

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
INVESTIGATION**

**LPC WAREHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING
99-101 SOUTH 5TH STREET/337 BERRY STREET,
BLOCK 2443, LOT 37**

**WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
CEQR 15HPD053K**

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BLOCK 2443, LOT 37
WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, NY
CEQR 15HPD053K**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Redevelopment of the former LPC Warehouse property on Berry Street in Williamsburg, in coordination with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), will create approximately 55 affordable residential units, plus commercial units and a community facility on the first floor. The one-story warehouse fronts on Berry Street and is being combined with adjacent lots that front on 5th Street (Figure 1). Current consolidated tax Lots 6, 37, and 41 of Block 2443 comprise the project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The project area was part of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning study conducted for the Department of City Planning in 2004. At that time, Lot 37 was identified as archaeologically sensitive for potential nineteenth century home lot resources. This earlier Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study concluded that the rear yard portions of historic Lots 37, 38, and 39 – now consolidated into current tax Lot 37 - retain a high sensitivity for archaeological resources associated with nineteenth-century occupants of the property (Figure 2). Due to the CEQR environmental review process, the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) required Phase IB archaeological field testing on the sensitive portions of consolidated Lot 37.

As per LPC *Guidelines* (2002), archaeological testing in New York City is based on a protocol established specifically for the sensitive land parcel and approved by LPC. The Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) team created a protocol for testing that was submitted to (April 17, 2015) and approved by LPC (4/22/15).

II. FIELD METHODOLOGY/RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary objective of field excavation is to (1) ascertain the presence/absence, type, extent and potential significance of historical archaeological deposits and possible buried backyard features dating to the nineteenth century occupation of the project site; and (2) determine the potential significance of recovered resources. This first level of fieldwork, often referred to as Phase IB, was conducted in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines (LPC 2002).

The overall proposed testing area was limited to the location of three small historic lots, Lots 37, 38 and 39. The testing plan called for each of these lots to be subjected to trenching by heavy machinery in order to identify potential truncated shaft features remaining in the rear yards of the former historic dwellings. The approximate trench sizes and locations slated for archaeological backhoe testing was determined by the documented historical development of each lot and by the current field conditions. Four trenches were proposed for investigation (Figure 3).

- Historic Lot 37, one trench, approximately 20 ft x 10 ft
- Historic Lot 38, one trench, approximately 20 ft x 10 ft
- Historic Lot 39, two trenches, approximately 20 ft x 10 ft and 20 ft x 10 ft.

Three proposed trenches were located at the rear of the three historic lots. As the side yards might also contain buried cultural resources, one additional trench was also proposed for the

largest side yard in Lot 39. The actual sequence of trench excavations was dictated by field conditions.

The project site has been vacant for some time and has been utilized for modern trash disposal and as a staging area for graffiti artists. At the time of excavation, the surface of the project site was covered with brush, and modern refuse (Photographs 1 and 2).

The testing methodology called for the following actions:

- Once the location of each test trench was identified, the disturbed overburden will be removed by the backhoe. Machine excavation will proceed under the direction of the archaeologists by scraping thin levels of soil to expose the historical ground surface and/or any potential features still extant.
- During the excavation, HPI will adhere to all applicable OSHA regulations by canting or terracing the sides of the open trenches.
- Historical features, if present and exposed by the backhoe, will be shovel shaved and/or hand excavated. Soils will be screened with ¼ inch mesh.
- During the course of the field investigation, professional standards for excavation, screening, recording stratigraphy, labeling, mapping, photographing, and cataloging will be applied.

In order to complete the study, a number of laboratory procedures will be undertaken by the archaeology team. The cultural material recovered during excavation will be cleaned and inventoried. Identification and dating of diagnostic artifacts will be completed based on comparative collections and literature and an artifact catalog, recording the location and type of each recovered artifact, will be created.

- It is anticipated that the research conducted for the Archaeological Documentary Study will be sufficient to address any site-specific lab analysis issues raised by the archaeological field examination. However, additional primary documentation will be necessary in order to associate recovered deposits with inhabitants and their residential activities and to interpret the findings.

III. HISTORICAL SETTING

The Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning study was completed by Celia Bergoffen in 2004. In the report, Bergoffen reviewed the history of the neighborhood surrounding the current project site (2004: 16-20). A brief summary of the historic development described in her report is presented below.

