

Phase IB Archaeological Investigation

236 Gold Street Development Project

236, 242, 244, 246 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201
(Brooklyn Block 121; Lots 33, 35, 36, 37)

LPC Project Number: 78DCP057K (Department of City Planning)



Prepared for:

236 Gold LLC

183 Wilson Street, #133

Brooklyn, NY 11211

Prepared by:

ACME Heritage Consultants LLC

14 Kilmer Road

Larchmont, NY 10538

August 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMERY

LPC Project Number: 78DCP057K

Involved Agency: New York City Department of City Planning

Phase of Survey: Phase IB Archaeological Investigation

Location Information

 Location: 236, 242, 244, 246 Gold Street
 Block 121; Lots 33, 35, 36, 37

 Minor Civil Division: 11201

 County: Kings

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Brooklyn, NY

Phase IB Survey Area

 Length: 125 feet

 Width: 88 feet

 Total Area Surveyed: 11,000 square feet (1022 sq. m.), 0.25 acres (0.1ha)

 Number of Trenches: 6 trenches

 Length of Trenches: 260 feet (79m)

Results of Archaeological Survey

 Prehistoric Sites Identified: None

 Historic Sites Identified: None

 Sites Recommended for
 Phase II / Avoidance: None

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Date of Report: August 2024

Cover Image: ca.1940 Tax Photograph (Block 121, Lot 32)
NYC.gov/records

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Photographs	iii
Introduction and Project Background	1
Research Design.....	2
Sanitation and the late-19th Century Urbanization of Brooklyn	2
Household Provisioning and Practices in 19th Century Brooklyn	2
Methodology	3
Results of the Phase IB Investigation	4
Lot 32 (old Lot 11).....	4
Lot 33 (old Lot 13).....	4
Lot 34 (old Lot 12).....	4
Lot 35 (old Lot 14).....	5
Lot 36 (old Lot 15).....	5
Lot 37 (old Lot 16).....	6
Conclusions and Recommendations	7
References	8
Figures.....	9
Photographs.....	16
Section Drawings	27
Artifact Catalog.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. USGS 1995 Brooklyn NY Quad Map with Project Area Indicated.	9
Figure 2. Aerial photograph from April 2022 (Google Earth Pro) with current lots and addresses indicated.	10
Figure 3. Aerial Photograph from April 2022 with 20th and 19th century lots indicated.	11
Figure 4. Project Area indicated on 1855 property atlas (Perris 1855).	12
Figure 5. Excavated trenches and identified features (Sanborn 1887).	13
Figure 6. Aerial photograph from May 2019 (Google Earth Pro), note excavation within Lot 37 associated with the construction of 260 Gold Street to the south.	14
Figure 7. Excavated trenches, identified features, and photograph locations indicated (Sanborn 1887).	15

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. Lot 33 prior to excavation, facing northwest.....	16
Photograph 2. Lots 36 and 37 prior to excavation, facing west.....	16
Photograph 3. Trench 2A, within former Lot 32, facing northwest.	17
Photograph 4. Trench 2B, along the rear property line of former Lot 32, facing northeast.	17
Photograph 5. Trench 2B, along the rear property line of former Lots 32 and 33, facing north. .	18
Photograph 6. Trench 3, to the rear of structures formerly located at the front of Lot 33, facing south.....	18
Photograph 7. Trench 1A along the rear of former Lot 34, facing northeast.	19
Photograph 8. Trench 1A along the rear of former Lot 34, facing west. Note dense fill of fabric scraps.....	19
Photograph 9. Trench 1A along the rear of Lot 35, facing west. Note foundation wall of light industrial structure.	20
Photograph 10. Trench 1A along the rear of Lot 35, facing west. Note foundation wall of light industrial structure.	20
Photograph 11. Trench 1B along the rear of Lot 36, facing west. Note trash pit filled with ash and 20th century trash, and circular shaft feature extending to the north and west.....	21
Photograph 12. View into the interior of circular shaft feature, note large upside-down rusted equipment.....	21
Photograph 13. View down the circular shaft feature, note limited fill.....	22
Photograph 14. Overview of Trench 1B, facing north. Note the extension of the feature below the fence to the north and into the property to the west.....	22
Photograph 15. Trench 4 to the rear of the residence in Lot 36, facing west. Note trash pit containing shell and ash, note 20th century fill above.....	23
Photograph 16. Trench 1B along the rear property line of Lot 37, facing west. Note rectangular brick feature with rubber tire. Disturbance from temporary retaining wall to the west and previous excavation to the south.	23
Photograph 17. Trench 5 along the rear of the residence in Lot 37, facing northeast. Note sloped cut and clean fill extending to the south.	24
Photograph 18. Glass bottles from Trench 1A, Lot 34, mid-20th century fill within basements.	24
Photograph 19. Cod Live Oil bottle, post-1962, from Trench 1A, Lot 34.	25
Photograph 20. Porcelain teapot, late-19th century, from Trench 1B-C, Lots 36–37.	25
Photograph 21. Disturbed fill from Lot 37 Privy, Trench 1C.....	26

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

ACME Heritage Consultants LLC (ACME) has been contracted by 236 Gold LLC to conduct archaeological investigations in support of the proposed 236 Gold Street Development Project (Figure 1). The proposed development requires the rezoning of 236–246 Gold Street, Block 121, Lots 33, 35, 36, and 37 (formerly with additional subdivisions) (Figure 2). An Environmental Review letter from the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) dated 3/1/2024 indicated that all four lots have the potential to contain historic archaeological deposits dating to the 19th century. The archaeological potential of the project area was previously researched by Bergoffen (2002) in advance of a previous rezoning effort. An Archaeological Work Plan dated 5/14/24 was prepared by Spigelman (2024a) and approved by LPC. This work plan proposed the mechanically assisted excavation of five trenches, with Trench 1 located along the rear property line and Trenches 2–5 located at the rear of previously extant structures and sub-lots. Field investigations were conducted on June 11, 14, and 17 and trenches were subdivided and repositioned as necessary to test the proposed locations relative to the buried structural remains (Figure 3). The results of this fieldwork were presented in a Letter from the Field (Spigelman 2024b), which stated that no significant archaeological resources were identified. LPC issued a provisional concurrence with this conclusion, pending the receipt of a final archaeological report.

The broad environmental and historical context of the proposed development was reviewed by Bergoffen (2002:4–10). Bergoffen reports the project area is in an upland location, which prior to landfill activity (starting ca. 1795) overlooked the salt meadow of the Wallabout Bay. This setting would have been an attractive location for Native American settlement and use, but no specific evidence has been found and Bergoffen considers the project area not sensitive for Native American archaeological sites due to disturbance from historic period development. Bergoffen reports that the village of Brooklyn in general, and the project area specifically, remained primarily farmland throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The land encompassing the project area itself was granted to Comfort and Joshua Sands in 1785. Bergoffen reports that it was Joshua Sands and John Jackson, another large land owner, who began in 1788 to lay out streets and called the area Olympia. The early Euro-American settlers of the area were a group of families who moved there from Connecticut, to engage in shipbuilding and related trades.

The neighborhood surrounding the project area developed rapidly in the 1810s and 1820s, with ropewalks and tanneries (specifically for “Moroccan” style leather). In Bergoffen’s (2002:8,38) review of city directories and other records, however, Gold Street, including the project area itself, was the last street to be developed. The project area is currently classified as Block 121, Lots 33, 35, 36, and 37, however, Lot 33 was previously divided into Lots 32, 33, and 34, and initially the Lots were numbered 11–16 (Figure 3).

Bergoffen (2002:9–10) reports that the 1855–56 directory references a public cistern on the corner of Concord and Jay, and that the 1856–57 directory references a second public cistern at the corner of Nassau and Bridge. Water from the Nassau Water Company began to be distributed in mains in 1859, and sewer connections were made beginning in the mid-1860s. Records for sewer connections are, however, available only beginning in 1867, due to the loss of the first three record books. Based on the evidence reviewed by Bergoffen (2002:18–19) the lots within the project area were developed in the 1840s or 1850s (prior to the drawing of the Perris

1855 atlas, Figure 4) and then received water and sewer service in the late-1860s and early-1870s (Figure 5). The structures within the project area would therefore have been served by privies and cisterns for the first decade or two of their use, however, public cisterns are also recorded in the surrounding area. Specific lot histories are provided by Bergoffen (2002) and summarized below as they relate to the results of the current field investigations.

