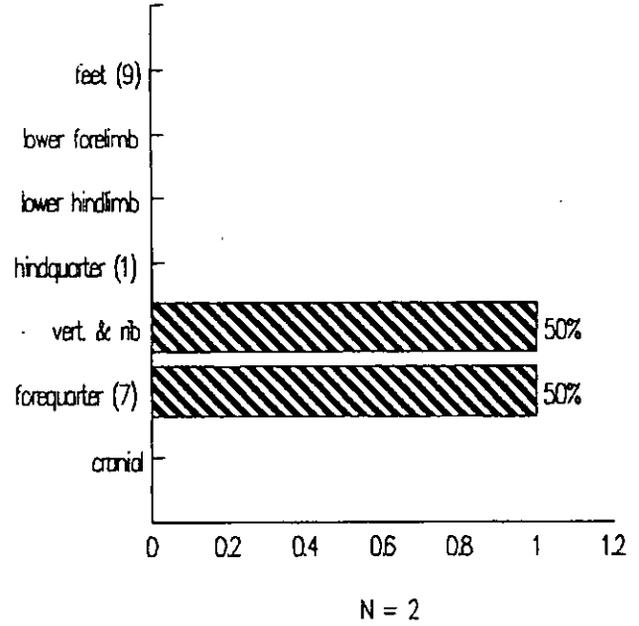
N = 71

MUGAVERO APPENDIX C Purchasing Frequency for Pork (Ranked)\*

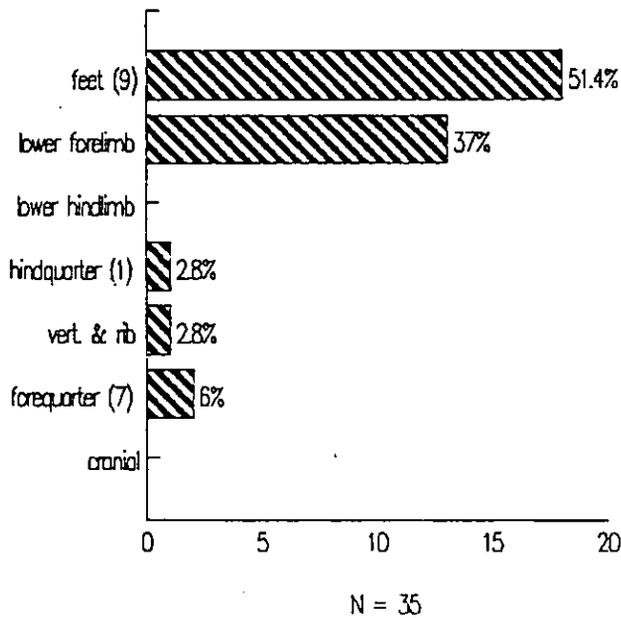
FA3 (119 Hoyt Street)



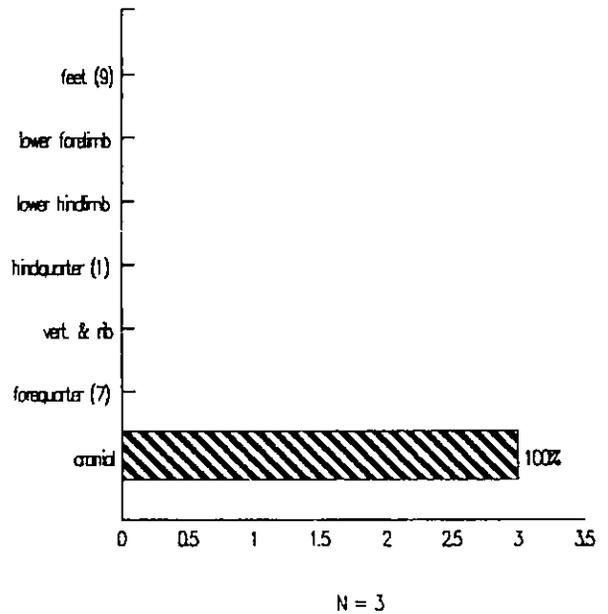
FA4 (125 Hoyt Street)



FB1 (340 Pacific Street)



FB6 (338 Pacific Street)



be boiled or roasted whole, or cut up for stewing. Since few whole longbones from fore- or hindquarter were present in any feature, stewing seems to have been most likely; although, again, bone preservation at this site was poor, and most bone material was fragmented.

#### DOMESTIC PIG (Sus scrofula)

Of the domestic mammal triad, pig ranked far behind cow and sheep in each feature and was present in minimal amounts in FA4, FB6, and FC3 (see Exhibit C6). FA3 alone produced pork bone in quantity and most of this was present as ham, a cut which ranked one on the price scale (Landon 1987b:138). Elements of lower forelimb and feet comprise most of the pig bone in FB1, but these may have been from a single individual (see Exhibit C10 for purchasing frequency of pork cuts in each feature).

#### RABBIT (Sylvilagus species)

Rabbit is represented by one innominate and one tibia in FA3, and one innominate in FB1. These elements were not identified to species level, as they are fragmented and are derived from skeletally similar taxa. Whether or not rabbit remains from refuse deposits can be assumed to represent a food source has been questioned (Amorosi 1985:16), but lagomorphs have been noted in small numbers at other urban sites (e.g. Biddick 1983). De Voe notes that wild rabbit was plentiful in the markets from September to January and domestic rabbits were also available and were considered by de Voe to be superior to the wild variety (De Voe 1867:122). Harland, on the other hand, says that domestic rabbit was rarely, if ever, eaten and offers

recipes for preparing wild rabbit in a variety of ways (Harland 1875: 169). Rabbits were not to be eaten in the spring, recalling the phrase, "mad as a March hare" (Harland 1875:169).

#### NON-FOOD MAMMALIAN FAUNA

##### MAN (*Homo sapiens sapiens*)

A human mandible, or jaw bone, apparently an isolated element, was found in FB6, and a child's tooth in FB1.

The mandible was recovered in two pieces from the privy behind 338 Pacific Street (FB6). No other human remains were found in this feature and the mandible appears to be a redeposit from some other, unknown, context. The mandible was examined at the American Museum of Natural History, by G. James Sawyer, Conservator in the Department of Anthropology, who observed that the individual represented by this specimen may have been a young male Native American (Sawyer 1991). Dr. Sawyer made the following observations:

Sex determination is suggested by the width of the chin and the relatively heavy structure of the mandible, particularly the ramus.

The molars are strongly developed, large and flared in shape, which suggests that the owner was a Native American: molars found in individuals of European heritage tend to be smaller, and to have more rounded cusps. The incisors and canine teeth were not found with the mandible, and it could not be observed whether the incisors had the "shovel-shape" typical of Native American incisors. However, the

sockets of the canines did not suggest that these teeth were bifurcated, as is common in individuals of European ancestry.

Both third molars, or wisdom teeth, were in process of eruption at the time of death, indicating that this individual was approximately fifteen to eighteen years old. Considering the age of the individual, the molars are heavily worn with clearly visible areas of exposed dentine. This wear pattern is consistent with a diet which required heavy chewing and which probably contained gritty materials such as are found in stone-ground cornmeal. By contrast, the teeth of early European settlers in the New York City area show less wear, even in individuals of middle age, and reflect a softer diet. Tartar deposits and frequent dental caries among early European settlers also give evidence of soft-cooked, sugared foods which were not typical of the traditional Native American diet.

The third molar on the left side was in process of eruption without apparent difficulty; the eruption of the third molar on the right was obstructed by bone, and may have caused considerable discomfort. The second molar on that side and possibly the first molar --the mandible is broken at this point--were lost during the lifetime of the individual, and the bone around the tooth socket was in process of resorption. Loss of the molar(s) may have been due to an accident. However, given the impacted condition of the third molar, it is also possible that the second molar was deliberately removed. This remedy was known to Native Americans and would eventually have resulted in the third molar taking a useful place.

The mandible gives the impression of a healthy individual. No pathology is evident that would suggest the cause of death (Sawyer 1991).

A child's molar was also recovered from the privy behind 340 Pacific Street (Feature B1). Deciduous molars are normally shed during the eighth or ninth year. The appearance of the tooth is consistent with an individual of European background, and is otherwise unremarkable.

#### HORSE (Equus caballus)

A single right upper molar of a horse was recovered from FB6. This, like the human mandible, appears to have been introduced from another context, since no other elements were found.

#### DOG (Canis familiaris)

Three features, FA4, FB6, and FC3, contained bones of the domestic dog. In each privy, these bones were recovered in proximity with each another and appear to represent the remains of a single medium-sized canine. Those from FC3 showed evidence of arthritic lesions that suggest this individual was a companion animal of some age.

#### CAT (Felis catus)

Skeletal material of domestic cat was found in FA3, FB1, and FC3. Again, the deposits are concentrated at one level in each feature, and may not represent more than one individual in each feature.

FISHER (Martes pennanti)

Two jaw fragments were recovered, a maxillary fragment from FB1 and a mandible fragment from FB6. The fisher, like the weasel (see below) is a member of the genus Mustela, a small, slender, carnivorous animal that feeds on rodents and small birds and possibly backyard chickens. Both species are native to Long Island and the Eastern seaboard. Their presence in this Brooklyn neighborhood is not surprising, since the area of settlement was open farmland until about 1840 (see Geismar 1991). Mustelids are frequently found living and foraging around human habitations and outbuildings, and small samples have been noted in other urban contexts (e.g. Biddick 1983)..

WEASEL (Mustela frenata)

A mandible fragment of this small mustelid was found in FA3.

RAT (Rattus species)

Rat remains were found in each privy feature. Both juveniles and adults were identified, and a range of adult sizes was recovered. These animals may have been living, and dying, within the privy walls, or they may have been discarded in the features if they died in the yard or house. The rat and the house mouse are species adapted to life in and around human habitation through a long shared history with man.

HOUSE MOUSE (Mus musculus)

Five mouse bones were found in FA3; the mouse, like the rat, apparently lived and foraged around the privy before filling and closing.

## BIRDS

### CHICKEN (Gallus gallus)

Chicken was well represented in each of the five Mugavero Site features. Chicken comprised from 64% of all domestic food bones recovered in FA3, to 12% in FB6.

Chicken was an established staple of American cooking and was served often and in a variety of ways. As mentioned above, chicken frequently made its appearance at breakfast as well as dinner. Prices were comparable to the better cuts of meat, ranking 3rd on a relative price scale of 1 to 10 (Landon 1987a:134). Chickens were obtainable at markets year-round, and some may have been raised in the backyards for eggs and meat, as a common practice in the nineteenth-century (Davis 1990). Egg shell (perhaps chicken) was noted in FA4, FB1, and FB6.

Chickens also were observed to be an important part of the diet at the nearby MetroTech site, with dates similar to those for residences on the Mugavero Site. For two of three resident families at MetroTech, chicken bone comprised 70% of the common domesticates (including cow, sheep and pig). A third MetroTech family ate far less chicken and more pork than their two neighbors (Freeman 1992).

Freeman (1992) has noted a high rate of pathological anomalies in chickens, as well as a high male/female ratio at MetroTech and suggests the possibility that backyard chickens were being kept for cockfighting. A few instances of pathology were also observed in

chickens in the Mugavero collection. In FA3 there was a broken tarso-metatarsus, that healed to produce an unusually short shaft, and a healed break in an ulna. In FA4, an innominate was partially crushed and healed in a manner that suggested trauma (such as being kicked or shut in a door?). In FB1, a healed radial fracture was seen, as was a malformed phalanx. At the Mugavero site, however, the observable male/female ratio (as indicated by the presence or absence of a male spur on the tibiotarsus) was low, which suggests that these fowl were raised commercially for the market and that young roosters were culled accordingly.

#### TURKEY (Meleagris gallopavo)

Turkey was found in all Mugavero privy features except FC3. Turkey was available year round in nineteenth century urban markets, but were best in the fall and winter months (De Voe 1867:138). Turkey was priced lower than chicken, ranking 4 on the comparative price scale (Landon 1987a:134). Cookbooks of the period indicate that turkey was eaten regularly during the fall and winter; these fowl might be roasted or boiled whole (e.g., Harland 1878:85).

It should be kept in mind that before modern breeding techniques produced today's "butterball" turkey, the adult gobbler was a long-legged, high-breasted bird that weighed thirty pounds or more (De Voe 1677:139-30; Wright 1904:541).

There has been some discussion in the literature about the possibility of turkey in a late historic context (early twentieth-

century) being a "holiday"--e.g. Thanksgiving and Christmas--bird (Davidson 1982), which would make the turkey a nice indicator of seasonality when found in an archaeological context. However, the Mugavero deposits appear to pre-date the time when turkey had exclusive "holiday" status (see below).

#### GOOSE (Anser species)

Goose was found in small numbers: in FA3 (three specimens), FB1 (one specimen), and FB6 (three specimens). Most of these were identified as Anser species (goose family). A tibiotarsus in FA3 was tentatively identified as Branta canadensis: wild Canada goose. Both domesticated goose (of the Bremen, African, and Chinese varieties) and wild goose were available in local markets; Canada goose was best in October, November, and December according to De Voe (1877: 148). Wild fowl could also have been hunted at nearby shores and estuaries, as many edible varieties wintered, as they still do, in this area (Pearson 1917).

By the 1860s, Americans were moving away from goose as the traditional Christmas dish. Crowen, for example, describes goose as fatty and "coarse" and suggests an extra large turkey for the Christmas table, accompanied by a ham and other roast meats (Crowen 1866: 405). Crowen observes that if roast goose is served, the vegetables to accompany it are plain boiled or mashed potatoes, mashed yellow turnips or winter squash, and apples stewed without sugar, or cranberry jam, boiled onions, pickles and dressed celery. Dessert could be apple, pumpkin, custard, or mince pie. If the goose was old, it might be boiled for fricasee (Crowen 1866:405).

Geese and other holiday poultry were often subjects for raffle, a popular diversion (Johns 1991:39-41) at mid-century, but the practice was falling out of fashion by 1880s (Corson 1886:152).

DUCK (Anas species)

Duck, identified as Anas species (duck family), was found in FA3 (eight specimens) and FB6 (one specimen). All were mature but smaller than the modern commercially-raised domestic duck in the comparative collection, and were similar in size to wild duck such as mallard, golden-eye, or teal (Gilbert 1981). While numbers are too low to do other than note their presence, wild duck appears to have been eaten on occasion at the Mugovero site. A wide variety of wild fowl was available in local markets; De Voe lists nearly thirty species, of varying degrees of tastiness and availability. Canvas-back duck, red-heads, and mallard are described by De Voe as being the "finest and choicest," and were available in November and December (De Voe 1867:149ff).

SMALL BIRDS (Aves)

The fragmentary remains of small birds (see Tables C1-C6 for distribution) were not identified beyond the class level except for galliforms (birds in the chicken family but smaller than domestic chicken, such as partridge or grouse). Many varieties of wild and domesticated game birds were available in local markets, and the presence of these bone fragments suggests that the Mugovero residents did, on occasion, eat small game birds in addition to the more common barnyard fowl.

## FISH

Fish remains were recovered from each of the five privy features, with a heavy concentration in FA3 and FA4 (see Table C1-C2 for distribution). Four species were identified in Feature A3: codfish (Gadidae family: cod and ling), bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), porgy (Stenotomus chrysops) and weakfish (Cynoscion regalis). There were also a number of specimens in this privy deposit that were unidentified as to species and whose vertebrae suggested a flat fish such as fluke or flounder. All of the above species were--and are--available locally from the fisheries of the Great South Bay and the southern Long Island shore.

Fish, as well as oysters and clams were routinely sold in neighborhood butcher shops, in addition to meat and other provisions (Stiles 1884:1371), and fresh fish and shellfish were readily available. While most fish may have been purchased, a lead fishing sinker from Feature FB1 suggests that at least one resident may have fished for his or her dinner.

Fish and shellfish were an important part of the nineteenth century diet and were consumed in greater quantity and variety than they are in most households today. Fresh fish and shellfish were brought by rail from Long Island fisheries to the Fulton Fish Market, the principle source of wholesale seafood for Brooklyn as well as for New York City (Stiles 1884:669). In the latter part of the century, refrigerated or frozen fish, in particular mackerel and salmon, was sent by rail from fisheries in Maine, Massachusetts, and the Canadian provinces (Stiles 1884:969).

The species most commonly sold in bulk were cod, striped bass, Spanish mackerel, shad, scallops, bluefish, and flounder, as well as oysters, frogs legs, eel, and green turtle. In the late 1870s, codfish accounted for one quarter of the fish sold annually at the Fulton Street market; of this species alone 8.8 million tons were sold for urban consumption in 1880 (Stiles 1884:969). When fresh cod was not in season, dried codfish was used, as was dried shad and mackerel (Harland 1875:50).

According to an 1884 report by Eugene Blackford, New York State Fish Commissioner (and perhaps not coincidentally the Fulton Market's leading fish dealer), Long Island flounder was considered "superior" and it was not uncommon to receive at New York City, through the Long Island Railroad, ten tons of flounder per day. Codfish were taken along the entire south coast of the island from the first of November until severe cold weather and storms prevented further fishing. Cod was one of Long Island's most valuable food fishes and off Rockaway as many as twenty tons might be taken in a single day (Stiles 1884:966).

Fishing in Long Island waters was intensive. By the 1880s, wasteful and indiscriminate harvesting was diminishing the catch and profits of off-shore fisherman (Stiles 1884:965). Record catches of bluefish from the Great South Bay, for example, were reported in spring and summer throughout the 1870s, but the 1880s saw a marked decrease in numbers taken (Stiles 1884:966).

Fish were served in a wide variety of ways, according to cook-books of the period. The mid-Victorian fondness for serving meat and fowl in large pieces also extended to fish. A whole sturgeon, salmon, or codfish on a pedestaled platter made an impressive dish. A codfish might be so large that its head and shoulders alone could be served in the grand manner, garnished with vegetables and parsley. Served thus, the tongue and palate and the "jelly" around the jaws were considered a particular delicacy (An American Lady [pseud.] 1854:26; Corson 1886:53).

#### SHELLFISH

Four species of shellfish were collected from the five privy features (see Tables C1-C5 for distribution): oyster, clam, mussel, and periwinkle.

Oyster (Crassostrea virginica) shell was observed in every feature and samples were collected from FA3, FA4, and FB1. Most of the oyster shell was fragmented and degraded by the acidic soil which characterized this site. Two whole left (or bottom) valves and a paired left and right valve were collected from FA3. The growth form of this adaptable mollusk varies according the environment in which it is found. The Mugovero samples have the slender, elongated shape (height/length ratio greater than 2.10) and relatively smooth shell typical of channel oyster found in soft mud, generally in deep channels (Kent 1988:30). Minimal sponge boreholes on these specimens suggest that they come from brackish, rather than highly saline waters (Kent 1988:40-41).

In the nineteenth century, oysters were a staple rather than a delicacy. The Atlantic coast was rich in oysters and Long Island oysters were described by State Fish Commissioner Blackford, as "one of our most valuable food supplies" (Stiles 1884:966). According to the Brooklyn Directory for 1868, there were no fewer than eighteen oyster dealers within easy walking distance of the project site. Oysters were in the markets from September through April (De Voe 1867:307).

Oysters were not only plentiful and cheap, but they were large. Oysters and other crustaceans continue to grow throughout their lifetime; before intensive harvesting shortened their life expectancy, mid-nineteenth-century oyster shells might measure 6 to 8 in. long. William Makepeace Thackeray, visiting Boston in 1852, said that eating an American oyster was like swallowing a baby (Root 1980: 312).

Oysters were prepared in a wide variety of dishes: broiled, fried, creamed, fricasseed, and pickled; in pies, stews, omlettes, salads, and soups; cooked together with steak and other meats. As an accompaniment to roast turkey, oysters were added to the stuffing and fried oysters were laid around the bird as a garnish (Harland 1875: 85). Oyster cream sauce was served over boiled fish, turkey, chicken, and other white meats (Harland 1875:186).

Nothing describes better the pleasures of domestic oyster-eating than Harland's 1875 cookbook, in which she writes:

There is no pleasanter frolic for an  
Autumn evening...than an impromptu 'roast'  
in the kitchen. There the oysters are

hastily thrown into the fire by the peck...  
A bushel basket is set to receive the empty  
shells, and the click of oyster knives forms  
a constant accompaniment to the music of  
laughing voices. (Harland 1875:78)

Harland assures the reader that "the good man" of the family, who arrives cold and hungry on a wet night, will be heartened by such a meal. Sent to the table piled in a large dish, opened with a dexterous wrench of the knife, and seasoned with pepper-sauce and butter, or pepper, salt and vinegar, "you have the very aroma of this pearl of bivalves, pure and undefiled" (Harland 1875:79).

This advice was apparently followed by Marcia Hubbard, in William Dean Howells' 1882 novel of young married life, A Modern Instance. Howells, a keen observer of everyday social customs, depicts the young wife serving her husband and his friends with shy pride:

[Bartley's] heart swelled with satisfaction in Marcia...as he lifted the lid of the white tureen and looked at her across the glitter of their new crockery and cutlery. They made the jokes of the season about oysters being promptly on hand for the first of the R months, and Bartley explained that he was sometimes kept at the...office rather late, and then Marcia waited supper for him, and always gave him an oyster stew, which she made herself. (Howells 1984:216)

By 1875, raw oysters as a first course at a dinner-party had become quite fashionable (Harland 1875:79) In 1886, another cookbook author advised that it was the custom to begin "every dinner where there is any attempt at formality, with small shellfish on the half-

shell." If fresh oysters were unavailable, cold canned oysters could be substituted (Corson 1886:173).

When Brooklynites were not eating oysters at home they could get them at oyster houses--popular eateries in the nineteenth century--or at chop and seafood houses like nearby Gage and Tolner's on Fulton Street, opened in 1879, where oysters were prepared twenty-three different ways (Gage and Tolner 1895).

By 1880, New York was the center of the East Coast oyster trade; shellfish from Massachusetts and Chesapeake Bay were sent by rail daily, packed in barrels of ice, to cities in middle America and the west, as well as to England (Kochiss 1974:25). Local waters of the Great South Bay and Staten Island were productive and their oysters were highly regarded throughout the nineteenth century (Kichiss 1974:25, 32). By the turn of the century, however, intensive harvesting and pollution had taken their toll and America was running out of oysters. As prices climbed and the supply decreased, oysters became a delicacy for those who could afford them; the less affluent, by-and-large, lost their taste for oysters.

Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria) were observed in each feature except FC3 and a sample was collected. Hardshell clams were harvested locally on both the north and south shores of Long Island. They were readily available and widely utilized, as indicated by their presence at other sites, as well in as numerous nineteenth century cookbook entries.

The common blue or Atlantic mussel (Mytilus edulis) was observed and a sample collected in FB1. Although the mussel was well known and appreciated in Europe, this shellfish was avoided in America--presumably because of fear of the toxic "red tide" which occasionally makes mussels poisonous (Root 1980:276). De Voe reports that "muscles (sic)...are only fit to eat in the fall and winter months, and seldom in great quantities, as they are not generally esteemed very high as food" (De Voe 1867:311).

A single periwinkle shell (Littorina littorea) was also found in FB1. This common mollusk is found in cold waters world-wide, and became naturalized on the eastern seaboard of North America within the last century (Emerson and Jacobson 1976:57). The periwinkle is edible and well-liked in Europe, but was, and is, not popular in America; De Voe considers the periwinkle to be "not generally relished...strong-flavored...[and] mostly used by the poor" (De Voe 1867: 31).

#### INSECTIVORA

The carapace of a dung beetle, (Scarabaeidae family) was retrieved from the bottom of FB6 at a depth of about 9 ft. This specimen was identified by Louis N. Sorkin, entomologist at the American Museum of Natural History, who placed it tentatively in the subfamily Scarabaeinae, noting that there are many species of dung beetle in the several genera common in the New York area, and that the fragmentary condition of this specimen did not allow for a more precise identification (Sorkin 1991:personal communication).

The dung beetle is a ubiquitous and efficient recycler of human and animal waste (Angier 1991) and it is not surprising to find it in a privy context. It is unlikely that this individual had burrowed to a depth of 9 ft. and it may have entered the privy hole before it was filled in. In examining this specimen, Dr. Sorkin said that its condition did not preclude its having been buried for a long time, although it could not be determined for how long.

Fly egg casings were observed adhering to the walls of the privy at 119 Hoyt Street (FA3). The presence of fly eggs, larva, and newly hatched adults are expected in a privy context (Sorkin 1991:personal communication).

#### AGEING

During the cataloging phase of analysis, note was made, where possible, of the degree of epiphyseal fusion of the longbones of the major domesticates from the site. Comparison was made to Silver (1969) regarding the ages of fusion in the skeletons of domestic animals. The resulting age profile for beef, mutton, and pork appears to reflect a market economy in which the butchering industry was moving toward a mass-produced, age-controlled product.

Beef bones from the four features where it was recovered, appeared to be mature, from three to five years old or older. Such meat may have been either choice or tough, depending on the gender and activity of the animal. For the best beef, De Voe recommends spayed heifer from four to seven years old, and steer or bullock

(unworked) four to six years old (De Voe 1867:29). FA3 and FA4 contained a small amount of neonatal bovine elements (seven and five bones respectively). These represent the foot (calves foot being prized for preparing meat jelly and enriching soups) and shank, the latter perhaps used for veal stew.

Lamb, or mutton which is mature, was in the range of three to three-and-one-half years old or older. According to De Voe, sheep butchered at three to five years produces the best mutton (De Voe 1867:65). In each feature, unfused epiphyses of sheep femur and tibia represented a small proportion of younger animals, under three years old. These may have been served as leg-of-lamb, which might have been either boiled or roasted.

Pork also was butchered at three-and-one-half years or older, and no juveniles were observed.

#### SEASONALITY

The Mugavero fauna appear to represent year-round purchasing. Turkey, ducks, and fresh pork were available in fall and winter. Goose was on the market from October through November. Rabbit was considered good from September to January. Fresh cod was available in winter, from November through January. Oysters could be had in "R" months--September through April. Bluefish were caught in the spring and summer and veal was sold in quantity from March through July (Stiles 1884:972).

## CONCLUSIONS

Residents at the Mugavero site ate a fairly wide variety of meats. While the emphasis was on beef, lamb, and chicken, smaller quantities of pork were present, and the menu was rounded out by domestic and wild fowl, rabbit, fish, and shellfish. Seasonal availability of the various food species represented here suggests that the deposits represent year-round consumption.

At 119 and 125 Hoyt Street (FA3 and FA4), lamb was preferred to beef, while at 338 and 340 Pacific Street (FB6 and FB1) beef bones predominated. The Hoyt Street features also contained a higher proportion of chicken and turkey bones than those on Pacific Street. Pork was minimal in each feature. This may reflect a preference for beef on the northeastern seaboard, as well as a growing post-Civil War avoidance of pork.

Chicken and turkey in the Hoyt Street features comprise the largest proportion of total food bones; these are the same features which have the lowest proportion of beef. Based on late-nineteenth century retail values, chicken was not a particularly thrifty purchase. On the other hand, chickens could have been raised at home in the yard, presumably at considerable savings.

Fish and shellfish were present in each feature; fish remains were well represented at the Hoyt Street addresses (four species were identified in FA3 at 119 Hoyt Street.

Where an estimate of age was possible, beef, lamb, and pork in each feature appear to be from mature but prime animals, a finding that suggests the development of a mass-produced, age-controlled urban marketing strategy.

In each feature, beef cuts ranged from expensive to cheap. The foreshank, a low-priced unit used for soups and stews, was strongly represented in each feature. At 125 Hoyt Street (FA4), it appears that although lamb was preferred to beef, when beef was purchased it was--on average--of higher quality. Beef bones of the lowest relative market value were found at 340 Pacific Street (FB1), although beef bones predominated in this assemblage. In each of four features, the hindquarter of lamb, a relatively expensive cut, was preferred, but the more economical forequarter was also well represented.

At 356 Pacific Street (FC3), much of the privy fill appears to be non-kitchen garbage. Sixty-seven percent of the bones found were from non-food species and, as discussed in the text, this feature may have been filled by a process which differed from the other privies.

The faunal collection of the Mugavero site would be even more informative if the five privy deposits could be identified with the occupancy of a known tenant. However all known heads of households on Hoyt Street and at 338 and 340 Pacific Street seem to have been independent small businessmen, craftsmen, or lower level professionals (see text). The Mugavero faunal collection can be said to illustrate a range of individual choices made by families of similar means who had access to the same market options.

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# THE MUGAVERO SITE MICRO FLORAL ANALYSIS

## INTRODUCTION

The temporal period under study was a particularly dynamic period of social, economic, and technological change which transformed aspects of the urban household. The functions of the household changed in conjunction with changes in the methods, structures, and products of business and government and the rise of industrialization. The period from 1830 to 1860 gave rise to rail networks for wider distribution of food and iceboxes for enhanced preservation of food items. Commercial canning was being perfected and canned products were more widely available to consumers. Urban markets were flourishing with a wider variety of food items than had previously been available to consumers. Establishment of municipal water supplies made horticulture a more viable enterprise for urban dwellers.

Research focused upon examination of the floral data within the context of the changing urban social and economic landscape. Virtually all aspects of food acquisition, availability, preparation, and preservation were impacted with the advent of technological progress in transportation, mass production, and development of new home appliances. The floral material was viewed in temporal context to attempt assessment of how the archaeological dietary data can inform as to the household's response to changing technologies.

Micro-floral data were examined from flotation samples from five privies, two cisterns and an excavation unit. Botanical recovery was decidedly higher both in frequency and range of species from the privies than the cisterns or excavation unit. While some macro floral remains were present in the privies, specimens which could have been fecally deposited comprised the highest botanical percentages for all privies.

A variety of fruit and vegetable seeds were recovered primarily from the privies under study. Given the urban dweller's easy access to markets, it is likely that many of the represented species of fruits and vegetables could have been purchased from markets or vendors. Very few medicinal herbs were recovered which could suggest a shift from home remedies to the purchase of patent medicines widely available during this time period. Large deposits of macro floral material such as peach, cherry or plum pits were not encountered. It is hypothesized that these large deposits can represent waste accrued during the home canning process. It is possible that the absence of such macro-seed deposits could suggest a shift from home canning to the purchase of commercially canned foods.

### Methodology

Sixty two flotation samples were examined from five privies, two cisterns and one *non-feature* excavation unit. The heavy and light fractions derived from the flotation samples were viewed under a binocular dissecting microscope. Each sample was systematically scanned and floral material was removed, identified, counted and placed in a labeled vial.

Each floral specimen was given a count value of one. Fragments of specimens were also counted, listed on the catalog sheets and discussed; but fragments were not given a count value of one. The exception to this was a single peanut shell fragment which was given a count value of one. Virtually all of the fragmented seeds were identified as grape. Almost as many fragments were encountered as whole seeds. So as not to falsely inflate the number of recovered grape seeds; the decision was made not to give a count value of one to seed fragments.

Material was identified in most cases to the species level. Confirmation of species was aided by cross checking with an extensive type collection of floral specimens and consultation with

botanical references (Fernald 1970; Gunn 1972; Mohlenbrock 1980,1981; Cox 1985; Renfrew 1973; Martin and Barkley 1961; Martin 1972; Zim and Martin 1956; Lawrence and Fitzsimons 1985).

A poppy seed recovery test was used to test effectiveness and consistency of flotation procedures. Poppy seeds range in size from .7 mm to 1.4 mm and are an appropriate sized seed to test the effectiveness of micro seed recovery. One hundred non-charred poppy seeds were added to one sample prior to flotation. The recovery rate is a measure of seed loss, damage, and inter-sample contamination. No contamination was noted and recovered control seeds were not fragmented. Control seed recovery rate was 94% and was considered an excellent recovery rate. The excellent control seed recovery suggests that recovery of micro data was good and that small seeds were not lost in the flotation process.

### **Computer Entry of Floral Data**

The cataloging procedures for floral data were such that the first delineation of data was made at the category called "Specimen." The Latin species nomenclature for floral data was entered. This category shows the refinement of the specimen's identification; that is whether the precise species and family could be ascertained in analysis. The next data entry category was "Common Name" and is the name that is recognized as describing a specimen, such as grape, goosefoot, or elderberry.

The data entry listed as "#" is the total number of recovered intact specimens. The category labeled "Frag" is the number of fragments. "C" is the entry column for charred specimens. The category "Amt" quantifies the amount of soil sample processed for flotation. The percentages are all based upon a one cup soil sample equaling 100%. Therefore 50% denotes that a 1/2 cup soil sample was obtained. A 2/3 cup sample is 66%; a 3/4 cup sample is listed as 75%; a 1/3 cup sample is listed as 33% and a 1/8 cup sample is listed as 10%.

## **Variables Affecting Seed Survival**

The initial phase of analysis focused on discernment of variables which affected the seed survival rate at the site area. Since the majority of the recovered floral material was from privy and cistern deposits it was important to ascertain how this impacted preservation and recovery variables.

Given normal soil conditions, seeds will either fulfill their reproductive function or will decay (Minnis 1981). In open sites, floral material is subject to rapid decomposition which is enhanced by sun, rain, and other environmental variables. The dormancy period for most plants is rarely over one hundred years (Harrington 1972). Therefore, the way that a seed enters the archaeological record is by short circuiting that reproductive function (Quick 1961). A seed can short circuit the reproductive cycle in several ways. Seeds can become charred. Seeds can be trapped under concrete or other structural features. Concrete, brick, barrels, or wood flooring can buffer seeds from decomposing organisms.

## **Privy Deposition of Seeds**

Variables affecting the reasons for and rate of deposition of seed materials in privies are complex and not fully understood. Historic sites yield floral specimens which have circumvented decay because of privy environments. Privy environments were generally enclosed and were somewhat protected from seed rain, major rodent disturbances, erosion, and root action, however they were subject to a different set of disturbance processes. Privy cleaning episodes are a major variable impacting the recovery of floral, as well as faunal, data. Privy cleaning episodes affect floral and faunal data differently. Small seeds adhere to sides of privies and can remain in the privy after multiple cleaning episodes whereas bone would be more likely to be removed in its entirety.

Periodic cleaning episodes resulted in data removal. "Nightsoil" from residential privies was sometimes sold as agricultural fertilizer (Roberts and Barrett 1984:108) thereby resulting in removal of data. Another practice was to pour lime into privies. Lime can have adverse affects on preservation of floral materials.

Despite the disturbance processes particular to a privy environment, preservation of floral materials within a privy environment can be extraordinary.

The most obvious way in which floral material is deposited in privies is by human fecal deposition. Many fruits and vegetables possess numerous small seeds which are eaten in conjunction with the food item. Many small seeds are quite hard and durable and can endure the digestive process without disintegration. In fact, many plant types are propagated by bird ingestion and fecal dissemination. However, fecal deposition does not account for all of what is encountered in historic privies.

It is unlikely that peach, cherry, or plum pits, nutshell, or even grape seeds were ingested and deposited fecally. The presence of these indigestible botanicals suggests that meal waste was deposited in privies. Weed seeds, or seeds from plants and trees that were not eaten, pose an additional question as to how they were deposited in a privy or cistern. Seeds can be blown into a privy or cistern opening. Weed and tree seeds can be incorporated into waste when that waste is initially deposited into a yard setting before ultimately being deposited into a privy. Although floral (and faunal) assemblages recovered from privies are related to domestic activities of the site occupants, the regularity and rate at which a household deposits meal refuse, yard refuse or even fecal refuse in privies is an unknown variable.

### **Quantification of Floral Data**

Absolute counts of recovered botanical specimens were recorded in analysis and listed on catalog sheets as well as some tables within the report. Quantifying botanical data by absolute counts of plant types in each sample is problematic because absolute frequencies may reflect preservation (grape seeds are harder and more durable than tomato seeds and therefore are more likely to be preserved), sampling (more samples were analyzed from some levels than from other levels of the same privy); or various factors related to privy deposition (impacted by fecal deposition and cleaning episodes).

Absolute frequencies must be viewed with particular caution at this site because additional seed specimens were recovered during artifact washing and collection. Although the additional specimens were not counted they were visually inspected under the microscope. Visual inspection did not reveal any micro specimens representing a plant species which had not been identified in the flotation samples. Visual inspection suggested that equivalent frequencies of specimens were recovered from soil encasing artifacts as was recovered from the flotation process.

No macro floral specimens were recovered from flotation samples. Therefore macro floral specimens such as peach, plum and cherry which were auxillary samples recovered from collection and artifact cleaning. These auxillary macro floral samples are not listed in the catalog sheets but were noted in the text and some tables.

A ubiquity analysis was performed for each privy under study. The cisterns and excavation unit contained so little botanical material that a ubiquity analysis was not warranted. A ubiquity analysis disregards the absolute count of a taxon and instead looks at the number of samples in which the taxon appears within a group of samples. Each taxon is scored present or absent in each sample (Popper 1988:60-64). The taxon is considered present whether sample contains 1 specimens or 500 specimens. The ubiquity score of a taxon is the number of samples in which the taxon is present expressed as a percentage of the total number of samples in the group. For example, samples were examined from 7 levels of privy FA3. Blackberry seeds were recovered from each of the eight studied samples thus giving blackberry a ubiquity score in FA3 of 100%. Grape seeds were recovered from 4 of the eight studied samples and therefore had a ubiquity score of 50%.

In a ubiquity analysis, the scores of one taxon does not affect the score of another, and therefore the scores of different taxa can be evaluated independently. The scores can suggest the relative importance of taxa.

The assumptions made for a ubiquity analysis are that all<sup>o</sup> samples in a group are independent. The samples used in this

analysis are levels of the privies. It should be noted that in this analysis there are several instances where samples include duplicate levels. For example, in FA3 there are levels one through seven and a sample which is a combination of levels 5, 6 and 7. This inflates the frequency scores of the taxa in those levels.

## **Aspects of the Urban Landscape Affecting Dietary Patterning**

### **Markets**

Almost from the beginning of colonial settlement, farming families made money by selling goods at the town market. By 1742 when Boston built its first enclosed market, most other cities already had at least an outdoor one. For the urban housewife without refrigeration and with little or no transportation, street vendors provided a constant supply of fresh food (Strasser 1982:16).

During the nineteenth century many household goods and services were delivered to the doorsteps of the people who had purchased them and many others were offered for sale in retail establishments located a short walk from the houses in which people lived. Peddlers carried goods to the halls and stairways of urban tenements (Cowan 1983:80). Butchers, greengrocers, coffee merchants and bakers employed delivery boys to take orders from and then carry purchases back to the homes of customers. Smoked, dried, and pickled fish, fruits and vegetables, were routinely sold from pushcarts that lined the curbs and traveled the back alleys of poor neighborhoods (Cowan 1983:80). Bakeries and grocery stores were located in every city neighborhood, so that housewives, children, and servants could "run out" for extra supplies whenever they were needed. Under ordinary circumstances the individual urban householder, whether rich or poor, rarely had to travel far from his or her own doorstep in order to have access to the goods and services required for sustenance.

Until the 1840s, city diets lacked milk, fresh fruits, and vegetables; produce was scarce in winter and perishable in summer. The growing urban wage-earning class subsisted largely on bread, potatoes, crackers, salt pork, and sausage (Strasser 1982:16). More prosperous urbanites enjoyed wider variety of jellies and fruits preserved in expensive imported sugar, coffee and tea. However, even the most affluent homes were limited to available supplies.

The rail networks were responsible for the growing success of the public markets in the middle of the 1800s. In addition, to milk and produce, the railroads brought fish and meat; for example, wild game became a staple market offering by 1867. Foreign visitors commented on the size of American markets and the endless variety of the choicest articles of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables and fruits from all parts (Strasser 1982:18). As early as 1850 orchards and vineyards as far away as California, Florida and the Caribbean supplied some fruit to the Northeast in unrefrigerated railroad cars and steamships. Prices were high because of transportation costs and spoilage. Perishables were occasionally shipped in ice before the Civil war but the refrigerated railroad car was not patented until 1867 and refrigerator car lines not established until the 1870s (Strasser 1982:16).

Owners of shops became the middle men between farmer and consumer. Street vendors continued to compete with the markets. The markets did provide some consumer protection against fraudulent practices like short-weighting, which could be brought to the attention of the municipal officials who supervised market operations. Before 1850, traditional mercantile firms dominated distribution. They usually operated on commission, not owning the goods but facilitating their transport. During the 1850s and 1860s, two new groups, agricultural commodity dealers and wholesalers of manufactured goods, took over distribution, shipping by rail and steamship and communicating by telegraph and an improved postal system (Strasser 1982). In agriculture, still the central business in an economy only beginning to industrialize, new marketing methods were combined with liberal land policies and new agricultural implements. In the next decades, mass distribution was followed by new methods for making more goods: mass production. The first "automatic line" can factory, cutting and soldering tin cans at

unprecedented speeds opened in 1883 (Strasser 1982:24).

## **Food Preservation**

Although the first icebox patent was issued in 1803, the high cost of ice made the icebox exceptional until after 1827. The invention of the ice cutter and new icehouses that drastically reduced the rate of melting, resulted in the reduction of the price of ice by 60%. Domestic refrigerators were widely advertised and ice deliveries in urban areas were regular and reliable by mid century, however per capita ice consumption remained low (Strasser 1982:19). In 1869 refrigerators were still so rare that Catharine Beecher who wrote the most comprehensive nineteenth century housekeeping manuals had to describe a refrigerator because her middle class readers might not have even known what one was (Strasser 1982:20-21). By 1908, a New York survey of working people reported that four-fifths of the families had refrigerators (Strasser 1982; 22).

Fresh fruits have a short season and spoil much too quickly to be stored for any period of time. For most fruit, sugar was the most effective way of preservation. Originally, sugar made from sugar cane had been an expensive luxury import which only the rich could afford. In the eighteenth century sugar was so scarce and high priced that wild honey and maple sugar were common substitutes (Earle 1974). By the nineteenth century sugar was widely available on the world market although it was still expensive (Tannahill 1973; Schmit 1982). By the 1830s, Louisiana had also opened up as a sugar planting area so that sugar was available to most Americans, but only the affluent could afford the lavish use of sugar (Schmit 1982:38). A large number of sweet dishes was the mark of an elegant dinner in the mid 1800s.

Fruit was boiled in sugar water and made into jams, preserves, marmalade, and jelly. The processed fruit was then put in glass bottles or jars. Glass bottles or jars were used so that the fruit could be easily checked for spoilage or fermentation. Fruits such as cherries, plums, peaches, and pears were also candied (Earle 1974). Fruits were first cooked in sugar syrup and then dried in the sun to

produce crystallization.

Another way to preserve whole fruit was the addition of brandy. Peaches were a favorite fruit to preserve in this way. Lye was used to get the fuzz off of peaches however this was not thought to adversely affect the flavor of the fruit. A variation on the method of preserving fruit was pickling in a salt solution. An expensive luxury item was pickled mangoes. The exotic mango had been imported to England in the seventeenth century and had become a favorite of the wealthy. Mangoes were not available in America during the eighteenth or nineteenth century so attempts were made by the upper class to duplicate the dish. The most common substitute was a cantaloupe. Cantaloupes enjoyed quite a popularity during the eighteenth and nineteenth century in America (Kline, Becker and Belluscio 1986).

A variety of homemade fruit wines and cordials were also made. The cordials had a base of fresh fruit which was heavily sweetened and to which alcohol (brandy or whiskey) was added. During the fermentation process, the mixture was stored in casks. When the liquid was drawn off it was then stored in large bottles or jars (Schmit 1982).

Maintaining a source of vegetables throughout the cold months presented solutions similar to those used in the preservation of fruit. Root vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, and radishes could be stored in cellars. Corn, peas and beans could be dried and put in containers. Onions and garlic were dried and strung (Schmit 1982:25; Tice 1984). Fleshy vegetables spoiled easily and needed further treatment if they were to be utilized during the cold months. Commercial canning of food in tin cans spread from England to the United States in 1819 (Tannahill 1973) however canned goods were still not widely used after their introduction because they were not considered as good or as safe as home processed foods (Schmit 1982:25).

Home canning involved boiling vegetables and then placing them in containers. Containers were sealed by pouring a layer of fat over the top and then being stoppered with a waxed cork. Sometimes hot melted wax was poured over cloth. Occasionally paper, leather, or

bladder was utilized.

Vegetables were also made into sauces. The most popular of these sauces was ketchup. It is interesting to note that it was only in the nineteenth century that ketchup was first made from tomatoes. Prior to that, ketchup was a condiment made from a variety of ingredients, the most common being walnuts, anchovies, and mushrooms (Schmit 1982:26).

Pickled vegetables were quite popular in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Artichokes, asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, walnuts, as well as cucumbers, green peppers, mushrooms and onions were commonly pickled. The vegetables were immersed in brine and transferred to vinegar and flavored with a variety of spices.

In the 1870s H.J. Heinz began selling crocked pickles, horseradish, and sauerkraut. Businesses specializing in canning fruits and vegetables such as cherries, tomatoes, peas and corn flourished (Cowan 1983:73). By the turn of the century, processed foods of all kinds were part of the staple output of some of the largest business enterprises of the nation.

### **Urban Horticulture**

Colonial Period (1620-1775) gardens were characterized by a formal or geometric style which closely followed English designs (Favretti and Favretti 1978). In these early gardens, fruit trees were often incorporated into the center of each garden plot or around the edge of the garden border along with bush fruit. Vine fruits were trained on arbors and trellises. This style was an outgrowth of European gardening in tight rectangular spaces between buildings. It is natural that the early settlers brought this style of gardening with them and it was fortuitous that this style was ideal for maximum production in a small space (Favretti and Favretti 1978).

In the cities, during the 1700s, the idea of a garden to the front of the house was very common in the Northeast (Favretti and

Favretti 1978). These small gardens were the width of the house and extended two-thirds that width towards the front with a path in the center. These gardens abounded with flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

Urbanization promoted the practice of home gardening in several ways. Urban centers allowed specialized enterprises such as nurseries and seedhouses to develop and thrive (Tice 1984:30). Cities also provided transportation facilities which linked nurseries to domestic and foreign markets. Later, the establishment of municipal water supplies in the 1830s further promoted home gardening by providing a sufficient, reliable water source (Tice 1984:34).

Prior to the establishment of municipal water supplies, rain water was collected which was insufficient to withstand prolonged dry weather. The availability of a water source was undoubtedly a variable in decisions concerning the location of the garden plot as well as the species planted. It is not surprising that popular garden vegetables in the 1700s were peas, parsnips, carrots which are hardy and predictable plants. In urban contexts, small trees, such as pears, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries were popular (Favretti and Favretti 1978). New city water supplies undoubtedly impacted gardening. In Philadelphia, water consumption per subscriber doubled between 1823, when the city completed new public waterworks, and 1837 (Strasser 1982:89).

The concept of particularized herb gardens bears little support in the literature. In the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century herbs for medicine, cooking or perfume were rarely set apart in a separate garden but rather grown as a part of the larger garden (Favretti and Favretti 1978). There was close juxtaposition, and intermingling of flowers with herbs, vegetables, and fruits (Earle 1974:428). The exception to this practice were doctors who were known to keep "botanical gardens" in order to have the proper herbs to cure patients (Favretti and Favretti 1978:17).

Accounts from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries list lettuce, sorrel, burnet, summer savory, and purslane as being garden

favorites (Earle 1974:433) however accounts from the early nineteenth century cite the scarcity of these greens in an urban context. William Cobbett, author of *The American Gardener* (1882), recalled his first visit to New York in 1817, "nothing in the shape of greens was to be had for love or money" either in the markets or in most American gardens (as quoted in Tice 1984:53). By Cobbett's account, the only greens he could find were wild dandelion and dock greens which were sold in the streets at several pence per bunch. However, by 1835 the *American Gardener's Magazine* wrote that there were impressive and varied displays of fruit and vegetables on the markets in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston (Root and Rochemont 1976:142). Vegetables and fruits were available to urban populations in season. Plums, peaches, quinces, apples, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, huckleberries, whortleberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, grapes, cranberries and watermelon were all popular and available during the middle of the nineteenth century. In addition, pineapples and coconuts were imported from the West Indies and were both popular at his period. Citrus fruits were less plentiful because they did not travel well, though lemons and limes stood up to voyaging better than oranges which remained rare treats for the Christmas stocking until well into the twentieth century (Root and Rochemont 1976:142). The banana, even harder to transport successfully, is not mentioned in any early cookbook from the nineteenth century (Root and Rochemont 1976:142).

The character and function of the "kitchen" garden gradually changed for urban Americans. As consumerism increasingly became the dominant characteristic of northeastern American culture, there developed, ironically, an inverse relationship between the need for kitchen gardens and the ability to own enough land to support one. As urbanization accelerated, large numbers of working poor were concentrated on small areas of land in cities and were unable to grow significant amounts of food (Tice 1984:49). The working poor grew dependent upon the consumer network of truck farms and markets (Tice 1984:49). Of course, the middle and upper classes also utilized the market economy to purchase produce. A horticulturalist in the 1800s observed "The professional gardener...who vends his vegetables at our doors, is likely to grow them cheaper and just as good as we can" (Scott 1870:23)."

"Kitchen" gardens were also affected and changed by another significant factor. Epidemics of cholera and typhoid led physicians to warn consumers that raw or unboiled produce spread disease. During the cholera outbreak of 1832, New York banned the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables (Tice 1984:53). The stigma associated with raw produce persisted throughout much of the nineteenth century. The focus of home gardens shifted to produce which could be easily boiled, dried, preserved, stored or "put down" into root cellars. Potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, and cabbage continued to be the most common garden vegetables (Tice 1984:53).

By the late 1860s there was an emergence of new nutritional theories which stressed the beneficial properties of fruits and vegetables. Horticultural writers of that time lamented the lack of variety in garden produce. The lack of variety was attributed to ignorance of gardening skills and the propensity to boil all vegetables (Tice 1984:54). Gradually, gardeners began experimenting with new varieties of fruits and vegetables. This, in turn, led to greater produce variety available in the markets. An account of market availability from 1867 lists approximately a dozen different salad greens for sale to consumers (DeVoe 1867:322-357). This suggests that a wider variety of greens were available in 1867 than could be found today in a local supermarket.

## **Results**

A total of 7,941 micro floral specimens were recovered from the flotation samples under study from the Mugavero site. An additional 293 floral fragments were recovered. The fragments were almost exclusively grape seed fragments. The exception was that one peanut shell fragment was recovered. The single peanut shell fragment was given a count value of one. Peach, plum and cherry pits as well as walnut shell were recovered in the excavation process. These macro-floral specimens were not quantified within the micro-floral analysis but are discussed within this text because they were part of the floral diet of the population under study. Table 1 delineates the micro-floral recovery from each studied assemblage.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF FLORAL SPECIMENS BY UNIT

UNIT	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
EUB4	purslane	2	0	0
<b>Total for EUB4:</b>		2	0	0
FA3	blackberry	530	0	0
FA3	bristleglass	1	0	0
FA3	crabgrass	1	0	0
FA3	cucumber	2	0	0
FA3	elderberry	2	0	0
FA3	elm	2	0	0
FA3	fig	317	0	0
FA3	goosefoot	5	0	0
FA3	grape	20	14	0
FA3	honeysuckle	3	0	0
FA3	muskmelon	15	0	0
FA3	mustard	6	0	1
FA3	purslane	69	0	0
FA3	strawberry	201	0	0
FA3	tomato	2	0	0
<b>Total for FA3:</b>		1,176	14	1
FA4	blackberry	824	0	0
FA4	cucumber	3	0	0
FA4	fig	209	0	0
FA4	grape	20	22	0
FA4	honeysuckle	1	0	0
FA4	huckleberry	65	0	0
FA4	muskmelon	15	0	0
FA4	pepper/eggplant	6	0	0
FA4	pigweed	3	0	0
FA4	pokeweed	2	0	0
FA4	purslane	16	0	0
FA4	strawberry	116	0	0
FA4	tomato	12	0	0
FA4	yarrow	1	0	0
<b>Total for FA4:</b>		1,293	22	0

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF FLORAL SPECIMENS BY UNIT

UNIT	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
FA5	blackberry	1	0	0
<b>Total for FA5:</b>		1	0	0
FB1	apple	1	0	0
FB1	asparagus	1	0	1
FB1	blackberry	1,728	0	5
FB1	carpetweed	1	0	0
FB1	chickory	8	0	0
FB1	crabgrass	3	0	0
FB1	cucumber	5	0	0
FB1	dill	1	0	0
FB1	elderberry	12	0	0
FB1	elm	2	0	0
FB1	fig	352	0	0
FB1	goldenrod	2	0	0
FB1	goosefoot	22	0	0
FB1	goosegrass	33	0	0
FB1	grape	308	162	0
FB1	groundcherry	1	0	0
FB1	honeysuckle	17	0	0
FB1	huckleberry	4	0	0
FB1	mulberry	213	0	0
FB1	muskmelon	100	0	0
FB1	mustard	2	0	1
FB1	peanut	0	1	0
FB1	pepper/eggplant	4	0	0
FB1	pigweed	18	0	0
FB1	pokeweed	1	0	0
FB1	purslane	349	0	0
FB1	spurge	1	0	0
FB1	strawberry	250	0	0
FB1	thistle	1	0	1
FB1	tomato	2	0	0
<b>Total for FB1:</b>		3,442	163	8

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF FLORAL SPECIMENS BY UNIT

UNIT	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
FB3	crabgrass	1	0	0
FB3	elm	3	0	0
FB3	goosefoot	2	0	0
<b>Total for FB3:</b>		6	0	0
FB6	blackberry	40	0	0
FB6	fig	5	0	0
FB6	goosefoot	6	0	0
FB6	goosegrass	1	0	0
FB6	grape	9	8	0
FB6	mulberry	1	0	0
FB6	purslane	64	0	0
FB6	strawberry	7	0	0
<b>Total for FB6:</b>		133	8	0
FC3	blackberry	1,799	0	0
FC3	elderberry	1	0	0
FC3	grape	1	86	0
FC3	huckleberry	74	0	0
FC3	mustard	5	0	0
FC3	pigweed	1	0	0
FC3	purslane	7	0	0
<b>Total for FC3:</b>		1,888	86	0
<b>Total:</b>		7,941	293	9

## Discussion of Recovered Specimens

Thirty two different plant types were recovered from flotation analysis and an additional three species were recovered from the project area. The specimens included fruit, vegetables, herbs, weeds and trees. An important focus to analysis is to understand which floral specimens represent food items and which do not. Table 2 delineates which specimens were consumed by the populations under study. For example, thistle was consumed by prehistoric populations but there is no documentation that historic populations consumed thistle. Therefore thistle is listed as not eaten although it is an edible species. The issue under study is not whether a plant type is edible but rather whether or not it was regularly a part of the diet during the temporal period under study.

Several plant types are ambiguous as to their contribution to the Mugavero Site's dietary regime. It is quite likely that mustard, goosefoot, pigweed, pokeweed, and purslane as well as chickory, dill and yarrow were eaten but because of their ability to wildly proliferate without cultivation, they are listed on Table 2 with a question mark.

Additionally, analysis strives to ascertain how the specimens were deposited in the privies and cisterns. Table 2 delineates some of the important variables associated with each species recovered from the site. Seed durability was judged as hard, medium or fragile. Seed size does not necessarily determine seed preservability. A cucumber seed is larger than a blackberry seed but is considerably more fragile. Seed number and its integration into the fruit is of importance to preservational understanding. An apple and a raspberry vary widely in this regard. A single blackberry/raspberry may contain 100 seeds that are eaten as a part of the fruit. Most likely a person when eating raspberries will consume, at one sitting, more than one blackberry/raspberry. Therefore thousands of seeds can be consumed and pass through the digestive tract unharmed and then be fecally deposited from a single portion. It is more likely that a person would consume one apple at a sitting. Although an apple does have multiple seeds, they are fewer in number than a single blackberry/raspberry and are not integrated into the fruit. But rather, apple seeds are located at the core which

TABLE 2 CHARACTERISTICS AFFECTING PRESERVATION

SPECIMEN	Eaten	Durability	Seed Integrated	Seed #	Fecal Deposit
APPLE	yes	medium	center	multiple	possible
ASPARAGUS	yes	medium	flower	multiple	yes
BLACKBERRY	yes	hard	yes	multiple	yes
BRISTLEGRASS	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
CARPETWEED	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
CHICKORY	?	medium	flower	multiple	possible
CRABGRASS	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
CUCUMBER	yes	fragile	center	multiple	yes
DILL	?	medium	flower	multiple	possible
ELDERBERRY	yes	hard	yes	multiple	yes
ELM	no	hard	no	single	no
FIG	yes	medium	yes	multiple	yes
GOLDENROD	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
GOOSEFOOT	?	medium	flower	multiple	possible
GOOSEGRASS	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
GRAPE	yes	hard	center	multiple	possible
GROUNDCHERRY	no	medium	yes	multiple	no
HONEYSUCKLE	no	medium	flower	multiple	no
HUCKLEBERRY	yes	hard	yes	multiple	yes
MULBERRY	yes	hard	yes	multiple	yes
MUSKMELON	yes	fragile	yes	multiple	yes
MUSTARD	?	medium	pod	multiple	possible
PEANUT	yes	shell/med	pod	single	no
PEPPER/EGGPLANT	yes	fragile	**	multiple	yes
PIGWEEED	?	medium	flower	multiple	possible
POKEWEED	?	hard	yes	multiple	possible
PURSLANE	?	fragile	flower	multiple	possible
SPURGE	no	hard	flower	multiple	no
STRAWBERRY	yes	hard	yes	multiple	yes
THISTLE	no	medium	no	multiple	no
TOMATO	yes	fragile	yes	multiple	yes
YARROW	?	fragile	flower	multiple	possible
PEACH	yes	hard	center pit	single	no
CHERRY	yes	hard	center pit	single	no
PLUM	yes	hard	center pit	single	no
**pepper-center eggplant-integrated					
?-probably eaten but some ambiguity exists					

is usually not consumed. While an apple seed can be fecally deposited, it would be expected that the occurrence would be significantly less than for fruits like blackberry/raspberry, strawberry, or fig. Peaches, cherries and plums are single pitted fruits which are not consumed as a part of the edible fruit. It would not be expected that these seeds would be fecally deposited.

In determining the source of vegetable or fruits, whether or not they were purchased or grown in a backyard garden, is not easily discerned. It was common for urban consumers to maintain backyard gardens growing a variety of fruits, vegetables and herbs. It was also common for urban consumers to purchase produce at markets. When exotics such as coconut shells or citrus seeds are archaeologically encountered it is safe to assume that these represent purchased food items. However, no such exotics were encountered in the studied assemblages. Virtually all that was encountered in the studied floral assemblages could have been grown at the site. It is likely that the fruits, vegetables, herbs/greens and melons recovered from the privies and cistern under study were derived both from markets and home gardening.

## **Vegetables**

Green pepper seeds and eggplant seeds (*Solanum spp.*) strongly resemble one another. It could not be discerned whether or not the recovered specimens were pepper and/or eggplant. Eggplant and green peppers were both popular vegetables during the 1800s. The 1843 *Shaker Gardener's Manual* lists numerous varieties of seeds and discusses methods of cultivation to enhance productivity.

Pepper/eggplant seeds are somewhat fragile and it is fortuitous that 10 seeds survived to be recovered. Pepper/eggplant seeds were recovered from FA 4 (6) and FB1 (4). Each pepper/eggplant contains several hundred seeds so it is likely that this vegetable was eaten with more frequency than is indicated by the gross recovery rate.

One asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) seed was recovered from FB1. It is interesting to note that the price of garden plants influenced gardener's choices. In 1839, nurseries sold asparagus

plants at 100 roots for \$1.50, the daily wage paid nursery laborers (Tice 1984:54). By contrast, a dozen cabbage plants, which produced a greater amount of easily stored or preserved food, sold for 12 to 25 cents (Tice 1984:54). "Status could be conveyed through the types of plants grown. The more exotic and expensive varieties of produce--asparagus, broccoli, sea kale, and German radishes--pointed to a presumably more sophisticated palate and the means to satisfy it" (Tice 1984:51). "As late as the Gay Nineties in the United States, when ostentatiously costly dinners at establishments like Delmonico's and the Waldorf-Astoria were in fashion, a Tammany Hall banquet at the Waldorf which included fresh asparagus in February evoked the comment that it was an extravagant rarity" (Root 1980:16).

Asparagus is mentioned in a gardening book as early as 1775 (Root 1980:15). "Cultivated asparagus has been a luxury vegetable throughout its history; but it escapes cultivation so easily (thanks to the birds) that it is found wild" (Root 1980:16).

Asparagus seeds are fairly durable and because of that durability have a potential for archaeological recovery. The recovery of only one seed may suggest that asparagus was not consumed with regularity or in large quantities. It is of interest that the single recovered asparagus seed was recovered in a charred state. Only 9 charred specimens were recovered from the entire site assemblage.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the first to cultivate the tomato (*Solanum esculentum*) in the United States. Botanically the tomato is a fruit but it is culturally considered a vegetable. There is a great deal of variety among tomatoes in growing habits, size, color, taste, firmness, hardiness, and resistance to disease. Considering how the tomato was to integrate itself into American cooking, it took a long time to gain popularity. Recipes for the use of tomatoes appear in the 1805 edition of Hannah Glasse's *Art of Cookery* and increase in frequency so that six tomato recipes appear in Eliza Leslie's 1837 cookbook, *Directions for Cookery* (Hess and Hess 1977:82).

Tomato seeds are fragile and don't preserve well in archaeological contexts other than privies. Two seeds were

recovered from FA3, 12 from FA4, and 2 from FB1.

## **Melons**

Curcubits comprise a large botanical family of gourds, melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins. Cucumber (*Curcubita* spp.) seeds were recovered from FA3 (2), FA4 (3), and FB1 (5). Cucumber seeds are quite fragile and preservation in an open context is unusual but more common in privy contexts. It is probable that the consumption of cucumber was greater than the recovery of ten seeds would suggest.

Curcubits are distinctly American and have consistently maintained popularity as desired food items. Curcubits require cultivation and are not observed in the wild state. For many years the most popular variety seeds were imported from Europe. By 1806, American nurseryman Bernard McMahon listed eight standard varieties of cucumbers for sale (Jabs 1984:202). The 1843 *Shaker Gardener Manual* lists cucumber and muskmelon varieties and discusses methods to enhance growth. Many old cucumber and muskmelon varieties have disappeared because they were susceptible to disease such as mildew and scab.

Not much was done with hybridization of cucumbers until the early 1900s. Modern cucumbers are not much like those grown in 1806. Most of the kinds now grown by gardeners and truckers have originated since 1900 (Hedrick 1950:465).

Gardeners in the nineteenth century grew green-fleshed melons that were thick, somewhat small and had a rough netted surface. Orange-fleshed melons did not become popular until the middle of the century. In 1851, an orange fleshed melon won a horticultural award (Jabs 1984:203). Melon breeding hit its stride in about 1880 and nearly fifty new varieties were introduced during the next twenty years.

Muskmelons (*Melo reticulatus*) are orange fleshed melons. Muskmelons were distressingly susceptible to disease and they are now considered "heirloom" variety melons. Through time commercial melon growers chose melons that were disease resistant and

developed varieties that met requirements for packing in crates and shipping long distances to market (Jabs 1984). Casaba melons are one of the few muskmelons which can be obtained commercially today.

A total of 130 muskmelon seeds were recovered from FA3 (15), FA4 (15) and FB1 (100). Muskmelon seeds are as fragile as cucumber seeds and smaller in size. Muskmelon is well represented in FB1 which suggests that it was a popular melon with the lot inhabitants.

### **Fruit Trees/Bush Fruit/Vine Fruit**

Fig, grape, blackberry, elderberry, apple, huckleberry, mulberry, and strawberry were recovered from the samples under study. Peach, plum and cherry pits were recovered from contexts other than the flotation samples under study. Although these specimens were not quantified and incorporated into the micro-floral analysis, it is important to recognize these fruits as contributing to the diet of the site inhabitants. All of the recovered fruits were popular during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Fruit was combined with sugar to make jelly, jam, conserve and wine. Various berries were also used to make vinegar. Vinegar was an essential to the eighteenth and nineteenth century larder because without it much food preservation would have been impossible.

Blackberry and raspberry seeds (*Rubus spp.*) are quite similar in appearance. For that reason, blackberry and raspberry seeds were placed together in a single category for analysis. At points of discussion in the text, blackberry/raspberry are simply referred to as blackberry for brevity. Botanists conservatively estimate two hundred different species of blackberries and raspberries. Blackberries and raspberries are shrubs with multi-seeded fruit. The hard seeds can pass through the digestive system of birds and man without harm. Blackberries and raspberries thrive in poor soils, along fencerows, in clearings, and in thick brush. Improved varieties have been developed by cultivation but the wild fruit is still eaten in the largest proportion (Root 1980:34). A lot of variation in size as well as fruit color exists in wild varieties. The berries range from red to purple, black, deep blue, and even yellow and orange (Knap

1979:124-126).

It has been suggested by Mrozowski (1987:5) that the presence of household yard fences encouraged the spread of weedy vines such as blackberry. More than likely, this occurs because of seed dissemination by birds perched upon household fences. Fences may also act as a trellis for varieties which need support for the canes and new shoots.

Blackberry/raspberry specimens were recovered from each studied privy and totaled 4,922. This seed type accounts for 63% of the overall floral assemblage. The recovery from analytical units is as follows: FA3 (530), FA4 (824), FA5 (1), FB6 (40), FB1 (1,728) and FC3 (1,799). Five of the recovered seeds were charred.

Although blackberry/raspberry seeds are small they are quite hard and durable. Each berry contains numerous seeds which are consumed with the fruit. These seeds can pass through the digestive system of birds and humans unharmed by digestive processes, therefore it is common to encounter these seeds in large quantities in urban historic contexts. Frequencies are particularly high when recovered from privies.

Figs (*Ficus spp.*) are unique in several ways. The flowers are not borne on the tree, like a peach, but rather the fruit itself is a fleshy receptacle enclosing flowers that are never visible but ripen the fruit from within (Friedlander 1974:110). Although figs are eaten fresh in season, they are most often eaten in dried form. Drying figs is relatively easy because a ripe fig falls to the ground partially dried and the sun removes the rest of the moisture (Friedlander 1974:112).

The fig was introduced into America<sup>9</sup> and England at about the same time. The most important American variety is the mission fig of California, the state which produces 99% of all commercially grown figs in the United States (Root 1980:130). The common fig (*Ficus carica*) is sparingly naturalized in old fields and along roadsides from Virginia to Florida and Texas.

A total of 883 fig seeds were recovered from the studied samples and accounted for 11% of the total floral assemblage. Fig seeds were recovered from analytical units as follows: FA3 (317), FA4 (209), FB6 (5), and FB1 (352). Fig seeds are more durable than a cucumber seed but less durable than a blackberry/raspberry seed. Fig seeds are incorporated into the fruit in such a manner that they are consumed with the fruit. Fig seeds have a better opportunity for preservation in privies than in open contexts.

Grapes (*Vitis ssp.*), unfortunately, cannot be differentiated by species on the basis of seeds. The European grape cannot be produced successfully in eastern America, a fact that European colonists took three hundred years to discover. Varieties of several native species of grapes are readily grown but those of *Vitis vinifera*, the true European grape quickly die in America unless grafted on the roots of some native species. Even in grafted vines, fungus diseases play havoc with the foliage, so that as one of the early experimenters said "a sickness takes hold of the vines and they die" (Hedrick 1950:40). Of all horticultural plants, more work has been done on breeding the grape than any other.

A total of 358 grape seeds (and 292 seed fragments) were recovered which accounted for 4% of the total floral assemblage. Grape seeds were recovered from FA3 (20), FA4 (20), FB6 (9), FB1 (308) and FC3 (1). Grape seeds are very hard and durable and preserve quite well. They are large enough that generally they are discarded before swallowing the fruit and are not regularly consumed as an integrated part of the fruit as is the case with blackberry/raspberry. Grape seeds are commonly encountered in high frequencies in privies, but are not generally fecally deposited.

The strawberry (*Fragaria spp.*) could seldom be bought in the markets until the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Hedrick 1950:439). By 1825 there were some 30 or more named varieties of strawberries under cultivation and the building of the Erie railroad proved a boon to growers of fruits and vegetables. For example, in June 1847, a single train brought 80,000 bushels of strawberries to New York. It was thought that over production would follow; instead the demand increased faster than the supply. Hedrick (1950:241)

states that in Baltimore during May 1847, strawberries were sold for ten to twelve cents a quart.

A total of 574 strawberry seeds were recovered from the site samples. They were recovered from FA3 (201), FA4 (116), FB6 (7), and FB1 (250). Strawberry seeds are not quite as durable as blackberry or grape seeds but are regularly encountered in privy contexts.

Elders (*Sambucus canadensis*) were important garden shrubs/trees as early as the 1600s. The elder is native to North America and was immediately utilized by the early settlers because of the similarity to European elders (Reppert 1976). The elder thrives best in moist, well drained soils but can be grown in a diversity of soils. It was found useful for making screen fences in bleak, exposed situations, and also as a shelter for other shrubs in the outskirts of plantations. By clipping two or three times a year, elders may be made close and compact in growth. The young trees furnish a brittle wood, containing much pith while the wood of old trees is hard and close grained which polishes well and was used for shoemakers pegs, combs, skewers and turned articles. Young elder twigs, with pith removed, were used for making whistles and other early toys.

The elder was also used medicinally as a cathartic. The flowers contain a volatile oil and serve for the distillation of elder-flower water used in confectionery and perfumes. The elderberry was used to produce a violet or purple dye. The leaves were employed to impart a green color to fat and oil and as a tonic for colic, headache, constipation, and treating wounds (Knap 1979). The berries were used for making wine (a common adulterant of port). Elderberry wine is almost a part of American heritage (Knap 1979:133). Elderberries were eaten raw or stewed with sugar.

A total of 15 elderberry seeds were recovered from FA3 (2), FB1 (12) and FC3 (1). Elderberry seeds have the same durable quality as blackberry seeds and preserve well in archaeological contexts. Each berry contains usually three or four seeds. This is in contrast to the blackberry which contains hundreds per berry. It is likely that elderberries were gathered from local sources i.e., backyard shrubs.

No information can be obtained which suggests that elderberries were available at local markets for sale. Elderberries are favored by birds and the dissemination of seeds across the landscape can be resultant of bird feces.

Apples (*Malus spp.*) varieties are so numerous that only an estimate of 10,000 is put forth (Root 1980:11). The few commercial apple orchards in America up until 1825 existed almost wholly for the making of cider. Probably the first orchards exclusively for the sale of fruit were on Long Island, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania (Hedrick 1950:215).

Apple seeds are durable seeds but are not ordinarily eaten as a part of the consumed fruit. The seeds are clustered around the core which is usually discarded. A single apple seed was recovered from FB1.

The huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*) is an extremely close relative of the blueberry. The major difference between the two is that huckleberries are more seedy. Blueberries contain many small fine seeds that don't make their presence conspicuous since they don't get caught in one's teeth. Huckleberries on the other hand, have ten hard and somewhat stone-like seeds in each berry (Clair 1961). Despite the seeds, the sweet and slightly spicy flavor of the huckleberries makes them a delicious wild fruit. The black huckleberry is probably the best known on this continent. It is a highly branched shrub, the branches very stiff and grey brown in color. From one to three feet in height, it has alternate leaves, oval to oblong in shape. The plant favors openings, clearings and pastures but also does well in wet thickets (Knap 1979:118-120).

A total of 143 seeds were recovered. Huckleberry seeds were recovered from FA3 (74), FA4 (65), and FB1 (4).

Settlers in the seventeenth century were happy to encounter wild mulberry (*Morus alba*) trees because they were accustomed to the English mulberry which had delicious berries, and was utilized as a dye; but more importantly it was crucial to the silk industry. However, it was not until the eighteenth century that attempts were

made to plant the mulberry in a way most suitable for silkworm cultivation (Leighton 1976). The planting of mulberry trees was encouraged; however silk production never gained the popularity of tobacco cultivation.

In 1765 Washington grafted English mulberries on wild mulberry stock and in 1785, he planted mulberries in his serpentine walks (Leighton 1976). The fruit of the wild American mulberry was not considered succulent enough (to the tastes of early colonists) to warrant intensive cultivation of domestic stock. The domestic mulberry was considered an excellent and convenient feed for hogs and poultry. Farmers used to plant a row of mulberry trees along the south side of their hog lots (Yepsen 1976).but now they are also found along roadsides, fence rows, and in waste areas (Medsgar 1966:8-9). Mulberries were also eaten by humans and the large juicy berries are reported to be good eaten with sugar and cream or made into pies or jam (Medsgar 1966:8-9).

A total of 214 mulberry seeds were recovered almost exclusively from FB1. A single seed was recovered from FB6. Mulberry seeds are approximately the same size and of the same durability as fig and strawberry seeds.

### **Macro-remains**

Macro floral remains were not recovered from flotation samples but rather from excavation. The macro remains were sent as an auxillary sample in order to understand the full range of plant usage at the Mugavero site.

Cherry (*Prunus avium*) had ranked high among favorite fruits in English gardens and there was a great deal of initial excitement at finding America populated with several varieties of wild cherries. Although cherry woods became valued by cabinetmakers, there was a great deal of disappointment with the taste of native cherries. Native berries were used for wines and preserves but numerous sweet and sour varieties of cherries were imported from England to satisfy the desire for what was considered a flavorful cherry. Gardeners were pleased to find that cherries which had to be grown against walls in England could survive here as standard trees

(Leighton 1976). Cherry pits were recovered from FB1.

Peaches (*Prunus persica*) are included in the same genus with plums, cherries and apricots. They are from the stone fruit or drupe fruit group. The flesh of the peach may be white, yellow or red. Peach trees seldom reach 25 feet in height with climate being a limiting factor in peach growth. Frost injury can occur if temperatures fall to 10 to 15 degrees below 0 fahrenheit. Moreover, peaches do not produce satisfactorily where the winters are too mild. Most varieties require some chilling to break the rest which the tree has during dormancy (Lawrence and Fitzsimons 1985).

It was long thought that the peach originated in Persia and indeed its scientific name is *Prunus persica*. But some authorities conclude that the peach had never been truly wild in Persia. There is some evidence that the peach reached France and Spain at about the same time it was introduced into Greece, spreading later from southern to northern Europe. It was probably from France that the peach reached England. The first Spanish explorers brought the peach to the new world. Explorers, settlers and Indians were responsible for a wide distribution of the fruit in the western hemisphere (Root 1980: 326). The peach industry flourished in South Carolina and Georgia between 1850 and 1870. The combined influences of the refrigerator railroad car and the development of the hardy Elberta type peach expanded the popularity of the peach. A distance of a thousand miles between producer and consumer was no longer an obstacle to the passage of fresh food from one to the other (Root and Rochemont 1976:237). Peach pits were recovered from FB1, FA3 and FB6.

Plums (*Prunus spp.*) have been cultivated in the United States since the seventeenth century. Plums furnish a great diversity of varieties, differing in sizes, colors, shapes, flavors, aromas, textures and in trees and foliage. Because of these variations and the ease of hybridization, the plum has been a favorite fruit of plant breeders in America (Hedrick 1950:540). Plum pits were recovered from FB1.

## Potentially Utilized Herbs/greens

Recovered herbs and greens are categorized as potentially utilized because these plants have all escaped cultivation and proliferate without horticultural intervention. Documentation suggests that all of these plants were indeed utilized during the temporal period under study and they are recovered from privy deposits which strengthens the assumption that they were utilized. However, regional, social, ethnic and economic variables can come into play regarding the use of these plants, thus giving ambiguity to interpretation.

Mustard (*Brassica spp.*) is one of the oldest known culinary and medicinal herbs. It was brought to America by the Colonists and has now gained the status of a garden weed (Clarkson 1942). Mustard greens were used in salads and cooked as greens. The seeds were used whole as a pickling spice and were ground to make mustard. As a remedy for various ills, mustard was used in many ways: as oil; tincture; poultice and plaster for headaches; fevers; whooping-cough; and liver and stomach complaints (Clair 1961:210). The crushed seeds were applied as a chest plaster for pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory ailments. Mustard seeds are somewhat fragile and do not preserve well in "open site" contexts but are occasionally encountered in privies. Mustard seeds were recovered from FA3 (6), FB1 (2) and FC3 (5).

Pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*) is a perennial with dangling clusters of berries which serve as an important food source for songbirds and mammals. The young shoots of Pokeweed can be prepared as asparagus or pickled; however, the root, the mature plant and the seeds are poisonous (Peterson 1977). In the nineteenth century the dried root was used to induce vomiting. The juice from the mature berries has been used to color food and wine and as a pigment for paint and as a writing fluid (Cox 1985). Today Pokeweed is considered a troublesome weed and is found in newly cleared areas, pastures, fields, and waste places. Two seeds were recovered from FA4 and one from FB1. Pokeweed consumption was popular at the turn of the century however it is not known whether this botanical species represents dietary debris or weed proliferation.

Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) is a native of India which was adopted by Europeans as a choice vegetable. Purslane immigrated to America with the first settlers and was a favored potherb and salad green. It could also be dried and stored for year-round use and the seeds could be ground and used as flour (Cox 1985). The juice of the plant was used for coughs and applied externally for skin irritations and sores. The crushed seeds were boiled in wine and given to children as worm medicine (Peterson 1977). The seeds are eaten by several species of songbirds and both seeds and vegetation are eaten by small mammals.

Today, Purslane has escaped cultivation and is considered a serious weed pest in cultivated areas. In fact, Purslane was somewhat of a nuisance even when cultivated. A botanical journal from 1640 notes that Purslane delights to grow "in the alleys of the Garden between the beds.....or....upon those beds of dung that Gardiners have used to nourse up their Cowcumbers, Melons and Pompions, whereon after they have been taken away, they have sown Purslane" (as quoted in Leighton 1970:372).

A total of 507 purslane seeds were recovered. The distribution of recovery was as follows: EUB4 (2); FA3 (69); FA4 (16); FB6 (64); FB1 (349); FC3 (7). Purslane seeds are not only fragile but are smaller than the control seeds; therefore it would be expected that they would be recovered in small numbers. However they are commonly recovered in quantities from privies as well as "open site" contexts. Although it is likely that purslane was consumed; it is not really known whether purslane was a component of dietary debris or weed proliferation.

Lambs quarters or goosefoot (*Chenopodium spp.*) and pigweed (*Amaranthus spp.*) are seed types which are "opportunistic" and will invade and flourish in fields, waste spaces or any bare ground that becomes available. These species all have high growth rates and produce large numbers of seeds which enable them to establish themselves quickly on bare soil. Pigweed and goosefoot seem to be able to find an almost immediate home in open plots of turned soil nearly everywhere in temperate North America. Like some other vigorous pioneer plants, they are especially efficient in hot, bright

sunshine. They are poor competitors when crowded or shaded but are tough and quick-growing in the open. Seeds of the wild species are scattered widely by birds, flowing water, and other means and may lie dormant in the soil for years until some disturbance opens up a place for them to grow (Cole 1979). The young leaves can be cooked as greens and it is said that they are better tasting than spinach. The seeds can be boiled and mashed into a porridge-like dish or dried and ground into a flour that tastes somewhat like buckwheat flour (Cox 1985:198).

The seeds of goosefoot and pigweed are hard and durable and present themselves in urban archaeological contexts. Goosefoot seeds were recovered from FA3 (5), FB3 (2), FB6 (6) and FB1 (22). Pigweed was recovered from FA4 (3), FB1 (18) and FC3 (1). With hardy species like pigweed and goosefoot, it is not certain whether the recovery of these seeds represents dietary deposition or weed proliferation.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) is a perennial which has both native and introduced varieties. Historically, yarrow was highly valued as a medicinal plant and its antiseptic properties were widely appreciated. Used to cover cuts and sores, it was claimed to help in the quick formation of scar tissue (Boxer and Back 1980). The pulverized plant was used for wounds and burns and was recommended for bleeding. In fact, the reputation of yarrow for being a styptic was such that one of its common names was "Nose Bleed". The dried leaves were used to make an aromatic tea (Cox 1985). Yarrow tea is said to be a good remedy for colds. Yarrow is most commonly now found in open fields and lawns. Birds and mammals contribute to seed dispersal as the seeds can pass undamaged through the intestinal tract of horses, cows, pigs and sheep. Yarrow can cause an unpleasant taste in milk if eaten by cattle (Cox 1985:144). A single yarrow seed was recovered from FA4. It cannot be determined with certainty whether the yarrow represents dietary deposition or incidental weed inclusion.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) is an annual aromatic herb that grows to 40 inches tall and has finely cut light green leaves. Dill leaves can be used fresh or dried. The seeds were also used as a seasoning

(Highstone 1982:82). Dill is the favored seasoning for preserving cucumbers, hence the name dill pickle (Root 1980:108-109). A single dill seed was recovered from FB1.