In 1827 the former hamlet of Williamsburg was incorporated as a village in the Town of Bushwick. Following incorporation, large sections of the land in Williamsburg was divided into

lots and sold, which helped to accelerate development. In the center of Williamsburg village, between Grand and North Fourth Street, small dwellings houses had been built by the late 1830s or 1840s. In fact, during the early 1840s, four hundred houses were built in the project area and the Village of Williamsburg declared its independence from Bushwick and became the Town of Williamsburg. Not long after that date, the town was annexed into Brooklyn in 1855. Bergoffen reported that historians Nathaniel Prime and Eugene Armbruster each contend that the project neighborhood was developed for housing and populated just prior to 1859 when sewer service became available. Bergoffen's examination of maps from the 1850s concluded that there was a significant boom in residential development during that decade. Her review of available data regarding the installation of sewers in the neighborhood found that these utilities were likely constructed after 1859 and before 1867.

Bergoffen's assessment of the lots deemed sensitive within the Project Block is as follows.

Old Lot 39 was occupied by a two-story building from ca. 1868, and connected to the sewer system in the same year. The owner did not live at this address and it is therefore not possible to trace the building's history of occupation. The 1858 Dripps map indicates that this block was already developed by that date and the building on this lot was therefore equipped with a cistern and privy. Except for the addition of a one-story building immediately behind the house, on part of the lot's width, the rear yard was not impacted by subsequent construction. This part of Lot 37 is therefore considered potentially archaeologically sensitive for historic remains, for a privy and a cistern.

Old Lot 38 was occupied by a two-and-a-half story building from ca. 1868. It was connected (or a predecessor) to the sewer system probably in that year or shortly before. The owner, David Downing, did not reside here, but an engineer named Daniel Downing lived here from at least 1871-72. Before that year, he was listed at 62 South 5th Street back to 1857-58. This may be the same building, as in the 1860s, since the house numbers on this block, between Berry Street and Bedford Avenue ranged from 55 to 92, and the even numbers may have been on the north side of South 5th Street, if one understands "left" in the street directory to mean on the left, moving east from the river. If it was the same address, then Downing lived in the house on old Lot 38 from at least 1857 and would certainly have had a privy and a cistern. Neither the area immediately behind the original building nor the rest of the rear yard was impacted by subsequent construction. This part of Lot 37 is therefore considered potentially archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.

Old Lot 37 was occupied by a two-story building from ca. 1868. It was connected (or a predecessor) to the sewer system in the early-or mid-1860s. The owner apparently did not live here, as he / she is not listed in the directories and it is therefore not possible to trace the building's history of occupation. Since the block was developed in the 1850s, the building on this lot was no doubt initially equipped with a cistern and privy like its neighbors. Neither the area immediately behind the original building nor the rest of the rear yard was impacted by subsequent construction. This part of lot 37 is therefore considered potentially archaeologically sensitive for historic remains (Bergoffen 2004: 101-102).

IV. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On Friday June 5, 2015 the archaeological field investigation at of the LPC Warehouse project site, Block 2443, Lot 37 in Williamsburg, Brooklyn was completed in compliance with New York City environmental review procedures.

In order to facilitate the examination of the site, a combination of machine-aided and hand excavation techniques was utilized. A small trackhoe was used to remove the surface overburden and any fill levels encountered. Once it was determined that fill strata and a buried living surface were present, the archaeologists utilized the machine to carefully remove fill layers containing 20th-century construction/demolition debris. This process exposed potential buried historical strata and/or features within the yard of the former homelots determined archaeologically sensitive.

A total of two features and two artifact concentrations were noted and/or identified during the field investigation at the project site (see Figure 3):

- Feature 1 – Mid-19th century domestic refuse pit/midden, partially lined with loose stones;
- Feature 2 – Mid-19th century domestic building foundation wall;
- Concentration 1 – Mid-Late 19th century domestic refuse (bottle) midden, unlined;
- Concentration 2 – 19th century domestic refuse midden, unlined;

Below is a brief trench by trench review of the results of the field investigation within the project APE.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 6.1 x 3.04 meters (ca. 20 x 10 ft) in size, running roughly east-west along the side yard or southern property line of former Lot 39 (Figure 3). The trench was examined in ca. 3-meter (10-foot) sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Following the removal of the surface layer, excavation of the fill strata began in the easternmost section of the trench utilizing the backhoe under the supervision of the HPI archaeologists. Along the northern edge of the trench, a brick foundation wall was revealed (Feature 2). The remaining overburden was removed in order to determine if a buried “A-horizon,” or the historical living surface, was still present.

