

50 Bowery: Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring and Field Testing of the 50 Bowery site (Block 202, Lot 23), New York, New York



Prepared for:

50 Bowery LLC
183 Centre Street – 6th Floor
New York, New York 10013-4118

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., Principal Investigator,
Diane George, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A. and
Eileen Kao



July 2014

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Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

July 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

Involved State/Federal Agencies:	None
Phase of Survey:	Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring and Field Test
Location Information:	New York, New York New York County
Survey Area:	New York City Block 202, Lot 23: 75' x 200'
USGS 7.5 Quad Map:	New York, New York
Archaeological Survey Overview:	Potential eighteenth century wall fragments, nineteenth century wall fragments and material remains recovered
Results of Archaeological Survey:	No further archaeological testing
Results of Architectural Survey:	
Buildings within Project Area:	0
Buildings adjacent to Project Area	N/A
Previous N/R Buildings:	0
Eligible N/R Buildings	0
Report Authors:	Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A. Diane George, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A. Eileen Kao
Date:	July 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In April 2014, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by 50 Bowery LLC, to undertake a Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring and Field Testing for the redevelopment of their property at 50 Bowery, Block 202, Lot 23, New York (New York County), New York.

Located in the area today known as Chinatown in the southern portion of Manhattan Island, the site is bounded by Bowery to the east, Elizabeth Street to the west, with Canal Street to the north and Bayard Street to the south. The entrance to the Manhattan Bridge Plaza is directly across the street from the site. The site is currently owned by 50 Bowery LLC who is renovating the site from existing mixed commercial use into a hotel.

As the project is privately funded, the site is not subject to the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA), the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) or Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended. The work undertaken was at the discretion of 50 Bowery LLC. Review and approval of the report by The City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) or the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) is not required.

A Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment was completed earlier in 2014. The report highlighted the potential to uncover remains of the eighteenth century Bull's Head Tavern and nineteenth century Atlantic Beer Garden within certain areas within the overall project area.

Archaeological monitoring uncovered fragmentary remnants of a potential eighteenth century stone wall. The nature of the remains did not lead to a positive identification of the Bull's Head Tavern. Remains of the nineteenth century Atlantic Beer Garden were identified. In addition, nineteenth and early twentieth century material remains were recovered from the site.

As the entire area was excavated for the new building, no further archaeological concerns for the site remain. All material remains were returned to the property owner for their use.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page:</i>
Management Summary (Table and Text)	ii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Maps, Images and Tables	v
Acknowledgements	vii
I. Introduction	01
II. Phase IB Results	05
III. Summary and Recommendations	33
IV. References	35
Appendices	
A: Archaeological Scope of Work	36
B: Artifact DataBase	41
C: Artifact Images	77
D: Field Images	96
E: Additional Information	104
F: Resumes	137

LIST OF MAPS, IMAGES AND TABLES

<i>Title:</i>	<i>Page:</i>
Map 01. Project Area Map	03
Map 02. Plan view schematic of archaeological feature locations.	04
Map 03. 1891 Bromley map depicting the original property lots.	06
Map 04. Plan view of the excavation and features within the 50 Bowery lot	07
Map 05. Profile map of the features within the historic 50 Bowery lot	08
Map 06. Profile of the interior of the cistern structure	18
Map 07. 1857 Perris Atlas - project area and historic lots configuration	22
Image 01. Excavation of south wall of the Atlantic Garden	09
Image 02. Atlantic Garden basement exhibiting brick floor and alcoves	09
Image 03. Late nineteenth century oval shaped dish stamped "HOTEL".	10
Image 04. Glass paneled beer mug	12
Image 05. Cooking pot lid	12
Image 06. Lea Perrins' bottle	13
Image 07. Small glass vial	14
Image 08. Decorative tiles found within the former Atlantic Garden basement	15
Image 09. Cistern with vaulted roof when first exposed.	16
Image 10. Redware lid from a utilitarian vessel.	19
Image 11. Stoneware water bottle with	19
Image 12. Bocksbeutel wine bottle from Bürgerspital Wine Estate, Germany	20
Image 13. 1896 wine and drinks menu from the Atlantic Garden	21
Image 14. Small artifact scatter deposit.	24
Image 15. Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottle	26
Image 16. Plastered fieldstone wall and brick wall from 52 and 52½ Bowery	27
Image 17. North American Brewing Company bottle	29
Image 18. Bottle of Dr. Daddirrian's Zoolak	30
Image 19. An ad for Dr. Daddirrian's Zoolak	31
Image 20. Cover of an 1896 program from the Atlantic Garden	34
Image 21. Medicine Bottle	78
Image 22. Henry Imhof	79
Image 23. 19th Century Newspaper add for Chemist	80
Image 24. Medicine Bottle, no markings	80
Image 25. Medicine Bottle	81

LIST OF MAPS, IMAGES AND TABLES (continued)

<i>Title:</i>	<i>Page:</i>
Image 26. Medicine Bottle	82
Image 27. “Bowery” Bottle	83
Image 28. “Bowery” Bottle	84
Image 29. Premium Soda Water bottle embossed	85
Image 30. Premium Soda Water bottle embossed	86
Image 31. E & J Burke Co. bottle displaying the cat logo	87
Image 32. Beer Bottle	88
Image 33. Bowl and Saucer in a pottery type known as Hotelware	89
Image 34. Flow blue whiteware plate with a scrollwork design, 1835 – 1925	89
Image 35. Flow blue whiteware plate with a scrollwork design, 1835 – 1925	90
Image 36. Transfer-printed plate with the Willow pattern	90
Image 37. Short stoneware mug with a half-heart shaped handle	91
Image 38. Lug handle salt-glazed stoneware jar with	91
Image 39. Citrate Magnesia bottle	92
Image 40. Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce in a “club” style bottle	93
Image 41. Blob Top style mineral water bottle	94
Image 42. Clay smoking pipe	95
Image 43. 50 Bowery Excavation	97
Image 44. 50 Bowery Excavation	97
Image 45. 50 Bowery Excavation	98
Image 46. 50 Bowery Excavation	98
Image 47. 50 Bowery Excavation	99
Image 48. 50 Bowery Excavation	99
Image 49. 50 Bowery Excavation	100
Image 50. 50 Bowery Excavation	100
Image 51. 50 Bowery Excavation	101
Image 52. 50 Bowery Excavation	101
Image 53. 50 Bowery Excavation	102
Image 54. 50 Bowery Excavation	103
Image 55. 50 Bowery Excavation	103

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Thanks to Simeon Bankoff, Executive Director, Historic Districts Council for information on the Bowery and Joseph Ditta from the New York Historical Society for help with last minute research.

I. INTRODUCTION

50 Bowery Holdings, LLC (50BH) is undertaking development of a high-rise hotel at 50 Bowery in Manhattan, New York County, New York. The project encompasses City Block 202, Lot 23 (Map 01). Beginning in October 2013, Chrysalis Archaeology conducted a Phase IA documentary study of this property. This study was contracted to determine if the property was the location of the eighteenth century Bull's Head Tavern. Based upon the research and recommendations of the documentary study 50 Bowery Holdings, LLC decided to proceed with Phase IB archaeological work. The proposed 50 Bowery project is a private development and not within a historic district, as such, archaeology was not required by city, state or federal regulations. All work was voluntarily undertaken by 50BH.

The Phase IA documentary study (Chrysalis 2013) determined that the project site had a high sensitivity for cultural materials in the previously undeveloped rear yard areas of the Bowery and Elizabeth Street properties, corresponding to the central portion of the modern day lot. A review of documents in conjunction with a survey of the existing structure suggested high potential for preservation of subsurface features such as wells, cisterns and privies. Specifically, the central area of the modern structure had a concrete slab foundation with no apparent subsurface disturbance. Among the historic properties identified on the site were the Theatre Hotel, serving patrons of the adjacent Bowery Theatre in the 1820s to 1840s, and the Atlantic Garden, a popular and influential German beer garden present from the mid-nineteenth thru early twentieth centuries. It was determined that backyard features from these establishments as well as from earlier and contemporaneous residential structures on adjoining lots within the project footprint might be substantially intact. Based on this potential, Chrysalis recommended monitoring in identified sensitive areas.

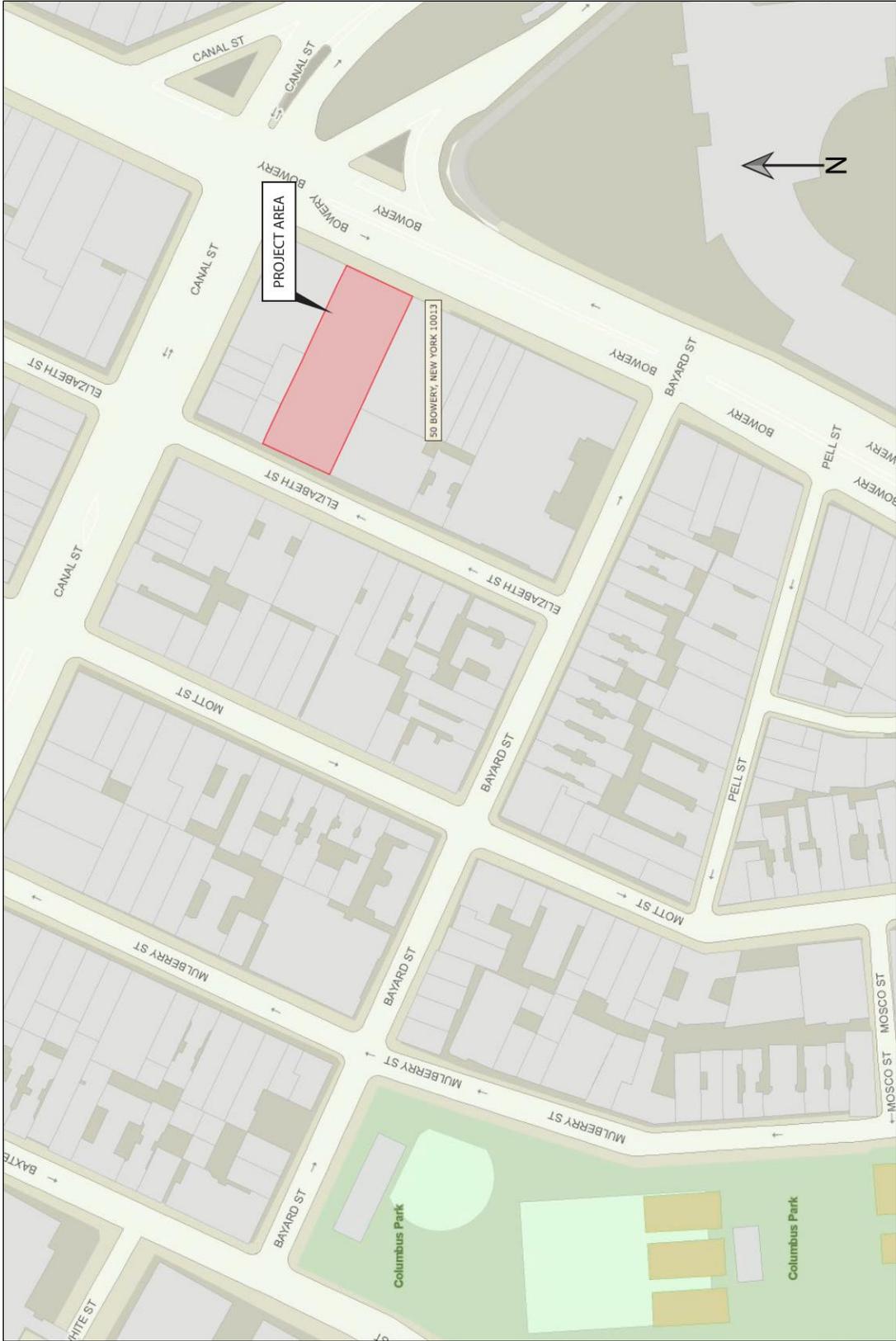
The Phase IA study found no conclusive evidence of the precise location of the Bull's Head tavern building. Historical documents confirmed that the tavern fronted the Bowery within present-day Block 202 and that the project site was part of the larger Bull's Head lot, which also contained cattle yards and stables. While tax records and other documents strongly suggested the tavern itself was most likely at 50 Bowery, this could not be definitively proven. The findings of the documentary study did rule out the former 52–52½ Bowery lots¹ as the tavern location. This was an important determination, as claims had been made that intact portions of the Bull's Head were present in the basement of these lots.

Archaeological monitoring occurred during excavation of the property prior to the installation of pile supports for the proposed construction. The majority of monitoring took place along the eastern half, and center, of the property, where there was potential for remains of the Bull's Head Tavern and for associated back yard features. Monitoring identified several features including the basement of the Atlantic Gardens and an early to mid-nineteenth century cistern (Map 02).

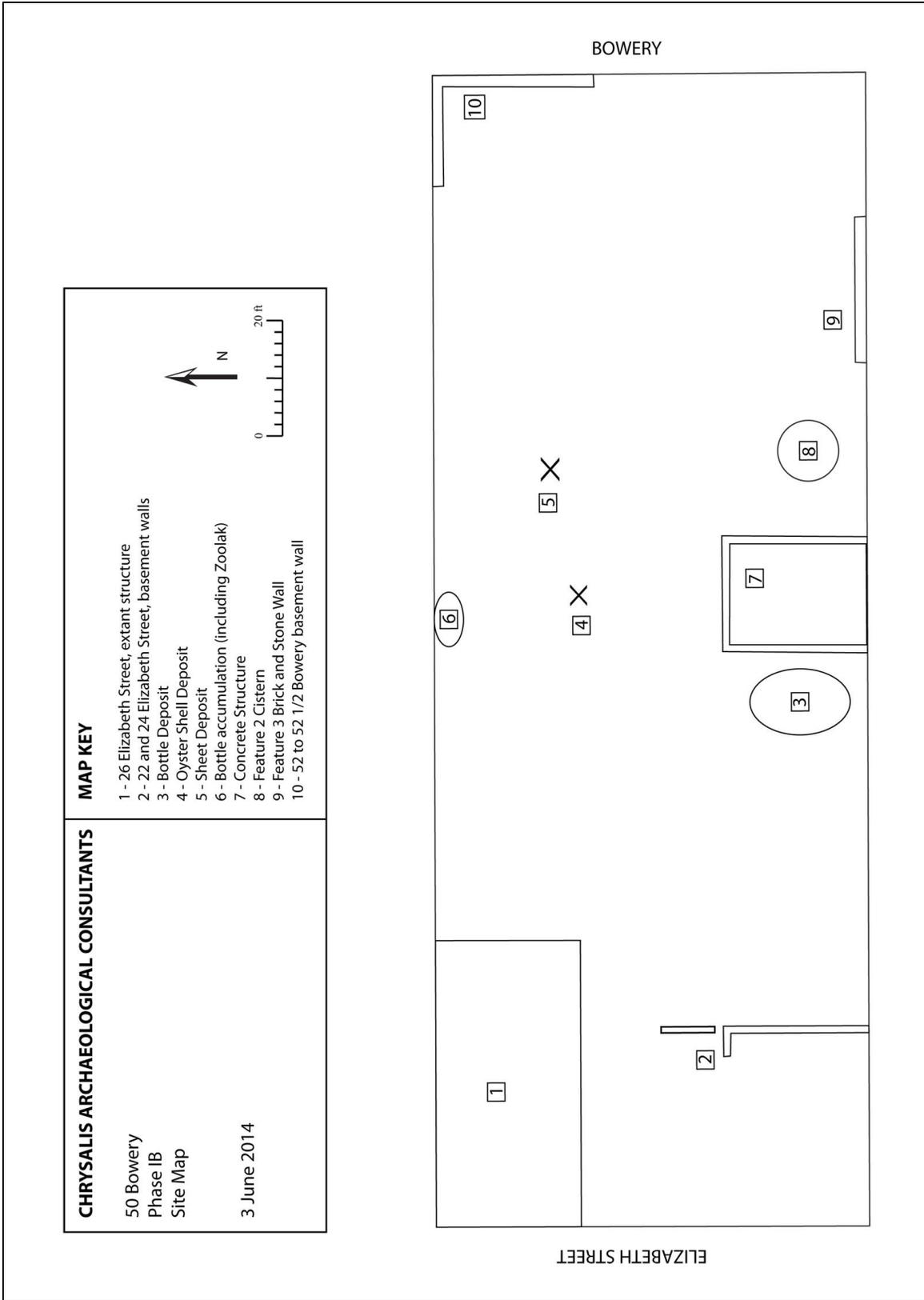
¹ 52 and 52½ Bowery were merged into the 50 Bowery lot in the twentieth century. Prior to that time they were independent lots and structures.

The purpose of the Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring was to: 1. determine whether the project area contains significant (i.e. National Register eligibility) cultural resources based on the archaeological sensitivity as determined by the Phase IA Archaeological Assessment (Chrysalis 2013); 2. Perform all laboratory analysis of material remains recovered (i.e. washing, cataloging, creation of a database); 3. develop a historical and archaeological context(s) for the interpretation and evaluation of any potential archaeological resources that are or may have been exposed within the APE; 4. produce a draft and final report of the results.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, Diane George, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., and Eileen Kao authored this report on behalf of Chrysalis. All work was performed in accordance with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO), the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) guidelines and regulations.



Map 01: Project Area Map



Map 02: Plan view schematic of archaeological feature locations.

II. PHASE IB RESULTS

Chrysalis monitored excavation over a five-week period based on the approved Archaeological Work Plan (Appendix A). Archaeological monitoring occurred during the initial excavation on the Elizabeth Street side of the property, during excavation along the south wall on the Bowery side of the property, in the northeast corner of the property and for portions of the center of the lot in the former rear yard areas. Eight features were identified, including the basement of the Atlantic Garden beer garden, a nineteenth century cistern, basement walls from early nineteenth residential buildings at 52-52½ Bowery, an artifact deposit, a small deposit of oyster shells and two large bottle deposits. Over seven hundred artifacts were collected from the site. The listing of material remains is presented in the Artifact DataBase (Appendix B). Appendices C and E contain additional artifact images and information. The overall project findings are discussed below in three sections organized by location within the project lot. Additional filed images are presented in Appendix D.

50 Bowery²

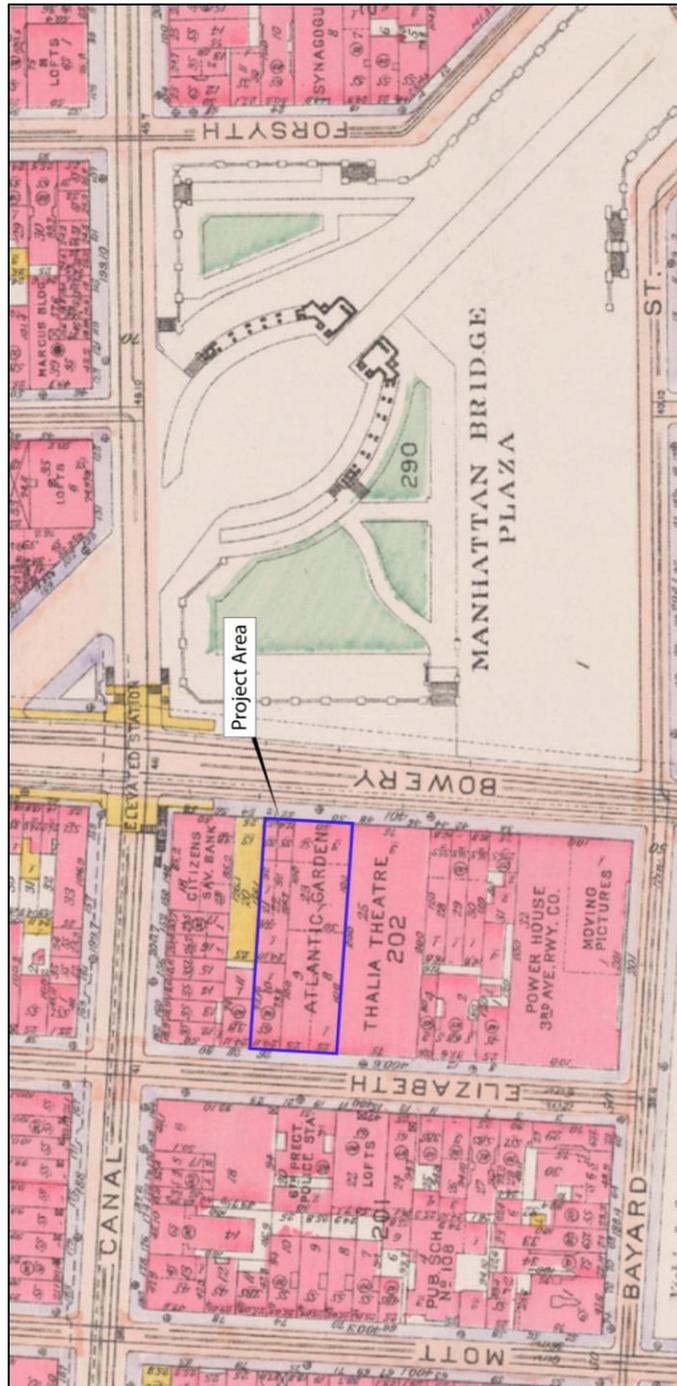
Chrysalis monitored excavation in the southeast quadrant of the Project Area along the southern property line of the original 50 Bowery lot (Map 03). The property line abuts the neighboring building. The most significant archaeological resources were found in this area (Map 04 and Map 05). These consisted of a brick and fieldstone wall with a large number of mid-to-late-nineteenth century artifacts and a large brick cistern. The cistern contained numerous artifacts dating from the early to late nineteenth century. Monitoring identified two features towards the west end in the southern half this area. One was a large bottle deposit with hundreds of mid-nineteenth century bottles. The second feature was a rectangular cinderblock subsurface construction containing a considerable amount of coal in the fill. At the western end of the northern half of the historic 50 Bowery lot, a small deposit of oyster shell was uncovered.