Tax photographs from ca.1940 show that the house on Lot 37 was already demolished by that time, while the remainder of the structures remained intact. For much of the 19th and into the 20th century the lots measured ~104' deep, however, the widening of Gold Street in 1967–68 shortened them to ~88' deep, requiring the demolition of the remaining structures at the front of the lots. It is unclear if structures located at the back of the lots, most notably the rear of Lot 33, previously Lot 34, old Lot 12), were cleared at this time or later in the 20th century. By the end of the 20th century all lots had been cleared and were left vacant. From 2018 through 2019 Lots 36 and 37 were used for excavation and staging during the construction of the adjacent building (Figure 6). In 2023, Lot 33 was prepared for construction and work was begun on an as-of-right structure. Eleven piles were drilled before the work was paused to allow for the current rezoning effort.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Domestic shaft features (such as cisterns, wells, and privies) within the project area would most likely date to the initial period of development and use of the properties in the 1840s and 1850s, before their connection to water and sewer service in the 1860s and 1870s. The research design presented here was intended to guide fieldwork consisting of exploratory trenching and, should suitable features be identified, feature excavation. If feature excavation had occurred, it was understood that a supplemental analysis plan and research design would have been submitted to LPC for review, including additional documentary research, laboratory analysis, and a more extensive final report. Two research topics guided the exploratory fieldwork presented in the current report.

Sanitation and the late-19th Century Urbanization of Brooklyn

The mid-19th century development of the project area with domestic, light industrial, and public structures pre-dates the introduction of water and sewer services to the area. As such the presence and contents of any shaft features, such as cisterns, wells, and privies, provides new information on the late-19th century urbanization of Brooklyn. Public services are a key component of urbanization, but their construction is also contingent on the development of the area such that a critical mass of tax paying residents will be served by them. Understanding the interplay between public services and private development in 19th century Brooklyn contributes to ongoing research on the development of legislation regarding the deposition of waste (Geismar 1993) and the replacement of private facilities with public services (Goldman 1997).

Household Provisioning and Practices in 19th Century Brooklyn

Domestic shaft features (such as cisterns, wells, and privies) often contain dense deposits of domestic refuse, deposited during their use and/or at and after their abandonment (Wheeler 2000). These deposits contain valuable information about the inhabitants of the associated

structure(s); the choices they made about how they lived their daily lives and the image of self they sought to project, both within their family and to guests to the house. The analysis of these contents through artifactual, floral and faunal analyses, together with supplementary documentary research, contributes to the understanding of domestic consumption choices in 19th century Brooklyn. This research can extend, both chronologically and spatially, the growing body of work on working-class and middle-class household consumption choices in Manhattan (Wall 1991, 2010) and downtown Brooklyn (Fitts 1999; Fitts and Yamin 1996; Meade and Pappalardo 2016).

METHODOLOGY

Field information was recorded in a field notebook for general information and on field forms specific to trench and/or feature. Colors were recorded using Munsell soil color designations, and soil texture was recorded using standard terminology. Field drawings were made such that high quality illustrations of plans and sections could be produced for the final report. Field photographs included (where safely possible) a north arrow, scale bar, and a menu board. Overview photographs will be taken of the site during testing. Photographs will be taken of each trench profile and any architectural walls or features that are uncovered.

Spatial data was recorded using a combination of GNSS measurements and hand measurements using rulers and tape measures utilizing the metric system. GNSS measurements were taken using an Emlid Reach RS2 multi-band RTK GNSS receiver. Real time corrections were applied from the NYSNet GNSS CORS system, operated by NYSDOT. Data from this setup typically achieves an accuracy of 1cm. The network datum is NAD83 (2011) EPOCH 2010 MYCS2 and height are in relation to the reference ellipsoid for NAD83, which was then converted to NAVD88 to provide elevations for this report.

Exploratory trenching consisted of mechanically excavated trenches, excavated with archaeological supervision. Trenches were approximately 5 feet (1.5m) wide. Excavation proceeded in approximately 6-inch (15cm) levels, with inspection and shovel and/or hand excavation as necessary to delineate any potential walls or features. As building walls were encountered, they were exposed and documented. As domestic shaft features (such as cisterns, wells, and privies) were found the trenches were expanded as possible to expose the horizontal extent of the feature. When no archaeological features were identified trenches were excavated approximately 6 inches (15cm) into natural sediment, documented, and closed.

When domestic shaft features (such as cisterns, wells, and privies) were identified by the exploratory trenching, delineation was conducted to determine if the deposits within them potentially retained integrity and if their excavations would potentially recover data to address the research design. Artifacts and ecofacts with interpretable contexts were returned to the lab for processing and analysis. Field bags were checked in and had their contents sorted and cleaned (as appropriate) and divided into lab bags by material type, while maintaining contextual information. Lab bags were analyzed by the appropriate specialist, with artifacts assigned inventory numbers and entered into a centralized project database.

RESULTS OF THE PHASE IB INVESTIGATION

Field investigations were conducted on June 11, 14, and 17. Matthew Spigelman, PhD, RPA 36587230 was present at all times, serving as Principal Investigator. Paul Zimmerman, PhD, RPA 18246, William Dunsmore, MA, and Tova Kadish, MA served as field archaeologists. Skylight Development provided the excavator and machine operator. Lots 33 and 35 were fenced, largely cleared of asphalt, and construction had already begun on an as of right structure prior to the current rezoning effort (Photograph 1). Lots 36 and 37 were separately fenced, with recently laid asphalt associated with the construction of the adjacent 260 Gold Street building (Photograph 2). Archaeological investigations were conducted first on Lots 33 and 35, prior to machine repositioning to Lots 36 and 37. Trenches were backfilled following excavation to accommodate machine repositioning and maintain site safety.

Lot 32 (old Lot 11)

Lot 32 is currently part of Lot 33 and was previously numbered Lot 11 (Figures 2–3). It was developed by 1855 with the brick Fire Engine Company No. 11 building (Figure 4), which was extended with a rear addition in brick by 1887 (Figure 5). Trench 2 was designed to fall to the rear of these structures, at the rear Lot 32 property line. The initial placement of the trench, now called Trench 2A, fell to the east of the brick wall that formed the rear of this addition, finding a dense and deep deposit of brick demolition debris, suggesting a deep basement (Photograph 3). The trench was then relocated to the west of this rear building wall, and called Trench 2B, finding shallow fill associated with the 19th and 20th century use and demolition of the structures on the property (Photograph 4), but no shaft features or other notable archaeological deposits. The surface elevation of Trenches 2A and 2B was 31.4' (NAVD88) and they reached bottom elevations of 24.8' (NAVD88) and 26.6' (NAVD88), respectively.

Lot 33 (old Lot 13)

Lot 33 was at one point significantly smaller and contained two small attached wood frame structures at the front of the lot and a small yard (Figures 2–3). In 1855 these structures are recorded as a domicile (Figure 4); however, they do not have a typical house layout and may have been constructed initially for light industrial use (as the structures at the back of the lot were, see below). Trench 2B was extended into Lot 33, along the rear of the former rear property line. It found shallow fill associated with the 19th and 20th century use and demolition of the structures on the property (Photograph 5), but no structural remains themselves and no shaft features or other notable archaeological deposits. Trench 3 was excavated to the rear of the domestic (and potentially light industrial) structures that once occupied the front of the lot. It too found shallow fill and no structural remains, shaft features, or other notable archaeological deposits (Photograph 6). The surface elevation of Trench 3 was 32.6' (NAVD88) and the trench reached a bottom elevation of 27.7' (NAVD88).

Lot 34 (old Lot 12)

Lot 34 was a flag lot, to the rear of Lots 32 and 33, which are all currently combined into Lot 33 (Figures 2–3). It was developed by 1855 with an industrial wood frame structure at its rear (Figure 4). By 1887 this structure was extended across the whole of the rear property line and

recorded as a pair of domiciles (Figure 5). Trench 1A was excavated along the rear of Lot 34. In the north it found a semi-subterranean basement level, filled with building demolition debris (including a thick layer of wall plaster), as well as mid-20th century glass bottles and other debris (Photographs 7, 18–19). Farther south Trench 1A identified the older industrial structure, which had a deeper basement and was filled with a dense deposit of fabric refuse from garment production (Photograph 8). No shaft features or other notable archaeological remains were, however, identified along the rear of Lot 34 (currently Lot 33). The surface elevation of Trench 1A in Lot 34 was 33.6' (NAVD88) and it reached a bottom elevation of 26.2' (NAVD88).

Lot 35 (old Lot 14)

This lot (Figures 2–3) was developed by 1855 (Figure 4) with a collection of wooden framed industrial structures (located at the front, middle, and rear of the lot), which were replaced some time prior to 1887 with a large tenement building with a basement level (Figure 5). Lot 35 was therefore tested only with Trench 1A along the rear property line, as the later building is shown in tax photographs to have had a basement level that would have destroyed or disturbed any earlier features. Trench 1A found shallow foundation walls associated with the earlier industrial structure and an upper fill associated with the 19th and 20th century use and demolition of the structures on the property (Photographs 9–10). No shaft features or other notable archaeological deposits were found within Trench 1A within Lot 35. The surface elevation of Trench 1A in Lot 35 was also 33.6' (NAVD88) and here the trench reached a bottom elevation of approximately 26' (NAVD88).