Following the careful excavation of the entire trench, it was revealed that several fill strata were present in this location extending down to subsoil. Seven distinct strata were encountered in Trench 1, as detailed in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Stratigraphy of Trench 1

Level	Depths	Description
	0--24 cm	Surface cover/Modern Overburden
1	24-73 cm	Yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 SI SA fill with mixed architectural refuse and modern trash
2	73-82 cm	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly fill with architectural debris
3	82-109 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) mixed sand fill with architectural debris
4	109-172 cm	Compact architectural demolition fill
5	172-184	Dark Brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand
6	184-195 cm	North of foundation wall, concrete basement floor
7/N	195-220	North of foundation wall, Strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) SI SA subsoil
7/S	184-220 cm	South of Foundation wall, Strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) SI SA subsoil

As mentioned above, the former dwelling foundation wall (Feature 2) was exposed (Photograph 3). A section of the foundation wall was cleared and photographed. Excavation revealed a basement or crawl space concrete “floor” along the northern side of the wall. Subsoil was encountered below the concrete floor and on the south side of the foundation wall. The trackhoe was utilized to expose the subsoil across the entire trench to determine if potential shaft features were present. Across the entire trench, between 25 cm and 36 cm of subsoil was removed to ensure that no evidence of buried features was present and excavation halted at a depth of 220 cm (7.2 feet).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 6.1 x 3.7 meters (ca. 20 x 12 ft) in size, running roughly north-south along the rear or eastern property line of former Lot 39 (Figure 3). The trench was placed approximately 2 feet away from the existing building/foundation wall on the neighboring lot. This trench was also examined in ca. 3-meter (10-foot) sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Following the removal of the surface layer, excavation of the fill strata began in the northernmost section of the trench utilizing the backhoe under the supervision of the HPI archaeologists. Three distinct strata were encountered in Trench 2 (Table 2; Photograph 4).

Table 2. Stratigraphy of Trench 2

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--82 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4) SA LO surface cover with modern refuse and architectural debris
2	82-96 cm	Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 fill with mixed architectural refuse
3	96-182 cm	Strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 SI SA subsoil

When subsoil was encountered, a large indiscriminately lined historical refuse pit was exposed (Feature 1; Figure 3; Photograph 5) at a depth of approximately 95 cm (3.1 feet). The former refuse pit was located near the property line along the northern edge of Trench 2. The surface of the feature did not appear to have been truncated. Instead, it appeared to have been almost completely covered with the dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fill stratum that was found across the trench. The surface of the feature had a thin ash lens that distinguished it from the surrounding soils. Feature 1 was roughly 1.5 by 1.25 meters (5 x 4 feet) in size and had loose stones placed around parts of the exterior pit as an informal lining.

Once the feature was exposed, it was bisected and the northern half of the feature was hand excavated (Photograph 6). This enabled the team to excavate half of the refuse pit and observe the remaining portion in profile. The entire feature was found to be surrounded by the sandy subsoil and there was no evidence that the refuse pit ever had any type of formal exterior walls. The feature was approximately 40 cm deep and contained a mix of 19th century household refuse. The south half of the feature was also hand excavated by the team.

As excavation progressed to the south, subsoil was encountered at a slightly higher elevation than at the northern end of the trench (86 cm). A concentration or cache of medicine bottles was encountered near the southeast corner of the trench, which is also the corner of the Lot 39. The artifacts from Concentration 1 were found at the interface with subsoil and were collected for laboratory study (Photograph 7). No distinct refuse pit or feature was associated with this concentration of artifacts.

Across the trench, excavation halted at a depth of 182 cm (5.9 feet), between 80 - 96 centimeters into the subsoil. No additional features or artifact concentrations were noted in Trench 2.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 6.1 x 3.7 meters (ca. 20 x 12 ft) in size, running roughly north-south along the rear or eastern property line of former Lot 38 (Figure 3). The trench was placed approximately 2 feet away from the existing building/foundation wall on the neighboring lot. This trench was also examined in ca. 3-meter (10-foot) sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Excavation of the fill stratum began in the northernmost section of the trench utilizing the backhoe under the supervision of the HPI archaeologists. Two distinct strata were encountered in Trench 3 (Table 3; Photograph 8).

Table 3. Stratigraphy of Trench 3

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--69 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) SA LO surface cover with modern refuse and architectural debris
2	69-113 cm	Strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 SI SA subsoil

At the northwestern corner of Trench 3, a small concentration of 19th century domestic refuse was encountered and collected. Much like Concentration 1, the materials were found at the interface with subsoil. Due to the angle of the rear lot, this corner of the trench appears to be

within the former boundaries of Lot 39. Subsoil was exposed across the entire trench and no features or additional concentrations of artifacts were encountered. Excavation halted at a depth of 113 cm (3.7 feet).

