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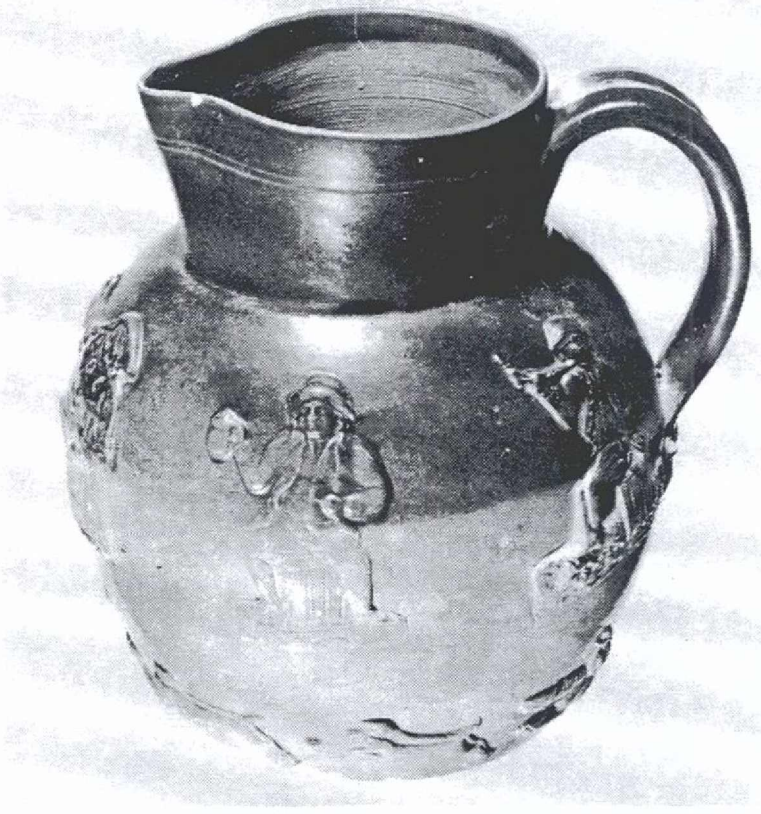
The Archaeology and History of Six Nineteenth Century Lots: Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City



Prepared for

New York University Law School

By

Bert Salwen and Rebecca Yamin

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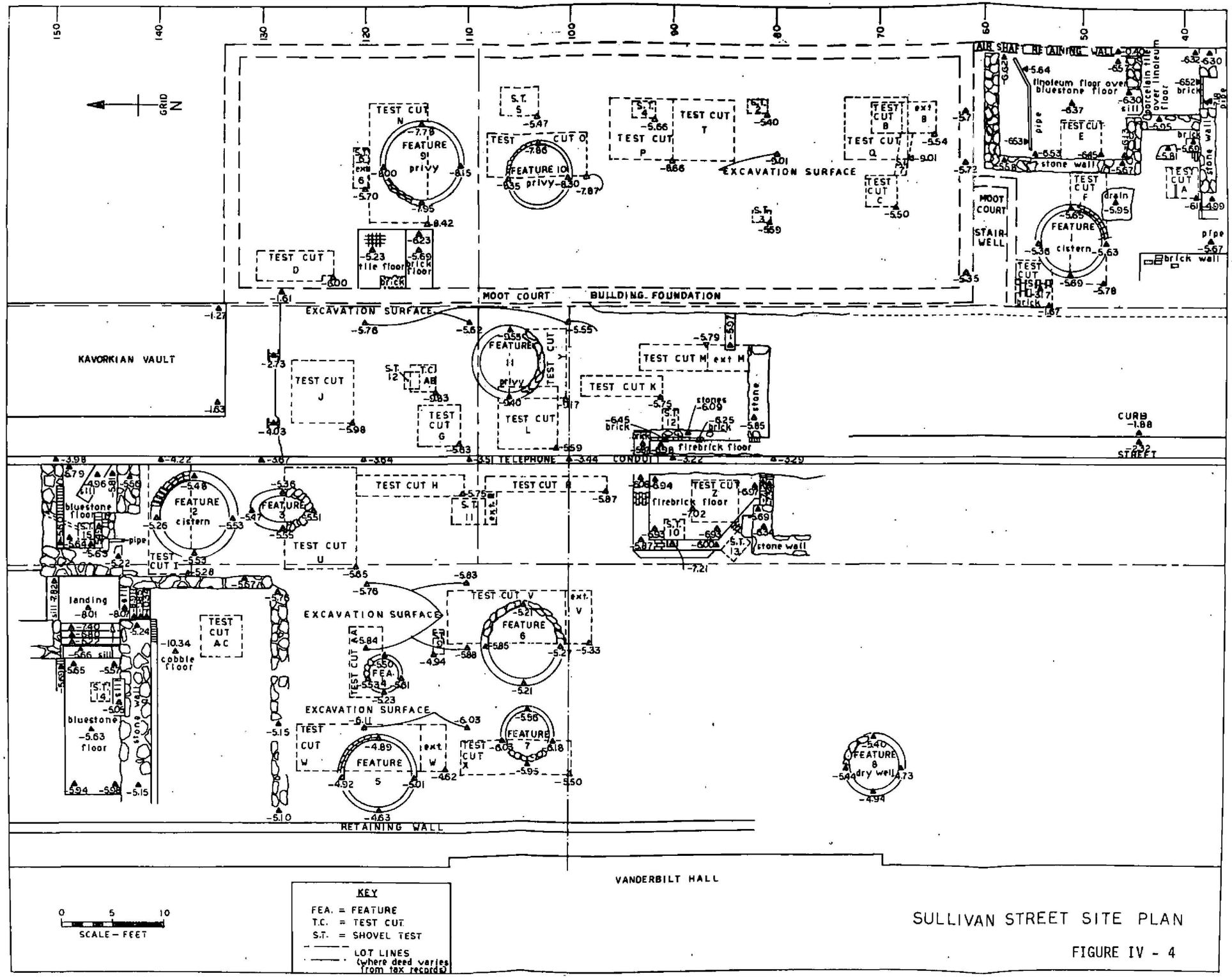
November 1990



SULLIVAN STREET SITE PLAN

FIGURE IV - 4

83-223M

Cover plate: Stoneware pitcher, brown, with relief figures. Similar to jug illustrated in Godden 1965: Plate 331, Kishere Pottery, Mortlake. Several potteries made similar wares. From Feature 9

THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF SIX NINETEENTH CENTURY LOTS: SULLIVAN STREET, GREENWICH VILLAGE, NEW YORK

Prepared for

New York University School of Law

by

Bert Salwen, Project Director

and

Rebecca Yamin, Principal Investigator

with contributions by

Deborah Crichton (Ceramics)
Joseph Diamond (Glass)
Stephanie Rippel (Faunal Remains)

November 1990

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PREFACE

While Bert Salwen and I were working on this report, I speculated that it would be the last report ever to include hand-written tables--that it should go into the Smithsonian to mark the passing of an era. We did not know it would be Bert's last report. The making of the tables--in Bert's inimitable, elegant hand--held up the report's completion, but it has produced a product that defies the computer and reminds us all of a man we loved and respected.

The responsibility for additional delays is my own. I am grateful to the students who have waited patiently for the report and not lost interest in the project. May they find the data useful for many productive comparative studies. It is Dean Maxine Redding of the New York University Law School who finally made it possible to bring this document to a close. I thank her and Mary Beth Powers of the university's Office of Planning and Construction for their support and Dr. Annette Weiner for her patience.

Rebecca Yamin

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Between 1983 and 1987, a team of New York University archaeologists and historians conducted extensive research on an area just south of Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village, New York City. The focus of this research was a block-long section of Sullivan Street, slated for extensive modification by the construction of a subsurface extension of the library of the N.Y.U. Law School (Figure I-1).

The Sullivan Street archaeological project was carried out in compliance with the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (Environmental Conservation Law, Article 8), as implemented within New York City by mayoral Executive Order No. 91 (Beame 1977), which established a City Environmental Quality Review procedure (CEQR). Under the provisions of CEQR, city agencies contemplating discretionary actions must consider the effects of such actions on the environment, including any historic properties which may form part of that environment.

Hence, when N.Y.U. requested permission to temporarily close Sullivan Street between West Third and West Fourth streets, and to build beneath it, the request to the New York City Department of Planning was forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for comment. Because the proposed construction area was immediately adjacent to New York City's Greenwich Village Landmark District (Landmarks Preservation Commission 1969), the Commission recommended that historical and archaeological investigations be initiated. The N.Y.U. Department of Anthropology was asked to undertake this activity, and a preliminary documentary study was begun in the fall of 1983 under the direction of Professor Bert Salwen.

A. Preliminary Documentary Research

The first stage of research was a documentary study of the historical background of the project area. This was completed by Wendy Harris and Marie-Lorraine Pipes in December, 1983 and submitted to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (Harris and Pipes 1983; revised by Yamin and Salwen 1985).

In the context of the proposed project, the most significant finding of the Harris and Pipes study was that the Sullivan Street block between West Third and West Fourth streets was unique in the Washington Square area. It had not been extended north beyond Third Street until 1903. Before that time this area had been part of a large residential block south of the park first developed in the nineteenth century,

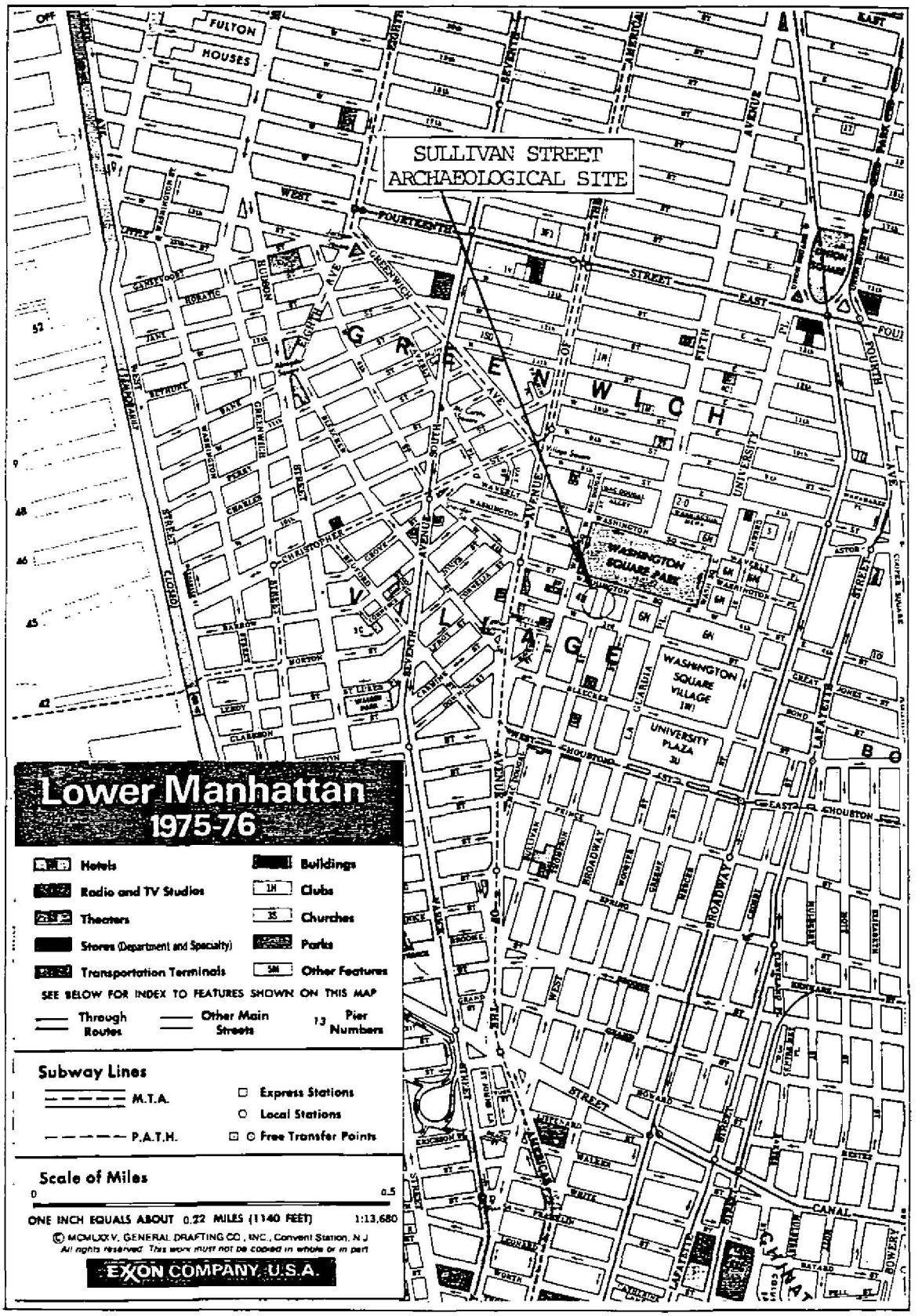

SULLIVAN STREET
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
Lower Manhattan
1975-76
Hotels
Buildings
Radio and TV Studios
Clubs
Theaters
Churches
Stores (Department and Specialty)
Parks
Transportation Terminals
Other Features
SEE BELOW FOR INDEX TO FEATURES SHOWN ON THIS MAP
Through Routes
Other Main Streets
Pier Numbers
Subway Lines
M.T.A.
P.A.T.H.
Express Stations
Local Stations
Free Transfer Points
Scale of Miles
ONE INCH EQUALS ABOUT 0.22 MILES (1140 FEET)
1:13,680
EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

FIGURE I-1

and had contained six building lots, three facing Washington Square and three facing West Third Street.

The houses on these lots were demolished shortly before the street was extended through the area, but the researchers proposed that material remains relating to nineteenth century occupation of the houses might well be found sealed beneath the new roadway and sidewalks, particularly in the former backyard areas. The research also demonstrated that, because of its relatively late date, no major utilities had been installed beneath this section of roadway in the years after it was cut through, suggesting that deposits not affected by construction of the street in 1903 (e.g., deep features such as wells, privies, and cisterns) would be found intact beneath it.

The documentary study noted that the project area was only a short distance east of the former channel of Minetta Brook, and suggested that this location might have been attractive to Native American groups, but this initial study emphasized the significance of the Washington Square area to the more recent history of New York City. The development of Washington Square as a residential neighborhood at the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century coincided with a major shift in residence patterns within the city--the separation of place of residence from place of business. At this time the well-to-do were relocating their homes in the suburbs, and Greenwich Village was one of the first of these. The study also noted that the south side of Washington Square experienced further changes during the period of occupation of the Sullivan Street site, as working class immigrant families began to replace the businessmen and middle class artisans in the second half of the nineteenth century, and "bohemians" and left-wing political thinkers lived side by side with them in the early years of the twentieth century.

Because of the potential presence in the project zone of archaeological deposits associated with both prehistoric and historic occupants of the area, Harris and Pipes recommended three additional phases of work:

1. examination of existing boring core records from the locality by personnel experienced in assessing their archaeological implications.

2. retrieval of additional cores from appropriate locations within the project area (if existing cores did not clearly reveal the sequence and nature of subsurface strata).

3. excavation of test cuts in areas indicated by map research to be former backyards.

B. Preliminary Archaeological Tests

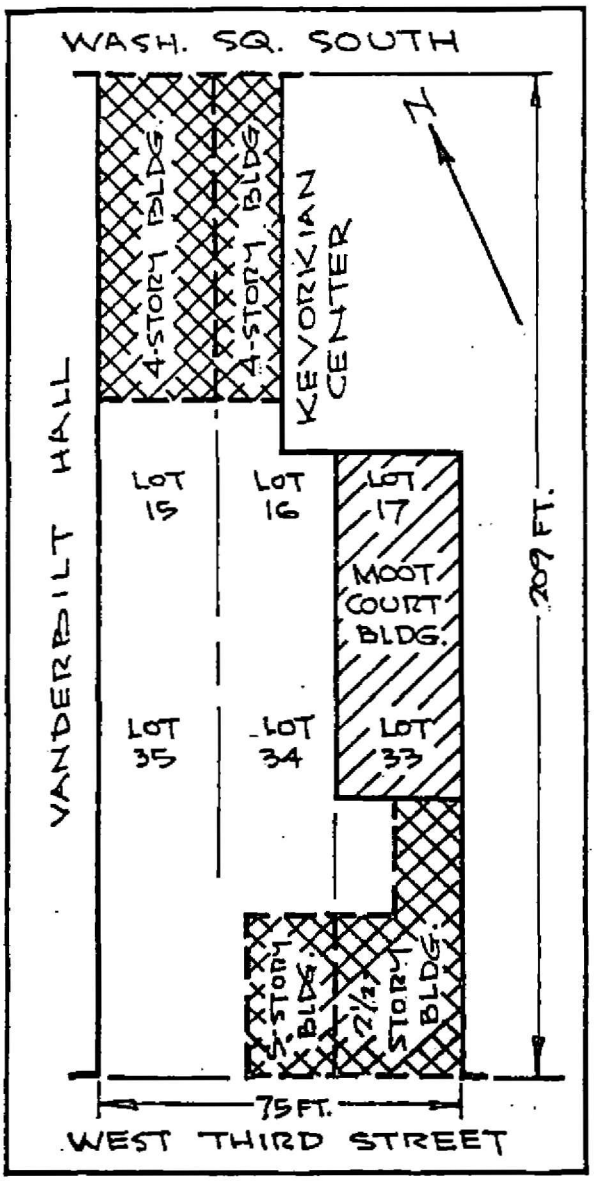
In conformity with the recommendations of the background study, a new series of borings was obtained from within the project area in January, 1984. Under the supervision of archaeologists Arnold Pickman and Diana Rockman (Wall), a truck-mounted rig was used to secure eleven three-inch cores, which were screened through one-quarter-inch mesh to detect the presence of cultural materials (Pickman and Rockman 1984).

Although a buried ground surface was detected at depths ranging between 7 and 17 feet below the present grade, no indications of prehistoric occupation were recovered in the boring cores. Two distinct layers of fill were encountered above this early ground surface: a lower stratum of fine tan sand, overlain by a stratum of coarse red sand. Based on the contents of the boring cores, these fills did not appear to contain significant kinds or amounts of cultural materials.