Lot 36 (old Lot 15)

This lot (Figures 2–3) was developed by 1855 with a brick residence, classified as “First class” (Figure 4), and some time prior to 1886 with a horse stable along the rear of the property line (Figure 5), which was demolished ca. 1900. Trench 1B tested along the rear property line. Much of the rear of the lot was occupied by a 2.5m wide by 0.8m deep ash pit (Photograph 11). This pit was in its north side filled with ash, while the south side had been partially excavated and filled with 20th century trash, most notably automobile tires and building demolition debris but also a late-19th century porcelain teapot (Photograph 20).

Trench 1B also identified a circular brick shaft feature in the northwest corner of Lot 36 (Photograph 11). This feature was partially cut by the excavator bucket, revealing that the interior was unlined. Due to its location on the rear lot line and the lack of cement lining it is interpreted as a privy. The interior of the feature was largely empty except for a large piece of rusted metal equipment that had been dumped in upside down (Photographs 12–13). This equipment is potentially a furnace, presumably deposited in the shaft feature when the associated building was upgraded or demolished in the 20th century. The base of the trench was 1.8m below ground level (bgl), with the equipment continuing further to approximately 2.5m bgl. The space around the piece of equipment was notably free of debris. The depth of the feature and lack of debris suggests that the privy was cleaned and potentially used as a drywell during the 20th century, prior to its abandonment. The full plan of the feature was not exposed as it extended under several layers of fencing to the north (Photograph 14) and an active utility pole to the west (Photograph 2). The surface elevation of Trench 1B in Lot 36 was 40.6' (NAVD88) and excavation reached a depth of 32.7' (NAVD88), though the privy feature extended lower.

Trench 4 was also excavated within Lot 36, located to the rear of the brick residence noted on the 1855 map. The rear wall of the structure was identified through superficial excavation and the trench positioned along its exterior. An opening into the structure was identified, filled with demolition debris. A buried surface associated with the former yard of the structure was also identified and a trash pit was identified extending into the western profile (Photograph 15). The pit appeared circular but without a built structure. It contained a lower layer of dark black ash and an upper layer of oyster and clam shells. Above both the pit and the surface were a fill of demolition debris, which included fragments of cloth similar to those identified in Lot 33. The surface elevation of Trench 4 was 38.2' (NAVD88) and excavation reached a depth of approximately 30' (NAVD88).

Lot 37 (old Lot 16)

This lot (Figures 2–3) was developed by 1855 with a wood framed residence (Figure 4), which was built in conjunction with an identical house to the south (beyond the current project area). It was tested with Trench 1C along the rear property line and Trench 5 to the rear of the house. Trench 1B found the remains of a badly disturbed square shaft feature constructed of brick (Photograph 16). It is unlined and interpreted as a privy. The fill of the feature that appeared historic contained automobile tires and other 20th century trash, with smaller pieces of 19th century material, such as butchered animal bones, shells, and small pieces of whiteware and stoneware ceramics (Photograph 21).

The feature was, however, disturbed ca. 2018 (Figure 6) by a series of H beam piles driven into the ground along the property line and linked together with wooden boards. This shoring extended into the feature, with an additional section having been excavated and filled with clean, silty sediment (Photograph 16). The feature was further disturbed to the south by deep excavation that removed the entire southern portion of the feature, replacing it with mixed fill containing few artifacts. There is therefore little of the feature left intact and it too appears to have been cleaned out and used as a drywell prior to being fill with mid-20th century debris. The surface elevation of Trench 1C in Lot 37 was also 40.6' (NAVD88) and excavation reached a depth of 34' (NAVD88), though remnants of the disturbed privy feature extended lower.

Trench 5, excavated along the rear of the domestic structure, identified the badly disturbed rear foundation wall of the structure, built of stone blocks (Photograph 17). Here too, ca. 2018, the wall had been cut and a deep excavation sloped downward towards the adjacent building to the south (Figure 6). The fill was clean sand with modern construction debris, such as plywood and caution tape. The surface elevation of Trench 5 was also 38.2' (NAVD88) and excavation reached a depth of 33.9' (NAVD88).

The disturbance identified in Lot 37 in both Trench 1B, along the rear property line, and in Trench 5, to the rear of the structure, is consistent with the 2018–2019 construction of the building to the south 260 Gold Street (Figure 6). During that construction Lot 36 was used to house construction trailers and Lot 37 was partially excavated to provide access to the building foundation level. This excavation extended approximately 16' into the 25' wide lot, and provided access to the foundation of the structure via a temporary wooden staircase. This deep excavation explains the deep destruction of the rectangular brick privy at the rear of the lot and the lack of any preserved features or ground surfaces behind the dwelling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Excavations in Lots 32, 33, and 34 did not identify any domestic shaft features, such as privies, cisterns, or wells. The development of these lots in the mid-19th century with light industrial and public structures explains this absence. The transition of several of these structures into residences in the late-19th century occurred after water and sewer service had been introduced into the area and privies and cisterns were no longer necessary.

Excavations in Lots 36 and 37 found a pair of brick structures along their rear property lines, interpreted as privies due to their placement and lack of cement lining. In the northwest corner of Lot 36 a circular brick feature was found and partially cut by the current excavation. The interior was notably empty except for a large and rusted piece of metal equipment that was previously discarded into the feature. This piece of equipment may have been a residential furnace or boiler. The otherwise empty feature and discarded residential equipment suggest that the privy was cleaned out and used as a drywell, until the 20th century demolition of the associated structure. The plan of the feature was not exposed as it extended to the north beneath the fence separating Lots 35 and 36 and to the west towards an active utility pole.

Along the rear property line of Lot 37 a square brick feature was identified, also unlined and also interpreted as a privy. The feature was badly disturbed by recently installed shoring and excavation associated with the 2018–2019 construction of the building to the south. The extant feature fill contained abundant 20th century trash, such as automobile tires and domestic refuse. This chronologically late fill, mixed with earlier material, suggests that it too was likely cleaned out and used as dry well during the 20th century, until the late-20th century demolition of the associated structure.

The circular brick privy identified in Lot 36 is notably empty, save for a large piece of metal equipment dumped in it. Excavation of this feature is unlikely to yield significant information on the lives of the past inhabitants of the Lot 36 residence. The rectangular brick privy identified in Lot 37 is badly disturbed by modern construction activities and what intact feature fill remains is largely composed of 20th century trash. Excavation of this limited intact material is therefore also unlikely to yield significant information on the lives of the past inhabitants of the Lot 37 residence. Additionally, trash pits were identified in Lots 36 and 37, however, they were filled with 20th century trash, ash, and/or shell, all of which are classes of material with limited to no research potential. Based on these results no significant archaeological sites or features were identified by this field effort and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for this undertaking.