Brick and fieldstone basement

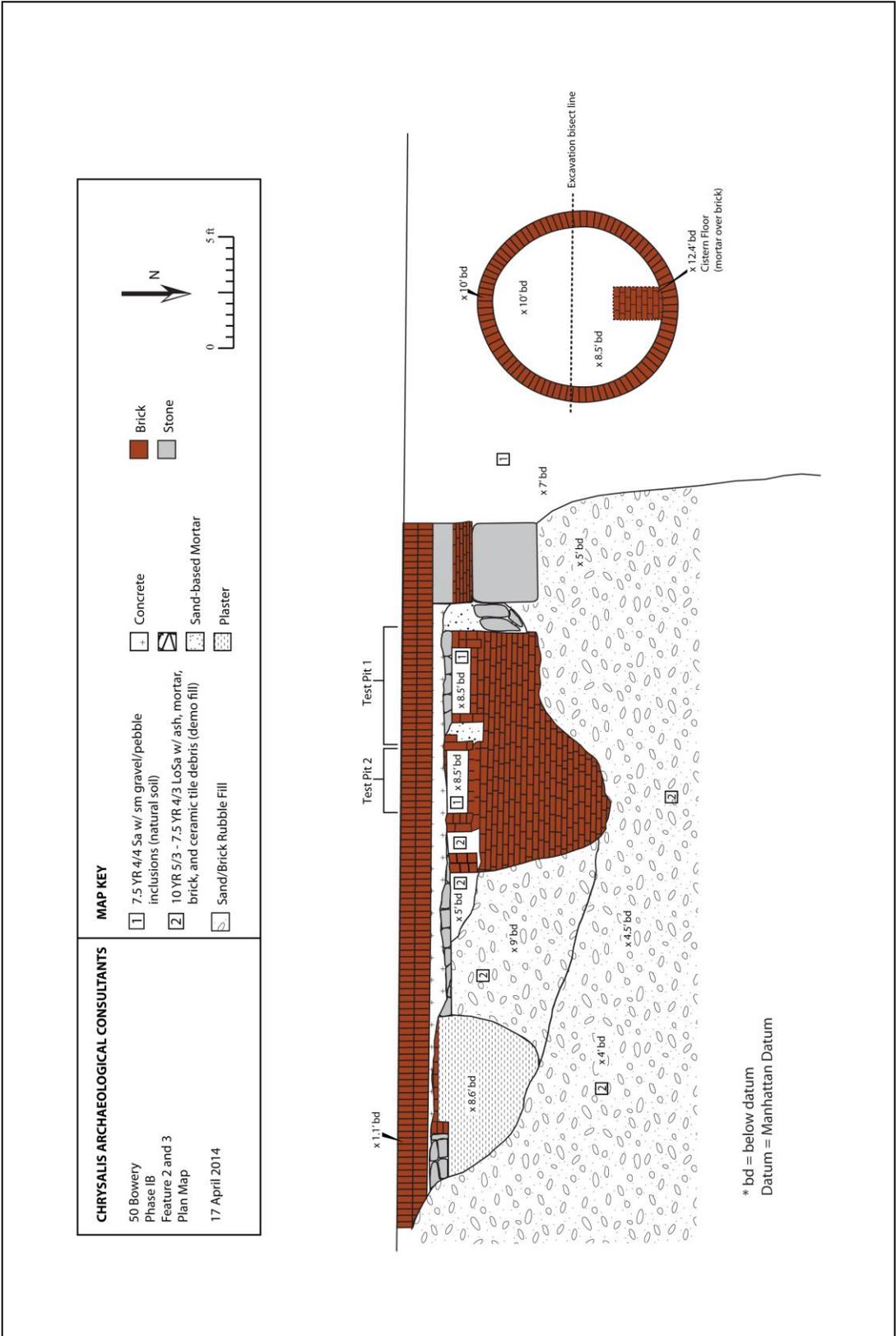
The remains of a brick and fieldstone basement wall with an associated brick floor and numerous artifacts were uncovered along the south property line between 25' and 50' west of the Bowery building line (Image 01). A north-to-south oriented fieldstone wall remnant was present at 50' west of the building line. The wall remnant measured at least 15' long and consisted of sandstone, granite and schist with a sand-and-shell based mortar. At its south end, the wall remnant connected to and formed a corner with a brick and fieldstone wall, which ran along the south property line, abutting the former Bowery Theatre building. This southern wall consisted of two fieldstone segments and two segments with brick set on a fieldstone base. On top of these segments was concrete and brick, added at a later date. At least two alcoves had been constructed along this wall, corresponding with the changes in wall construction (fieldstone versus brick and fieldstone). Thin brick walls, or supports extending 1' – 2' north from the wall created shallow recesses along the wall. A brick lip of slightly more than one foot delineated the alcoves from a brick floor that continued to the north for an indeterminate distance (Image 02).

² This section excluded 52 – 52½ Bowery which, historically were separate lots.

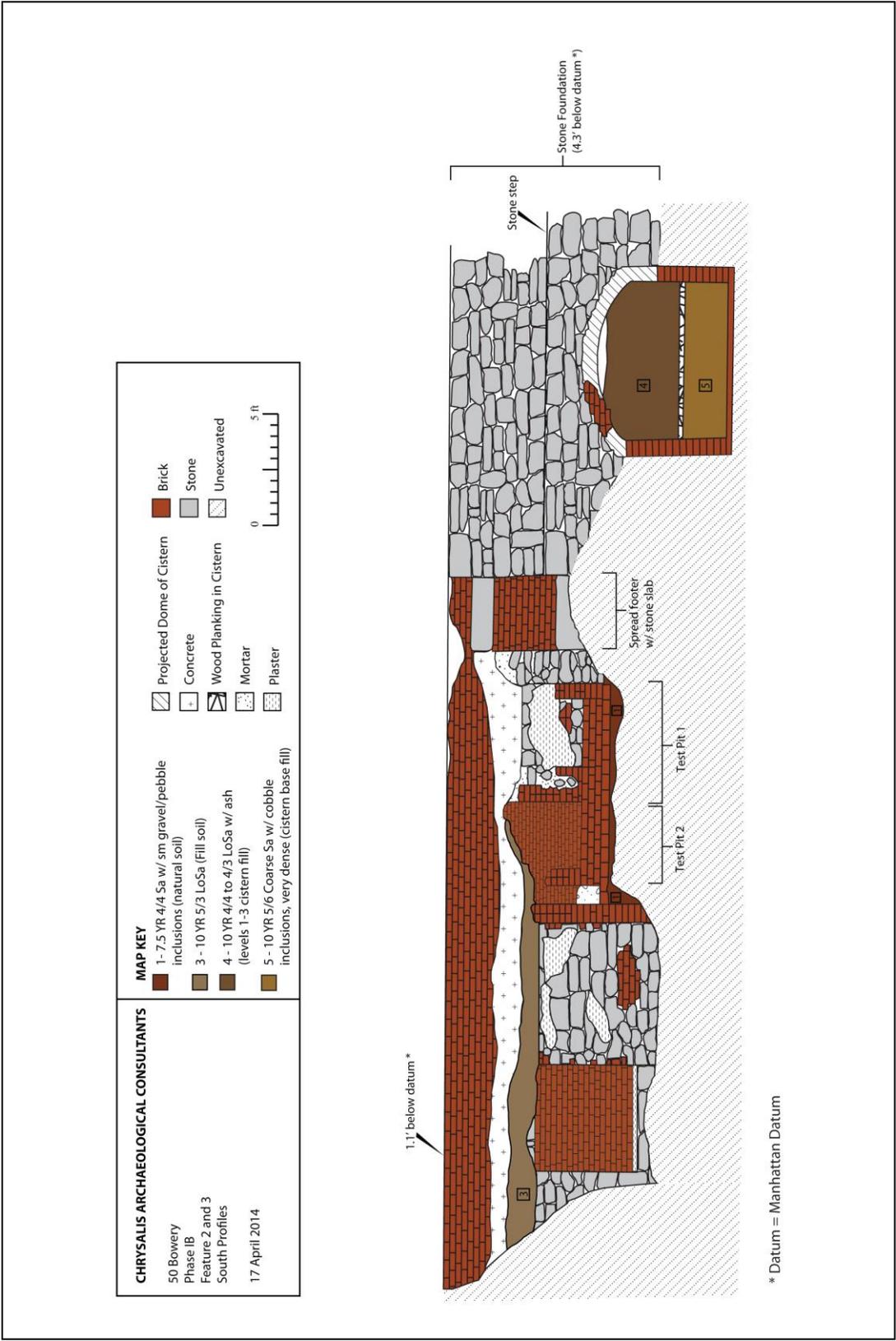
The purpose of these alcoves is not clear. While the construction is suggestive of a hearth, there was no distinct evidence of burning on the walls and no ash or cinder debris within the associated soil. A possible explanation is that these alcoves could have been cold storage areas, with the brick-framed, subsurface niches providing some insulation for food items that needed to be kept cool, or perhaps for storage of wine and beer.



Map 03: 1891 Bromley map depicting the original property lots.



Map 04: Plan view of the excavation and features within the historic 50 Bowery lot.



Map 05: Profile map of the features within the historic 50 Bowery lot.



Image 01: Excavation of south wall of the Atlantic Garden basement showing both brick and stone wall segments.



Image 02: Atlantic Garden basement exhibiting brick floor and alcoves along the southern wall.

This feature and the associated artifacts were archaeologically excavated. Numerous late nineteenth century artifacts, including a large amount of plain Hotel Ware ceramic and glass alcohol bottles, were recovered. These appear to have been dumped into the alcoves. The date range and nature of the artifacts allows firm identification of the feature as the basement of the Atlantic Garden. The construction materials, however, suggest that portions of the structure may have been repurposed from the Theatre Hotel.

Most of the artifacts excavated from the basement feature were ceramic or glass, with copper cooking pots, animal bones (food remains), architectural items such as nails, window glass and brass fixtures, and clay smoking pipes making up the remainder of the collection. Taken together, the artifacts are consistent with debris from an eating establishment. The vast majority of ceramic was a type known as “Hotel Ware”, which is a heavy, thick-bodied, plain white utilitarian ware similar to what is still seen today in restaurants, particularly diners and coffee shops. A number of the pieces were stamped “Hotel” on their base (Image 03).



Image 03: Late nineteenth century oval shaped dish stamped “HOTEL”.

Also present was another similar ware type known as Ironstone. Several of the vessels had maker’s marks on their bases, including “John Maddock” and “Wedgewood,” both English potteries. This ware was present in various vessel forms, including plates, cups, small bowls and individual casseroles. Many of the pieces were complete and unbroken. A number of stoneware and redware storage vessels were also recovered. A few fancier items were found, including transfer printed whitewares, pearlware, and a small amount of porcelain. These items may have been reserved for more elite diners or special dishes while the Hotel Ware was used for the bulk

of the serving. Another marker that this was an eating/drinking establishment was the presence of several beer mugs. These were squat, paneled glass mugs with large handles (Image 04). The collection of artifacts from this location also included copper lids of varying sizes that were most likely from pressure cookers. These had wood and iron handles, which were still partially preserved (Image 05).

The majority of the glass vessels recovered were from alcohol bottles, probably beer, wine and champagne. The bottles were not machine-manufactured, which places their production in the nineteenth century. A few bottles from Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce were found, at least one was intact with its intact glass stopper (Image 06). Lea and Perrins began importing their condiment to the United States in 1839, but this type of stopper was not used until 1850. The collection also contained some medicinal bottles, including one labeled in German "Die Keisserliche Privilegirt Attonatische W. Kronessents" which translates as "The Royal (Kaiser) Privileged Altona Essence" (Image 07). This was a medicinal tincture produced under the auspices of the crown beginning in near Hamburg, Germany. It was claimed to be an elixir of long life and effective for multiple diseases.

The faunal remains recovered in this area round out the picture of refuse from a hospitality establishment. Dozens of bones were identified, from both poultry and medium to large mammals, including cow. Many had cut marks showing butchering or marks from utensils used by the diner. Several rodent jaws were collected as well, perhaps indicating that the Atlantic Garden suffered the same pest problems as restaurants today, although these could represent later rodent activity.

Finally, many terra-cotta architectural tiles were present throughout the area around this feature as well as the southeast section of the 50 Bowery lot in general. Many of these were plain "brick" red, but a number had yellow or polychrome floral and geometric decoration (Image 08). The tiles were labeled with the mark of the "American Encaustic Tile Company." This company, based in Zanesville, Ohio, had a showroom on East 41st Street in Manhattan, and manufactured tiles between 1877 and 1935. At one time, it was the largest tile producer in the United States.



Image 04: Glass paneled beer mug.



Image 05: Cooking pot lid.



Image 06: Lea Perrins' bottle



Image 07: Small glass vial that reads “Die Keisserliche Privilegirt Attonatische W. Kronessents” which translates from German as “The Royal (Kaiser) Privileged Altona Essence”.



Image 08: Decorative tiles found within the former Atlantic Garden basement.

As discussed in the initial Phase IA documentary study (Chrysalis 2013), the exact location of the Bull's Head tavern building could not be identified, but evidence strongly suggested it was located at least partially on the 50 Bowery lot. However, no artifacts were found during this project that could have been associated with an eighteenth century tavern and no intact eighteenth century structures were identified (i.e. building foundation, well, privy or cistern). It is possible, however, that the fieldstone portions of the wall uncovered at 50 Bowery were remnants of the Bull's Head Tavern, incorporated into a nineteenth-century construction, either the 1825-1827 Theatre Hotel or the later structure of the Atlantic Garden. The nature of the construction materials observed in these fieldstone wall remnants could be consistent with either eighteenth or early nineteenth century construction. However, due to the regular nature of the fieldstone and brick intervals in the south wall of the feature, it is more likely that the entire structure was built at the same time, for the Theatre Hotel or for the Atlantic Garden.

Cistern

Backhoe excavation on the south side of the Project Area uncovered a circular brick cistern a few feet below grade 60' west of the Bowery building line (Image 09). The feature was 9' in diameter and had a vaulted roof. The interior of the structure was archaeologically excavated.



Image 09: Cistern with vaulted roof when first exposed.

The cistern was constructed of brick with limestone-based mortar. Excluding the vaulted ceiling, the cistern was 6' deep with a brick floor covered by plaster or mortar. In one area of the interior, a thin sheet metal lining was observed and a series of thin wood planks were laid at approximately mid-depth, slightly more than 3' below the top of the structure. These may have served as a filter system for the water stored in the cistern. Soil beneath the wood was coarse sand, which was sometimes used for filtration. Evidence for this, however, is not conclusive. An alternative explanation could be that the wood was laid after sediment had built up in the bottom of the cistern, and was used to screen the sediment out of the main water supply.

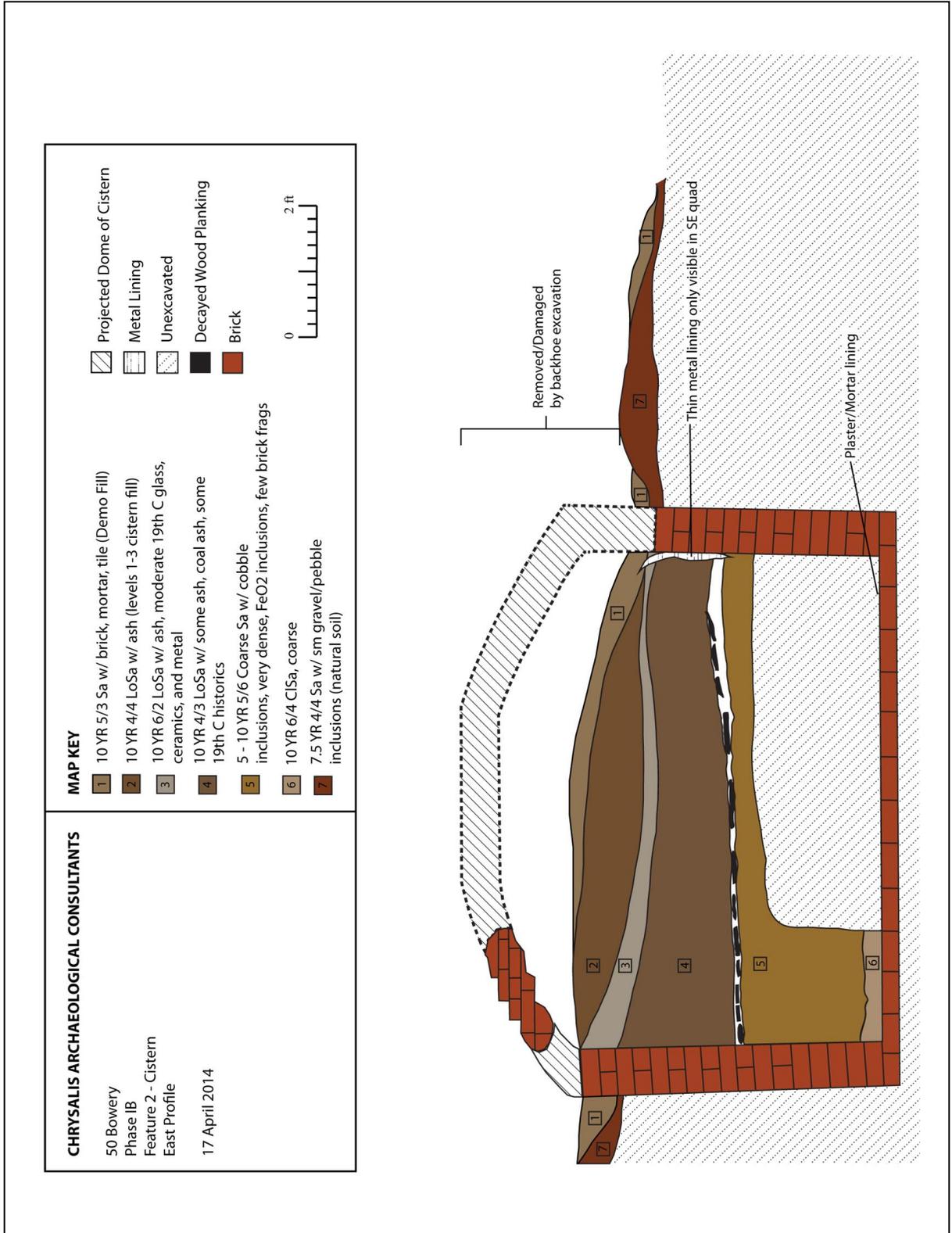
The fill inside of the cistern, above this wood layer, was distinct from the reddish sand found elsewhere throughout the site. The top layer contained a large amount of brick, tile and mortar rubble. Beneath this were two soil layers, each containing a large amount of ash and varying amounts of later nineteenth century glass, metal and ceramic artifacts. This covered a darker, moist soil with decayed shell, some ash and coal and clinker as well as earlier nineteenth century ceramic. In profile, a distinct line of ash and/or decayed shell was visible, marking a specific trash disposal event (Map 06).

In the upper level of the cistern, the artifacts were similar to those found along the wall. These included tiles from the American Encaustic Tile Company, Hotel Ware, alcohol bottles, and sherds from utilitarian storage containers, stoneware and redware. Most of the pieces from a very large, heavy redware lid were recovered and mended in the lab (Image 10). Similar types of household fixtures and hardware were also found here, including an electrical insulator. Transfer printed whiteware, a popular table ware in the mid nineteenth century was also found. Two interesting bottles, both from Germany, were found in this upper layer. The first was a stoneware “Kronthaller” mineral water bottle (Image 11). This water came from Kronthal Springs at Kronberg, Germany, where the Kronthaller Company began bottling water in 1875. The second was a wine bottle with a blob type seal reading “Bürgerspital Wurzburg”. Bürgerspital is a German wine estate still in existence today (Image 12). It has been operating since 1316 making it one of the oldest wine estates in Europe. The bottle type recovered is known as a bocksbeutel, literally a “flattened, round bottle shaped like a leather pouch for bottling the Stein wine” (Bürgerspital 2014). Two menus from the Atlantic Garden show that German wines and spirits were being served through “Bürgerspital” is not listed (Image 13).

The artifacts in the lower levels of the cistern did not contain any Hotel Ware or liquor bottles. A few bottles were found but these were likely mineral water or beer bottles. The ceramic wares were either utilitarian redware or stoneware, or common table ware such as transfer printed whiteware.

Based on its location and construction, the cistern would have been associated with an early nineteenth century structure at 50 Bowery, most likely the Theatre Hotel. The building materials suggest that it was likely built during the early to mid-nineteenth century, when the Theatre Hotel was present. The dimensions of the Theatre Hotel are not known, but the 1857 Perris Atlas, depicting the building at the time it was a stove dealership owned by Matthew and Eliza Wilkes, shows a 50’ deep building on the lot (Map 07). It seems unlikely that the Wilkes would have invested the money to expand the structure for their business. More likely they simply took over the Theatre Hotel building. The cistern’s location at about 60’ back from the building line would place it immediately behind a 50’ structure, providing convenient access to water from a rear door for the building’s inhabitants. Cisterns were not used for drinking water, as the ground and rainwater they collected was not clean enough for that purpose. Rather, the water would have been used for things like bathing, washing dishes and other task work.

The chronological distinction between artifacts in the lower and upper levels of fill within the cistern suggests that it fell into disuse before it was completely covered over. It may have been partly filled during the mid-nineteenth century as sediment built up in the bottom. Once water was more widely available via the Croton Aqueduct system, around 1842-1844. Once running water was readily available cisterns commonly fell into disuse were been filled with debris. In this instance, the debris would be from the Theatre Hotel or possibly refuse from the proprietor’s family, as the artifacts are consistent with household refuse. Typically, cisterns had a domed top that was extant at ground surface. On this site, it appears this was covered over when the Atlantic Garden was expanded in the late 1860s. Broken and worn artifacts from the Beer Garden may have been used as fill.



Map 06: Profile of the interior of the cistern structure.



Image 10: Redware lid from a utilitarian vessel.



Image 11: portion of a stoneware water bottle with its seal identifying it as from Kronthal Springs - Kronberg, Germany.



Image 12: Bocksbeutel wine bottle from Bürgerspital Wine Estate, Germany.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
G. H. Mumm.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.00
Grand Sec.....	3.75	2.00
Pommery Sec.....	3.75	2.00
Gordon Rouge.....	3.75	2.00
Charles Heidsieck...	3.75	2.00
St. Marceaux.....	3.75	2.00

WINES.

	Bottles.	Pints.
Calbstaedter.....	5.00	
Forster Freundstuck.	4.00	
Ruedesheimer Berg.	2.00	1.00
Ruedesheimer.....	2.00	
Geisenheimer.....	2.00	1.25
Binger Kulland.....	1.75	
Zelinger.....	1.50	
Neroberger.....	1.50	
Brauneberger.....	1.50	
Graefenberg.....	1.50	
Niersteiner.....	1.50	
Laubenheimer.....	1.25	
Deidesheimer.....	1.00	
Riesinger.....	1.00	.60
Raenthaler.....	1.00	
Forster Riesling.....	1.00	
Durbacher Klevner...	1.00	
Rhine Wines.....	.75	.40
" " per glass		.10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Tokayo Aszu.....	5.00	
Ruszi ".....	3.00	
Menezi ".....	3.00	
Ruszi Bot.....	1.50	

MOSEL WINES.

	Bottles.	Pints.
'84 Erdener Treppchen	1.75	
'86 " ".....	1.50	

CLARETS.