However, Pickman and Rockman did encounter buried strata that appeared to be backyard surfaces in four of the five lots tested. In three of these areas the cores suggested that the backyards had been raised at least once during the occupations of the associated houses. A relatively dense deposit of cultural material was recovered from one such zone, and a core from another yielded two fragments of nineteenth century ceramics. Because of the testing method used, it was not expected that features such as privies and cisterns would be recognized, and none were found, but the presence of backyard surfaces suggested that such features would be present, and would be encountered at the depths of the various backyard strata (Pickman and Rockman 1984:53-54).

Cores from areas within the foundations of demolished structures did not suggest the presence of important cultural materials in these locations.

Based on the evidence obtained from both the documentary study and the boring test program, Pickman and Rockman recommended a full archaeological investigation of the Sullivan Street site, concentrating on the predicted backyard surfaces and their associated features (Figure I-2). They suggested that power equipment be used to excavate down to the backyard surfaces, which would then be tested through appropriate hand tool techniques, and examined for the presence of features (wells, cisterns, privies). Total excavation of all features encountered, using hand tools, was also recommended.



KEY:

——— EXISTING STRUCTURES

– – – – FORMER LOCATIONS OF DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES.

PROBABILITY OF ENCOUNTERING INTACT ARCH. RESOURCES:

□ HIGHLY PROBABLE

▨ LESS PROBABLE

▩ LEAST LIKELY

SCALE: ¼ IN. = 1 FT.

PLAN OF N.Y.U. PROJECT AREA, SHOWING ESTIMATED PROBABILITIES OF PRESENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

FIGURE I-2

The Pickman and Rockman report specified that the area to be examined as outlined above should include the portion of Lot 17 not tested during their study because it was covered by the N.Y.U. Moot Court building, which had not yet been demolished.

C. Data Recovery Program

The recommendations presented by Pickman and Rockman provided the basis for the preparation of a "Scope of Work" for a full data recovery program at the Sullivan Street site. This program was approved by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (letter from Dr. Sherene Baugher to Dr. Joseph Schober, dated June 14, 1984) and, with occasional modifications necessitated by the changing field situation, has guided all aspects of the work since that time. The project has been funded by the N.Y.U. School of Law.

Detailed historical research concerning the general project area and each individual lot within its boundaries was initiated in the spring of 1984, even before final approval of the Scope of Work, and continued through the rest of that year. The results of this study are presented in Chapter II of this report.

Archaeological field work began on June 28th, 1984, when a small crew began to monitor the removal of the Moot Court building, and continued until August 24th. Concurrently, a field laboratory to handle processing and preliminary sorting of the excavated materials was established in a building adjacent to the site. This lab continued in operation into the spring of 1985. The sampling design which guided the excavation of the site, and the procedures established in both field and laboratory, are discussed in Chapter III.

The results of the data recovery program are presented in the next three chapters. Chapter IV provides descriptions of stratigraphic relationships, dealing with both sitewide strata and stratigraphy within each individual lot and feature. Chapter V presents analyses of the various classes of materials retrieved from the site, and a series of tables showing their distributions among the different site contexts. Finally, some tentative cultural and historical conclusions relating the site and its occupants to their Greenwich Village neighborhood are presented in Chapter VI, together with some suggestions about ways in which the data from the Sullivan Street site may be helpful to future research.

.....

Acknowledgements: Because the Sullivan Street archaeological project was conducted in-house, the helpful cooperation accorded the undertaking by personnel in various divisions of New York University was essential to its success.

Dr. Joseph Schober, Director of Planning and Construction, initiated the project and provided liaison with City agencies, the Tishman engineering organization, and the School of Law. Special thanks are due Dean Norman Redlich, of the Law School, and Associate Dean Maxine Redding, who facilitated the transfer of funds to the project, not always an easy task, given the somewhat unpredictable nature of archaeological activities.

Dean Ann Burton and her staff at the School of Arts and Sciences were helpful in many ways. The aid of Elizabeth Robinson and Lori Wynn in handling the constantly changing payroll records, and John DeSantis in facilitating construction of the artifact storage area in the basement of Rufus D. Smith hall are particularly appreciated.

Within the Department of Anthropology, Professor Annette Weiner, Chair, deserves thanks for willingly accepting departmental responsibility and assigning departmental space for this administratively messy undertaking. Her administrative assistant, Sarah Cox Healy, set up the crucially important liaison between the project and its sources of funding.

We are grateful to all of these people and to the many others in the University community who were helpful and encouraging during the life of the project.

Members of the Tishman organization, the contractor for the Law School project, provided logistical support, including space for the field laboratory, and did their best to integrate construction schedules with archaeological ones. We thank Bob the resident engineer and Debbie his assistant for their hospitality and sensitivity to archaeological needs. We also appreciate the skill and cooperation of the backhoe operators.

Thanks are due Ed Friedman and Dr. Sherene Baugher, of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, for their understanding help through the bureaucratic process.

A complete list of staff members and outside consultants who participated in the Sullivan Street archaeological project will be found in Appendix B. However, the efforts of several individuals deserve particular mention. Arnold Pickman directed the field operation and commented extensively on the stratigraphic analysis which was the work of Rebecca Yamin. During the field operation, Sarah Bridges served as the co-Principal Investigator. Throughout the

project Deborah Creighten directed laboratory activities; she also completed the ceramic analysis. Although Rebecca Yamin was technically in charge of report preparation, Bert Salwen had final editorial oversight. Everyone's contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND*

A. Historical Overview

Although hypothetical reconstruction of the pre-colonial environment of the Sullivan Street project area (Block 541) suggests that this locality would have been attractive to Native American groups, a thorough search of both historical and archaeological sources has not revealed any documentary evidence of their presence here. The first references to this locality date to the Dutch settlement of Manhattan Island.

Block 541 was originally part of Wouter Van Twiller's one-hundred-acre bouwery. Van Twiller's bouwery contained two tracts of land divided by the Minetta Water and connected by a path known as the Old Negroes' Causeway. The causeway followed the line of West Third Street, the southern border of the project area, and crossed Minetta Brook at a point just west of MacDougal Street (Figure II-1). In the mid-seventeenth century Van Twiller's bouwery was granted in small farm lots to blacks manumitted by the Dutch West Indies Company. The parcel including Block 541 was given by Willem Kieft, Director, Dutch West Indies Company, to Anthony Portuguese, September 5, 1645. The land was described as:

> A piece of land lying at the west side of Manuel Trumpetter on a Cripplebush (swamp) at the end of the foresaid Trumpetter's land. S, E by S the land of Great (Big) Manuell 60 rods. At the end of aforesaid's land at the W by N 15 rods. And further W by S W 17 rods; back to the Cripplebush N W 67 rods. Along the Cripplebush 65 rods amounting together 6 morgens 425 rods (Stokes 1928(6):104).

Sometime before 1680 the farm passed to the Herring family. Jan Pietersen Haring, whose name was associated with the farm in the 1680s, is known to have resided in New York as early as 1662. The next known owner was Elbert Herring who inherited the portion of the farm south of the Minetta Water from his parents, Pieter (Jansen) Haering and Grietje

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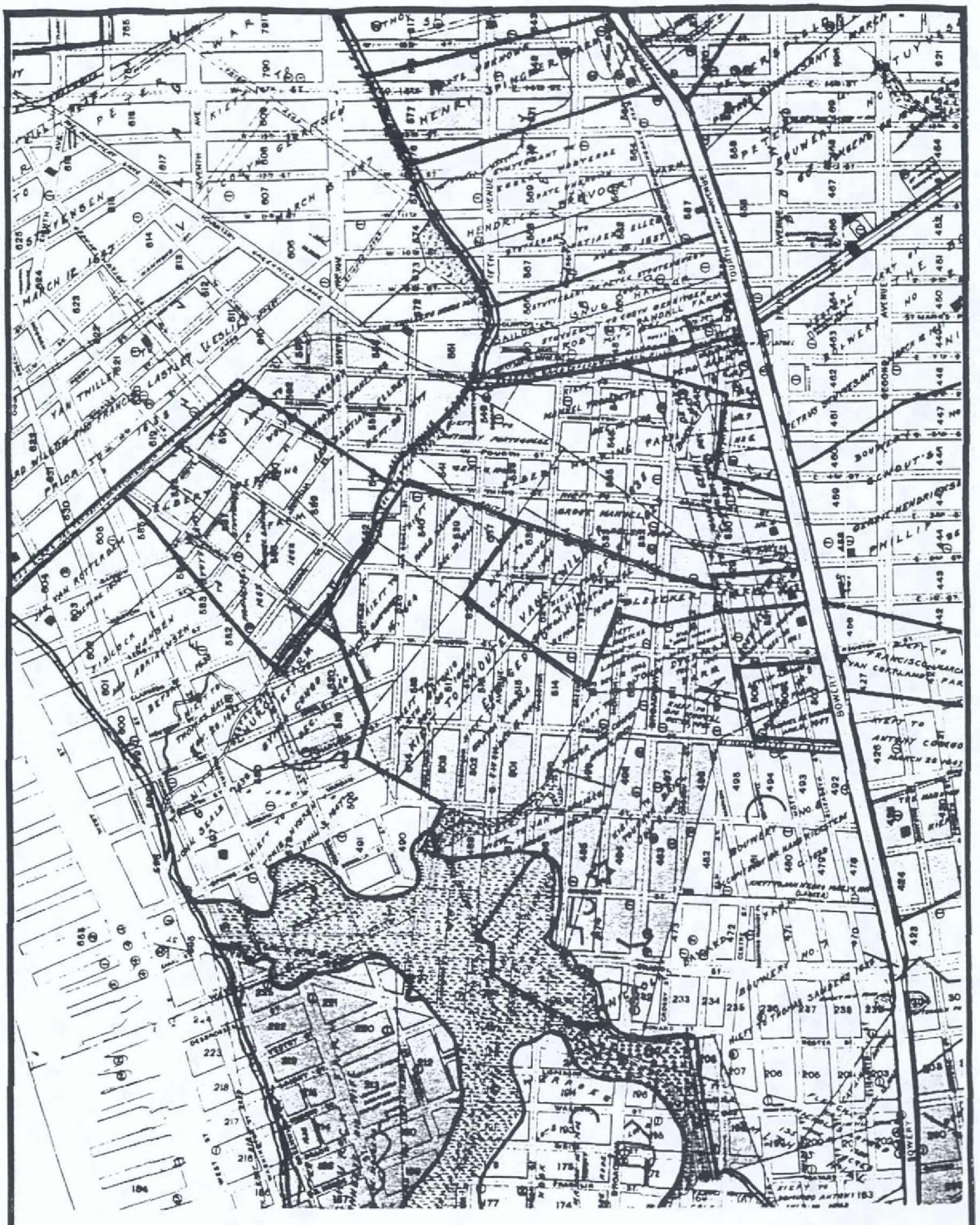
* This chapter is based on research conducted by Barbara Balliet, of the N.Y.U. Department of History. It was written by Rebecca Yamin, with editorial assistance from Bert Salwen.



EARLY LAND TRANSFERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SULLIVAN STREET SITE (FROM "MAP OF THE ORIGINAL GRANTS AND FARMS. OWNER: N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY" IN STOKES 1928, VOL. 6, PLATE 84B-a)

FIGURE II-1

Bogert. Elbert, who was baptized in 1706, died in 1773. His will, dated June 17, 1772, devised his entire estate to his widow, Elizabeth, and after her death, to his ten children.

The 1767 Ratzer Map shows a house in the block between Bond and Great Jones Street, nearly one hundred feet back from the road. This was probably the Herring homestead.

In May of 1784, Abraham Herring, to whom the portion of the farm including Block 541 devised, agreed to run a lane between his farm and the Bayard farm to the south. This was Amity Lane. In that same year Herring appears to have sold the property to William Ward Burrowest who became the owner of record of the parcel including Block 541. By 1797 the block had passed to John Ireland, merchant.

Ireland and his wife, Judith, owned lots in Greenwich Village, Chelsea, and Warren County in upstate New York. In the early nineteenth century when Block 541 was being developed, lotted, and sold, the Irelands resided at No. 61 Amity Street, near Laurens Street. By 1828 Ireland was listed as one of the 200 wealthiest men in New York with real and personal property totalling over $100,000 (Pessen 1973:320).

Ireland was powerful enough within the city to block the development of Amity Street through his property from 1808 to 1822. This street, which coincided with a portion of West Third Street after 1870, and forms the southern border of the project area, was not opened until after 1822 and was not paved between Broadway and Sixth Avenue until 1826. Ireland was also influential in petitioning the Common Council to transform Washington Square from a potter's field into a parade ground, and later into a park. His name appears on petitions to the Council for fencing and planting trees in the newly designated park from 1825 through 1827. In the same period Ireland lotted and sold Block 541 to merchants, lawyers, artisans, and brokers.

Alfred Sands Pell bought several lots from Ireland in 1825. He, too, was interested in increasing the attractiveness of his investment by transforming the potter's field into a park. He encouraged the city to allocate funds to purchase the remainder of the acreage for the park in 1826. William Rhinelander Stewart describes Pell's role in his book on old New York:

> ...the remainder of Washington Square, part of the Ludlow Farm, was purchased through the efforts of A. S. Pell, a man of enlarged views and active spirit for about $78,000 and the whole enclosed by a high fence, laid out in walks and planted with trees (Stewart 1924:140).

Yellow fever epidemics in 1819, 1822, and 1823 affected the timing and pace of development in Greenwich Village. As city residents fled the plague-stricken lower city the village uptown boomed. "On lots but lately overgrown with woods are now erected stores occupied by the principal merchants of the city...many of them put up in 24 hours," wrote Henry Riley in his reminiscences of the period (quoted in Ware 1935:9). An editorial in the Commercial Advertiser in 1825 predicted that "in three years time, at the rate buildings have been everywhere erected during the last season, Greenwich will be known only as a part of the city and the suburbs will be beyond it."

John Ireland and Alfred S. Pell contributed to making Greenwich Village part of the city. Between 1825 and 1827 both men developed Block 541 for residential use. The transformation of the potter's field into an urban oasis was crucial to their success: as they lotted and sold the land around the potter's field the Common Council created Washington Square Park.

> The old Potter's field, now Washington Square, was not called to give up its nameless and numberless dead but on their unconscious remains were piled acres of sand, carted down from the elevation of Broadway and of other higher grounds in the vicinity, and the fine houses which now surround it, and the flourishing trees which adorn it, cover the dust, far down, which once was breathing living men (Stewart 1924:140).

The block, especially the lots facing the new park, was a particularly desirable residential address for merchants and artisans seeking to move away from the noise and dirt of the crowded, commercial, lower city. Located between Broadway, Bleeker Street, and Sixth Avenue, the block belonged to a newly created elegant and fashionable district within easy omnibus distance of the older business districts. Although some of the first houses in the vicinity were summer homes, by the late 1820s people were building year round residences, at least on the south side of the square. Until the mid-1830s the area north of the square remained open fields and carriage roads.

An advertisement published in the New York Gazette in June 1827 describes the houses on the south side of Washington Square:

> Three story dwellings in Fourth Street between Thompson and MacDougal Street for sale. The front and rear of the whole range is to be finished in the same style as the Bouwery theatre and each is to have a grass plot in front with iron railings.

Like most of the other houses in the city, those on Block 541 were probably erected on speculation by ordinary carpenters and masons or by professional builders with crews of workmen, each man performing his own speciality, e.g. cellar digging, masonry, or carpentry (Lockwood 1976:68). House construction was generally begun in the summer of one year and completed by the following spring so as to be ready for sale or rent before May 1, the traditional moving day in the early to mid-nineteenth century (Lockwood 1976:69). The advertisement quoted above suggests that several handsome row houses in the Greek revival style had been completed within the project area by 1827. The house shown in Figure II-2 is probably similar to those that stood on Lots 15, 16, and 17 facing the square.

Between 1825 and 1835 the population of Greenwich Village, including the Washington Square area, doubled (Ware 1935:9-10). While affluent professionals and merchants moved onto the Square, the West Third Street side of the block was acquired by bakers, printers, and engravers. In seeking to move away from the crowded lower wards the rich did not immediately establish secluded enclaves. Instead, they continued to live in close proximity to artisans and workers (Pessen 1973:172-74). Although New York's 500 wealthiest families lived on 100 of the city's streets by 1828 and over half of the rich lived on only 8 (out of 250) streets, Washington Square does not appear to have been one of these elite neighborhoods. Many of New York's richest remained on lower Broadway or on other fashionable streets in the southern reaches of the city.

At the same time, the Washington Square neighborhood shared some of the characteristics of the downtown walking city of the eighteenth century. The area around Jefferson Market became a shopping hub and buildings with shops on their ground floors and apartments on the upper floors rose on Sixth Avenue (Delaney and Lockwood 1984:iv). While there was still some skepticism about the separation of workplace and home in 1828 (Washington Square was described as "a most fashionable residence, although somewhat remote at the present from the center of business," quoted in Lockwood 1976:60), by the mid-1830s the streets around the square were filling up. In 1835, a writer for the New York Herald expressed surprise

> ...that in so short a space of time so great a revolution could have taken place. Instead of the lanes and groves where we were wont to ramble stand rows of splendid two, three, and four story buildings, embracing numerous stores, the appear



FIGURE II-2

> ance of which denotes the mind of enterprise (Lockwood 1976:64).

The lots in Block 541 reflect the speculative boom that gripped Manhattan in the mid-1830s. All the lots changed hands at least once within the decade as their owners sought to profit by the city's northward expansion. Until the mid-1830s the city had spread only three miles north of the Battery, but by 1837/38 a visitor remarked that

> building lots were marked out for the other seven miles; and, by calculation, these lots when built upon, would contain an additional population of one million and three-quarters. They were first purchased at from $100 to $150 each, but, as the epidemic raged, they rose upwards of $2,000 (Lockwood 1976:74).