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) was a popular salad plant both in Europe and America. The seed occurs among seedsmen's supplies as early as 1726 (Hedrick 1972:167). Chicory is a direct relative of endive. It has escaped cultivation and is prevalent in eastern America. The young leaves are prepared the same way as dandelion leaves. The sap, like that of the dandelion is milky; beneath this plant, too is a firm, tough taproot that, when slow roasted to a deep brown and then ground, is an outstanding coffee. It can be blended with regular coffee for a mellowed, less expensive brew (Richardson 1981:66). Eight seeds were recovered from FB1.

### **Nutshell**

The peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is actually a member of the bean family. The plant is a branching annual which lies close to the soil. The fruits appear to function as roots to some degree, absorbing mineral nutrients directly from the soil. At harvest the entire plant, except the roots below plow depth, is removed from the soil. The peanut is valued for its fruit and the edible oil which can be produced from it. Peanut butter was developed in 1890 and promoted as a health food (Root and Rochemont 1976:230). One peanut shell fragment was recovered from FB1.

Both the English (*Juglans regia*) and the Eastern Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) are prized for hardwood and are used for gunstocks and furniture (Zim and Martin 1956). Most commercial production of walnuts is from the English species (Freidlander 1974:169). Both varieties store well and can be eaten raw and cooked. One half of a walnut shell was recovered during excavation from the cistern FB3 (grab sample).

### **Weed**

If there is no general usefulness ascribed to the plant or there is no documented usage of the plant, it is analytically categorized as "background noise" to the assemblage. Weeds were certainly a

component of the historic landscape and easily become incorporated into an assemblage. There is no documentation or evidence that goosegrass, spurge, thistle, crabgrass, carpetweed, goldenrod, honeysuckle, or bristlegass were utilized.

Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) is an annual from Asia. It is mainly an urban weed of gardens, lawns, vacant lots and other waste places. It thrives in packed ground such as in paths and poor lawns (Martin 1972:19). Thirty three seeds were recovered from FB1 and a single seed was recovered from FB6.

Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) is a European native weed that was accidentally introduced into America by the Colonists. Crabgrass is an annual which thrives in moist rich soils. Crabgrass was recovered from FA3 (1), FB3 (1) and FB1 (3).

Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*) is a weed which has been naturalized throughout North America but is not a native plant. Carpetweed is an annual weed with a deep taproot which became naturalized from tropical America (Cox 1985; Fernald 1970). It is not an early spring plant, but rather germination usually occurs later in the season when conditions are more like those of its warmer native habitat. Its late start is compensated for by a very rapid rate of growth in summer and fall when it becomes a nuisance in cultivated areas. It is a common weed in a variety of environmental settings. A single carpetweed seed was recovered from FB1.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*) is a fragrant smelling perennial vine which climbs fences and trees for support. Three seeds were recovered from FA3; 1 from FA4; and 17 from FB1.

Thistle (*Cirsium spp.*) is a field weed native to Europe. It is hypothesized that thistle arrived in shipments of grain and thus spread to America (Scott 1984:60). A single seed was recovered from FB1.

Spurge (*Euphorbia spp.*) ranges in size from a small bush to a tree. There are many species of spurge that are often strikingly dissimilar in appearance. Yet they all have the common link of a

milky acid poisonous juice. Some spurge seeds can lie dormant in the soil for a year and this makes it difficult to eradicate as a weed. It is often abundant in lawns, gardens fields, along roadsides and in waste areas (Cox 1985:208). A single seed was recovered from FB1.

Bristlegrass (*Setaria lutescens*) is a widespread and abundant weed common to croplands, gardens, meadows, lawns, and waste places. Their seeds are a valuable food for many wild birds (Martin 1972:26). A single seed was recovered form FA3.

Goldenrods (*Soldiagio spp.*) total at least 125 species. In the Northeast they can be troublesome weeds. In addition to being a nuisance in pastures, meadows, gardens and lawns they are also a cause of hay fever. Despite the fact that they produce an attractive wildflower, their allergic quality helps explain why they are not grown more extensively as ornamentals (Martin 1972:120). Two seeds were recovered from FB1.

Groundcherry (*Physalis spp.*) is widely distributed in North America. Many are native perennials and a few are annuals. Most species are erect, branched, low plants which grow 1 to 2 feet high with small flowers and somewhat cherry-like berries of yellow, orange, or purple. Groundcherries are common in pastures, fields, and waste places. Fruits and seeds are eaten by wildlife (Martin 1972:106). A single seed was recovered from FB1.

The American Elm was once a conspicuous tree of eastern woods, fields and town streets (Zim and Martin 1956:57). It has now been drastically reduced in population by Dutch Elm disease. Elm seeds were recovered from FA3 (2), FB3 (3) and FB1 (2).

## **Discussion of Privies**

### **FB1**

Thirty one flotation samples were examined and a total of 3,442 micro floral specimens were recovered from FB1. An additional 163 grape fragments were also recovered. Table 3 delineates frequencies for recovered species from each level of FB1. Calculations based on absolute frequencies place blackberry as comprising 50% of the floral assemblage of FB1. Fig comprises 10%;

TABLE 3 FB1 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
1	N	307	5		purslane	4		
<b>Total for 1:</b>						4	0	0
2	N	308	6		purslane	46		
					blackberry	5		3
					goosegrass	20		
					goosefoot	2		
					crabgrass	1		
					asparagus	1		1
					goldenrod	2		
					cucumber	4		
S		301	1		purslane	3		
<b>Total for 2:</b>						84	0	4
3	N	313	7		grape	8		
					goosegrass	13		
					purslane	25		
					strawberry	1		
					blackberry	7		
					crabgrass	1		
					goosefoot	3		
					elderberry	2		
					chickory	8		
S		303	2		purslane	32		
					mulberry	1		
					goosefoot	8		
<b>Total for 3:</b>						109	0	0
4	N	314	9		grape	1		
					purslane	1		
					blackberry	1		
<b>Total for 4:</b>						3	0	0
5	N	317	10		grape	1		

TABLE 3 FB1 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C			
5	N	317	10		purslane	5					
					thistle	1		1			
			11	ash	purslane	1					
				ash	blackberry	11					
				ash	goosefoot	1					
			12	wall area	grape	35	22				
				wall area	blackberry	552					
				wall area	fig	12					
				wall area	strawberry	3					
				wall area	purslane	2					
				wall area	mustard	1		1			
				wall area	elderberry	3					
			<b>Total for 5:</b>						628	22	2
			6	N	321	13		grape	15		
	strawberry	19									
	blackberry	207									
	elderberry	4									
	fig	52									
	purslane	5									
	honeysuckle	17									
	mulberry	21									
	muskmelon	14									
<b>Total for 6:</b>							354	0	0		
7	N	322	14		grape	7	22				
					elderberry	2					
					blackberry	67					
					muskmelon	19					
					purslane	2					
					carpetweed	1					
					strawberry	22					
			15		strawberry	1					
					grape	14	16				
					blackberry	41					
					mulberry	1					

TABLE 3 FB1 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
7	N	322	15		purslane	12		
					goosefoot	8		
					muskmelon	28		
<b>Total for 7:</b>						225	38	0
8	N	324	16		blackberry	1		
					purslane	21		
					grape	1	25	
					pepper/eggplant	1		
			17		grape	24	6	
					blackberry	12		
					strawberry	5		
					purslane	29		
					dill	1		
		332	18	orange fill	grape	5	8	
				orange fill	blackberry	102		
				orange fill	elderberry	1		
				orange fill	strawberry	12		
				orange fill	purslane	10		
				orange fill	groundcherry	1		
<b>Total for 8:</b>						226	39	0
9	N	333	19	near wall	peanut		1	
				near wall	grape	23		
				near wall	strawberry	74		
				near wall	mulberry	157		
				near wall	muskmelon	12		
				near wall	blackberry	111		
			20	NE section	purslane	7		
				NE section	strawberry	1		
			21		grape	18		
					blackberry	135		
					mulberry	5		
					purslane	25		
					strawberry	9		
					pigweed	2		

TABLE 3 FB1 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
9	N	333	21		cucumber	1		
<b>Total for 9:</b>						580	1	0
10	N	334	22		grape	23		
					blackberry	273		
					muskmelon	19		
					fig	231		
					mulberry	11		
					strawberry	27		
	S	347	4		grape	50	32	
					blackberry	71		
					strawberry	21		
					purslane	13		
<b>Total for 10:</b>						739	32	0
11	N	335	23		strawberry	5		
					blackberry	2		
					pepper/eggplant	1		
					mulberry	5		
					pokeweed	1		
		353	26	soil bottom level	grape	69	6	
				soil bottom level	huckleberry	2		
				soil bottom level	crabgrass	1		
				soil bottom level	blackberry	22		
				soil bottom level	tomato	2		
				soil bottom level	fig	12		
				soil bottom level	muskmelon	5		
				soil bottom level	strawberry	7		
				soil bottom level	purslane	4		
		27		red deposit	strawberry	17		
				red deposit	fig	7		
				red deposit	blackberry	5		
				red deposit	pepper/eggplant	1		
<b>Total for 11:</b>						168	6	0

TABLE 3 FB1 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
89	S	346	3		grape	2	13	
					blackberry	10		
					muskmelon	2		
					strawberry	3		
					purslane	10		
	W	348	25		grape	5	12	
					blackberry	27		
					muskmelon	1		
					fig	16		
					mulberry	12		
					purslane	18		
<b>Total for 89:</b>						106	25	0
1011	W	354	28	side sand	purslane	1		
			29	center	purslane	7		
				center	grape	7		
				center	fig	17		
				center	mustard	1		
				center	blackberry	54		2
				center	elm	2		
				center	pepper/eggplant	1		
				center	apple	1		
				center	strawberry	23		
				center	purslane	7		
			30	west wall	pigweed	16		
				west wall	purslane	59		
				west wall	blackberry	12		
				west wall	fig	5		
				west wall	huckleberry	2		
				west wall	spurge	1		
<b>Total for 1011:</b>						216	0	2
<b>Total:</b>						3,442	163	8

grape comprises 9%; mulberry comprises 6%; muskmelon comprises 3%; purslane comprises 10% and strawberry comprises 7%. The remaining 15% of the assemblage is comprised of small percentages of other botanicals. Absolute frequencies should be viewed with caution because additional botanical specimens were recovered from artifact washing and collection. Table 4 gives the ubiquity scores for the species recovered from each level of FB1. It is of interest that those species which comprise the higher percentages of the assemblage are also prominent in the ubiquity index.

In examining the overall composition of the floral assemblage from FB1, the data suggests that 89% of the botanical specimens could have been fecally deposited. This percentage was derived by segregating out the species which were not eaten such as honeysuckle, carpetweed, crabgrass, elm, goosegrass, groundcherry, spurge and thistle. Apple seed, grape seed and peanut shell were also added to the specimens conjectured not to have been fecally deposited. The weed and tree seed combined with seeds not generally eaten as a part of the fruit comprised 11% of the total composition for FB1. It is possible that the single apple seed as well as the 308 grape seeds were ingested. If the apple and grape seeds are calculated as fecally deposited, then the percentage of fecally deposited specimens rises to 97%.

#### Level 1

A single 2/3 cup soil sample was processed and examined from Level 1, North. Only four purslane seeds were recovered from the top level.

#### Level 2

Two samples were examined from Level 2. A 1/2 cup sample was examined from the South side of Level 2 and only 3 purslane seeds were recovered. A one cup sample was processed from the North side and 81 floral specimens were recovered. Asparagus (1), blackberry (5), crabgrass (1), cucumber (4), goldenrod (2), goosefoot (2), goosegrass (20) and purslane (46) were recovered from the North side of Level 2.

TABLE 4 FB1 UBIQUITY SCORES

SPECIMEN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8 and 9	10	11	10 and 11	UBIQUITY INDEX
APPLE													X	8%
ASPARAGUS		X												8%
BLACKBERRY		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	92%
CARPETWEED							X							8%
CHICKORY			X											8%
CRABGRASS		X	X									X		23%
CUCUMBER		X							X					15%
DILL								X						8%
ELDERBERRY			X		X	X	X	X						38%
ELM													X	8%
FIG					X	X				X	X	X	X	46%
GOLDENROD		X												8%
GOOSEFOOT		X	X		X		X							31%
GOOSEGRASS		X	X											15%
GRAPE			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85%
GROUNDCHERRY								X						8%
HONEYSUCKLE						X								8%
HUCKLEBERRY												X	X	15%
MULBERRY			X			X	X		X	X	X	X		54%
MUSKMELON						X	X		X	X	X	X		46%
MUSTARD					X								X	15%
PEANUT									X					8%
PEPPER/EGGPLANT								X				X	X	23%
PIGWEEED									X				X	15%
POKEWEED												X		8%
PURSLANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
SPURGE													X	8%
STRAWBERRY			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	77%
THISTLE					X									8%
TOMATO												X		8%
PLUM*						X								8%
PEACH*						X	X	X		X	X	X		46%
CHERRY*						X					X			15%
*From Collection														
N=13														

Very little charred material was recovered from any of the assemblages. However Level 2 North contained approximately 50% of the total charred material. The asparagus was charred as were 3 of the 5 recovered blackberry seeds.

#### Level 3

Two 1 cup samples were processed from Level 3. One was from the North and one from the South side of the privy. A total of 109 floral specimens were recovered from Level 3. Only goosefoot (8), mulberry (1) and purslane (32) were recovered from the South side sample.

From the North side sample, blackberry (7), chicory (8), crabgrass (1), elderberry (2), goosefoot (3), goosegrass (13), grape (8), purslane (25) and strawberry (1) were recovered.

#### Level 4

Two one cup samples were taken from Level 4, North. One sample was taken from ash and one from matrix soil. The sample from matrix soil contained no floral material. The sample examined from the ash deposit contained a single blackberry seed, a single grape seed and a single purslane seed.

#### Level 5

Three samples were examined from Level 5, North. A one cup sample was obtained from the privy soil. A one cup sample was obtained from the ash deposit and a 2/3 cup sample was obtained from the wall area.

From the ash, 11 blackberry seeds, 1 goosefoot seed, and 1 purslane seed were recovered. A total of 7 specimens were recovered from the privy soil matrix and were comprised of grape (1), thistle (1) and purslane (5). The thistle specimen was charred.

The highest frequency of seeds from Level 5, North, ninety seven percent of the recovered floral material, came from the wall area. This included blackberry (552), elderberry (3), fig (12), grape (35), charred mustard (1), purslane (2) and strawberry (3). An additional 22 grape fragments were recovered. It is not uncommon for wall areas of privies to contain high frequencies of fecally deposited

floral material. In fact wall areas can contain higher frequencies of material than center matrix because the wall area can survive cleaning episodes. When privies are cleaned the center matrix is removed without completely removing adherent material from the walls.

#### Level 6

Only 3/4 of a cup sample was obtained from Level 6, North from dark mottled ash scatter. A total of 354 floral specimens were recovered from this single sample. Although the actual floral recovery is less than Level 5, North, it is actually a statistically higher recovery rate than in Level 5, North because two and 2/3 cups of soil were processed for Level 5 to recover a total of 628 seeds whereas only a 3/4 cup sample was processed for Level 6 to recover 354 seeds.

Blackberry (207), elderberry (4), fig (52), grape (15), honeysuckle (17), mulberry (21), muskmelon (14), purslane (5) and strawberry (19) were recovered from Level 6, North.

Three plum pits, 1 cherry pit, and 3 peach pits were recovered from collection and artifact washing from Level 6, North.

#### Level 7

Two 1 cup samples were taken from Level 7, North. A total of 225 seeds were recovered from this level. Blackberry (108), carpetweed (1), elderberry (2), goosefoot (8), grape (21), mulberry (1), muskmelon (47), purslane (14), and strawberry (23) were recovered from the two samples. An additional 38 grape fragments were recovered.

Six peach pits were recovered from collection and artifact washing from Level 7, North.

#### Level 8

Three one cup samples were processed from Level 8, North. Samples were taken from soil in a red pot, dark brown silt, and from orange/brown fill. Blackberry (1), grape (1) pepper/eggplant (1) and purslane were recovered from the soil in the red pot. An additional

24 grape fragments were recovered from the red pot sample. Blackberry (12), dill (1), grape (24) purslane (29), and strawberry (5) were recovered from the dark brown silt. An additional 8 grape fragments were recovered from the dark brown silt.

Blackberry (102), elderberry (1), grape (5), groundcherry (1), purslane (10), and strawberry (12) were recovered from the orange/brown fill. An additional 8 grape fragments were also recovered.

The recovery rate for Level 8, North was the same as for Level 7, North; however a larger sample was obtained from Level 8 than from Level 7.

Fifty two peach pits were recovered from collection and artifact washing from Level 8, North.

#### Level 9

Three 1 cup samples were processed from Level 9, North. One sample was from near the wall, one was from the N.E. section and one was from the north matrix. A total of 580 seeds were recovered from the three samples studied.

The sample examined from near the wall contained blackberry (111), grape (23), mulberry (157), muskmelon (12), and strawberry (74). It was from this context that the single peanut shell fragment was recovered. Sixty five percent of the recovered specimens were recovered from near the wall. As discussed earlier, the wall area was probably the least impacted by cleaning episodes.

Only 8 specimens were recovered from the N.E. section sample and they were 7 purslane and 1 strawberry. These few specimens were recovered from a sample size that was equal to the sample size of the wall area from which 378 specimens were recovered.

Blackberry (135), cucumber (1), grape (18), mulberry (5), pigweed (2), purslane (25) and strawberry (9) were recovered from the north matrix.

#### Level 8 and 9

A one cup sample was processed for Level 8/9 South and a one cup sample was processed for 8/9 West. A total of 106 seeds were recovered from these two samples. Seventy five percent of the recovered seeds were from the 8/9 West sample. The specimens recovered from Level 8/9 West were: blackberry (27), fig (16), grape (5), mulberry (12), muskmelon (1), and purslane (18). The specimens recovered from 8/9 South were: blackberry (10), grape (2), muskmelon (2), purslane (10) and strawberry (3). One peach pit was also recovered during collection and artifact washing.

#### Level 10

A one cup sample was taken from Level 10, South and a one cup sample was taken from Level 10, North. Seventy nine percent of the recovered seeds from Level 10 were from the North side sample. The North side sample contained blackberry (273), fig (231), grape (23), mulberry (11), muskmelon (19) and strawberry (27). The South side sample contained blackberry in a smaller amount (71) grape (50), purslane (13), and strawberry (21). The South side sample also contained 32 grape fragments.

Twelve peach pits were recovered during collection and artifact washing from Level 10, North. Nine peach pits and 2 cherry pits were recovered from Level 10, South. Six peach pits were recovered from Level 10, West.

#### Level 11

Four samples were taken from level 11, North. A 1/3 cup sample was from the bottom of the level; a 1/8 cup sample was from a red deposit; a 1/4 cup sample was from a rock area at the bottom of the privy and a one cup sample was from north matrix. An additional one cup sample was processed from the bottom of the privy. Neither of the one cup samples from the bottom of the privy contained any floral material.

Blackberry (22), crabgrass (1), fig (12) grape (69), huckleberry (2), muskmelon (5), purslane (4), strawberry (17), and tomato (2) were recovered from the bottom of the level. An additional 6 grape fragments were recovered from this sample.

From the red soil deposit, blackberry (5), fig (7), pepper/eggplant (5) and strawberry (17) were recovered.

Blackberry (2), mulberry (5), pepper/eggplant (1), pokeweed (1), and strawberry (5) were recovered from North matrix soil.

Five peach pits were recovered from collection and artifact washing in Level 11, North.

#### Level 10 and 11

Three one cup samples were processed from Level 10/11, West. One sample was from the side sand. One sample was processed from the West center. One sample was processed from the West wall.

Apple (1), blackberry (54) elm (2), fig (17), grape (7), mustard (1), pepper/eggplant (1), purslane (14), and strawberry (23) were recovered from the West center sample. Two of the blackberry seeds were recovered in the charred state. Fifty five percent of the recovered specimens from Level 10/11 West were from this West center sample.

The West wall sample contained blackberry (12), fig (5), huckleberry (2), pigweed (16), purslane (59) and spurge (1).

A single purslane seed was recovered from the side sand sample.

#### **FB6**

Seven flotation samples were examined from FB6. One cup samples were processed for each of the samples studied. A total of 133 floral specimens were recovered from FB6. An additional 8 grape fragments were also recovered from flotation. Additionally, peach pits were recovered from collection. Table 5 gives the frequencies of recovered specimens. Based on absolute frequencies, blackberry comprised 30% of the assemblage and purslane comprised 48% of the assemblage.

Table 6 gives the ubiquity scores for the species recovered from levels 1/2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The ubiquity score for purslane is 86% and the score for blackberry is 75%.

TABLE 5 FB6 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
2	N	355	2	ash	grape		2	
				ash	purslane	3		
				ash	goosegrass	1		
				ash	mulberry	1		
<b>Total for 2:</b>						5	2	0
4	N	364	3		purslane	22		
					goosefoot	2		
					blackberry	2		
<b>Total for 4:</b>						26	0	0
5	N	366	4		grape	9	4	
					blackberry	19		
					fig	4		
					strawberry	7		
					purslane	12		
<b>Total for 5:</b>						51	4	0
6	N	367	5		purslane	2		
					blackberry	14		
					fig	1		
					grape		2	
<b>Total for 6:</b>						17	2	0
7	N	373	6		purslane	3		
					blackberry	2		
<b>Total for 7:</b>						5	0	0
12	N	352	1		blackberry	3		
					purslane	22		
					goosefoot	4		
<b>Total for 12:</b>						29	0	0

TABLE 5 FB6 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
<b>Total:</b>						133	8	0

TABLE 6 FB6 UBIQUITY SCORES

SPECIMEN	1,2	2	4	5	6	7	8	UBIQUITY INDEX
BLACKBERRY	X		X	X	X	X		71%
FIG				X	X			29%
GOOSEFOOT	X		X					29%
GOOSEGRASS		X		X	X			43%
MULBERRY		X						14%
PURSLANE	X	X	X	X	X	X		86%
STRAWBERRY				X				14%
PEACH*				X	X			29%
*From Collection								
N=7								

If the composition of FB6 is viewed in terms of which species are potentially fecally deposited then only one species is eliminated from that category and that species is goosegrass. Therefore almost 100% of the assemblage is comprised of specimens which could have been fecally deposited.

#### Levels 1 and 2

A total of 29 specimens were recovered from Level 1 and 2 North. Blackberry (3), goosefoot (6) and purslane (22) were recovered.

#### Level 2

A total of 5 whole seed specimens were recovered from Level 2 North. This level was comprised of ash. Goosegrass (1), grape (2 fragments), mulberry (1) and purslane (3) were recovered.

#### Level 4

A total of 26 floral specimens were recovered from Level 4, North. Blackberry (2), goosefoot (2), and purslane (22) were recovered.

#### Level 5

A total of 51 floral specimens were recovered from Level 5, North. Purslane (12), strawberry (7), blackberry (19), fig (4) and grape (9) were recovered. An additional 4 grape fragments were recovered. Twelve peach pits were recovered from collection from this level.

#### Level 6

A total of 17 intact specimens were recovered from Level 6, North. Blackberry (14), fig (1), grape (2 fragments), and purslane (2) were recovered from this level. Additionally, 2 peach pits were recovered from collection.

#### Level 7

A total of 5 specimens were recovered from Level 7, North. Purslane (3) and blackberry (2) were recovered from this level.

#### Level 8

No floral specimens were recovered from the one cup sample from Level 8, North.

### FA3

A total of 10 one cup samples were processed for flotation analysis. A total of 1,176 floral specimens were recovered from FA3. An additional 14 grape fragments were recovered. One of the recovered specimens was charred. Additionally, peach pits were recovered from collection. Table 7 delineates the recovery of specimens from FA3. Blackberry comprised 45% of the assemblage, fig comprised 27% of the assemblage, strawberry comprised 17% of the assemblage and purslane comprised 6% of the assemblage.

Table 8 is the ubiquity table for FA3. Blackberry has a score of 100% which means that it was present in all levels. Purslane has a score of 75% which means that it was recovered from 6 of the 8 samples. Grape has a score of 50% because it was present in one half of the samples studied.

When the assemblage is examined in terms of which species could have been fecally deposited; the percentage is almost 100%. Crabgrass (1), bristlegrass (1), elm (2), and honeysuckle (3) totaled 7 specimens which comprised less than 1% of the total assemblage.

#### Level 1

A total of 7 intact floral specimens were recovered from Level 1, West. Blackberry (1), bristlegrass (1), grape (1 fragment), and purslane (5), were recovered.

#### Level 2

Ten specimens were recovered from Level 2, West. Blackberry (5), goosefoot (1), and purslane (4) were recovered from this level.

#### Level 3

A total of 16 specimens were recovered from Level 3, West. Blackberry (1), crabgrass (1), elm (2), mustard (6), and purslane (6) were recovered from this level. One of the recovered mustard seeds was recovered in the charred state.

#### Level 4

A total of 28 specimens were recovered from Level 4, West. Blackberry (21) and strawberry (7) were the only specimens

TABLE 7 FA3 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
1	W	17	1		blackberry	1		
					purslane	5		
					bristlegress	1		
					grape		1	
					<b>Total for 1:</b>	7	1	0
2	W	19	2		purslane	4		
					goosefoot	1		
					blackberry	5		
<b>Total for 2:</b>	10	0	0					
3	W	29	3		blackberry	1		
					crabgrass	1		
					elm	2		
					mustard	6		1
					purslane	6		
<b>Total for 3:</b>	16	0	1					
4	W	42	4		blackberry	21		
					strawberry	7		
<b>Total for 4:</b>	28	0	0					
5	W	43	5	near wall	blackberry	4		
				near wall	purslane	5		
		44	6	center	grape	2	4	
				center	blackberry	45		
				center	strawberry	61		
				center	muskmelon	1		
				center	fig	32		
				center	honeysuckle	2		
				center	purslane	14		
<b>Total for 5:</b>	166	4	0					

TABLE 7 FA3 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
6	W	45	7		fig	81		
					muskmelon	10		
					blackberry	129		
					grape	1	9	
					elderberry	1		
					strawberry	27		
<b>Total for 6:</b>						249	9	0
7	W	46	8		purslane	5		
					goosefoot	2		
					blackberry	6		
					strawberry	1		
<b>Total for 7:</b>						14	0	0
567	W	47	9	center under stones	elderberry	1		
				center under stones	cucumber	2		
				center under stones	tomato	2		
				center under stones	grape	17		
				center under stones	muskmelon	4		
				center under stones	purslane	23		
				center under stones	strawberry	104		
				center under stones	blackberry	287		
				center under stones	fig	204		
		49	10	under stones bottom	blackberry	31		
				under stones bottom	honeysuckle	1		
				under stones bottom	goosefoot	2		
				under stones bottom	purslane	7		
				under stones bottom	strawberry	1		
<b>Total for 567:</b>						686	0	0
<b>Total:</b>						1,176	14	1

TABLE 8 FA3 UBIQUITY SCORES

SPECIMEN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5,6,7	UBIQUITY INDEX
BLACKBERRY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
BRISTLEGRASS	X								13%
CRABGRASS			X						13%
CUCUMBER								X	13%
ELDERBERRY						X		X	25%
ELM			X						13%
FIG					X	X		X	38%
GOOSEFOOT		X					X	X	38%
GRAPE	X				X	X		X	50%
HONEYSUCKLE					X			X	25%
MUSKMELON					X	X		X	38%
MUSTARD			X						13%
PURSLANE	X	X	X		X		X	X	75%
STRAWBERRY				X	X	X	X	X	63%
TOMATO								X	13%
PEACH*						X		X	25%
*From Collection									
N=8									

recovered from this level.

#### Level 5

Two one cup samples were processed from Level 5. One sample was from Level 5, West center and one was from Level 5, West near wall. Four blackberry seeds and 5 purslane seeds were recovered from the near wall sample.

The recovery rate was greater for the sample recovered from the West center. A total of 157 seeds were recovered from this sample. Blackberry (45), fig (32), grape (2), honeysuckle (2), muskmelon (1), purslane (14), and strawberry (61) were recovered. An additional 4 grape fragments were also recovered.

#### Level 6

A total of 249 floral specimens were recovered from Level 6, West. Blackberry (129), elderberry (1), fig (81), grape (1), muskmelon (10), and strawberry (27) were recovered from this level. An additional 9 grape fragments were also recovered. Four peach pits were recovered from Level 6, West during collection.

#### Level 7

Fourteen specimens were recovered from Level 7, West. Blackberry (6), purslane (5), goosefoot (2) and strawberry (1) were recovered.

#### Level 5, 6 and 7

Two one cup samples were processed and examined which encompassed Levels 5, 6 and 7 West center under stones and Levels 5, 6 and 7 under stones to the bottom of the privy.

The highest frequency of floral material was recovered from Level 5, 6 and 7 West center under stones. A total of 644 specimens were recovered from this level sample. Elderberry (1), blackberry (287), cucumber (2), fig (204), grape (17), muskmelon (4), purslane (23), tomato (2) and strawberry (104). The specimens recovered from this one cup sample comprised 55% of the total floral assemblage from the entire privy.

Fewer specimens were recovered from Level 5, 6, and 7 West under stone to the bottom of privy. In contrast to the other sample from the same level, only 42 specimens were recovered: blackberry (31); honeysuckle (1); goosefoot (2); purslane (7); and strawberry (1).

One peach pit was recovered from collection in Level 5, 6, and 7 West.

#### **FA4**

Seven one cup samples were processed for flotation analysis from FA4. Table 9 gives the frequencies of recovered specimens from each level of the privy. A total of 1,293 specimens were recovered from the privy. An additional 22 grape fragments were also recovered. Peach pits were recovered from Level 7, South and Level 7, North during collection. Sixty four percent of the total assemblage is comprised of blackberry; 16% is comprised of fig and 9% is comprised of strawberry.

Table 10 gives the ubiquity scores for FA4. Both blackberry and purslane have a score of 83% which means that these species were present in five of the six samples. Grape has a ubiquity score of 50% which indicates that it is present in three of the six samples.

Examination of species for determination of fecal deposition, suggests that virtually 100% of the floral specimens could have been fecally deposited. The single recovered honeysuckle seed was excluded from consideration as fecally deposited. If grape seeds are added to those specimens not considered fecally deposited then 99% of the total assemblage would be considered fecally deposited.

#### **Level 1**

From a one cup sample processed from Level 1, West; only three purslane seeds were recovered.

#### **Level 2**

Six seeds were recovered from Level 2, West. Purslane (4), blackberry (1) and pepper/eggplant (1) were the species recovered from the one cup processed sample from this level.

TABLE 9 FA4 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
1	W	11	1	cleanup	purslane	3		
<b>Total for 1:</b>						3	0	0
2	W	13	2		purslane	4		
					blackberry	1		
					pepper/eggplant	1		
<b>Total for 2:</b>						6	0	0
5	W	24	3		purslane	2		
					blackberry	1		
					pigweed	1		
<b>Total for 5:</b>						4	0	0
6	W	27	4		grape	1	1	
					blackberry	10		
					purslane	1		
					yarrow	1		
					pigweed	2		
					strawberry	1		
<b>Total for 6:</b>						16	1	0
7	W	31	5	center	strawberry	61		
				center	grape	17	14	
				center	cucumber	3		
				center	muskmelon	15		
				center	tomato	12		
				center	pokeweed	2		
				center	blackberry	782		
				center	fig	209		
				center	huckleberry	57		
		33	6	perimeter	grape	1	1	
				perimeter	strawberry	2		
				perimeter	honeysuckle	1		

TABLE 9 FA4 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
<b>Total for 7:</b>						1,162	15	0
8	W	41	7		grape	1	6	
					blackberry	30		
					pepper/eggplant	5		
					purslane	6		
					strawberry	52		
					huckleberry	8		
<b>Total for 8:</b>						102	6	0
<b>Total:</b>						1,293	22	0

TABLE 10 FA4 UBIQUITY SCORES

SPECIMEN	1	2	5	6	7	8	UBIQUITY INDEX
BLACKBERRY		X	X	X	X	X	88%
CUCUMBER					X		17%
FIG					X		17%
GRAPE				X	X	X	50%
HONEYSUCKLE					X		17%
HUCKLEBERRY					X	X	33%
MUSKMELON					X		17%
PEPPER/EGGPLANT		X				X	33%
PIGWEED			X	X			33%
POKEWEED					X		17%
PURSLANE	X	X	X	X		X	88%
STRAWBERRY				X	X	X	50%
TOMATO					X		17%
YARROW				X			17%
PEACH*					X		17%
*From Collection							
N=6							

#### Level 5

A total of 4 specimens were recovered from Level 5, West. Blackberry (1), pigweed (1), and purslane (2) were recovered from the one cup processed sample from this level.

#### Level 6

A total of 16 intact specimens were recovered from Level 6, West. Blackberry (10), purslane (1), yarrow (1), pigweed (2), grape (1) and strawberry (1) were recovered from the one cup soil sample processed for flotation. An additional grape seed fragment was recovered.

#### Level 7

A one cup sample was recovered from Level 7, West center and a one cup sample was recovered from Level 7, West perimeter.

A total of 4 specimens were recovered from Level 7, West perimeter. Grape (1), strawberry (2) and honeysuckle (1) were recovered from this portion of Level 7. An additional grape fragment was recovered.

By far the largest amount of seed specimens was recovered from Level 7, West center. A total of 1,159 specimens were recovered from this portion of Level 7. This comprised 90% of the total assemblage of FA4. Blackberry (782), cucumber (3), fig (209), grape (17), honeysuckle (1), huckleberry (57), muskmelon (15), pokeweed (2), strawberry (61), and tomato (12) were recovered. An additional 14 grape seed fragments were also recovered.

#### Level 8

A one cup sample was processed from Level 8, West. A total of 102 intact seeds were recovered. Blackberry (30), grape (1), purslane (6), strawberry (52), huckleberry (8), and pepper/eggplant (5) were recovered. An additional 6 grape seed fragments were also recovered.

#### FC3

Four samples were processed from FC3. A total of 1,888 seed specimens were recovered from FC3. Table 11 gives the frequencies of seed recovery from Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 from this

TABLE 11 FC3 FLORAL SPECIMENS

LEVEL	LSEC	CAT	SAMPLE	LOCATION	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
1		704	1		purslane	1		
					grape		4	
					blackberry	27		
<b>Total for 1:</b>						28	4	0
2		705	2		blackberry	825		
					grape	1	82	
					elderberry	1		
					huckleberry	71		
					purslane	2		
<b>Total for 2:</b>						900	82	0
3		706	3		huckleberry	3		
					blackberry	885		
					pigweed	1		
<b>Total for 3:</b>						889	0	0
4		707	4		blackberry	62		
					mustard	5		
					purslane	4		
<b>Total for 4:</b>						71	0	0
<b>Total:</b>						1,888	86	0

privy. Ninety five percent of the total assemblage was comprised of blackberry seeds. Four percent of the total assemblage was comprised of huckleberry seeds.

Table 12 gives the ubiquity scores for FC3. Blackberry has a score of 100% which means that it was recovered from each level under study. Purslane has a score of 75% and was recovered from three of the four contexts studied. Both grape and huckleberry were recovered from one half of the studied contexts.

It could be argued that 100% of the seed recovered from FC3 were potentially fecally deposited. Only one intact grape seed was recovered so even if grape is extracted from being potentially fecally deposited, the percentage is not impacted. An additional 86 grape fragments were recovered. Although fragments were not given a count value of one; this finding does suggest that grape was deposited with a higher frequency than the single intact recovered seed would indicate. If grape fragments were given a count value of one and extracted from potential fecal deposition, then the percentage is 96%.

#### Level 1

A one cup soil sample was processed for flotation analysis from Level 1. A total of 28 intact specimens were recovered from Level 1. Blackberry (27), grape (4 fragments), and purslane (1) were recovered.

#### Level 2

A 3/4 cup sample was processed from Level 2. A total of 900 intact seeds were recovered from this level. Blackberry (825), elderberry (1), grape (1), huckleberry (71), and purslane (2) were recovered. Eighty two grape fragments were also recovered. Forty eight percent of the total assemblage was recovered from this level. Given the fact that the amount of soil processed for this level was less than other levels the percentage of recovered material is actually higher than 48%.

#### Level 3

A one cup sample was processed from Level 3. A total of 889

TABLE 12 FC3 UBIQUITY SCORES

SPECIMEN	1	2	3	4	UBIQUITY INDEX
BLACKBERRY	X	X	X	X	100%
ELDERBERRY		X			25%
GRAPE	X	X			50%
HUCKLEBERRY		X	X		50%
MUSTARD				X	25%
PIGWEEED			X		25%
PURSLANE	X	X		X	75%
N=4					

specimens were recovered from this level. Blackberry (885), huckleberry (3), and pigweed (1) were recovered. Forty seven percent of the total assemblage was from this level.

#### Level 4

A one cup sample was processed for Level 4. A total of 71 specimens were recovered from this level. Blackberry (62), mustard (5) and purslane (4) were recovered.

#### Cistern

FA5 and FB3 are cisterns. A one cup soil sample was processed for flotation analysis from each of the two cisterns. A single blackberry seed was recovered from FA5, Southwest. This finding is clearly in contrast to the samples examined from the privies. This cistern sample exhibited neither the frequency of recovery or range of recovered species that the privy samples exhibited.

A total of 6 specimens were recovered from FB3. Three elm seeds, 2 goosefoot seeds and 1 crabgrass seed were recovered. It is likely that all these species represent vegetation present at the site area and are not dietary refuse.

#### Excavation Unit

A one cup soil sample was processed for flotation analysis from excavation unit EUB4 (around rocks). Only two purslane seeds were recovered from this studied sample. Preservation of botanical remains in "open site" context is more problematic than in a privy context. With a recovery of only two specimens from this "open site" context, that preservational bias seems to be evident.

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KEY TO CATALOG

CAT-CATALOG NUMBER

LSEC-LEVEL SECTION

AMT- AMOUNT OF SOIL PROCESSED FOR FLOTATION

100%-1 CUP

50%-1/2 CUP

33%-1/3 CUP

66%-2/3 CUP

75%-3/4 CUP

10%-1/8 CUP

#- NUMBER OF WHOLE FLORAL SPECIMENS

FRAGS-NUMBER OF FRAGMENTED FLORAL SPECIMENS

C-CHARRED FLORAL SPECIMENS

CATALOG OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS RECOVERED FROM FLOTATION

CAT	UNIT	SAMPLE	LEVEL	LSEC	LOCATION	AMT	SPECIMEN	COMMON NAME	#	FRAGS	C
362	EUB4	1			around rocks	100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	2		
17	FA3	1	1	W		100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	1		
17	FA3	1	1	W		100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	5		
17	FA3	1	1	W		100%	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	bristlegrass	1		
17	FA3	1	1	W		100%	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	grape		1	
19	FA3	2	2	W		100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	4		
19	FA3	2	2	W		100%	<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	goosefoot	1		
19	FA3	2	2	W		100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	5		
29	FA3	3	3	W		100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	1		
29	FA3	3	3	W		100%	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crabgrass	1		
29	FA3	3	3	W		100%	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	elm	2		
29	FA3	3	3	W		100%	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	mustard	6		1
29	FA3	3	3	W		100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	6		
42	FA3	4	4	W		100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	21		
42	FA3	4	4	W		100%	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.	strawberry	7		
43	FA3	5	5	W	near wall	100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	4		
43	FA3	5	5	W	near wall	100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	5		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	grape	2	4	
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	45		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Fragaria</i> spp.	strawberry	61		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Melo reticulatus</i>	muskmelon	1		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	fig	32		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	honeysuckle	2		
44	FA3	6	5	W	center	100%	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane	14		
45	FA3	7	6	W		100%	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	fig	81		
45	FA3	7	6	W		100%	<i>Melo reticulatus</i>	muskmelon	10		
45	FA3	7	6	W		100%	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	blackberry	129		
45	FA3	7	6	W		100%	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	grape	1	9	







## INTRODUCTION

The study of parasite and pollen remains from urban settings reflects several aspect of the historic landscape and lifestyle. In the New World, the effects of human colonization on the environment can sometimes be inferred by the alteration of natural pollen rain in latrines. Dietary patterns are frequently reflected by the pollen data which often reflects a mix of native New World species and introduced Old World species. These variations in dietary patterns often reflect status differences between households (Reinhard et al. 1986). The parasite data reflect the pervasiveness of disease, usually fecal borne, which in turn reflects aspects of sanitation. One interesting aspect of latrine analysis has been the documentation of resistance to improved sanitation on the part of inhabitants of eastern cities up through the 1920s and the inadequacy of varying sanitation practices through out the history of New World urban centers.

The analysis of soil samples from the Mugavero site was undertaken to address the problems mentioned above. Of those issues, the study shed most light on dietary and sanitation issues.

### BACKGROUND TO MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF LATRINES

#### Understanding Pollen Data

It is important to discuss and understand factors of pollen deposition and preservation that affect pollen counts. With respect to pollen deposition, there are two basic classes of pollen: wind pollinated and insect pollinated. Wind pollinated plants tend to produce large quantities of pollen, from 10,000 to

70,000 pollen grains per anther. In contrast, insect pollinated plants produce 1,000 grains or less per anther. Insect pollinated grains are typically covered with lipids that securely hold them to the anther. Consequently, they rarely appear in percentages greater than about 4% in the natural pollen rain. Thus, wind pollinated types dominate the natural pollen rain.

Different wind pollinated types travel to differing distances from the source plants. Some pollen grains travel great distances from their source plants and are therefore poor indicators of local environments. Others are dispersed in the vicinity of the source plant and are therefore useful in environmental reconstruction. How far pollen grains travel depends in part on how high up they are released (trees versus herbs) and the density (weight) of the pollen grains. Density is measured by the terminal velocity of pollen grains which is measured as the number of mms. a pollen grain falls per second in still air. This distinction is more important for trees. Some trees, such as pines, produce very light pollen grains (terminal velocity of 2) that carry for hundreds or thousands of miles before they settle. Other trees, such as firs (terminal velocity of 40), produce heavy grains that mostly settle within a few yards to a few miles of their source. Thus, those pollen types that have low terminal velocities are poor indicators of the local environment relative to those with high terminal velocities. Thus, for environmental reconstruction, it is important to have an idea of terminal velocities of pollen types, especially for tree pollen.

Preservation conditions also affect the composition of pollen extracted from soil samples. Pollen preservation is affected by pH, oxidation potential (Eh), fungal decomposition, and wetting-drying episodes. Acidic pH is better for preservation. Low oxidation potential is better for preservation. Constantly moist soils are better for preservation than soils that are intermittently wet and dry. The preservation potential of different pollen types is directly related to the amount of a compound called sporopollenin that is present in the pollen wall. Sporopollenin is the most durable organic compound of biological origin and it is found almost exclusively in pollen and spores. It varies between pollen types in its abundance. The wall of pine pollen is composed of about 19.6% sporopollenin which makes pine the most durable pollen grain. In contrast, the sporopollenin content of other pollen types is relatively low: 8.8 for alder, 7.5 for elm, 5.9 for oak, and 5.0 for cottonwood. Therefore, in soils that have poor preservation potential, there will be differential decomposition pollen type with low sporopollenin content. For the above example, cottonwood would have the worst preservation, pine the best preservation, with oak and elm moderate preservation in soils that have poor preservation qualities. Thus, in poor environments, pine will be over-represented and cottonwood will be under-represented. Preservation also relates to the thickness of the pollen wall, surface structure, number of pores, and other characteristics of grain morphology. In general, the most durable grains come from pines, composites (Asteraceae), grasses (Poaceae),

and Cheno-ams (Chenopodiaceae and Amaranthaceae). Thus, in poorly preserved pollen samples these types will be the only ones present. In especially poorly preserved soils, one might expect to find only pine pollen. When it appears that these types are over-represented, then interpretation of pollen results must be cautious since other pollen types will have differentially decomposed.

Within the last decade, palynologists have been interpreting pollen aggregates as evidence of economic use of certain plant taxa. Pollen aggregates are simply clumps of pollen that are thought to represent human harvesting of flowers or seeds. Wind dispersed pollen is rarely carried in clumps, although occasionally small clumps of pollen do carry on the wind. The presence of large clumps of pollen suggest economic use. I have noticed that in coprolites and latrine soils, pollen aggregates are relatively rare in comparison to midden deposits. I feel that this is due to the breakdown of pollen aggregates in the intestinal tract due to chemical action and peristaltic pressure. Thus, in a latrine environment, the absence of pollen aggregates should not be interpreted as an absence of dietary pollen.

#### Understanding Parasite Counts

Like pollen, the spectrum of parasite eggs can be affected by a great variety of variables. Unlike pollen, the spectra of parasite eggs in archaeological soil samples are largely determined by human behaviors. Ultimately, the variables that affect the parasite record can be divided into depositional and post-depositional variables.

There are many depositional factors to consider when interpreting parasite data. Obviously the number of people using a latrine influences diversity and concentration of parasites in latrine soils. Increasing numbers of users results in more concentrated fecal layers and, consequently, in the archaeological record, greater egg concentrations may be evident. Also, larger numbers of people using a latrine results in greater diversity of parasite species. The socio-economic status and age-sex composition of the group using the latrine often relates to the amount of eggs that are introduced into latrine deposits. Socio-economics influence worm burden of the individuals using the latrine. Age-sex composition of the group using the latrine can have a pronounced affect on the egg content of a latrine. Because children tend to be most heavily infected with intestinal parasites, children tend to be more heavily infected with certain species, especially fecal born parasites, than adults. Because of more intense child-mother interactions, adult females can be more frequently infected with parasites that can be transferred directly from person to person (like pinworm) than men due to greater contact with children. Beyond this there are idiosyncratic household sanitation behaviors that limit or expand exposure to parasites. The presence of domesticated animals can also affect the composition of latrine parasite spectra. The most intriguing study of parasites with respect to domestic animals is the recent analysis of a Medieval Paris latrine which contained the eggs of parasites from domestic dogs, cats and fowl (Bouchet et al. 1989).

Post-depositional factors include cultural and preservational considerations. Cultural factors include the frequency of latrine cleaning, and reuse of latrines as trash pits. Edaphic conditions can alter the spectrum of parasite eggs present in latrines by decomposition of the egg shells. In Germany and New England, fungal decomposition of parasite eggs has been documented (Reinhard et al. 1987). This differentially degrades eggs with pores (Trichuris - type) as opposed to other eggs that have no distinct pore or operculum.

The simple presence of parasite eggs does not imply a fecal origin for the soils. Previous research by Jones (1985) has established concentration values that reflect the fecal nature of urban archaeological deposits. Jones concludes that T. trichiura egg counts of 20,000+ eggs per milliliter should be regarded as primarily fecal in origin. Those containing 2,000 to 19,999 eggs per milliliter are primarily fecal soils contaminated with other materials and those with counts of 500 to 1,999 eggs per milliliter are probably from layers containing substantial amounts of feces mixed with other materials such as household refuse. Egg counts below 500 per milliliter simply represent the normal background parasite fauna of an urban environment. Thus, egg concentration reflects fecal remains recovered from latrines. Jones's data are derived from urban, Medieval settings.

## METHODOLOGY

Laboratory numbers were assigned to each soil sample by field specimen number (Table 1) and the samples were prepared for processing.

The pollen and parasite processing procedures used involved variations of standard techniques developed for the recovery of pollen from sediments and parasite eggs from latrine soils as described by Faegri and Iversen (1964; 1974), Moore and Webb (1978), Reinhard (1985), Reinhard et al. (1985), Reinhard et al (1986), Warnock and Reinhard (1992) and Traverse (1988). The goal of processing is to dissolve and/or extract various soil components while leaving the organic debris containing parasite eggs and pollen behind. Twenty milliliters of soil were first measured and then weighed. A tablet of Lycopodium spores was added to each sample. Each Lycopodium spore tablet contains 11,300 plus or minus 400 spores. The addition of a known number of identifiable spores to the samples enables accurate measurement of the number of parasite eggs or pollen grains per milliliter of soil by calculating a ratio of eggs or pollen to known spores and multiplying by the number of spores added per milliliter of soil.

The individual samples were first treated with 30% hydrochloric acid in 300 milliliter beakers. Hydrochloric acid dissolves calcium carbonates. Typically, the acid produces a pronounced, foaming reaction. In the case of these soils, the acid produced no general reaction with the soil matrix although reaction

with mollusc shell fragments was noted. Once the shells were dissolved, distilled water was then added to the samples.

After the carbonates were removed, the samples were sedimented and screened to remove any large, heavy components. Sedimentation was accomplished by rigorously swirling the samples in the beakers until the soils were in suspension. The beaker was then set aside for 30 seconds to allow the heavy fraction to settle out. The supernatant was then poured through a 0.25 millimeter mesh screen into a 500 milliliter beaker. This process was repeated until the supernatant was nearly clear. The remains left on the screening were dried on blotter paper and examined for macroscopic remains. Any heavy sand sediment remaining in the original 300 milliliter beakers was discarded. The microscopic remains in the 500 milliliter beakers were then concentrated by centrifugation, and then washed three times in distilled water to removed any traces of hydrochloric acid breakdown products which would otherwise react with hydrofluoric acid breakdown products in later processing stages.

The samples were then treated with 48% hydrofluoric acid, which will dissolve any fine silicates in the sample. This was accomplished by transferring the concentrated remains to 700 milliliter plastic beakers with 50 milliliters of hydrofluoric acid added to each sample. The samples were set aside for 24 hours to allow for completion of the reaction, stirring approximately every 7 hours to ensure complete interaction between remains and acid. After 24 hours, distilled water was added to the mixtures and

sedimented for 2 hours. The supernatant was then aspirated off, with care taken not to disturb the sediment remains. The remaining sediments were then concentrated by centrifugation into 50 milliliter centrifuge tubes. After the microscopic remains were concentrated by centrifugation and the supernatant poured off, a heavy density mixture of zinc bromide (specific gravity 2.0) was added to the tubes. The tubes were then centrifuged at 1,500 r.p.m. for 15 minutes. This process results in the separation of light organic remains, including pollen grains and parasite eggs, from heavier organic detritus. The heavy detritus sinks to the bottom of the tubes, while the light organic remains float to the surface of the heavy density mixture. The zinc bromide with the light organic remains which form a dark band at the top of the tubes was poured off. The zinc bromide was diluted with water (3 pts H<sub>2</sub>O to 1 pt ZnBr). The light organic remains in the now diluted supernatant were concentrated by centrifugation in 12 ml glass centrifuge tubes.

At this point, a subsample from each sample was transferred to glass vials in glycerol for parasite egg examinations. The remainder of the sample underwent acetolysis to remove organic debris for pollen analysis. Since heavy acetolysis can destroy parasite eggs (Reinhard et al. 1987), the parasite subsamples were not subjected to acetolysis.

The pollen subsamples were then washed twice in glacial acetic acid to remove any water which reacts explosively to an acetolysis mixture. Following the glacial acetic washes, an acetolysis

mixture (9 parts acetic anhydride to 1 part sulfuric acid) was added to the tubes, which were then heated for 20 minutes. The acetolysis treatment dissolves several organic compounds, most importantly cellulose and chitin, but does not dissolve pollen grains. After the acetolysis treatment, the soils were washed once with glacial acetic acid and then repeatedly with distilled water until the supernatant was clear. The processed samples were then transferred into vials with glycerol.

Microscopic examination of both the parasite and pollen samples was done by placing a drop of glycerol with suspended microscopic remains onto a microscope slide. A coverslip was placed over the drop and sealed with commercial nail polish. After the polish dried, the slides were examined with a binocular compound microscope. Our pollen preparations were examined at 400 power and the parasite samples examined at 200 power. The differences in magnification were due to the generally larger size of parasite eggs, which are more easily discerned at lower magnifications in comparison to the smaller pollen grains.

The pollen and parasite eggs are counted along with the Lycopodium spores. With pollen, a two hundred grain count is considered sufficient (Barkley, 1934). The number of pollen grains per milliliter of soil is calculated on the basis of the ratio of pollen grains to the known number of spores. Occasionally, soil samples contain either too few pollen grains to obtain a 200 grain count or contain too much insoluble light organics, such as charcoal, to allow for a 200 grain count. Low pollen content is

usually associated with poor preservation of pollen and therefore present a skewed representation of the pollen grains that were originally incorporated in the soils. Poor pollen preservation results in differential pollen preservation in which pollen taxa with a high content of the insoluble compound sporopollenin preserve but grains with low sporopollenin content decompose. High insoluble organic content does not necessarily affect pollen preservation, but does prevent obtaining 200 grain counts because the pollen grains can not be concentrated for the count. In such cases, I counted four microscopic pollen preparations (14 by 14 mm coverslip dimension) per sample. Each preparation takes an average of 40 minutes to count. If after four preparations were counted, a 200 grain count could not be achieved, counting was terminated. All unknown types were photographed.

Upon completion of the analysis, I was disturbed by the relative lack of pollen in the samples. Since the processing was done by an assistant, it was possible there was an error in processing the samples. I selected four samples that appeared to contain the highest amount of pollen (samples 367 [FB6], 353 [FB1], 373 [FB6], and 034 [FA4]) and reprocessed these. I used 30 mls instead of 20 mls of soil in the second processing.

#### RESULTS

Gross, macroscopic examination of the unprocessed soils indicated that they had an exceptionally high sand content. Significantly, there was a very limited reaction with hydrochloric acid. The color of the soils was a reddish brown which is often

typical, but not exclusive to, soils with high oxidation potential (Eh). The soil samples from 034 contained distinct, well formed aggregates of soil that resembled feces.

The pollen counts are presented in Table 2. Only three samples contained enough pollen for 200 grain counts. These are samples 353, 034, and 373 which contained 1,100, 6,500, and 2,000 pollen grains per milliliter respectively (Table 3). Since statistically valid counts depend on 200 grain counts, the results from these samples will be the main focus of the pollen analysis.

Differential pollen preservation is evident in sample 034. This is suggested by the high percentage of poorly preserved grains and Pinus pollen.

Pollen from non-native or introduced plants are present in the samples. The most obvious of these is pollen of the Myrtaceae family. Cloves is a member of this family. Cloves are actually the dried buds of Syzygium aromaticum and consequently the use of cloves introduces large amounts of pollen into the digestive system. This plant is native to the Spice Islands and Indonesia so its presence in the latrines is an obvious example of trade as it was never cultivated in the New World. Ligulaflorae pollen, probably from chicory or dandelions, is also present. Chicory as a coffee additive utilizes the roots of the plant and consequently would not result in pollen distribution. Chicory salad greens are grown and collected in a way that prevents flowering. Thus, chicory consumption will not produce pollen in latrine contexts. However, dandelions (Taraxacum spp.) have been an important salad

green since ancient times. Although, dandelions are native to both Europe and America, a garden green variety of the genus was introduced in colonial times from Europe (Dutton 1986). Thus, the dandelions probably represent a European introduction. It is interesting that *Ligulaflorae* pollen is most common in sample 353 and minimally represented by 034 and 373. This probably reflects a difference in food preference between households or times. There are several unknown types, one of which I believe to be an introduced economic type. Unknown 1 appears in all three samples from which 200 grain counts were obtained. It also was present in soils from Greenwich Mews (Reinhard 1989). Unknown 1 is very similar to the pollen from Eriogonum (buckwheat) but without an obscure transverse pore. During the Greenwich Mews analysis, I had several other palynologists look at Unknown 1, but it was not familiar to anyone. The general consensus was that Unknown 1 was not consistent with any type from northeastern North America. At this point, I believe that Unknown 1 represents an introduced plant food, the taxonomic assignment of which remains unknown. Unknown 1 occurs in very different frequencies between the latrines: 5% in sample 034, 9% in 353, and 21% in 373. Again, the fluctuating occurrence of Unknown 1 reflects variable plant utilization and food preference. Trifolium spp. (clover) is a genus in the bean family that is extensively used as a forage plant for animals. It is also common in certain honeys and may have been introduced into the latrine by honey consumption. It is of interest that the Trifolium pollen occurs in the same deposit (FA4) as other bean

family pollen. This indicates a non-specific selection of Fabaceae which would be consistent with honey. Trifolium species are indigenous to the Old World. Only two Trifolium grains were found in FA4 which is too meagre to be used as solid evidence of economic use.

Indigenous New World wild and cultivated plants are represented in the samples. I was most interested to find pollen of Zea mays since this rarely turns up in historic latrines. I was even more interested to find in samples 353 and 373 shredded grains of Z. mays similar to those described by Bryant and Morris (1986) from grinding stones. The fact that some of the maize pollen was shredded by grinding indicates that corn flour or corn meal is at least in part represented by the shredded pollen. Fragaria spp. (strawberry) is represented in one latrine (FB1). Strawberries of different species are native to both Europe and the Americas. By the 1800s, varieties from Europe, England, and Chile were discovered and crossed. The New World varieties or crosses between the Chilean and European variety were most prized by the 1800s. Also present are fragments of large grained pollen in the family Cucurbitaceae. The large size of the grains suggests that the pollen comes from cultivated squashes, gourds, or melons.

Other plants with possible economic value are represented in the pollen counts. Apiaceae pollen is present in small amounts in one sample from FA4. Roots and stems of some Apiaceae species such as carrots and celery are eaten. Many more species are used as spices including parsley, chervil, coriander, dill, fennel, cumin,

anise, celery seed, and caraway seed. To evaluate whether or not pollen is associated with the seeds of some of these spices, I extracted pollen from dill, celery, and caraway seed. All produced Apiaceae pollen. Considering how important these plants are as spices and that pollen accompanies the seeds, it is surprising to me that so little Apiaceae pollen is present in the samples. Chestnut (Castanea) pollen is present in small amounts. Chestnut is, of course, an important economic plant. Brassicaceae pollen is present and may reflect vegetable consumption (broccoli) or spices (mustard). Fabaceae (bean family) pollen is present and may be due to bean cultivation, honey consumption, or contamination from naturally occurring and economically useless plants. Other taxa that may reflect dietary plant utilization are Rosaceae and Portulaca.

The environmental conditions local to the site are represented by the air borne pollen present in the samples. Small Poaceae, Chenopods, and low spine Asteraceae all reflect a high proportion of herbaceous vegetation. Quercus, Betula, Castanea, and Carya represent the local deciduous trees in the area. These are low in frequency relative to the herbaceous component and reflect a deforested, disturbed environment with reduced variety of arboreal species. Pinus pollen grains were probably blown from many miles away. It is interesting that sample 034 contains relatively high amounts (20.5%) of pine pollen. Since there was a relatively high proportion of unidentifiable grains, the high proportion of Pinus is most likely due to differential pollen preservation.

Parasite eggs were present in five samples: 034, 353, 367, 347, and 045. The concentration of eggs is generally very low for urban sites. This is not due to failure to recover fecal soils. I believe that the amount of dietary pollen from the soils indicates that fecal levels were sampled. The low concentrations of eggs may reflect relatively good hygiene and sanitation. It is also possible that differential preservation destroyed the parasite eggs.

#### DISCUSSION

The more unusual aspects of this study relate to poor pollen recovery, poor parasite egg recovery, high silicate content of the soils, the apparent oxidized condition of the soils, and remarkably poor reaction between the soil and the hydrochloric acid. I believe that these factors result from atypical sanitation practices. I have processed latrine soil samples from several historic cities including Providence, RI, Greenwich Village, NY, Philadelphia, PA, Colonial Williamsburg, VA, Fredericksburg, VA, Harpers Ferry, VA, and Charleston, SC. Latrine soils from all of these cities have had in common an unusually pronounced reaction to hydrochloric acid. I believe that this reaction is due to the addition of lime to the latrines for hygienic reasons. The minimal reaction exhibited by Mugavero latrine soils indicates that lime was not added to the latrines when they were in use. I think it likely that sand was used instead. This would account for the poor HCl reaction and the very high silicate content of the soils. Because of the high sand content, concentrating microscopic organic

remains was very difficult except for three samples. I also suspect that the purpose of adding sand was to desiccate the latrine contents. This would lead to oxidation and alternate wet-drying episodes that are highly destructive to pollen grains, and perhaps parasite eggs as well. Thus, a variation in sanitation practices at the Mugavero sites lowered the possibility of recovering parasite remains.

What has been found with the pollen analysis is intriguing. One of the most interesting aspects of subsistence at this site is the use of maize flower. Up until this analysis, no study I have done has documented the extensive use of maize. Also intriguing is the variety of introduced, traded, and native plant foods that were used at the site. Clearly, the people who occupied the site had a diverse array of plant foods available to them. Also of interest is the preference for different plants exhibited by the pollen from the latrines. The users of FB1 clearly had a preference for dandelions, maize, and Unknown 1. The users of FB6 did not eat dandelions but still consumed maize and Unknown 1. It would be interesting to evaluate the possible socio-economic reasons behind these preferences. Unfortunately, because of differential pollen preservation, no clear dietary selection is indicated in FA4.

The parasite data indicate that fecal borne disease was a problem at the site. Both Trichuris trichiura and Ascaris lumbricoides were recovered from the site. However, the concentrations of the eggs in the soils is not excessive, or even

impressive. I suspect that the use of sand additives for the latrines may have led to the deterioration of the eggs. Alternatively, the prevalence of fecal borne disease may have been negligible. Jones (1985) notes that soils with counts of 500 to 1,999 parasites eggs per milliliter are probably from layers containing feces mixed with other materials. Therefore, fecal layers were sampled from at least privy FA4 which contain more than 1,000 eggs per gram. I suggest that the feces were mixed with sand as well as trash.

With regard to sampling methodology for latrine excavations, the Mugavero site teaches an important lesson: it is necessary to take multiple samples from a latrine in order to insure that fecal deposits are sampled. It has been recognized from many sites in the U.S.A. and Europe that fecal deposits tend to be concentrated in 10-30 cm thick layers either on the bottom or in the top levels of the latrine fill. This is due to the decomposition and compression of the fecal layers over time and may be compounded by the concentration of microscopic evidence such as pollen and parasite eggs caused by water movement through the soils. This aspect of latrine analysis is clearly demonstrated at the Mugavero site at which no more than one layer per latrine contained microscopic evidence of fecal debris based on microscopic analysis.

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Table 1: Provenience and laboratory numbers for samples from the Mugavero site.

Laboratory #	Provenience
030	FA4 030A level 6
034	FA4 034B level 7
037	FA4 037C level 8
045	FA3 045C levels 6-7
047	FA3 047A levels 5-7
048	FA3 048B levels 5-7
347	047B FB1 level 10
348	048A FB1 level 8-9
353	053C FB1 level 11
367	FB6 367A level 6
373	FB6 367A level 7
375	FB6 367A bottom
707	FC3 707A level 4

Table 2: Pollen counts from soil samples. Samples 030, 037, 047, 375, 347, 348, and 707 contained no pollen.

	034	353	373	045	048	367
<u>Acer</u>			1			
<u>Alnus</u>			1			
Apiaceae	1					
Asteraceae						
Low Spine	46	36	34		1	3
High Spine	5	5	2			1
Ligulaflorae	2	55	1			1
<u>Betula</u>	5		3	1		
Brassicaceae	3					
<u>Carya</u>			2			2
Caryophyllaceae	1					
<u>Castanea</u>	2	3				
Cheno-am	25	8	17	1		3
Cucurbitaceae		1				
Fabaceae	10	2	2			
<u>Fragaria</u>		1				
<u>Juniperus</u>						1
Liliaceae	2					
Myrtaceae	1					
<u>Pinus</u>	41	5	4	1	1	2
<u>Portulaca</u>	1					
<u>Quercus</u>	5	7	2			
<u>Rhus</u>	1					
Rosaceae	4	1				
Poaceae, small	21	31	24			1
Poaceae, large	2					3
<u>Sarcobatus</u>		1				
<u>Trifolium</u>	2					
<u>Zea mays</u> (intact)		6	35			1
<u>Zea mays</u> (shredded)		12	13			1
Unknown 1	1	18	42			11
Unknown 2		1				
Unknown 3		1				
Unknown 4			1			
unidentifiable	23	9	16			1
<u>Parasite Type</u>						

Table 3: Pollen concentrations in terms of number of pollen grains per milliliter of dry sediment.

Sample #	Concentration Value
030	0
034	6,500
037	0
045	600
047	0
048	0
348	0
347	0
353	1,100
367	200
373	2,000
375	0
707	0

Table 4: Common names of pollen taxa.

<u>Acer</u>	maple
<u>Alnus</u>	alder
Apiaceae	carrot family
Asteraceae	composite family
Low Spine	ragweed type
High Spine	sunflower type
Ligulaflorae	dandelion type
<u>Betula</u>	birch
Brassicaceae	mustard family
<u>Carya</u>	pecan or hickory
Caryophyllaceae	pink family
<u>Castanea</u>	chestnut
Cheno-am	goosefoot and pigweed families
Cucurbitaceae	squash family
Fabaceae	bean family
<u>Fragaria</u>	strawberry
Poaceae, large	possible cultivated grain
Poaceae, small	uncultivated grass
Liliaceae	lily family
Myrtaceae	clove family
<u>Pinus</u>	pine
<u>Portulaca</u>	purslane
<u>Quercus</u>	oak
<u>Rhus</u>	sumac
Rosaceae	rose family

<u>Sarcobatus</u>	greasewood
<u>Trifolium</u>	clover
<u>Zea mays</u> (intact)	maize
<u>Zea mays</u> (shredded)	maize
Unknown 1	dense, tectate, vaguely tricolporate, elongate, 53x32 um, photographed
Unknown 2	staphanocolporate with five furrows, apparently with two pores per furrow on either side of equator, photographed
Unknown 3	staphanocopate, five furrows, reticulate, tectate, photographed
unidentifiable	pollen too poorly preserved to identify

Table 5: Parasite egg occurrence.

Sample #	<u>Trichuris</u>	<u>Ascaris</u>	Egg
	<u>trichiura</u>	<u>lumbricoides</u>	Concentration/ml
030	0	0	0
034	9	1	1,000
037	0	0	0
045	1	0	ca. 100
047	0	0	0
048	0	0	0
348	0	0	0
347	0	1	ca. 100
353	1	0	ca. 200
367	1	0	ca. 200
373	0	0	0
375	0	0	0
707	0	0	0





## THE PIPES FROM THE MUGAVERO SITE

The pipes from the Mugavero Site are a curious collection of the uncommon and the mundane - a combination of poor workmanship and exquisite burnishing. The collection consists of a total of 149 pipe fragments which date between circa 1846 (at the earliest) and 1891. Approximately 34 pipes are either whole or nearly complete (23% of the collection). Makers' marks and/or motifs consist of T.D., C.P., **GAMBIER A PARIS** (1850-1891), **MCDUGALL/GLASGOW** (1846-1967), **IN GOUDA** (1850-1891), and **PETER DORNI** (1850-1881), indicating that the pipes were manufactured in Gouda, Glasgow and Givet. It is not known if any were manufactured in the United States or Canada.

### **LOCAL AMERICAN PIPEMAKING CONCERNS**

Information about 19th century American pipe manufacturers is scarce and concentrates on pipemaking centers in the Midwest and Virginia. Less is known about clay tobacco pipemaking concerns in the New York area. Several New York firms were known to be pipe importers but it is not clear if they were manufacturing pipes as well. Prior to the Civil War, Edward Hen of New York City imported smoking pipes and his protege, William Demuth, went into business in 1861 and was extremely successful. Demuth, however, was also only an importer. Between 1870 and 1920, a kiln was operating at a brick factory in Maspeth, Long Island, and TD pipes were reported from this site (Sudbury 1979:175). It is not known if any of the TD pipes in the Mugavero collection came from this kiln. In 1905, the American Clay Pipe Works was established near Syracuse. By 1915, it had relocated to 20th and Terrace Place, Brooklyn. The American Clay Pipe Works went out of business in 1959 (Sudbury 1979:175).

### **PETER DORNI**

Three pipes bearing the name of this manufacturer were recovered from the Mugavero site (13.26, FA4; 363.65, FB6; 705.92 FC3). **PETER** is molded in relief on one side of the stem and **DORNI** on the other. One additional stem (cat. 43.129 FA3) is decorated with the molded oak leaves, parallel lines and raised bands associated with Peter Dorni pipestems but part of the stem has broken away and the **PETER DORNI** insignia has been lost. One of these pipes (705.92) is discussed below in the section on Dutch Pipes.

The original maker of Peter Dorni pipes was Peter Dornier, who worked in northern France ca. 1850 (Walker 1983:33). "Peter Dorni" pipes were copied by pipemakers in Gouda, Glasgow and Germany soon after they were placed on the market (Omwake 1965:130; Walker 1983:33). A date of 1850-1881 is generally given for Peter Dorni pipes recovered from North American Sites.

Several Dutch manufactories in Gouda, including J.G. Prince, A. Spaarnay, and Goedewaagen, produced "Peter Dorni" pipes. In Glasgow, a number of pipemaking concerns listed "Peter Dornie"

models in their catalogues.

#### **GAMBIER**

One pipestem stamped **GAMBIER A PARIS** was recovered (703.53 FC3). The mark is impressed around the stem, perpendicular to its long axis. Gambier (1780-1926), one of the most famous French firms, was known principally for its anthropomorphic pipes. Erroneously marked **A PARIS**, these pipes were manufactured in Givet, an area in France known for its rich clay fields and were considered to be the finest French pipes. The **A PARIS** mark is a "snobism" or advertising gimmick suggesting luxury and quality to the foreign market. Gambier, did indeed have warehouses and a shop in Paris; however, the pipes themselves were manufactured in Givet. Gambier pipes in the United States date from the middle to the end of the 19th century (Walker 1983:31).

#### **MCDUGALL**

One heeled, curved pipestem was recovered marked with the **MCDUGALL/GLASGOW** logo (704.20, FC3). Duncan McDougall was in business from 1846 to 1967. The curved stem appears to imitate a briar pipe which was not in existence until 1856. The fact that the stem was marked **GLASGOW** as opposed to **SCOTLAND**, suggests an end date of ca. 1891 since the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 required foreign manufacturers to stamp their products with the country rather than the city of origin. A date of 1856-1891 is suggested.

#### **DUTCH PIPES**

Five pipes were traceable to the Netherlands. All were manufactured in Gouda during the 19th century. Therefore, it is significant that each of these pipes is distinguished by 17th and 18th century iconography. It is apparent that the use of 17th and 18th century Dutch symbols in strategic locations is meant to advertise the pipe's "Dutchness" to the 19th century consumer.

One bowl (353.81, FB1) was decorated with a 4 on the right side of the bowl. From its inception, Gouda pipemakers used numbers, often surmounted by a crown, as makers' marks. These marks were placed on the base of the heel or on the side of the bowl. Although the crowned 4 is a Gouda mark of long standing (earliest date 1692; see Duco 1982:98), the large, upright shape of the Mugavero pipe suggests a 19th century date. In addition, a shield with the Arms of the City of Gouda (three vertical stars separated by a vertical bar) has been placed on the left side of the bowl. Because of a Pipemakers' Guild regulation, the Arms of the City of Gouda were placed on pipes manufactured in that city beginning in 1739.

The placement of a mark on the base of the heel, (T within a dotted circle), is an early 17th century method of marking pipes. The Mugavero pipe also had rouletting around the rim, a motif which was common in the 17th and very early 18th centuries. Apparently, it experienced a resurgence in the nineteenth century, especially

among Dutch pipemakers.

A second pipe (353.79), with a large upright bowl, 2 1/2" long from rim to bottom of the long, round heel, also had rouletting around the bowl rim as well as the stem. The Arms of the City of Gouda are situated on the right side of the heel and an illegible maker's mark is located at the base of the heel. The words **INGOUDA**, have been placed between the rows of stem rouletting. Above and below the **INGOUDA** mark, is illegible writing. At least two Gouda pipe firms are known to have used this mark during the 19th century, J.G. Prince (1798-18989) and A. Spaarnay (various spellings) (1750-1899) (Walker 1983:49, 61). The Mugavero specimen is exquisitely burnished, another Dutch trait, and was probably manufactured by Jan Prince at the middle of the century. Prince pipes are often decorated with a "series of usually indecipherable letters between which are two or three lines of rouletting and beneath these rows...the lettering **INGOUDA**" (Humphrey 1969:20).

A third Dutch bowl is plain except for a rouletted rim (334.173, FB1). The thin walls, rouletted rim and burnished finish, distinguish this pipe as Dutch. It was probably manufactured in Gouda.

A fourth, 19th century Dutch pipe with a rouletted rim was recovered (366.109, FB6). This pipe has an illegible maker's mark (possibly a rose or a cross and orb) on the base of the heel and shields on either side of the heel. "Fish scales" embellished the stem. All of these motifs originally date to the 17th and/or 18th centuries. However, the upright shape of the pipe indicates that it dates to the second half of the 19th century.

A fifth pipe, (705.92, FC3) is decorated with rouletting around the rim and a maker's mark stamped at the front of the bowl. The maker's mark appears to be the "krijgsman met schild en zwaard" (swordsmen with shield and sword). This mark was first registered by the Gouda Pipemaker's Guild in 1732 and was used until 1881 (Duco 1982:55). The stylized oak leaves, parallel lines and raised bands on the stem, along with the name **PETER/DORNI** indicate that this pipe is a Dutch plagiarism of a Dorni pipe.

Two stems which appear to have 17th century Dutch motifs but which may have been produced in Glasgow, are discussed below in Miscellaneous Stems.

#### **C.P.**

One fluted bowl had a pipestem marked **C.P.** (42.228, FA3). Although broken, the remaining portion of the stem was decorated with ribbing which extended upward onto the bowl. Other stem decorations consisted of raised, encircling, horizontal bands.

Several **C.P.** pipestems without their bowls were excavated from mid-late nineteenth century strata at the Meadows Site in Philadelphia (Dallal in Louis Berger & Associates 1991:214). Another was

recovered from the John Street Methodist Church Site in New York City (Dallal in Baugher et al 1991:90). Here, the stems were recovered in association with Peter Dorni (1850-1881) and McDougall (1846-1891) pipes.

The initials **C.P.** do not refer to any known pipemaker of the period. **C.P.** may stand for "cutty pipe," a short-stemmed variety popular during the nineteenth century. Sudbury (1986:23-24) illustrates two pipes styles manufactured by the Akron Smoking Pipe Company; one is designated a "City Point Shaker" and the other a "City Point Hamburg." According to Sudbury, the origin of the term, "City Point" is unknown. Unlike the Mugavero pipe, the Akron models are fitted with detachable (reed) stems and they are not marked "C.P." The boxes that the pipes are shipped in, however, are stamped "C.P. Pipes."

#### **FLUTED PIPES**

Although fluted or ribbed pipes are the most common pipes found on nineteenth century sites in North America, they are difficult to date because they span the entire 19th century. Fluted pipes first made their appearance ca. 1770 and have been produced in England, the United States, Canada, Holland, Scotland and many other countries.

Twenty fluted fragments were identified at the Mugavero Site and these represented eleven vessels. The fluted pipes could be divided into six classes:

Type A. Approximately two-thirds of the heelless bowl is decorated with alternating wide and narrow flutes. The remainder of the bowl, near the rim, is plain. Mold seams are undecorated (see 353.82, FB1). Alexander (1983:213) dates this style between 1825 and 1875.

Type B. A small, heeled pipe with evenly-spaced flutes which cover three-quarters of the bowl. A border of xxx's, in relief, decorate the plain area around the bowl rim. Leaves cover the mold seams (see 373.9, FB6).

Type C. Identical to Type A, except that an attempt was made to hide the mold seams with incised lines. (see, 030.213, FA4)

Type D. Wide and narrow flutes extend half-way up this small-heeled bowl. The border near the rim is plain. The stem is decorated with linear bands and the letters **C.P.** are located near the stem/bowl juncture (042.228, FA3) (see discussion of **C.P.** pipes above).

Type E. Widely spaced, thick flutes or ribs extend nearly to the rim. The stem is plain and curved (see 039.18,19, FA4). This pipe probably dates post 1856.

Type F. Identical to D except that the stem is not marked

C.P. (see 703.51, FC3).

#### **TD PIPES**

There were 16 TD pipe bowls and fragments. The majority of these pipes were relatively plain with large, widely-spaced letters in relief. Occasionally, the TD is surrounded by a "sunburst" - lines radiating outward from the TD insignia. Many of the TD pipe bowls in this collection are decorated with intricately molded leaves which cover the front and rear mold seams. These may be more expensive models since the mold seams of other pipes are either left untrimmed, consist of randomly-applied slashes, or are simply scraped with a knife or other tool.

Similar to fluted pipes, TD pipes are common to the 19th century. In fact, the term "TD" was synonymous with "clay pipe". Initially made by Thomas Dormer of London during the 18th century, these pipes were extremely popular and copied by pipemakers everywhere. During the 19th century, TD pipes were particularly popular with Glasgow makers. In fact, an 1883 publication stated that "T.D. pipes come from Scotland" (Walker 1983:38). Although not strictly true - they were made everywhere - by 1900 McDougall of Glasgow had 22 varieties of TD pipes.

Without a maker's mark it is not possible to trace a TD pipe to a particular manufacturer. However, the bowl shapes indicate that they post-date 1840.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS PIPES**

One particular pipe style has not been previously reported in the literature. Two of these bowls are decorated with a molded lion's head on either side of the bowl (334.175, FB1; 366.107, FB6). The lion's head is framed by large leaves which also cover the mold seams. The stem is embellished with a scroll-like motif. Although these pipes were made sometime after 1850, the exact date range is unknown.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS STEMS**

A black bone or ivory stem (042.232, FA3) and an amber mouthpiece (332.30, FB1) were recovered from the Mugavero Site. Early brier pipes (ca. 1856) took amber stems if they were more expensive models and horn, bone, or wooden stems if they were cheaper varieties (Walker 1983:39-40). Amber mouthpieces, however might also belong to Meerschaum bowls (Walker 1983:40). Amber mouthpieces were handmade. The use of a "threaded tenon of bone or ivory was the usual method of attaching an amber mouthpiece to a meerschaum or brier pipe" (Richie 1983:103). These mouthpieces date to the 19th century and may have belonged to a brier pipe (post 1856) or a meerschaum.

Other noteworthy objects in the assemblage included a stem decorated with bands of circles in relief (034.270, FB6) and

another with five bands of rectangular roulettes (043.131, FA3). Again, these are 17th century Dutch motifs, which have been reproduced on 19th century pipes. They may have been manufactured in Gouda or Glasgow during the 19th century.

A stem curved like the handle of a large cup also was recovered (347.147, FB1). Some clay pipe mouthpieces imitated brier pipes which did not appear until ca. 1856.