Trench 4

Trench 4 was also approximately 6 x 3.7 meters (ca. 20 x 12 ft) in size, running roughly north-south along the rear or eastern property line of former Lot 38 (Figure 3). The trench was placed approximately 3 feet away from the existing building/foundation wall on the neighboring lot. A tree was also present at the northeast corner of the trench. Similar to all of the trenches examined within the project site, Trench 4 was also investigated in ca. 3-meter (10-foot) sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Excavation of the fill stratum began in the northernmost section of the trench utilizing the backhoe under the supervision of the HPI archaeologists. Three distinct strata were encountered in Trench 4 (Table 4; Photograph 9).

Table 4. Stratigraphy of Trench 4

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--51 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) SA LO surface cover with modern refuse and architectural debris
2	51-92 cm	Strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 SI SA subsoil
3	92-159 cm	Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 SA subsoil

Subsoil was exposed across the entire trench at a higher elevation than in the previous trenches. No features or concentrations of artifacts were encountered in this trench. Excavation halted within the C-horizon at a depth of 159 cm (5.2 feet).

V. ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The Phase IB field investigation identified two distinct features and two small discreet artifact concentrations in Lot 39. The 2004 documentary study did not identify any potential residents of Lot 39, so additional research was conducted following the field investigation. Resources tapped included city directories and census, marriage, and death records.

Research identified information about the residents of historic Lots 38, 39, and 41 (historic addresses 99, 101, and 103 S. 5th Street). Table 5 provides a summary of the data collected specifically on the residents of Lot 39 (101 S. 5th Street) from the 1850s to the 1890s. The data indicates that Lot 39 was occupied by John Fletcher and his family from as early as 1857 (when the data was collected for the 1858 Directory) until at least 1883, when Caroline Fletcher died. Census records also indicate that the Fletchers had either servants or boarders living with them at various times.

Table 5. Documentary Records on the Occupants of Lot 39 (101 S. 5th Street).

Date	Name	Occupation/Description	Age	Document Type
1858	John Fletcher	Carpenter, 276 Front, N.Y. h. 101 S. 5th		Directory
1860	John Fletcher Caroline Fletcher Louisa Fletcher John Fletcher Sophia Glick	Builder, born Ireland Wife, born NY Daughter, born NY Son, born NY Servant, born Germany	45 43 18 5 15	Federal Census
1862	John Fletcher	Builder, h. 101 S. 5 th		Directory
1865	John Fletcher	Carpenter, 276 Front, N.Y. h. 101 S. 5th		Directory
1865	John Fletcher Caroline Fletcher Louisa Fletcher John Fletcher	Builder, born Ireland Wife, born NY Child, born NY Child, born Kings	54 52 20 10	NYS Census
1867	John Fletcher	Carpenter, 276 Front, N.Y. h. 101 S. 5th		Directory
1869	John Fletcher	Carpenter, 276 Front, N.Y. h. 101 S. 5th		Directory
1870	John Fletcher Caroline Fletcher Louisa Fletcher John Fletcher Benjamin Wallace Sarah Wallace	Carpenter & Builder, born Ireland born NY born NY born NY Whl Sale Fish, born NY Born NY	58 57 24 14 24 24	Federal Census
1875	John Fletcher Caroline Fletcher Louisa Fletcher John Fletcher	Carpenter & Builder, born Ireland Wife, born NY Daughter, born NY Son, born NY	65 62 27 19	NYS Census
1877 Apr. 27	John Fletcher John Fletcher Caroline Schotzel Elva Medora Pond	Groom Father Mother Spouse	21 20	Marriage Record
1879	Thomas Averell	Printer, h. 101 S. 5th		Directory
1880	Caroline Fletcher Louisa Fletcher Thomas McFarland Laura McFarland	Mother, Keeping House Daughter, at Home Bookkeeper in Bank Wife, Keeping House	65 35 32 24	Federal Census
1883 March 30	Caroline Fletcher	Housekeeper, Widowed, buried Cypress Hills Cemetery	70	NYC Municipal Death Record
1897	John P. Burke Peter J. Burke	Painter, h. 101 S. 5 th Painter, h. 101 S. 5 th		Directory

VI. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The Phase IB field investigation identified two distinct features and two small discreet artifact concentrations in Lot 39. Artifacts, collected from one feature and two concentrations, were cleaned and analyzed in the HPI lab.

Feature 1

Feature 1 contained a variety of domestic artifacts including: architectural (43 window glass fragments); food related (37 ceramic fragments, 3 bottle fragments); food remains (1 cut bone fragment, 1 shell fragment); personal (46 chamberpot fragments, 2 smoking pipe stems); and unaffiliated (8 flower pot fragments, 1 anthracite coal fragment, 1 unidentified cast iron piece) (see Appendix).