In 1836 Philip Hone, newly arrived from downtown, wrote of the area (he was renting at 716 Broadway opposite Washington Place while waiting for his house to be completed at Broadway and Great Jones Street): "The distance to walk downtown is not by any means so fatiguing as I apprehended, and if I prefer riding, I can always get an omnibus in a minute or two by going out the door and holding up my finger" (Hone: 1927:207-08). The elite left the lower city reluctantly but fully appreciated the advantages of the move uptown.

The 1830s and 1840s were the heyday of Block 541. In the center of the Ninth Ward, known as the American Ward throughout the nineteenth century, the block was part of the genteel, middle class life described in the novels of Henry James and Edith Wharton. By 1845 Washington Square housed 3.5% of the city's richest families, with an average wealth of $185,000. Fourth Street held 2.0% of this group, with an average worth of $105,000. The residential center for the rich had shifted from an area bounded roughly by Maiden Lane and Liberty Street to the south and Chambers and Beekman Streets to the north to the area between Houston Street and Union Square. According to Pessen (1973:176-179), in these decades the wealth began to cluster on contiguous blocks which were rarely infiltrated by social or economic outsiders.

During the 1840s and 1850s the sharpening line that separated the artisans from the elite classes appears to have run through the center of Block 541. While the houses facing Washington Square continued to be occupied by relatively well-to-do merchants, the south side of the block began to attract Black residents and members of other less affluent ethnic groups. Even Bleecker Street, one of the city's most fashionable thoroughfares, began to decline in the 1860s as boarding houses, bars, and concert halls replaced family residences.

Hence, the east-west line through the center of Block 541 was effectively the border between the elite residences facing the park and the emerging tenement and immigrant neighborhood to the south. In 1866 a street railway was constructed on Third Street. Caroline A. Dunstan, a middle class white woman who lived at No. 104 Third Street, noted in her diary that the cars began to run past her door on September 10, 1867 (Dunstan 1867). In the 1870s the street railway was replaced by an elevated railroad. With the advent of the railway and the increased pressure for housing in this period, the buildings along West Third were subdivided into multifamily boarding houses or tenements. Even on West Fourth Street, many single family dwellings had became boarding houses by this time.

By 1903, when Sullivan Street was cut through to Washington Square Park, Block 541 was part of a shabby area of tenements housing Black and Italian immigrant families--and theatre people. The blocks south of Washington Square Park were rebuilt with six and seven story tenements in the 1890s as Northern Italian immigrants crowded into Greenwich Village from the Lower East Side. By 1910 one-half of the inhabitants of the southern section of the ward were Italian-born and over 80% were foreign born.

In the next decade, however, the number of writers and artists (including Floyd Dell, John Reed, and John Sloan) living on the south side of the Square--and describing its faded gentility--suggests that the neighborhood had begun to "revive," as middle class Bohemians and settlement workers moved in alongside the prostitutes and respectable poor. By the 1920s the area had attained a reputation as the national center of Bohemian and radical artistic and literary culture.

B. Public Services

When they were first developed in the 1820s, the lots within the project area did not have access to public water, sewers, or gas. These services were installed by individual property owners as they became available in the mid-1840s and thereafter. After the opening of the Croton Aqueduct in 1842, householders could invest in pipes and bathrooms, all of which were expensive because they were not yet mass produced. In addition, the city levied a one-time tax for the introduction of water.

Most new housing built after the mid-1840s had running water, although some New Yorkers continued to use corner pumps as late as the 1850s. Emily Johnson de Forest, describing life on Washington Square from 1833-1842, wrote, "Although some of the Row had cisterns all the residents

went for their washing water because of its softness to 'the pump with the long handle' that stood in the square" (in Brown 1924:30-31). When mass production of piping and fixtures was introduced in the 1860s, prices dropped and indoor plumbing was considered a necessity (Lockwood 1976:187-189).

The sewer system followed the introduction of piped water. An unforseen consequence of the Croton water was the rapid rise of the water table as people stopped taking ground water from the corner pumps. To prevent flooded basements throughout the city, New York rapidly embarked on a sewer building program. Sewers were dug thirteen feet below the surface, lowering the water table and thus permitting cellars to be several feet deeper than before. Sewer construction began in the mid-1840s: by 1852, 148 miles of pipe had been laid and it was anticipated that every street from the Battery to 44th Street would have sewers by 1854 (Lockwood 1976:191-192). Again, property owners were responsible for connecting their buildings to the municipal sewer system.

Gas lights were first installed on the streets of the city in the mid-1820s. Street lamps were introduced above Canal Street in the 1830s, although "for years the city presented a checkered appearance with one block dimly lighted by ancient oil-lamps and the next brilliantly illuminated from the works of the new gas company" (Booth 1866:724). By the mid-1840s the use of gas to illuminate private homes was becoming more common.

Garbage collection in the city remained privately controlled and erratic through much of the nineteenth century. The city was responsible for street cleaning only, and this, according to one inhabitant, left a great deal to be desired.

> ...all house and store holders were required to clear the gutters and sweep the pavement in front of their buildings out to the centre of the street, from whence it was the duty of the department of street cleaning to remove the dirt; but alike to many public duties, the neglect of it was more apparent than the observance; and, as a result, not only were the newspapers and individuals loud in their many complaints, but frequently parties, suffering from the neglect by the accumulation of filth in the streets, would pile it up in a great mass and label it "Corporation Pudding... (Haswell 1897:168).

In 1864, the Citizen's Association, a municipal reform group led by some of the city's wealthiest merchants, sponsored a building by building investigation of the entire New York City sanitary system. However, virtually nothing

was done with the results of this investigation until the 1880s. Planned sewerage did not replace private lot waste removal until the closing decades of the nineteenth century (Weidner 1974:22-27).

C. Histories of Individual Lots

The Sullivan Street site encompassed six lots, variously numbered over time. The three northern lots faced West Fourth Street, bordering Washington Square, and the three southern lots faced West Third Street. The lots thus lay in the boundary area discussed in Section A above, between elite Washington Square to the north and the changing neighborhoods to the south. The following chart shows the different numerical designations used for each lot in different decades:

Decade	West --> to --> East			
1850s	234	236	238	North
	97	95	93	South
1880s	534	533	532	North
	365	364	363	South
1890s	15	16	17	North
	35	34	33	South

Only the last set of numbers will be used in the discussion which follows, although some of the maps referred to in the text show earlier designations.

Lot 17: (Street Nos. 23, 49, 224, 238, 50, 100 West Fourth Street/Washington Square South)

Lot 17 was part of a package of 12 lots (including Lots 15 and 16) that John Ireland sold to Alfred S. Pell in 1825. The next year Pell sold Lot 17 to James B. Murray who in turn sold it to Dr. William Barrow. Barrow apparently built a three story brick house on the lot and lived in it for two years, after which he rented it to a series of fairly well-to-do tenants. In 1832 Edward Nicholl bought the property and continued to rent it to tenants until 1835, when he sold the house and lot to Nathaniel and Henrietta Littlefield. The Littlefields also used the house for rental income for the five years of their ownership. Dr. Benjamin R. Robson, who bought the property in 1841, lived in the house with his family and two servants for the next 29 years.

The Robson house was a three story brick building (25 by 50 feet) faced in mortar. By the mid-1850s a single story brick extension (13 by 12 feet) had been added to the house (see Figure II-3). The property passed to Lewis Boswell and his wife Eloise in 1880. Boswell was a store clerk: the

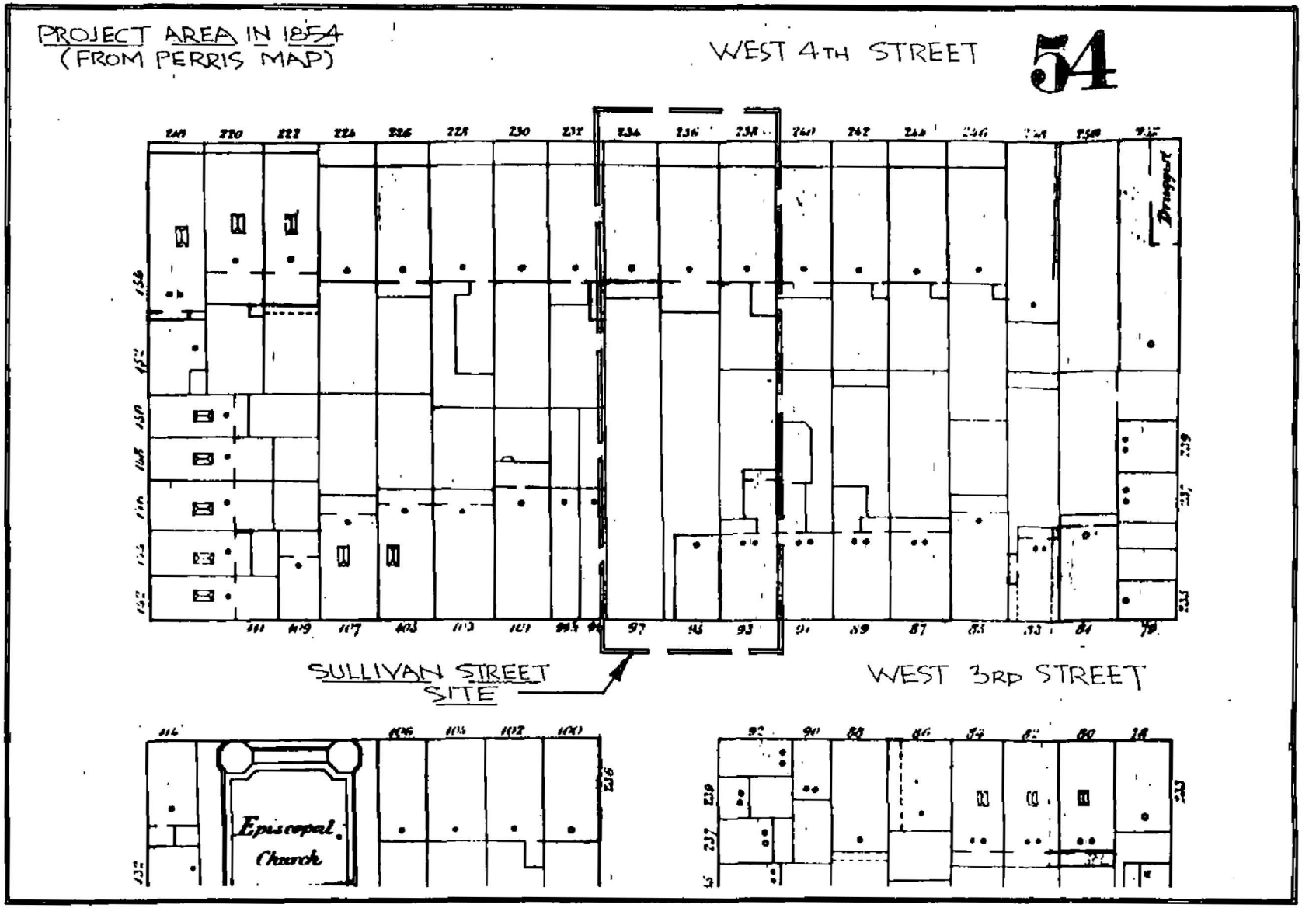

PROJECT AREA IN 1854
(FROM PERRIS MAP)
WEST 4TH STREET
54
SULLIVAN STREET
SITE
WEST 3RD STREET
Episcopal
Church

FIGURE II-3

house may have served as a store in this period. In 1899 it was sold to the Wetmore Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, at which time a fourth story was added (Figure II-4). Amos F. Eno, a large owner of real estate in New York City, acquired the property in 1900.

The history of Lot 17 is typical of those bordering the south side of Washington Square in the nineteenth century. The property changed hands several times in the 20s and 30s as people began to speculate on the spread of the city northward. In 1841 a respectable doctor moved his family into the neighborhood and stayed for almost 30 years. He also bought the adjacent lot to the west (Lot 16) and the one behind it to the south (Lot 34). It was during the Robson ownership that water and plumbing would have been installed. In the 1880s the property may have been used commercially (as a store?), and at the end of the 90s it became an institution for the redemption of prostitutes or women suspected of prostitution.

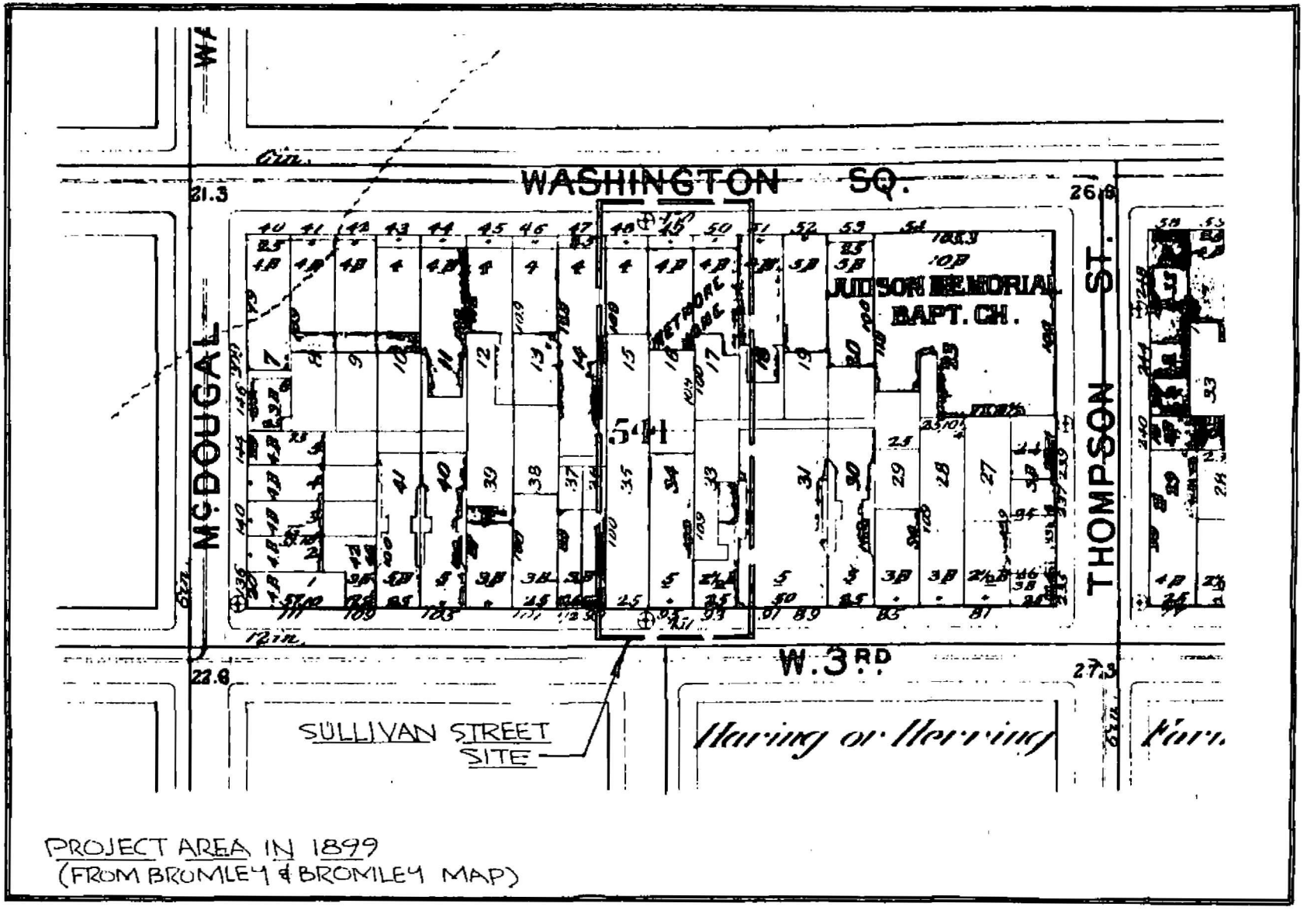
Lot 16: (Street Nos. 24, 33, 47, 222, 236, 49, 102, 49 West Fourth Street/Washington Square South)

John Ireland sold Lot 16 with twelve other lots, including Lots 15 and 17, to Alfred S. Pell in 1825. The tax records indicate that by 1827 a three story brick house had been built on the lot. Pell sold the house and lot to Otis Loomer in 1830. Loomer was a commission merchant who lived in the house while conducting his business at No. 189 Pearl Street in the heart of the city's business district. In 1834 he sold the property to Francis P. Sage, a flour commission merchant. Sage, his family, and three servants lived in the house through the 1860s.

In 1851 Dr. Benjamin Robson, who already owned and lived on Lot 17 to the east, acquired the property and he appears to have held it in trust, perhaps for F. E. Sage, who the tax records show as owner in 1858. By that time, a two story frame extension (13 feet by 25 feet) had been added to the house, which is described as a 25 foot by 50 foot three story structure (Figure II-3).

Robson is again shown as a co-owner of the property (with Francis P. Sage, resident) in 1863. Apparently the Sage family or some of its members continued to live in the house until it was sold to the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls in 1881. Between this sale and 1883 an additional story was added (Figure II-4). With No. 50 (Lot 17) to the east (also originally Robson's) it became the Wetmore Home, housing 40-50 women between the ages of 15 and 45.

The history of Lot 16 reflects, particularly well, the major changes taking place in New York at the end of the first



PROJECT AREA IN 1899
(FROM BROMLEY & BROMLEY MAP)

FIGURE II-4

quarter of the nineteenth century, i.e. the separation of home and work place. Loomer, and later Sage, were commission merchants who worked downtown but had moved their families to the newly developed Washington Square district. Toward the end of the century, the shift from private residence to home for fallen girls also reflects a trend in this part of New York which, with the building of the Judson Memorial Church on Washington Square South between Thompson and MacDougal streets in 1892, had taken on a more institutional character.

Lot 15: (Street Nos. 24, 45, 234, 48, 104 West Fourth Street/Washington Square South), and
Lot 35: (Street No. 97 Amity/West Third Street)

Lots 15 and 35 were also part of the parcel that John Ireland sold to Alfred A. Pell in 1825. In 1826, Pell sold Lot 15 to James B. Murray, the prominent city commission merchant who also bought Lot 17. That same year Pell sold Lot 35 on Amity Street to Charles Lawton, a stock and exchange broker. Lawton soon sold his property to another broker, Israel Foote. Foote was an active real estate speculator in the Washington Square area and later in 1826 he also acquired Lot 15 from Murray. Foote then sold both lots (for a tidy profit) to James and Eliza Thompsen.