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FIGURES

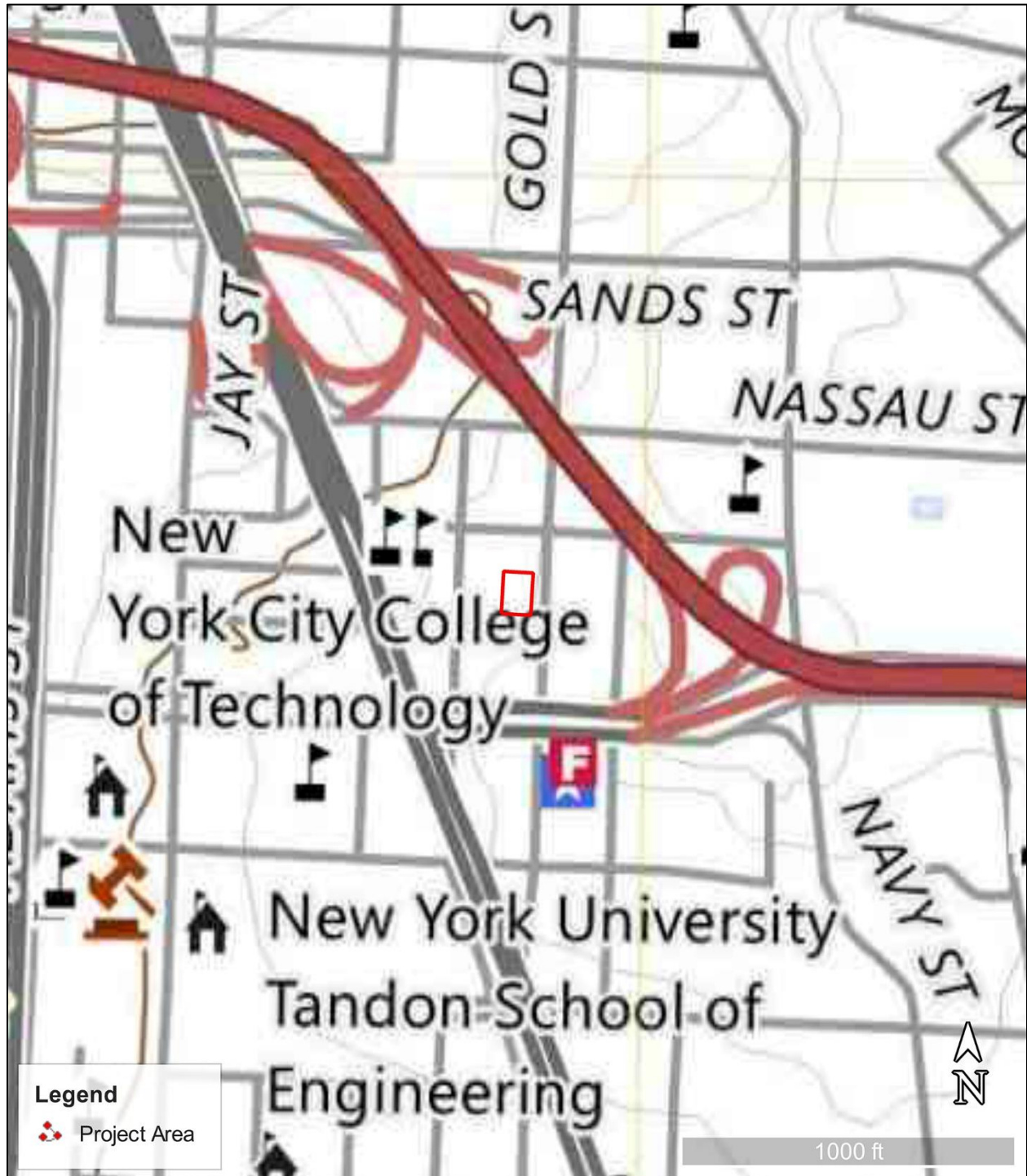


Figure 1. USGS 1995 Brooklyn NY Quad Map with Project Area Indicated.



Figure 2. Aerial photograph from April 2022 (Google Earth Pro) with current lots and addresses indicated.



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph from April 2022 with 20th and 19th century lots indicated.

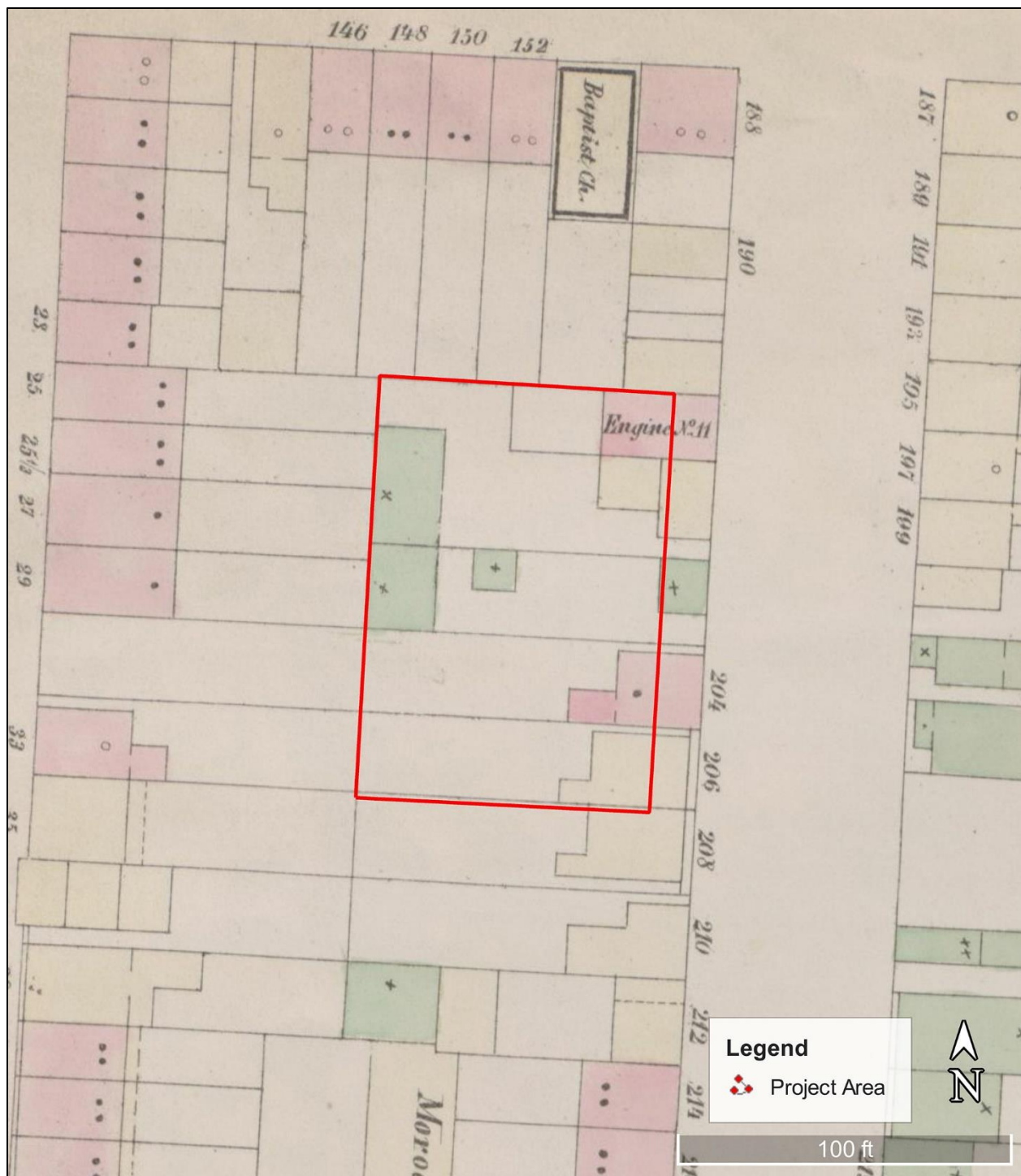


Figure 4. Project Area indicated on 1855 property atlas (Perris 1855).

