

**PHASE 1B/2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

*of the*

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York**

*Prepared on behalf of:*

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## Management Summary

**SHPO Project Review Number:** 08PR06412

**Lead Agency:** Dormitory Authority State of New York

**Involved Agency:** The City University of New York

**Phase of Survey:** Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation  
Phase 2 Archaeological Survey/Data Recovery

### Location Information

*Location:* 285 Jay Street Brooklyn, New York  
Brooklyn Tax Block 131, Lot 1 (part)

*Minor Civil Division:* 04701

*County:* Kings

### Phase 1B Survey Area

*Length:* 36.6 meters (120 feet)

*Width:* 48.8 meters (160 feet)

*Depth:* 1.5 to 4.3 meters (5 to 14 feet)

*Total Area Surveyed:* Approximately 0.34 acre (15,000 square feet)

*Number of Backhoe Trenches:* 12, varying in size

### Phase 2/Data Recovery Survey Area

*Length:* 3 meters (10 feet)

*Width:* 3 meters (10 feet)

*Depth:* 1.2 meters (4 feet) below surface of feature

*Area Excavated:* 10.8 cubic meters (400 cubic feet)

*Percentage of Site Excavated:* 100 percent

### Results of Archaeological Survey

*Prehistoric Sites Identified:* None

*Historic Sites Identified:* 84 Tillary Street Privy Remnant

*Sites Recommended for Avoidance:* None

**USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Brooklyn

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**Date of Report:** November 2014

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## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

### ***Introduction***

The Dormitory Authority State of New York (“DASNY”) has been requested by The City University of New York (“CUNY”) to provide funding for the construction of a proposed new academic building at the Brooklyn campus of the New York City College of Technology (“City Tech”). The project site is located at 285 Jay Street in the Downtown Brooklyn neighborhood of Kings County, New York (see Figure 1). The project site is located on Block 131, within a portion of Lot 1.<sup>1</sup> The project site is bounded by Jay Street to the west, Tillary Street to the north, Tech Place and Lot 25 to the south, and the eastern line of Lawrence Street — which is de-mapped through Block 131 — to the east (see Figure 2).

The proposed project will involve the demolition of the former project site buildings and excavation of the entire project site. The project site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 35 feet below current grade to accommodate the construction of an approximately 358,000-gross-square-foot (“gsf”), 8-story academic building with a 2-level basement containing an underground parking garage, athletic facilities, and mechanical rooms. The new building will cover the majority of the project site, and the remaining areas will consist of concrete sidewalk or quartzite pavers and a landscaped courtyard area. The proposed project requires several discretionary actions, including DASNY’s authorization of the expenditure of tax-exempt bond proceeds from the State of New York Personal Income Tax Revenue Bond Program for the project as part of the CUNY Program; the transfer of an approximately 0.57-acre parcel; and the approval of the CUNY Board and the City University Construction Fund; among others.

This Phase 1B/2 Archaeological Investigation, Evaluation, and Data Recovery was conducted in conformance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980* (“SHPA”), specifically the implementing regulations of Section 14.09 of the *Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law* (“PRHPL”), as well as with the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”), dated March 18, 1998, between DASNY and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (“OPRHP”).

### ***Project Description and Background***

The construction of the new academic building will provide additional classrooms, laboratories, and administrative space for City Tech’s sciences and allied health programs, which are currently housed in constrained facilities on other parts of the campus. The two below-grade floors would include a 770-person-capacity gymnasium (with an approximate ceiling height of 25 feet), a fitness center, locker rooms, and 20 accessory parking spaces with access via Tech

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<sup>1</sup> Lot 1 is divided into two parts known as Lots 1A and 1B; however, this distinction is not made on Sanborn maps (Figure 2).

Place. The project site was formerly occupied by the Klitgord Building, an adjacent television studio operated by NYCDOE, and an accessory parking lot.

In advance of the construction of the project, the Klitgord Building and the adjacent television studio were demolished in the summer and fall of 2013. Both the former Klitgord Building and the television studio had been constructed with basements that extended to approximately 20 feet below grade. However, the basement of the northern half of the former Klitgord Building was not fully excavated. Some excavation, possibly as much as 10 feet, had occurred in this area to level the grade and to construct existing column footings that were evenly spaced throughout the area.

***Summary of Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study.*** In April 2010, a comprehensive archaeological assessment entitled, *Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the New York City College of Technology Academic Building Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York* (“Phase 1A”) was prepared by AKRF Inc. The Phase 1A documented the history of the project site as well as its potential to yield archaeological resources dating to both the precontact and historic periods. Extensive research into the occupation and development history of the project site was completed to establish a chronology of its development and to identify the individuals who owned the land or worked and/or resided there.

As a result of disturbance associated with the development of historic and modern buildings, the project site was determined to have no sensitivity for archaeological resources associated with the precontact (Native American) occupation of the project site. However, the Phase 1A determined that portions of the project site were moderately sensitive for historic period archaeological resources associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century residential occupation of the project site. Water and sewer networks became available in this portion of Brooklyn in the late 1850s and 1860s. Prior to that time, residents in this area would have relied on shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells for the purposes of water-gathering and sanitation. These deeply buried features were commonly filled with refuse after their period of active use and deeper portions can often survive intact despite subsequent construction on a project site. Typically, privies were located near the rear lot line while cisterns and wells were located closer to historic homes for the purposes of convenience.

The project site was originally composed of at least 24 historic lots that were developed and occupied by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Table 1-1 and Figure 3). The rear yards of at least 10 historic lots within the project site do not appear to have been completely disturbed by the construction of the existing structures. These historic lots were located beneath the northern portion of the former Klitgord Building where the basement was not fully excavated. The Phase 1A concluded that the rear yards of these lots were sensitive for shaft features associated with the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the project site (see Figure 4).

**Table 1-1. Historic Lots Within the Project Site**

Lot Number			Address		Archaeological Sensitivity Determination from Phase 1A
20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Before 1872	After 1872	
1/40A	389A	28a	227 Jay Street	293-295 Jay Street	No Sensitivity
2	409	29	225 Jay Street	291 Jay Street	No Sensitivity
3	408	30	223 Jay Street	289 Jay Street	No Sensitivity
4	407	31	221 Jay Street	287 Jay Street	No Sensitivity
5	406	32	219 Jay Street	285 Jay Street	Moderate Sensitivity; New plans were made available after the completion of the Phase 1A which indicated that this lot was entirely disturbed by basement construction. <b>Now identified as having no sensitivity.</b>
6	405	33	217 Jay Street	283 Jay Street	Moderate Sensitivity
7	404	34	215 Jay Street	281 Jay Street	Moderate Sensitivity
8	403	35	213 Jay Street	279 Jay Street	Moderate Sensitivity
10	402	1	211 Jay Street/ 80 Tillary Street	271-277 Jay Street/	Moderate Sensitivity
12	401	2	82 Tillary Street	94 Tillary Street	Moderate Sensitivity
13	400	3	84 Tillary Street	96 Tillary Street	Moderate Sensitivity
14	399	4	86 Tillary Street	98-100 Tillary Street	Moderate Sensitivity
15	398	5	88 Tillary Street	102 Tillary Street	Moderate Sensitivity
16	397	6	90-92 Tillary Street	104-106 Tillary Street	Moderate Sensitivity
18	396	7-9	94-102 Tillary Street/ 56-58 Lawrence Street	108-112 Tillary Street/ 20-24 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
21	395	10	60 Lawrence Street	26 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
22	394	11	62 Lawrence Street	28 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
23	393B	12	64 Lawrence Street	30 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
24	393A	13	66 Lawrence Street	32 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
25	393	14	68 Lawrence Street	34 Lawrence Street	No Sensitivity
36	385	24	71 Johnson Street	93 Johnson Street	No Sensitivity
37	386	25	69 Johnson Street	91 Johnson Street	No Sensitivity
38	387	26	67 Johnson Street	89 Johnson Street	No Sensitivity
39	388	27	65 Johnson Street	87 Johnson Street	No Sensitivity
40	389	28	63 Johnson Street/ 229 Jay Street	85 Johnson Street/ 297-303 Jay Street	No Sensitivity

**Notes:** All historic lots are now included within Block 131, Lot 1, although the historic lot dimensions, lot numbers, and addresses changed several times during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Phase 1A recommended that Phase 1B testing be conducted in the 10 lots that were identified as moderately sensitive to determine whether such archaeological resources are

present. OPRHP concurred with the findings of the Phase 1A in comments dated June 23, 2010 (see Appendix A). The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (“NYCLPC”) also concurred with the findings of the Phase 1A in comments dated June 9, 2010 (see Appendix A). Subsequent to the completion of the Phase 1A, new information regarding the full extent of the basement of the former Klitgord Building was provided that showed that historic Lot 5 was almost entirely disturbed by basement excavation. This lot was then redefined as having no archaeological sensitivity and was not subjected to Phase 1B archaeological testing.

### ***Archaeological Investigation, Evaluation, and Data Recovery***

Following the completion of the Phase 1A study, four stages of archaeological analysis were completed at the project site: (1) archaeological monitoring during the removal of the foundation slab of the former Klitgord Building; (2) a Phase 1B archaeological investigation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources across the entire area of archaeological sensitivity; (3) a Phase 2 evaluation of the horizontal and vertical extent of a single feature identified during the Phase 1B and a determination of its eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (“S/NR”); and (4) a data recovery to recover all relevant information pertaining to the feature and to mitigate any potential impacts to archaeological resources on the project site. In September 2010, a Phase 1B Archaeological Testing Protocol was prepared to outline the various archaeological procedures to be followed during the demolition phase and before construction of the new building. This protocol was submitted to LPC and OPRHP for review. LPC concurred with the Phase 1B scope in comments dated October 5, 2010. OPRHP deferred to LPC’s comments and recommendations (see Appendix A).

*Archaeological Monitoring.* The northern portion of the former Klitgord Building — the area identified as archaeologically sensitive — was constructed on top of a surface foundation slab and subsurface concrete piers and footings. There was a possibility that intact shaft features could have been situated immediately below the slab. As a result, limited archaeological monitoring was completed during the demolition and removal of the slab in early October 2013.

*Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation.* After the completion of demolition, a Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation (Phase 1B) was conducted on the site in late October 2013. As described in greater detail later in this report, twelve backhoe trenches were excavated within the areas of archaeological sensitivity identified in the Phase 1A (see Appendix B: Phase 1B Excavation Record).

Of the twelve trenches, one contained the truncated remnant of a shaft feature. The center of the oval feature was approximately 85 feet east of Jay Street and 95 feet south of Tillary Street, placing it near the rear lot line of historic Lot 13 (84 Tillary Street). It was determined in the field that a Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation (“Phase 2”) of the feature was necessary to determine its integrity, significance, and S/NR eligibility. Therefore, the feature was covered with a plastic tarp and a large piece of plywood and reburied in advance of the Phase 2. At the conclusion of the Phase 1B testing, an End of Field Letter was submitted by AKRF to LPC and OPRHP on October 25, 2013. The letter described the preliminary findings of the Phase 1B study and recommended a Phase 2 evaluation of the truncated shaft feature. In

separate comment letters dated October 28, 2013, both LPC and SHPO concurred with this recommendation (see Appendix A).

*Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation/Data Recovery.* The Phase 2 evaluation of the truncated shaft feature was completed between October 29 and October 31, 2013. During the course of the investigation, it was determined that the privy is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and that only a small portion of the original feature (the bottom three feet of what was originally a larger shaft feature) remained *in situ*. Given the small size of the feature and its vulnerability at the center of a construction site, the Phase 2 investigation was expanded to effectively serve as a data recovery to mitigate the unavoidable adverse effects of the proposed action. The Phase 2 investigation/data recovery resulted in the collection of a large sample of the data associated with the privy. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigation was warranted for the project site and it was determined that the data recovery effectively mitigated the unavoidable adverse impacts on archaeological resources. A second End of Field Letter describing the preliminary conclusions of the Phase 2 investigation was submitted to LPC and SHPO on November 5, 2013. In separate comment letters dated November 7, 2013, both LPC and SHPO concurred with the conclusions of the End of Field Letter and that no further archaeological investigations were necessary for the project site (see Appendix A).

## **Chapter 2. Research Goals and Methodology**

### ***Introduction***

The primary objectives of field testing for the City Tech Academic Building project site were to (1) ascertain the presence or absence of historic archaeological deposits and buried backyard shaft features on the project site dating from the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; (2) to determine the significance of any resources that were recovered; and (3) to document resources that would be impacted by the ongoing construction. The determination of significance is largely dependent on the research goals identified below, which are specific to the types of potential archaeological resources that could be encountered on the project site.

### ***Research Goals***

Based on historical directories, census records, tax assessment ledgers, and other primary and secondary documentary sources, the Phase 1A showed that the majority of the historic lots formerly located within the project site were owned by individuals who did not reside on the property but who rented the land to a variety of tenants. The occupants of the property represent an ethnically and economically diverse group and the documentary record suggests that there was a high rate of turnover among the tenants, with few continuing to reside on the properties for more than 5 years. However, there were also several families who resided on the properties for well over 10 years. Both the long- and short-term tenants represented working or middle-class families, most of whom had been born in New York and were therefore first and second generation Americans.

Shaft features were commonly used for the disposal of refuse both before (in the case of privies) and after (in the case of cisterns and wells) their periods of active use. They therefore contain artifacts that include the remnants of meals, personal objects and adornments, table settings, and household furnishings. This information is not usually recorded in the documentary record and can rarely be obtained through means other than archaeological investigation and analysis. Consumption patterns are strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition, and ethnicity. The material remains of what an individual purchases and/or uses on a daily or routine basis can provide insight into certain aspects of his or her life. Archaeological evidence from residential lots can provide information on how different characteristics such as socioeconomic status or ethnicity have influenced consumer choice behavior.

The comparison of artifacts recovered from contemporary shaft features investigated at different sites within neighborhoods and across broader geographical regions can result in the collection of additional data. This data can provide new information about the differences and similarities among the ways of life of groups of people as well as show how those ways of life changed over time. An archaeological assessment was completed as part of the Final Environmental Impact Statement ("FEIS") for the Metropolitan Technology Center ("MetroTech") Project, covering all or portions of Blocks 132, 142, 143, 147, 148, 2047, 2048,

2058, and 2059, adjacent to the City Tech Academic Building project site to the south and east (McKeown & Franz, Inc. and Urbitran Associates 1987). Phase 1B testing was completed on Blocks 143 and 2407 of the MetroTech project site by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. in 1989 (Greenhouse 1991). During the testing, privy shafts were identified at the rear of four properties and cisterns and wells were identified in close proximity to the residential structures that formerly stood on the lots. This arrangement of shaft features is typical for historic lots. Greenhouse (1991) determined that all of the privies and cisterns found on the lots were filled with refuse deposits during the 19<sup>th</sup> century after connections to municipal water and sewer networks rendered them obsolete. A comparison of the MetroTech assemblage with any artifacts recovered from the City Tech project site could yield new insights into the ways of life of the individuals living in working- and middle-class Brooklyn households during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

This Archaeological Investigation, Evaluation, and Data Recovery of the City Tech Academic Building project site therefore had the following goals:

- Determine the presence or absence of precontact and historic period archaeological resources;
- If present, determine the horizontal and vertical distribution of those resources;
- Determine the integrity and significance of any recovered archaeological resources;
- Document any identified shaft features on the project site and sample any artifacts within;
- Identify the individuals who resided on the site and deposited the artifacts;
- Draw conclusions about the lives of those individuals based on the artifact assemblage; and
- Compare the assemblage to artifacts collected from nearby sites (i.e., MetroTech) to identify patterns reflecting ways of life in Downtown Brooklyn during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Field Methods***

The Phase 1B and Phase 2 archaeological investigations were designed to collect data that could accomplish the research goals described above. All testing completed for this archaeological investigation/data recovery was in accordance with published guidelines, including OPRHP's *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005), LPC's *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2002), and the New York Archaeological Council's ("NYAC") *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994).

While a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary study determines archaeological potential, the resources the site actually contains cannot be known until the site is physically tested. Phase 1B testing is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources through strategic sampling, without being a full-scale excavation. Accordingly, subsurface testing was conducted only in the areas of the project site considered to be sensitive for historic period archaeological resources in the Phase 1A.

As stipulated in the NYAC's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994), which were adopted by OPRHP in 1995, Phase 2 archaeological investigations are intended to "obtain detailed information on the integrity, limits, structure, function, and cultural/historical context of an archaeological site sufficient to evaluate its potential National Register eligibility" (NYAC 1994: 4). A Phase 2 evaluation is performed only if a site that will need to be evaluated according to the National Register criteria for eligibility is encountered during Phase 1B testing. A Phase 2 assessment includes more detailed research, greater sampling of the surface area, greater variety in the types of excavation units, (i.e. including larger excavation units and/or shovel test pits at closer intervals), and more in-depth analysis than is necessary for a Phase 1B investigation.

The methodologies employed during both the Phase 1B archaeological investigation of the nine archaeologically sensitive lots and the Phase 2 investigation of the truncated shaft feature are described in greater detail below.

***Phase 1B Investigation.*** Twelve mechanically-excavated trenches were opened as part of the Phase 1B testing of the project site (see Appendix B: Phase 1B Excavation Record); no hand testing (in the form of Shovel Test Pits ["STPs"] or archaeological test units) was required as part of the Phase 1B investigation. In locations where extensive demolition debris or other obstructions (not including historical features) were encountered in discrete areas within the areas of sensitivity, the trenches were moved to an undisturbed area or abandoned. Regardless of the disturbance of upper soils, each of the twelve trenches was excavated to the depth of undisturbed soils to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources.

The twelve trenches were strategically placed within the undisturbed areas within the boundaries of the nine archaeologically sensitive historic lots. Trenches were placed near the former rear lot line of the historic lots, where privy pits would be expected, and near the rear wall of the historic homes that once occupied the lots, where cisterns and wells would be expected. Although all but one trench was 6 feet in width (the last one was 5 feet in width), the length of the trenches varied from 6 to 25 feet and depth from 5 to 14 feet. Each trench was excavated to the depth of sterile subsoil or until obstructions (e.g., a concrete foundation wall or support pier) prevented further excavation.

Where possible and within the realm of worker safety (i.e., when trenches were less than 5 feet in depth and properly shored), archaeologists entered the backhoe trenches to examine the soils in situ and to collect artifacts. The archaeological team also examined the backdirt removed from each trench in order to recover artifacts from greater depths. After each trench was completed, it was refilled.

As described previously, a truncated shaft feature was encountered during the excavation of one of the backhoe trenches (Trench 3). As part of the Phase 1B investigation of the shaft feature, the top of the feature was cleared off and exposed. Artifacts on the surface of the feature and from within the backdirt were collected. Preliminary sketches and measurements of the feature were made and its surface photographed. The feature was then covered with plastic sheeting and plywood and reburied.

***Phase 2 Evaluation of the Truncated Shaft Feature.*** In order to complete the Phase 2 investigation of the truncated shaft feature, a backhoe was used to remove the backfilled soils

that had been placed on top of the feature after the completion of the Phase 1B Investigation. When the plywood and plastic sheeting that had been placed on top of the feature was detected, mechanical excavation was ceased and the remainder of the feature was cleared by hand. The backhoe was then used to clear an approximately 10-foot square area around the feature and to slope the adjacent ground surface to ensure worker safety during the archaeological investigation of the feature.

The truncated shaft feature was investigated through hand excavation. A single STP measuring 24 inches square was opened in the center of the feature. This allowed the archaeological team to assess the soils within and to identify the depth of the feature's bottom. Because of the complexity of the fill materials, the STP was excavated in levels of arbitrary thickness, most of which were approximately 1 foot in depth. After the completion of the STP, the excavation was continued to the north, east, and west between the STP and the interior walls of the feature. This excavation was completed using the same arbitrary level depths established during the excavation of the STP regardless of soil type. After the northern two-thirds of the feature were fully excavated, the southern half of the bisected feature was drawn and photographed. The southern portion of the feature was then shovel skimmed and a sample of artifacts collected. All hand-excavated soils (not shovel-skimmed soils) were screened with quarter-inch mesh.

Following the excavation of the privy fill, the eastern wall of the privy was drawn and documented. The exposure of one side of the feature was completed in order to: (1) provide information about the date of construction; (2) recover a sample of the variety of materials within the feature; and (3) establish the date the feature was discontinued or filled. After the wall was documented, the eastern wall was disassembled to examine the wall's construction.

***Grid and Locational Controls for Phase 1B and Phase 2.*** Prior to archaeological testing, a grid was established across the main axes of the project site using measuring tapes, with the northwest corner serving as the zero point and grid numbers increasing to the east and south. Therefore, all measurements were relative to the north and west boundaries of the project site. Recorded depths were relative to the ground surface in the northwest and northeast corners of the project site, where the original pre-demolition ground surface/parking lot were still intact.

***Record Keeping for Phase 1B and Phase 2/Data Recovery.*** All fieldwork was documented through notes, photographs, and drawings. Professional standards for excavation, screening, recording of features and stratigraphy, labeling, mapping, and photography of archaeological resources were applied. Soil profiles around the feature were recorded and drawings of the soil profiles within the walls of the excavation unit were made. Soil colors, textures, and inclusions were observed and documented. Soil colors were identified using Munsell® Soil Color Charts.

***Artifact Collection.*** As described above, throughout the Phase 1B investigation, artifacts were sampled by hand from within the test trenches. Artifacts were collected through systematic soil screening and shovel skimming during the Phase 2 investigation of the truncated shaft feature. Additional artifacts were recovered from excavated backdirt deposits by the archaeological team and the construction crew. All collected artifacts were bagged in acid-free polyethylene zip-lock bags and labeled with provenience information. In total, more than 2,200

artifacts were recovered during the archaeological investigation (see Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog and Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog).

### ***Documentary Research Methods***

The Phase 1A included a thorough documentation of the residents of all of the historic lots within the project site. However, additional primary documentary research was needed to associate the deposits found within the shaft feature with the inhabitants of the historic lot on which it was found. This research provided greater insight into the residential activities of those individuals and allowed for a more in depth interpretation of the findings (see Chapter 4: Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street).

As part of the additional background research completed for the Phase 2 investigation, new primary resources were analyzed to gather information about the individuals who resided at 84 Tillary Street, where the truncated shaft feature was located. This supplemental research included a search of newspaper articles; local histories; historic directories; death certificates, and New York State census records, among other documents. These published and unpublished sources were reviewed at the Brooklyn Public Library, the New York City Municipal Archives, and various other repositories. On-line textual and documentary archives were also accessed, including Ancestry.com; Footnote.com; the digital archives of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Google Books; and the Internet Archive Open Access Texts. Relevant information regarding the residents of 84 Tillary Street (including Federal and State census records, historic directory entries, tax assessments, and conveyance records) collected as part of the Phase 1A and the supplemental research completed for this archaeological investigation is presented in Appendix C: Supplemental Documentary Research for 84 Tillary Street.

### ***Artifact Processing and Analysis***

***Artifact Processing.*** All laboratory activity was conducted in compliance with guidelines established by the United States Department of the Interior for the Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79 and 66). Artifact washing was completed in the AKRF archaeological laboratory. Trained technicians processed the artifacts using standard archaeological techniques. Artifacts were washed with a mild, non-ionic detergent using soft-bristle brushes and were air-dried on porous racks. Fragile artifacts and those with non-stable surfaces were treated separately either without brushing or without water. Once fully dried, artifacts were sorted by type and re-bagged in clean, archivally stable, polyethylene zip-lock bags labeled with provenience information.

***Artifact Analysis.*** More than 2,200 artifacts and faunal and botanical remains were recovered during the Phase 1B/2 investigation. Faunal remains were submitted to a zooarchaeologist for specialized analysis and soil samples were submitted to an archaeobotanist for flotation and macrobiological analysis (see below). To the extent possible, the remainder of the recovered artifacts were examined and classified according to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, function, and style, using standard archaeological references. Where possible, this detailed analysis included the identification of the *Terminus Post Quem*

(“TPQ”) — the earliest possible date that can be attributed to an artifact — for each context and the generation of mean beginning and end dates for the assemblage. This information was then used to establish the contemporaneity of contexts and strata, and to determine which assemblages represent primary or secondary deposits. A detailed artifact catalog was prepared to identify each artifact and to classify it by context, count, provenience, group, class, material, and function (see Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog and Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog). Descriptive data from the faunal remains and macrobiological/flotation analyses was added to the inventory. The artifact catalog was prepared with the assistance of Jason B. Smith, RPA, of AKRF.

The terms *Group* and *Class* are used in the catalog in accordance with National Parks Service (“NPS”) guidance to indicate an internally consistent set of related kinds of artifacts (e.g., Group: *Ceramics* and Class: *Dishes*). The term *Type* is also used in the catalog to more explicitly identify the types of activities expected to have occurred on historic Lot 13 (84 Tillary Street) and to have resulted in the accumulation of artifacts in the truncated shaft feature (e.g., using Type: *Food storage/service* to refer to both beverage bottles and fragments of a ceramic serving platter).

While more specific Group and Class categories are traditionally used in artifact cataloging (i.e., use of “Kitchen” to specifically denote ceramic artifacts associated with serving dishes and “Furniture” to indicate decorative ceramic objects such as flower pots) because of the nature of the artifacts collected during this investigation, simplified Group/Class categories were used. For example, the majority of the ceramics collected were highly fragmentary and it was often difficult to differentiate between kitchen-related ceramics and those that might have been used for other purposes. Similarly, whereas faunal remains are traditionally included within the “Activities” group, because those that were collected as part of this investigation included the remains of animals that were consumed and those that may have lived and died in the feature (such as rats), all osteological artifacts were included in a group called “Faunal.” Therefore, artifacts were grouped into general, simplified categories.

*Analysis of Faunal Remains.* Nearly 300 faunal materials (animal bone, including mammal, bird, and fish) were collected during the archaeological investigation. These remains were sent to zooarchaeologist Marie Lorraine Pipes, MA, ABD, RPA, for specialized analysis. Faunal identification and analyses can supply information about the consumption and use of animal products. Ms. Marie-Lorraine Pipes, who has extensive experience working with faunal collections from New York City, analyzed the faunal assemblage and created a catalog of the bones that identified the species of each as well as other information. The index also made note of any identifiable features of the bones, such as evidence of butchering. The final report prepared by Ms. Pipes is included as Appendix E: Faunal Remains Analysis and the faunal remains are also included in the Phase 2 artifact catalog (Appendix D-2).

*Flotation and Macrobiological Analysis.* Flotation of soils can result in the retrieval of a greater number of smaller artifacts than are recovered during standard field excavations, which generally use quarter-inch mesh to screen excavated soils. These tiny objects include small artifacts, faunal remains (in particular bird and fish bones and fish scales), and floral specimens (seeds and nuts). During the Phase 2 investigation, five 1-liter soil samples were collected from different stratigraphic levels and submitted to archaeobotanist Justine Woodard McKnight, of

Saverna, Maryland, for flotation and macrobiological analysis. Ms. McKnight collected, cataloged, and analyzed the recovered materials (see Appendix F: Flotation and Macrobiological Analysis) and the artifacts collected through flotation were also added to the Phase 2 Artifact Catalog (see Appendix D-2).

***Evaluation of Significance***

For a property to be eligible for S/NR-listing, it must possess integrity of one or more qualities as defined in Table 2-1. Typically, “archeological integrity may be demonstrated by the presence of: spatial patterning of surface artifacts or features that represent differential uses or activities; spatial patterning of subsurface artifacts or features; or lack of serious disturbance to the property’s archeological deposits” (Little, et al. 2000: 37).

**Table 2-1. Aspects or Qualities of Integrity  
 as Defined by the United States National Park Service**

<b>Aspect/Quality</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, view shed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
Feeling	A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Under Criterion D (see below) it is measured in the strength of association between data and important research questions.
<b>Source:</b> Little, et al. (2000) <i>National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties</i> . US Department of the Interior, National Park Service.	

In addition, the site must meet at least one of the following four criteria defining historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural significance:<sup>1</sup>

- A. *Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. *Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. *Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

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<sup>1</sup> See the criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) at: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm>.

### **Chapter 3. Results of Phase 1B Investigation**

#### ***Introduction***

Fieldwork for the Phase 1B and Phase 2 portions of this archaeological investigation was completed in October 2013. As described in Chapter 2: Research Goals and Methodology and as outlined in the Phase 1B testing protocol, twelve trenches were opened to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources throughout the area of archaeological sensitivity as identified in the Phase 1A study. The results of this excavation are described below and a summary of the trenches is included in Appendix B: Phase 1B Excavation Record. Only one feature was identified during the Phase 1B testing and subjected to a Phase 2 investigation and data recovery. The results of the Phase 2 evaluation of the feature are described in Chapter 5: Results of Phase 2 Evaluation of the 84 Tillary Street Privy.

#### ***Results of Phase 1B Fieldwork***

The area of archaeological sensitivity identified in the Phase 1A included the northern half of the site of the former Klitgord Building, where the former basement had not been fully excavated, and a small portion of the former parking lot to the east. Limited archaeological monitoring was completed during the demolition of the former Klitgord Building and the removal of its foundation slab in the vicinity of the area of archaeological sensitivity. Twelve archaeological test trenches were mechanically excavated as part of the Phase 1B investigation. Trenches were placed near the rear lot lines of historic lots and near the former locations of the rear walls of homes in an attempt to identify the locations of historic shaft features. While the locations of the former Klitgord Building's many support piers were generally known and attempts were made to avoid them, many piers and other foundation walls were encountered during the testing, as described below.

***Results of Archaeological Monitoring.*** As there was a possibility that shaft features could be present immediately below the former slab of the Klitgord Building's auditorium, as mentioned above limited archaeological monitoring was completed during the demolition and removal of the slab. The slab proved to be a substantial, dense concrete pad that was heavily reinforced with iron rebar. During demolition, the slab was broken up by a backhoe equipped with a hydraulic hammer. The broken pavement and rebar was then removed using the backhoe's bucket. No excavation occurred below the depth of the disturbed soil immediately beneath the former slab during the demolition process. A single test pit was excavated by the construction team in the center of the area of sensitivity. The 5-foot-square pit extended to a depth of approximately 7 to 8 feet below the depth of the foundation slab and contained disturbed soils and demolition debris mixed with historic artifacts.

As seen in Photograph 1, because of the change in grade along Tillary and Jay Streets (which slope up to the west and north, respectively), portions of the slab were at a greater depth below the ground surface (approximately 4 feet) near the slab's northwest corner. Because of the size and extent of the slab, the ground surface immediately beneath the slab appeared to have

been disturbed and extensively graded during the construction of the former Klitgord Building (see Photograph 2). No features or evidence of the presence of potential features were observed during the monitoring.

***Results of Phase 1B Excavation Trenches.*** The twelve backhoe trenches opened as part of the Phase 1B investigation are described below. Trench locations and historic development are depicted on Figure 4, and additional information is included in Appendix B: Phase 1B Excavation Record.

*Trench 1.* Trench 1 was opened near the former location of the rear (east) wall of the structure that once stood at 283 Jay Street (historic Lot 6). The north-south trench measured 25 feet in length (covering the entire width of the historic lot) and 5 feet in width. The trench was located within the former interior of the Klitgord Building's auditorium and the surface of the trench was approximately 4 feet below the depth of the surface of Jay Street to the west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 10 feet (14 feet below the ground surface at Jay Street) and was entirely filled with mixed and/or redeposited fill containing brick rubble, boulders, and cobbles. The southern wall of the trench was lined with the former foundation wall of the Klitgord auditorium and a concrete support pier was identified within the western wall of the trench. Iron rebar was observed at a depth of 7 to 8 feet below the surface of the trench. Clean glacial till (represented by light-colored sandy soil) was observed at a depth of 10 feet and the excavation of the trench was terminated.

The fill within Trench 1 contained numerous mixed artifacts from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The artifacts consisted mostly of ceramic fragments, including whiteware/white earthenware and porcelain. The only artifact that could be dated was a whole orange soda bottle that was manufactured in 1959. The remainder of the artifacts appeared to represent demolition debris (including a possible bathtub or toilet fragment) and mixed and redeposited fill.

*Trench 2.* Trench 2 was opened parallel to and east of Trench 1 near the former rear (east) lot line of 283 Jay Street (historic Lot 6). The north-south trench measured 25 feet in length (covering the entire width of the historic lot) and 5 feet in width. This trench measured 25 by 5 feet and the southern foundation wall of the Klitgord auditorium formed the trench's southern side while the eastern foundation and support columns of the demolished building were located immediately east of the trench. No features were observed and a mixed and redeposited fill similar to that in Trench 1 was observed until clean glacial soils were observed at a depth of 14 feet. The walls of Trench 2 contained mixed historic artifacts, including one white graniteware and two whiteware fragments, and a clam shell. In addition, a fragment of gray-bodied stoneware with an elaborate blue design painted on it was also collected from this context. The fragment bears a partial stamp bearing the name of the manufacturer or seller that may say that it was made in New York, possibly along one of Manhattan's waterfront slips.

*Trench 3.* Trench 3 was oriented east-west and opened along the rear (south) lot line of historic Lot 13, formerly located at 96 Tillary Street (known as 84 Tillary before 1872). The trench was 25 feet in length, covering much of the width of the historic lot, and 6 feet in width. To a depth of approximately 8 to 9 feet, the trench contained sandy fill similar to that seen elsewhere on the site. The fill materials contained various artifacts, including rusted nails, metal

wires, and a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century cobalt blue glass “Vicks Vaporub” jar with some of its fragrant contents still intact.

At a depth of 9 feet, a deposit of coal ash was observed. The backdirt from this area contained denser deposits of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts than seen in the previously excavated trenches. Mechanical excavation was stopped and the coal ash was cleared off by hand, revealing the presence of a rectangular stone feature (see Figure 5).

The center of the rectangular feature was approximately 85 feet east of Jay Street and 95 feet south of Tillary Street, placing it near the rear lot line of historic Lot 13, which was formerly located at 84 Tillary Street.<sup>1</sup> The interior of the feature measured approximately 6.5 by 4 feet and was filled with the previously observed coal ash and additional 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. The feature appeared to be surrounded by clean sandy soil. Concrete footings were located immediately to the north and south of the feature (see Figure 6). The upper portions of the feature appeared to have been destroyed and removed during excavation associated with the construction of those footings. The exposed feature was documented through field drawings and photographs (see Photographs 3 through 8). The feature was then covered with plastic sheeting and plywood and reburied in advance of the Phase 2 investigation that was completed in the following weeks.

*Trench 4.* Trench 4 was opened along the same line as Trench 3, but to the west along the rear lot line of historic Lot 7. The trench was 15 feet in length and 6 feet wide and excavated to a depth of 14 feet. The trench extended as far west as the interior foundation wall of the former Klitgord auditorium.

Only mixed and redeposited fill materials were observed in this trench and upon the observation of glacial till at the bottom of the trench, excavation was stopped. No features were observed within this trench, although the fill appeared to contain artifacts in similar densities to that initially seen in Trench 3, where the feature was encountered.<sup>2</sup> Many of the artifacts were ceramic fragments associated with dishes (yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, white graniteware, and stoneware), porcelain demolition debris (a large possible toilet fragment), as well as stoneware utility pipes. A nearly complete rectangular opaque milk glass bottle was also recovered from this trench, possibly a late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century toiletry bottle (Lindsay 2014).

*Trench 5.* Trench 5 was opened in the northeast corner of the area of archaeological sensitivity, within the location of the former parking lot located to the north of the former television studio attached to the Klitgord Building. The television studio had an extensive basement, and Trench 5 was placed to the north of the former foundation wall, which was also near the rear (southern) wall of the former home located at 104 Tillary Street on historic Lot 16. The ground surface of the trench was asphalt pavement at the approximate level of the ground surface of Tillary Street to the north, which is downslope from Jay Street to the west.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this document, this lot will be referred to by its pre-1872 address, 84 Tillary Street, except where historic records identifying the lot as 96 Tillary Street are transcribed.

<sup>2</sup> Because of its proximity to Trench 3, where a feature was observed, a greater sample of Trench 4 artifacts was collected; however, the fill deposits actually contained a density of artifacts similar to that seen in Trenches 1 and 2.

The trench was initially opened as a 5- by 12-foot excavation, however the trench could not be fully excavated as a result of the presence of very deep foundation walls (possibly a utility vault) that was encountered in one corner of the trench and prevented further excavation to the south or west. The foundation walls extended to a depth of more than 13 feet below the paved ground surface, where the trench was terminated. No artifacts were collected from Trench 5.

*Trench 6.* Trench 6 was opened in line with, but west of Trench 5 near the rear (southern) wall of the historic home that once stood on historic Lot 15, at 102 Tillary Street. As with Trench 5, foundation walls prevented the trench from being excavated beyond an approximately 6-foot-square area and a depth of 5 feet. A foundation slab covering a foundation wall was encountered immediately beneath the paved ground surface at the western end of the trench, and was nearly impossible to dig through. The western 3 feet of the trench were abandoned and excavation continued to the east, where a second wall prevented further excavation. Because of the limited possibilities for excavation in this heavily disturbed area, the trench was abandoned. Only two small ceramic fragments were collected from this trench.

*Trench 7.* Trench 7 was opened near the rear (southern) wall of the home formerly located on historic Lot 14 (98 Tillary Street), north of and parallel to the eastern end of Trench 3, east of where the truncated feature was encountered. Disturbance associated with the construction of the former Klitgord Building was more extensive than had been assumed, and the eastern foundation wall of the former auditorium passed through the eastern portion of the historic lot. The trench measured 15 feet by 6 feet and the northeast corner of the foundation slab formed the northeast corner of the trench. A third foundation wall with a support pier was encountered along the northern side of the trench. At a depth of approximately 12 feet beneath the ground surface in this area, a concrete floor surface surrounding the base of the support pier was encountered. The foundation wall appeared to continue beyond that to a greater depth. The trench appeared to be entirely filled with disturbed fill which appeared to continue below the depth of the concrete floor surface. Two ceramic fragments and a 20<sup>th</sup> century screw-top bottle mouth were recovered from this trench, and no historic features or intact artifact deposits were observed.

*Trench 8.* Trench 8 was located parallel to and north of Trench 3, near the rear (southern) wall of the former dwelling at 84 Tillary Street on historic Lot 13, the property where the truncated feature was located. The trench measured 17 by 6 feet, covering most of the historic lot's original width. A foundation wall associated with the former Klitgord Building was encountered on the north side of the trench immediately beneath the ground surface. Like those seen in adjacent trenches, the wall was shallow and only extended to a depth of 3 feet below the ground surface. The wall was interrupted by a support pier that extended to a greater depth, approximately 12 feet below the ground surface. The trench was excavated to a depth of 13 feet, and only mixed and redeposited fill was observed within the trench. A single whiteware fragment was collected from this trench and no features or intact artifact deposits were observed.

*Trench 9.* Trench 9 was opened to the west of Trench 8, near the rear (southern) wall of the historic residence formerly located at 94 Tillary Street (historic Lot 12). The same shallow foundation wall observed along the northern side of Trench 8 extended west into Trench 9 and a second support pier was observed extending to a depth of approximately 10 feet below ground surface, where the trench was terminated. A second foundation wall was encountered near the

western side of the trench that was perpendicular to the northern wall and formed a corner, preventing excavation further to the west. The trench, which measured 19 feet in length and 6 feet in width, was filled with mixed rubble and fill and no artifacts were collected.

*Trench 10.* Trench 10 was located in the extreme northwest corner of the project site, within a portion of historic Lot 10, formerly located at 90-92 Tillary Street/271-273 Jay Street. Two trenches were planned in this location, as depicted in the Phase 1B Testing Protocol prepared by AKRF in September 2010. However, only one trench could be excavated in this area because additional excavation would have undermined the remnants of the former Klitgord Building's western foundation wall, which was also acting as a retaining wall in those locations where the surface of Jay Street was higher than the ground surface beneath the former foundation slab. Therefore, Trench 10 was excavated along the rear (southern) wall of the former dwelling that stood on the property. The second planned trench would have been located near the rear lot line of this property, in the location of the most extensive disturbance associated with the former Klitgord auditorium.

Trench 10 measured 19 by 6 feet and was excavated to a depth of 14 feet. A foundation wall associated with the former Klitgord Building was encountered within the trench's west wall and a second, perpendicular wall was encountered along the southern side of the trench. A support pier was located at the corner where the two walls intersected. Broken utility pipes were observed within the trench at a depth of 5 feet below the ground surface. The trench contained mixed rubble and fill deposits and no intact features or artifact deposits were observed. Two artifacts were collected — fragments of whiteware and yellowware dishes.

*Trench 11.* Trench 11 was opened along the same north-south line as Trench 1 and to the north of Trench 4. The 10- by 6-foot trench was placed near the rear (eastern) wall of the property on historic Lot 7 (281 Jay Street). Additional support piers were encountered in the trench's western wall and massive boulders were observed within the fill inside the trench. The clean, lighter sand seen in the vicinity of the shaft feature within Trench 3 was observed at a depth of 7 feet below the ground surface. However, this sand appeared to have been redeposited as a support pier was identified below the sandy level that continued to a depth of approximately 14 feet below the ground surface, where the trench was terminated. Extensive disturbance was observed within the trench that appeared to have been associated with the construction of the pier footing. No intact features or artifact deposits were observed and four non-diagnostic glass and ceramic artifacts were collected.

*Trench 12.* Trench 12 was excavated in line with and to the north of Trench 11, along the location of the former rear (eastern) wall of the dwelling once located at 279 Jay Street (historic Lot 8). The trench measured approximately 10 by 6 feet and was excavated to a depth of 12 feet. A foundation wall associated with the former Klitgord Building was encountered in the northern wall of the trench, preventing further excavation to the north, and a support pier was observed within the trench's west wall. No intact features or artifact deposits were observed and the trench appeared to be entirely filled with rubble and mixed and redeposited fill. Three non-diagnostic glass and ceramic artifacts were collected. The trench also contained an intact 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle at a depth of 11 to 12 feet below the ground surface. The octagonal aqua glass

was embossed, “George Russell<sup>3</sup> Ginger Ale 369 Jay St Near Willoughby Brooklyn.” The property at 369 Jay Street was located only a few blocks to the south of the project site. Historic directories begin to associate Russell, a soda and mineral water bottler, with the property at 369 Jay Street beginning in 1889 and continuing through the late-1890s.