Several houses were already standing on West Third and West Fourth streets by the time the house on Lot 15 was completed in the summer of 1827. The Thompsens used the property and house for rental income. From 1827 to 1832 James (and after his death, Eliza) rented the house to James Faraquahar, a merchant, and continued to rent to the widow Faraquahar after James' death in 1828. After Eliza Thompsen's death the property passed to Edward N. Tailer, a New York City broker, who made it his residence. The house and the adjoining lot on West Third Street were owned and used by the family until 1903.

By 1855 the original three story brick house had a brick extension and a grey stone front (see Figure II-3). Life in this Washington Square residence continued to be gracious. In the 1850s and 60s the Tailers kept a cook and two servants. In 1855 Edward and his wife shared the house with their four sons and one daughter. Two of their sons were clerks and the other two were students. In 1860, the Tailer's household included another son, and their son-in-law, Ambrose Spencer, had moved in. The Tailer-Spencer family continued to live on the Square, keeping servants and a middle class life style intact, as the neighborhood around it changed. Ambrose Spencer, a clerk, and his wife, Mary, acquired the property in the 1890s, probably after Mary's mother died. Possibly house-poor, the Spencers stayed put

even after the house next door became the Home for Fallen And Friendless Girls.

Lot 35, also owned by the Tailer-Spencers, was apparently never built upon. None of the nineteenth century maps examined for this study show structures on this lot although, between 1879 and 1883, the tax records list a two story stable owned by Edward N. Tailer. In 1884 the lot is again listed as vacant. A stable stood on the lot to the east of Lot 35 (Lot 34) during this period and it may be this structure that was mistakenly recorded on Lot 35 for a few years.

The history of Lot 15 again reflects the general history of Washington Square South. The property served first as an investment and then as the gracious residence of a well-to-do middle class family. The tenacious manner in which the family continued to live in the house well after the neighborhood had begun its decline is probably somewhat unusual. Perhaps this family was unwilling to give up the luxury of living on a double lot within the city, despite its proximity to a home for fallen and friendless girls.

Lot 33: (Street No. 93 Amity/West Third Street)

John Ireland sold Lot 33 to Cyrus Durand and Charles S. Wright, engravers and printers, for a modest $300 profit. The lots on Amity Street fetched far lower prices than those facing the park and thus were affordable to artisans. Durand's brother owned a house and lot next door to Lot 33 (No. 91) and Durand and Wright owned the next two lots to the east. The partners soon sold Lot 33 to another engraver and printer, Elias Wade, Jr. Wade carried on his business at Canal and Wall streets during the eight years he lived on Amity Street. Like his more prosperous neighbors on the Square, Wade had removed his home from his workplace and commuted to the lower city. In the mid-1830s he sold his property to John A. Parker, a commission merchant, who rented the property to John Manning. Manning evidently liked the neighborhood well enough to buy the house in 1836. He probably lived in the house until his death in 1841. His estate held the property until 1850 and rented it. In 1850 it was conveyed to Philip Lydig.

When Lydig acquired the property it included a two-story brick addition (25 by 48 feet). The 1854 Perris Atlas map shows a frame extension behind the western half of the house and a longer brick extension behind its eastern half, partially surrounding the frame one (see Figure II-3). Lydig, who was a leading New York City banker (a partner in the Merchant's Bank of which his father had been one of the original incorporators) apparently did not live on the property. The 1855 census lists a looking glass maker and

his family and an English artist at this address. Living nearby were art and music teachers, brushmakers, clerks, a restauranteur and liquor dealer, as well as a few merchants and some unskilled workers.

Amity Street (by then called West Third Street) was still a respectable, middle class neighborhood at mid-century, but by the 1880s a significant change had occurred. Most of the residents at No. 93 Amity Street were unskilled workers, both black and white. A list of 34 occupants in the 1880 census includes a laundress, a waiter, a porter, a hairdresser, a laborer, a truck driver, and a baker, as well as housewives and children.

In the late 1880s the property was sold to Thomas Manning. By 1899 the building had acquired an extra half story (Figure II-4) and was crowded with recent Italian immigrants and their families.

The pattern of separation of residence and business is nicely illustrated by the tenure of Elias Wade Jr., an engraver and printer, at No. 93 Amity between 1827 and 1835. Obviously, it was not only members of the upper middle class that began to move away from their businesses in this period. Little is known of the property's next owner, but by the time Lydig took possession in 1850 the house was a multifamily dwelling. It may be that the neighborhood was not considered elegant enough to justify investment in the installation of water pipes and plumbing fixtures for an individual household, but could be made to produce large rental income. At any rate, the history of Lot 33 exemplifies the general trends in the last half of the nineteenth century in the portion of Greenwich Village south of Washington Square.

Lot 34: (Street No. 95 Amity, West Third Street)

John Ireland sold Lot 34, along with Lot 35, to Charles Lawton, the broker, in 1825. Lawton conveyed the lot to another speculator, James Murray, in 1828. Murray was assessed for a stable on the lot in 1830. By 1832, Otis Loomer owned the stable, as well as the house on the adjacent lot to the north (Lot 16). In 1838, Francis P. Sage acquired both properties and maintained the stable and the house on Washington Square. In the 1850s, Dr. Benjamin Robson took control of the properties, though the Sage family continued to occupy the house.

The mid-century stable building was a 25-by-48-foot two story frame structure (Figure II-3). It was still in use as a stable in 1880 when John and Charles Ludwig, express wagoneers, and John Joheuse, a stable boy, were in residence there.

In 1881 the property was sold, and in 1883 a five story brick building (25 by 82 feet) was built on the lot (Figure II-4). This multiple occupancy structure provided housing for the new immigrants and poor who were crowding into the area from the Lower East Side. In 1888, John Fath was listed as owner. The occupants of the new tenement included nineteen Black, Italian, German, Rumanian, Cuban, and native born workers and their families in 1900. They were mainly unskilled and most of the immigrants had been in the country less than ten years.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM

A. Sampling Design

Results of Preliminary Archaeological Borings Program:

The information obtained during the archaeological boring program, conducted from January 23 through January 31, 1984, in combination with the documentary record, provided the basis for the sampling design.

It was known from documentary research that the site area encompassed six lots laid out and developed at the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The four westernmost lots became the right-of-way for the extension of Sullivan Street between West Third and West Fourth streets in 1903. Until that year, three of these lots had contained structures. One lot, No. 35, facing West Third Street, was owned by the person who owned Lot 15 abutting it to the north, and had apparently never been developed. The structure on the easternmost lot on the West Fourth Street side of the block (Lot 17) had been disturbed by construction of twentieth century buildings (the Moot Court Building and the Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies) belonging to New York University. The earliest structure on the easternmost lot facing West Third Street (Lot 33) was torn down between 1904 and 1937; a replacement structure was demolished sometime after 1959 to create a small park.

The archaeological test borings suggested that at least portions of buried nineteenth-century backyard surfaces associated with these structures were present in Lots 15, 16, 33, and 34. They also suggested that the surfaces of the backyards or courtyards had been raised two or three times in the years between their initial construction and their demolition at the turn of the twentieth century (Pickman and Rockman 1984:58). The backyard surface strata appeared to be separated by thicker strata of relatively sterile fill. Beneath these alternating layers was a dark silty stratum which sloped generally from northeast to southwest. This layer, encountered between seven and seventeen feet beneath the surface, was believed to be the pre-fill ground surface, which sloped gradually down toward Minetta Brook, originally located about a block southwest of the site area.

Although the boring program was not designed to detect features such as privies, cisterns, and wells, the apparent presence of nineteenth-century backyard surfaces suggested that such features were likely to exist. The excavation strategy was therefore designed to sample what were believed to be successive backyard surfaces (5% to 10% of the total

content of each such zone), and to identify and fully excavate (100%) any features cut into those surfaces. The fill zones were to be sampled by retrieving bucket-sized bulk samples, the number and placement of which were to be determined in the field.

During the boring program, it was not possible to test the portion of Lot 17 covered by the Moot Court Building. However, because of Lot 17's history and its similarity to the adjoining lots to the west, the portion of its backyard area not covered by the Kevorkian Building was assigned to the area to be tested archaeologically (see Figure I-2). It was understood that the area under the Moot Court basement floor could be adequately evaluated for the presence of resources only after the building had been removed, an event scheduled to take place before archaeological data recovery began.

Goals of Excavation:

The possible presence of successive nineteenth-century backyard surfaces separated by layers of fill dictated a field strategy that would maximize the retrieval of an adequate sample of comparative data from each stratum. To expedite the process of exposing the backyard strata and examining each surface for associated features, mechanical equipment was to be used to remove overlying fill layers. Each exposed surface would then be sampled and all features encountered would be fully excavated.

Although no backyard surfaces were encountered during the data recovery program, the proposed sampling procedures were applied to each layer that was revealed. A 5% to 10% sample was taken of the construction surface (apparently the surface into which the early nineteenth-century buildings were built and which later underlay the backyards). The fill found site-wide immediately beneath that surface, and a second, lower fill, which was only present in the northern half of the site, were also extensively sampled because they contained more cultural material than the borings had indicated. The pre-fill ground surface, as identified in the borings, was also sampled. (See Figure IV-5 for profile of these sitewide strata).

Eleven stone or brick lined features were fully excavated. These included a well which was encountered in the portion of Lot 35 which, based on documentary research and test borings, had not originally been included within the archaeologically sensitive area.

Although backyard surfaces associated with successive occupations were not identified, the stratigraphic excavation of the deposits within features provided temporal information which, in combination with the documentary data, could be

used to reconstruct the site's history. The fills could also be characterized, and compared with each other and with fill from other Manhattan sites.

B. Field Procedures

Datum:

The permanent site datum was established on the top surface of the stand pipe which protrudes from the west wall of the Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies at a point about 15 feet south of West Fourth Street.

Methodology/Mechanical (Backhoe) Assistance:

Mechanical equipment (a backhoe) was used effectively at several stages throughout the excavation. Mechanical scraping activities were always monitored by the field director to ensure that unexpected archaeological features were not missed and/or destroyed.

Prior to the start of archaeological field work, the backhoe was used to scrape Lot 33, exposing the outlines of a brick-lined feature. The backhoe was then used to remove the basement floor of the Moot Court Building, uncovering the part of Lot 17 that had not been available for testing during the boring program.

After the Sullivan Street pavement had been removed, the backhoe scraped that area to a depth of about five feet below the original pavement grade. During this procedure the tops of seven features were exposed: four in Lot 15, two in Lot 16, and one in Lot 35. The backhoe then reentered Lots 17 and 33 to remove the disturbed strata beneath the Moot Court basement. Two truncated features were encountered in this area. A portion of Lot 16 was also scraped to a depth that would permit sampling of the pre-fill ground surface, exposing another truncated feature in the process. The locations of all of these features are shown in Figure IV-4.

Methodology/Hand Excavation:

Two kinds of hand excavated subsurface test units were used: shovel tests and test cuts. Shovel tests of varying sizes were generally used for preliminary definition of stratigraphic relationships within a specific area. All shovel tests were rectangular; removed dirt was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. These were numbered sequentially beginning with No. 1 and ending with No. 15.

Test cuts were larger rectangular units often incorporating one or more preliminary shovel tests. Some test cuts were used to sample particular strata and others were superimposed on features. In general, test cut extensions either encompassed the second half of a feature excavation or tested for a builder's trench outside of the feature. All earth recovered from these excavations was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Test cuts were lettered sequentially, from A through Z and then from AA through AC.

Recording Procedures:

A standard form (Figure III-1) was used in the field to record provenience data. Each distinct layer, lens, or any other possibly meaningful entity within each test unit was assigned a catalog number. The number was placed on both the record form and on the bag containing material recovered from that particular provenience.

Catalog numbers were also assigned to the plan and profile drawings for each excavation unit. All numbers assigned and their associations were noted in the field catalogue.

A photographer was on site throughout the excavation period. He photographed all completed profiles, aerial views of exposed features and site relationships, details of interesting architectural and feature characteristics, and also recorded general field activities.

C. Laboratory Procedures

Washing and Numbering:

An archaeological laboratory was in full operation in a building adjacent to the Sullivan Street site during the entire excavation period. A laboratory staff worked full time for nine months on the initial processing of the artifactual material. This initial processing included the washing and numbering (with the catalog number associated with the artifact's provenience) of the approximately 200,000 specimens recovered from the site.

Cataloging and Tabulating of Specimens:

Cataloging and tabulating, i.e. identifying and counting the material, began during the second month of the project. The process was essentially complete by the summer of 1985, though the reports of some of the specialist consultants were not submitted until some months later. A standardized form (Figure III-2) was used to list and describe the contents of each provenience unit, identified by its unique

N.Y.U. Law School - Sullivan Street Archaeological Project - Catalog Sheet

Catalog No. _____ Lot No. _____

Cut/Test No. _____ Stratum/Level _____ Feature No. _____

Other Provenience _____

Date _____ Cataloger _____ Page 1

ID #	DESCRIPTION					QT.	WT.

FIGURE III-2

catalog number. Forms were filled out for each catalog number even if no artifacts had been recovered from that particular provenience. Forms were also filled out for soil and flotation samples. The forms, stored with the collection, constitute a complete inventory of the material recovered from the Sullivan Street excavation.

Although the specimens recovered are described in some detail on these forms, each category of material is more fully discussed in Chapter V of this report.

CHAPTER IV

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS

A. Introduction

The excavation and analysis of a complex urban archaeological site presents special problems relating to stratigraphic analysis, particularly when work must be completed within severe time constraints. In order to provide a framework for fieldwork and initial artifactual processing, it is necessary to identify meaningful stratigraphic groupings as early in the process as possible. However, it is impossible to delineate definitive stratigraphic units until both fieldwork and artifact processing have been completed.

This phenomenon is particularly evident in situations where many of the archaeological deposits consist of fill. Although distinctions are recognized within fills during controlled excavation, many of these distinctions may prove insignificant upon analysis. On the other hand, properly excavated stratified fills may provide valuable chronological data. It is therefore imperative to retain as many distinctions as possible in the field and during the initial stages of artifact processing in order to ensure that important data are not lost, but, at the same time, it is obviously desirable to eliminate meaningless and distracting distinctions which delay the analytical process.

To meet both of these needs, statigraphic analysis for the Sullivan Street Archaeological Project was conducted in three stages:

1) Preliminary analysis of all field record forms and drawings was initiated during the final weeks of the field program and completed within two months of the completion of fieldwork. Field catalog numbers were tentatively combined to create culturally meaningful stratigraphic groupings which were diagramatically represented (modified versions of the "Harris matrix" were used for this purpose). These groupings provided the laboratory staff with an organizational framework for ongoing analysis. For example, they guided the search for possible crossmends, and, by helping to pinpoint particularly important stratigraphy, indicated areas requiring various kinds of special treatment. The existence of these groups of catalog numbers did not directly affect the concurrent cataloging operation: all specimens excavated under each catalog number were completely tabulated.

2) After the artifacts were tabulated and cataloged, comprehensive tables were constructed listing all specimens from each shovel test, test cut, or feature. In these

tables, the groups of specimens were arranged in accordance with the initially defined stratigraphic groupings, unless patterning in the artifact distributions themselves (e.g. dates of manufacture, crossmends, etc.) suggested modification of these groupings. No changes were made without referring back to the field record forms, profile drawings, and photographs for confirmation.

3) In the final stage of the process, both the field records (forms, drawings, and photographs) and the artifact tables created in Stage 2 were reexamined and interpreted in the context of the known history of the site. This provided the basis for a written description of each excavation unit.

This three-stage process is more fully described below, and is followed by stratigraphic descriptions of each of the subsurface test units. The test units are grouped according to their locations within the nineteenth-century house lots that made up the Sullivan Street site.

Preliminary Analysis:

Initially, all of the field records were organized by building lot. The records of subsurface tests within individual lots were then analyzed. An attempt was made to diagram the stratigraphic relationships within each test unit (see Figure IV-1 for an example). This procedure was particularly valuable for the deposits within circular features which had been excavated in two separate halves. Although, in these cases, stratigraphic nomenclature for one half of the feature was sometimes coordinated in the field with that used for the other half, this was not always possible. Hence, the stratigraphic "labels" assigned in the field were basically disregarded during this phase of the analysis. Instead, the initial stratigraphic groupings were based on soil descriptions, profile drawings, and photographs. Artifactual content was given only secondary consideration.

The stratigraphic diagrams were than summarized in tables which listed the catalog numbers which had been combined to create specific stratigraphic units (Figure IV-2). These tables, grouped by building lot, were made available to all staff involved in artifact analysis.