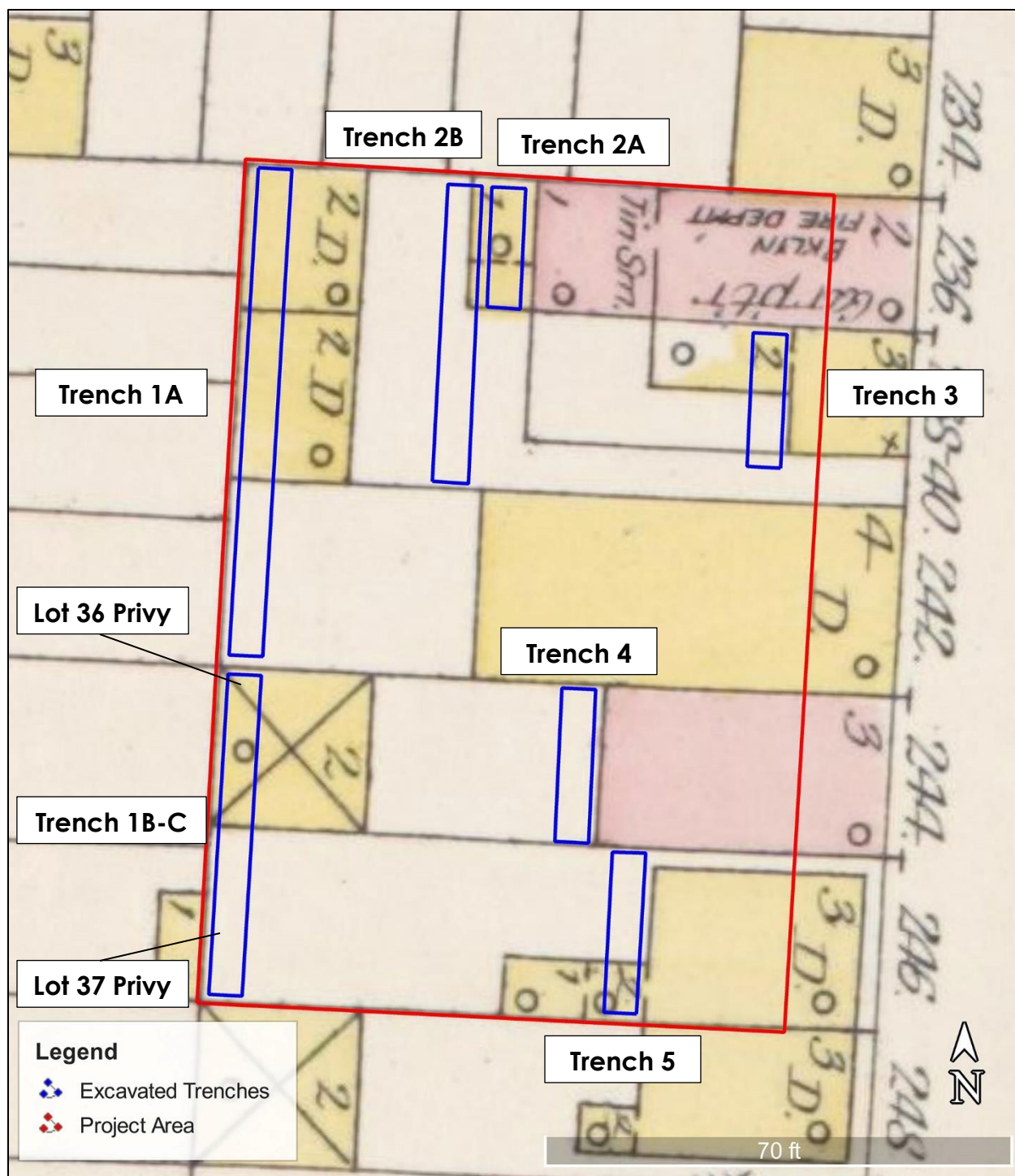




Figure 6. Aerial photograph from May 2019 (Google Earth Pro), note excavation within Lot 37 associated with the construction of 260 Gold Street to the south.

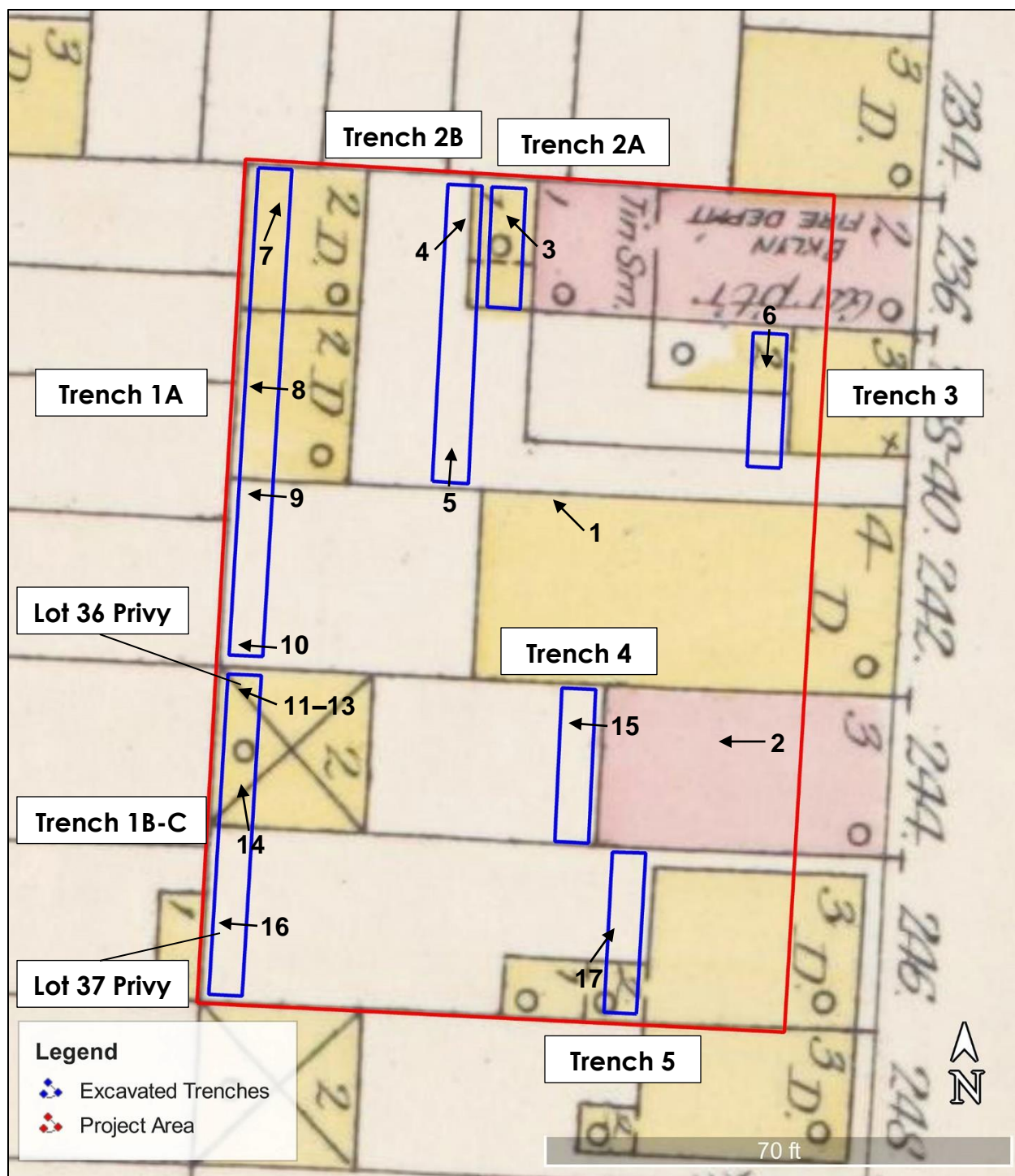


Figure 7. Excavated trenches, identified features, and photograph locations indicated (Sanborn 1887).

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Lot 33 prior to excavation, facing northwest.



Photograph 2. Lots 36 and 37 prior to excavation, facing west.



Photograph 3. Trench 2A, within former Lot 32, facing northwest.



Photograph 4. Trench 2B, along the rear property line of former Lot 32, facing northeast.



Photograph 5. Trench 2B, along the rear property line of former Lots 32 and 33, facing north.



Photograph 6. Trench 3, to the rear of structures formerly located at the front of Lot 33, facing south.



Photograph 7. Trench 1A along the rear of former Lot 34, facing northeast.



Photograph 8. Trench 1A along the rear of former Lot 34, facing west. Note dense fill of fabric scraps.



Photograph 9. Trench 1A along the rear of Lot 35, facing west. Note foundation wall of light industrial structure.



Photograph 10. Trench 1A along the rear of Lot 35, facing west. Note foundation wall of light industrial structure.



Photograph 11. Trench 1B along the rear of Lot 36, facing west. Note trash pit filled with ash and 20th century trash, and circular shaft feature extending to the north and west.



Photograph 12. View into the interior of circular shaft feature, note large upside-down rusted equipment.



Photograph 13. View down the circular shaft feature, note limited fill.



Photograph 14. Overview of Trench 1B, facing north. Note the extension of the feature below the fence to the north and into the property to the west.



Photograph 15. Trench 4 to the rear of the residence in Lot 36, facing west. Note trash pit containing shell and ash, note 20th century fill above.



Photograph 16. Trench 1B along the rear property line of Lot 37, facing west. Note rectangular brick feature with rubber tire. Disturbance from temporary retaining wall to the west and previous excavation to the south.



Photograph 17. Trench 5 along the rear of the residence in Lot 37, facing northeast. Note sloped cut and clean fill extending to the south.



Photograph 18. Glass bottles from Trench 1A, Lot 34, mid-20th century fill within basements.



Photograph 19. Cod Live Oil bottle, post-1962, from Trench 1A, Lot 34.