### ***Results of Phase 1B Artifact Analysis***

Artifacts were collected during the Phase 1B portion of the investigation; however, no strategic sampling methods were employed and artifacts were collected as they were observed. With the exception of the feature encountered on Lot 13, all artifacts were found in mixed and disturbed contexts. Accordingly, they lack archaeological research value and were not subjected to further analysis. The artifacts are summarized in the artifact catalog (see Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog); a thorough discussion of the artifacts recovered during the excavation of the Phase 1B trenches is not included in this document. Artifacts recovered from the 84 Tillary Street (historic Lot 13) feature were intensively analyzed and are described in Chapter 6: 84 Tillary Street Privy Artifact Analysis.

### ***Conclusions of Phase 1B Survey***

The limited archaeological monitoring and excavation of twelve trenches within the area of potential archaeological sensitivity showed that the construction of the former Klitgord Building resulted in extensive disturbance to the historic ground surface. The trenches were placed strategically along the locations of historic rear lot lines (where privy pits are mostly likely to have been located) and in the immediate vicinity of the rear wall of mapped historic features (where wells and cisterns would be expected). The trenches were opened within the testing locations identified in the Phase 1B testing protocol, with the exception of those locations where disturbance or obstructions were observed in the field and for which the trenches were therefore relocated. Each trench measured approximately 6 feet in width and between 6 and 25 feet in length. Trenches were excavated to the depth of natural subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of approximately 9 to 15 feet.

The former Klitgord Building, which stood above the area of archaeological sensitivity, included concrete piers and footings beneath its foundation slab. Eleven of the twelve trenches that were excavated contained disturbed soils, and portions of the piers and footings were observed in many of the trenches. It therefore appears likely that the construction of the former Klitgord Building and its subsurface piers and footings resulted in significant disturbance to the ground surface, despite the fact that the building did not have a basement.

Only one truncated shaft feature was observed and the remainder of the Project Site appeared to contain only disturbed soils. A Phase 2 archaeological investigation of the feature was conducted to determine its integrity and significance. This investigation was completed in

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<sup>3</sup> Perhaps coincidentally, a police officer named George Russell resided on the project site at 86 Tillary Street (historic Lot 14).

October 2013 and is described in Chapter 5: Results of Phase 2 Evaluation of the 84 Tillary Street Privy. No additional archaeological investigation was required for the remainder of the project site.

## **Chapter 4. Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street**

### ***Introduction***

The occupation and development history of 84 Tillary Street — on which the truncated privy was located — was summarized only briefly in the Phase 1A study due to the unknown extent to which this area had been disturbed, and information regarding the lot’s residents was provided in the Phase 1A appendices. This chapter includes a detailed summary of the development of 84 Tillary Street and a discussion of its occupants during the time when the truncated privy was filled. Finally, the chapter includes a summary of the installation of municipal utilities (sewer and water networks) in the area and of the use of privies in Brooklyn during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Early Ownership and Development of 84 Tillary Street***

Historic Lot 13 (84 Tillary Street) was originally included within the larger farm granted to Barent Johnson in 1755 (Historical Perspectives, Inc. [“HPI”] 1990). After Barent Johnson’s death, the farm was divided among his heirs, and the lot was one of many that were ultimately granted to Samuel R. Johnson and his wife, Eliza. Throughout the 1820s and 1830s, the Johnson farm was transformed from a rural agricultural property to a network of city blocks. Streets were cut through the area during this time, beginning with Jay Street in 1822 (HPI 1990). One of the earliest maps of Brooklyn that indicates the extent to which it was developed is the 1839 Stoddard map (reprinted in Geismar 1989). The map, which like many contemporary maps appears to use shading to indicate the presence of structures on a block, indicates that the southern side of Tillary Street was developed and all the surrounding streets constructed.

One of the earliest transactions associated with the City Tech Academic Building project site occurred in 1829, when Johnson leased land near the southwestern corner of Tillary and Lawrence Street to William Stone for a period of 29 years (the transaction was briefly described in a later conveyance record). However, by 1833, Stone had become an “insolvent debtor” and the lease was terminated. Numerous other conveyances were recorded throughout the 1830s as Johnson’s land holdings were divided into smaller lots and leased or sold. It is presumed that historic Lot 13 was first developed during this time, although a detailed map showing the development of these lots was not created until 1855, when William Perris published an atlas of Brooklyn (see Figure 3). As part of Brooklyn’s early municipal structure, the city was originally divided into wards. The project site was included within the eastern boundary of the Fourth Ward.

Perris’ map depicts the lot, then known as 84 Tillary Street, as a standard 25- by 100-foot property. The lot was developed with a single structure, an L-shaped wood frame dwelling, at the northern end of the lot. Tax assessment records from the 1860s through the 1890s indicate that the building was 3 stories tall (see Appendix C: Supplemental Documentary Research for 84 Tillary Street). A picture of the southern side of Tillary Street east of Jay Street taken by P.L.

Sperr in 1939<sup>1</sup> depicts the structure as a 3-story building with an Italianate wood-detailed storefront on the ground floor.

The 1855 Perris map depicts smaller structures, likely outhouses covering privy pits, along the rear lot lines of the properties to the east and south. However, historic Lot 13 is shown to have had a large, undeveloped rear yard. Subsequent Sanborn maps dating to 1904, 1915, and 1950 depict no changes to the lot and indicate that the building and its rear extension had no basement. Those maps also indicate that the structure was used as a store rather than a dwelling. The structure was demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century to allow for the construction of the former Klitgord Building.

The first map that appears to include data on the historic elevation of the project site is the 1880 Hopkins atlas. This map indicates that the elevation at the intersection of Tillary and Jay Streets was 41 feet “above the ground.” Subsequent maps show that this intersection has remained relatively constant at 41 to 42 feet above sea level since that time. Similarly, the intersections of Jay Street and Johnson Street (also known as Tech Place in the vicinity of the project site), Lawrence and Tillary Streets, and Lawrence Street and City Tech Place have also remained fairly consistent since the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, without the presence of a protective layer of fill, the original historic ground surface was disturbed as a result of the subsequent construction of the former Klitgord Building in those locations where extensive excavation occurred.

### ***The Occupants of 84 Tillary Street***

***Early Occupation and Subsequent Use as a Boarding House.*** The first known tenants of Lot 13 included the family of Reverend Humphrey Humphreys, a Methodist Episcopal minister (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1852). Although conveyances linking him to the property were not formally recorded until 1850, a historic directory from 1840 identifies Humphreys and his daughter Miss K.A. Humphreys, who was a school teacher, as residents of 84 Tillary Street. In 1843, Reverend Humphreys placed an advertisement in the *Christian Advocate and Journal* promoting a book he had published entitled, “The Entranced Female.” The book had been written by Reverend Robert Young, a missionary in the West Indies, and was published by Humphreys from his home at 84 Tillary Street (*Christian Advocate and Journal* 1843). Reverend Humphreys was born in Manchester, England, in 1785, and he died circa 1852 (*Christian Advocate and Journal* 1852).

Although Reverend Humphreys was “well known in Brooklyn,” little is known about the Humphreys family’s life in the borough (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1852: 2). It is unclear whether they resided in the home on Lot 13 year-round. At the time of his death, Reverend Humphreys was residing in upstate New York and the family does not appear to have been recorded as residents of the county in census records (*ibid*). In addition to being absent from an 1848 historic directory for the city of Brooklyn, the Humphreys family could not be located in the 1850 census

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<sup>1</sup> Accessible through: <http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/id?707068f>.

anywhere in America. Both of those documents indicate that a Pennsylvania-born cabinet maker named Charles H. Robinson (or Robertson) resided at 84 Tillary Street in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Robinson lived with Anna, his English wife, and their three children, all of whom had been born in New York. The 1850 census shows that in addition to the Robinson family, three other families were residing on historic Lot 13 at that time. Living in a separate “household” within the same home were William H. Bergen, an English cabinet maker, and his wife, Mary. Also in the same household were Suydam Hegaman, a clerk and native of New York, and his wife and four children; Jane Brown, an illiterate woman of African descent whose occupation is not listed; and Catharine Carter, who was born in New Jersey but for whom no other information was listed. Many homes in the area were being used as boarding houses at this time, and it is possible that either the Robertson or Bergen family was renting out a portion of their home to boarders.

The home’s use as a boarding house continued through at least 1856, when a historic directory identified Leah Schier, a boarding house operator, as a resident of 84 Tillary Street. Ms. Schier was recorded as a resident of the Fourth Ward in the 1855 New York State Census, which includes a greater amount of personal information about residents as well as information about the property on which they lived. The frame structure from which Schier’s ran her boarding house, which appears to be consistent with 84 Tillary Street, was valued at \$1,800. Schier, a widow, had been born in New Jersey but had resided in Brooklyn since 1844. In addition to her three children, ages 5 through 9, five boarders resided in the household. The boarders came from upstate New York, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany and were skilled and unskilled professionals including a painter, carpenter, confectioner, carpet weaver, and butcher. A second household in the home was occupied by a young Irish married couple: John Kane, a 21-year-old carpenter and his wife, Bridget. The couple also hosted two young female boarders, a hat trimmer and a dressmaker.

***The Arrival of the McEwen Family.*** In 1855, Humphreys’ widow and daughter sold the lot to Robert McEwen (also spelled, “McEwan”). It is unclear if the McEwen family moved in immediately however, as no historic directories differentiate between his home and business addresses until 1862. Instead, McEwen is only identified as an occupant of 8 Hicks Street in Brooklyn and he was recorded in the 1855 State Census near other residents of Hicks Street. In 1858, a man named James Hagan operated a liquor store from 84 Tillary Street (it is unclear if he also resided on the property). No other residents of the building were identified for the late 1850s, and it is most likely that the McEwen family was residing there during that time.

The family was recorded as residents of the Fourth Ward in the 1860 Federal census adjacent to other residents of Tillary Street. Robert McEwen is identified as a 54-year-old Scottish emigrant in that census. While his profession is listed as “grocer,” most other sources identify him as a painter. The McEwen family also included Robert’s wife, Janet (also spelled “Jannette”), and their three children, Robert (age 21), Isabella (age 18), and Mary (age 16). Each member of the McEwen family had been born in Scotland<sup>2</sup> and Robert McEwen, Jr., was also employed as a painter and had accrued a personal estate of \$300 by that time. Along with the

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<sup>2</sup> Robert McEwen, Senior, was born in Glasgow (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1872b).

McEwen family, two other families resided on the property in separate households, possibly suggesting that each resided on a different floor of the home. The other residents included Mr. and Mrs. Leek, a German milliner and his wife, and Jane Wilson, a 48-year-old Irish seamstress who was likely a widow. Neither the Leeks nor Ms. Wilson were recorded as residents of the lot in a directory published in 1862. That directory, however, identified a butcher named Joseph Hawkins as a resident of the lot, which may indicate that the McEwen family also took in boarders without maintaining a formal boarding house.

Robert and Janet McEwen sold the lot to Henry Chambers in 1861. However, the family continued to reside on the property and Chambers appears to have conveyed the lot back to Isabella McEwen in September 1872. A notice published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on February 27, 1872 identified Chambers as the owner of a lot on the south side of Tillary between Jay and Lawrence Streets, which was one of a number of lots that were going to be sold by the city for unpaid taxes dating back to 1870 (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1872a).

***Mrs. McEwen's Medical History.*** Janet McEwen, the wife of Robert McEwen, the owner of historic Lot 13, may have been chronically ill throughout the last years of her life. She died on January 26, 1864 at the age of 59 and her funeral was held in the family's home at 84 Tillary Street (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1864). The following testimonial made by Mrs. McEwen was published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on October 28, 1863 — just three months before her death — as part of an advertisement for a local doctor:

*\$30 REWARD IF THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illnesses without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice, office 181 Fulton street, corner Nassau, Brooklyn.*

*DROPSEY, DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT Cured — Mrs. Robert McEwen, of No. 84 Tillary street, Brooklyn, has suffered from the above named complaints and wishes to make known the miraculous effects of the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment to the public. The Doctor's office is No. 181 Fulton st., Brooklyn.*

The “Indian Herb Doctor,” also known as Dr. Francis Tumblety, was an infamous fraud and con man and is one of many individuals suspected to have been “Jack the Ripper” (Riordan 2009). Tumblety's prominence in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century came during the “peak era of fraud and misrepresentation” with respect to fraudulent medicines that were guaranteed to cure various ailments (Fike 1987: 3). After being chased out of Philadelphia, Tumblety moved to 181 Fulton Street, Brooklyn in 1863 and began to advertise his services in the *Eagle* on October 3 (Riordan 2009). His advertisements in New York offered a greater “reward” than in previous cities, and although “when the prospective patient came seeking the reward, some way would be found to avoid paying it,” significant numbers of lower to middle class Brooklyn residents went to him for treatment (ibid: 98). After several weeks, “testimonials from local people” became an important part in his business plan and he published 59 in total, with Mrs. McEwen's being among the first to be published (ibid).

As Mrs. McEwen died just a few months after her miraculous cure, the infamous Dr. Tumblety would have been among the last “doctors” to care for her. The official record of Mrs.

McEwen's death, on file at the New York City Municipal Archives, lists the cause of death as "Disease of Heart" and identifies the physician at the time of her death as "D.C. Enos." Historic directories from the early 1860s indicate that Dr. Dewitt C. Enos was a surgeon at Brooklyn City Hospital (on Raymond Street near DeKalb Avenue) and also maintained an office at 16 Clinton Street, several blocks west of the McEwen's home. Mrs. McEwen was buried in the New York Bay Cemetery in Jersey City, New Jersey.

***Occupants of 84 Tillary Street in the 1860s and 1870s.*** Robert McEwen is listed as a resident of Brooklyn in the 1865 New York State Census, although the family's surname appears to have been misspelled as, "McHane." While the census does not list addresses, given the names of the individuals listed as neighbors in the census records and historic directories, it would appear that the family was living at 84 Tillary Street that year. The census indicates that the family lived in a frame structure worth \$5,400, significantly more than the property value as listed in tax assessment records (see Appendix C: Documentary Research for Historic Block 130, Lot 13). McEwen is identified in the census as a widower painter and the records indicate that both he and his son were employed as painters in Brooklyn. In addition to his son, his daughters Isabella and Mary also continued to reside on the property. The McEwen shared the home with an Irish widow named Ann Witty. Witty resided with her two teenage children, one of whom worked as a clerk, and a Irish boarder who was employed as a dressmaker. Historic directories indicate that Witty would continue to live on the property through the late 1860s.

Historic directories show that during his occupancy of Lot 13, McEwen shared the property with numerous other individuals. One of the only other long-term tenants was a butcher named John F. Sweet, who resided on the property between at least 1863 and 1869. An advertisement ran in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on March 30, 1869 that described a retail space at 84 Tillary Street that was available for lease. The property was described as "a large store and room, has been occupied as a butcher shop for years" (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1869a). Several months later, a second advertisement for "the meat market" formerly occupied by Sweet was for sale, including all tools, fixtures, and the ice box for \$150 (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1869b). The property did not rent, however, and several weeks later it was again advertised at the reduced price of just \$90 (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1869c).

McEwen passed away eight years after his wife in August 1872 and his funeral was also held on the property, which had been renumbered 96 Tillary that same year (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 1872b). Neither McEwen nor Sweet — who appears to have vacated the property the year before and may have never actually lived on the property — is listed as a resident of the property in the 1870 Federal census. Two households were recorded that year. The first included the family of Joseph Chassendon, a Pennsylvania-born printer who does not appear in any directories at this address and may have only lived there for a short time. Chassendon lived with his English wife, Emily, and their three children. The second household was made up of two families. Martin Fennell, a ship carpenter and native New Yorker, resided there with his wife, Alice, and their three children. Two other residents, Conrad Seefarket (also spelled Seefahrt and Seefahit), a German shoemaker, and his wife, Eliza, lived in that household. Both Fennell and Seefarket are listed at 84 (later 96) Tillary Street in historic directories dating to the early 1870s. However, during that time, directories show that other individuals resided on the property,

including a driver named Cornelius S. Conklin, a porter named Patrick Ryan, and Robert H. McEwen, who may never have left the property after the death of his father.

After the elder McEwen's death, the property appears to have been inhabited by a greater number of people, many of whom were working-class immigrants. These changes are consistent with trends seen elsewhere in the neighborhood at the time and also coincide with the transition to the use of municipal water and sewer networks in the neighborhood. It is not likely that these individuals deposited artifacts within the privy that was encountered on historic Lot 13 during this archaeological investigation.

### ***The Origins of Municipal Utilities in the Area***

Water and sewer networks appear to have become available in this neighborhood in the 1850s and 1860s. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported that a petition was made for the installation of a well and pump at the corner of Barbarine (now Lawrence) and Johnson Streets in March 1848. City water mains were available in the area by 1859, followed by sewers in 1869 (HPI 1990). However, in 1859 the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* also reported that a sewer was proposed through Barbarine and Tillary Streets in the vicinity of the project site that would drain out into the Wallabout Bay near the Brooklyn Navy Yard and references to sewers in Tillary and adjacent streets were made in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in the early 1840s. Several historic atlases, including those published by Hugo Ullitz in 1898 and Belcher-Hyde in 1903, refer to the Tillary Street sewer as an "Old" brick line.

An advertisement to promote the sale of a home on Lawrence Street which ran in the *New York Times* in 1855 described the house as having "modern improvements," suggesting that it had indoor plumbing. The advertisement refers to the home as 22 Lawrence Street between Johnson and Tillary Streets; however, in 1855 the home at 22 Lawrence Street would have been further north, so it is unclear if the house number or the description of its location is incorrect. Regardless, it is possible that some of the lots within the project site were connected to sewer and water networks by the publication of the 1855 Perris atlas, on which historic Lot 13 is shown as having no outbuildings in the rear yard. The additions added to the back of the dwelling, giving it its "L" shape may represent a water closet that was added to the rear of the home after the installation of plumbing.

### ***The Use of Privies in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Brooklyn***

Prior to the installation of water and sewer lines in Tillary Street, the residents of Lot 13 would have relied on shaft features (e.g., privies, cisterns, and wells) for the purposes of water-gathering and sanitation. Privy pits, and the outhouses constructed above them, were most often located along the rear lot line of a property to provide the greatest distance between the privy's offensive odors and the property's residents (Wheeler 2000). Laws were established in the 1850s and 1860s — likely after the privy at 84 Tillary Street was constructed, as discussed below — that required Brooklyn's privies to be a minimum of 10 feet in depth, constructed of brick or stone, and located at least 2 feet from an adjoining property (Geismar 1993). After a study of dozens of privy pits excavated in Manhattan, Joan Geismar, Ph.D. determined that while a great

deal of variation was present with respect to size and shape (ranging in depth from 2 to 12 feet), most privies in the area were constructed of dry-laid stone with unsealed bottoms (Geismar 1993).

In mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Brooklyn, the “common and, perhaps, ideal toilet set” comprised a “chamber pot under the bed and a wash basin and ewer and either a soap or sponge dish or a toothbrush holder on the nearby toilet table” (Geismar 1992: 136). Chamber pots used within the home would have been emptied into the privy, along with kitchen scraps, empty bottles, broken china, and other household refuse (Wheeler 2000). As a result, privies could fill quickly, especially on properties where there were a large number of tenants, such as boarding houses. Even after sewers became available in an area, houses were not always immediately connected and many privy pits continued to be used for the disposal of household refuse and other garbage, sometimes for decades after they were connected to sewers (Geismar 1993). Often after the sale of a property, new privy pits or outhouses were constructed for the exclusive use of the new residents (Wheeler 2000). However, in smaller urban lots, such as historic Lot 13, there may not have been sufficient room in the backyard for multiple privy shafts.

Sand and/or lime were often deposited within the privy as “deodorizing agents” (Wheeler 2000: 8). In those cases where the contents of a privy were largely liquid, heavier artifacts tended to sink to the bottoms of the shaft features whereas lighter objects remained in the upper levels, resulting in a migration of artifacts and cross-mends between different stratigraphic levels (ibid). When privies became full, they were covered over and replaced with newly constructed features or emptied (Goldman 1997). Privy cleaning was not always complete, resulting in accumulations of older deposits near the bottom and sides of a shaft feature (Wheeler 2000). The cleaning services were provided by “nightmen” who used buckets to empty privy contents and hauled them away with a horse and carriage, although by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century more advanced vacuum-type devices were in use (Geismar 1992).

Governmental institutions in the New York City area began issuing ordinances to regulate the cleaning of privies by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (ibid). The City of Brooklyn similarly issued orders to regulate the cleaning of privies throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As stipulated by local laws at the time, written permission from the Board of Health was required before a privy could be cleaned out and such cleaning could only be completed at certain times throughout the year (Geismar 1992). One such directive from the City Director’s Office was published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in 1849, “it is earnestly requested of owners and occupants of houses...that they will cause their yards and privies and cellars to be immediately cleansed of all filthy matter that may originate or spread disease” (Hewitt 1849).

### ***Comparative Assemblages***

***MetroTech (Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., 1993).*** Archaeological investigations were completed as part of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Metropolitan Technology Center (“MetroTech”) Project, covering all or portions of Blocks 132, 142, 143, 147, 148, 2047, 2048, 2058, and 2059, adjacent to the City Tech Academic Building project site to the south and east (McKeown & Franz, Inc. and Urbitran Associates 1987). A Phase I Cultural Resources Summary was prepared for the site by Rothschild and Dublin in 1985, which

expanded upon an earlier report by Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee (1984). Rothschild and Dublin carried out research on a representative sample of the historic lots included within the MetroTech project site; they concluded that several within Block 143, one block south of the City Tech Academic Building project site, and Block 2047, one block east of Block 143, were potentially sensitive for rear yard shaft features associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century residential occupation of the lots, and recommended archaeological testing in those areas.

Phase 1B testing was completed on Blocks 143 and 2407 of the MetroTech project site by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. in 1989 (Greenhouse 1993). During the testing, ten features including privies, cisterns, and wells were identified, four of which had been damaged or destroyed by looting or other disturbance. Greenhouse (1993) determined that all of the privies and cisterns found on the lots were filled with refuse deposits during the 19<sup>th</sup> century after connections to municipal water and sewer networks rendered them obsolete. The stone-lined privies encountered during the investigation were either circular or square in shape, and were located along the rear lot line — either in the center or corner of the lot, and there was evidence that the privies were cleaned out regularly. The cisterns identified within the MetroTech property were constructed of red brick and hard mortar, were constructed with dome-shaped tops and were adjacent to the rear of the house. A greater number of artifacts was recovered from the cisterns than from the privies, likely the result of regular privy maintenance and cleaning (HPI 1990). Two circular stone dry-wells were also identified in the centers of former historic rear yards and appeared to have been connected to cisterns as part of an effort to control overflow and flooding. Unlike the privies and cisterns, however, the dry-wells were not filled with coal ash, but rather with silt and sand to absorb the cistern runoff, suggesting that the fill was part of the construction technique, rather than something added later when the wells were no longer of use.

The artifacts recovered from the investigated features were in large part associated with three English and/or Irish middle class families that resided on the site in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Greenhouse 1993). The site was included within the same historic farm as the City Tech Academic Building project site and experienced a similar development history. The artifacts recovered during Greenhouse's investigation included a variety of ceramics, glass (including a high number of medicine bottles, among them "Radway's Ready Relief"), smoking pipes, and coins.

*Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Area (John Milner Associates, 1996).* In addition to numerous cisterns and other features, five privies were excavated as part of a John Milner and Associates' excavations within Block 2006 of the Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Area, approximately 1 mile to the southeast of the City Tech Academic Building project site (Fitts and Yamin 1996). The circular/oval privies were all built of stone and varied in depth from 8 to 9 feet and in diameter from 4 to 6 feet (Fitts 1999). The privies showed evidence of regular cleaning and disinfection with sand, as well as frequent use for the dumping of household cinders and ash from interior coal-burning furnaces (Fitts and Yamin 1996). The fill within the privies was dated to the 1860s and early-1870s (ibid). It was determined that each of the privies was likely filled in a short period of time soon after each house was connected to municipal water and sewer networks in the late 1860s or early 1870s (ibid). Finally, the upper levels of each privy appeared to have been filled with a soil similar to the subsoil found in the area, representing the final filling episode before the privy was closed and buried (ibid).

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, while the City Tech site was part of the urban portion of Brooklyn, areas to the south and east were still largely suburban and were inhabited by wealthier individuals who commuted to work, rather than by working class residents who often lived and worked in the same home (Fitts 1999). Unlike historic Lot 13, the privies investigated on Block 2006 were on properties occupied by more established middle class individuals, including lawyers and merchants. At this time, there was extreme pressure among the middle class to conform to social norms and to comply with trends in home furnishing and decoration (ibid). These norms were largely focused on creating “domestic sanctuaries for...families” and “genteel dining” (ibid: 55). The artifact assemblages recovered from the various historic lots on Block 2006 were very similar, confirming that the residents of the properties were conforming to the trends and fashions of the time (ibid).

During this part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most middle class families owned tableware or tea sets decorated with the same pattern or motif, rather than mixing different motifs on the same table (Fitts 1999). During this time, female members of a household were commonly responsible for purchasing household furnishings, china, etc. (Wall 1991). Gothic motifs were prevalent in the ceramic assemblages recovered from several historic lots within Block 2006. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, in an attempt “to create a suitable home, architects and designers brought ecclesiastical elements into family dwellings” which have been preserved in the archaeological record in the form of Gothic ceramics (Fitts 1999: 47).

There was evidence that some of the families investigated as part of the study owned several sets of china, including porcelain tea sets and white granite tableware, for both everyday use and formal occasions (Fitts 1999). A wide variety of dishes for various purposes were recovered from the site, consistent with the middle class preference “to set a genteel, segmented table” at the time (ibid: 53). White granite was the most commonly sold ceramic type during the 1850s and 1860s and many Brooklyn homes featured white granite china on their tables (ibid). Covered dishes were preferred by middle class 19<sup>th</sup> century families rather than open serving dishes that had been popular among previous generations (ibid). Flowerpots were also collected in high concentrations, suggesting the presence of potted plants and indoor gardens typical of middle class homes at the time (ibid). Children’s toys and specialized ceramic dishes made for children were also recovered from this site.

***Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center (Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., 1992).*** Six privies were encountered during an archaeological investigation completed by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center project site in 1992. Five of those features were excavated as part of that investigation. That site was located on Block 179, located more than half a mile south of the City Tech Academic Building project site. Many historic lots were investigated by Dr. Geismar, resulting in the investigation of several other features (e.g., cisterns, etc.) in addition to the five privies. The five privies were each constructed of dry-laid stone and were either circular or oval in shape. Each privy contained a wide variety of 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits, including both privy remnants/nightsoil and domestic refuse that was deposited within the shafts during or immediately following their periods of active use. Not all of the privies were entirely filled; at least one appeared to have been capped with brick and mortar, and another was truncated as a result of subsequent development on the Project Site.



## **Chapter 5. Results of Phase 2 Evaluation of the 84 Tillary Street Privy**

### ***Phase 2 Survey***

The redeposited fill above the truncated shaft feature was mechanically excavated and then the feature was cleared off and excavated by hand. As described below, because of the feature's size, and proximity to the historic rear lot line of Lot 13, and because its contents contained heavy concentrations of domestic refuse, the feature has been identified as a truncated privy.

### ***The Feature's Surroundings***

***Project Site Soils Mapped by the USDA.*** The *New York City Soil Reconnaissance Survey* published by the National Resource Conservation Service (2005) indicates that the soils in the vicinity of the project site belong to a soil complex known as "Pavement & Buildings, till substratum." These soils are glacial tills generally found in urban centers at least 80 percent of which is covered with impenetrable buildings and/or pavement. The soils are found in areas that are typically flat or gently sloping, with 0 to 5 percent slopes (New York City Soil Survey Staff 2005). Specific information regarding soil color and typical strata is not provided for this soil type.

***Field Observations Surrounding the Privy.*** Support piers associated with the former Klitgord Building were present to the north and south of the feature and the former auditorium's eastern foundation wall was to the east (see Figure 6). The pier to the north was approximately 2.5 feet square and rested on a pedestal that was 4 feet square. The southern face of this pedestal was approximately 2 feet 8 inches to the north of the feature. The pier to the south was only partially exposed and was 16 feet south of the northern pier and approximately 7 feet south of the feature. The tops of both piers were approximately 1.5 feet below the top of the former foundation slab, a portion of which was still extant on top of the southern pier. Plans drafted in 1960 for the construction of the former Klitgord Building identify the northern and southern piers as G-15 and G-14, respectively. Those plans also include the notation "Unexcavated Fill & Grade" in close proximity to the location of the feature. It is unclear if this note refers to the entire site or just to the immediate area in which the feature was located.

To the north of the feature, surrounding the support pier and the pedestal on which it rested, was what appeared to be a filled-in trench that was likely excavated during the pier's construction. The soils within the trench were a very fine dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6<sup>1</sup>) silty sand. Immediately south of the limits of the trench was what appeared to be the natural subsoil, light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) very compact sandy silt. The feature appeared to have been constructed within this soil. To the south of the feature, the soils were lighter in color and texture, being made up mostly of a loose, fine very pale brown (10YR8/3) sand. Similar light

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<sup>1</sup> Soil colors refer to Munsell® soil color charts.

soils were seen elsewhere across the site during the excavation of the Phase 1B trenches in both natural and disturbed contexts and they appeared to be natural subsoils.

In the southern wall of Trench 3, the layer of light sand of the type described above extended 8 to 10 inches above the surface of the feature (see Figure 7). Above that was a thin, 6 to 7 inch level containing strong brown (7.5YR5/6) and light brown (7.5YR6/4) sand. These were the only natural soil levels present beneath the more than 7.5 feet of fill and rubble that extended beneath the ground surface. It therefore appears that the upper levels of the feature were destroyed and removed during the construction of the former Klitgord Building and its associated support piers. While the upper inches of the feature were impacted during the Phase 1B investigation, leading to the feature's discovery, it does not appear that a significant portion of the feature was lost as a result of its discovery.

### ***Description of the Feature***

The feature was rectangular and its walls were each approximately 1 foot thick (see Figure 8). The interior length of the feature was 6 to 6.5 feet from east to west and its width was 3 to 3.7 feet from north to south. The maximum depth of the privy's exterior walls was approximately 3.5 feet beneath the top of the feature (see Figure 9). The privy was at an odd angle relative to the pier footing and it was likely not perfectly parallel with the rear boundary of historic Lot 13. No evidence of a builder's trench was observed in the area immediately surrounding the privy. It is therefore assumed that a single pit was excavated and the stones were then stacked in the interior from the bottom up.

The feature was constructed of dry-laid field stones of various sizes, ranging from small (approximately 4 to 6 inches in length) to large (measuring 1 to 2 feet or more in length). Some stones were significantly larger than others and there did not appear to be a strategy employed during the construction of the privy (e.g., the use of larger stones towards the bottom). Stones of various sizes were simply stacked in a manner that created uniform, straight walls with smaller stones used to fill in gaps left by larger stones. The upper courses of stone were no longer present near the northwest corner of the feature, where the greatest amount of previous disturbance had occurred during the construction of the former Klitgord Building. The western side of the feature was initially assumed to have been destroyed, as the darker coal ash contained within it had spilled outside of the feature to extensively cover the remnants of the lower courses of stone making up the west wall.

The base of the privy was lined with piled stones, resulting in an interior depth of approximately 2.5 to 3 feet beneath the top of the feature. The stones did not form a uniform floor and it is therefore unclear if these stones were intentionally placed at the bottom of the shaft feature. It is possible that these stones fell to the bottom during the period of the privy's active use (perhaps during cleaning) or that they represent leftover building materials that were thrown into the privy immediately after its construction. Artifacts were recovered from between and beneath the stones, suggesting that the privy was in use before the stones were deposited on the floor, although some of the artifacts could have migrated down through gaps between the rocks.

While no mortar was present between the stones that made up the privy walls, dry light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand appeared to have been placed between the stones. Alternatively, the sand may have settled in between the stones through natural processes. Supporting this interpretation is the fact that the lighter colored sands were observed to the south of the feature, where the subsoil was lighter in color, and the darker sands were observed to the north, where darker soils were present outside the privy. Near the bottom of the feature was a darker, yellowish red (5YR4/6) slightly silty sand subsoil that was extremely compact and difficult to excavate, which may have caused the original builders of the privy to terminate their own excavation at that point.

It is unknown how much higher the privy would have extended until it reached the historic ground surface, whether the entire privy was filled, or whether the recovered fill represents the last deposits. Historic and current USGS maps appear to depict the elevation of the project site as largely unchanged since the time the former structure at 84 Tillary Street was standing. The surface of the privy was encountered approximately 9 feet below the location of the former Klitgord Building's foundation slab, which itself was approximately 4 feet below the elevation of the surface of Jay Street to the west. Most privies found on contemporary archaeological sites in nearby parts of Brooklyn (e.g., Fitts and Yamin 1996, Geismar 1992, Greenhouse 1991, etc.) were approximately 8 to 10 feet in depth. It is therefore presumed that the upper 5 to 7 feet of the privy at 84 Tillary Street were destroyed during the construction of the former Klitgord Building. As originally constructed, the privy likely extended to a depth of 8 to 10 feet below the ground surface.

### ***The Privy Fill***

The stratigraphy of the interior deposits within the shaft feature was highly varied. As described previously, after the surface of the privy was cleared off and documented, excavation began with a single 24-inch-square shovel test pit ("STP") near the center of the feature. The areas to the north, east, and west of the privy were then excavated using the same level depths, resulting in the excavation of the northern two-thirds of the privy.

***Observed Stratigraphy.*** Few clear stratigraphic distinctions could be made, although five general soil levels were observed. These general levels included layers of coal ash separated by layers of silty sand containing household refuse, all over a cleaner, finer sandy soil between and beneath the rocks at the bottom of the feature. As seen in profile drawings of the southern and western walls (see Figures 7 and 10), these soil levels were generally parallel within the eastern and southern portions of the privy, and nearly all of the soil levels appeared to slope up to the west and to the south. This may suggest that the point of deposition (i.e., the location of the outhouse) was over the feature's southwest corner or that previous episodes of privy cleaning were less thorough in the southwest corner, resulting in a build-up of sediments.

Variation was seen in the stratigraphy of the privy fill along the western and southern walls of the privy. Approximately 1 foot west of the western wall and adjacent to the northern wall, the profile clearly showed the five general soil levels noted above (see Figure 10). The exposed southern profile of the privy's fill, approximately 1 foot north of the southern stone wall revealed the presence of the same general levels with some variations in color and texture (see

Figure 7). That profile, however, featured additional pockets of dense black (10YR2/1) coal in addition to the incinerated coal ash seen elsewhere throughout the privy. The coal ash was covered with a 3-inch layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand containing domestic refuse in the southeastern portion of the feature.

The first and third levels contained thick layers of multi-colored coal ash containing large quantities of architectural debris (nails and window glass). Bands of brown and yellowish brown sandy silt similar to that seen in the second and fourth levels was interspersed with the coal ash in some locations. The depths of these strata varied throughout the privy and were likely the result of numerous deposition episodes. The textures observed within these deposits were highly varied and contained a mix of silty sand and coal ash in a variety of colors, including brown (10YR4/3), dark brown (10YR3/3), dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4), yellowish brown (10YR5/3), light gray (10YR7/2), white (10YR8/1), and dark reddish gray (5YR4/2).

The second and fourth levels — likely deposits of human and household waste — were lighter in color and texture and were mostly dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4 and 10YR4/6) and olive brown (2.5Y4/3). These levels contained less architectural debris and a greater amount of domestic refuse. The coal ash deposits seemed to contain greater amounts of architectural debris while the sandy deposits contained a greater amount of household waste. The architectural debris was denser near the top of the feature, although it was consistently present through the privy's entire depth.

Beneath the large, undifferentiated central soil layer were two levels containing seemingly intact privy deposits likely made up of human waste and domestic refuse. Covering the western half of the privy's base was a layer of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty sand. Within the southern portion of the privy, the top of this soil was at a depth of approximately 13 inches below the privy's surface; within the northwestern portion of the privy, it was observed at a much greater depth, appearing only at the base near the stones making up the privy's base. This soil level was densest near the southwest corner of the privy and sloped down to the east, terminating near the center of the privy. Above that (and below the larger undifferentiated strata) was a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 and 10YR4/6) silty sand. A small pocket of black (10YR2/1) coal separated this from the bottom level in the southwest corner (see Figure 7).

***Deposition Episodes.*** The strata observed inside the privy included numerous alternating bands of coal ash, coal, and sand or silty sand. These likely represent numerous individual deposition episodes, either during the period of the privy's active use or during its possible use as a garbage dump after it was no longer needed for the purposes of sanitation. The lack of consistency among stratigraphic levels suggests regular deposition intervals of a variety of materials, including weekly or monthly coal ash dumping alongside daily outhouse use and the disposal of household garbage. Such a pattern of deposition would result in the alternating narrow bands of coal ash and silty sands containing household debris throughout the majority of the privy.

However, the bottom two levels comprising silty sand with domestic refuse appear to be intact privy deposits associated with the occupation of 84 Tillary Street. Of the five soil samples submitted for flotation analysis, 83 percent of the carbonized wood that was recovered was located within the upper levels, where coal ash was predominant. However, 57 percent of the

non-carbonized seeds, the majority of which were from edible plants and fruits, were recovered from the lower two levels. While 31 percent of the non-carbonized seeds were recovered from Level 2, another sandy deposit with dense domestic refuse, these were largely from edible and non-edible weeds (including maple, jimsonweed, and purselane) and may represent plants that grew in the rear yard or garden refuse that was discarded in the privy.

The presence of edible seeds in significant quantities and the lighter colored silts and sands suggest that the sediments immediately above the privy floor are nightsoil and domestic refuse deposited during the period of the privy's active use immediately before the home was connected to water and sewer networks. The profile of the southern half of the unexcavated portion of the privy (see Figure 7) showed that the lowest strata sloped upwards and increased in thickness to the west. This may indicate that the surficial opening of the original privy was located on the western side of the privy shaft, so that privy deposits built up on the western side first and then expanded to the east. It is also possible that this deposition pattern occurred as a result of incomplete cleaning and that deposits in the western portion of the privy were missed while the eastern portion was cleaned more thoroughly. Lime deposits were observed throughout the entire depth of the privy, suggesting that lime was regularly used to sanitize and deodorize the privy, possibly in conjunction with each cleaning.

The significant presence of coal ash suggests that the residents of 84 Tillary Street regularly emptied the contents of a coal-burning furnace into their backyard privy, as has been observed at other contemporary archaeological sites (Fitts and Yamin 1996). The large quantity of demolition debris (nails and window glass) may have been deposited as a result of the demolition of an outhouse or other rear yard outbuilding. In addition, the debris could have been placed within the privy when a rear addition was added to the home, perhaps after the construction of a water closet at the rear of the home. The decrease in edible plant remains observed within the sandy (non-coal ash) upper levels of the privy during the flotation analysis may indicate that the privy continued to be used for the deposition of household refuse and coal ash after it was no longer used as an outhouse.

## Chapter 6. 84 Tillary Street Privy Artifact Analysis

### *Introduction*

This chapter discusses the more than 2,200 artifacts that were recovered as part of the investigation of the truncated privy (see Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog). Artifacts recovered from the eleven Phase 1B trenches that did not contain features and those artifacts from Trench 3 that were clearly not associated with the privy are not discussed in this chapter. Some artifacts recovered during the initial discovery of the privy (i.e., those recovered from the backdirt) represent objects that were situated at the original surface of the feature before the excavation of Trench 3. These artifacts were mixed with artifacts that were within the fill immediately above, but not associated with the feature. However, because there was no way to differentiate between the feature artifacts and those from the fill immediately above it, all artifacts from the interface between the fill and the feature within Trench 3 are discussed in this chapter.

As shown in Table 6-1, the artifacts collected from the privy fall into seven general categories: architectural debris, ceramics, faunal remains, floral remains, glass (including bottle glass and other glass), personal objects/small finds, and unidentifiable metal and wood objects. A specific discussion of the unidentifiable artifacts is not included in this chapter, and it is likely that many of those objects represent architectural debris.

**Table 6-1. Artifacts by Group**

Artifact Group	Count (percent of total)
Architectural Debris: Flat Glass, Utility Pipes, and Metal Fasteners (Nails/Spikes/Screws)	392 (17.8%)
Ceramics	275 (12.5%)
Faunal Remains	394 (17.8%)
Floral Remains	758 (34.4%)
Glass (non-architectural)	316 (14.3%)
Personal Objects and Small Finds (including lime deposits)	29 (1.3%)
Unidentifiable Metal/Wood Objects	42 (1.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>Notes:</b> See Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog for full artifact information. Coal, coal ash, slag, and lime deposits were collected but are not included in this analysis.	

### *Architectural Debris*

As a result of the high quantities of architectural debris observed during excavation, only a sample (approximately 30 percent) was collected for analysis; accordingly the privy originally contained significantly more architectural debris than is discussed in this section. A total of 340 artifacts, representing 15.9 percent of the total collected assemblage, were identified as

architectural debris (see Table 6-1). Large quantities of unidentifiable metal and at least one wood fragment were also included in the sample recovered from the privy, which may represent other architectural elements. However, these artifacts are not discussed in this chapter nor are they included in Table 6-2; they are included within the artifact catalog in Appendix D-2.

**Table 6-2. Architectural Debris**

<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Flat Window Glass	252
Nails and Spikes (including fragments)	75
Screws	2
Possible Metal Door Latch	2
Brick Fragments	37
Possible Hinge	1
Mortar and Plaster	10
Metal Wire	2
Utility Pipe Fragment	8
Unidentified	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392</b>

More than half of these artifacts (64 percent) were fragments of flat window glass, although this may be a disproportionately large number, as a single sheet of window glass can shatter into hundreds of fragments. Therefore, there may have been few episodes where window glass was deposited into the privy although hundreds of fragments of glass were observed. A significant number of fasteners (nails, spikes, and screws) were also seen within the privy fill and a portion was collected for analysis. Most were heavily encased in rusty concretion, and were therefore not diagnostic, with the exception of two square-cut nails. Two screws were also collected, one of which, possibly made of lead, was large (the head was 0.375 inches in diameter and the length was 1.25 inches) and in poor condition, with the threads almost entirely worn away. The second screw was much smaller, measuring 0.5 inches in length, with a blunt end. The screw was oxidized, taking on a greenish hue, and because of its size, may actually have been part of a piece of furniture, or a lamp or clock rather than an architectural element.