Fronsac.....	2.00	1.25
Pontet Canet.....	2.00	1.25
St. Emilion.....	1.50	.80
Beaune (A.M.C.).....	1.00	
Medoc Bordeaux.....	.75	.40
Claret per glass.....		.10

RED WINES.

Ober Ingelheimer.....	2.00	
Assmanshaeuser.....	1.25	
Zeller-rother.....	1.00	

LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

Brandy (pony).....	.20
Blackberry Brandy.....	.15
Cream of Holland Gin (A.M.C.)	.20
Holland Gin (A.M.C.).....	.20
Holland Gin.....	.15
Pepper Whiskey.....	.20
Private Stock Whiskey.....	.20
Blue Grass " (A.M.C.).....	.20
Old Rye (A.M.C.).....	.20
Hollywood No. 6 ".....	.20
Upper Ten ".....	.20
Keystone ".....	.20
Mt. Vernon ".....	.20
Old Times ".....	.20
Hollywood ".....	.15
Scotch ".....	.15
Jamaica Rum.....	.15

ALES, PORTERS AND BEERS.

Arac.....	.15
Aromatic Bitters.....	.15
Bass Ale (White Label) per bot.	.25
" (Dogs' Head) ".....	.25
Bonekamp ".....	.25
Segovia Sherry.....	.20
Gordon " (Dogs' Head) ".....	.25
" (Burke's, Guinness) ".....	.25
Imported Pilsener, per glass.	.10
Kuempel.....	.15
" Coburger ".....	.10
" Wurzburger ".....	.10
Benedictine.....	.20
Chartreuse (Green or Yellow)	.20
Weiss Beer.....	.5
Jacob Ruppert's Beer.....	.5
Curcoa.....	.20
Cr. de Menthe (Yellow or Green).	.20
Joseph Doelger's Sons Beer.	.5
Absinthe.....	.20
Annheuser Busch's Beer.....	.5
" (Frappé).....	.25
Cider.....	.5
Port Wine.....	.15
Seltzer.....	.5
Vermouth.....	.20
Soda, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale	.5

MIXED DRINKS.

Punches—	
Whiskey.....	.20
Brandy.....	.20
Claret.....	.20
Arac.....	.20
Gin.....	.15
Milk.....	.15
Gold Fizz.....	.20
Silver ".....	.20
Gin ".....	.15
Cocktails—	
Manhattan.....	.15
Matini.....	.15
Whiskey.....	.15
Egg Flipp.....	.20
Soda.....	.15
John Collins.....	.15
Tom Collins.....	.15
Sherry Cobbler.....	.20
Plain Lemonade.....	.15
Egg Noggy.....	.20
Raspberry.....	.10
Soda with Claret.....	.10
Whiskey Sour.....	.15
Pousse Café.....	.25
Sherry and Egg.....	.20

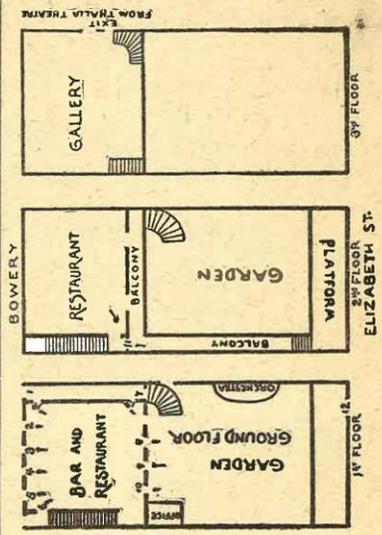
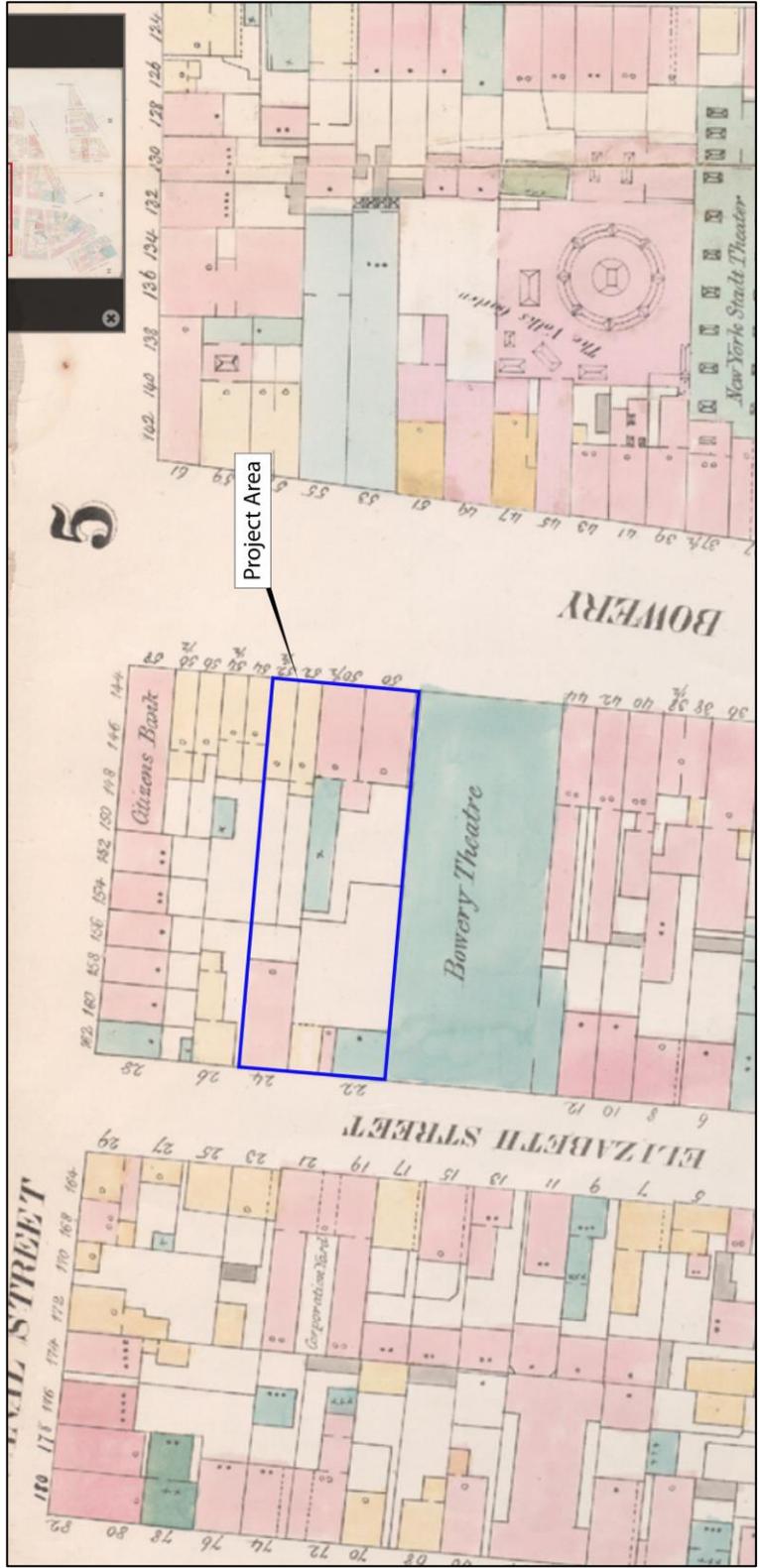


Image 13: 1896 wine and drinks menu from the Atlantic Garden.



Map 07: 1877 Perris Atlas showing the project area and historic lots configuration

Bottle deposit

Backhoe excavation with the southern third of the Project Area, near the center of the lot, uncovered a large collection of bottles (Map 02). Most of the bottles were broken, indicating that this was a trash deposit. No evidence of a structure was present, so the bottles were likely dumped in a shallow pit in the back yard of 50 Bowery. The type and manufacture technique of the bottles indicates that they were trash from the early days of the Atlantic Garden before the structure was extended to Elizabeth Street. Virtually all of the artifacts were alcohol or mineral water-type bottles manufactured with methods consistent with late nineteenth century bottle-making techniques. None were machine-manufactured, but rather were made by blowing glass into a mold, meaning they were made prior to the twentieth century, and could have been produced during the 1860s-1870s. This rather large dump may represent an area that was used for bottle disposal over a period of time.

Concrete sub-surface structure

At the rear property line of 50 Bowery a rectangular concrete sub-surface construction with a large amount of coal in the fill was exposed. This structure was located between 80' and 100' west of Bowery (Map 02). It extended 25' north and measured 4' high.

Historic documents (maps and atlases) do not indicate any structure in this location prior to the expansion of the Atlantic Garden, and a concrete slab, as observed in the modern, now demolished, structure, covered this area. From 1854 – 1876, Eliza and Matthew Wilkes owned 50 Bowery. At some point during their ownership, a stove dealership was present on the property with a coal yard in the rear. It is possible that this feature was built to contain coal for this business.

Shell deposit

A small trash deposit was found in the rear of the historic 50 Bowery lot, on the northern side of the property. It consisted of an accumulation of oyster shell located within the rear 10' of the lot. There were no other artifacts within the deposit.

The location of the shell suggests this was garbage from the early Atlantic Garden or the Theatre Hotel, perhaps from one, or a few, night's entertainment. The accumulation was located in an area that was covered by the concrete slab foundation of the expanded Atlantic Garden, and was still present when the building was recently demolished. The shells were large, which is typical of pre-twentieth century oyster shell. There is no way to determine at what point prior to the Beer Garden's expansion this trash was discarded, or to distinguish which of the two eating establishments – the Theatre Hotel or the Atlantic Garden – served the shellfish to its patrons, but it can safely be said that the oyster was the remains of several hopefully enjoyable meals served by a previous hospitality establishment to its patrons.

52-52½ Bowery

Three features were identified on the northern third of the project area that historically was 52-52½. One was the basement walls from the residential buildings present at these addresses in the early nineteenth century, uncovered in the northeast corner of the property. They had been heavily modified, but the historic fabric became visible during excavation. The second feature in this area was a thin deposit of household trash in the rear yard of 52 Bowery. The third feature found in this area was a large deposit of bottles and some ceramic trash located at the back of the property along the north wall.

Artifact deposit

In the rear of what was historically 52 Bowery, at the south edge of the lot, a thin scatter of household trash was unearthed (Map 02). Broken ceramic, food remains, coal and window glass were found here within a patch of dark soil. This soil had higher clay content, probably from organic material, such as food remains, within the deposit. The entire deposit only extended 5” deep, and was less than one foot square (Image 14)



Image 14: Small artifact scatter deposit.

The artifact deposit most likely represents a single episode of trash dumping done sometime in the later-nineteenth century. The size and shape of the feature, thin and flat, and the amount of artifacts indicate that it was not the result of an accumulation of trash over time. The earliest possible date for the deposit is 1872, which comes from one of the bottles, CC Haley & Company’s Celebrated California Pop Beer. An 1873 advertisement describes California Pop Beer as “a healthful and pleasant summer drink, which cheers but does not inebriate” (Clinton Courier, May 29, 1873). This beverage, which contained wintergreen and spruce oils, sassafras,

and ginger root in addition to more traditional beer ingredients, was patented October 29, 1872. The deposit was made sometime between that date and 1885, by which time the 52 Bowery tenement covered the entire lot (Robinson 1885).

Most of the items in the trash dump were ceramic or glass, with a small amount of architectural debris and food refuse (animal bone). Bottles were both medicinal and alcoholic, beer, wine and liquor bottles. Perhaps whoever consumed the alcohol needed something to settle their stomachs afterwards, as least two Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottles were found (Image 15). These stomach bitters were a popular medicinal drink developed by Jacob and David Hostetter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and mass marketed in 1853. It was sweetened with sugar and contained anise, coriander and other oils and vegetable bitters. Some drinking establishments sold the product by the glass it was so popular. Some of its popularity may be at least in part due its high alcohol content (47%) (NPS Midwest Archaeological Center). Dr. Hostetter's also had an expansive advertising campaign. The following is from their entry in the 1867 United States Almanac:

Hostetter's Bitters

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Slow constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom,
Agues, that, as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, -- those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread Diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive Mercury;
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these, though Mineral nostrums fail,
Means of relief at last we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

The artifacts found within the deposit suggest trash from a household context or possibly an eating establishment. The ceramics consist of the type of wares that were common in households during the early to mid-nineteenth century, such as shell-edged pearlware, and hotel-type wares that could be consistent with the type of serving dishes the Atlantic Garden would have used. Two pieces of American Encaustic Tile, produced between 1877 and 1935, match the tile found in large quantity in the Atlantic Garden basement, but could be intrusive pieces, mixed in during demolition of the present building. Given the location of the deposit at 52 Bowery, it is most likely this was trash from the residents of the tenement building, discarded sometime in the 1870s or early 1880s.



Image 15: Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottle

Basements

One of the basements utilized in the modern, recently demolished building was located in the northeast corner of the Project Area, within the 52 to 52½ Bowery lot. The conditions of the basement just prior to building demolition are described in the Phase IA document study for this project (Chrysalis 2013). At that time, a site inspection revealed some evidence of either an historic structure that had been extensively modified or elements from a deconstructed building that had been repurposed in the more modern basement. These included axe-hewn beams. Monitoring allowed for a more detailed evaluation of this structure, leading to the conclusion that the skeleton of the historic buildings at these addresses remained largely intact but were heavily modified in the twentieth century.

Backhoe excavation exposed the north, east and part of the south walls of the basement (Image 16). The north and south walls and part of the east wall were constructed of sandstone, granite and schist fieldstone secured by a sand-and-shell based mortar. The remainder of the east wall was made of brick. Specifically, the east wall consisted of a 13' segment of fieldstone and an approximately 5½' segment of brick held with limestone-based mortar. Some evidence of an additional fieldstone wall was visible to the south of the brick segment, but excavation circumstances did not allow for investigation of this area. The composition of the brick suggested the construction was early to mid-nineteenth century. The fieldstone appeared to have been of an earlier construction. No record exists of any structure at this location prior to the first decade of the nineteenth century. The brick and fieldstone walls were not integrated, which, in

conjunction with the differences in construction materials, suggests that the brick wall was built after the fieldstone wall.



Image 16: Plastered fieldstone wall and brick wall from 52 and 52½ Bowery basements.

The northern third of the Project Area where these walls were found was historically divided into two addresses: 52 and 52½ Bowery. As described in the Phase IA report, tax records indicate that by the mid-nineteenth century, structures at these addresses measured 12' wide. Tax records also indicate that there were buildings here prior to this time, but there are no details about their size. It is possible that there originally was a 13' wide structure at the north portion of the property. This building was either demolished or significantly reconstructed sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century. The brick could have been an addition built when the two 12' buildings were constructed. The total width of the basement, however, was approximately 20', suggesting the structure was originally wider; later subdivided into two buildings at 52-52½. This was not an uncommon practice during the tenement era. Likewise, the structure could have also been used for housing. The stone glimpsed to the south of the brick may have completed the 25' width.

No artifacts were found within the basement proper, but to the east of the brick portion of the wall, beneath the sidewalk, a few late-nineteenth century artifacts were collected. This area had been a sidewalk vault at some point as indicated by a wall extending east of the building line below the sidewalk. Any excavation beneath the sidewalk was not monitored, and the artifacts were collected from the fill at the building edge of the vault. Based on the artifacts, which included milk glass and machine made bottle glass, it is likely that the sidewalk vault was filled sometime around the turn of the twentieth century.

Trash deposit

A large trash deposit was found in the rear of 52½ Bowery. Excavation of the feature was not directly monitored so its dimensions are not known. Numerous artifacts were recovered from this area. These included a number of late-nineteenth century bottles and mid-nineteenth century ceramic. Several bottles from the North American Brewing Company (NABC), located on Greene Avenue in Bushwick, Brooklyn indicate that the deposit was made sometime after 1892, as this was the earliest production date for this brewery (Image 17). Although an 1885 Robinson Atlas shows structures covering the entire lot, the property must have been redeveloped after William Kramer purchased the property in 1891 in order for the trash to get beneath the floor.

Prior to Kramer, the property was owned by Sarah Boreel, who rented the buildings to tenants and used the ground floor as storefronts. At some point after Kramer purchased the 52-52½ Bowery lot, he expanded the Atlantic Garden. The Sanborn 1904 Atlas depicts the Atlantic Garden covering the entire 75' width of the lot along Bowery. Apparently, he either renovated or completely rebuilt the structures on this lot at that time. A comparison of the 1885 and 1891 atlases shows much more detail in the buildings on the latter map. This could simply be the choice of the surveyor, but may support the idea that Kramer did redevelopment work. That would account for the presence of the bottles, which could have been disposed of during the construction, beneath the new floor. This would have served the dual purpose of trash disposal for the beer garden and fill for the construction.

This interpretation is supported by the fact that the large number and type of bottles are consistent with refuse from the beer garden and not a residential tenement building. In addition to the NABC beer bottles, several mineral water bottles and numerous bottles of Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak were recovered (Image 18 and 19). Zoolak was one of the most popular of several fermented milk beverages marketed as a medicine and as a healthy beverage sold for enjoyment. Advertisements claimed Zoolak was prescribed "extensively" by medical professionals and used in leading hospitals for dyspepsia, fevers, kidney and liver problems, and diabetes, as well as being a "favorite drink at all soda fountains" (Cornell and Shober 1900). It was also recommended for personal use as a digestive and sleep aid, or for consumption "alone in a glass, with a spoon, or ... with rice, crackers or bread or with fresh berries" (Telford and Armington 1908). While a few bottles of Zoolak might represent residential trash, the large number found here, particularly in conjunction with the beer bottles, points more towards a hospitality establishment.

The ceramic recovered from the same general area includes utilitarian stonewares and redwares as well as pearlware tablewares. The table wares tend towards a slightly earlier date than the bottles, most being produced sometime in the early nineteenth century. However, ceramic is typically used over a long period of time, so these earlier production dates do not represent the date the pieces were discarded. It is likely that both bottles and ceramic were deposited at the same time.

Another interesting item found in this area was a large, thick graphite pencil. The object had a tapered end and appears to be a writing implement. It could have been used to write menus on a board or indicate when orders were ready for pick up by the wait staff. There may also have been games played at the beer garden in which the scores, or bets, were written on a large board with this type of pencil. The Atlantic Garden contained several bars, a shooting gallery, bowling alleys and billiard tables.



Image 17: North American Brewing Company bottle.



Image 18: Bottle of Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak.

Dr. DADIRRIAN'S ZOOOLAK

OR MATZON.

FERMENTED MILK FOOD.

To avoid imitations
always specify **ZOOOLAK.**

SUPERIORITY of ZOOOLAK over Kumyss :

One bottle of ZOOOLAK is equal to two bottles of Kumyss in nourishment.

ZOOOLAK contains NO carbonic acid gas.

TO BE MADE like Kumyss, mix ZOOOLAK half-and-half with vichy or any carbonated water.

ZOOOLAK is made from pure sterilized cow's whole milk only, by a special process. It is a most easily digested and nutritious food, and a refreshing beverage both in health and sickness.

ZOOOLAK does not curdle like ordinary milk, and is readily retained by the most delicate stomachs which reject nearly every other form of nourishment.

IT IS PRESCRIBED extensively by the medical profession for their patients, and used constantly in the leading hospitals with marked results during the past fifteen years.

ZOOOLAK is invaluable in Dyspepsia, all Fevers, acute and chronic Kidney and Liver troubles. Safe food in Diabetes Mellitus. A great builder. A glassful at bedtime produces restful sleep.

ZOOOLAK is a favorite drink at all soda fountains.

For further information send for literature.

OUR OTHER PREPARATIONS ARE

VIN SHARTONE Tonic Wine with Calisaya Bark, (No Coca, No Kola.)

MATZOL, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Zoolak.

Offices of Dr. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO.

New York, 73 Lexington Avenue.

Philadelphia, 1822 Croskey St. Chicago, 3830 Langley Ave.

When writing advertisers, please mention CORNELL & SHOBER'S DIRECTORY,

Image 19: An ad for Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak

Elizabeth Street

Based on the findings of the Phase IA documentary study, Chrysalis did very little monitoring of excavation on the Elizabeth Street side of the lot. Two areas, however, deserve mention: the location of the basement walls for 22 and 24 Elizabeth Street and the basement structure and artifacts found at 26 Elizabeth Street (Chrysalis 2013).

22-24 Elizabeth Street

Basement walls from the buildings at both 22 and 24 Elizabeth Street were uncovered during the initial excavation at the site. The rear walls of both buildings were located at 35' from the front building line on Elizabeth Street. The wall at the rear of 22 Elizabeth was constructed of concrete as was the party wall between 22 and 24. At the rear of 24 Elizabeth, the wall was brick. The basement stairs and front basement wall of the latter property was exposed at a later date, and appeared to be constructed of early-modern building materials, including brick and concrete. The only artifacts observed from this area were associated with the modern Chinese restaurant that occupied the building prior to its demolition.

26 Elizabeth Street

The building at 26 Elizabeth Street was not demolished for the present project, but excavation exposed the exterior foundation walls. The south wall was composed of sandstone, granite and schist fieldstone with a sand-and-shell based mortar in a deteriorating state. The rear wall was constructed of brick with limestone mortar. Tax records show a structure on this lot by 1806. The south wall of the building is consistent with construction in this time period, indicating that the present foundation is from no later than the first decade of the nineteenth century. The Boos family, who owned in and lived at this address in the first quarter of that century, possibly constructed it.

The rear brick wall may have been at least partly constructed at a later date given the difference in materials. Excavation circumstances did not allow for observation of the entire wall, but there was at least one doorway, indicating that at some point there was another sub-surface space beyond the current structure. The 1891 Bromley Atlas shows an approximately 25' square, one-story structure at the rear of the 50' building (Map 03). The brick may have been a modification to 26 Elizabeth to allow access to an additional basement space.

A small number of material remains were collected from this area. These included ceramic, shell and window glass. Most of the ceramic dates to the early nineteenth century. Given the late nineteenth century construction in this area, these artifacts were most likely re-deposited when the basement space was filled in, probably by William Kramer as part of the renovations to/remodeling of the space subsequent to his purchase of the remainder of the Project Area in 1891.

III. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As predicted by the Phase IA report, archaeological monitoring identified several features in the rear yard areas of the various historical properties within the project area.

No definitive evidence of the Bull's Head Tavern was uncovered. Archaeological monitoring revealed a record of the nineteenth century through early twentieth century occupation and use of the property. On the Elizabeth Street side of the property the basement walls from the nineteenth century residential buildings at 22 and 24 Elizabeth Street were exposed. Deposits and foundation walls from 52 – 52½ Bowery and most notably the basement and materials from the famed Atlantic Garden were documented.