Artifact Tabulations:

After all of the material retrieved from a test unit, under each of its individual catalog numbers, had been tabulated by the laboratory staff, the inventory sheets containing this information (Figure III-2) were used to construct

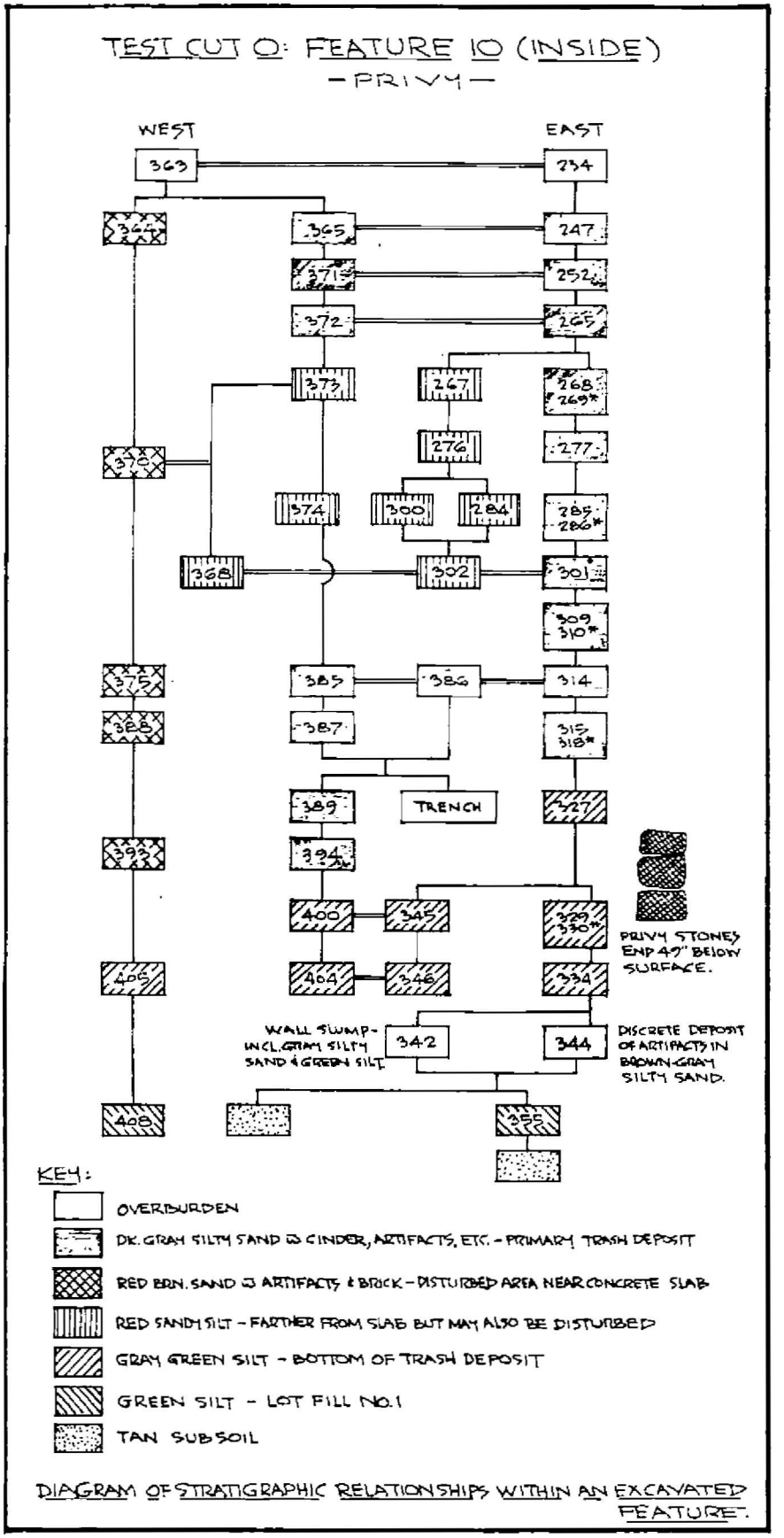


DIAGRAM OF STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AN EXCAVATED FEATURE.

FIGURE IV-1

TEST CUT O: FEATURE 10 (INSIDE) — PRIVY —

CAT#	MATRIX	INTERPRETATION
363 234	———	overburden
247 365 252 371 265 372 268 269 277 285 286 301 309 310 314 386 385 387 389 394 315 318	dark gray – gray silty sand with cinder, artifacts, and deposits of shell, bone, building stone, etc.	primary trash deposit
364 370 375 388 393	red-brown sand with artifacts & brick.	under concrete slab which disturbed west part of privy
373 374 368 267 276 300 284 302	red sand	may be same as above – but closer to center. related to slab disturbance?

FEATURE 10 (INSIDE), CONTINUED

CAT#	MATRIX	INTERPRETATION
327 345 400 329 330 334 404 346 405	gray green silt	bottom of privy deposit
342	gray silty sand & green silt	wall slump – incl. matl. from two fill deposits
344	brownish gray silty sand	discrete deposit of artifacts
355 408	green silt	Lot Fill No. 1

CATALOG NUMBERS GROUPED TO FORM STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS WITHIN AN EXCAVATED FEATURE.

FIGURE IV-2

tables listing the combined totals of all specimen classes for all catalog numbers within the initial stratigraphic groupings (see Figure IV-3 for an example). Subtotals within categories (e.g. metal, glass, ceramics) permitted quantitative comparisons among stratigraphic units within test cuts. At this point in the process, proportions of various diagnostic types (for instance, pearlware versus whiteware) could be easily observed.

The format for the tables was based on familiarity with the range of variation within the Sullivan Street collection, and on prototypes developed by Bert Salwen during earlier studies. Specimens in certain artifact categories were counted while those in others were weighed, in order to avoid artificially inflating artifact counts with such things as brick or coal fragments. This procedure also permitted more meaningful characterizations of the assemblages of building materials recovered from the site.

Write-up:

The field record forms and plan and profile drawings were again studied during the final stage of the stratigraphic analysis. At this point, the artifactual content of each stratigraphic unit, as presented in the tables, and the documentary record for each individual building lot, and for the site as a whole, could be considered in relation to each other. If this procedure indicated that any of the initial stratigraphic groupings were inappropriately constituted, catalog numbers were reassigned, and the artifact tablulations were reworked to reflect the modified compositions of the stratigraphic units.[1]

Table IV-1 lists all of the stratigraphic units defined through the process outlined above, together with their associated catalog numbers.

B. Stratigraphic Descriptions

The stratigraphic analysis presented below begins with descriptions of the sitewide strata--those that were encountered at many points across the site. This discussion is followed by stratigraphic descriptions of the excavation units in each lot, organized through use of a standard

---

1. The field records and the inventory sheets generated by the Sullivan Street archaeological project are curated together with the artifactual collection at the N.Y.U. Department of Anthropology. If future research suggests the need for revision of the stratigraphic units constructed for this report, this material is available for examination.

TEST CUT O: FEATURE 10 (INSIDE)

—PRIVY—

Numbers below have been revised to reflect reassignment of Cat No. 394!

SUBSOIL

SULLIVAN STREET — WORK SHEET TABULATION OF SPECIMENS IN STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS		LOT FILL NO. 1	WALL COLLAPSE	LOWER PRIMARY DEPOSIT	UPPER PRIMARY DEPOSIT	RED SAND - DISTURBED	RED SAND MASONRY & CONCRETE SLAB
		~~408~~ ~~455~~	342	344, 405, 346 404, 334, 330 329, 400, 345 327, 394	318, 315, 384, 389 387, 383, 386, 314, 310, 309, 301, 286, 289, 277, 269, 268, 372, 269, 371, 252, 365, 247.	373, 374, 368, 267, 276, 300, 284, 302.	364, 370, 3 388, 397
METAL	IRON - NAILS - SQUARE	1	2	69	134	26	3
	" " - WIRE				5		2
	" " - SPIKES		2	75	284	48	4
	" " - UNIDENTIFIED	1	5	242	1139	136	14
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS		6	108	648	42	2
	" - OTHER			89	212	12	1
	OTHER METAL						
	TOTAL - METAL	2	15	583	2422	264	27
GLASS	FLAT - CLEAR		1	34	155	29	5
	" - PALE BLUE/GREEN	3	5	364	927	182	20
	" - OTHER			85	29	23	5
	BOTTLE - WINE			39	121		
	" - PHARMECEUTICAL		1	26	96	3	
	" - CONDIMENT			188	32		
	" - OTHER	2		249	426	50	11
	OTHER CURVED	2	2	224	474	15	13
	TABLEWARE		1	117	178	93	12
	OTHER OBJECTS		2		220	101	5
	TOTAL - GLASS	7	12	1326	2658	436	58
CERAMICS	RED - UNGLAZED			11	84	5	1
	" - CLEAR GLAZED			10			
	" - LEAD/MANGANESE GLAZED				16	2	4
	" - LEAD GLAZED - YELLOW						
	" - LEAD GLAZED - SLIP DEC.						
	BUFF - MISC.			2	2	1	3
	" - TIN GLAZED			6			
	CREAMWARE		2	9	6		1
	PEARLWARE - UNDEC.			82	29	4	6
	" - HAND PAINTED			3			
	" - SHELL EDGED			12	4		
	" - TRANSFER PRINTED			25	15	1	2
	" - OVERGLAZE DEC.						
	" - ANNULAR						
	WHITE WARE/IRONSTONE - UNDEC		3	174	380	81	72
	" " - HAND PTD.			4	7	8	
	" " - TRANS. PRNT.			56	20	2	9

PORTION OF WORKSHEET: TABULATION OF SPECIMENS FROM STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS WITHIN AN EXCAVATED FEATURE. NOTE MODIFICATIONS OF INITIAL GROUPINGS OF CATALOG NUMBERS.

FIGURE IV-3

TABLE IV-1
SULLIVAN STREET SITE: STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS
AND ASSOCIATED CATALOG NUMBERS

Stratigraphic Units	Catalog Numbers
LOT 17	
Shovel Test 6	
Mottled gray/brown sandy silt	51,54
Pipe trench	52
Coarse red sand	64
Test Cut D	
Matl. assoc. w. backyard(?) surface	69
Wall trench	74,83
*Lot Fill No. 1	70,75,82,90
*Pre-fill ground surface	91
Subsoil	103
Moot Court Floor	
Dark silty sand & cinder	61
Mottled brown clayey sand	67
Strata Associated with Feature 9	
Builders' trench	241
*Lot Fill No. 2	242,390
*Lot Fill No. 1	416
FEATURE 9 (Test Cut N)	
Overburden	233
Pipe trench	246,271
Secondary fill	239,240,272,290 291,383,384
*Upper primary fill	308,317,322,323 331,341,347,348 349,395,401,402 409,414,415,418
*Lower primary fill	354,358,359,360 366,367,421
Loose silt at bottom of feature	399
LOT 16	
Shovel Test 8	
*Lot Fill No. 2	109
Test Cut J	
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	134,135
*Lot Fill No. 2	140
*Lot Fill No. 1	141,142,148
*Pre-fill ground surface	156

Test Cut G	
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	120,128
*Lot Fill No. 2	123
Test Cut AB	
*Pre-fill ground surface	570,571,572
Test Cut H	
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	118,121,122
Shovel Test 11	
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	336
*Lot Fill No. 2	337
FEATURE 2 (Test Cut I)	
Overburden	119
Secondary fill	124,125,136,138 139,146,147,152 153,161,162,186 187,194,195,220 223,256,667
Tan sand	202,221,224,257
Black sand	200,222,225
Mottled sand & disturbed subsoil	262,263,264,307
Shovel Test 15	
(partial recovery)	639
FEATURE 3 (Interior) (Test Cut U)	
Overburden	391,397,560,561
*Black clay & gray sand	403,407,410,413 417,419,420,462 565,566,579,580 581,590,591
*Lens in clay stratum (1)	578
*Lens in clay stratum (2)	562,563
Mottled sand strata	466,467,471,501 598,603,615
FEATURE 3 (Assoc. Builders' Trench & Surrounding Strata) (Test Cut U)	
Bldrs' trench assoc. w. wall to west	451
Bldrs' tr. for privy - upper strata	428,430,431,437 449
Bldrs' tr. for privy - lower strata	450,452,453,473 474
Lot Fill No. 2 - with cobbles	468,489,502,600 608,609
*Pre-fill ground surface	488,503
Subsoil	515,625

LOT 15/35

FEATURE 6 (Interior) (Test Cut V)	
Overburden	441,444,648,616
Secondary fill	454,458,470,480 485,486,494,497 505,508,525,527 537,540,541,618 623,631,638,642 658
*Primary fill	585,586,587,652 657
Matl. assoc. with privy floor	555,559,584,588 649,687
FEATURE 6 (Assoc. Builders' Trench & Surrounding Strata) (Test Cut V)	
Overburden	426
Builders' trench	433,442,457
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	427,435
*Lot Fill No. 2	434,440,443,456
*Lot Fill No. 1	460
FEATURE 7 (Test Cut X)	
Interior - Upper fill	476,490
" - Lower fill	495,498
" - "Sump" deposit	499,538,539
Exterior - Red/green sandy silt	601,602
" - Mottled orange/brn silt	604
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	605
*Lot Fill No. 2	507,513,514,544 610
*Lot Fill No. 1	518,519
*Pre-fill ground surface	524
FEATURE 4 (Test Cut AA)	
Overburden	567
Brown silty fill	568,589
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	582,592
FEATURE 5 (Test Cut W)	
Interior - Secondary fill	455,459,464,465 484,491,496,500 526
*Interior - Primary fill	509,512,520,534 536,553,676
Builders' trench - Overburden	438,448
Builders' trench - Fill	477,492,517,573
Exterior - Mottled silty sand	436,445,447
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surf.	475
*Lot Fill No. 2	478
*Lot Fill No. 1	493,516,574
Test Cut AC (Vault)	
Demolition debris	653,654

Vault floor surface	656
Cobble stratum	659,662
Bed of cobble floor	661
Shovel Test 14	
*Pre-fill ground surface	635
FEATURE 8 (Selected samples)	
Upper (ashy) fill	633,636,637,640 644
*Lower fill	645,646,650
*Matl. assoc. with floor of well	655
LOT 33	
Shovel Test 2	
Brown sand with brick fragments	31
Gray/brown mottled sand	35
Shovel Test 3	
Mottled brown silty sand - red sand	32
Shovel Test 4	
Brown silty sand	38
Mottled brown sandy silt	39
Coarse orange sand	42
Brown silty sand	43
Shovel Test 5	
Mottled orange/brown sand	48
Shovel Test 7	
------	95
Test Cut B	
Cinder & gravel	--
Red/brown silty sand	19,21,27,29
Mottled brn. sand with brick frags.	20
*Pocket of black sand in L.F.No.2	56,62
*Lot Fill No. 2	33,37,57
Test Cut C	
Cinder & ash	16
Area assoc. with pipe trench	24,28
Red/brown silty sand	18
Medium brown sandy silt	36,41
*Lot Fill No. 2	46,49,65
Test Cuts P & T	
*Dark brown silty sand	237,326,332
*Lot Fill No. 2	238,343,361
Test Cut Q	

*Mottled dark brown silty sand	236,251,273,287 306
*Lot Fill No. 2	316
FEATURE 10 (Test Cut O)	
Overburden	234,363
Red sand assoc. w. concrete slab	364,370,375,388 ,393
Disturbed red sand	267,276,284,300 302,368,373,374
*Upper primary fill	247,252,265,268 269,277,285,286 301,309,310,314 315,318,365,371 372,385,386,387 389
*Lower primary fill	327,329,330,334 344,345,346,394 400,404,405
Matl. assoc. with collapsed wall	342
Subsoil	408
Test Cut A	
Fill bet. linoleum & brick floor	12
Brick in red/brown mottled sand	13,14,22,23
Pocket of cinder & slag	25
Bldrs' trench - coarse yel/or sand	26,40
Pipe trench - dark brown mot. sand	30
*Lot Fill No. 2	105
Beneath Linoleum-East of Test Cut A	
------	68
Test Cut E	
Matl. assoc. w. removal of linoleum	59
Matl. assoc. with stone floor	77,113
Fill beneath stone floor	78,81,88,115
Trench assoc. with wall to west	80
*Lot Fill No. 2	92,97
Fill East of Airshaft Retaining Wall	
------	11
Pipe Trench North of Floor	
------	63
Test Cut S	
Brown silty sand above brick floor	254,255
Matl. assoc. with brick floor	261
Dk. brn. silty sand & brick rubble	259,260,275,281 282
Builders' trench	266,274,288,289
*Lot Fill No. 2	303,304,305,369

FEATURE 1 (Test Cut F)	
Overburden	79,129
Rubble in north part of cistern	130,131,132
Upper fill	84,85,86,87,89, 96,99,100,104, 133,137,144,145 150,190,199,203 204,205,324
Lower fill	154,158,159,164 165,166,177,213 214,216,217,219 227,228,325,328
Pipe trench	218
Matl. on & beneath cistern floor	350,351,356
Matl. disturbed by vandals	114
LOT 34	
Test Cut K	
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	149,151,163
*Lot Fill No. 2	169,182
Test Cut L	
Overburden	160
*Matl. assoc. with constr. surface	167
*Lot Fill No. 2	170
Test Cut M	
Overburden	181
Rubble - south extension	189
Trench containing rubble	184
Ash & Cinder in S.E. Corner of Foundation	
------	197
Shovel Test 10	
Rubble	196
Area West of Cable Conduit	
Rubble above firebrick floor	143
Rubble assoc. w. firebrick floor	185
Fill above stone floor	191,333
Test Cut Z	
Red silty sand between & below bricks	543
Red silty sand bet.& bel. mid.stone layer	552
Redd-brn.sand bet.& bel.low. stone layer	556
Reddish sand & stones	564
*Lot Fill No. 2	594
Shovel Test 13	
Brick & backfill	593

Test Cut R	
Brownish silty sand	243,244,245
*Lot Fill No. 2	283
FEATURE 11 (Test Cut Y)	
Overburden	504,506,599
Secondary fill	510,522,532,542 606,613
Lens in secondary fill	511
*Primary fill	521,523,533,545 546,550,551,557 551
Area beneath primary fill	558,628

format. In each case, an introduction summarizes all test units within the lot, including their locations and depths below datum, and also describes any features indentified within them. Individual test units and features are then discussed in detail. A final paragraph presents any pertinent interpretations.

Most stratigraphic layers have intentionally been assigned non-interpretive designations, but the terms "secondary fill" and "primary fill" proved useful in a number of cases. Secondary fill refers to deposits that contained high proportions of construction/destruction debris, suggesting that these layers were created through activities not directly related to the nineteenth-century domestic occupations which produced some of the artifactual materials included in these fills. Primary fill refers to deposits that contained large proportions of occupational debris, both artifacts and food remains, presumably attributable to specific households which occupied the site.

Artifactual fragments recovered from the primary deposits were generally larger than those recovered from secondary fill. For example, sets of ceramics could be distinguished in primary deposits, and whole vessels could often be reconstructed from the large sherds found in these strata. This was not true for secondary deposits, where glass and ceramic fragments were usually too small and varied to permit mending, or identification of recurring decorative patterns.