Interestingly, although there were a number of artifact fragments collected, the vessel counts were distinctly lower as many of the fragments mended into a small number of vessels; 3 plates, 1 bowl, 1 teacup, 1 saucer, 3 chamberpots, and 1 flower pot (see Photographs 10-13).

Diagnostic artifacts included, a pearlware chamberpot decorated with annular brown and blue bands that dates to the early 19th century (Photograph 10). The recovered saucer was a blue transferprint whiteware (ironstone) vessel with a distinct maker's mark on the base (Photographs 11 and 12). The mark is "W. Adams & Sons" that was used by the company from ca. 1830s through 1865, when William Adams died and the company name was changed (www.thepotteries.org). The pattern of the transferprint was "Cassino," which was similar to Adams' Columbia patterns that were produced ca. 1860. Another notable vessel was a whiteware flow blue plate (Photograph 13). The pattern is a Chinese Landscape design that is marked "Oriental" on the base. This type of pattern, in the flow blue style, was popular during the second quarter of the 19th century. Finally, several fragments of whiteware with a handpainted polychrome floral decoration were recovered from a large molded teacup, another style that was popular in the mid-19th century. In addition to the ceramic artifacts recovered, two smoking pipes were present in the feature, one of which was manufactured by Peter Dorni (1835-1897).

It is likely that this feature was a short term refuse pit utilized by the residents during the mid-19th century (ca. 1850s-1860s).

Concentration 1

The assemblage from Concentration 1 was primarily comprised of bottles (Table 6, Appendix). Many of the bottles recovered were popular remedies in the late 19th century, with several represented in advertisements from period journals and newspapers (Figure 4). In addition, eleven small ceramic fragments and one cut bone fragment was in this small deposit. The artifacts represent typical yard scatter and the bottles were all clearly medicinal or health-related.

Table 6. Bottles Identified in Concentration 1.

Company/Use	Number	Date Range
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar/ for coughs, colds, and throat-lung afflictions	2	1860s-1870s
Nowill's Pect-Oral Honey of Liverwort/for coughs	5	1860s+
RRR Radway & Co./Radway's Ready Relief - pain liniment	2	1860s-1880s
Sands's Sarsaparilla/	2	1850s-1875
Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer	2	1860s-1870s
ORTER" W YORK"	1	Unknown
Unmarked	5	Unknown

Concentration 2

The majority of the artifacts in this small deposit were food related ceramics (21). Fifteen of these fragments were from a single vessel; a small whiteware pitcher or creamer. There were also four personal artifacts; 3 fragments of a chamberpot and 1 porcelain doll head. The doll head was broken at the neck. The design of the head and hair is consistent with dolls made during the 1860s and 1870s.

Summary

- The artifact assemblage from the household refuse pit, Feature 1, appears to date from the mid 19th century. The presence of three distinct chamber pots in the assemblage might indicate that this deposit dates to the time period when the sewer lines were established for Lot 39 and these items were no longer required by the family.
- The assemblage from Concentration 1 was primarily comprised of medicine bottles dating from the 1870s and 1880s (Table 6). The presence of this bottle cache appears to indicate that one or more of the site occupants was ill during that time period. As both John Fletcher and his wife Caroline died between 1877 and 1883, it is possible that these artifacts were associated with their final years.
- The artifacts from Concentration 2 were also limited in vessel count as many were from one object. This concentration appears to be a small refuse dump dating to the late 19th century.

VII. CONCLUSION

The 2004 Documentary Assessment of Lot 37 determined that portions of the lot were potentially sensitive for historical resources dating from the early-1850s through the mid-1870s. The archaeological field investigation confirmed that resources dating to this time period were still present in one of the former historic lots (Lot 39). All of the recovered artifacts from Feature 1 and the two artifact concentrations appear to date from between the 1850s and the

1880s when the dwelling associated with historic Lot 39 was occupied by the Fletcher family. No large scale shaft features were identified during testing that could have provided a significant artifact assemblage. The date of the refuse feature was concurrent with the time period when residents were transitioning from back yard shafts to a new dependence on public utilities.

The size of the collection also prevents any substantive comparative conclusions with other historic sites. Further, as the recovered artifact assemblage was not large, it is difficult to identify any significant patterns or definitive trends in consumer choice. The bottles recovered in Concentration 1 do however, offer a glimpse into the health and welfare of the Fletcher family. During the 19th century, a variety of medicinal offerings were readily available to the consumer. The cache of cough and cold medicines, as well as pain relievers would likely have been welcome to the elder Fletcher's during the 1870s. In addition, the presence of Allen's Hair Restorer, suggests that vanity might have played some part in the choice to purchase this item.