This debris may represent the remnants of a former outhouse on the property or other outbuildings that may have been located in the rear yard at one time. In addition, it may represent demolition debris associated with the construction of a water closet at the rear of the former home at 84 Tillary Street after it was connected to municipal water and sewer networks. Because the architectural debris appeared to be denser within the coal ash deposits, it is possible that it was used to fill the privy after it was no longer needed for its original purpose.

### ***Ceramics***

Of the more than 2,200 artifacts collected from the privy, 275, or 12.5 percent, were the remnants of ceramic dishes, flowerpots, stoneware bottles, and other items. These artifacts represented eleven general ware types (see Table 6-3), which are discussed individually below.

While some ceramic types, such as whiteware and porcelain, featured broad date ranges and were therefore not diagnostic, others were likely produced in the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and could have been in use for many years before they broke or were otherwise discarded in the privy at 84 Tillary Street.

**Table 6-3. Ceramic Artifacts**

Ware Type	Approximate Date Range	Count
Banded Annularware	Ca. 1830 to 1860	21
Canton Porcelain	Ca. 1800 to 1830	1
Pearlware	Ca. 1775 to 1840	18
Porcelain	No specific date range	17
Red Earthenware	No specific date range	75
Slip-glazed Redware	1670-1850	1
Stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	54
White Granite (Ironstone)	1840-present	11
Whiteware	1815-present	75
Unidentified White Earthenware	No specific date range	2
Yellowware	1827-1940	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>275</b>

**Sources:** Date ranges from Azizi, et al. 1996

***Banded Annularware.*** The ceramic assemblage included 21 banded annularware fragments (also known as “factory-made slipware”) with either blue or gray motifs, representing 10 percent of all the kitchen-related ceramics recovered. Fragments with a blue body and two brown stripes each along the rim and base (18 total) were recovered from both the eastern and western halves of the privy and from the surface (including backdirt finds from the privy’s initial discovery) to a depth of 18 to 20 inches beneath the top of the privy. Of these 18 fragments recovered from various locations within the privy’s fill, 11 mend to form half of one small bowl. Four additional fragments do not mend with the remainder of the bowl, but appeared to come from the same vessel, and the remaining three fragments may represent a different vessel, perhaps from the same set of china. Two mending banded annularware fragments from a different bowl or cup featuring a gray body and three black stripes along the rim were collected from the backdirt and from within STP 1. No maker’s marks or other identifying or diagnostic information was present within the collected fragments.

These types of ceramics were generally produced between 1830 and 1860 (Azizi, et al. 1996), although some were also produced between the late-18<sup>th</sup> and late-19<sup>th</sup> century (Sussman 1997). Banded ceramics were also included within a cheaper class of dishes than those made of porcelain or transfer-printed dishes, which fetched higher prices (Sussman 1997). In addition, they were typically not “a ware for dinner services” and were rather used for more ordinary purposes, such as bowls, mugs, and chamber pots (ibid: 53).

***Canton Porcelain.*** A single fragment of Cantonware was recovered from the first level of the feature’s northeast quadrant. The gray-bodied porcelain featured a hand-painted blue underglaze decoration and was curved, suggesting that it was originally part of a bowl or cup.

Cantonware is a type of porcelain manufactured in China between circa 1800 and 1830 that typically featured the Willow pattern (Brown 1982). While the fragment recovered from the truncated privy features parallel lines similar to lines used to depict water and waves in the willow pattern, it is too fragmentary to determine the full motif.

***Pearlware.*** Pearlware was typically produced between circa 1775 and 1840 (Azizi, et al. 1996). In total, 18 fragments of pearlware or possible pearlware were recovered from the truncated privy in all levels and in the eastern and western halves. Of these, most (15) were undecorated. Three of the undecorated artifacts were handle fragments that were possibly jugs or pitchers. While one lacked decoration entirely, the other two fragments featured incised ridges along the sides of its exterior. While the two fragments mended, they were found in different contexts, one in the third level of STP 1 and the other in the second level to the north of the STP. The fragment recovered north of the STP featured no discoloration while the broken and exposed edges on the fragment recovered from near the bottom of the STP was badly stained, suggesting that the fragments were exposed to different materials after their deposition in the privy.

The other undecorated fragments appear to have been from plates and cups or bowls, but were highly fragmentary; few mends were present and no cross-mends between contexts were observed. Two of the pearlware fragments featured blue transfer print patterns, one of which appeared to be the Willow pattern, which suggests that they were produced between 1800 and 1840 (ibid). Finally, a large fragment was recovered from a polychrome painted pearlware bowl (typically produced between circa 1795 and 1825) that featured a simple blue, red, and green hand-painted floral pattern on its exterior (ibid).

***Porcelain.*** Because porcelain has such a wide range of production dates, unmarked porcelain artifacts are not often useful for determining the date of an assemblage. Of the 17 porcelain or possible porcelain fragments recovered from the truncated privy, all but one was undecorated and none bore a maker's mark. Some mends were present within contexts and one cross-mend was observed between contexts that were both in the western half of the privy. The single decorated fragment was curved, suggesting that it was part of a cup or bowl. The fragment featured a hand-painted tulip pattern that appeared to include green under-glaze paint and purple over-glaze paint. The majority of the fragments appeared to come from dishes (plates and cups or bowls). Other fragments were molded and may have been from more elaborate serving pieces or decorative vessels. The only nearly complete vessel was a 2.5 inch-tall porcelain jar with a flared base (2.7 inches in diameter) and a narrow lip suggesting that it would have had a lid. The size and shape of the vessel suggests that it may have been an apothecary jar rather than for food service. Wear patterns on the bottom of the jar suggest that it was used regularly.

***Red Earthenware and Redware.*** Sixty-nine of the 75 red earthenware or redware fragments in the ceramic assemblage (more than 25 percent of the ceramic assemblage) were portions of unrefined redware flowerpots. There was some variation in color and thickness among the fragments, although most were unglazed and undecorated. Some appeared to have a dark red or light brown paint or slip on the exterior. Some fragments featured the traditional decorative band around the rim of the flowerpots while others had plain rims. At least one base fragment featured a hole for drainage.

The flowerpot fragments were located in all levels of the truncated privy and were distributed across five contexts within its east and west halves. The fragments were found at all depths, although the majority were in the central portion of the privy fill between approximately 11 and 18 to 24 inches beneath the surface of the feature. There were many cross-mends observed among different contexts and levels within the privy fill. Multiple fragments mended to form at least two vessels that were more than 50 percent complete. The tapered pots were approximately 6 to 7 inches in height and 7 to 8 inches in diameter at the rims, which was the widest part of the vessels. Other fragments mended to form portions of what appear to be other vessels, while others did not mend but appeared to be from the same flowerpot. It therefore appears that at least 4 vessels were deposited in the privy, but that more vessels may be represented by the flowerpot fragments. The cross-mends observed from different areas within the privy — most of which were within the same 1-foot-thick level — suggest that the flowerpots were discarded around the same time.

Other redware fragments recovered from the privy were small and many exhibited a brown glaze on one or both sides. Only one fragment was unique, a fragment of slip-glazed redware decorated with a red interior slip and yellow stripes. The flat fragment may have been part of a plate or serving dish. Slip-glazed redware was typically produced between 1670 and 1850 (Azizi, et al. 1996).

***Stoneware.*** Stoneware was one of the more common ceramic types within the 84 Tillary Street privy assemblage, representing approximately 19.6 percent of the ceramic assemblage. Most of the recovered stoneware fragments appear to have come from a small number of vessels, most of which were stoneware bottles that were likely used to store beer. At least three such bottles were observed among the artifacts. The first was a dark gray-bodied mead-style stoneware bottle similar to those produced between circa 1835 and 1890 (Van Mechow 2012). The bottle featured a dark brown interior glaze lined with concentric ridges. Ten fragments from this bottle were recovered from the surface of the feature immediately after its discovery. Six of these mended to form the upper portion of the vessel, including the bottle's wide mouth, and the remaining fragments appeared to come from the same vessel. An additional mending fragment was excavated from within the privy.

Twenty-six fragments of light gray stoneware bottle fragments with a brown interior glaze with ridges were also recovered, which may represent one or more vessels. Nearly all of these fragments (21) were recovered from the surface of the feature, although four others were recovered from the upper level of the feature's northeast quadrant and the final fragment was recovered from between the stones at the base of the feature. Multiple mends were observed among these fragments and the fragment found between the stones near the base of the feature mended with those found near the surface. One of the fragments was stamped, "F JA," however, not enough of the mark was extant to determine the full inscription.

A third vessel was represented by eleven fragments recovered from the surface and upper 11 inches of the feature near its east half. The light gray bodied vessel featured a light gray glaze on its lower portions and a tan glaze on the shoulder, neck, and lip, extending into the interior of the bottle's mouth. An incised ridge ran around the mouth of the bottle, which was represented only by two mending fragments. Most of the body, neck, and shoulder of this vessel were not recovered and a determination of its original shape could not be made. Similarly, two mending

fragments of a cream-colored stoneware bottle were recovered; however, not enough of the bottle was present to make a determination of its age or shape.

In addition to the stoneware bottle fragments, four other stoneware artifacts were recovered. Two were mending buff-bodied fragments with mocha exterior glaze and a yellow/orange interior glaze. One of the two fragments was recovered from the surface of the feature and the other was excavated from the top 11 inches of the northeast quadrant. A third fragment was unique and featured a dark brown glaze and an embossed repeating diamond pattern. The final fragment was a very small rim sherd from a gray-bodied stoneware vessel that featured a red slip.

**White Granite (Ironstone).** White granite tablewares were very popular in Brooklyn homes during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Fitts and Yamin 1996). The ceramic type, also known as ironstone, began to be produced circa 184 (Azizi, et al. 1996). The most complete vessel recovered from the entire privy was a white granite (ironstone) teapot (see Photograph 9). The body of the teapot was recovered from the second level of the STP (11 to 20 inches below the surface). Two broken but mendable fragments of the teapot's lid (minus the finial, which was not recovered) were recovered from the same level within the privy's western half, as were three mending fragments that formed the teapot's complete handle. The teapot is Gothic in style, with an octagonal base that narrows towards the top and incised ridges across the body and base. The base of the teapot was worn, suggesting frequent use. It therefore may have been in the possession one of the residents of Lot 13 for many years before it was broken and discarded in a single episode. Matching china (tea cups, sugar bowls, etc.) did not appear to be present within the remainder of the assemblage.

A maker's mark was stamped into the bottom, reading, "Porcelain/Opaque/T&R Boote" enclosed in an ornate filigree rectangle along with an incised "∧" symbol. T&R Boote began producing china in 1842, and began to produce white granite ware china almost exclusively after 1865 (Sussman 1985). The mark on the base of the teapot is consistent with their earlier marks, rather than the more ornate symbols they used later in the century and before the abbreviated "T.&R.B." that was used after 1850 (Kovels 1986, Burton and Hobson 1909). While they began producing gothic patterns circa 1847, beginning in 1851, T&R Boote switched to a similar octagonal pattern although the teapots produced at that time had round handles (White Ironstone China Association, Inc. 2011). Photographs of an identical teapot with an identical mark manufactured circa 1845 have been published on the website of the White Ironstone China Association. It therefore appears that the teapot was likely manufactured in the late 1840s or early 1850s.

In addition to the teapot and its mending fragments, only five additional white granite sherds were recovered. All were undecorated and many were very thick.

**Whiteware.** Whiteware was one of the common ceramic types recovered from the truncated privy. With a very broad production date range (1815 to the present) and wide availability, whiteware is among the most common ceramic types found at archaeological sites. In total, 75 whiteware fragments were collected from the privy and the backdirt stockpiled during its initial discovery. Most of these fragments appear to be related to serving dishes and tableware. However, many of the fragments were undecorated and fragmentary and therefore

non-diagnostic. At least one fragment appears to have been part of a molded figurine or decorative dish. The fragment appears to be molded into the shape of the claw/paw, tail, and hindquarters of a dog or other animal. No other identifying features were observed and no mending or matching fragments were collected. Only one fragment bore a partial maker's mark, the upper portion of a British Royal Coat of Arms bearing a unicorn and a lion on either side of a shield. Because the shield was divided into four quadrants, the mark must date to after 1837 (Kovel and Kovel 1986). However, because the remainder of the mark is not extant and similar marks were used by numerous manufacturers, no other diagnostic information pertaining to this plate could be identified.

Two whiteware fragments featured a purple transfer print pattern, which was commonly produced between 1815 and 1915 (Azizi, et al. 1996). One of these was a thick handle fragment with a scroll/filigree design on the exterior that was collected from the backdirt and may not have been from within the privy. The other fragment featured a partial pattern that could not be identified. A third fragment — from the scalloped rim of a plate — featured a black transfer print, which was typically produced between 1815 and 1915 (Azizi, et al. 1996). Again, only a small portion of the pattern was extant and it therefore could not be identified. Another whiteware fragment featured a possibly hand-painted circular design made up of repeating lines, tear drops, and dots surrounding a central design that may depict a tree. Among the whiteware fragments, more than half (33) were decorated with blue transfer print patterns, which were typically produced between 1815 and 1915 (Azizi, et al. 1996). Most of the fragments were too small for the pattern to be visible, although most were decorated with some combination of geometric patterns and/or floral designs.

Of blue transfer print fragments, at least 23 mended to form a partial (less than 50 percent complete) vessel. Additional fragments appear to match the vessel but do not mend. The fragments mended to form the upper portions of an octagonal covered sugar bowl with small grasp handles on each of the narrow sides. Only a small portion the base was recovered — no identifying marks were present — as was the octagonal lid, which was missing its finial. The complete vessel would likely have measured approximately 6 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 5 inches in height. While most of the fragments from this vessel were recovered from the backdirt after the initial discovery of the feature, matching and mending fragments were excavated from within the privy, confirming the origin of the backdirt artifacts.

A repeating pattern of leaves, berries, and branches ran around the bottom of the vessel's molded edges, and scrolls and filigree ran along the top. The long sides were decorated with a river scene with turreted buildings and mountains in the background and a large urn filled with fruit and flowers in the center. On either side of the urn was a kneeling woman. The pattern is similar to the "Union" pattern used by the British manufacturer William Ridgway & Company, which operated between 1834 and 1854 (Transferware Collector's Club Database n.d.). The light blue pattern was used for teawares although the company made "a very wide range of wares...including many printed designs of a generally consistent good standard" (Coysh and Henrywood 1982: 302). It is possible that the sugar bowl recovered from the privy was an imitation of Ridgway's pattern. The pattern on the sugar bowl does not feature a set of stairs as the original Ridgway design did. In addition, the arrangement of the background images is slightly different on the two versions of the patter. However, the borders and other decorative

elements are identical to those found in genuine Ridgway designs. It is therefore possible that the sugar bowl was produced by the Ridgway Company or that it was an imitation produced around the same time.

***Yellowware.*** Only two fragments of yellowware were collected during the investigation of the privy, one of which was recovered from the backdirt during the Phase 1B investigation that resulted in the privy's discovery. While other backdirt artifacts that mended with those recovered from the privy's fill were recovered, it is possible that other artifacts came from outside the privy. The other yellowware fragment was recovered from within the privy, but was badly damaged and was missing the glaze on one side. Yellowware has a broad range of production, ranging between circa 1827 and 1940 (Azizi, et al. 1996).

### ***Faunal Remains***

In total, 290 bones and bone fragments were recovered during the archaeological investigation, all from within or immediately on top of the truncated privy.<sup>1</sup> As discussed in Chapter 2: Research Goals and Methodology, the remains were analyzed by zooarchaeologist Marie-Lorraine Pipes, MA, ABD, RPA. Ms. Pipes' final report is included as Appendix E and is summarized in this section. The faunal remains make up more than 20 percent of the total number of artifacts collected during the Phase 2 Investigation. As seen in Table 6-4, the majority (87 percent) was food-related (including both domesticated and non-domesticated animals) and represented the remains of meals consumed by the residents of Lot 13. Other faunal remains represent the bones of scavengers and/or household pets, including rats and cats. Finally, other, non-osteological faunal remains were recovered from the site, including egg shells as well as clam and oyster shells.

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<sup>1</sup> Three faunal remains were recovered during the Phase 1B investigation from the coal ash deposit at the surface of the truncated privy or within the sandy interface immediately above it. They have been included within this analytical discussion.

**Table 6-4. Bones and Bone Fragments**

<b>Animal Type</b>	<b>Artifact Count (% of total faunal assemblage)</b>	<b>Remains with Evidence of Butchering</b>	<b>Remains with Gnaw Marks</b>	<b>Other</b>
Bird (Unidentified)	4 (1.4%)	0	Rodent: 1	
Brown Rat ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> )	34 (11.7%)	0	0	
Cat ( <i>Felis domesticus</i> )	3 (1%)	0	0	At least two individuals represented; an older cat and a neonate
Chicken ( <i>Gallus gallus</i> )	23 (7.9%)	1	Rodent: 6	
Cow ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	72 (24.8%)	70	Rodent: 3	
Fish (Unidentified)	5 (1.7%)	0	0	Poorly preserved
Large Mammal (Unidentified)	8 (2.8%)	0	Rodent: 1	2 bone fragments are calcined (burned)
Medium Mammal (Unidentified)	16 (5.5%)	6	Rodent: 2	2 bone fragments show evidence of heat exposure
Pig ( <i>Sus domesticus</i> )	76 (26.2%)	67	Rodent: 5	
Sheep ( <i>Ovis aries</i> )	33 (11.4%)	27	Rodent: 1 Carnivore: 1	One partial radius calcined and worked into a utensil handle
Turkey ( <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> )	16 (5.5%)	2	Rodent: 4 Carnivore: 1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290 (100%)</b>	<b>173 (59.7%)</b>	<b>25 (8.6%)</b>	
<b>Notes:</b> In addition to the bone fragments analyzed by Ms. Pipes, four animal bones and two samples of crushed or pulverized bone were recovered during flotation. Because of the fragmentary nature of these remains, they are not included in this analysis.				
<b>Source:</b> Pipes 2014 (see Appendix E).				

**Food-Related Faunal Remains.** Ms. Pipes’ analysis determined that the residents of 84 Tillary Street “enjoyed a rich and diversified diet and had the economic means to buy fairly expensive foods” (Pipes 2014: 30). The faunal assemblage included the remains of meals that included beef, mutton, pork, chicken, turkey, and fish. Almost 60 percent of the faunal remains exhibited evidence of professional butchering. Ms. Pipes determined that the cuts were made by band saws, knives, and cleavers that became popular among butchers in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As described in Chapter 4: Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street, at least two butchers resided with the McEwen family and a butcher shop was located on the property. It is therefore likely that the meals consumed by the residents were butchered on site.

Among the variety of cuts of meat identified by Ms. Pipes were “steaks, chop, hams, roasts, stews and grinding meats, as well as a few processed cuts” from beef, pork, and mutton (Pipes 2014: 3). Birds such as chickens and turkeys were likely purchased whole. Ms. Pipes determined that steaks and chops were the most common meat cut, “suggesting a preference for single meal dishes and indicating a small number of diners” (ibid). The high-end cuts were highly varied, suggesting that the residents could afford better quality food. The higher quality of the meat consumed on the site is likely a result of the on-site butcher shop. Better cuts of

meat were more readily available and the butchers may have consumed the higher quality products from their shop.

Few bones (less than 2 percent) exhibited evidence of exposure to heat, which Ms. Pipes determined may have been the result of being deposited in the privy along with burning coal ash. The residents of 84 Tillary Street therefore did not incinerate household refuse. Some bone fragments appeared to have been boiled. Ms. Pipes also noted that 17 percent of the faunal remains were weathered, possibly the result of interaction with the lime deposits that had been used to sanitize the privy.

***Faunal Remains from Other Animals.*** As would be expected, the waste and refuse deposited in privies attracted scavengers, including rats and other vermin. Extensive evidence of rodents was observed within the faunal remains recovered from the truncated privy. In total, 34 brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) bones were recovered from the northeastern and western halves of the privy at all depths, representing a minimum number of two individual immature rats. Of the remaining faunal remains in the assemblage, 18 percent (52 total) featured rodent gnaw marks. While it is possible that the gnaw marks occurred while the food was being stored in the home at 84 Tillary Street, it is more likely that the marks were left by scavengers residing in and around the privy. Most of those bones that featured rodent gnaw marks — which were more heavily disintegrated than others — were recovered from the central levels of the privy, between approximately 11 and 20 inches below the surface.

It also appears that cats resided on the property, perhaps to deal with the rodent problem. The remains of at least two cats (*Felis domesticus*) were recovered from the truncated privy, represented by three recovered bones and bone fragments. The fragments included the partial humerus of a neonate (less than 6 months old) kitten recovered from the second level of the STP and a thoracic vertebra and partial femur of an adult cat recovered from the third level of the STP and from between the rocks at the base of the feature, respectively. The cat bones may represent the remains of household pets associated with the residents of 84 Tillary Street or those of feral cats that may have inadvertently fallen into the privy, perhaps while chasing rats. The remainders of the skeletons of these cats may have been included within the southern third of the privy, which was not screened, or may have been removed during privy cleaning or during the disturbance of the upper levels of the privy during the construction of the former Klitgord Building. In addition, Ms. Pipes noted that two additional bone fragments bore gnaw marks that may have been left by a cat, further confirming the presence of one or more cats on the property.

***Non-Osteological Faunal Remains.*** In addition to bones and bone fragments, numerous shells were collected as part of the investigation of the privy. All of the shells and shell fragments that were recovered were located within the surface of the feature (including the backdirt removed immediately after its discovery) or from the top two feet of the privy. These included six oyster shells and shell fragments, 63 clam shells and shell fragments, and less than 20 fragments of eggshell, some of which were too fragile and fragmentary to count. The eggshells appeared to be the remnants of chicken eggs; however, most of the collected eggshell fragments were too small to be identified. Overall, these artifacts show that the residents of Lot 13 supplemented their diet with eggs and shellfish.

***Floral Remains***

Floral remains, including seeds and wood fragments, were recovered through the flotation of the five soil samples collected within the privy. The soil samples were taken from the alternating bands of coal ash and silty sand and the soil levels described below match those of the western wall profile depicted in Figure 10. The floral remains included those from edible fruits; edible and non-edible weeds, flowers, and trees; and wood charcoal. As described in greater detail below, the presence of the seeds indicates that the diets of the individuals residing at 84 Tillary Street included fresh fruits or canned preserves and that the rear yard and “immediate landscape included a maple tree and a variety of weedy annuals common to gardens and disturbed ground” (McKnight 2014: 9).

***Edible Plant Remains.*** As seen in Table 6-5, the edible plant remains were dominated by raspberry/blackberry seeds, representing almost 96 percent of the entire assemblage of edible plant remains. While examples of these seeds were found throughout the entire depth of the privy, more than 86 percent of the raspberry/blackberry seeds were found at the base of the privy. The seeds were likely included within human waste deposited into the privy during its active period of use. Fewer examples of edible seeds were observed in the levels containing coal ash and the presence of the few that were identified may have been the result of migration after deposition. A total of 11 grape seeds were also recovered from the bottom level of the privy, as were three elder seeds. A fourth elder seed was recovered from the upper portion of the privy. The presence of these seeds provides insight into the diet of the residents, which appears to have included fresh fruits.

**Table 6-5. Edible Plant Remains Recovered Through Flotation**

Seed Type	Artifact Count					Total
	Level 1 (coal ash)	Level 2	Level 3 (coal ash)	Level 4	Level 5	
Blackberry/Raspberry ( <i>Rubus</i> sp.)	1	28	15	1	283	<b>328</b>
Elder ( <i>Sambucus Canadensis</i> )	0	1	0	0	3	<b>4</b>
Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> sp.)	0	0	0	0	11	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>343</b>
<b>Notes:</b> Includes both whole seeds and seed fragments; it is difficult to distinguish between blackberry and raspberry seeds without extensive analysis beyond the scope of this investigation.						
<b>Sources:</b> McKnight 2014 (see Appendix F)						

***Weeds, Flowers, and Trees.*** In addition to the edible plant remains, seeds and seed fragments associated with flowers, trees, and plants were also recovered from the privy fill (see Table 6-6). Some of these, such as purselane and nightshade, were edible but may also have grown as weeds in the vicinity of the project site. Few plant remains were recovered from the coal ash levels and it is likely that those seeds that were recovered migrated into the coal ash after deposition. The upper level of coal ash contained four maple seeds and seed fragments. While no other evidence of maple was identified elsewhere in the privy’s fill, it may indicate that a maple tree had been in the backyard of 84 Tillary Street. Other grasses and weeds

(goosefoot/pigweed, jimsonweed, carpetweed, sheep sorrel, and small grass) were found in small quantities and may also have grown in the yard.

**Table 6-6. Other Plant Remains Recovered Through Flotation**

Seed Type	Count					Total
	Level 1 (coal ash)	Level 2	Level 3 (coal ash)	Level 4	Level 5	
Maple ( <i>Acer</i> spp.)	4	0	0	0	0	4
Goosefoot/Pigweed ( <i>Chenopodium/Amaranthus</i> )	0	5	2	8	0	15
Jimsonweed ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )	1	0	0	3	1	5
Carpetweed ( <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> )	0	2	0	8	1	11
Purselane ( <i>Portulaca oleraceae</i> )	0	155	0	19	0	174
Sheep Sorrel ( <i>Oxalis stricta</i> )	0	0	0	0	1	1
Violet ( <i>Viola</i> spp.)	0	0	8	1	50	59
Nightshade ( <i>Solaceae</i> )	0	1	0	0	0	1
Small grass ( <i>Poaceae</i> )	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>271</b>

**Notes:** Includes both whole seeds and seed fragments.  
**Sources:** McKnight 2014 (see Appendix F).

The most common plant remain was purselane, which was overwhelmingly found within the second soil level. Purselane represented more than 64 percent of the total recovered plant non-edible remains and 89 percent of the seeds were recovered from Level 2, a sandy silty deposit that may represent household, garden, or kitchen waste. A smaller deposit of purselane was recovered from the fourth soil level, which has been identified as a possible intact nightsoil deposit. This could be the result of migration after deposition or may indicate that purselane — which is eaten in some parts of the world — may have been consumed by the lot’s residents.

The second most common non-edible plant type was Violet, which represented 22 percent of the non-edible seeds and which was mostly (85 percent) recovered from the bottom level of the privy. A single nightshade seed recovered from the second soil sample may also represent a flowering plant. As discussed above in “Ceramics: Red Earthenware and Redware,” the remnants of at least four flowerpots were recovered from the privy. It is therefore clear that the residents of Lot 13 kept potted plants, likely flowers, in their home, as was common at the time (Fitts 1999).

**Wood Charcoal and Carbonized Seeds.** A large quantity (a total weight of 1.125 grams) of wood charcoal fragments was recovered through flotation (see Table 6-7). The upper three levels contained the most wood charcoal, with significantly less being included within the lower two levels, which are suspected to be intact waste deposits rather than coal ash fill. In addition to the wood charcoal, unburned wood and wood tissue was also recovered from each of the five levels; the carbonized wood was not analyzed as part of this investigation.

**Table 6-7. Carbonized Plant Remains Recovered Through Flotation**

Object	Count					Total
	Level 1 (coal ash)	Level 2	Level 3 (coal ash)	Level 4	Level 5	
Wood Charcoal	59	35	33	7	19	153
Carbonized Seeds	0	0	0	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>155</b>

**Notes:** Includes both whole seeds and seed fragments.  
**Sources:** McKnight 2014 (see Appendix F).

A random sample of 20 charcoal fragments from each level was analyzed and the tree species of each was identified where possible. Nearly all of the wood charcoal — including all of the samples analyzed from Levels 1, 2, 3, and 5 — was pine (*Pinus* spp.). Level 4, which contained the smallest number of charcoal fragments by far (less than 5 percent), also included two fragments of white oak charcoal, two pine fragments, and three fragments that were unidentifiable. This level was also the only one to contain carbonized seeds.

**Glass**

Of the more than 300 glass fragments that were recovered from the privy — excluding flat window glass, which is discussed above in the “Architectural Debris” section — most were bottle or jar fragments or whole bottles used for food/beverage storage as well as ink, perfume, and medicine (see Table 6-8). An additional 34 fragments were from decorative household items such as lamps or candlesticks. The remainder were small fragments that could not be identified, but nearly all of which also appeared to be bottle glass. Thirteen whole glass bottles were recovered, eight of which were identified as medicine bottles and five of which were wine, beer/soda, extract, or perfume bottles. Glass bottles used for beverages and food are discussed separately from those used for medicines and household furnishings in the following section. Unidentifiable glass fragments that provide no diagnostic information are not discussed at length in this section.

**Table 6-8. Glass Artifacts by Type/Class**

Glass Fragment Type/Class	Count
Beverage/Food Storage Bottle or Jar	97 (including 4 whole bottles)
Ink Bottle	1
Medicine Bottle	46 (including 8 whole bottles)
Perfume Bottle	2 (including 1 whole bottle)
Bottle Stopper	1
Unknown Bottle Type	104
Household Furnishing/Decorative	34
Unidentified Glass Fragment	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>316</b>

***Bottles and Jars for Food/Beverage Storage and Household Use.*** As mentioned above and described in greater detail in Table 6-9, five complete or nearly complete bottles were recovered that appear to have been used for the storage of food, beverages, or perfume. A specific production date could only be determined for one of these bottles, a beer/soda bottle embossed with “1861,” however, the remaining bottles bore characteristics (such as mold seams and applied finishes) consistent with 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle manufacturing. In addition, a single clear glass bottle stopper was also recovered. The stopper was topped with a decorative glass oval or teardrop and was approximately 1 inch in length (minus the decorative finial). Backdirt deposits from the interface between the fill and the surface of the feature contained 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts that mended with those found within the privy, as well as at least one 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle fragment that likely came from the fill above. However, the original provenience of the 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle cannot be determined and it is therefore included in this section and included in Appendix D-2 along with the other backdirt artifacts that almost definitely originated from within the privy. .

**Table 6-9. Whole Beverage Bottles Recovered from the Privy**

Provenience	Bottle Description	Size	Date	Other
Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	Dark olive green wine bottle with a very deep pontil mark and a possible laid-on ring finish.	10 inches tall, 2.75-inch diameter base	Pre-1860s?	
Southwest Quadrant	Aqua beer or soda bottle with applied blob finish and side mold seams. Embossed, “M.B. & Co./145 WEST 35TH ST/N.Y” on the front and “1861” on the reverse.	7.5 inches tall, 2.5-inch diameter base	1861	Historic directories identify a soda distributor and bottler at 145 West 35 <sup>th</sup> Street in the 1860s.
Southwest Quadrant	Black or dark olive green ale bottle with applied blob finish and embossed dot at the center of the base; 3-piece mold seams	7.5 inches tall, 2.75-inch-diameter base	Ca. 1830s to 1880	
Northwest Half	12-sided (but generally circular) aqua bottle with mold seams and applied neck with square collar/extract finish. Possibly a sauce or condiment bottle.	5.25 inches tall, base is 1.5 inches wide	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Northwest Half	Clear oval bottle (possibly for perfume) with elaborate decoration and embossed “HL.” Features an applied square collar finish and a pontil scar.	2.75 inches tall, base measures 1.25 by 1.1 inches	19 <sup>th</sup> century	

**Sources:** Bottle dating and diagnostic information from <http://www.sha.org/bottle/> and Fike (1987).

Many of the unidentifiable glass fragments likely also represent the remnants of bottles used for food or beverage storage. The fragments were of various glass colors, including brown, dark green/olive, clear, and aqua. Some were embossed and others featured molded edges or applied finishes. However, little diagnostic information could be gathered from the fragments.

***Beverage/Food Bottles.*** In addition to the whole bottles, several diagnostic bottle fragments were also recovered from the privy. At least three fragments mended to form the base of what appears to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century Worcestershire sauce bottle and at least seven additional fragments appear to come from the same aqua/light green bottle. The base was embossed with “A/C/B/Co.” in a circular pattern around an embossed dot and an additional non-mending fragment was embossed, “...WO...” These fragments are consistent with early Lea & Perrins bottles produced between circa 1860 and 1920 (Lockhart, et al. n.d.). The whole, 12-sided

circular bottle described above was also likely used to store a sauce or condiment. Two mending fragments of a ridged, purple 10-sided bottle may also have been used for ketchup or other sauces/condiments. That bottle, however, featured no other diagnostic information, although purple (or “amethyst”) glass was typically produced between the 1840s and the 1880s (Lindsay 2014).

Little diagnostic information could be gleaned from the remainder of the glass fragments that represented the remains of food/beverage bottles. The remnants of at least two additional olive or dark green wine bottles were recovered with pontil marks and/or applied finishes. Most of these fragments were aqua glass, but clear and light green fragments were also present. At least one bottle neck contained the remnant of a cork stopper.

*Possible Ink and Perfume Bottles.* One possible perfume bottle is described above in Table 6-9. The small, highly decorative bottle was embossed “HL,” but no information regarding the bottle could be located. A single fragment of another clear glass paneled bottle may also be the remnant of a perfume bottle. Another fragment of clear glass featured a molded edge at a 90-degree angle and a wide mouthed opening that may have been part of an ink bottle. Other unidentifiable glass fragments featured molded edges, but no information could be gleaned from the fragments.

*Medicine Bottles.* As seen in Table 6-8, at least 15 possible medicine and patent medicine bottles were recovered from the truncated privy (see Photographs 10 and 11). As described previously, two ceramic ointment pots which likely held a pharmaceutical product were also recovered. The bottles were recovered from all levels within the truncated privy and were also found between and below the stones at the bottom. As described in greater in Chapter 4: Historical Context of 84 Tillary Street, Janet McEwen, the wife of Robert McEwen, the owner/occupant of 84 Tillary Street between circa 1855 and 1872, was chronically ill throughout the last years of her life. The medicine bottles recovered from the privy may represent Mrs. McEwen’s attempts to relive her chronic dyspepsia (indigestion) and liver troubles, which seemed to involve trying a number of different treatments.

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 largely ended the sale of fraudulent medicines; however, before that time, patent “medicines” were foul-tasting concoctions that did very little to improve health and contained mostly alcohol (Fike 1987).<sup>2</sup> The popularity of these treatments soared during the 19<sup>th</sup> century because of advancements in industry and transportation that allowed them to be cheaply produced and distributed widely, and was further driven by advertising (Odell 2000).

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<sup>2</sup> Although non-prescription medications are commonly referred to as “patent” medicines, the majority of medicines themselves were never patented, although patents may have been issued for the various bottles in which they were sold (Fike 1987).

**Table 6-10. Diagnostic Medicine Bottles and Bottle Fragments**

Provenience	Bottle Description	Size	Date	Other
West Half, Level 3	Whole rectangular aqua glass bottle with angled corners, giving the base a slightly octagonal appearance. Narrow sides embossed, "D <sup>R</sup> S. S. FITCH" and "707 B.WAY N.Y."	Base measures 1 by 2 inches; Height is 4.5 inches.	1846-1852	
Between Rocks and Bottom	Shoulder/Neck/Lip Fragment of an aqua glass bottle with a wide mouth	1.5-inch square	Unknown	
Between Rocks and Bottom	Shoulder/Neck/Lip Fragment of an aqua glass bottle with a wide mouth	1.5-inch square	Unknown	
Between Rocks and Bottom	Aqua glass bottle base with partial shoulder fragment embossed, "...FITCH/...B.WAY, N.Y."	1.5-inch square base; height from base to possible shoulder fragment is 2 inches	1846-1877	May match wide mouth finish fragments found elsewhere in this context or may represent a similar bottle.
North of STP 1, Level 1	Aqua glass bottle fragments mending to form portions of the base, body, and lip of a bottle embossed, "S.O. Richardson's Bitters"	Unknown, fragments only	1808-	
Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	Whole, unembossed aqua glass paneled bottle with oblong prescription-shape base.	7.5 inches tall; base measures 2.75 inches by 1.75 inches	Unknown	
Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	Aqua glass bottle base and mending fragment embossed, "...S. FITCH/...AY, N.Y."	1.5-inch square base	1846-1877	Appears to be identical to other square Fitch bottle.
Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	Neck and lip fragment that may be associated with the small square Fitch bottles referenced above.	Unknown, fragments only	Unknown	
Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	Fourteen mending fragments forming a portion of an aqua glass bottle embossed on three sides: "Dr. Blakes" "AROMATIC/BITTERS" "...W YORK"	Unknown, fragments only	1849-1862	
Northwest Half	Whole rectangular aqua glass bottle with angled corners, giving the base a slightly octagonal appearance. Narrow sides embossed, Front panel embossed, "R.R.R./RADWAY & CO/NEW YORK" and sides embossed "ENTD ACCRD TO" and "ACT OF CONGRESS."	4.75 inches in height, base measures 1.75 by 0.75 inches	1848-20 <sup>th</sup> century	
STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3	Base and body of an oval aqua glass bottle embossed, "...FITCH/...7 B.WAYN.Y."	base measures 2.75 by 1.75 inches	1846-1852	
West Half, Level 2	Whole rectangular paneled medicine bottle; front and back embossed, "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters" and "C.M. Jackson/Philadelphia." Side panels embossed, "Dyspepsia&C" and "Liver Complaint"	8.125 inches tall; base measures 2.675 by 1.75 inches	1842-1863	
West Half, Level 2	Morphine Vial	3.4 inches tall; base diameter is 0.75 inches	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
West Half, Level 2	Morphine Vial	3.4 inches tall; base diameter is 0.6 inches	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
STP 1, Level 2	Unembossed aqua circular medicine bottle with pontil scar on base.	3.5 inches tall; base diameter is 1.5 inches	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
STP 1, Level 2	Unembossed aqua oval medicine bottle with tooled neck, applied ring/prescription finish, and jagged pontil scar on base.	4 inches tall; base measures 1.9 by 1 inch	Ca. 1820s to 1870s	
<p><b>Notes:</b> Dr. S.S. Fitch occupied 707 Broadway between 1846 and 1852 and 714 Broadway through the late 1870s.  <b>Sources:</b> Bottle dating and diagnostic information from <a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/">http://www.sha.org/bottle/</a>, Fike (1987), Griffenhagen and Bogard 1999, Bertrand 2012. See Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog for full artifact information.</p>				

Among the embossed patent medicine bottles recovered from the privy were S.O. Richardson's Bitters (manufactured in Wakefield, Massachusetts), Dr. Blake's Aromatic Bitters (New York), Radway's Ready Relief (New York), and Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters (Philadelphia), all commonly available treatments for digestive disorders. An 1855 advertisement in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* for Mrs. M. Hayes' "original Brooklyn Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot" located at 175 Fulton Street (several blocks northwest of the McEwen home) noted the sale of many "strengthening medicines" including Blake's, Hoofland's, and Richardson's bitters, among many other varieties. Therefore, all of the varying treatments found in the McEwen's privy were for sale locally. Bitters products in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were largely made up of alcohol; Hoofland's bitters were more than a quarter alcohol and Richardson's Bitters were made with sherry wine (Odell 2000). Radway's Ready Relief, a pain killer, contained 27 percent alcohol (Fike 1987). Other ingredients included ammonia, camphor, and cayenne pepper (Geismar 1992).

In addition to the bottles for patent medicines specifically dedicated to treating digestive ailments, the remnants of at least four bottles that were embossed with the name of Dr. S.S. Fitch were also found within the privy. Dr. Samuel Sheldon Fitch was a doctor who maintained an office at 707 Broadway between circa 1846 and 1852 and at 714 Broadway from circa 1852 through the late 1870s (his son, also named Dr. S.S. Fitch continued his business from that location through the late-19<sup>th</sup> century). Dr. Fitch's bottles were all embossed with his name and address and featured paper labels identifying their contents (Odell 2000). None of the paper labels are still extant on the bottles or bottle fragments recovered from the privy. However, at least two of the recovered bottles bear the 707 Broadway address, linking them to Dr. Fitch's earlier office space and dating them to circa 1846 through 1852. The size and shape of these four bottles varied, indicating that they likely contained different medicines. Two of the bottles were small, 1.5-inch square vessels with wide mouths; a third was a large oval bottle; and the last was a small rectangular medicine bottle.

Dr. Fitch was a well-known doctor in 19<sup>th</sup> century Manhattan, and he published numerous books and articles about the nature of various diseases that also served to advertise his various products, including prosthetic support devices as well as medicines and tonics. In *Dr. S.S. Fitch's Almanac for 1855 and Guide to Invalids* — a self-published work that was distributed to the public free of charge — Dr. Fitch described himself as a "metropolitan character of New York" and provided descriptions of his various curing medicines for a wide range of ailments, including heart disease, asthma, worms, cholera, and hair loss (Fitch 1855: 4). Specifically regarding dyspepsia, he stated that the disease "often leads to consumption...asthma, heart diseases, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea....[and] among diseases, this is certainly one of the most curable" with the use of his "Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture" (Fitch 1855: 18).

***Glass Household Furnishings.*** Numerous fragments of what appear to have been glass household furnishings were recovered.<sup>3</sup> However, few exhibited diagnostic information or gave clear indications as to their original form and function. Numerous fragments of what appear to be clear or aqua lamp glass were observed. Only one fragment appeared to be part of a

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<sup>3</sup> Mirrors were also recovered and are discussed under "Personal Items," below.

decorative glass lampshade. That fragment was a thin and curved frosted clear glass shard that featured an incised, unfrosted geometric pattern.

Numerous other fragments may have been part of vases, lamp bases or candlesticks. At least four large, thick, frosted (or possibly cloudy with age) clear glass fragments were recovered from two different areas within the privy that may have been from the same candlestick or lamp. The largest of these fragments featured a circular base with a decorative hexagonal stem. Other clear or frosted/cloudy glass fragments featured molded corners and/or tiers that may have been from the same or similar vessels. In addition, two milk glass objects were recovered from the privy. One was a large (4.5 inches in diameter), circular hollow base, possibly for a lamp. A possible decorator's or inventory mark reading "1.4" was hand-painted on the bottom of the object in red-orange paint. The base was heavily worn around the edges, suggesting regular use. The second object was recovered from the backdirt during the initial discovery of the privy and may not be associated with the feature. That molded fragment was embossed with either the number 6 or the number 9.