The Atlantic Garden was a well-known and popular establishment (Image 20). It was one of the top establishments in the area of its kind. Not only did it serve the local German immigrant community it was a noted tourist spot within New York City particularly for German visitors. At the Atlantic Garden patrons could sample authentic German fare, food and drink and entertainment. Serving dishes, cooking utensils, drinking mugs, beverage bottles and food remains; as well as parts of the building architecture (i.e. plumbing, tiling, lighting) were all recovered. Many of these artifacts are intact. Together with the documentary history these add to our understanding of the continuity of over two centuries of use at this site. They also provide insight into the tavern culture of the period. It is interesting to note that medicinal tonics were present in notable volume prior to prohibition. These tonics contained a high alcohol content and were often consumed to skirt the ban on alcoholic beverages. Likewise, as many of the tonics discovered seem to have been used to alleviate stomach and digestive disorders.

The 50 Bowery property has a history as long as the Bowery itself. The Bowery was the road into New York City; lined with taverns, establishments for travelers to obtain a meal and drink or rest for the night as well as conduct business. The archaeological work undertaken at this site has provided invaluable information about its history and the character of the Bowery. Although the eighteenth century tavern was not recovered, the site's nineteenth century history of continued use by hospitality establishments has now been enhanced with the material remains used within those businesses. The history and materials provide a tangible link between past and present, highlighting a continuity of New York City's neighborhoods, immigrant communities and multi-cultural character. The tradition of a place to dine and have drink or find a place to stay for the night was continued with the Theatre Hotel and the Atlantic Garden, the future 50 Bowery Hotel, currently under construction.

Based on the depth of excavation for the new hotel complex along with the monitoring and recovery of the material remains from the areas of the site where potential eighteenth and nineteenth century materials were recovered, the site no longer retains a potential for the recovery of significant material remains. Therefore, any future development/work on site would not require additional archaeological testing.



Image 20: Cover of an 1896 program from the Atlantic Garden.

IV. REFERENCES

Bromley, George W.

1891 *Atlas of the City of New York*. New York, New York.

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

2013 Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 50 Bowery (Block 202, Lot 23), New York, New York. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission, City of New York

1973 Soho-Cast Iron Historic District Designation Report. Report on file with the City Of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Google

2013 Map of the City of New York.

Perris, William.

1857 Map of the City of New York.

Appendix A:
Archaeological Scope of Work



To: David Ho, Jonathan Chu and Lauren Chu, 50 Bowery Holdings, LLC
From: Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., President
Re: Phase IB Proposal for 50 Bowery Street, New York, New York
Date: January 24, 2014 (revised)

The following revised proposal is based upon the conference call held January 22, 2014 regarding potential Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring services for the 50 Bowery Street, New York, NY site.

Chrysalis makes the following recommends that will allow the project to move forward in a manner that is consistent with the needs of the project, but also, helps to answer the lingering questions raised in the Phase IA Documentary Report and community concerns.

1. Limited archaeological monitoring in the area that the Bull's Head Tavern once stood
2. Provide "on call" service for the remainder of the excavation of the new basement area
3. No laboratory analysis on the material remains recovered, unless specifically directed by the project lead
4. Produce a limited "Technical Field Memorandum" based on the monitoring and on-call service

Task 01: Monitoring in the area of the former Bull's Head Tavern

Chrysalis would be on site monitoring all excavation work in targeted areas of where the Bull's Head Tavern was presumably located. As based on the information gathered in the Phase IA Report, this would be along the Bowery Street side foundation of 50 Bowery, a limited portion of the adjoining southeastern property line and a portion of the area that would have formed the backyard of the Bull's Head Tavern (Map 01). The archaeologist would be on site to document any potential material and/or feature remains from the former Tavern.

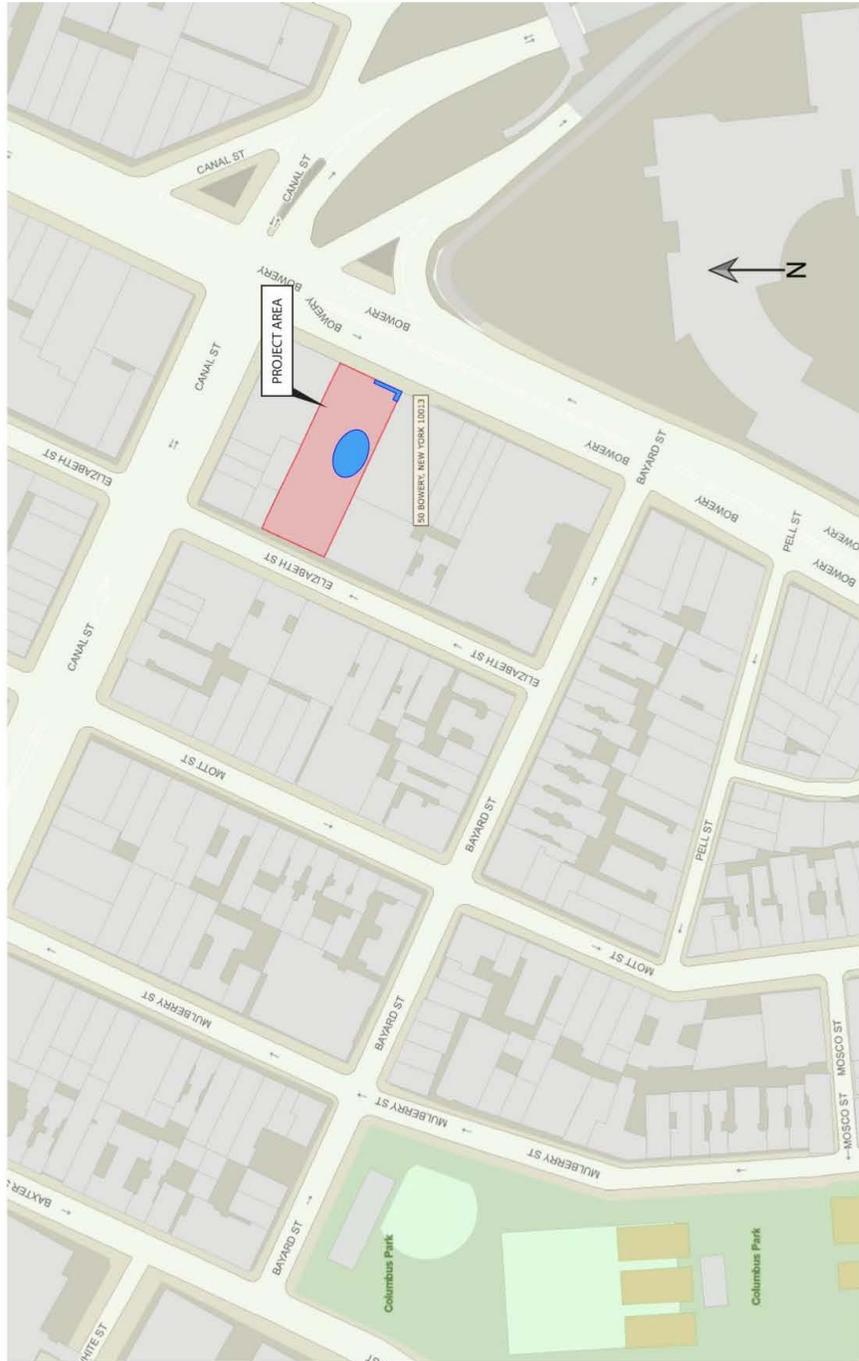
Typical within New York City, cultural remains are encountered from two feet and twelve feet below surface. The archaeological monitor would be on site only until the above noted excavation depth is reached. The archaeologist will be on call should anything significant be exposed beyond the 12 feet below surface depth.

Monitoring will require a Field Director (FD) for the duration of the excavation work in the area targeted areas. The total number of hours is ultimately based upon the General Contractor's timeframe, but an estimate is provided below. The Principal Investigator (PI) will likely visit the site on a limited basis.

New York
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234-4322
Phone: 718.645.3962

info@chrysalisarchaeology.com
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Rhode Island
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354



Map 01: Project area. Note area in blue is the potential location of the Bull's Head Tavern

During excavation monitoring, the FD will document any material remains (artifacts) uncovered. These remains will not be removed from site, only recorded in the field notes and photographed. Any feature remains (i.e. foundation walls, wells, privies, etc.) will be photographed and mapped.

If a significantly large feature (i.e. several historic walls) is exposed, an additional Field Technician may be required to assist with the documentation. Also, depending on the significance of the find, the project may consider inviting the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) to view the site. This would only happen after consultation with the project leaders.

Taking into account the following assumptions:

- a) Excavation in the targeted area of the Bull’s Head Tavern will require five business days.
- b) No significant feature remains will be uncovered
- c) No material remains will be kept for analysis

Task 02: On-Call Services

Chrysalis will maintain an “on call” status. If the project uncovers significant material and/or feature remains, excavation in that specific area will cease, in that specific area, until the archaeologist can come to site and make an assessment as to significance.

If the discovery is deemed significant, Chrysalis will notify the project lead immediately and make recommendation(s) for the next step(s). Chrysalis may request that the LPC be notified of a significant discovery. However, as with the monitoring of The Bull’s Head Tavern, material remains will not be collected for analysis, unless directed by the project lead. Only field documentation will occur. Depending on the size of the discovery, the archaeologist may require the assistance of additional field support, but this would only be done after approval of the project lead.

Taking into account the following assumptions:

- a) Chrysalis will be called to site no more than twenty hours during the duration of the project.
- b) No significant material and/or feature deposits will be uncovered – thus eliminating the need for additional field support
- c) Material remains will not require additional laboratory analysis

Task 03: Limited Technical Field Memorandum

Chrysalis will produce a limited Technical Field Memorandum that will document what transpired in the field. This will not be a typical Phase IB report as there will not be any analysis of the material remains that may have been exposed. The memorandum will document the field work and include basic interpretation of the archaeology and the overall site. Only a digital copy of the report will be produced.

Thank you for your consideration of our firm in this endeavor.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alyssa Loorya". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A.
President

Appendix B:
Artifact DataBase

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
1	1	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Glass		Embossed	colorless			mold blown; oval with flat front and 2 beveled corners and a rounded back; "CAP OZ" embossed at base in front; collared ring finish
1	2	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			brown		early 1900	mouth blown, prescription finish that is warped on one side
1	3	1	Household	Bottle, Wine	Common Glass			dark olive/black			mouth blown, up-tooled double ring finish
1	4	1	Household	Container Glass	Glass			colorless			multi-sided container with lip for possible lid
3	1	16	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			light aqua			mold blown bottle, partially mended, oil finish
3	2	1	Household	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Flow Printed	blue	Floral	1835-1925	
3	3	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Porcelain	Hotel Ware	Molded Pattern	white	multi-sided	1860-present	
3	4	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1762-1820	
3	5	4	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	thick walled flat base sherds
3	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	
3	7	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	
3	8	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	
3	9	1	Household	Hollowware	Porcelain	Bone China	Molded Pattern			1795-present	multi-sided vessel, thin walled, possibly teaware of some kind
3	10	1	Household	Hollowware	Porcelain	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted	gold	Banded		single gold band painted on interior beneath lip

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
3	11	1	Household	Flatware	Porcelain	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Painted	gold	Banded		possibly a large dish, single gold band painted on interior beneath lip, body is fluted with raised garland along rim
3	12	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			light aqua			two-piece mold blown oval bottle with open pontil scar (somewhat fire polished), part of finish present, a reinforced prescription finish; heavily patinated
3	13	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering		"REE__" embossed on fragment
3	14	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive/black			double ring finish, rounded lip and down-tooled string rim
3	15	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Common Glass			light aqua			fragment of circle-shaped glass, 3.5" diameter
3	16	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Common Glass			light aqua			fragment of circle-shaped glass, 2.75" diameter
3	17	1	Architectural	Plate Glass	Glass			colorless			.5 cm thick, corner section present
3	18	1	Architectural	Window Glass	Glass			light aqua			
3	19	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	White Ball Clay	Molded Pattern		Ribbed		5/64" bore hole, bottom half of bowl is ribbed, upper portions missing too much to tell pattern
3	20	1	Indeterminate	Coral	coral						possibly used as ballast
3	21	1	Furnishings	Valve	Copper Alloy						valve fixture (like that on the side of a house to attach hose)
3	22	1	Hardware	Drawer Pull	Metal						heavily rusted
3	23	1	Faunal	Bone	Bone						indeterminate species; calcined
3	24	4	Household	Platter/Dish	Refined Earthenw	Whitew	Flow Printed	blue	Geometric	1835-1925	look to be from same vessel but

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
					are	are			Pattern		pieces do not mend
3	25	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Transfer- printed	blue	Diaper	1783-1830	
3	26	2	Ornament/D ecorative	Vase	Stonewar e	Unident ified Stonew are	Green Glaze	light green			ovoid base, partially mended vessel; gray bodied
3	27	3	Architectural	Pipe, Sewer/Wate r	Coarse Earthenw are	Unident ified Coarse Earthen ware	Stamped	brown	Lettering	1833-?	stamped with company logo "Greenwich Pottery/Iron Stone Drain Pipe/West 18th St/ New York"
3	28	1	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	White Granite	Molded Pattern			1842-1930	thin impressed band below rim, not circle shaped but number of edges unknown
3	29	2	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	White Granite	Molded Pattern		Floral	1842-1930	scalloped rim with floral elements molded at the rim indentation
3	30	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	Cream ware	Dipt	brown, yellow, blue	Banded	1770-1820	thin brown bands between alternating thicker yellow and blue bands on cream background
3	31	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	Cream ware	Dipt	brown, blue	Banded	1770-1820	thin brown bands above thicker blue band
3	32	1	Household	Cup	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Molded Pattern		Fluted	1775-1840	
3	33	4	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Transfer- printed	blue	Floral	1783-1830	heavy printed pattern, pieces do not mend but most likely from same vessel
3	34	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Dipt	blue		1775-1850	solid blue background color
3	35	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Dipt	blue		1775-1850	solid blue background color
3	36	2	Household	Indetermina te	Refined Earthenw	Pearlwa re	Indetermina te			1775-1840	partially mended

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
					are						
3	37	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate			1775-1840	
3	38	1	Household	Indeterminate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate			1775-1840	
3	39	2	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	blue	Shell Edge, Unscaloped, Impressed Repetitive	1840s-1860s	partially mended
3	40	4	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	partially mended
3	41	3	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware/White ware				1815-1860	
3	42	3	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	blue	Shell Edge, Unscaloped, Impressed Repetitive	1840s-1860s	
3	43	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	blue	Shell Edge, Unscaloped, Impressed Repetitive	1840s-1860s	
3	44	1	Household	Platter/Dish	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	blue	Shell Edge, Unscaloped, Impressed Repetitive	1840s-1860s	
3	45	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated				plain, unglazed
3	46	3	Household	Plate	Ironstone	White Granite				1830-1900	partially mended, maker mark on exterior base "PORCELAIN A LA FRANCAISE"
4	1	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied					iridescent brown slipped interior
4	2	1	Hardware	Spike	Metal						heavily rusted
4	3	2	Electrical	Insulator	Porcelain					1878-1970	
4	4	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
4	5	1	Indeterminate	Container Glass	Milk Glass					1743-present	
4	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Porcelain	Porcelain, Soft Paste	Molded Pattern		Scalloped	1745-1795	
4	7	1	Household	Saucer	Porcelain	Porcelain, Chinese Export	Painted	blue and red	Imari Style	1700-1780	
4	8	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Flow Painted	blue	Indeterminate	1835-1925	
4	9	1	Household	Utensil	Copper Alloy		Finial		Indeterminate		utensil handle with decorative element at end of handle, indeterminate decoration
4	10	5	Household	Container Glass	Common Glass			dark green			
4	11	2	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass			light aqua			light patina
4	12	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Glass			colorless			
4	13	12	Faunal	Bone	Bone						indeterminate species, small animals
4	14	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded Pattern		Scalloped	1815-present	
4	15	1	Household	Dish	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Indeterminate			1775-1840	
4	16	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Unidentified Stoneware	Glazed	grey			greyish beige glaze on both sides, tan colored paste
4	17	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Unidentified Stoneware	Green Glaze				tall, narrow vessel
4	18	8	Household	tile, wall/floor	Refined Earthenware			multi	multi	1880-1935	American Encaustic Tiling Co. tiles, some plain, some faience
4	19	1	Household	Dish	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Slip Decorated	yellow	Trailed Slip	up to 1850	

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
4	20	3	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	Hotel Ware				1860-present	partially mended
4	21	2	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	Hotel Ware				1860-present	partially mended
4	22	1	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	Hotel Ware				1860-present	oval plate or platter
4	23	1	Indetermina te	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenw are	Redwar e	Unglazed				thick walled coarse earthenware, unglazed on both sides
5	1	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass		Embossed	light green	Lettering		mold blown, prescription finish, "Die Keisserliche Privilegirt Attonatische W. Kronessents" "The Royal (Kaiser) Privileged Altona Essence"
5	2	1	Household	Dish	Porcelain	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
5	3	1	Household	Dish	Ironstone	Ironsto ne/Ston e China	Undecorate d			1870-1960s	makers mark on base "John Maddock & Sons, Staffordshire Potteries, ENGLAND"
5	4	1	Household	Plate	Ironstone	Hotel Ware	Undecorate d			1860-present	"HOTEL" stamped on base
5	5	2	Household	Flatware	Ironstone	Hotel Ware	Undecorate d			1860-present	partially mended
5	6	1	Household	Plate	Ironstone	White Granite	Molded Pattern		Fluted	1842-1930	
5	7	1	Household	Plate	Ironstone	Ironsto ne/Ston e China				1842-present	
5	8	1	Household	Flatware	Porcelain	Hotel Ware	Undecorate d			1860-present	

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
5	9	1	Household	Flatware	Porcelain	Hotel Ware	Undecorated			1860-present	
5	10	1	Household	Bowl	Ironstone	Hotel Ware	Undecorated			1860-present	
5	11	1	Household	Saucer	Porcelain	Hotel Ware	Undecorated			1860-present	
5	12	1	Household	Bottle, Wine	Common Glass			dark olive/black			mouth blown, indeterminate pontil
5	13	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass		Applied Color Label	light aqua			applied paper label but unclear what is printed, cup mold blown with patent finish
5	14	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark green			mold blown with crown finish, indeterminate pontil
5	15	12	Faunal	Bone	Bone						indeterminate species
5	16	3	Household	Saucer	Ironstone	Ironstone/Stone China				1865-1877	Makers Mark on base, partially mends
5	17	1	Household	Saucer	Ironstone	White Granite				1870-1960s	impressed makers mark, John Maddock & Sons/Burslem Staffordshire
5	18	2	Household	Saucer	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware				1775-1840	partially mends
5	19	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	blue	Floral	1815-1915	
5	20	1	Household	Tableware, General	Porcelain	Unidentified Porcelain	Painted, Overglaze		Indeterminate		20th century porcelain
5	21	2	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass			light aqua			light patina
6	1	2	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Floral		lug handle. Larger piece with handle and painted decoration from FS 18 (mixed strats incl

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
											FS 6)
6	2	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Floral		probably same vessel as Cat 1; from FS 18
6	3	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	slip	light brown, orangish-tan		body	interior slip is orangish-tan, exterior light brown
6	4	2	Household	Cup	Porcelain	Indeterminate					Mend. Small, cylindrical cup with mark where handle has broken off
6	5	5	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					mend. Flower pot or storage container
6	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					probably goes with Cat 5
6	7	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied					burnt interior glaze, light blue glass melted/fused to exterior. Not decoration because it extends over the edge of the sherd
6	8	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold
6	9	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
6	10	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Milk Glass						
6	11	1	Household	Hollowware	glass			indeterminate			very heavy patina. Dark olive or brown glass. Heavy handle - could be mug or pitcher
6	12	5	Hardware	Nail	Iron						square
6	13	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						sturdy spiral wire, may be coated or may have been in plaster
6	14	8	Faunal	Bone							poultry, 7 long bones, one breastbone.