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KEY:

ABBREVIATIONS

Material, Description & Remarks Columns

Add=Additional; BSGW=Boston Sandwich Glass Works; Ca=Circa (about); CM=Crossmend; Diam=Diameter; Diff=Different; Ext=Exterior; Frag=Fragment; In.=Inch; Info=Information; Int=Interior; Kings CO Tel Dir= Kings County Telephone Directory (M)=Mend; Misc=Miscellaneous; NYC DIR=New York City Directories; Poss=Possible/possibly; Prob=Probably; Reg=Registration Mark; T/P=Transfer Print; Tr=Trace; Undec=Undecorated; Unid=Unidentified; VN=Vessel Number (for crossmended vessels only); (W)=Whole; W/=With; V=Vitrified; /=or

Color/Ware Column

Ceramic

Bis=Bisque; CC=Commonware; EarlyW= Early Whiteware; E=Earthenware; G=Graniteware; LateCC= Late Commonware; P=Porcelain Pe=Pearlware; R=Redware; S=Stoneware; V=Vitrious; W=Whiteware; W/G=White/Graniteware; Y=Yellowware

Clay

K=Kaolin

Glass

A=Aqua; AM=Amber; Amyth=Amtythist; B=Blue; Blk=Black; Br=Brown; C=Clear; Cob=Cobalt Blue; Char=Chartreuse; Cr=Cranberry; DA=Dark Aqua; DG=Dark Green; DT=Dusty Teal; Fr=Frosted; G=Green; LA=Light Amber; LG=Light Green; MG(or M)=Milk Glass (white); Pur=Purple; T=Teal; Y=Yellow

Function Column

AB=Alcoholic Beverage; B=Beverage; C=Construction; D=Decoration; F=Food; FPr=Food Preparation; FSt=Food Storage; G=Grooming; H=Hardware; L=Lighting; M=Medicine; P=Personal; S=Sanitary; SM=Smoking; St=Storage; T=Toy; TB=Tableware; TW=Teaware

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3										
Privy behind 119 Hoyt Street - No screening										
Top of FA3 Clearing (in TA3, part of trench material)										
Clearing			006	1 CERAMIC Covered dish lid frags w/knob	W/G	3	White Granite Octagon variant; decorative knob of tureen?	TB		1830-1870
			2,3,4	Wash basin (large)	G	9	* Bright Blue T/P "GRANITE CHINA/WRS & CO"; W.Ridgway & Son; large scale floral design (oriental abstract); 13 1/2 in. diam; 5 in. tall CM 016-4,017-1;019-1; top of privy	S	101	1838-1848
			5	Plate rim frags	W/G	2	Blue T/P; similar to 040-1;038-6; 044-55; no mend	TB		
			6	Plate/platter base frag	P	1	Chinese design	TB		
			7	Cup handle	P	1	Undec	TW		
			8	Saucer base frag	W/G	1	* Tr of Black T/P printed mark; illegible	TW		
			9	Cup rim frag (large) w/part of handle	W/G	1	Embossed arch pattern; "trefoil"; CM 016-8	TW	102	
			10	Plate/shallow bowl rim frag	P	1	Undec			
			11	Plate body frag	W	1	Undec	TB		
			12	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid			
			13	Plate base frag	W	1	Blue T/P; similar to 040-1;038-6; 044-55, no mend	TB		
			14	Plate/dish (small) rim & base	P	1	Undec	TB		
			15	Saucer (large) frags	P	5	Tr of gilt	TW		
			16	Pottery bottle neck & body	S	1	Mustard glaze ext	B		
			17,18	Sewer? pipe frags	S	2	Unrelated; clear glazes	C		
			19	Storage vessel base	S	1	Mustard colored; int glaze?	FSt		
			20	(Number not used)						
			21	GLASS Ale/stout/whiskey base	DG	1	No reuse	AB		
			22	Wine bottle base	DG	1	Shallow kick-up; little reuse	AB		
			23	Olive oil base	A	1	Sand pontil?; little if any reuse	F		
			24	Whiskey/wine base	DG	1	W/pimple; some reuse	AB		
			25	Whiskey/wine base	DG	1	W/pimple; sand pontil; reuse	AB		
			26	Wine bottle body frag	DG	1				
			27	Beer/whiskey neck & shoulder	Br	1		AB		
			28	Sarsaparilla? bottle	A	1	* Embossed "LOWELL/MAS[S]..." Ayers? Sarsaparilla	M		
			29	Bottle frag	Br	1				
			30	Flat frag	A	1	Window?	C		

(\*) Information from artifact card file

(\*\*) Depth is in feet below ground surface (BGS) unless noted otherwise

(\*\*\*) Ware refers to ceramics; color refers to glass

See abbreviations on opposite page

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			006	31	Bottle body frag	A	1	Bottle frags below may be related	
				32	Goblet side & rim frag	C	1		TW
				33	Wine/whiskey bottle frag	G	1		AB
				34	Bottle (large) base & sides	G	9	Sand/ground pontil; no reuse	B/St
				35	Bottle body frags	G	4		
				36	Bottle shoulder frags	G	3		
				37-57	Bottle frags	G	20		
				58	Misc bottle (small) frags	G	21		
			59,60	BONE (W) Toothbrush		3	4 row bristle		S
			61	STONE Slate pencil frag		1			P
FA3	E 1/2	1 7.9- 8.9	012	1 CERAMIC Dish (ca 1/2)	P	1	Simple embossed rim w/scroll/rib- bon motif; 6 3/4 in. diam; CM 016- 10; CM whole	TB	103
				2	Pitcher handle frags	W	2 (M)		
				3	Pottery bottle base	S	3	Clear glaze int, ext	B
				4	Ointment jar (ca 1/2)	W	1		G/M
				5	Ointment jar rim frag	W	1	Possibly same as 012-4, no mend	G/M
				6	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid	
				7	Frag	P	1	Unid; vase? doll?	
				8	Misc frags	W	3		
				9	Body frag	Y	1	Rockingham glaze; molded design on ext	
				10	Hollowware frag	R	1	Unid; CM 016-32	104
				11	Hollowware frag	R	1	Possibly part of 016-24, no mend	
				12	Crock? frag	R	1	Clear glaze ext	
				13	GLASS (W) Sealed ampule w/contents	C	1	Contents solidified, peach-colored	M
				14	(W) Medicine vial (small)	C	1	Tr of yellow inside; ca 3/8 in.	M
				15	Goblet body frag	C	1	Just above stem	TB
				16	Goblet body frag	C	1		TB
				17	Goblet rim frag	C	1	CM 016-59	TB
				18	Goblet rim frag	C	1		TB
				19	Goblet rim frag	C	1		TB
				20	Goblet stem, part of body & base	C	1	Ground pontil	TB
				21	Wine glass rim, body, stem & base	C	1	Pressed glass; similar to 016-55, no mend	TB
				22	Bottle neck & collar	A	1	Debased	
				23	Bottle neck & rim	C	1	Folded over rim	
				24	Bottle (large) frag	DG	3 (M)	Near base	
				25	Medicine side	A	1	12 sided; devitrified; pontil; CM 016-44	M
				26,27	Medicine frags	DG	2	Faceted	G102
				28	Bottle glass	DG	2 (M)		
				29	Misc bottle frags	DG	21		
				30	Bottle body frag	C	1	Thick	

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			012	31	Bottle frags, misc	C	10 Devitrified			
				32	Misc bottle frags		2			
				33	Frag	Cr	1		TB?	
				34	Bottle frag	B	1 Thin			
				35 METAL	(W) Straight pin		1		P	
				36	(W) Cut nail/carpet tack		1		C	
				37	Pipe? frag		1 Unid; small frag; small diam; on perpendicular			
				38	Copper/brass frag		1 Unid; patina			
FA3										
E 1/2	2	8.9- 9.9	016 (See 006 for crossmends)	1 CERAMIC	Ointment base; octagonal	W	1 Matches to lid frags 048-28;019-3; G/M heavy body; blue tinted glaze; 3 3/4 x 2 1/8 in.		104A	
				2,3	Wash basin (large) rim frags	G	3 Flow grey-blue T/P floral print "ORIENTAL NO. W&B"; 15 in. diam; 5 in. tall; CM 029-8,51,61,63;032-75,76;042-2,3,5,6	S	105	
				4	Wash basin (large) base	G	1 CM 006-2,3,4		(101)	
				5	Shallow, round dish	W	1 Blue T/P floral & geometric border; same design as 032-71; see VN 156,	TB		
				7	Cup plate? rim	W	1 Blue T/P; crude stippling; floral design	TW		
				8	Cup (large) body frags	W/G	2 CM 006-9		(102)	
				9[2],15	Plate rim frags	P	3 (M) Undec; almost plain edge; 1/4 in. diam.; same shape as VN 131, 137,144; CM 032-12	TB	106	
				10	Dish	P	1 CM 012-1		(103)	
				11,16	Plate (small) rim frags	P	2 Undec; slightly paneled rim; 4 1/2 in. diam; CM 029-5,46; CM whole; see VN 132 etc.	TB	107	
				12	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 Undec		TB	
				13	Plate rim frag	P	1 Undec		TB	
				14,18	Bowl (urn shaped/pedestaled) rim frags	P	2 * Impressed "N" on bottom; wide mouth; decorative rather than service?; CM 029-4;032-8,51;035-49	TB	108	
				17	Bowl body frag	P	1 Undec; prob same as 032-8, no mend	TB		
				19	Saucer (shallow w/well) frag	P	1 Paneled; CM 032-20; CM whole	TW	109 Post	1840
				20	Shaving mug	W/G	1 Undec; straight sided; ornate handle; CM 032-4; CM ca whole	S	110	
				21	Cup handle	P	1		TW	
				22	Cup handle	P	1		TW	
				23	Cup handle	W/G	1		TW	
				24[7],25	Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle	R	8 Bulbous oval shape; 1 stirrup, 1 strap handle; short spout w/ridge just below neck; int glaze (poor quality) yellow/brown; ext buff slip	?	111	

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			016			under clear glaze w/brown mottling; thin, red, flower pot-type paste; most of glaze flaked off; worn; CM 028-1; 029-53-55,57-60;040-8;042-69 [2],70;048-94; 029-56 part of same vessel but no mend; CM ca whole			
			26	Storage jug (large) base	S	1 Blue on top of handle; salt glaze ext; Albany slip int; w/brushed cobalt floral design; CM 029-1; CM ca whole	Fst	112	1813-1838
			27	Flower pot side	R	1 Straight sided			
			28	Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
			29,30	Crock frags	R	2 Clear glaze ext	Fst		
			31	Crock rim	R	1 Clear glaze ext			
			32	Hollowware body frag	R	1 CM 012-10		(104)	
			33	Marble	P	1 Green & red crossed stripes	T		
			34	Marble	S	1 Unglazed	T		
			35,36,38	GLASS Bottle frags	DG	3			
			37	Wine/whiskey collar	DG	1 Tooled	AB		
			39	Bottle frags (near base)	DG	2 Probably wine bottle			
			40-43	Misc bottle frags	DA	4			
			44	Medicine base	A	1 12 sided; pontil; CM 012-25		(102)	
			45-47	Bottle frags	A	3 Unrelated			
			48	Medicine (small)	C	1 16 sided; ribbed; pontil; no reuse	M		
			49	Storage jar frags	C	4	Fst		
			50	Tumbler side & rim frags	C	2	TB		
			51,52	Tumbler rim frags	C	2 Ground pontil; debased; CM 032- 142,147	TB	G103	
			53	Bottle base & side	C	1 French square			
			54	Bottle side frags	C	2			
			55	Cordial glass? rim frag	C	1 Pressed; poss same as 012-21	TB		
			56	Misc frag	C	1			
			57	Tableware base frag	C	1	TB		
			58	Tableware base frag	C	1	TB		
			59	Goblet frag	C	1 CM 012-17		(G101)	
			60	Misc frag	C	1 Thick			
			61	Globe? rim frag	C	1 Thick; tr of gilt	L		
			62	METAL Wire frags, copper		2	H		
			63	Copper/brass frag		1 Unid; decomposed			
			64	Tip w/hole		1 Unid			
			65	Plaster? sample		-	C		
FA3	E 1/2	3 9.4- 9.4-9.7	028	1 CERAMIC Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle frag	R	1 CM 016-24,25 etc		(111)	
FA3	E 1/2	4 10.4- 11.4	032 1[29], 50,64,73	CERAMIC Ewer	W	32 (M)* "T PHILLIPS & SON/MARINO/IRON-S STONE/BURLSAM"; Marino pattern;			

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			032			Blue T/P; mends ca whole			
			2[12];79	Chamber pot frags	W/G	12 * Blue T/P "PLEASURE PARTY"; handle & part of rim missing; paneled; bulbous; 9 in. diam; 5 1/2 in. tall; CM 035-7,043-23	S	126	
			3	Pitcher (small)/creamer	P	15 Undec; handle missing, ca whole	TW		
			4	Shaving mug frags	W/G	11 CM 016-20		(110)	
			5	Cup (w/handle)	P	5 (M) Paneled; mends ca whole	TW		
			6	Breakfast cup	W/G	4 CM 029-30		(123)	
			7	Ointment/marmalade jar	W	13 CM 029-9		(115)	
			8,51	Bowl (urn shaped; pedestaled) frags (51 is rim frag)	P	8 CM 016-14,18 etc		(108)	
			9	(W) Plate frags	P	6 Undec; ca 8 in. diam; plain edge 032-9 to 032-18 set?	TB		
			10	(W) Plate frags	P	3 Undec; ca 8 in. diam; plain edge	TB		
			11	Plate (small) rim frags	P	6 Undec; plain edge; 7 3/4 in. diam; CM 035-51; CM whole; matches VN 106,131 etc	TB	127	
			12	Plate frags	P	6 CM 016-9,15		(106)	
			13	Plate frags	P	10 Undec; 3/4 whole	TB		
			14	Plate frags	P	8 CM 042-18,32		(128)	
			15	Plate frags	P	3 Undec; ca 3/5 whole	TB		
			16	Plate (small) frags	P	5 CM 029-39 etc		(124)	
			17	(W) Plate frags	P	3 Matches VN 129	TB		
			18	Plate frags	P	8 CM 042-35,42 etc		(129)	
			19,43	Saucer (shallow w/well; ca 3/4) frags	P	3 Double line; paneled at well; CM 035-45; CM whole	TW	130 Post 1840	
			20	Saucer (shallow w/well) frags	P	2 CM 016-19; CM whole		(109)	
			21	Plate (small) frags, ca 1/2	P	3 CM 029-7; CM whole		(114)	
			22,34,40	Saucer frags	P	4 CM 029-12		(118)	
			23	Plate/saucer (small) frags	P	3 CM 029-10		(116)	
			24	Plate(small)rim & base frags	P	2 Plain edge; 7 3/4 in. diam; shape matches VN 106,127,144; CM 035-38; 043-18	TB	131	
			25	Plate/saucer (small) frag	P	1 CM 042-26,44		(149)	
			26	Plate/saucer (small) frag	P	1 CM 029-11		(117)	
			27	Plate/saucer (small/deep/no well) ca 3/4	P	1 Paneled rim; 4 1/2 in. diam; CM 043-27; matches VN 107,116,117	TB/TW	132	
			28	Saucer base frag	P	1 * Impressed mark "+++"; 6 1/4 in. diam; paneled rim; CM 035-42,47; 043-16; matches VN 168	TW	133 Post 1840	
			29	Saucer (w/well) base frags	P	4 Paneled rim	TW		
			30	Plate rim frag	P	1 Plain rim	TB		
			31	Plate rim frag	P	1 Paneled rim	TB		
			32	Saucer rim frag	P	1 Paneled rim	TW		
			33	Saucer rim frag	P	1 CM 035-52; matches VN 133, 137	TW	134	
			35	Plate rim frag	P	1 Plain rim	TB		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)				
FA3			032	36	Plate rim frag	P	1 Plain rim	TB	
				37	Cup (w/small handle) rim frags	P	2 * "M" on base; 12 panels; 3 1/2 in. diam; 3 in. tall; CM 043-20; CM whole	TW	135
				38	Misc frags	P	9 Plain; probably part of plates etc		
				39	Dish, pedestaled, oval	P	1 Paneled; 8 1/2 in. diam; 4 1/2 in. tall; CM 042-10;043-24; CM whole; possibly related to VN 108	TB	136
				41	Misc frag	P	1 Curved piece		
				42	Plate rim	P	1 Plain	TB	
				44	Plate rim	P	1 Plain	TB	
				45	Cup rim frag	P	1	TW	
				46	Saucer (w/well) rim frag	P	1 Small frag; long shallow panels; CM 043-8;035-44; matches VN 133	TW	137 Post 1840
				47	Rim frag	P	1 Small frag		
				48	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; small frag		
				49	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; tiny frag		
				52	Cup handle	P	1	TW	
				53	Cup handle	P	1	TW	
				54	Hollowware rim frag	P	1 Unid		
				55	Handle frag	P	1 Pitcher? possibly same as 032-3 no mend		
				56	Toothbrush holder lid	P	1 Undec; 7 vent holes (rosette); oblong; ca 1/2	S	
				57	Platter rim & base	P	1 Undec; Rectangle w/chamfered corners; thick, very white; heavy wear on face; CM 042-11; CM whole	TB	138
				58	Dish/tureen lid frag	P	2 Undec	TB	
				59	Chamber pot frags	CC/W	3 CM 029-15,35		(120)
				60	(W) Cream jar lid	W	1 Undec	G/M	
			61,69		Plate base & rim frags	W	2 CM 029-19		(121)
				62	Plate frag (ca 1/2)	W/G	1 * Printed mark "J.F." w/coat of arms; Sydenham shape; poss Jacob Furnival & Co	TB	1845-1870 (Godden: 262-263)
				63	Hollowware (lid?) frag	W/G	1 Unid; poss small, oval dish lid; CM 043-28;035-50	TB	139
				65	Saucer (w/well) rim frag	P	1 Tr of gilt at rim; paneled; finely crazed; cream colored; CM 035-26; CM whole	TW	140 Post 1840
				66	Hollowware rim frag	Pe	1		
			67,68		Hollowware frags	W/G	2 CM 029-21		(122)
				70	Plate rim	W	1 Blue T/P	TB	
				71	Plate rim frag	W	1 * Blue T/P "W.R. CANTON" under pseudo-chinese seal; fake Canton china; floral & geometric design same as VN 156 & 016-5; CM 035-3; CM whole	TB	141 1834-1854

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FA3			032 72	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; T/P			
			74	Frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P on 1 side			
			75,76	Wash basin (large) frags	G	2	CM 016-2,3 etc		(105)	
			77	Bowl body frag	W	1	Banded, blue & white	TB		
			78	Hollowware body frag	W	1	Unid; banded, 3 blue bands, 1 green			
			80	Pie plate (small) frags	Y	3	* Impressed "BRUNTS/DERBYSHIRE/ IRONSTONE/WARRANTED"; (note: marked ironstone); CM 035-31;043-42; CM ca whole	FPr	142	
			81	Storage (large) jar	R	5	Clear glaze int; ext brown w/brush-FSt ed dark brown splotch decoration			
			82,182	GLASS/ METAL Lamp	C	3	Almost whole; handle and 1 wick holder; shaft missing	L		
			83	GLASS Wine w/seal, French	G	1	Kick-up; badly devitrified; pontil;AB reuse			
			84	(W) Mineral water/soda	A	1	Blob top, reuse	B		
			85	Pharm/Medicine	B	1	Increment measurements; snap case; ca whole	M		Post 1851
			86	(W) Umbrella ink	G	1	Pontil	P		
			87	Cathedral pickle jar frags	T	15	Embossed; some reuse; at least 3 bottles w/032-89,90	F		
			88	Cathedral pickle jar frags	T	18	CM 029-65		(G104)	
			89	Cathedral pickle jar frags	T	8	Upper part of jar; embossed	F		
			90	Cathedral pickle jar frags	T	11		F		
			91	(W) Wine/whiskey	DG	1	3 part mold; no reuse; sand pontil; 2 nipples	AB		
			92	Wine/whiskey base	DG	4	Rough pontil; no nipple; some reuse	AB		
			93	Wine/whiskey base	DG	2	1 w/pontil; 1 w/nipple; 3 part mold; no reuse	ABx2		
			94,97	Wine/whiskey base & shoulder	DG	4	3 part mold; 2 nipples	AB		
			95	Wine base	DG	2	Conical kick-up; sand pontil; reuse; 1 nipple	AB		
			96	Wine base	DG	1	Conical kick-up; sand pontil; some reuse	AB		
			98	Wine/whiskey frags	DG	7		AB		
			99	Wine/whiskey frags	DG	6		AB		
			100	Carboy rim, neck & some shoulder frags	DG	4	Devitrified	St/AB		
			101	Carboy base & body frags	DG	16	(M) Pontil; devitrified	St/AB		
			102	Carboy, misc frags	DG	13				
			103	Bottle base & body frags	LG	9	Unid; pontil			
			104	Olive oil neck, rim frags	LG	2	Ground lip; applied collar	F		
			105	Olive oil base frags	LG	3	Kick-up; no reuse	F		
			106	Olive oil body & base frag	LG	1		F		
			107	Olive oil neck, rim frag	A	1		F		
			108	Bottle panel	LG	1	* Embossed "...EGEMAN../R & CO	M		
			109	Bottle panel	A	1	* Embossed "...ISTS"; no info			

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			(**)				(***)			
FA3			032	110	Bottle frag	A	1 * Embossed "...L..."; small frag			
				111	Bottle panel	A	1			
				112	Bottle panel	A	1 Faint embossing			
				113	Bottle shoulder frag	A	1			
				114	Bottle base frag	A	1 Pontil; no reuse			
				115,116	Bottle corner frags	A	2			
				117	Bottle corner frag	A	1			
				118	Bottle body & corner frag	A	1			
				119,120,121	Bottle corner frags	A	3 Badly devitrified			
				122	Bottle body frags	A	3			
				123-127	Bottle body frags	A	5			
				128	Bottle body frag	A	1			
				129	Bottle neck & shoulder frag	A	1			
				130	Bottle frags	A	6			
				131	Bottle frags	A	6			
				132	Lamp base?	C	1 Pontil; reuse	L		
				133	Dish	C	1 Pressed glass, part of rim missing;TB Oak Leaves pattern			1830-1845 (Shadel- Spillmen: 81)
				134	Shallow dish rim & base frags	C	4 CM 029-102,104		(G105)	
				135	Bird feeder	C	2 Slightly devitrified	P		
				136	Flat frag	C	1 Unid; ground rim			
				137,139	Cup (small)	MG	6 Undec; pontil; CM 035-121,122;043- 85,86,87; CM ca whole	TB	G107	
				138	Lamp globe? rim	MG	2 Devitrified; ground rim	L		
				140	Tumbler frags	C	2 Some rim missing; pontil; no reuse;TB CM 035-129		G108	
				141	Tumbler base	C	1 Ground pontil; no reuse?; devitri- fied	TB		
				142,147	Tumbler base, side & rim	C	4 CM 016-51,52		(G103)	
				143,144	Frag	Fr/C	2 Unid			
				145	Tumbler/wine rim frag	C	1 Cut glass; ground pontil	TB		1800-1840 (McNally: 107)
				146,148	Tumbler? frags	C	2			
				149	Wine glass frags	C	2 Stemmed; ground pontil	TB		
				150	Cordial glass, stem frag	C	1 Some devitrification; CM 035-136	TB	G109	
				151	Cordial glass base	C	1 Stemmed	TB		
				152	Goblet? rim	C	1	TB		
				153	Globe rim frag	C	1	L		
				154	Tumbler/goblet rim frag	C	1	TB		
				156	Cordial? rim frags	C	2	TB		
				157	Goblet base	C	1	TB		
				158	Goblet rim	C	3	TB		
				159	Tumbler rim frag	C	1 Ribbed; CM 035-130	TB	G110	
				160	Goblet? rim frag	C	1	TB		
				161	Goblet/wine rim frag	C	1	TB		

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		(**)			(***)					
FA3			032	162	Goblet? rim frags	C	2			
				163	Frag	C	1	Unid; faceted		
				164	Bottle corner frag	C	1			
				165	Goblet/wine? frag	C	1	Unid; pressed glass	TB	
				166	Bottle body frag	LAm	1	Light amber		
				167	Misc bottle frag	C	1			
				168	Misc frags	C	22			
				169	Misc frags	A	49			
				170-174,179	Globe? frags	Fr/C	5	W/pressed glass part	L	
				175	Frag	Fr	1	Unid	TB?	
				176	Lamp (whale oil) base frag	C	1	Pressed glass; tiny frag; CM 035-118;048-136	L	G111
				177	Misc frags	C	4			
				178	Carboy (large) base frag	T	1	Graphite pontil; some reuse	St/AB	
				180	Misc bottle frags	T	2			
				181	Vase? rim	Cob	1	Tableware	TB	
				183 METAL	Spoon? handle		1		TB	
				184	Metal plate		1	Unid		
				185	Misc frags		5	Unid		
				186	Misc frags; copper/brass		-	Unid; small frags		
				187	Misc frags; copper/brass		3	Unid		
				188	Metal frags		7	Unid		
				189 CLAY	Pipe bowl	K	1	* Embossed "TD"; smoked; elaborate leaves along both mold seams	SM	
				190	Pipe bowl	K	1	* Embossed "TD"; elaborate leaves along rear mold seam	SM	
				191	Pipe stem frags	K	3	(M)	SM	
				192	Pipe bowl & part of stem	K	2	(M)Ribbed; unsmoked; incised lines along both mold seams	SM	
				193 BONE	(W) Toothbrush		2	(M) Worked; 4 row bristles	S	
				194	(W) Toothbrush		3	(M)	S	
				195	Knife? handle		1		TB	
				196 GLASS	Syringe plunger frag	MG	1	* Embossed "G"	P	
				197-200 CERAMIC/Buttons			4	4 hole; various sizes	Px4	
				GLASS						
			201 STONE	Slate pencil		1		P		
			202 GUTTA-	Hair comb tooth		1	Curved, large; poss hard rubber	P		
				PERCHA						
			203 PLASTER	Plaster		1	Small	C		
			204 LEAF	Impression & part of leaf		1	Adhered to clump of dirt			
			205 SEEDS	Assorted		-	1 grape; others berry			
			206 METAL	Gold leaf? frags		3				
			207	Coin - 1/2 penny		1	Badly corroded	P	Ca 1857	
			208 LEATHER	Shoe parts		12	Soles w/heels; sole parts	Px2+		
FA3	E 1/2	5	11.4-035	1,16, CERAMIC Pitcher, table	W	8	Blue T/P Lombard; unmarked; Jos. Heath & Son; tableware; ca whole	TB		1828-1841 (Williams)
		12.4	21,22							

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FA3			035							365)
			2,10	Breakfast cup rim, side & base frags	W	3	London shape; Blue T/P "Seine" by J.Wedgewood; 1 rim no mend; CM 048-18; CM ca whole	TB	155	1841-1860
			3	Plate (small)	W	5	CM 032-71		(141)	
			4	Plate frags	W	3 *	Blue T/P "CANTON/WR" pseudo Chinese seal; hard brilliant body; 7 1/4 in. diam; CM 038-3; CM whole; matches VN 141	TB	156	1834-1854 (Godden: 538)
			5	Platter (small)	W/G	5 *	Blue T/P "IRONSTONE CHINA"; Will-owware; CM 044-62,63; CM ca whole	TB	157	
			6	Platter (large, oval) rim	Pe/W	2	CM 042-61,62,67 etc		(154)	
			7	Chamber pot handle	W/G	2	CM 032-2 etc		(126)	
			8	Soap dish strainer frag	W	1	Blue T/P on edge	S		
			9	Saucer (very large) base frag	W	1 *	Blue T/P marked "SEMI CHINA" in diamond; light oriental, willow-like pattern; early W/ware; slight double curve; CM 048-22,23;045-90,98	TW	158	1825-1860
			11	Cup rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P int, ext	TW		
			12	Body? frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P, 1 side			
			13	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P int, ext			
			14	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P			
			15	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P, 1 side			
			17	Frag	W	1	Unid; Willowware edge pattern; Blue T/P ext; small frag			
			18	Frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P 1 side			
			19	Frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P 1 side			
			20	Misc frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P int; small frag			
			23	Bowl (small) body frag	W	1	London shape; black stripe under rim; wide blue band; CM 044-64;048-2-4,6,7;049-22;038-26;045-75-78,80,83	TB	159	
			24	Cup (poss English)	P	9 (M)*	Printed "29" on base; delicate floral pattern over glaze in pastel colors; soft paste?; squat, combination of London & double curve shape; much wear on int; polychrome colors faded; ca whole	TW		
			25	Plate frags	WG	4	12 sided; large embossed floral scrolls at "12 & 6 o'clock"; shadow of copper luster hand painted floral design; leaves & buds pink but tri-lobed flowers were prob green under luster, thus appearing gold; very unusual decoration for this assemblage; CM 044-68;038-17,25; CM whole	TB	160	

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FA3			035 26	Saucer (w/well) frags	P	7	CM 032-65		(140)	
			27	Teapot lid, w/knob	P	2	Gilt edging on spout & banding around body; cream colored; Lid CM CM 044-45,46;038-19, Pot 045-1,25	TW	161	
			28	Cup? handle	Pe/W	1	Green T/P; red & green clobbered; same pattern, set w/035-29, 048-13, 14 & 044-50			
			29	Cup plate/saucer	Pe/W	1	Green T/P; red & green paint over glaze; for set pieces see 035-28, above; CM 048-12	TW	162	
			30	Plate rim frag	EarlyW	1	Red T/P (odd) on 1 side: overglaze TB w/shadow of floral pattern (hand painted or T/P?); CM 044-43,44; 047-5; CM ca whole		163	
			31	Pie plate (small) rim frag	Y	1	CM 032-80 etc		(142)	
			32	Wash basin body frags	G	12	* Printed & Impressed mark "I MEIR S & SONS/PEARL WHITE/IRONSTONE" w/ eagle & "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; 12 sided gothic; undec; CM 048-37 ca whole		164	1837-1870 poss 1890
			33	Wash basin frags	W	5	Undec; transitional; CM 038-14	S	165	1815-1860
			34	Plate (large), dinner	W/G	4	CM 042-30 etc		(150)	
			35	Cup (handleless, tall) rim frags	W/G	2	Paneled; very crazed; CM 048-39; CM whole	TW	166	
			36	Cup (w/handle) rim, sides & base frags	W	6	Paneled; crazed; stained; CM 043- 22 (handle);044-29,38,75	TW	167	
			37	Plate frags	W/G	5	Undec; ca whole	TB		
			38	Plate (small) dinner frags	P	3	CM 032-24 etc		(131)	
			39,40	Saucer (large, w/well) frags ca 1/2	P	7	Paneled/ribbed; similar VN 133; CM 043-9	TW	168	Post 1840
			41	Saucer (tall w/well) frag ca 1/2	W/G	1	* Stamped mark "JAMES EDWARDS/DALE HALL"; paneled/fluted CM 044-33,36	TW	169	1842-1882
			42,47	Saucer frags	P	2	CM 032-28 etc		(133)	
			43	Plate frags	P	2	CM 042-35,42 etc		(129)	
			44	Saucer (w/well) rim frag	P	1	Tiny frag; CM 032-46 etc		(137)	
			45	Saucer rim frag	P	1	CM 032-19,43		(130)	
			46	Dish, footed (small) base, side & rim frag	P	1	Scalloped/ruffled rim; CM 044-53; 049-3,4	TB	170	
			48	Plate (small) rim frag	P	1	CM 042-16,49 etc		(144)	
			49	Bowl (urn shaped/pedestaled) rim frag	P	1	CM 016-14,18 etc		(108)	
			50	Hollowware frag	W/G	1	CM 032-63;043-28		(139)	
			51	Plate (small) frag	P	1	CM 032-11		(127)	
			52	Saucer rim frag	P	1	CM 032-33		(134)	
			53	Cup (w/handle) body frag	W/G	1	Paneled; CM 043-21;044-24 (handle), 28	TW	171	
			54	Rim frag	P	1	Unid			
			55	Rim frag	W	1	Unid			

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FA3			035 56	Pitcher (small) rim & handle frag	W/G	1	Embossed design, Gothic variant; well vitrified; no crazing; CM 043-19;044-27	TB	172	1840-1880
			57	Chamber pot body frag	W	1				
			58	Misc body frag	P	1				
			59	Oval baker	W	1	CM 042-31 etc		(151)	
			60	Dish (slipware)	R	13	Random design; pie crust edge; cog-gling same as 043-45, VN 201 & 202	TB?		
			61	Flower pot body frag	R	1				
			62,63	Flower pot rim frags	R	2	Unrelated			
			64	Frag	R	1	Unid; unglazed			
			65	Body frag	R	1	Small frag			
			66	GLASS (W) Medicine jar (small), round	C	1	Ground rim	M		Post 1851
			67	(W) Medicine vial; round	G	1	Pontil; dip molded	M		
			68	(W) Medicine/extract	A	1	Pontil	M		
			69	(W) Ale/stout/porter	DG	1	Graphite pontil; reuse; probably English	AB		
			70	Bulb forcer	G	6	Emerald green; ground pontil & rim	P		
			71	Wine bottle frags	DG	6	Kick-up; pontil; mends ca whole; same as 035-3?, no mend	AB		
			72,73,74	Misc frags	DG	3				
			75	(W) Wine/liquor bottle frags	DG	11	Kick-up; thinner than usual porter; pontil; reuse	AB		
			76	Wine bottle base frags	DG	3	Sand pontil? heavy reuse	AB		
			77	Wine bottle base; round	DG	3	Shallow kick-up; some reuse	AB		
			78	Wine bottle base frags	DG	3	Pontil; 2 nipples	AB		
			79	Wine bottle base frags	DG	2	No kick-up; nipple; reuse	AB		
			80	Wine bottle base frag	DG	1	Kick-up; reuse	AB		
			81	Wine/whiskey neck & shoulder	DG	3		AB		
			82	Wine/whiskey neck & shoulder	DG	2		AB		
			83	Wine/whiskey neck & rim	DG	1		AB		
			84	Wine/whiskey neck & rim	DG	1		AB		
			85	Porter? rim & neck frag	DG	1		AB		
			86	Wine/whiskey neck & rim	DG	1		AB		
			87	Wine/whiskey collar only	DG	1		AB		
			88	Wine/whiskey neck frag	DG	1		AB		
			89	Misc bottle frags	DG	37				
			90	Wine/whiskey neck, rim & shoulder	DG	1		AB		
			91	Misc frags	DG	9				
			92	Wine neck rim frags	DG	2				
			93	Medicine; round	Am/B	9	Base missing	M		
			94-99,101,103	Medicine neck, shoulder & base; round	Cob/T	17	CM 042-185-188	M		
			100-102	Misc frags	Cob/B	2				
			104	Bottle? body frag	Cob	1	Devitrified			

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FA3			035 105	Bottle base frag	G	1	Badly devitrified			
			106	Flat frag	Cr	1	Red coated both sides; small frag	C?		
			107	Misc bottle? frags	A	108	Large frags seem to be related			
			108	Bottle base; round	A	2	Pontil; reuse			
			109	Medicine shoulder; round	A	2	Devitrified; snap case	M		Post 1851
			110	Medicine neck	A	1		M		
			111	Bottle base corner frag	A	1	Square bottle			
			112	Misc frag	A	1				
			113	Medicine? frags	A	4	Devitrified; snap case	M		Post 1851
			114	Medicine base; round	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			115	Medicine vial base & body	C	1	Small vial			
			116	Medicine neck & shoulder	C	1	Devitrified	M		
			117	Tumbler base, side & rim	C	1	Badly devitrified; molded base; pontil?; early pressed glass	TB		
			118	Lamp (whale oil) base frags	C	12	Tiny frag; CM 032-176		(G111)	
			119	Wine/cordial glass base	C	1	(Stem)	TB		
			120	Frag	A	1	Unid; burned; molded			
			121,122	Cup (small) base rim & side	MG	2	CM 032-137,139 etc		(G107)	
			123	Misc frags	A	2				
			124	Tumbler rim	C	1	Badly devitrified	TB		
			125	Tumbler rim	C	1	Badly devitrified	TB		
			126	Wine/goblet/tumbler rim frag	C	1	Badly devitrified	TB		
			127	Vase? rim frag	C	1				
			128	Globe base	C	2	Badly devitrified	L		
			129	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	CM 032-140		(G108)	
			130	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	CM 032-159		(G110)	
			131	Globe rim	C/Fr	1	Flared	L		
			132,133	Misc frags	C	2				
			134	Lamp? base	F	1	Acid etched pontil	L		
			135	Dish? lid/base	C	1	* Embossed "...ED BYT..."; pressed			
			136	Cordial glass base	C	1	CM 032-150		(G109)	
			137	Globe? frags	C	29	Possibly same as 035-138			
			138	Globe? frags	C	7				
			139	Misc frags	C	9	Patina (devitrified) white			
			140	Misc frags	C/A	28				
			141	Flat glass frag	C	1	Thin; poss coated; poss photo plate frag			
			142,143	METAL Hook & eye		2	May be related	P		Post 1808
			144	Nail/carpet tack		1	May be whole; badly corroded	C		
			145	Nail? frags		2	Small frags, badly corroded			
			146	Gold leaf frags		1+				
			147	MISC Slag? frag		1	Unid			
			148	METAL Copper/brass frag		1	Unid			
			149	Nail?		1	Badly corroded			
			150	Frag		1	Unid; curved; badly corroded			
			151	MISC Frag		1	Unid; small frag			
			152,153	WOOD Frags		2	Small frags			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			035 154-156	CLAY Pipe stem frags	K	3	SMx3		
			157	GUTTA/ Hair comb tooth		1	G		
				PERCHA					
			158	BONE (W) Toothbrush		2	S		
			159	STONE Slate pencil? frag		1	P		
			160	CERAMIC/Button		1	P		
			161	GLASS Button (small)		1	P		
			162	LEATHER Shoe frags		7	P		
			163	SEEDS Assorted		-	P		
			164	GLASS Rod bead	Cob/B	1	P		
FA3	E 1/2	6 12.4- 13.8	038 1[2], 16	CERAMIC Chamber pot side, rim & base frags	CC	3		(185)	
			2	Plate frags	W/G	2		(186)	
			3	Plate	W	1		(156)	
			4,5	Plate ca 3/4	W/G	2		(187)	
			6	Plate (small) frags	W/G	5		(125)	
			7,8,9	Saucer (w/tall sides) frags	EarlyW	7		(188)	
			10	Cup plate frags	EarlyW	3		(189)	
			11	Demi-tasse cup/chocolate pot base frags	P	6		(190)	
			12	Demi-tasse cup rim frags	P	2		191	
			13	Body frag	P	1			
			14	Wash basin rim frag	W	1		(165)	
			15	Wash bowl rim frag	LateCC	1		(192)	
			16	Wash bowl/chamber pot frag	W	1		S	
			17,25	Plate frags	W/G	6		(160)	
			18	Cup (handleless) rim frags	W	3		(182)	
			19,20	Tea pot lid frags	P	2		(161)	
			21	Soup plate rim frag	P	1		(193)	
			22[2],23,24	Saucer (large, w/well) rim & base frags	W/G	4		(176)	
			26	Bowl (small) rim frag	W	1		(159)	
			27	Bowl base frag	Y	1		FPr	
			28	Misc frags	P	2			
			29	Misc frag	W/G	1			
			30	GLASS (W) Wine/olive oil w/seal	DG	1		AB/F	
			31	(W) Mineral water/soda bottle	Cob	1		B	1844/45- 1848/49 (NYC Dir)
			32	Jelly glass; ca 3/4	C	2		F	
			33	Olive oil base & body	G	5		F	
			34	Tumbler base	C	1		TB	
			35	Tumbler rim frags	C	9			
			36	Cup plate rim frag	C	1			1841-1850

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			038				BUNKER HIL[L]...M THE FA[IR]..."; possibly made by BSGW			(Shadel Spillman: 138) Post 1857
			37	Syringe tip	C	1		P		
			38	Wine bottle neck & rim frag	DG	1		AB		
			39	Olive oil rim frag	G	1		F		
			40	Whiskey glass base	C	1	Undec; pontil	TB		
			41	Medicine base; rectangle	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			42	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder	A	1		M		
			43	Medicine neck & shoulder frag	A	1		M		
			44	Medicine neck & rim	MG?	1	Small frag; milk-type; devitrified	M		
			45	Medicine base; round	A	3	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			46	Bottle base	A	1	Unid; pontil; reuse			
			47	Lamp chimney rim	A	1	CM 048-137,139		(G114)	
			48	Window rondel?	C	1	(J Diamond 4/7/92)	C		
			49	Tumbler rim	C	1		TB		
			50	Lamp/wine glass? rim	C	1				
			51,52	Misc frags	C	2				
			53,54	Lamp globe rim frags	C	2	CM 048-132		(G115)	
			55[3],56[3], 57[2],58,59, 60	Lamp globe body frags	C	11	Etched	L		
			61	Flat glass frag	C	1	1 side coated; photo plate?	P?		
			62	Wine/whiskey bottle frag	DG	1	3 part mold	AB		
			63	Pickle bottle frag	T	1	Embossed design	F		
			64	Misc frags	C	6	W/patina			
			65	Misc frags	A	11				
			66	Misc frags	LG	4				
			67	Misc frags	LA	3				
			68	Misc frags	G	4	Bright green			
			69	Misc frags	A	2				
			70	Misc frags	C	2	Tiny frags			
			71 CLAY	Pipe stem frag	K	1			SM	
			72 WOOD	(W) Worked piece; cylindrical		1	Ca 1 in. diam			
			73 SEEDS	Assorted		-				
FA3	E 1/2	5, 6,7 wall	12.2 048 to 2-4,6,7	1 CERAMIC Bowl rim, base & side frags Bowl (small) rim & body frags Bowl frag Bowl frag Bowl frag Bowl frags (W) Cup plate Jim Crow (small)	Pe/W W Pe/W Pe/W Pe/W W/G Pe/W	7 7 1 1 1 3 3	Banded, blue/brown bands CM 035-23 etc Blue band; black stripe under rim Tiny frag; banded. Tiny frag; banded London shape; ext stripes & narrow bands; CM 045-28,72; CM ca whole * T/P & painted "WHEEL ABOUT AND TURN ABOUT AND DO JUST SO/ EVERY TIME I WHEEL ABOUT I JUMP JIM CROW"; floral devices dark red, light green,	TB  TB  TB  TB	(159)	194  Post 1836 (Hume: 292)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)					
FA3			048				blue, yellow (yellow & blue have popped off); central design dancing figure (male) underglaze brown T/P; rim embossed; transitional			
			12	Cup plate/saucer frags	Pe/W	7	CM 035-29		(162)	
			13,14	Cup plate/saucer frags	Pe/W	9	Same pattern as 048-12;035-28,29; 049-19; ca whole	TW		
			15	Saucer (w/tall sides) frags	EarlyW	3	* Black T/P mark "THE CAPTURE"; CM 049-17;038-7,8,9; CM whole	TW	188	1815-1860 Re:shape/ware
			16	Plate? rim frag	W	1	Brown T/P floral pattern; stippling	TB		
			17	Cup plate rim frag	EarlyW	1	Black T/P scene; 4 3/4 in. diam; soup plate shape; CM 038-10; CM ca whole	TW	189	1815-1860 Re:shape/ware
			18	Breakfast cup frags	W	6	CM 035-2[2],10		(155)	
			19	Dish (small) rim frags	W	2	CM 044-40		(178)	
			20	Saucer (tall w/well) rim frags	W	3	* Impressed "IRONSTONE"; Blue T/P mark "OLIVE/M.V.& CO"; Mellor, Venables & Co; identical border to 'Aladdin' by John Ridgway; CM 045-88,93,106;046-1	TW	195	1834-1851 (Godden: 432; Williams: 89)
			21	Saucer (tall) rim & base frag	W	1	* Printed mark "OPAQUE CHINA/V? MESSINA/W & C", Wood & Challinor; Blue T/P scene, floral rim; sided; CM 045-87	TW	196	1828-1843 (Williams: 334)
			22,23	Saucer (very large) rim frags	W	2	CM 035-9 etc		(158)	
			24,25	Plate rim frag	W	1	* Printed Reg mark "CORINTH/G. PHILLIPS/LONGPORT/IRONSTONE" fancy w/bird; scene; matches VN 125; CM 049-9;045-86,95,104; Same as 038-6? no mend; CM ca whole	TW/TB	197	1845-1848 (Reg mark 1/13/45) (Godden: 492)
			26	Bowl rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P, floral	TB		
			27	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	Blue T/P; CM 044-41	TB	(179)	
			28	Lid for octagonal ointment jar	W	1	* Black T/P "E ROUSSE[L]...114 CHESTNUT STREE... [PHILA]"; lid to 016-1; 019-3 matches, does not mend		(104A)	
			29	Misc frag	W	1	Dark Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			30	Misc frag	Pe/W	1	Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			31	Misc frag	Pe/W	1	Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			32	Soup plate frags	P	5	Plain rim; undec; ca 9 in. diam; much wear; CM 038-21; CM ca whole	TB	193	
			33,76	Plate rim frags	W/G	2	* "JAMES EDWARDS"; 12 sided; 9 in. diam; CM 038-2	TB	186	1842-1882
			34,36,77	Plate rim frags	W/G	3	* "J.WEDGEWOOD/PEARL"; 12 sided; 8 1/2 in. diam; CM 038-4,5	TB	187	1841-1860
			35	Plate (small)	P	1	Plain rim; CM 045-47-53	TB	198	
			37	Wash basin body frag	G	1	CM 035-32		(164)	
			38	(W) Ointment jar	Pe/W	1	Undec	G/M		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			048 39,42	Cup (tall) base & side frags	W/G	4 CM 035-35		(166)	
			40	Plate rim frag	P	1 Plain rim; 9 in. diam; heavy wear on face; CM 045-46,54; CM whole	TB	199	
			40a	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; undec			
			41	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid	TB		
			43,49	Plate rim frags	P	2 (M) Plain			
			44	Plate rim frag	P	1 Plain			
			45	Plate? rim frag	P	1 Plain; small frag			
			46	Cup plate? rim frag	P	1 Undec	TW		
			47	Plate? rim frag	P	1 Plain	TB		
			48,51,55	Demi-tasse cup/chocolate pot frags	P	3 Urn-shaped; w/handle; probably had lid; CM 038-11	TW/TB	190	
			50	Cup plate? rim frag	P	1 Plain			
			52	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; small frag			
			53	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			54	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			56	Base frag	P	1 Unid; undec			
			57	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; small frag			
			58	Rim frag	W	1			
			59	Chamber pot frags	LateCC	4 Tall foot ring; CM 038-1,16; CM whole	S	185	
			60,63-65, 72,75	Wash bowl	LateCC	6 Undec; VN 165 matching vessel; CM 038-15;045-8,9,11-13,16	S	192	
			61[2],62	Chamber pot rim frags; child size?	CC	3 Poss late CCware; undec; CM 049-7; 045-3,6,7; CM ca whole	S	200	
			66[2],68, 69[5],70,71,74	Pitcher w/handle frags	CC	11 CM 044-51 etc		(181)	
			67	Handle, for chamber pot?	CC/W	3			
			73	Body frag	CC/W	1			
			78	Misc frags	CC/W	6			
			79	Slipware dish frags	R	6 * "ANTHONY GOULD OGDEN" written on face; brown colored ware; some wear on face; 13 in. diam; CM 045-133-143; 046-4,6,7; CM ca whole	FPr/TB	201	
			80	Slipware dish frags	R	7 Spiral pattern; very fine small cogging; 14 in. diam; CM 047-9; 045-129-132;046-5	FPr/TB	202	
			81,82,83	Common pot frags	R	6 Glazed int; straight sided; wide mouth; CM 045-113-128;046-8,9	FSt	208	
			84[2],85-88	Flower pot base & side frags	R	6			
			89	Flower pot saucer (small)	R	1 Ca 1/2; CM 045-144		203	
			90	Crock side	S	1 Salt glazed; Albany slip int; tr of cobalt			
			91	Frag	R	1 Unid; glazed w/green paint			
			92	Misc frags	P	2 Tiny frag			
			93	Flower pot frag	R	1			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FA3			048 94	Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle frag	P	1	CM 016-24,25 etc		(111)	
			95	Misc frag	R	1	Tiny frag			
			96,97	Marbles	E	2	Unglazed	Tx2		
			98 GLASS	(W) Wine/whiskey	G	1	* Embossed base "H RICKETTS & CO. BRISTOL/PATENT"; Bristol, England	AB		1845-1853 (Jones: 1983)
			99	(W) Olive oil	LG	1	Kick-up; pontil; reuse	F		
			100	(W) Medicine/food	A	1	3 part mold; pontil	M/F		
			101	Wine bottle neck, rim & shoulder frag	DG	1	3 part mold	AB		
			102	(W) Umbrella ink	Am	1	Pontil; reuse	P		
			103	(W) Umbrella ink	A/T	1	Pontil	P		
			104	(W) Umbrella ink (small)	G	1	Dip mold	P		
			105	Tumbler? base	A	3	Pontil; reuse			
			106	Olive oil base	A	3	Kick-up; pontil; reuse	F		
			107	Medicine base & side frags	LG	2	6 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
			108	Bottle neck, rim & shoulder	LG	1	6 sided; same as 048-107?, no mend			
			109	Medicine? base	C	1	12 sided; snap case			Post 1851
			110	Olive oil neck & rim frag	A	1		F		
			111	Cup? handle	C	1	Punch cup handle	TB		
			112	Bottle frag	C	1	* Embossed "ROGER/...IST"			
			113	Bottle base & side frags	C	2	Snap case; no reuse			Post 1851
			114	Tumbler frags	C	4	Ground pontil	TB		
			115	Tumbler frag	C	1	Ground pontil	TB		
			116	Tumbler frag	C	1	Ground pontil			
			117	Tumbler frags	C	2	Ground pontil			
			118	Tumbler frag	C	1	Ground pontil			
			119	Tumbler rim frags	C	2				
			120	Tumbler rim frags	C	2				
			121	Compote dish? rim frags	C	2				
			122	Tumbler base frag	C	1	Ground pontil	TB		
			123	Misc frags	C	5				
			124	Wine/goblet rim frags	C	2		TB		
			125	Tumbler rim frag	C	1				
			126	Compote dish? rim frag	C	1				
			127-129,131	Tumbler rim frags	C	4	Unrelated			
			130	Rim frag	C	1	Unid; devitrified			
			132	Lamp globe frags	C	3	CM 038-52	L	G115	
			133	Lamp frags	C	19	Etched; related to 048-132, no mends			
			134	Specimen jar? frags	A	2		F		
			135	Frag	A	15	Unid; probably same as 047-134			
			136	Lamp (whale oil) base frag	C	1	CM 032-176 etc		(G111)	
			137,139	Lamp chimney frags	A	2	CM 038-47	L	G114	
			138	Lamp chimney? rim frag	A	1	Prob same as 048-137,139, no mend			
			140	Misc frags	A	4				
			141	Misc frags; round	A	5				

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FA3		048 142	Medicine frag	C	1 Poss 12 sided &/or frosted	M			
		143	Frag	C	1 Unid; Flash (red) design				
		144	Misc frag	T	1				
		145	Misc frag	T	1 Tiny frag; poss same as 035-94,103, no mend				
		146	Misc frag	A	1 Small frag				
		147	Frag	C	1 Unid; tr of coating; photo plate?				
		148	Misc frag; round	C	1				
		149	Misc frags	C	2				
		150	Tumbler frags	C	5 Unrelated				
		151	Frag	A	16 Unid; thin				
		152	Misc frags	C	4 Devitrified				
		153	Misc frags	G	10				
		154	Misc bottle frags	DG	2 1 devitrified				
		155	Misc flat glass frags	C	1 Coated				
		156	Misc flat glass frags	A	4				
		157 METAL	Unid object		2 Possible toy wheel; badly corroded				
		158	Tacks, etc		7 5 carpet tacks; 1 eyelet; 1 unid		Cx5		
		159,160 STONE	Slate pencils		2		Px1		
		161-163 CERAMIC/Buttons (all small)			3 4 hole		Px2		
			GLASS				Px3		
		164 SHELL	Button		1 4 hole; mother of pearl; fragile		P		
		165 METAL	Coin; large cent		1 Made till 1857, in use till turn of century		P	Pre 1857	
		166 CLOTH	Frag		- Unid; worsted fibers				
		167 WOOD/ CLOTH	Twine?		-				
		168 PIGMENT	Red pigment		-				
		169 SEEDS	Peach pit frags		4				
		FA3	W 1/2 1 7.8- 8.8	017 1	CERAMIC Wash bowl (large) rim frag	G	1 CM 006-2,3,4 etc		(101)
				2	Cup/bowl (small) rim frags	W/G	2 Same as 017-3? no mend		
				3	Cup handle	W/G	1		TW
4	Frag			W/G	1 Unid				
5	Frag			W/G	1 Unid; Light Blue T/P				
6	Rim frag			P	1 Plain				
7,8	Pan frags			Y	2 1 rim frag; both small; unrelated		FPr		
9	Toy cup? rim			P	1		T		
10	Rim frag			P	1 Unid; Blue T/P floral design int;				
11	Rim frag			P	1 Unid; Black T/P; tiny frag				
12	Misc frags			W/G	7				
13	Crock body frag			S	1 Brown glaze ext		FSt		
14	Crock? rim frag			R	1 Int, ext glaze				
15	Flower pot rim frag			R	1				
16	Body frag			R	1 Int, ext clear glaze				

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			(**)				(***)			
FA3			017	17	Frag	R	1 Unid; int, ext clear glaze			
				18	GLASS Goblet/wine glass base	C	1	TB		
				19	Bottle frag	C	1 Unid			
				20	Olive oil base frag	A	1 Kick-up	F		
				21	Marble	G	1	T		
				22	Bottle frag	A	1 Unid; thin			
				23	Bottle rim & neck frags	A	2 Ground top			
				24	Wine/tumbler/goblet rim frag	C	1	TB		
				25	Frag	C	1 Unid			
				26	Frag	LG	1 Unid; burned			
				27,28	Frag	A	2 Unid			
				29	Hollowware frag	C	1 Unid			
				30,35	Misc bottle frags	A	2			
				31	Misc bottle frag	C	1			
				32	Misc bottle frag	G	1			
				33	Frag	Fr	1 Unid; stained glass?			
				34	Misc frag	C	1			
				36	Misc flat frag	A	1 Possibly window glass			
				37	Misc frag	A	1 Thin			
				38	Frag	C	1 Unid			
				39	Bottle frag	C	1			
				40	Whiskey/wine neck & rim	DG	1 3 part mold?; same as 017-44,47-60, no mend	AB		
				41	Medicine side panel frag	C	1 * Embossed "...EW"; small frag	M		
				42	Medicine side panel frag	A	1 * Embossed "...PR..."	M		
				43,45,46	Misc bottle frags	B	3			
				44,47-60	Misc bottle frags	DG	15 47,48 have indication of 3 part mold			
				61	Frag	M	1 Unid; thin; tiny frag			
				62	Misc frags	B	2 Tiny frags			
				63	Misc flat frags	A	5 Possibly window glass			
				64	Misc frags	A	3			
				65	Misc frags	C	10			
				66	Rim frag	C	1 Unid			
				67	Tumbler? frag	C	1	TB		
				68	PLASTIC Frag		1 Possible intrusion			
				69	STONE? (W) Washer?		1			
				70	METAL Flange? piece		1 Unid; small frag	H		
				71	Frag; round		1 Unid; corroded			
				72	Wire frags		2 Thin			
				73	Tiny object; brass/copper		1 Unid			
				74	Nails & nail frags		8 1 wire cut; badly corroded	CxB		
				75	Frag		2 Unid; badly corroded			
				76	CLAY Pipe stem frag	K	1	SM		
				77	PLASTER Frag		1 Small frag	C		
				78	SLAG Frag		1			
FA3	W 1/2	2 8.8-	019	1	CERAMIC Wash bowl (large) base, rim	G	14 CM 006-2,3,4 etc			(101)

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		(**)			(***)					
FA3	9.4	019		& body frags						
			2	Ointment jar lid; ca 1/2	Pe/W	1	Undec			
			3	Ointment jar lid frags	Pe/W	2	T/P; part of 016-1 (pot);048-28 (lid) matches but does not mend		(104A)	
			4	Misc frags	W	2	Both undec			
			5	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; tiny frag			
			6	Ewer/Chamber pot handle	CC	1	Strap handle; CM 040-7	S		113
			7	Base frag	W/G	1	Unid			
			8	Frag	Pe/W	1	Blue T/P; like 049-11-13, no mend			
			9	Plate rim frag	P	1	Undec; plain		TB	
			10	Rim frag	W	1	Unid			
			11,12	Crock frags	R	2	Clear glaze ext; 1 rim frag		FSt	
			13	Pipe (drainage) frag	E	1			C	
			14	Flower pot; ca 3/4	R	1				
			15	Flower pot; ca 1/4	R	1				
			16	Misc frag	P	1	Undec			
			17	GLASS Medicine neck & shoulder	A	4			M	
			18	Misc frags	A	2				
			19	Goblet/wine base frag	C	1			TB	
			20	Bottle body frag	A	1				
			21	Misc frags	Am	2	Small frags			
			22-29	Misc bottle frags	DG	8				
			30	Misc bottle frag	B	1				
			31	Misc bottle frag	T	1				
			32,33	Misc frags	LG	2				
			34	Misc frag	A	1				
			35	Flashed glass frag	C	1	W/red			
			36	Misc frag	C	1				
			37	Medicine? bottle frag	C	1	Devitrified; 12 sided?			
			38	Goblet/wine frag	C	1			TB	
			39	Misc frags	C	3	1 w/tint may be window frag			
			40	METAL Carpet tack		1			C	
			41	Wire		1	Thin			
			42	Frag		1	Unid			
			43	Frags; tubing?		3	Unid; corroded			
			44	Nails		5	Badly corroded		Cx5	
			45	Misc frags		2	Unid			
			46	CLAY Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Embossed; top missing; fluted bowl;SM incised lines at rear mold seam			
			47	Pipe stem	K	1	Burned		SM	
			48	Pipe bowl frag (under back)	K	1	Unburned; leaves along mold seams		SM	
FA3	W 1/2	3 9.4/10 -10.4	029	1 CERAMIC Storage jug body frags	S	30	CM 016-26 (base)			(112)
			2	Teapot & lid	Y	2	Large leaf design; base & knob missing; Rockingham glaze		TW	
			3	Angel figurine	Bis	2	Feet & wings missing		D	
			4	Bowl (urn shaped/pedestaled)	P	2	CM 016-14,18 etc			(108)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			029 5,46	Plate (small) frags	P	5 CM 016-11,16			(107)
			6	Plate rim frag	Pe/W	1 Blue shell edge	TB		
			7	Plate (small/shallow)	P	4 Undec; paneled; ca 6 3/4 in. diam; CM 032-21; CM whole	TB	114	
			8,51,61,63	Wash basin (large) frags	G	5 CM 016-2,3 etc			(105)
			9	Ointment jar side	W	4 Undec; grooved for tie-down cover; 4 in. diam; 4 in. tall; CM 032-7	G/M	115	
			10	Plate/saucer (small); ca 1/2	P	1 Undec; 4 1/2 diam; paneled brim; CM 032-23; CM whole	TB/TW	116	
			11	Plate/saucer (small); ca 1/2	P	1 4 5/8 in. diam; CM 032-26; CM whole; matches VN 107,116,132	TB/TW	117	
			12	Saucer rim, side & base frags	P	2 Plain edge; 5 3/4 in.diam; matches VN 103, but larger; CM 032-22,34,40	TW	118	Post 1840
			13	Dog figurine frags	E/P	7 Hard earthenware/poor porcelain? head & back part missing; poodle or lion?; CM 042-68	D	119	
			14	Chamber pot? rim frag	Pe/W	1 Banded Light blue & brown	S?		
			15,35	Chamber pot base frags	CC/W	2 Transitional body & glaze, not early; CM 032-59	S	120	
			16,24	Misc frags	P	2			
			17	Frag	Pe/W	1 Unid; Blue T/P int, ext			
			18	Cup/bowl rim	W/G	1	TW/TB		
			19	Plate (shallow) frags	W	5 Blue shell edge (not well defined); Blue "Dot" on base; 9 3/4 in. diam; slightly curved lines; CM 032-61,69	TB	121	
			20	Base frag	Bis	1 Unid			
			21	Hollowware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; embossed w/elaborate floral design; CM 032-67,68	TB/TW	122	
			22,23,28	Frags	Y	3 Unid; pale yellow			
			25	Chamber pot? rim frag	CC/W	1 Tiny frag			
			26	Rim frag	W	1 Tiny frag			
			27	Misc frags	W/G	3 Tiny frags			
			29	Chamber pot rim frag	CC	1 Small frag	S		
			30	Breakfast cup rim frag	W/G	1 * Printed mark "J GOODWIN/POR-CELAINE A LA FRANCAISE/SEACOMBE POTTERY/LIVERPOOL"; 14 panels; int stir marks; CM 032-6; CM 3/4 whole	TB	123	
			31	Bowl? base frag	W/G	1 Undec			
			32	Rim/base frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec; tiny frag			
			33	Rim/base frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			34	Cup handle	W	1 Gilt stripe	TW		
			36	Figurine base	P	1 Unid; undec	D		
			37	Dog's face, figurine	P	1 No color; same as 040-6? no mend			
			38	Frag	P	1 Unid			
			39	Plate (small) frag	P	1 Undec; 8 1/2 in. diam; CM 032-16; CM 3/4 whole; matches VN 129	TB	124	
			40	Cup? base	P	1 Undec			

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			(**)		(***)				
FA3			029 41	Base frag	P	1 Unid; undec			
			42-45,52	Plate rim frags	P	5 Unrelated; undec; plain			
			47	Rim/base frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec			
			48	Crock? frag	R	1 Clear glaze int, ext; small frag			
			49	Crock? body frag	S	1 Small frag			
			50	Crock? body frag	S	1 Brown int, ext glaze			
			53[2],54[2], 55[2],57,58 59[2],60	Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle frags	R	11 CM 016-24,25 etc		(111)	
			56	Redware body frag	R	1 Prob part of 016-24,25 but no mend			
			62	Flower pot base & side frag	R	1 Small frag			
			64	Misc frag	W/G	1			
			65 GLASS	Cathedral pickle neck & shoulder frags	T	4 Mends well; CM 032-88; CM ca whole	F	G104	
			66	Cathedral pickle base	T	7 Embossed quilted pattern	F		
			67	Cathedral pickle frags	T	3 Embossed quilted pattern	F		
			68	Cathedral pickle frag	T	1 Embossed quilted pattern			
			69,70,72	Cathedral pickle frags	T	3 Corner frags unrelated			
			71	Cathedral pickle frag	T	1			
			73	Lamp globe? rim frag	M	1 Ground		L	
			74	Cathedral pickle frags	T	8			
			75	Carboy body frags	G	2		St/AB	
			76,77	Carboy body frags	G	2 (M)			
			78,79	Carboy body frags	G	2			
			80	(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Pontil; some reuse		M	
			81	Medicine base frags; round	A	2 Pontil		M	
			82,146	Medicine base & body frags; rectangle	A	4 * Embossed "HEGEMAN & CO/CHEMISTS/ NEW YORK; ca whole; snap case			Ca 1862 (Fike:46)
			83	Medicine base & body frags; rectangle	A	8 * Embossed "HEGEMAN & CO/CHEMISTS/ NEW YORK; ca whole; snap case			Ca 1862 (Fike:46)
			84	Medicine base; round	A	2 Pontil			
			85	Medicine base; round	A	2 Pontil			
			86	Extract?/medicine bottle	C	1 Snap case; devitrified		M/F	Post 1851
			87[12],91,100	Carboy neck, rim, etc	T	14 Prob same as 029-116 but no mend			
			88-90,92-99 101	Bottle frags	T	12 Possibly same as 029-87, no mend			
			102,104[3]	Dish, shallow	C	4 Pressed glass; design on rim & under base; CM 032-134	TB	G105	
			103	Cathedral pickle frag	T	1 Different from those above	F		
			105	Chimney rim? frags	C	2 (M) Poss same as 029-106, no mend			
			106	Chimney rim? frag	C	1			
			107	Wine glass rim frag	C	1		TB	
			108[2],109-115	Globe frags	C/Fr	9 Wheel cut & etched		L	
			116	Carboy base frag	T	1 Iron pontil; poss same as 029-87?			
			117	Body frag	C	1 Unid			
			118	Base frag	C	1 Unid			
			119	Wine/goblet base frag	C	1		TB	

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FA3			029	120	Rim frags	C	2 Unid			
				121	Frag	C	1 Unid; thin			
				122	Misc frag	Cob	1 Dense blue			
				123	Misc frags	C	2 Thin; tr of pattern & shape			
				124	Misc frags	C	2 (M) Thin			
				125	Globe rim? frag	C	1			
				126	Marble	?	1 Swirled		T	
				127	Tumbler rim	C	1 Tr of pattern		TB	
				128	Tumbler rim	C	1 Tr of pattern		TB	
				129	Tumbler rim, side & base frags; ca 1/2	C	6 Ground pontil			
				130	Tumbler rim frag	C	1			
				131	Wine glass lower body & base	C	1 Ground pontil		TB	1800-1840 (McNally: 107)
				132	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1			
				133-141	Flat frags	A	9 All have accretion			
				142[2]-144	Misc frags	C	4 Thin			
				145	Bottle neck	C	1 Unid			
				147	Wine/whiskey	DG	1			
				148-156	Misc bottle frags	DG	9			
				157,158,161	Bottle body frags; rectangle	A	3 Possibly "Hegeman's", no mends			
				159	Misc frag	F	1			
				160	Misc frag	C	1 Tiny frag			
				162-164,166, 169-175,178, 179,181-183, 185-187,245	Misc frags	A	20 Most thin			
				167,168,176, 177,180,184, 188-218	Misc frags	C	37 Thin; devitrified			
				219[2],235[2], 236,237	Species bottle rim & neck frags	C	6 Unrelated		F	
				220	Bottle base? frags; round	C	3 (M) Thin			
				221	Bottle base? frags; round	C	2 (M) Thin			
				222	Bottle base? frag; round	C	1			
				223-230,238	Bottle base? frags; round	C	11			
				231,246	Tableware frags	C	2 Unid; thin, pattern, unrelated		TBx2	
				232-234	Misc frags	C	3 Thin			
				239	Species jar base	C	2 Pontil, partly ground; reuse		F	
				240	Misc frags	A	12 Small frags			
				241	Misc frags	C/Fr	2 1 small, 1 tiny, devitrified			
				242	Misc frags	C	9 Thin; tiny frags			
				243	Misc frag	C	1 Tiny frag			
				244	Medicine frags; oval	C	37 * Embossed "MORSE'S CELEBRATED SYRUP/PROVIDENCE R.I."; pontil; ca whole		M	Post 1850 (Fike: 228)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			029	247 METAL	Frag	10	Unid frags, some large, some small; all corroded			
				248 METAL/ GLASS	Ring w/glass	1	Metal w/screw threads			
				249 METAL	Spoon bowl	1		TB		
				250	Thin rod; copper/brass	1	Needle-like w/patina			
				251	Nails	2	1 carpet tack? whole, other a frag	Cx2		
				252	Can? frags w/dirt	5				
				253 GUTTA-	Hair pin frag	1	May be hard rubber	G		
				254 PERCHA	Hair comb frag	1	May be hard rubber	G		
				255 CLAY	Pipe stem	K 1		SM		
				256 STONE	Slate pencil frag	1		P		
				257 BONE?	Frag	1	Unid			
				258 LEATHER	Shoe leather frags	10	Soles, heels & misc frags	P+		
				259 SEEDS	Assorted		- Tiny			
FB3										
W 1/2	3	9.4- 10.2	040	Area under center rock						
				1 CERAMIC	Plate (small) frag	W	1 * Blue T/P; Reg mark (part) parcel no. only on base; 14 sided; 7 1/2 in. diam.; CM 044-55;038-6; matches VN 197 - Corinth pattern by G. Phillips	TB	125	1845-1848 (Reg mark 1/13/45) (Godden: 492)
				2	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; undec			
				3	Tableware body frag	W	1 T/P; Unid	TB		
				4	Hollowware frag	W	1 Blue T/P oriental pattern?; unid			
				5	Frag	W	1 Unid			
				6	Figurine, hair?	P	1 Unpainted; prob like 029-47	D		
				7	Pitcher/chamber pot handle	CC	1 CM 019-6		(113)	
				8	Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle, base frag	R	1 CM 016-24,25 etc		(111)	
				9	Hollowware frags	E	2 (M) Unid			
				10	Flower pot body frag	R	1			
				11 GLASS	Rim frag	B	1 Unid; thin; tiny frag			
				12	Decanter stopper	C	1 Pressed glass; ca 1 3/4 in. diam; ca whole	TB		
				13	Mineral water bottle frag	G	1 * Embossed "...RY SM..." Hanbury Smith	B		
				14	Wine/whiskey body frag	DG	1	AB		
				15	Bottle neck frag	A	1			
				16	Medicine base frag	A	2 Pontil; no reuse	M		
				17-39	Bottle frags	T	23 Possibly part of carboy 029-87			
				40	Misc bottle frags	T	8 Possibly part of carboy 029-87			
				41	Misc bottle frag	G	1			
				42	Misc bottle frag	A	1			
				43,45	Misc bottle frags	C	2			
				44	Medicine frag	A	1 12 sided? small frag	M		
				46	Medicine frags	A	2			

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			(**)		(***)				
FA3			040 47	Mineral water bottle	DG	1 * Embossed "HANBURY SMITH MINERAL WATER"; CM 042-100,122	B	G106	1860-1868 (NYC Dir)
			48 METAL	Frag		1 Unid; badly corroded			
			49 WOOD	Frag		2			
			50 LEAD	Pencil leads		3	P		
FA3	W 1/2	4 10.0-11.1 (variable)	042	1 CERAMIC (W) Lid (large) for jar?	W	2 W/knob; heavy; flanged; plain; underside area of contact is groved	FST		
			2,3,5,6	Wash basin (large) frags	G	5 CM 016-2,3 etc		(105)	
			4	Hollowware frag	W	1 Unid			
			7	Plate	W/G	2 * Stamped "T&R BOOTE/ UNION SHAPE"; TB Reg mark; very fine ironstone			8/22/1856
			8	Saucer (w/well, tall) frags	G	3 * Stamped "IRONSTONE/KYBER/J MEIR & SON"; Flow Blue T/P; paneled; CM 043-5	TW	143	1837-1897 (Goddens: 430)
			9	Frag	Pe/W	1 Dark Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			10	Dish, pedestaled, oval rim	P	5 CM 032-39 etc			(136)
			11	Platter	P	1 CM 032-57			(138)
			12	(W) Ointment pot	Pe/W	4 Undec		G/M	
			13	(W) Ointment pot	Pe/W	1 Fits w/042-12			
			14	Ointment/cream jar bottom	W	1		G/M	
			15	Plate (small) frags	P	3 Plain rim; same as VN 127 et al & 042-19	TB		
			16,49	Plate (small) rim frags	P	2 Plain rim; 8 1/2 in. diam; CM 043-12;035-48; matches VN 106,131,127	TB	144	
			17,38	Plate (small) frags	P	3 Plain rim; CM 043-17,25; matches VN 144, et al	TB	145	
			18,32	Plate rim & base frags	P	7 (M) Plain rim; base has 2 concentric circles; 8 1/4 in. diam; CM 032-14; matches VN 129 etc	TB	128	
			19	Plate (small) frags	P	10 Plain rim	TB		
			20	Plate (small) rim & base frags	P	5 Plain rim	TB		
			21	Plate (small) frags	P	7 Plain rim; ca 3/4; like VN 129 etc	TB		
			22	Plate (small) frags; ca 2/3	P	7 Plain rim; CM 043-15; like VN 144 etc	TB	146	
			23	Plate (small) frags; ca 1/4+	P	3 Plain rim; CM 043-13; like VN 144 etc	TB	147	
			24	Plate (small) rim & base frag	P	1			
			25	Plate (small) rim & base frags	P	2 Plain rim; CM 043-14; matches VN 144; etc but larger	TB	148	
			26[2],44	Plate/saucer (small) ca 3/4	P	3 5 in. diam; same shape as VN 117 CM 032-25;	TB	149	
			27	Plate base frag	P	1 Plain rim (small part of rim)	TB		
			28,55	Cup base frags	P	2 Possibly fluted	TW		
			29	Plate rim	P	1 Plain rim			
			30	Plate (large)	W/G	1 * Impressed mark "J&G ALCOCK/CO-	TB	150	1839-1846

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FA3			042				BRIDGE"; undec; 10 1/2 in. diam; CM 043-10;035-34; CM ca whole			
			31	Oval baker rim frag	W/G	1	Thick body; straight sided; CM 043-11;035-59;044-26	FPr	151	
			33	Cup rim frag	P	1	Fluted; same as 042-28? no mend	TW		
			34	Plate rim frag	P	1	Undec			
			35,42	Plate frags	P	3	Plain rim; 8 1/8 in. diam; CM 032- 18;035-43; CM whole	TB	129	
			36	Plate? rim	P	1	Plain; tiny frag			
			37	Frag	W	1	Unid; Light Blue T/P; stippled; tiny frag			
			39	Plate rim	P	1	Plain rim; small frag			
			40	Plate rim	P	1	Plain rim; small frag			
			41	Plate rim frags	P	4	(M) Plain rim			
			43,53,63	Base & rim frags	Pe/W	3	(M) Unid			
			45[2],56	Saucer rim & base frags	P	3	CM 043-6	TW	152	Post 1840
			46	Hollowware body frag	P	1	Unid			
			47	Plate rim frags	P	2	(M) Plain rim	TB		
			48	Plate rim frags	P	2	(M) Plain rim	TB		
			50	Cup rim & side frag	P	1	Fluted; CM 045-45	TW	153	
			51	Cup rim	W/G	1	Fluted			
			52	Rim frag	P	1	Unid			
			53,64	Base frag	Pe/W	1	(M) Unid			
			54	Rim frag	P	1	Tiny frag			
			57	Hollowware frag	W/G	1	Flow Blue T/P; tiny frag; same as 043-8?, no mend			
			58	Frag	Pe/W	1	Unid; Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			59	Base frag	W	1	Unid; same as 042-64?, no mend			
			60	Base frag	W/G	1	Unid			
			61,62,67	Platter (large, oval) frags	W	4	* Printed mark "...ADAMS..."; Blue shell edge, well defined, curved lines w/band; CM 043-4;035-6;044-2, 3,8,16; 042-67 prob same, no mend		154	1825-1864
			63	Misc frags	P	3	Unid			
			65	Platter bowl base frag	W	1	Same as 042-61,62?, no mend	TB		
			66	Chamber pot handle	CC	1		S		
			68	Figurine, head & hair	E/P	1	CM 029-13			(119)
			69[2],70	Flower watering can/batter jug w/handle frags	R	2	CM 016-24,25 etc			(111)
			71	Pot/jar base & side frag	R	1	Mustard glaze int	FSt		
			72	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P; see vessel #207; "Nanking"			1842-1867
			73	Body frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P			
			74	Rim frag	W	1	Blue shell edge			
			75	Misc frags	W	7				
			76	Flower pot	R	1	Ca 3/4			
			77	Flower pot base frag	R	1				
			78,79	Flower pot frags	R	2	Unrelated			