***Personal Artifacts and Small Finds***

A small number of personal items/small finds was included within the privy assemblage, representing less than 0.1 percent of the entire assemblage (see Table 6-11). The items were associated with clothing, grooming, personal adornment, money, smoking, and writing. Lime deposits from within the privy have also been included in this section, but are not discussed at length.

**Table 6-11. Personal Artifacts and Small Finds**

<b>Artifact</b>	<b>Count</b>
Button	2
Shoe Leather	3
Coin	1
Comb	2
Mirror	2
Possible Jewelry	3
Tobacco Pipe	3
Writing Implement	4
Unidentified Metal Objects	4
Lime deposits	5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Notes:</b> See Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog for full artifact information.	

Of these, several items were diagnostic and have been used to provide a general date for the privy fill. A seated liberty dime bearing the date 1857 was recovered from the western half of the privy between 11 and 18 inches below the feature's surface. Two hard rubber comb fragments were also recovered. The fragments do not mend and are from different combs, but both were found towards the bottom of the feature, above and below the rocks that formed the

feature's floor. One of the combs featured a printed inscription that read, "...MB CO GOODYEAR'S PATENT 1849-51" and the other "...PATENT 1849..." (see Photograph 12). The dates on these comb fragments represent the year in which Goodyear secured a patent for hard rubber manufacture, not necessarily the dates of the manufacture of the combs themselves. Hard rubber combs became readily available beginning in the mid-1850s (Sherrow 2006). The presence of these objects at or near the bottom of the privy fill appears to confirm that the earliest fill materials likely post-date the mid- to late-1850s.

Two porcelain "Prosser" buttons were recovered from the privy fill. Prosser buttons were manufactured after 1840 (Sprague 2002). Both were recovered within the eastern half of the privy and within the central levels (between 11 inches and 20 to 24 inches below the surface of the feature). However, the buttons were of different diameters and thicknesses and therefore may have come from different garments. Both buttons were white with four holes and both had needle impressions on the rear from when they were sewn onto clothing. Several small scraps of fragmentary shoe leather were also collected.

The remaining personal artifacts/small finds could not be dated with accuracy, but could also have originated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Among them, three slate pencils or slate pencil fragments and what appears to be a corner fragment of a writing slate were recovered. Two tobacco pipe stem fragments and a partial pipe bowl were also included in the assemblage. The pipe stems featured 5/64- and 6/64-inch boreholes. The small bowl fragment featured an embossed decoration; however, the fragment was very small and featured no maker's marks or other identifying information. A single fragment of a mirror (glass with silver backing) was also recovered, as were three possible pin fragments collected through flotation. Finally, four small, corroded metal objects were recovered that may have been buttons. Two were identical and were 1 inch in diameter with a hollow center and a .25-inch circular hole on one side. The other two were also small metal discs with no other identifiable information.

## **Chapter 7. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### ***Introduction***

As described in the preceding chapters, the Phase 1B investigation of the potentially sensitive portions of the City Tech project site resulted in the discovery of a single truncated privy. No other archaeological resources were present in any other locations within the project site. The upper portion of the privy — possibly as much as 7 or 8 feet — was destroyed during the construction of the former Klitgord Building. However, the bottom portion of the privy was intact and contained more than 2,200 artifacts associated with the domestic occupation of the property in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The following conclusions have been reached after a thorough analysis of all data recovered regarding the privy and the fill contained within.

### ***Conclusions***

***Privy Construction and Use.*** The rectangular truncated privy was located within the former rear yard of the home at 84 Tillary Street. The privy was constructed of dry-laid stone and measured approximately 3 to 3.7 feet in width, 6 to 6.5 feet in length, and 3.5 feet in depth. As described in Chapter 4: Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street, most privies that have been excavated in this part of Brooklyn were circular or square. Therefore, the rectangular privy was of a somewhat unusual shape. The date of the privy's initial construction is unknown. While the fill materials within the privy were likely deposited between 1855 and 1865, there is evidence that the privy's contents had been cleaned out one or more times during its period of active use. The privy could therefore have been constructed as early as the late 1830s or early 1840s, when the property was first developed. By the 1850s, the property was in use as a boarding house and it is possible that the rectangular privy was constructed around that time to accommodate the larger amount of waste associated with the increased number of tenants. The dry-laid stone feature was made up of field stones of various sizes. No builder's trench was observed surrounding the privy, and it is therefore assumed that the privy shaft was excavated and then lined with stones from the bottom up. Stones of different sizes were fitted together — possibly using sand to fill gaps and level uneven surfaces — to form the privy's walls. The irregular rectangular shape may simply have been the result of the ad-hoc construction of the privy.

As stated previously, there was evidence that the privy was cleaned out during its period of active use, a common practice in mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century Brooklyn. Stones that were present on the bottom of the feature may not have been intentionally laid on the floor, but more likely fell to the bottom during privy cleaning or were extra construction materials that were dumped into the privy after its construction was completed. Some artifacts found in and around the rocks at the bottom of the feature mended to those that were found near the surface of the feature, suggesting that the feature was filled within a relatively short period of time. The fill deposits appeared to slope down to the north and east, suggesting either that the opening above the privy was located above the feature's southwest corner or that privy cleaning had been incomplete, resulting in a build-up of waste and refuse in the southwest corner.

The deposits at the very bottom of the privy appeared to be intact nightsoil mixed with household refuse. The upper levels contained a greater amount of coal ash and household refuse. It is therefore assumed that the lower deposits represent the privy's active period of use and may have originally been more extensive prior to privy cleaning. The upper sediments appear to represent the privy's transition to a refuse midden, possibly after the home at 84 Tillary Street was connected to municipal water and sewer networks. Some organic material was interspersed within the coal ash deposits, suggesting regular episodes of deposition of household furnace/kitchen waste over a short period of time.

***The Age of the Assemblage.*** Artifacts collected from within the privy are described in Chapter 6: 84 Tillary Street Privy Artifact Analysis. Several diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the investigation that have helped to provide an estimate of when the privy fill was deposited. Several examples of ceramics with early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century production dates were recovered, including a circa 1845-1851 porcelain teapot and an early 19<sup>th</sup> century example of Cantonware. However, ceramics were often used long after they were first produced, sometimes handed down through generations, and therefore cannot be used to accurately date the privy's contents. Moreover, the majority of the ceramics had broad date ranges and were therefore unreliable indicators of the age of the fill. Conversely, broken personal items such as combs and empty bottles would have been discarded immediately after they were no longer useful, and are therefore a more accurate indicator of the age of an assemblage.

A United States dime bearing the date 1857 was recovered from a depth of 11 to 20 inches beneath the surface of the privy. In addition, two hard rubber comb fragments bearing patent dates of 1849 and 1849-1851 were recovered from beneath the stones of the feature's floor, although it is possible that these objects migrated from upper levels of the privy and were buried beneath the stones during a cleaning episode. In addition, a bottle dated 1861 was recovered during a shovel skim of the southern portion of the privy and medicine bottles that appear to date to the late 1840s or early 1850s were recovered from all levels of the truncated feature. Numerous fragments of what might have been a Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce bottle typical of those that began production circa 1860 were also recovered. These artifacts suggest that the contents of the privy were likely deposited between the mid-1850s and the early-1860s.

The presence of diagnostic artifacts from a narrow range of time within the less than 3-foot deposit appears to suggest that the privy was filled within a relatively short period of time. The large, central portion of the truncated privy, where strata could not be clearly differentiated was filled rapidly during the late 1850s and early 1860s. The fill within the privy is therefore considered to be a single assemblage representing the everyday use of the privy by the mid-century residents of Lot 13. The presence of artifacts dating to the 1850s beneath the stones on the floor of the privy indicates that it is highly unlikely that the privy contained any artifacts associated with the occupation of the project site prior to the mid-1850s.

***The Individuals who Deposited the Fill.*** As described in Chapter 4: Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street, 84 Tillary Street was originally developed with a single-family home in the late 1830s or early 1840s. By the mid-1850s, the property was a boarding house with more than a dozen mostly unrelated tenants at a time. In 1855, the property was sold to Robert McEwen, who appears to have resided on the property by the late 1850s and continued to live there

through the early 1870s. Other tenants and boarders resided with the McEwen family; however there were far fewer occupants during the McEwen family's ownership than there had been during the home's use as a boarding house.

Had the contents of the truncated privy been deposited during the use of the site as a boarding house, it would be expected that there would be a significantly greater amount of nightsoil and a wider variety of household debris. However, the limited quantity and lack of variety among the artifacts within the privy, as well as the production dates of several diagnostic artifacts dating to the late 1850s and early 1860s, appear to confirm that the privy was filled by the McEwen family and their co-tenants. Robert McEwen and his son were painters and Robert, Sr. may also have been a grocer. The 1860 Federal Census states that the younger Robert McEwen, then just 21 years old, had accrued a personal estate of \$300, nearly a quarter of the value of the home (\$1,600) as listed on tax assessments during the McEwen's ownership. It therefore appears that the family, while not wealthy, was financially stable and likely lived comfortably, but not extravagantly.

The animal products consumed on site were higher-end cuts, and low quality meats were not observed within the assemblage in high frequencies. Historic directories show that several butchers resided on the property in the early 1860s, and it is possible that they consumed the better products from their own shops. In addition to meat, the residents' diet included shellfish, fresh produce and fruit. Bottle fragments suggest that sauces — possibly including ketchup and Worcestershire sauce — were used to enhance meals.

The artifacts observed within the fill — including white granite teawares imported from England, covered whiteware serving dishes with blue transfer prints, and flowerpots — are similar to those found at other sites where the privies of middle- and upper-middle-class families in 19<sup>th</sup> century Brooklyn were excavated (see Chapter 4: Historical Context for 84 Tillary Street). The presence of the patent medicine bottles in the privy may reflect Mrs. McEwen's willingness to try various treatments to cure what may have been her chronic troubles with indigestion; this may ultimately have resulted in an addiction to the alcohol used in patent medicines, which was known to have happened at this time (Fike 1987). Other, unlabeled medicine bottles, including two glass vials — likely used for morphine — and two crudely made, cylindrical ceramic ointment pots appear to indicate that the family also visited doctors and pharmacists to treat their illnesses with various prescribed cures, in addition to using "quack" patent medicines.

### ***Comparative Analysis***

The assemblage recovered from the truncated privy at the former site of 84 Tillary Street is smaller than the assemblages recovered from the MetroTech, Atlantic Terminal, and Bishop Mugavero sites. At each of the other sites, multiple privies were encountered, most of which were undisturbed and were not truncated. However, despite the smaller sample size, the 84 Tillary Street privy and the fill contained within it were similar to those on the other sites. Table 7-1 includes a summary of the criteria that were used to compare the 84 Tillary Street privy remnant with those found at the other sites. The criteria include the number of privies found (no other feature types are represented in the table); privy shape and construction method; date of the

assemblage; ceramics; medicine bottles; floral and faunal remains; and whether or not there was evidence of coal ash, privy cleaning, or the use of a deodorizer/disinfectant.

**Table 7-1. Comparative Analysis**

Criteria for Comparison	MetroTech	Atlantic Terminal	Bishop Mugavero	84 Tillary Street
<b>Number of Privies</b>	Five	Five	Six (five excavated)	One (truncated)
<b>Privy Shape</b>	Circular or Square	Circular or oval	Circular or oval	Rectangular
<b>Privy Construction</b>	Stone	Stone	Dry-laid stone	Dry-laid stone
<b>Date of Assemblage</b>	1860s-Early 1870s	1860s-Early 1870s	1860s-1890s	Late 1850s-Early 1860s
<b>Ceramics</b>	Numerous ceramics, including T&R Boote wares, flowerpots	Ceramics with Gothic motifs, porcelain tea sets and white granite tablewares; flower pots	Large quantity of ceramics, including whiteware, porcelain, white granite	Gothic white granite T&R Boote teapot; whiteware, porcelain, and white granite fragments.
<b>Medicine Bottles</b>	Many, including Radway's Ready Relief and Dr. S.S. Fitch products	Many, including patent medicines and unembossed bottles	Many, including Radway's Ready Relief and Dr. S.S. Fitch products	Many, including Radway's Ready Relief and Dr. S.S. Fitch products and many medicines for dyspepsia/indigestion
<b>Floral</b>	violet, purselane, blackberry/raspberry; other grasses/nuts/seeds	Seeds present	blackberry/raspberry and grape seeds and purselane; other	blackberry/raspberry and grape seeds and purselane; other
<b>Faunal</b>	Cheaper cuts; beef most common	Beef, mutton, pork, and other unidentified mammals among the most common	inexpensive and high quality cuts of meat (mostly lamb and beef)	Higher end cuts (beef, pork, mutton most common)
<b>Evidence of Privy Cleaning</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Evidence of Coal Ash in Privy</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Deodorizer</b>	Unknown	Sand	Sand	Lime

Sources: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. (1993), Fitts and Yamin (1996), and Geismar (1992).

As was typical of the neighborhood, the 84 Tillary Street privy was constructed of dry-laid stone (Geismar 1993). The rectangular privy may have been more unusual in terms of size and shape. Most of the privies identified on the other sites were circular (typically 4 to 6 feet in diameter), although some of the MetroTech privies were square. In addition, lime was used to disinfect and deodorize the 84 Tillary Street privy, while it was noted that sand was used for the same purposes at the other sites. Privies at all four sites contained coal ash and cinders within the fill, suggesting that it was common practice for neighborhood residents to dispose of household ash in backyard privies. Privies at all of the sites also exhibited evidence of having been cleaned or emptied during their period of active use.

The assemblages within the privies also featured similarities. In general, ceramic assemblages recovered from the four sites included Gothic teawares, some imported from England, and covered serving dishes commonly made of whiteware (often featuring blue transfer print patterns), porcelain, and white granite. The 84 Tillary Street assemblage contained a small number of complete or nearly complete vessels. A Gothic-style white granite teapot manufactured in England circa 1845 to 1851 was the most complete vessel in the assemblage. Nearly half of a covered whiteware sugar bowl with a blue transfer print pattern — possibly manufactured in England between the 1830s and 1850s — was also recovered. Numerous whiteware, white granite, and porcelain vessel fragments were recovered, suggesting that the ceramics used in the household at 84 Tillary Street were similar to those used in homes elsewhere in the neighborhood. Similarly, flowerpots were found in high concentrations at 84 Tillary Street and the other sites, suggesting a preference for plants and gardening within neighborhood homes.

While all four sites yielded a significant number of medicine bottles, including many patent medicines (e.g., “Radway’s Ready Relief” bottles were identified at all four sites), the 84 Tillary Street assemblage contained an unusually high number of digestive aids/bitters products. Mrs. McEwen’s chronic illness — which as mentioned above may have resulted in an addiction to the alcohols in patent medicines — is likely the reason for the higher number of medicine bottles associated with dyspepsia and other digestive ailments.

The families that resided on the historic lots making up the MetroTech, Atlantic Terminal, and Bishop Mugavero project sites were largely middle class and the assemblages they left behind were typical of middle-class residents of Brooklyn in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Unlike the wealthier lawyers and merchants who resided on the Atlantic Terminal site, Robert McEwen was employed as a grocer and a painter, suggesting that the family may not have been as financially well-off as the above mentioned residents of the other sites. However, the family appears to have made efforts to keep up with and adhere to upper-middle-class trends and social norms.

One way in which the 84 Tillary Street assemblage differed from those seen on the other three sites was the distinct absence of children’s toys and dishes. Census and directory records indicate that young children resided on the property in the early- and mid-1850s, during the property’s use as a boarding house. However, none were occupants during the late 1850s and early 1860s when the privy appears to have been filled. Although the McEwen family’s youngest daughter, Mary, was 16 in 1860 and would have been 11 when her parents purchased the property in 1855, no toys associated with her occupation of the property were found. Overall, the absence of artifacts associated with children at the 84 Tillary Street site appears to reflect the general absence of children residing on the property.

### ***Significance of the 84 Tillary Street Privy Remnant***

The upper levels of the privy in the rear yard of 84 Tillary Street were disturbed during the construction of the former Klitgord Building. However, the truncated base investigated during this archaeological investigation has retained all aspects of its integrity and serves as a direct link to the individuals who resided at 84 Tillary Street during the late 1850s and early

1860s. The fill within the privy has revealed additional information about their daily life, including diet, household furnishings, economic status, and medical ailments. As a result, the truncated privy and the artifacts recovered from it during this archaeological investigation have been determined to be significant under Criterion D of the National Park Service criteria for National Register eligibility (see page 2-7). A New York State Historic Archaeological Site Inventory Form has been prepared for the site and is included as Appendix G.

### ***Recommendations***

The privy remnant recovered from the project site, formerly located at 84 Tillary Street, was fully examined as part of this archaeological investigation. This investigation served as a data recovery and a sufficient sample of the contents of the privy was collected and analyzed as described in the preceding chapters. The truncated privy was destroyed as a result of the data recovery and as such, no additional data remains to be collected. No intact archaeological features or historic deposits were identified in any other portion of the area of archaeological sensitivity, as identified by the Phase 1A study prepared by AKRF in 2010. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted for the project site.

Only the artifacts associated with the privy remnant are considered to be significant and S/NR-eligible. It is recommended that the significant portion of the artifact assemblage be donated to a local repository so that the artifacts can be available to local researchers and interested members of the public. The repository should meet the criteria established by NYCLPC (2002), NYAC (1994), and the United States Department of the Interior's guidelines for the Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79 and 66).

As the artifacts were recovered from a CUNY property, they are eligible to be stored at the recently-opened New York City Archaeological Repository, which is maintained by NYCLPC. In consultation with NYCLPC, the significant portion of the assemblage — including all intact artifacts associated with the truncated privy — will be prepared for donation to the repository. A letter detailing the donation of the assemblage and the transfer of ownership will be prepared by DASNY and submitted to NYCLPC. It is recommended that the non-significant portion of the assemblage — i.e., those ceramic and glass artifacts recovered from disturbed fill deposits elsewhere on the Project Site — be donated to an educational non-profit heritage organization, such as the New York City Department of Education's "Hands on History" program. Any non-significant artifacts that would not be appropriate for such programs (e.g., rusted metal and sharp glass fragments) will be returned to DASNY or discarded.

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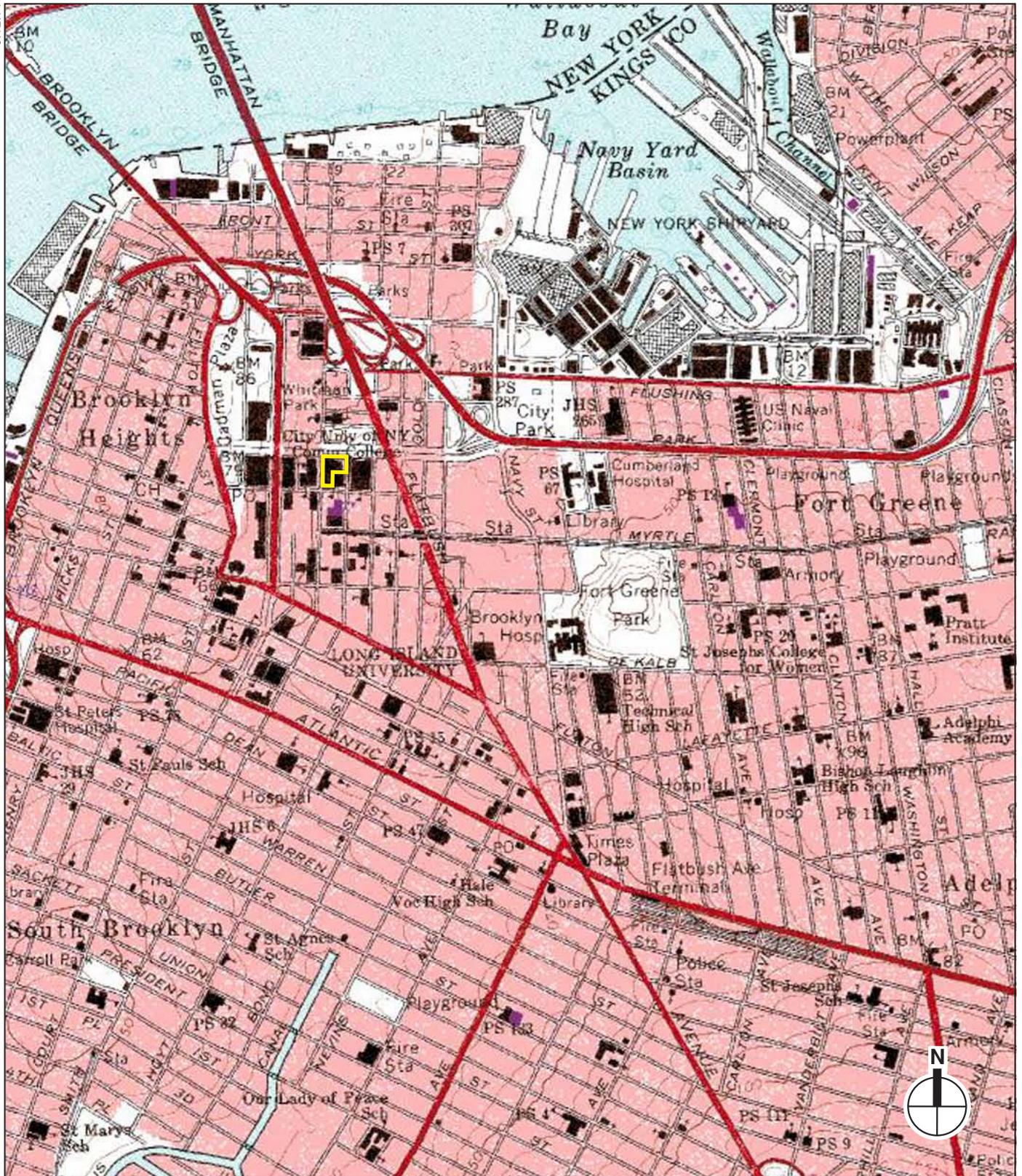
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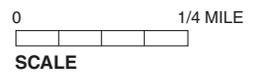
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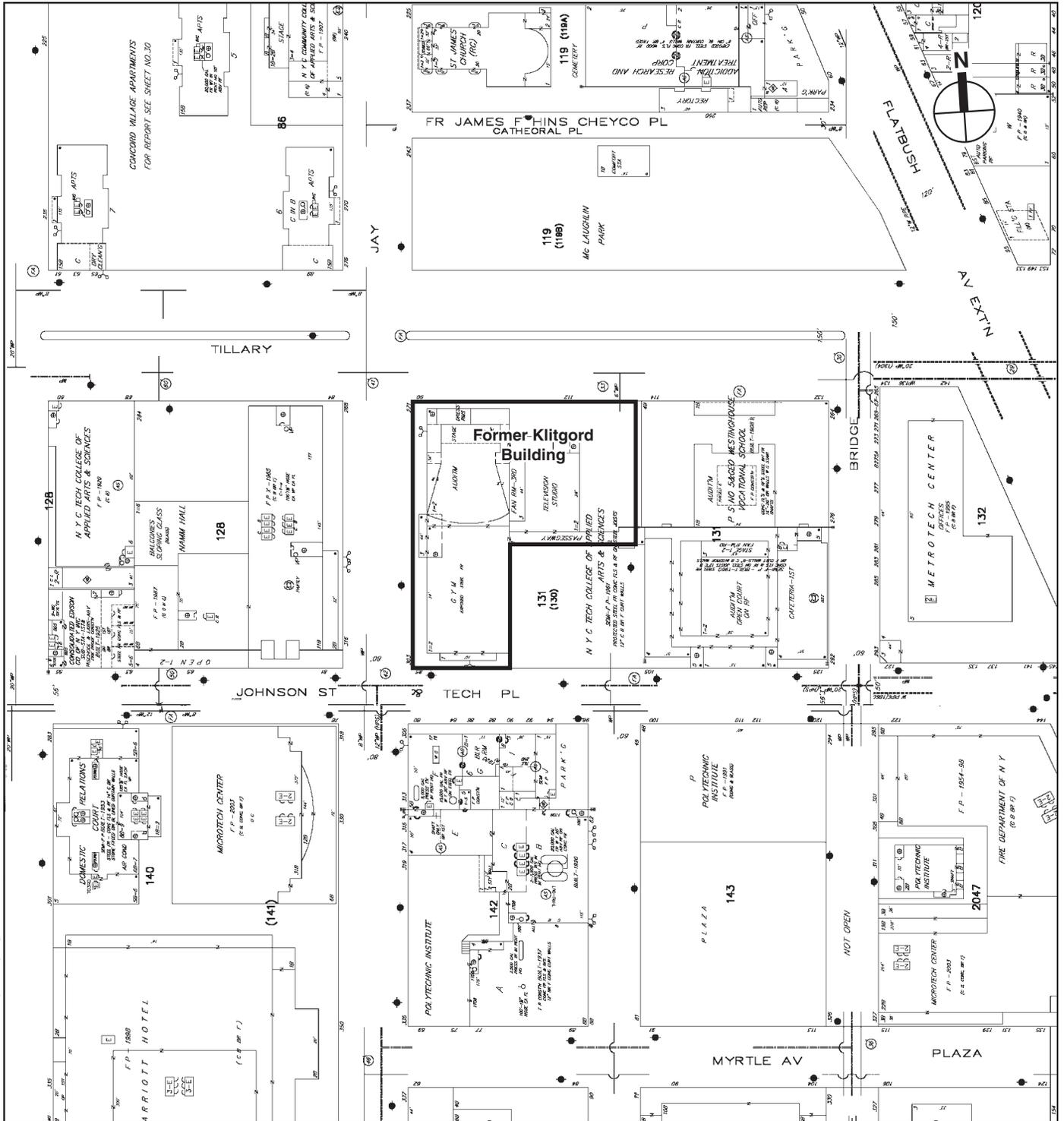
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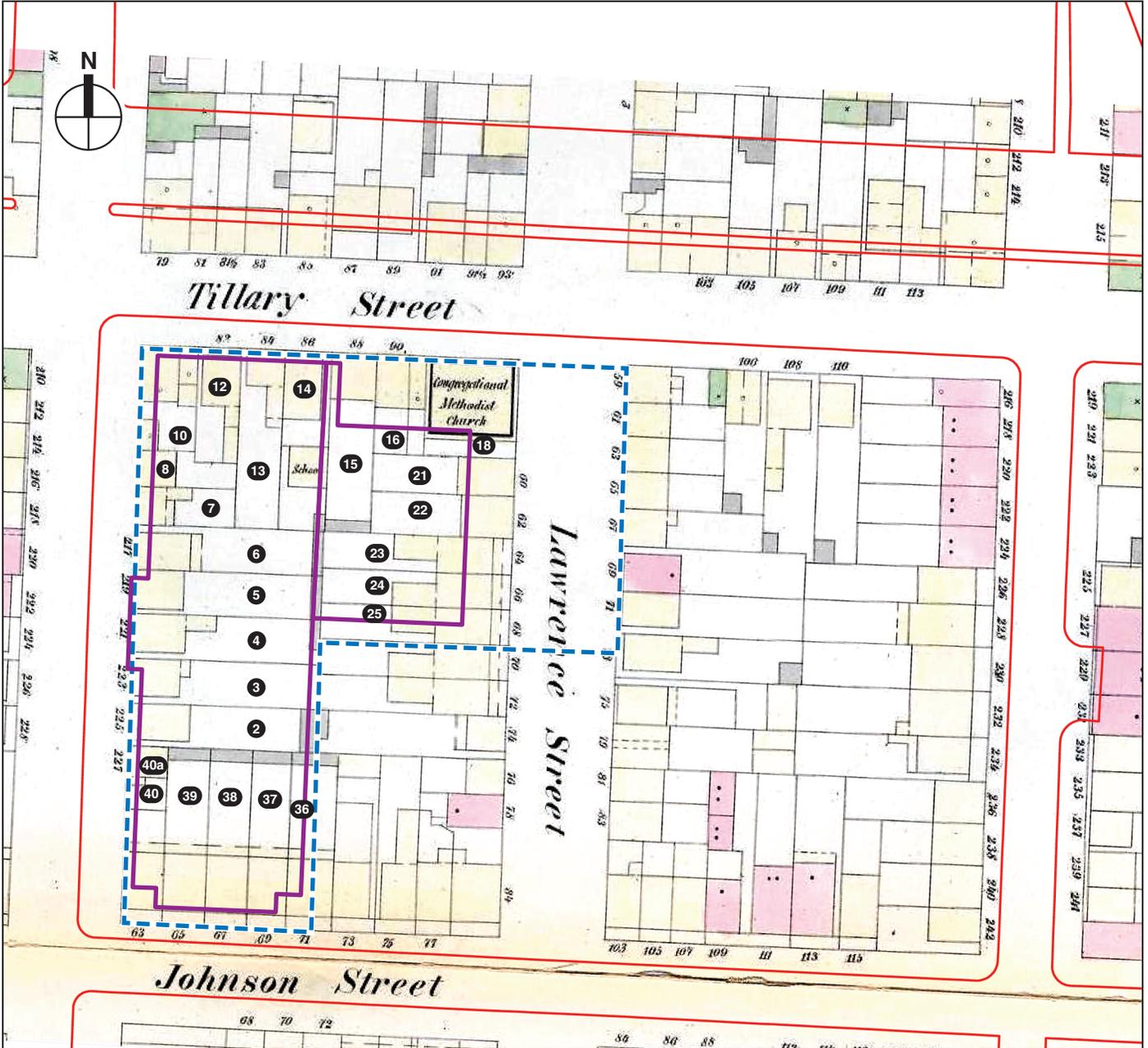
 Project Site



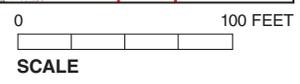


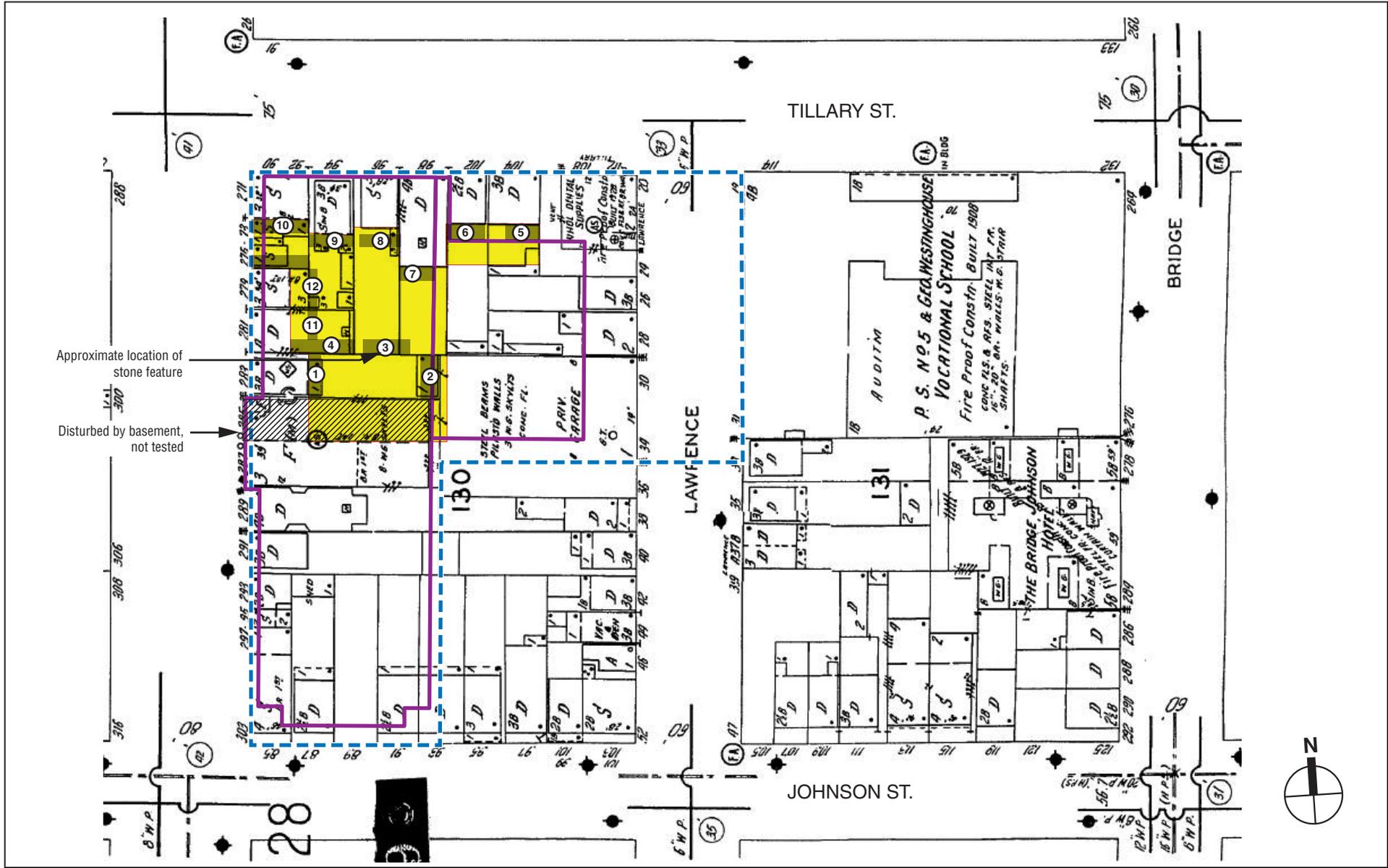
Project Site Boundary

0 200 FEET  
SCALE



-  Project Site
-  Footprint of Existing Buildings
-  Modern Streets
-  Historic Lot Number



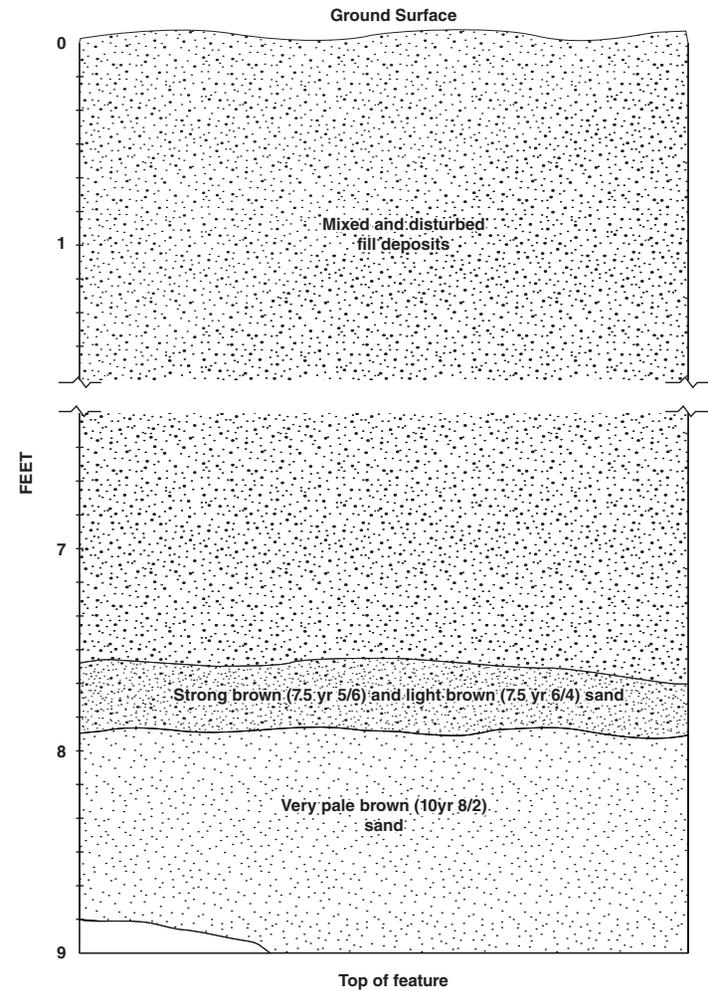


- - - - - Project Site Boundary
    - Footprint of Former Klitgard Building
  - Areas Identified as Potentially Sensitive for Historic Shaft Features in the Phase 1A Study
    - 1 Backhoe Trenches Excavated During the Phase 1B Investigation
- Basemap: 1951 Sanborn Map

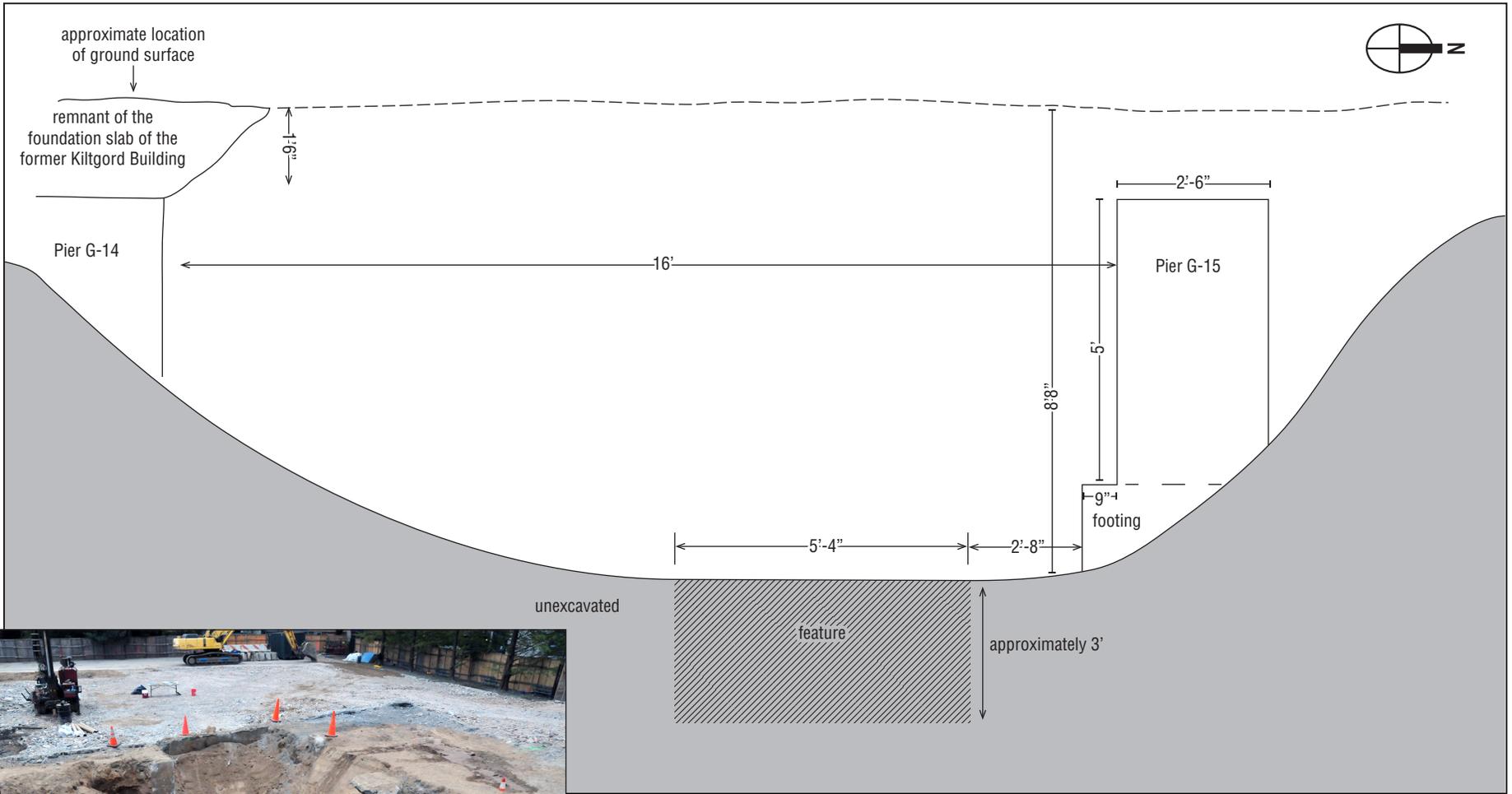
Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity and Phase 1B Testing Locations  
**Figure 4**



Eastern portion of the feature discovered within Trench 3; the south wall of the trench is to the right of the photograph

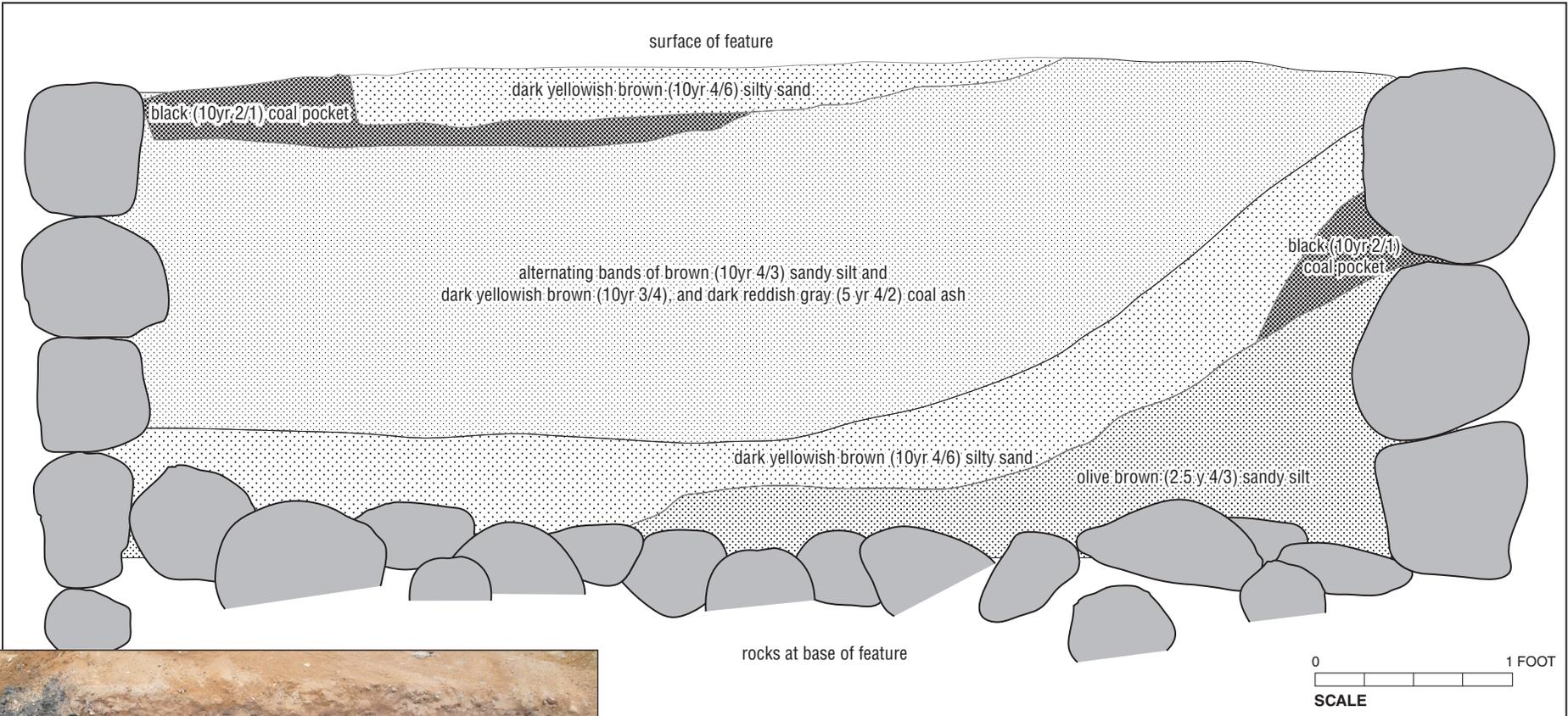


Profile Drawing of a Portion of the South Wall of Trench 3  
**Figure 5**



Looking east at the excavation area surrounding the privy; the view in this photograph is opposite the view in the drawing