In conclusion, one feature and two small artifact concentrations dating from the mid to late 19th century residential occupation of one historic (Lot 39) within the site were encountered and investigated by the HPI team during the field examination. No additional features were recovered despite extensive coverage by the trench excavations. No further archaeological consideration is recommended for the project site.

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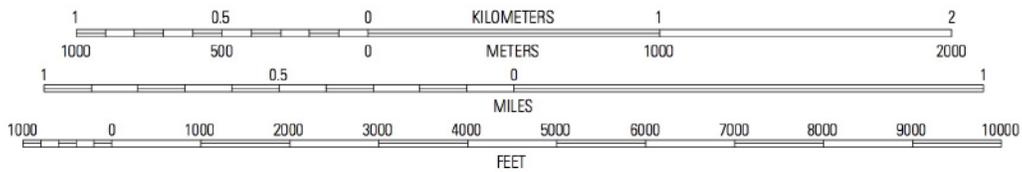
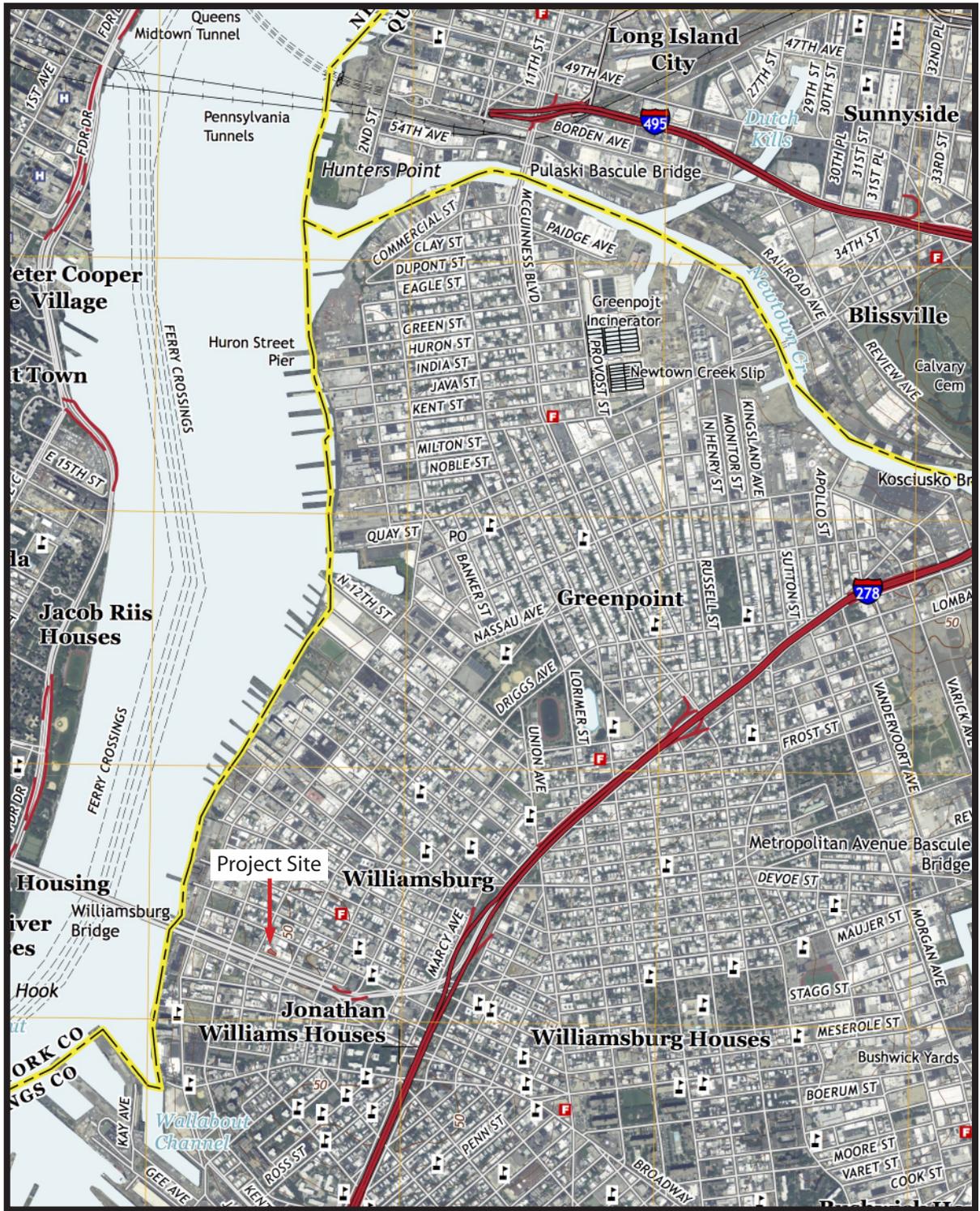
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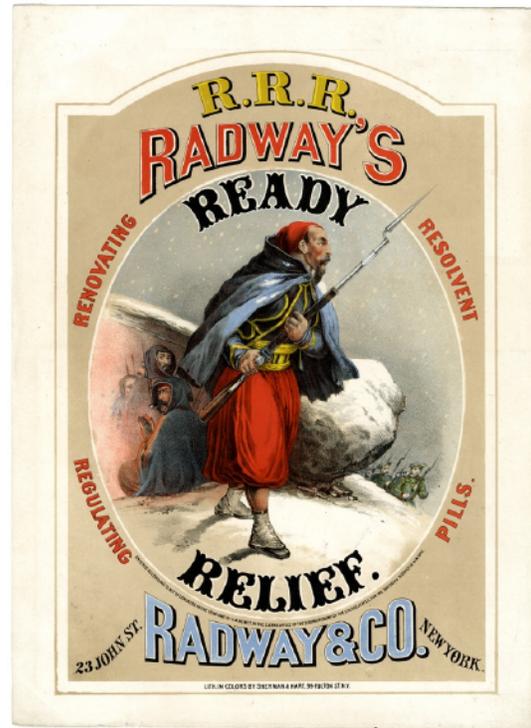
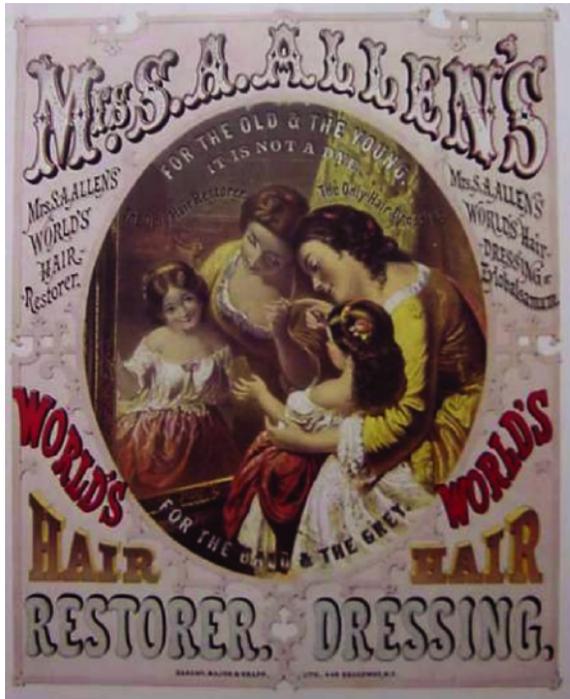
2013 *Brooklyn, New York* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.