Sitewide Stratigraphy (Figure IV-5, Tables IV-2 and IV-3):

A north/south trending backhoe trench was dug along the 25-foot-west grid line (see Figure IV-4, oversize in pocket). It was expected that the profile exposed in the walls of this trench would help to clarify the nature and chronology of filling episode within the site, as well as the relationships between fill layers and any preserved ground surfaces.

No backyard surfaces associated with occupation of the nineteenth-century house lots were distinguished in the profile (Figure IV-5). The uppermost stratum consisted of coarse red sand, no more than a foot thick at N130 but increasing in thickness toward the south. This fill, referred to in the remainder of this report as "Lot Fill No. 2," apparently served to level the ground surface, which originally sloped radically to the south. It was probably laid down when the lots facing Amity (West Third) and West Fourth streets were first developed in the 1820s.

A shallower deposit of fill underlay the coarse red sand. This stratum, designated "Lot Fill No. 1," and consisting of olive tan sand containing fragments of decayed mammal bone,

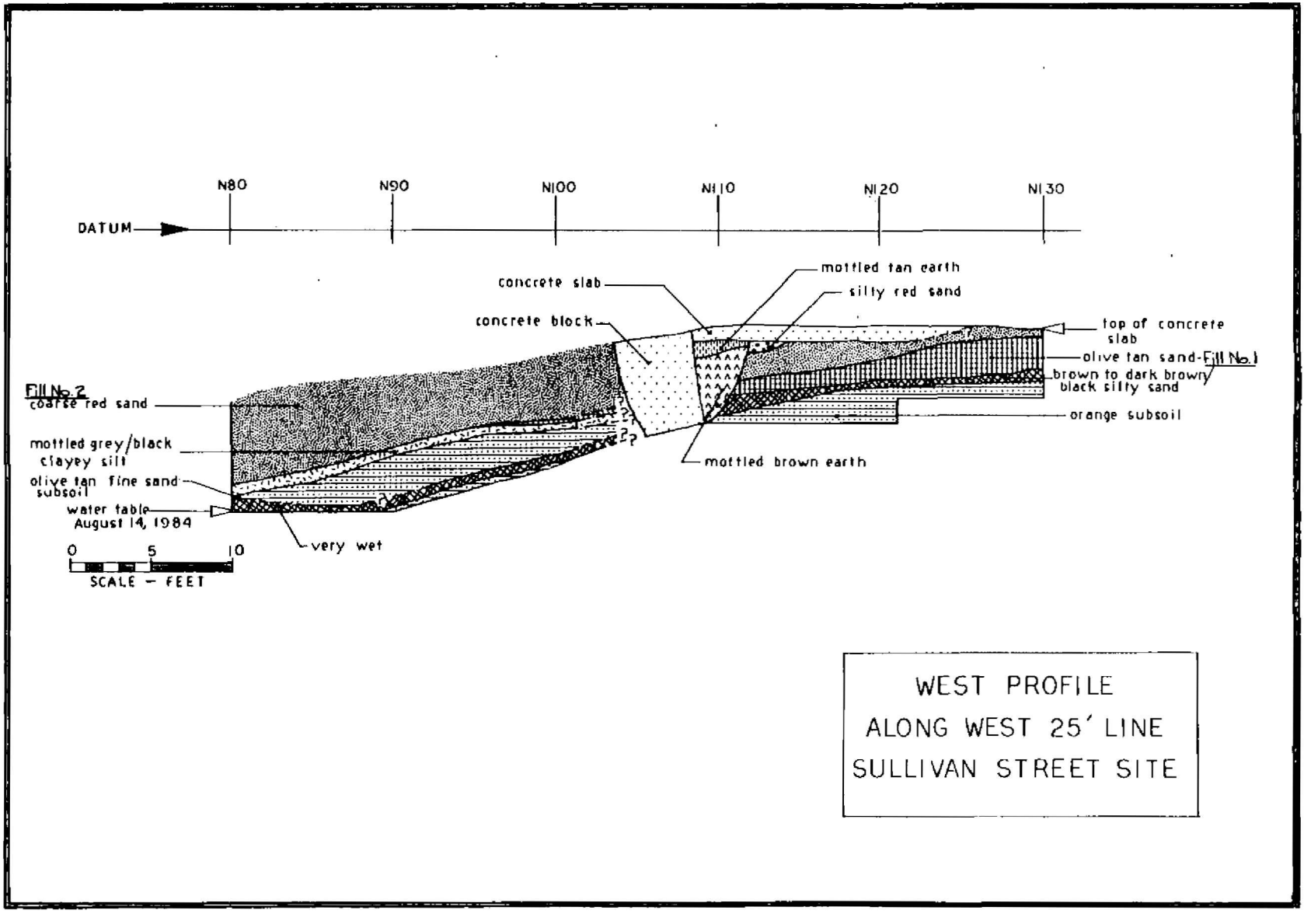

N80
N90
N100
N110
N120
N130
DATUM
concrete slab
mottled tan earth
silty red sand
concrete block
top of concrete slab
olive tan sand-Fill No.1
brown to dark brown/black silty sand
orange subsoil
Fill No. 2
coarse red sand
mottled grey/black clayey silt
olive tan fine sand subsoil
water table August 14, 1984
very wet
mottled brown earth
0 5 10
SCALE - FEET
WEST PROFILE
ALONG WEST 25' LINE
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-5

TABLE IV-2

SITEWIDE STRATA: LOCATIONS OF EXPOSURES AND DEPTHS BELOW DATUM (FEET)

Stratigraphic Unit	Sitewide Stratum			
	Constr. Surface	Lot Fill No.2	Lot Fill No.1	Pre-Fill Surface
Lot 17:				
Test Cut D			7.7/8.3	8.8/9.1
Fea.9 (exterior)		9.7	?	
Lot 16:				
Test Cut J	6.0	6.1/6.5	6.1/6.9	8.8/9.0
Test Cut G	5.6	5.8/6.2		
Shovel Test 8		?		
Test Cut AB				9.8
Test Cut H	5.7			
Shovel Test 11	?	?		
Fea.3 (exterior)				8.5
Lot 15/35:				
Shovel Test 9	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.5
Fea.6 (exterior)	6.0	6.1/6.6	7.4/7.7	
Feature 7	?	7.7/8.3	8.6	8.8/8.9
Feature 4	6.2	6.2/6.5	6.8	
Feature 5	5.8	6.0	6.6	
Shovel Test 14				7.5
Lot 33:				
Test Cut B		6.5		
Test Cut C		6.6		
Test Cut P & T		?		
Test Cut Q		Below B		
Test Cut A		6.9		
Test Cut E		7.1		
Test Cut S		5.7		
Lot 34:				
Test Cut K	5.9	6.5/6.6		
Test Cut L	5.9/6.5	6.2/6.8		
Test Cut R		6.1/6.6		
Test Cut Z		8.9		

was present only between N130 and N95. It appeared to predate the coarse red sand, and may have been deposited during the 1798 modifications of the Washington Square vicinity associated with creation of the Potters' field that occupied the square until 1825.

Beneath the olive tan fill between points N130 and N95, and beneath the coarse red sand fill from about N95 to the southern end of the trench, a thin layer of brown-to-dark-brown/black silty sand could be distinguished. This stratum, about 10 inches in thickness, appeared to bifurcate at a point hidden by a concrete slab which disturbed the profile at about the middle of the trench. The upper member of this stratum was the pre-fill ground surface. South of the concrete slab, it was separated from the lower member by a layer of fine olive tan sand, possibly an alluvial deposit. The lower branch sloped down to the water table which it reached at about N90. This layer may represent a still earlier ground surface.

The layers described above, plus a hardpacked mottled red sand zone--apparently a construction surface--which capped the coarse red sand fill, were visible in many individual test units. Table IV-2 shows their frequency of occurence and the depths below datum at which they were identified. Each occurence is discussed in connection with the appropriate lot, but it is possible to make some general statements about the nature of the fills and surfaces.

The artifactual material recovered from the hardpacked layer above the coarse red sand, and the relationship of this layer to stone and brick features cut through it, indicated that it was a construction, rather than an occupation surface. It was not characterized by quantities of food remains, coal and cinder, or other occupational debris. Instead, it contained fragments of brick, mortar, cement, slate, and miscellaneous stone (see Table IV-3). The specimens recovered from the 10 exposures of this zone were comparable temporally to those from the coarse fill immediately below.

Lot Fill No. 2, the coarse red sand below the construction surface, was not particularly rich in artifacts, although it contained a wide range of materials. The diagnostic ceramics recovered from the 19 exposures of this fill indicated an early nineteenth-century provenience. There were no notable concentrations of specimens within the fill although a few differently textured lenses were identified. Its predominant color was red, trending towards brown in some areas.

Lot Fill No. 1, the olive tan sand layer encountered below Lot Fill No. 2 at six place in the northern half of the site, contained some metal, glass, and ceramic fragments and

TABLE IV-3

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION
SITEWIDE STRATA

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE
IRON-NAILS & FRAGS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	22	22	12	5
" " " - UNIDENTIFIED	17	49	15	8
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS		35	13	4
" - OTHER OBJECTS		5	3	
" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	3	7	3	
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	2	T	1	1
TOTAL - METAL	44	125	47	18
BOTTLE	1	53	9	7
TABLE		5	1	
FLAT - WINDOW	8	93	5	6
" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)		3		
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1	13	5	2
TOTAL - GLASS*	10	167	20	17
EARTHENWARE	24	47	73	47
STONEWARE	2	8	5	6
PORCELAIN	4	17	4	4
TOBACCO PIPE	4	6	10	8
OTHER OBJECTS		2		
TOTAL - CERAMICS*	34	80	92	65
PAPER FRAGMENTS		100		
JASPER FLAKE (NATIVE AMERICAN)				1
UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	1			
TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	1	100	—	1
MAMMAL	19	143	4109	29
BIRD	12	16	1	
TOTAL - BONE	31	159	4110	29
MOLLUSC	46	26	35	25
TOTAL - SHELL	46	26	35	
TOTAL - FAUNA*	77	185	4145	54
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	166	657	4304	155

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE
BRICK - RED	5.13	8.35	0.61	0.10
BRICK - BUFF			T	
CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.03	1.36		
MORTAR/PLASTER	0.07	0.91	0.01	0.01
BUILDING STONE		0.04		
ROOFING SLATE	0.05	0.07		
ROOFING PAPER/TAR		T		
PAN TILE		0.03		T
SEWER PIPE		0.01		
PIPE PACKING/INSULATION		T		
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	5.28	10.33	0.62	0.11
CHARCOAL	T	T	0.02	T
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.08	0.18	0.06	0.03
TOTAL - FUEL	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.03
MISC. WOOD	T	0.01	T	
MISC. STONE	0.48	10.80	0.01	
UNIDENTIFIED	T	T		
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.48	10.81	0.01	—
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	5.84	21.42	0.71	0.14

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMICS, & FAUNA

a bit of building material, but was distinguished by the many fragments of deteriorated mammal bone found in most, but not all, of its occurences. The diagnostic ceramics recovered from Lot Fill No. 1 indicated an eighteenth century, rather than a nineteenth-century, association. Creamware was most frequent, followed by red and buff earthenwares and pearlware. No whiteware specimens were recovered. This fill was finer in texture than the red sand above it, and varied more in color, being described as various shades of green and tan.

In six locations, a buried ground surface was encountered beneath Lot Fill No. 1. This surface appeared to be fairly level where exposed in individual excavation units, but the long north-south profile discussed above (Figure IV-5) showed that it sloped downward toward the south. In the northern exposures it consisted of dark brown silty sand flecked with charcoal, becoming darker and siltier as depth increased toward the south. The stratum ranged between 10 and 15 inches in thickness and was underlain by subsoil. It yielded small numbers of metal, glass, ceramic, and faunal specimens (a total of 155 fragments from all exposures), and only a trace of building material and fuel. The ceramic assemblage was very similar to that from Lot Fill No. 1, denoting an eighteenth century provenience. The paucity of finds in this deeply buried ground surface supports the evidence of the documentary record, which indicates that these lots were undeveloped before the initial deposition of fillat the end of the eighteenth century. The presence of a single jasper flake suggests that the area was indeed attractive to prehistoric or protohistoric Native Americans, as suggested by the inital documentary research (see p. I-3).

Lot 17:

Introduction

After the basement floor of the Moot Court Building had been removed, several test units were placed in the exposed surface, located at a depth of about five feet below datum, to sample the fill below the floor, and to search for intact features and/or undisturbed strata. The backhoe then removed these fill layers, exposing the outlines of a privy at eight feet below datum.

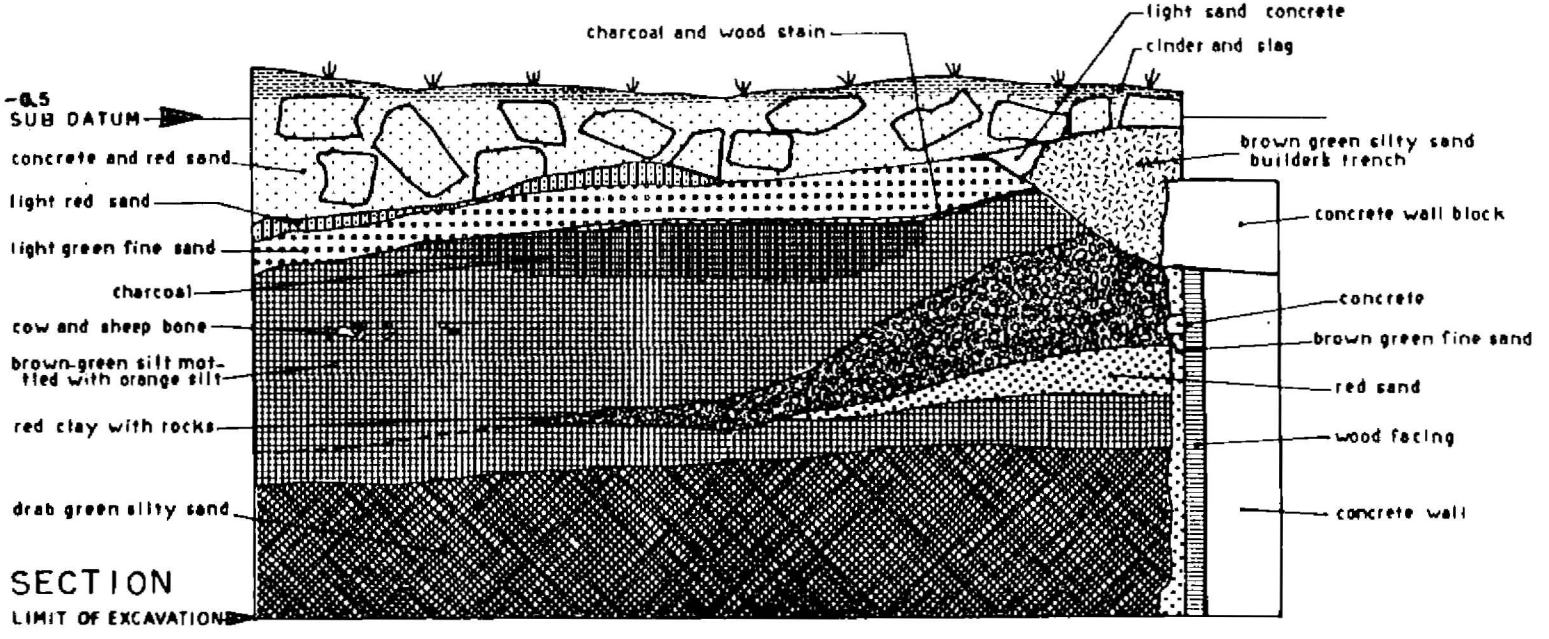
Shovel Test 6 (Table IV-4)

Shovel Test 6 was placed in what would have been the center of the backyard of Lot 17. The originally 1-by-2-foot unit was expanded to 1-by-3.75 feet when a 1-foot-wide pipe trench was encountered at its eastern end. The pipe trench was 6 inches deep, filled with brown-green silty sand mottled with orange, and yielded no artifacts. The remainder of this unit contained a 4-to-5-inch-thick upper stratum of gray-brown sandy silt mottled with orange, containing a small amount of artifactual material. It was underlain by coarse red sand which also contained a small number of artifacts. This sand layer extended down to 40 inches below the excavation surface, where a green sandy silt surface was encountered. An iron pipe lay at the junction of the two zones.

Although the coarse red sand was similar in composition to the sand of Lot Fill No. 2, found elsewhere on the site, these stratigraphic relationships, and its depth below the excavation surface, demonstrated that it was not part of this sitewide stratum. The excavation was discontinued at this point and another test, Test Cut D, was placed in the northwest corner of what had been the Moot Court Building.

Test Cut D (Figure IV-6, Table IV-4)

Test Cut D was a 7-by-3-foot rectangular excavation oriented north/south. After removal of a disturbed layer of concrete fragments and red sand on the surface, a distinction was noted between the southern portion of the test and its



TEST CUT D
WEST PROFILE LOT 17
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-6

TABLE IV-4
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 17: TEST CUT D AND SHOVEL TEST G.