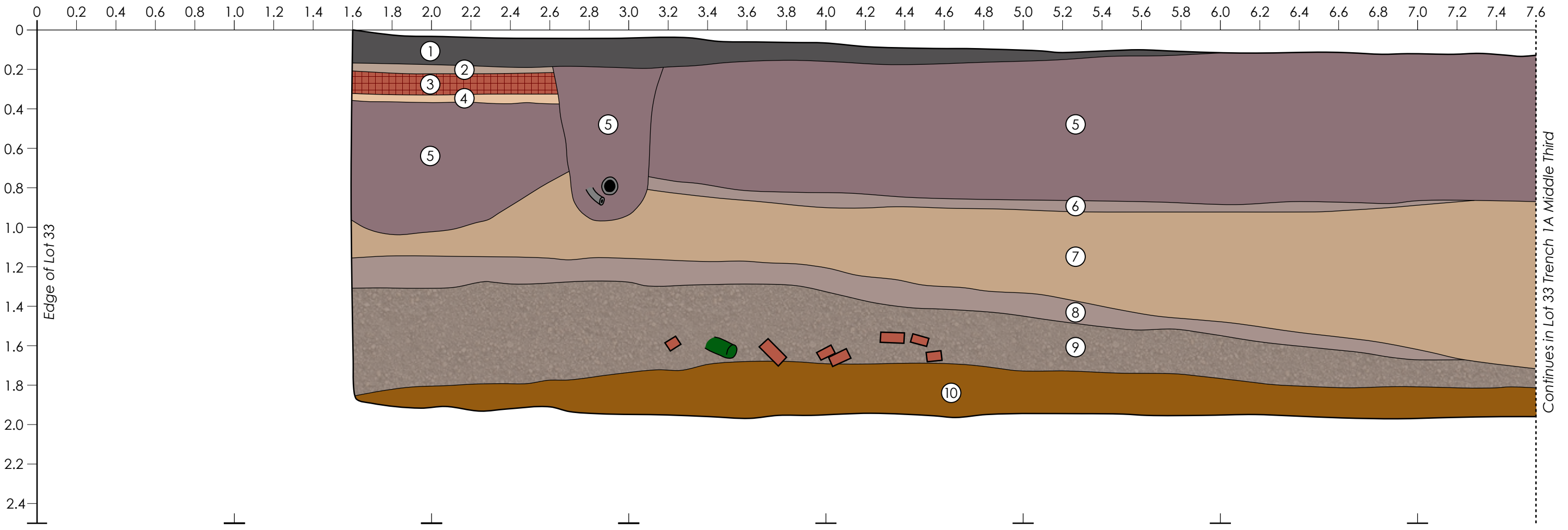


Photograph 20. Porcelain teapot, late-19th century, from Trench 1B-C, Lots 36–37.



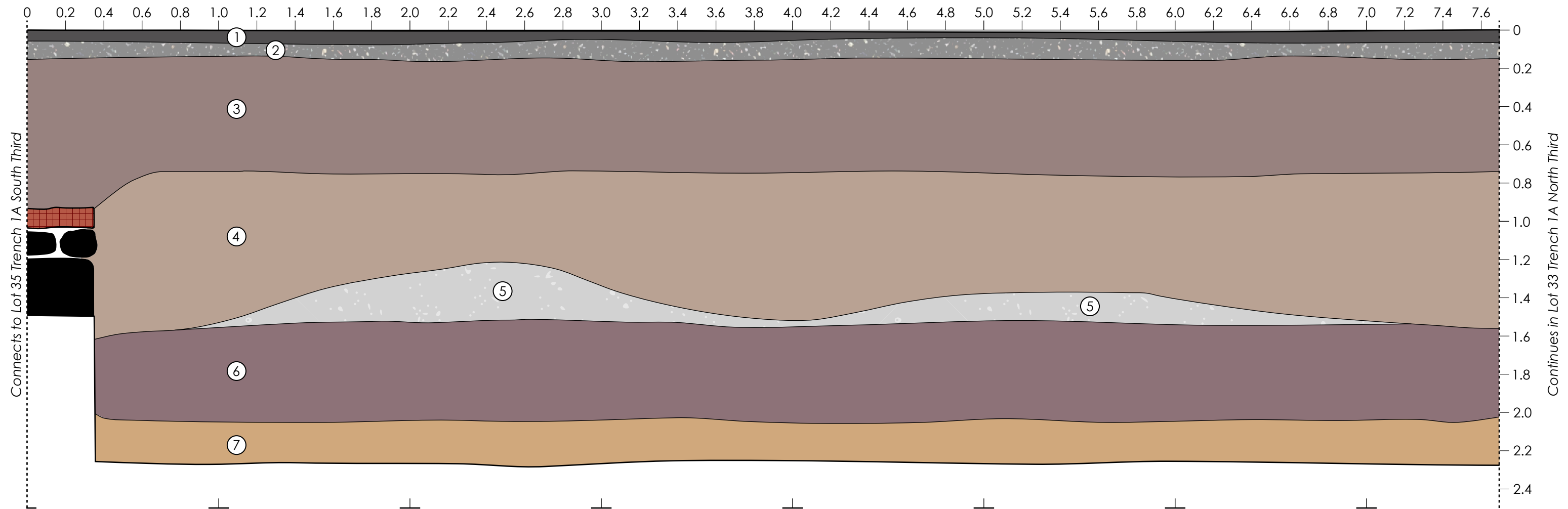
Photograph 21. Disturbed fill from Lot 37 Privy, Trench 1C.

SECTION DRAWINGS



Lot 33
Trench 1A
East Profile
236 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY
5cm = 1m (1:200 scale)

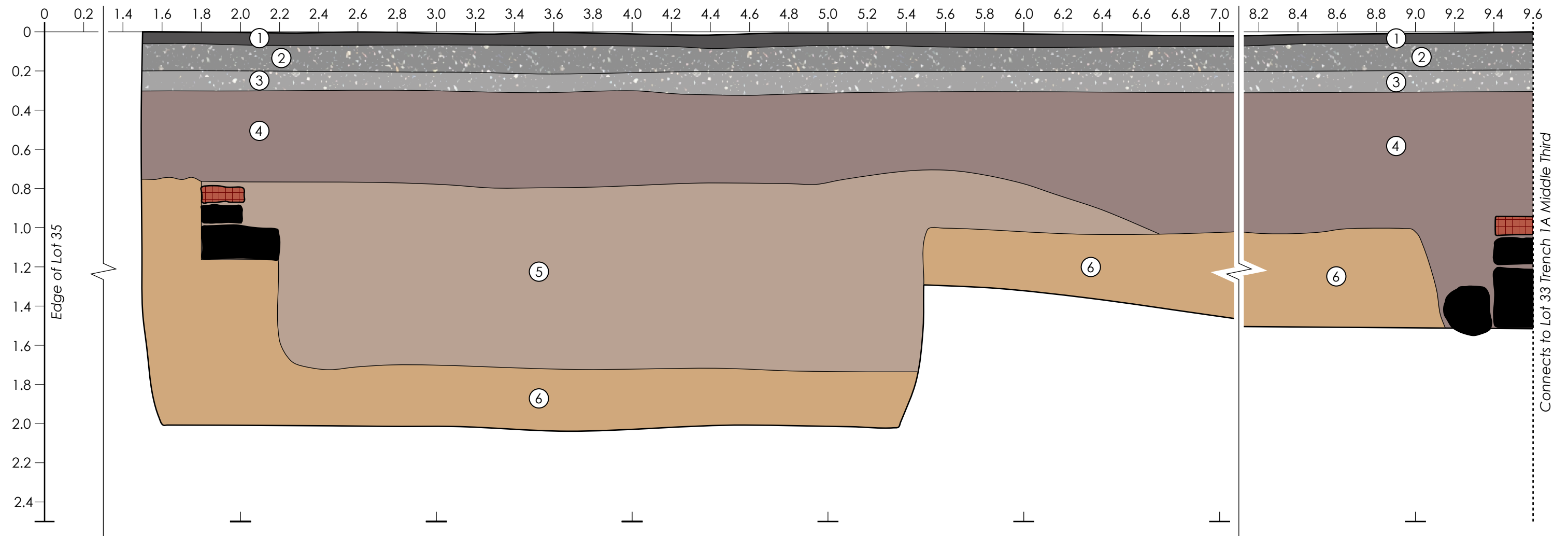
- Legend**
- 1 Asphalt
 - 2 Fill 10YR 3/2
 - 3 Bricks
 - 4 Lens 10YR 8/4 Sa
 - 5 Fill 10YR 3/3 SiSa
 - 6 Fill 10YR 2/1 SaLo
 - 7 Fill 10YR 4/4 SaSi
 - 8 Fill 10YR 2/1 SaLo
 - 9 Fill (Plaster) 10YR5/2
 - 10 Subsoil 10YR 3/6 Sa