Profile of the western side of the Phase 2 Excavation Area, Showing the Feature and Adjacent Support Piers  
**Figure 6**



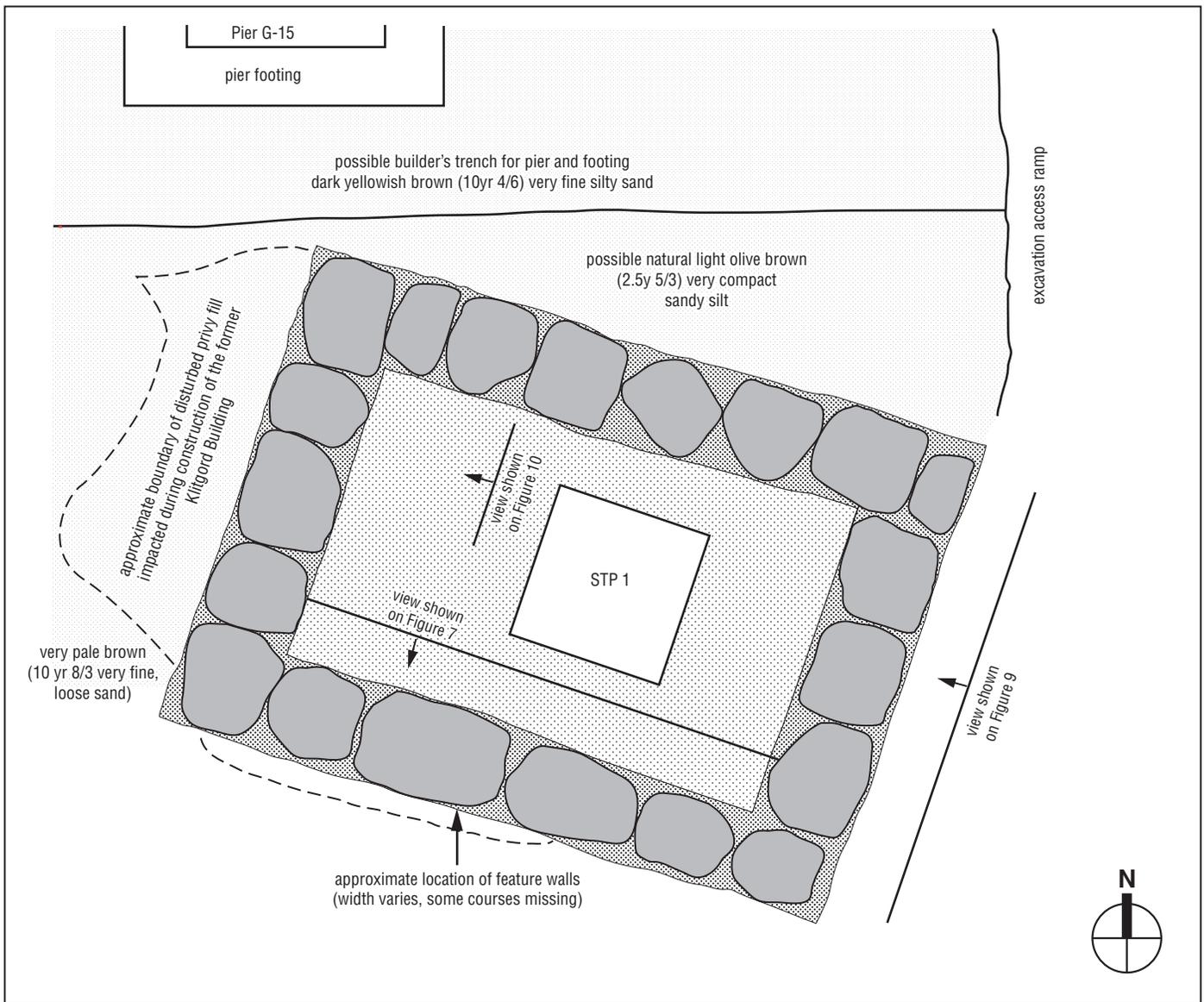
Photograph of the fill deposits along the southern wall of the privy

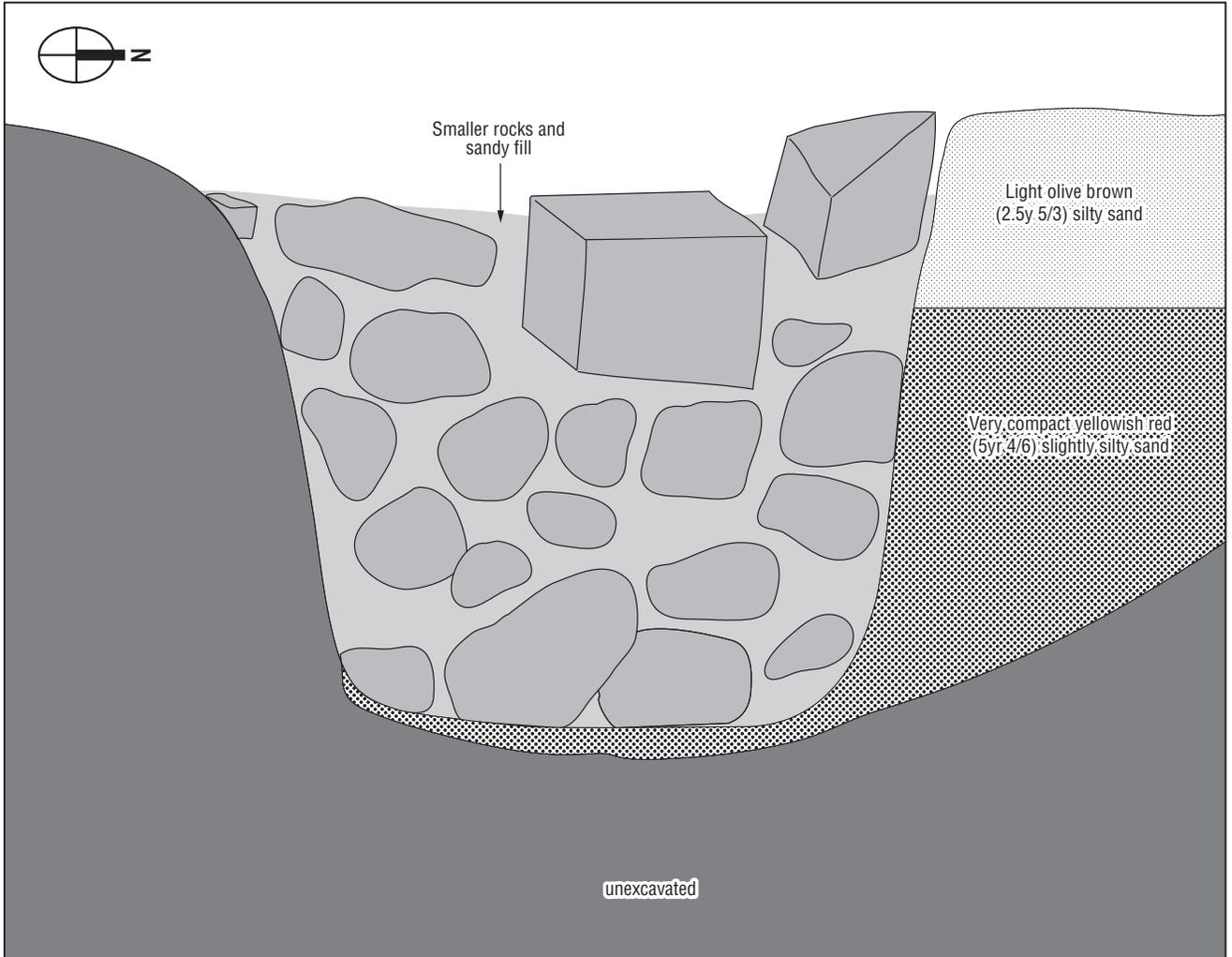
Profile of Privy Fill Along the South Wall of the Feature  
**Figure 7**

5.20.14

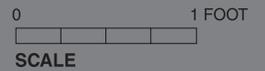


Photograph of the privy, Pier G-15, and STP1



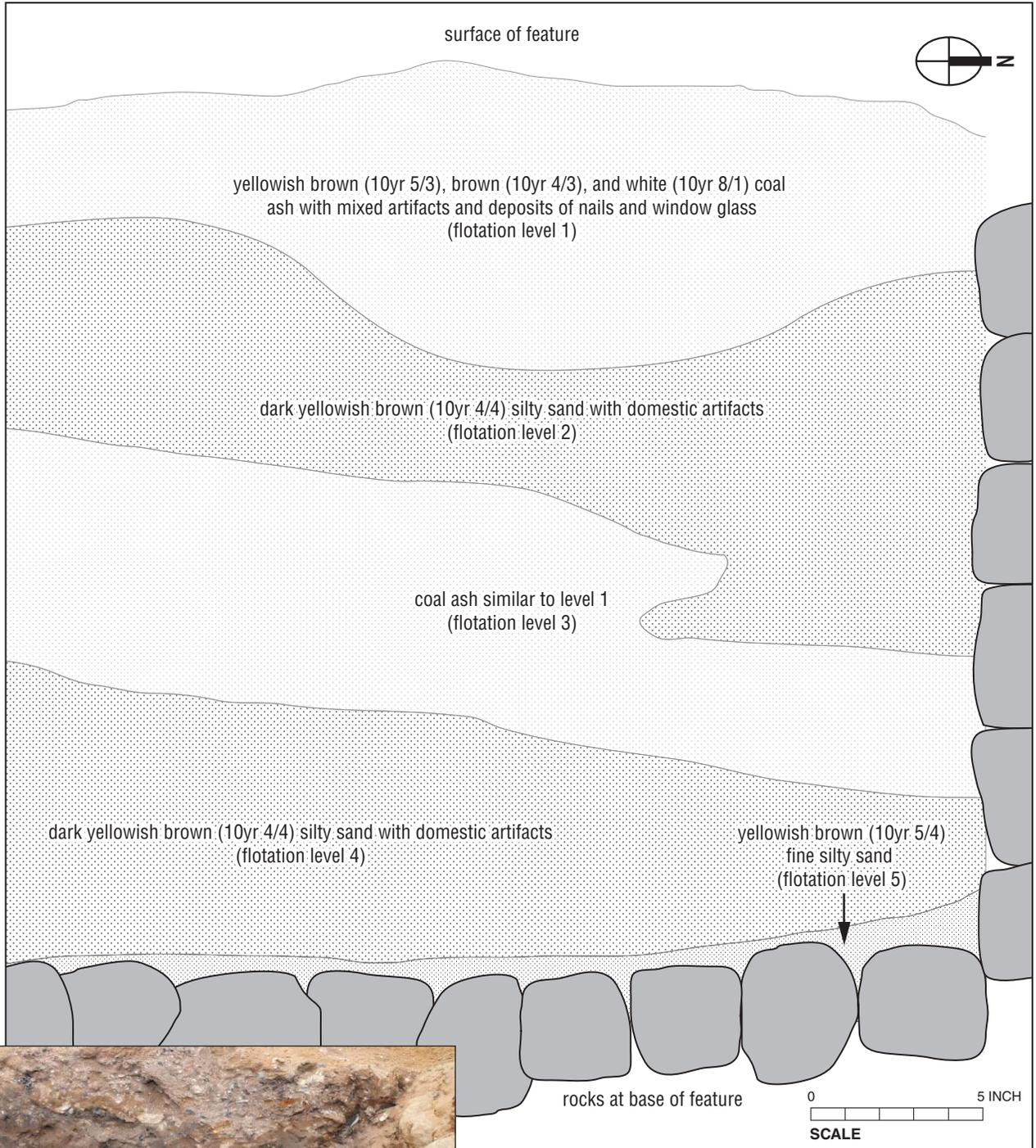


Photograph of the eastern wall of the privy



NOTE: Rocks not drawn to scale

Profile of Exterior of East Wall of the Privy  
with Adjacent Soils  
**Figure 9**



NOTE: Rocks not drawn to scale



Photograph of the fill deposits along the western wall of the privy

Profile of Privy Fill in the Northwest Corner of the Feature Including Location of Flotation Samples  
**Figure 10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



The foundation slab of the former Klitgard Building during removal, looking southwest across the project site

1



Same view, after the removal of the foundation slab and the exposure of the disturbed ground surface. The foundation wall along the western side of the site (at the right of the photograph) shows the steep grade change from north to south

2



View of the foundation wall at the southern end of Trench 1 and the disturbed fill deposits typical of these seen in all of the trenches **3**



A support pier and fill deposits encountered during the excavation of Trench 2 showing disturbed fill deposits typical of those seen elsewhere on the site **4**



The surface of the feature, showing remaining upper course of stone at the northern edge (top of the photograph) and disturbed fill at the western edge (at left) **5**



The northern wall of the privy after the removal of the fill deposits in the northern two-thirds of the feature **6**



Looking east at the feature's interior after the removal of fill and showing the rocks lining the base of the privy 7



Looking north at the excavated shaft feature after the removal of the east wall 8



Fragments of a Gothic-style white granite teapot manufactured by T&R Boote circa 1845 to 1851

9



Glass morphine vials and a bottle for "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters," a dyspepsia treatment

10



Three bottles bearing the name and address of Dr. S.S. Fitch, whose office was at 707 Broadway in Manhattan from 1846 through 1852 **11**



Hard rubber comb fragment possibly manufactured in the mid-1850s or early-1860s bearing the imprint, "...MB CO GOODYEAR'S PATENT 1849-51 **12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX A: Correspondence**

## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

DORMITORY AUTHORITY OF NYS/SEQRA-K

6/1/2010

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**Project number**

**Date received**

**Project:** New York City College of Technology

**Comments:**

The LPC is in receipt of the, "Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the New York City College of Technology Academic Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York," prepared by AKRF, Inc and dated April 2010.

The LPC concurs that Phase 1B archaeological testing should occur for the rear yard areas of historic lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Please submit a testing plan to the LPC for review and please submit another bound copy.



---

6/9/2010

SIGNATURE

DATE



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
518-237-8643  
www.nysparks.com

David A. Paterson  
Governor

Carol Ash  
Commissioner

June 23, 2010

Sara Stein  
Environmental Manager  
Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, Office of Environmental Affairs  
One Penn Plaza, 52<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10119

Re: DASNY  
City Tech Academic Building  
Kings County  
08PR06412

Dear Ms. Stein:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) for the proposed work New York City College of Technology's Academic Building Project in Brooklyn. We have reviewed the submitted Phase IA Archaeological report in accordance with the provisions of Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Act of 1980. Based on this review, OPRHP concurs with the recommendations made in that report for limited Phase 1B testing at various locations.

Please contact me at extension 3291, or by e-mail at [douglas.mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us](mailto:douglas.mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us), if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely

Douglas P. Mackey  
Historic Preservation Program Analyst  
Archaeology

**THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
1 Centre Street, 9N, New York, NY 10007 (212) 669-7700 www.nyc.gov/landmarks

## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

DORMITORY AUTHORITY OF NYS/SEQRA-K

10/4/2010

**Project number**

**Date received**

**Project:** 105 TECH PLACE

**Comments:** The LPC is in receipt of the, "Phase 1B Testing Protocol: New York City College of Technology Academic Building Project Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York," prepared by AKRF and dated September 2010. The LPC concurs with the scope. Please alert the LPC when the work begins.



10/5/2010

SIGNATURE

DATE

26282\_FSO\_ALS\_10052010.doc

## ARCHAEOLOGY

**Project number:** DORMITORY AUTHORITY OF NYS / SEQRA-K  
**Project:** CITY TECH ACADEMIC BUILDING  
**Date received:** 10/28/2013

**Comments:** as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

---

**This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.**

**Comments:** The LPC is in receipt of the, "End of Phase 1B Fieldwork: Phase 1B Archaeological Testing New York City College of Technology Academic Building Project, Brooklyn," prepared by AKRF and dated October 25, 2013. The LPC concurs that Phase II work should be completed for the feature found in Trench 4 and that no further archaeological fieldwork is needed for the rest of the site.

cc: NYSHPO



10/28/2013

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SIGNATURE  
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

**File Name:** 26282\_FSO\_ALS\_10282013.doc



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
518-237-8643

**Andrew M. Cuomo**  
Governor

**Rose Harvey**  
Commissioner

28 October 2013

Ms. Sara E. Stein  
DASNY Office of Environmental Affairs  
One Penn Plaza, 52<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10119

Re: DASNY  
City Tech Academic Building  
Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County  
08PR06412

Dear Ms. Stein:

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has reviewed the latest information submitted for this project (*End of Phase 1B Fieldwork: Phase 1B Archaeological Testing, New York City College of Technology Academic Building Project, Brooklyn, NY*; dated 25 October 2013; prepared by AKRF). Our review has been in accordance with Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law and relevant implementing regulations.

Based on the information provided, OPRHP concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of the above-referenced letter. We look forward to receiving the full report following completion of the Phase II field work.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Perazio, Historic Preservation Program Analyst – Archaeology Unit  
Phone: 518-237-8643 x3276; FAX: 518-233-9049  
Email: [Philip.Perazio@parks.ny.gov](mailto:Philip.Perazio@parks.ny.gov)

Cc: Amanda Sutphin, NYCLPC (via email)  
Elizabeth Meade, AKRF (via email)

## ARCHAEOLOGY

**Project number:** DORMITORY AUTHORITY OF NYS / SEQRA-K  
**Project:** CITY TECH ACADEMIC BUILDING  
**Date received:** 11/5/2013

**Comments:** as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

---

**This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.**

- 1) ADDRESS: 105 TECH PLACE, BBL: 3001310001
- 2) ADDRESS: 105 TECH PLACE, BBL: 3001310001

**Comments:** The LPC is in receipt of a, "End of Phase 2/ Data Recovery Fieldwork," prepared by AKRF and dated November 5, 2013. We concur that no further fieldwork is needed and look forward to reviewing the final report.

cc: NYSHPO



11/7/2013

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SIGNATURE  
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

**File Name:** 26282\_FSO\_ALS\_11072013.doc



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
518-237-8643

**Andrew M. Cuomo**  
Governor

**Rose Harvey**  
Commissioner

7 November 2013

Ms. Sara E. Stein  
DASNY Office of Environmental Affairs  
One Penn Plaza, 52nd Floor  
New York, NY 10119

Re: DASNY  
City Tech Academic Building  
Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County  
08PR06412

Dear Ms. Stein:

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has reviewed the information submitted for this project (City Tech, End of Phase 2 Fieldwork; dated 5 November 2013; prepared by AKRF). Our review has been in accordance with Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law and relevant implementing regulations.

Based on the information provided, OPRHP concurs that the identified feature represents the remains of an archaeological site that is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Please prepare and submit an archaeological site inventory form for this site.

OPRHP also concurs that the field work which has been accomplished has effectively collected the field data necessary to prepare a report that mitigates the adverse impact of the project on this site. Therefore, OPRHP recommends that no further field work should be required and that, contingent upon the submission within one year of a full report of the investigation which meets applicable standards, project construction should be allowed to proceed.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Perazio, Historic Preservation Program Analyst – Archaeology Unit  
Phone: 518-237-8643 x3276; FAX: 518-233-9049  
Email: [Philip.Perazio@parks.ny.gov](mailto:Philip.Perazio@parks.ny.gov)

Cc: Amanda Sutphin, NYC LPC (via email)  
Elizabeth D. Meade, AKRF (via email)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX B: Phase 1B Excavation Record**

**Appendix B. Phase 1B Excavation Record**

<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Length (feet)</b>	<b>Width (feet)</b>	<b>Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Observations</b>
1	North-South	25	5	10	Ground surface at the top of the trench was approximately 4 feet below the surface of Jay Street to the west. Entire trench appeared to be filled with mixed and/or redeposited fill containing brick rubble and small boulders and large cobbles. The southern wall of the trench was the foundation wall of the former Klitgord Building Auditorium and a concrete support pier was encountered in the western wall. Iron rebar was encountered at a depth of 7 to 8 feet below the surface of the trench and clean glacial till was encountered at a depth of 10 feet.
2	North-South	25	5	14	No features observed; same fill materials as observed in Trench 1. A concrete support pier was located within the eastern wall of the trench.
3	East-west	25	6	10	Sandy fill with brick and demolition rubble to a depth of approximately 9 to 10 feet. A dense coal ash deposit containing 19th century artifacts was included within a possible oval stone feature was identified at that depth. The feature was partially documented, then reburied before the Phase 2 survey.
4	East-west	15	6	14	No features observed; trench opened along the same line as Trench 3, but to the west. Similar fill containing a small number of 19th and 20th century artifacts. Very large boulders and glacial till observed near the bottom of the trench.
5	East-west	12	5	13	Modern cement foundation wall/utility vault encountered in the southwest corner of the trench that extended to more than 13 feet below the asphalt-paved ground surface and prevented further excavation to the east or west. Trench contained mixed fill and debris
6	East-west	6	6	5	Dense foundation wall with heavy rebar encountered immediately below the ground surface; resumed excavation 3 feet to the east and encountered a second wall near the eastern trench wall preventing further excavation. The area between the walls was filled with disturbed/redeposited fill and mixed ceramics.
7	East-west	15	6	12	Encountered a modern concrete foundation wall along the north side of the trench. The wall was shallow (extending to a depth of 5 feet below the ground surface) and a floor/support pile at a depth of 12 feet (associated with the former Klitgord Building's auditorium) that prevented further excavation. Trench contained disturbed/redeposited fill.
8	East-west	17	6	13	Concrete foundation wall and support pier encountered in the north side of the trench. No intact cultural material present.
9	East-west	29	6	10	The concrete foundation wall observed in Trench 8 continued into Trench 9;
10	East-west	19	6	14	Only one trench could be excavated in the northwest corner of the site as a result of concerns associated with the stability of the remaining Klitgord Building foundation walls. A concrete foundation wall was encountered in the western trench wall and utility pipes were visible at a depth of 5 feet. Trench contained a similar redeposited fill with misc. artifacts observed in other trenches.
11	North-South	10	6	14	Concrete support piers encountered on the west side of the trench and massive boulders were observed mixed in with the sandy fill.
12	North-South	10	6	12	Concrete wall encountered on the north side of the trench and a support pier was observed within the west wall; mixed sandy fill.

**Notes:** See Figure 4 for trench locations.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX C: Supplemental Documentary Research for 84  
Tillary Street**

**Appendix C. Documentary Research for Historic Block 130, Lot 13**

**Table C-1. Summary of 19th Century Conveyance Records for 84 Tillary Street**

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber	Page
12/31/1833	John Lawrence, Sherriff, and William Stone, judgment debtor	Jonathan Lyon	39	67
8/9/1839	John Moon	Winant Barkeloo	83	267
8/9/1839	William A. Clapman and Henry Beekman	Winant Barkeloo	83	268
8/9/1839	Samuel R. and Elizabeth Johnson	Winant Barkeloo	83	271
6/3/1850	Samuel R. and Elizabeth Johnson	Humphrey Humphreys	219	33
5/2/1855	Humphrey Humphreys (widow) and Lewis T. and Kesia A. Schultz	Robert McEwen	393	289
9/5/1861	Robert and Janet McEwen	Henry Chambers	559	548
9/17/1872	Henry and Elizabeth Chambers	Isabella C. McEwen	1067	366
3/23/1883	J. Lott Nostrand (ref)	Joseph J. Rade	1500	340
12/12/1890	Joseph J. and Pauline Rade	Louisa Behlert	2018	91
5/16/1906	Charles S., Elizabeth, and Harry Behlert, Anna M. Brown, Louise Schnupp, and Louisa Behlert (heirs of)	Bernard and Maria Agnetti	27	174

**Notes:** Conveyance record indices for deeds predating circa 1900 do not include lot numbers. Therefore, lot numbers presented in italics represent estimations based on comparisons with other documentary records and with later conveyance records.

**Source:** Conveyance Liber books on file at the Brooklyn Office of the City Register, New York City Department of Finance.

**Table C-2. Tax Assessment Records for 84 Tillary Street 1866-1897**

Years	Owner	Description of House	Address	Historic Lot #	Value
1866-1869	R. M'Ewan	3 stories	84 Tillary	400	1600
1870-1874	Henry Chambers	3 stories	96 Tillary	400	2000
1875-1877	Henry Chambers	3 stories	96 Tillary	400/ New Lot 3	2000
1878-1881	Henry Chambers	3 stories	96 Tillary	3	2000
1882-1885	Joseph G. Reade	3 stories	96 Tillary	3	2000
1886-1889	Joseph G. Reade (1885) A. Eichhorn (1886-9)	3 stories	96 Tillary	3	2500
1890-1893	Louisa Behlert	3 stories	96 Tillary	3	2500
1894-1897	Louisa Behlert	3 stories	96 Tillary	3	3500

**Source:** Tax assessments on file at the New York City Municipal Archives.

**Table C-3. Summary of Historic Directory Entries for 84 Tillary Street, 1840-1880**

Year	Last Name	First Name	Occupation	Primary/Work Address	Home Address
1840	Humphreys	Humphrey	Reverend	84 Tillary	
1840	Humphreys	Miss K. A.	school	84 Tillary	
1848	Robinson	Charles H.	Cabinet maker	84 Tillary	
1856	Shier	Leah	Boarding		84 Tillary
1857	McEwen	Robert	Painter	8 Hicks	
1858	Hagan	James	Liquors	84 Tillary	
1858	McEwen	Robert	Painter	8 Hicks	
1862	Hawkins	Joseph	Butcher	84 Tillary	
1863	McEwen	Robert	Painter	8 Hicks	84 Tillary
1864	Sweet	John F.	butcher	84 Tillary	
1866	Sweet	John F.	butcher	84 Tillary	3 Lawrence
1866	Whitey	Anne	widow		84 Tillary
1867	McEwen	R.	painter		84 Tillary
1868	Whitty	Anne	widow		84 Tillary
1868	Whitty	John			84 Tillary
1869	Sweet	John F.	butcher	84 Tillary	
1870	Conklin	Cornelius S.	driver		84 Tillary
1870	Ryan	Patrick	porter		84 Tillary
1871	Conklin	C.	carman		84 Tillary
1871	Fenell	M.	carpenter		84 Tillary
1872	Seefahrt	Conrad	mechanic		96 Tillary
1873	McEwen	Robert H.			96 Tillary
1873	McGrath	John	bootmkr	96 Tillary	
1874	Gunhouse	Henry	bootfitter		96 Tillary
1875	Bowen	Susan	widow, William		96 Tillary
1875	McGrath	John	boots and shoes	96 Tillary	
1877	Kooch	Frederica	widow, Adam		96 Tillary
1877	Seefahit	Conrad	shoemkr		96 Tillary
1877	Talon	Lewis	hairdresser	96 Tillary	
1877	Talon	Louis	hairdresser	96 Tillary	
1878	Seefarth	Conrad	shoemkr		96 Tillary
1878	Talon	Louis	hairdresser		96 Tillary
1879	Gunhouse	Joseph	shoemkr		96 Tillary
1879	Gunhouse	Thomas	shoemkr		96 Tillary
1879	Jones	David W.	clerk		96 Tillary
1879	Talon	Louis	hairdresser		96 Tillary
1880	Talon	Louis	hairdresser		96 Tillary

**Notes:** Tillary Street was renumbered circa 1872. The 1870 Lain & Co. directory lists two individuals, Francis Lawrence and Daniel Baker, as residents of 84 Tillary Street. However, this appears to be in error as multiple sources confirm that those men resided at 86 Tillary Street. They have therefore been excluded from this list.

**Sources:** Directories accessed through Fold3.com, Google Books, the Brooklyn Public Library Digital Brooklyn Collection, and the Brooklyn Genealogy Information Page (<http://bklyn-genealogy-info.stevemorse.org/Directory/index.html>).

**Table C-4. Summary of State and Federal Census Records for 84 Tillary Street, 1850-1870**

Year	Building/ Household*	Name	Age	Relationship**	Marital Status**	Place of Birth	Years living in City**	Occupation	Other
1850 Federal: Brooklyn Ward 4	659/1093	Charles H. Robertson	34			Pennsylvania		Cabinet Maker	
		Anna M. Robertson	33			England			
		James W. Robertson	4			New York			
		Charles H. Robertson	2			New York			
		George E. Robertson	1 month			New York			
	659/1094	William H. Bergen	28			England		Cabinet Maker	
		Mary A. Bergen	28			England			
		Suydam Hegaman	38			New York		Clerk	
		Ann E. Hegaman	31			New York			
		Richard Hegaman	11			New York			
		Joseph E. Hegaman	9			New York			
		Alfred L. Hegaman	4			New York			
		John Hegaman	2			New York			
		Jane Brown	19			New York			Race listed as black; could not read or write
Catharine Carter	23			New Jersey					
1855 State: Brooklyn Ward 4	146/239	Leah Shier	39	Head	Widowed	New Jersey	11	none	Frame house, value \$1,800
		Frank Shier	9	child		Kings Co.	9		
		Ann Shier	8	child			8		
		George Shier	5	child			5		
		William Welsh	34	Boarder		Allegany Co.	6	painter	
		Kaliani Madell	23	Boarder		France	2	carpenter	
		John Waugh	30	Boarder		Scotland	3	confectioner	
		James Finley	40	Boarder		Ireland	10	carpet weaver	Naturalized citizen/voter
	John B[illegible]tman	17	Boarder		Germany	[illeg.]	butcher		
	146/240	John Kane	21	Head	Married	Ireland	5	carpenter	
		Bridget Kane	19	Wife	Married	Ireland	7		
Ellenor Prince		19	Boarder		New Jersey	3	hat trimmer		
Elizabeth Black		18	Boarder		Ireland	3	dressmaker		

**Table C-4 (cont'd). Summary of Historic Directory Entries for 84 Tillary Street**

Year	Location*	Name	Age	Relationship**	Marital Status**	Place of Birth	Years living in City**	Occupation	Other
1860 Federal: Brooklyn Ward 4, District 2	690/1098	Robert McEwen	54			Scotland		Grocer	
		Janette McEwen	54			Scotland			
		Robert McEwen	21			Scotland		Painter	Personal Estate = \$300
		Isabella McEwen	18			Scotland			
		Mary McEwen	16			Scotland			
	690/1099	Mr. Leek	50			Germany		Millery [sic]	
		Mrs. Leek	48			Germany			
690/1100	Jane Wilson	48			Ireland		Seamstress		
1865 State	209/384	Rob't McHane	53	Head	Widower	Scotland		Painter in Brooklyn	Frame house worth \$5,400
		Rob't McHane	35	Child	Single	Scotland		Painter in Brooklyn	
		Isabella McHane	22	Child	Single	Scotland			
		Mary McHane	20	Child	Single	Scotland			
	209/385	Ann Witty	50	Head	Widow	Ireland			
		John Witty	19	Child	Single	Kgs Co.		Clerk in Brooklyn	
		Ann Witty	14	Child	Single	Kgs Co.			
	Mary Oneil	30	Boarder	Single	Ireland		Dressmaker in Brooklyn		
1870 Federal: Brooklyn, Ward 4	1216/1754	Joseph Chassendon	44			Pennsylvania		Printer	
		Emily J. Chassendon	33			England		Keeps House	
		Joseph Chassendon	6			New York			
		Thomas Chassendon	3			New York			
		Hattie Chassendon	1			New York			
	1216/1755	Martin Fennell	28			New York		Ship Carpenter	
		Alice Fennell	24			New York		Keeps House	
		James Fennell	6			New York		At school	
		Ellen Fennell	3			New York			
		Alice Fennell	4months			New York			
		Conrad Seefaket	52			Germany		Shoemaker	
		Eliza Seefaket	52			Germany			

**Notes:** \* Prior to the 1880 Federal census, State and Federal census records did not list properties by address, only by building and household numbers assigned based on the order of visitation. Individual households referenced in the table above likely represent apartments within the same building.  
 \*\* The categories for marital status, relationship to the head of household, and number of years as a resident of the city are only included in State Census records for the years included in the table.  
 † In most censuses, race was only indicated for non-whites; information on race for the remainder of the property's residents was left blank, indicating that all other residents were Caucasian.

**Sources:** Original census ledgers accessed through Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX D: Artifact Catalogs**

**Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog**

Phase	Provenience	Depth	Artifact Type	Object/Part	Material	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
MONITORING	Pre-construction Test Pit	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	gray-bodied stoneware	1		Light gray body and exterior, dark brown interior; one corner burned?	
1B	Trench 1	backdirt	Ceramic vessel	Body fragments	whiteware	3		One fragment decorated with a single blue line	
1B	Trench 1	backdirt	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	porcelain	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 1	backdirt	Glass vessel	Body and rim fragment	clear glass	1		Arched panel decoration	
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Glass bottle	whole	clear glass	1	1959	Remnants of printed label on front and back "Sparkling NEW Orange Soda" on body and neck of bottle on either side. Remnants of printed ingredients list on one side. Base embossed "1 [GLENSHAW GLASS CO. LOGO] 59/CONT.12FLOZ./1736-4."	SHA Bottle Dating Website
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Shell	fragments	clam shell	2			
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Glass vessel	fragment	clear glass	1		Very thick, curved	
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	rim fragment	whiteware	1		Thick, square rim with lined border and angled edge, possibly from a serving dish.	
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	porcelain?	1		Very thick, possibly a toilet or bathtub fragment.	
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic tile	fragment	white earthenware	1		Pale yellow or cream-colored glaze on top surface; ridged and unfinished on bottom.	
1B	Trench 1	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	white earthenware	2		Thick, curved fragments.	
1B	Trench 2	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	stoneware	1		American blue & gray? Has incised lines and curved design and blue painted decoration. Partial maker's mark present that reads "...TURI.../...lip, N.Y."	
1B	Trench 2	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware	1		No decoration, most glaze is gone	
1B	Trench 2	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	white granite	1		Very thick	

**Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog**

Phase	Provenience	Depth	Artifact Type	Object/Part	Material	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 2	Within walls 0-5'	Ceramic plate	base	whiteware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 2	Within walls 0-5'	Shell	fragment	clam shell	1			
1B	Trench 3 North Wall	Above Coal Ash Deposit	Hardware	wire	unidentified metal	1			
1B	Trench 3	Within walls 0-5'	Glass vessel	whole bottle	blue glass	1	mid-20th century	Cobalt blue glass with threads for screw-top; embossed "VICKS VAPORUB" in circular pattern around logo embossed on the base (partial contents appear to be intact).	Glassbottlemarks.com
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Base and body fragment	yellowware	1		Bowl; undecorated	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	yellowware	1		Exterior decorated with blue and white horizontal strips below repeating dot pattern	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Base footring, marley, and rim fragments	pearlware	2		Undecorated; 2 different vessels	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Base footring, marley, and rim fragments	whiteware	2		Undecorated; 2 different vessels	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Base, body footring, marley, and rim fragments	white granite	2		Undecorated; 2 different vessels	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	white granite	1		Industrial/Sanitary?	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Base and footring fragment	porcelain	1		Undecorated	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Body and rim fragment	porcelain	1		Bowl, white with molded repeating garland or floral decoration	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Ceramic vessel	Body and rim fragment	stoneware	1		Mocha glaze on interior and exterior	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Glass, milk	Body fragment	milk glass	1		White, no decoration	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Glass, milk	Whole bottle	milk glass	1	ca. 1870-1920	Undecorated; crude applied prescription finish, possibly used for toiletries.	SHA Bottle Dating Website

**Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog**

Phase	Provenience	Depth	Artifact Type	Object/Part	Material	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Glass, bottle	Base fragment	clear glass	1	20th C	Base fragment has a 2 in the bottom and an Owens suction scar, suggesting a date of post 1903;	
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Glass, bottle	Body fragment	clear glass	1			
1B	Trench 4	0-7'	Architecture	Body fragment	vitrified pipe	2		From different pipes	
1B	Trench 6	0-6'	Ceramic plate	base, marley and rim	whiteware	1		Small remnants of hand painted purple and blue decoration	
1B	Trench 6	0-6'	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	porcelain	1		Thick, curved, undecorated	
1B	Trench 7	0-5'	Ceramic vessel	Body and base fragments	pearlware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 7	0-5'	Ceramic vessel	Body and marley fragment	whiteware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 7	0-5'	Glass vessel	Neck fragment	brown glass	1	20th C	Metal cap disintegrated during processing; paper cap liner intact; bottle has threads for screw cap	
1B	Trench 8	backdirt	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 10	n/a	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	Whiteware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 10	n/a	Ceramic vessel	Base and rim fragment	yellowware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 11	n/a	Ceramic vessel	Body and rim fragments	whiteware	2		No decoration	
1B	Trench 11	n/a	Glass vessel	Body fragment	aqua	1		Embossed with "2"	
1B	Trench 11	n/a	Glass vessel	Body fragment	clear	1			
1B	Trench 12	0 to 12' (backdirt)	Glass bottle	body fragment	clear glass	1		Embossed with "F"	
1B	Trench 12	0 to 12' (backdirt)	Glass, other	body fragment	clear glass	1		Flat	
1B	Trench 12	0 to 12' (backdirt)	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware	1		No decoration	
1B	Trench 12	11 to 12'	Glass bottle	complete bottle	aqua glass	1		Eight-sided bottle with blob top, embossed with "George/Russell/Ginger/Ale/369 Jay St/Near Willoughby/Brooklyn" Eight-sided star embossed on bottom	
2	Fill east of feature	0-10'	Ceramic Bottle	body fragment	unrefined earthenware	1		Buff glaze on exterior, dark brown glaze on interior, visible ridges on interior.	

**Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog**

Phase	Provenience	Depth	Artifact Type	Object/Part	Material	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Fill east of feature	0-10'	Glass bottle	whole	aqua glass	1	after 1865	Small bottle (1.2 inch diameter base; 5 inches in length), possibly used for medicine. Mold seams on the sides of the body, with an applied 1.25-inch neck with a prescription/crown finish and a flat base with no seams or pontil mark. No embossing on base or body.	
2	Fill east of feature	0-10'	Glass bottle	almost whole	brown glass	1	1936-1946	Missing finish and portion of neck; body and base intact. Mold seams on the sides and base embossed with, "WINE/6 [Owens-Illinois Glass Company Logo] 6."	SHA Bottle Dating Website
2	Re-excavated backdirt from interface immediately above plywood covering the feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	pearlware	2		Blue printed design; one fragment appears to have the Willow pattern	
2	Re-excavated backdirt from interface immediately above plywood covering the feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	stoneware	1		Undecorated; cream body, unglazed interior, clear exterior glaze	
2	Re-excavated backdirt from interface immediately above plywood covering the feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	body/rim fragment	whiteware	1		Undecorated	
2	Re-excavated backdirt from interface immediately above plywood covering the feature	0-9'	Glass vessel	body fragment	green	2			
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	Base, footring, and body fragment	Whiteware	1		Undecorated and stained	

**Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog**

Phase	Provenience	Depth	Artifact Type	Object/Part	Material	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	body, marley and rim fragment	Whiteware	1		Rim decorated with an unpainted repeating oval pattern	
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	Stoneware	1		Light gray body, interior, and exterior; may be a part of same vessel in Trench 3 Coal Ash Deposit (see Phase 2 Catalog)	
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	Stoneware	1		Brown interior glaze; exterior glaze is white/light gray with a band of yellow and a band of brown below	
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Glass vessel	Base body and stem fragment	clear glass	1		Wine glass; one either side of base fragment is an 8 sided star	
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Glass bottle	Complete bottle	clear glass	1		Inkwell; clear glass, no decoration; mold seams	
2	Re-excavated back-dirt from above feature	0-9'	Ceramic	Bottle Stopper	whiteware	1		Swing top bottle stopper with remnants of rusted metal attachments	
<b>TOTAL:</b>						<b>72</b>			

**Notes:** This table also includes artifacts recovered during the Phase 2 investigation from contexts outside the truncated privy feature.

**Source:** Bottle identification information and dating information from [www.glassbottlemarks.com](http://www.glassbottlemarks.com) and <http://www.sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>.

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Beneath stones of feature floor	3'	Glass	Jar	Storage	Glass Jar	rim fragment	clear		1		Shoulder and rim fragment, possibly from a jar with a large diameter mouth.	
2	Beneath stones of feature floor	3'	Personal	Grooming	Grooming	Hard Rubber Comb	almost whole	black rubber		1	ca. 1850s	Approximately 8.1 inches in length; Tapered, curved comb fragment but in a different style than other comb fragment. Stamped, "...MB CO GOODYEAR'S PATENT 1849-51."	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	base and footring fragment	pearlware		1	1800-1840	Blue transfer print, very fragmentary, but it appears to be the Willow pattern	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl or cup?	rim fragment	porcelain		1		molded, features an angled vertical edge	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Tile	body fragment	stoneware		2			
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	white granite		3	1840-present	3 different vessels represented; very thick	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	base, body, and rim fragments	whiteware		3	1815-present	3 different vessels represented	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	handle fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Red/Purple transfer print	
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving/ Preparation	Bowl?	body and rim fragment	yellowware		1	1827-1940		
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	surface	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	body fragment	aqua		1			

<sup>1</sup> As described in Chapter 6: 84 Tillary Street Privy Artifact Analysis, artifacts were from Trench 3 during the Phase 1B portion of the survey that were clearly associated with the privy that was the subject of the Phase 2 portion of the investigation. These objects were likely situated at the original surface of the feature before the excavation of Trench 3 and were mixed with artifacts that were within the fill immediately above, but not associated with the feature. However, because there was no way to differentiate between the feature artifacts and those from the fill immediately above it, all artifacts from the interface between the fill and the feature within Trench 3 are included in this appendix, rather than in Appendix D-1: Phase 1B Artifact Catalog.