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			(**)		(***)					
FA3			042	80	Flower pot frag	R	1			
				81	GLASS (W) Medicine	A	1 * Embossed "RUSHTON'S/NEW YORK/COD M LIVER OIL"; ground pontil			Ca 1850 (Fike:195)
				82	(W) Hair dressing	A	1 * Embossed "BURNETT'S COCOAINE/BOSTON"; pontil; no reuse	P		1847-1923 (Fike:157)
				83	(W) Mineral water bottle	G	1 * Embossed "KISSENGEN WATER/HAN-BURY SMITH"; snap case	B		1860-1868 (NYC Dir)
				84	Bitters bottle; neck missing	A	1 * Embossed "LANGLEY'S/ROOT HERB/ BITTERS/76 UNION ST/BOSTON"; snap case	M		1851-1853 (Fike:37)
				85	Medicine; oval; ca whole	A	1 * Embossed "DR.S.S.FITCH/707 B'WAY,M N.Y."; pontil			1847-1853 (Fike:162)
				86	(W) Wine/cordial	DG	1 * Embossed seal "...CON/STANT/LY N..."; kick-up	AB		
				87	Medicine?	M	8 * Embossed "FLOWLER & BRETERBE/... ITSTES AMERICAINS/..."; ca whole	P/M		
				88	(W) Olive oil	LG	1 Kick-up	F		
				89	(W) Olive oil	LG	1 Kick-up; ground top	F		
				90	Flacon; trumpet neck	A	1 Ca whole; snap case	P		Post 1851
				91	Perfume; flare neck; round	DG	1 Slender; pontil(light); free blown	P		1808-1862
				92	(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Pontil; slight reuse			
				93	(W) Umbrella ink	A	1 8 sided; pontil	P		Ca 1840
				94	(W) Medicine (small)	C	1 Devitrified; snap case	M		Post 1851
				95	(W) Medicine	C	1 10 sided; snap case	M		Post 1851
				96	Olive oil seal; French	DG	1 * Embossed "OLIVE SURFINE CLARI-FIER/P.BAYAND/BORDEAUX"; French	F		
				97	Wine decanter	C	23 Mold blown; ring; ground pontil	AB		
				98	Cathedral pickel (small)	A	12 Embossed design; snap case	F		Post 1851
				99[7],120[3],180	Mineral water bottle frags	DG	11 * Embossed "HAN..MINERAL WATERS..." Hanbury Smith bottler	B		1860-1868 (NYC Dir)
				100[5],122[7]	Mineral water bottle	G	12 CM 040-47	B	(G106)	
				101	Mineral water bottle	DG	11 * Embossed "HANBURY SMITH/MINERAL WATER"; snap case	B		1860-1868 (NYC Dir)
				102	Bitters bottle	A	17 * Embossed "DR LANG[LEY'S/ROOT HERB BITTERS/99 UNION St/BOSTON see also 042-84	M		1854-1857 (Fike:37)
				103	Medicine; oval	A	8 Ca whole; pontil	M		
				104	Case-type bottle	DG	6 Snap case; some reuse	AB		Post 1851
				105,106	Wine bottle frags	A	16 Kick-up; no reuse info	AB		
				107	Medicine base frags; oval	A	5 Ground pontil; no reuse info	M		
				108	Medicine frags; square	A	2 Pontil	M		
				109	Medicine base	A	1 Pontil; no reuse	M		
				110	Medicine base frags	C	2 12 sided; snap case	M		Post 1851
				111	Medicine; round	A	2 Snap case; no reuse; possible machine made?	M		Post 1851
				112	Olive oil base	A	1 Kick-up; no reuse	F		
				113	Olive oil base	LG	1 Kick-up; no reuse	F		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA <sup>2</sup>			042 114	Olive oil base (small)	LG	1 Kick-up; pontil; no reuse	F		
			115,127,165,	Medicine base frags	A	14 Small kick-up; pontil; reuse; 3/4 whole	M		
			216[4]						
			116	Medicine base; round	A	4 Pontil; reuse	M		
			117,200	Olive oil neck	A	2 (M)	F		
			118	Olive oil neck	C	1	F		
			119	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	4 Medicine powder or food	M/F		
			121	Wine/olive oil neck & shoulder frags	DG	2	AB/F		
			123	Misc frag	M	1 Small frag			
			124	Wine? neck	DG	1	AB		
			125	Wine rim	DG	1	AB		
			126	Wine neck	DG	1	AB		
			128	Medicine rim	A	1	M		
			129	Medicine rim	A	1	M		
			130	Medicine vial neck & rim	C	2	M		
			131	Rim	F/C	1 Unid; devitrified			
			132	Tableware rim frag	C	1 Unid	TB		
			133	Tumbler	C	6 Pressed glass; ground pontil; ca whole	TB		
			134	Cordial/wine glass, stemmed	C	3 CM 043-99	TB	G112	
			135	Goblet base & bottom	C	2 Ground pontil; bladed knop	TB		
			136	Tumbler base & side	C	2	TB		
			137	Tumbler base & side	C	1	TB		
			138	Cordial glass bottom	C	1 Stemmed; base missing	TB		
			139	Cordial glass bottom	C	1 Stemmed; base missing	TB		
			140	Cordial glass rim & body	C	4 Base missing	TB		
			141	Tumbler rim & body frag	C	1	TB		
			142	Misc frags	A	2 Small frags			
			143	Tumbler side & rim frags	C	4 (M)	TB		
			144	Bird feeder base	C	1	P		
			145	Tumbler side & rim frag	C	1	TB		
			146	Decanter? frags	C	2 Same type; perhaps a 2nd decanter	TB		
			147	Tumbler body frag	C	1	TB		
			148	Tableware frag	C	1 Unid			
			149	Tableware	F	1 Unid; thin; applied white dots	TB		
			150	Corner frag	C	1 Small frag			
			151	Corner frag	C	1 Unid			
			152[2],157	Bottle? shoulder frags	A	3 2 mend, 1 doesn't			
			153	(W) Bottle stopper	C	1 Medicine/perfume			
			154	Bottle shoulder frag	C	1 Unid; devitrified, thin			
			155,159	Frag	C	2 Unid; unrelated frags			
			156	Frag	A	1 Unid			
			158	Frag	A	1 Unid			
			160	Bottle rim frag	C	1 Unid			
			161	Bottle frag	B	1 Unid			
			162	Frag	B	1 Unid; 040-11 is same material			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)					
FA3			042 163	Carboy? body frags	T	3		St/AB		
			164	Misc bottle frags	DG	3 (M)				
			166	Misc bottle frags	LG	2 (M)				
			167	Misc bottle frags	A	2 (M)				
			168	Misc bottle frags	A	2 (M)				
			169,173	Carboy? frags	G	3 (M)				
			170	Wine bottle body frag	G	1 (M)				
			171	Misc bottle frag	A	1				
			172,174	Carboy? frags	G	2	Unrelated frags			
			175	Misc frag	C	1				
			176	Wine? bottle frag	DG	1	3 part mold			
			177,178	Misc bottle body frags	DG	2				
			179	Misc frag	T	1				
			181-184	Misc bottle frags	DG	4				
			185-188	Medicine neck, rim, shoulder & body frags; oval	T	5	Prob hair tonic bottle; ground pontil; CM 035-94-99,101,103;043- 73-79	M	G113	
			189	Misc frag	T	1				
			190-194	Misc frags	T	5	Light teal			
			195	Bottle corner frag	C	1				
			196	Misc bottle frag; round	C	1				
			197	Bottle frag; round	C	1	Unid; ca 1/2; thin			
			198,199	Misc bottle frags; round	LG	2	Possibly part of 042-200			
			201-203	Misc frags; round	A	3				
			204	Misc bottle frags; round	A	5				
			205	Misc frags	C	12	Partly yellow			
			206	Flat glass frags	A	3	2 possibly window glass	C		
			207	Misc frags	T	14	Possibly same as 029-87, no mends			
			208	Misc frags	C	5	Devitrified			
			209	Misc frag	G	1	Thin			
			210	Misc frags	A	3				
			211	Misc frags	DG	2				
			212	Misc frags	A	25				
			213	Misc frags	C	11	Partially devitrified			
			214 [13], 215 [5]	Misc frags	DG	18				
			216	Misc frag	C	1	Some devitrification			
			218	Misc frags	A	28				
			219	Misc frag	C	1	W/corrosion			
			220	Flat glass frags	C	2	Coated; photo plates	Px2		
			221 METAL	Toy wheel		1	W/accretion	T		
			222	Clothing fastner?		1	Brass? green patina	P		
			223	L-shaped metal frag		1	Unid; ca 1 1/4 in. long			
			224	Button		1	W/accretion	P		
			225	Wire? frags		2	Unid; tiny frag			
			226	Frag		-	Unid; nails?			
			227 WOOD	Frag		1	Thin			
			228 CLAY	Pipe bowl	K	1	*Embossed "C.P."; unsmoked; fluted SM			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
- FA3			042 229-231	Pipe stem frags	K	3	SMx3		
			232	IVORY/ BONE Pipe mouth piece		1	SM		
			233	BONE Toothbrush; English		2 * Embossed "SMYTHS LONDON"; 5 row bristles; flat	S		
			234	GUTTA/ PERCHA Hair comb frag		1 May be hard rubber	G		
			235	HARD RUBBER Hair comb frag		1 * Stamped "...R COMB CO/GOODYEAR/ P..."	G		Post 1858
			236	Hair pin		2 (M) Ca 1/2	G		
			237	FABRIC Upholstery fabric frags		-	D		
			238	BONE Worked piece		1 Unid; thin			
			239,240	CERAMIC/Buttons GLASS		2 4 hole	Px2		
			241	STONE Slate pencil tip		1 Pointed end	P		
			242	LEAD Pencil lead frag		1 Broke in 2 pieces after cataloging	P		
			243	STONE Slate frags		7 Scored w/11 lines			
			244	LEATHER Shoe sole frags w/nails		9 Brass nails	P		
			245	SEEDS Assorted		- Grape & unid seeds			
FA3									
W 1/2	5	11.1- 11.7	043	1 CERAMIC (W) Bowl (large)	Pe/W	9 London shape; undec; transitional	TB		
				2 (W) Plate (small)	P	3	TB		
				3 (W) Cup; handle missing	P	3 Paneled; similar to others	TW		
				4 Platter (large, oval) frags	Pe/W	10 CM 042-61,62,67 etc			(154)
				5 Saucer (w/well, tall) rim & base frags	W/G	3 CM 042-8			(143)
				6 Saucer frags	P	7 CM 042-45,56			(152)
				7 Saucer	P	9 Plain rim	TW		Post 1840
				8 Saucer (w/well) frags	P	8 CM 032-46 etc			(137)
				9 Saucer (large, w/well) frag	P	1 CM 035-39,40			(168)
				10 Plate (large) dinner	W/G	1 CM 042-30 etc			(150)
				11 Oval baker	W/G	2 CM 042-31 etc			(151)
				12 Plate (small) frags	P	4 CM 042-16,49 etc			(144)
				13 Plate (small) rim & base frags	P	2 CM 042-23			(147)
				14 Plate rim & base frags	P	7 CM 042-25			(148)
				15 Plate (small) rim & base frags	P	3 Plain rim; CM 042-22			(146)
				16 Saucer frags	P	4 CM 032-28 etc			(133)
			17,25	Plate (small) rim & base frags	P	3 CM 042-17,38			(145)
				18 Plate rim frags	P	2 CM 032-24 etc			(131)
				19 Pitcher (small) spout	G	2 CM 035-56 etc			(172)
				20 Cup (w/small handle) frags	P	3 CM 032-37			(135)
				21 Cup (w/handle) frags	W/G	2 CM 035-53			(171)
				22 Cup (w/handle) frag	W	1 CM 035-36 etc			(167)
				23 Chamber pot rim frag	W	1 CM 032-2 etc			(126)
				24 Dish, pedestaled frags	P	2 CM 032-39 etc			(136)
				25 Plate rim	P	1 CM 042-17,38			(145)
				26 Frag	Pe/W	1 Unid; Blue T/P; tiny frag			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)					(***)			
FA3			043 27	Plate/saucer (small/deep) rim frags	P	2	CM 032-27		(132)	
			28	Hollowware frag	W/G	1	CM 032-63 etc		(139)	
			29	Misc frag	W	1	Blue T/P on 1 side			
			30	Rim frag	P	1	Unid			
			31	Cup rim frag	W/G	1	Small frag; undec	TW		
			32	Plate rim frag	P	1	Plain			
			33	Misc frag	Pe/W	1	T/P; tiny frag			
			34	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; same as 043-10?, no mend			
			35,36,37[2]	Hollowware rim frags	Pe	4	Unid; thin; curved			
			38	Hollowware frag	Pe/W	1	Unid; Blue T/P stripes; small frag			
			39	Misc frag	W	1	T/P			
			40	Cup handle frag	P	1	Undec; tiny frag			
			41	Misc frags	W/G	3	2 shaped; base to 043-4?, no mend			
			42	Pie plate (small) frags	Y	3	CM 032-80 etc		(142)	
			43	Rim frag	G	1	Tiny frag			
			44	Misc frag	W	1	Blue T/P both sides; tiny frag			
			45	Dish (slipware)	R	2	Abstract design; fine cogging; much wear on face & back, but no charring	TB		
			46	Flat knob	Y	1	Ca 1 3/4 in. diam; Rockingham glaze			
			47 GLASS	(W) Perfume bottle w/stopper	C	1		P		
			48	(W) Umbrella ink	T	1	Pontil	P		
			49	(W) Umbrella ink	T	1	Pontil	P		
			50	(W) Umbrella ink	A	2	Pontil	P		
			51	(W) Wine bottle	DG	1	Kick-up; sand pontil; applied ring	AB		
			52	Wine bottle neck & rim frags	DG	8	Kick-up	AB		
			53	Wine/whiskey bottle, base to shoulder	DG	8	Flat bottom; 4 pimples	AB		
			54	Wine bottle base	DG	7	Kick-up; some reuse; champagne?	AB		
			55	Misc frags	DG	7				
			56	Wine/whiskey bottle frags	DG	13	Kick-up; no reuse	AB		
			57	Wine/whiskey base	DG	1	No kick-up	AB		
			58	Wine/whiskey base	DG	1	No kick-up	AB		
			59,60,61	Wine/whiskey body frags	DG	3	Unrelated frags			
			62	Misc bottle frags	DG	33				
			63	Olive oil bottle neck	LG	10		F		
			64	Olive oil? bottle base	LG	10	No kick-up			
			65	Misc bottle frags	A	8				
			66	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	2		M		
			67	Bottle corner; square	A	1				
			68	Bottle frags	A	5				
			69,70,71	Bottle (large) frags	Cob	3	No mends but probably same bottle			
			72-79	Medicine frags	T	8	CM 042-185-188 etc		(G113)	
			81	Medicine frags	T	4	Small frags; prob same as 043-73-79			
			82	Medicine rim, neck & body	C	1	12 sided; badly devitrified	M		
			83	Medicine neck frag	A	1	Applied rim	M		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			043 84	Medicine neck frag	A	1		M		
			85,86,87[2]	Cup (small)	MG	4	CM 032-137,139 etc		(G107)	
			88	Wine glass base, hollow stem	C	1	Badly devitrified	TB		
			89	Wine glass base w/part of stem	C	1	Devitrified	TB		
			90	Species jar neck & shoulder frags	C	2	Rim not ground; prob lead glass	F		
			91[2],92	Vase/globe frags	F	3	Applied paint & gilt; prob same as 042-149, no mend			
			93	Tumbler rim & side frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			94	Tumbler body frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			95	Globe? rim frag	C	1				
			96	Goblet/globe rim frag	C	1		TB		
			97	Goblet/globe rim frag	C	1		TB		
			98	Cordial/wine glass rim frag	C	1	Fluted; devitrified	TB		
			99	Cordial/wine glass rim frag	C	1	CM 042-134		(G112)	
			100	Wine/globe rim frags	C	3	(M) Devitrified	TB		
			101	Wine/globe rim frag	C	1	Debased	TB		
			102	Wine/globe rim frags	C	2	(M) Devitrified	TB		
			103	Globe/goblet rim frag	C	1		TB/L		
			104	Goblet/globe rim frag	C	1		TB/L		
			105	Base, stemmed	C	1		TB		
			106	Goblet/globe rim frag	C	1		TB		
			107	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			108	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Devitrified	TB		
			109-113	Tumbler/goblet body frags	C	5		TB		
			114	Misc frags	C	13				
			115	Flat glass frags	A	7	Coated; photo plate frags?	P		
			116	Misc flat glass frag	A	1				
			117-118	Ring-like glass frags	DG	2	Streaked int; thickness varies	?		
			119 METAL	Flange w/center hole		1	Ca 1 1/4 in. diam	H		
			120-122	Carpet tacks		3	Brass	Cx3		
			123	Button back		1	Shank missing	P		
			124	Hollow rod frag		1	Unid; ca 1/4 in. diam			
			125	Tack/nail		1	Badly corroded	C		
			126	Nail		1	Badly corroded	C		
			127	Pin frags		3	(M)	P		
			128	Flat object		1	Unid			
			129-134 CLAY	Pipe stem frags	K	6	043-131 has incised bands; 043-129 SM prob 'Peter Dorni' pipe			
			135-140 BONE	Nit comb frags		6	Center pieces; tr of teeth; 140 an S end mends to 136			
			141 STONE	Slate pencil frag (end)		1		P		
			142-150 CERAMIC/Buttons			9	4 hole; various sizes; 043-150 is a frag	Px9		
			GLASS							
			151 METAL	Coin		1	1857 penny	P		Post 1857
			152 SEEDS	Assorted			- Peach pit frags; unid seeds			

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FA3								
W 1/2	5	11.7- 12.4	044 2[2],3, 8,16 4 5	1 CERAMIC Pottery bottle Platter (large, oval) base & rim frags Platter rim frag Serving dish frags (ca 1/2)	S Pe/W Pe/W	1 Handle missing; wine/mineral water 5 CM 042-61,62,67 etc 1 Same as 044-2, etc? no mend 9 * Impressed mark Transitional	B TB	19th C (154) 1805-1860 poss 1858 (Godden: 310)
			6[2],7,9,10, 11,12[2],13, 14,15	Chamber pot (large) frags	CC	11 CM 045-4,17,31	S	173
			17	Hollowware frag	W/G	1 Unid		
			18	Coffee/tea pot spout	W/G	1	TW	
			19	Handle frag; hollowware	W/G	1 Unid		
			20	Pitcher handle frag	W	1 Prob a ewer; molded dec; CM 045-31	S	175
			21	Handle frags; hollowware	W	2 Chamber pot		
			22	Ladle/handle end	W/G	1	TB	
			23	Plate rim (small)	P	2	TB	
			24,28	Cup & handle frags	W/G	3 CM 035-53 (044-24 handle frag)		(171)
			25	(W) Ointment jar lid	W	1 Undec	G/M	
			26	Oval baker	W/G	3 CM 042-31 etc		(151)
			27	Pitcher (small) body frag	W/G	1 CM 035-56 etc		(172)
			29,38,75	Cup (w/handle) frags	W	4 CM 035-36 etc		(167)
			30	Cup (tall, handleless) ca 1/2	W/G	1 Paneled; no crazing; very white, typical mid-century; CM 045-36; CM ca whole	TW	174
			31	(W) Cup plate/small saucer	Pe/W	7 Blue sponge edge, large red & green floral design in center; transitional	TW	1800-1860
			32	Saucer (large, w/well) frags	W/G	2 * Stamped mark "JAMES EDWARDS"; tall; slightly paneled; well vitrified; no crazing; CM 038-22,23, 24;045-37-39,42,43	TW	176 1842-1882
			33,36	Saucer rim, base & side frags	W/G	2 CM 035-41		(169)
			34,35,37	Cup (handleless)/bowl rim frags	W/G	3 Tall; paneled; crazed altho well vitrified; very white; CM 045-34	TW	177
			39	Hollowware frag	W/G	1 Unid; cup?		
			40	Dish (small) base & side frag	W	1 Blue T/P Willowware; heart shaped base; w/rudimentary handle (pushed up portion of rim); CM 048-19	TB	178
			41	Plate frags	W/G	6 * Printed mark "JOHN ALCOCK/COBRI-DGE/COLOGNE"; Blue T/P; 12 sided; 7 1/2 diam; CM 048-27; CM whole; see VN 150	TB	179 1853-1861

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			044 42	Plate (small) frags; ca 1/2	W	6 * Printed mark illegible; Blue T/P TB faded; Prob "Semi-China" as VN 158 Willow-like design but different form			1825-1860
			43,44	Plate (small) frags	EarlyW	25 CM 035-30 etc			(163)
			45,46	Teapot lid frags	P	2 Lid CM 035-27 etc; Pot 045-1,25			(161)
			47,48	Plate rim frags	W	2 Brown T/P; no mends; set w/048-16 TB			
			49	Cup (small) frag	P	1 Straight-sided; painted multi- stripes; copper luster; poss child's; handle missing; CM 045-109	TW	180	
			50	Cup plate rim frags	Pe/W	2 Green floral TP w/clobbering; set w/048-12-14	TW		
			51	Pitcher base frag	CC	1 Double curved; 7 in. tall; undec; TB CM 048-66,68-71,74;047-7;045-5,15, 19,20,22,23,26; CM ca whole		181	1815-1860
			52	Coffee/tea pot lid; knob missing	W	2 Blue flower, green leaf; small sprigs; set w/049-18,19;044-54	TW		1820-1860
			53	Dish, footed (small)	P	2 CM 035-46 etc			(170)
			54	Cup (small,handleless)	W	5 * Stamped mark illegible, floral w/"EW?", sprigs, early hand painted CM 038-18; CM whole	TW	182	1820-1860
			55	Plate (small) rim frag	W/G	1 CM 040-1 etc			(125)
			56	Plate (large) base frag	W	1 T/P	TB		
			57	Plate base frag	W	1 Blue T/P, Willow pattern	TB		
			58	Plate? rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P, Willow pattern			
			59	Plate (small) rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P, Willow pattern; CM 049-10			(183)
			60	Tableware frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P, Willow pattern	TB		
			61	Tableware frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P	TB		
			62,63	Platter (oval) frags	W/G	3 CM 035-5			(157)
			64	Bowl (small) body frag	W	1 CM 035-23 etc			(159)
			65,67	Pitcher rim frags	W	2 Blue bands, dark brown stripes; largish; CM 045-29,30,69,81,82; CM ca whole (bottom missing)	TB	184	
			66	(Number not used)					
			68	Plate frag	W/G	1 CM 035-25 etc			(160)
			69,70	Rim frags	W	2 Unid			
			71	Misc frag	P	1			
			72	Chamber pot rim frag	CC	1			
			73	Marble	E	1 Unglazed	T		
			74	Knob		1 Spongware; Blue	TB		
			76 GLASS	Porter/ale/stout bottle; probably English	AG	1 Ca whole, rim missing; reuse; 3 piece mold	AB		
			77	Porter/ale/stout bottle; probably English	DG	1 3 piece mold; no reuse	AB		
			78	(W) Medicine	DG	1 Pontil; some reuse	M		
			79	Medicine	A	1 Neck & rim missing	M		
			80	Medicine base; round	G	1 Small kick-up; pontil; 1 1/4 in.	M		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FA3			044				diam			
			81	Long neck & shoulder	G	1	Unid			
			82	Goblet base	C	1	Ground pontil	TB		
			83	Medicine neck & rim; round	A	1		M		
			84	Medicine body frag	C	1	Probably 10 sided	M		
			85	Bottle shoulder frag	C	1	Smelling salts; possibly made by BSGW			1850-1890 (McKearin & Wilson: 106)
			86,87	Handles	C	2	Unrelated			
			88	Smelling salt/cologne bottle	MG	5	Sandwich milk glass; ground pontil	P		
			89	(W) Champagne? bottle frags	C	2	Ground pontil; small bladed knob at base	TB		
			90	Food/medicine frags	A	8	* Embossed "W M & P" (Wells, Miller F/M & Provost Co.); Kick-up; 3 part mold; pontil; reuse; applied rim			1844-1887 (Zumwalt: 428)
			91	Mug frags	C	9	Tr of handle; pontil	TB		
			92	Tumbler	C	9	Ground pontil; reuse; set w/044-93	TB		
			93	Tumbler	C	5	Ground pontil; reuse	TB		
			94	Tumbler base	C	1	Sunburst pattern; pressed; ground pontil	TB		
			95	Wine bottle body frag	C	3	Tr of stem	AB		
			96	Tumbler; ca 3/4	C	1	Pressed; ground pontil; devitri- fied	TB		
			97	Tumbler; ca 3/4	C	1	Pressed; ground pontil; devitri- fied	TB		
			98	Tumbler base frag	C	1	Ground pontil; devitrified	TB		
			99	Tumbler rim frags	C	4	(M) Plain; badly devitrified	TB		
			100	Tumbler rim frags	C	2	(M) Plain; devitrified	TB		
			101	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			102	Tumbler base frag	C	1	Ground pontil	TB		
			103	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			104 [2]-107	Tumbler rim frags	C	5	Unrelated rim frags, some devitri- fied	TB		
			108	Misc frag	C	1				
			109	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			110,113	Globe? rim frags	C	2		L		
			111	Cordial glass? rim frag	C	1	Unid	TB		
			112	Rim frag	C	1	Unid			
			114	Tumbler/goblet rim frag	C	1		TB		
			115	Bottle rim & neck	DG	1	Ground edge; applied rim			
			116	Bottle rim & neck, some shoulder	A	1	Ground pontil; applied rim			
			117	Bottle (large) shoulder frag	DG	2				
			118	Porter/ale/stout bottle	DG	5	Base missing; 3 part mold	AB		
			119	Wine? bottle base frags	DG	4	Bare iron pontil; same as 044-120	AB?		1845-1870
			120,121	Porter/ale/stout bottle	DG	7	* Embossed "WILLIAM MILNE & CO";	AB		1845-1870

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion No.	Vessel Date
FA3			044	frags; probably English			add info illegible; bare iron pontil		(Munsey: 49)
			122	Wine/other beverage	DG	1	Tr of sealing around top	AB/B	
			123	Bottle neck (large)	DG	2			
			124-126, 129, 130, 132-135	Misc bottle frags	DG	9			
			127, 128	Bottle base frags	DG	2	Unrelated; both reuse; same vessel? no mend		
			131	Bottle shoulder & part of neck	DG	1			
			136-150	Misc bottle frags	DG	15			
			151	Misc frag	A	1	Thin		
			152	Misc frags	A	2	Thin; unrelated		
			153	Misc frags	A	3	Thin; unrelated		
			154	Frag	P	1	Unid; chandelier?		
			155	Misc frag	DG	1			
			156	Misc frag	Am	1	Flashed glass; tr of paint		
			157	Misc frag	C	1	Curved		
			158	Misc frag	C	1	Curved		
			159	Rod-like frag	C	1			
			160	Vial (tiny) base	C	1	Thin; 3/8 in. diam; snap case?	M?	Post 1851
			161	Rim frag	C	1	Unid; thin frag		
			162	Rim frag	C	1	Folded over		
			163	Base frag	C	1	Unid		
			164	Frag	C	1	Unid		
			165, 166	Misc frags	C	2			
			167	Misc frag	C	1			
			168-170	Frags	C/Fr	3	Flashed glass, ruby red; etched & wheel cut?		
			171	Bottle? frag	A	1	Large frag		
			172-180	Tableware? body frags	C	9	Unrelated; most fluted		
			181	Misc frags	A	5			
			182	Tumbler/tableware rim frag	C	1		TB	
			183(2), 185	Bottle shoulder frags	A	3			
			184	Body frag	A	1	Unid		
			185	Body frag	A	1			
			186	Bottle frags	T	2			
			187	Flat frags	A	3	1 side coated; photo plate?		
			188	Misc frags	DG	4			
			189	Flat glass frags	A	2			
			190	Misc frags	C	6			
			191	Misc frags	C	2			
			192-195 METAL	Rod frags		4	Curved		
			196	Nail		1	Badly corroded	C	
			197-200 WOOD	Cutlery handle; fork?		2	(M) Round shaft; w/accretion	TB	
			198 BONE	Toothbrush head		1	4 row bristle	S	
			199	Toothbrush handle		1		S	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			044	201-202 CLAY	Pipe stem frags	K	2	Unrelated frags	SM
				203 STONE	Slate pencil		1		P
				204 METAL	Tacks/nails		4		Cx4
				205,210 CERAMIC	Buttons		2	4 hole; incised edge; pair	Px2
				206-209 GLASS	Buttons		4	4 hole; undec	Px4
				211	Button		1	4 hole; edged in purple	P
				212	Button		1	Swirl design	P
				213,214	Button		2	4 hole; each ca 1/2	Px2
				215 BONE	Handle		1	Unid; worked	
				216 METAL	Straight pins		2	1 whole; 1 center portion frag	Px2
				217	Frag; brass/copper		1	Unid frag; thin	
				218 SEEDS	Peach pits		4		
				219	Unid		-	Tiny	
FA3									
W 1/2	6	12.4-13.3	045	1,25 CERAMIC	Teapot (whole body) w/lid	P	35	Lid CM 035-27 etc	(161)
				2[5],10	Chamber pot frags	CC	6	Handle missing; ca whole	S
				3[23],6,7	Chamber pot body, base & rim	CC	26	CM 048-61,62 etc	(200)
				4[20],17,21	Chamber pot body, base & rim	CC	25	CM 044-6 etc	(173)
				5,15[11],	Pitcher	CC	19	CM 044-51 etc	(181)
				19[2],20,22,					
				23[2],26					
				8,9,11,12,	Bowl	Late	6	CM 048-60,63-65,72,75 etc	(192)
				13,16		CC			
				14	Misc body frag	CC/W	1		
				18,24	Misc body frags	CC/W	2		
				27	Rim & base frag	W/G	1	Unid	
				28[2],72[6]	Bowl base & body frags	W/G	8	CM 048-10	(194)
				29,30,69[2],	Pitcher handle & body frags	W	6	CM 044-65 (045-82 missing)	(184)
				81,82					
				31	Pitcher handle frag	W	1	CM 044-20	(175)
				32	Misc body frags	CC/W	12		
				33	(W) Cup (handleless)	W/G	6	Fluted	TW
				34	(W) Cup (handleless)/bowl	W/G	2	CM 044-34,35,37	(177)
				35,67	Ointment pot/marmalade jar frags	W	2	Part of rim missing; Tr of green at bottom	G/F
				36	Cup (tall, handleless) frags	W/G	2	CM 044-30	(174)
				37-39,42,43	Saucer (large w/well) frags	W/G	5	CM 044-32 etc	(176)
				40,65[5]	(W) Saucer (w/well)	W/G	6	Paneled; crazed & stained	TW
				41	Hollowware? rim frag		1	Unid; scalloped edge	Post 1840
				44	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid	
				45	Cup rim frag	P	1	CM 042-50	(153)
				46,54	Plate	P	9	CM 048-40	(199)
				47[2]-53	Plate (small)	P	8	Plain rim; CM 048-35	(198)
				55	Rim frag	P	1	Unid; plain	
				56	Body frag	P	1	Unid; undec	
				57,59,60	Plate rim frags	P	3	Unrelated; plain; small frags	TB
				58	Misc body frag	P	1	Undec	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			045 61	Demi-tasse cup body near handle	P	1	CM 038-12		(191)	
			62	Misc frags	P	8	Tiny frags			
			63,64	Plate frags	W	7	CM 049-18		(204)	
			66	Knob, lid	W/G	1		TB		
			68	Pitcher frag	W?	1	Spout missing; Blue band; ca whole	TB		
			70	Bowl frags	W	14	CM 049-21		(205)	
			71	Bowl side & base frags	W	3	(M) Banded	TB		
			73,74	Bowl (small) rim & side	W	2	CM 049-20		(206)	
			75[2],76,77, 78,80,83	Bowl (small) rim & side frags	W	7	CM 035-23 etc		(159)	
			79	Bowl rim frag	Pe/W	1	Banded, light blue & gray bands	TB		
			84	(W) Plate frags	Pe/W	10	* Printed mark "WARRENTED/STAF-FORDSHIRE/J.HARDING"; Blue T/P, Willowware; 12 sided; set w/045-85	TB	1850-1851 (Godden: 310)	
			85[10],94[2]	(W) Plate frags	Pe/W	12	* Printed mark "WARRENTED/STAF-FORDSHIRE/J.HARDING"; Blue T/P, Willowware; 12 sided	TB	1850-1851 (Godden: 310)	
			86[13];95;104	Plate	W	15	CM 048-24,25		(197)	
			87	Saucer (tall) frags	W	3	CM 048-21		(196)	
			88,93,106	Saucer (tall w/well) frags	W	5	CM 048-20		(195)	
			89	Cup (prob handleless) rim & base	W/G	1	*Printed Reg mark, early series; Blue T/P scene (blurred) is "Doria" by John Ridgway & Co; 12 sided; pedestaled	TW	1844-1855 (Williams: 253)	
			90,98	Saucer (very large)	W	8	* Mark on 035-9; CM 035-9 etc		(158)	
			91,96	Pitcher (small)	W	2	CM 047-2,3		(207)	
			92	Plate base	W	1	Blue T/P	TB		
			97	Plate rim (small)	W	1	Blue T/P, Willowware?	TB		
			99,100,101,102	Plate frags		4	Blue T/P; small frags			
			103	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P	TB		
			105	Plate frag	W	1	Blue T/P			
			107,108	Misc frags	W	2	Blue T/P			
			109	Cup (small) frags	P	3	CM 044-49		(180)	
			110	Pitcher/creamer (small) handle missing	Y	1	"Victorian Snow"/overglaze ext w/ blue.band; white int	TW	(Liebow-itz:99)	
			111	Bowl	Y	1	Graceful shape; Ca 1/2	FPr		
			112	Crock? rim frag	S	1	Unid; pebbly finish			
			113[20]-128	Common pot	R	45	CM 048-81,82,83 etc		(208)	
			129[7]-132	Slipware dish	R	10	CM 048-80 etc		(202)	
			133[3],134[2], 135-143	Slipware dish	R	14	CM 048-79 etc		(201)	
			144	Flower pot saucer (small)	R	1	CM 048-89		(203)	
			145	Flower pot rim frag	R	1				
			146	Flower pot body frag	R	1				
			147 CLAY	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	Burned int, ext	SM		
			148	Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			045 149	Pipe bowl	K	1	SM		
			150-153	Pipe stem frags	K	4 Unrelated frags	SMx4		
			154	GLASS (W) Pickle/sauce	A	1 * "B & A"; Reg Mark on base; applied lip	F		12/14/ 1853
			155	(W) Cruet	C	1 8 sided; small hole in base; ground rim; wide neck; reuse	TB		
			156	Cruet	C	1 8 sided; narrow neck; ground rim; reuse	TB		
			157	(W) Medicine/perfume	C	1 Applied rim; no reuse	M/P		1880-1906
			158	Medicine/perfume	C	1 12 sided; ca 2 1/2in high; applied rim; reuse	M/P		
			159	Medicine	C	6 10 sided; mends ca whole; no reuse	M		
			160	Medicine body & base	C	1 6 sided; pontil; no reuse; may be same as 045-163 but no mend	M		
			161	Medicine body & base	C	1 Ground pontil	M		
			162	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder	C	1 Applied lip	M		
			163	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder	C	1 Flange top; may go w/045-160, but mend	M		
			164	Medicine neck & rim	C	1 Flange rim	M		
			165	Medicine body frag	C	1 10/12 sided	M		
			166	(W)Wine/whiskey/mineral water	DG	1 3 part mold; no wear	AB/B		
			167	(W) Wine/whiskey	DG	1 3 part mold; slight kick-up w/ pimple; sand? pontil	AB		
			168	Wine/whiskey base	G	1 Small kick-up w/pimple;minor reuse	AB		
			169	Wine base	G	1 Kick-up; some reuse	AB		
			170	Base, olive oil/wine	G	1 High narrow kick-up; no reuse; ext diam 2 13/16 in. (large for oil?)	AB/F		
			171,187	Wine base	DG	2 Kick-up; sand? pontil; bad exfoliation	AB		
			172	Whiskey neck & rim frag	DG	3			
			173	Wine neck & rim frags;French	G	2 Ground rim; applied collar	AB		
			174	Wine neck, rim & shoulder	G	6 Ground rim; applied collar	AB		
			175	Wine; French	G	1 * Embossed "CHABEAU & CEOVILLE" w/ grape cluster	AB		
			176-186	Misc bottle frags	DG	11			
			188-192	Misc bottle frags	G	5			
			193	Perfume bottle base & body	G	4 Possibly long-necked; pontil; some reuse; probably same type as 042-91	P		
			194	Bottle side & area near shoulder	G	4 May be same type as 045-193			
			195,196	Bottle body frags	G	2 May be same type as 045-193			
			197	Bottle body frags	G	2			
			198,199	Bottle body frags	G	2 No mend			
			200	Wine? bottle shoulder frags	G	3			
			210[2],202[2], 203[2],204,216	Misc body frags	G	19 Probably wine/whiskey bottles			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			045						
			217	Misc bottle frags	G	29			
			218	Medicine; round	G	1 Ca whole; flange rim; exfoliated; reuse hard to determine; pontil	M		
			219	Bottle base; round	A	1 Ground pontil			
			220	Medicine vial base	A	1	M		
			221	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder; round?	A	1	M		
			222	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder; square?	A	1	M		
			223	Food jar rim, neck & shoulder	A	5 Wide mouth 2 3/16 in. ext diam	F		
			224	Medicine base & sides	A	6 Pontil; no reuse	M		
			225,226	Bottle body frags	C	3 Unrelated frags			
			227	Medicine base frag	A	1 Pontil; some reuse	M		
			228	Bottle base frag; French square	A	1 Some reuse; pontil			
			229	Bottle base frag; round	A	1 No reuse; no pontil info			
			230	Medicine neck & rim frag	A	1 Thin; flange top			
			231-232	(Numbers not used or missing)					
			233-235	Bottle frags; round	A	3 Thin glass			
			236	Bottle frag; round	A	1			
			237-244	Bottle frags	A	8 Some w/hint of shape; unrelated			
			245-249	Bottle body frags	A	5 Unrelated frags			
			250,251	Bottle body frags; round	A	2 Unrelated frags			
			252	Misc bottle body frag	A	1			
			253	Misc bottle body? frag	C	1			
			254	Bottle neck & rim frags	C	2 6 sided bottle? ground rim			
			255,257,258	Bottle body frags	C	3 Badly devitrified; mold line			
			256,259	Bottle body frags	C	2 Shaped - 10/12 sided; badly devit- rified			
			260	Tumbler w/base, ca 3/4	C	2 Pressed; starburst pattern on bottom	TB		
			261	(W) Tumbler base	C	1 Pressed; starburst pattern on bottom	TB		
			262,263	Tumbler side & rim	C	2 Undec; badly devitrified	TB		
			264	Tumbler; ca whole	C	1 8 sided; ground pontil; hole in bottom; reuse	TB		
			265	(W) Tumbler	C	1 8 sided; ground pontil	TB		
			266	Tumbler frags	C	6 (M) Ground pontil; ca whole	TB		
			267	Tumbler frags	C	3 (M) Ground pontil; ca whole	TB		
			268	Tumbler base	C	1 Ground pontil	TB		
			269	Tumbler rim & side	C	1 8 sided	TB		
			270	Tumbler side & rim	C	1	TB		
			271	Tumbler side & rim	C	1	TB		
			272,273	Tumbler frags	C	2 Badly devitrified; unrelated			
			274,275	Tumbler rims	C	2 Undec; no mend			
			276	Tumbler body frag	C	1 Same as 045-270, no mend			
			277	Tumbler body frag	C	1			
			278,279	Tumbler? body frags	C	2 Unrelated			
			280	Tumbler? body frag	C	1	TB		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No. Date	
FA3			045	281	Bottle? frag	C	1 Ca 8 sided		
				282-286	Tumbler/bottle frags	C	5 Unrelated		
				287	Frag	C	1 Unid		
				288,289	Misc frags	C	2		
				290	Goblet, footed	C	1 Ground pontil; part of side missing	TB	
				291	Wine glass/goblet, footed	C	2 Ground pontil	TB	
				292	Bottle frag?	C	1		
				293,294	Wine glass/cordial rim frags	C	2 Same as 045-291? no mends	TB	
				295	Wine glass/cordial frags, footed	C	12 Undec; stem missing	TB	
				296	Bar bottle/decanter; round	C	1 Thick; finish	AB/TB	
				297	Misc frags	C	31		
				298	Misc frags	A	10		
				299	Jacob's Ladder	C	57 Glassblower's whimsey; coil-like; poss lead glass (Spillman:PC)	P	
				300	Handle (long) frag	C	1		
				301-306	Flat glass frags	R/F	6 Etched & colored; floral	C	
				307	Rim frag	M	1		
				308	Misc frag	Fr	1 Frosted or debased		
				309	Window/photo plate frags?	A	7 1 side coated	C/P	
				310 METAL	(W) Pen nib; Gold		1 * Embossed "LEVI/BROWN/AD/1848; (directory listings)	P	1841/42- 1855
				311-315	(W) Teaspoon		6	TB	
				316	Wick holder		1 2 holes plugged	L	
				317,318	Buttons; round (small)		2 All metal; shanked	Px2	
				319,320	SLAG		5		
				321	WOOD		1		
				322	STONE		1 10 1/2 in long		
				323	BONE		2 3 row narrow brush	S	
				324	(W) Knife? handle		1 Ca 3 in. long; flat end	TB	
				325-328	(W) Buttons		4 2-4 hole; 2-5 hole; 5 hole unusual?	Px4	
				329,330	CERAMIC/Buttons		2 4 holes; 2 sizes	Px2	
					GLASS				
				331,332	BONE		2 2 ends	S	
				333	Fan handle		1	P	
				334	STONE		1	P	
				335	LEATHER		6 1 heel w/nails, 5 soles 1 w/nails	Px5	
				336	LEATHER?Hollow frags		2 Small frags		
				337	PAINT		6 House paint?	C	
				338	STONE		1 Possible gun flint	P	
				339	SEEDS		4		
FA3									
	W 1/2	7 13.3- 13.9	046	1 CERAMIC	Saucer rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P; CM 048-20 etc	(195)	
				2	Hollowware rim frag	W	1 Unid; undec		
				3	Hollowware body frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P		
				4,6,7	Slipware dish	R	5 CM 048-79 etc	(201)	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA3			046	5 Slipware dish	R	1 CM 048-80 etc			(202)
			8,9	Common pot	R	2 CM 048-81,82,83 etc			(208)
			10	GLASS Tumbler/goblet rim frag	C	1	TB		
			11	Bottle body frag	C	1 Sided; small frag			
			12	Bottle body frag	A	1			
			13	Misc frags	C	7 Unrelated			
			14	METAL Nail w/stone accrued		1 Badly rusted	C		
			15,16	WOOD Frags		2 Unrelated			
			17	SEEDS Grape?		-			
FA3									
E 1/2				End of West side of privy - under large rocks - a large level excavated as one deposit					
	5,6,7	10.9-	049	1 CERAMIC Plate rim frags	P	5 (M) Plain	TB		
		13.8		2 Saucer rim frags	P	2 (M) Plain	TW		
			3,4	Dish, footed (small)	P	5 CM 035-46 etc			(170)
			5	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; Cup?			
			6	Misc frag	CC/W	1			
			7	Chamber pot body frag	CC/W	1 CM 048-61,62 etc			(200)
			8	Misc frags	W	2 Unrelated frags			
			9	Plate rim frag	W	1 CM 048-24,25 etc			(197)
			10	Plate (small) rim frag	W	1 Small frag; CM 044-59			(183)
			11	Plate? bottom frag	W	1 Blue T/P "Willowware?"; small frag			
			12	Frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P "Willowware"; small frag			
			13	Frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P "Willowware?"			
			14	Frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P "Willowware?"			
			15	Frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P "Willowware?"			
			16	Frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P "Willowware?"			
			17	Saucer (w/tall sides) rim frag	EarlyW	1 CM 048-15			(188)
			18	Plate rim frag	W	1 Hand painted under glaze, sprigged floral design, early style, green, blue & red; similar to VN 182; CM 045-63,64	TB	204	1820-1860
			19	Creamer spout	Pe	1 Green floral print w/clobbering matches 048-12-14, set, no mend	TW		
			20	Bowl (small) rim	W	1 London shape; Bands & stripes light blue, brown, green-blue; CM 045-73,74	TB	206	
			21	Bowl rim frag	W	1 London shape; banded blue, light blue; CM 045-70	TB	205	
			22	Bowl (small) body frag	W	1 CM 035-23 etc			(159)
			23	Hollowware frag	W	1 Unid; Green stripe			
			24	Pan rim frag	Y	1	FPr		
			25	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			26	GLASS Spiral rim frag	C	1 Thin			
			27	(W) Olive oil	LG	1 Ground rim; no reuse	F		
			28	(W) Perfume/cologne	LG	1 6 sided; pontil; tr of green	P		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FA3			049				patina inside			
			29	Medicine? shoulder frags	A	2	(M) 049-29-33 parts of 1 bottle?			
			30	Medicine base & body frags	A	8	Pontil; some reuse	M		
			31,32	Medicine shoulder & body	A	2		M		
			33	Misc frags	A	5				
			34	Bottle neck frags	G	2	Long neck; plain lip			
			35,36	Wine/whiskey body frags	DG	2		AB		
			37	Misc bottle frags	DG	3		M		
			38	Medicine base frag	A	1	Pontil			
			39	Misc frag	A	1	Tiny frag			
			40	Lamp chimney rim frags	A	3	Thin	L		
			41,42	Frag	A	2	Thin			
			43	Misc bottle frags	LG	14				
			44	Misc frags	A	7				
			45	Tumbler side	C	1		TB		
			46	Tumbler rim & body	C	1		TB		
			47	Tumbler misc frags	C	2		TB		
			48 METAL	Thimble (small)		1		P		
			49	Hook		1	Part of hook & eye set; not whole	P		
			50 CLAY	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	Smoked; fluted bowl w/incising along both mold seams	SM		
			51 WOOD	Frag		1	Thin			
			52 SEEDS	Peach pit frag		1				
FA3				Center; Pedestal under rocks						
	5,6,7	12.2- 13.4	047	1 CERAMIC Teapot/sugar bowl lid	C/W	1	Late cream/early whiteware; knob missing	TW		1800-1840
			2,3	Pitcher (small) base & side frags	W	2	* Marked "10" on bottom; Blue T/P Oriental scene, "Nanking" by Edward Challinor; CM 045-91,91	TW	207	1842-1867 (Williams: 147)
			4	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P			
			5	Plate frag	EarlyW	1	CM 035-30 etc			(163)
			6	Chamber pot rim frag	CC/W	1		S		
			7	Pitcher body frag	CC	1	CM 044-51 etc			(181)
			8	Storage vessel body frag	S	1	Small frag; salt glaze int, ext	FSt		
			9	Slipware dish frag	R	1	CM 048-80			(202)
			10-16	Flower pot frags	R	8	1 rim frag (047-10), rest body			
			17 GLASS	Bottle body frag	A	1	Large frag			
			18	(W) Medicine vial (small)	C	1	Ca 1 3/4 in. high; ca 1/2 diam; badly devitrified	M		
			19	(W) Umbrella ink	A/G	1	8 sided; pontil; rim ground smooth; reuse	P		
			20,21	Wine/whiskey body frags	DG	2		AB		
			22	Bottle body frag	A	1	Unid			
			23 SEEDS	Assorted		-	Tiny			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4									
W 1/2 Privy behind 125 Hoyt Street									
	1	5.3-	011	1 CERAMIC Pan/nappie (large) frag	Y	1	FPr		
		6.3		2 Storage vessel body frag	R	1 Glazed int, ext; same as 013-8?, no mend	FSt		
				3 Storage vessel body frag	R	1 Clear glaze int	FSt		
				4 Hollowware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec			
				5 Plate rim & base frag	P	1 Embossed rim; overglaze polychrome painted floral design, purple & green, under glaze			1880-1950
				6 Rim frag	S	1 Unid			
				7 Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
				8 Flower pot (large) body frags	R	2 W/attached loop handles; CM 020- 2-7;021-7-13;023-26		301	
				9 Misc frags	W	4 Undec			
				10 GLASS Medicine rim & neck frag	C	1	M		
				11 Rim frag	M	1 Unid; Embossed ext			
				12 GLASS/ METAL Bottle frag w/accrued nail	G	1 Nail badly corroded	C		
				13 GLASS Glass frag	C	1 Unid; cut/pressed glass			
				14-16 Flat glass frags	Cr	3 Cranberry coated & etched	C		
				17 Bottle base? frag	A	1 Small frag			
				18 Frag	C	1 Unid			
				19 Frag	C	1 Unid; w/etching			
				20 Misc bottle frag	Am	1 Mold seam; same as 013-12?, no mend			
				21,22 Misc frags	G	2 Small frags; unrelated			
				23 Misc bottle frag	A	1			
				24 Misc frags	C/?	3 Tiny frags			
				25 METAL Object (small); round		2 Unid; 1/2 in. diam			
				26 Straight pins		3 1 whole, 2 frags	Px3		
				27 Nails		3 Badly corroded	Cx3		
				28 Flat bent frag		1 Unid; badly corroded			
				29 Wire frags		2 Thin possibly copper			
				30 FABRIC Fabric, tightly woven & matted frags		4+			
FA4									
W 1/2 2 6.3- Materials 100% Screened									
		7.4	013	1 CERAMIC Covered dish lid rim & top frags	W/G	2 Handle missing; fluted; ironstone mid-century pattern	TB		
				2 Plate rim frag	W/G	1 * Printed mark, Coat of arms; undec; CM 024-4;026-14	TB	302	
				3 Hollowware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
				4 Hollowware cup? frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P			
				5 Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Undec			
				6 Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Undec			
				7 Storage vessel lid? rim frag	S	1 Yellow slip 1 surface; buff body	FSt		
				8 Storage vessel body frag	R	1 Unid; glaze int, ext; same as 011-			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			013			2?; no mend			
			9	Flower pot body frags	R	4			
			10	GLASS Bottle frag	DG	1 * Embossed "...BI..."			
			11	Bottle body frag	Am	1 * Embossed "...N..." hair restorer G bottle frag			
			12	Bottle body frag	Am	1 Molded seam; possibly related to 011-20, no mend			
			13	Bottle base frag	A	1 Reuse?			
			14	Medicine base frag	A	1 Paneled; pontil; reuse?	M		
			15,16	Bottle frags	A	2 Unrelated frags			
			17	Bottle? frag	A	1 Unid; devitrified			
			18	Frag	C	1 Unid; thick			
			19	Bulb forcer frag	Cob	1 Paneled; CM 018-17,22,23	P	G303	
			20	Misc frags	C	7			
			21	METAL Nails		4 Badly corroded; ca 2 1/4 in. diam	Cx4		
			22	Can top/bottom		1	F		
			23	Object		1 Unid; flattened ca 5/8 in. diam			
			24	Ring whole		1 1 1/16 in. diam			
			25	BONE Toothbrush handle end		1	S		
			26	CLAY Pipe stem frag	K	1 * Embossed "[PE]TER/DOR[NI]"	SM		
			27	WOOD Clothes pin top frag		1 Badly charred	P		
			28	STONE Slate pencil (tip) frag		1	P		
			29	FABRIC Twine		4 Twisted			
			30	BRICK- DUST Fragments		5 Impressed w/basket weave design, both sides; tr of color			
FA4	W 1/2	3 7.3- 8.3	018	Materials 100% Screened 1 CERAMIC (W) Saucer	W/G	1 *Stamped mark "J.EDWARD & SON/DALE TW HALL; "Lily of the Valley" design; crazed; very white ironstone			1858-1882
			2	Cup; handle missing	W/G	2 Undec; matches VN 314	TW		
			3	Figurine bottom; ca 1/2	Bis	1 Female figure, shepardess? leaning D on tree? tr of gilt			
			4	Mug; ca 1/2	G	1 Fluted; J.Edwards; President shape;TW very good quality; CM 021-1; CM whole		303	1855-1882 (Wether- bee:52)
			5	Saucer; ca 1/2	G	1 * Impressed "...ETTE SHAPE/...INA";TW ironstone; prob Lafayette shape; undec; like 024-12 (VN312)			1850-1864
			6	Lid rim frag of covered dish	W/G	1 Heavy Blue staining in glaze; 2nd? TB			
			7	Cup base frag	W/G	1 Ca 1/2, little of body	TW		
			8	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1 Small frag			
			9	Toy plate? rim frag	P	1 Unid rim frag			
			10	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec			
			11	Tableware frag	W	1 Unid; tr of Blue T/P			
			12	Bowl? rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P both sides	TB		
			13	Misc frags	W	3 Undec			

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Feat/ Unit	Level Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date	
	(**)			(***)					
FA4		018	14	Storage vessel frag	R	1 Clear glaze int, ext	FSt		
			15	GLASS (W) Perfume bottle; glass stopper missing	C	1 * Embossed "A.LAZELL'S/PERFUME/NEW YORK"; no reuse	P		
			16	(W) Perfume	C	1 * Embossed "E RIMMEL/PARIS AND LONDON"; no reuse	P		
			17[22], 22[10], 23[2]	Bulb forcer	Cob	34 CM 013-19		(G303)	
			18	Lid? frag	C	1 Sunburst pattern inside	P		
			19	Frag; round	M	1 Unid; small frag			
			20	Bottle body frags	A	2 1 thick frag			
			21	Lighting rim frag	C	1			
			24	Frag	Cob	1 Unid; small frag probably part of 018-17,22,23, no mend			
			25	Frag	C	4 Thin; same as 018-21?, no mend			
			26	Flat glass frag	C	1 Window frag?			
			27	METAL (W) Large spike		1 Bent	C		
			28	CLAY Pipe stem frag	K	1 Small frag; possibly unsmoked	SM		
FA4	W 1/2	4 8.7-9.3	022	1 CERAMIC	Bowl/pan, shallow rim frag	R	1 Clear glaze int, ext; probably same as 024-48	FPr	
			2	Flower pot	R	1 CM 024-54,57,60,61,62,64		309	
			3	GLASS Goblet/wine glass; stemmed; frags	C	2 Pressed glass; stem missing; CM 024-80,86,87,88	TB	G304	
			4	Misc frag	C	1 Small frag			
		5-8	Bottle frags	DG	4 Unid				
FA4	W 1/2	5 9.3-10.4	024	1,22 CERAMIC	Soap dish frags; w/strainer; missing lid	W/G	7 * Blue T/P & impressed mark "CAM-BRIAN CHINA", w/Prince of Wales feathers; CM 027-15;030-54 (strainer); CM ca whole	S	327
			2	Plate (small)	W/G	6 CM 023-13,20 etc		(316)	
			3	Cup w/handle	G	2 Undec; ca whole; typical	TW		
			4	Plate rim & base frags	W/G	3 Ca 1/4 of plate; CM 013-2 etc		(302)	
			5	Plate rim frags	P	3 CM 023-9,16 etc		(315)	
			6	Cup; handle missing	W/G	2 CM 023-8,17		(314)	
			7	Plate rim side & base frags	W/G	2 * Printed mark "ELSNORE & FOSTER/ IMPERIAL PARISIAN GRANITE"; undec; 8 in. diam; CM 026-5; CM whole	TB	318 1853-1871 [1862]	
			8	Pitcher (table); handle & spout missing	G	3 CM 023-1,14,19 etc		(310)	
			9	Cup; handle missing	W/G	4 Undec; set w/VN 314	TW		
			10	Saucer rim frags	P	2 CM 023-5 etc		(311)	
			11	Chamber pot rim frags	W/G	3 (M)	S		
			12	Saucer frag	W/G	1 CM 023-6 etc		(312)	
			13	Handle	G	1			
			14	(W) Ointment jar lid	G	1		G/M	
			15	(W) Ointment jar lid	G	1		G/M	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No. Date
FA4			024	16	Plate	G	1 Undec	TB
				17	Deep saucer (small)	W/G	1 Very fine - semi-porcelain? undec; shape early; body late; CM 034-29	TW 325
			18,27	Lid (for covered dish) frag	W/G	1 023-15 etc		(317)
			19	Dish/deep saucer (small) rim frag	W/G	1 * "T&R BOOTE & CO/UNION [SHAPE]"; Reg mark; 5 1/2 in. diam; CM 027- 2,14	TB/TW	326 8/22/1856
			20	Handle frag	W	1 Blue T/P	TW	
			21	Cup base frag	W	1	TW	
			23	Wash Bowl (very large) body frag	W/G	1 * Printed mark, coat of arms w/"W. S G." below; undec; CM 026-15,22,23, 36;027-18,27;030-8,9,10; CM ca whole	S	328
			24	Wash Bowl (large) body frag	CC	1 * Impressed mark "OPAQUE GRANITE CHINA" w/"W.B. & CO" in shield; poss "W.R."; CM 027-11;030-7;034-69	S	329 1834-1854
			25	Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Unid		
			26	Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Unid		
			28	Bowl	W	1 London shape; undec; illegible impressed mark; CM 027-9;034-32	TB	330
			29	Toothbrush holder bottom, rim	W/G	1 Undec; scalloped; CM 026-4;027-17, S 21; CM ca whole	S	331
			30	Cup rim frag	P	1 Undec	TW	
			31,33	Saucer (w/well) rim frags	W/G	2 * Impressed mark "IRONSTONE/HENRY ALCOCK/COBRIDGE/CHINA"; undec; very white; crazed; CM 026-11,34	TW	332 1861-1910 (Godden: 27)
			32	Plate rim frag	P	1 Undec	TB	
			34	Hollowware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec		
			35	Cup rim frag	W/G	1 Undec	TW	
			36	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; undec; tiny frag		
			37	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec; tiny frag		
			38	Cup/pitcher rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P both sides; small frag	TW/TB	
			39	Pitcher? body frag	W	1 Blue T/P ext; small frag	TB	
			40-43	Hollowware frags	W?	4 Unid; burned; slag adhered to frag		
			44	Misc frags	W/G	7 Small frags		
			45	Ointment pot rim & body frag Y ca 1/2	Y	1 Glazed int, ext; top to small, crude jar, poss top to VN 348	G/M	
			46	Storage vessel body frag	S	1 Brown glaze int, ext	FSt	
			47	Body frag	R	1 Unid; glaze int, ext		
			48	Bowl/pan (small) frags	R	15 Light brown w/dark brown puddles; clear thick glaze int, ext; 10 in. diam; poss part of VN 324, no mend	FPr	
			49	Bowl/pan (small) rim frag	R	1 Everted rim; glazed all surfaces; tr of brown blotch dec; CM 026-43; same as 024-48 etc	FPr	324 1841
			50,51	Rim & body frags	R	2		
			52	Body frags	R	2		
			53[4],55	Flower pot rim, body & base	R	5		

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FA4			024 54,57,60,61, 62[3],64[3]	Flower pot rim, body & base	R	10	CM 022-2		(309)	
			56	Flower pot (small) edge	R	1	Thin edged			
			58	Flower pot edge	R	1	Thin edged			
			59	Flower pot base	R	1				
			63	Flower pot body frags	R	2				
			65	Flower pot body frags	R	2				
			66	Flower pot body frag	R	1				
			67	Flower pot misc body frags	R	8				
			68	GLASS (W) Hair tonic bottle	A	1	* Embossed "BARRY'S/TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR/NEW YORK"; pontil	G		1844-1861 (NYC Dir)
			69	(W) Medicine; oval	A	1	Pontil	M		
			70	(W) Perfume/hair dye	C	1	* Embossed "PHALON & SONS/PERFUMER/NEW YORK"; snap case; no reuse	P		Post 1859 (Fike:176)
			71	(W) Olive oil	A	1	Kick-up; mold seam; pontil	F		
			72	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case	M		Post 1851
			73	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case	M		Post 1851
			74	(W) Ink bottle "turtle ink"	A	1	* Embossed "J.M.&S"; off center; Patented 1865 by J. & I.E. Moore, Warren, Mass	P		1865-1900 (Shadel-Spillman: 120)
			75	Fruit jar (massive) base	A	1	* Embossed "MASONS PATENT, NOV. 30 1858"; possibly Crowleytown Mason,	F		Post 1858 (Toulouse: 205)
			76	Bottle body frag	C	1				
			77	Medicine base & body; round	C	3	Neck missing; snap case; ground rim; 7 in. high	M		Post 1851
			78	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder; round	C	1		M		
			79	GLASS/ METAL Lamp w/metal cap	C	1	Base missing	L		
			80,86, 87,88	GLASS Goblet/wine glass; stemmed; frags	C	4	CM 022-3		(G304)	
			81	Medicine base; oval	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			82	Medicine/perfume body frag	C	1	* Embossed "I MINOR ... DRUGISTS/NEW YORK"	M/P		
			83	Medicine/perfume body frag	C	1	Same as 024-82? no mend	M/P		
			84	Bottle body frag	C	1				
			85	Bottle body frag	C	1				
			89	Rim frag	C	1	Unid			
			90[2]-93	Flat glass frags, etched	Cr	5	Cranberry coated; etched floral pattern	C		
			94	Neck & body frag	DG	1	Poss "Dr Townsends sasaparilla"	M		
			95-97	Bottle frags	DG	3	96 base frag; prob same as 024-94, 98; "Dr.Townsends?"			
			98	Misc bottle frags	DG	2	Flat bottles			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			024	99	Medicine rim frag	A	1		M
				100	Medicine bottle frag	A	1		M
				101	Medicine panel frag	A	1 * Embossed "...E.../...ORK..."		M
				102	Misc bottle frag	A	1		
				103	Misc bottle frag		1		
				104	Lighting misc frags	C	6 Thin frags		
				105	Flat glass frag	A	1 1 side coated; photo plate?		P
				106	Flat glass frags	A	4 Window glass?		Cx4
				107	Flat glass sliver	A	1 Window glass?		C
				108	METAL Zinc? frags		23+Unid; folded		
				109	Object seen in negative		2 Unid; object gone, shape remains; ca 1 3/4 in. diam; 1 in. high		
				110	Metal (lead) flat spiked object		1 Unid; w/accretion		
				111	Lead? frag; rimmed		1 Unid		
				112	Strap? frag w/round hole		1 Ca 1 1/2 in. long, 1/2 in. high;		
				113	Nail? frag		1 Hole ca 3/16 in. diam		C
				114	Frag w/fibers attached		1 Unid		
				115	Wire frag		1 Thin; ca 3/4 in. long		
				116	Thimble frag		1 Adult size; 9/16 in. diam		P
				117,118	SLAG? Frags		2		
				119	WOOD Frags		5 Small frags		
				120	(Number not used)				
				121,122	CERAMIC/Buttons		2 4 hole; shirt type; undec		Px2
					GLASS				
				123	STONE/ SHELL/CORAL Water worn objects		5 Beach debris collected deliberately?		
FA4	W 1/2	6	10.3- 027	1	CERAMIC Pitcher, bottom missing	Bis	2 CM 026-3 etc		(319)
		11.3	2,14	2,14	Dish/deep saucer (small) frags	W/G	5 CM 024-19 etc		(326)
				3	Saucer (deep w/well) rim frags	P	2 Undec; ext almost London shape; CM TW 030-14 (same level); CM whole; set w/031-11		346
				4	Doll's head & shoulder	P	1 W/painted detail; top of head missing; 6 holes for attachment to cloth body		T
				5	Cup base & bottom frags	W/G	2 CM 026-30 etc		(323)
				6	Plate rim, body & base frag	W/G	1 CM 023-7 etc		(313)
				7	Cup (large, squat) base & side frag; tr of handle	W/G	1 Paneled; 12 sided; heavy wear on int; CM 030-47;031-34;034-38 [3]		TW 347
				8	(W) Cup plate	W/G	1 Undec		TW
				9	Bowl rim & side frag	W	1 CM 024-28 etc		(330)
				10	Saucer	G	2 CM 023-6 etc		(312)
				11	Wash Bowl (large) rim frag	CC	1 CM 024-24 etc		(329)
				12	(W) Ointment jar bottom	W	1 No lid		
				13	Handle; chamber pot/bowl	W/G	1		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			027 15	Soap dish strainer	W/G	2 CM 024-1,22 etc (soap dish)		(327)	
			16	Figurine frag/trinket box	P	1 CM 021-6 etc		(307)	
			17,21	Toothbrush holder rim & body frag; end of object	W/G	2 CM 024-29 etc		(331)	
			18,27	Wash Bowl frag (very large)	W/G	1 CM 024-23 etc		(328)	
			19,20	Hollowware rim frags	P	2 (M) Unid; undec			
			22	Hollowware body frag	CC/W	1 Unid; chamber pot?			
			23	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; cup?			
			24	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec			TB
			25	Frag	Pe/W	1 Tr of Blue T/P, band?; tiny frag			
			26	Hollowware rim frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P; small cup?			
			28	Tableware body frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P; tiny frag			
			29	Rim & shoulder frag	W	1 Unid hollowware; undec			
			30	Hollowware frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			31	Base of (very small) hollow- ware object	Y	1 Clear glaze int, ext; poor quality;G/M CM 031-39 (see also 034-78,79)		348	
			32	Hollowware frag	R	1 Clear glaze int, ext; storage/tea- pot?			
			33	Bottle rim, neck & body frag	S	1 CM 026-13		(320)	
			34	Flower pot (small)	R	1 Ca 3/4 whole			
			35	Flower pot (small) rim frag	R	1			
			36	Flower pot (small) base & rim frags	R	2			
			37	Misc frags	W	4			
			38 GLASS	Medicine rim & neck; round	A	1 Pontil		M	
			39	(W) Medicine	A	1 Reuse		M	
			40	(W) Medicine vial w/cork	C?	1 Dark material inside bottle		M	
			41	Cruet bottom	C	1 Snap case		TB	Post 1851
			42	(W) Medicine	A	1 No reuse		M	
			43	(W) Medicine	A	1 * Embossed "R.R.R./RADWAY & CO/ NEW YORK/ENTERED" etc; no reuse; (Radway's Ready Relief)		M	1842-1851 (NYC Dir)
			44	(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Possibly citrate of magnesia; snap case?; no reuse		M	Post 1851
			45	(W) Medicine; round	C	1 3 part mold; snap case		M	Post 1851
			46	Medicine base	C	1 Pontil; no reuse; same as 027-48? no mend		M	
			47	Medicine; oval	C	6 Base missing		M	
			48	Pharmaceutical neck, rim & shoulder frags	C	4 Glass stopper missing; same as 027-46?, no mend		M	
			49	Medicine base frags; round	C	4 2 part mold; snap case		M	Post 1851
			50	Medicine base frag; round	C	1		M	
			51	Medicine neck & rim frag	C	1		M	
			52,53	Hair restorer bottle frags	Amyth	2 * Embossed "MRS S.A.ALLENS/WORLD'S G HAIR [RE]STORER/355 BROOME ST/NEW YORK"; CM 030-138-141;031-53,55; 034-228		G312 Ca	1855- 1890 (Fike:212)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date	
FA4			027	54	Misc frag	DG	1 Dr. Townsend type			
			55	Medicine; round	A	5 Pontil; ca whole	H			
			56	Medicine base; round	C	1 Ca 1 1/2 in. diam; thick body; no reuse; snap case	H		Post 1851	
			57	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder	A	1 Possibly same as 027-50, no mend				
			58	Frag	C	1 Unid; thin, no mold marks				
			59	Shoulder? frag	C	1 Unid; thin				
			60	Frag	C	1 Unid; pressed glass				
			61	Frag	C	11 Thin; possibly same as 027-46,48, no mend				
			62	Tumbler/goblet rim	C	1			TB	
			63	Bottle body frag; round	A	1				
			64	Bottle body frag; round	C	1				
			65	Bottle body frag; round	C	1				
			66	Flat glass frag	C?	1 Tiny frag				
			67-83	Window glass frags, etched	Cr	17 Red w/etched clear floral design; window glass?			Cx17	
			84	Window glass frags, etched	Cr	5 Small frags				
			85 METAL	Nails		2 Badly corroded; 1 ca 5 in. long, 1 Cx2 ca 3 in. long				
			86,87	Frame? side; copper/brass		2 Thin; 3 1/4 x 2 3/4 in.			P	
			88 WOOD	Worked frag; round		1 1 5/8 in. long				
			89 CERAMIC	Button		1 4 hole			P	
			90 GLASS	Button		1 Small 4 hole button			P	
			91 STONE	Slate pencil frag		1 Pointed end			P	
			92 FABRIC	Upholstery type		1			D	
			93 STONE	Water worn object		1 Flat; oval; see 024-123				
94 SEEDS	Misc		- Unid; small							
FA4	W 1/2	7 11.3/4-031 12.25	1	CERAMIC Bowl (small)	W	1 * Stamped "DAVENPORT '52"(refers to TB year); London shape; undec; ca whole; transitional vessel			1852	
			2	Plate frags	W/G	2 *Impressed mark "S&E HUGHES/STONE";TB undec; 9 in. diam; CM 034-11; very heavy wear on face; CM ca whole			349	
			3	Shaving/toothbrush mug; handle missing	W	1 Blue T/P "Cracked Ice" pattern; Flow blue; CM 034-74; CM ca whole	S		350	1840-1900
			4	Covered dish lid; knob missing	W	4 * Impressed "J&G ALCOCK/CAMBRIDGE" round high lid	TB			1839-1846 (Godden: 27)
			5	Storage vessel side	R	9 Straight sided; clear glaze int; ext dark brown decoration & incised bands; 5 1/2 in. high; 8 in. diam CM 034-82; CM ca whole	FSt		351	
			6	Dish/pot (oval, small) rim & end	W/G	1 Undec; rim for tie down lid?; 4 in. long; CM 034-65	TB		352	
			7	Bowl (small)/breakfast cup,	W	2 Ca 5 1/4 in. top diam; lightly	TB			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			031	handleless		paneled			
			8	Cup side frags; side missing; handleless	W	2 Sprigged design; blue, red & green sharp-edged double curve shape			1820-1860
			9	Cup; handleless; double-curved shape	W	1 "2" painted on bottom; painted sprigged design; green leaves & black stem; no flowers; CM 034-72, 73; CM whole	TW	353	1820-1860
			10	(W) Cup (tall), handleless	W	1 Sprigged design, green, blue, red & black; all sprigged designs different	TW		
			11	Saucer (deep w/well) ca 1/2	P	1 Undec; CM 034-13; CM whole	TW	354	
			12	Knob from covered dish lid	G	1	TB		
			13	Chamber pot rim frag	W	1	S		
			14,47	Cup rim frags, large, squat; tr of handle attachment	G	2 Paneled; 12 sided; CM 034-37; CM ca whole	TW	355	
			15	Dish (small) rim frag	W/G	1 CM 030-25 etc		(339)	
			16	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 * Impressed mark "PORCELAIN/OPAQUE ...J/T&G..."; undec; 9 1/2 in. diam; CM 034-8; CM whole	TB	356	
			17[2],19,25 40	Platter (small) rim frags	W/G	5 CM 030-26,43 etc		(340)	
			18	Cup rim & handle attachment	W/G	1 CM 026-30 etc		(323)	
			20	Saucer (deep) rim frag	W/G	1 CM 030-56 etc		(345)	
			21	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1	TB		
			22	Body frag	R	1 Unid; glaze int, ext			
			23	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			24,46	Plate rim frag	W	1 * Impressed mark "JOHN RIDGWAY"; undec; 10 1/4 in. diam; CM 034-9	TB	357	1830-1855
			26,27	Cup	P	2 CM 030-21 etc		(337)	
			28	Lid (for cup) frags	P	4 CM 030-20		(336)	
			29	Cup (handled) rim frag	P	1 Undec; handle missing; almost pedestaled; very white; CM 034-35; CM ca whole	TW	358	
			30	Chamber pot rim frags	W/G	2	S		
			31	Pitcher/ewer handle (elaborate)	W/G	1 Undec body; pedestal base; CM 034-1; CM whole	TB	359	
			32	Handle	W/G	2 6 in. long			
			33	Chamber pot handle	W/G	1			
			34	Cup handle	W/G	1 CM 027-7 etc		(347)	
			35	Cup handle frag	P	1	TW		
			36,48	Soap dish body corner frags	W	2 CM 030-39,40 etc		(342)	
			37,38[2]	Soap dish lid (small)	W	3 Elaborate loop handle; CM 033-1,3	S	362	
			39	Base (very small) hollow-ware object	Y	2 CM 027-31		(348)	
			41	Ointment pot base (small)	CC	1 Undec; tie down rim for lid; CM 033-2,4;034-62,64; all level 7	G/M	360	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			031 42	Saucer (deep)	P	1 * "2" incised on base; angled ext matches VN 346 (& 358?); CM 034-14	TW	361	
			43	Cup rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P scene ext; patterned int	TW		
			44	Misc tableware frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P	TB		
			45	Misc frag	W	1 Blue T/P on 1 side; small frag			
			49	Body frag	W/G	1 Unid; rectangular shape?			
			50	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			51	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			52	Misc frags	W/G/P	3 1 piece porcelain			
			53,55	GLASS Hair restorer bottle base & side frags (Mrs. Allens)	Amyth	2 CM 027-52,53 etc		(G312)	
			54	Bottle body frag	Am	1 CM 030-79,124 etc		(305)	
			56	Hock wine base & body frags	Br	2 Blow pipe pontil scar; CM 034-105, AB 245		G314	
			57	Mineral water bottle	DG	1 * Embossed "HANBURY SMITH/MINERAL WATER"; some reuse; ca whole	B		1860-1868 (NYC Dir)
			58,71	Bottle frags	A	8 * Embossed "SANDS SARSAPARILLA/GENUINE/NEW YORK"; blow pipe pontil scar; CM 034-111; neck prob 031-81, no mend	B	G315	Post 1848 (fike:220)
			59-65	Bottle frags	DG	7 * Embossed "DR TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA/ALBANY"; pontil; CM 034-86[61]; Note: 61,64,65 prob part of same bottle but no mend	M	G316	1841-1870 (Geismar: 1989)
			66	Medicine frags	A	6 * Embossed "...192 BROADWAY/[R?]ING/C[HEMIST?]" poss C.H.Ring	M		
			67	Medicine; round	A	2 Pontil	M		
			68	Olive oil body; neck missing	A	2 High kick-up; no reuse	F		
			69	Medicine/food bottle; round	A	1 Kick-up; pontil; no reuse	F/M		
			70	Olive oil seal; ca 1/2	G	1 * Embossed "...OR. BORDE.../... REPUS (inverted). CLAIRIFI..."; [super fine olive oil clarified/ John Durand/Bordeaux for export]; kick-up; CM 034-94,95,231	F	G317	
			72	(W) Tumbler	C	2 Ground pontil;crizzled/devitrified	TB		
			73	Medicine	C	3 Snap case; no reuse; ca whole	M		Post 1851
			74	(W) Medicine (small)	C	1 Fluted; snap case	M		Post 1851
			75	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	1 CM 034-123 (same level)	M	G318	
			76	Medicine base; round	A	1 Pontil	M		
			77	Bottle neck, rim & shoulder	A	1 Unid; thin glass			
			78	Tumbler base	A	1 Badly devitrified; small diam	TB		
			79[3],95	Tumbler neck, body & base	C	4 Ground pontil; small diam; CM 034-199	TB	G313	
			80	Medicine/perfume neck & rim	C	1 Finished for glass stopper	M/P		
			81	Medicine? neck	A	1			Late 19th C
			82	Medicine neck,rim & shoulder	C	1 Thin glass			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			031	83	Medicine neck & rim frag	C	1	M		
				84	Olive oil/wine bottle rim	A	1 Applied rim (ribbon)	F/AB		
				85	Olive oil bottle rim & neck	A	1	F		
				86	Lamp? base	C	1 Unid; bed-side type of lamp; pontil			
				87	Fruit/species jar rim & shoulder	A	1 CM 030-131 etc		(G308)	
				88	Dish (candy) side	C	1 Pressed glass; CM 034-215	TB	G319	
				89	Dish frag	C	1 Sunburst pattern on base; pressed	TB		
				90	Object	Amyth	1 Unid; Purple glass; decorative	D		
				91	Globe? edge frags	C	3 Ground rim; pressed glass			
				92	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	2	TB		
				93	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	2 Ground pontil; some reuse; CM 034-185	TB	G320	
				94	Medicine; w/contents hardened; oval	A	1 Contents yellowed; shoulder broken; M pontil; ca whole			
			96,97,99,101	Tumbler rim frags	C	4 Unrelated				
			98,100	Tumbler frags	C	2 Pressed glass; CM 034-184	TB	G321		
			102,105	Tumbler (large - 1/2 quart) frags	C	2 Fluted; ground pontil; CM 034-190, 207,208	TB	G322		
			103	Base of stemmed glass/goblet	C	1 Ground pontil; CM 034-212	TB	G323		
			104,108	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	2 Ground pontil; some reuse; CM 034-187	TB	G324		
			106,107	Tumbler body frags	C	3	TB			
			109	Globe frags	C/Fr	6 Some etched/frosted, no mends	L			
			110	Misc bottle frags	A	9				
			111	Molded glass frags	C	2 Unid; unrelated				
			112	Chimney/glass rim	C	1 May be same as 031-113, no mend				
			113	Chimney/glass rim	C	1				
			114	Tumbler/glass frag	C	1 No design; CM 033-21	TB	G325		
			115,116	Food bottle rim frags	C	2 Rolled over rims; CM 034-137	F	G326		
			117	Lamp? frags	C	11 Thin frags				
			118	Misc bottle frags	G	2 Unrelated				
			119	Hock wine bottle body frag	Br	1 Mold seam; CM 034-103,106,239,241	AB	G327		
			120	Misc bottle frags	Br	2				
			121	Bottle neck & rim frags	A	2 Unid; medicine?				
			122	Misc bottle frags	A	18				
			123	Misc frags	C	6 Unid				
			124	Frag	C	1 Pontil				
			125	Flat glass	A?	1 1 side coated; photo plate?	P			
			126	Flat glass	A	6 Window glass	Cx6			
			127	METAL & Brooch STONE		1 Green glass in center & baguettes; pin missing	P	1875-1890 (Mariachin:pc)		
			128	METAL Objects, copper/brass		6 3 edged alike				
			129	Misc frags		2 Feathered, thin frags				
			130	Spring/wire frags		6 Copper/brass or merely stained				
			131	Metal frags		3 Unid; possible nail, not determined				

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			031	132 CLAY Pipe stem	K	1	SM		
				133 CERAMIC/Buttons		3 4 hole; various sizes; plain	Px3		
				134 GLASS Button		1 4 hole; ribbed edge	P		
				135 BONE? Worked piece		1 Unid; rosette top			
				136 Worked piece		1 Part of a tube?			
				137 Toothbrush (small)		1 4 row bristles; ca whole, tip missing	S		
				138 Chess piece frag		1	P		
				139 BONE Nit comb frag		1	S		
				140 Nit comb frag (small)		1 1 3/4 in. long; ca whole	S		
				141 SHELL Hair comb frag		1 Decorative; tortise shell	G		
				142 RUBBER Comb		1 * Stamped "I.R.COMB CO. GOODYEAR'S PATENT"	G		Post 1858
				143 Comb frag		1 Possibly same material as 031-143	G		
				144 STONE Slate pencil tip frag		1	P		
				145 ??? Frag		1 Unid; composition?			
				146 FABRIC Frags		3 1 upholstery type; 2 canvas-like	D		
				147 ??? Frag		1 Unid; possibly shoe part?			
				148 WOOD Frags		9+Charred			
				149 METAL Coin; Spanish colonial		1 "FOUR REALES" - Mexico	P		1821
				150 SEEDS Assorted		-			
				151 Peach pit frags		13			
FA4				Artifacts from interface w/031; perimeter of level 7					
W 1/2	7	11.3/	033	1,3[3] CERAMIC Soap dish lid (small) frags	W/G	4 CM 031-37,38			(362)
		12.25	2,4	Ointment pot	CC	1 CM 031-41 etc			(360)
			5	Ointment pot body frag	CC/W	1 Poss same as 033-4			
			6,9,12	Saucer; ca 1/2	P	4 Undec; has imperfection, 2nd?; no TW match to others; CM 034-59,60;037-1			363
			7	Bowl (small) rim, side & base	W/G	3 CM 030-25 etc			(339)
			8	Cup? rim frag	W	1 Tiny frag			
			10	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			11	Rim/base frag	W	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			13	Rim/base frag	W	1 Unid; tiny frag			
			14	GLASS Tumbler rim & side frag	C	1			TB
			15	Medicine base; round	A	1 Pontil; reuse			M
			16	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder	A	1 Thin; vial type			M
			17	Photo? flat glass; shaped edges	A	1 1 side coated; possibly emulsion			P
			18	Flat glass frag	Y/A	1 Unid; thick			
			19	Flat glass frag	F	1 Frosted & designed; thin			
			20	Lamp/glass/tumbler rim frag?	C	1			
			21	Tumbler/glass rim frag	C	1 CM 031-114			(G325)
			22	Flat glass frag	A	1 Window? glass			
			23	Misc frag	A	1			

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			(**)				(***)			
FA4			033	24 Lamp chimney? frags	C	5	Thin			
				25 METAL Coin; token/foreign		1		P		1891 (Parella: pc)
				26 STONE Slate pencil tip		1		P		
FA4	W 1/2	8	12.25- 041	1 CERAMIC Chamber pot rim	W	1		S		
			13/13.5	2 Frag	E	1	Unid; w/gray matrix			
				3 GLASS Tumbler base	C	1	Ground pontil; reuse; CM 037-8; CM whole	TB	G336	
				4 Medicine; round	A	1	Ca 1 1/4 in. diam; no reuse	M		
				5 Tumbler base	C	1	Ground pontil; no reuse; CM 037-12	TB	G337	
				6,7 Medicine rim, neck & shoulder frags	C	2	(M) Thin glass	M		
				8 Olive jar/flacon base frag	Am	1	CM 036-9 etc		(G335)	
				9 Tumbler body frag	C	1		TB		
				10 Ale/mineral water frags	DT	3	(M) CM 034-97,98		(G329)	
				11 Body frags	C	4	Thin			
				12 Misc frags	A	3	All same color			
				13 Misc frag	DA	1	Thick; probably same as 0-41-10, no mend			
				14 Flat frag; 1/2 of round base?		1	Unid; ca 7/8 in. diam			
FA4	E 1/2	1	5.3- 014	Not screened						
			6.3	1 CERAMIC Hollowware rim frag	P	1	Unid; tr of gilt			
				2 Hollowware base frag	W/G	1	Unid			
				3 Ointment jar? base frag	W	1	Small frag			
				4 [2],5 Base frag	W/G	3	* T/P mark "...OM YORK W..."; probably same as 014-2; thick ironstone			
				6 Flower pot rim	R	1				
				7 Storage vessel frag	R	1	Tiny frag; clear glaze both sides	FSt		
				8 Storage vessel frag	R	1	Tiny frag; clear glaze on 1 side	FSt		
				9 Chamber pot? frag	W	1	Unid			
				10 GLASS Bluing bottle; oval	A	1	* Embossed "WYCKOFF & COS/UNION BLUING/*"; ca whole	P		
				11 Bottle rim & neck frags	Y/G	3	Screw top?; no reuse; colored w/ uranium/discolored yellow; same as 014-14 etc, no mend			
				12 Bottle base frag	A	1	Pontil; no reuse			
				13 Medicine? base & side; square	A	1	* Embossed			
				14,16,17,18 Catsup? bottle side frags	C/Y	4	* Embossed "<CGCO>" see card 015-13; pressed glass; discolored; modern; CM 015-13	F	G301	Modern
				15 Catsup bottle frag	C/Y	1	Poss Curtice Brothers; pressed glass; CM 015-12,14,15	F	G302	Prob 20th C
				19,20 Misc frags	Y	2				

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FA4			014	21 Beverage bottle frag	G	1 Small frag; color applied writing	B	Post 1930
				22 Bowl? rim	C	1 Pressed glass		
			23,24	(W?) Lens-like shaped pieces	C	2 Both same shape		
				25 Bottle frag	DG	1 * Embossed "...SON...?"		
				26 Misc bottle frag	DG	1 Thick		
				27 Misc bottle frag	Br	1 Thick		
				28 Misc bottle frag	Br	1 Thin		
				29 Flat glass frags	Cr/Fr	3 Cranberry coated; tr of frosting; window?	C	
				30 Rim frag	Y	1 Unid; discolored (yellow); thick		
				31 Misc frag	M	1 Tiny frag; milk glass		
				32 METAL Wire frags; copper/brass		8 1 twisted at joint; thin		
				33 Wire "holder"		1		
				34 CLAY Pipe bowl frag	K	1 Unburned	SM	
				35 HORN Hair comb frag		1 Curved; large teeth	G	
				36 CELLUL- Comb tooth OID/PLASTIC		1 Aqua	G	
				37 SHELL Button (tiny)		1 2 hole; mother-of-pearl	P	
FA4								
E 1/2	2	6.3- 7.3	015	1,4,7 CERAMIC Cup (small) w/handle missing	W/G	3 (M) Ca 1/2; undec	TW	
				2 Dish (deep) rim	P	1 Tr of gilt; similar to 021-3 (VN 305), no mend	TB	
				3 Tile, bathroom corner	E	1 White glaze		Modern
				5 Rim frag	W	1 Unid		
				6 Saucer base frag	P	1 Undec	TW	
				8 Misc frag	W	1		
				9 Ointment pot/jar? frag	Y	1 Lead glaze; 1 of the small narrow vessels; see also 031-39;027-31, (VN 348), no mend	G/M	
				10 GLASS Misc frag	M	1 Tiny frag; discolored yellow		
				11 Bottle body frag	C?	1 Discolored yellow		
			12,14,15	Catsup bottle frags	C/Y	3 CM 014-15		(G302)
				13 Catsup? bottle base	C/Y	1 CM 014-14,16,17,18		(G301)
				16 Bottle body frag	C/Y	1 Pressed glass; prob part of VN G302		
				17 Frag	C	1 Unid; discolored yellow		
			18,19	Bottle body frags	C/Y	2 Thick; discolored yellow; unrelated		
				20 Beverage bottle top frag	C/Y	1 Blob top; discolored yellow	B	
				21 Chimney? rim frag	C/Y	1 Unid; cone shaped; discolored yellow; top diam - 1 1/8 in.	L	
				22 Bottle frag	A	1 Thick		
				23 Flat glass frag	A	1 Thin		
				24 Medicine neck & rim	A	1	M	
				25 Misc bottle frag	Br	1		
				26 Flat glass frag	Cr	1 Cranberry coated; window glass? decorative	C	
				27 METAL Clothing fastner		2 Clamp-type; decorative	P	
				28 Flat metal piece w/casing		1 1 in. long x 1/8 in. diam; round		