Lot 33
Trench 1A Middle Third
West Profile

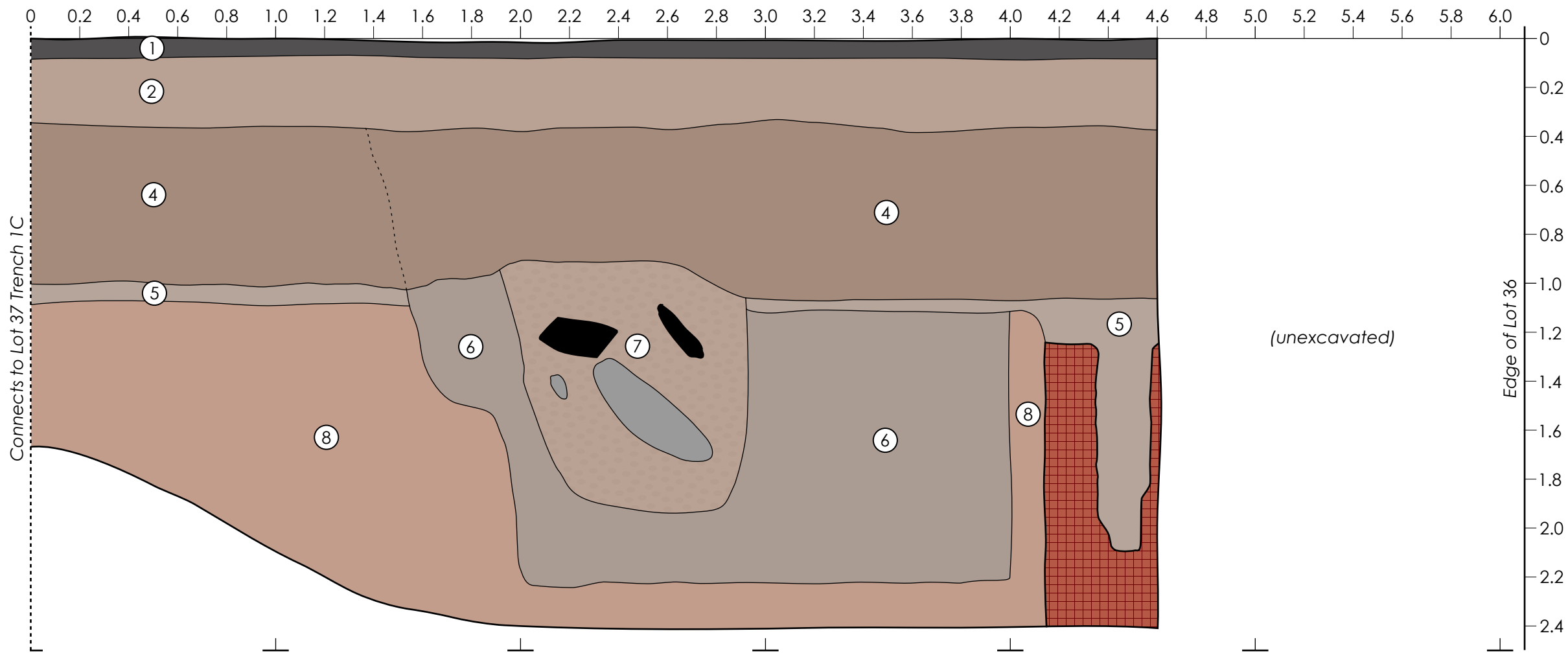
236 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY
5cm = 1m (1:200 scale)

- Legend**
- 1 Asphalt 10YR 3/2 SiClLo
 - 2 Gravel
 - 3 Fill 10YR 3/4 SaSi
 - 4 Fill (rags and trimmings) 10YR 3/2
 - 5 Plaster
 - 6 Fill 10YR 3/3 SiSa
 - 7 Subsoil 10YR 5/6 SaSi
 - Stones
 - Brick Masonry



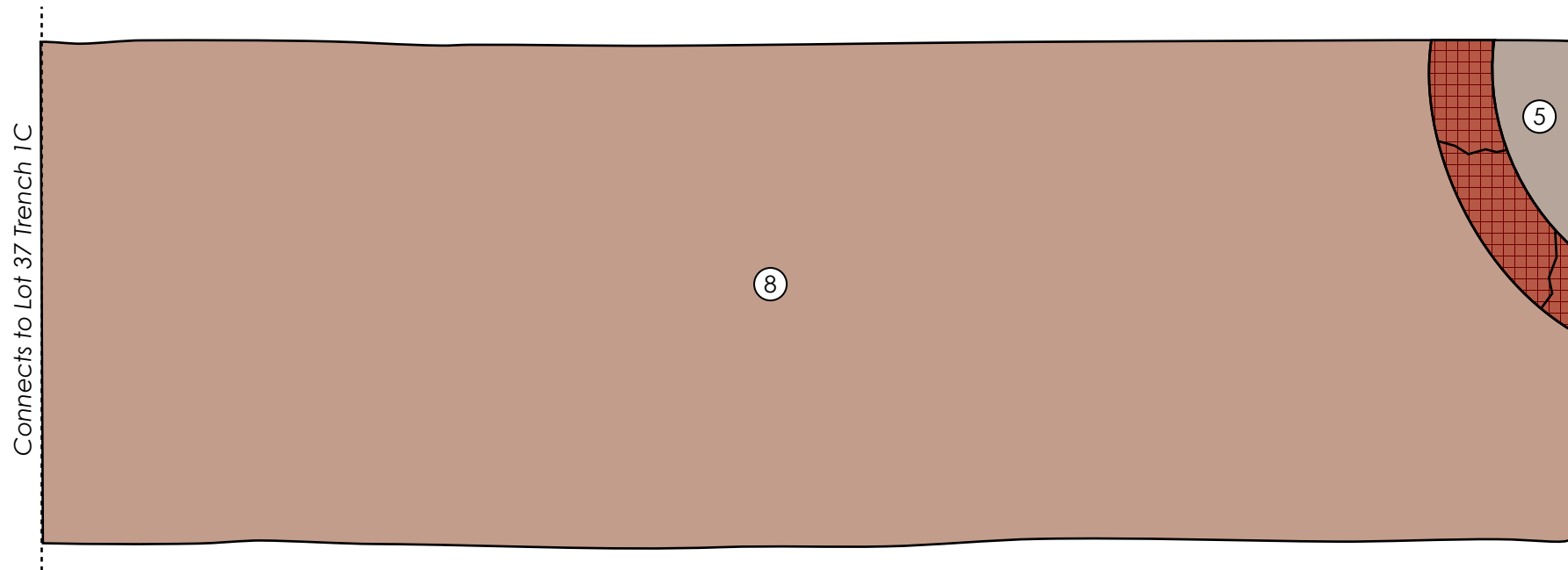
Lot 35
Trench 1A South Third
West Profile
236 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY
5cm = 1m (1:200 scale)

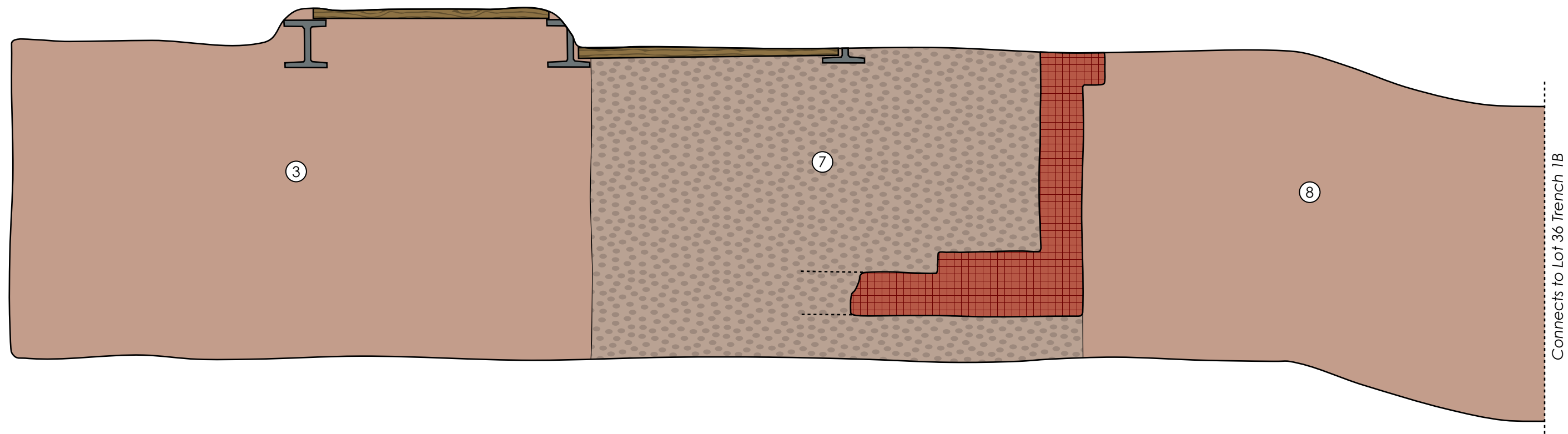
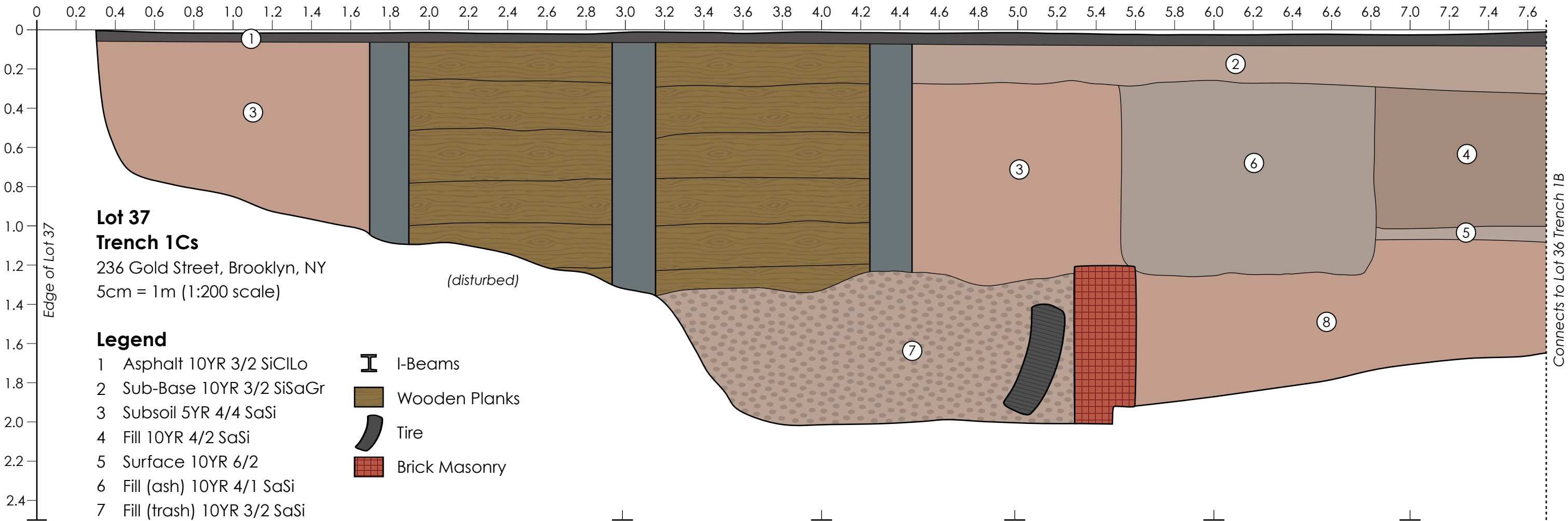
- Legend**
- 1 Asphalt 10YR 3/2 SiClLo
 - 2 Gravel
 - 3 Gravel
 - 4 Fill 10YR 3/1 SaSi
 - 5 Fill 10YR 3/2
 - 6 Subsoil 10YR 5/6 SaSi
 - Stones
 - Brick Masonry