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	surface	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Vitrified Pipe	body fragment	stoneware		2			
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	surface	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	base and body fragment	brown		1			
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	surface	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragment	clear		1			
1B	Coal Ash backdirt (contractor finds)	surface	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Unknown	Glass, unknown	body fragment	milk glass		1		Molded, irregular shape embossed with a "6" or a "9"	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	Body fragments	aqua		2			
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Brick	fragments	brick		5			
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nail	whole	iron		1		corroded	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	handle	pearlware		1	1775-1840	Undecorated and nearly complete, likely the handle of a jug/pitcher	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Blue transfer print decoration on interior; small fragment, pattern appears to show a flower or butterfly.	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Ink?	Glass vessel	Body, neck, lip, and rim fragment	aqua		1		Possibly an inkwell; body forms a 90 degree corner, large mouth	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Medicine Bottle	whole bottle	aqua		1	ca. 1846-1852	medicine bottle; embossed with "Dr. S.S. Fitch" and "707 B way NY" on opposite sides. Pontil scar on bottom.	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass Bottle	Body fragments	aqua/clear		8		Small bottle glass fragments; 1 fragment embossed with an "S"	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Lamp	Body fragments	clear		4			
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Personal	Smoking	Tobacco Pipe	Pipe	bowl fragment	ball clay		1		has decoration on exterior of bowl; too fragmented to identify pattern	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Personal	Writing	Writing Implement	Slate Pencil	whole?	slate		2		One end is pointed	
2	Feature West Half, Level 3	1.5' to 3'	Personal	Writing	Writing Implement	Writing Slate	fragment	slate		1			
2	Feature: Between Rocks at bottom		Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Cat	Femur	Bone		1			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: from b/w rocks at bottom	3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	base, body, and shoulder	aqua		1	ca. 1846-1877	small medicine bottle; bottom has pontil mark; one side embossed, "...FITCH/ BWAY NY." Small square bottle approximately 1.5 inches square; may be from the same bottle as the mouth/shoulder fragment found in the same context.	
2	Feature: from b/w rocks at bottom	3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	shoulder, neck, and lip fragment	aqua		1		medicine bottle with wide mouth; remnant of body appears to be 1.5 inches square; may be from a bottle similar to the Fitch. Co. bottle base found in the same context but does not appear to mend	
2	Feature: from b/w rocks at bottom	3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	shoulder, neck, and lip fragment	aqua		1		medicine bottle with wide mouth; may be from a bottle similar to the Fitch. Co. bottle base found in the same context but does not appear to mend.	
2	Feature: from between rocks at bottom	3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Saucer or Small Plate	base, foot ring	pearlware		3	1775-1840	undecorated, fragments mend	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	clear		9			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Hinge	fragment	iron		1			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nails	whole/fragment s	iron		9			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	body/rim fragment	Banded annularware	Gray Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: gray central band with 3 dark brown bands on a white field above (along rim) and below (above base). Mends with similar fragment found on the surface of the feature immediately after its discovery.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Cup or bowl?	body fragment	pearlware		1	1775-1840	undecorated, curved	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Stoneware Bottle	Body fragment	stoneware	Stoneware Dish	1		Mocha exterior glaze, pale yellow/orange interior glaze	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Stoneware Bottle	neck/lip fragment	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 3	1		Incised ridges around finish; tan glaze interior and exterior. Similar fragments found in on the surface of the feature may also be from the same vessel.	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate?	body fragment	white granite		1	1840-present	no decoration or exterior glaze, very thick	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1		no interior glaze; small blue decoration on exterior	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Egg	fragments	shell		10		LESS THAN 10 FRAGMENTS	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		5			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	fragments	shell		1			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	base/body/neck /lip	aqua		11	1837-	Medicine bottle embossed, "S.O. Richardson's Bitters;" fragments mend.	Bertrand 2012
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Beverage? Medicine?	Glass bottle	body fragment	aqua		17		may include parts of the Richardson's Bitters bottle found elsewhere in this context	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	base/body	olive		20		At least 2 fragments mend to the large base fragments; remaining fragments may or may not be from the same bottle	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Personal	Smoking	Tobacco Pipe	Pipe	stem fragment	ball clay		1		Center appears gray; possibly improperly fired.	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified Hardware	flat metal fragments	iron		2			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified Hardware	misc. metal	iron		5			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	aqua		39		uniform thickness	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Square-cut nail	fragments	iron		2			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nail	whole	iron?		7		varying sizes; all heavily encrusted with rust	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Spike	whole	iron?		1		encrusted with rust	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	rim fragment	Banded annularware		1		Cream-colored glaze with think dark brown bands and a thick light brown band on the exterior.	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	handle fragment	pearlware	Handle	1	1775-1840	Undecorated, incised ridges along sides of handle exterior. Broken edges are not stained.	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	base, body, and rim fragments	red earthenware	Flowerpot 1	6		Some fragments mend with each other and at least two mend with fragments from the Northeast Quadrant, Level 2, forming more than half of a vessel.	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing?	Decorative?	Flower Pot?	Body and rim fragments	red earthenware		1		very small, unfinished fragment; very light in color	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	red earthenware		1		dark brown glaze on interior; lighter brown glaze on exterior; curved	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Teapot	Whole body/spout	white granite	Teapot	1	ca. 1845-1851	Nearly complete; missing handle. Maker's mark on underside: "PORCELAIN/OPAQUE/T.&R. BOOTE" incised an inscribed, decorative rectangle. Gothic style: octagonal, tapers toward the top with incised ridges across body and base.	White Ironstone China Association 2011
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	rim fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1900	dark blue hand-painted shell edge? over lighter blue decorative motif	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Egg	fragments	shell		4			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body/shoulder fragments	dark green		3			
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Jar	Storage	Glass jar	body and partial shoulder and base fragment	clear		1		visible mold seam	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass vessel	base fragment	clear		1		very small fragment; thick glass	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Small Find	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	whole	unidentified metal		2		almost 1-inch in diameter and very rusty; hollow with a 0.25-inch circular hole on one side; possible buttons?	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	fragments	copper		4		oxidized (greenish) metal strips 5mm in width	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	metal?		1		possibly a nail fragment?	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	wood		4		small wood fragments	
2	Feature: North of STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	wood/metal conglomerate		1			
2	Feature: Northeast corner between stones	3	Ceramics	Storage	Beer	Stoneware Bottle	base/body fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 1	1	1835-1890	Light gray body, slightly darker gray exterior glaze with brown interior glaze and embossed ridges; mends with those found on the surface of the feature to possibly form a mead-shape bottle.	Van Mechow 2012
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Brick	body fragments	brick		4		represent at least 4 different bricks	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	glass		7			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nails	whole/fragments	iron		10		heavily corroded	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Mortar	clump	mortar		1		one side is weathered	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	body and rim fragments	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the rim and at the bottom, above the base. Mends with a single vessel (representing half a bowl) portions of which were found in other contexts.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl/cup	body fragment	Canton porcelain?		1	1800-1830?	gray body with hand-painted blue underglaze decoration. Too fragmentary to identify motif, but appears to be parallel lines possibly depicting water.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	porcelain		2		undecorated, different thicknesses imply different vessels	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	Body and rim fragments	red earthenware		10		Undecorated and represent multiple vessels; no mends but some appear to match vessels from other contexts.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Beer	Stoneware Bottle	body fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 1	4	1835-1890	Light gray body, slightly darker gray exterior glaze with brown interior glaze and embossed ridges; at least one fragment mends with those found on the surface of the feature to possibly form a mead-shape bottle.	Van Mechow 2012
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Unknown	Ceramic lid	lid fragments	whiteware		2		undecorated, pieces mend. Small circular lid (possibly for apothecary jar or toothpaste container), approximately 2 inches in diameter with a 3/8" rim/lip. Possibly soft-paste porcelain?	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	whiteware	Sugar Bowl?	1	1815-1915	blue transfer print; too fragmentary to identify pattern	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Plate?	body and rim fragments	whiteware		1	1815-1915	scalloped edge blue transfer print; too fragmentary to identify pattern	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-present	undecorated	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Radius	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Sacral Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Ulna	Bone		2		rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		2		unfused and bisected	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Humerus	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		4		sawed	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Large Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		4			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Long bone	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Radius	Bone		3		chopped	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		6		chopped	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Tibia	Bone		1		less than 3.5 years old	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Metacarpus	Bone		3			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Pelvis (innominates)	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Calcaneus	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Femur	Bone		3		unfused	
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Left Mandible	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Metatarsus	Bone		4			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Pelvis (innominates)	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northeast Quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Tibia/Fibula	Bone		2			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	whole and fragments	shell		16			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass vessel	body	aqua		2			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle?	Unknown	Glass vessel	body	aqua		1		thin, features an angled/molded edge	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass vessel	body fragments	green/olive		5		Possibly 4 different vessels; 1 fragment very thick; 2 pieces mend, forming a corner	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 1	0 to 11"	Personal	Grooming	Grooming	Mirror	fragment	glass		1		has remnants of silver backing	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	body fragments	aqua		22			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Brick	body fragment	brick		2			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nail	fragment	iron		1		burned?	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Ceramic pipe	body fragment	vitrified stoneware		1			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Architecture?	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Screw	whole	unidentified metal		1		burned?	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flowerpot	base, body, and rim fragments	red earthenware	Flowerpot 1; Flowerpot 2	17		Multiple vessels represented; at least 9 fragments mend with each other and with those from STP 1, Level 2 to form a vessel (more than 50 percent complete) with a hole for drainage in the base and a band around the rim. Other fragments mend with other contexts to form part of a second vessel.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Egg	fragments	Eggshell		7			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		7			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	whole	shell		1			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	base and body fragments	aqua		2	ca. 1846-1877	Small square medicine bottle with pontil mark. Embossed, "S Fitch/.Y NY"	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	base and body fragments	aqua		15	1849-1862	Paneled medicine bottle base with remnants of three embossed sides, "Aromatic/Bitters," "...Dr. Blakes," and "...W York."	Fike 1987
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body and shoulder fragments	aqua		10		assorted bottle glass, at least 2 vessels represented	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	neck and lip fragments	aqua		1		small medicine bottle with no visible mold seams.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine?	Glass bottle	whole	aqua		1		7.5-inch panel bottle with wide octagonal base and a prescription/collar finish. Visible mold seams on angled edges; no visible embossing; and a circular pontil scar.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	base fragment	clear		1			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragments	dark green		5			
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	whole	dark olive green glass		1	pre-1860s?	Almost 10 inches in height; 2.75 inch diameter base with a very deep pontil mark. Possible laid-on ring finish and no visible mold seams.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	base and body fragments	olive		4		fragments mend; wine bottle with deep kick-up and round, spherical pontil; very thick.	
2	Feature: Northeast quadrant, Level 2	11" to 24"	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Prosser Button	whole	porcelain		1	after 1840	white 4-hole button, 11 mm in diameter and 3-4mm in thickness; needle impressions on rear	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	body fragments	aqua		9			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Brick	fragments	brick		4			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nails	head and shank fragments	iron		3		small nails	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Mortar	clump	mortar		1			

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	base, body and rim fragments	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	6	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the rim and at the bottom, above the base. Three fragments mend with a single vessel (representing half a bowl), portions of which were found in other contexts. Two additional fragments mend to each other, but not the rest of the vessel, however, all six fragments are likely part of the same vessel.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	pearlware		5	1775-1840	2 fragments mend at least 3 vessels represented; one is curved	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	porcelain	Porcelain Dish	1		mends with fragments from the shovel skim of the western end	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	porcelain		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	base, body and rim fragments	red earthenware		8		2 fragments mend; multiple vessels represented. One fragment is light in color and heavily worn and appears to be from the same vessel as a fragment recovered from STP1, Level 1, although the fragments do not mend. Some fragments may have a light brown paint or slip.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate?	body fragment	slip-glazed redware		1	1670-1850	red interior slip with yellow stripes	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Household Furnishing?	Decorative?	Ceramic vessel	base fragment	whiteware		1		molded remnant of a figure; appears to be a claw, tail and hind quarters of a dog or other animal	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Sugar Bowl	lid	whiteware	Sugar Bowl	1	ca. 1834-1854	missing finial; blue transfer print: repeating pattern of leaves, berries, and branches and scrolls/filigree. Fits into rim formed by other mending fragments.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Sugar Bowl	rim/lip fragments	whiteware	Sugar Bowl	2	ca. 1834-1854	repeating pattern of leaves, berries, and branches and scrolls/filigree. Mends with other sugar bowl fragments.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	whiteware		2	1815-present	undecorated; features dark staining and crazing	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	whiteware		1	1815-1915	blue transfer print on interior depicting clouds, fragment is not large enough to identify pattern, exterior glaze is missing	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	whiteware		2	1815-present	undecorated	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	rim/lip fragment	whiteware	Sugar Bowl	2	ca. 1834-1854	pieces mend, blue transfer print, linear repeating scroll/filigree pattern on exterior and along interior rim	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	yellowware		1	1827-1940	no decoration, exterior glaze is missing	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	hinge, body fragments	shell		6			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	hinge and body	shell		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Food storage?	Glass bottle	whole	aqua		1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	5.25 inches in height, 1.5-inches at base. 12-sided bottle Mold seams on body; applied neck with square collar/extract finish.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Food storage?	Glass bottle	rim and lip fragments	clear		2		Jar fragment with embossed ridges at lip, possibly for a lid.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	rim and lip fragments	clear		1		finish/lip of a narrow mouthed bottle	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Perfume?	Glass bottle	whole	clear		1		Small oval bottle (2.75 inches in height, base is 1.25 by 1.1 inches) with mold seams and decorative embossing, including "HL" in an oval on one side. Applied square collar finish and pontil scar.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	rim, neck, shoulder, body, and partial base fragments	dark green		15		At least 5 base/body fragments and 3 neck/shoulder fragments mend; likely from a large wine bottle (base more than 3 inches in diameter). Applied brandy finish.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Beverage?	Glass bottle	rim, neck, shoulder, body, and partial base fragments	light green/aqua		36		Multiple bottles represented but fragments are small with varying degrees of thickness; some mends. Base has pontil mark. At least 2 shoulder fragments are present.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Food storage	Glass bottle	base fragment	light green/aqua		10	ca.1860-1920	Molded and round and embossed "A/C/B/Co." in a circular pattern around an embossed circle. Some fragments have molded edges one is embossed, "...WO..." Some fragments from above context may also mend with this bottle. Likely an early Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce Bottle.	Lockhart et al. n.d.
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	whole	light aqua		1	1847-	Rectangular (somewhat octagonal) patent medicine bottle; 4.75 inches in height, base measures 1.75 by 0.75 inches. Diagonal mold seams and applied square collar finish with sand pontil. Front panel embossed, "R.R.R./RADWAY & CO/NEW YORK" and sides embossed "ENTD ACCRD TO" and "ACT OF CONGRESS."	Griffenhag en and Bogard 1999
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Beverage?	Glass bottle	body fragment	very dark green		1		very thick.	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Glass vessel	base fragment	milk glass		1		Hollow base for a lamp, candle holder, or vase? 4.5 inches in diameter. Decorators mark on bottom, "1.4" in red-orange ink. Wear pattern on base suggests use.	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Unknown	unknown	Glass, other	slag/melted glass	green		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Lamp?	body fragment	frosted clear		1		Thin and curved with unfrosted embossed geometric pattern	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Unknown	Glass vessel	body fragments	frosted clear		3		Possibly candle holders; very thick glass; frosting may be due to age/discoloration. May be part of the same vessel/set as similar base found in the shovel skim of the western half	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Shoe	fragments	leather		3			
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Small Find	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	whole	unidentified metal		2		no visible inscription/decoration, possible buttons?	
2	Feature: Northwest Half	0 to 3'	Unidentified	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Unidentified flat metal	fragment	metal		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Carpometacarpus	Bone		2		weathered; rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Humerus	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Rib	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Sacral Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		1		quartered	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		6		sawed	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Sacral Vertebra	Bone		1		cleaved	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		2			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		2		Neonate; bisected	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Radius	Bone		1		more than .25 years old; rodent gnaw marks	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Radius	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		11		cleaved	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Radius	Bone		1		calcined; appears to be worked into a utensil handle	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		6		cleaved and bisected	
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Carpometacarpus	Bone		2			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Radius	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Fish	Cleithrum	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Northwest Half, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Fish	Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	Feature: Southwest Quadrant Shovel Skim	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	body fragment	pearlware		1	1795-1825	Blue, red, and green hand-painted floral pattern on exterior.	
2	Feature: Southwest Quadrant Shovel Skim	0 to 3'	Ceramics	Medicine	Ointment	Ointment pot	whole	white earthenware		1		Approximately 1.75 inches in height, .95 inches diameter at base; 1.375" at external opening. Crudely made; cream-colored glaze on interior and exterior, but poorly done.	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Southwest Quadrant Shovel Skim	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	Whole	aqua		1	1861	Beer or soda bottle with side mold seams and an applied blob finish; front embossed "M.B. & Co./145/WEST 35TH ST/N.Y." and the back embossed "1861." No mold seams or pontil marks on the base. Historic directories identify Francis Morgan as a soda distributor and bottler at 145 West 35th Street in the 1860s.	
2	Feature: Southwest Quadrant Shovel Skim	0 to 3'	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	Whole	black/dark olive green		1	ca. 1830s to ca. 1880	Short (7 inches), wide (2.75-inch diameter base) ale/stout/porter bottle with applied blob finish; embossed dot at center of base. Mold scars suggest 3-piece mold was used.	
2	Feature: Southwest Quadrant Shovel Skim	0 to 3'	Glass	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Lamp or Candlestick?	base	clear		1		Thick, heavy glass with a circular base and decorative hexagonal stem. No visible mold seams, but the glass is heavily oxidized and cloudy.	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	body fragments	aqua		22			
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Hardware (flat metal)	fragments	iron		2			
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nail	fragments	iron		2			
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	base and footring fragment	pearlware		1	1840-present	blue transfer print; partial image of a tree, but too fragmentary to identify the pattern.	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Ceramics	Dishes?	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	pearlware		1	1840-present	no decoration	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Ceramics	Dishes?	Unknown	Bowl or Plate?	rim fragment	stoneware		1		red exterior slip, sandy gray body	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragment	shell		1			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	base and body fragment	aqua		1		small round bottle; base has pontil mark	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	base fragment	aqua		1		Pontil mark on base	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	base, body, and shoulders	aqua		5	ca. 1846-1852	Large oval bottle (base measures 2.75 by 1.75 inches) embossed with, "...Fitch/...7 B.Way NY;" base has pontil mark with sharp edges.	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	body, neck, and shoulder fragments	aqua		13		At least 5 different bottles represented	
2	Feature: STP 1 and area to the north, Level 3 (beneath stones)	3'	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	body fragments	aqua		11		thin and curved	
2	Feature: STP 1, Level 3	3'	Personal	Grooming	Grooming	Hard Rubber Comb	fragment	black rubber		1	ca. 1850s	Curved comb fragment, 1.4 inches in length; approximately 1.2 inches total width, teeth are 0.8 inches in length. Stamped "PATENT 1849."	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	aqua		3			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Brick	fragments	brick		5			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nails	whole/fragments	iron		3			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Vitrified Pipe	body and rim fragments	stoneware		2			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	rim fragment	Banded annularware		1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: remnant of two brown bands on a white field. Does not mend with other banded fragments and the bands are spaced differently.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	base, body, and rim fragments	red earthenware	Flowerpot 1	9		Unglazed and undecorated; 3 fragments mend to each other; at least one fragment mends with fragments from other contexts to form a more than 50 percent-complete vessel.	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Medicine	Ointment	Ointment pot	whole	white earthenware		1		Painted yellow, crudely made	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Teapot	handle	white granite	Teapot	3		All pieces mend with each other and with the T.&R. Boote teapot.	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Teapot	lid fragments	white granite	Teapot	2		Missing finial, but mends to form a complete lid. Fits the T.&R. Boote teapot.	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Purple Transfer Print; fragment too small to identify pattern	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Blue transfer print and scalloped edge; fragment too small to identify pattern	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		9			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	whole bottle	aqua		1	1842-1863	square paneled medicine bottle; front and back embossed, "Dr Hoofland's German Bitters" and "C.M. Jackson/Philadelphia." Side panels embossed, "Dyspepsia&C" and "Liver Complaint"	Fike 1987
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	whole vial	aqua		2		complete glass vials, both have pontil marks	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Glass	Bottle		Glass bottle	body fragments	green		1			
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Glass	Bottle	Food storage	Glass bottle	base and body fragments	purple		2	Ca. 1840s-1880s	10-sided bottle; pieces mend. Possible ketchup bottle.	SHA Bottle website
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Personal	Coin	Dime	Dime	whole	silver		1	1857	seated Mercury dime; black substance obscuring front of coin, but the date is legible	
2	Feature: West Half, Level 2	11" to 1.5'	Personal	Writing	Writing Implement	Slate Pencil	whole	slate		1			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	glass		4			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nail	fragment	iron		1			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Plaster				1		1 side is finished	
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	body fragment	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the bottom. Mends with a single vessel (representing half a bowl), portions of which were found in other contexts.	Brown 1982
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	porcelain	Porcelain Dish	4		undecorated; one fragment features three beveled edges; two small fragments mend to each other and one mends with fragment collected within the northwest half	
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	blue transfer print	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body, marley, and rim fragment	whiteware		3	1815-present	white, undecorated	
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		2			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragment	green		1			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Glass	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Lamp	body fragment	glass		1			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentified	Glass vessel	body fragment	frosted clear		1			
2	Feature: Western End Shovel Skim	surface	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	metal		1		Approximately 4 inches in length	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Humerus	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Radius	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Femur	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Femur	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Rib	Bone		1		evidence of heat exposure; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		3		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		2		cleaved	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Femur	Bone		1		sawed; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Sacrum	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Bird	Long bone	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food-related	Brown Rat	Femur	Bone		1		unfused	
2	North of STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Not food-related	Brown Rat	Tibia/Fibula	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level 2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Femur	Bone		1		cut marks	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Humerus	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Radius	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Sacrum	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Tarsometatarsus	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Innominate - Ilium	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		4		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		2		rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		4		sawed; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Scapula	Bone		1		sawed	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Large Mammal	Rib	Bone		1		calcined	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Vertebra	Bone		1		cleaved and charred	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		10		sawed; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		2		bisected	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Coracoid	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Phalange	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Radius	Bone		2			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Tarsometatarsus	Bone		1		chopped and weathered; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Tarsometatarsus	Bone		1		female; chopped; rodent gnaw marks	
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Incisor	Bone		1			
2	North of STP 1, Level2	11 to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Calvar (Skull)	Bone		1			

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Femur	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Humerus	Bone		1			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Hyoid	Bone		1		chopped	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		15		sawed; weathered	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Calvar (Skull)	Bone		1		unfused	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		1		unfused; bisected; weathered	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Humerus	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		2		chopped	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Innominate - Acetabulum	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		1		bisected	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Sacrum	Bone		1		bisected	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Sacrum	Bone		2		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		3		bisected	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Tibia	Bone		1		sawed	
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Calvar (Skull)	Bone		3			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		5			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Femur	Bone		2			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Mandible	Bone		3			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Rib	Bone		1			
2	Northeast Quadrant, Level 2	11 to 24	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Tibia/Fibula	Bone		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Architecture	Constructi on	Building Materials	Nail	fragment	unidentified metal		1		very rusted	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Ceramics			Ceramic Vessel	fragment	porcelain?		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Jimsonweed	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Elder	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Maple Seed	Whole Seed/ Fragment		4			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Raspberry/Blac kberry	Whole Seed/ Fragment		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Floral	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal		59		At least 20 are pine	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Glass	Bottle?	Unknown	Glass	fragment	dark aqua		1		possibly from a panel bottle; embossed with a curved decoration, possibly an "S" or a "6"	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 1	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragment	very light aqua		1		very thick; curved	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified	fragment	bone		1		very small bone (possibly rodent)	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Faunal	Unknown	Unknown	Animal rib	fragment	bone		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Carpetweed	Whole Seed		2			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Nightshade	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Small Grass	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Goosefoot/Pig weed	Whole Seed/ Fragment		5			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Purselane	Whole Seed/ Fragment		155			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Raspberry/Blac kberry	Whole Seed/ Fragment		28			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Floral	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal		35		At least 20 are pine	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragments	clear		7		very small	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragments	olive		8		very small	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Unidentified	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Unidentified	fragment	unidentified metal		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Unidentified	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Unidentified	fragment	unidentified metal		2		greenish; possibly brass or copper?; one is straight and the other curled	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 2	See Fig. 10	Unidentified	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Unidentified	fragment	unidentified metal		1		very small flat metal fragment	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragment	clear		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nail	fragments	unidentified metal		5		very rusty	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Faunal	Unknown	Unknown	Animal bone	crushed fragments	bone		1		bag of crushed/pulverized bone	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Faunal	Unknown	Unknown	Animal rib	fragment	bone		1		one end is saw-cut	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Goosefoot/Pig weed	Whole Seed/ Fragment		2			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Violet	Whole Seed/ Fragment		8			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Raspberry/Blac kberry	Whole Seed/ Fragment		15			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Floral	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal		33		At least 20 are pine	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragments	clear		3		very small	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 3	See Fig. 10	Unidentified	Unidentifi ed	Unidentified	Unidentified	fragments	lead?		2			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Carpetweed	Whole Seed		8			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Jimsonweed	Whole Seed		3			

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Goosefoot/Pig weed	Whole Seed/ Fragment		8			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Purselane	Whole Seed/ Fragment		19			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Violet	Whole Seed/ Fragment		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Raspberry/Blac kberry	Whole Seed/ Fragment		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal		7		2 pine, 2 white oak, 3 unidentifiable	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Floral/ Botanical	Floral/ Botanical	Food?	Carbonized Seed	Carbonized Seed	Carbonized Seed		2			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragments	clear		2		very small	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 4	See Fig. 10	Personal	Jewelry?	Pin?	Pin?	fragments	brass?		3			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	fragment	whiteware?		1		Extremely small; features blue decoration	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	fragment	whiteware?		1	1815-1915	small fragment with blue transfer print	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Faunal	Unknown	Unknown	Animal bone	crushed fragments	bone		10		10 or fewer fragments present	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Carpetweed	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Jimsonweed	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Sheep Sorrel	Whole Seed		1			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Elder	Whole Seed		3			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Botanical	Non- carbonized Seed	Violet	Whole Seed/ Fragment		50			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Non- carbonized Seed	Food-related	Non- carbonized Seed	Raspberry/Blac kberry	Whole Seed/Fragmen t		283			
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Floral	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal	Wood Charcoal		19		At least 19 are pine	
FLOT- ATION	Soil Level 5	See Fig. 10	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass	fragment	clear		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Brick	fragments	brick		11			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	glass		22			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	spike	whole?	iron		1		9 to 9.5 inches long	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Nail	fragments	iron		15			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Mortar	clump	mortar		1		exterior is weathered	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Architecture?	Construc- tion	Building Materials	Screw	whole	unidentified metal		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Cup/bowl	body and base fragments	pearlware		2	1775-1840	undecorated, fragments mend	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Cosmetic/ Pharma- ceutical?	Jar	nearly whole	porcelain		1		undecorated and cylindrical with indented rim, suggesting the presence of a lid. Heavy wear on base; base diameter is 2.7 inches and height is 2.5 inches. Possible apothecary jar?	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	porcelain		2		2 different vessels represented	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flowerpot	body and rim fragments	red earthenware		8		One fragment is light in color and heavily worn and appears to be from the same vessel as a fragment recovered from the Northwest Half, although the fragments do not mend.	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	red earthenware		4		unglazed interior, finished exterior	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Beer	Stoneware Bottle	body fragment	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 2	1	1835-1890	Dark gray body and exterior, dark brown interior glaze with ridges; mends with fragments from STP 1, Level 1 to form the upper portion of a mead-style stoneware bottle.	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Stoneware Bottle	body fragment	stoneware		2		cream colored body and exterior glaze; pieces mend	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Stoneware Bottle/Jar	body and rim fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 3	4		rim has tan glaze on interior and exterior, body fragment has glaze on exterior only; pieces do not mend	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	body and rim fragments	whiteware		3	1815-present	white, undecorated, no mends; rim of one has molded edge	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		9			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	whole	shell		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	body, shoulders, rim	aqua		1		pieces of cork extant in neck	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	whole bottle	aqua		1		Oblong prescription base; appears to be molded	Fike 1987
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragments	brown		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragments	clear/aqua		4			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	body fragments	green		3			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Glass	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Lamp	body fragment	aqua		14			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Unidentified	Unident- ified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	unidentified metal		10		sheet metal and pieces	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Radius	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Caudal Vertebra	Bone		1		bisected	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		3		unfused and bisected	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Innominate - Ilium	Bone		1		Sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		2		Sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		4		Sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		1		Sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Tibia	Bone		2		sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Radius	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		3		Chopped	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		1		Chopped	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Scapula	Bone		1		Sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Ulna	Bone		3			
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Proximal Phalange	Bone		1		more than 1/2 year old	
2	STP 1, Level 1	0 to 11"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Ulna	Bone		1		Carnivore gnaw marks	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Humerus	Bone		1		weathered	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		1		quartered	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		3		sawed; rodent gnaw marks	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		2		sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Large Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		2		calcined	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Large Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Long bone	Bone		2		sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Unidentified	Bone		4			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Femur	Bone		1		rodent gnaw marks	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Fibula	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Metacarpus/ Metatarsus	Bone		1		sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Rib	Bone		12		sawed; rodent gnaw marks	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Ulna	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Scapula	Bone		3		sawed	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		2		quartered	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Coracoid	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Humerus	Bone		4			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Turkey	Sacrum	Bone		1		weathered	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Bird	Long bone	Bone		2			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Bird	Unidentified	Bone		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Animal	Not food-related	Cat	Humerus	Bone		1		neonate	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragments	aqua		49			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Brick	fragments	brick		3			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nails	whole and fragments	iron		8		heavily corroded	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Mortar	clump	mortar		1		"Key" - the mortar that is found between the lathe in plaster and lathe walls	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Door latch?	fragments	unidentified metal		2		Possible door or shutter latch comprising two pieces : an arrow-shaped hook and a C-shaped eye.	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Architecture	Construction?	Building Materials?	Wood	piece	wood		1		petrified? Burned?	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl?	Body fragment	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl?	1	ca. 1830-1860	Exterior of fragment features light blue paint; may be part of the banded bowl that was recovered from other fragments, although it does not mend.	Brown 1982
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate or Bowl?	Body fragment	porcelain		1		Thin, undecorated	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	Body and rim fragments	red earthenware	Flowerpot 2	9		Multiple vessels appear to be represented; at least two fragments mend with those from Northeast Quadrant, Level 2, forming more than 50 percent of a vessel.	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	red earthenware		1		Brown interior and exterior glaze	

**Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog**

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	white granite		1	1840-present	Thick, undecorated. Possible chamber pot or serving dish?	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	Base and footring	whiteware		1	1837-present	Undecorated; partial maker's mark featuring the British Royal Coat of Arms (shield divided into quadrants suggests it was made after 1837); mark could not be identified with certainty.	Kovel and Kovel 1986
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate?	Marley and rim fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1900	Black transfer print on scalloped rim; fragment too small to identify pattern	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		3			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	whole	shell		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Bottle	Storage	Glass stopper	whole	clear		1		Stopper features an oblong glass oval or teardrop decoration on top; stopper length (minus decoration) is approximately 1 inch.	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Bottle	whole	very light aqua		1		Undecorated, pontil scar on bottom, circular medicine bottle with applied prescription finish.	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Lamp	body fragments	clear		2			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass vessel	body fragment	aqua		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass vessel	Body fragment	dark green		1			
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass vessel	Body fragment	dark green		1		very thick, beginning to deteriorate	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Prosser Button	whole	porcelain		1	after 1840	white 4-hole button, 1cm in diameter and 3mm in thickness; needle impressions on rear	
2	STP 1, Level 2	11" to 20"	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	unidentified	metal		7		heavily corroded; flat metal	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Cervical Vertebra	Bone		1		chopped	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Brick	fragment	brick		2			
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Oyster	whole	shell		1			
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nail	Iron/other	iron		1		Conglomerate with rusted nail adhered to other materials	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Mortar or plaster?	clump	Mortar or plaster?		1			
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Sanitation	Privy	Deodorizer	Lime	Clump	Lime		5			
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Personal	Grooming	Grooming	Mirror	fragment	glass		1		has remnants of silver backing	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	handle fragment	pearlware	Handle	1	1775-1840	Undecorated, incised ridges along sides of handle exterior. Broken edges feature dark staining.	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Ceramics	Household Furnishing	Decorative	Flower Pot	base, body, and rim fragments	red earthenware					
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Ceramics	Dishes?	Food Serving?	Dish?	Body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-present	undecorated	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragment	Clear and aqua		48			
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Glass	Bottle	Food/Beverage?	Glass bottle	Shoulder fragment	Dark aqua		1		small fragment	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Glass bottle	Whole	Aqua		1	Ca. 1820s to 1870s	Oval bottle with tooled neck with applied ring/prescription finish and jagged pontil scar. 4 inches in height; base measures 1.9 by 1 inch.	
2	STP 1, Level 3	>20"	Faunal	Animal	Not food-related	Cat	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		1			
1B	Trench 3 Coal Ash Deposit	in situ/surface	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Femur	Bone		1		Sawed	
1B	Trench 3 Coal Ash Deposit	in situ/surface	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Radius	Bone		1		less than 1/4 year old; cleaved and bisected vertically	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	fragment	aqua		5			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Brick	fragment	brick		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nails	whole/fragments	iron		3		corroded	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Vitrified Pipe	fragment	stoneware		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	body and rim fragments	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	4	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the rim and at the bottom, above the base. All mend with a single vessel (representing half a bowl), portions of which were found in other contexts.	Brown 1982
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl?	foot ring and base fragments	Banded annularware		2	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: brown lines on white background above bottom of vessel. Mend with each other but not the other blue banded whiteware fragments found in other contexts. Angle and curvature of the base is slightly different than the half-bowl formed by the other mending fragments and these may represent a different vessel.	Brown 1982

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl?	Body and rim fragment	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the rim. Mends with a single vessel (representing half a bowl), portions of which were found in other contexts.	Brown 1982
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate	base, marley, and foot ring	whiteware		1	1815-present	undecorated	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Sugar Bowl	Body, base, handle, and rim fragments	whiteware	Sugar Bowl	20	ca. 1834-1854	All fragments mend with each other and with two similar fragments from context "Feature: Northwest Half." Lid from that feature fits into the rim formed by the mended fragments. Complete vessel was octagonal and likely measured 6" in length, 4" in width, and 5" in height. Blue transfer print: repeating pattern of leaves, berries, and branches and scrolls/filigree around top and bottom of vessel's molded edges. On either long side was a pattern featuring a river scene with turreted buildings and mountains in the background, and a large urn filled with fruit and flowers in the center with two women kneeling on either side. Similar to, but slightly different from the "Union" Pattern used by William Ridgway & Co, in operation 1834 to 1854. May be an imitation of the same pattern.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-present	undecorated, slight curve	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	body fragments	whiteware	Sugar Bowl?	4	ca. 1834-1854?	undecorated; may be part of the sugar bowl	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	Body fragments	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Blue transfer print	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	Body fragments	whiteware		2	1815-present	no decoration	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Ceramics			Ceramic vessel	Body fragments	whiteware		2	1815-present	Fragments mend; very faint, unidentifiable imprinted maker's mark	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragment	shell		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	whole	shell		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Bottle	Beverage?	Glass vessel	body fragment	aqua		1		thick, curved	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Bottle	Perfume?	Glass vessel	Base and body fragment	clear		1		possible perfume bottle with paneled body	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Glass vessel	Body fragment	clear		1		May be part of the molded vessel found elsewhere in this context, but does not mend.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Glass bottle	base fragment	green		1	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Bottom of base embossed, "CA./FLAVOR-GUARD/BOTTLE/REG CA/REFILLING PROHIBITED"	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass vessel	Body fragment	brown		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Glass object	body fragment	clear		1		flat, thick (0.4 cm)	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Glass object	body fragment	clear		1		molded, 3 tiers, corner piece	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative	Glass object	body fragment	clear		2		molded, corner pieces	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Backdirt	Glass	Unknown	Unknown	Unidentified	Body fragment	clear		1		Very thick.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Flat glass	Body fragments	aqua		9			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Nail	whole?	iron		1		heavily corroded	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Architecture	Construction	Building Materials	Mortar	clump	mortar		4			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	surface of deposit	Architecture	Construction?	Building Materials?	Wire	fragment	steel?		2			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	surface of deposit	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Vitrified Pipe	fragment	stoneware		1		dark brown exterior and brown interior glaze	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	surface of deposit	Architecture	Utility	Utility	Vitrified Pipe	fragment	stoneware		1		dark brown exterior and light brown interior glaze	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl?	Body and rim fragment	Banded annularware	Gray Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: gray central band with 3 dark brown bands on a white field above (along rim) and below (above base). Mends with similar fragment found within the feature north of STP1 between 0 and 11 inches from the feature's surface.	Brown 1982

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Bowl	Body fragment	Banded annularware	Blue Bowl	1	ca. 1830-1860	Banded: light blue thick central band and 2 dark brown bands on a white field along the rim. Mends with a single vessel (representing half a bowl), portions of which were found in other contexts.	Brown 1982
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate or bowl?	Body fragment	porcelain		1		Floral (tulip) decoration with what appears to be green paint and light purple transfer printed flowers.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Plate?	Base, body, footring	porcelain		1		undecorated, possibly a plate or dish	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Saucer?	Base, body, footring	porcelain		1		undecorated, possibly a saucer as it has a central incised ring.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Storage	Beer	Stoneware Bottle	Base, body, lip, neck, and rim fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 1	21	1835-1890	Light gray body, slightly darker gray exterior glaze with brown interior glaze and embossed ridges; some fragments mend (four mending pairs were identified that did not mend to anything else) but more than one vessel may be represented. One fragment stamped "E JA..." or "F JA..."	Van Mechow 2012
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Storage	Beer	Stoneware Bottle	Body, lip, neck, and rim fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 2	10	1835-1890	Dark gray body and exterior, dark brown interior glaze with ridges; at least 6 fragments mend to form the upper portion of a mead-style stoneware bottle.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Bottle/jug	Body fragment	stoneware	Stoneware Dish	1		Mocha exterior with embossed design, buff body	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Storage	Food/ Beverage Storage	Stoneware Bottle	Body fragments	stoneware	Stoneware Bottle 3	4		Light gray body and interior; light gray and mustard yellow exterior around neck/shoulder/upper body. 2 fragments mend and the third appears to be from the same vessel. Similar fragment found in STP 1, Level 1 may also be from the same vessel.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Unknown	Unknown	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	stoneware		1		Brown glaze interior and exterior; exterior has an embossed diamond pattern.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Cup/bowl	Base, body, footring	whiteware		3	1815-present	fragments mend	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Cup/Bowl?	Base, body, footring	whiteware		1	1815-present	may be part of the possible cup/bowl seen elsewhere in this context, but does not mend.	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Ceramics	Dishes	Food Serving	Ceramic vessel	Body fragment	whiteware		1	1815-1915	Exterior glaze is missing; interior has a circular brown (hand painted?) pattern of repeating lines, tear drops, and dots surrounding a central design, which may be of leaves but the artifact is too fragmented to identify the full pattern.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Faunal	Mollusk	Food-related	Clam	fragments	shell		3			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Body fragment	aqua		1		Very thick.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Base and body fragment	clear		1		small round bottle 1.5 inches in diameter; glass is thick and has bubbles	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Body fragment	clear		1		Every thick; embossed, "...TH.../...DIN..."	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Body fragments	clear		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Body fragment	brown		1			
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	Lip and rim fragment	brown		1		Applied finish similar to a double ring	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Household Furnishing?	Decorative?	Glass bottle	Body fragment	frosted clear		2		No decoration; one fragment forms a 90-degree corner. DO not mend.	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Beverage?	Glass bottle	neck and rim fragments	olive		1		Blown; lip and rim attached applied pouring finish; possible wine bottle	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Glass	Bottle	Unknown	Glass bottle	fragment	frosted clear		1		thick	
1B	Trench 3: Coal Ash Deposit	Surface of deposit	Personal	Smoking	Tobacco Pipe	Pipe	stem fragment	ball clay		1		white; 5/16ths bore.	
1B	Trench 3: North Wall	sand above coal ash	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Calvar (Skull)	Bone		1			
2	West Half	0 to 3'	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		1		chopped	

Appendix D-2: Phase 2 Artifact Catalog

Phase <sup>1</sup>	Provenience	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Object	Part	Material/ Ware/ Glass Color	Mends with Vessel	Count	Production Date(s)	Comments	Source
2	West Half	0 to 3'	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Thoracic Vertebra	Bone		1		sawed	
2	West Half	0 to 3'	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Proximal Phalange	Bone		1		more than .5 years old; carnivore gnaw marks	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Cow	Rib	Bone		1		sawed	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Medium Mammal	Lumbar Vertebra	Bone		2		unfused, cleaved	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Elbow - Radius/Ulna	Bone		2		rodent gnaw marks	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Femur	Bone		1		sawed	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Humerus	Bone		1		cut marks	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Pig	Scapula	Bone		1		sawed	
2	West Half, Level 2	11 to 18"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Sheep	Tibia	Bone		1		more than 1.25 years old; chopped; weathered	
2	West Half, Level 3	18 to 36"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Fish	Post-temporal	Bone		1			
2	West Half, Level 3	18 to 36"	Faunal	Animal	Food-related	Unidentified Fish	Vertebra	Bone		2			
2	West Half, Level 3	18 to 36"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Caudal Vertebra	Bone		1			
2	West Half, Level 3	18 to 36"	Faunal	Animal	Not food- related	Brown Rat	Rib	Bone		1			
<b>TOTAL:</b>										<b>2,206</b>			

**Notes:** For additional information on faunal remains, see Appendix E; for additional information on flotation analysis, see Appendix F.