	TEST CUT D					SHOVEL TEST G			
	MATL. ASSOC WITH BACKFILLED SURFACE	WALL TRENCH	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	SUBSOIL	TOTALS	MOTTLED GRN/BRN SANDY SILT	PIPE TRENCH	COARSE RED SAND	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)										
METAL: IRON-NAILS & FRAGS - SQ/RECT. SECTION			3			3	3			3
" " " " - WIRE		1				1				
" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED		2	14	1		17	11		10	21
" " - SPIKES			13	1		14				
" " - SHEET FRAGMENTS			2			2				
" " - OTHER OBJECTS			2			2			1	1
" " - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED										
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS										
TOTAL - METAL		3	34	2		39	14		11	25
GLASS: BOTTLE			5	2		7			2	2
TABLE			2			2				
FLAT - WINDOW		1	2			3	18		6	24
" - STAINED ("ART" GLASS)			1			1			1	1
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS										
TOTAL - GLASS *		1	8	2		11	18		9	27
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE		7	46	4		57	1		3	4
STONEWARE		2	3			5				
PORCELAIN		1	1			2				
TOBACCO PIPE			7			8				
OTHER OBJECTS		1				1				
TOTAL - CERAMICS *		11	57	4		72	1		3	4
FAUNA: MAMMAL	40	1	562			603	1		1	2
TOTAL - BONE	40	1	562			603	1		1	2
MOLLUSC	4	1	19	2		26	1		1	2
TOTAL - SHELL	4	1	19	2		26	1		1	2
TOTAL - FAUNA *	44	2	581	2		629	2		2	4
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	44	17	680	10	—	751	35	—	25	60
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)										
ARCHITECTURAL: BRICK - RED		0.10	0.10			0.20	0.04		0.08	0.12
" - BUFF BODIED - GLAZED			T			T				
CEMENT / CONCRETE		0.03				0.03	0.01		0.38	0.39
MORTAR / PLASTER			T			T	T			T
ROOFING SLATE									0.10	0.10
SEWER PIPE		T				T	T		T	T
LINOLEUM										
PIPE PACKING										
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL		0.13	0.10			0.23	0.05		0.56	0.61
FUEL: CHARCOAL	0.01	T	0.01			0.02				
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER			0.03			0.03	0.04		0.05	0.09
TOTAL - FUEL	0.01	T	0.04			0.05	0.04		0.05	0.09
MISC: MISC WOOD									T	T
MISC STONE										
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS									T	T
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.01	0.13	0.14	—	—	0.28	0.09	—	0.61	0.70

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FORMORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

TABLE IV-5
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 17: MOOT COURT FLOOR AND STRATA ASSOC. WITH FEATURE 9.

	MOOT COURT FLOOR			STRATA ASSOC WITH FEATURE 9			
	DARK SILTY SAND AND CINDER	MOTTLED BROWN CLAYEY SAND	TOTALS	BUILDERS TRENCH	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)							
METAL: IRON-NAILS & FRAGS - SQ/RECT. SECTION		3	3				
" " " " - WIRE		4	4				
" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED							
" " - SPIKES	1		1	2			2
" " - SHEET FRAGMENTS							
" " - OTHER OBJECTS							
" " - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED	1		1				
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS							
TOTAL - METAL	2	7	9	2			2
GLASS: BOTTLE	7	107	114	1			1
TABLE							
FLAT - WINDOW	1	24	25	1			1
" - STAINED ("ART GLASS)							
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1		1				
TOTAL - GLASS *	9	131	140	2			2
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE	1	6	7				
STONEWARE		1	1				
PORCELAIN		1	1				
TOBACCO PIPE				1			1
OTHER OBJECTS	1	2	2				
TOTAL - CERAMICS *	2	10	12	1			1
FAUNA: MAMMAL		2	2	123			123
BITED	14	3	17				
TOTAL - BONE	14	5	19	123			123
MOLLUSC		5	5				
TOTAL - SHELL		5	5				
TOTAL - FAUNA *	14	10	24	123			123
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	27	158	185	128	—	—	128
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)							
ARCH: BRICK - RED		0.02	0.02	0.01			0.01
CEMENT / CONCRETE		0.08	0.08	T			T
SEWER PIPE							
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL		0.10	0.10	0.01			0.01
FUEL: COAL/CINDER/CLINKER				0.01			0.01
TOTAL - FUEL				0.01			0.01
MISC: MISC STONE				0.03			0.03
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS				0.03			0.03
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	—	0.10	0.10	0.05	—	—	0.05

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS

northern portion--which abutted the still in-place concrete blocks of the north wall of the Moot Court Building.

To the south, there was a 3-to-4 inch thick stratum of fine light green sand, containing charcoal, bone, and shell ents. At its base was a stain of charcoal and decayed wood, possibly related to construction activities. Below the light green sand was a brown-green silt, mottled with varying amounts of charcoal and orange silt, and containing iron sheet and nail fragments, glass, ceramics, shell, and a large quantity of mammal bone. The nature of the matrix and the presence of a large amount of bone, suggested that this was an occurance of Lot Fill No. 1, found elsewhere in the northern part of the site, but in this case the deposit appears to have been disturbed: it was mixed with rocks and red clay, probably related to construction of the Moot Court Building. The fill may have been removed during construction and then redeposited after work was completed, or it may be a variant of this fill not observed elsewhere on the site.

Beneath it was an apparently undisturbed layer of olive green sandy silt (more of Lot Fill No. 1) underlain by a drab green to tan silty sand layer. This 15-inch-thick stratum contained a small number of specimens and appeared to be the pre-fill ground surface. Subsoil--a light green silty sand--was encountered below this level in an auger test.

In the northern part of Test Cut D, next to the wall of the Moot Court Building, the upper stratum consisted of brown/ green silty sand which continued to a depth of 14 inches below the excavation surface. Beneath it was a zone of rocks and red clay, similar to the material mixed with the redeposited Lot Fill No. 1 to the south. This apparent builders' trench was not evident below a depth of about 28 inches, although the foundation extended to a much greater depth. The few specimens recovered from the trench were all found in its uppermost level (Cat. No. 74).

FEATURE 9 (Interior) - Test Cut N (Figure IV-7, Table IV-6)

The backhoe scraping of Lot 17 exposed a circular stain which marked the location of a stone-lined privy, Feature 9. The privy, probably truncated at the top, was five feet deep, measuring from the surface at which excavation began. It was made of cut blocks of sandstone, dry laid in a circle with a diameter of 6.75 feet from inside wall to inside wall. Excavation was begun in the northern half. After the fill in this half was removed and a profile drawn (Figure IV-7) the fill in the southern half was excavated.

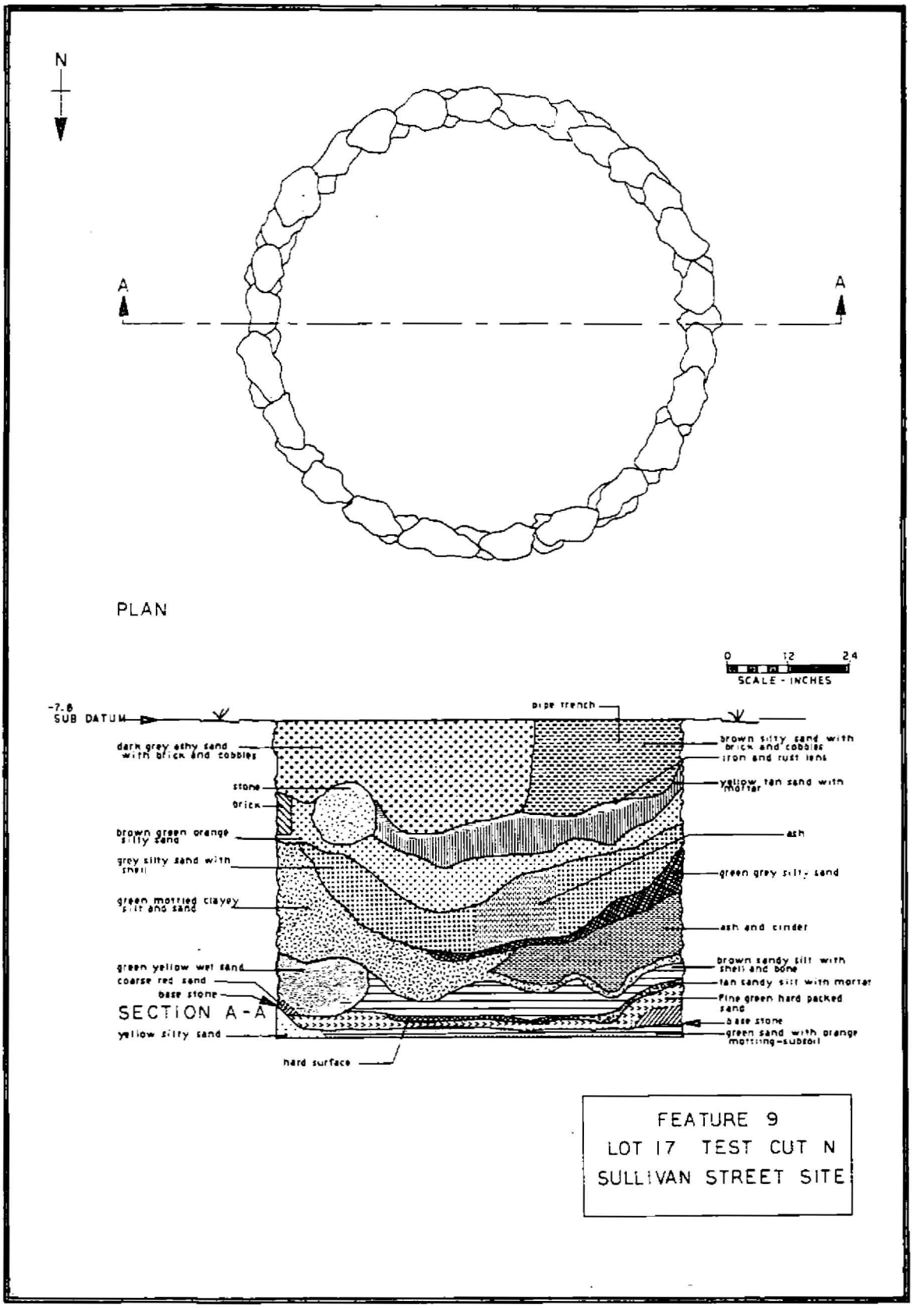

N
A
A
PLAN
0
12
24
SCALE - INCHES
-7.8
SUB DATUM
pipe trench
dark grey ashy sand with brick and cobbles
stone
brick
brown green orange silty sand
grey silty sand with shell
green mottled clayey silt and sand
green yellow wet sand
coarse red sand
base stone
SECTION A-A
yellow silty sand
hard surface
brown silty sand with brick and cobbles iron and rust lens
yellow tan sand with mortar
ash
green grey silty sand
ash and cinder
brown sandy silt with shell and bone
tan sandy silt with mortar
Fine green hard packed sand
base stone
green sand with orange mottling-subsoil
FEATURE 9
LOT 17 TEST CUT N
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-7

TABLE IV-6
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION
LOT 17: FEATURE 9. (TEST CUT N)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		OVER-BURDEN	PIPE TRENCH	SECOND-ARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL	LOWER PRIMARY FILL	LOOSE SILT AT BOTTOM OF FEATURE	TOTALS
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	3	9	179	153	67	4	415
	" " " " - WIRE		3					3
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	2	16	105	171	44	9	347
	" " - SPIKES			9		4		13
	" " - SHEET FRAGMENTS	49	41	1874	771	79	17	2827
	" " - OTHER OBJECTS	4	5	194	13	8		224
	" " - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		8	704	571	347	7	1137
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS		2	5	36	202	8	273
	TOTAL - METAL	58	84	2570	1735	747	45	5239
GLASS	BOTTLE	2	8	148	367	1349	19	1893
	TABLE		2	10	219	204	12	441
	FLAT - WINDOW	4	42	335	1877	1302	188	3748
	" - "STAINED" ("ART") GLASS		4	1				5
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1	22	33	697	713	21	1487
	TOTAL - GLASS *	7	78	527	3154	3568	240	7974
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	3	8	103	1049	1616	46	2875
	STONEWARE	2	2	55	29	86	1	205
	PORCELAIN		2	27	344	522	4	899
	TOBACCO PIPE			3	18	11		32
	OTHER OBJECTS		1	2	11	2		17
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	5	13	220	1451	2238	51	3978
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	LEATHER - SHOE				2			2
	" - OTHER				14			14
	FABRIC / FIBER					1		1
	WORKED BONE - BUTTON				14	37	1	52
	" " - TOOTHBRUSH				9	8		17
	" " - COMB				2	150		152
	" " - NEEDLE/ONE(?) FRAG.					7		7
	" " - UTENSIL HANDLE				3	11		14
	" " - FAN STAY					9		9
	" " - OTHER OBJECTS				1	6		7
	" " - UNIDENTIFIED			7		15		72
	WORKED SHELL - BUTTON				2			2
	" " - COMB				1			1
	SLATE PENCIL		1	2	2	41	1	47
	RUBBER - COMB				2			2
	GUTTA PERCHA - COMB				2	1		3
	" " - UNIDENTIFIED			1	2			3
	WOOD - SCRUB BRUSH					1		1
	PLASTIC - UNIDENTIFIED		5					5
	UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS					4		4
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS		6	10	56	291	2	365
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	1	6	314	3651	2018	226	6216
	BONE - BIRD		4	90	1005	436	38	1573
	BONE - TURTLE					1		1
	BONE - FISH			3	672	506	19	1150
	TOTAL - BONE	1	10	407	5328	2961	283	8990
	SHELL - MOLLUSC	1	4	78	5476	678	328	6565
	SHELL - CRUSTACEAN				1	4		5
	SHELL - EGG SHELL			6	477	40	9	532
	TOTAL - SHELL	1	4	84	5954	722	337	7142
	TOTAL - FAUNA	2	14	491	11232	3683	620	16092
FLORA	SEEDS - UNIDENTIFIED				141	223		404
	BEANS - COFFEE				16	42		58
	PITS - PEACH					3		3
	" - UNIDENTIFIED					1		1
	SHELL - UNIDENT - NUT				1			1
	TOTAL - FLORA				158	309		467
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS		72	195	3818	17786	10836	1008	33715

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

		OVER-BURDEN	PIPE TRENCH	SECOND-ARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL	LOWER PRIMARY FILL	LOOSE SILT AT BOTTOM OF FEATURE	TOTALS
ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	0.02	9.53	471.84	64.66	11.87	0.22	557.91
	CEMENT / CONCRETE	0.01	1.95	8.52	14.77	3.52	0.02	28.79
	MORTAR / PLASTER	T	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.05		0.16
	ROOFING SLATE		0.02	42.29	2.26	2.89	0.03	47.49
	SEWER PIPE	0.27	1.22					1.49
	PAN TILE	0.01						0.01
	LINOLEUM	T						T
	PAINT					T		T
	PIPE PACKING		0.16					0.16
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	0.31	12.69	522.63	81.78	18.33	0.27	636.01
FUEL	CHARCOAL			T	T	T		T
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	0.40	6.17	17.68	56.41	27.29	0.02	107.97
	TOTAL - FUEL	0.40	6.17	17.68	56.41	27.29	0.02	107.97
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	0.02	T	0.04	0.01	0.01	T	0.08
	MISC. STONE		3.20	231.96	3.12	1.77		240.05
	UNIDENTIFIED			0.01		T		0.01
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.02	3.20	232.01	3.13	1.78	T	240.14
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS		0.73	22.06	772.32	141.32	47.40	0.29	984.12

NOTES: 1) RING FRAGMENT - THREADED; 2) 3 BRUSH FRAGS, 2 RING FRAGS, 1 DOMINO ?
* SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

After the removal of loose sand overburden, an apparent distinction was noted between the western and eastern portions of the northern half of the feature. The northwestern quadrant contained a brown/gray silty sand with a high brick content which extended to a depth of between 12 and 16 inches below the excavation surface. Pipe packing and sewer pipe fragments were recovered from the matrix, leading to the interpretation that this zone was a pipe trench.

In the northeastern quadrant, the matrix was a dark gray ashy sand containing substantial quantities of construction debris (brick, building stone, slate, cement, and concrete), domestic trash, and a large numbers of cobbles. This secondary fill deposit continued to a depth of between 14 and 22 inches beneath the excavation surface. A significant increase in mortar content and a change to a light brown silty sand matrix marked the transition to an underlying fill stratum.

The fill below was removed as several discrete layers. The uppermost of these layers, a yellow/tan sand with mortar, included more construction material than the layers below, but it also contained large quantities of mammal bone and clam shell and some glass and ceramics, suggesting that this was a stratum of domestic refuse. The silty sand matrix became more mottled with increasing depth, appearing brown, green, and orange in color at 28 inches beneath the surface. This layer also contained significant amounts of mammal bone and clam shell, but large ceramic fragments--including whiteware and porcelain--were the most prevalent inclusions.

Beneath this mottled layer was a gray silty sand which also contained large pieces of ceramic, glass, mammal bone, and clam shell. This, in turn, was underlain by a green mottled clayey silt and sand with the same general content. As can be seen in the profile (Figure IV-7), these layers dipped down towards the center of the privy and appeared to have been deposited separately. However, the similarity of both matrix and artifactual content in all of these layers suggests that the deposits were created within a fairly short period of time, and they are treated here as a single stratum of primary fill. The diagnostic artifacts recovered from these layers did not appear to demonstrate a chronological sequence from bottom to top.

At about 54 inches beneath the surface, the matrix was less silty, becoming very mottled in color and clayey in texture. This stratum, approximately eight inches thick, lay immediately above and adjacent to the bottommost stones of the privy. It did not dip down at the center as had the layers above it, and appeared to have been deposited as a single unit. It was densely packed with artifactual specimens. Although no relatively sterile zone separated this lower

stratum from the fill above it, the presence of large quantities of pearlware in the lower fill demonstrated that it was different from and earlier than the upper fill (see Table IV-6). This lower primary fill stratum also contained considerably less shell than the layers above it. It yielded a great deal of bottle glass and many ceramic fragments.

Just below the lower fill stratum, in the middle of the privy, was a hardpacked surface, apparently made of mortar. The presence of mortar here and in two other Sullivan Street privies (Feature 11 in Lot 34 and Feature 6 in Lot 15) suggests that it served some privy-related function, perhaps facilitating decomposition or decreasing odor while the privy was in use, or serving the same purpose after it became a trash pit. Alternatively, this surface may have been formed by lime deposited after the privy was cleaned.

FEATURE 9 (Assoc. Strata) - Test Cut N (Table IV-5)

A two-foot extension of Test Cut N was excavated immediately outside of the eastern wall of the privy. Directly adjacent to the wall, a band of brown/orange/ gray/green silty sand was identified. This was approximately 10 inches wide at the surface, and decreased in width, approaching the wall, as it got deeper. This apparent builders' trench yielded a few non-diagnostic pieces of metal and glass, a pipe stem fragment, and over a hundred pieces of mammal bone. The coarse red sand fill, observed site wide (Lot Fill No. 2), was reached at 20 inches beneath the excavation surface, and this, in turn, was underlain by Lot Fill No. 1.