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FA4			015	29	Tubular casing; distorted		1	Same as 015-28, but no insertion			
				30	Tube frag; crimped		1	Tiny diam			
				31	Spike		1	Ca 6 in. long; bent	C		
				32	CERAMIC/Button GLASS		1	4 hole; 1 1/6 in. diam	P		
FA4											
E 1/2	3	7.3-		1	CERAMIC Misc frag	W/G	1	Small frag			
(Ash)	8.3	020	2-7		Flower pot (large) rim, body R base frags		6	CM 011-8 etc			(301)
				8	GLASS Bottle body frag	Br	1				
				9	Bottle body frag	C	1	Pressed; prob same as 015-13 etc			
				10	Flat glass frag	Cr	1	Cranberry coated; badly devitrified; small; window glass; decorative			
				11	Bottle (large) rim & neck	A	1	Ca 1/3			
				12	Chimney rim frag	C	1	Conical shape; ground rim	L		
FA4											
E 1/2	4	8.3-	021	1	CERAMIC Mug w/handle	W/G	2	CM 018-4 etc			(303)
	9.3			2	Cup (handleless); ca 2/3	W/G	1	Embossed design "Lily of the Valley"; poor quality; CM 023-4	TW		304 1858-1882
				3	Tall saucer/very small dish rim frag	P	4	Gilt edge; double curved; CM 023-10; CM whole	TW/TB		305
				4	Ointment jar lid (small)	W/G	1	Very small ca 2 in. diam; CM w/023-3, whole base; CM whole	G/M		306
				5	Chamber pot body frag	W	1				
				6	Figurine/trinket box; boat frag; poss gondolier in boat w/water	P	1	Polychrome; molded (visible lines);D poss toothbrush holder? CM 023-2;026-25;027-16			307
			7,9-11,12[4], 13		Flower pot (large) w/handle frags	R	9	CM 011-8 etc			(301)
				8	Flower pot (large) frag	R	1	Probably same as 021-7 etc; no mend			
				14	Flower pot (small) rim & side	R	1				
				15	Flower pot rim & side frag	R	1	CM 023-27			308
				16	Misc flower pot body frag	R	1				
				17	GLASS (W) Hair dressing	A	1	* Embossed "BARRY'S/TRICOPHEROUS/ FOR THE SKIN/AND HAIR/NEW YORK"; pontil	G		1844-1861 (NYC Dir)
				18	METAL Hook "S" shape; for fixture?		1	Badly corroded	H		
				19	Canopy; for fixture		1		L		
				20	Spring; copper		1	1 1/4 in. diam			
				21	SLAG Frags		2				
				22	METAL Coin; large cent		1	Produced 1793-1857, in use till 1900	P		1793-1900
FA4	Perimeter										
E 1/2	4	8.3-	023	1[3],	CERAMIC Pitcher (table) body, rim, & base	W/G	5	Similar to various Draped leaf & Holly patterns; CM 024-8	TB		310 Ca 1860s (Wether- bee:78,
	9.3		14,19								

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			023							82,84)
			2	Figurine/trinket box; boat part w/water	P	1	CM 021-6 etc		(307)	
			3	(W) Ointment pot bottom	W	1	CM 021-4 (lid)		(306)	
			4	Cup (handleless)	W/G	1	CM 021-2		(304)	
			5	Saucer	P	1	Very regular molded elaborate fluted design; CM 024-10;026-17,33; 030-15; CM 1/2	TW	311	
			6	Saucer rim & base frag	W/G	1	* "[LAYFAYETTE] SHAPE"/Clementson mark; undec; white but crazed body; CM 024-12;027-10	TW	312	1850-1864 (Wetherbee:63)
			7	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	* Almost illegible stamped mark "LIVESLEY, POWELL & CO"; thick; undec; crazed; CM 026-7,19,20,37; 027-6; CM whole	TB	313	1851-1866 (Godden: 392)
			8[2],17	Cup (tall w/handle) frags	W/G	3	Handle missing; undec; slight double curve; CM 024-6	TW	314	
			9,16	Plate (small) rim frags	P	2	Plain rim; 7 in. diam; CM 024-5[3], 32;026-16[1]; CM whole	TB	315	
			10	Tall saucer/very small dish	P	1	CM 021-3[4]		(305)	
			11	Saucer rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TW		
			12	Saucer rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TW		
			13,20	Plate rim & base frags	W/G	2	* Impressed mark (large) "B&C/S... VRES"; Bridgwood & Clark? undec; thin rim; CM 024-2;026-28	TB	316	1857-1864
			15	Lid for covered dish (oval)	W/G	1	Embossed "Lily of the Valley" design; very white; crazed; CM 024-18,27;026-12,18	TB	317	1858-1882
			18	Tableware base frag	W/G	1	Unid	TB		
			21	Plate rim & body interface	P	1	Undec; prob same 023-9,16, no mend			
			22	Hollowware rim frag	P?	1	Unid; burned			
			23	Ointment jar, body & rim frag	W	1	* Printed mark Black T/P "[H]OLLO- WAYS [O]INTMENT...THE CURE OF [S]C ROFULA...RATE..."etc; English made	G/M		Post 1838 (Fike:100)
			24	Handle frag	W/G	1				
			25	Flower pot body frags	R	2				
			26	Flower pot (large) frags	R	12	CM 011-8 etc		(301)	
			27	Flower pot rim frag	R	1	CM 021-15		(308)	
			28 GLASS	(W) Medicine; oval	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			29	(W) Medicine; oval	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			30	Tumbler/goblet rim & side	C	1		TB		
			31	Chimney? body frag	C	1		L		
			32	Tumbler/goblet rim frag	C	1		TB		
			33	Bottle body frag	DG	1				
			34	Rim frag	C	1	Rolled rim, like 031-115,116; no mend			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)								
FA4			023	35	Flat glass frag	Cr	1 Cranberry coated	C		
				36 METAL	Corner bracket		1 Reinforcement frag	H		
				37 BONE	Implement handle		1 Button hook/knife? handle	P		
				38 SEEDS	Assorted		- From soil			
FA4										
E 1/2	5	9.3- 10.3	026	1[3], 8[2],24 2[5],31	CERAMIC (W) Covered dish lid; round (W) Plate	W/G	5 Tureen lid?; 9 1/4 in. diam; elaborate floral finial	TB		
				3	Pitcher base (large)	P	1 Illegible mark; "Acorn" pattern; Bennington ribbon mark; Parian glaze int only; 9 in. diam CM 027-1;030-70; CM ca whole	TB	319	1852-1858 (Barret: 41)
				4	Toothbrush holder; ca 3/4	W/G	2 CM 024-29 etc	S		(331)
				5	Plate frags	W/G	3 CM 024-7			(318)
				6	(W) Plate	W	3 * "PG" prob Pearl Granite; undec; just under 10 in. diam	TB		
			7,19,20,37		Plate	W/G	4 CM 023-7 etc			(313)
			9		Toothbrush holder w/inter- ior props	W/G	2 Gilt stripe on ext (copper over green?)	S		
			10		Chamber pot base frags	W	2	S		
			11,34		Saucer frags	W/G	2 CM 024-31,33 etc.			(332)
			12,18		Lid for covered dish, oval	W/G	3 CM 023-15 etc			(317)
			13		Pottery (beer) bottle, base	S	1 Illegible, round, impressed mark; honey & amber; CM 027-33; CM whole	AB		320
			14		Plate rim, base & side frag	W/G	1 CM 013-2 etc			(302)
			15,22,23,36		Wash Bowl, large, frags	W/G	4 CM 024-23 etc			(328)
			16		Plate, small	P	2 CM 023-9,16 etc			(315)
			17,33		Saucer rim frags	P	2 CM 023-5 etc			(311)
			21		Saucer; flat, odd shape	W/G	1 Raised ring; CM 030-16; CM whole	TW		321
			25		Figurine/trinket box "boy in boat"; boat part	P	1 CM 021-6 etc			(307)
			26		Cup? rim frag	P?	1 Burned w/slag			
			27		Cup/bowl rim frag	W/G	1 Undec			
			28		Plate rim frag	W/G	1 CM 023-13,20 etc			(316)
			29		Cup (large w/handle) body frag	W/G	1 "Lily of the Valley" design (shape not exact match in Wetherbee) very white; crazed; CM 030-11;034-47; CM whole	TW	322	1858-1882
			30		Cup (tall w/handle) rim frag	W/G	1 Double curved shape; no crazing; very white; heavy int stir marks; CM 030-28,38,45;027-5;031-18	TW	323	
			32		Rim frag	P	1 Unid; sharply scalloped			
			35		Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			38		Frag		1 Unid; burned			
			39		Chamber pot body frag	W	1			
			40		Storage vessel body frag	S	1 Brown slip int, ext	Fst		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4		026	41	Misc frag	W/G	1			
			42	Pitcher? (small) rim frag	R	1	Scalloped; clear glaze int, ext		
			43	Dish/bowl rim	R	1	CM 024-49	(324)	
			44	Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
			45	Storage vessel? frag	R	1	Unid		
			46	Flower pot base frag	R	1			
			47	Flower pot body frag	R	1			
			48	(W) Pottery bottle	S	1	* Stamped "VITREOUS STONE BOTTLES P .../WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB/J. BOURNE/PATENTEE/DENBY & CODNER PARK POTTERY NEAR DENBY"; master ink		1833-1861
			49	GLASS (W) Medicine; round	A	1	Citrate of magnesia"; note extra mold seam; some reuse	M	
			50	(W) Extract bottle	C	1	Snap case	F	Post 1851
			51	Tumbler (small) rim, side & base frags	C	3	(M) Ground pontil	TB	
			52	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case	M	Post 1851
			53	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M	Post 1851
			54	(W) Dye bottle; oval	A	1	* Embossed "HOWE & STEVENS/FAMILY DYE COLORS"; ground? pontil; no reuse	P	
			55	Medicine base & body	A/Bl	1	* Embossed "RRR/...DWAY & CO/... NEW YORK/...D ACCORD TO [AJCT OF CONGRESS"; Radways Ready Relief	M	1848-1851 (NYC Dir)
			56	(W) Medicine/food	C	1	Folded lip; 3 pc mold; snap case	M/F	Post 1851
			57	Bottle neck & rim frag	C	1			
			58	Bottle neck? frag	A	1			
		59,66,68		Bottle neck, rim, side & shoulder frags; oval	C	3			
			60	Lamp/bottle frag	C	1		L	
			61	Lamp? handle frag	C	1			
			62	Handle connection frag	C	1			
			63	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	1	* Embossed "R..." prob part of R.R.R. (026-55); no mend	M	
			64	Bottle body frag	A	1			
			65	Bottle? misc frag	C	1	Unid		
			67	Misc frag	C	1	Thick; small frag		
			69	Misc bottle frag	A	1			
			70	Misc frag	C	1	Window?		
			71	Bitters bottle frag	DG	1	* Embossed "DR J.H[OSTETTER'S]/ STO[MACH] (Fike:36)	M	Post 1853 (Young: 127)
		72-77		Bottle frags	DG	7	Unrelated; may be same as 026-78; shape a puzzle		
			78	Bottle base & side frag	DG	1			
		79-84		Window frags, etched	Cr/Fr	6	Cranberry coated & frosted; like others in feature & throughout site	C	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)			(***)					
FA4			026	85 METAL	Square shape rod		1	Badly corroded; 3/4 in. long			
				86	Ring & screw attachment		1	2 1/2 in. diam	H		
				87	"T" shaped object		1	Badly corroded; 2 1/2 x 3 in.			
				88	Copper/brass? frags		3	1 w/rounded end			
				89	Frag		1	Unid; ca 1 1/4 in. long; corroded			
				90	Frag		1	Unid; badly corroded			
				91	Steel rod frag		1	Ca 3/8 in. diam; 3 in. long			
				92 STONE	Slate frag		1				
				93	Slate pencil body frag		1		P		
				94 CORAL	Water worn object		1	Ca 3/4 in. diam			
				95 MICA	Frag		-				
				96 SEEDS	Assorted		-	Unid			
FA4	E 1/2	6 10.3- 11.3	030	1 CERAMIC	Ointment jar bottom	W	1	* Impressed on bottom "2"; 2 1/4 in. diam	G/M		
				2	(W) Plate	W	1	Ca 4 1/4 in. diam (top measurement) 1 of many of this type & size (027-8;034-16); undec; slightly thick; transitional; 3 (triangular) prop marks on faces; poss saucer for sprigged cup; slight wear on face	TB		
				3,32,33,34	(W) Cup w/handle	W/G	4	Undec; simple oval shape	TW		
				4	(W) Pitcher (small, table, 5 in. tall)	W	1	Incised bands (2); dipped shape but no slip; transitional	TW		
				5	(W) Mug/shaving mug	P	8	Undec; crazed; soapy-look porcelain	TW/S		
				6	(W) Spittoon (small, squat)	P	17	Simple embossed abstract design; 3 in. high; decorated emptying holes; "B" incised on base; funnel shaped top	S		
				7	Wash bowl (large) frags	CC	11	CM 024-24 etc		(329)	
				8[12],9[3],10	Wash bowl (large) frags	W/G	16	CM 024-23 etc		(328)	
				11	Cup (large) w/handle	W/G	7	CM 026-29 etc		(322)	
				12,13,30	Lid for serving dish, w/ part of handle; corner frags	W/G	6	* Reg mark; James Edwards "Oak"? pattern; similar to "Portland shape"; CM 034-67,68	TB		334 9/29/1851
				14	Saucer (deep w/well)	P	3	CM 027-3		(346)	
				15	Saucer body, base & rim frags	P	5	CM 023-5 etc		(311)	
				16	Saucer, flat	W/G	2	CM 026-21 etc		(321)	
				17[9],50	(W) Platter (oval)	W/G	10	* Stamped "J.CLEMENTSON/LAFAYETTE SHAPE/IRONSTONE CHINA" 16 in. diam	TB		Early 1850s (Wetherbee:63)
				18	Chamber pot (large)	CC/Pe	6	Very late Pe; mold seams visible; CM 034-27; CM ca whole; matches more or less to VN 329	S		335
				19	(W) Cup (tall) w/handle	W/G	1	Undec; slightly double curved; good quality; similar to VN 314	TW		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)				
FA4		030	20	Cover (w/knob ring) for Chinese bowl (see 030-21)	P	8 Tr of leafed branch decoration same as 030-22; white; egg shell P; not export; CM 031-28	TB/TW	336	19th C
			21	Covered bowl, handleless, Chinese (see 030-20)	P	5 Undec; thin, white; egg shell P; not export; CM 031-26,27;034-30,58	TB/TW	337	19th C
			22	Plate, Chinese (see 030-20 & 21)	P	8 Thin, white; egg shell P; shadow of overglaze design; hand painted willow, duck & water; evidence of of hand painted Chinese characters on base?; not export	TB		19th C
			23	Handle frag	W/G	1 "Oak" design; see VN 334			
			24	Saucer (small, no well) frag ca 1/2	W	1 Undec; CM 034-28; CM ca whole	TW	338	
			25	Dish/Bowl rim, side & base frag	W/G	1 * Stamped mark "J.&G. ALCOCK/COBRIDGE"; shape of deep soup plate but only 7 in. diam; CM 031-15;033-7	TB	339	1839-1896
			26[31,43	Platter (small) frags	W/G	4 * Stamped mark "PORCELAINE/OPAQUE/J.WEDGEWOOD"; rectangular w/chamfered corners; CM 031-17,19,25,40; 034-17,21,23	TB	340	1841-1860
			27[21,44	Chamber pot rim frag	CC/Pe	3 Very late Pe; CM 034-2	S	341	
			28,38,45	Cup (tall w/handle) frags	G	7 CM 026-30 etc		(323)	
			29	Handle frags	W	4			
			31	Cup (squat) handle	W/G	1 Paneled (12); CM 034-34; CM whole	TW	333	
			35,36	Handle frags	W/G	2 Possibly same as 030-31, no mend			
			37	Cup rim frags	W/G	2 (M) Embossed pattern illegible	TW		
			39,40	Soap dish rim frags	W/G	2 Undec; CM 031-36,48;034-66	S	342	
			41	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 * "JOHN ALCOCK/IMPERIAL IRONSTONE CHINA"; coat of arms, lion & unicorn; undec; 9 in. diam; CM 034-6; CM ca whole	TB	343	1853-1861 (Godden: 27)
			42	Plate/platter rim frag	W/G	1 Gothic-like; fluted; CM 034-19,20	TB	344	
			44	Chamber pot rim frag	W	1 Possibly same as 030-18, no mend	S		
			46	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; tr of gilt			
			47	Cup; ca 1/2; w/tr of handle	W/G	1 CM 027-7 etc		(347)	
			48	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			49,57	Cup plate/saucer (small)	W	2 Undec; poss same as VN 325, no mend	TB/TW		
			51	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1	TB		
			52	Hollowware rim frag	P	1 * Misc embossed pattern			
			53	Plate? rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P	TB		
			54	Strainer rim frag	W	1 CM 024-1,22 etc		(327)	
			55	Chamber pot/bowl base frag	W	1	S		
			56	Saucer (very large) frag	W	1 Lightly paneled; James Edwards/Dale Hall; CM 031-20;034-10,24; CM ca whole	TW	345	1842-1882
			58	Cup body frag	W/G	1 Embossed pattern "Lily of the Valley"	TW		1858-1882

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			030	59	Pitcher body frag	W/G	1 Undec; shaped	TW		
				60	Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Unid			
				61	Misc frag	W/G	1			
				62	Hollowware frag	W/G	1 Unid			
				63	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; small; shaped frag			
			64,65	Chamber pot frags	W	2 Unrelated may be part of 030-18				
			66-69	Misc frags	W	4				
				70	Pitcher body frag	P	1 CM 026-3 etc			(319)
				71	Soap dish strainer frag	W	1 Probably same as 030-54, no mend	S		
				72	Figurine base frag	P	1		D	
				73	(W) Preserve jar	R	1 Very dark brown glaze; kiln damage patch on shoulder	FSt		
				74	(W) Crock lid	R	1 Under fired; poss stoneware w/ Albany glaze	FSt		
				75	Pan side & base frag	Y	1		FPr	
				76	Flower pot base frag	R	1 Small frag			
				77	Flower pot rim frag	R	1 Small frag			
				78	Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
			79[3], 124	GLASS Hock wine body frags; round	Am	5 Kick-up; blowpipe pontil scar; CM 031-54;034-104,237,238,240,242,243,244,246		AB	G305	
				80	(W) Syringe plunger	C	1 8 3/4 in. long; found w/030-81	P		
				81	Syringe female end frag	C	4		P	
				82	Soda bottle; torpedo shape	A	1 * Embossed "DEARBORN/83 THIRD AVENUE/SUPERIOR/PLAIN SODA"; blob top; ca 7/8 in. base diam; some reuse	B		1856-1857 (Schmeizer:109)
				83	(W) Porter/ale bottle	T	1 * "HONESDALE GLASS WORKS/PA"; reuse AB	AB		1840-1861 (McKearin & Wilson: 231)
				84	(W) Medicine oval	C	1 Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				85	(W) Medicine oval	A	1 Snap case; no reuse; devitrified	M		Post 1851
				86	(W) Cologne?	C	1 * Embossed "DISTILLED/DEW"; snap case	P		Post 1851
				87	(W) Medicine	A	1 * Embossed "RRR/RADWAY & CO/NEW YORK/ENTERED ACCORD/TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS";	M		1848-1851 (NYC Dir)
				88	(W) Food bottle; round	C	1 3 piece mold; snap case?; no reuse	F		
				89	(W) Medicine	C	1 Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				90	(W) Extract (small) bottle	C	1 * Embossed "BURNETT/BOSTON"; 4 in.	M		Post 1851
				91	(W) Perfume; stopper missing; round	C	1 * Embossed "PHALON & SON/PERFUMERY /NEW YORK"; ca 3 1/4 in. tall	P		Post 1859 (Fike:176)
				92	(W) Medicine	A	1 12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
				93	Bottle medicine/ink	A	1 * Embossed "F.K." F.Klein 2214 6th Street, New York City; pontil; no reuse	M/P		1864-1868 (NYC Dir)
				94	Mustard shaped jar	C	1 * Embossed "B/F"; rolled rim;	F		Early

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)			(***)					
FA4			030				pontil; several poss manufacturers and dates, see Zumwalt:140			1860s-1893
			95	Mustard jar	Y	1	* Embossed "LYMAN/MONTREAL"; part of rolled rim missing; snap case; no reuse; ca whole	F		
			96	(W) Punch cup w/handle	C	2	10 sided; ground pontil; pressed glass; some reuse	TB		
			97	(W) Tumbler	C	5	Some reuse	TB		
			98	Wine bottle base & body frags	G	11	Kick-up; iron pontil; rim missing; some reuse; CM 034-233	AB	G306	
			99	Misc bottle frag	G	1				
			100	Mineral water/olive oil bottle frags	DG	10	* Embossed "D.A.KNOWLTON/SARATOGA/ N.Y.";	B/F		1861-1864
			101	Ale/porter/stout	DG	26	Groved ring; probably English ; ca whole	AB		
			102	Misc bottle frags	DG	3				
			103	Bottle frag	DG	1	* Embossed; small frag; poss same as 026-71,78, no mend			
			104-123	Window frags, etched	Cr/Fr	21	Cranberry coated; frosted; floral pattern	C		
			125	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	2	12 sided; Prob part of 030-126,	M		
			126	Medicine base frags	A	2	12 sided; CM 034-120	M	G307	
			127-130	Bottle body frags	A	4	Sided frags; prob same as 030-126, no mend			
			131	Fruit jar base; round	A	5	Blowpipe pontil scar; short neck; reuse; CM 031-87;034-108	F	G308	
			132	Olive oil bottle base	A	3	Small kick-up; no reuse	F		
			133	Olive oil bottle neck	A	1		F		
			134	Olive oil bottle side frag	A	1		F		
			135	Bottle base frag; round	A	1				
			136	Bottle frag	A	1	* Embossed "...CHA..."			
			137	Misc bottle frags	A	11				
			138[2],139[2], 140,141[2]	Hair restorer bottle frags	Amyth	7	CM 027-52,53 etc		(G312)	
			142	Fruit jar frag	A	1	CM 034-127	F	G309	
			143	Bottle base frag	DA	1	Pontil			
			144	Lamp globe frags	C/Fr	2	Frosted & engraved; CM 034-158; may be same as 030-144,145,146, 147-151, but no mends	L	G310	
			145	Globe frags.	C/Fr	2	Engraved			
			146	Globe frag	C/Fr	1		L		
			147-151	Globe frags	C/Fr	5				
			152	Cordial glass	C	1	Stemmed	TB		
			153	(W) Salt	C	2	Undec; lead glass?	TB		
			154	Punch cup/tumbler; handle missing	C	2	Vertical rope (Cable) pattern, pressed; ground pontil; CM 034-192	TB	G311	
			155	Lamp? base	C	1	Pressed pattern; poss same as 030-	L		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			030				156-160, but no mend			
			156-160	Lamp? frags	C	5	Pressed pattern	L		
			161	Bottle base; round	C	1	Pontil			
			162	Cruet base	C	2	8 sided; snap case	TB		Post 1851
			163	Cruet base	C	2	8 sided; snap case	TB		Post 1851
			164	Cruet neck, rim & shoulder	C	2		TB		
			165	Goblet; stem missing	C	2		TB		
			166	Tumbler base	C	1	Ground pontil; no reuse	TB		
			167	Medicine rim & neck	C	1		M		
			168	Perfume neck	C	1	Tr of frosting; stopper missing	P		
			169	Perfume 1/2 neck	C	1	Tr of frosting; stopper missing	P		
			170	(W) Handle; cup?	C	1				
			171	Handle; cup? frag	C	1				
			172	Rod frag; solid	C	1	1/16 in. diam			
			173	Goblet body frags	C	2	Prob same as 030-165, no mend	TB		
			174,180	Goblet/tumbler rim frags	C	2	No mends	TB		
			175	Lamp chimney rim frag	C/Y	1	Conical shape to lamp	L		
			176	Tableware frag	C	1		TB		
			177	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1	Undec; same as 034-142, no mend			
			178	Goblet/tumbler rim frag	C	1	May be same as above			
			179	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1				
			180	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1	Tumbler-like			
			181	Lamp? chimney rim frag	C	1				
			182	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1				
			183	Bottle frags	C	2				
			184(2),185, 186,194	Bottle frags	C	5	Unrelated; some "sided"			
			187-193	Tumbler? body frags	C	7	Unrelated			
			195	Perfume bottle frag	C	1	* Embossed "...EUR/...RIS"	P		
			196	Misc frags	C	36				
			197	Flat glass frags	A	2	Unrelated; small pieces			
			198	Misc flat glass frags	A	4	Window? frags	Cx4		
			199	Flat glass frags	A	6	1 side coated; photo plates?	Px6		
			200	Misc bottle frag	Br	1				
			201	(W) Bead; round	M	1	Milk glass	P		
			202	(W) Bead; glass/silvered	?	1		P		
			203 METAL	Can/band?		6	Ca 1 3/4 in. high; ca 6 in. diam			
			204	Flange		1	Unid; ca 3/4 in. diam			
			205	Bracket for screen?		1		H		
			206	Coin/token		1	Badly corroded	P		
			207	Nails		2	Badly corroded	Cx2		
			208	Misc feathered, rod-like frags		13	Corroded. brass/copper?			
			209	Wire frag		1	Thin			
			210	Contents of can		1	W/soil, etc			
			211 METAL/ CORK	Stopper; round		1	3/4 in. diam			
			212 WOOD/	Mass w/tr of wood, yellow		2	Unid			

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FA4			030		PIGMENTpigment						
				213	CLAY (W) Pipe	K	1	Only tip missing; smoked; fluted, incised lines along mold seams	SM		
				214,215	Pipe stem frags	K	2	(M) 214 is decorated; 215 pipe stem tip	SM		
				216	BONE Toothbrush head		1	5 row bristles; decorated	S		
				217	HARD RUBBER Hair comb frag		1	* Marked "M.B.CO/GOODYEAR'S PATENT 1849-51"; curved	G		
				218	Comb frag		1		G		
				219-227	CERAMIC/Buttons		9	4 hole; undec; shirt buttons? various sizes	Px9		
				228	STONE Slate pencil frag		1		P		
				229	PLASTIC?Strips; colored blue		2	Possible intrusion; 5/16 in. wide			
				230	STONE Slate frags		3	Unrelated			
				231	Oval, cut, stone frag		1	Unid; partially worked			
				232	BRICK Frag		1	Small frag			
				233	CHARCOALFrag		1	1 1/4 in. diam			
				234	SEEDS/ BONE Misc frags			- Recovered during washing			
FA4	E 1/2	7	11.3-	034	1 CERAMIC Pitcher/ewer frags	W	12	CM 031-31			(359)
					2 Chamber pot frags	CC/Pe	16	CM 030-27,44			(341)
					3 Chamber pot; no handle	W	1	Ca whole	S		
					4 (W) Plate	W	11	* Impressed "ADAMS/T..."; shell edge, blue; straight rim, curved lines;	TB		1825-1864
					5 Plate	W	3	*(M) Impressed and printed mark "PORCELAINE/OPAQUE/J & S ALCOCK/ IMPERIAL IRONSTONE CHINA/JNO & SAML ALCOCK JR"; undec; see 034-7 for matching plate	TB		1848-1850 (Godden: 28)
					6 Plate rim & base frags	W/G	4	CM 030-41			(343)
					7 (W) Plate	W	7	* Stamped mark "PORCELAINE/OPAQUE/ J & S [ALCOCK]"	TB		1848-1850
					8 Plate rim & base frags	W/G	8	CM 031-16			(356)
					9 Plate; ca 1/2	W/G	6	CM 031-24,46			(357)
				10,24	Saucer base, rim & sides	W/G	7	CM 030-56 etc			(345)
					11 Plate (large) rim frag	W/G	1	CM 031-2			(349)
					12 (W) Saucer frags	P	5	Undec; 1 of set?; same shape as VN 346 & 361	TW		
					13 Saucer (deep w/well) ca 1/2	P	1	CM 031-11			(354)
					14 Saucer (deep) base, rim & side frags	P	5	CM 031-42			(361)
					15 Saucer (deep) base & rim	P	1	* "2" on bottom	TW		
					16 (W) Cup plate	W	1	Undec; small transitional vessel	TW		
				17[2],21,23	Platter (small) frags	W/G	4	Wedgewood; CM 030-26 etc			(340)
					18 Vessel rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; possible pitcher			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			034 19,20	Plate/platter rim frags	W/G	2	CM 030-42 etc			(344)
			22	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; tiny frag			
			25	Tableware rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; tiny frag			
			26	Misc frags	P	2	Tiny frags			
			27	Chamber pot rim frags	W	3	CM 030-18			(335)
			28	Cup plate rim frags	W	3	CM 030-24			(338)
			29	Cup plate rim & base	W	1	CM 024-17			(325)
			30[6],58	Cup (oriental) side & base	P	7	CM 030-21 etc			(337)
			31	(W) Bowl (large)	W	5	"London shape"; undec; 6 1/4 in. top diam	TB		
			32	Bowl; ca 3/4	W	1	CM 024-28 etc			(330)
			33	(W) Cup w/handle	W/G	1	Fluted; same as VN 303	TW		
			34	Cup; handle missing	W/G	2	CM 030-31			(333)
			35	Cup rim, side, base frags	P	4	CM 031-29			(358)
			36	Cup (large, squat) handled	W/G	2	12 sided; paneled; handle missing; set w/034-37 etc & 38 etc	TW		
			37	Cup body, base & rim frags	W/G	6	CM 031-14,47			(355)
			38	Cup (large) frags	W/G	3	CM 027-7 etc			(347)
			39	Cup handle	W/G	1	Same as handle mended to 034-38, but no mend to similar cups	TW		
			40	Cup handle	W/G	1	Same as handle mended to 034-38, but no mend to similar cups	TW		
			41	Chamber pot (large) handle	W	1		S		
			42	Chamber pot (small) handle	W	1		S		
			43	Chamber pot handle frag	W	1		S		
			44	Tea cup handle	P	1		TW		
			45	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P	TB		
			46	Rim frag	W	1	Unid; Blue T/P, geometric pattern			
			47	Cup frag	W/G	1	"Lily of the Valley" design; CM 026-29 etc			(322)
			48	Cup/bowl rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TB/TW		
			49	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; undec; tiny frag			
			50	Cup? rim frag	W/G	1				
			51,52	Chamber pot rim frags	W	2				
			53	Pitcher? rim frag	W/G	1	Undec			
			54	Rim frag	W	1	Unid; small frag			
			55	Hollowware body frag	W/G	1	Unid			
			56	Cup? rim frag	W	1	Small frag			
			57	Rim frag	W	1	Unid			
			59,60	Saucer rim frags	P	2	CM 033-6[2],9,12 etc			(363)
			61	Rim frag	P	1	Unid; undec; small frag			
			62,64[3]	Ointment pot/jar frags	W	4	CM 031-41 etc (all level 7)			(360)
			63	Flower pot body frag	R	1				
			65	Dish/pot (oval) ca 3/4	W	1	CM 031-6			(352)
			66	Soap dish rim	W	1	CM 030-39,40 etc			(342)
			67[2],68[2]	Covered dish lid	W/G	4	"Oak" pattern; CM 030-12,13,30			(334)
			69	Wash bowl (large) body frag	W/G	1	CM 024-24 etc			(329)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FA4			034 70,71	Rim frags	W	2	Unrelated; thin; 1 curved			
			72[6],73	Cup rim frags; handleless	W	7	CM 031-9		(353)	
			74	Shaving/toothbrush mug frags	W	6	CM 031-3		(350)	
			75[2]	Flower pot frags	R	2	(M)			
			76	Flower pot frags	R	2	Prob same as 034-75, no mend			
			77	Baking dish (rectangle) rim, side & base frags	Y	5	Low sided; buff colored; CM 037- 3,4 (level 8)	FPr	364	
			78	Pot (small); rim missing	Y	2	Yellow glaze; ca 1 3/4 in. high	G/M		
			79	Pot (small)	Y	1	Yellow glaze; prob same as 034-78, no mend; Both crudely made, small, barrel shaped w/everted lip (for tie down lid?), buff/white body/ yellow glaze; see 027-31	G/M		
			80	Doll's head & shoulders	P	4	Painted hair & face	T		
			81	Misc frags	W	17				
			82	Storage vessel rim frags	R	3	CM 031-5 (level 7)		(G351)	
			83 GLASS	(W) Sarsaparilla bottle	G	1	* Embossed "DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSA- PARILLA/ALBANY,N.Y."; sand pontil; no reuse	M	1841-70s (Fike:220)	
			84	(W) Elixir bottle	A	1	* Embossed "DR MAGNEN'S/LUCINA/ CORDIAL/OR THE/ELIXIR OF LOVE/ PARIS"; pontil; no reuse	M	1840s-60s (Baldwin: 319,322)	
			85	(W) Hair tonic bottle	A	1	* Embossed "BARRY'S/TRICOPHEROUS/ FOR THE SKIN/AND HAIR/NEW YORK"; pontil; no reuse	G	1844-1861 (NYC Dir)	
			86	Sarsaparilla base & body	DG	6	CM 031-59,60,61,62,63,64,65		(G316)	
			87	(W) Extract-type bottle	C	1	* Embossed "BURNETT'S/BOSTON"; no reuse	M/F		
			88	(W) Medicine w/cork & liquid	A	1	Clear liquid in bottle unid	M		
			89	(W) Medicine/pharmaceutical	C	1	Pimple on base; no reuse	M		
			90	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Neck frosted for stopper; reuse	M		
			91	(W) Medicine	C	1	12 sided	M		
			92	(W) Wine/whiskey bottle	DG	3	3 part mold; sand pontil	AB	1845-1870	
			93	Alcoholic beverage neck, rim, base & side frags	A	8	Blowpipe pontil scar; reuse; 3 pc mold; CM 037-25-29;039-12; CM ca whole	AB	G328	
			94[12],95[3], 231[2]	Olive oil neck, rim, base & side frags	DG	17	* Embossed "FINE OLIVE OIL"; CM CM 031-70		(G317)	
			96	Olive oil base	DG	1	Kick-up	F		
			97,98	Ale/porter/mineral water, neck, rim & body frags	T	3	Thick glass; CM 041-10; poss same as 034-99; no mend	AB/B	G329	
			99	Porter/ale base	T	1	Bare iron pontil	AB	1845-1870	
			100	Medicine; neck; rim missing	A	1	Same type as 034-88; snap case; no reuse; CM 036-5	M	G330	Post 1851
			101	Medicine body & base	C	1	Snap case	M		Post 1851
			102	Medicine; round	A	10	Thin; pontil	M		
			103[4],106,	Hock wine neck & body frags	Br	9	CM 031-119 (body frag)		(G327)	

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			(**)				(***)			
FA4			034 239[3],241							
			104[4],237,	Hock wine bottle base frags	Br	16	CM 030-79,124 etc		(G305)	
			238,240[5],242,							
			243,244,246[2]							
			105[4],245	Hock wine bottle base frags	Br	5	CM 031-56		(G314)	
			107[17],125,	Fruit jar frags	A	19	Everted (flared) rim, wax sealer; F pontil; base ca 6 in. diam			
			126							
			108	Fruit jar frags	A	10	CM 030-131 etc		(G308)	
			109	Fruit jar frag	A	1	Unid; snap case; ca 4 in. diam	F		Post 1851
			110	Bottle neck & rim frag	A	1				
			111	Bottle panel frag	A	1	* Embossed "...RK..."; Sands Saraparilla; CM 031-58,71		(G315)	Post 1848 (Fike:220)
			112	Medicine base	A	1	12 sided; bare iron pontil; no reuse	M		1845-1870
			113	Medicine base; round	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			114	Medicine base; round	A	1	Thin; pontil; no reuse	M		
			115	Medicine base; round	A	1	Thick; pontil; no reuse; ca 1 in. diam	M		
			116	Medicine base; round	A	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			117	Medicine neck	A	1		M		
			118	Extract-type neck & rim	A	1		M		
			119	Medicine/olive oil neck & rim	A	1	Long neck	M		
			120	Medicine body frags	A	4	CM 030-126		(G307)	
			121,122	Medicine body frags	A	2	12 sided; prob same as 034-120, no mend			
			123	Medicine body frag	A	1	CM 031-75 (same level)		(G318)	
			124	Medicine body frag	A	1	Thin	M		
			127	Fruit jar body frags	A	2	CM 030-142		(G309)	
			128	Misc bottle frags	A	18				
			129[12],135[3]	Apothecary/fruit jar rim, neck, body & base frags	C	20	Frosted inner neck (for stopper); reuse	M/F		
			140,141,144,							
			145,146							
			130	Medicine; round	C	5		M		
			131	Shot glass base & sides	C	2	Plain	TB		
			132	Shot glass	C	1	Plain	TB		
			133	Bottle? base, oval	C	1	Ground pontil; no reuse			
			134	Pocket flask base	C	1	Tapered oval shape; small (3/4 in. P diam) base w/cut edge; undec; colorless lead glass; ground pontil			
			136	Base frag; round	C	1	Small frag; reuse			
			137	Food bottle rim frags	C	2	CM 031-115,116		(G326)	
			138	Base? frag	C	1	* Embossed "...N..."			
			139	Bottle neck & body frag	C	1				
			142	Tumbler? rim frags	C	2	Undec; same as 030-177, no mend			
			143	Chimney? body frag	C	1	Thin glass			
			147	Frag	C	1	Turned; unid; undec			
			148-151,153,	Misc frags	C	6	Undec			
			157							

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			034 152	Tableware frag	C	1	Unid	TB		
			154	Bottle? frag	A	1	Small frag			
			155	Unid object; square	C	3	(M) Thick (ca 1/4 in.); straight-sided; ground edge; 1 1/4 in. wide			
			156	Rim frag	C	1	Undec			
			158	Lamp globe top	C/Fr	5	CM 030-144		(G310)	
			159,164	Globe body frags	C/Fr	3	Frosted & engraved; floral leaf pattern	L		
			160,162,163, 165-176	Globe frags	C/Fr	15	Frosted & engraved			
			161	Globe rim frags	C/Fr	2	(M) Frosted			
			177	Misc frag	C	1				
			178	(W) Tumbler	C	2	Turned; undec; pontil; reuse	TB		
			179	(W) Tumbler	C	2	Ground pontil; reuse	TB		
			180	Tumbler frags	C	6	"Cathedral" flute; ground pontil; reuse	TB		
			181	Tumbler base frags	C	11	Fluted; ground pontil; reuse	TB		
			182	Tumbler side, base & rim	C	4	"Cathedral" flute; reuse	TB		
			183	Tumbler rim, body & base	C	3	"Cathedral" flute; ground pontil; reuse	TB		
			184	Tumbler rim, side & base	C	4	CM 031-98,100		(G321)	
			185	Tumbler body & base frags	C	4	CM 031-93		(G320)	
			186	Tumbler body & base frags	C	6	Fluted; ground pontil; little reuse	TB		
			187	Tumbler base frag; ca 3/4	C	1	CM 031-104,108	TB	(G324)	
			188,194,195, 197,204,206	Tumbler frags	C	6	"Cathedral" pattern; reuse	TB		
			189	Tumbler base frag	C	1	Ground pontil; no reuse	TB		
			190(9),207,208	Tumbler (large - 1/2 quart) frags	C	11	CM 031-102,105		(G322)	
			191	Tumbler rim & body frag	C	1	Flute; plain rim	TB		
			192	Punch cup/tumbler	C	1	CM 030-154	TB	(G311)	
			193	Medicine rim frag	A	1	Tiny frag			
			96,198,201, 202,209,210	Tumbler rim frags	C	6	Unrelated			
			199	Tumbler base frag	C	1	CM 031-79,95		(G313)	
			200	Tumbler body frag	C	1		TB		
			203	Goblet? body frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			205	Wine glass rim frag	C	1	Stemmed?	TB		
			211	Misc tumbler body frags	C	18				
			212	Stemmed glass/goblet base frag	C	1	CM 031-103		(G323)	
			213	Wine glass body & top of stem	C	1		TB		
			214	Tumbler rim & body frag	C	1		TB		
			215	Dish (candy) base frag	C	1	CM 031-88		(G319)	
			216	Dish rim frag	C	1	Pressed glass; prob same as VM 319, no mend	TB		

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FA4			034 217	Tea kettle ink bottle (w/tr of spout) hexagonal shape	C	1	Heavy reuse on bottom edge & center 2 in. diam; 2 1/2 in. high; sun- burst pattern on top (Spillman:PC) CM 037-36	P	G331	
			218,223	Syringe & plunger	C	3	Tip missing	P		
			219-222,224, 225-227	Syringe & plunger frags	C/MG	8	226 & 227 are milk glass plunger frags	Px8		
			228	Hair restorer bottle body frag	Amyth	1	CM 027-52,53 etc		(G312)	
			229	Bottle frag	Amyth	1	Flat glass not part of Mrs. Allen's hair restorer bottle G312			
			230	Wine bottle body frag	G	1				
			232	Bottle body frag	C	1	Unid			
			233	Misc frag	G	1	CM 030-98		(306)	
			234	Misc frags	G	4	2 w/accretion			
			234	Bottle body frag	DG	1				
			236	Porter/ale/stout bottle body frag	DG	1	CM 036-6;037-18,19,20;039-14,15	AB	G332	
			247	Misc frags	Br	9				
			248	Hollowware stem frag	C	1				
			249	Perfume bottle stopper frag	C	1	Applicator missing	P		
			250	Bead; faceted	G	1		P		
			251	Rod frag	Br	1	Ca 1/2 in. diam			
			252	Misc frags	C	20	Several thin bodied			
			253	Flat glass frags	A	11	2 w/accretions; poss photo plates			
			254 METAL	Dial frag; copper?		1	Watch hand?	P		
			255	Rolled frags; silver colored		2	Tiny frag; hollow			
			256	Frag; round		4	Thin; 1 side patterned; 1 whole ca 1 in. ext diam; pressed pattern			
			257	(W) Pin; brooch?		1	Brass?	P		
			258	Hook; of hook & eye		1	Brass?	P		
			259	(W) Button		1	Shanked; badly corroded	P		
			260	Ring frag; ca 1/2		1				
			261	Flat disk; ca 3/4		1	Unid; badly corroded; ca 5/8 in. diam			
			262	Flat frag		1	Unid; Brass? ca 1/4 in. wide; similar to others in feature			
			263	Nail?		1	Badly corroded	C		
			264 VEGE- TABLE	Husk frags		3	Food frags?			
			265 WOOD	Hair pin? frags		4	Wooden pin side	G		
			266 BONE	(W) Toothbrush		2	5 row bristles	S		
			267	(W) Toothbrush (large)		2	5 row bristles	S		
			268	Brush head; handle missing		1	5 row bristles; poss a nail brush, large for a toothbrush	S		
			269	Toothbrush (small) handle frag		1		S		
			270 CLAY	Pipe bowl	K	1	"TD" pipe; stem missing; unsmoked; SM			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			034			ornate leaves along mold seams			
			271-278	CERAMIC/(W) Buttons	8	4 hole; various sizes; all undec	Px8		
			279	GLASS Button frag; ca 1/2	1		P		
			280	HARD Hair comb frag	1	* Stamped "...MAY 6, 1851", prob	G		Post
				RUBBER?		patent not manufacture date			5/6/1851
			281	Comb frag	1	* Stamped "GUMMI-KAMM COMPANY";	G		
						graded teeth, fine to coarse			
			282	STONE Slate pencil frag	1		P		
			283	Slate pencil frag; tip	1		P		
			284	CERAMIC/Frags	8+	Degregated & brass patina			
				METAL		impregnated			
			285	PIGMENT Frags	2				
			286	HARD Comb tooth	1	Cut lines visible	G		
				RUBBER					
			287	MICA Frags	-				
			288	STONE Slate frags	5				
			289	SEEDS Assorted	-	Unid			
FA4	Perimeter of Level 7								
E 1/2	7	11.3-	036	1 CERAMIC Saucer rim frag	W	1 Black T/P, stippled; small frag	TW		
		12.3		2 GLASS Tumbler frag	C	1 Ground pontil; no reuse; CM 037-11	TB	G333	
						CM whole			
			3,8	Tumbler frags	C	2 Same pattern as 036-2, different	TB	G334	
						size; no reuse; CM 039-5; CM whole			
			4	Medicine vial; edge of rim missing	A	1 Pontil; no reuse; ca 1 1/2 in.high	M		
			5	Medicine neck frag	A	1 CM 034-100		(G330)	
			6	Porter/ale/stout bottle neck frag	DG	1 CM 034-236 etc		(G332)	
			7	Tumbler? rim frag	C	1 Unrelated frag	TW		
			9	Olive jar/flacon body frag	Am	1 Prob French; pontil; some reuse;	F	G335	
						CM 041-8;037-15-17;039-13; CM whole			
			10	Bottle body frag	C	1			
FA4	Northeast quadrant of feature								
E 1/2	8	12.3-	037	1 CERAMIC Saucer; ca 1/2	P	1 CM 033-6,9,12 etc		(363)	
		13.55		2 (W) Saucer	W/G	2 Lightly paneled	TW		
			3[6],4	Baking dish(rectangle)ca 1/2	Y	7 CM 034-77		(364)	
			5	Pan rim & side frag	Y	1			
			6	Misc frag	CC	1 Small			
			7	Tableware rim frag	W	1 Unid	TB		
			8	GLASS Tumbler	C	1 CM 041-3 etc		(G336)	
			9	Tumbler base frags	C	3 Ground pontil; no reuse; CM 039-3	TB	G338	
			10	Tumbler rim & sides	C	1 Ground pontil; no reuse; CM 039-4;	TB	G339	
						CM whole			
			11	Tumbler	C	1 CM 036-2		(G333)	
			12	Tumbler rim & side frag	C	1 CM 041-5		(G337)	
			13	Tumbler body frag	C	1			
			14	Tumbler body frag	C	1			

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Feat/ Unit	Level Depth	Cat.Art. No. No. (**)	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. (***)	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4		037 15-17	Olive jar/flacon base, side & body	Am	3	CM 036-9 etc		(G335)	
		18[2]-20	Porter/ale/stout neck & shoulder	DG	4	CM 034-236 etc		(G332)	
		21,24[8],35 41,43,67	Medicine base, body, rim & shoulder frags	A	13	Blowpipe pontil scar; no reuse; CM 039-11	M	G340	
		22,33,65	Medicine neck, shoulder & body frags	A	3	(M) Flared neck	M		
		23	Medicine base frags; round	A	2	Pontil; thin; no reuse; poss same as 037-38, no mend			
		25-29	Alcoholic beverage bottle body frags	A	5	CM 034-93 etc		(G328)	
		30,32	Tumbler rim frags	C	2	Unrelated frags; undec			
		31,34,37,39, 47,48,53,55, 56,62	Chimney? body frags	C	10	Unid; thin fabric			
		36	Base & spout frag	C	1	CM 034-217		(G331)	
		38	Bottle (small) body frag	A	1				
		40,42,44,58, 59,60,61,63	Frag	C	7	Unid; unrelated			
		45,46,49-52, 57,64,66	Frag	A	9	Unid; unrelated			
		68 METAL	Nail adhered to coal frag		1	Badly corroded	C		
		69 SLAG	Frag		1				
		70 CERAMIC/Button GLASS			1	4 hole; undec	P		
		71 SEEDS	Assorted		-	Unid			
FA4		Northeast quadrant of feature							
E 1/2	8	12.3- 039	1 CERAMIC Cup rim, body, base frags	W/G	3	Ca 3/4; handle missing; undec	TW		
	13.3	2	(W) Saucer	W/G	6	* Stamped mark "HOLDEN PORCELAIN/ OPAQUE"; John Holden; lightly paneled	TW	1846 (Godden: 329)	
		3	GLASS Tumbler rim frag	C	1	CM 037-9		(G338)	
		4	Tumbler base frag	C	1	CM 037-10		(G339)	
		5	Tumbler body frag	C	1	CM 036-3,8		(G334)	
		6	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	2				
		7	Tumbler body frag	C	1				
		8,18	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	2				
		9	Tumbler body frag	C	1				
		10	Hair tonic	A	5	* Embossed "BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS/ FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR/NEW YORK"; pontil; no reuse	G	1844-1861 (NYC Dir)	
		11	Medicine shoulder frag	A	1	CM 037-21,24,35,41,43,67 etc		(G340)	
		12	Alcoholic beverage frag	A	1	CM 034-93 etc		(G328)	
		13	Olive jar/flacon frags	Am	21	CM 036-9 etc		(G335)	
		14 [3], 15	Porter/ale/stout base, side & shoulder	DG	4	CM 034-236 etc		(G332)	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FA4			039	17 METAL		Hollow metal ball (small)			
			18,19	CLAY		Pipe stem bowl	K		
			20			Pipe stem frag	K		
						1 Ca 1/2 in. diam; corroded			
						2 (M) Decorated bowl; fluted; stirr- up on right side of heel		SM	
						1 * Stamped "GOUDA"; stem bottom may be stamped		SM	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
TB2/FB1	Privy behind 340 Pacific Street									
	Top of excavated stones (Grab Sample)									
			377 1[15], 2,3	CERAMIC Pie plate	Y	17	* Stamped mark "...[illeg] JERSEY CITY..." American Pottery Co.; CM 300-171-174	FPr	501	1840-1845 (Barber: 41)
FB1	S 1/2	1	2.5-300 3.5	1,3,6, CERAMIC Chamber pot body frags w/ 10,11, handle 13,24,39, 40,45,65, 71,72,79, 82,98,102, 111,118,149 2,4,14,16,19, Chamber pot body frags 22,23,26,27, 29-33,35-38, 41-44,46,48- 55,57,58,61, 62,64,66,67, 69,70,74,75, 78,80,83,84, 86-88,90,91, 93,100,103, 104,106-110, 112-117,119- 126,128-133, 135-144,146- 148,150,153, 155,157-159, 163-165,169	CC/W	20	Undec	S		
			5	Ointment/marmalade jar base frag	W	1	(M) Blue glaze; undec; CM 322-13	G/F	502	
			7	Saucer, rim, side & base	W	1	Fluted; partial printed & impressed mark	TW		
			8,9,12,18, 47,60,63, 89,96,99	Chamber pot rim frags	CC/W	11	(M) Probably the same as 300-1 etc			
			15,20,77, 92,97,101	Chamber pot base frags	CC/W	6	(M) Probably the same as 300-1 etc			
			17,21	Chamber pot frags	CC/W	2	(M) Probably the same as 300-1 etc			
			25	Saucer frag, rim & base	W	1	Undec, fluted	TW		Post 1840
			28	Wash bowl rim frag	W	1	Undec	S		
			34,81,94, 167	Chamber pot rim frags	CC/W	4	No mends; probably the same as 300-1 etc			
			56	Base frag	W	1	Unid; undec			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)					
FB1			300 59,76, 85	Chamber pot body frags	CC/W	3	(M) Probably the same as 300-1 etc			
			73	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid, undec, thick body			
			95	Rim frag	W	1	Unid, undec			
			105	Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid			
			127	Body frag	W	1	Unid, undec; tiny			
			134	Rim frag	W	1	Unid, undec; small			
			145	Chamber pot? frag	W	1	Under rim?, undec, mainly glaze; small			
			151	Plate/cup/saucer rim frag	W	1	Tr of gilt	TB/TW		
			152	Bowl/pitcher body frag	Pe/W?	1	White, black, blue bands; small	TB		
			154	Body frag	CC/W	1	Unid, undec; tiny			
			156	Chamber pot frag	CC/W	1	Undec; tiny			
			160	Chamber pot, int or rim frag	CC/W	1	Undec; tiny			
			161	Frag	Pe/W	1	Blue T/P			
			162	Base frag	Y	1	Pan frag	FPr		
			166	Plate/bowl rim frag	G	1	Undec, thick	TB		
			170	Base frag	W	1	Unid, undec; small			
			171-174	Pie plate frags	Y	4	(M) CM 377-1,2,3		(501)	
			176-180	Flower pot frags	R	5	1 base, 2 body & 2 rim frags; no mends			
			181	CERAMIC/Flower pot base frag w/ METAL corroded nail	R	1				
			182	CERAMIC Marble		1	(W) White, unglazed	T		
			183	Rim frag	W	1	Tiny			
			184	Misc frags	W	11	Unid; tiny			
			185	GLASS Bottle body frag	A	1				
			186	Olive oil, kick-up frag	A	1	Pontil	F		
			187	Shoulder & neck bottle frag	C	1	Thick glass, small bottle			
			188	Medicine shoulder frag	C	1		M		
			189-192, 197,203	Misc frags	C/Fr	6	Unid; patterned			
			193,195,208	Misc bottle frags	C	3				
			194	Base; stemmed glass?	C	1				
			196	Bottle body frag	C	1	Pontil; small bottle			
			198,199	Misc frags	A	2				
			201	Goblet/wine base frag	C	1	Almost no reuse	TB		
			202	Tumbler? frag	C	1	Ca 1/4 in. diam			
			204-207	Misc frags	G	4	Wine bottles?			
			208	Coated frag	A	1	Orange tint, int, ext; small	C		
			209	Misc frag	Am	1	Tiny			
			210	Window glass frags	A	21		C		
			211	METAL Bullet casing; 22 caliber		1		P		
			212,213	Scraps		2	Unid			
			214	Jewelry?		1	Decorative, small; broach setting?	P		
			215	Rider & horse (part)		1	Lead	T		
			216	Nails		3	Badly corroded	Cx3		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
F81			300	217 WOOD		Frag			
				218 CLAY	K	Pipe bowl frag			SM
				219	K	Pipe stem frag			SM
				220 CERAMIC/		Button, 4-hole			P
				GLASS					
F81	S 1/2	2	3.5- 4.5	301	1 CERAMIC	Plate/shallow bowl rim & body frag	W	1 Undec	TB
				2,7		Chamber pot frags	CC/W	2 (M) Undec	
				9,11,14,15, 17,18,23,27, 28,30,31		Chamber pot frags	CC/W	11 Undec	
				3		Rim frag	W	1 Unid	
				4		Plate rim frag	W	1 Paneled	TB
				5		Electrical insulator	P	1 Thick w/hole	Modern
				6		Rim frag, small plate/saucer	W/G	1 Undec; CM 303-10	TB/TW 503
				8		Misc frag	W	1 Undec	
				10		Unid frag	W	1 Undec	
				12		Plate rim frag	W	1 Small plate; undec	TB
				13		Misc frag	G?	1 Undec	
				16		Plate body & rim frag	P	1 Edge missing; undec; thick	TB
				19		Saucer/small soup-shaped plate rim, side & base frag (deep)	W	1 Printed mark smudged; 4 in. diam; CM 308-26	TB/TW 504
				20		Unid frag	W	1 Glaze	
				21		Plate/saucer (small) rim frag	W	1 Undec; same type as VN 503; same as VN 504; CM 303-12	TB/TW 505
				22		Plate (small) rim	W	1	TB
				24		Plate frag	W	1 Tr of blue shell edge	TB
				25		Soap dish drain frag	P	1	S
				26		Small plate rim frag	W	1	TB
				29		Rim frag	W	1 Unid	
				32		Plate rim frag	W/G	1 Undec; CM 308-9,36	TB 506
				33		Jar frag	S	1 Mottled brown glaze ext; Bristol slip int	Fst
				34		Frag; white glaze on redware	R	1 Tile/glazed brick	C
				35		Pipe collar? frag	S	1 Albany slip int, ext	C?
				36-40		Flower pot frags	R	5 3 rim, 2 misc body	
				41 GLASS		(W) Medicine	A	1 Pontil; 4 1/4 in. high; reuse	M
				42-45		Bottle sides (rectangle)	C	3 No mends; probably 1 bottle	
				44		Tumbler? rim frag	C	1	TB
				46		Rim frag	C	1 Unid	
				47,48		Misc frags	C	2	
				49		Goblet body frag	C	1	TB
				50		Goblet body frag	C	1 Patterned	TB
				51		Tumbler rim frag	C	1	TB
				52		Bottle shoulder frag	C	1 Strap shoulder?; sided?	

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			(**)		(***)				
FB1			301	53	Dish/globe rim frag	C	1	Patterned	TB/L
				54	Bottle body frag	A	1	* Embossed	
				55	Bottle base? frag	A	1	Little wear	
				56	Goblet base	C	1		TB
				57-66	Misc bottle frags	Br	10	Beer bottle?	
				67-70	Misc bottle frags	G	4	3 wine bottle frags?	
				71,72	Frag, flat, coated	Cr	2	Window frags	C
				73	Misc frag	Fr	1		
				74	Window frags	A	4		C
				75 METAL	Frag, ca 5 1/4 in.		1	Unid; badly corroded	
				76	Scrap frag		1		
				77	Tear-shaped object		1	Unid	
				78,79	Nail-like frags		2	Unid	Cx2?
				80,81 CLAY	Pipe stem frags	K	2	1 burned	Smx2
				82,83 CERAMIC/	Buttons, 4-hole		2	1/2, 5/16 in. diam	Px2
				GLASS					
				84 CERAMIC	Marble frag	Y	1	Unglazed	T
FB1									
S	1/2	3	4.5-303	1 CERAMIC	Hollowware frag	W	1	May have had handle - missing	TB
			5.5	2	Pitcher? frag, body only	W	1	Embossed band	TB/S
				3	Plate frag	W	1	Undec	TB
				4	Soup bowl?	W	1	Part of rim, but no edge	TB
				5	Soup bowl?	W	1	Not same item as 303-4	TB
				6,7,9,11,	Misc body frags	W	7	Undec	
				13,14,20					
				8	Plate? body frag	W	1	Undec	
				10	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	CM 301-6	(503)
				12	Plate/saucer (small) rim frag	W	1	CM 301-21	(505)
				15	Toy plate frag	P	1	Blue cast, ca 1/2 in. diam	T
				16	Bowl? rim frag	W	1		
				17	Misc. body frag	P	1		
				18	Plate? rim frag	P	1		TB
				19	Unid frag	P	1		
				21	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P	TB
				22	Unid frag; blue banded	Pe	1		
				23	Frag; glazed	Y	1	Possible milk pan/pie plate	FPr
				24	Frag, banded	Y	1	18th C English slipware; small frag probably redeposited	18th C
				25	Ceramic bottle frag	S	1	Mineral water bottle	B
				26,27 GLASS	Misc bottle frags	G	2	Wine?	
				28-29	Misc bottle frags	G	2		
				30-31	Bottle base frags	A	2		
				32 METAL	Crucible		1	2 1/2 in. high	
				33-34	Nails		2	1 corroded, 1 sq. cut, uncorroded	Cx2
				35 WOOD	Frag		1		
				36 CLINKER	Clinker		1		
				37-38 PLASTER	Frag		2	On mortar	Cx2

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FB1	S 1/2	4	5-5.6	326	1-2 CERAMIC	Bowl (large) rim frags	W	2 London shape; early/transitional; 10 1/4 in. diam; 5 in. tall; undec; CM 328-1-12; 320-11-14,16;329-1-3; 330-4,7-10,12; 322-16; CM whole	TB	510	1815-1860
FB1	S 1/2	4	5.6- 5.9	327	Ash Level	- No artifacts					
FB1	S 1/2	5	5.9-	328	1-12 CERAMIC	Bowl (large) body, base & rim frags	W	12 CM 326-1,2 etc		(510)	
			6.9	13	Pan/nappy	rim frag	Y	1 CM 330-19	FPr	513	
				14	Misc frag		Pe/W?	1 Unid; Blue T/P both sides			
				15	GLASS	Bottle neck, rim & shoulder	A	1			
				16[2]-19	GLASS	Cordial/small glass frags		5 Lead glass; cut; CM 330-84	TB	6501	
				20	METAL	Rod-like lead		1 Unid; like 329-7,8			
				21		Nail		1 Badly corroded	C		
				22	CLAY	Pipe stem	K	1 Unsmoked; ca 4 in. long	SM		
FB1	S 1/2	6	6.9- 7.9	329	1-3[2] CERAMIC	Bowl (large) side & rim frags	W	4 CM 326-1,2 etc		(510)	
				4		Misc frag	W	1 Very thin			
				5,6	GLASS	Misc bottle glass frags	G	2			
				7-8	METAL	Rod-like lead frags		2 Like 328-20			
				9	GUTTA- PERCHA	Hair comb frag		1 Black; curved	G		
FB1	S 1/2	7	7.9- 8.9	330	1,2 CERAMIC	Bowl/basin rim & base frags	R	2 Light brown lead glaze int; ext dark brown sponged, splotch decora- tion; foot added as separate piece; rim down turned; very heavy wear au fond; 10 1/2 in. diam; 5 in. tall; CM 324-2;332-2;346-12-15;348-12	S	519	
				3		Gilt edge frag (dish)	P	1 Unid; Free form edge (leaf-shaped) w/double loop handles	D/TB		
				4[2],7,8 9,10,12		Bowl (large) side frags	W	7 CM 326-1,2 etc		(510)	
				5		Body frag	W	1 Unid			
				6		Plate (small)	P	1 Deep shape, Sydenham - style paneling	TB		
				11,13,14		Misc frags		3			
				15		Vase? frag	W/G	1 Unid; small frag			
				16		Rim frag w/green stripe	W	1			
				17		Small box lid	P	1 Painted green (grass?); broken off feet of a figure			
				18		Toy saucer (small) rim frag	P	1 CM 314-10 etc		(508)	
				19		Pan/nappy side & base frag	Y	1 CM 328-13		(513)	
				20		Jar lid frag	S	1 Plain gray salt glaze	FSt		

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			(**)				(***)			
FB1			330 21-25	Flower pot frags	R	5	2 base, 2 rim & 1 body frag			
			26	Marble		1	Green stripes; unglazed; ca 1 in. diam	T		
			27	Frag		1	Unid; possibly crucible related, small round & slightly concave			
			28 GLASS	Wine bottle base	G	1	Kick-up, some reuse	AB		
			29[2],31, 35,36,39, 47,49,50	Bottle base & side frags	A	9	Pontil; reuse?; unid; CM 324-34,39		G503	
			30	Olive oil neck	A	1	Does not mend to 330-29-31 etc	F		
			32,33	Bottle base	A	2	(M) Pontil; little if any reuse			
			34,40	Bottle rim, neck & shoulders	A	2	(M) Same as 330-32,33 but no mend (body missing)			
			37,41,42, 46	Bottle frags	A	7	Thin			
			38	Window glass	A	1		C		
			43,44,45, 48	Misc bottle frags	A	4	Prob same as 330-34 no mend			
			52	(W) Wine bottle	DG	1	Sand pontil; 3 part mold	AB		
			53	Misc bottle frag	T	1				
			54	Bottle body frag	G	1				
			55	Flat frag	Pur	1	Unid; deep purple			
			56,58,62-68	Medicine base (12 sided) frags	C	9	12 sided; badly devitrified; CM 324-78-84	M	G504	
			57	(W) Medicine (12 sided) frag	C	1	Badly deteriorated; smaller than 330-56 etc	M		Post 1851
			58,63,64	Medicine frags	C	3	(M) 12 sided but no mend to 330-56			
			59,60,61	Goblet bowl frags	C	3	Ground pontil; CM 324-66; CM ca whole	TB	G505	
			69,70,71, 72,77,78, 79	Goblet body, stem rim & base frags	C	7	(M) Medium size; fluted; w/top of stem	TB		
			73	Goblet/wine glass base	C	1		TB		
			74,75	Goblet/wine glass body frags	C	2	(M) Stemmed maybe same as 330-69, but no mend			
			76	Unid frag	C	1				
			80-83	Goblet/wine glass rim frags	C	4	(M) May be part of 330-69 etc, but no mend			
			84	Cordial/small glass rim	C	1	CM 328-16-19		(G501)	
			85-87, 91-93,96	Frag	C	7	Unid; thin; possibly chimney			
			88	Bottle rim & top	C	1	Hand blown			
			89,90,94, 95,96	Frag	C?	5	Unid			
			97 METAL	Pot? frag		1	Enamelled tin; grey; badly corroded	FPr		
			98	Strip		1	Unid; badly corroded			
		99	Nails		3	1 in., 2in., 3 1/4 in. lengths	Cx3			

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		(**)				(***)				
FB1			330	100 SLAG	Frag	1				
				101 WOOD	Frag	1				
				102 LEAD	Pencil lead frags	2		P		
FB1	S 1/2	8	331	No artifacts						
FB1	S 1/2	8/9 ca	346	1 CERAMIC	(W) Ointment jar (small)	Pe?	1 Undec; grooved for tie down lid	G/M		
		9.0-		2	(W) Ointment jar (small)	Pe?	1 Undec; grooved for tie down lid	G/M		
		10.0		3-7	Dish lid	W/G	9 (M) Undec, knob missing	TB		
				4	Platter, rim & whole of bottom	W/G	1 * Printed mark "PORCELAINE A LA FRANCAIS/JOHN RIDGWAY COMPANY"; 8 sides; rectangular; plain edge, no color; part of set; CM 334-12 [2]; CM whole	TB	523	1841-1855
				8	Misc frag	W	1 Tiny frag			
				9	Handle? frag	W	1 Small frag			
				10	Cup? frag	W	1 Small frag; stippled	TW		
				11	Bowl/pan rim & side frags	Y	2 Straight but sloping sides; rolled rim; many stir marks au fond; CM 347-2	FPr	529	
				12,13,14,15	Bowl/basin rim, body & base	R	4 CM 330-1,2 etc		(519)	
				16	Flower pot rim & sides	R	1			
				17	Misc frag	W	1 Unid			
				18 GLASS	Champagne bottle (no base)	DG	1 Applied collar; CM 324-40		(G508)	
				19	(W) Olive oil bottle	LG	1 No reuse obvious; sheared off rim & applied collar	F		
				20	Bottle rim, neck, side frags	C	4 Snap case; fluted; no reuse			Post 1851
				21	Bottle (medium)	A	2 Neck missing, pontil; devitrified; M reuse undetermined			
				22,24,27,31	Bottle (medium) rim, sides & A	A	5 (M) Pontil; delicate	M		
				23	Bottle base	A	1 Pontil; little reuse			
				25,26,29,30	Misc frags	C	4 Thin			
				28,32,33,34,35	Misc frags	C/A	5 Thin (28 prob part of 346-22 etc no mend)			
				36	Misc bottle frag	LG	1			
				37 WOOD	Frag		1 Charred			
				38 CERAMIC	Button, 4 hole		1 Ca 1/4 in. diam	P		
FB1	S 1/2	10 10.0-11.0	347	1 CERAMIC	(W) Ointment? jar	W	1 Little wear; thick bodied; ext tooled to pillar shape; tr of contents	G/M		
				2,3	Bowl	Y	4 CM 346-11		(529)	
				4	Cup (tall)	W	1 Fluted; handle missing	TW		
				5	Cup (tall)	P	1 Fluted; handle missing; undec	TW		
				6	Saucer	P	1 CM 348-5 etc		(528)	

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)					
FB1			347 7-10	Bowl/large cup frags	W	9	London shape; transitional; CM 334-27,30;349-20a;335-11;353-15; CM ca whole	TB/TW	535	1815-1860
			11	Soup plate base frag	W/G	1	* "PORCELAINE DE LA FRANCAIS/JOHN RIDGWAY & CO"; CM 349-7,8,17,18; 354-5(2),6;353-3,8,11,12; shape & mark same as VN 532	TB	536	1841-1855
			12	Plate rim frag	W	1	CM 333-9,11 etc		(533)	
			13,15,27	Cup (handled) side frags	W/G	3	12 flutes/panels; handle missing; undec; CM 334-11,33	TW	537	
			14	Cup side frag	W/G	1	Fluted; undec	TW		
			16	Plate/platter rim frag	W	1	Large scale, slightly, curved lines, shell-like edge pattern; no color; CM 322-20 etc		(527)	
			17	Plate (small) rim frag	W	1	Floral; painted underglaze; green/black	TB		
			18	Cup rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P on both sides	TW		
			19	Bowl rim, banded	Pe?	1	Black & blue bands	TB/FP		
			20	Misc frag	W	1	Undec; glaze			
			21	Plate (small) rim frag	CC/W	1		TB		
			22,24,25, 28	Misc frags	W	4				
			23	Rim frag	W	1	Unid			
			26	Cup handle	P	1	Flutes/panels; body matches VN 528;TW much wear au fond; CM 353-2; CM whole		538	
			29	GLASS (W) Medicine	A	1	* Embossed "WORM DESTROYER"; pontil; no use; cork inside & sample of contents	M		
			30	(W) Medicine	A	1	Plugged w/cork, filled w/water; fluted; pontil; snap case	M		
			31	(W) Medicine	A	1	Fluted; liquid inside; no reuse; pontil	M		
			32	(W) Soda/mineral water	Cob	1	* Embossed "BOARDMAN"; blob top; reuse; no address; white bare iron pontil	B		1840s/50s (Schmeizer:110)
			33	(W) Olive oil type/medicine?	A	1	Sand pontil	F/M		
			34	(W) Medicine	A	1	* "DR WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY/PHILADELPHIA"; fluted; pontil; 8 sided	M		1843-1883 (Fike:28)
			35	(W) Medicine	C	1	Fluted; 12 sides; snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			36	(W) Medicine (small)	A	1	Fluted; no reuse; 12 sided; pontil	M		
			37	(W) Medicine (small)	A	1	Fluted; pontil; no reuse; 12 sided	M		1842-1847
			38	(W) Medicine "vial"	A	1	* Embossed "DR McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM"; pontil; no reuse	M		Post 1842 (Fike:115)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			347	39	Syringe w/plunger	C	2	P		Post 1853
				40	Snuff jar	A/G	18 (M)	Blow pipe pontil; slight reuse	M	1790-1850
				41	Wine bottle base	DG	9 (M)	Pontil; kick-up; blowpipe pontil scar; reuse	AB	
			42,44,46		Champagne bottle neck	DG	3	Kick-up; reuse; CM 334-145;335-66, 67	AB	G515
				43	Wine bottle shoulder & side	DG	1	3-part mold	AB	
				45	Wine bottle misc frag	DG	1			
				47	Medicine bottle frags	A	3	No reuse; flat collar; ground pontil	M	
				48	Medicine (small)	A	4	Pontil; no reuse; 12 sided	M	
				49	Bottle rim frags		3	Unid		
				50	Medicine bottle base	A	8	Reuse; 12 sided	M	
			51,52,53		Bottle body frags	T	3	Probably soda/mineral water		
				54	Bottle base	A	3	Pontil; no reuse		
				55	Bottle base	A	2	Reuse		
				56	Bottle rim & neck frags	A	2	Flange rim	M	
				57	Bottle rim, neck & shoulder	A	1	Flange rim	M	
				58	Bottle rim, neck & shoulder	A	1	Flange rim	M	
				59	Bottle rim, neck & shoulder	A	1	Flange rim	M	
				60	Bottle rim, neck frag	A	1	Flange rim	M	
				61	Bottle	A	1	Flange rim	M	
				62	Bottle	A	1	Flange rim	M	
			63,94,120		Bottle	A	5	*(M) Embossed "[LIQ]UID/[OP]ODEL- DQC" (Fike 175); pontil; no reuse	M	
			64,65,66, 67,68,80		Misc bottle frags	A	7	Fluted		
			69-79,83		Misc bottle frags	A	12	Smooth		
				82	Bottle base frag	A	1	Small; fluted; no reuse info		
				84	(W) Tumbler	C	2	Ground pontil; pressed glass; little reuse	TB	
				85	Tumbler (ca whole)	C	2	Ground pontil; fluted ; 8 sides little if any reuse	TB	
			86[11],88		Tumbler (ca whole)	C	12	Ground pontil; some reuse	TB	
				87	Misc frag	C	1	Thick; curved		
				89	Goblet/wine glass base	C	1		TB	
				90	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB	
				91	Medicine frags	C	6	Flange collar; snap case; no reuse; fluted; 12 sided	M	Post 1851
				92	Misc frag	C	1	Thin		
				93	Bottle body frag	C	1	Fluted; thin		
				95	Medicine neck, body & base	C	5	Flange rim; snap case; no reuse;	M	Post 1851
				96	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder	C	5		M	
				97	Olive oil neck & cork	A	3	Sheared top; poss same as 347-98	F	
				98	Bottle base	A	2	Pontil; kick-up; no reuse	F	
				99	Bottle base	C	1	Pontil; no reuse		
			100,101,104		Misc bottle frags	C	16	124 (tiny) may be embossed frag		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)				(***)				
FB1			347 107,109,110 112-114,117- 119,121-124							
			102	Bottle base frag	A	1	No reuse			
			103	Bottle base frag	C	1	No reuse; thin			
			105	Medicine rim & neck frag	C	1	Frosted for stopper	M		
			106	Tumbler frag	C	1	Tiny			
			108,115,116	Misc bottle frags	A	3				
			111	Window glass/bottle frag?	C	1				
			125-130	Misc bottle frags	C	6	Thin; devitrified; appears footed			
			131-135	Flat frags	C?	5	Coated on 1 side; photo plates?	P		
			136,139	Hock wine bottle frags	Am	2	CM 324-87 etc		(G512)	
			137,138	Frag	Br	2	Unid; curved w/gilt stripe; 1 small, 1 large frag			
			140	Misc frags	C	63	Thin			
			141 WOOD	Frag		1	Unid; square cut; may have been near brass/copper, tr of metal			
			142 WOOD/ METAL	Hinged piece		2	Unid			
			143, WOOD	Frag		12+	Unid; may be charred			
			144,145 WOOD/ METAL	Enameled/brass/copper? handle?		1	Spiral design			
			146 WOOD	Finial - end frag		1	Turned	D		
			147 CLAY	Pipe stem frag	K	1	Unsmoked; curved	SM		
			148,149, 150	Pipe stem frags	K	3	Unsmoked?	SM		
			151,152, 153	Pipe bowl (ca whole)	K	3	Unsmoked; 151 has decorated heel, others undec	SM		
			154, STONE	Slate pencil frags		3	For blackboard	Px3		
			155,156							
			157, CERAMIC	Buttons		3	2 - 4 hole 3/16 in.; 1 - 3 hole 1/8 in.	Px3		
			158,159							
			160 BONE	Toothbrush handle		1	Plus frags that have been floated	S		
			161 MICA	Chips		3	Natural?			
			162 ?	Red pigment?		1	Unid			
			163 ?	Green frag		1	Tiny frag			
			164 FABRIC	Burlap? frags		3				
			165 METAL	Nut - 6 sided		1	Chrome plated?	C		Post 1928 (Worthington:pc)
			166 SEEDS	Peach pit & frags		9+				
			167	Grape		-				
FB1	N 1/2 Top Above Level 1		306 1,2,3 4-8 9	GLASS Beer bottle neck & body frags Beer bottle body & base frags Dish?	Br Br C	3 5 1	No mend w/306-1,2,3, but may be same vessel; no markings Pressed glass	AB AB TB		Post 1870