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
6	15	1	Household	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	brown	Banded	1775-1850	small, flared foot ring
6	16	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	small foot ring, part of body
6	17	2	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	minimal rounded foot ring
6	18	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	designated as ironstone due to bluish cast - could be hotel ware
6	19	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
6	20	1	Household	Dish	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	probably ironstone - thinner than the hotel ware
7	1	1	Household	Platter/Dish	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	flat base. "HOTEL" stamped on base
7	2	2	Household	Platter/Dish	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	Mend. Flat base . "HOTEL" stamped on base
7	3	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	could be ironstone? Minimal foot ring
7	4	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	could be ironstone?
7	5	1	Household	bottle, mineral water	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1856-1861	blob top applied finish; snap case manufacture; "MINERAL WATER", "HONESDALE GLASSWORKS PA"
8	1	1	Household	Plate	Porcelain	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
8	2	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Mottled Glaze	brown on red base			glazed on both surfaces, interior has splotch of brown

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
8	3	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						long, thin, narrow strip of copper, patinated
8	4	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering		mold blown, embossed but only "S" visible, possible mends
8	5	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering		mold blown, embossed but only "B/TU/112 WA/N.Y." is visible, possible mends
8	6	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
8	7	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua		1840-1920	post bottom molded
8	8	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua		1810-1880	two-piece hinge mold, mold seem extends across base of bottle
8	9	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			blob finish, mouth blown
8	10	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			blob finish, mouth blown
8	11	1	Household	Bottle, Beer/Soda	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1840-1920	post bottom molded, "W. EAGLE/VESTRY, VARICK, & CANAL STS/PREM'M SODA WATER/UNION GLASSWORKS/PHIL A"
8	12	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	light aqua	Lettering		mold blow, blob finish, "MEYER & ROTTMAN NEW YORK"
8	13	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			very light aqua			mouth blown, very high kick-up
8	14	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	plaster		Molded Pattern		grooved		looks like vessel foot, but made out of plaster, unglazed and untreated
8	15	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold; flattened string rim
8	16	1	Household	Bottle,	Common			dark olive			turn mold; broken just above base of

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
				Liquor	Glass						neck
8	17	7	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown; large sherds. All small sherds discarded in the field
8	18	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			fragment; blown
8	19	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold; part of shoulder intact
8	20	4	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold; substantial amount of body intact
8	21	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			top of push-up broken; may be sand pontil
8	22	4	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			push-up only. Mamelon but also rough surface that could be sand pontil
8	23	4	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			push-up and some resting point. Possibly turn-mold. Mamelon but some roughness similar to sand pontil
8	24	2	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			mend. Blown. Could be iron pontil
8	25	3	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown; body and partial resting point with minimal push- up
8	26	8	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			mostly complete base; blown; mamelon, probably turn mold but roughness around mamelon in center of push-up
8	27	16	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown. Complete base; mamelon, probably turn mold.
8	28	1	Household	Bottle,	Common			dark olive			Blown. Complete finish , neck &

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
				Liquor	Glass						shoulder. Champagne-style shoulder and finish. Visible stretch marks on neck
8	29	2	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown. Complete finish & neck with shoulder fragment. Champagne-style shoulder and finish. Visible stretch marks on neck
8	30	27	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			complete finish, mostly complete neck. Blown. Champagne finish, some with flat top, some with sloped top. Most necks have visible stretch marks
8	31	21	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown. Complete finish with partial neck. Champagne finish, some with flat top, some with sloped top. Most necks have stretch marks
8	32	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			Incomplete circumference. Blown. Champagne finish with flat top.
8	33	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown. Complete finish & neck with bore-portion of cork. Champagne finish with uneven flat top. Visible stretch marks on neck

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
8	34	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown. Complete finish & neck with cork. Cork extends above and on top of lip, abruptly narrows where it enters bore. Champagne finish, uneven flat top. Visible stretch marks on neck
8	35	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			amber			Heavily patinated, no visible seams. Down-tooled, two-part applied finish
9	1	7	Architectural	Window Glass	glass		Painted	red	Indeterminate		traces of red paint, no discernable pattern
9	2	2	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	MEND- complete plate. Small foot ring. Makers mark: "Ironstone China" inside shield with crown on top, "Powell & Bishop" on garland at base of shield
9	3	2	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	Mend
9	4	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	"HOTEL" with "E" below stamped on bottom
9	5	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	small foot ring
9	6	4	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	Marly. Could be hotel ware
9	7	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	".EL" stamped on base
9	8	2	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	Marly & Cavetto
9	9	1	Household	Flatware	Refined	Ironsto				1840-1930	

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
					Earthenware	ne/Stone China					
9	10	2	Household	cup	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	MEND
9	11	3	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	probably mug or cup
9	12	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	probably mug or cup
9	13	1	Sanitary	Chamber Pot	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				1815-present	flared pedestal base
9	14	1	Household	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Mottled Glaze	brown	Banded		cylindrical vessel; most of glaze is chipped off; horizontal bands around body
9	15	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	blue	Landscape	1815-1915	Thin Marly. Landscape decoration extends almost to rim. Border with linked chain and ovals
9	16	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	blue	Romantic Scenery	1815-1915	Printed maker's mark: "-- Mayer", "-- Upon Trent" (prob. Thomas Mayer, Stoke Upon Trent) Could be Canova
9	17	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	slip	brown	Lettering		brown slip on exterior; "-- W & Co", "--lymouth" impressed on shoulder
9	18	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	slip	brown, orangish tan			interior slip is orangish tan, exterior is brown, possibly iron oxide wash
9	19	1	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Albany slip	dark metallic brown			

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
9	20	2	Architectural	Tile	terra cotta		Painted	yellow	floral geometric	1877-1935	small square tiles with differing abstract/geometric vaguely floral designs. Raised letters on rear: "A.E.T. Co Limited" (American Encaustic Tiling Company), "No. 4" on one, "No. 5" on other
9	21	1	Architectural	Tile	terra cotta					1877-1935	partial tile, rectangular. No decoration but same composition as cat 20. "No. 18" in raised lettering on rear. Note Cats 20 & 21 are samples. Discarded a number of tiles on site
9	22	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass		Embossed	brown	Lettering	1853-1958	Square bottle, tooled finish; Key mold base On side panel: "Dr. J Hostetter's Stomach Bitters"; On base: "McKee & Co." and "2"
9	23	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass			brown			probably a Dr. Hostetter's Bitters bottle; tooled finish
9	24	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass			brown			square bottle, corner; probably Dr. Hostetter's Bitters
9	25	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			flat piece, no patina
9	26	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			flat resting point with raised dots around circumference; cup mold? No seams on base
9	27	2	Household	Drinking Vessel	glass			clear			cut or pressed panels
9	28	1	Household	Drinking	glass			clear			cut or pressed

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
				Vessel							panels on base
9	29	4	Household	Bottle, Beer	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1872-?	MEND; On side: "--RN-- BEER"; "TRADE MARK"; "--TED"; "OCT 29th 187-"; On base: "THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD". Appears to be CC Haley & Co Celebrated California Pop Beer Patented Oct 29th 1872
9	30	2	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
9	31	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
9	32	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass			clear			
9	33	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Common Glass			aqua			pressed six(?) sided panels. Could be bottle shoulder, dish or lid
9	34	5	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			
9	35	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			turn mold
9	36	7	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass			light aqua			
9	37	1	Architectural	glass	glass		Etched		geometric floral		acid etching?
9	38	2	Architectural	privacy glass	glass		molded		Ribbed		thin, continuous raised ribs.
9	39	1	Tools & Equipment	graphite pencil	Graphite						thick pencil
9	40	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	clay						6/64"
9	41	1	Tools & Equipment	vise	Iron						

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
10	1	10	Household	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	slip	dark brown			mended except for two sherds in separate bag. Very large, heavy lid with knob and center covered with crackled/puckered brown slip
10	2	1	Household	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					
10	3	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	slip	light brown, tan			cylindrical vessel; tan interior slip, light brown exterior slip
10	4	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	blue	Floral	1815-1915	
10	5	1	Household	bottle, mineral water	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	slip	tan	Lettering	1875-?	Mended. Circular stamp: "KRONTHALER MINERAL BR" with lyre in center; "--THALER ----L QUELLEN ---- - HIEMAN-" and one additional illegible line. On rear, stamped "N 6"
10	6	5	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			mend. Push-up appears to be separate from resting point (indented ridge between the two)
10	7	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark olive			possibly turn mold
10	8	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			
10	9	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			
10	10	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			lime green			flattened string rim.
10	11	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			applied finish (club sauce finish?)

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
10	12	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			partial. Flat resting point
10	13	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass		Embossed	clear	Lettering		"400" embossed on base; small, ovoid bottle
10	14	1	Hardware	electrical insulator	Refined Earthenware?		glazed	clear			
10	15	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						bottle top or part of lighting equipment
10	16	1	Furnishings	light bulb	glass, copper alloy						glass fuse, screw cap and electrical contact
10	17	1	Furnishings	light bulb	glass, copper alloy						screw cap, electrical contact and thick aqua glass
10	18	1	Household	Bottle, Wine	Common Glass		Stamped	amber			complete bottle with shard missing from neck & finish. Blob seal with embossed lettering: "Burger Spital Wurzburg" and flower (?) in center; flattened string rim
10	19	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	flat base
11	1	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay						4/64"
11	2	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China	Transfer-printed	gray	Floral	1840-1915	
11	3	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware/White ware	Slip Decorated	blue, tan	annular	1775-1850	
11	4	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	dark brown			exterior unglazed
11	5	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	glass		Embossed	clear	Lettering	1851-1900	tooled finish with prescription lip; concentric circles around stylized "ACD" initials on body. "Albert C. Dung New York. Established 1851.

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
											Trademark" in consecutive circles. No seam on base
11	6	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
11	7	1	Household	bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering		"--RRINS" probably Lea & Perrins
11	8	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			
11	9	1	Indetermina te	Indetermina te	glass		molded	clear			possibly a handle. Piece is faceted. Interior is shattered
11	10	1	Furnishings	lighting glass	glass			clear			small thin-bodied tube with traces of copper on interior
11	11	1	Indetermina te	Indetermina te	glass			clear			
11	12	1	Indetermina te	Indetermina te	glass		frosted				one edge has very slight lip. Possibly a lighting globe
11	13	1	Furnishings	light bulb	copper alloy, glass						glass fuse, screw cap and electrical contact with small amount of light bulb glass in socket
11	14	1	Indetermina te	Indetermina te	copper						small, round circular item. Flat piece with two small rectangular prongs on one side, very short, exterior- threaded shaft on other side. Maybe a plug for something?
12	1	1	Faunal	Bone							large mammal rib
12	2	1	Faunal	Bone							mammal
12	3	1	Faunal	Bone							poultry pelvis
12	4	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			olive			flattened string rim

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
12	5	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware				base	flower pot or storage container
12	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied					
12	7	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	molded				thin horizontal ridge
13	1	1	Household	Creamer	Porcelain	porcelain, indeterminate	Printed & Painted	blue	Floral	1869-?	small pitcher with partly solid handle, painted band on edge of handle and below rim, flowers on upper body. Base has maker's mark "L Straus & Sons New York" around a crown, "vitrified" on ribbon below crown, "England" and "Mildred" below
13	2	1	Household	Cup	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	no handle
13	3	3	Faunal	Bone							cow
13	4	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			small, square, thin bodied bottle with chamfered corners
13	5	1	Medical	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	amber	Lettering	1853-1958	key-mold base with "A" embossed in center; "DR J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS" on side; large square bottle with slightly chamfered corners; tooled finish

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
13	6	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			olive			push-up appears to be separate piece from resting point: post-bottom mold? but no visible side seams. Flattened string rim; deep vertical stretch marks; gold patina
13	7	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold; flattened string rim
13	8	2	Household	pressure cooker	copper, iron						large copper lid with broken iron handle
13	9	1	Household	pressure cooker	copper, iron						medium copper lid with iron handle
13	10	1	Household	pressure cooker	copper, iron						small lid with broken iron handle
13	11	1	Household	pressure cooker	Iron						broken iron handle
13	12	1	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Floral		Molded rim. Mends with FS 6 cat 1, bagged with FS 6.
13	13	1	Furnishings	lighting fixture	copper						dome shaped, looks like table lamp shade or possibly wall sconce
13	14	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy, glass						looks like base of light bulb but has flat sheet of glass across opening where base of glass bulb should go
13	15	1	Hardware	door fastener	Copper Alloy						plate/track for door chain
14	1	1	Household	mug, beer	glass		molded		Paneled		complete base & handle; panels around base and on bottom of body
14	2	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			
14	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua			tooled finish

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
14	4	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			blown; two-part applied finish with down-tooled lip
14	5	1	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass			aqua			
14	6	1	Faunal	Bone							rodent mandible with three teeth
14	7	1	Faunal	Bone							mammal rib, cut
14	8	2	Faunal	Bone							mammal long bone (one is metatarsal?), broken
14	9	2	Faunal	Bone							large mammal, possibly cow, shoulder?
14	10	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Iron						small square cross-shaped item
14	11	1	Hardware	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						plumbing item? Small thin hollow cylinder, slightly tapered, with screw threads inside
14	12	1	Hardware	knob	Copper Alloy						small metal knob with decorative center of ceramic or other material
14	13	1	Hardware	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						possibly a shutter hinge or decorative piece. Curved question-mark shape, broken at straight end. Some impressed numbers and possibly letters on one side of straight piece: 55? Straight segment is grooved on edge
14	14	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy						very thin flat rectangular piece of metal with rounded ends and circular cut-out in center, small rectangular piece extending from one side
14	15	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone				1840-1930	Flat base. Impressed maker's mark on

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
					are	e China					base: "Stone Granite Wedgewood & Co"
14	16	2	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1840-1930	Mend. Minimal, rounded foot ring. Very faint impressed maker's mark, probably Maddock
14	17	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
14	18	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
14	19	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
14	20	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Painted	blue	Indeterminate	1830-1940	
14	21	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	stoneware, indeterminate	slip	yellowish brown			body is highly vitrified, almost porcelain
14	22	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer-printed	flow blue	Indeterminate	1835-1840	
14	23	1	Household	Salt Dish	Porcelain	porcelain, indeterminate	Transfer-printed	black	Floral	1869-?	Could also be a tea bag plate. Partial maker's mark on base, "--RED" (Mildred): L Straus manufactured Mildred pattern ceramics, see FS13, cat1
15	1	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
15	2	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
15	3	2	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	very minimal, rounded foot ring

Unit/FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
15	4	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	flat base
15	5	1	Household	Flatware	Porcelain	Hotel Ware				1860-present	minimal, rounded foot ring
15	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	stoneware, indeterminate	slip	chocolate brown			most of slip is chipped off
15	7	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buf Bodied	Molded Pattern	peach	Petaled		Buff body. Interior is slipped and salt glazed. Exterior is molded and unglazed
15	8	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buf Bodied	slip	dark brown			exterior is slipped and salt glazed; interior unglazed
15	9	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buf Bodied	slip	orangish tan			exterior decoration, interior unglazed
15	10	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	stoneware, indeterminate	slip	yellowish-brown			body is highly vitrified. Same vessel as FS14, cat21
15	11	1	Household	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Incised		Banded		faint band just below exterior rim
15	12	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	blue	Floral	1815-1915	
15	13	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Dipt	blue	Mocha	1827-1900	blue dendritic pattern on white background on exterior; interior yellow glaze
15	14	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Copper Alloy		molded				ribbed copper (alloy) tubular object, hollow, in hook shape. Iron in hollow of straight end, could be post-depositional

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
15	15	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						square
15	16	4	Faunal	Bone							large mammal rib
15	17	3	Faunal	Bone							poultry ribs
15	18	1	Faunal	Bone							poultry long bone
15	19	3	Faunal	Bone							indeterminate mammal bones, one has substantial cut marks
15	20	1	Faunal	Bone							small rib bone, indeterminate animal
15	21	1	Household	bottle, sauce	Common Glass		Embossed	light aqua		1839-present	Lea & Perrins bottle
15	22	3	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass			clear			
15	23	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			
15	24	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			
15	25	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			neck & shoulder fragment
15	26	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass		molded	clear	Lettering		small, 10-paneled bottle with embossing on sides: "--MIDY" and "--RIS"
15	27	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay						5/64"
16	1	8	Faunal	Bone							poultry long bones
16	2	1	Faunal	Bone							rib bone, large poultry?
16	3	1	Faunal	Bone							rodent jaw bone
16	4	1	Faunal	Bone							poultry pelvis
16	5	1	Faunal	Bone							indeterminate long bone, possibly poultry
16	6	1	Faunal	Bone							mammal, clavicle
16	7	1	Faunal	Bone							mammal rib
16	8	2	Faunal	Bone							large mammal
16	9	3	Architectural	Nail	Iron						square
16	10	1	Personal	Smoking	Clay						4/64"

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
				Pipe							
16	11	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buf f Bodied	slip	brown			very light salt glaze; interior slip is metallic, may be Albany type
16	12	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
16	13	1	Household	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	White Granite					could be ironstone
16	14	1	Indetermi nate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenw are	Indeter minate	Mottled Glaze	yellow, brown			
16	15	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw are	Pearlwa re	Molded Pattern	green	Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Straight Lines	1800-1825	
16	16	1	Indetermi nate	Bottle	Common Glass			green			
16	17	1	Indetermi nate	Bottle	Common Glass			light aqua			fragment, large bottle
16	18	2	Indetermi nate	Indetermi nate	Milk Glass						curved body
16	19	2	Indetermi nate	Bottle	Common Glass			amber			hard to determine color due to discoloration
18	1	1	Household	Platter/Dish	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	flat base
18	2	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
18	3	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
18	4	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	flat base; part of "HOTEL" stamp on base
18	5	2	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenw are	Hotel Ware				1860-present	minimal foot ring; "H--" on bottom of base
18	6	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenw	Hotel				1860-present	minimal foot ring

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
					are	Ware					
18	7	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China				1855-1870	maker's mark stamp on base: "John Maddoc-" "Burs--" (Burslem)
18	8	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			amber			complete neck & finish; tooled finish; flask or ovoid shaped bottle
18	9	1	Household	bottle, sauce	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1850-1940	complete bottle with glass club sauce stopper with Lea & Perrins on top; Lea & Perrins and "Worcestershire Sauce" on body. L & P imported to US from 1839 (http://www.leaperrins.com/history.aspx)
18	10	2	Household	bottle, sauce	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1839-present	two different bottles - lettering overlaps
18	11	1	Household	bottle	Common Glass			aqua			may be part of a Lea & Perrins bottle
18	12	3	Medical	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	amber	Lettering	1853-1958	Mend. Key mold base, no lettering on base; "Bitters" on side - Dr. Hostetter's bottle; square bottle
18	13	1	Medical	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	amber	Lettering	1853-1958	square bottle; tooled finish; key mold base with "S - McKEE & Co" and '7'; "DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS"

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
											on side of bottle
18	14	1	Medical	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	amber	Lettering	1853-1958	no finish (broken); "DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS"; key mold base with no lettering; square bottle
18	15	1	Household	Bottle, Case	Common Glass			dark olive			applied finish, very short neck
18	16	1	Indetermina te	Bottle	Common Glass			turquoise			flattened string rim; remnants of aluminum (?) cover
18	17	1	Household	Mug, Beer	glass		molded	clear	Paneled		handle broken off; panels not quite half way up body
18	18	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	glass		Embossed	clear	Lettering	?-1885	" A.C. DUNG NEW YORK"; on base: "WT & Co" and "Q"; small square bottle with chamfered corners, prescription lip, tooled finish; Dung was pharmacist, 61 Bowery, corner of Grand St from at least 1879
18	19	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	glass		Embossed	clear	Lettering	1871-1890	Lettering on side: "HENRY IMHOF'S PHARMACY 189 EAST BROADWAY NY", faint "W' on base. Tooled finish with prescription lip. Seam stops at base of neck. Bottle is ovular with front concave panel where lettering is
18	20	1	Household	bottle, alcohol	Common Glass			olive/dark- green			bottle is not as deeply olive colored as typical dark olive bottles. Flattened string rim, turn mold base. Neck appears to be faceted but may be stretch or tooling marks.

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
18	21	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	partial "HOTEL" stamp visible on base with "E" below. Piece is lightly burnt or discolored and rusted
18	22	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Hotel Ware				1860-present	
18	23	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	White Granite				1868-1930	partial impressed maker's mark on base: globe with "WARRANTED" on ribbon across center and "MERCER" arced over top. Ware type designated based on maker's mark. End date based on Miller
18	24	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						square shaft, head may be circular
18	25	1	Tools & Equipment	Indeterminate	Iron						large, heavy ovular loop with broken shaft, possibly lever/ valve key type of equipment
18	26	1	Furnishings	plumbing fixture	Copper Alloy						screw threaded shaft attached to socket with interior screw threads and washer
18	27	3	Faunal	Bone							mammal long bones
18	28	2	Architectural	Tile	Clay		encaustic painting	polychrome	floral, stylized	1877-1935	Mend. 3/4 of tile. Red and yellow clay with blue, green and white paint. Stamped on back "The American Encaustic Tiling Co Limited" and "No 3-"

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
18	29	2	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Unidentified Stoneware	Lead Glazed	brown			two complete vessels, missing lids. Barrel-shaped, groove for flange on flat top
19	1	5	Household	Mug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Painted	cobalt, brown	Banded		short mug with large half-heart-shaped handle. Single painted line around base and below rim
19	2	1	Household	bottle, sauce	Common Glass		Embossed	aqua	Lettering	1839-present	neck is broken, no finish. Post-bottom mold with 'JDS' in triangular arrangement on base. "Lea & Perrins" vertically on body and "Worcestershire Sauce" horizontally immediately below shoulder
19	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			champagne-type bottle with applied, flattened string rim. Visible slop-over above and below string rim. No seams
19	4	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			blown, probably snap-case
19	5	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark olive			possibly snap-case manufacture. Interior coated with thick yellowish-brown substance, possibly pre-depositional contents?

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
19	6	1	Furnishings	Soap Dish	glass		Molded	clear			thick, heavy glass, rectangular shape with chamfered corners
19	7	1	Faunal	Bone							large mammal rib bone. Substantial cutting or gnawing marks
20	1	2	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			
20	2	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark green			fragment, probably machine-made
20	3	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass		Embossed	clear			Embossing of woman with halberd, "--ERZ" and "--ERY"; "Mark" (probably 'trade mark')
20	4	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass			clear			square bottle
20	5	1	Household	Stemware	glass			clear			complete base
20	6	1	Architectural	Glass Fragment	glass		Molded Pattern		Floral		molded only on one side
20	7	1	Architectural	Tile	Milk Glass						
20	8	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Iron						small, circular object. Button or coin
20	9	3	Faunal	Bone							poultry. Sample - another ~6 bones discarded in field. Two long bones, one pelvic (?) fragment
21	1	1	Sanitary	Chamber Pot	Refined Earthenware	Cream ware				1762-1820	originally one piece, broke in transit
21	2	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded Pattern	blue	Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Curved Lines	1800-1835	
21	3	1	Household	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Painted	blue	Chinese Landscape	1775-1810	
21	4	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Indeter					Probably ironstone, possibly pearlware.