**Sources:** Unless noted, ceramic dates from Azizi et al. (1996) and bottle dates from the Society for Historical Archaeology's bottle dating website: <http://www.sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX E: Faunal Remains Analysis**

City Tech  
Faunal Report  
Marie-Lorraine Pipes MA, ABD, RPA

## 1. Introduction

The privy from 285 Jay Street yielded a fair amount of faunal remains consisting primarily of household dietary refuse. The deposit was mainly concentrated in northern portion of the privy within the top two levels. The faunal analysis focused on dietary consumption patterns, including diversity of meat products, market availability of animal foods, economic value of selected cuts and the range of table cuts consumed. Attention was also given to the range of bone of modifications seen on the specimens and their significance in terms of waste disposal practices.

## 2. Methodology

Each provenience was assigned a consecutive Bag Number (Bag#). Each bone specimen was identified by species when possible and otherwise by class and size range category. For the purposes of this report, large mammal is equivalent in size to cattle and medium mammal to pig and sheep. Table 1 summarizes class and species by feature level. Two counts are presented: the Total Number of bone Fragments (TNF) and the Minimum Number of bone Units (MNU). In brief, the TNF count serves as a curation tool indicating the absolute number of bone fragments for a given row of data. The MNU count is an adjusted bone count based on the number of actual skeletal elements represented for a given row of data. Not all rows of data received an adjusted bone count (MNU) as its application was used only when one or more skeletal elements were identified. For example, a crushed sheep femur consisting of 12 bone fragments would be tallied as 12 TNF, and receive an adjusted count of 1 MNU. Most of the descriptions in the report were based on the MNU or adjusted bone count. However the TNF count was used when discussing frequencies of bone modifications. Each row of data was bagged separately within a provenience and assigned a specimen number.

Each bone specimen was further identified by skeletal element, portion, and age at death when possible. All apparent bone modifications were recorded. The term "bone modification" means the physical alteration of the original appearance of a skeletal element either by human, animal or other natural agents. Bone modifications at this site included butcher marks, gnaw marks, heat exposure and weathering. Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative skeletal type collection and the use of references including but not limited to: Brown and Gustafson (1979), Cornwall (1956), Lyman (1977), Olsen (1964), Pipes (1995), Schmid (1972), and Ubaldi and Grossman (1987). In the report that follows refuse types are classified based on skeletal elements and associated butcher marks. "Dietary refuse", "processing waste" and "trimming waste" are terms used to describe refuse generated by household activities: for example, "dietary refuse" refers to the bones from a roast or a ham steak, or the skeletal remains of a roasted bird; "processing waste" refers to bone waste generated during the preparation of an offal or organ meat dish such as beef tongue; and "trimming waste" refers to bones removed from a haunch such as the hooves from a mutton shank. Meat ranks are based on information

from Ubaldi and Grossman (1987). Figures 1-3 illustrate the reduction of cattle, pig and sheep carcasses into butcher units and meat cuts. Figure 4 illustrated meat cuts observed on specimens.

### 3. Data Description

The deposit was composed mainly of domesticated species, especially mammals, and a few non-domesticated species which included brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and unidentified fish (Table 1). The partial skeletons of a minimum of two immature brown rats were found in all three levels. Fish could not be identified by species. It was represented by two badly deteriorated skull elements and two vertebrae.

Domesticated bird species included chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopova*). Bird remains made up 21 percent of the deposit (Figure 5) and were heavily gnawed by rodents. Chicken was twice as common as turkey (Table 1). A minimum of two chickens were indicated by elements from the head, neck, back, wing, thigh, leg and foot. None of the longbones contained medullary bone though the foot element belonged to a female. Slice marks were observed on a femur. Turkey elements came from the back, wing and foot of a minimum of two individuals. The foot elements were cut at the distal ends. These appear to be from a female individual.

Domesticated mammal species consisted of cat (*Felis domesticus*), cattle (*Bos Taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*) and sheep (*Ovis aries*). Cat was represented by two individuals; a neonate indicated by a humerus, and an older individual indicated by a femur and thoracic vertebra. Though the presence of cat was ephemeral, two bones in the deposit exhibited canine gnaw marks consistent with cat gnaw patterns. Cattle remains consisted almost exclusively of dietary refuse. One butchered hyoid indicated a processed cut. No immature bones were present therefore all of the cuts were beef. Beef was the second most frequent type of meat after pork (Figure 6). It was composed of a fairly wide range of meat cuts that varied considerably in terms of economic ranking (Table 2). Most cuts were from the rib, round and chuck, and were of medium and high value (Figure 7). Low value cuts were less common and included meat cuts such as shanks typically used to flavor soups and stews. Steaks and stews were the most frequent types of serving cuts (Figure 8).

Pig remains were the most abundant in the deposit (Figure 6). Like beef it was represented almost exclusively by dietary refuse though one processed cut was indicated by a skull fragment (Table 2). Most parts of the body were present. However, the great majority of meat cuts came from the loin, especially the rib-end, and consisted of pork chops. There were also cuts from the ham and shoulder. Ham steaks and chops were the common type of cut representing individual servings (Figure 8). High value cuts were much more common than medium and low value cuts (Figure 7).

Sheep was the least common of the three large domesticated mammals (Figure 6). Most of the cuts consisted of dietary refuse. However, one processed cut was indicated by a cranial bone, and trimming waste by three foot elements (Table 2). The latter included a metacarpal and two phalanges. They were most likely left attached to a foreshank by the butcher and later removed in the kitchen. Although mutton cuts were less common they were composed of a wide range of cuts from the loin, bracelet, leg and shoulder. Cuts included a predominance of high and medium value cuts (Figure 7). If the trimming waste low value cuts would be almost absent. Steaks and chops were the most frequent type of cut followed by roasts (Figure 8).

The condition of the bone was generally stable though some bone modifications impacted preservation. A fairly large percentage of the bone was rodent gnawed, 19 percent, (Table 3, Figure 9). Many of these specimens are in an advanced state of disintegration. Most of these were from level 2. Fifty-eight percent of the bone exhibited some form of butcher mark which included saw, knife and cleaver marks. The methods used to produce meat cuts were consistent with professional butchering indicating they were obtained from butchers. A few bone specimens were burned, less than 2 percent. These may have been impacted by the disposal of ash and coal into the privy. The overall lack of heat exposure on the bone deposit suggesting that burning was not a form of refuse disposal. A greater number of bones were weathered, 17 percent. In most instances specimens were suffering from decortization or flaking of the outer bone surface. There was some indication that lime may have been used in the privy. The surface of bone exposed to lime has the texture of shredded wheat. In some cases the bone was light in weight and porous, a condition resulting from boiling or water exposure.

#### 4. Discussion

The faunal remains from the privy revealed that site residents purchased meats and poultry from butchers. The appearance of the meat cuts was patterned and consistent with the use of band saw and cleaver, tools typically used by butchers beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The variety of meat cut types including steaks, chop, hams, roasts, stews and grinding meats, as well as a few processed cuts, suggests that meat dishes were highly varied. These cuts were from beef, pork and mutton. Both cattle and sheep remains came from mature individuals. While pork cuts were the most frequent, beef cuts provided more meat per cut. The meat cuts represented a wide range of meat dishes resulting from different types of cooking methods which included frying, roasting, stewing and boiling. Steaks and chops dominated the deposit suggesting a preference for single meal dishes and indicating a small number of diners. The quality of meat cuts was high and many of them would have been expensive. There was a general absence of cranial and foot elements, represented common foods found in lower class households in the nineteenth century. Fish and poultry were also part of the diet. Chicken and turkey were represented by partial carcasses indicating whole birds were purchased. There was no indication that birds were raised onsite even though a chicken skull fragment was present. Unfortunately fish remains were poorly preserved. The state of deterioration observed on a couple of specimens suggests that they were under-represented and were more common than the deposit revealed. Overall, the deposit indicated that site residents enjoyed a rich and diversified diet and had the economic means to buy fairly expensive foods.

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Table 1. Faunal summary by depositional level, class, species and size range category, and Total Number of bone Fragments (TNF) and Minimum Number of bone Units (MNU).

Class/Species/Size-range Category	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels Combined	
	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU
<b>Mammal</b>								
Brown Rat	15	12	17	12	2	2	34	26
Cat	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3
Cattle	34	22	37	21	1	1	72	44
Pig	40	28	36	25	-	-	76	53
Sheep	16	12	17	14	-	-	33	26
Medium Mammal	6	3	10	4	-	-	16	7
Large Mammal	4	-	4	1	-	-	8	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>160</i>
<b>Bird</b>								
Chicken	15	14	8	8	-	-	23	22
Turkey	4	3	12	9	-	-	16	12
Unidentified Bird	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>34</i>
<b>Fish</b>								
Unidentified Fish	2	2	-	-	3	2	5	4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>
<b>Total <u>TNF/MNU</u></b>	<b>137</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>198</b>

Table 2. Summary of beef, pork and lamb meat cuts (MNU) by depositional level, ranked by economic value.

Meat Type	Butcher Cut	Retail Cut	Type of Cut	Rank Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	All Levels Combined
					MNU	MNU	MNU	MNU
Beef								
	Loin	Loin	Steak	1	5	2	-	7
	Prime Rib	Prime rib	Steak	2	2	1	-	3
	Round	Sirloin	Steak	2	1	1	-	2
			Roast	-	1	-	-	1
	Chuck	Round	Steak	3	1	1	-	2
			Roast	3	1	-	-	1
			Steak	5	-	1	-	1
			Arm	Steak	6	1	-	-
	Prime Rib	Chuck	Roast	6	-	1	-	1
			Stew	6	4	13	-	17
			Grind	8	3	-	1	4
	Chuck	Short rib	Stew	9	1	-	-	1
			Stew	9	1	-	-	1
	Round	Hindshank	Steak	9	1	-	-	1
	Other	Head	Processed meat	9	-	1	-	1
			Tail	Stew	9	1	-	-
Total Beef Cuts					22	21	1	44
Pork								
	Ham	Butt-ham	Ham steak	1	-	1	-	1
	Loin	Rib-end	Chop	2	20	14	-	34
			Chop	2	1	-	-	1
	Shoulder	Boston butt	Ham	3	-	1	-	1
			Ham steak	3	1	2	-	3
			Grind	3	-	1	-	1
	Ham	Picnic ham	Ham	4	5	2	-	7
			Shank ham	4	1	2	-	3
	Other	Hock	Stew	6	-	1	-	1
			Head	Processed meat	6	-	1	-
Total Pork Cuts					28	25	-	53
Mutton								
	Loin	Loin	Chop	1	-	1	-	1
	Bracelet	Rack	Chop	2	4	4	-	8
	Leg	Shank-end	Roast	3	-	1	-	1
			Roast	4	2	2	-	4
	Shoulder	Chuck	Steak	4	1	1	-	2
			Roast	4	-	2	-	2
			Stew/grind	6	-	2	-	2
	Leg	Neck	Stew	7	1	-	-	1
			Stew	7	-	1	-	1
	Other	Foreshank	Stew	7	1	-	-	1
			Head	Processed meat	7	1	-	-
	Other	Foot	Trimming waste	0	3	-	-	3
Total Mutton Cuts					12	14	-	26

Table 3. Summary of bone modifications, based on TNF.

Class	Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		All Levels Combined	
		TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%	TNF	%
<b>Cut Mark</b>									
	Absence	59	.43	55	.38	7	.87	121	.42
	Chop	14	.10	6	.04	1	.13	21	.07
	Cleaver	30	.22	14	.10	-	-	44	.15
	Saw	34	.25	68	.47	-	-	102	.35
	Slice marks	-	-	2	.01	-	-	2	.01
		137	1.00	145	1.00	8	1.00	290	1.00
<b>Gnaw Mark</b>									
	Absence	122	.89	106	.73	8	1.00	236	.81
	Carnivore canine	2	.02	-	-	-	-	2	.01
	Rodent incisor	13	.09	39	.27	-	-	52	.18
		137	1.00	145	1.00	8	1.00	290	1.00
<b>Heat Exposure</b>									
	Absence	135	.98	141	.97	8	1.00	284	.98
	Calcined	1	.01	3	.02	-	-	4	.015
	Charred	-	-	1	.01	-	-	1	<.015
	Presence	1	.01	-	-	-	-	1	<.015
		137	1.00	145	1.00	8	1.00	290	1.00
<b>Weathering</b>									
	Absence	125	.91	109	.75	7	.87	241	.83
	Flaking cortex	10	.07	15	.10	1	.13	26	.09
	Presence	2	.02	21	.15	-	-	23	.08
		137	1.00	145	1.00	8	1.00	290	1.00

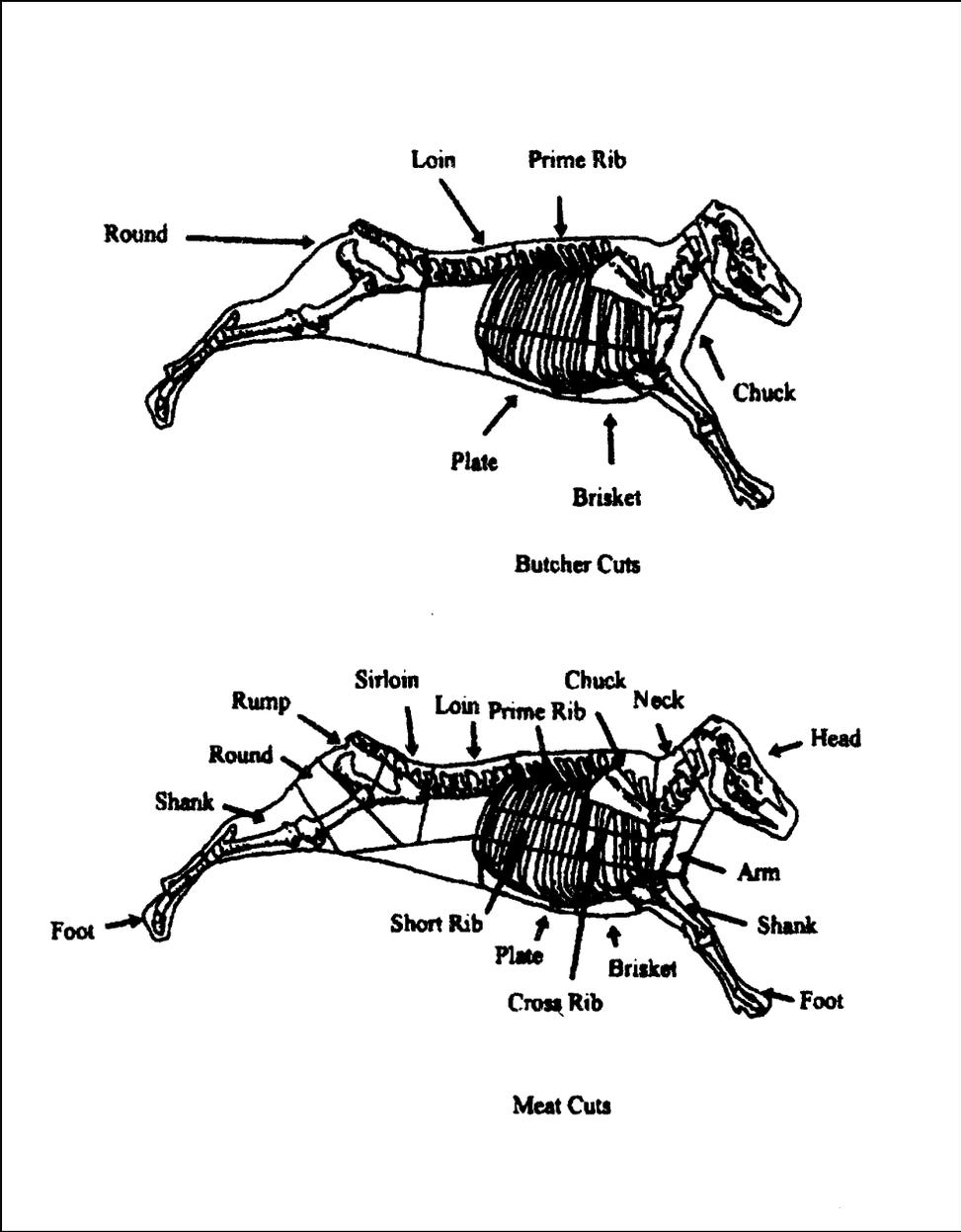


Figure 1. Cattle/Beef Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts.

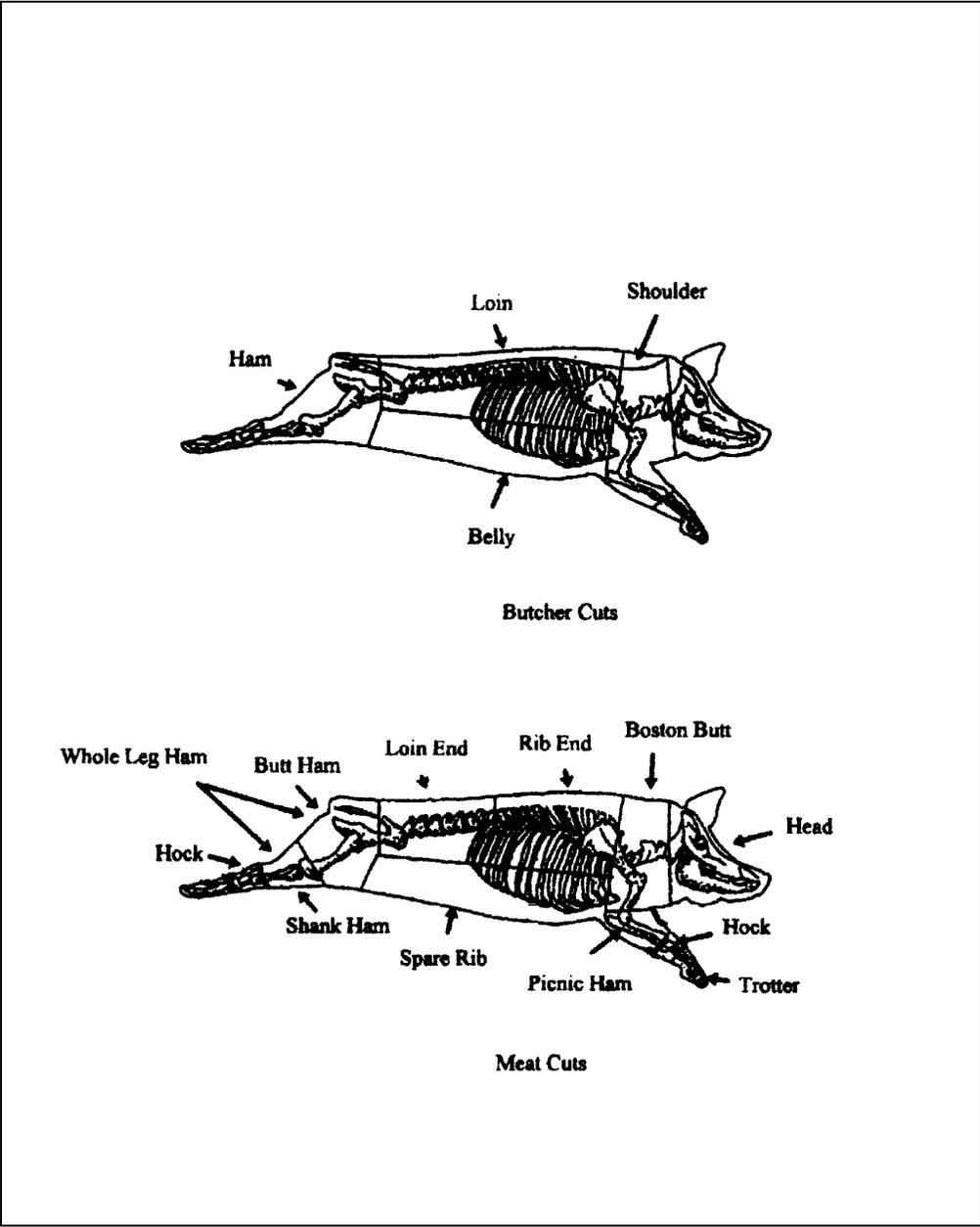


Figure 2. Pig/Pork Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts.

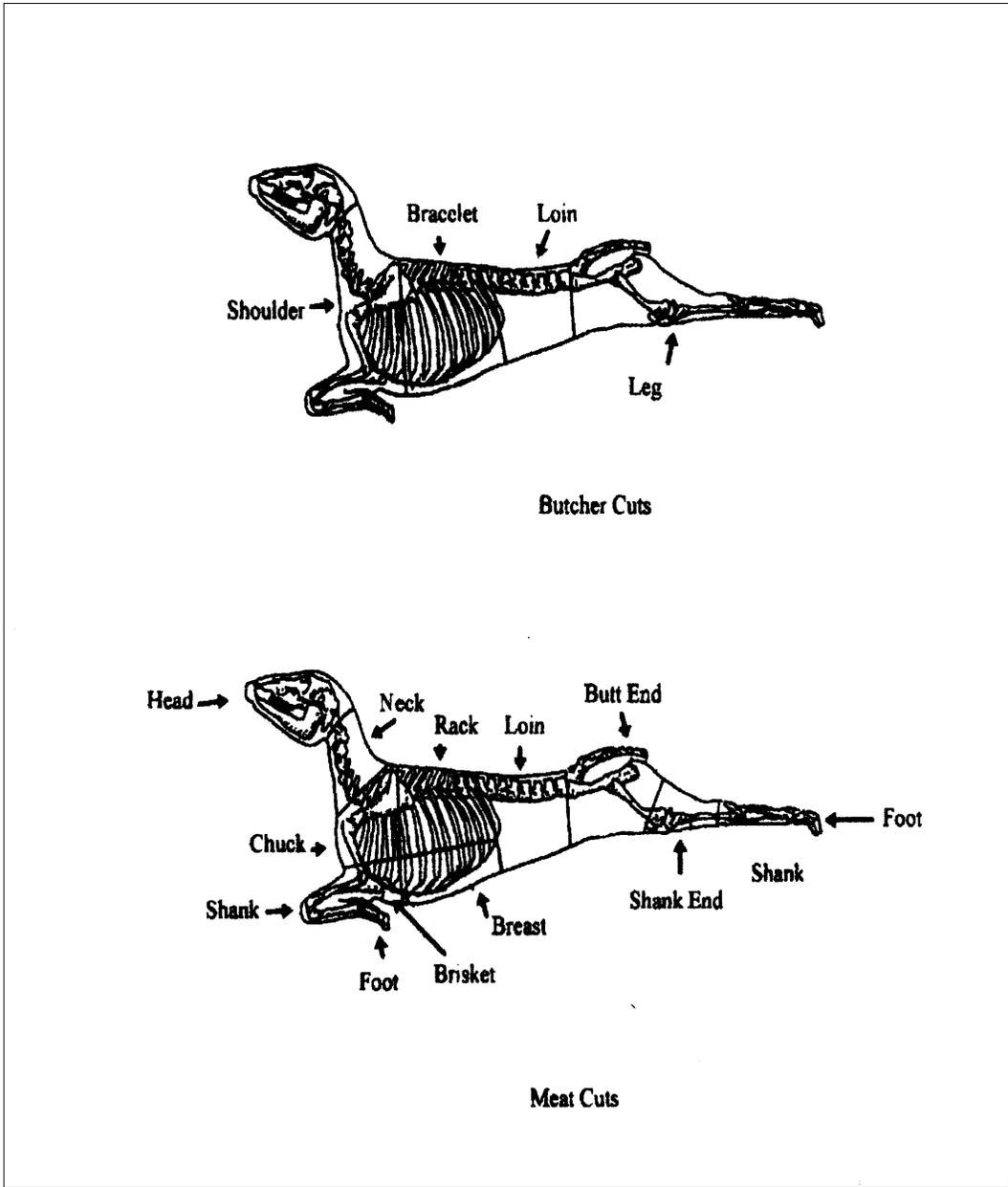


Figure 3. Sheep/Mutton Secondary Butcher Cuts and Primary Meat Cuts.

Beef Cuts		Pork Cuts		Mutton Cuts	
103		110		103	
201		137		246	
209		184		247	
276		217		319	
278		277		452	
281		286			
355		411			
397					
424					
427					
437					
460					

Figure 4. Beef, pork and mutton illustrated meat cuts from the privy.

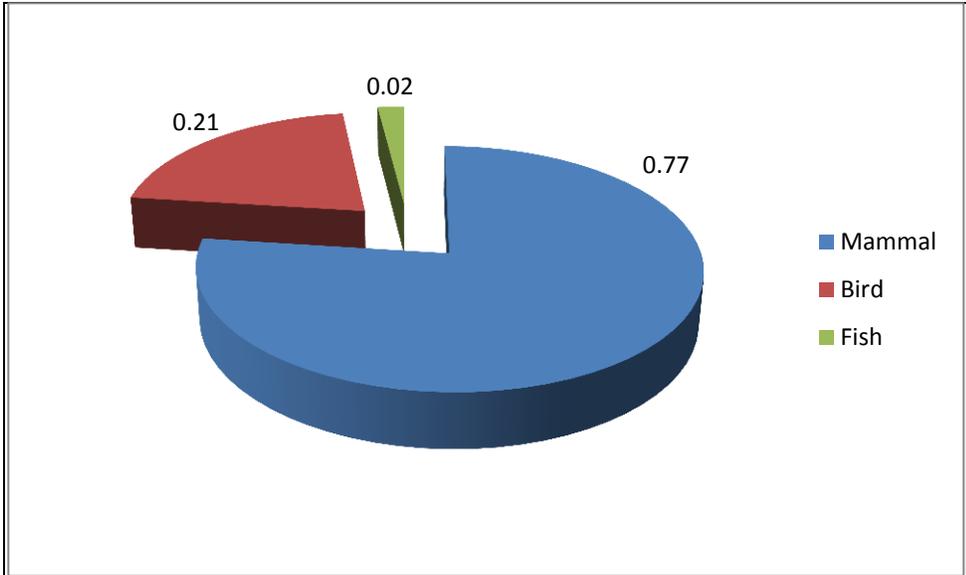


Figure 5. Relative frequencies of mammal, bird, and fish species within the privy deposit.

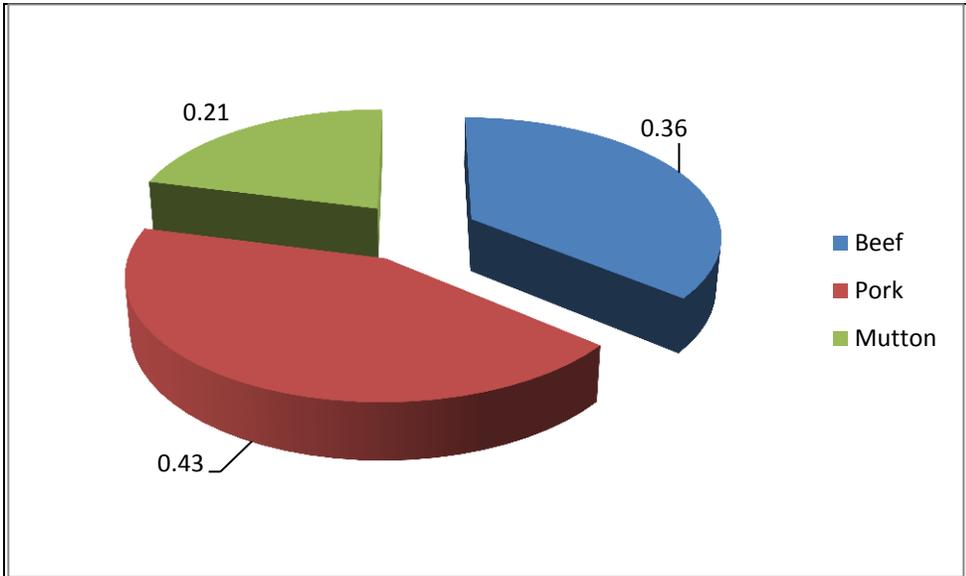


Figure 6. Relative frequencies of beef, pork, and mutton cuts within the privy deposit.

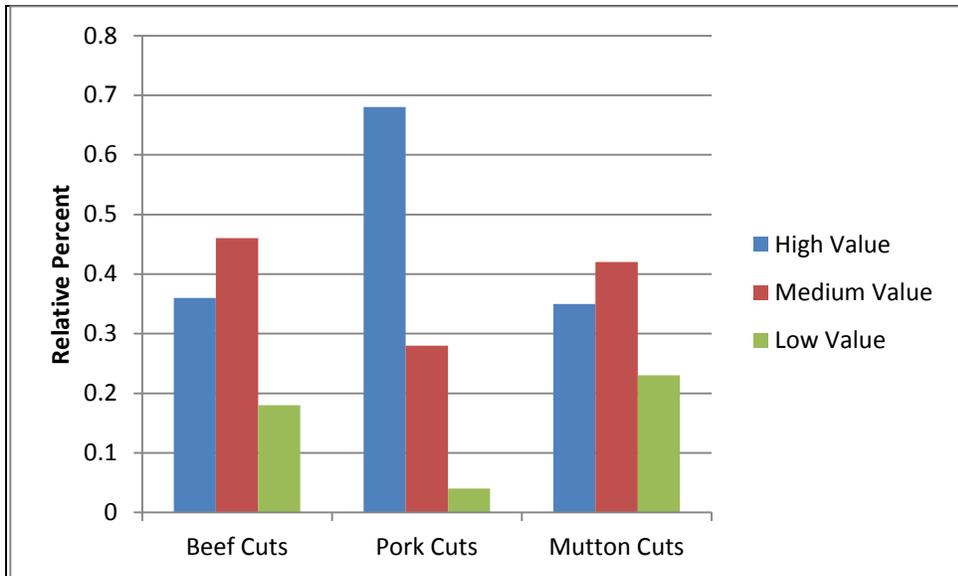


Figure 7. Relative frequencies of the economic rank values of beef, pork and mutton cuts, based on MNU.

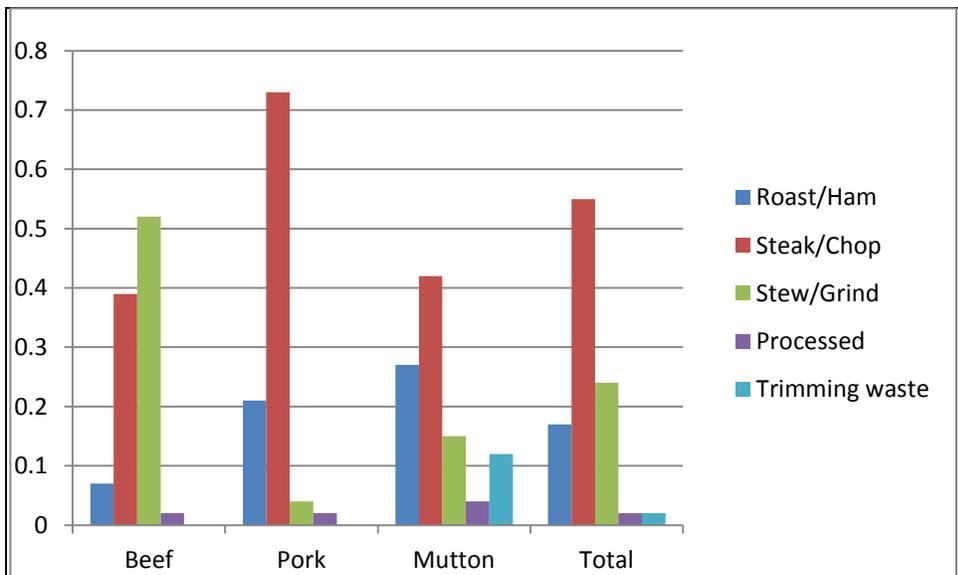


Figure 8. Relative frequencies of meat cut types by species, based on MNU.

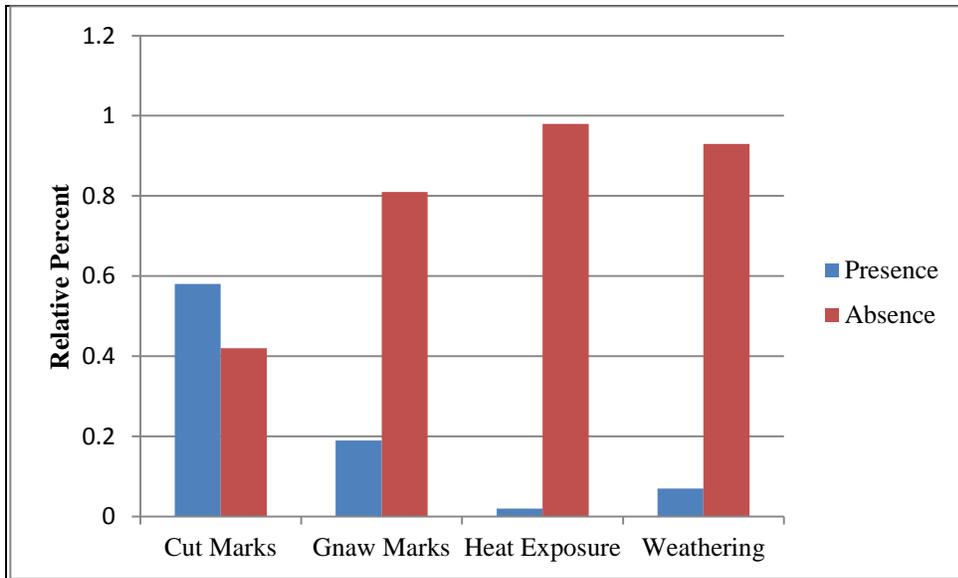


Figure 9. Relative percent of all classes of bone modifications.

Faunal Report Catalogue

ID	Phase	Trench	STP	Quadrant/Half	Level	Depth	Field Comment	Depositional Unit	Bag #	Specimen #	Species	Latin	TNF	MNU Adjective	MNU	Skeletal Element	Skeletal Part	Age	Cut Mark	Illustration Cut #	Gnaw Mark	Heat Exposure	Weathering	Note Field	
1	2			WEST	3	18-36		level 3	1	1	Unidentified Fish		1	MNof Elements	1	Post-temporal	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
2	2			WEST	3	18-36		level 3	1	2	Unidentified Fish		2	MNof Elements	1	Vertebra	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
3	2			WEST	3	18-36		level 3	1	3	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
4	2			WEST	3	18-36		level 3	1	4	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Caudal Vertebra	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
5	2		1		3			level 3	2	1	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Cervical Vertebra	Section	-	Chopped	201	-	-	-		
6	2		1		3			level 3	2	2	Cat	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Thoracic Vertebra	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
7	1B	3		NORTH WALL			Above coal ash deposit in sand	level 1	3	1	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Calvar (Skull)	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-	ZYGOMATIC ARCH	
8	2			WEST	SURFACE			level 1	4	1	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Chopped	209	-	-	-		
9	2			WEST	SURFACE			level 1	4	2	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Thoracic Vertebra	Section	-	Sawed	217	-	-	-		
10	2			WEST	SURFACE			level 1	4	3	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Proximal Phalange	Whole	+ 1/2 year	-	0	Carnivore	-	-	Flaking cortex	
11	2						BETWEEN ROCKS AT BOTTOM	level 3	5	1	Cat	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	
12	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	1	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Rib	Shaft section	-	Sawed	276	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	4.5". PLATE
13	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	2	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Section	-	Sawed	411	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	.25"
14	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	3	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	2	MNof Articulated Elements	1	Elbow - Radius/Ulna	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	Flaking cortex	
15	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	4	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Humerus	Shaft	-	Cut marks(s) on body	0	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	
16	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	5	Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Scapula	Section	-	Sawed	110	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	
17	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	6	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Tibia	Distal section	+ 1 1/4 years	Chopped	452	-	-	-	Weathering present	
18	2			WEST	2	11-18		level 2	6	7	Medium Mammal		2	MNof Elements	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Partial	Unfused	Cleaved	0	-	-	-	Flaking cortex	
19	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	1	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Sacrum	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	-		
20	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	2	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
21	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	3	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Proximal fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
22	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	4	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Partial	-	Cut marks(s) on body	0	-	-	-		
23	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	5	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tarsometatarsus	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	-		
24	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	6	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tarsometatarsus	Proximal fragment	-	Chopped	0	Rodent	-	-	Weathering present	
25	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	7	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tarsometatarsus	Partial	-	Chopped	0	Rodent	-	-	-	FEMALE
26	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	8	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Phalange	Whole	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	-	
27	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	9	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	2	MNof Elements	2	Radius	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
28	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	10	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Coracoid	Whole	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	-	
29	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	11	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Cervical Vertebra	Section	-	Bisected	0	-	-	-		

Faunal Report Catalogue

ID	Phase	Trench	STP	Quadrant/Half	Level	Depth	Field Comment	Depositional Unit	Bag #	Specimen #	Species	Latin	TNF	MNU Adjective	MNU	Skeletal Element	Skeletal Part	Age	Cut Mark	Illustration Cut #	Gnaw Mark	Heat Exposure Charred/black	Weathering	Note Field	
30	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	12	Medium Mammal		1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Vertebra	Section	-	Cleaved	0	-	-	-		
31	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	13	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Thoracic Vertebra	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
32	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	14	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Teeth	1	Incisor	Upper tooth	-	-	0	-	-	-		
33	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	15	Large Mammal		1	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Fragment	-	-	0	-	Calcined	-		
34	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	16	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	10	MNof Meat Cuts	6	Rib	Proximal section	-	Sawed	286	Rodent	-	-		
35	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	17	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Innominate - Ilium	Section	-	Sawed	355	-	-	-		
36	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	18	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Proximal fragment	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
37	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	19	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	4	MNof Meat Cuts	4	Rib	Section	-	Sawed	281	Rodent	-	-		
38	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	20	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	4	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
39	2		north of 1		2	11-20		level 2	7	21	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Scapula	Section	-	Sawed	103	-	-	-		
40	1B	3					Coal ash deposit	level 1	8	1	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Radius	Distal epiphysis	- 1/4 years	Cleaved	0	-	-	-	BISECTED VERTICALLY	
41	1B	3					Coal ash deposit	level 1	8	2	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Section	-	Sawed	424	-	-	-		
42	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	1	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	3	MNof Elements	2	Calvar (Skull)	Partial	Young	-	-	0	-	-	-	
43	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	2	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	3	MNof Elements	2	Mandible	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
44	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	3	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
45	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	4	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	5	MNof Elements	3	Cervical Vertebra	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-		
46	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	5	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	-		
47	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	6	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibia/Fibula	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
48	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	7	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Proximal section	-	Chopped	277	-	-	-		
49	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	8	Medium Mammal		1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Unidentified	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
50	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	9	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex		
51	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	10	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Calvar (Skull)	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
52	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	11	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Sacrum	Section	-	Bisected	0	-	-	-		
53	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	12	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Thoracic Vertebra	Partial	-	Bisected	0	-	-	-		
54	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	13	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Bisected	0	-	-	-		
55	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	14	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Innominate - Acetabulum	Section	-	Sawed	319	-	-	-		
56	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	15	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Tibia	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
57	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	16	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Sacrum	Section	-	Sawed	247	-	-	-		
58	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	17	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Calvar (Skull)	Plates	Unfused	-	0	-	-	-		
59	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	18	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Cervical Vertebra	Section	Unfused	Bisected	0	-	-	Weathering present		
60	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	19	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Humerus	Section	-	Sawed	137	-	-	-	3/8"	
61	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	20	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Section	-	Sawed	397	-	-	-	1/2"	
62	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	21	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Hyoid	Section	-	Chopped	0	-	-	-		

Faunal Report Catalogue

ID	Phase	Trench	STP	Quadrant/Half	Level	Depth	Field Comment	Depositional Unit	Bag #	Specimen #	Species	Latin	TNF	MNU Adjective	MNU	Skeletal Element	Skeletal Part	Age	Cut Mark	Illustration Cut #	Gnaw Mark	Heat Exposure	Weathering Weathering present	Note Field
63	2			NE	2	11-24		level 2	9	22	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	15	MNof Meat Cuts	3	Rib	Shaft	-	Sawed	0	-	-	Weathering present	
64	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	1	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Proximal Phalange	Whole	+ 1/2 year	-	0	-	-	-	
65	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	2	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	3	MNof Elements	1	Ulna	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex	
66	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	3	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex	
67	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	4	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	3	Rib	Shaft	-	Chopped	0	-	-	-	
68	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	5	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Rib	Proximal section	-	Chopped	277	-	-	-	
69	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	6	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	4	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	
70	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	7	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Distal fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-	
71	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	8	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Ulna	Shaft	-	-	0	Carnivore	-	-	
72	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	9	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Tibia	Section	-	Sawed	460	-	-	-	1/2"
73	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	10	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Scapula	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	7/8"
74	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	11	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Innominate - Ilium	Section	-	Sawed	355	-	-	-	3/4"
75	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	12	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	
76	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	13	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Cervical Vertebra	Epiphysis	Unfused	Bisected	0	-	-	-	
77	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	14	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Thoracic Vertebra	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	
78	2		1		1	0-11		level 1	10	15	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Caudal Vertebra	Section	-	Bisected	0	-	-	-	
79	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	1	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Tibia/Fibula	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-	
80	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	2	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Pelvis (innominates)	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-	
81	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	3	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Cervical Vertebra	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-	
82	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	4	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	4	MNof Elements	4	Metatarsus	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-	
83	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	5	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Calcaneus	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-	
84	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	6	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	3	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Whole	Unfused	-	0	-	-	-	
85	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	7	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Left Mandible	Whole	-	-	0	-	-	-	
86	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	8	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Sacral Vertebra	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-	
87	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	9	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	MNof Elements	2	Ulna	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	
88	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	10	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Partial	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	
89	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	11	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibiotarsus	Distal fragment	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	
90	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	12	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	6	MNof Meat Cuts	4	Rib	Shaft	-	Chopped	0	-	-	-	
91	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	13	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Radius	Distal section	-	Chopped	184	-	-	-	
92	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	14	Medium Mammal		1	-	0	Longbone	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	
93	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	15	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibia	Proximal epiphysis	- 3 1/2 years	-	0	-	-	-	
94	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	16	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	4	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	
95	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	17	Large Mammal		4	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex	
96	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	18	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Thoracic Vertebra	Dorsal spine	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	