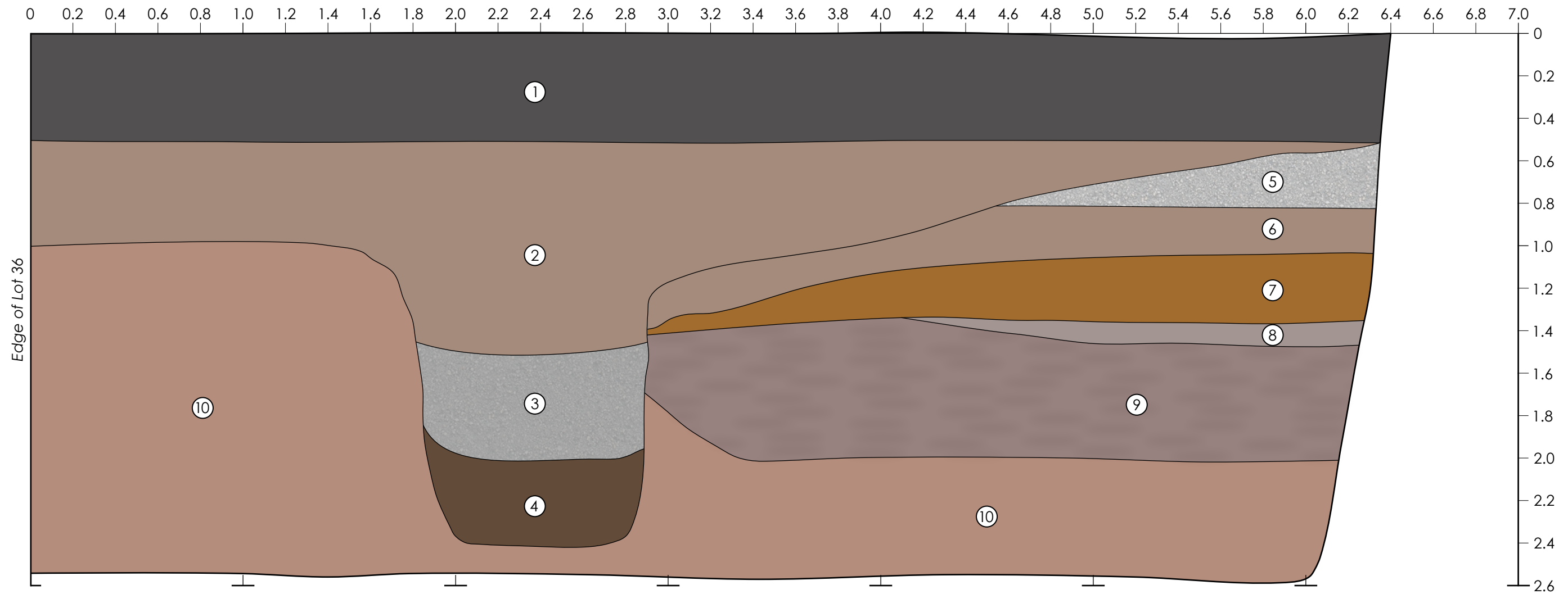


Lot 36
Trench 1B
236 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY
5cm = 1m (1:200 scale)

- Legend**
- 1 Asphalt 10YR 3/2 SiClLo
 - 2 Sub-Base 10YR 3/2 SiSaGr
 - 4 Fill 10YR 4/2 SaSi
 - 5 Surface 10YR 6/2
 - 6 Fill (ash) 10YR 4/1 SaSi
 - 7 Fill (trash) 10YR 3/2 SaSi
 - 8 Subsoil 5YR 4/4 SaSi
 - Stones
 - Trash
 - Brick Masonry







Lot 36
Trench 4
West Profile
236 Gold Street, Brooklyn, NY
5cm = 1m (1:200 scale)

- Legend**
- 1 Asphalt and Sub-Base
 - 2 Fill (Demolition Debris) 10YR 4/2
 - 3 Oyster Shells
 - 4 Coal Ash 10YR 2/2
 - 5 Fill (Plaster)
 - 6 Fill (Demolition Debris) 10YR 4/2
 - 7 Fill 10YR 4/6 SiSa
 - 8 Fill 10YR 6/1 Sa
 - 9 Fill (Ash) 10YR 3/1 with 10YR 5/1
 - 10 Subsoil 5YR 4/3

ARTIFACT CATALOG

Count	Class	Sub-Class	ID	Part	Notes
Trench 1A, Lot 35					
2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware, Plain	Complete Profile	Sauce/Bowl 16cm D
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware, Transfer, Chinese Fountain, black	Base	"China Fountain EKB" maker's mark. Elkin, Knight & Bridgwood 1827-1840
1	Small / personal items	Marble (toy)	Glass, light green with dark green swirl	Complete	16.25mm D
1	Faunal	Sheep	Radius	Left, distal, fused.	
Trench 1B-C, Lots 32-33					
7	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teapot, poured porcelain with raised motif	Rim, body, spout	Birds on tree motif. Overglaze painting, chrome colors and gilt.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware, plate, underglaze decal, overglaze gilt.	Rim, body	Leaves and flowers decal motif around rim, framed by gilt bands.
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware, transfer, blue	Body	
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware, overglaze gilt band.	Rim	15cm D
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plate, underglaze decal	Base	Flowers and leaves.
1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Beer bottle	Body	Glaze interior and exterior, tan band exterior.
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Open form	Base	
1	Table Glass	Glass grey	Highball	Base, body	55mm base D
1	Table Glass	Glass	Decorative tableware	Base, body	70mm base D
1	Bottle Glass	Glass	Base "Hires" 1956	Base	MTC mark Thatcher Manufacturing Company ca.1944-c.1983
1	Faunal	Pig	Femur	Left, unfused	
1	Faunal	Medium Terrestrial Mammal	Caudal vertebra	Complete	
1	Faunal	Medium Terrestrial Mammal	Rib	Proximal end	Saw cut
Trench 1A, Lot 33					
1	Bottle Glass	Glass	One Half Gallon Jug	Complete	Owens-Illinois, Plant #20 (Brackinridge, PA or Oakland, CA), produced 1947

1	Bottle Glass	Glass	Cod Live Oil Amber Bottle, screw top	Complete	Fisherman carrying fish embossed motif, Owens-Illinois, stippled base, Plant #4 (Brockport, NY, post-1962), date code 5
1	Bottle Glass	Glass	The Chocolate Cow Drink	Complete	Owens-Illinois, Plant #14 (Bridgeton, NJ), date code 68
1	Bottle Glass	Glass	One Pint flask, 3 part mold	Complete	"WINE" on base
1	Bottle Glass	Glass	Mason Jar, stippled base, suction scar, screw top	Complete	M in an elongated hexagon Metro Bottle Company (1949-1956)