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
			te		are	minate					Small, flared foot ring
21	5	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware/Whiteware	molded			1815-1860	thin ridge just above base
21	6	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Creamware				1762-1820	
21	7	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	metal, wood		pressed	black			some type of handle for wooden object, possibly utensil
21	8	2	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass			light aqua			discarded in field
21	9	3	Faunal	shell, oyster							discarded in field
22	1	1	Household	Mug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Banded		Thick cobalt band around base; point of attachment for handle at base
22	2	1	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Spiral		Slightly everted rim. At base of rim are multiple, very thin raised ridges
22	3	1	Household	Hollowware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied	Painted	cobalt	Banded		possibly a mug. Horizontal molded ridges. May have been a sprig-molded medallion at top - large, circular patch of glaze missing from vessel exterior
22	4	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer-printed	blue	Willow	1818-1842	printed maker's mark on back: "Warranted Stone China Carey's". Does not look like ironstone, however
22	5	2	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer-printed	blue	Geometric Pattern	1784-1840	
22	6	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded Pattern	blue	Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Straight Lines	1800-1825	

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
22	7	1	Household	Flatware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Molded Pattern	blue	Shell Edge, Even Scalloped, Curved Lines	1810-1835	impressed lines are faint, uneven
22	8	1	Household	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Dipt	brown, gray-green, blue-gray	Cat's Eye	1811-1850	"multi-chambered" slip
22	9	1	Household	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Lead Glazed	clear			minimal molding just above base - thin raised ridge
22	10	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Albany slip		Lettering		shoulder. Incomplete stamp, reads "-KER"
22	11	2	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	Slip Decorated	white, blue	Banded	1827-1900	Mend. Probably a chamber pot. Small amount of handle
22	12	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	glass			clear			flask-type/ovoid shape. Mold blown. Single rib on each side
22	13	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			large bottle, blown but otherwise indeterminate manufacture. Appears to be writing or decoration on base - very faint. Center is flower
22	14	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass			brown			post-bottom mold. D-shaped bottle
22	15	1	Household	Hollowware	glass	molded		clear	Fluted		lid for candy dish or other similar object, octagonal finial knob
22	16	1	Commercial/Communication	writing implement	Graphite						thick piece with pointed end
22	17	2	Toy/Recreation	film	celluloid						additional pieces discarded in field. Nothing on film. 35mm
22	18	2	Personal	Smoking	Clay						4/64"

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
				Pipe							
22	19	1	Indeterminate	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	light aqua		1857-1938	round, squat bottle with wide opening, screw threads. "FREE SAMPLE" around shoulder. On base: "WT" in triangle and "10". WT is Whitall Tatum Co., glass manufacturer from Millville, NJ
22	20	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			dark aqua			Cup-bottom mold. Crown finish.
22	21	1	Medical	Bottle	glass		Embossed	clear		mid 1870s- early 1900s	partial neck, no finish. Mold blown. Post-bottom mold. Embossing on side: "CITRATE MAGNESIA" on banner inside circle
22	22	3	Household	Bottle, Beer	Common Glass		Embossed	light aqua		1892-1933	no reference for dates on web page. Stylized "NABC" inside six-pointed star on side of bottle. Post-bottom mold, crown finish
22	23	1	Household	Bottle, Beer	Common Glass		Embossed	light aqua		1892-1933	no reference for dates on web page. Stylized "NABC" inside six-pointed star on side of bottle. Post-bottom mold
22	24	9	Household/ medical	Bottle	Common Glass			aqua		1885-?	Health food, but offered at soda fountains and restaurants. Cup mold, tooled crown finish. Produced at least until the 1920s (International

Unit/F S	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration	Color	Pattern	Date	Notes
											Record of Medicine and General Practice Clinics, v115, Jan 4, 1922)
23	1	1	Household	Jug	Stoneware	stoneware, indeterminate	Slip Decorated	light brown			shiny, almost metallic exterior slip
23	2	1	Household	Jar	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Blue Bodied	Slip Decorated	brown			brown slip on interior of top of lid; large heavy lid with large flange
23	3	1	Household	Salt Dish	Porcelain	Porcelain, Hard Paste					
23	4	1	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Transfer-printed	blue	Indeterminate	1784-1840	possibly flow blue
23	5	1	Household	Bottle, Beer	Common Glass			green		1849-mid 20 th c	Machine made. E&J Burke Co. Name & cat logo with 5 dots on base
23	6	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark green			Turn mold, mameion; champagne finish with sloped top
23	7	1	Household	Bottle, Liquor	Common Glass			dark olive			turn mold; applied crown finish; horizontal seam below shoulder

Appendix C:

Artifact Images and Specific Artifact Data

The following is a presentation of additional artifact images and data to further support the findings presented in the main section of the report. This additional information highlights and expands on the themes presented.



Image 21:Medicine Bottle

Henry Imhof was a prominent pharmacist in New York City for more than 40 years. He was an active member and the former president of the German Apothecaries Society and a life member of the New York College of Pharmacy. Born in Germany in 1839, he came to the United States in 1866. He opened a store at 6 Carmine Street in 1869, moving to 189 East Broadway in 1871 until 1890.

PRACTICAL PROPAGANDA WORK.

Philadelphia Druggists Active in Campaign to Popularize U.S.P. and N.F. Preparations.

Philadelphia, May 2.—The campaign which has as its object the popularizing of U.S.P. and N.F. preparations has taken a new trend in this city which is working out most successfully. It promises to comply with the realization that to be successful, this movement must treat with the druggist who puts up these prescriptions just as much as it does with the physician who writes them. This innovation consists in the various pharmaceutical organizations of the city calling upon their members to make up preparations more generally used, bring them to the meetings, compare them, discuss them and the methods of making them and in various other ways improve the standards for these preparations if possible, but in every case meet the prescribed standards. An instance of this was given this week in the southern section of the city when 240 samples were submitted before a gathering of 150 physicians and pharmacists. With few exceptions they were most commendatory.

On Friday evening of next week, the members of the Twelfth District of the Philadelphia Association will bring to a meeting at the rooms of the Northwest Business Men's Association, samples of three preparations, generally used by physicians. They will be compared and the makers will tell just what difficulties they encountered and the way those difficulties were overcome. Other district organizations will follow this example while the Philadelphia A.R.D. will probably set aside a portion of its meetings to a general discus-

HENRY IMHOF, VETERAN DRUGGIST, DEAD.

Was Long Active in German Apothecaries' Society and Was for Three Years Its President.

Henry Imhof, former president of the German Apothecaries' Society, is dead of an organic trouble after six months' illness. Mr. Imhof was born in Germany. He learned pharmacy at the University of Giessen and received his first experience in drug stores of the Fatherland. He came to America in 1866 and began as a drug clerk for Widemeyer & Otto, Canal and Orchard streets, New York.

Leaving this firm, he spent nine months with Eimer & Amend as a prescription clerk and opened a store of his own at 6 Carmine street in 1869. A year and a half later, he built a store at 189 1/2 Broadway where he remained from 1871 to 1890. Following the uptown movement he sold this store in the last named year and established himself at 103th street and Amsterdam avenue. This he discontinued in 1899 to Leo W. Geisler and traveled for a time in his native country.

For many years an active member of the German Apothecaries' Society, he was vice-president in 1900 and president in 1903, '04 and '05. He was also a member of the board of directors for a number of years. Mr. Imhof left two sons, Emil and Adolph, who are also druggists. He was in his seventieth year.

Funeral exercises were held at the late residence of the deceased, 201 West 104th street, on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral oration was delivered by E. C. Goetting, a life-long friend of Mr. Imhof. The officers of the G.A.S. acted as pallbearers. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.



THE LATE HENRY IMHOF.

ALBERT C. DUNG,
Pharmacist, Druggist & Importer

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

No. 61 Bowery, cor. Canal St., New York.

[Situated on the New York Elevated R. R., and with easy access to and from Brooklyn and all parts of N. Y. City.]

Keeps on hand a large assortment of *Rare Chemicals and Drugs*, and procures all *New Remedies* of Therapeutical value as soon as they are placed upon the market.

The high reputation this establishment has attained for nearly thirty years will be maintained at all events, the owner devoting his entire attention to the pharmaceutical part of the business.

Physicians' special attention is called to the following preparations, whereof this establishment is the headquarters:

Loefflund's Concentrated Extract of Malt, prepared upon Baron von Liebig's principles, introduced into the United States since 1867. Acknowledged by all physicians who have compared *this* with other manufactures to be the best. Sold at 75 cents a bottle. The following combinations:—Loefflund's Extract of Malt with Pyrophosphate of Iron, with Iodide of Iron, with Citrate of Iron and Quinine, with Hypophosphite of Lime, with Hops, with Pepsine, with Cod Liver Oil. Each of these \$1.00 per bottle.

Loefflund's Concentrated Liebig's Food for Infants, a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. Sold at 75 cents a bottle.

St. Clair's Fluid Extract of Damiana, the most reliable preparation of *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*.

The preparations of the most reputable manufacturers kept in stock.—Dr. E. R. Squibb, John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia.

A full line of *McKesson & Robbins Gelatine Coated Pills*.

A full line of *Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules*, etc., etc., etc.

Image 23: 19th Century Newspaper add for Chemist



Image 24: Medicinal bottle, no markings.



Image 25: Medicinal Bottle

Dung's Pharmacy was a well-known establishment at the corner of Canal Street and Bowery. Following the death of Albert C. Dung in 1883 M. J. Breitenbach took over the business.



Image 26: Medicinal Bottle



Image 27: "Bowery" Bottle

A glass bottle with remnants of a paper label. Though the label is too worn to read and determine the contents it clearly reads "Bowery" on a portion of the label.



Image 28: "Bowery" Bottle (close-up)



Image 29: Premium Soda Water bottle embossed with “W. Eagle Vestry Varick Canal Sts”



Image 30: Premium Soda Water bottle embossed with “W. Eagle Vestry Varick Canal Sts”



Image 31: E & J Burke Co. bottle displaying the cat logo on the base of the bottle.

Edward Frederick Burke and John Burke were Irish brothers whose business operated in New York City from 1874 – 1953. The distillers, brewers and bottlers were originated in Dublin. In New York City they were importers and sellers of beer and whiskey. For a time they were the sole importers of Guinness.

Their New York City Headquarters were located at 616 West 46th Street. The six-story red brick E & J Burke Company warehouse (S/NR-eligible) was built in 1912-1913 for the E & J Burke Company, an importer and seller of beer and whiskey. Architect Thomas J. Duff, who was the architect of several churches in Manhattan, designed the building which has a four-bay-wide façade, street level loading docks, two end bays that project slightly forward from the two center bays, and regular fenestration with historic two-over-two double-hung sash. The parapets of the end bays extend above the center bays. A stone panel inscribed with the words "E & J Burke" spans the top of the center bays. Two copper finials extend above the roof.



Image 32: Beer Bottle – note that the bottle in Image 36 likely had a paper label that may have been similar to this image.



Image 33: Bowl and Saucer in a pottery type known as Hotelware.



Image 34: A flow blue printed whiteware plate with a scrollwork design, 1835 – 1925.



Image 35: A flow blue printed whiteware plate with a floral design, 1835 – 1925.



Image 36: Transfer-printed plate with the Willow pattern.



Image 37: Short stoneware mug with a half-heart shaped handle.



Image 38: Lug handled salt-glazed stoneware jar with cobalt blue floral design.

Likely locally made in New York City.



Image 39: Citrate Magnesia bottle, historically it was often sold carbonated and used for constipation.



Image 40: Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce in a “club” style bottle.



Image 41: Blob Top style mineral water bottle.



Image 42: Clay smoking pipe.

Appendix D:

Site Excavation Images

The following images provided additional information as to the Archaeological Monitoring process.



Image 43: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 44: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 45: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 46: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 47: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 48: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 49: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 50: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 51: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 52: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 53: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 54: 50 Bowery Excavation



Image 55: 50 Bowery Excavation

Appendix E:
Additional Artifact Information

This appendix provides additional data, information and resources consulted as part of the project. It contains information gathered from various sources, including the Internet. The opinions of some of the web pages reproduced are not necessary the opinions of Chrysalis Archaeology, but is presented to highlight the multitude of research potential and ideology that has been placed on many of the material remains from the time period.



AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY SHOWROOM--ZANESVILLE, OH

Materials Used: Ceramic tiles

General Description:

At one time the American Encaustic Tiling Company (c. 1877-c. 1935) of Zanesville, OH was the largest tile producing company in the United States. AET had a showroom on the third floor of the Administration Building in its complex according to Zanesville tile historian Michael Sims.

The showroom had a patterned tile floor, tiled windows and radiator grilles, a stage to display tiles for customers, and a fountain designed by Lois and Frederick Hurten Rhead. Two other AET designers are pictured below: Frank Northrup and Karl Bergman.¹

Year Created or installed:

Does Installation Still Exist? No

If Not, What Happened?

The U.S. Army used the AET plant during World War II and, according to Mr. Sims, dismantled the showroom.

State: Ohio

City: Zanesville

Additional Information, Websites, Citations:

Evan and Louise Purviance, *Zanesville Art Tile in Color*, Wallace-Homestead Book Co., Des Moines, IA, 1972. (B&W photos, below, and the color grille photo, taken from this book)

E. Stanley Wires, Norris F. Schneider, Moses Mesre, *Zanesville Decorative Tiles*, Self-published, Zanesville, Ohio, 1972, p. 32.

Karl Bergman (1889-1955) was a graduate of the Royal Academy of Brussels, Belgium. He worked for the Mosaic Tile Company, then the American Encaustic Tiling Company in Zanesville. Afterward Bergman started his own tile company, the Continental Faience and Tile Company, in Milwaukee, WI. (Purviance)

Harry Northrup worked at the Zanesville Art Pottery and then the Mosaic Tile Company until he served in the Armed Forces in World War I. After the war he became the head of glazing formulas, casting, and then decorating until 1935. (Purviance)

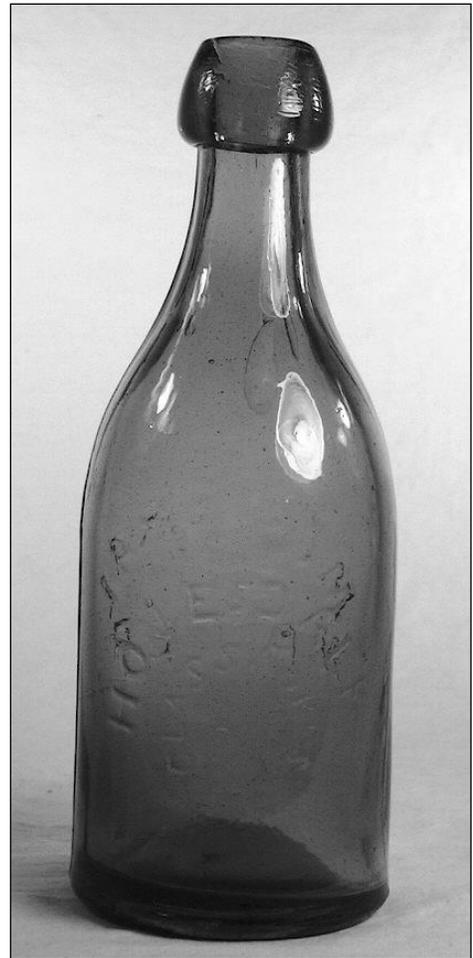
Submitted by and Year: Zanesville local historian Michael Sims; November 2010.

From Society for Historical Archaeology (www.sha.org)

The preceding wording is embossed on two sides of another mid-19th century "blob-top" soda bottles that is embossed with the maker - the Honesdale Glass Works of Honesdale, PA. - and not the user of the bottle. This bottle has an applied blob finish, was blown in a post-bottom mold, no base pontil scar (i.e., a "smooth" base), and no evidence of air venting. This represents a generic (no bottle purchaser proprietary embossing) bottle sold to and used by potentially many different customers for mineral water. The location of Honesdale, PA to New York City (about 100 miles) probably made that large city a major customer of this glassworks. The Honesdale Glass Works operated under that name from 1856 to January of 1861 when the factory was destroyed by the flood resulting from a breeched dam upstream (Barbe & Reed 2003). The majority of soda and mineral water bottles made during this time period have iron pontil scars on the base. The late 1850s and early 1860s was, however, the heart of the transition period from pontil rods to non-scarring snap case tools, one of which was certainly used in the production of this bottle.



sha.org





Hostetter's "Celebrated" Bitters was a nostrum developed by Dr. Jacob Hostetter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His son, David Hostetter, put the formula into large scale production in 1853 and it soon became a national best-seller. During the Civil War, Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was sold to soldiers as "a positive protective against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure rivers and bayous." The original formula was about 47% alcohol -- 94 Proof! The amount of alcohol was so high that it was served in Alaskan saloons by the glass. Hostetter sweetened the alcohol with sugar to which he added a few aromatic oils (anise, coriander, etc.) and vegetable bitters (cinchona, gentian, etc.) to give it a medicinal flavor. From 1954 to 1958, when it was no longer marketed, the product was known as Hostetter Tonic. (NPS Midwest Archaeological Center)

Throughout the Civil War, Northern patent medicine manufacturers remained enormously successful, supplying a sundry of remedies to the Union troops, preying on their fears of southern tropical afflictions and, in particular, water-borne dysenteric ailments. Official medical records of the time confirm that bowel complaints were most prevalent among the Union troops and caused the most deaths. To alleviate these digestive disorders troops took a variety of "medicinal" bitters: herbal brews steeped in alcohol.

One popular brand shipped on board the SS Republic was Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters (nearly 100 green and amber bottles), first introduced to the market in 1853. Fortified by up to 47% alcohol, advertisements directed towards army consumption claimed that the bitters provided "a positive protection against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure rivers and bayous". The Hostetter marketing campaign proved

so successful that the War Department authorized the distribution of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to the Union Army.

A major concern for the military was cholera, a lethal bacterial disease borne largely through contaminated water supplies and designated America's greatest scourge after its widespread ravages in 1849 in New York and New Orleans, spreading ultimately across the entire country into Canada. Cholera once again reached New Orleans in 1865 and broke out into an epidemic the following year. While contemporary eruptions in other cities were often mild and short-lived, New Orleans suffered greatly and repeatedly until 1868.

Union soldiers especially feared yellow fever. While the fever's mosquito-bred, nautical origins and method of transmission remained a mystery at the time, the virus was known to flourish in southern sub-tropical and swampy environments. Throughout the 1860s, Western medicine had contended with its outbreaks. New Orleans, in particular, was no stranger to the disease. Between 1817 and 1905, the year of the city's last epidemic, more than 41,000 people died from yellow fever. No doubt, Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and similar 'antidotes' provided bottled courage to frightened men in times of need. Veterans returned home addicted to bitters and other 'medicinals' that they believed had prevented these illnesses during the war, spurious remedies which they then passionately advocated to their families and friends. In fact, Hostetter's Bitters, known as the "Soldier's Safeguard", was so successful that after the war shots of it were sold in local bars and saloons (Odyssey's Virtual Museum).



Hostetter's Bitters

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Slow constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom,
Agues, that, as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, -- those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread Diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive Mercury;
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these, though Mineral nostrums fail,
Means of relief at last we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS medicine sure,
Not to prevent, alone, but cure.

Hostetter's United States Almanac, 1867



LEA & PERRINS

The club style sauce bottle is a distinctive shape that is closely identified with sauces intended for meats, and in particular, various brands of Worcestershire sauce. The origin of this style was apparently the bottle designed by or for the Lea & Perrins® (L&P) company (illustration below & picture to the left) and which was first reportedly used in the 1840s (Rinker 1968; Rock 2001). Due to the incredible success of L&P, the sauce was copied by scores of other companies and put up in bottles of the same shape as L&P - often with the same embossing pattern (just different lettering for the producer). L&P pursued trademark infringements extensively and successfully during the early 20th century (Zumwalt 1980). Based on bottles observed by this author on scores of 19th and early 20th century historical sites, it appears that L&P still outsold all of the other competitors combined by a wide margin (empirical observations). Note: Since L&P was by far the biggest producer of "club sauce" it is the bottle primarily covered here; the competitors bottles would follow the same general dating guidelines though not the company specific ones, of course.

The club sauce bottle style followed the same design exceptionally close across a wide time span, from brand to brand, and in the different though relatively limited sizes that were produced. These bottles are always cylindrical, relatively tall and narrow in cross-section (between 3 to 4 times taller than wide), have parallel vertical body sides and virtually parallel neck sides (usually with a very slight taper towards the base of the finish), the neck/finish combination is about the same height as the body from the heel to the base of the steep shoulder, and are almost always topped with the distinctive three-part club sauce finish, though on occasion it is found with a two-part mineral type finish (Lunn 1981). Earlier club sauce bottles will tend to have some

variety to the finish, though bottles from the 1870s on almost always have the "classic" three-part club sauce finish (Switzer 1974; Zumwalt 1980). The earliest L&P bottles were cork sealed, although a large majority of the L&P and competitors bottles were closed with a combination glass stopper & shell cork with a club sauce finish having a cork resting ledge on the inside of the bore. That closure/finish combination was used by L&P until 1958 when a plastic pour spout and external screw thread finish was adopted and is still in use today (Anonymous 1958; Rinker 1968; Zumwalt 1980; Rock 2001). Click [Glass & Cork closure](#) to view the section of the Bottle Closures page that covers this type closure. Click on the IGC Co 1906 pages 204-205 to view the Illinois Glass Company (Alton, IL.) offering of a "Worcestershire or Club Sauce" bottle in 3 sizes with "Shell Corks and Glass Stoppers to fit" (lower right corner). The Illinois Glass Company illustration clearly shows that their version came with the distinctive three-part club sauce finish.

Mid-19th century Lea & Perrins sauce bottle; click to enlarge. The bottle pictured above is an early machine-made (1910-1920) Lea & Perrins bottle embossed with LEA & PERRINS (vertically on the body) and WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (horizontally on the shoulder), which was the typical embossing for these bottles for about 70 years, i.e. 1850s to about 1920. This particular example also has J D / S / 26 embossed on the base which is for John Duncan & Sons (New York, NY) - aka John Duncans' Sons - who were the American licensees for importing the sauce from about 1877 until 1930. (In 1930 L&P was bought by the company that made the competing HP Sauce according to the L&P website [link below].) The L&P sauce was reportedly imported into the U. S. from about 1877 to 1900 in casks and then bottled by Duncan. Sometime around 1900 to 1902 the secret formula was given to Duncan and a plant for producing the sauce from imported materials was built in the U. S. (Rinker 1968; Lunn 1981; L&P website 2007). The embossed bottles were apparently discontinued in 1920-1921 and unembossed, label only bottles of the same distinctive shape used after that. Aqua glass was also reportedly discontinued in 1944, though may have largely disappeared by the early 1930s in favor of colorless glass (Rinker 1968; Toulouse 1971; Zumwalt 1980; Lunn 1981; Rock 2001). (Note: The L&P bottles today have embossing once again, though only on the shoulder.) Click on the following links for more images of the pictured bottle: [base view showing the J D / S / 26 embossing and the shell encased stopper to the left](#) (note: the "26" is most likely a mold number with no known significance at this point in time); [close-up of the front shoulder, neck and finish](#); [close-up of the back shoulder, neck and finish](#). This bottle exhibits evidence of early machine manufacture in that it has relatively crude wavy glass, multiple small bubbles, and uneven base glass distribution.

Halford Leicestershire Sauce bottle from the 1870s; click to enlarge. The illustration to the right is of a bottle with the same body embossing pattern as the example above but is 60+ years older. (Illustration courtesy of California State Parks.) The illustrated example is of one of the earliest molds for L&P that came from the context of a mid-19th century historic site in "Old Town" San Diego, i.e., 1855-1865 (Peter Schulz pers. comm. 2007). Other similar examples are known to date to the early 1850s (Lunn 1981). These earlier examples typically have a crudely applied "club sauce" finish, were (probably) blown in a post-bottom mold, and lack evidence of air venting. The A C B Co embossed on the base is the makers mark for Aire and Calder Glass Bottle Company (Castleford, Yorkshire, England) who are conclusively known to have produced these bottles (Lunn 1981; Rock 2001), although some authors attributed these bottles to the

Albion Bottle Company of Worchester, England (Rinker 1968). Although neither of these glass company names perfectly fits the initials on the base, other bottle types have been noted that are embossed with AIRE & CALDER BOTTLE CO. - a perfect fit to the initials. In any event, the A C B Co bottles are the earliest versions typically found in the U. S. Click ACBCo to view an image of this base embossing on an example salvaged from the SS Republic© and thus known to date from 1865 when that ship sank. Click Lea & Perrins to view this same 1865 bottle in its entirety. (Photos by George Salmon Photography, courtesy of Odyssey Marine Exploration)

One example (of dozens possible) of a competitor to L&P was the product contained in the bottle to the left which is identical in form to the L&P bottles. It is embossed horizontally on the shoulder with HALFORD - HALFORD, on the front vertically with LEICESTERSHIRE and on the back vertically with SAUCE. (Images off of eBay©.) These bottles contained Halford's Table Sauce which was advertised in 1880 as follows: "The Most Perfect Relish of the Day. An absolute Remedy for Dyspepsia. Invaluable to all Good Cooks. A Nutritious Combination for Children. Invaluable for Soups, Hashes, Cold Meats, and Entrées" (advertisement found on internet). Even meat sauce claimed medicinal properties in the 19th century! This bottle has a crudely applied club sauce style finish, was blown in a post-bottom mold, and likely had no evidence of mold air venting - all features supporting a manufacturing date of about 1865 to 1885. These bottles were likely manufactured in England during the noted period as American and English bottle making technology at that time was roughly on a par with each other (Zumwalt 1980; empirical observations). Click on the following links for more images of this club sauce bottle: base view; back and shoulder view; front and shoulder view.