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			306	10 Misc bottle body frag	LG	1			
			11,12	METAL Disk & flange		2			
			13	Cap w/opening		1			
			14	COAL Coal		1			
FB1	N 1/2	Surface Above Level 1 & N of privy (clearing EUB2)	356	1 CERAMIC Plate? rim frag	W	1	Undec	TB	
				2 Plate? rim frag	W	1	Undec	TB	
				3 GLASS Umbrella ink (rim missing)	A	1	Pontil; 8 sided	P	1865-1900
				4 Bottle neck, ink?	A	1	Tr of ink		
				5 Bottle frag, ink?	A	1	Tr of ink? may be same as 356-4 no mend		
				6 Misc bottle frag	A	1			
				7 Bottle base frag	A	1	Unid		
				8-12 Misc bottle frags	G	5			
				13-15 Beer? bottle frags	B	3		AB?	
				16,19,20 Misc frags	C	3			
				17,18 Misc bottle frags	G	2			
				19 Bottle base frag	G	1	Kick-up; small frag		
				22 Window frag	A	1		C	
FB1	N 1/2	1 2.0- 3.0	307	1 CERAMIC Cosmetic jar	W	1	* "GUERLAIN/15 RUE DE LA PAIX" Blue stenciled; fitted for lid	G	Post 1848
				2 Sewer pipe end frag		1		C	
				3 Soap dish? toilet set component	W	1	"Cracked Ice"; glaze	S	1840-1900
				4 Plate rim frag	W	1		TB	
				5-9,12, 13,15-23, 25-33,35, 37,39,42, 46-49,51-53	W	36	Most quite small		
				10 Chamber pot/pitcher? handle	Pe/W	1		S	
				11 Plate/saucer? rim frag	P	1	Undec	TB/TW	
				14 Frag	P	1	Unid; decorated; thick body; Oriental export porcelain		
				24 Frag	W?	1	Unid; Blue T/P		
				34 Rim frag	W	1	Unid; tiny frag		
				36 Frag	W	1	Unid; very tiny frag; tr Blue T/P		
				38 Frag, banded ware	W	1	White w/black bands (thin)		
				40 Cup? handle frag	P	1		TW	
				41 Frag	P	1	Unid		
				43 Frag	Y	1	Unid; tiny		
				44 GLASS Frag	M	1	Unid; basket pattern		
				45 Frag	M	1	Unid; undec; curved		
				50 CERAMIC Base? frag	PE/W	1	Unid; undec; tiny		
				54 Frag	W?	1	Unid; Blue T/P		
				55 Rim frag	Pe/W	1	Unid; tr of green; edged, no		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			307				discernible pattern			
			56	Flower pot frag	R	1	Small			
			57	Pipe bowl?	R	1	Curved piece, not smoked			
			58	Slipware frag	R	1	Yellow slip; lead glaze; small			
			59 GLASS	Bottle base & side frag	A	1	No reuse			
			60-63,65- 67,69-71, 77	Misc bottle frags	A	11				
			64,84-89	Misc bottle frags	S	7				
			68	(W) Bottle stopper	C	1	Knob	M/P		
			72	Window frag	A	1		C		
			73	Medicine? frag, side panel	A	1	* Embossed "NTC"			Post 1850
			74-76,80, 81	Misc bottle frags	G	5				
			78,79	Misc bottle frags	G	2				
			82	Window frag?	Cr	1	Unid; coated glass			
			83	Cone inkwell neck & shoulder	C	1		P		
			90	Rim, globe?	C	1	Frosted			
			91	Inkwell	A	3	Flange top; pontil	P		
			92	Misc bottle frags	A	3				
			93,94, METAL 95	Strap? frags		3				
			96	Decorative? frag		1	Unid			
			97	Corroded (highly) metal		3	1 nail; 1 ring; 1 unid			
			98	Wire frag		1	Thin wire			
			99 WOOD	Frag		1				
			100	(Number not used)						
			101,102 CLAY	Pipe bowl frags	K	2	Unsmoked; 101 has undiscernible decoration	SM		
			103,104	(Numbers not used)						
			105	Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM		
			106 STONE	Slate frag		1	With hole			
			107 METAL	Coin - penny		1	Dated "1880"	P		1880
			108-114 STONE	Slate pencil frags		7	For blackboard	P		
FB1	N 1/2	2 3.0- 4.0	308	1 CERAMIC						
			2,7,17, 35	Hollowware rim frag	W	1	Unid; undec			
			3,4,6,10, 12,14,16,18 21,25,28,29, 33,37,39,41, 45,52,52	Cup rim, handle & base frags	W	7	(M) Undec	TW		
			5	Misc frags	W	19	Undec			
			8	Hollowware base frag	W	1	Unid; undec			
			9,36	Handle frag	Y	1	Rockingham type glaze			
			11	Plate (large) rim frags	W/G	2	(M) CM 301-32		(506)	
				Frag	W	1	Unid; tiny frag; tr of Red T/P			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date	
FB1			308	13	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; small; chamber pot/plate rim?				
				19	Base frag	W	1 Unid; tr of medium Blue T/P				
				20	Hollowware frag	W	1 Unid; small; dark Blue T/P				
				22	Interior base frag bowl/ ointment jar?	W	1 Undec; small				
				23	Cup frag	W	1 Light Blue T/P both sides	TW			
				24	Hollowware base frag	W	1 Unid				
				26	Saucer/small soup-shaped plate rim, side & base frags (deep)	W	3 CM 301-19		(504)		
				27	Teapot? handle frag	R	1 Black lustrous glaze; tr of gilt; refined body; possibly "Jet ware"	TW		Post 1875 (See App- endix A)	
				30	Pitcher body frag	P	1 Molded floral design, Bennington- type "Lily of the Valley"?	TB			
				31,47	Toilet set frags (see other parts)	W	2 "Cracked Ice" pattern int only	S			
				32	Crock body frag	S	1 Tr of cobalt blue ext; brown slip int	FST			
				34	Plate rim frag	W	1 Undec	TB			
				37	Plate? rim frag	W	1 Undec; small	TB			
				38	Frag	S	1 Unid; clear slip int, ext				
				40	Small flat finial	W	1 Unid; undec; 8/10 in diam				
				42	Misc frag	P	1 Undec				
				44	Cup frag, part of handle & base	P	1 Undec; small	TW			
				46	Cup plate? rim frag	W	1 Undec	TW?			
				48	Misc base? frag	W	1 Small int frag				
				49	Frag	W?	1 Unid; tr of hand-painted green floral design				
				50	Plate? rim frag	W	1 Purple stripe	TB			
				53	Frag	W	1 Unid; tiny; tr of thick red band on 1 side				
				54	Misc frag	Y	1 Unid; undec				
				55,56	Flower pot rim frags	R	2				
				57	GLASS Base frag	C	1 Unid				
				58	Window frag	A	1		C		
				59,73,86 102	Bottle base & side frags	C	4 Center of base missing	M			
				60,68, 70	Bottle side frags	C	6 Undec	M			
				77,78,82							
				61,74	Medicine neck & shoulders	C	2 (M)	M			
				62,83,97,103	Medicine base & sides	A	4 Snap case	M		Post 1851	
				63	Medicine vial (small) base frag	LG	1 Ground potil; ca 3/4 in. diam	M			
				64	Goblet? base frag	C	1 Near stem	TB			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date		
			(**)		(***)							
FB1			308	65	Misc bottle frag	DB	1					
			66	Misc frag	C	1	Window glass?					
			69	Bottle (large) body frag	A	1	* Embossed "[M]OORE"; probably a fruit jar	F		Post 1861 (Toulouse: 220-221)		
				71	Bottle shoulder? frag	C	1					
				72	Medicine rim & side frags	A	2	Medium neck			Pre 1880	
				75	Misc frag	G	1	Tiny frag				
				79	Bottle side frag	Cob	1	No info				
				80	Bottle shoulder frag	C	1	Tiny frag				
				81	Misc frag	C	1	Shaped; no info				
				84	Bottle base frag	A	1	Tiny frag; no info				
				85	Marble? frag	Am	1	Sheared off; badly deteriorated	T			
				87	Bottle shoulder frag	A	1	Small frag				
				88,96	Misc frags	C	2	Tiny frags				
				89	Dish?	C	1	Pressed glass; devitrified	TB			
				90,95	Misc frags	F	2	No mend; frosted				
				91	Bottle side frag	C	1	Small frag				
				92	Medicine	A	1	12 sided; pontil; reuse, ca whole	M			
				93	Medicine neck	C	1		M			
				94,100,101, 104	Misc bottle frags	A	4	Small frags				
				98	Misc bottle frag	DG	1	Thick; small frag				
				99	Shoulder, corner bottle frag	C	1	Misc				
				105	Bottle? body frag	A	1	Thick				
				106	STONE		Slate pencil		1	Pointed end	P	
				107-116	METAL		Strap frags		10	Ca 3/4 in.		
				117			Rods?		2	Badly corroded; ca 1/4 in. diam		
				118			Nail		1	Badly corroded	C	
				119			Base, decorative object		1	Lead?; ca 3/4 in. diam		
				120			Grommet/flange		1	Ca 3/4 in. diam		
				121			Hook frag?		1	Unid type of hook		
				122			Frag w/forked end		1	Unid; Brass?		
				123			Pipe? frags		24+	Badly corroded		
	124	CERAMIC		Button		1	Cone shaped; pink glaze	P				
	125	STONE		Jet bead		1	Part of button?	P				
	126	CERAMIC		Button		1	Shank missing; white	P				
	127-130	STONE		Slate pencil frags		4		Px4				
	131	CLAY		Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Burned	SM				
FB1												
N 1/2	3 4.0- 4.2	311	1	CERAMIC	Plate base & rim frag	P	1	Undec	TB			
			2		Plate rim frag	W	1	Undec	TB			
			3		Plate? frag	G	1	Fluting on rim	TB			
			4		Base	W	1	Unid	D			
			5,6,9		Misc frags	W	3					
			7,8		Misc frags	W	2	Unid; Blue T/P				
			10		Banded frag	W?	1	Blue/black on brown				

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			311	11		1 Unid; tr of blue; tiny frag			
				12		1 Tiny; shell edge;	TB		
				13		1 Salt glaze ext; Albany slip int;	FSt		
				14,16		2 1 body, 1 base frag			
				15		1 Clear glaze (buff) ext; Albany slip int	FSt		
				16	GLASS	Goblet? frag		TB	
				18,19		Misc bottle? frags			
				20		Misc bottle frag			
				21		Bottle frag			
				22		Frag			
				23-26		Misc bottle frags			
				27		Ink bottle side w/part of neck frag		P	
				28		Window frags		C	
				29,30	METAL	Strap frags			
				31	SLAG	Frag			
				32	METAL	Frag, unid object			
				33		Nails?			
				34	METAL/ BONE?	Button			P
				35	GUTTA PERCHA?	Comb tooth			
FB1	N 1/2	3 4.2- ASH 5.0	312	1	CERAMIC	Plate? frag, near rim	W		TB
				2		Bowl (large) frags	EarlyW 10		TB
				3		Hollowware frag	W/G		
				4		Rim frag	G		
				5		Frag	W?		
				6		Rim frag	G?		
				7	GLASS	Window frag	A		C
				8	METAL	Nail/slag?			
				9		Unid object			
				10	SLAG?	Frag			
				11	STONE	Slate pencil frag			P
				12	METAL	Thimble			P
FB1	N 1/2	3 4.2- FILL 5.0	313	1	CERAMIC	Cup handle	P		TW
				2		Cup body frag	W		TW
				3		Rim frag	W		
				4		Base frag	W		
						1 * Black printed mark "T.J. & J. MAYER'S/...BE...ST..." w/happy lion			1843-1855

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date	
FB1			313	5	Frag	W	1 Unid; undec				
				6	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; undec				
				7	Cup rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P, int, ext	TW			
				8	Saucer frag	W	1 Painted w/green floral pattern; small frag	TW		1820-1860	
				9	Frag	R	1 Unid; clear glaze, int, ext				
				10	Crock body frag	S	1 Salt glaze ext; Albany slip int	FSt			
				11	Flower pot rim frag	R	1 Smoke damaged?				
				12	Misc body frags	W/G	5				
				13	Doll/figurine arm	P	1 Crudely molded; ca 3/4 in. long	T/D			
				14	GLASS	(W) Medicine bottle	A	1 12 sided; pontil; flanged lip; no reuse	M		
				15		Wine glass side w/rim	C	1 Missing stem	TB		
				16	SLATE/ METAL	Slate formed to nail		1 Badly corroded			
				17	METAL	Nails?		3 Badly corroded			
				18		Frag		1 Round; unid - can frag? ca 1 3/4 in. diam			
				19	CLAY	Pipe stem, nr bowl base	K	1 Decorated bowl; fluted w/horizon- tal bands on stem	SM		
	FB1	N 1/2	4 5.0- 6.0	314	1,3	CERAMIC	Flower pot frags	R	2 (M) CM 317-14;319-2 see also 320-10	507	
					2		Flower pot frag	Y/R	1 Possibly same as VN 507		
					4		Bowl base frag	W	1 Undec		
					5		Ointment jar? rim frag	W	1		
				6		Pitcher frag	W	1 Debased	TW		
				7,8,9		Misc body frags	W	3 Undec			
				10		Toy saucer (small) rim frag	P	1 Tr of gilt; CM 321-38; 330-18;332- 29	T	508	
				11,12		Misc frags	P	2 Undec			
				13,14		Misc frags	Y	2 Undec			
				15,17-20		Misc frags	W	5 Blue T/P on all, 3 w/T/P on ext & int			
				16		Frag	W	1 White floral pattern applied in blue background			
				21	GLASS	Medicine vial base	G	1 Ca 3/4 in. diam; ground pontil no reuse	M		
				22		Medicine vial lip & neck	G	1 Probably same as 314-21, no mend	M		
				23		Misc frag	G	1			
				24-27,33		Window frags	A	5	C		
				28,29		Misc frags	Br	2			
				30		Misc bottle frag	G	1			
				31		Bottle frag	A	1 Badly devitrified; square			
				32		Misc bottle? frag	A	1 Thin			
				34		Goblet stem frag	C	1 Fine quality glass?	TB		
				35-39	METAL	Nail frags		4 2 badly corroded, 4 galvanized lead?	Cx4		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			314	40 WOOD	Frag		3+				
				41 CEMENT	Sewer pipe frag		1	CM 317-29	C	509	
				42 PLASTER	Frag		1				
				43,44 CLAY	Pipe stem frags	K	3	2 mend (44); 43 has chewed mouth- piece	SM		
				45,46 STONE	Slate pencil frags		2		P		
				47 SEEDS	Assorted		10+	Unid; from washing; 1 grape			
FB1	N 1/2	5 6.0- FILL 7.0	317	1 CERAMIC	Cup (large, tall) w/handle base frag	P	1	* Unid incised cypher on bottom; undec; slightly double curved shape CM 321-9,10,13,26,37,41,44,47,51; CM whole	TW	514	
				2-4,6	Saucer (small) frags	P	4	Undec rim & body; deep; unusual	TW		
				5	Vase(small)/toothpick holder body frag	P	1	CM 343-1 etc		(511)	
				7	Plate? rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TB		
				8	Doll's head frag	P	1	Unpainted hair pattern; prob same as 320-2 etc, no mend	T		
				9	Base frag	W	1	Undec; ointment/perserve jar?	G/F		
				10	Jar lid frag	W	1	Undec; ointment jar?	G/FSt		
				11	Cup? rim frag	W	1	Tiny; Blue T/P int, ext	TB		
				12	Frag	Y	1	Unid; clear glaze int, ext			
				13	Sewer pipe frag	S	1	Glazed int, ext	C		
				14	Flower pot body frag	R	1	CM 314-1,3 etc		(507)	
				15 GLASS	Lamp globe?	C/Fr	1	Floral pattern	L		
				16	(W) Medicine bottle	C	1	12 sided; snap case; flange rim;	M		Post 1851
				17	(W) Ink bottle	C	1	Applied lip; no reuse?	P		Ca 1880 or later
				18	(W) Medicine vial	G	1	Ca 3 in. high; ground pontil; 9/16 in. diam	M		
				19-26	Misc frags	A	8				
				27	Misc bottle frags	G	3				
				28	Misc bottle frags	B	4	Possibly beer			
				29 CEMENT	Sewer pipe		1	CM 314-41		(509)	
				30-32 METAL	Nails & pipes		3		C		
				33 GUTTA- PERCHA	Hair comb		1	To wear, not to comb	P		
				34 BONE	Nit comb frags		5+	Delicate	S		
				35 PLASTER	Frag		2		C		
FB1	N 1/2	5 6.5- ASH 7.0	319	1 CERAMIC	Vase(small)/toothpick holder body frag	P	1	CM 343-1 etc		(511)	
				2	Flower pot frag	R/Y	1	CM 314-1,3 etc		(507)	
				3 GLASS	Misc frag	A	1				
				4,5	Wine glass body frags	C	2	Same as 320-21? no mend	TB		
				6	Lamp chimney? frag	C	1	Thin glass	L		
				7	Misc bottle frag	Br	1	Beer?			

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			(**)						
			(**)						
FB1			319-	8 SLATE	Slate pencil frag	1	P		
FB1	N 1/2	6 7.0- 8.0	320	1-5 CERAMIC	Doll body frags	P	5 (M) Either front or back; w/hole to attach to cloth body; unpainted	T	
			6	Misc frag	P	1 May be same as 320-1 etc, no mend			
			7	Toothbrush holder rim frags	W/G	2 "Cracked Ice"; CM 344-1 etc		(512)	
			8	Pitcher rim frag	W/G	1 Molded	TW/S		
			9	Plate/soup bowl frag	W	1 Light blue stripped T/P	TB		
			10	Flower pot body frag	Y/R	1 Same as 314-1 etc, no mend			
			11-14,16	Bowl (large) side, rim & base frags	W	5 (M) CM 326-1,2 etc		(510)	
			15	Jug/pitcher frag	W/G	1 Molded grape cluster design under lip; wide mouth pouring rim	TB		1870s-80s (Wether- bee:109)
			17	GLASS	Bottle/jar base	C	1 Pontil; heavy reuse	F?	
			18	(W)	Medicine bottle	A	1 Pontil; no reuse	M	
			19,20	(W)	2 Medicine vials	LG	2 Pontil; ca 3/4 in. diam; cut finished sides; no reuse	Mx2	
			21	(W)	Wine glass base & bottom	C	1 Ground pontil; balaster	TB	
			22		Bottle base & bottom	C	1 * "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/A PARIS"; ground pontil; reuse	P	
			23-27,29,30	Lamp chimney? frags	C	7 Unid; thin; 320-25 ground rim frag	L		
			28	Bottle body frag	C	1			
			31	Soda/mineral water bottle frag	T	1	B		
			32	Window glass frag	A	1	C		
			33	Marble frag	Pur	1 Sheared off 2/3 left	T		
			34,35	METAL	Nails	2	Cx2		
			36	GUTTA-PERCHA	Hair comb frag	1 To be worn	P		
			37	BONE	Toothbrush handle	1 Fragile condition	S		
			38	CLAY	Pipe stem & bowl	2 (M) Unsmoked; fluted bowl	SM		
FB1	N 1/2	6 7.0- 8.0	321	1,2, CERAMIC	Toothbrush holder frags	W/G	5 "Cracked Ice"; CM 344-1	(512)	
FILL			4-6						
			3,31	Soap dish drain	W	2 "Cracked Ice" pattern on ext only perforated drainer for deep vessel, (doesn't fit toothbrush holder or soap dish) same set as 321-1 etc?, see also 321-43	S		1842-1851
			7,8	Cup (tall), handled	P	2 (M) Undec; slightly double curved; very white; uncrazed	TW		
			9,10,13,26,37,41,44,47,51	Cup (large) frags	P	9 (M) CM 317-1		(514)	
			11,12,14,39	Cup (large) w/most of base	P	4 * Incised double ovals on bottom, markers mark?; matches VN 514; CM	TW	515	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			321			322-27,28; CM whole			
			15,16,35,56	(W) Saucer (w/well, small)	P	4 (M) Scalloped edge; 4 in. diam	TW		
			17,18,29,32	(W) Saucer (w/well, small)	W	4 (M) Scalloped edge, same pattern as 321-15 etc; diff ware; opaque; crazed; poor quality/underfired?	TW		
			19,20,21, 22,40,48,49	(W) Plate (small)/saucer	P	6 (M) 1 of several small, deep plate/saucers; short scratch marks on face; 4 1/2 in. diam; ca whole	TB/TW		
			23	(W) Dessert plate (2/3)	W/G	1 * Stamped mark "J EDWARDS/DALE HALL/CHINA"; 12 sided (flutes); 7 1/4 in. diam CM 322-12; CM whole	TB	516	1842-1882
			24	Sugar bowl lid (small, 3/4)	P	1 Scroll design; finial plain oval	TB		
			25	Chamber pot rim frag	P/W	1 Undec	S		
			27	Doll body	P	1 Holes for attachment to cloth; see also 320-1 etc	T		
			28	(W) Toy platter w/rabbit	P	1 Unpainted	T		
			30	Plate? rim frag	P	1 Embossed edge	TB		
			33,52,55 59,60	Vase(small)/toothpick holder body frags	P	6 CM 343-1 etc		(511)	
			34	Frag	P	1 Unid; handle-like			
			36,58	Toothpick holder?	P	3 Fluted	S		
			38	Toy saucer (small) frag	P	1 CM 314-10 etc		(508)	
			42	Plate/cup? (small) rim frag	P	1 Scalloped edge	TB/TW		
			43	Soap dish body frag	W/G	1 * Stamped & printed "DAVENPORT" on base; Blue T/P ext; "Cracked Ice"; pattern; bowl shaped; part of Davenport set; CM 322-1; CM whole; probably goes w/drain 321-3	S	517	1840-1900
			45,53	Toothpick holder? edge	P	2 Same as 321-36, different vessel			
			46	Bowl/large cup body frag	W	1 London shape; transitional/early CM 324-24,25,27;322-7; CM whole	TB	518	1815-1860
			50	Doll head frag	P	1 Hair pattern	T		
			57	Misc frag	W	1			
			61	Misc body frag	Y	1 Clear glaze int, ext			
			62	Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
			63	Doll foot	P	1 Tiny, not related to 321-50 etc; unpainted	T		
			64-65	Marbles	E	2 Undec	Tx2		
			66 GLASS	Tumbler body frags	C	2 (M)	TB		
			67-68	Glass cup	C	1 Handle missing; round rim, square platform; ground pontil; matches 321-93	TB		
			69	Tumbler frag	C	1 Thick	TB		
			70	Bottle/jar base	C	3 Light pontil; reuse			
			71	Misc frags	A	18 Very thin body			
			72	(W) Soda/mineral water	A	1 * "HAMILTON GLASS WORKS/N.Y.";	B		

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		(**)			(***)					
FB1			321	bottle			white, bare, iron pontil; blob top; reuse			
			73-75	Misc bottle frags	A	3	Fluted			
			74	Bottle neck, wide opening	C	5	Many frags in this level, may be related, but no mends	F		
			76[2]	Bottle body frags	C	5				
			80	Rim frag, lamp chimney?	C	1	Unid	L		
			81	Medicine vial rim & neck	A	1	Flanged; very thin	M		
			82	Bottle frags	C	8	Shoulder, body etc; like 321-74 no mend			
			83	Medicine vial rim & rim	C	1	Partly frosted indicating stopper	M		
			84	Medicine vial rim, neck & part of body	C	3	Very delicate; ca 3/4 in. diam	M		
			85-91, 131, 132	(W) Medicine bottle	C	10	12 sided; pontil	M		
			93	(W) Glass cup	C	2	Set w/321-67 etc	TB		
			94	Rim frag	C	1	Unid; tumbler/cup?			
			95	(Number not used)						
			96	Handle frag	C	1	Same as 321-67? no mend			
			97-123	Lamp globe?	C	26	Frosted & wheel cut; no mends	L		
			124	Medicine vial misc frags	A	5	No mends			
			125-128	Misc bottle frags	C	4				
			129	Wine glass, bowl	C	1	Ground pontil; CM 324-70; CM whole	TB	G502	
			130	Misc bottle frags	A	5	Curved			
			133, 134, 136	Perfume bottle base & body	A	5	* Embossed "[PJHALLON & SON/ PERFUMERS, NEW YORK]"	P/G		Post 1859 (Fike:176)
			135	Medicine neck & rim	A	1	Pontil; no reuse; same as 321-133 etc, no mend	M		
			137[5], 138, 139, 143, 145	(W) Hair restorer bottle	A	10	* Embossed "BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS/ FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR, NEW YORK"; no reuse	G		1844-1861 (NYC Dir)
			140	Misc frags	C	11	Thin			
			141	Rim frag	A	1	Tiny frag			
			142	Misc frags	C	29	Lamp chimney?			
			146-148	Window?; stained glass?	Pur	3	No mends; deep purple	C		
			149-154	Window?; stained glass?	R	6	No mends	C		
			155-159	Window?; stained glass?	Cr	5	No mends	C		
			160-163	Misc bottle frags	B	4	All larger than 1 in.			
			164	Misc bottle frags	B	14	All smaller than 1 in.			
			165	Misc bottle frags	G	19				
			166	Misc bottle frags	A	2				
			167	Misc bottle frags	G	12	Thin bodied; shoulder height dip mold	M		
			168	Medicine vial base	G	2	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil	M		
			169	Medicine vial, neck, rim & shoulder	G	2	Ca 3/4 in. diam; shoulder height dip mold	M		
			170	Misc bottle frags	C	5				

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FB1			321	171	Medicine vial, neck, rim & shoulder	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil	M	
				172	Medicine vial base	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil	M	
				173	Medicine vial base	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil	M	
				174	(W) Medicine vial	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil; no reuse	M	
				175	(W) Medicine vial	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil; no reuse	M	
				176	(W) Medicine vial	G	1	Shoulder height dip mold; ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil; no reuse	M	
				177	Medicine base	A	1	Pontil; ca 1 in. base; no reuse	M	
				178	Window glass frags	A	12		C	
				179	Beads		5	4 cobalt blue, 1 purple w/white center	P	
				180	Jet bead		1	Black jet; faceted w/center hole	P	
				181	CERAMIC (W) Marble		1	Small w/criss-crossed lines in blue & red	T	
				182	METAL Upholstery tacks		39	2 imbedded in a piece of leather	C	
				183	Misc rings, eyes, frags, nails, finial & tube		22	All but nails mostly brass; nails corroded; 1 tube painted red		
				184	WOOD Unid object		1	3/16 in. long		
				185	BONE Buttons		13	4 hole; 9 whole, 3 ca 1/2	Px13	
				186	STONE Slate pencil frags		4	3 different pencils (1 w/point) striated	Px3	
				187	BONE Toothbrush head		1	4 bristle rows	S	
				188	Toothbrush handle		1		S	
				189	Toothbrush handle		1		S	
				190	Toothbrush handle		1		S	
				191	Toothbrush head		1	5 bristle rows	S	
				192	HARD Hair comb body frag		1	To be worn	P	
				193	RUBBER Hair comb		1	To be worn	P	
			194	Hair comb teeth		3		G		
			195	MICA Frags		5+				
			196	SEEDS Grape & cherry		18				
			197	Peach pits		3				
			198	METAL Lead net sinker		1				
FB1	N 1/2	7 8.0-9.0	322	1 CERAMIC Soap dish frags	W/G	9	"Cracked Ice" pattern; bulk of object in this level; CM 321-43;		(517)	
				2	Shaving mug w/handle	Pe	1	Undec; handle w/acanthus leaf attachments	S	
				3,4	Chamber pot rim & sides	CC/W	3	Undec; CM 324-3; mends ca whole	S	520
				5	Cup (small) rim & base	W/G	1	Paneled; -1/3 of cup	TW	
				6	Cup rim & sides	W	1	Sharp double curved shape; painted floral design, green w/red & blue;	TW/TB	1820-1860

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			(**)		(***)					
FB1			322				delicate			
			7	Bowl/large cup frags	W	10	CM 321-46; bulk of object this level		(518)	
			8-10	Toothbrush holder rim & body frags	W/G	3	"Cracked Ice"; CM 344-1 etc; not all frags mend		(512)	
			11	Saucer rim, sides & base frags	W/G	2	* Makers mark "JAMES EDWARDS/DALE HALL"; fluted/lightly paneled; CM 348-2;333-18	TW	521	1842-1882
			12	Dessert plate rim & base	W/G	2	CM 321-23		(516)	
			13	Ointment/marmalade jar base	W	1	Ca 1/4 base; CM 300-5		(502)	
			14	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TB		
			15	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	Undec; not same as 322-14	TB		
			16	Bowl (large) frag	W	1	CM 326-1,2 etc		(510)	
			17	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	Undec rim; 8-12 sided/fluted; CM 324-26	TB	522	
			18	Ointment jar rim & sides	W	1	Undec; short & squat	G/M		
			19	Saucer rim to base	EarlyW	1	Undec	TW		1815-1860
			20	Platter rim (small frag)	W/G	1	Octagonal; shell edge; no color; same size & shape as VN 523; CM 333-4,14;348-3,4,6,7;349-5,14;347-16	TB	527	1815-1900
			21	Ointment/marmalade jar? rim	W	2	Undec	G/F		
			22	Ointment/marmalade jar? base	W	1	Undec	G/F		
			23	Cup handle	W/G	1		TW		
			24	Chamber pot rim frag	W	1	Undec	S		
			25	Jar? rim frag	Pe/W	1	Small frag			
			26	Chamber pot rim frag	Pe/W	1	Small frag	S		
			27,28	Cup side w/rim & base	P	2	CM 321-11 etc		(515)	
			29	Toy saucer (small) frag	P	1	CM 341-10 etc		(508)	
			30	Body frag	P	1	Unid; undec			
			31,33	Base of footed vase (small)/toothpick holder frags	P	3	CM 343-1 etc		(511)	
			32	Figurine (small) head missing	G	1	Female figure w/grapes; overglaze, D painted; fairly crude; visible mold lines			
			33	Body frag	R	1	Unid; light brown glaze int, ext; small frag			
			34	Flower pot saucer frag	R	1	3/4 of vessel; ca 8 in. diam			
			35,36	Flower pot rim frags	R	2	No mend			
			37	Flower pot body frag	R	1				
			38	Pitcher (small) body frag	R	1	Clear glaze int; ext dark brown blotch decoration; much wear around front of belly, none near handle; possibly used w/VN 519; CM 324-1; 333-20; CM whole; (function based on ware	S	523A	
			39	Misc frags	W	4				
			40	GLASS (W) Perfume/cologne bottle	C	1	6 sided; pontil; mishapen; no reuse	P		
			41	(W) Medicine	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		

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FB1			322					
			42	(W) Medicine	A	1 Pontil; reuse	M	
			43	(W) Perfume	C	1 * "J. PICARD/PARIS"; snap case	P	Post 1851
			44	(W) Perfume/cologne	A	1 Pontil; no reuse; trumpet neck & rim; shaped like 322-40 but better	P	
			45	(W) Wine bottle neck, rim & body frags	G	16 Some reuse; applied collar; kick-up	AB	
			46	Wine bottle base & body frags	G	5 Kick-up w/nipple; little reuse	AB	
			47	Wine bottle base & body frags	G	5 Kick-up w/large nipple; some reuse	AB	
			48	Wine bottle neck & rim	G	3 Applied collar; ground rim	AB	
			49	(W) Umbrella ink (only rim missing)	T	1 * Embossed "IIS": Pontil; 8 sided	P	
			50-55	Sarsaparella neck, rim & body frags	G	9 * Embossed "DR T[OWNSEN]D'S..."	M	1841-1870 (Geismar: 1989)
			56	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder frags	C	9 Poss same as 322-57 but no mend		
			57	Medicine base	C	5 Poss same as 322-57 but no mend; sharp kick-up; sand pontil; some reuse		
			58	Bottle side panel frags	A	3 * Embossed "[GE]NUINE/"; rectangle;M? 322-58 to 63 poss same vessel		
			59	Bottle side panel frags	A	2 * Embossed "NEW YORK"; rectangle		
			60	Bottle side panel frag	A	1 * Embossed "...PA?"		
			61-63	Bottle frags	A	4		
			64	Medicine frag	A	1 Pontil; no reuse; rectangle base	M	
			65	Olive oil? neck & rim	A	1 Pontil; no reuse	F	
			66	Wine bottle neck	G	1 Applied rim	AB	
			67	Perfume base	C	1 * Embossed "[L]UB[IN]/PARIS"; no reuse; snap case	P	Post 1851
			68	Perfume base	C	1 * Embossed "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/PARIS";P ground pontil; reuse		Post 1851
			69	Bottle (large) base frag	B	1 No reuse; maybe same as 322-70-71		
			70,72-83	Misc bottle frags	B	13		
			71	Bottle neck & rim frag	B	1		
			84-88	Misc bottle frags	G	5		
			89	Misc bottle frags	G	9		
			90-95	Misc bottle frags	A	6		
			96	Misc body frag	G	1		
			97-98	Misc body frags	T	2		
			99	Misc body frag	G	1		
			100	Misc body frag	Am	1		
			101,102	Medicine vial base & side	G	2 Pontil; reuse; ca 1 in. diam	M	
			103	Medicine vial side frag	G	1	M	
			104	Medicine vial base	G	1 Ca 3/4 in.; pontil	M	
			105	Medicine vial neck, rim & shoulder	G	2 To 3/4 in. diam vial	M	
			106	Medicine vial neck & rim	G	1 To 3/4 in. diam vial	M	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1	322		107	Medicine vial frags	G	6	To 3/4 in. diam vial	M		
			108	Goblet base & part of stem	C	9	Pressed glass	TB		
			109	Tumbler	C	3	Ca whole	TB		
			110	Tumbler	C	1	Ca whole (small piece missing) pressed glass	TB		
			111	Tumbler (ca 1/2)	C	1	Ground pontil; pressed glass	TB		
			112	Tumbler, all but base	C	1		TB		
			113,118	(W) Tumbler	C	2	Pressed glass	TB		
			114,126,146	Punch? cup, w/handle	C	3	* "FORGET ME NOT" & flowers; pontil; star design on bottom; tr of gilt; acid etched	TB		
			115	Punch? cup base, tr of handle	C	1	Reuse; 6 sided	TB		
			116	Tumbler base	C	1	Pontil	TB		
			117	Tumbler base	C	1	Pontil	TB		
			119	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			120	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			121	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			122	Glass cup? frag	C	1	Seems to have same pressed pattern as 322-115, but no mend			
			123	Wine glass body frag	C	1		TB		
			124	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Possibly same vessel as 322-124			
			125	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			127,128	Tumbler rim frags	C	2	Plain; no mends			
			129	Cordial glass stemmed	C	3	Pontil; undec; little/no reuse	TB		
			130	Wine glass, stemmed	C	2	Little if any reuse	TB		
			131	Frag	C	1	Unid; patterned			
			132	Frag	C	1	Unid; fluted			
			133	Frag	C	1	Unid; fluted near base/top			
			134	Misc frag	C	1				
			135	Jar frags	C	2	Reuse; snap case			Post 1851
			136-145	Misc frags	C	11	2 mend			
			147	Jar rim	C	1	At least 2 vessels w/322-148-170			
			148	Jar shoulder frag	C	1				
			149	Jar rim frags	C	3				
			150-162	Jar body frags	C	13				
			163-170	Jar rim frags	C	8	No mend, seem to be same vessel			
			171	Dish	C	2	Pressed glass; rectangle	TB		
			172	Globe? rim	C	1	321-97-123 maybe same vessel; no mend; acid etched	L		
			173-174	Jar rim frags	C	2	Fluted; ground pontil; no mend			
			175	Rim frag	C	1	Unid; pressed			
			176	Lid?	C	1	Unid; thick glass			
			177	Goblet/wine base frag	C	1	If so no reuse; small frag	TB		
			178	Faceted frag	C	1	Like 322-131, no mend			
			179	Misc frags	C	10				
			180	Misc frags	C	42	Thin glass			
			181	Stained glass misc frags	C	17				

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			322	182 Misc frags	A	23 Most thin glass			
				183 Stained glass? misc frags	Red	15			
				184 Marble frag	Pur	1	T		
				185 (W) Marble	Am	1	T		
				186 Bead	Blk	1 Oblong	P		
				187 Beads	B	2 Broken; robbins egg blue	Px2		
				188 Decoration?	B	1 Unid; robbins egg blue			
				189 Stained glass misc frag	T	1 Flat coated color			
				190 Stained glass? misc frags	Br	5 Flat coated brown			
				191 Stained glass misc frags	Pur	9 Flat			
				192 Misc bottle frags	Br	7 Possibly beer bottle frags			
				193 METAL 22 Caliber bullet casing frag		1 Rim Fire; brass/copper	P		Post 1857 (Carroll:pc)
				194 Upholstery tacks		8 Heads	Hx8		
				195 Hook (dress?)		1 Part of hook & eye set	P		
				196 Nails		2 1 galvanized?; 1 w/glass frag attached	Cx2		
				197 Misc small metal frags		5 Corroded; 3 possibly brass			
			198-200	CERAMIC (W) Buttons		3 4-hole buttons	Px3		
			201,202	BONE (W) Buttons		2 4-hole buttons	Px2		
			203	CERAMIC (W) Button		2 (M)	P		
			204	Button frag		1 1/2 of 4-hole button	P		
			205	BONE Button		2 4-hole button, no mend	Px2		
			206	Worked cylinder		3 (M) Unid; banded w/hole on side			
			207	Toothbrush handle		1	S		
			208	Toothbrush handle		1	S		
			209	Toothbrush head		1 5 bristle rows	S		
			210	(W) Toothbrush		1 5 bristle rows	S		
			211	Toothbrush head frags		2 4 bristle rows	S		
			212-214	STONE Slate pencil frags		3 Unrelated frags	Px3		
			215	GUTTA-PERCHA Hair comb frag		1 Curved	P		
			216	- Hair comb frag		1 * Stamped "PATENT JC? 58. DEC.4,60" G			Post 1860
			217	Hair comb? frag		1 Curved piece	P		
			218	Comb tooth		1	G/P		
			219	CLAY Pipe bowl/stem	K	1 Unsmoked; decorated lotus	SM		
			220	Pipe stem frag	K	1 Part of decorated (fluted) bowl	SM		
			221-223	Pipe stem frags	K	3 Unrelated frags; one is angular & slipped ochre	SM		
			224-225	Pipe bowl frags	K	2 Unrelated; unsmoked	SM		
			226	SEEDS Peach & grape		54+ 4 peach; calculated number of grape seeds			
			227	METAL Coin; penny		1	P		Ca 1864 (Parella:pc)
			228	WOOD Frag		1			
FB1	N 1/2 (ASH)	7 8.4- 9.0	323	1 CERAMIC Doll's leg	P	1 Undec; foot missing (poss bound	T		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			323			to cloth body)			
			2(3), 6,9	GLASS Misc frags	C	5 Thin glass			
			3	Bottle base	A	1 Pontil; reuse; round			
			4	Bottle neck, rim & part of shoulder	A	1 Round; poss same as 323-4			
			5	Glass frag	G	1 Burned			
			7	Stained window? glass	CB	1	C		
			8,10	Bottle frag	A	1 Unid; maybe part of 323-3, no mend			
			11	Bottle shoulder	C	1			
			12	Jar rim & shoulder frag	C	1 Wide mouth	F		Pre 1858
			13	Misc frag	A.	1			
			14	Bottle frag	A/Br	1 Unid			
			15	Bottle frag	C	1			
			16	Goblet rim & body frag	C	1 Ground pontil; CM 324-63	TB	G506	
			17	Frag	C	6 Unid; thin			
			18	STONE Slate pencil frag		1	P		
FB1									
N 1/2 (Silt)	8	9.0- 9.4	324	1 CERAMIC Pitcher (small) frags	R	9 CM 322-38 etc		(523A)	
			2	Bowl/basin frags	R	3 CM 330-1,2 etc		(519)	
			3	Chamber pot	CC/W	4 CM 322-3,4		(520)	
			4(3)-13	Marmalade jar (small)	Y	12 (M) Undec; Buff colored; grooved for tie down lid	F		
			14	Jar	S	1 Albany slip int; straight sided; salt glaze (buff)	FSt		
			15,16	Plate (small) rim & base frag	W/G	1 * "J EDWARDS/DALE HALL/FELDSPAR/ OPAQUE CHINA"; undec; 12-sided; 7 in. diam; CM 333-5,8	TB	525	1842-1882
			17	Figurine base	B	1 Painted; animal's feet depicted	D		
			18	Lid w/knob for small jar	W	1 Undec; part of transitional toy set; ca whole	T		
			19	Toy jug/pitcher	W	1 Handle missing; wide brim pouring lip; part of transitional toy set ca whole	T		
			20	Toy plate	P	1 Fluted; ca 1/2 of vessel	T		
			21	Saucer	W/G	1 CM 345-1		(524)	
			22	Bowl? rim frag	W	1	TB		
			23	Plate? rim frag	W/G	1 Undec	TB		
			24,25,27	Bowl/large cup body frags	W	3 CM 321-46		(518)	
			26	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 CM 322-17		(522)	
			28	Misc frag	W	1 Small frag			
			29	Misc frag	C	1 Undec			
			30	Base	R	1 Unid; unglazed			
			31	Flower pot body frag	R	1			
			32	GLASS (W) Medicine; round	C	1 Flat rim; no reuse; snap case;	M		Post 1851

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			324	33	Bottle base	A	1 Pontil; kick-up; reuse			
				34,39	Bottle base frags	A	2 CM 330-29,31,35,36,39,47,49,50		(G503)	
				35-38	Bottle body & neck frags	A	4 No mends; thick glass			
				40	Champagne bottle base	DG	1 High kick-up; sand pontil; applied collar; CM 346-18; CM whole	AB	G508	
				41,45,51	Olive oil bottle neck w/seal frags	G	4 * Seal; imported, French (for export) ground pontil; applied ring; kick-up; reuse; CM 333-65,69-72, 74-76,79	F	G509	
				42-44,46-50, 52-61	Misc wine bottle frags	G	16		AB	
				62	Olive oil/wine bottle neck	G	1 Unid; CM-333-81		AB	G510
				63	Goblet, stemmed	C	3 (M) CM 323-16			(G506)
				64	Shot glass	C	2 Ground pontil, .not quite whole		TB	
				65	Shot glass	C	1 Matches 324-64, a set		TB	
				66	Goblet base frags	C	2 CM 330-59-61			(G505)
				67	Tumbler base	C	1 Ground pontil; pressed; CM 333-106; CM whole		TB	G511
				68	Frag	C	1 Unid; thin			
				69,71,72, 73,76,85	Tumbler/goblet body frags	C	6 No mends		TB	
				70	Wine glass base, stemmed	C	1 CM 321-129			(G502)
				74,86	Frag	C	2 Unid; no mends			
				75	Bottle? base frag	C	1 Flat bottom; reuse; no pontil info			
				76,85	Goblet/wine glass frags	C	2 Fluted; unrelated		TB	
				77	Goblet/wine glass rim frag	C	1 Fluted; not related to other frags in level			
				78-84	Medicine frags	C	7 CM 330-56,58,62-68			(G504)
				87	Hock wine bottle body frag	Am	1 Kick-up; CM 333-38-61;347-136,139		AB	G512
				88	Tumbler/stem glass rim frag	C	1 Fluted		TB	
				89	Tumbler/stem glass body frag	C	1 Fluted		TB	
				90	Window? frags	A	4		C	
				91	Frag	A	22 Unid; thin			
				92	Frag	A	1 Unid; small thick frag			
				93 CLAY	Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM	
				94 BONE	Toothbrush head & handle part		1 4 bristle rows		S	
				95	Toothbrush head		1 4 bristle rows		S	
				96 CERAMIC/	Button		1 4 hole; 1/4 n. diam; notched edge		P	
				GLASS			(dots)			
				97 SEEDS	Peach & grape		11+ 4 grape (whole); ca 7 peach (frags)			
				98 LEATHER	Shoe heel		1 Flat; 2x2 1/2 in.		P	
				99 MICA	Mica frag		1			
FB1										
	N 1/2 (fill)	8 9.3- 9.4	332	1 CERAMIC	Pipe frag	S	1 Unid; glazed on bottom & sides		C	
				2	Bowl/basin body & base frag	R	1 CM 330-1,2 etc			(519)
				3	Cup/bowl body frag	W	1 Blue T/P, stippled blue		TB/TW	1820-1915
				4	Rim frag	W	1 Unid			1820-1915

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			332	5 GLASS (W) Olive oil bottle	A	1	Kick-up, no pontil, applied lip; no reuse; cork (inside bottle); tr of neck label/seal	F		
			6	Medicine neck, rim & shoulders	A	1	CM 333-94,98; maybe same w/332-7 etc, no mend	M	6513	
			7,8,10-12 18,20	Bottle body frags	A	7	Thin; may be same as 332-6, no mend; devitrified			
			9	Bottle body frag	A	1	Thin not same as 332-6			
			13	Misc frag	A	1				
			14,15,17	Tumbler/stemmed glass frags	C	3	Fluted	TB		
			16,19	Bottle frags	C	2	Thin; shaped			
			21	Misc bottle frag	C	1				
			22	METAL Ring?		1	Badly corroded & mishapen			
			23-27	Nails		5	Galvanized?; assorted shapes & lengths; #23 wire cut	Cx5		
			28,29	Nails		2	Corroded	Cx2		
			30	AMBER Mouthpiece of smoking pipe		1	Amber colored; evidence of chewing; internal threads; e.g. 1897 Sears-Roebuck catalogue	SM		19th C
FB1	N 1/2	9 9.4- 9.5 Irregular	333	1 CERAMIC (W) Bottle	W	1	Undec; wide mouthed; prob had paper label	F		
			2	(W) Plate (small)	W/G	4	* Printed mark "IMPERIAL IRONSTONE CHINA/SAMUEL ALCOCK & CO"; 12 sided; Gothic style	TB		1830-1859 (Godden: 28)
			3	Dish lid (knob missing)	W/G	3	Circular; fluted/paneled 12 sided CM 335-13 (knob) CM whole	TB	530	
			4,14	Platter frags	W	3	CM 322-20 etc		(527)	
			5,8	Plate (small) frags	W/G	5	CM 324-15,16		(525)	
			6,10	Saucer	W/G	3	* Impressed mark "BOOTE"; "Persia" TW pattern; deep shape; Sydenham-style; CM 334-20;349-10,19; CM whole	TB	531	1851 (Reg mark)
			7	Soup plate (large) rim frag	W/G	1	* Printed "PORCELAINE DE LA FRANCE/JOHN RIDGWAY & CO"; 14-flutes /panels; CM 334-3; 349-9; set w/ VN 536; CM whole	TB	532	1841-1855
			9,11	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	* Printed mark "TJ & J MAYERS/BERLIN IRONSTONE CHINA"; impressed "NS"; undec; similar to VN 536; CM 333-9,11; 347-12;334-4,6,25;353-20; CM whole	TB	533	1843-1855 (Godden: 424)
			12	Cup? frag	W	1	Undec			
			13	Misc frag	W?	1	Undec; glaze on one side			
			15[2],19	Saucer rim frags (ca 1/2)	P	2	CM 348-1		(526)	
			16	Toy plate rim, side & base	Pe/W	1	Undec; ca. 1/4 of plate	T		
			17	Toy tea cup rim, side & base frag; handle missing (ca 1/2)	CC/W	1	CM 349-4; probably set w/349-2	T	534	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			333	18	Saucer rim frag	W/G	1 CM 322-11 etc		(521)	
				20	Pitcher (small) base frags	R	2 CM 322-38 etc		(523A)	
				21	Hollowware bowl/chamber pot? frag	Pe/W	1 Blue T/P		TB/S	
				22	Plate rim frag	P	1 Tr of gilt on rim; thick, light green glaze; overglaze hand painted sketchy floral design		TB	
				23	BRICK Frag		1 Small frag			
				24	GLASS (W) Mustard jar	C	1 * Embossed on base "FRERRES & CIE/ BORDEAUX ..." name illegible; pontil; no reuse; French			
				25	(W) Bottle	C	1 * Embossed "C/5"; no reuse; snap case; label missing	F		1860s French
				26	(W) Medicine	C	1 Snap case; no reuse; 12 sided	M		Post 1851
				27	(W) Medicine	C	1 Snap case; no reuse; 12 sided	M		Post 1851
				28	(W) Perfume bottle	C	1 * Embossed "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/ PARIS"; no stopper; pontil; no reuse; frosted	A P		
				29	(W) Medicine	C	1 12 sided; snap case; tooled neck; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				30	(W) Medicine/extract	A/C	1 Pontil; no reuse; applied lip	M/F?		1880-1900
				31	(W) Perfume bottle	C	1 * Embossed "TEISSIER/PREVOST/ PARIS" no reuse; pontil; frosted neck, no stopper	A P		
				32	(W) Medicine	A	1 Place for paper lable; pontil; no reuse; paneled sides	M		
				33	(W) Medicine	A	1 Pontil; no reuse	M		
				34	(W) Medicine	A	1 * Embossed "DR McMUNN'S/ELIXIR OF OPIUM"; pontil; no reuse	M		1842-1900 (Fike: 115)
				35	(W) Medicine vial	A	1 * Embossed "DR McMUNN'S/ELIXIR OF OPIUM"; pontil; no reuse	M		1842-1900 (Fike: 115)
				36	(W) Medicine	Pur?	1 12 sided; snap case; no reuse; slight purple cast; applied rim	M		1880-1910
				37	(W) Olive oil	A	1 Kick-up;ground pontil;applied rim	F		
				38[3],39[4]-61	Hock wine bottle frags	Am	29 CM 324-87 etc		(G512)	
				62	(Number not used)					
				63,68	(W) Wine bottle	G	7 Kick-up; reuse; prob same as 333-64,66,67,73,77,78,80,82,83	AB		
				64	Wine bottle shoulder	G	2		AB	
			65,69[2],70-72,74-76,79	Olive oil bottle w/seal frags	G	10 CM 324-41,45,51		(G509)		
			66,67	Wine bottle body & shoulder frags	G	2 No mend		AB		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FB1			333 73,77,78, 80,82,83	Bottle frags	G	6				
			81	Olive oil/wine bottle frag	G	1	CM 324-62		(G510)	
			84	Medicine frags	A	10	Pontil; some reuse	M		
			85,92	Olive oil bottle neck		2	(M) Applied neck	F		
			86,96	Medicine base	A	2	Pontil; some reuse	M		
			87,91,93,95	Medicine	A	4	(M) Pontil; some reuse; neck missing	M		
			88	Medicine base	A	1	Pontil; no reuse; neck missing	M		
			89,97	Medicine base frags	A	2	(M) Pontil; poss slight reuse			
			90	Medicine neck & rim	A	1		M		
			94,98	Medicine neck, rim & shoulders	A	2	CM 332-6		(G513)	
			99	Beverage? bottle base frag	T	1	Iron pontil; maybe same as 333-100, 101,102,103			
			100,102,103	Misc bottle frags	T	3				
			101	Bottle body & base frag	T	1				
			104	Tumbler	C	2	Ground pontil; accretion at bottom unrelated?	TB		
			105	Tumbler	C	3	Ground pontil;pressed glass;reuse	TB		
			106	Tumbler body frag	C	1	CM 324-67		(G511)	
			107	Medicine neck, rim & shoulders	C	1	12 sided	M		
			108	Bottle/jar base frag	C	1	Reuse; small frag			
			109	Cordial, stemmed glass, base & body frag	C	1	Fluted	TB		
			110	Tumbler/goblet? rim frag	C	1	Unid			
			111	Tumbler frag	C	1	From near base	TB		
			112	Medicine base frag	C	1	Snap case; no reuse; 12 sided	M		Post 1851
			113	Glass (small) rim frag	C	1				
			114,115	Misc bottle frags	C	2	Unrelated			
			116	Glass (small) rim frag	C	1				
			117-126	Wheel cut frags	C/Fr	10	Unid; no mends but probably part of same object			
			127	Bottle body frags	C	2	12 sided			
			128,129,131 133	Misc frosted frags	C	4	Thin; 133 curved base?; devitrified			
			130,138,153	Misc frags	A	3	Thin			
			132,134,137, 139,140	Misc frags	C	7	Thin			
			141-144	Window? frags	C	4	Unid; 143,144 w/gilt, writing?	C		
			145-151,154 155,156	Frag	C	10	Unid; thin			
			152	Misc frag	C	1				
			157[2], 158-161	Coated frags		6		C		
			162 SLAG	Frag		1				

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date		
			(**)				(***)					
FB1			333	163 METAL	22	Caliber bullet casing	1	Rim fire; brass/copper	P	Post 1857 (Carroll:pc)		
			164	FRAGS			3	Unid; small thin frags				
			165	MICA		FRAGS	3+					
			166	WOOD		FRAG	1					
			167-171	CLAY		PIPE STEM FRAGS	K	5	Unrelated	SM		
			172,174	CERAMIC/		Buttons	2	2	holes	Px2		
				GLASS								
			173	Buttons			3	4 [1] hole, 2 [2] hole; 3 sizes	Px3			
			175	LEAD		Pencil lead	1	Cut	P			
			176	LEATHER		Shoe sole frags	8	Hand? stitched	P			
			177	FABRICS		FRAGS	6+	Unid				
			178	SEEDS		Peach pits	49+	Half & whole				
			179			Grape	31+					
FB1	N 1/2	10	10.4- 11.1	334	1	CERAMIC	Cup, handled	W	1	Handle missing; everted rim; flutes/panels; pedestaled foot	TW	
					2		Mug (small)/demi-tasse type cup	P	1	Heavy porcelain; thick bottom; un- dec; handle missing; straight sided	TW	
					3		Soup plate (large)	W/G	4	CM 333-7 etc		(532)
			4,6,25				Plate base & rim frags	W	3	CM 333-9,11 etc		(533)
			5,24				Circular (small) dish	W/G	7	* Printed T/P mark "TJ & J MAYER/ IMPROVED IRONSTONE CHINA" in green; fluted/paneled; CM 335-12;353-5	TB	539 1843-1855 (Godden: 424)
					7		Pitcher (table) base & body frags	W/G	3	* Printed mark "PORCELAINE DE LA FRANCAISE/JOHN RIDGWAY & CO"; fluted/paneled; CM 349-11; set w/ VN 532 etc	TB	540 1841-1855
			8,37,38,39				Cup (small) frags; handleless	Pe/W	4	Chinoiserie Blue T/P int, ext; stir marks au fond; CM 354-4;335-10	TW	541 1810-1860
					9		Saucer (ca whole)	P	4	Shadow of overglaze decorative border; central floral band w/red, brown & gilt; colors early for assemblage; Oriental export porcelain; possible heirloom	TW	1785-1815/ 1820
					10		Bowl/large cup frags	W	7	Undec; London shape; double curved; many stir marks au fond; paneled, int top 1/3 has uneven panels; CM 335-16;353-10; CM whole	TB/TW	542
			11[5],33				Cup (handled)	g	6	CM 347-13,15,27		(537)
					12		Platter frags	W/G	2	CM 346-4 etc		(523)
					13		Cup w/angular handle	W	1	Paneled; Teal Green T/P, the muses,TW floral & scroll design, figures in neo-classical dress		
					14		Plate (small) base, body & rim frag	W	1	* "TYROL/J&G ALCOCK"; Blue T/P pattern on rim & body; heavy wear	TB	1839-1846 (Williams:

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			334				on face			436)
			15	(W) Ointment/cream jar	W	1	Undec; lid missing	G/M		
			16	(W) Cold cream jar lid	W	1	* Impressed "SUPERIOR/COLD CREAM/ FOR SOFTENING & BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN/AND PREVENTING IT FROM CHAP- PING/PATEY & CO/PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY/137 LOMBARD STREET/LONDON"	G	543	Pre 1907
			17	Flower pot rim, sides & base	E	8	Undec; buff colored; tooled rim; CM 335-19		543	
			18,19	Lid rim (for tall coffee pot) frags	G	2	Probably same vessel but no mend; octagon variant	TW		1875-1910
			20	Saucer base	W/G	1	CM 333-6,10 etc		(531)	
			21	Ladle handle (large)	W?	2	Eagle head design; Blue T/P stipple on back	TB		
			22	Bowl/dish base frag	W	1				
			23	Bowl body frag	W	1	London shape; not same as 321-46 etc	TB		
			26	Covered dish/tureen (oval, small) body frag	S	1	Tr of gilt & blue band; shallow; cover missing; "Castleford"; type; varied floral motif w/tassles & squares; CM 354-9;335-1-5,7	TB	544	1790-1821
			27,30	Bowl/large cup frags	EarlyW	2	CM 347-7-10 etc		(535)	
			28	Base frag	W?	1	Unid; Badly deteriorated			
			29	Cup? base frag	W	1				
			31	Handle frag	W	1	Small			
			32	Misc frag	W	1				
			34	Dish/pie plate (small) rim & body frags	R	3	Slipware; indecipherable design/ writing; 9 in. diam; heavy wear on face; charred ext	TB/FPr		
			35	Flower pot dish	R	5				
			36	Crock lid (small) w/knob	S	1	Lid for small crock; gray salt glazed w/orange/pink int	FSt		
			40	GLASS Horseradish jar	A	1	Pontil; ground rim w/applied lip	F		
			41	(W) Food bottle	A	1	* Embossed "S.WAROLL"; "Cathedral" shape; rim small; pontil; no reuse	F		
			42	(W) Medicine vial	A	1	* Embossed "DR McMUNN'S ELIXER OF OPIUM"; pontil	M		1842-1900 (Fike:115)
			43	(W) Medicine/perfume bottle	A	1	Ca 2 1/4 in. high; pontil; no reuse	M/P		
			44	(W) Medicine	A	1	12 sided; pontil; flange rim; no reuse	M		
			45	(W) Medicine	C	1	12 sided; no reuse	M		
			46	Medicine vial	G	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			47	(W) Medicine; rectangle	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			48	(W) Medicine; round	G	1	Pontil; reuse	M		
			49	(W) Medicine	A	1	12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
			50	(W) Medicine; square	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			51	(W) Medicine; round	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			52	(W) Medicine; round	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			334	53 (W) Medicine	C	1	Snap case; 12 sided; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				54 (W) Medicine		1	12 sided; no reuse	M		
				55 (W) Medicine; round	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			56[2], 68	Medicine; oval	C	3	Strap?; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				57 Tumbler frags	C	6	(M)	TB		
				58 Tumbler	C	2	Ground pontil; pressed glass; ca whole	TB		
				59 Condiment jar	C	3	Ground rim; snap case; reuse?	F		Post 1851
				60 Bottle?, base & sides	C	1	12 sided; 2 part mold; tr of gilt			
				61 Stemmware base	C	2	Unid			
				62 Tumbler? body frag	C	1				
				63 Medicine	A	1	Found w/contents, poss a powder; removed to bag	M		
				63a MISC	Sample of contents from 63	-	-			
				64 GLASS	Porter/ale/soda/mineral	T	1	Reuse; graphite pontil	B/AB	
				65	Porter/ale/soda/mineral	T	1	Reuse; graphite pontil	B/AB	
				66	Porter/ale/soda/mineral	T	1	Reuse; graphite pontil	B/AB	
				67,68	Medicine neck, rim & shoulder	C	2	(M)	M	
				69	Pharmaceutical? base frags	C	5	Some reuse; pontil in kick-up	M	
				70	Tumbler? base	C	1	Snap case?	TB	Post 1851
				71	Bottle rim & neck	C	1			
				72	Misc bottle frags	C	40			
				73	Misc bottle frag	C	1	Thicker than those in 334-73'		
				74 [2], 82	Medicine neck, rim & body frags	C	3	(M)	M	
				75	Bottle shoulder frag	C	1	Unid		
				76	Medicine neck, body & shoulder frags	C	14		M	
				77	Misc bottle frag	C	1			
				78	Bottle shoulder frag	C	1			
				79,81	Frag	C	2	Unid; no mends		
				83 [2]-87	Bottle frags	C	6	Unid; no mends; some shoulders etc		
				88,97 [2]	Bottle base; round	A	3	(M) Pontil; reuse		
				69,94	Base base; round	A	2	(M)		
				90	Misc frags	C	31	Thin		
				91	Medicine neck frag	A	1		M	
				92	Medicine neck & shoulders	A	1		M	
				93	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	1		M	
				95 [2], 119	Bottle base; round	A	3	(M) Pontil; no reuse		
				96	Bottle base; round	A	2	Kick-up; pontil; no reuse		
				98	Bottle base; round	A	1	Pontil; reuse		
				99	Misc frags	A	3			
				100 [2], 109, 110, 111	Perfume/cologne	A	5	*(M) Embossed "...VINLA/AROMATIQUE P JEAN...?...BULLY"; pontil; no reuse		
				101	Medicine vial base & body	A	2	Pontil; no reuse	M	
				102 [3], 104	Medicine; round	A	7	Pontil; reuse	M	
				105, 107, 108						

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1	334		103,106,116 117,124	Medicine base; round	A	5	(M) Pontil; some reuse; maybe same vessel as 334-112,118,122,123	M		
			112,118,122 123	Medicine neck & shoulder	A	4	(M)	M		
			113	Tumbler? base	C	1	Ground pontil; heavy reuse; undec			
			114	Tumbler rim	C	1		TB		
			115	Jar shoulder	C	1				
			120,121	Stemmed glass base frags	C	2	No mend	TB		
			125,126	Misc frags	C	2				
			127-132	Etched frags	C	6				
			133,134	Misc jar? frags	C	2	Devitrified			
			135	Jar? base	C	1	Pontil; devitrified			
			136	Medicine vial rim & lip	G	1	Poss same vessel as 334-137,138	M		
			137,138	Medicine vial, base & misc frag	G	2	No mend; base frag pontiled	M		
			139	Beverage bottle base	T	1	Reuse	B		
			140,141	Misc bottle frags	T	2				
			142	Bottle stopper	C	1	Possibly from perfume bottle	P?		
			143	Misc frag	C	1				
			144	Misc flat glass frags	A	10	Window glass?; 6 maybe coated			
			145	Champagne bottle base frags	DG	5	CM 347-42,44,46; etc		(G515)	
			146,147[2]	Misc frags	G	3	No mend to 334-145			
			148-162	Carboy frags	DG	45	Ground pontil; CM 349-39;354-16, 24;335-65;73-75;77,78	AB/St	G516	
			163	Misc body frags	G	30				
			164 METAL	Frag		9	Thin; unid; 3 brass/copper?			
			165	Table knife blade tip		1		TW		
			166	Razor handle?		1				
			167	Fastner?		2	For clothing			
			168	Tin can? frags		1+	Corroded; accretion			
			169 WOOD	Fragment		1				
			170 CLAY	Pipe & stem frags	K	2	(M) Smoked; leaves along int, ext mold seams	SM		
			171	(W) Pipe bowl	K	1	Unsmoked; scraped mold seam	SM		
			172	Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Unsmoked; scraped mold seam	SM		
			173	Pipe bowl	K	1	Unsmoked; rouletted rim; burnished; prob Dutch	SM		
			174	Pipe stem frag	K	1	Unsmoked	SM		
			175	Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Molded; lion's head & foliage; unsmoked	SM		
			176	Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM		
			177-178 STONE	Gun flints		2		Px2		
			179,180 CERAMIC/Buttons			2	.4-hole buttons; 2 sizes; small	Px2		
			GLASS							
			181 MISC	Gold leaf frags		10+				
			182 WOOD	Match stick?		1	Burned end			
			183 GLASS	Doll's eye		1		T		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			334	184 STONE	Grinding stone?		1	Groved; 1 3/4 x 6 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.			
				185 FABRIC	Misc frags		7				
				186	Misc frags		3	Tightly wove			
				187 LEATHER	Harness strap frag		1	W/grommets & stay	P		
				188	Frag		1	Unid; rounded end			
				189 WOOD	Frag		2				
				190 MICA	Frag		1				
				191 MISC	Frag		1	Unid; possibly shell			
				192 CORK	Frag		2	One from bottle?			
				193 SEEDS	Peach? pits		13+				
					Assorted berry		24+				
FB1	N 1/2	11 11.1- 11.5	335 1[8], 2-5,7	1[8], CERAMIC	Covered dish/tureen bottom; oval; frags	Bis	13	Small thin frag; CM 334-26 etc		(544)	
				6	Dish body frag	Bis	1	Same as 335-1 etc, but no mend; tr of paint			
				8	Dish (small, oval, deep) rim W & base frags		6	CM 354-1		(547)	
				9	Saucer rim frag	W	1	CM 354-3 etc		(548)	
				10	Demi-tasse cup frag	Pe/W	1	CM 334-8,37-39 etc		(541)	
				11	Bowl/large cup body frag	EarlyW	1	CM 347-7-10 etc		(535)	
				12	Circular dish (small) rim	W/G	1	CM 334-5,24 etc		(539)	
				13	Dish lid knob	W/G	1	CM 333-3		(530)	
				14	Jug/bowl rim & side frag	W	1	Undec; double curved; prob a jug	TB		
				15	Saucer base frag	W	1	CM 353-18 etc		(549)	
				16	Bowl/large cup rim & side	W	1	CM 334-10		(542)	
				17	Flower pot? rim	R	1				
				18	Marble	E	1	Un glazed	T		
				19	Flower pot frags	E	5	CM 334-17		(543)	
				20,24 GLASS	Dish rim frags	C	3	(M) Pressed glass	TB		
				21,25	Dish rim frags	C	3	(M) 21,23,25; pressed glass			
				22	Dish bottom frags	C	2	CM 354-19		(G518)	
				23	Dish base & rim frags	C	2	(M) "Waffle" bottom; pressed/cut glass; CM 353-64; CM whole	TB	G520	
				26,30,63	Dish base & rim frags	C	3	Pressed glass			
				27	Dish rim frag	C	1	CM 354-20		(G519)	
				28	Medicine (small); round	A	1	Pontil; mends whole	M		
				29	(W) Medicine (small); round	C	2	Pontil; mends whole	M		
				31-36,37	Misc frags	C	21				
				39-41,43, 45-49,51, 52,53,59, 61,76							
				36,44,50, 58,60	Jar/bottle base frags; round	C	5	Small vessel; reuse; no mends			
				38	Unid flat object, frag	C	1	Small frag; CM 354-15,18 etc		(G517)	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FB1			335	42,55,56,57	Rim frags	C	4: Unid			
				54	Bottle? frag	C	1			
				62	Tumbler/goblet body frag	C	1		TB	
				64	Misc frags	C	6 All but 1 are thin			
				65,73-75, 77,78	Carboy body frags	DG	9 CM 334-148-162 etc		(G516)	
				66,67	Champagne bottle body frags	DG	2 CM 347-42,44,46 etc		(G515)	
				68-72,79[6]	Bottle body frags	G	11 Probably carboy frags but no mend			
				80-86	Misc bottle frags	A	7			
				87	Bottle neck & rim	A	1 Olive oil?; ground rim applied ring			
				88-93	Misc bottle frags	A	6			
				94	Misc bottle/jar frag	C	1			
				95	Window frags	A	6		C	
				96 METAL	Upholstery tack head		1 Brass?		C	
				97 WOOD	Frag		8			
				98 SEEDS	Peach & assorted berry		20+ 1 peach frag			
				99 BONE	Button frags		4 Perhaps 1 button		P	
FB1										
N 1/2	11	11.0-	353	1 CERAMIC	Cup w/handle	W/G	1 Ca whole		TW	
		11.7		2	Cup (handle missing) frags	P	2 CM 347-26			(538)
				3,8,11,12	Soup plate rim & base	W/G	6 CM 347-11 etc			(536)
				4	Cream pitcher/toy cup; handle missing	Pe/W	1 Undec; matches VN 534; plain; 2 pc T mold; separate decorative spout			1840-1900
				5	Circular (small) dish	W/G	1 CM 334-5,24 etc			(539)
				6	Cup (handled) rim & sides	W/G	1 CM 349-16			(546)
				7	Pottery bottle base frag	S	1 Buff colored			
				9	Base frag	W?	1 Unmarked; probably same as 353-3 etc			
				10	Bowl/large cup rim frag	W	1 CM 334-10 etc			(542)
				13	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; undec; small frag			
				14	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; undec; small frag			
				15	Bowl/large cup rim frag	W	1 CM 347-7-10 etc			(535)
				16	Chamber pot rim frag	W	1		S	
				17	Salt cellar (small) base	Y	1 CM 349-15 etc			(545)
				18	Saucer rim, side & base frags	P	6 Deep Blue T/P; prob soft paste; double curved shape; Chinoiserie; CM 335-15; same as VN 548, no mend		TW	549
				19	Rim frag	W	1 CM 354-3 etc			(548)
				20	Dinner plate frags	W	4 CM 333-9,11 etc			(533)
				21	(W) Toothpaste jar lid	W	1 * Black T/P "CHLORINE DETERGENT & S ORRIS DENTIFRICE/ROYCE & ESTERLY'S/ FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING/THE TEETH/PREPARED BY/C HEIMSTREET/ TROY, N.Y."; Tr of paste? under lid			
				22 GLASS	(W) Medicine	C	1 12 sided; snap case; no reuse		M	Post 1851
				23	(W) Medicine	C	1 12 sided; ground pontil; snap case?; mold seam to flange		M	1880s?

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			353	24	(W) Medicine; round	C	1 * Embossed "E ROUSSEL/PHILDA"; hinged mold; see Munsey:103	M		Post 1839
				25	(W) Perfume/cologne	C	1 * Embossed "JEAN MARIE FARINA"; pontil; reuse info vague	P		1808-1862
				26	(W) Perfume bottle	C	1 * Embossed "LUBIN PARFUMEUR A PARIS"; pontil; reuse; frosted inside neck, stopper missing	P		
				27	(W) Medicine	A	1 12 sided; pontil; 2 part hinge mold; no reuse	M		
				28	(W) Medicine	C	1 12 sided; 2 part hinge mold; snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
				29	(W) Medicine (small)	C	1 12 sided; snap case; cork frag?	M		Post 1851
				30	(W) Medicine (small); round	A	1 Pontil; no reuse	M		
				31	(W) Medicine (small)	A	1 12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
				32	(W) Medicine	A	1 12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
				33	Medicine base; round	A	2 (M) Pontil; no reuse	M		
				34	Medicine base & body frags	C	7 12 sided; no reuse	M		
				35	Ink/perfume; round	C	2 Ca whole; ground pontil; some reuse	P		
				36	Olive oil base; round	A	2 " " " "	F		
				37	Tumbler	C	1 Dot pattern; ground pontil; some reuse; one side missing	TB		
				38,39	Tumbler/goblet rim & side frags; round	C	2 (M) Rounded flute	TB		
				40	Medicine (small) rim, neck & A shoulder; round	A	1 Probably same as 353-33, no mend	M		
				41	Olive oil rim & neck	A	4 May be same as 353-36, no mend	F		
				42	Whiskey/wine neck & rim	DG	1	AB		
				43	Bottle body frag	DG	1			
				44[8],45[2], 46[3],47[2] 48[2],50[2]	Wide mouth jar rim & body frags; round	C?	19 Devitrified; thin; unid; probably same as 353-49 & 51; food storage?			
				49	Bottle/jar frags; round	C?	4 Devitrified; thin			
				51	Bottle base frag; round	C	1 Devitrified; thin; no reuse info			
				52	Misc frag	C	1 Pressed glass			
				53,54,55	Wheel cut frags	C	3 Floral pattern; no mends			
				56,57	Globe? rim frags	C	2 Tr of etching			
				58,59	Globe? rim frags	C/Fr	2 Frosted			
				60	Base frag	C	1 Unid			
				61	Frag		1 Unid			
				62	Misc frags	A	3			
				63	Misc frags	A	15 Thin			
				64	Dish frags	C	5 CM 335-23[3]			(G520)
				65	Misc frags	C	10 Thin			
				66	Base frag; round	C	1 Unid; small; no reuse			
				67	Unid flat object, rim frag	C	1 CM 354-15,18 etc			(G517)
				68,69,70	Bottle shoulder frags	A	3 Thin; no mends			
				71	Misc frags	A	18			

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			(**)				(***)			
FB1			353	72	Chandelier crystal	C	1 Faceted	L		
				73	Misc bottle frags	A/G	4 3 green, 1 amber			
				74	Misc bottle frags	T	3			
				75	Flat glass frags	A?	10 9 probably coated photo plates	P		
				76 METAL	Strainer/ladle? frags		3		TB	
				77	Spoon? handle frags		2 (M)		TB	
				78	Ring/rim frag; round		1 Thin			
				79 CLAY	(W) Smoking pipe	K	1 * Smoked; incised around ext rim; illegible makers mark on base of heel; Coat of Arms of the City of Gouda of heel; rouletted stem; "IN GOUDA" on stem; Dutch	SM		
				80	Pipe bowl	K	1 Plain; unsmoked; lines along mold seam	SM		
				81	Pipe bowl	K	1 * Makers mark; smoked; faux Gouda; "T" in dotted circle embossed on heel; shield; rouletted rim; "4" on right side of bowl	SM		
				82	Pipe bowl	K	1 * Patterned, fluted; unsmoked	SM		
				83	Pipe stem	K	1	SM		
				84,85 CERAMIC/Buttons			2 4 hole; patterned	Px2		
					GLASS					
				86 GLASS	Frag		1 Burned			
				87 STONE	Slate pencil? frag		1 Cut in half	P		
				88 CORK	Frag		2 From round vessel; probably 1 cork			
				89 WOOD/	Cane button?		1 Wood encased in metal tip	P		
					METAL					
				90 MISC	Plaster & ?			C		
				91 FABRIC	Frag		1 Woven			
				92 SEEDS	Assorted		30+ 5 Peach; ca 20 grape; rest unid			
FB1	West side	1 Top/ Clearing	372	1 CERAMIC	Cup? rim frag	W	1 Undec; glaze missing from surface	TW		
				2	Toilet set frag	W	1 "Cracked Ice", other surface missing; small	S		
				3	Frag	W	1 Blue/gray T/P on one surface; small			
				4	Cup? rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P ext; small frag	TW		
				5	Frag	W	1 Unid; undec			
				6	(W) Marble	S	1 Stoneware	T		
				7 GLASS	Tableware rim frag	C	1	TB		
				8	Bottle? frag w/script	C	1 Small frag			
				9	Bottle body frag	A	1 Sided			
				10	Misc frags	C	2 Thick			
				11	Misc frag	A	1			
				12	Misc frags	A	2 Flat			
				13	Frag	A	1 Burned?; tiny			
				14 METAL	Unid; round		1 Coin-size; badly corroded			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
West side		Above Level 1	339	No artifacts collected						
FB1										
West side	1	2.6- 3.6	340	1 CERAMIC Misc frag	W/G	1				
				2 Bowl rim frag	W/G	1	Undec	TB		
				3 Cup base frag	W/G	1		TW		
				4 Toilet set piece base frag	W/G	1	* "DA..."; "Cracked Ice"; Flow Blue; 3rd vessel in this pattern	S		
				5 Rim frag	P	1	Unid; undec			
				6 Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; undec			
				7 Plate/crock? frag	R	1	Clear glaze on one side			
				8 GLASS Misc frag	C/Fr	1	Thin			
				9 Misc bottle frag	B	1				
				10 Wine glass/goblet base frag	C	1	Stemware	TB		
			11,12	Misc frags	A	2				
				13 METAL Strap? frag		1				
				14 Metal objects		2	Unid; corroded; hollow; 1 flat			
				15 Textured frags		3	Buff colored, woven pattern			
FB1										
West side	2	3.6- 4.45	341	1 CERAMIC Cup rim frag	P	1	Fluted	TW		
				2 Nail? frag		1	Uncorroded	C		
				3 SLAG Frag		1				
				4 WOOD Charcoal frag		1	W/hole			
FB1										
West side	3	4.45- 5.3	342	1 CERAMIC Dintment/cream jar base	W	1		G/M		
				2 Crock? frag	R	1	Int, ext dark brown glaze; small			
				3 Frag	R	1	Unid; clear glaze w/slip on 1 side			
				4 GLASS Rim frag	A	1	Unid			
				5 Misc bottle frag	G	1				
				6 Misc flat frag	A	1	Window glass			
				7 SLAG Frag		1				
				8 WOOD Frag, match stick?		1	Red tint			
				9 Frag, match stick?		1	Red tint			
				10 Wooden nail/peg frag		1	Pointed; large end missing from barrel; similar to "treenails" commonly found in old wooden ships	C		
FB1										
West side	4,5,6	5.3- 4.3/7.95 Irregular	343	1 CERAMIC Vase (small)/toothpick holder body frag	P	1	Shadow of overglaze band around middle; shape; tripod cylinder on base; CM 317-5;319-1;321-33,52,55,59,60;322-31		511	
				2 GLASS (W) Medicine	A	1	12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
			3-6	Medicine frags	A	6	(M) Pontil; no reuse	M		
				7 Misc frags	C	7	Thin			
			8,9	CLAY Pipe bowl frags	K	2	* (M) 1 frag molded; incised; along mold seam; fluted	SM		
FB1										
West side	4,5,6	4.3/	344	1 CERAMIC Toothbrush holder frag	W/G	1	* Printed mark "DAVENPORT" on bot-	S	512	1840-1900

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)								
side		7.7-5.67/7.95						tom; "Cracked Ice" pattern int, ext; part of toiletry set; CM 320-7;321-1,2,4-6;322-8-10;345-2			
FB1		Irregular	344	2	Saucer/bowl rim frag	P	1	Molded edge	TW/TB		
				3	Cup rim frag	P	1	Undec	TW		
				4	GLASS Frag; round	C	1	Thin			
				5	Window frag	A	1		C		
				6	(W) Medicine vial; round	A	1	* Embossed "DR McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM"; 2 part mold; pontil; no reuse	M		1842-1900 (Fike:115)
FB1	West side	7 7.7/8.9-6.7/9.0	345	1	CERAMIC Saucer (ca 1/2)	W/G	1	Stamped mark illegible, prob James Edwards; matches VN 521 but VN 521 is uncrazed & bright white; fluted from center; CM 324-21	TW	524	1842-1882
				2	Toothbrush holder frag	W/G	1	"Cracked Ice"; CM 344-1 etc		(512)	
				3	Figurine base; oval	P	1	Painted	D		
				4	Cup? body frag	W	1	Blue T/P ext; tiny frag			
				5	Cup? rim frag	P	1	Scalloped			
				6	Base frag	G	1	Unid; undec			
				7	Handle frag	W	1	Thin; tiny; undec			
				8	Frag	W	1	Unid; decorated?; tiny frag			
				9	Frag	E	1	Unid; clear glaze; small frag			
				10	Plate	R	1	Slipware body; clear glaze over yellow slip	TB		
				11	GLASS (W) Medicine; round	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
				12	Rim frag	C/Fr	1	Unid			
				13	(W) Medicine	C	1	12 sided	M		
				14	Medicine neck & rim frag	A	1		M		
				15	Goblet/wine glass/tumbler	C	1	Fluted	TB		
				16	Medicine base frag	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
				17	Bottle body frag	C	1	Probably 12 sided			
				18	Hock wine bottle neck (Rhine wine?)	Br	1	Molded bottom; nipples; floral pattern; no reuse; CM 345-14,15; CM ca whole	AB	G507	
				19	Goblet/tumbler rim frag	C	1	Undec			
				20	Misc bottle frags	G	3				
				21	Misc frags	A	4				
				22	Misc bottle frag	Br	1				
				23	Misc flat frag	Cob	1	Stained glass?			
				24	Misc frag	C	1				
				25	CLAY Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM		
				26	STONE Slate pencil frag		1		P		
FB1	West side	8.97-10	348	1	CERAMIC Saucer	P	1	Fluted; CM 333-15,19; CM whole	TW	526	Post 1840
				2	Saucer frag (ca 1/2)	W/G	1	CM 322-11 etc		(521)	
				3,4,6,7	Platter frags	W	4	CM 322-20 etc		(527)	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB1			348	5 Saucer rim frag	P	1	Fluted/paneled; ivory colored; crazed; CM 347-6;349-13; CM whole	TW	528	Post 1840
				8 Platter frag	W/G	1				
				9 Misc frag	W/G	1				
				10 Frag	W	1	Unid; Dark Blue T/P on 1 side; may be same as 335-15;353-18, no mend			
				11 Crock? body frag	S	1	Buff ext; Albany slip int	Fst		
				12 Bowl/basin body frag	R	1	CM 330-1,2 etc			(519)
				13 Flower pot body frag	R	1	Badly fired			
			14,15	GLASS Hock wine bottle frags	Br	2	CM 345-18			(G507)
				16 (W) Olive oil; round	A	1	Kick-up; sheared rim	F		
			17,18	Hock wine; round	Br	2	Ca whole; rim missing; like 348-15;AB nipples on base; no floral pattern pattern			
				19 Jar base frags; round	C	2	Reuse			
				20 Misc frag	G	1	Thin			
				21 Bottle body frag	A	1	Possibly medicine			
				22 Medicine rim, neck & base	C	4	12 sided; reuse	M		
				23 Bottle frags	A	3				
				24 Whiskey/wine neck & rim	DG	1		AB		
				25 Olive oil base frags	G	2	With kick-up; little reuse	F		
				26 (W) Medicine	A	1	12 sided; 2 part mold; pontil; no reuse	M		
				27 Medicine (small) neck & rim	A	1		M		
				28 Bottle/jar base & shoulder	C	1	Frosted/devitrified?			
				29 Lens/photo glass/mirror	A	1	Tr of emulsion? CM 349-34	P	G513	
				30 Misc bottle? frag	A	1				
				31 Bottle frags	C	2	Probably 12 sided medicine; small			
			32	METAL Frags		3	Unid; badly corroded			
			33	SEEDS Assorted		3	1 peach, 2 grape?			
FB1										
West side	10	8.97-10.0	349	1 CERAMIC (W) Ladle (small)	W/G	2	* (M) Stamped mark "REAL IRONSTONE TB CHINA"; hard vitrified white granite round bowl; ornate handle			
				2 Toy cup	W	1	Handle missing; matches VN 534	T		
				3 Bowl	W	2	* Impressed mark "OPAQUE/GRANITE/ CHINA/W.R. & CO"; London shaped Blue T/P, floral; ca whole	TB		1834-1854
				4 Toy cup frag (ca 1/3)	CC/W	1	CM 333-17			(534)
			5,14	Platter frags	W	4	CM 322-20 etc			(527)
				6 Platter (oval) frags	Pe/W	2	* Impressed mark "ADAM'S"; Blue shell edge, curved w/buds; transitional; much wear on face	TB		1825-1864