LPC WAREHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
 BLOCK 2443, LOT 37
 WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK



Figure 1. Project site on Brooklyn, N.Y. topographic quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 2013).



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Figure 4. Advertisements and Images Relating to Recovered Artifacts from Concentration 1.



Photograph 1. Project site facing southeast.



Photograph 2. Project site facing southeast.



Photograph 3. Feature 2, Brick Foundation Wall in Trench 1.



Photograph 4. Trench 2, During Excavation, Facing North.



Photograph 5. Feature 1, Mid-19th century refuse pit in Trench 2.



Photograph 6. Feature 1, Mid-19th century refuse pit in Trench 2, after bisection.



Photograph 7. Artifacts from Concentration 1.



Photograph 8. Profile of Trench 3, east wall.



Photograph 9. Profile of Trench 4, west wall.



Photograph 10. Pearlware Chamberpot.



Photograph 11. Blue Transferprint Saucer, W. Adams & Sons.



Photograph 12. Maker's Mark on the Reverse of Blue Transferprint Saucer.



Photograph 13. Flow Blue Plate.

Unit	Feature	Level	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 2	1	Top	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Annualar brown and blue bands, complete base
Trench 2	1	Top	4	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	1	11	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	1	7	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Annualar brown and blue bands
Trench 2	1	1	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Container	Fragment	Molded body, Undecorated
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Jar	Fragment	Copper glaze around rim with beading on exterior, interior body white glaze
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Base of pedestal serving vessel, with molded flower decoration
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Rim of small cup
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain		Saucer	Fragment	Octagonal Rim, Molded, with purple floral coloring
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain		Plate	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Dark Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	Neck and Down tooled applied rim
Trench 2	1	1	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	1	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Handle	Fragment	Large, chamberpot? Or pitcher?
Trench 2	1	1	1	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Flowerpot	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Architectural	Clay			Brick	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	33	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	3	Architectural	Glass	Frosted	Flat	Window	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	Thick with chicken wire
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Green Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Base of pedestal serving vessel, with molded flower decoration
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless		Stopper	Fragment	For Large Mouth Bottle
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Bone	Med. Mammal	Bone	Fragment	Cut Mark
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Annualar brown and blue bands
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Personal	Clay	Kaolin	Smoking Pipe	Stem	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Personal	Clay	Kaolin	Smoking Pipe	Stem	Fragment	Peter Dorni - decoration
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	8	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Flowerpot	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Other		Anthracite	Coal	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	N 1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Cast Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	7	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	

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Unit	Feature	Level	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	7	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	Mends, Blue Transferprint with Mark, "W. Adams & Sons" ca. 1860s "Casino"
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	4	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	9	Personal	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	4	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Small Plate, Mends, Flow Blue Chinese Landscape Design, Mark "ORIENTAL", Stamped "X"
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Large Plate
Trench 2	1	S 1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain		Teacup	Fragment	Molded, with purple floral coloring, Matches saucer
Trench 2	1	Base	9	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Teacup	Fragment	Handpainted polychrome floral design
Trench 2	1	Base	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	Blue Transferprint interior rim
Trench 2	1	Base	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Blue Transferprint interior rim
Trench 2	1	Base	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Large Plate, Flow Blue
Trench 2	1	Base	6	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated, with one handle
Trench 2	1	Base	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Annualar brown and blue bands
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Rectangular Body, Embossed "Worlds Hair Restorer", "Allen's", "NEW YORK", Ca. 1860s, 7 1/2"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Rectangular Body, Embossed "Worlds Hair Restorer" Ca. 1860s
Trench 2	Concentration 1		3	Personal	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Shoulder to Round Lip, two mend with bodies
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Green Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Complete	Embossed "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar", 6 3/4", ca. 1860s-1870s
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Green Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Embossed "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar", ca. 1860s-1870s
Trench 2	Concentration 1		3	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Complete	Round, 5", Embossed "Nowill's Pect Oral Honey of Liverwort" 1860s+
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Round, , "Nowill's" bottles with partial embossed letters, 1860s+

Unit	Feature	Level	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Complete	Embossed "H" on base, 6 3/4"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	Base to Shoulder, Embossed "H" " 68" on base
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	Base to Shoulder, Embossed "H" " 68" on base
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	Base to Body, Mends
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Complete	Rectangular, 5 1/4", Embossed "RRR Radway & Co. New York", Enterd Accord To Act of Congress"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Rectangular base to body, Embossed "RRR Radway & Co. w York", " Accord To" "ongress"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Complete	Embossed "SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA NEW YORK", Down tooled lip, 6 1/4"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Base to Body, Embossed "ORTER" W YORK"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Colorless	Machine Mold	Bottle	Complete	12 paneled, 5 1/2", applied lip
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Colorless	Machine Mold	Bottle	Complete	Round, seams on side, prescription lip, 4 1/2"
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Base to body, kidney-shaped
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Base to body, Rectangular
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Base to body, Round
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Personal	Glass	Green Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	Body to down tooled lip,
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Neck and Down tooled lip
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Aqua Tint	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	Body
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Personal	Glass	Light Green Tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Body
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Personal	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Neck to Partial Flat Lip
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Plate	Fragment	Molded Rim with Wheat Design
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Plate	Fragment	Base to rim, with molded design, interlocking floral stems
Trench 2	Concentration 1		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Vessel	Fragment	Body
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Plate	Fragment	Rim
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Teacup	Fragment	Base, with unidentified molded design
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Blue Shell Edge

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Unit	Feature	Level	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Base, Blue Transferprint
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	Vessel	Fragment	Thick, Molded Rim
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray Body	Vessel	Fragment	Exterior Salt Glazed, Interior Brown
Trench 2	Concentration 1		1	Food Remains	Organic	Bone	Large Mammal	Bone	Fragment	Saw Mark
Trench 3	Concentration 2		15	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Creamer or Small Pitcher, Blue Transferprint Landscape
Trench 3	Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Blue Transferprint interior, Floral Design
Trench 3	Concentration 2		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Large Plate, Flow Blue, Landscape Design
Trench 3	Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Molded exterior with handle
Trench 3	Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Rim, Cup?
Trench 3	Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 3	Concentration 2		3	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Chamberpot	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 3	Concentration 2		1	Personal	Ceramic	Porcelain		Doll Head	Fragment	Victorian Painted Doll Head