Lea & Perrins® bottles are quite likely the most commonly found embossed bottle on mid-19th to early 20th century historic sites. The author has observed them in the trash dumps ranging from the fanciest big city hotels to isolated sheep camps in the Great Basin. They came in at least three sizes - half pint (probably the most common size), pint, and quart although the two larger sizes at least were likely "scant" sizes, i.e., did not quite hold the full quantity (Illinois Glass Co. 1903, 1906). Later mouth-blown bottles are embossed on the base with J D S (and usually a mold number) like the machine-made bottle discussed above. Some of these late mouth-blown bottles were reportedly made in England - possibly by Aire and Calder or Albion or possibly neither (Toulouse 1971).



From: United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce. 1901. "Mineral-Water Industry..." Publications of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. U.S. Government Printing Office.

GERMANY.

149

FRANKFORT

There are three groups of mineral springs in the Frankfort consular district whose waters are bottled and shipped.

KRONTHAL SPRINGS.

These are situated near Kronberg, about 10 miles distant from this city, in the Taunus Mountains. These springs are said to have been celebrated as early as 1560. Montanus, a contemporary of Shakespeare, described them and their wonderful properties in 1593.

The water was first bottled in 1875. In 1899 about 4,000 cases of 50 quarts, and some in pints, were shipped to the United States. The export to Great Britain and Ireland, begun two years ago, amounted to about 10,000 cases in 1899. In Germany, some 2,000,000 bottles were sold last year. Export to other countries is insignificant, Belgium being a limited customer.

The water for export is not treated differently from that for local trade and undergoes the same process as Apollinaris, without the addition of salt.

The springs have recently been bought by an Anglo-German syndicate—the Kronthal Company, Limited, of 53 Berners street, London, W. The German business is managed by the Kronthaler Mineral Quellen Betriebsgesellschaft, of Kronthal, Taunus, Frankfort. The trade for Great Britain and Australasia is controlled by Messrs. Schweppes, Limited, of 53 Berners street, London, W.

The waters of the five springs of the Kronthal group, owned by the syndicate, are bottled under the general name of "Kronthal," but with labels of different colors.

The Kronthal blue label is a delicious table water, to be drunk plain or mixed with wines or spirits or in the form of lemonade, etc. It is very grateful to the stomach, containing a large amount of free carbonic acid.

The Kronthal red label is a highly mineralized water, said to be very effective in cases of gout and stone of the bladder and for eliminating uric acid from the blood. The London Lancet gives the following analysis: Total mineral matter, 3,276 grains per gallon, consisting of 266 grains of sodium chloride, 52.5 grains of calcium carbonate, and 9.1 grains of sodium carbonate, impregnated with its own natural carbonic-acid gas. It is free from any kind of organic impurities.

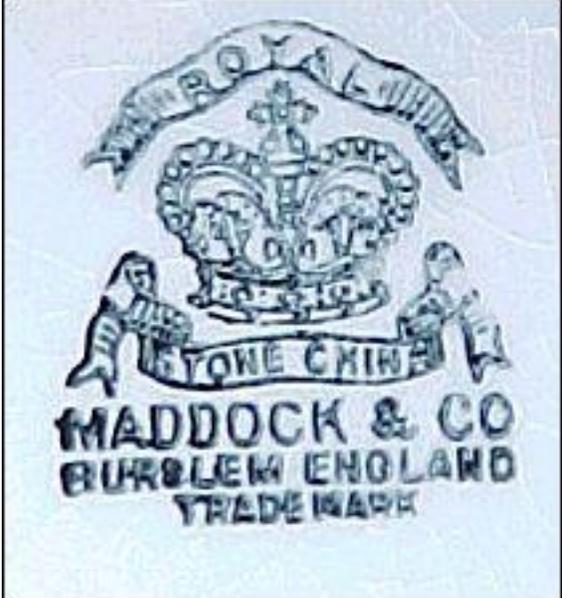
Kronthal green label is a chalybeate sparkling water. It contains a large amount of iron in the form of a carbonate, is of rather pleasant taste, and is prescribed in cases of anæmia and chlorosis.

M S W—5.

CERAMIC MARKS

From www.thepotteries.org:

	<p>This mark was used by John Maddock before 1855, Other similar marks can be found with the name J Maddock "& Son" added.</p>
 <p>John Maddock & Son (NOTE: not "sons") c.1855-70</p>	
	<p>Printed mark c.1880-96 (Ltd was not added until after 1896)</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1880-96 (Ltd was not added until after 1896)</p>

	<p>Printed mark c.1896+ (note the addition of Ltd)</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1896+</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1906+ This is the only mark with "& CO" - Marks before and after this one all have "& Sons"</p>

 <p>TRADE MARK ROYAL SEMI PORCELAIN JOHN MADDOCK & SONS ENGLAND</p>	<p>Printed mark c.1906+</p>
 <p>ROYAL IVORY JOHN MADDOCK & SONS LTD ENGLAND</p>	<p>Printed mark c.1927+</p>
 <p>MADDOCK ENGLAND</p>	<p>Printed mark in use in the early 1930's</p>
 <p>EMBASSY MADDOCK MADE IN ENGLAND</p>	<p>Printed mark c.1935+</p>
 <p>JOHN MADDOCK & SONS LTD MADE IN ENGLAND VITREOUS</p>	<p>Printed mark c.1945+</p>

	<p>Printed mark c.1945+ Similar to the 1927 mark but "ENGLAND" replace with "MADE IN ENGLAND"</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1945+ "Ivory Ware" replaces the earlier "Royal Ivory"</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1955+</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1960+</p>
	<p>Printed mark c.1961+ slight variations occur</p>



Maddock Pottery Co of Trenton,
New Jersey, America.

Printed mark c.1893-1900

any mark with 'Maddocks' (note the
's' at the end) is an American
company and not Maddock & Sons
of Burslem, England.

The company dates from 1893-1915.

The company was owned by
Thomas Maddock & Sons, Moses
Collear, C.A. May and Thomas P.
Donoher.



L Straus & Sons

From Straus historical society (<http://www.straushistoricalsociety.org/lazarus--sara-straus.html>):



Isidor & Ida Blun Straus

Isidor's privately published autobiography gives us a glimpse into their lives in Talbotton and later in Columbus GA where they moved in 1863. The Strauses became successful merchants. At the close of the Civil War, Columbus was burned and Lazarus decided to move his family north. They settled in New York, opening L. Straus & Sons (1869), importers of china, porcelain, glassware and crockery. In 1873 Nathan convinced Rowland H. Macy to allow them to open a concession in the basement of Macy's store on 14th Street. By 1884 the Strauses were part owners and by 1896 they were sole owners of R. H. Macy's & Co.

Isidor continued to run Macy's until his death, along with that of his wife Ida, on the "Titanic" in 1912. He served in the House of Representatives in 1894-5 and was a founder of The Educational Alliance in New York City. He belonged to many philanthropic organizations and was active in city politics.

L. Straus & Son(s) c. 1869 - ?

Family took over Macy's at end of 1800s.

Family leader died on Titanic 1912.

RIDGWAY (from Kowalsky Encyclopedia of Marks, and California Dept. of Parks and Rec. website)



John Ridgway

Origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: c. 1830-1855

Formerly: J. & W. Ridgway

Subsequently: Ridgway, Bates & Co.

Factory: Caudon Place

Type: Transferprint

BOTTLES

From Charles Jewett, ed. "List of Exchanges." Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society, Vol. II. 1880. 28 Madison Street, Brooklyn, NY. P.25:

ALBERT C. DUNG,
Pharmacist, Druggist & Importer
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
No. 61 Bowery, cor. Canal St., New York.

[Situated on the New York Elevated R. R., and with easy access to and from Brooklyn and all parts of N. Y. City.]

Keeps on hand a large assortment of *Rare Chemicals and Drugs*, and procures all *New Remedies* of Therapeutical value as soon as they are placed upon the market.

The high reputation this establishment has attained for nearly thirty years will be maintained at all events, the owner devoting his entire attention to the pharmaceutical part of the business.

Physicians' special attention is called to the following preparations, whereof this establishment is the headquarters:

Loefflund's Concentrated Extract of Malt, prepared upon Baron von Liebig's principles, introduced into the United States since 1867. Acknowledged by all physicians who have compared *this* with other manufactures to be the best. Sold at 75 cents a bottle. The following combinations:—Loefflund's Extract of Malt with Pyrophosphate of Iron, with Iodide of Iron, with Citrate of Iron and Quinine, with Hypophosphite of Lime, with Hops, with Pepsine, with Cod Liver Oil. Each of these \$1.00 per bottle.

Loefflund's Concentrated Liebig's Food for Infants, a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. Sold at 75 cents a bottle.

St. Clair's Fluid Extract of Damiana, the most reliable preparation of *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*.

The preparations of the most reputable manufacturers kept in stock.—Dr. E. R. Squibb, John Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia.

A full line of *McKesson & Robbins Gelatine Coated Pills*.

A full line of *Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules*, etc., etc., etc.

Albert C. Dung company: 1851-c.1900 (Dung dies c. 1885, MJ Breitenbach takes over 1883, new store Madison Ave. 1891 under his name). (from The Pharmaceutical Era, Vol. XVII, April 22, 1897. Charles W. Parsons, ed. D.O. Haynes & Co., New York, NY.)

Pop Beer

ge x North American Soda & B x

www.sodasandbeers.com/SABShowBottle.aspx?Bottle=51048AN&Firm_Number=51048

ral Resource M... New Tab bsm Synology DiskStatio... Historic Bottle Webs... Diagnostic Artifacts ... FL



Bottle 51048AN - Haley, C. C., & Company

Embossed: (C) C. C. HALEY & CO / HD (monogram) / CELEBRATED / CALIFORNIA / POP BEER / TRADE MARK // COR / (C) SOUTH ORANGE AVE / & / SOUTH 11TH ST / NEWARK, N. J. / PATENTED / OCT 29TH 1872. // b // (o) THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD

Dimensions: 7 1/2 x 2 3/8 (4 3/4)

Manufacturer: Not Known

Material: Glass	Design: None	Mold Type: Two Leaf Mold
Form: Cylindrical	Edge Design: None	Plate Mold: No
Shape: Pony	Base Design: None	Plate: None
		Code:
Sides:	Shoulder Design: None	Sealed: No
	Sunken Panels: None	

Pictures: None

Notes: Zigzag design on the shoulder. The "TH" in "11TH" and "29TH" are raised and underlined. The first "P" in "POP" and "B" in "BEER" are larger.

Variants

1. Aqua, Smooth Base, Tapered Collar, Hand Blown, Roorbach Ball Stopper, Newark, NJ, United States
Comments: None
Contributor/Source: [Dick Watson](#)

Soda & Beer Bottles of North America

Bottle 51048AH - Haley, C. C., & Company

Embossed: (C) C. C. HALEY & CO / CELEBRATED / CALIFORNIA / POP BEER / TRADE MARK // (C) 531 & 533 / WEST 38TH ST / N. Y. / PATENTED / OCT 29TH 1872 // b // (o) THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD

Dimensions: 9 1/8 x ?

Manufacturer: Not Known

Material: Glass	Design: None	Mold Type: Two Leaf Mold
Form: Cylindrical	Edge Design: None	Plate Mold: No
Shape: Champagne Beer	Base Design: None	Code: None
Sides:	Shoulder Design: None	Sealed: No
	Sunken Panels: None	

Pictures: None

Notes: The first settlers of "POP BEER" are larger. The "TH" in "38TH" and the "29TH" and the "T" in "ST" are raised and underlined.



Courtesy: floyd821

Variants

1. Dark Amber, Smooth Base, Rounded Taper, Hand Blown, Cork Stopper, New York, NY, United States
Comments: None
Contributor/Source: [Tod von Mechow](#)

2. Medium Amber, Smooth Base, Rounded Taper, Hand Blown, Cork Stopper, New York, NY, United States
Comments: None
Contributor/Source: [Tod von Mechow](#)

[Go Back To List](#)

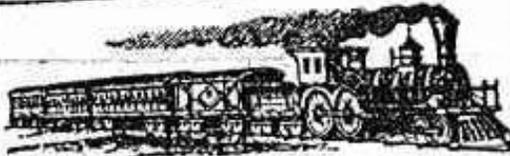


Courtesy: floyd821

Clinton Courier

Thursday, May 29, 1873

LOCAL & COUNTY MATTERS



Rail Road Time Tables.

UTICA & CLINTON DIVISION, MIDLAND R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Freight and Accommodation.....	6.41 A. M.
Morning Express	8.30 A. M.
Clinton Express, arrive.....	12.00 A. M.
Freight and Accommodation.....	3.19 P. M.
Clinton Express	3.50 P. M.
Smith's Valley Express.....	5.45 P. M.
Clinton Accommodation.....	10.45 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Clinton Accommodation.....	7.55 A. M.
Express	10.30 A. M.
Freight and Accommodation.....	10.30 A. M.
Express	1.00 P. M.
Freight and Accommodation.....	4.12 P. M.

CLARK PRIZE.—On Wednesday evening of next week, June 4th.

NEW-ADVERTISEMENT.—“New Coal” on the way for the College St. Coal Yard, J. L. COOK; “For Sale,” the dwelling houses and real estate of Rev. CHAS. JEROME.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Attention is called to change in the time table of the Utica & Rome Divisions of the Midland, and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., which will be found at the head of our local columns.

CALIFORNIA POP BEER.—A healthful and pleasant Summer drink, which cheers but does not inebriate, manufactured by WEIR & NEWTON, No. 6, Madison Lane, Utica, and for sale by all dealers everywhere. Try it.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The College bell

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. HALEY, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,574, dated October 29, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. HALEY, of Troy, New York, have invented an Improvement in the Manufacture of Beer, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists in a compound of the ingredients hereinafter named, used in the manner and in the proportions substantially as described, to form an improved beverage which I have denominated "California Pop Beer."

In the manufacture of beer according to my invention, I first prepare the yeast as follows: For one hundred and five gallons of beer, I take of wheat flour three-quarters of a pound and dissolve it in one quart of cold water, and one ounce of hops steeped one hour in two quarts of water, and afterward strained. The dissolved wheat flour and the steeped hops are then mixed together, and the mixture is steeped for half an hour. It is then allowed to cool to the temperature of 88° Fahrenheit, after which three ounces of ground malt and one-half an ounce of pure spirits are added, and the mixture allowed to stand for twelve hours.

The essence is next prepared as follows: To five ounces of alcohol I add one-half an ounce of oil of winter-green, one-third of an ounce of oil of sassafras, and one-third of an ounce of

oil of spruce, and these ingredients are thoroughly mixed.

The yeast and essence having been thus prepared, the manufacture of the beer is proceeded with as follows: I take one-half a pound of hops, fourteen ounces of chemically-prepared cream of tartar, and one-half pound of African ginger-root. These are placed in a suitable tub and steeped with ten gallons of water one hour, after which seventy pounds of granulated sugar are added. The essence prepared as above stated is now added to the mixture in the tub, and the contents are brought to a heat of about 90°; and, at this point, the yeast first prepared is poured in and the mixture allowed to stand for four hours. It is then bottled, and after standing for three days it is ready for use. The beer thus prepared is a superior and harmless beverage.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The manufacture of beer of the ingredients used in the proportions and compounded substantially as herein described.

CHAS. C. HALEY.

Witnesses:

W. H. FINCKEL,
GEO. W. ROTHWELL.



Star of David bottle mark

<http://www.antique-bottles.net/forum/Star-Of-David-beer-bottle-m438232.aspx>

When associated with brewing, the hexagram is called the Brewer's Star.

"THE SIX POINT BREWERS STAR

by Peter Blum

For centuries, it was customary for brewers -- particularly those in Europe and, later, in America -- to brand or paint a six-point star on the ends of their beer kegs. And, indeed, many brewers of the 19th and early 20th centuries actually fashioned their logos to incorporate the six-point star -- known as the "brewer's star." So, what exactly does the star have to do with beer or brewing? It

is known that the star was the official insignia of the Brewer's Guild as early as the 1500s, and that its association with beer and brewing can be traced as far back as the late 1300s.

Whatever the case, it is clear that the brewer's star was intended to symbolize purity; that is, a brewer who affixed the insignia to his product was thereby declaring his brew be completely pure of additives, adjuncts, etc. In fact, folklore has it that the six points of the star represented the six aspects of brewing most critical to purity: the water, the hops, the grain, the malt, the yeast, and the brewer. But others assert that the emblem's use by beer-makers originated independently of the Jewish Star, and has no historical connection thereto.

The latter have some historical facts on their side. This geometric figure, which is technically called a hexagram, has existed throughout the world for several millennia, usually as a talisman. This includes the Middle East, Africa, and the Far East. The earliest appearance in a Jewish context is in the 13-16 centuries BCE, but long after that it continued in widespread use in other circumstances not associated with the Jewish faith.

The first use of the term "Shield of David" was about 1300 CE when a Spanish practitioner of Jewish mysticism wrote a commentary on the central book of that mysticism, the Zohar. The first actual linkage of the hexagram to a Jewish community appears in the early 1300s on the flag of the Jewish community of Prague, which was designed with permission of Charles IV when he became king of Bohemia. It is known that the star was the official insignia of the Brewer's Guild as early as the 1500s, and that its association with beer and brewing can be traced as far back as the late 1300s.

Whatever the case, it is clear that the brewer's star was intended to symbolize purity; that is, a brewer who affixed the insignia to his product was thereby declaring his brew be completely pure of additives, adjuncts, etc. In fact, folklore has it that the six points of the star represented the six aspects of brewing most critical to purity: the water, the hops, the grain, the malt, the yeast, and the brewer." From The Brewing Museum.

<http://lostnewyorkcity.blogspot.com/2012/02/green-mystery-of-onderdonk-avenue.html>

..... As for the beer bottle, from the description of the trademark perhaps it once contained the product of the North American Brewing Co., which stood in nearby Bushwick at the corner of Greene St. and Myrtle (which was named Hamburg Ave. here before WWI) from 1892 until the late 40's?

<http://www.taverntrove.com/brewery.php?BreweryId=1000>

Trade Names for the brewery at 1306/1336 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, NY:
North American Brewing Co. (1306 Greene, Hamburg & Myrtle Avenue) 1892-1933
Brewery operations shut down by National Prohibition in 1920
Issued permit L-?? for the production of non-alcoholic beverages during Prohibition 1920
Issued U-Permit No. NY-U-212 allowing the resumption of brewing operations 1933
North American Brewing Co. (expanded to 1306/1336 Greene Avenue) 1933-1946

Chas. Schaefer Corp. 1946-1948

Closed in 1948

Status of the building is unknown.

Products:

Paramount Near Beer 1927 - 1937

Imperial Near Beer 1930 - 1935

Doerschuck Ale 1933 - 1946

Doerschuck Bock 1933 - 1946

Doerschuck Beer 1933 - 1946

Imperial Ale 1933 - 1946

Imperial Beer 1933 - 1946

Paramount Ale 1933 - 1946

Paramount Beer 1933 - 1946

Pilsener Beer 1934 - 1946

Polo Beer 1935 - 1940

Good Host Beer 1938 - 1944

Pilser's Porter 1941 - 1943

Pilser's Beer 1941 - 1943

Lion Beer 1944 - 1945

Koenig's Beer 1944 - 1946

Paramount Special Beer ?? - ??

ZOOLAK



Submitted by MontanaHistorian on Sat, 12/13/2008 - 4:39pm.

<http://www.shorpy.com/node/4989>

ZOOLAK.

The subjoined analysis of Dr. Dadirrian's zoolak was made by Edgar E. Wright of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In every 100 parts of zoolak there are:

Water 87.69

Proteid substances 3.98

Fat 4.91

Milk-sugar 2.03

Alcohol 0.07

Ash or mineral salts 0.78

Lactic acid 0.50

Carbon dioxide 0.04

This analysis shows that in the production of zoolak but little change is wrought in the percentage composition of the original cow's milk, save what would naturally be produced by the fermenting and peptonizing actions of the kefir ferment. These fermentative changes primary and secondary consist in:

1. The transmutation of a portion of the natural milk sugar into alcohol, lactic acid, and carbon dioxide.
2. The transmutation of a certain percentage of the proteid substances into protoses, and finally, perhaps, into true diffusible peptones.

LTH Forum – Chicago based culinary chat site
<http://www.lthforum.com/bb/viewtopic.php?t=18642>

So I am reading some early stories from the always delightful P.G. Wodehouse, and I come across this passage in "My Battle with Drink." The drinks involved in this satirical piece are dispensed by soda fountains.

Doctor," I said, covering my face with my hands, "I am a confirmed soda-fiend."

He gave me a long lecture and a longer list of instructions. I must take air and exercise and I must become a total abstainer from sundaes of all descriptions. I must avoid limeade like the plague, and if anybody offered me a Bulgarzoon I was to knock him down and shout for the nearest policeman.

I learned then for the first time what a bitterly hard thing it is for a man in a large and wicked city to keep from soda when once he has got the habit. Everything was against me. The old convivial circle began to shun me. I could not join in their revels and they began to look on me as a grouch. In the end, I fell, and in one wild orgy undid all the good of a month's abstinence. I was desperate then. I felt that nothing could save me, and I might as well give up the struggle. I drank two pin-ap-o-lades, three grapefruit-olas and an egg-zoolak, before pausing to take breath.

Whither the bulgarzoon?
Bulgaria? Kalamazoo? Mattoon?
Why vanished the zoolak, lackaday?
I do not see these offered at
the soda fountains of today.