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FB1			349	7,8,17,18[2]	Soup plate frags	W	14 CM 347-11 etc		(536)	
				9	Soup plate (large) rim	W/G	1 CM 333-7 etc		(532)	
				10,19	Saucer rim frag	W/G	1 CM 333-6,10 etc		(531)	
				11	Pitcher (table) frags	W/G	11 CM 334-7		(540)	
				12	Handle	W	1 From cup	TW		
				13	Saucer frag	P	1 CM 348-5 etc		(528)	
				15	Salt cellar (small) side frag	Y	1 Pedestal/footed; banded brown & buff; CM 354-10,11,12;353-17	TB	545	
				16	Cup (handled; ca 2/3) frag	W/G	1 Paneled; double line around base; CM 353-6	TW	546	
				19	Bowl base frag	W/G	1 * Registered mark almost illegible but appears to be 9/9/1851	TB		1851
				20	Misc body frags	W/G	2 Not related			
				20a	Bowl/large cup frags	EarlyW	2 CM 347-7-10 etc		(535)	
				21	(W) Bead		1 Purple w/white center	P		
				22,23	GLASS Jar? body frags; round	C/Fr	2 Devitrified?			
				24	Tumbler? rim	C	1	TB		
				25	Goblet/wine/tumbler rim frag	C	1	TB		
				26	Cordial glass rim & body	C	1 Stemmed?	TB		
				27	Goblet base	C	1 Stemmed; ground pontil; reuse	TB		
				28,44	Globe frags	C/Fr	2 Acid etched; no mend	L		Late 19th C
				29	Medicine base; round	A	3 Pontil; reuse; same as 349-30,31?	M		
				30	Medicine top rim, neck & shoulder	A	2			
				31	Medicine frag	A	1			
				32	Lighting globe frags	C/Fr	2 Acid etched & pressed?	L		
				33	Misc frag	A	1 Tiny frag			
				34	Lens/photo glass/mirror	A	1 1/2 of object; CM 348-29		(G514)	
				35	Misc frags	C/Fr	2			
				36	Food bottle; square	A	1 Rim missing; pontil; quilted; 2 panels	F		
				37	(W) Mustard jar	C	1 * Embossed "LOUIT FRERES BOR-DEAUX"; imported; pontil	F		
				38	Soda/porter body frag	T	1 Probably in other catalogue nos.			
				39	Carboy body frag	DG	1 CM 334-148-162 etc		(G516)	
				40	Wine bottle? base frag	G	1 Kick-up	AB		
				41	Misc bottle frag	Br	1			
				42	Ale/stout/porter base & body	DBr	1 Nipple; reuse; short bottle	AB		
				43	(W) Medicine; rectangle	A	1 Hinged mold; pontil	M		
				45	METAL Cuff link		1 Gold? gold plate?	P		
				46	Key? top	Brass?	1		P	
				47	Bead knob?		1		D	
				48	Button, charm?	?	1 Badly corroded	P		
				49	Rod? frag		1			
				50	Frag		7 Unid; small frags			
				51	Frag		1 Unid			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)				(***)			
FB1			349	52	Large, heavy object	1 Unid; badly corroded			
				53	Metal objects	3 Unid; possibly cans			
				54 STONE	Jet button	1 Faceted edges	P		
				55 CERAMIC/	Button	1 4 hole	P		
					GLASS				
				56 BONE	Carved frag	1 Unid			
				57 ?????	Frag	3 Unid; thin; corrugated; burned?			
				58 LEATHER	Shoe frags	3 Heel, sole; hand sewn; left shoe	P		
				59 MICA	Frag	1			
				60 SEEDS	Peach pit frags	9+			
FB1	West side	10,11	10.7-11.3	354	1 CERAMIC	Dish (small, oval, deep) frags	W	6 Willowware; Blue T/P; transitional; TB	547
					2	Hollowware int frag	W	1 Unid	
					3	Saucer frags	W	3 Deep Blue T/P int; poss soft paste; TW double curved shape; Chinoiserie; CM 335-9;353-19; same as VN 549, no mend	548
				4	Demi-tasse cup frag	Pe/W	1 CM 334-8,37-39 etc		(541)
				5(2),6,	Soup plate frags	W/G	5 CM 347-11 etc		(536)
				7	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid; undec		
				9	Dish, covered/tureen frag	S	1 CM 334-26 etc		(544)
				10-12	Salt cellar (small) body frags	Y	4 CM 349-15 etc		(545)
				13	Flower pot frag	R	1		
				14 GLASS	Dish rim frag	C	1 Pressed glass: same as 335-20 etc? TB		
				15,18	Unid flat object	C	2 Cut/pressed glass; 3 small holes drilled on perimeter, large one in center; CM 335-38;353-67		G517
				16,24	Carboy frags	DG	3 CM 334-148-162 etc		(G516)
				17	Glass Lamp related frag	C	1 Cut glass; prob same as VN G517, but no mend		
				19	Dish frags	C	3 "Waffle" bottom; pressed glass; CM TB 335-22; same as 354-14 or VN G519?		G518
				20	Dish frag	C	1 Pressed glass; CM 335-27	TB	G519
				21	Medicine frag	A	1 Thin	M	
				22	Tumbler/goblet rim	C	1		TB
				23	Bottle body frag	C	1		
				25	Misc frags	C	3		
				26	Misc frags	A	2 Small frags		
				27	Misc frag	G	1 Small frag		
				28	Misc frag	T	1 Small frag		
				29 METAL	Wire cut nail		1 Corroded head		C

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)			(***)					
FB6 Privy behind 338 Pacific Street (North 1/2 screened)											
FB6											
N 1/2	1	3.7-4.7	350	1,2 CERAMIC	Cup plate	P	2	(M) Scalloped edge; undec; 3 1/4 in. diam; CM 352-13,19	TW	701	
				3	Toy cup rim	P	1	Fluted	T		
				4-9	Chamber pot rim, side & base frags	CC/Pe	6	CM 355-43,52	S	702	
				10	Chamber pot handle frag	CC/W	1				
				11,16	Plate? rim frags	W	2	(M) Light Blue T/P			
				12	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid			
				13	Body frag	W/G	1	Unid, undec			
				14	Plate? base frag	W/G	1	Undec			
				15	Cup? body frag (handle area)	P	1	Painted, green floral pattern over glaze			
				17	Saucer? rim frag	P	1	Undec			
				18	Plate? rim frag	W	1	Undec			
				19	Plate? rim frag	P	1	Chinese export china			1790-1830 (1810)
				20	Crock? frag	S	1	Salt glaze; Albany slip int	FSt	1800-1900	
				21	Rim frag	W/G	1	Unid; undec			
				22	Frag	P	1	Chinese export; small frag			
				23	Base frag	W	1	Decorated			
				24,26, 27,28	GLASS Tumbler	C	4	(M) Ground pontil; little reuse	TB		
				25,36-41	Alcoholic beverage bottle base & side frags	B	7	* Embossed "W & J PETERS/HAMBURG"; imported; reuse; CM 352-40	AB	6701	
				29	Tumbler? rim	C	1	Prob same as 350-24 etc, no mend			
				30	Wine glass? base	C	1	Stemmed; ground pontil; reuse	TB		
				31	Medicine rim & neck	C	1		M		
				32,34,35	Extract bottle	C	3		F		
				33	Body frag	C	1	Unid			
				42	(W) Photo plate	C	1	Tr of emulsion; 3 1/8 x 4 1/8 in.	P		
				43	CLAY Pipe stem	K	1		SM		
				44	STONE Slate pencil frag		1		P		
FB6											
N 1/2 (Ash)	2	4.6-5.6	351 (Screened)	1 GLASS	Lens?	C	1				
FB6											
N 1/2	2	4.1-5.1	352	1 CERAMIC	(W) Large pitcher	W/G	1	* Printed mark "JOHN RIDGWAY/POR-CELAINE DE LA FRANCAISE"; paneled	TB	1841-1855	
				2	(W) Plate	W/G	8	* Printed mark "JOHN ALCOCK/IMPERIAL IRONSTONE/TRENT SHAPE"; illegible Reg mark w/lion & unicorn	TB	Reg mark 1855-1861	
				3	Dessert plate frags	W	2	* Printed reg mark; Blue T/P "Doria" pattern; 7 1/4 in. diam; CM 355-27; CM whole	TW	703	7/20/1844 Reg mark (1844-55)
				4	Dintment jar	W	1	Undec; ca whole	G/M		

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat. Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)				
FB6		352	5	(W) Ointment (narrow) jar	P	1 Undec; grooved for tie down lid	G/M		
			6	Cup (w/angular handle)	P	3 * Printed "SPM" in Dark Blue on base (F.A.Schumann/Berlin); handle missing; uneven panels; pedestal base; CM 355-14; CM ca whole	TW	704	1851-1869 (Kovel & Kovel: 23L)
			7	Pottery bottle	S	5 Amber & honey colors	B		
			8	Doll	P	1 Head & arms missing; ca 3 in. tall; Bathing doll/Frozen Charlotte			Mid 19th C-1920s (Lavitt: 169)
			9	Doll's head frag	P	1 Painted hair; large head	T		
			10	Toy cup	P	1 Handle missing	T		
			11	Toy saucer frags	P	2 Undec; CM 355-26	T	705	
			12	Toy saucer frag	P	1 Undec; CM 355-19	T	706	
		13,19		Cup plate	P	2 CM 350-1,2		(701)	
			14	Saucer? base frag	W	1			
			15	Bowl/large plate base frags	W	2		TB	
			16	Base? frag	W?	1 Unid			
			17	Chamber pot rim frag	CC/Pe	1 Small frag		S	
			18	Frag	P	1 Unid; undec			
			20	Jar? rim frag	S	1 Unid; buff colored			
			21	Pottery bottle frag	S	1 Honey colored		B/AB	
			22	Jug/pitcher (small) frag	W	1 Transitional Pe/W; pseudo jasper, highly glazed; Blue slip band w/ classical sprigged motif; CM 355-16,17		TB	707
			23	Cup? rim	W	1 Blue T/P			
			24	Frag	W	1 Unid; TP/int, ext, cranberry on 1 side			1825-1900
			25	Flower pot rim	R	1			
		26	GLASS	Goblet/wine glass base	MG	1 White milk glass		TB	
		27		(W) Medicine vial; round	C	1 Pontil; no reuse; cork?		M	
		28		(W) Medicine; round	C	1 Kick-up		M	
		29		(W) Medicine; round	A	1		M	
		30		(W) Pickle jar; square	A	1 Possible reuse		F	
		31		(W) Mustard jar; barrel type	A	1 No embossing but like 349-37 in FB1; Louit Freres, etc; pontil		F	
		32		(W) Cologne bottle	C	1 Pontil; no reuse		P	
		33		(W) Cologne bottle	C	1 Pontil; no reuse		P	
		34		(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Pontil; no reuse		M	
		35		(W) Medicine; round	G	1 Pontil; possible reuse		M	
		36		(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Pontil; no reuse		M	
		37		(W) Medicine; round	C	1 Pontil; no reuse		M	
		38		(W) Medicine; round	A	1 Pontil; no reuse		M	
		39		Snuff type/ointment/salve? (small)	G	1 Pontil; reuse		P/M	
		40		Alcoholic beverage bottle	Br	10 CM 350-25,36-41			(G701)

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Feat/ Unit	Level Depth	Cat.Art. No. No. (**)	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. (***)	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6		352	neck & sides						
		41-44	Bottle frags	Br	4	Possible W & J Peters, no mends/cm			
		45	Bitters bottle neck, rim & sides	DG	3	*Embossed "UDOLPHO WOLF'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC BITTERS"; CM 355-116-119	M	G702	1845-1878 (NYC Dir)
		46-48	Misc frags	DG	3				
		49	Olive oil bottle base	G	1	Kick-up; CM 364-43	F	G703	
		50	Misc frag	G	1				
		51	Medicine? base frag; round	G	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
		52,53	Misc frags	G	2	Unrelated frags			
		54	Medicine? frag; round	G	1	Wide mouth bottle frag	M		
		55-58	Vase	B	7	Opaque, matte blue, milk glass; stemmed; hollow base; CM 355-163, 165; CM whole	D	G703A	
		59-61	Flat stained glass frags	Cob	3		C		
		62	Misc bottle frag	G?	1	Debased			
		63-77	Pickle bottle frags	A	15	"Cathedral" type, may mend	F		
		78	Food bottle frags	A	12	Probably same as 352-63, etc	F		
		79	Medicine; round	A	8	(M) Pontil; no reuse	M		
		80	Medicine; rectangle	A	5	* Embossed "B"; ground pontil; no reuse	M		
		81,82	Misc frags	A	2				
		83	Flat frag	A	1	Window?			
		84-88	Medicine bottle frags; round	A	5	Thin	M		
		89	Wine glass, stemmed	C	3	Plain; base missing; set w/352-90	TB		
		90	Wine glass, stemmed	C	1	Plain; base missing	TB		
		91	Wine glass base	C	1	Ground pontil; Prob same as 352-89	TB		
		92	Tumbler frags	C	3	Ground pontil; no reuse; "Gaines" pattern; ca whole	TB		Post 1864
		93,96	Tumbler	C	8	"Gaines" pattern; pressed glass; ground pontil; no reuse; CM 355-94; set w/352-92	TB	G704	Post 1864
		94,95	Tumbler body & base frags	C	4	Fluted; ground pontil; no reuse; CM 355-95,96	TB	G705	
		97,108	Lamp top frags	C	2	Pressed glass; ground top; broken bottom; CM 355-93	L	G706	
		98	Candlestick/lamp base frag	C	1	Pressed glass; some reuse	L		
		99	Medicine; round	C	4	Pontil	M		
		100	Extract bottle	C	3		F		
		101	Salve/creme/pomade jar	C	1	Pressed glass pattern; CM 355-136; CM whole	P/G	G707	
		102,103	Bottle frags	C	2	Sided			
		104	Bottle neck frag	C	1				
		105	Rim frag	C	1	Unid			
		106	Frag	C	1	Unid; pressed glass			
		107	Tumbler frag	C	1		TB		
		109,112	Frag	C	2	Unid			
		110	Frag	C	1				

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date			
FB6			352A	111	Bottle rim frag; round	A	1						
				113	Frag	C	1	Unid; pressed glass					
				114	Marble	C	1	Colored stripes; inside melted	T				
				115	Button; ca 1/2	G	1	Molded floral design; shank missing	P				
				116	Misc frags	C/A	9	352-117-126 probably same vessel, but does not mend together					
				117,119	Food jar; wide mouth rim	C	10		F				
				118	Food jar base frags; round	C	7	Pontil; reuse; 5 3/4 in. diam	F				
				120	Food jar side frags	C	17	(M) Poss same as 352-118					
				121-125	Food jar frags	C	5	Poss same as 352-118					
				126	Food jar frags	C	12	Poss same as 352-118					
				127,128	Decorated pieces	B	2	Unid; circular & striated					
				129,130	METAL (W) Spoon frags		3	(M) Form whole spoon	TB				
				131,132	Wire frags		2	Copper? ca 1/8 in. diam					
				133	Button?		1	Molded pattern; ca 1 1/4 in. diam	P				
				134	Button		1	Ca 3/8 in. diam	P				
				135	22 Caliber bullet casing		1	Rim fire; brass/copper	P				
				136	Nail		1	Badly corroded	C				
				137	Nail		1	Badly corroded	C				
				138	SLAG Frags		2	Mend					
				139	GLASS Small ring		1	Debased; ca 7/16 in. diam					
				140	METAL Bell-like w/gold mesh		1	Unid					
				141,142	Thin frags		2	Unid; pin-like but thicker					
				143	LEATHER Heel w/nails		1	Female's shoe	P				
				144	CLAY Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	* "TD" (T on 1 side, D on other); leaves on bowl seams; unsmoked	SM				
				145	Pipe stem frag	K	1		SM				
				146-149	CERAMIC/Buttons		4	4-hole buttons	Px4				
					GLASS								
				150	STONE Slate pencil frag		1		P				
				151	LEAD Pencil lead		1		P				
				152	BRICK Brick frag		1	* Embossed "...PLES" [Staples]	C				
				153	SEEDS Grape, berry		-						
			FB6	N 1/2	2 5.1-6.1	355	1	CERAMIC (W) Soup plate	W	10 Willowware; impressed & printed mark "OPAQUE CHINA/P..." over scroll; anchor below "LONDON"	TB		
							2	(W) Plate	W/G	7 * Impressed mark "E.CHALLINOR & CO IRONSTONE CHINA"; undec	TB		1853-1860
				3	Plate frags	W	4 * Blue T/P "University" pattern J R Co.; illegible reg mark; CM 363-6;365-5; CM ca whole	TB		708 1841-1855			
				4	Plate frags	W	9 * Blue T/P "Columbia" pattern, W. Adams & Sons CM 363-1; CM whole	TB		709 1850-1864 (Williams 237)			

Post 1857  
(Carroll:pc)

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6			355	5	Soup plate (shallow) frags	P	9 Undec; paneled rim; CM 368-10; CM whole; set w/355-6; same shape as small vessels in other deposit	TB	710
				6	Plate rim frags	P	2 Plain rim w/ridge at start of cavity; white ca waxy body as other porcelains; CM 361-12;363-2; CM whole	TB	711
				7	Plate	Pe	8 Blue shell edge; straight edge, curved lines	TB	1825-1900
			8,28		Plate (small)	W/G	2 * "WEDGEWOOD" Reg mark hard to read, appears to be 1847; set w/VN 713	TB	Ca 1847
				9	Plate (small)	P	3 6 1/2 in. diam; CM 364-7,30; CM whole	TB	712
				10	Saucer/deep plate (small) (ca 1/4)	W/G	1 * Impressed mark; "F" Reg year= 1847; J WEDGEWOOD"; paneled rim; CM 364-12;366-29; CM whole	TW/TB	713 1847
				11	Cup plate	W/G	1 * Stamped reg mark w/maker; only year legible, F=1847; 4 in. diam; Octagon/Gothic style similar to "Prize Puritan"	TW	1847
				12	Saucer (w/well) frag	W/G	1 * "IRONSTONE CHINA/J WEDGEWOOD"; paneled; CM 364-6; CM whole	TW	714 1841-1860
				13	Saucer/deep plate (small)	P	2 Tr of gilt near rim; paneled sloping rim; wear on face as if from cup foot; CM 365-2	TW	715
				14	Cup	P	1 CM 352-6		(704)
				15	Cup, handled	P	4 Gilt around rim & base; handle	TW	
			16,17		Jug/pitcher (small) frags	W	17 CM 352-22		(707)
				18	(W) Toy saucer	P	1 Set w/VN 706	T	
				19	(W) Toy saucer	P	1 CM 352-12		(706)
				20	(W) Toy/cup plate?	P	1 Floral pattern over glaze	T/TW	
				21	Toy cup frag	P	1 Floral pattern over glaze w/gilt; may be same as 355-22	T	
				22	Toy cup frag	P	1 Floral pattern over glaze	T	
				23	Toy cup base frag	P	1	T	
				24	Misc frag	Pe/W	1		
				25	(W) Ointment (small) jar	Pe/W	1	G/M	
				26	Toy saucer	P	1 CM 352-11		(705)
				27	Dessert plate frag	W	3 CM 352-3		(703)
				29	Plate rim frag	P	1	TB	
				30	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 CM 368-13	TB	716
				31	Plate rim frags	P	2 Undec	TBx2	
			32,33		Dish (serving) frags	W	2 Blue shell edge; rectangular w/ chamfered corners (curved lines, straight edge); CM 363-3,4,5;364-22;368-2,14; CM whole	TB	717 1825-1900

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6			355	34	Egg cup frag	P	1 Part of bowl missing; pedestaled CM 365-4; CM ca whole	TB	718	
				35	Toy saucer	P	1 CM 368-11; prob part of VN 705	T	719	
				36	Rim frag	CC/W	1 Unid			
				36A	Toy plate/saucer rim frag	P	1	T		
				37	Toy plate/saucer rim frag	P	1			
				38	Toy plate/saucer rim frag	P	1			
				39	Toy plate/saucer rim frag	P	1			
				40	Toy plate/saucer rim frag	P	1			
				41	Pitcher? spout	W/G	1		TB/S	
				42	Tureen/gravy boat (small, oval, w/handles)	W/G	1 Lid missing; fluted/ribbed body; ornate handles; same mark as VN 714 CM 364-1[4],24	TB	720	1841-1860
				43,52	Chamber pot frags	CC/Pe	4 CM 350-4-9		(702)	
				44	Chamber pot rim	CC/Pe	1 No mend to 335-43,52	S		
				45	Rim frag	P	1 Unid; undec; small frag			
				46	Plate rim	P	1 Like 355-13, but no mend			
				47	Egg cup frags	P	2 CM 365-3; matches VN 718	TB	721	
				48	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; Blue T/P ext			
				49	Toy cup (small) frag	Pe	1 Attached sprigged face	T		
				50	Toy tea set? frag	P	1 Unid; w/floral pattern; like 355-20T			
				51	Knob, covered dish lid	W	1	TB		
				53	Cup handle frag	P	1 Blue dots; painted under glaze	TW		
				54	Cup handle frag	P	1 Undercoated	TW		
				55	Misc frags	W/G	8 Undec			
				56	Misc frags	P	3 Unid			
				57	Crock rim frag	S	1 Grey ext; Albany slip int	FSt		
				58	Ointment jar	Y	7 Buff colored	G/M		
				59	Crock? frag	R	1 Glazed int	FSt		
				60	(W) Flower pot saucer	R	1			
				61	(W) Flower pot saucer	R	1 Buff colored			
				62	Figurine (small)	Bis	1 Female w/head missing; unpainted	D		
				63	Figurine (small)	P	1 Drummer w/head missing	D		
				64	Figurine	P	1 Cow; unpainted; base missing	D		
				65	Toy? pitcher	P	1 Handle & part of rim missing; toy?	T		
				66	Doll's head frags	P	3 (M) Painted black hair	T		
				67	Doll's head frags	P	4 (M) Painted black hair; not same as 355-66; at least 3 dolls' heads	T		
				68	Figurine (small)	P	2 Cow; painted brown; w/base	T		
				69	Doll's arm	P	of W/hole for attachment; Germany possible country of origin	T		1845-1860 (Lavitt: 286)
				70	Doll's head frag	P	1 Painted; black hair	T		
				71	Doll's head frag	P	1 Painted	T		
				72	Doll's head frag	P	1 Tr of paint	T		
				73	Figurine	Bis	1 Female	D		
				74	Lid, toy tea pot?	P	1			

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)		(***)				
FB6	355	75		Lid	P	1 Shape of house roof; painted	T		
		76		Whistle mouth piece	P	1	T		
		77		Doll (clown?) leg & foot	P	1 Holes for wire/string; ca 2 in.	T		
		78		Clown head frag	P	1			
		79		Figurine base	P	1		D	
		80		Marble	E	1 Painted stripes & floral	T		
		81		Figurine arm	Bis	1 Holding leaves	D		
		82		Frag	P	1 Unid; figurine frag?; unpainted			
		83		Marble	E	1 Unpainted	T		
		84		Doll's upper chest & back	P	1 Back w/holes for attachment	T		
		85		Ointment jar body frag	Y	1 Clear glaze	G/M		
		86		GLASS (W) Tumbler	C	8 Pressed glass; diamond pattern;	TB		
		87		Tumbler	C	2 Ground pontil; "Gaines" pattern;	TB		1864
						ca whole			
		88		(W) Whiskey/medicinal?	G	1 Possibly bitters; bare iron pontil	AB/M		
		89		(W) Olive oil	G	1 Kick-up; little reuse; applied	F		
						ring			
		90		(W) Olive oil	LG	1 Kick-up; no reuse; applied ring	F		
		91		(W) Olive oil	LG	1 Kick-up; no reuse; applied ring	F		
		92		Medicine; round	C	1 Ca whole; snap case	M		Post 1851
		93		Lamp top frags	C	3 CM 352-97,108		(G706)	
		94		Tumbler frag	C	1 CM 352-93,96		(G704)	
		95,96		Tumbler frags	C	2 CM 352-94,95		(G705)	
	97		Medicine; round	A	1 Rim missing; pontil; no reuse	M			
	98		Jar (small) wide neck	G	4 Ca whole; pontil; no reuse	M/F			
	99		Pickle/food jar frags	DA	11 "Cathedral" type; embossed design;	F	G708		
					iron pontil; CM 365-28				
	100-103		Pickle bottle frags	DA	5 Embossed design; probably same as	F			
					355-99, no mend				
	104		Olive oil base	LG	1 Kick-up; some reuse	F			
	105		Wine? base	DG	3 Kick-up; heavy reuse	AB			
	106		Wine base	DG	4 Kick-up; no reuse	AB			
	107		Wine base	DG	5 Kick-up; no reuse	AB			
	108		Olive oil bottle base frags	G	4 Kick-up; no reuse; CM 364-45,46	F	G709		
	109		Olive oil? base	DG	1 Kick-up; reuse	F			
	110		Wine neck	DG	1 Applied ring	AB			
	111		Olive oil/wine neck	DG	1 Applied ring	F/AB			
	112		Olive oil/wine neck	DG	1 Applied ring	F/AB			
	113		Hock wine bottle neck	DG	1 Kick-up; ground rim, CM 364-38,41,	AB	G710		
					42; CM ca whole				
	114		Hock wine neck	Br	1 Ground rim	AB			
	115		Olive oil? shoulder & neck	G	1 No rim	F			
	116-119		Bitters bottle; square	DG	22 CM 352-45		(G702)		
	120		Misc frag	DG	1				
	121		Wine? neck frag	DG	1		AB		
	122		Misc frags	DG	16				
	123		(W) Medicine (small)	C	1 12 sided; w/cork inside; snap	M		Post 1851	

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FB6			355				case?; no reuse			
			124	Medicine (small)	A	2	Side missing; pontil; no reuse	M		
			125	Medicine base (small)	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			126	Medicine base; oval	A	2	Pontil; hinged mold; no reuse	M		
			127	Medicine neck, rim, shoulder; oval	A	1		M		
			128	Medicine; round	A	11	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			129,130	Misc bottle frags	A	2	No mend	M		
			131	Medicine vial base; round	G	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
			132	(W) Mustard jar lid; French	C	1	* Embossed "TYSSARTIER/BREVETIER/ SGDG/BORDEAUX/6"; early, handmade screw top; CM 368-35	F	G710A	
			133[2],134 135	Frag	C	4	Unid; no mends but probably same			
			136	Salve/creme/pomade jar	C	1	Ca 1/2; CM 352-101		(G707)	
			137,138,139	Base/rim frags	C	3	Unid; food? no mend	F		
			140,141,142	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	3	Fluted; unrelated	TBx2?		
			143	Tumbler body frag	C	1	Lead pontil partially ground; reuse; CM 361-45;364-50;368-29	TB	G711	
			144,145	Bottle frags; round	C	2				
			146	Rim frags	C	2	(M) Unid			
			147	Frag	C	2	(M) Decorated?			
			148	Bottle rim frag	A	1				
			149	Ointment/salve-type rim	G	1		P		
			150	Flange rim frag	A	1				
			151	Base frag	C	1	Fluted; tableware; no reuse	TB		
			152	Rim frag	C	1	Table glass	TB		
			153	Tumbler frags	C	4	BSGW diamond pattern; ground pontil pressed; some reuse; set w/355-86?	TB		
			154	Rim frag	A	1	Snuff-type bottle			
			155,157,158	Bottle body frags	C	4	Unrelated			
			156	Rim frag	C	1	Unid; tableware	TB		
			160	Bottle? frag	C	1				
			161	Bottle? frag	C	1				
			162	Lid w/knob	C	8	Pressed glass	TB		
			163,165	Vase	B	13	CM 352-55-58		(G703A)	
			164	Frag	B	6	Matte probably part of 355-163 etc but no mend			
			166	Jar neck & shoulder frags	C	3	Squat jar; thin			
			167	Bottle/jar frags	C	46	Thin; maybe same as 355-166 no mend			
			168	Syringe shaft & plunger	C	2	Ca 7 in. long; probably "male"	P		1859/60 (McKee:24)
			169	Flat glass frags	Cr	3	Stained glass	C		
			170	Misc frags	C	4	Tableware			
			171	Pickle bottle frags	T	18	Embossed quilted pattern; no mends	F		
			172	Misc frags	C	13				
			173	Medicine frags	A	16				

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
		(**)				(***)				
FB6			355	174		174	Medicine frags	G	45	
				175		175	Misc frags	DG	30	
				176		176	Misc bottle frag	B	1	Burned
				177		177	Flat glass	Cr/G	2	Stained; 1 red (coated), 1 green
				178		178	Flat glass	A	21	Coated?
				179	METAL	179	Can? base frag		1	W/nail in corrosion
				180	FABRIC/ METAL	180	Button		1	
				181	METAL	181	Frag		2	Unid
				182	METAL/	182	Telescope head w/lens		3	No mend, but same as 355-183
				183	GLASS	183	Telescope shaft end		5	Prob same as 355-182
				184	METAL	184	Bracket		1	Curtain holder bracket?
				185		185	Button, large, shanked		1	Corroded; ca 1 1/4 in. diam
				186		186	Metal w/hair		2	Unid; human hair? no mends
				187		187	Metal frag		1	Unid; maybe part of 355-186 no mend
				188		188	Screw; flat (small)		1	Brass; no slit for screw driver
				189		189	Thimble frag		1	
				190		190	Frag		1	Unid; + shape
				191		191	22 Caliber bullet casings		3	Rim fire; brass/copper
				192		192	Shoe eyelet?		1	
				193		193	(W) Button w/shank		1	
				194		194	Belt/strap fastener		1	
				195		195	Frag		2	Unid; small frag
				196		196	Frag		3	1 wire; 1 nail; 1 unid
				197	WOOD	197	Frag		2	
				198	LEATHER	198	Shoe heel		1	Female's shoe?
				199	CLAY	199	Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Unsmoked, fluted pattern
				200	BONE	200	Toothbrush		3	5 row bristles; rounded end
				201		201	Gaming piece/chip?		1	
				202-209	STONE	202-209	Slate pencil frags		8	
				210		210	Slate frag		1	Small frag
				211-226	CERAMIC/Buttons GLASS	211-226			16	All 4 hole; various sizes
				227	BONE	227	Button		1	4 hole
				228	GLASS	228	(W) Beads		4	1 green; 1 frosted (cylinder) 2 pink; assorted sizes & shapes
				229		229	(W) Bugle beads		2	Black
				230		230	Frag; round	DG	1	Unid
				231	CORK	231	(W) Cork (small)		1	
				232	FABRIC	232	Frag		4	Assorted
				233	METAL	233	Coin; 1/2 dime		1	
				234	SEEDS	234	Grape, berry		-	
FB6	N 1/2	4 6.1- 7.1	364	1,24	CERAMIC	1,24	Tureen/gravy boat (small, oval w/handle) frags	W/G	5	CM 355-42
										(720)

Post 1857  
(Carroll:pc)

1839-1859  
(Parella:pc)

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6			364	2	W/G	2	* Printed mark "PEARL/J WEDGEWOOD/ IRONSTONE CHINA"; fluted/paneled; CM 366-33; CM ca whole; same mark as VN 714	TB	723	1841-1860
				3	W/G	2	Fluted	TB		
			4,25,29,32	Cup frags	W/G	7	(M) Handle missing	TW		
				5	W/G	2	Scalloped design; CM 366-30; CM ca whole	TW	724	Post 1853 (Wether- bee:43)
				6	W/G	3	CM 355-12		(714)	
			7,30	Plate (small) frags	P	6	CM 355-9		(712)	
				8	W/G	3	* Printed mark "PEARL/J WEDGEWOOD IRONSTONE CHINA"; Reg mark; 8 1/2 in. diam; CM 368-3;366-25,27	TB	725	1847
				9	W/G	2		TB		
				10	W/G	1		TB		
			11[4],15,17, 18,19[3]	Chamber pot (child's) w/handle	CC/W	10	CM 366-3-12,31;369-6-8; CM ca whole	S	726	
				12	W/G	2	CM 355-10		(713)	
				13	W/G	1		TB		
				14	W/G	1	Pitcher?	TB		
				16	CC/W	1		S		
				20	W/G	1	Unid; small frag			
				21	W/G	1	Unid			
				22	W	1	CM 355-32,33 etc		(717)	
				23	W/G		Unid			
				26	W	1		S		
				27	R	1	Glaze int, ext			
				28	Y	1				
				31	W/G	1	Paneled; CM 365-6	TW	727	
				33	W	1	Unid			
				34	P	1	For small bottle; ca whole	P		
				35		5	1 rim; probably chamber pot frags			
			36 GLASS	(W) Medicine	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	M		
				37	C	1	12 sided; snap case; mold seam to rim; no reuse;	M		Late 19 C early 20
			38,41,42	Hock wine bottle frags	DG	7	CM 355-113		(G710)	
				39	G	1				
				40	G	1	CM 364-40	AB/F	G717	
				43	G	1	CM 352-49		(G703)	
				44	G	1		F		
			45,46	Olive oil bottle frags	G	3	CM 355-108		(G709)	
				47	C	3	(M) Ca whole; pressed glass;	TB		
				48	A	1	Possible valve mark	F/M		
				49	C	1	Stemmed	TB		
				50	C	2	CM 355-143 etc		(G711)	
				51	C	1	May be same as 364-50, but no mend			

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6			364	52	Bottle shoulder & neck frag	C	1	CM 366-78	G718
				53	Perfume/cologne body frag	C	1	CM 366-75,86; forms a bottle base	P G719
				54	Bottle collar	T/A	1		
				55	Bottle frags	G	8		
				56	Misc frags	C	4		
				57 METAL	Brass pin		1	Ca whole, top missing	P
				58	Fastener - eye		1		P
				59	Oval object		1	Unid	
				60	Clothing fastener? frag		1	Unid	P
				61 CERAMIC	Button		1	2 hole	P
			62,63	GLASS	Buttons		2	4 hole; 1 w/incised edge	Px2
				64 MISC	Round (small) object		1	Unid; flat w/center hole	
				65 SLAG	Frag		1		
				66 MISC	Object		1	Unid	
				67 FABRIC	Frag		9		
FB6	Center	4 6.1- 6.7	365	1 CERAMIC	Soup plate rim, sides & base frags	P	5	(M) CM 363-7	(722)
				2	Saucer/deep plate (small) rim	P	3	CM 355-13	(715)
				3	Egg cup frag	P	1	CM 355-47	(721)
				4	Egg cup frag	P	1	CM 355-34	(718)
				5	Plate rim frag	W	1	CM 355-3 etc	(708)
				6	Cup rim frag	W/G	1	CM 364-31	(727)
				7	(W) Flower pot	R	3	Mends whole	
				8	(W) Marble	E	1		T
				9	Chicken miniature	P	1	Possibly toy or gaming piece	T/P
			10,15	GLASS	Wine/olive oil base	DG	2	(M) Kick-up; small diam	AB/F
				11	Wine/olive oil base frag	DG	1	Kick-up; no reuse	AB/F
				12	Wine/olive oil body frag	DG	1		AB/F
			13,14,17, 18,19,20		Bottle frags	G	6	1 unnumbered	
				16	Wine/olive oil neck frag	G	1	CM 364-40	(G717)
				21	Tumbler (small) frag	C	1	CM 363-46 etc	(G716)
				22	Tumbler	C	1	Base missing; diamond pattern possibly BSGW	TB
			23-25,29		Wine glass (stemmed) base	C	3	(M) CM 361-49 etc	(G714)
				26	Wine glass rim frag	C	1	Undec	
				27	Misc frags	C	3	Undec	
				28	Pickle/food jar frag	T	1	Cathedral-type; CM 355-99	(G708)
				29	Misc frag	A	1		
				30 METAL	Buckle for clothing		1		P
				31 CLAY	Pipe stem	K	1		SM
				32 LEATHER	Shoe parts		6	1 men's shoe heel, 5 scraps	P
				33 HAIR/ METAL	Hair, momento?		1		P
				34 METAL	Coin, flying eagle penny		1	Dated "1858"	P 1858

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
N 1/2	5	7.1- 8.1	366 (25% screened) 1,51	CERAMIC Pitcher/ewer (large)	Pe	2	No handle & part of spout missing; TB/S wide-mouthed spout; small, simple floral design painted under glaze; blue & red flowers			1820-1860
			2	(W) Breakfast cup	W	1	London shape; undec; transitional; TB in good shape; uncrazed; moderate wear au fond			
			3-12,31	Chamber pot frags	CC/W	20	CM 364-11,15,17-19 etc		(726)	
			13	Marmalade jar	Pe/W	4	CM 367-14,15; CM ca whole	F	729	
			14	Cup/small mug	Pe	6	Handle missing; medium blue band covers most of body; dark brown stripes; ornate handle attachments	TW		
			15	Handle frag	W/G	1				
			16	Handle frag	W/G	1				
			17	Handle frags	W	2				
			18	Lid (small) for tea pot	W	2	Blue T/P, leaf tracing; no knob	TW		
			19	Dish cover? frag	P	1		TB		
			20,34	Wash bowl (large) rim & side frags	W/G	5	Ca double curved shape; CM 367-10	S	730	
			21	Ointment jar	Pe/W	1	Flat; may be set W/366-22	G/M		
			22	Ointment jar	Pe/W	1		G/M		
			23	Dish rim frag	W/G	1		TB		
			24	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue shell edge; straight lines	TB		
			25,27	Plate rim frags	W/G	3	CM 364-8 etc		(725)	
			26	Bowl rim frags	EarlyW	4	Undec; London shape; transitional; 6 3/4 in. diam; CM 367-8,9	TB	731	
			28	Cup? rim frag	Pe/W	1	Green/black floral pattern under glaze, same design as 366-1	TW		1820-1860
			29	Saucer/deep plate (small)	W/G	1	CM 355-10		(713)	
			30	Cup (handled) rim frag	W/G	1	CM 364-5		(724)	
			32	Plate rim frag	W/G	1	Undec; slightly scalloped rim out-line; CM 367-2,3;370-1,2	TB	732	
			33	Breakfast cup/small bowl rim	W/G	1	CM 364-2		(723)	
			35,36	Saucer rim & base frags	CC	6	(M)Poss same as 366-37,38,39,40	TW		
			37	Saucer rim frag	CC	1				
			38,39	Saucer base frags	CC	2				
			40	Saucer rim frags	CC	4				
			41	Rim frag	P	1	Unid; small frag			
			42	Rim frag	W	1	Unid			
			43	Frag	P	1	Unid; corner piece. no wear			
			44	Saucer	P	2	Abstract floral, copper luster & yellow design painted over glaze; lots of wear	TW		
			45	Handle frag	W/G	1				
			46	Cup rim & handle frag	W	1			TW	

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			(**)		(***)					
FB6			366-47[5]-50[2]	Perfume pot/small bottle	P	9	Floral design painted over glaze; gilt band at neck; very white body; prob had stopper (not in assemblage)	P		
			52	Jar rim	P	1	Cobalt paint under glaze; Oriental export porcelain; poss ginger jar			
			53	Frag	W?	1	Unid; Blue T/P delicate floral on 1 side; possibly same as 366-54			
			54	Rim frag		1	Unid; Blue T/P delicate floral on 1 side			
			55	Misc frags	W	15				
			56	Pan rim frag	Y	1		FPr		
			57,58	Misc frags	Y	2				
			59	Crock? body frag	S	1	Salt glaze ext; Albany slip int	FSt		
			60	GLASS (W) Hair dye bottle; square	A	1	* Embossed "BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE NO 1"; pontil	G		Post 1837 (Fike:122)
			61	(W) Hair dye bottle	A	2	* Embossed "BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE NO 2"; pontil; no reuse	G		Post 1837 (Fike:122)
			62	(W) Medicine vial; round	A	1	* Embossed "DR MC MUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM"; pontil no reuse	M		1842-1900 (Fike:115)
			63	(W) Hair restorer bottle	A	1	* Embossed "DR KELLINGERS MAGIC FLUID NEW YORK"; pontil, no reuse; Advertised in N.Y.C. directory	G		Ca 1854 (NYC Dir)
			64	Medicine (small); square	A	1	Ca whole; pontil	M		
			65	Medicine (small); square	A	1	Ca whole; pontil	M		
			66	(W) Medicine; square	A	1	Pontil	M		
			67	(W) Medicine; square	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			68	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			69	(W) Medicine; round	C	1	Snap case; no reuse	M		Post 1851
			70	(W) Medicine (tiny)	C	1	Pimple & swirl on base; no reuse	M		
			71	(W) Medicine (tiny)	A	1	W/cork inside; pontil; no reuse	M		
			72	(W) Umbrella ink	A	1	8 sided; pontil; minimal reuse	P		
			73	Perfume w/stopper; round	C	6	* Embossed "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/A PARIS; ground pontil; ca whole	P		
			74,88	Perfume/cologne	C	5	Pontil; reuse; ca whole	P		
			75,86	Perfume/cologne base frags	C	2	CM 364-53			(G719)
			76	Bottle base; round	C	1	Snap case; no reuse			Post 1851
			77	Medicine base	C	1	12 sided	M		
			78	Bottle neck & shoulder	C	1	CM 364-52			(G718)
			79	Bottle neck & shoulder	C	1				
			80-82	Bottle body frags	C	3	No mends			
			83	Bottle rim	C	1				
			84	Light globe? rim frag	C/Fr	1		L		
			85	(W) Stopper, perfume bottle	C	1		P		
			87	Misc frag	C	1	Thin			
			89	Bottle frag	C	1				
			90	Globe frag	C/Fr	1		L		
			91	Bottle base; round; w/metal	C	1	Pontil; reuse; ca 4 in. diam			

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FB6			366	(nail?) attached						
			92	Wine bottle rim & neck frags	DG	3 (M)			AB	
			93	Wine bottle rim & neck frags	DG	6 (M)			AB	
			94-97	Misc bottle frags	DG	4				
			98	Decanter neck & rim frag	C	1	Cut glass		TB	
			99	Wine glass base	C	1	Part of stem		TB	
			100,101	Tumbler rim frags	C	2			TB	
			102,103	Beads; translucent, round		2	Trace of string in 102		Px2	
			104,105	Frag	C	2	Thin			
			106	Milk glass frag	M	1	Burned			
			107 CLAY	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	* Embossed lions heads on sides, unsmoked		SM	
			108	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	* Embossed "TD" incised seams; leaves along both mold seams		SM	
			109	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	Rouletted rim; mark on base of heel possibly shield; Dutch		SM	
			110	Pipe bowl & stem	K	1	* Embossed "TD"; leaves along both mold seams		SM	
			111-121	Pipe & stem frags	K	11	121 has red slipped stem; 112 prob 'Peter Dorni'; 114 has circles in band on stem		SM	
			122	Pipe bowl frag	K	1	* Possibly embossed "T"		SM	
			123 METAL	Drawer/door pull w/screw		1			H	
			124	Frag		1	Unid			
			125	Buttons (small)		2	Shank missing on one		Px2	
			126	Decorative metal		2	Badly corroded		H?	
			127	Pipe? frag w/screw threads		1				
			128	Pipe frag; threaded; round		1				
			129	Circular object		1	Unid; 3/4 in. diam			
			130	Fastening parts?		2				
			131 METAL/ PIT	Peach pit w/metal rods attached		7	Metal fragmentary (4 rods represented)			
			132 METAL	Bracket; round		2			H	
			133	Frag		17	Unid			
			134 GLASS	Bead (small) tube		1	Blue		P	
			135 CLINKER/ WOOD	Frag		2				
			136 GUTTA/ PERCHA	Hair comb frag		1			G	
			137 METAL	Button; shank missing		1	Possibly once fabric covered		P	
			138 CERAMIC	Buttons		6	5 hole; incised edges; 1-1/2 in.		Px6	
			139 GLASS	Buttons		3	4 hole; Pink edge		Px3	
			140	Buttons		16	4 hole; plain; assorted shirt size		Px16	
			141	Buttons		2	3 hole; plain		Px2	
			142	Button		1	2 hole; Blue		P	
			143 STONE	Slate pencil frags		7			P	
			144 METAL	Nails/screws? frags		2	Badly corroded		Cx2	

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FB6			366	145 CORK	Stoppers (small)	3	1 fragmentary	Px3		
				146 LEATHER	Shoe frags	4	Ca whole soles	Px4		
				"	Shoe soles w/heels	2		Px2		
				"	Shoe heel parts	2		Px2		
				"	Shoe sole frags	47+	Some w/upper frags			
				"	Scraps	3+	Unid			
				147 FABRIC	Frag	-	2 types of fabric			
				148 · ????	Unidentified material	3	Book binding or shoe uppers?			
				149 SEEDS	Peach pit frags	-				
				150	Grape	-				
FB6	N 1/2	6 8.1- 9.1	367 (25% screening)	1 CERAMIC	Plate frags	W	3 * Impressed "M" on base; Blue T/P; Willowware; 8 3/4 in. diam; CM 373-2,3; CM whole		733	
				2,3	Plate base frags	W/G	4 CM 366-32 etc		(732)	
				4	Chamber pot rim, base, & sides w/handle	W	9	S		
				5-7	Breakfast cup/small bowl frags	W	9 London shape; undec; looks like soft paste but not translucent; much wear au fond; CM 373-4-7; CM whole	TB	734	
				8,9	Bowl	EarlyW	13 CM 366-26		(731)	
				10	Wash bowl (large)	W/G	2 CM 366-20,34		(730)	
				11	Ladle handle	W/G	1	TB		
				12	Chamber pot handle frag	CC/W	1	S		
				13	Dintment/marmalade lid frag	Pe/W	1	G/F		
				14,15	Marmalade jar frags	Pe/W	5 CM 366-13		(729)	
				16,17	Crock frags	S	2 No mend, may not be related; Buff ext; Albany slip int	FST		
				18	Misc frags	W	5			
				19	Pitcher spout	Y	3 Rockingham glaze	TB		
				20	Saucer? rim frag	P	1 Dark blue T/P w/gilt; Canton-style; soft porcelain paste	TW		1740-1850
				21	Rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P int			
				22	Misc frag	G	1 Cranberry T/P			
				23 GLASS	(W) Sauce bottle	A	2 * Embossed "GROENING/BROOKLYN"; pontil; reuse	F		
				24	Barrel shaped Ink bottle	C	1 * Embossed "TIPPECANOE EXTRACT/HARD CIDER"	P		Ca 1840 (Shadel-Spillman :125)
				25	Perfume/cologne neck, rim & shoulder	G	3 Long neck	P		
				26	Perfume/cologne	G	1	P		
				27	Tumbler w/handle	C	4 Punch cup? part of handle missing; pontil w/grinding; pressed glass	TB		



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FB6			371	shoulder								
			5	Beverage bottle (large) rim	G	1						
			6	Goblet frag	C	1	Near stem	TB				
FB6				Stone removal - rocks removed from top of privy wall for safety reasons								
				No level number assigned								
			374	1 CERAMIC Misc frag	W	1						
			2,3,4	GLASS Misc frags	M	3				Post 1880		
			5	Misc glass	C	1				Modern?		
			6	CERAMIC/Button		1	4 hole	P				
				GLASS								
FB6	S 1/2	1 3.7- 4.7	360	1 CERAMIC Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; Flow Blue T/P int, ext					
				2 Plate rim frag	W	1	Willowware	TB				
			3,4,5	Misc frags	W/G	3						
			6	Cup rim frag	P	1	Undec	TW				
			7	Misc frag	Y	1						
			8	Doll's arm	P	1		T				
			9	Marble? frag	E	1	Circle decoration	T				
			10	GLASS (W) Ointment? (small) round	G	1	Kick-up; pontil, reuse?	G/M				
			11	Extract bottle base	A	1	Pontil; no reuse	F				
			12	Goblet? base	C	1		TB				
			13	Bottle? neck frag	A	1						
			14[2]-17,20	Wine bottle frags	G	6						
			18	Misc frag	T	1						
			19	Bottle frag	A	1	Perhaps "Cathedral" type	F?				
			21	Lamp chimney? frag	C	1	Thin					
			22	BONE Toothbrush head frag		1	4 row bristles	S				
			23	Button		1	4 hole	P				
FB6	S 1/2	2 4.7- 5.7	361	1 CERAMIC Toy coffee pot	P	1	Spout & handle missing	T				
			2	(W) Toy plate	P	1		T				
			3	Toy handle	P	1		T				
			4	Pottery bottle rim	S	1	Thick Bristol slip	B				
			5	Toy/decorative piece	P	1	Decorated ext; poss a container; painted to look like a basket?	T/D				
			6	Cup? rim frag	W	1	Brown T/P floral pattern int, ext	TW				
			7	Bowl rim frag	Y	1		TB				
			8	Misc frag	S	1	Clear glaze int, ext					
			9	Rim frag	Bis	1	Decorative piece?; painted pink int, ext, black painted lines					
			10	Plate rim frags	P	2	Undec; no mend	TBx2				
			11	Plate rim frag	P	1	Undec	TB				
			12	Plate rim	P	1	CM 355-6 etc			(711)		
			13,18[2]	Ointment/marmalade jar rim frags	W	3	May be same vessel	G/F				
			14,17,25	Chamber pot? body frags	CC	3						

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FB6			361	15	Cup? rim frag	W	1 Undec			
				16	Plate rim frag	W	1 Undec	TB		
				19	Plate (small) rim frag	W	1	TB		
				20	Toy plate rim frag	P	1	T		
				21	Toy plate rim frag	P	1	T		
				22	Rim frags		2 Unid; Blue T/P floral			
				23	Plate (small) rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P University? pattern, see 355-3, part of set?	TB		
				24	Misc frag	W	1 Blue T/P			
				26	Misc frag	Y	1			
				27	Misc frag	P	1 Undec; tiny frag			
				28	GLASS (W) Medicine; (small) oval	C/A	1 Pontil; mold seam to rim	M		
				29	(W) Medicine/ointment jar (small)	G	1 Pontil; reuse; probably French	M/G		
				30	(W) Medicine/ointment jar (small)	G	1 Pontil; reuse; probably French	M/G		
				31	Wine glass	C	1 Stemmed; ca whole; bladed knop	TB		
				32,34	Wine glass (stemmed) frags	C	4 Base missing; CM 363-50-52	TB	G712	
				33	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder frag	C	1	M		
				35	Medicine/extract rim, neck & shoulder frag	A	1	M/F		
				36	Bottle frags; square	A	2			
				37	Medicine body & base frags	A	4 CM 363-41	M	G713	
				38	Bottle body frag	C	1 Faceted			
				39	Medicine body frag	A	1 Faceted	M		
				40,41	Jar rim & shoulder frags	A	2 (M) Snuff jar type	F/M		
				42	Jar rim frag	A	1 Snuff jar type; small frag; may be same as 361-40,41 but no mend			
				43	Extract body frag	A	* Embossed "...Y" Troy?	F		
				44	Rim frag	A	1 Undec	TB		
				45	Tumbler base	C	1 CM 355-143 etc		(G711)	
				46	Vial base (small); round	DG	1 * Embossed "KRO...?" unclear; symbol; no reuse	M		
				47	Medicine frag	T	1 Bare iron pontil	M		
				48	Wine glass? rim frag	C	1 Devitrified			
				49	Wine glass (stemmed) body frag	C	1 Undec; CM 363-47,48;365-23-25,29; 368-32	TB	G714	
				50	Mustard jar frag	C	1 Rings like "Louit" mustard jar	F		
				51	Misc frag	C	1 Pressed glass			
				52	Bottle body frag	C	1 Badly devitrified			
				53	Wine? bottle rim, neck & shoulder frag	G	1	TB		
				54	Wine? bottle shoulder frag	G	1	TB		
				55	Wine bottle kick-up frag	G	1	TB		
				56	Misc bottle frags	G	24			
				57	Misc frag	C	1 Pressed glass			

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		(**)				(***)				
FB6			361	58	Misc frag	C	1 Pressed glass			
				59,60	Bottle frags	T	2 Cathedral type	F		
				61	Misc frag	C	1			
				62	Misc frag	A/C	2 1 clear, 1 aqua			
				63 METAL	Jewelry - Cuff link		1 Brass/copper	P		
				64	Metal object; round		1 Unid			
				65	Fastener? for clothing		1	P		
				66-69	Long pin?/clothing fastener		4 No mend, possibly same object	P		
				70	Ring? frag		1 Large frag; 2 in. diam	H		
				71	Button/furniture knob		1 Embossed	H		
				72	Button? (small) frag		1 Ca 3/8 in. diam; shank missing	P		
				73	Nails		2 Badly corroded; 1 w/slag attached	C		
				74 SLAG	Frag		1			
				75 METAL	Coin, penny		1 Undated; badly corroded	P		
				76 RUBBER	Hair comb frag		1 * Stamped "PATENT AUG 10, 1859, DEC 4, 1860	G		Post 1860
				77	Hair comb frag		1 * Stamped "...ODYEARS PATENT"; rim thinner than 361-76	G		
				78 STONE	Slate pencil		1	P		
				79 BONE	Gaming piece		1	P		
				80-83	CERAMIC/Buttons GLASS		4 4-hole; various standard sizes	Px4		
				84 BONE	Button		1 4 hole	P		
				85 LEAD	Pencil lead frags		2 Charred	P		
				86 WOOD	Wood frag		1 Small frag in crud			
				87 PAINT	Frag		2 Pink			
FB6										
S	1/2	3	5.7- 6.1	363	1 CERAMIC	W/G	1 CM 355-4			(709)
					2	P	2 CM 355-6 etc			(711)
					3,4,5	W	3 CM 355-32,33 etc			(717)
					6	W	1 CM 355-3 etc			(708)
					7	P	1 Heavy wear on face - short random direction scratches; CM 365-1[5]; CM whole	TB		722
					8	P	1 Toy plate/cup plate rim & body frag			T/TW
					9	P	1 Toy cup base & side			T
					10	W/G	1 Cup? rim			TW?
					11	W/G	1 Chamber pot rim frag			S
					12	Bis	2 Unid			
					13	W	1 Unid; Green glazed int, ext			
					14	W	1 Possibly part of chamber pot			
					15	W	1 Misc frag			
					16	W	1 Misc frag			
					17	G	1 Glass (W) Wide mouth jar			F
					18	A	1 * Embossed "RRR RADWAY & CO/NEW YORK"; pontil; no reuse	M		1848-1851 (NYC Dir)

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		(**)				(***)				
FB6			363	19	(W) Medicine vial	A	1 12 sided; pontil; no reuse	M		
				20	(W) Porter/ale/stout	DG	5 3 part mold; reuse	AB		
				21	Wine bottle base frag	G	1 Kick-up; reuse	AB		
				22-34	Misc frags	G	13			
				35-38	Misc bottle frags	A	4 Thick			
				39,42	Misc bottle frags; round	A	2			
				40	Misc bottle frag; square	A	1			
				41	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder frag	A	1 CM 361-37			(G713)
				42	Misc bottle frag; round	B	1			
				43,44	Tumbler rim base frags	C	2 Heavy; pressed glass; ground pontil; no reuse; CM 368-28; CM whole	TB		G715
				45	Wine glass base	C	2		TB	
				46	Tumbler (small) rim frags	C	2 Lead glass; ground pontil; CM 365-21;368-30; CM whole	TB		G716
				47,48	Wine glass (stemmed) rim	C	2 CM 361-49 etc			(G714)
				49	Lamp chimney? frag	C	1 Thin		L?	
				50-52	Wine glass (stemmed) frags	C	3 CM 361-32,34			(G712)
				53	Frag	C	1 Pressed glass			
				54	Wine glass rim frag	C	1 Fluted		TB	
				55	Misc frag	C	1			
				56-58	Flat glass frags		3 Coated?; photo plate frags?		P	
				59 METAL	Pipe, copper/brass		1 C 1/4 in. diam		C	
				60	Pipe, copper/brass		1 Smaller diam than 363-59		C	
				61	Misc lipped frag		1			
				62	Misc rounded frag		1			
				63,64	Nails?		2 Badly corroded		Cx2	
				65 CLAY	(W) Pipe w/stem	K	1 * Embossed "PETER DORNI"; smoked		SM	
				66 WOOD	Frag; round		1 1/8 in. diam			
				67 LEATHER	Shoe heels w/nails		2 Female shoe; unid nails		Px2	
FB6	S 1/2	4 6.1-7.1	368	1 CERAMIC	W/G	9 * Printed mark "TJ & J MAYER/IM-PROVED IRONSTONE"; paneled; undec; handle missing; CM 369-1,2,4; CM ca whole	TB		728	1843-55
			2,14	Dish (serving) frags	W	7 CM 355-32,33 etc			(717)	
			3	Plate frag	W/G	1 CM 364-8 etc			(725)	
			4	Dish base frags	W	3		TB		
			5	Bowl side frag	W/G	1 London shape		TB		
			6	Hollowware frag	W/G	1 Unid				
			7	Marmalade/ointment jar	Pe/W	1		F/G		
			8	Misc frag	W/G	1 Tr of flute				
			9	Misc frag	W/G	1				
			10	Soup plate rim frags	P	2 CM 355-5			(710)	
			11	Toy saucer	P	1 CM 355-35			(719)	
			12	Rim frag	W/G	1 Possibly same as 368-13, no mend				
			13	Plate rim frag	W/G	1 CM 355-30			(716)	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FB6		368	15	Frag	W/G	1	Unid			
			16	Figurine base	P	1	Painted; base for human figure?	D		
			17	Frag	P	1	Unid; handle frag?			
			18	(W) Dog figurine	P/Bis	1	Painted base; colors eroded	D		
			19	Base & rim frag	W/G	1				
			20	Misc frag	W/G	1				
			21	Misc frag	W/G	1	Tiny			
			22	GLASS Wine bottle neck & rim frags	G	2		AB		
			23	Wine bottle body frags	G	2		AB		
			24	Wine bottle neck & shoulder frag	G	1		AB		
			25	Tumbler frags	C	12	Diamond pattern BSGW; ca whole; ground pontil; little reuse	TB		
			26	Tumbler frags	C	3	Cut lead glass; ground pontil; little reuse; CM 369-49	TB	G720	
			27	Medicine? base; round (small)	A	1	Kick-up; pontil	M		
			28	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	CM 363-43,44		(G715)	
			29	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	CM 355-143 etc		(G711)	
			30	Tumbler (small) frag	C	1	CM 363-46 etc		(G716)	
			31	Tumbler rim frag	C	1		TB		
			32	Wine glass (stemmed) rim frag	C	1	CM 361-49 etc		(G714)	
			33	Tumbler/wine glass rim	C	1		TB		
			34	(W) Medicine vial (tiny)	C	1	Contents appear to be green	M		
			35	(W) Mustard jar; French	A	1	Screw top; hand made; snap case; seams to rim; no reuse; CM 355-132		(G710A)	
			36	Wine/olive oil bottle base	G	1	Kick-up; pontil; rim missing; no reuse	AB/F		
			37	Wine? base	G	4	Kick-up	AB?		
			38	Misc bottle frags	G	32				
			39	Misc bottle frag	G	1				
			40	Flat glass	A	3	Coated	C		
			41	Misc bottle? frag	C	1	Fluted			
			42	Misc frags	C	2				
			43	Misc frags	C	3				
			44	METAL Coin		1	In use to early 20th century	P		1857-1864 (Parella:pc)
			45	Box?; square		2	Unid; badly corroded; thick wall			
			46	Button/coin		1	Badly corroded	P?		
			47	Misc frags; copper/brass		5+	Delicate			
			48	Unid frag; round; brass?		1	Thin; central hole			
			49	Bracket/fastener? frag		1		H/P		
			50	Hinge (tiny)		1	Ca 1 in. long			
			51	Fastener		1	Ca 1 in. long	P		
			52	Buttons		3	Brass w/copper, gold &/or glass chips	Px3		
			53	CERAMIC/Button		1	2 hole	P		
			54	GLASS Button		1	4 hole	P		

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6			368	55 SHELL? Button frags		2 Shank missing	Px2		
				56 JET Button		1 Cut design	P		
			57-59	STONE Slate pencil frags		3	Px3		
			60	GUTTA- Hair comb frags PERCHA		3 * (M) "N.Y. GUTTA";	G		
			61	HARD- Hair comb frag RUBBER		1	G		
			62	GLASS? Bead		1 Pink	P		
			63	FIBER? Macrame? frags		3	P		
			64	Frag; twill?		1			
			65	LEATHER Frags		10+1 possible shoe upper; stitch holes	P		
FB6	S 1/2	5 7.1	369 1,2,4	CERAMIC Pitcher/ewer (tall)	W/G	24 CM 368-1		(728)	
			3	Hollowware body frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			5	Misc frag	W	1			
			6-8	Chamber pot	CC/W	3 CM 364-11,15,17-19 etc		(726)	
			9,15	Misc frags	W	2			
			10	Paint pot?	W/G	1 1 1/8 in. diam			
			11	Base frag	W	1 Unid			
			12	Rim frag	W/G	1 Unid			
			13	Ointment/marmalade base frag	W?	1	G/F		
			14	Misc frag		1 Blue T/P int/ext; badly chipped			
			16	Crock? frag	S	1 Salt glaze ext; Albany slip int; small frag	Fst?		
			17	Misc frag	P	1 Tr of blue paint			
			18,19	GLASS (W) Medicine w/stopper	C	2 Pharmaceutical; pontil; little or no reuse	M		
			20	(W) Medicine	C	1 Snap case; some deposit inside	M		Post 1851
			21	(W) Umbrella ink	T	1 Pontil; little or no reuse	P		1865-1900
			22	Cordial glass	C	1 Ground pontil; ca whole; base damaged	TB		
			23	Bottle base frag	DG	1 Snap case; no reuse			Post 1851
			24[20]-28,	Misc bottle frags	DG	18			
			30,31,33-42						
			29[2],32	Bottle frags	DG	3 (M)			
			43	Misc frags	DG	3			
			44[2]	Pickle bottle side	A	2	F		
			45,47	Misc bottle frags	LG	2			
			46	Flat glass frag	A	1	C		
			48,50	Bottle frags	C	2 No mend			
			49	Tumbler frag	C	1 CM 368-26		(G720)	
			51	METAL Frags		4+Unid; fragile			
			52-55	CLAY Pipe stem frags	K	4	SMx4		
			56	CERAMIC/Small frag GLASS		1			
			57	LEATHER Frags		16			

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material	Description	Ware/ Color (***)	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB6										
S 1/2	6	8.1- 9.1	370	1,2	CERAMIC	Plate rim frags	W/G	3	CM 366-32 etc	(732)
				3		Misc frag		1		
				4	GLASS	Wine glass (stemmed) base/ bottom	C	1	CM 367-28	(G721)
				5	METAL	Frag		5		
				6	WOOD	Frag		1	Worked?	
				7,8	CLAY	Pipe bowls	K	2	1 has leaf decoration along rear mold seam; both unsmoked	SMx2
FB6										
S 1/2	7	9.1- 11.1	376	Bottom of South 1/2 of Privy						
				1	WOOD	Frag		20+	Small frags	
				2	FAUNAL	(W) Dung beetle		1	Dried; identified by Louis N. Sorkin entomologist, AMNH	

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FC3										
Privy behind 356 Pacific Street										
			702	Grab sample from area around cement cap of privy						
			1	CERAMIC Chamber pot rim frag	W	1		S		
			2	GLASS Jar rim & side to base	C	2	* Embossed "...E/...CH/...RK"; vaseline?; machine made; screw top; 2 1/2 in. high	G		Modern
			3	Beverage? bottle side & base	G	1	No reuse			
			4	Bottle base frag; round	A	1	Machine made; no reuse			Modern
			5	Lightbulb frag	Fr	1	Modern			Modern
FC3										
N 1/2	Test	5.2	below brick							
Pit		5.5	below stone							
			to							
		8.3	703	1 CERAMIC Beer/ale pottery bottle rim part of neck & rim missing	S	2	Amber (body) & honey (neck) CM 705-7; CM whole	AB		901
			2	Lid for sugar bowl (large)/ tea pot; oval; ca 3/4	W	1	Old Blue T/P scene; leaf under knob; knob missing	TW		1815-1835
		3,5[2],8		Saucer rim, sides & base frags	W	4	Very clear edged print; similar to "Chinese Export Boat Pattern"; slightly ribbed int sides; (Will- iams II); CM 706-4;707-1; CM whole	TW		902
			4	Ointment jar (large) rim & side frags	W	9	Undec; grooved for tie-down lid; ca 4 1/2 in. diam; CM 706-7-10; 707-4,5,7,8	G/M		903
			6	Ointment jar base	W	1	CM 706-6;707-3,6; prob same as VN 903	G/M		904
			7	Lid (for small jar); ca 1/2	P	2	Ca 2 1/4 in. diam; CM 705-4,5; CM whole	G/M		905
			9	Saucer rim frag	P	1	Blue T/P Willow-like pattern; 'staple'- roofed pagoda; white body; tr of gilt; English/French; CM 706- 1,2;707-2	TW		906 1815
			10	Rim frag	R	1	Unid; clear glaze; tiny frag			
			11	GLASS (W) Olive oil	G	1	Applied rim; some reuse	F		
			12	(W) Hair tonic	A	1	* Embossed "LYON'S/FOR/THE HAIR/ KATHAIRON/NEW YORK"; pontil; no reuse	G		1848-1873 (Fike:124)
			13	(W) Medicine	A	4	* Embossed "RUSHTON CLARK & CO/ CHEMISTS/NEW YORK"; pontil;no reuse	M		
			14	(W) Medicine	A	1	Cork frag inside; pontil	M		
			15	(W) Medicine vial	A	1	5/8 in. diam; iron pontil; no reuse	M		
			16	Medicine; neck missing	A	1	7/8 in. diam; iron pontil; no reuse	M		
			17	(W) Ink bottle	C	1	Ground rim & pontil; faceted around shoulder; heavy use wear	P		
			18	Bottle base; ca 3/4	A	1	Pontil; no reuse			

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		(**)				(***)				
FC3			703 19	Medicine rim, neck & shoulder	A	1		M		
			20,21	Wine/liquor bottle base & body frags	DG	2	Shallow kick-up; 3 1/2 in. diam; heavy reuse; CM 705-75,76,77;706-13,14	AB	G901	
			22	Porter/ale shoulder frag	DG	1	No mend to 703-20,21 (VN G901)	AB		
			23,26,27	Lamp globe rim & body (top) frags	C	3	Wheel cut; CM 705-42,74;706-23	L	G902	
			24,25,28	Lamp globe body frags	C/Fr	3	Wheel cut; CM 705-40,41,73;706-19,20; prob same vessel as VN G902 w/705-43,44	L	G904	
			29	Fruit/specie jar body frags	C	5	(M)	F		
			30[4],31[2],32,33,34,35	Fruit/specie jar (large) body frags	C	10	Thin frags; several segments mend but do not all mend together	F		
			36	Frags	C	5	Thin			
			37	Lamp chimney rim & side frags	C	5	(M) Cylindrical; narrow; thin; CM 705-38	L	G905	
			38	Lamp chimney rim & side frags	C	2	May be same vessel as VN G905, no mend			
			39	Rim frag	C	1	Cut glass; small frag			
			40	Tumbler rim frag	C	1	Wheel cut; small frag; CM 707-12; set w/706-16	TB	G906	
			41,42,43	Bowl (small) base & side frags	Cob	4	(M) Undec; ground pontil; reuse; CM 705-70;706-25,26	TB	G903	1770-1850
			44,45	Frags; square?	C	2	Unid; Emerald green; thin; no mends			
			46	Bottle? body frag; round	A	1	Thin			
			47	Bottle? rim frag	C	1	Tiny frag			
			48,49	Flat glass frags	A	2	Unrelated; thick	C?		
			50 METAL	Paper clip		1		P		Post 1900 (Webster: 103)
			51 CLAY	Pipe bowl	K	1	Smoked; decorated; fluted bowl	SM		
			52	Pipe bowl frag w/stem	K	1	Smoked; decorated; fluted bowl	SM		
			53	Pipe stem frag	K	1	Large diam; not related 703-51,52; "GAMBIER A PARIS"	SM		1850-1891
			54 GOLD/ PORCELAIN	False teeth set in gold		1	Tr of gum; very small teeth	P		Post 1840s
			55 CERAMIC/(W)	Button		1	4 hole; flat edge; undec	P		
			56 GLASS (W)	Button (small)		1	4 hole; undec	P		
			57	Button rim frag		1	Molded decoration; holes missing	P		
			58 LEATHER	Shoe frags		13	2 heels w/brass? nails; 11 sole	Px2+		
			59 WOOD	Tapered frag		1	Hole in center; treenail	C		
			60 SEEDS	Assorted		-				
FC3				South 1/2 of privy screened						
S 1/2	1	7.6-	704	1 CERAMIC Chamber pot rim frag	W/G	1	CM 705-12	S	907	
		8.7		2 Tableware body frag	W	1	Unid; undec; tiny frag	TB		
				3 Tableware body frag	P/W	1	Unid; Tr of Blue paint, T/P	TB		

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FC3		704	4 GLASS (W) Medicine vial	G	1 Bare iron pontil; no reuse	M	
		5,6	Night lamp base & side	LG	2 (M) Small frags CM 705-39	L	G907
		7	Bottle (large) body frags	A	2 (M)		
		8	Bottle body frag; round	A	1 Thin		
		9,10	Bottle body frags; round	A	2 (M)		
		11	Misc frags	C	2 Flat; thin		
		12	Bottle (small) frag		1 Tricolor applied decoration; modern		1930s
		13 METAL	Misc flat frags		3 Badly corroded		
		14	Metal frag		1 Corroded; adhered to stone		
		15	Rod-like frag		1 Unid; small; corroded		
		16	Plug? frag		1 2 prongs w/2 wires? modern?		Modern
		17	Tube-like frag		1 Unid; small; adhered to brick frag		
		18	Rod-like frag		1 Unid		
		19	Frag		1 Unid; undiscernable		
		20 CLAY	Pipe stem frag		1 * Stamped "MCDUGALL/GLASGOW"; made in Scotland	SM	Post 1846
		21 HARD RUBBER	Hair comb frag		1 Curved	G	
FC3							
S 1/2	2 8.7-	705	1 CERAMIC Ointment jar (large, squat)	W	3 3 3/8 in. diam; grooved for tie down lid; ca whole	G/M	
	9.4	2	Plate	P	10 Undec; 7 1/2 in. diam; very white; TB sharp edge around cavetto; light wear on face		
		3	Cup (ca 3/4); handle missing	P	1 Gilt band ext; thin gilt band int; TW unevenly fluted body; crazed; ped- estal foot; ivory colored int w/ light wear; same ware & decoration as VN 161		
		4,5	Lid (for small jar) frags	P	3 CM 703-7		(905)
		6	Saucer	W/G	1 Blue T/P Willow-like pattern sim- ilar to VN 902; CM 706-3; CM whole	TW	908
		7	Beer/ale pottery bottle rim	S	1 CM 703-1		(901)
		8	Plate rim frag	P	2		
		9	Chamber pot rim frag	W	1		
		10	Cup rim frag	C	1		TW
		11	Tableware rim	W	1 Unid		
		12	Chamber pot rim frag	W/G	1 CM 704-1		(907)
		13	Saucer/plate? rim frag	P	1 Blue T/P; tiny; poss same as VN 906, etc, no mend		
		14	Flower pot body frag	R	1		
		15 GLASS	(W) Tumbler	C	2 Wheel cut design (poor quality cut-TB ting); ground pontil; heavy reuse		
		16,17	Wine glass body & base frags	Char/G	9 Stemmed; ground pontil; CM 706-28	TB	G908
		18	(W) Soda/mineral water bottle	A	1 * Embossed "M.B. & CO/145/WEST 35TH B ST/N.Y./1861; ground pontil; heavy reuse		Ca 1861 (NYC Dir)

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FC3			705	19 (W) Medicine	A	1	Snap case	M		Post 1851
				20 (W) Medicine vial	G	1	Pontil	M		
				21 (W) Medicine vial	G	1	Pontil	M		
				22 (W) Glue bottle	A	1	* Embossed "GLUE/SPAULDING'S"; pontil; no reuse	P		
				23 (W) Bitters bottle	A	2	* Embossed "HUTCHING'S/DYSPEPSIA/ BITTERS/NEW YORK"; pontil; no reuse	M		1851-1871 (Ring:259)
				24 (W) Horseradish	A	7	Snap case; applied rim; some reuse	F		
				25 Mustard jar; ca 9/10.	C	6	* Embossed "H.W.& CO N.Y."; snap case; ground rim; no reuse	F		Post 1851
				26 Magnesia bottle; square	C	4	*Embossed "[H]SBAND'S/[CA]LCINED/ MAGNESIA/...DA";(Husband's calcined magnesia, Phila); snap case; no reuse	M		1844-ca 1928 (Fike:141)
				27 (W) Ink bottle	A	4	Pontil; reuse	P		
				28 Medicine neck, rim, & body	A	6		M		
				29 Medicine base frags	A	4	Pontil; impossible to tell reuse	M		
				30 Liniment bottle	A	2	* Embossed "BURDSALL'S/[A]RNIA/ [L]INIMENT/[N]EW YORK	M		1845-1859 (NYC Dir)
				31 Medicine base	C	1	2 pc post bottom mold; no reuse?	M		
				32 Bottle (small) neck missing	C	1	Ca 3/4 in. diam; pontil			
			33,34	Olive oil bottle/flacon frags	T/A	23	Kick-up; long tapering body; pontil; prob French; CM 706-31	F	G909	
				35 Bottle body frags	A	3	(M) Thin			
				36 Bottle shoulder & body frags	A	5	(M)			
				37 Misc bottle frags	A	19	Some possibly part of VN G909			
				38 Lamp chimney frags	C	26+CM	703-37			(G905)
				39 Night lamp base frags	LG	3	CM 704-5,6			(G907)
			40,41,73[2]	Lamp globe frags	C/Fr	4	CM 703-24,25,28 etc			(G904)
			42,74	Lamp globe rim frags	C/Fr	9	CM 703-23,26,27 etc			(G902)
				43 Lamp globe body frags	C/Fr	2	Wheel cut	L		
				44 Lamp globe body frags	C/Fr	11	Wheel cut			
				45 Olive oil neck & rim	A	1	Evidence of sticky substance around neck	F		
				46 Medicine/food neck & shoulders	A	2	Thin	M/F		
				47 Medicine neck, rim & tr of shoulder	C	1		M		
				48 Medicine neck & rim	A	1		M		
				49 Medicine (small) neck & rim	C	1		M		
				50 Medicine (small) neck & rim	C	1		M		
				51 Medicine neck & rim	C	1	Thin	M		
				52 Medicine base	A	3	Pontil; no reuse	M		
				53 Medicine base	S	4	12 sided			
			54,55,56,57	Misc bottle frags	C	4	"Sided"; tr of yellow			
				58 Medicine shoulder & side	C	1	Probably same as 705-53, no mend			
				59 Bottle shoulder frag	A	1	Thin; small frag			

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Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FC3			705 60,61,63,64	Bottle frags	A	4	"Sided"; unrelated			
			65	Medicine (large) rim frag	A	1	Small frag	H		
			66,67	Misc bottle frags	C	2				
			68,69	Watch crystal frags	C	2		Px2		
			70	Bowl (small) body & rim frags	Cob	12	CM 703-41,42,43 etc		(G903)	
			71	Misc bowl? frags	Cob	3	No mends			
			72	Misc frag	Cob	1	Unid; not same as VN G903			
			75,76[3], 77[5]	Wine/liquor base & side frags	DG	9	CM 703-20,21 etc		(G901)	
			78	Body frag	DG	1	Prob same as VN G901, no mend			
			79	Porter/ale? body frag	DG	1	Prob same as VN G901, no mend			
			80	Bottle body frag	A	1	Light aqua; thin			
			81	Chimney? frags	C	4				
			82	Misc frags	C	8				
			83	Flat glass frag	Cr	1	Coated cranberry			
			84	Flat glass frags	A	3	Window glass frags	C		
			85 METAL	Nail? fragment		1	Badly corroded			
			86,87	Flat frags		2	Unid; corroded			
			88	Frag; round		1	Unid			
			89	Nail? head frag		1	Badly corroded			
			90	Frag; round		1				
			91	Button?; round		1	7/8 in. diam; badly corroded			
			92 CLAY	(W) Pipe (end clipped)	K	1	* Embossed "PETER DORNI"; intricate design embossed on stem, David w/ shield & sword, facing smoker; smoked; Dutch	SM		
			93	Pipe bowl	K	3	* Embossed "TD"; smoked	SM		
			94,95	Pipe bowl frags	K	2	Smoked; unrelated frags	SM		
			96	Pipe stem frag	K	1	Decorated; part near bowl joint; fluted	SM		
			97[2],98[2],	Pipe stem frags	K	2		SMx4		
			99 GUTTA	Hair comb frag	G	1	May be hard rubber; scalloped edge	G		
			100 PERCHA	Frag		1	May be hard rubber; 5/16 in. wide	G		
			101 CERAMIC/	Button (small)		1	4 hole; decorated	P		
			GLASS							
			102 LEATHER	Shoe parts		9+	1 Heel; 8 sole fragments w/nails; nails brass/copper	P		
			103 SEEDS	Assorted			- Small			
FC3				Center portion of privy						
S 1/2	3	9.4- 10.3	706 1[5],2	CERAMIC Saucer	P	5	CM 703-9 etc		(906)	
			3	Saucer frag	W/G	1	CM 705-6; CM whole		(908)	
			4	Saucer frag	W	1	CM 703-3,5,8 etc		(902)	
			5	Plate rim frag	W	1	Blue T/P; small frag	TB		
			6	Ointment jar body frags	W	2	CM 703-6 etc		(904)	
			7[2]-10	Ointment jar rim & body	W	5	CM 703-4 etc		(903)	
			11	Base frag	W	1	Unid			

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			(**)			(***)					
FC3			706	12	Body/base frag	W	1	Unid; blue glaze			
				13[2], 14[6]	GLASS Wine/liquor body frags	DG	8	CM 703-20,21 etc		(G901)	
				15	Bottle body frags	DG	3	1 mend			
				16	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	6	Wheel cut	TB		
				17,18	Tumbler body frags	C	2	Wheel cut; strawberry/diamond pattern; CM 707-13,14,15	TB	G910	
				19,20	Lamp globe frag	C/Fr	1	CM 703-24,25,28 etc		(G904)	
				21,22	Lamp globe rim frags	C/Fr	2	Prob same as 706-19,20, no mend			
				23	Lamp globe body frag	C/Fr	1	CM 703-23,26,27 etc		(G902)	
				24	Lamp globe body frags	C/Fr	3				
				25,26[4]	Bowl rim & body frags	Cob	5	CM 703-41,42,43 etc		(G903)	
				27	Bowl? frag	Cob	1	Tiny frag; no mend			
				28	Wine glass stem	Char/G	1	CM 705-16,17		(G908)	
				29	Bottle? frags	A	1	Unid			
				30	Bottle body frags	A	2				
				31	Olive oil bottle/flacon frags	T/A	2	CM 705-33,34		(G909)	
				32	Milk glass frags	M	40+	Unid; badly devitrified			
FC3					Bottom of Privy						
S 1/2	4	10.3-10.7	707	1	CERAMIC Saucer frags	W	3	CM 703-3,5,8 etc		(902)	
				2	Saucer frags	P	3	CM 703-9 etc		(906)	
				3,6	Ointment jar base	W	2	CM 703-6 etc		(904)	
				4,5,7,8	Ointment jar body frag	W	7	CM 703-4 etc		(903)	
				9,10	Rim frags	W	2	Unrelated; no mend; undec			
				11	GLASS Chimney? rim (whole) & body frags	A	6	Plain rim; 2 in. wide	L		
				12	Tumbler rim & body frags	C	3	CM 703-40		(G906)	
				13,14[3],15	Tumbler rim frags	C	4	CM 706-17,18		(G910)	
				16[2]	Rim frags; round	A	2	(M) Plain; ca 1 1/2 in. diam			
				17	Frag; round	A	1	Unid; thin			
				18	Champagne flute frag	C	1	Base to stem frag; bladed knop	TB		
				19,20	Rim frags	C	2	Unid; thin			
				21,22	Body frags	C	2	Unid; thin			
				23	Body frag; round	A	1	Unid; narrow vessel			
				24	Body frag; round	A	1	Unid; narrow vessel			
				25	Body frag; round	A	1	Unid; narrow vessel			
				26	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	3	(M) Thin; prob 707-27-46 all part of same vessel			
				27[2],28[2]	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	4	(M) Thin			
				29[2],30[2],31[3]	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	7	(M) Thin			
				32[5],33[2]	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	7	(M) Thin			
				34-45	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	12	(M) Thin			
				46	Frag (large) specimen jar?	A/C	14	(M) Thin			
				47	Flat glass frags	A	2	Window?	C		
				48	Globe? rim frags	MG	100+	Milk glass; tr of gilt; devitrified			

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
			(**)				(***)			
FC3			707 49	Flat glass frags	A	31	Thick; window?	C		
			50 METAL	Nails		11	Badly corroded	Cx11		

## APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion No.	Vessel Date
FA1									
Cistern behind 119 Hoyt Street - Grab sample									
003 [No artifacts collected]									
			010	1 CERAMIC (W) Ink "bottle"	S	1		P	
				2 Bowl? body frag	S?	1	Ridged horizontally		
				3 GLASS (W) Medicine	A	3	* Embossed "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOW- ERS/FETRIDGE & CO/NEW YORK"; reuse undetermined	M	Post 1851 (Fike:19)
			4,5	Misc bottle frags	A	2			
				6 Stemmed glass base frag	C	1		TB	
				7 Lid? frag		1			
				8 METAL Can frags			15*Disintergrated upon removal; 2 1/2 in. diam		
-----									
FA5									
Cistern behind 121 Hoyt Street - Grab sample									
			009	1 CERAMIC Plate frag, rim area	W	1	Blue TP; variation on pattern found throughout site	TB	
				2 Plate? (small) rim frag	W	1	Undec		
				3 Hollowware frag	W	1	Unid; tiny frag		
				4 Frag	Y	1	Unid; small frag; yellow int; tr of aqua ext		
				5 Storage vessel body frags	R	2	Glaze ext	FSt	
				6 Storage vessel	S	1	Albany slip int; small frag	FSt	
				7 Flower pot rim	R	1			
				8 Flower pot rim	R	1			
				9 Misc flower pot frags	R	3			
				10 MORTAR Mortar frag		1		C	
				11 CLAY Pipe bowl frag	K	1	Unburned	SM	
				12 FIBER Frags			- Straw-like, broom?		
-----									
FB3									
Beehive cistern behind 338 Pacific Street - Grab sample - Note: dump deposit suggested by 1950s printed piece found in 'si at base of deposit									
			302	1 CERAMIC Plate, oval (small)	W/G	1	* Reg mark appears to be June 1852	TB	6/?/1852
			2,24,25	Pot frags (small)	Y	13	(M) Yellow int, ext		
				3 Base, rim & side frags	S	3	Unid; yellow glaze		
				4 Pot (small) base frag	S	1		G	
				5 Toy plate rim & base frag	P	1	Undec	T	
				6 Mug (shaving?)	P	1	* Script & hand painting "...LOVE ...HE GIV..."	G	
				7 Plate rim & base frag	P	1	*"JGW"; John George Witte occupied house 1855-1872; tr of gilt band & initials	TB	1855-1872
			8,9	Bowl/cup frags w/rims	W	2	Blue stripe & floral decal; no mend but prob same vessel	TB/TW	1880-1950
				10 Shallow bowl rim & side	Y	1		TB	

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks (***)	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
FB3			302	11-15 GLASS	Milk glass frags	MG	5	Undec; unrelated	
			16	CERAMIC	Storage vessel body	S	1	Unid; salt glaze int, ext grey	FSt
			17		Hollowware frag	Bis?	1	Unid; Blue ext	
			18		Hollowware rim frag	P	1	Unid	
			19		Plate/saucer rim frag	P	1	Tr of gilt; not same vessel as 320-7	TB/TW
			20,22		Table pitcher (small) rim, body	P	2	(M) Tr of gilt on entire ext & int top	TB
			21		Spoon? handle	P	1	Tr of gilt; small frag	TB
			23		Dinner plate rim frags	W	3	(M) Blue T/P, Willowware pattern	TB
			26		Crock lid (flat) w/knob	R	2	(M) Yellow int, ext; ext glaze; ca 6 in. diam	FSt
			27		Flower pot (small) ca 1/2	R	1	Ca 3 1/4 in. diam; 3 in. high	
			28		Flower pot rim	R	1		
			29		Flower pot rim & side	R	1		
			30	GLASS	Bottle base & sides	A	6	Narrow; snap case; 2 in. diam no reuse	Post 1851
			31		Olive oil side & some base	A	1	Kick-up (gone); no reuse	F
			32		Tumbler rim & base; ca 3/4	C	1	Ground pontil; some reuse	TB
			33		Perfume? bottle; ca whole	C	1	Stopper missing; lead glass?	P
			34		Olive oil? bottle rim, neck & shoulder	G	1	Applied rim ring w/cork	F
			35		Tumbler base frag	C	1	Ground pontil, smallish frag	TB
			36		Bottle frag	A	1	Snap case; no reuse	
			37		Bottle body (near neck) frag	Br	1		
			38		Flat glass frags	Cran	1	Coated glass	
			39,40		Bottle frags	C	2		
			41		Hollowware frag		1	Unid; Badly devitrified	
			42		Medicine bottle base	A	1	Badly devitrified	M
			43		Flat glass frags	A	2	Ca 4 x 6 in.; window	C
			44		Flat frags	A	3	Small frags; window?	
			45		Misc frags	M	2	Small frags; 1 w/gilt	
			46		(W) Medicine w/cork & liquid	A	1	2 part mold; snap case	M
			47	WOOD	Thread spool		1		P
			48-50		Match sticks		3	2 w/evidence of charring	
			51-54	CORK	Corks (from bottles)		4		
			55,56	WOOD	Frag		2	Larger of 2 - 9 1/2 x 2 3/4 in.; tr of metal can	
			57	LEATHER	Shoe parts		4	Sole w/fabric fiber attached at toe; 1 heel, 2 uppers; badly worn	P
			58	SEEDS	Walnut shell		1	1/2 of shell	

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
	(**)				(***)			
EUB2								
Portion of excavation unit (2 x 3 ft.) outside North wall of FB1; removal of privy stones - No screening								
	357	1 METAL	Nail		1 Appears to be handmade; badly corroded	C		
-----								
EUB4								
Entire Area south of FB2 (stone boundary wall) - No screening								
Unit	2.75- 4.75 (variable)	359	1 CERAMIC Marmalade jar? frags	W	36 Mends almost whole	F		
		2	Rim frag	W	1 Unid; small frag			
		3	Rim frag	W	1 Unid			
		4	Frag	P & W	6 1 porcelain, 5 whiteware; unid			
		5,6,7	Misc frags	P	3 Unid			
		8	Marble, ca 1/2	E	1 Undec	T		
		9 GLASS	Misc frags	MG	6			
		10	Misc frags	B	2			
		11	Misc frags	T & A	3 1 Teal, 2 aqua			
		12	Flat frag	Cr	1 Tiny frag, color all thru			
		13	Misc bottle frag	C	1			
		14 METAL	Nail		1 Badly corroded	C		
		15	Straight pins	Brass?	2 1 whole, 1 frag	Px2		
		16,17, CERAMIC/Buttons			3 4-hole, 2 sizes	Px3		
		18 GLASS						
		19 BONE	Implement? handle frag		1 Unid			
		20 STONE	Slate pencil frag		1	P		
		21 LEAD	Pencil lead		1	P		
-----								
TA2								
Below paving stones, near building - area highly disturbed								
No ceramics in excavation								
001	1	GLASS	Bottle side	C	1 * Embossed; "...00..."	M		Modern?
	2		Bottle frag	C	1 * Embossed; "...500..."	M		Modern?
	3		Bottle body frag	C	1 * Embossed; "11...ER..+..."	M		Modern?
	4		Bottle base	C	3	M		Modern
	5		Bottle side frags	C	2	M		Modern
	6,7,9,10,12, 13,16-18,20-24 26,27		Bottle frags	C	16 Unrelated	M		Modern
	8,14,15,19,25		Bottle neck frags	C	5	M		
	11		Bottle base	C	1 * Embossed "...7...}F"; no reuse	M		Modern?
	28	GLASS & RUBBER	Bottle neck, rim & stopper	C	1 Medical/laboratory bottle; w/2 holes; tr of glass tubing	M		Modern
	29	GLASS	Frag	C	4 Unrelated			

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level Depth	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs. Remarks	Func- tion No.	Vessel No.	Date
	(**)			(***)				
TA2								
Extension under pavement - Grab sample								
	025	1	CERAMIC Cup rim frag	W	1 Blue T/P "scene w/columns" on ext	TW		
		2	GLASS Milk bottle base	C	1 * Embossed "12 <I> 5"; some reuse			Modern?
		3	METAL (W) Spoon		1 * Stamped "<06> STAINLESS STEEL"			Modern
-----								
TA2/FA1								
Between the pavement and the cistern cap								
	005	1[3], 2[3]	CERAMIC Hollowware base frags	W	5 * Reg mark, difficult to read; molded design			Pre 1883 (Godden: 526)
		3,4	Plate rim	W	2 Undec		TB	
		5	Rim frag	W	1			
		6,12[2]	Stoneware frags	S	3 Unid; 1 a thick frag; others part of int w/glaze; no mend			
		7	Hollowware frag	P	1 Unid; corner of vessel; bisque- like, fine finish			
		8	Hollowware base frag	W	1 * Black printed mark, unid			
		9	Hollowware base frag	W	1			
		10	Hollowware base frag	W	1			
		11	Hollowware corner frag	W	1 Pitcher?			
		13-14	Flower pot body frags	R	2 Not related			
		15,19	GLASS Medicine bottle rims	A	2 Tiny frags, unrelated		M	
		16	Bottle/glass body frag	A	1			
		17	Medicine bottle base frag	A	1		M	
		18	Tumbler rim frag	C	1			
		20	Frag	M	1			
		21	Flat glass frags	A	5 Window glass?			
		22	METAL Wire frag		1			
		23	Frag		1 Unid; corroded			
		24	STONE Slate pencil frag		1		P	
-----								
TA3								
Intersects with TA2 - Trench 8 feet deep - Grab sample								
Unknown	004	1	GLASS (W) Chile sauce bottle	C	1 * Embossed "H.J.HEINZ CO./391/3 [design] 9/PATd"	F		Post 1939
-----								
TB2								
Top of excavated stones (later identified as FB1) Grab sample								
	377	1[15], 2,3	CERAMIC Pie plate frags	Y	17 * Stamped "...[illegible]...JERSEY FPR CITY"; CM 300-171-174		501	
-----								
TB2								
End of trench - Grab sample								
	378	1	CERAMIC Toy plate base & side frag	P	1 Undec		T	
		2	Figurine/doll leg	P	1		T/D	
		3	(W) Marble	E	1 Red stripe evident		T	
		4	Flower pot rim frag	R	1			
		5	BONE Toothbrush head		1 4 bristle rows; badly eroded		S	
-----								

APPENDIX G Mugavero Artifact Catalogue

Feat/ Unit	Level	Depth (**)	Cat.Art. No. No.	Material Description	Ware/ Color	No. Pcs.	Remarks	Func- tion	Vessel No.	Date
TB2										
End of trench above wall intersection - Grab sample										
			379	1 GLASS (W) Food bottle	Am	1	* Embossed "JOHN WYETH & BRO/BEEF JUICE"; trademark issued 1894 (Zumwalt:443); no reuse			Post 1894 (Zumwalt: 443)
-----										
TB4										
East/west test trench behind 338 & 340 Pacific Street - Grab sample										
			305	1 CERAMIC Bowl rim	V	1	Horn & Hardart type; Green T/P; hotel ware	TB		Modern
			2	Base frag	V	1				
			3,5	Saucer rim & part of base	V	2	Green T/P			
			4,6	Saucer rim & base	V	2	* Green T/P mark "NASSAU/68034/MAYER CHINA/MADE FOR [HORN & HARDART/...ALE VAN RODES"	TW		Modern
-----										
TB5										
Behind 340 Pacific Street - parallel to TB3 - Grab sample										
			309	1 GLASS (W) 1/2 Pint milk/cream bottle	C	1	* Embossed "W.M.EVANS/PATENTED NOV 1927/4 <O> 41" Owens Illinois mark			1941-1947 (Kings CO Tel Dir)
				2 CERAMIC Frag	P	1	Unid; small pattern			



FAMILY Bovidae : Bos taurus ONLY  
 Taxon Bos taurus dom.

Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FA3

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	90		
RF mean	0.51	non zero entries	27.00
RF Stand. Dev.	1.29	Sum of RF	38.01
RF Coeff. of Var.	250.85	Quartile Break	6.75
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	8.00	Neonatal	7
Minimum RF	0.00	NonNN	83.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	11.25	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	7.78

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	47.80	18.17
vert.& ribs	5.50	2.09
hindquarter	17.10	6.50
lwr.hindlinb	6.58	2.50
lwr.forelinb	0.00	0.00
feet	1.32	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RP*MGUI	23.10
Max. RP*MGUI	383.12
total RP*MGUI	1709.77
RP*MGUI/NISP	19.00
GNAWING	DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 1  
 Percent of whole Long bones 1.11 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Bos taurus dom.	TNB	R	L	Fused	Unfus.	Decid.	NeoNat.	Gnaw	Burn
ELEMENT									
Horn_core									
Calvar._cent.									
Calvar._bilat.									
Prenaxilla									
Maxilla_cent.									
Maxilla_bilat.									
Mandible									
Hyoid									
Incisor									
Canine									
Premolar									
Molar									
Tooth_frag.									
Atlas									
Axis									
Cervical_other									
Thoracic_vert.	2								
Lumbar_vert.	4								
Sacrum(fused)	1								
Caudal_vert.									
Innominate	16	1							
Rib_proximal	7					2			
Scapula	10.00								
Humerus_wh.									
Humerus_P	2		1						
Humerus_D	1		1						
Humerus_sh.	7	1	3						
Radius_wh.	1	1							
Radius_P	4		3				3		2
Radius_D	2	1	1				1		
Radius_sh.	5	1							
Ulna_wh.									
Ulna_P	4	2	1						
Ulna_D									
Carples	1								
Metacarpale_wh.									
Metacarpale_P									
Metacarpale_D									
Metacarpale_sh.									
Astragalus									
Calcaneus									
Navic. Cub.	1	1							
Tarsals other									
Metatarsal_wh.									
Metatarsal_P	4								
Metatarsal_D									
Metatarsal_sh.	1								
Metapodial_wh.									
Metapodial_P									
Metapodial_D	1	1				1			1
Metapodial_sh.									
Phalanx_I_wh.									
Phalanx_I_P	1	1				1			1
Phalanx_I_D	1	1				1			1
Phalanx_I_sh.									

Feature Summary FA3 (continued) '
   
Bos taurus

Phalanx_II_wh.				
Phalanx_II_P	1		1	1
Phalanx_II_D	1			
Phalanx_II_sh.				
Phalanx_III_wh.				
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.				
Femur_P	1	1	1	1
Femur_D				
Femur_sh.	7	1	2	
Patella				
Tibia_wh.				
Tibia_P				
Tibia_D				
Tibia_sh.	4	2	1	
Sternun_cent.				
Sternun_bilat.				

FAMILY	Caprines	Ovis/Capra	Mugavero	3/2/92
Taxon	Ovis/Capra	ELEMENT	TNB R L	Fused Unfus. decid.NeoNatal Gnaw
Site	Mugavero	Horn_core		
Feature Summary PA3		Calvar._cent.		
		Calvar._bilat.		
		Prenaxilla		
		Maxilla_cent.		
		Maxilla_bilat.		
		Mandible		
		Hyoid		
		Incisor		
		Canine		
		Prenolar		
		Molar		
		Tooth_frag.		
		Atlas		
		Axis		
		Cervical_other	3	
		Thoracic_vert.	2	
		Lumbar_vert.	10	
		Sacrum(fused)	1	
		Caudal_vert.		
		Innominate	30 4 2	
		Rib_proximal	1	
		Scapula	12 1 1	1
		Humerus_wh.		
		Humerus_P		
		Humerus_D	5 3	
		Humerus_sh.	11 2 1	
		Radius_wh.		
		Radius_P	1 1	
		Radius_D	1 1	1
		Radius_sh.	1	
		Ulna_wh.		
		Ulna_P	1	
		Ulna_D	5 2 1	
		Carples		
		Metacarpal_wh.	2 1	
		Metacarpal_P		
		Metacarpal_D	3 2 3	
		Metacarpal_sh.		
		Astragalus	1 1	
		Calcaneus	4 1 2	
		Navic._Cub.	1 1	
		Tarsals other	2 1 1	
		Metatarsal_wh.		
		Metatarsal_P		
		Metatarsal_D		
		Metatarsal_sh.	1 1	
		Metapodial_wh.		
		Metapodial_P		
		Metapodial_D		
		Metapodial_sh.		
		Phalanx_I_wh.		
		Phalanx_I_P		
		Phalanx_I_D	2 2	

SUMMARY STATISTICS				Qbone 3.0
NISP total	184			
RF mean	1.15	NonZeroCat.	32.00	
RF Stand. Dev.	2.89	Sum of RF	85.02	
RF Coeff. of Var.	234.48	Quartile Break	8.00	
Maximum RF ("NNI")	15.00	ARF mean		
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS		
NISP/NNI Ratio	12.27	Total NN	1.00	
Total Ovis aries	0.00	NonNN	183.00	
% Ovis a.	0.00	Decid. teeth	0.00	
		%NN & Decid.	0.54	
		Total Capra hircus	0.00	
		% Capra h.	0.00	
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR		
	Total caprine	184.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION			
(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)			
	Relative % (RF)	RF	
horncore	0.00	0.00	
cranial	0.00	0.00	
forequarter	21.76	18.50	
vert. & ribs	4.07	3.46	
hindquarter	52.54	44.67	
lwr.hindlimb	0.59	0.50	
lwr.forelimb	2.94	2.50	
feet	0.29	0.25	

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES			
Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	131.57	Mean RF*Dens.	2.88
Max. RF*MGUI	2400.00	Max. RF*Dens.	45.60
total RF*MGUI	9736.46	total RF*Dens.	212.92
RF*MGUI/NISP	52.92	RF*DENS/NISP	1.16
GNAWING		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	ERR
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	3.00
Teeth as % of RF total		0.00 %	
Number of whole Long Bones		2	
Percent of whole Long bones		1.09 %	

Number of Burned Bones 0  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00

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 Feature Summary FA3 (continued)  
 Sheep

Phalanx_I_sh.				
Phalanx_II_wh.				
Phalanx_II_P				
Phalanx_II_D				
Phalanx_II_sh.				
Phalanx_III_wh.				
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.				
Femur_P	15	9		6
Femur_D	12	2	2	2
Femur_sh.	24	4		
Patella	6		1	
Tibia_wh.				
Tibia_P	9	1	7	5
Tibia_D	3	1	1	1
Tibia_sh.	13	3	2	
Sternum_cent.				
Sternum_bilat.	2	1	1	2

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa don.

Sus scrofa don. MugaFA3 3/10/91  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn

Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FA3

SUMMARY STATISTICS

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	61		
RF mean	0.33 non zero entries	24.00	
RF Stand. Dev.	0.87 Sum of RF	25.40	
RF Coeff. of Var.	268.03 Quartile Break	6.00	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	5.50 ARP mean		
Minimum RF	0.00 NEONATALS		
NISP/MNI Ratio	11.09 Total NN	0	
		NonNN	61.00
		Decid. teeth	0
		XNN & Decid.	0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	16.41	4.17
vert.& ribs	0.91	0.23
hindquarter	63.00	16.00
lwr.hindlimb	0.49	0.13
lwr.forelimb	0.98	0.25
feet	0.49	0.13

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae: for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RP*MGUI	21.03 Mean RP*Dens.
Max. RP*MGUI	550.00 Max. RP*Dens.
total RP*MGUI	1640.35 total RP*Dens.
RP*MGUI/NISP	64.59 RP*DENS/NISP
GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0 DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS
% gnawed	0.00 Humerus D/P
	Tibia D/P

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 7  
 Percent of whole Long bones 11.48 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Calvar._cent.			
Calvar._bilat.			
Premaxilla			
Maxilla_cent.			
Maxilla_bilat.			
Mandible			
Hyoid			
Incisor			
Canine			
Premolar			
Molar			
Tooth_frag.			
Atlas			
Axis			
Cervical_other			
Thoracic_vert.			
Lumbar_vert.			
Sacrum(fused)			
Caudal_vert.			
Innoninate			
Rib_proximal	6	4	1
Scapula	1		
Humerus_wh.	2	1	1
Humerus_P			
Humerus_D			
Humerus_sh.			
Radius_wh.	1		
Radius_P	2	1	1
Radius_D			
Radius_sh.			
Ulna_wh.			
Ulna_P	1		
Ulna_D	1	1	
Carples	1	1	1
Metacarpale_wh.			
Metacarpale_P	2		
Metacarpale_D			
Metacarpale_sh.			
Astragalus			
Calcaneus			
Navic._Cub.	1	1	1
Tarsals other			
Metatarsal_wh.			
Metatarsal_P	1		1
Metatarsal_D			
Metatarsal_sh.			
Metapodial_wh.			
Metapodial_P			
Metapodial_D			
Metapodial_sh.			
Phalanx_I_wh.			
Phalanx_I_P	1		1
Phalanx_I_D	1		
Phalanx_I_sh.			
Phalanx_II_wh.			
Phalanx_II_P			

Feature Summary FA3  
Pig

Phalanx_II_D			
Phalanx_II_sh.			
Phalanx_III_wh.			
Phalanx_III_P			
Phalanx_III_D			
Phalanx_frag.			
Femur_wh.			
Femur_P	1	1	1
Femur_D	3	3	1
Femur_sh.	11	3 4	8
Patella	6	2	1
Tibia_wh.	4	2 1	
Tibia_P			
Tibia_D	4	3	
Tibia_sh.	2	2	2
Fibula_wh.	7	2	
Fibula_P	1		
Fibula_D			
Fibula_Sh.	1		
Sternum_cent.			
Sternum_bilat.			
Sesamoid			

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero  
 3/2/92  
 Feature Summary FA3

Gallus gallus MugavFA3 0  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent. 2  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax. 1  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible 2 1  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae 21  
 Thoracic Vertebrae 4  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent. 14  
 Innominate,\_bilat. 42 15 13  
 Rib,\_proximal 44  
 Sternum,\_central 12  
 Sternum,\_bilateral 20  
 Coracoid,\_whole 14 8 5 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox. 11 3 5  
 Coracoid,\_distal 8 6 1  
 Clav./furcu.,cent. 10  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat. 5 1 1  
 Scapula,\_whole 8 3 4  
 Scapula,\_prox. 7 1 6 1  
 Scapula,\_distal 4 2 2  
 Humerus,\_whole 15 3 9 3  
 Humerus,\_prox. 9 4 5  
 Humerus,\_dist. 6 2 4  
 Humerus,\_shaft 5 1 4 2  
 Radius,\_whole 24 4 4 1  
 Radius,\_prox. 12 5 3 1  
 Radius,\_distal 6 1 4  
 Radius,\_shaft 5 3 1  
 Ulna,\_whole 10 5 5 1  
 Ulna,\_prox. 7 5 2  
 Ulna,\_dist. 6 4 2 1  
 Ulna,\_shaft 8 5  
 Pollex 2  
 Carpometacarpus 9 7 2  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole 12 5 6 1.00  
 Femur,\_prox. 17 8 9  
 Femur,\_distal 10 5 5 1.00 1.00  
 Femur,\_shaft 10 2 4 1.00  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole 5 3 2  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox. 23 10 12 3.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 16 7 7 1.00 5.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 25 4 1.00  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh 18 11 4 2.00 4.00  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr 8 3 4 1.00 1.00  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di 8 2 6  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh 4 1  
 Phalanx I 24  
 Phalanx II 10  
 Phalanx III 3  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 546

RF mean 4.82 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 4.77 Sum of RF 274.85  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 98.95 Quartile Break 14.25  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 21.00 Male (spur) 11  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 2.01  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 26.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	1.64	4.50
wing	11.28	103.00
thorax	25.78	70.85
thigh	14.01	38.50
lwr.hindlimb	21.10	58.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWED  
 Total gnawed 6  
 % gnawed 1.10  
 Number of whole Long Bones 66  
 Percent of whole Long bones 12.09 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Phalanx\_I\_P  
Phalanx\_I\_D  
Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
Phalanx\_II\_P  
Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh. 1 1  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P 1  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.

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Feature Summary FA3 (continued)  
Rabbit

FAMILY Leporidae  
 Taxon (Rabbit)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Date 3/2/92  
 Unit FA3 043, 044, Level 5

Mugavero FA3 043  
 TNB up lwr

Strat. Unit  
 Depth  
 A.U.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

NISP total 2 Qbone 3.0  
 RF mean 0.01 non zero entries 2.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.08 Sum of RF 1.00  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 604.10 Quartile Break 0.50  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 0.50 ARF mean  
 Minimum RF 0.00 WSONATALS  
 Total NN 0  
 NonNN 2.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 4.00 Decid. teeth 0  
 %NN & Decid. 0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	0.00	0.00
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00
hindquarter	50.00	0.50
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI 0.76	Mean RF*Dens. 0.02
Max. RF*MGUI 32.37	Max. RF*Dens. 0.76
total RF*MGUI 56.31	total RF*Dens. 1.35
RF*MGUI/NISP 28.16	RF*DBNS/NISP 0.68
CHBMING	
Total chewed 0	Humerus D/P ERR
% chewed 0.00	Fibia D/P 0.00

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 0

Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %

Ref. ELEMENT  
 1 Horn\_core  
 2 Calvar.\_cent.  
 3 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 4 Prenaxilla  
 5 Maxilla\_cent.  
 6 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 7 Mandible  
 8 Hyoid  
 9 Incisor  
 10 Canine  
 11 Premolar  
 12 Molar  
 13 Tooth\_frag.  
 14 Atlas  
 15 Axis  
 16 Cervical\_other  
 17 Thoracic\_vert.  
 18 Lumbar\_vert.  
 19 Sacrum(fused)  
 20 Caudal\_vert.  
 21 Innominate 1  
 22 Rib\_proximal  
 23 Scapula  
 24 Humerus\_wh.  
 25 Humerus\_P  
 26 Humerus\_D  
 27 Humerus\_sh.  
 28 Radius\_wh.  
 29 Radius\_P  
 30 Radius\_D  
 31 Radius\_sh.  
 32 Ulna\_wh.  
 33 Ulna\_P  
 34 Ulna\_D  
 35 Carples  
 36 Metacarpale\_wh.  
 37 Metacarpale\_P  
 38 Metacarpale\_D  
 39 Metacarpale\_sh.  
 40 Astragalus  
 41 Calcaneus  
 42 Navic.\_Cub.  
 43 Tarsals other  
 44 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 45 Metatarsal\_P  
 46 Metatarsal\_D  
 47 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 48 Metapodial\_wh.  
 49 Metapodial\_P  
 50 Metapodial\_D  
 51 Metapodial\_sh.  
 52 Phalanx\_I\_wh.

FAMILY Meleagrididae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)  
 Site Hugavero  
 Feature Summary FA3

Meleagris gallopavo Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TMB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnow Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent. 2  
 Innominate,\_bilat. 2  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral 2  
 Coracoid,\_whole 2 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole 1 1  
 Scapula,\_prox. 1  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole 2 2  
 Humerus,\_prox. 1  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole 1  
 Ulna,\_prox. 1 1 1  
 Ulna,\_dist. 2 1 1  
 Ulna,\_shaft 1 1  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus 2 1  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole 1  
 Femur,\_prox. 1 1  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 2 1 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh 3 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh 2  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	31		
RF mean	0.31 non zero entries	57.00	
RF Stand. Dev.	0.50 Sum of RF	17.50	
RF Coeff. of Var.	163.58 Quartile Break	14.25	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	2.00 ARF mean	0	
Minimum RF	0.00 Male (spur)	0.00	
NISP/MNI Ratio	15.50 %male		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	177.14	7.00
thorax	28.57	5.00
thigh	5.71	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	25.71	4.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	4
Percent of whole Long bones	12.90 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

FAMILY Anser sp.  
 Taxon (Goose)  
 Site Mugavero

Feature Summary PA3

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	3		
RF mean	0.04	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.16	Sum of RF	2.00
RF Coeff. of Var.	451.39	Quartile Break	14.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	1.00	Male (spur)	0
Minimum RF	0.00	%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	3.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	1550.00	1.50
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	25.00	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	1
Percent of whole Long bones	33.33 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

Goose MugavPA3 0  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat. 1 1  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist. 1 1  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 1 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

FAMILY Anas sp.  
 Taxon (duck)  
 Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FA3

SUMMARY STATISTICS

NISP total	8		Qbone 3.0
RF mean	0.08	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.36	Sum of RF	4.50
RF Coeff. of Var.	456.23	Quartile Break	14.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	2.50	Male (spur)	0
Minimum RF	0.00	%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	3.20		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	688.89	4.00
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	11.11	0.50
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	1
Percent of whole Long bones	12.50 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

(duck) MugavPA3 0  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent. 1  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus 5 2  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole 1 1  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell



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 Feature Summary FA4 (continued)  
 Bos taurus

Phalanx_II_wh.					
Phalanx_II_P					
Phalanx_II_D					
Phalanx_II_sh.					
Phalanx_III_wh.					
Phalanx_III_P					
Phalanx_III_D					
Phalanx_frag.					
Femur_wh.					
Femur_P					
Femur_D	2				
Femur_sh.	12	1	1		
Patella					
Tibia_wh.					
Tibia_P					
Tibia_D	2	1	1	2	1
Tibia_sh.	2		2		1
Sternun_cent.					
Sternun_bilat.					

FAMILY Caprines  
 Taxon Ovis/Capra  
 Site Mugavero  
 Unit Feature Summary FA4

Ovis/Capra Mugavero 3/5/92  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	80		
RF mean	0.51	NonZeroCat.	21.00
RF Stand. Dev.	1.31	Sum of RF	37.55
RF Coeff. of Var.	258.56	Quartile Break	5.25
		ARP mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	8.50	NEONATALS	
Minimum RF	0.00	Total NN	0.00
		NonNN	80.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	9.41	Decid. teeth	0.00
		%NN & Decid.	0.00
Total Ovis aries	0.00	Total Capra hircus	0.00
% Ovis a.	0.00	% Capra h.	0.00
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR	
	Total caprine	80.00	

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
 (NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	26.63	10.00
vert. & ribs	2.45	0.92
hindquarter	46.61	17.50
lwr.hindlimb	1.33	0.50
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.33	0.13

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI	58.97
Max. RF*MGUI	814.13
total RF*MGUI	4363.52
RF*MGUI/NISP	54.54
Gnawing	DIRP. DENSITY RATIOS
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
	Humerus D/P
	Tibia D/P
Teeth as % of RF total	0.00 %
Number of whole Long Bones	2
Percent of whole Long bones	2.50 %
Number of Burned Bones	3
Percent of Burned Bones	3.75 %

Horn_core				
Calvar._cent.				
Calvar._bilat.				
Prenaxilla				
Maxilla_cent.				
Maxilla_bilat.				
Mandible				
Hyoid				
Incisor				
Canine				
Premolar				
Molar				
Tooth_frag.				
Atlas				
Axis				
Cervical_other	3			
Thoracic_vert.	2			
Lumbar_vert.	1			
Sacrum(fused)				
Caudal_vert.				
Innominate	17	2	1	
Rib_proximal				
Scapula	5		1	
Humerus_wh.	2		2	1
Humerus_P	5	2	2	1
Humerus_D	1	1		
Humerus_sh.	2		1	
Radius_wh.				
Radius_P	1	1		
Radius_D	2	1		1
Radius_sh.				1
Ulna_wh.				
Ulna_P	1		1	
Ulna_D	1	1		
Carples				
Metacarpale_wh.				
Metacarpale_P				
Metacarpale_D				
Metacarpale_sh.				
Astragalus				
Calcaneus				
Navic._Cub.				
Tarsals other				
Metatarsal_wh.				
Metatarsal_P				
Metatarsal_D	1			1
Metatarsal_sh.				
Metapodial_wh.				
Metapodial_P				
Metapodial_D				
Metapodial_sh.				
Phalanx_I_wh.				
Phalanx_I_P				
Phalanx_I_D				
Phalanx_I_sh.				
Phalanx_II_wh.				
Phalanx_II_P				

Summary Feature FA4 (continued)  
Ovis/Capra

Phalanx_II_D				
Phalanx_II_sh.				
Phalanx_III_wh.	1			
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.				
Femur_P	5	- 1	1	2
Femur_D	8	- 5	1	5
Femur_sh.	7	- 1	1	
Patella				
Tibia_wh.				
Tibia_P	7	- 2	5	3
Tibia_D	3			2
Tibia_sh.	5			
Sternum_cent.				

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa dom.  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature Summary FA4

Sus scrofa dom. MugaFeat  
 ELEMENT TWB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar\_cent.  
 Calvar\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lumbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate  
 Rib\_proximal 1  
 Scapula  
 Humerus\_wh.  
 Humerus\_P  
 Humerus\_D  
 Humerus\_sh.  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P  
 Radius\_D  
 Radius\_sh.  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P  
 Ulna\_D  
 Carples 1  
 Metacarpal\_wh.  
 Metacarpal\_P  
 Metacarpal\_D  
 Metacarpal\_sh.  
 Astragalus  
 Calcaneus  
 Navic\_Cub.  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P  
 Phalanx\_I\_D  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_P

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	2		
RF mean	0.00	non zero entries	2.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.02	Sum of RF	0.21
RF Coeff. of Var.	734.34	Quartile Break	0.50
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.17	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS	
		Total NN	0
		NonNN	2.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	12.00	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	81.25	0.17
vert.& ribs	18.75	0.04
hindquarter	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae: for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI	0.06 Mean RF*Dens.
Max. RF*MGUI	2.59 Max. RF*Dens.
total RF*MGUI	4.50 total RF*Dens.
RF*MGUI/NISP	21.95 RF*DENS/NISP
GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
	Humerus D/P
	Tibia D/P

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary FA4  
Pig

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Fibula\_wh.  
Fibula\_P  
Fibula\_D  
Fibula\_Sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.  
Sesamoid

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FA4

Gallus gallus MugaveFA4 L  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent. 1  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae 1.00  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent. 1 1  
 Innominate,\_bilat. 1  
 Rib,\_proximal 1  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilat. 1  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent. 1  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat. 1  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole 1 1  
 Humerus,\_prox. 2 2  
 Humerus,\_dist. 1 1  
 Humerus,\_shaft 3 2  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox. 1  
 Radius,\_distal 1  
 Radius,\_shaft 1 1  
 Ulna,\_whole 2 1 1  
 Ulna,\_prox. 2 1 1  
 Ulna,\_dist. 2 2  
 Ulna,\_shaft 2 1  
 Pollux 2 1  
 Carpometacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole 3 3  
 Femur,\_prox. 1 1  
 Femur,\_distal 2 1 1.00  
 Femur,\_shaft 2 1 1.00  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole 1 1 1.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 5 2 2 1.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 2  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr 3 2 1.00  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh 2 1  
 Phalanx I 3  
 Phalanx II 2  
 Phalanx III

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total 52  
 RF mean 0.49 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.57 Sum of RF 28.04  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 116.47 Quartile Break 14.25  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 2.50 ARF mean Male (spur) 1  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 1.92  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 20.80

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	3.57	1.00
wing	110.56	11.00
thorax	9.05	2.54
thigh	16.05	4.50
lwr.hindlimb	32.10	9.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 1  
 % gnawed 1.92  
 Number of whole Long Bones 7  
 Percent of whole Long bones 13.46 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 3.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 5.77 %

FAMILY Meleagrididae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Date  
 Feature Summary FA4

Meleagris gallopavoMugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB E L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent. 2  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox. 1  
 Coracoid,\_distal 4  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox. 1 1  
 Humerus,\_dist. 3 1  
 Humerus,\_shaft 2 1 1  
 Radius,\_whole 2 2  
 Radius,\_prox. 1 1  
 Radius,\_distal 1 1  
 Radius,\_shaft 1  
 Ulna,\_whole 1  
 Ulna,\_prox. 3  
 Ulna,\_dist. 2 1  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Fenur,\_whole 1 1  
 Fenur,\_prox. 2 2  
 Fenur,\_distal 1 1  
 Fenur,\_shaft 1  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox. 2 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 5 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 6 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_w 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_p 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_d 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_s 2  
 Phalanx I 1  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	49		
RF mean	0.45	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.67	Sum of RF	25.50
RF Coeff. of Var.	150.51	Quartile Break	14.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	3.00	Male (spur)	0
Minimum RF	0.00	%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	16.33		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	121.57	11.50
thorax	7.84	2.00
thigh	13.73	3.50
lwr.hindlimb	33.33	8.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnawed	3
% gnawed	6.12
Number of whole Long Bones	4
Percent of whole Long bones	8.16 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

FAMILY Bovidae : Bos taurus ONLY  
 Taxon Bos taurus dom.

Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FBI

Bos taurus dom. 3/8/92  
 ELEMENT TMB R L Pused Unfus. Decid. NeoNat. Gnaw Burn  
 Horn\_core  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lumbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate 8 1 1  
 Rib\_proximal 11  
 Scapula 1 1  
 Humerus\_wh. 1  
 Humerus\_P 4 1 1  
 Humerus\_D 19 1 4 2 1  
 Humerus\_sh. 2  
 Radius\_wh. 5 2 1  
 Radius\_P 4 2 1  
 Radius\_D 5 2  
 Radius\_sh. 8 1  
 Ulna\_wh. 1 1  
 Ulna\_P 2 2 2  
 Ulna\_D 1 1 1  
 Carples 15 1  
 Metacarpal\_wh. 2 1 1 2  
 Metacarpal\_P 1 1  
 Metacarpal\_D 1 1  
 Metacarpal\_sh. 1  
 Astragalus 11 3 6  
 Calcaneus 14 5 2 2  
 Navic.\_Cub. 12 1 3  
 Tarsals other 5 1  
 Metatarsal\_wh. 1 1 1  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh. 9 2  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh. 1 1  
 Phalanx\_I\_P 5 5  
 Phalanx\_I\_D 1 1  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh. 1 1  
 Phalanx\_II\_P 2 2  
 Phalanx\_II\_D  
 Phalanx\_II\_sh. 1

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	267		
RF mean	1.57	non zero entries	40.00
RF Stand. Dev.	3.12	Sum of RF	115.84
RF Coeff. of Var.	199.18	Quartile Break	10.00
		ARR mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	16.50		
Minimum RF	0.00	Neonatal	2
		NonNN	265.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	16.18	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	0.75

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	25.03	29.00
vert.& ribs	0.37	0.42
hindquarter	65.32	75.67
lwr.hindlinb	0.43	0.50
lwr.forelinb	2.16	2.50
feet	1.29	1.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI 85.21	Mean RF*Dens. 1.85
Max. RF*MGUI 1650.00	Max. RF*Dens. 18.81
total RF*MGUI 6305.73	total RF*Dens. 136.70
RF*MGUI/NISP 23.62	RF*DENS/NISP 0.51
GNAWING DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed 1	Humerus D/P 4.75
% gnawed 0.37	Tibia D/P 0.53

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %  
 Number of whole Long Bones 19  
 Percent of whole Long bones 7.12 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary FBI (continued)  
Bos taurus

Phalanx_III_wh.	1			
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.				
Femur_P	15	5	5	6
Femur_D	33	10	16	17
Femur_sh.	12	2	2	
Patella				
Tibia_wh.				
Tibia_P	17	3	2	9
Tibia_D	9	4	3	2
Tibia_sh.	25	7	3	1
Sternum_cent.				
Sternum_bilat.				

FAMILY Caprines  
 Taxon Ovis/Capra  
 Site Mugavero

Ovis/Capra MugavePO.00 3/9/92  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NW Gnaw Burn  
 Horn\_core  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine

Feature Summary FBI

SUMMARY STATISTICS

NISP total	155		Qbone 3.0
RF mean	0.96	NonZeroCat.	46.00
RF Stand. Dev.	1.91	Sum of RF	71.08
RF Coeff. of Var.	198.93	Quartile Break	11.50
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	12.00	NEONATALS	
Minimum RF	0.00	Total NN	0.00
		NonNN	155.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	12.92	Decid. teeth	0.00
		%NN & Decid.	0.00
Total Ovis aries	0.00	Total Capra hircus	0.00
% Ovis a.	0.00	% Capra h.	0.00
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR	
	Total caprine	155.00	

Premolar	2		
Molar			
Tooth_frag.			
Atlas			
Axis			
Cervical_other	2		
Thoracic_vert.			
Lumbar_vert.			
Sacrum(fused)			
Caudal_vert.			
Innominate	24	1	1
Rib_proximal	1		
Scapula	11		
Humerus_wh.	3		
Humerus_P	3		2
Humerus_D	6		2
Humerus_sh.	5		
Radius_wh.			
Radius_P	4		1
Radius_D	4		2
Radius_sh.			
Ulna_wh.	1		
Ulna_P	4		
Ulna_D			
Carples	2		
Metacarpal_wh.	2		1
Metacarpal_P	2		
Metacarpal_D	2		
Metacarpal_sh.	3		2
Astragalus	2		
Calcaneus	2		
Navic._Cub.	2		
Tarsals other	1		
Metatarsal_wh.			
Metatarsal_P			
Metatarsal_D	2		2
Metatarsal_sh.	2		1
Metapodial_wh.	3		
Metapodial_P			
Metapodial_D			
Metapodial_sh.			
Phalanx_I_wh.	1		
Phalanx_I_P			
Phalanx_I_D			
Phalanx_I_sh.	1		1
Phalanx_II_wh.	1		
Phalanx_II_P			

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.23	0.17
forequarter	29.31	20.83
vert. & ribs	0.62	0.44
hindquarter	41.27	29.33
lwr.hindlimb	2.81	2.00
lwr.forelimb	6.33	4.50
feet	0.88	0.63

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI	49.01
Max. RF*MGUI	650.00
total RF*MGUI	3626.38
RF*MGUI/NISP	23.40
Mean RF*Dens.	1.20
Max. RF*Dens.	18.24
total RF*Dens.	88.44
RF*DBNS/NISP	0.57
DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Humerus D/P	2.00
Tibia D/P	0.18

Teeth as % of RF total	0.11 %
Number of whole Long Bones	12
Percent of whole Long bones	7.74 %
Number of Burned Bones	0
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

Feature Summary FBI (continued)  
Ovis/Capra

Phalanx_II_D			
Phalanx_II_sh.			
Phalanx_III_wb.	2		
Phalanx_III_P			
Phalanx_III_D			
Phalanx_frag.			
Remur_wb.			
Remur_P	13	1	6
Remur_D	6		3
Remur_sh.	8		1
Patella	1		1
Tibia_wb.	3	1	
Tibia_P	2		2
Tibia_D	11	1	3
Tibia_sh.	8		1
Sternum_cent.	3	1	2
Sternum_bilat.			

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa dom.  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature Summary FBI

Sus scrofa dom. MugaFeat  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lumbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate  
 Rib\_proximal 1 1 1  
 Scapula  
 Humerus\_wh. 1  
 Humerus\_P  
 Humerus\_D  
 Humerus\_sh.  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P  
 Radius\_D 1 1  
 Radius\_sh.  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P  
 Ulna\_D  
 Carples  
 Metacarpale\_wh. 3  
 Metacarpale\_P 2  
 Metacarpale\_D 4 1 1  
 Metacarpale\_sh. 4 1  
 Astragalus  
 Calcaneus  
 Navic.\_Cub.  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P 3  
 Phalanx\_I\_D 5 4  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh. 1  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh. 1 1  
 Phalanx\_II\_P 4 1 2

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	35		
RF mean	0.05	non zero entries	17.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.14	Sum of RF	4.25
RF Coeff. of Var.	251.73	Quartile Break	4.25
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS	
		Total NN	0
		NonNN	35.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	70.00	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	23.55	1.00
vert.& ribs	0.91	0.04
hindquarter	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlinb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelinb	38.26	1.63
feet	25.02	1.06

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae: for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI	1.23
Max. RF*MGUI	27.50
total RF*MGUI	95.66
RF*MGUI/NISP	22.53
	Mean RF*Dens.
	Max. RF*Dens.
	total RF*Dens.
	RF*DENS/NISP
	DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
	Humerus D/P
	Tibia D/P

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 4  
 Percent of whole Long bones 11.43 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary FB1  
Pig

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh. 2  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P 1  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag. 1  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Fibula\_wh. 1 1  
Fibula\_P  
Fibula\_D  
Fibula\_Sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.  
Sesamoid

FAMILY	Gallidae	Gallus gallus	Gallus gallus	Mugavero	TNB	R	L	Fused	Unfus.	Male	Gnaw	Burn
Taxon			ELMENT									
Site		Mugavero	Calvar.,_cent.		1							
Date			Calvar.,_bilat.						0.00			
Unit		Feature Summary FBI	Max./premax.						0.00			
			Mandib. arctic.		1				0.00			
			Mandible									
			Atlas		1							
			Axis						0.00			
			Cerv. Vertebrae		1							
			Thoracic Vertebrae									
			Lumbosacral Vert.									
			Coccygeal Vert.		1							
			Pygostyle Vert.		3							
			Innominate,_cent.		1							
			Innominate,_bilat.		2	1	1					
			Rib,_proximal		3							
			Sternun,_central									
			Sternun,_bilateral		1							
			Coracoid,_whole		7	2	3					
			Coracoid,_prox.		1		1					
			Coracoid,_distal		1		1					
			Clav./furcu.,_cent.		1							
			Clav./furcu.,_bilat.		3	2	1					
			Scapula,_whole		3	1	2					
			Scapula,_prox.		2	2						
			Scapula,_distal									
			Humerus,_whole		3	1	2					
			Humerus,_prox.		3	1	2				1	
			Humerus,_dist.		8	3	3					
			Humerus,_shaft		2	2						
			Radius,_whole		3	2						
			Radius,_prox.		1		1					
			Radius,_distal		5	1	2					
			Radius,_shaft		5	1	1					
			Ulna,_whole		3	1	2					
			Ulna,_prox.		1	1						
			Ulna,_dist.		2							
			Ulna,_shaft		1	1						
			Pollex									
			Carponetacarpus		3		1					1.00
			Digit III		1							
			Digit II									
			Femur,_whole		7	****	4					
			Femur,_prox.		4	2	1					
			Femur,_distal		2		1					1.00
			Femur,_shaft		4	****						
			Patella		3		1	1	2			
			Tibiotarsus,_whole		8		2					
			Tibiotarsus,_prox.		3							
			Tibiotarsus,_dist.		7	3	1					1.00
			Tibiotarsus,_shaft		9							
			Tarsonetatarsus,_wh		2	****						1.00
			Tarsonetatarsus,_pr		2	1****						
			Tarsonetatarsus,_di		7	****						
			Tarsonetatarsus,_sh		1							
			Phalanx I		9							
			Phalanx II		1							
			Phalanx III		1							
			Phalanx Fragment		3							
			Egg Shell		2							

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo  
 Turkey  
 Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FBI

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	8		
RF mean	0.07	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.20	Sum of RF	4.00
RF Coeff. of Var.	281.18	Quartile Break	14.25
Maximum RF ("MNI")	1.00	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	Male (spur)	0
		%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	8.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	775.00	2.00
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	25.00	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	25.00	1.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING		Pollex
Total gnawed	0	
% gnawed	0.00	
Number of whole Long Bones		1
Percent of whole Long bones		12.50 %
Number of Burned Bones		0.00
Percent of Burned Bones		0.00 %

Meleagris gallopavo Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox. 1  
 Coracoid,\_distal 1  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft 1  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole 1 1  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft 2  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 1 1.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

FAMILY Anser sp.  
 Taxon (Goose)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Unit Feature Summary FBI (Cat. # 357)

Goose  
 RELEMENT Mugavero  
 TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnav Burn  
 \* Calvar.,\_cent.  
 \* Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 \* Max./premax.  
 \* Mandib. arctic.  
 \* Mandible  
 \* Atlas  
 \* Axis  
 \* Cerv. Vertebrae  
 \* Thoracic Vertebrae  
 \* Lumbosacral Vert.  
 \* Coccygeal Vert.  
 \* Pygostyle Vert.  
 \* Innominate,\_cent.  
 \* Innominate,\_bilat.  
 \* Rib,\_proximal  
 \* Sternum,\_central  
 \* Sternum,\_bilateral  
 \* Coracoid,\_whole  
 \* Coracoid,\_prox.  
 \* Coracoid,\_distal  
 \* Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 \* Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 \* Scapula,\_whole  
 \* Scapula,\_prox.  
 \* Scapula,\_distal  
 \* Humerus,\_whole  
 \* Humerus,\_prox.  
 \* Humerus,\_dist.  
 \* Humerus,\_shaft  
 \* Radius,\_whole  
 \* Radius,\_prox.  
 \* Radius,\_distal  
 \* Radius,\_shaft  
 \* Ulna,\_whole  
 \* Ulna,\_prox.  
 \* Ulna,\_dist.  
 \* Ulna,\_shaft  
 \* Pollex  
 \* Carpometacarpus  
 \* Digit III  
 \* Digit II  
 \* Femur,\_whole  
 \* Femur,\_prox.  
 \* Femur,\_distal  
 \* Femur,\_shaft  
 \* Patella  
 \* Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 \* Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 \* Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 \* Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 \* Tarso-metatarsus,\_wh 1 1  
 \* Tarso-metatarsus,\_pr.  
 \* Tarso-metatarsus,\_di.  
 \* Tarso-metatarsus,\_sh.  
 \* Phalanx I  
 \* Phalanx II  
 \* Phalanx III  
 \* Phalanx Fragment  
 \* Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total 1  
 RF mean 0.01 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.07 Sum of RF 0.50  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 748.33 Quartile Break 14.25  
 Maximum RF ("WNI") 0.50 ARF mean Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/WNI Ratio 2.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	6200.00	0.00
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	100.00	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY Bovidae : Bos taurus ONLY  
 Taxon Bos taurus dom.

Site Mugavero

Feature Summary FB6

Bos taurus dom.  
 ELEMENT TNE R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNat.Gnaw Burn  
 Horn\_core  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar 1  
 Molar 3  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other 2  
 Thoracic\_vert. 2  
 Lunbar\_vert. 7  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate 7  
 Rib\_proximal 5  
 Scapula 1  
 Humerus\_wh.  
 Humerus\_P 1  
 Humerus\_D 11 6 3 3  
 Humerus\_sh. 3 2  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P 4 2 2  
 Radius\_D  
 Radius\_sh. 1 1  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P 2 1  
 Ulna\_D 4 1  
 Carples 7 1  
 Metacarp1e\_wh.  
 Metacarp1e\_P  
 Metacarp1e\_d  
 Metacarp1e\_sh.  
 Astragalus 1  
 Calcaneus 1 1 1  
 Navic.\_Cub. 1  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P  
 Phalanx\_I\_D  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Qbone 3.0

NISP total 115  
 RF mean 0.64 non zero entries 27.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 1.47 Sum of RF 47.41  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 230.08 Quartile Break 6.75  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 7.50  
 Minimum RF 0.00 Neonatals 0  
 NonNN 115.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 15.33 Decid. teeth 0  
 %NN & Decid. 0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.70	0.33
forequarter	30.93	14.67
vert.& ribs	4.03	1.91
hindquarter	55.89	26.50
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	1.05	0.50
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RF*MGUI 37.21	Mean RF*Dens. 0.79
Max. RF*MGUI 550.00	Max. RF*Dens. 7.75
total RF*MGUI 2753.84	total RF*Dens. 58.80
RF*MGUI/NISP 23.95	RF*DENS/NISP 0.51
DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed 0	Humerus D/P 11.00
% gnawed 0.00	Tibia D/P 5.00

Teeth as % of RF total 0.29 %  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary PB6 (continued)  
Bos taurus

Phalanx_II_wh.				
Phalanx_II_P				
Phalanx_II_D				
Phalanx_II_sh.				
Phalanx_III_wh.				
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.				
Femur_P	11	2	7	7
Femur_D	7	2	3	
Femur_sh.	10	1	2	
Patella	1			
Tibia_wh.				
Tibia_P	1			
Tibia_D	5	2	1	1
Tibia_sh.	15	3	3	
Sternun_cent.				
Sternun_bilat.				

FAMILY	Caprines		
Taxon	Ovis/Capra		
Site	Mugavero		
	FB6 SUMMARY		
SUMMARY STATISTICS			Qbone 3.0
NISP total	71		
RF mean	0.43	NonZeroCat.	19.00
RF Stand. Dev.	1.02	Sum of RF	31.79
RF Coeff. of Var.	236.86	Quartile Break	4.75
Maximum RF ("MNI")	5.00	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS	
		Total NN	0.00
		NonNN	71.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	14.20	Decid. teeth	2.00
		%NN & Decid.	0.00
Total Ovis aries	0.00	Total Capra hircus	0.00
% Ovis a.	0.00	% Capra h.	0.00
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR	
	Total caprine	71.00	

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION		
(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)		
	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	11.53	3.67
forequarter	42.46	13.50
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00
hindquarter	33.03	10.50
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.39	0.13

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES			
Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	37.15	Mean RF*Dens.	1.11
Max. RF*MGUI	383.12	Max. RF*Dens.	14.10
total RF*MGUI	2748.78	total RF*Dens.	82.43
RF*MGUI/NISP	38.72	RF*DBNS/NISP	1.16
GNAWING		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	10.00
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	0.14
Teeth as % of RF total		0.94 %	
Number of whole Long Bones		7	
Percent of whole Long bones		9.86 %	
Number of Burned Bones		2	
Percent of Burned Bones		2.81 %	

Ovis/Capra	Mugavero							
ELEMENT	TNB	R	L	Fused	Unf.	Decid.	NN	Gnaw
Horn_core								
Calvar._cent.								
Calvar._bilat.								
Prenaxilla								
Maxilla_cent.								
Maxilla_bilat.								
Mandible	6	2	2					
Hyoid								
Incisor								
Canine								
Premolar	3						1	
Molar	5						1	
Tooth_frag.								
Atlas								
Axis								
Cervical_other								
Thoracic_vert.								
Lumbar_vert.								
Sacrum(fused)								
Caudal_vert.								
Innominate	8							
Rib_proximal								
Scapula	1							
Humerus_wh.								
Humerus_P	1		1					
Humerus_D	10	5	4					1.00
Humerus_sh.	4	2						1.00
Radius_wh.								
Radius_P	4	1	1					
Radius_D								
Radius_sh.	2		1					
Ulna_wh.								
Ulna_P	5	2	1					1
Ulna_D								
Carples								
Metacarpale_wh.								
Metacarpale_P								
Metacarpale_D								
Metacarpale_sh.								
Astragalus								
Calcaneus								
Navic._Cub.								
Tarsals other								
Metatarsal_wh.								
Metatarsal_P								
Metatarsal_D								
Metatarsal_sh.								
Metapodial_wh.								
Metapodial_P								
Metapodial_D								
Metapodial_sh.								
Phalanx_I_wh.								
Phalanx_I_P								
Phalanx_I_D								
Phalanx_I_sh.								
Phalanx_II_wh.								
Phalanx_II_P								

Summary Feature FB6 (continued)  
Ovis/Capra

Phalanx_II_sh.	1			
Phalanx_III_wh.				
Phalanx_III_P				
Phalanx_III_D				
Phalanx_frag.				
Femur_wh.	2	2		1
Femur_P	2		2	1
Femur_D	3	1		
Femur_sb.				
Patella	1			
Tibia_wh.	5	3	2	5
Tibia_P	1	1		1
Tibia_D	7		4	
Tibia_sb.				
Sternum_cent.				

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa don.  
 Site Mugavero

Sus scrofa don. MugaFeat  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn

Feature Summary FB6

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	3		
RF mean	0.01	non zero entries	2.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.06	Sum of RF	0.67
RF Coeff. of Var.	695.49	Quartile Break	0.50
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS	
		Total NN	0
		NonNN	3.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	6.00	Decid. teeth	2
		%NN & Decid.	0.00

- Calvar. cent.
- Calvar. bilat.
- Prenaxilla
- Maxilla cent.
- Maxilla bilat.
- Mandible
- Hyoid 1 1
- Incisor
- Canine
- Prenolar
- Molar 2 1 1
- Tooth frag.
- Atlas
- Axis
- Cervical other
- Thoracic vert.
- Lumbar vert.
- Sacrum(fused)
- Caudal vert.
- Innominate
- Rib proximal
- Scapula
- Humerus wh.
- Humerus P
- Humerus D
- Humerus sh.
- Radius wh.
- Radius P
- Radius D
- Radius sh.
- Ulna wh.
- Ulna P
- Ulna D
- Carples
- Metacarpale wh.
- Metacarpale P
- Metacarpale D
- Metacarpale sh.
- Astragalus
- Calcaneus
- Navic. Cub.
- Tarsals other
- Metatarsal wh.
- Metatarsal P
- Metatarsal D
- Metatarsal sh.
- Metapodial wh.
- Metapodial P
- Metapodial D
- Metapodial sh.
- Phalanx I wh.
- Phalanx I P
- Phalanx I D
- Phalanx I sh.
- Phalanx II wh.
- Phalanx II P

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
 (NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RP)	RF
cranial	100.00	0.67
forequarter	0.00	0.00
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00
hindquarter	0.00	0.00
lwr. hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr. forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae: for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density
Mean RP*MGUI 0.10	Mean RP*Dens. 0.01
Max. RP*MGUI 8.19	Max. RP*Dens. 0.38
total RP*MGUI 8.19	total RP*Dens. 0.71
RP*MGUI/NISP 12.28	RP*DENS/NISP 1.06
DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed 0	Humerus D/P ERR
% gnawed 0.00	Tibia D/P ERR

Teeth as % of RF total 25.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 0

Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00

Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary F86  
Pig

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Fibia\_wh.  
Fibia\_P  
Fibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Fibula\_wh.  
Fibula\_P  
Fibula\_D  
Fibula\_Sh.  
Sternun\_cent.  
Sternua\_bilat.  
Sesamoid

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature Summary FB6

Gallus gallus Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB I R L Fused Unfus Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./prenax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat. 3 1 1  
 Rib,\_proximal 1  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,\_cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,\_bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox. 1 1  
 Scapula,\_distal 1  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox. 2 2  
 Humerus,\_dist. 1 1  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox. 2 1 1  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft 2 1  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 3 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 18  
 RF mean 0.15 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.36 Sum of RF 8.54  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 241.71 Quartile Break 14.25  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 1.50 ARF mean Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 12.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	363.06	4.00
thorax	18.02	1.54
thigh	11.71	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	23.42	2.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY Meleagrididae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Unit Feature Summary PB6 (cat. #361)

Meleagris gallopavo Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox. 1 1  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox. 2 2  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total 3  
 RF mean 0.03 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.15 Sum of RF 1.50  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 553.77 Quartile Break 14.25  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 1.00 ARF mean Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 3.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	2066.67	0.50
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	66.67	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY           Anas sp.  
 Taxon            (duck)  
 Site             Mugavero  
 Unit            Feature Summary PB6

Anas fam. (duck)   Mugavero  
 ELEMENT           TNB   R   L   Fused   Unfus.   Male   Gnaw   Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./prenax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.       1    1  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	1		
RF mean	0.01 non zero entries	57.00	
RF Stand. Dev.	0.07 Sum of RF	0.50	
RF Coeff. of Var.	748.33 Quartile Break	14.25	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50 ARF mean	0	
Minimum RF	0.00 Male (spur)	0.00	
		%male	
NISP/MNI Ratio	2.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	6200.00	0.50
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	0
Percent of whole Long bones	0.00 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

FAMILY Anser sp.  
 Taxon (Goose)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Unit Feature Summary FB6 (Cat. #361)

(Goose) Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TMB up R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnow Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal 1 1  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh 1 1  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 3  
 RF mean 0.03 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.11 Sum of RF 1.50  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 424.26 Quartile Break 14.25  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 0.50 Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 6.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	2066.67	1.00
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	33.33	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY	Caprines	Ovis/Capra	Mugavero
Taxon	Ovis/Capra	ELEMENT	TNB R L Fused Unf. Decid. NN Gnow Burn
Site	Mugavero	Horn_core	

Feature Summary FC3

SUMMARY STATISTICS

NISP total	5		Qbone 3.0
RF mean	0.03	NonZeroCat.	4.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.15	Sum of RF	2.50
RF Coeff. of Var.	447.10	Quartile Break	1.00
Maximum RF ("MNI")	1.00	ARF mean	
Minimum RF	0.00	NEONATALS	
NISP/MNI Ratio	5.00	Total NN	0.00
Total Ovis aries	0.00	NonNN	5.00
% Ovis a.	0.00	Decid. teeth	0.00
		%NN & Decid.	0.00
		Total Capra hircus	0.00
		% Capra h.	0.00
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR	
	Total caprine	5.00	

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)

	Relative % (RF)	RF	
horncore	0.00	0.00	
cranial	0.00	0.00	
forequarter	20.00	0.50	
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00	
hindquarter	40.00	1.00	
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00	
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00	
feet	0.00	0.00	

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	3.17	Mean RF*Dens.	0.09
Max. RF*MGUI	95.78	Max. RF*Dens.	3.04
total RF*MGUI	234.24	total RF*Dens.	6.58
RF*MGUI/NISP	46.85	RF*DBNS/NISP	1.32
GNAWING		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	ERR
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	0.00

Teeth as % of RF total	0.00 %
Number of whole Long Bones	1
Percent of whole Long bones	20.00 %
Number of Burned Bones	0
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

Ovis/Capra	Mugavero
ELEMENT	TNB R L Fused Unf. Decid. NN Gnow Burn
Horn_core	
Calvar._cent.	
Calvar._bilat.	
Prenaxilla	
Maxilla_cent.	
Maxilla_bilat.	
Mandible	
Hyoid	
Incisor	
Canine	
Prenolar	
Molar	
Tooth_frag.	
Atlas	
Axis	
Cervical_other	
Thoracic_vert.	
Lumbar_vert.	
Sacrum(fused)	
Caudal_vert.	
Innominate	2
Rib_proximal	
Scapula	
Humerus_wh.	
Humerus_P	
Humerus_D	
Humerus_sh.	
Radius_wh.	
Radius_P	1
Radius_D	
Radius_sh.	
Ulna_wh.	
Ulna_P	
Ulna_D	
Carples	
Metacarpale_wh.	
Metacarpale_P	
Metacarpale_D	
Metacarpale_sh.	
Astragalus	
Calcaneus	
Navic._Cub.	
Tarsals other	
Metatarsal_wh.	
Metatarsal_P	
Metatarsal_D	
Metatarsal_sh.	
Metapodial_wh.	
Metapodial_P	
Metapodial_D	
Metapodial_sh.	
Phalanx_I_wh.	
Phalanx_I_P	
Phalanx_I_D	
Phalanx_I_sh.	
Phalanx_II_wh.	
Phalanx_II_P	

Summary Feature FC3 (continued)  
Ovis/Capra

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.           i           i  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D            i  
Tibia\_sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa don.  
 Site Mugavero

Feature Summary PC3

Sus scrofa don. MugaFeat  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lumbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate  
 Rib\_proximal  
 Scapula  
 Humerus\_wh.  
 Humerus\_P  
 Humerus\_D  
 Humerus\_sh.  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P  
 Radius\_D 1 1 1  
 Radius\_sh.  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P  
 Ulna\_D  
 Carples  
 Metacarpale\_wh.  
 Metacarpale\_P  
 Metacarpale\_D  
 Metacarpale\_sh.  
 Astragalus  
 Calcaneus  
 Navic. Cub.  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P  
 Phalanx\_I\_D  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_P

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Qbone 3.0

NISP total 1  
 RF mean 0.01 non zero entries 1.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.06 Sum of RF 0.50  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 883.18 Quartile Break 0.25  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 0.50 ARP mean  
 Minimum RF 0.00 NEONATALS  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 2.00 Total NN 1  
 NonNN 0.00  
 Decid. teeth 0  
 %NN & Decid. 100.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

Relative % (RP) RF

cranial 0.00 0.00  
 forequarter 100.00 0.50  
 vert.& ribs 0.00 0.00  
 hindquarter 0.00 0.00  
 lwr.hindlimb 0.00 0.00  
 lwr.forelimb 0.00 0.00  
 feet 0.00 0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae; for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index Bone Density  
 Mean RP\*MGUI 0.14 Mean RP\*Dens. 0.01  
 Max. RP\*MGUI 11.12 Max. RP\*Dens. 0.68  
 total RP\*MGUI 11.12 total RP\*Dens. 0.68  
 RP\*MGUI/NISP 22.23 RP\*DENS/NISP 1.36  
 GNAWING DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS  
 Total gnawed 0 Humerus D/P ERR  
 % gnawed 0.00 Tibia D/P ERR

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %

Number of whole Long Bones 0

Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %

Number of Burned Bones 0.00

Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Feature Summary PC3  
Pig

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Fibula\_wh.  
Fibula\_P  
Fibula\_D  
Fibula\_Sb.  
Sternun\_cent.  
Sternun\_bilat.  
Sesamoid

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature summary PC3

Gallus gallus Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal 2  
 Sternum,\_central 2  
 Sternum,\_bilateral 1  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox. 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,\_cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,\_bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox. 1 1  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft 1 1  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox. 1  
 Radius,\_distal 2  
 Radius,\_shaft 3  
 Ulna,\_whole 2 2  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft 1  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft 1 1  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox. 1 1.00  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh 3 1  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III 1  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	24		
RF mean	0.22	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.44	Sum of RF	12.58
RF Coeff. of Var.	198.92	Quartile Break	14.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	2.00	Male (spur)	0
Minimum RF	0.00	%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	12.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	246.48	6.00
thorax	24.46	3.08
thigh	7.95	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	19.88	2.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING	
Total gnaw	0
% gnaw	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	2
Percent of whole Long bones	8.33 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

FAMILY	Caprines	Ovis/Capra	Mugavero
Taxon	Ovis/Capra		
Site	Mugavero		

Feature Summary FB2 (Cat. # 359)

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	5		
RF mean	0.03	NonZeroCat.	3.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.19	Sun of RF	2.50
RF Coeff. of Var.	565.62	Quartile Break	0.75
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	1.50	NEONATALS	
Minimum RF	0.00	Total NN	0.00
		NonNN	5.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	3.33	Decid. teeth	0.00
		%NN & Decid.	0.00
Total Ovis aries	0.00	Total Capra hircus	0.00
% Ovis a.	0.00	% Capra h.	0.00
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR	
	Total caprine	5.00	

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)

	Relative % (RF)	RF	
horncore	0.00	0.00	Horn_core
cranial	0.00	0.00	Calvar._cent.
forequarter	0.00	0.00	Calvar._bilat.
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00	Prenaxilla
hindquarter	100.00	2.50	Maxilla_cent.
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00	Maxilla_bilat.
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00	Mandible
feet	0.00	0.00	Hyoid

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index	Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	6.76	Mean RF*Dens. 0.07
Max. RF*MGUI	300.00	Max. RF*Dens. 3.00
total RF*MGUI	500.00	total RF*Dens. 5.43
RF*MGUI/NISP	100.00	RF*DBENS/NISP 1.09
GNAWING		
Total gnawed	0	DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS
% gnawed	0.00	Humerus D/P ERR
		Tibia D/P ERR
Teeth as % of RF total	0.00 %	
Number of whole Long Bones	0	
Percent of whole Long bones	0.00 %	

Number of Burned Bones 0  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00

Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_P  
 Phalanx\_II\_D  
 Phalanx\_III\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_III\_P  
 Phalanx\_III\_D  
 Phalanx\_frag.  
 Femur\_wh.  
 Femur\_P 1 1  
 Femur\_D 1 1  
 Femur\_sh. 3  
 Patella  
 Tibia\_wh.  
 Tibia\_P  
 Tibia\_D  
 Tibia\_sh.  
 Sternum\_cent.  
 Sternum\_bilat.

Feature Summary FB2 (continued)  
 Sheep

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature Summary FB2 (cat. #359)

Gallus gallus MugavFeatu  
 ELEMENT TNB P L Fused Unfus. Male Gnow Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae 1  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox. 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II 1  
 Phalanx III 3  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	6		
RF mean	0.04	non zero entries	57.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.22	Sum of RF	2.56
RF Coeff. of Var.	478.23	Quartile Break	14.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	1.50	Male (spur)	0
Minimum RF	0.00	%male	0.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	4.00		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	1208.81	0.00
thorax	2.52	0.06
thigh	19.50	0.50
lwr.hindlimb	77.99	2.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWED	
Total gnawed	0
% gnawed	0.00
Number of whole Long Bones	0
Percent of whole Long bones	0.00 %
Number of Burned Bones	0.00
Percent of Burned Bones	0.00 %

FAMILY Meleagrididae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Feature Summary PB2 (CAT. #359)

Meleagris gallopavo Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnow Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,\_cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,\_bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I 5  
 Phalanx II 2  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS		Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	7		
RF mean	0.06 non zero entries	57.00	
RF Stand. Dev.	0.35 Sum of RF	3.50	
RF Coeff. of Var.	572.14 Quartile Break	14.25	
	ARP mean		
Maximum RF ("MNI")	2.50 Male (spur)	0	
Minimum RF	0.00 %male	0.00	
NISP/MNI Ratio	2.80		

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	885.71	0.00
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	100.00	3.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING		
Total gnawed	0	
% gnawed	0.00	
Number of whole Long Bones		0
Percent of whole Long bones		0.00 %
Number of Burned Bones		0.00
Percent of Burned Bones		0.00 %

FAMILY Bovidae : Bos taurus ONLY  
 Taxon Bos taurus dom.  
 Site Mugavero  
 Summary Trench B3

Bos taurus dom.  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNat.Gnaw Burn  
 Horn\_core  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 |CaPhalanxIash.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Premolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lumbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate  
 Rib\_proximal  
 Scapula 1  
 Humerus\_wh.  
 Humerus\_P  
 Humerus\_D  
 Humerus\_sh.  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P  
 Radius\_D  
 Radius\_sh.  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P 1  
 Ulna\_D  
 Carples  
 Metacarpal\_wh.  
 Metacarpal\_P  
 Metacarpal\_D  
 Metacarpal\_sh.  
 Astragalus  
 Calcaneus  
 Navic.\_Cub.  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P  
 Phalanx\_I\_D  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	2		
RF mean	0.01	non zero entries	2.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.08	Sum of RF	1.00
RF Coeff. of Var.	604.10	Quartile Break	0.50
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50		
Minimum RF	0.00	Neonatal	0
		NonNN	2.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	4.00	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
horncore	0.00	0.00
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	100.00	1.00
vert.& ribs	0.00	0.00
hindquarter	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	0.47	Mean RF*Dens.	0.02
Max. RF*MGUI	21.73	Max. RF*Dens.	0.70
total RF*MGUI	35.05	total RF*Dens.	1.32
RF*MGUI/NISP	17.53	RF*DENS/NISP	0.66
Gnawing		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	ERR
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	ERR

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Summary Trench B3 (continued)

Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
Phalanx\_II\_P  
Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.

FAMILY	Caprines	Ovis/Capra	Mugavero	Ovis/Capra	Mugavero
Taxon		Ovis/Capra		ELEMENT	TNB R L Fused Unfus. decid.NeoNatal Gnaw
Site		Mugavero		Horn_core	
		Summary Trench B3		Calvar._cent.	
				Calvar._bilat.	
				Prenaxilla	
				Maxilla_cent.	
				Maxilla_bilat.	
				Mandible	
				Hyoid	
				Incisor	
				Canine	
				Premolar	
				Molar	
				Tooth_frag.	
				Atlas	
				Axis	
				Cervical_other	
				Thoracic_vert.	
				Lumbar_vert.	
				Sacrum(fused)	
				Caudal_vert.	
				Innominate	
				Rib_proximal	
				Scapula	
				Humerus_wh.	
				Humerus_P	
				Humerus_D	1
				Humerus_sh.	
				Radius_wh.	
				Radius_P	
				Radius_D	
				Radius_sh.	
				Ulna_wh.	
				Ulna_P	
				Ulna_D	
				Carples	
				Metacarpal_wh.	
				Metacarpal_P	
				Metacarpal_D	
				Metacarpal_sh.	
				Astragalus	
				Calcaneus	
				Navic._Cub.	
				Tarsals other	
				Metatarsal_wh.	
				Metatarsal_P	
				Metatarsal_D	
				Metatarsal_sh.	1
				Metapodial_wh.	
				Metapodial_P	
				Metapodial_D	
				Metapodial_sh.	
				Phalanx_I_wh.	
				Phalanx_I_P	
				Phalanx_I_D	
SUMMARY STATISTICS				Qbone 3.0	
NISP total	2				
RF mean	0.01	NonZeroCat.	2.00		
RF Stand. Dev.	0.08	Sum of RF	1.00		
RF Coeff. of Var.	604.10	Quartile Break	0.50		
		ARF mean			
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50	NEONATALS			
Minimum RF	0.00	Total NN	0.00		
		NonNN	2.00		
NISP/MNI Ratio	4.00	Decid. teeth	0.00		
		%NN & Decid.	0.00		
Total Ovis aries	0.00	Total Capra hircus	0.00		
% Ovis a.	0.00	% Capra h.	0.00		
	Ratio Ovis:Capra	ERR			
	Total caprine	2.00			
ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION					
(NB: Affected by Data Sort, press Alt + u first)					
	Relative % (RF)	RF			
horncore	0.00	0.00			
cranial	0.00	0.00			
forequarter	50.00	0.50			
vert. & ribs	0.00	0.00			
hindquarter	0.00	0.00			
lwr.hindlimb	50.00	0.50			
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00			
feet	0.00	0.00			
TAPHONOMIC MEASURES					
Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density			
Mean RF*MGUI	0.68	Mean RF*Dens.	0.03		
Max. RF*MGUI	36.52	Max. RF*Dens.	1.41		
total RF*MGUI	49.98	total RF*Dens.	2.41		
RF*MGUI/NISP	24.99	RF*DENS/NISP	1.21		
GNAWING		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS			
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	ERR		
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	ERR		
Teeth as % of RF total		0.00 %			
Number of whole Long Bones		0			
Percent of whole Long bones		0.00 %			

Number of Burned Bones 0  
Percent of Burned Bones 0.00

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Summary, Trench B3 (continued)  
Sheep

Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
Phalanx\_II\_P  
Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh.  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.

FAMILY Suidae : Pigs  
 Taxon Sus scrofa don.  
 Site Mugavero  
 Summary Trench B3

Sus scrofa don. MugaFeat  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Decid. NeoNatal Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.\_cent.  
 Calvar.\_bilat.  
 Premaxilla  
 Maxilla\_cent.  
 Maxilla\_bilat.  
 Mandible  
 Hyoid  
 Incisor  
 Canine  
 Prenolar  
 Molar  
 Tooth\_frag.  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cervical\_other  
 Thoracic\_vert.  
 Lunbar\_vert.  
 Sacrum(fused)  
 Caudal\_vert.  
 Innominate  
 Rib\_proximal  
 Scapula  
 Humerus\_wh.  
 Humerus\_P  
 Humerus\_D  
 Humerus\_sh.  
 Radius\_wh.  
 Radius\_P  
 Radius\_D  
 Radius\_sh.  
 Ulna\_wh.  
 Ulna\_P  
 Ulna\_D  
 Carples  
 Metacarpale\_wh.  
 Metacarpale\_P  
 Metacarpale\_D  
 Metacarpale\_sh.  
 Astragalus  
 Calcaneus  
 Navic.\_Cub.  
 Tarsals other  
 Metatarsal\_wh.  
 Metatarsal\_P  
 Metatarsal\_D  
 Metatarsal\_sh.  
 Metapodial\_wh.  
 Metapodial\_P  
 Metapodial\_D  
 Metapodial\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_I\_P  
 Phalanx\_I\_D  
 Phalanx\_I\_sh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_wh.  
 Phalanx\_II\_P

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0

NISP total	1		
RF mean	0.01	non zero entries	1.00
RF Stand. Dev.	0.06	Sum of RF	0.50
RF Coeff. of Var.	883.18	Quartile Break	0.25
		ARF mean	
Maximum RF ("MNI")	0.50	NEONATALS	
Minimum RF	0.00	Total NN	0
		NonNN	1.00
NISP/MNI Ratio	2.00	Decid. teeth	0
		%NN & Decid.	0.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION  
 (NB: Will be affected by Data Sort!)

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
forequarter	0.00	0.00
vert.& ribs	0.00	0.00
hindquarter	100.00	0.50
lwr.hindlimb	0.00	0.00
lwr.forelimb	0.00	0.00
feet	0.00	0.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

NB: MGUI & Density Follow Bovidae: for rough comparison only

Modified Gen. Util. Index		Bone Density	
Mean RF*MGUI	0.64	Mean RF*Dens.	0.00
Max. RF*MGUI	50.00	Max. RF*Dens.	0.38
total RF*MGUI	50.00	total RF*Dens.	0.38
RF*MGUI/NISP	100.00	RF*DENS/NISP	0.75
GNAWING		DIFF. DENSITY RATIOS	
Total gnawed	0	Humerus D/P	ERR
% gnawed	0.00	Tibia D/P	ERR

Teeth as % of RF total 0.00 %  
 Number of whole Long Bones 1  
 Percent of whole Long bones 100.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

Summary Trench B3 (continued)  
Pig

Phalanx\_II\_D  
Phalanx\_II\_sh.  
Phalanx\_III\_wh.  
Phalanx\_III\_P  
Phalanx\_III\_D  
Phalanx\_frag.  
Femur\_wh. 1 1  
Femur\_P  
Femur\_D  
Femur\_sh.  
Patella  
Tibia\_wh.  
Tibia\_P  
Tibia\_D  
Tibia\_sh.  
Fibula\_wh.  
Fibula\_P  
Fibula\_D  
Fibula\_Sh.  
Sternum\_cent.  
Sternum\_bilat.  
Sesamoid

FAMILY Gallidae  
 Taxon Gallus gallus  
 Site Mugavero  
 Summary Trench B3

Gallus gallus Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Pused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat. 1 1  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox. 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_distal 1  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole 2  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft 1  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Fenur,\_whole  
 Fenur,\_prox.  
 Fenur,\_distal  
 Fenur,\_shaft 2  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di 1 1  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 10  
 RF mean 0.09 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.23 Sum of RF 5.00  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 264.20 Quartile Break 14.25  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 1.00 Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 10.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	620.00	2.50
thorax	10.00	0.50
thigh	20.00	1.00
lwr.hindlimb	20.00	1.00

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnaw 0  
 % gnaw 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 2  
 Percent of whole Long bones 20.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY Anser sp.  
 Taxon (Goose)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Unit Summary Trench B3

(Goose) Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB up R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent. 1  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central 1  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole 1 1  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat.  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft 1  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft 1  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft 1  
 Pollex  
 Carponetacarpus 2  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III 1  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 9  
 RF mean 0.10 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.25 Sum of RF 5.50  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 264.73 Quartile Break 14.25  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 1.00 Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 9.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	18.18	1.00
wing	563.64	3.00
thorax	18.18	1.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	9.09	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 0  
 Percent of whole Long bones 0.00 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %

FAMILY Meleagrididae  
 Taxon Meleagris gallopavo (Turkey)  
 Site Mugavero  
 Summary Trench B3

Meleagris gallopavo Mugavero  
 ELEMENT TNB R L Fused Unfus. Male Gnaw Burn  
 Calvar.,\_cent.  
 Calvar.,\_bilat.  
 Max./premax.  
 Mandib. arctic.  
 Mandible  
 Atlas  
 Axis  
 Cerv. Vertebrae  
 Thoracic Vertebrae  
 Lumbosacral Vert.  
 Coccygeal Vert.  
 Pygostyle Vert.  
 Innominate,\_cent.  
 Innominate,\_bilat.  
 Rib,\_proximal  
 Sternum,\_central  
 Sternum,\_bilateral  
 Coracoid,\_whole  
 Coracoid,\_prox.  
 Coracoid,\_distal  
 Clav./furcu.,cent.  
 Clav./furcu.,bilat. 1  
 Scapula,\_whole  
 Scapula,\_prox.  
 Scapula,\_distal  
 Humerus,\_whole  
 Humerus,\_prox.  
 Humerus,\_dist.  
 Humerus,\_shaft  
 Radius,\_whole  
 Radius,\_prox.  
 Radius,\_distal  
 Radius,\_shaft  
 Ulna,\_whole  
 Ulna,\_prox.  
 Ulna,\_dist.  
 Ulna,\_shaft 1  
 Poller  
 Carponetacarpus  
 Digit III  
 Digit II  
 Femur,\_whole  
 Femur,\_prox.  
 Femur,\_distal  
 Femur,\_shaft  
 Patella  
 Tibiotarsus,\_whole  
 Tibiotarsus,\_prox.  
 Tibiotarsus,\_dist. 1 1  
 Tibiotarsus,\_shaft  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_wh.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_pr.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_di.  
 Tarsonetatarsus,\_sh.  
 Phalanx I  
 Phalanx II  
 Phalanx III  
 Phalanx Fragment  
 Egg Shell

SUMMARY STATISTICS Qbone 3.0  
 NISP total 3  
 RF mean 0.04 non zero entries 57.00  
 RF Stand. Dev. 0.16 Sum of RF 2.00  
 RF Coeff. of Var. 451.39 Quartile Break 14.25  
 ARF mean  
 Maximum RF ("MNI") 1.00 Male (spur) 0  
 Minimum RF 0.00 %male 0.00  
 NISP/MNI Ratio 3.00

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

	Relative % (RF)	RF
cranial	0.00	0.00
wing	1550.00	1.50
thorax	0.00	0.00
thigh	0.00	0.00
lwr.hindlimb	25.00	0.50

TAPHONOMIC MEASURES

GNAWING  
 Total gnawed 0  
 % gnawed 0.00  
 Number of whole Long Bones 1  
 Percent of whole Long bones 33.33 %  
 Number of Burned Bones 0.00  
 Percent of Burned Bones 0.00 %