Faunal Report Catalogue

ID	Phase	Trench	STP	Quadrant/Half	Level	Depth	Field Comment	Depositional Unit	Bag #	Specimen #	Species	Latin	TNF	MNU Adjective	MNU	Skeletal Element	Skeletal Part	Age	Cut Mark	Illustration Cut #	Gnaw Mark	Heat Exposure	Weathering	Note Field	
97	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	19	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Humerus	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
98	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	20	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Cervical Vertebra	Section	Unfused	Bisected	0	-	-	-		
99	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	21	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	3	MNof Elements	1	Metacarpus	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
100	2			NE	1	0-11		level 1	11	22	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Pelvis (innominates)	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
101	2			NW	1			level 1	12	1	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Sacral Vertebra	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
102	2			NW	1			level 1	12	2	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	-	
103	2			NW	1			level 1	12	3	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
104	2			NW	1			level 1	12	4	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Carpometacarpus	Partial	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-	Weathering present	
105	2			NW	1			level 1	12	5	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Carpometacarpus	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
106	2			NW	1			level 1	12	6	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Proximal section	+ 1/4 year	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
107	2			NW	1			level 1	12	7	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Worked bone artifacts.	1	Radius	Partial	-	-	0	-	Calcined	-	APPEARS TO BE WORKED INTO A HANDLE	
108	2			NW	1			level 1	12	8	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	6	MNof Meat Cuts	4	Thoracic Vertebra	Section	-	Cleaved	0	-	-	-	BISECTED	
109	2			NW	1			level 1	12	9	Medium Mammal		1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Sacral Vertebra	Section	-	Cleaved	0	-	-	-		
110	2			NW	1			level 1	12	10	Medium Mammal		2	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
111	2			NW	1			level 1	12	11	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Radius	Shaft section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
112	2			NW	1			level 1	12	12	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	2	MNof Elements	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Partial	Neonate (Less than 6 months)	Bisected	0	-	-	-		
113	2			NW	1			level 1	12	13	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	11	MNof Meat Cuts	7	Rib	Proximal section	-	Cleaved	277	-	-	-		
114	2			NW	1			level 1	12	14	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	-		
115	2			NW	1			level 1	12	15	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibiotarsus	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	-		
116	2			NW	1			level 1	12	16	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Quartered	0	-	-	-		
117	2			NW	1			level 1	12	17	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	6	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Shaft section	-	Sawed	278	-	-	-		
118	2			NW	1			level 1	12	18	Unidentified Fish		1	MNof Elements	1	Cleithrum	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex		
119	2			NW	1			level 1	12	19	Unidentified Fish		1	MNof Elements	1	Vertebra	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
120	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	1	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibia/Fibula	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
121	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	2	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Radius	Proximal fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
122	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	3	Unidentified Bird		1	-	0	Longbone	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
123	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	4	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Cervical Vertebra	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
124	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	5	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Partial	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
125	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	6	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Section	-	Sawed	437	-	-	-	2"	
126	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	7	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norweigicus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Whole	Unfused	-	0	-	-	-		
127	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	8	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Sacrum	Section	-	Sawed	246	-	-	-		
128	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	9	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Shaft section	-	Sawed	0	Rodent	-	-		
129	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	10	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Proximal section	-	Sawed	277	-	-	-		
130	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	11	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Section	-	Cleaved	0	-	-	-		

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ID	Phase	Trench	STP	Quadrant/Half	Level	Depth	Field Comment	Depositional Unit	Bag #	Specimen #	Species	Latin	TNF	MNU Adjective	MNU	Skeletal Element	Skeletal Part	Age	Cut Mark	Illustration Cut #	Gnaw Mark	Heat Exposure	Weathering	Note Field	
131	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	12	Medium Mammal		1	MNof Elements	1	Rib	Shaft	-	-	0	Rodent	Presence	-		
132	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	13	Medium Mammal		1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Unidentified	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	1/8"	
133	2		north of 1		1	0-11		level 1	13	14	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Femur	Proximal section	-	Sawed	427	-	-	-		
134	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	1	Medium Mammal		2	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Longbone	Section	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-	1/4"	
135	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	2	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Scapula	Section	-	Sawed	103	-	-	-		
136	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	3	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Sacrum	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
137	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	4	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Weathering present		
138	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	5	Unidentified Bird		2	-	0	Longbone	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Weathering present		
139	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	6	Unidentified Bird		1	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	-		
140	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	7	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Fibula	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
141	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	8	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Femur	Distal fragment	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
142	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	9	Cat	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Distal fragment	Neonate (< 6 months)	-	-	0	-	-	-	
143	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	10	Large Mammal		2	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	-	Calcined	-		
144	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	11	Medium Mammal		4	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex		
145	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	12	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Metacarpus/Metatarsus	Shaft	-	Sawed	0	-	-	-		
146	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	13	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Ulna	Proximal fragment	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex		
147	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	14	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Thoracic Vertebra	Section	-	Quartered	0	-	-	-		
148	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	15	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Tibiotarsus	Shaft	-	-	0	-	-	Flaking cortex		
149	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	16	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	MNof Elements	1	Coracoid	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
150	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	17	Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	4	MNof Elements	1	Humerus	Partial	-	-	0	-	-	-		
151	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	18	Large Mammal		1	-	0	Unidentified	Fragment	-	-	0	Rodent	-	-		
152	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	19	Pig	<i>Sus domesticua</i>	12	MNof Meat Cuts	6	Rib	Proximal section	-	Sawed	277	Rodent	-	-		
153	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	20	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	3	MNof Meat Cuts	3	Rib	Shaft section	-	Sawed	278	Rodent	-	-		
154	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	21	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	2	MNof Meat Cuts	2	Rib	Shaft section	-	Sawed	281	-	-	-		
155	2	1			2	11-20		level 2	14	22	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	MNof Meat Cuts	1	Lumbar Vertebra	Section	-	Quartered	0	-	-	-		

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX F: Flotation and Macrobiological Analysis**

# Macro-botanical Analysis of Flotation Samples from a Nineteenth Century Privy Feature at 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Report Prepared for AKRF

January 9, 2014

Five flotation samples were selected for macro-botanical analysis from consecutive levels excavated within a truncated middle nineteenth century privy feature at 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York. This study was part of the Phase II archaeological investigation conducted by AKRF, Inc. Archeobotanical analysis was undertaken in an effort to document the kinds of plant materials preserved within the privy feature, and to examine patterns of plant utilization and change in material deposition over time. Preserved floral elements within the privy inform our understanding of the history of the privy and the lives of the people who lived and worked on the property.

Samples of feature fill measuring between 1.25 and 1.5 liters in volume were processed from each of five excavated fill layers at the base of the truncated privy Feature 1. Samples were thoroughly dried, and individually processed using a Flote-Tech flotation system equipped with 0.325 millimeter fine fraction and 1.0 millimeter coarse fraction screens. The Flote-Tech system is a multi-modal flotation system which facilitates the separation and recovery of plant macro-remains from the soil matrix using water agitation and forced air delivery. Processing resulted in two (light and heavy) fractions of material. Floted portions were air dried. Privy deposits offer excellent conditions for organic preservation, and both carbonized and uncarbonized archeobotanical remains recovered from Feature 1 were considered to be historically significant. All plant remains recovered through flotation were combined and passed through geological sieves (4mm, 2mm, 1mm and 500 $\mu$ ), yielding fractions of different sizes for analysis. Sample matrices contained coal, clinker, brick, mortar, bone, glass, iron, ceramics, brass items, eggshells, clamshells (see Table 01). The greater than or equal to 2mm botanical specimens were examined under low magnification (10X to 40X) and sorted into general categories of material (i.e. wood, seed). Carbonized and uncarbonized materials were classified separately. Description, count and weight were taken for each category of the greater than or equal to 2mm material. All seeds and seed fragments measuring between 500 $\mu$  and 2mm in diameter were isolated and quantified. The less than 500 $\mu$  size fractions were examined under low magnification and the remains of entire seeds *only* were isolated.

Identification was attempted on all seed remains, and on a sub-sample of 20 randomly selected wood charcoal fragments from each sample containing *more* than 20 specimens, in accordance with standard practice (Pearsall 2000). Identifications of all classes of botanical remains were made to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic information was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical specimens lacked the necessary features for identification (usually due to fragmented or eroded condition), a variety of general categories were used to reflect the degree of identification possible: General wood categories within the analyzed assemblage include '*diffuse porous*' and '*unidentifiable*' where specimens were so fragmentary or minute

that no clear section could be obtained upon which to base identification.

All identifications were made under low magnification (10X to 40X) with the aid of standard texts (Kozlowski 1972; Martin and Barkely 1961; Schopmeyer 1974; Panshin and deZeeuw 1980), and checked against plant specimens from a modern reference collection representative of the coastal plain of New York.

Table 01: Description of sample matrices and non-botanical artifacts.

feature	half	level	matrix and artifact description
1	west	1	coal, rock, brick, mortar, bone, glass, iron, ceramic, crushed bone
1	west	2	coal, rock, brick, bone, mortar, clinker, brass fastening, glass, fragment of brass pin, ceramic or glazed brick
1	west	3	coal, rock, clinker, brick, mortar, iron, glass, bone
1	west	4	coal, rock, brick, iron, clamshell, glass
1	west	5	coal, rock, brick, bone, eggshells, brass pin, ceramic, glass

Organic preservation within the privy was excellent. In addition to carbonized plant remains, abundant uncarbonized botanical remains were extant and historically significant within the feature. Flotation of a total of 7.25 liters privy fill from Feature 1 produced 1.125 grams of carbonized plant material and 0.22 grams of unburned botanical remains (Figure 01). The samples produced an interesting array of wood and seeds (mostly uncarbonized). An inventory of identified plant remains is presented in Table 02.

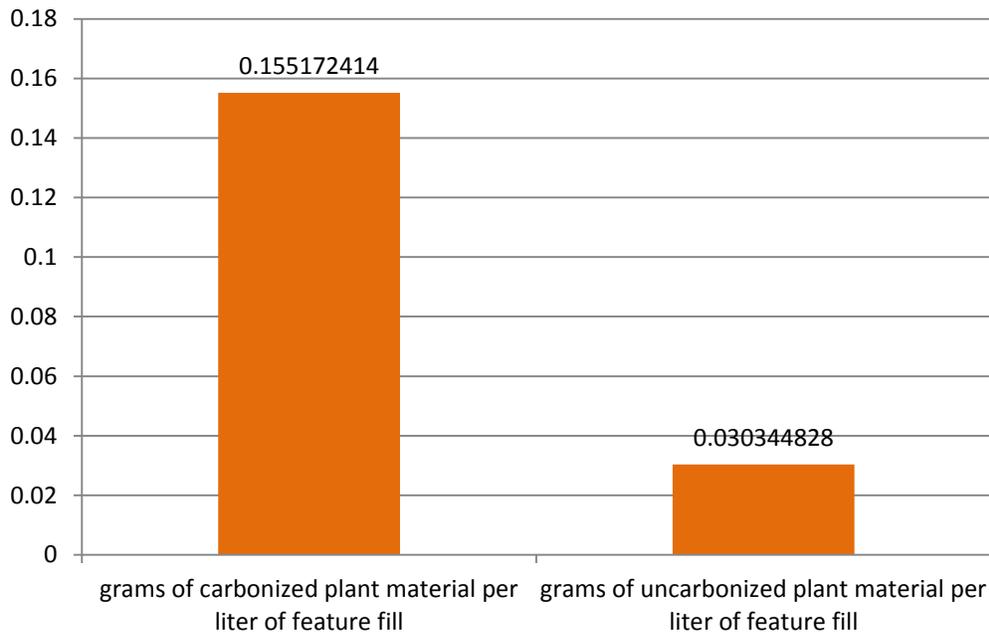


Figure 01: Average density of plant macro-remains recovered from Feature 1.

Table 02: Inventory of flotation-recovered plant macro-remains from Feature 1.

feature	1	1	1	1	1	total
half	west	west	west	west	west	5 samples
level	1	2	3	4	5	
volume (l)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.25	1.5	7.25
weight carbonized plant remains (grams)	0.45	0.2	0.12	0.235	0.12	1.125
weight non-carbonized plant remains (grams)	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.22
WOOD CHARCOAL (n of fragments)	59	35	33	7	19	153
total weight (grams)	0.45	0.2	0.12	0.23	0.12	1.12
<i>Pinus spp. (pine)</i>	20	20	20	2	19	81
<i>Quercus spp. (white oak)</i>				2		2
diffuse porous				1		1
unidentifiable				2		2
total identified fragments	20	20	20	7	19	86
NON-CARBONIZED WOOD small fragments present	x	x	x	x	x	100%
CARBONIZED SEEDS (n of specimens)	0	0	0	2	0	2
total weight (grams)	0	0	0	0.005	0	0.005
unidentifiable seed fragment				2		2
NON-CARBONIZED SEEDS (n of specimens)	6	193	25	40	350	614
total weight (grams)	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.22
<i>Acer spp. (maple) seed</i>	1					1
seed fragment	3					3
<i>Chenopodium/Amaranthus (goosefoot/pigweed) seed</i>		3		1		4
seed fragment		2	2	7		11
<i>Datura stramonium (jimsonweed) seed</i>	1			3	1	5
<i>Mollugo verticillata (carpetweed) seed</i>		2		8	1	11
<i>Portulaca oleraceae (purselane) seed</i>		146		19		165
seed fragment		9				9
<i>Oxalis stricta (sheep sorrel) seed</i>					1	1
<i>Rubus sp. (blackberry/raspberry) seed</i>	1	21	11	1	243	277
seed fragment		7	4		40	51
<i>Sambucus canadensis (elder) seed</i>		1			3	4
<i>Viola spp. (violet) seed</i>			5	1	19	25
seed fragment			3		31	34
<i>Vitis sp. (grape) seed fragment</i>					11	11
SOLACEAE (nightshade) seed		1				1
POACEAE (small grass) seed		1				1

Wood charcoal was present within all five levels of Feature 1, with a total of 153 fragments weighing 1.12 grams recovered. Of this total, 86 fragments (a maximum of 20 fragments per sample) were randomly selected for identification. Pine (*Pinus spp.*) overwhelmingly dominated the assemblage, comprising 100 percent of the subsample selected for identification from Levels 1, 2, 3 and 5 within the feature. Charcoal was scant within Level 4, and a diversity of wood types were represented: Pine (*Pinus spp.*) and white oak (*Quercus spp.*) were identified, along with diffuse porous and unidentifiable fragments. In addition to charcoal, small fragments of uncarbonized woody tissue were observed in each of the privy levels.

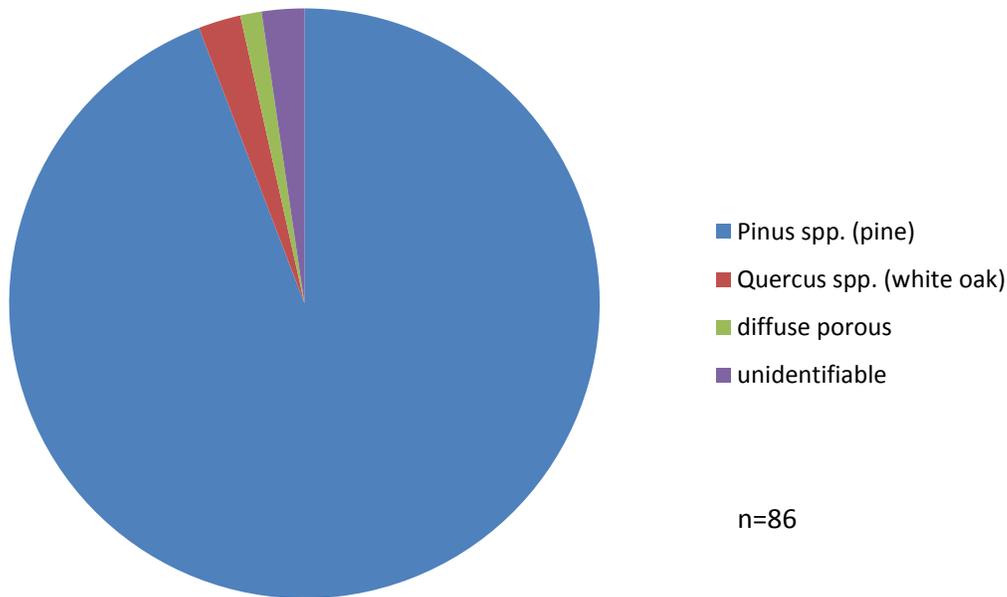


Figure 02: Composition of wood taxa identified within the privy.

Uncarbonized seeds were abundant and ubiquitous within the privy, occurring in each of the five excavated levels. Twelve distinct seed types were identified, with identified species generally categorized as comestible fruits, common weeds, and trees. Raspberry/blackberry was the most abundant seed type identified (328 seeds or seed fragments, representing over 53 percent of the recovered total seeds) (Figure 03, 04). Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), violet (*Viola spp.*), goosefoot/pigweed (*Chenopodium/Amaranthus*), grape (*Vitis sp.*) (Figure 05), carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*), jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*) (Figure 06), maple (*Acer spp.*), elder (*Sambucus canadensis*) (Figure 07), sheep sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*), nightshade (*SOLANACEAE*) and grass (*POACEAE*) were identified. In addition to the uncarbonized seed assemblage, two unidentifiable fragments of a carbonized seed were also recovered.

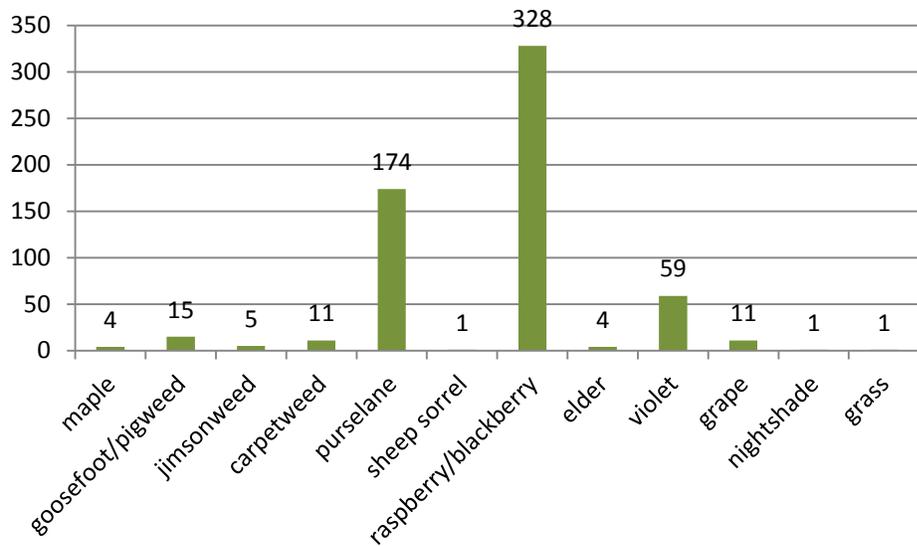


Figure 03: Abundance of seeds recovered from Feature 1 (raw count).



Figure 04: Raspberry or blackberry (*Rubus spp.*) was the most common seed type encountered within the privy. Specimens recovered from Feature 1, Level 5. Scale = 1mm grid

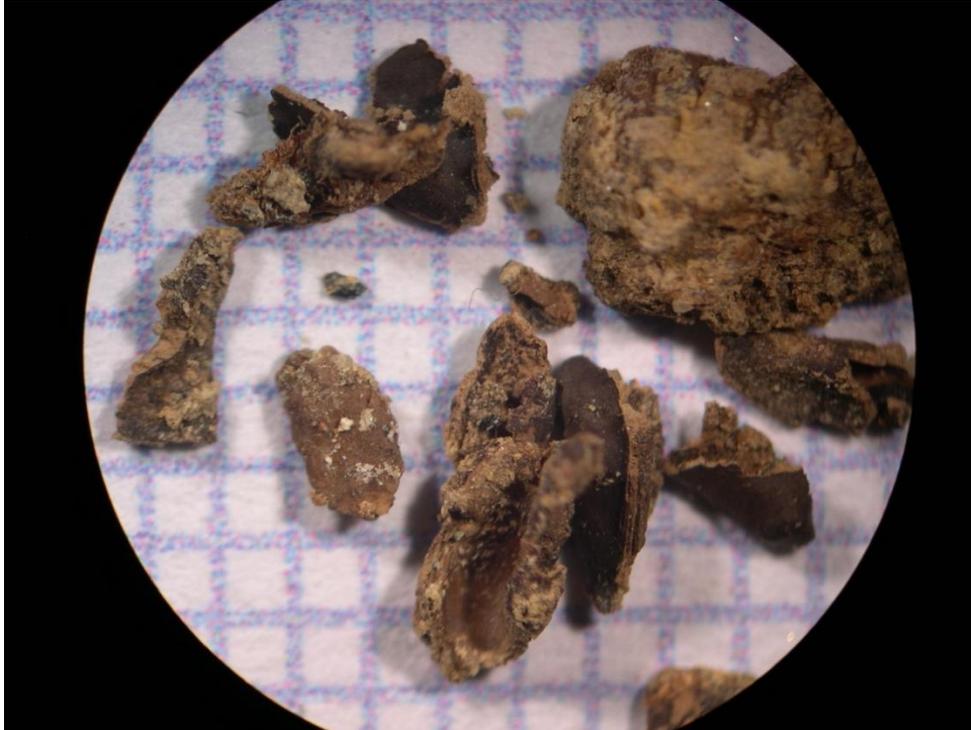


Figure 05: Grape (*Vitis spp.*) seed fragments recovered from Feature 1, Level 5. Scale = 1mm grid.

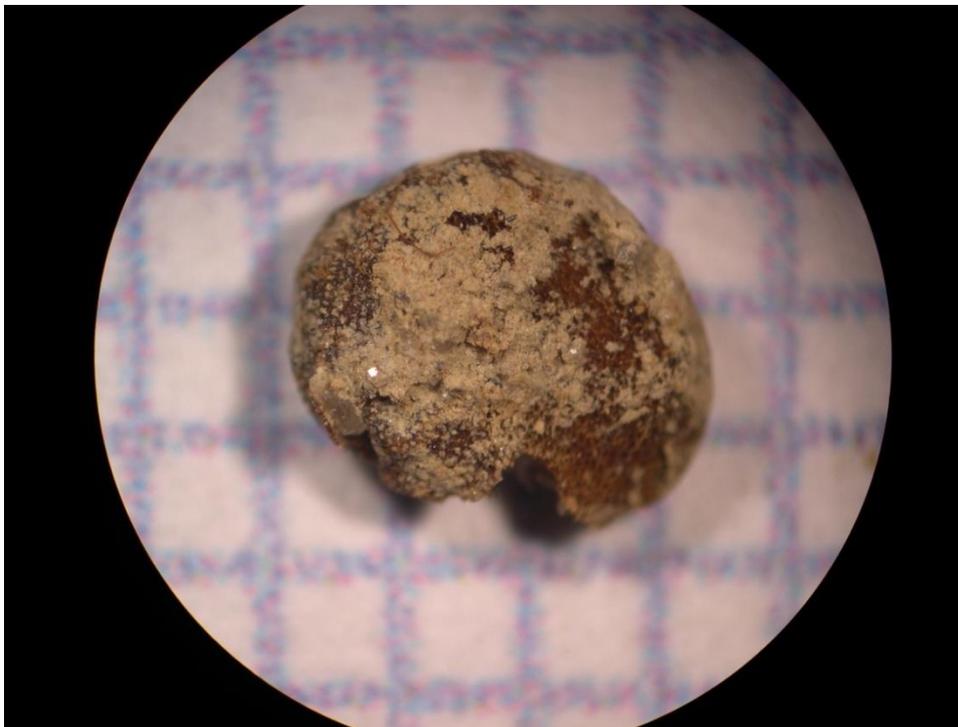


Figure 06: Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*) seed recovered from Feature 1, Level 5. Scale = 1mm grid.



Figure 07: Elder seeds (*Sambucus canadensis*) recovered from Feature 1, Level 5. Scale = 1mm grid.

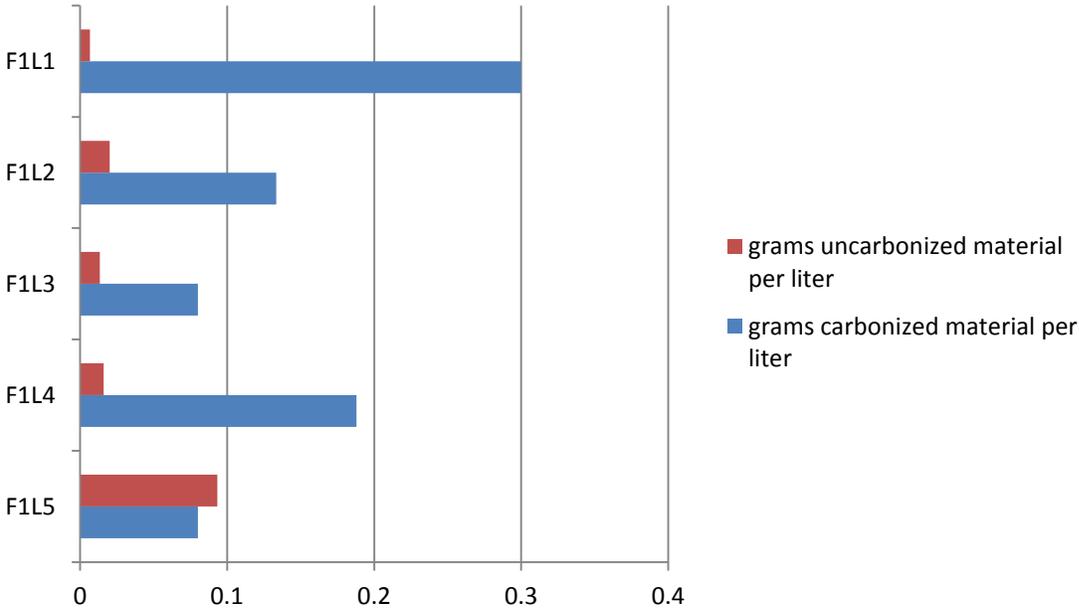


Figure 08: Density of recovered plant materials by level.

Plant remains recovered from the different layers of the truncated privy reveal subtle patterns that reflect changes in the use of the privy over time. The uppermost excavated level of the feature (Level 1) contains the greatest concentration of charcoal (0.3 grams per liter), which perhaps reflects a specific disposal episode – perhaps a layer of fill composed of fireplace ash in which wood charcoal was particularly abundant. The density of carbonized plant remains declines perceptibly from the top to the bottom levels of the privy (Levels 1 through 3 and Level 5) (Figure 08). Level 4 produced different results – a spike in charcoal density and a diversity of wood taxa not seen within the other layers. Level 5 produced a rich concentration of uncarbonized material and the lowest density of wood charcoal.

Examining the distribution of uncarbonized seeds within the Feature 1 privy, we see increasing density from the top to the bottom of the archaeological feature (Figure 09) with a seed-rich deposit in Level 2. Categorizing seed taxa into gross groupings (tree, edible fleshy fruit, weed) (Figure 10) some interesting patterns emerge that suggest different cultural practices associated with privy levels. The ‘tree’ category is unique to Level 1, where maple seeds were recovered. Maple fruits (a winged samara) mature and fall from the tree during the late summer through October. Seeds classified as ‘weeds’ include jimsonweed, carpetweed, purselane, sorrel, violet, nightshade and grass. These species dominate the seed assemblage within Level 2 and Level 4, suggesting that debris from yard or garden may have been disposed of in the privy during these fill episodes. Plants representing edible, fleshy ‘fruits’ include raspberry/blackberry, elder and grape. Seeds of these plants comprise the majority of the assemblages from Level 3 and Level 5. These deposits may reflect the disposal of kitchen debris or human waste (all three of these seed types can pass unharmed through the human digestive tract) (Geismar 1993; Dudek et al. 1998).

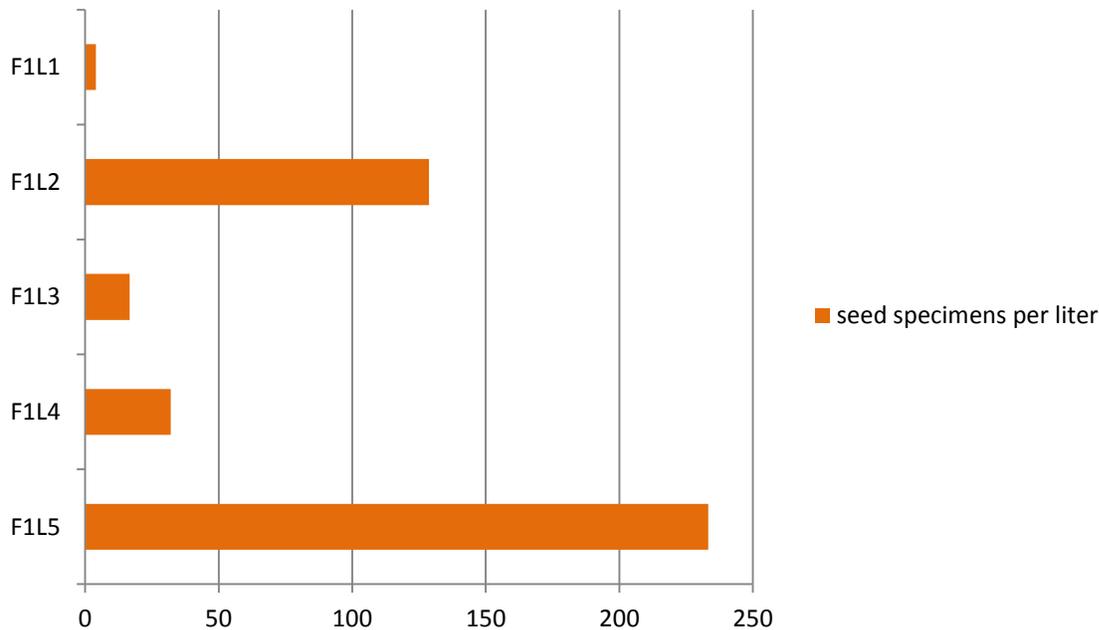
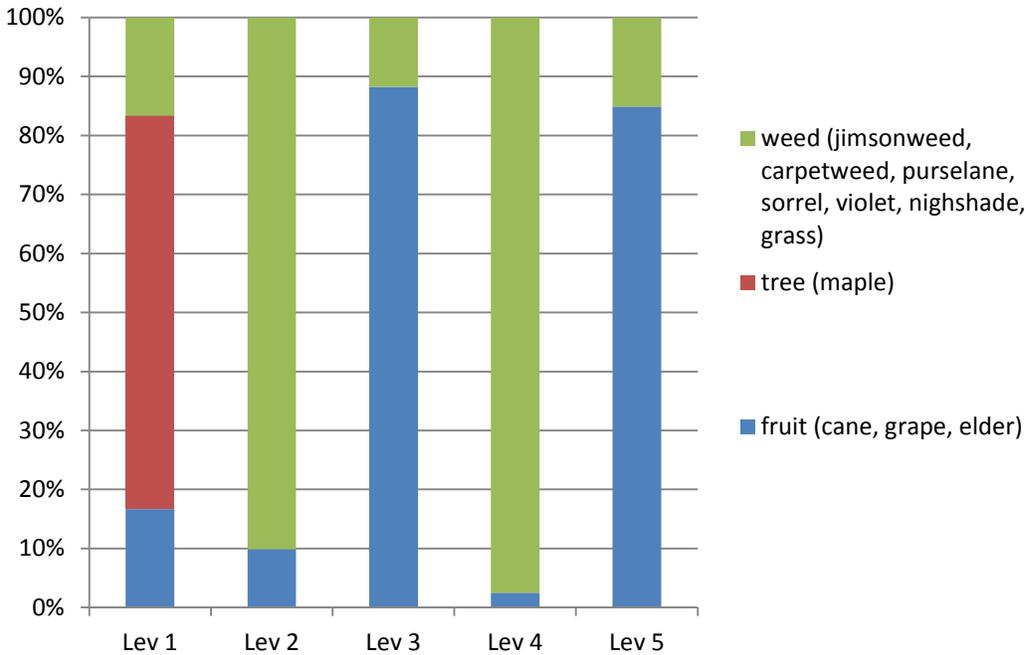


Figure 09: Seed density by Level.



Improvements in urban sanitation at the turn of the nineteenth century included the routine removal of privy fill (Geismar 1993), and it is possible that much of the cultural material recovered from the 285 Jay Street privy represents fill deposited just prior to feature abandonment. The ash-rich nature of Feature 1, and the presence of coal and wood charcoal records the routine addition of household fireplace debris as a part of privy maintenance. Fruit seeds were the most common elements identified from the privy feature and the assemblage includes many edible species that document a cultural preference for sweet, fleshy fruits (raspberry/blackberry, grape, elder). Seeds of ruderal plants suggest the immediate landscape included a maple tree and a variety of weedy annuals common to gardens and disturbed ground.

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,  
EVALUATION, AND DATA RECOVERY**

for the

**New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site  
285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York**

**APPENDIX G: New York State Historic Archaeological Site  
Inventory Form**



**NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**  
 NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 (518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only: Site Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name: Elizabeth D. Meade, RPA Date: March 1, 2014  
 Address: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016 Phone: (646) 388-9811  
 Organization: AKRF, Inc.

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S): 84 Tillary Street Privy Remnant; Brooklyn, NY

2. COUNTY: Kings One of the following:  
 City: New York  
 Township: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Incorporated Village: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Unincorporated Village or Hamlet: \_\_\_\_\_

3. PRESENT OWNER: Dormitory Authority of the State of New York  
 ADDRESS: 515 Broadway, Albany, NY 12207-2964

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):

STRUCTURE/SITE

Superstructure:  complete  partial  collapsed  not evident  
 Foundation:  above  below  ground level  not evident  
 Structural subdivisions apparent  
 Only surface traces visible  
 Buried traces detected: Truncated privy

List construction materials (be as specific as possible): Dry-laid stone

GROUND S

Current Conditions:

Under cultivation  Sustaining erosion  Woodland  Upland  
 Never cultivated  Previously cultivated  Floodplain  Pastureland  
 Soil Drainage:  excellent  good  fair  poor

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.): 2,000 feet

Elevation: Approximately 40 feet above mean sea level

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):

SURFACE: Date(s): n/a  
 Collection: n/a

SUBSURFACE: Date(s): October 21 to 23 and 29 to 31, 2013  
 Testing: Shovel: 0 Coring: 0 Other: 12 backhoe trenches  
 Unit Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Units: \_\_\_\_\_

INVESTIGATOR: Elizabeth D. Meade, MA, RPA

MANUSCRIPT OR PUBLISHED REPORT (S) (REFERENCE FULLY):

- AKRF  
 2010 *Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the New York City College of Technology Academic Building Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.* Prepared on behalf of the City University of New York. Prepared for Lead Agency the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, Albany, NY.  
 2014 *Phase 1B/2 Archaeological Investigation of the New York City College of Technology Academic Building Site; 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York.* Prepared on behalf of the City University of New York. Prepared for Lead Agency the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, Albany, NY.

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: AKRF, INC.

**6. SITE INVENTORY:**

- a. Date constructed or occupation period:* Privy fill dates to late 1850s through early 1860s; though the privy may have been constructed as early as the late 1830s/early 1840s.
- b. Previous owners, if known:* See reports referenced above.
- c. Modifications, if known:* Privy appears to have been cleaned out and refilled during its period of active use; upper levels destroyed during mid-20th century development on the project site.

**7. SITE DOCUMENTATION:**

- a. Historic map references:* See reports referenced above.
- b. Representation in existing photography:* See reports referenced above.
- c. Primary and secondary source of documentation:* See reports referenced above.
- d. Persons with memory of site:* None.

**8. List of material remains other than those used in construction:**

Assemblage of more than 2,100 artifacts associated with the feature's use as a privy and with its subsequent closure and filling. Several examples of ceramics with early- to mid-19th century production dates were recovered from the privy, including a circa 1845-1851 porcelain teapot manufactured by English firm of T&R Boote and an early 19th century example of Cantonware. A United States dime bearing was recovered from a depth of 11 to 20 inches beneath the surface of the privy and two hard rubber comb fragments bearing patent dates of 1849 and 1849-1851 were recovered from beneath the stones of the feature's floor. In addition, a bottle dated 1861 was recovered and medicine bottles that appear to date to the late 1840s or early 1850s through the late-19th century were recovered from all levels of the truncated feature. Numerous fragments of what might have been a Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce bottle typical of those that began production circa 1860 were also recovered. These artifacts suggest that the contents of the privy were likely deposited between the mid-1850s and the early-1860s. A large quantity of faunal remains, the majority of which were butchered, were recovered representing high-end cuts of beef, mutton, and pork, among other animals. Egg, clam, and oyster shells were also recovered. Seeds and botanical remains of a variety of edible and non-edible plants were recovered through flotation. A significant amount of architectural debris was also included within the privy remnant, possibly representing the remains of the former outhouse. Nightsoil, coal ash, and lime deposits were also identified.

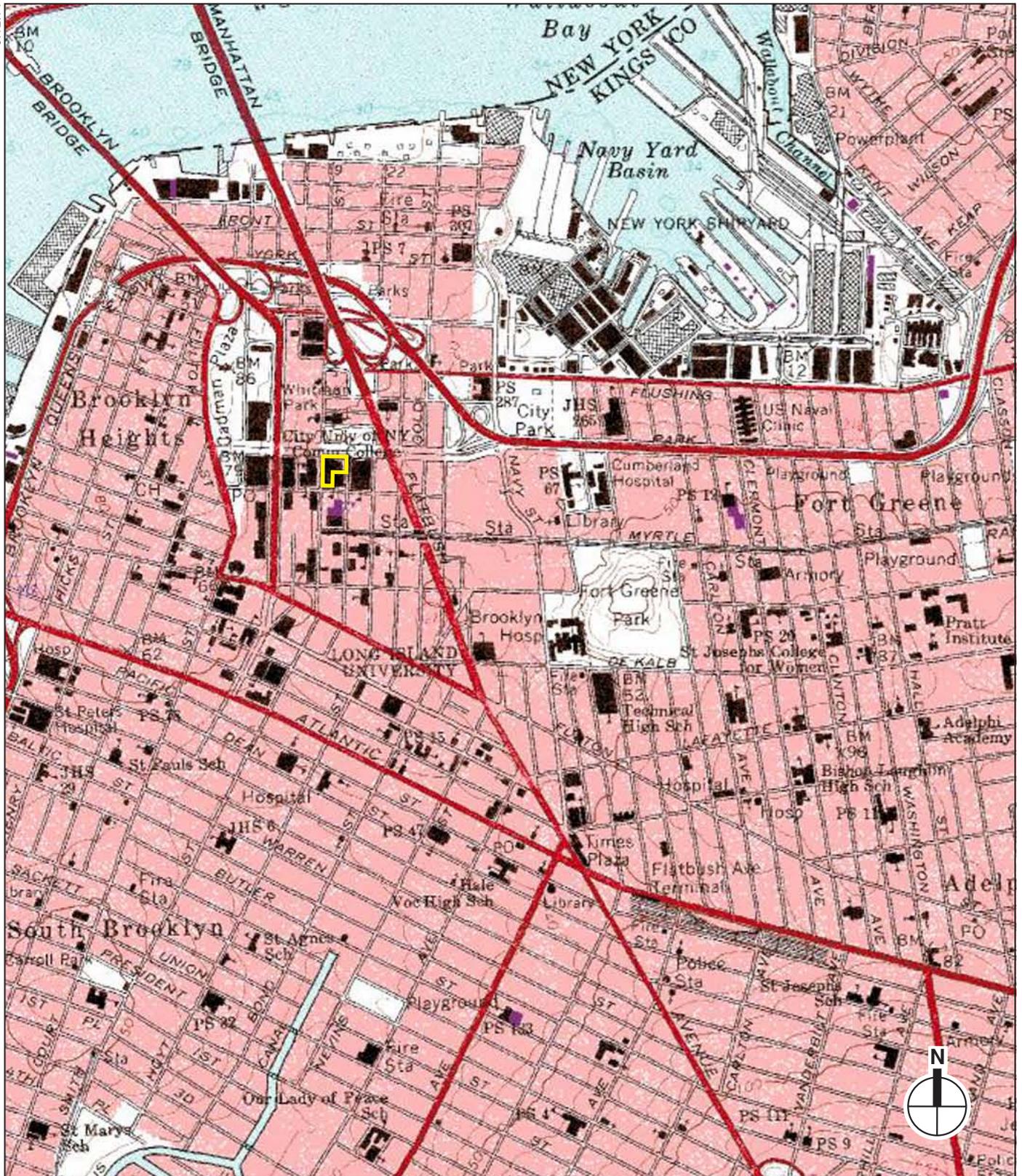
**9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible:**

*USGS 7½ Minute Series Quadrangle Name:* Brooklyn (see attached).

*For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates:* \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Photography:** See attached.

3.12.14



 Project Site

0 1/4 MILE  
SCALE



The foundation slab of the former Klitgord Building during removal, looking southwest across the project site 1



Same view, after the removal of the foundation slab and the exposure of the disturbed ground surface. The foundation wall along the western side of the site (at the right of the photograph) shows the steep grade change from north to south 2



View of the foundation wall at the southern end of Trench 1 and the disturbed fill deposits typical of that seen in all of the trenches **3**



A support pier and fill deposits encountered during the excavation of Trench 2 **4**



The eastern half of the privy; the unexcavated materials along the southern wall are in the top right corner of the photograph and the northern wall of the feature is at the bottom

5



Looking north at the excavated shaft feature after the removal of the east wall

6



Fragments of a Gothic-style white granite teapot manufactured by T&R Boote circa 1845 to 1851

7



Glass morphine vials and a bottle for "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters," a dyspepsia treatment

8



Three bottles bearing the name and address of Dr. S.S. Fitch, whose office was at 707 Broadway in Manhattan from 1846 through 1852

9



Hard rubber comb fragment possibly manufactured in the mid-1850s or early-1860s bearing the imprint, "...MB CO GOODYEAR'S PATENT 1849-51

10