For that matter, what the heck were they?

How to Live: Rules for Healthful Living Based on Modern Science, published in 1916 by the Life Extension Institute (the Hon. William Howard Taft, chairman of the board), tells us that a bulgarzoon has 131.57 calories and costs 5 cents at a "'Quick Lunch' Restaurant," but offers no other details. ("How to Live" also advises, "It would, of course, be a great mistake to regulate the diet solely with regard to fuel value. Digestibility, as well as protein, mineral and vitamin

requirements, must also be considered. Nevertheless, the main requirement is for fuel, and this, as the table shows, can be secured at a surprizingly {sic} low cost.")

Further search tells us that "Bulgarzoon Scientifically Fermented Milk" was popular enough that Childs restaurant in New York advertised it on the cover of its 1940 menu. A 1915 New York agricultural report confirms its milkiness, and introduces yet another zooly libation: "We cannot understand fully, for example, the fundamental chemical facts involved in the process of cheese-making and cheese-ripening, the chemical changes taking place in its constituents when milk sours or when it is made into fermented beverages such as kumyss, imitation buttermilks, matzoon, zoolak, bulgarzoon, etc."

The matzoon we can trace. It is Armenian, according to the 1908 *Bacteria in Relation to Country Life* by Jacob G.L. Lipman, A.M., Ph.D., a New Jersey "Boil Chemist and Bacteriologist," who provides wonderfully wiggly illustrations. And a 1900 advertisement for Dr. Daddirrian's Zoolak ("To avoid imitations always specify ZOOLAK") tells us that this product is equivalent to matzoon and, moreover, "One bottle of ZOOLAK is equal to two bottles of Kumyss in nourishment."

Ah, and here we have a recipe, from Henley's *Twentieth Century Formulas, Recipes and Processes Containing Ten Thousand Selected Household and Workshop Formulas, Recipes, Processes and Moneymaking Methods for the Practical Use of Manufacturers, Mechanics, Housekeepers and Home Workers* (1914):

MATZOON.

Add 2 tablespoonfuls of bakers' yeast to 1 pint of rich milk, which has been slightly warmed, stirring well together and setting aside in a warm room in a pitcher covered with a wet cloth for a time varying from 6 to 12 hours, according to the season or temperature of the room. Take from this, when curdled, 6 tablespoonfuls, add to another pint of milk, and again ferment as before, and continue for five successive fermentations in all, when the product will have become free from the taste of the yeast. As soon as the milk thickens, which is finally to be kept for use, it should be stirred again and then put into a refrigerator to prevent further fermentation. It should be smooth, of the consistence of thick cream, and of a slightly acid taste.

The milk should be prepared fresh every day, and the new supply is made by adding 6 tablespoonfuls of the previous day's lot to a pint of milk and proceeding as before.

The curd is to be eaten with a spoon, not drunk, and preferably with some bread broken into it. It is also sometimes eaten with sugar, which is said not to impair its digestibility.

The final instruction makes me think that Henley and Dr. Daddirrian might disagree.

However, I believe I'm fairly safe in saying that if you seek the modern-day equivalent of these early-20th-century beverages, it'll be something like this.

Last edited by LAZ on May 27th 2008, 11:49pm, edited 3 times in total.

Medical Record, Volume 97

edited by George Frederick Shrady, Thomas Lathrop Stedman

William Wood & Co, 1920

books.google.com/books?id=YA5YAAAAAYAAJ

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

DR. DADIRRIAN'S

ZOOLAK

(ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE)

CONTAINS REAL BULGARIAN CULTURE

Prof. Lewis B. Allyn, the noted pure food exponent of Westfield, Mass., in an article on "Pure Foods" in Collier's, November 4, 1911, states as follows: "Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak is without doubt the best form of fermented milk, being free from harmful bacteria, acetic acid and alcohol."

Prof. R. W. Wilcox, M.D., of the Post-Graduate Medical School, says: "I have used Fermented Milk Zoolak for several years and prescribe it much more frequently than any other fermented milk preparation. The results are much more uniform and the taste more agreeable than of similar preparations of this class."

Prof. N. S. Lincoln, M.D., of Washington, D. C., writes: "I have been using Dr. Dadirrian's Fermented Milk Zoolak a great deal for many years. I regard it by far as the best milk preparation on the market."

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak with entire satisfaction, recommend it safely to our professional brethren:

Prof. A. L. Loomis, M.D. Prof. Wm. H. Porter, M.D.
Prof. T. G. Thomas, M.D. Prof. E. C. Spitzka, M.D.
Prof. W. H. Thomson, M.D. Prof. J. E. Winters, M.D.
Prof. Max Einhorn, M.D. Prof. Sarah J. McNutt, M.D.
Prof. W. M. Polk, M.D. Prof. Thos. Darlington, M.D.
Prof. C. Cleveland, M.D. Prof. D. B. St. J. Roosa, M.D.

The only preparation of Fermented Milk prepared under the direct supervision of its originators, Dr. Dadirrian & Sons, Chemists. (Samples sent upon request.) Sold at druggists or direct from our office, 73 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Tel. Mad. Square 389.

Special Price to Physicians, Nurses and Hospitals

Cornell & shober's directory of trained nurses

New York: Cornell & Shober, 1900

books.google.com/books?id=QO8ykHu1GCwC

Dr. DADIRRIAN'S **ZOOLAK**

OR MATZON.

FERMENTED MILK FOOD.

To avoid imitations
always specify **ZOOLAK.**

SUPERIORITY of **ZOOLAK** over Kumyss:

One bottle of **ZOOLAK** is equal to two bottles of Kumyss in nourishment.

ZOOLAK contains **NO** carbonic acid gas.

TO BE MADE like Kumyss, mix **ZOOLAK** half-and-half with vichy or any carbonated water.

ZOOLAK is made from pure sterilized cow's whole milk only, by a special process. It is a most easily digested and nutritious food, and a refreshing beverage both in health and sickness.

ZOOLAK does not curdle like ordinary milk, and is readily retained by the most delicate stomachs which reject nearly every other form of nourishment.

IT IS PRESCRIBED extensively by the medical profession for their patients, and used constantly in the leading hospitals with marked results during the past fifteen years.

ZOOLAK is invaluable in Dyspepsia, all Fevers, acute and chronic Kidney and Liver troubles. Safe food in Diabetes Mellitus. A great builder. A glassful at bedtime produces restful sleep.

ZOOLAK is a favorite drink at all soda fountains.

For further information send for literature.

OUR OTHER PREPARATIONS ARE

VIN SHARTONE Tonic Wine with Calisaya Bark, (No Coca, No Kola.)

MATZOL, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with **Zoolak**.

Offices of **Dr. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO.**

New York, 73 Lexington Avenue.

Philadelphia, 1822 Croskey St. Chicago, 3830 Langley Ave.

When writing advertisers, please mention CORNELL & SHOBER'S DIRECTORY,

IN making lemonade allow three lemons to each quart of water. Scrub the lemons first to make sure they are perfectly clean, cut in two in the centre, and from either half cut a thin slice of

LEMONADE

the lemon and lay aside. Squeeze the juice from the rest of the lemon, then peel off several strips of the thin yellow rind and put in a small basin on the back of the range with a cup of water added and let it simmer to extract some of the rich flavor of the rind. Mix sugar to taste with the juice, and then pour on the requisite amount of boiling water besides the water in which the peel has been steeped. Stand away until cold and mellow, then serve with a slice of lemon in the glass and a little chipped ice if desired.

MOST digestible and assimilable of all fermented milk foods is the Turkish yaourt, known in this country under its Armenian names of **zoolak** or **matzoon**. It is prepared in the Orient

ZOOLAK

from the milk of the buffalo or sheep, and tastes like very rich and delicious butter-milk. In this country it is made from cow's milk, and may be found at the best drug stores. It can, however, be made at home, using some of the old yaourt or **zoolak** as a starter. **Zoolak** differs from **kumyss** in the fact that although it is fermented it is not effervescent.

To make it the easiest way, boil three pints of rich milk, taking care that it does not scorch. Set off the fire to cool, until just a trifle hotter than lukewarm. Then add to it one-eighth of a cup of old **zoolak**, stir vigorously and set aside several hours until thick like loppered milk.

This is delicious served alone in a glass, with a spoon, or it may be used with rice, crackers or bread or with fresh berries,

if fruit is allowed. In typhoid it serves both as food and drink, as it does not, like **kumyss**, cause a distention of the intestines by gas.

If one is situated so that it is impossible to get any of the old **zoolak** for a starter, it may be made in this way:—Allow to one quart of milk one teaspoonful of sugar and one-third of a cake of yeast. Take a half cupful of the milk, slightly heat it, dissolve the yeast and sugar in it and set one side to begin "working." In an hour's time heat the remainder of the milk until lukewarm and beat the yeast mixture into it. Pour in small bottles, cork tightly and set aside for three hours in a warm place. At the end of that time remove to a moderately cool place and leave for two days, with frequent shaking. The bottles should then be opened and their contents poured into a bowl to stand for ten or fifteen minutes until the effervescence has passed away. Bottle again, put on the ice to prevent further fermentation, and as soon as cold it is ready for use. By re-cooking it will keep several days. If it thickens too much, shake thoroughly before using and it will become somewhat thinner.

POUR one cup fresh hot tea over one cup block sugar and let stand until the sugar is dissolved and the syrup cold. Pour into a punch bowl together with three-quarters of a cup orange juice, one-half cup lemon juice, one pint each ginger ale and apollinaris. **FRUIT PUNCH** Just before serving add slices of orange.

Grape Punch.

ADD to a quart of grape juice the juice of six lemons and two oranges, two quarts of cold water and two cups sugar. Pour into the punch bowl, add sliced oranges, bits of pineapple and berries or sliced peaches.

What made **ZOOLAK** *Famous?*
—Dr. Daddirrian's process of Fermentation.

Originated and introduced through the N. Y. Academy of Medicine in 1885 by M. G. Daddirrian, M. D.

ZOOLAK is prepared from a special milk of our own, superior in quality and delicious in flavor, under the direct supervision and scientific care of DR. DADIRRIAN'S SONS, chemists.

THREE DISTINCT FEATURES IN DR. DADIRRIAN'S PROCESS ARE:

- No. 1**—The milk is rendered absolutely free of any putrefactive or harmful bacteria by a special scientific method and not by chemicals or preservatives. The development of all injurious acids is prevented and all the healthful bacteria is retained. Therefore **Zoolak** is an absolutely pure preparation and does not putrefy by age like other fermented milk products.
- No. 2**—By a distinct method the solids of milk, casein, butterfats, etc., are so minutely broken up and emulsified that it does not curdle in the stomach or coagulate in the intestines like milk and is most easily digested and readily assimilated. Thus **Zoolak** is retained by the most delicate stomach when every other form of nourishment is rejected. **ZOOLAK** does not constipate, but acts as a mild laxative and diuretic.
- No. 3**—The sugar of the milk is converted into lactic acid (*Bacillus Bulgaricus*) by the addition of the most effective type of Bulgarian Culture made fresh daily in our laboratory. The *Bacillus Bulgaricus* in **ZOOLAK** never becomes inert, but by age it multiplies. The increased acidity being lactic acid its use in auto-intoxication, etc., is most beneficial.

The unequalled therapeutic merits of **ZOOLAK** have been tested, prescribed and endorsed by the medical authorities of all schools and pure food experts for the last 36 years. It is mentioned in medical textbooks, articles and lectures at colleges, etc., by the best authorities as the most efficient preparation of fermented milk known. The secret of this process is known and owned by DR. DADIRRIAN'S SONS exclusively. All others are imitations and substitutes.

Sold at all leading DRUGGISTS or direct from Dr. DADIRRIAN & SONS CO.

Send for our descriptive Booklet

73 Lexington Ave., New York City

Appendix F:
Resume of Key Personnel

Alyssa Loorya, M.Phil, M.A., R.P.A. | President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For nearly twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

Ms. Loorya serves as the Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Fulton Street Reconstruction

New York City, NY

Supplemented historic business and property background research. Conducted monitoring, mapping, and feature-specific excavations during a large-scale infrastructure project along Fulton Street, in an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in lower Manhattan.

Archaeological Investigations at City Hall Park

New York City, NY

Developed and led Phase II and III archaeological excavations at New York City Hall. Highlighted discoveries include a pre-revolution British jail, early water management features, and large scale refuse deposits.

High Bridge Reconstruction

New York City, NY

Developed and implemented a scope of work for this industrial archaeological project that included an inventory of historic architectural and infrastructure materials associated with the bridge and the original Croton Aqueduct.

Peck Slip Rehabilitation

New York City, NY

Supplemented historic business and property background research. Conducted monitoring, mapping, and feature-specific excavations during this large-scale infrastructure project at Peck Slip, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in lower Manhattan.

New York
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234-4322
Phone: 718.645.3962

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance

Material Collections Analysis

Archaeological Survey and
Excavation

Public Outreach

EDUCATION

Ph.D candidate, Anthropology and
Archaeology: CUNY Graduate
School. Expected graduation 2015

M.Phil, 2000 Anthropology and
Archaeology: CUNY Graduate
School

M.A., Anthropology: 1998, Hunter
College

CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2010)

30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2012)

40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER
Training (2014)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2001-Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants

2006-2010: URS Corporation,
Principal Investigator

2007-2010: Gray & Pape,
Supervisory Consultant

CONTACT INFORMATION

aloorya@chrysalisarchaeology.com

Rhode Island
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Floyd Bennett Field

New York City, NY

Principal Investigator for multiple projects at this historic airfield, military station and current National Park. Projects include advance testing and archaeological monitoring for a National Grid gas service point, Williams Pipeline transfer station and hazardous waste soil remediation and replacement project.

Wall Street Water Mains (Beekman Street)

New York City, NY

Supplemented historic business and property background research. Conducted monitoring, mapping, and feature-specific excavations during this large-scale infrastructure project along Beekman Street, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in lower Manhattan.

Pleasant Grove Wetland Mitigation Site

Jackson, NJ

Principal Investigator for Phase I research, map assessment and field testing for proposed wetland mitigation. The Cultural Resources survey included a historic farm property National Register assessment including dam and earthwork structures and prehistoric potential.

Millennium Pipeline

New York State

Developed public outreach mitigation associated with the archaeological and historic architectural results of the Phase I and II Cultural Resources project.

City Island Bridge Replacement

Bronx, NY

Phase IB Field Testing and Monitoring as part of the replacement of the bridge.

Gowanus Canal Historical Assessment

Brooklyn, NY

Engaged in a Phase IA historic and archaeological research assessment of the Gowanus Canal industrial area in southern Brooklyn, assessing the area's potential for the extension of a Historic District. Conducted with special attention to possible locations of a mass burial of American Revolutionary War soldiers.

St. George's Church

Flushing, Queens, NY

Undertook a Phase IB within the historic cemetery, including the creation of a mitigation plan in the event human remains were disturbed.

Tappan Zee Bridge Replacement Project

Tarrytown, NY

Provided technical guidance regarding potential cultural resource issues for the replacement of this major bridge.

Diane F. George, J.D., M.A., R.P.A. | Principal Investigator



Ms. George serves as a Principal Investigator for Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. She has 12 years of experience with historical sites in the New York City area and has worked in Cultural Resources Management since 2002. She has a Masters Degree in the field of Historical Archaeology and is a Doctoral Candidate at the City University of New York Graduate Center, where she specializes in the archaeology of colonial contexts. Ms. George has extensive experience in historical research and writing. She has worked on multiple development and infrastructure projects, and has expertise in facilitating project completion within the Section 106 framework. Ms. George also has a legal background, with twelve years as a practicing lawyer.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Fulton Street Reconstruction Project

New York City, NY

Served as Field Director for multi-year City project upgrading and improving infrastructure and streetscapes along Fulton Street, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in downtown Manhattan. Supplemented historic business and property background research. Worked with City personnel to adapt monitoring plan as project progressed. Monitored excavation, developed testing strategies, excavated and documented features, created archaeological maps and analyzed artifact collection.

John Street Redevelopment

New York City, NY

Served as Field Director for City project installing new sewer on John Street, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in downtown Manhattan. Monitored excavations, created archaeological maps, carried out feature-specific excavations. Produced Phase IB Report. Work also included the recovery of human remains.

Downtown Brooklyn Water Main Project

Brooklyn, NY

Served as Field Director for City project replacing water mains, catch basins and other utilities in the DUMBO area of Brooklyn, along the historic Brooklyn waterfront. Monitored excavations. Documented 19th century features. Wrote Phase IB report.

Gowanus Canal Historical Assessment

Brooklyn, NY

Engaged in a Phase IA historic and archaeological research assessment of the Gowanus Canal industrial area in southern Brooklyn, assessing the area's potential for the extension of a Historic District. Conducted with special attention to possible locations of a mass burial of American Revolutionary War soldiers.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance

Material Collections Analysis

Archaeological Excavation

EDUCATION

Ph.D candidate, Anthropology and
Historical Archaeology: CUNY
Graduate School

M.Phil., Anthropology (Historical
Archaeology): 2013, CUNY Graduate
School

M.A., Anthropology (Historical
Archaeology): 2005, Hunter College

J.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1989

CERTIFICATIONS

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2010)

Register of Professional
Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2002-Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants

2005-2008: Adjunct Lecturer in
Archaeology, Hunter College

CONTACT INFORMATION

dgeorge@chrysalisarchaeology.com

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Additional Project Experience

Bartow-Pell Mansion – Monitoring
50 Bowery – Phase IA Report and Monitoring
{156 Rivington Street – Phase IA - ? Can't remember}
235 Lafayette Street – Phase IA
311 Broadway – Phase IA
City Hall Reconstruction Project – Phase IB and II (worked on site for a week only)
Peck Slip – Phase I and II (couple days monitoring here and there)
Block 7792 – Phase I (was this the STPs at the southern end of Staten Island?)
Gravesend Cemetery – Phase IB
John Bowne House – Phase IB/Monitoring
Little Bay Park – Phase IA
Rufus King Park Tree Installation Project – Monitoring
Rufus King Park Project – Monitoring (two RKP projects – don't know which one I monitored for)

PUBLICATIONS

George, Diane F. "Review: Colonization by Documentation: British Representations of Ireland in Early Maps, Archives and Travelogues." *Radical History Review*, Issue 104, Spring 2009.

George, Diane F. "Crucial Workforce, Invisible Workers." *Forward Motion*, Vol. 14:1, Jan. 1995.

TECHNICAL REPORTS (Delete if you don't want this)

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane F. George. Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 50 Bowery (Block 202, Lot 23), New York, New York, December 2013

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane F. George. Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Reconstruction of the Parking Lot and Comfort Station located at Totten Avenue and the Cross Island Parkway (Little Bay Park), Queens, New York, March 2013.

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane F. George. Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 235 Lafayette Street (Block 495, Lot 991), New York, New York, January 2013.

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane F. George. Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring. Construction of Combined Sewer in Water Street Between Old Fulton Street and Adams Street, Old Fulton Street Between York Street and Plymouth Street (aka Downtown Brooklyn Water Main Replacement Project), Brooklyn, New York, November 2012.

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi, Diane F. George and Eileen Kao. The History and Archaeology of the Gowanus Canal Neighborhood, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, April 2012.

Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane F. George. Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring, Sewer Replacement, John Street/Burling Slip, New York, New York, April 2011.

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Eileen Kao | Field Supervisor



Ms. Kao has over six years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation and reporting. Her specializations include both prehistoric and historic contexts in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Midwest regions. She has extensive knowledge of laboratory analysis and archival preparation techniques for prehistoric and historic artifacts, and has experience with in-field GPS devices.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Forth Wadsworth – Phase IB

Staten Island, NY

Monitored ongoing excavations for drainage and infrastructural improvements at a Revolutionary War era fort with the potential to yield pre-historic cultural resources due to its location adjacent to the historically rich waters of the New York Bay.

City Island Bridge Replacement – Monitoring

Bronx, NY

Monitored excavations in Pelham Bay Park and City Island in advance of the City Island Bridge replacement to mitigate any impacts to potential pre-historic or historic cultural resources in an area

50 Bowery – Phase IA

New York City, NY

Contributed to documentary research investigating the site use history of a former tavern structure with potential historic significance in the Bowery, Manhattan.

Hendrick I. Lott House – Phase IB/Monitoring

Brooklyn, NY

Participated in excavation of outdoor features associated with 19th century rural and farmland activities at one of the oldest remaining historic houses in New York City.

DEL-359 – Catskill and Delaware Interconnection Replacement – Phase IB

Gardiner, Ulster County, NY

Led shovel test to investigate potential prehistoric and historic cultural nature of an aqueduct water shaft station in the Hudson River Valley.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Laboratory Analysis

Industrial Archaeology

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology: In progress, Hunter College

B.A., Anthropology: 2007, University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, PA

CERTIFICATIONS

8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher Course (2012)

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety Training (2010)

40-Hour HAZWOPER Safety Training and Update (2009 & 2011)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2011-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

2008-2011: URS Corporation

CONTACT INFORMATION

ekao@chrysalisarchaeology.com

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Richmond, VT – Phase IB

Chittenden County, VT

Led shovel test survey to investigate the prehistoric and historic cultural sensitivity of upland rural farmland. Coordinated field investigations and prepared a final report summarizing the findings.

Weathersfield, VT – Phase IB

Windsor County, VT

Led shovel test survey to investigate possible prehistoric cultural resources associated Native American occupation of an area adjacent to a tributary of the Connecticut River. Coordinated field investigations and prepared a final report summarizing the findings.

John Bowne House – Phase IB/Monitoring

Queens, NY

Conducted Phase IB excavation of household features related to 18th and 19th century Dutch settlement landscape in this portion of Long Island. Monitored excavations for structural upgrades to the historic house.

Little Bay Park – Monitoring

Queens, NY

Conducted Phase II monitoring for infrastructural improvements at a park site with the potential for prehistoric and historic cultural resources related to turn of the century recreational usage by New York City's elite.

High Bridge Park – Monitoring

New York City, NY

Participated in identification of historic cultural resources beneath the High Bridge, which once housed the historic Croton Aqueduct. Catalogued potential cultural and architectural artifacts, the remnants of infrastructural development activities beneath the bridge.

Archaeological Field Test of 246 Front Street – Phase I

New York City, NY

Contributed to historic property background research and monitored test pit excavations in advance of construction on the property to assess any remaining historic cultural resources related to 18th and 19th century commercial activities. Documented findings and prepared a final report summarizing the results.

Fulton Street Reconstruction – Phase II

New York City, NY

Monitored excavations and investigated historic architecture and water supply features in advance of road reconstruction and utility replacements at Fulton Street in downtown Manhattan's South Street Seaport Historic District.

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