Summary and Interpretations

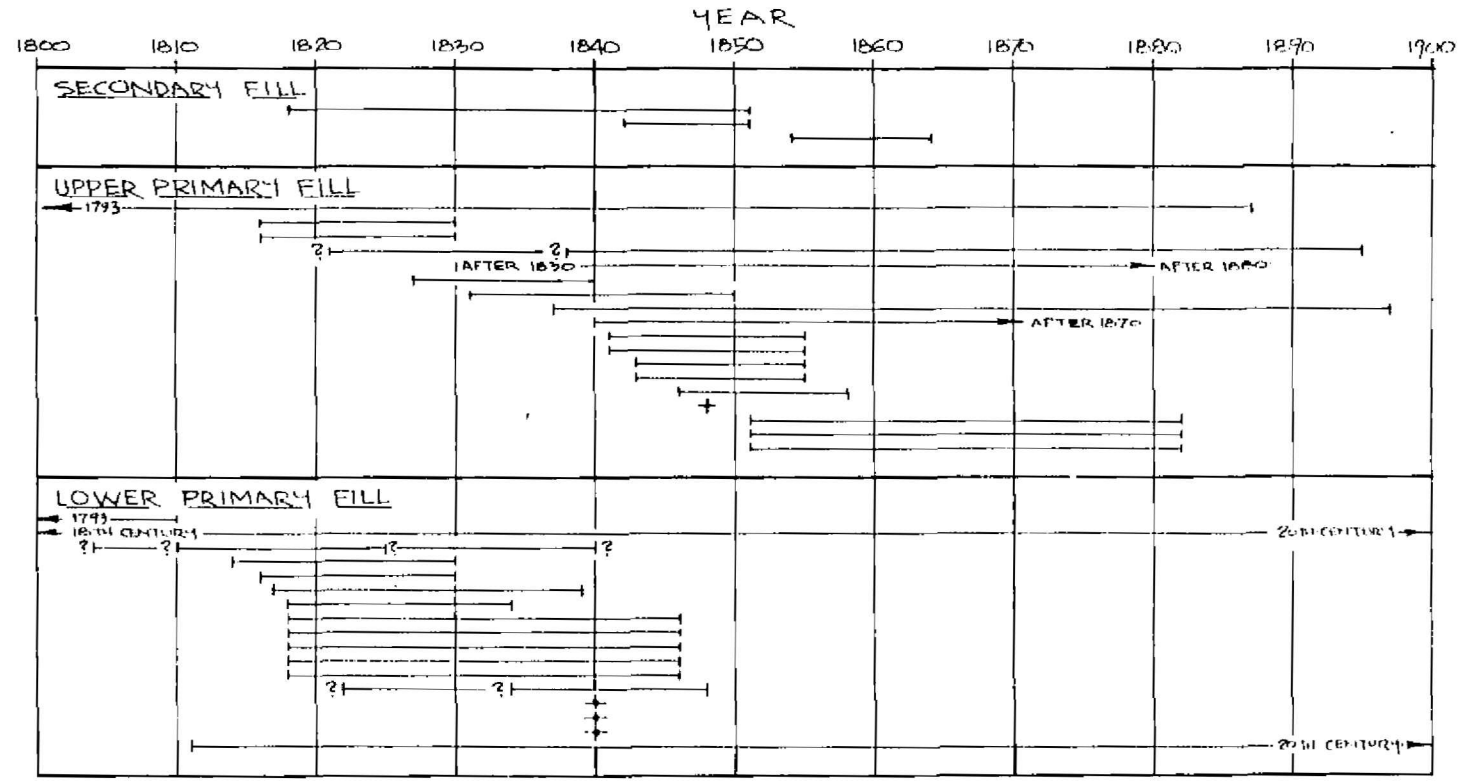
Test Cut D revealed that construction of the Moot Court Building had not destroyed all remnants of eighteenth and nineteenth century activities within Lot 17. Below the disturbed layers immediately beneath the Moot Court basement floor, a probable eighteenth century fill deposit (Lot Fill No. 1) was encountered, and this was underlain by the even earlier prefill ground surface.

The truncated privy, Feature 9, produced evidence of several periods in the historic use of Lot 17. The feature appeared to have been filled in two distinct episodes. Of the 18 identifiable manufacturers' marks on ceramics or glass from the upper primary fill, 10 (55.5%) provide documentation for dates of initial manufacture later than 1840. All of the 17 identifiable marks from the lower primary deposit indicate possible manufacturing dates in or before 1840, and nine of these were not in use after 1840. These relationships are shown graphically in Figure IV-8.

The sharp differences in content between the lower and upper primary fill deposits of Feature 9 are also illustrated by the detailed artifact analyses presented in Chapter V and the summary tables in Chapter VI. For example, Table VI-2 shows the contrast in percentages of different kinds of earthenwares from the two deposits, the earlier with 61.5% pearlware and the later with 73.4% whiteware. The larger percentage of creamware in the lower deposit (16.7% in contrast to 5.5%) also indicates its earlier temporal placement. There is also a marked contrast in frequencies of clam and oyster shell: considering total shell weight, the lower deposit yielded 89.5% oyster and 10.4% hardshell clam, while the upper yielded 98.3% hardshell clam and only 1.7% oyster (Table VI-6).

Consideration of crossmends both within and between the two primary fill deposits corroborates the distinction between the two. (These data also suggest that Cat. No. 418 may belong with the lower rather than the upper primary deposit. See Chapter V, Section A for further discussion.)

The tax records show that Dr. Benjamin Robson took ownership of Lot 17 and the house on it in 1841. Robson was a prominent New York City physician who eventually also owned Lots 16 and 34. The relatively early dates for the material recovered from the lower primary deposit suggest that Robson installed indoor plumbing in his residence as soon as it was available on the block, probably by 1850, and had no need to use the privy after that date. The second deposit of household refuse was made later, certainly after 1857 when manufacture of snapcase bottles had begun (see Chapter V, Section B). The fact that the two deposits yielded significantly different amounts of pearlware and whiteware may in dicate the ability of a man of Robson's financial means to keep up with the latest fashion. Ceramics recovered from the lower deposit include substantial amounts of Chinese export porcelain, while those from the upper deposit include part of a set of whiteware manufactured in England between 1843 and 1855 (see Chapter V, Section). A proof vial, used for sampling wine from the barrel, which was recovered from the lower deposit, may provide another indication of Robson's life style.



DOCUMENTED PERIODS OF USE OF
MANUFACTURERS' MARKS
ON CERAMIC AND GLASS FRAGMENTS FROM
FEATURE 9.

FIGURE IV-8

Lot 16:

Introduction

That part of Lot 16 not occupied by the vault of the Kevorkian Building was crossed by a telephone conduit running from north to south approximately 3.5 feet below datum. Subsurface explorations to the east of the conduit were made at two levels. Shovel Test 8, Test Cut J, and Test Cut G, originating at about 5.6 feet below datum, were designed to test the stratum, identified in the borings, which was thought to correspond to the original nineteenth century backyard. Test Cut AB, originating at 9.8 feet below datum, was intended to sample the pre-fill ground surface. These excavation units did not encounter any features.

To the west of the conduit, additional tests, Test Cut H and Shovel Test 11, were made from an excavation surface 5.7 feet below datum to test for the backyard surface and underlying fill in this part of Lot 16. In addition, two features--a cistern (Feature 2) and a privy (Feature 3)--and a complex of walls and floors were exposed after backhoe clearing in the northern portion of the lot to the west of the Kevorkian Building. These were explored through excavation of Test Cut I, Test Cut U, and Shovel Test 15.

Tests in Area East of the Conduit

Shovel Test 8 (Table IV-7)

Shovel Test 8, an eighteen-inch square, was placed in the area once covered by the backyard of Lot 16. It was designed to incorporate the location of Boring 6 of the preliminary subsurface testing program, which had suggested that there might be a buried backyard surface in this locality.

The upper stratum consisted of green and red sand which appeared in the same stratigraphic position as the construction surface elsewhere. It did not appear to be a backyard surface. The stratum was ten inches deep and was underlain by the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2. Beneath the red sand were lenses of orange and brown mottled sand, probably also part of Lot Fill No. 2.

Test Cut J (Table IV-7)

Test Cut J, a six foot square unit, was placed to the north of Shovel Test 8 to further explore the area for a possible backyard surface. Excavation began at approximately 5.9

TABLE IV-7
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION
LOT 16: TEST CUTS G & J AND SHOVEL TEST B

		TEST CUT G			TEST CUT J					S.T. B
		MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	TOTALS	LOT FILL NO. 2
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)										
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.; SQ/RECT. SECTION	6		6	7		5		12	
	" " " " " - WIRE									
	" " " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	3		3			1	2	3	
	" - SPIKES									
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS									
	" - OTHER OBJECTS									
	" - BUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	3		3						
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS				1		1		2	
	TOTAL-METAL	12		12	8		7	2	17	
GLASS	BOTTLE						3	3	6	
	TABLE						1		1	
	FLAT-WINDOW	1		1	2		3		5	1
	" - "STAINED" (ATT GLASS)						2		2	
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS									
	TOTAL-GLASS *	1		1	2		9	3	14	1
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	6		6	4	1	22	4	31	
	STONEWARE	1		1						
	PORCELAIN				1		2	2	5	
	TOBACCO PIPE	2	1	3			1		1	
	OTHER OBJECTS									
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	9	1	10	5	1	25	6	37	
FAUNA	L. BONE: MAMMAL	7	2	9	12	35	391		426	
	L. BONE: BIRD								12	
	L. BONE: TOTAL-BONE	7	2	9	12	35	391		438	
	S. MOLLUSC	5		5	4		10		14	
	S. TOTAL-SHELL	5		5	4		10		14	
	TOTAL-FAUNA *	12	2	14	16	35	401		452	
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		34	3	37	31	36	442	11	520	1
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)										
ARCH.	BRICK-RED	1.48	0.12	1.60	0.03	T	0.02	0.02	0.07	T
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.02		0.02						
	MORTAR/PLASTER						T		T	
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	1.50	0.12	1.62	0.03	T	0.02	0.02	0.07	T
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T	T	T	T	0.01	T	0.01	
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER				0.04		0.03	0.01	0.08	
	TOTAL-FUEL	T	T	T	0.04	T	0.04	0.01	0.09	
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T	T	T			T		T	
	MISC. STONE	0.32		0.32			0.01		0.01	
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS	0.32	T	0.32			0.01		0.01	
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		1.82	0.12	1.94	0.07	T	0.07	0.03	0.17	T

*NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS

feet below datum. Two zones of fill were distinguishable at the top of the square: a dark brown/orange/green mottled hardpacked silty sand in the northwest portion of the unit and light brown/orange/green mottled silty sand, also hardpacked, in the remainder of the cut. This stratum of hardpacked material, ranging in thickness from 0.5 to 8 inches, was the construction surface identified elsewhere above the coarse red sand fill (Lot Fill No. 2). The hardpacked surface was removed and excavation was continued only in the western half of the square, where the Lot Fill No. 2 was identified and removed. Both of these layers were deeper in the south part of the square than in the north.

When Lot Fill No. 1, the green silty sand stratum, was reached at three inches below the excavation surface in the northern portion of the square it appeared to slope southward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Lot Fill No. 1 became mottled with orange and dark stains as excavation proceded and contained large quantities of bone. Some ceramic specimens and stones were encountered at the bottom of the layer, which ended at 33/34.5 inches below datum on the north side of the square and 39.25/38.5 inches below datum on the south side.

A dark olive green sandy silt layer, containing noticable flecks of charcoal, was exposed below Lot Fill No. 1. The top of this stratum, which was thicker on the north side of the square than on the south, formed an undulating surface which was identified as the pre-fill ground surface. It contained a few artifacts, including fragments of creamware, Chinese export porcelain, and some dark green bottle glass.

An auger test was used to explore the underlying stratum of medium green silty sand--the subsoil. The auger reached a depth of 78 inches below datum. No artifactual material was recovered.

Test Cut G (Table IV-7)

Test Cut G, a four foot square unit, was placed to the southwest of Test Cut J, just to the east of the telephone conduit. It too was part of the effort to sample the backyard surface. Disturbed layers of brown orange mottled silty sand and green sand with orange mottling, both probably associated with the conduit trench to the west, were removed. At 5.6 feet below datum, a compact stratum of brown orange sand ranging between two and seven inches in thickness (thickest at the southwest corner of the square) was identified. This zone overlay red sand fill. Again the backyard surface was not present. The excavated layers appeared to represent the sequence previously noted in Test Cut J: a construction surface overlying the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2. Excavation was terminated at between

seven and eleven inches below the excavation surface, before reaching the bottom of the red sand stratum.

Test Cut AB (Table IV-8)

After the possibility of finding an extant backyard surface east of the telephone conduit in Lot 16 had been eliminated, the upper excavation zone was mechanically removed to a depth of nine feet below datum. Test Cut AB was then placed at the horizontal location of Shovel Test 8, to further sample the pre-fill ground surface encountered in Test Cut J. Test Cut AB extended beyond the dimensions of Shovel Test 8, measuring about 2.5 feet on a side.

After loose fill had been removed, a fairly uniform greenish gray sandy silt surface was revealed. This ranged between 2.5 and 6.5 inches in thickness, and contained nails, glass, and ceramic fragments, as well as charcoal, bone, shell, a very small amount of brick and mortar, and some cinder (see Table IV-8).

Tests in Area West of Conduit

Test Cut H (Table IV-8)

To the west of the telephone conduit, a two-by-eleven-foot trench oriented north-south, Test Cut H, was used to test the hardpacked construction surface in this area. The test was begun at a depth of 5.75 feet below datum. The construction surface was encountered and removed in three sections (Cat Nos. 118, 121, 122). It ranged between 1.5 and 5.5 inches thick and contained a small amount of artifactual material (see Table IV-8).

Shovel Test 11 (Table IV-8)

Shovel Test 11, a 1.5-by-2.25-foot unit, was placed on the boundary line between Lots 16 and 34 immediately to the southwest of Test Cut H. It was excavated to determine if the hardpacked mottled strata seen in the profiles of Test Cut R in Lot 34 continued into Lot 16.

The upper layers in the shovel test were removed as a unit in order to expose the hardpacked surface encountered between two and 20 inches below the excavation surface in Test Cut R. The hardpacked material was surrounded and underlain by coarse red sand and appeared to be a remnant of the construction surface above the red sand fill of Lot Fill No. 2.

TABLE IV-8

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 16: TEST CUTS AB & H. SHOVEL TEST 11.

		T.C. AB	T.C. H	SHOVEL TEST 11		
		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)						
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ/RECT. SECTION	4			1	1
	" " " " -WIRE					
	" " " " -UNIDENTIFIED					
	" " -SPIKES					
	" " -SHEET FRAGMENTS					
	" " -OTHER OBJECTS					
	" " -RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED					
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS					
	TOTAL-METAL	4			1	1
GLASS	BOTTLE	2	1			
	TABLE					
	FLAT-WINDOW	2				
	" -"STAINED" (ART GLASS)					
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	2				
	TOTAL-GLASS *	6	1			
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	13	6			
	STONEWARE	4	1			
	PORCELAIN		1			
	TOBACCO PIPE	4				
	OTHER OBJECTS					
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	21	8			
MISC.	UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS		1			
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS		1			
FAUNA	MAMMAL	9	1			
	TOTAL-BONE	9	1			
	MOLLUSC	3				
	TOTAL-SHELL	3				
	TOTAL-FAUNA *	12	1			
	TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	43	11	—	1	1
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)						
ARCH.	BRICK-RED	0.03	1.17	0.59		0.59
	MORTAR/PLASTER	T	0.03	0.01		0.01
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.03	1.20	0.60		0.60
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T			
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.01	0.04			
	TOTAL-FUEL	0.01	0.04			
MISC.	UNIDENTIFIED			T		T
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS			T		T
	TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.04	1.24	0.60		0.60

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

FEATURE 2 (Interior) - Test Cut I (Figure IV-9, Table IV-9)

The outline of a brick-lined cistern, Feature 2, was exposed at 5.53 feet below datum. The cistern was constructed of brick and lined with mortar, and measured 6.5 feet in diameter, the same size as the cistern in Lot 33. The feature was truncated, the extant portion of its floor being reached at four feet below the excavation surface. The floor had been broken through and partially removed in order to dig a hole beneath it. This extension was lined with a spiralling brick configuration, undoubtedly made with the bricks that had been removed from the floor). After excavation of the northern half of the fill in the feature, a drawing was made of the deposits exposed in its southern half (Figure IV-9). The material in the southern half was then removed, but not screened, in order to fully expose the brick-lined hole beneath the cistern floor.

Several inches of greenish brown, fine, silty sand were excavated from the top of the cistern deposits. The matrix below consisted of orange/brown, mottled sandy silt in the western portion and brown/green, clayey silt to the east. Both fills were heavily mixed with demolition debris, and were apparently secondary fill deposits. For analytical purposes, they have been combined (see Table IV-9, Secondary Fill).

At about 36 inches beneath the surface on the eastern side, there was a small deposit of medium brown/green silty sand (labeled as tan clay on the profile drawing). This too was heavily mixed with demolition debris and was probably a lens in the fill. Below this lens was a zone of tan sand, which covered the extant portion of the cistern floor on the eastern side of the feature and extended down into the hole through the floor to a depth of 57 inches below the surface.

The hole in the floor of this feature was probably made to permit it to function as a drainage sump after the cistern was no longer needed for its original purpose. It was lined with improvised tiers of bricks, and increased the depth of the cistern by three feet (see Figure IV-9). In the western half of the cistern, the orange/brown mottled sandy silt fill extended down into this hole to a depth of 57 inches, the same depth reached by the tan sand in the eastern portion.

A deposit of black sand underlay the upper secondary fill deposits. Demolition debris had been pushed into its upper portion but was absent at the base of this layer. The black sand, which was probably in place before the cistern was filled, overlay a tan/ mottled sand in the central and western portions of the brick-lined hole and green sand in the remainder of the feature. Although a small amount of artifactual material was recovered from the green sand, it

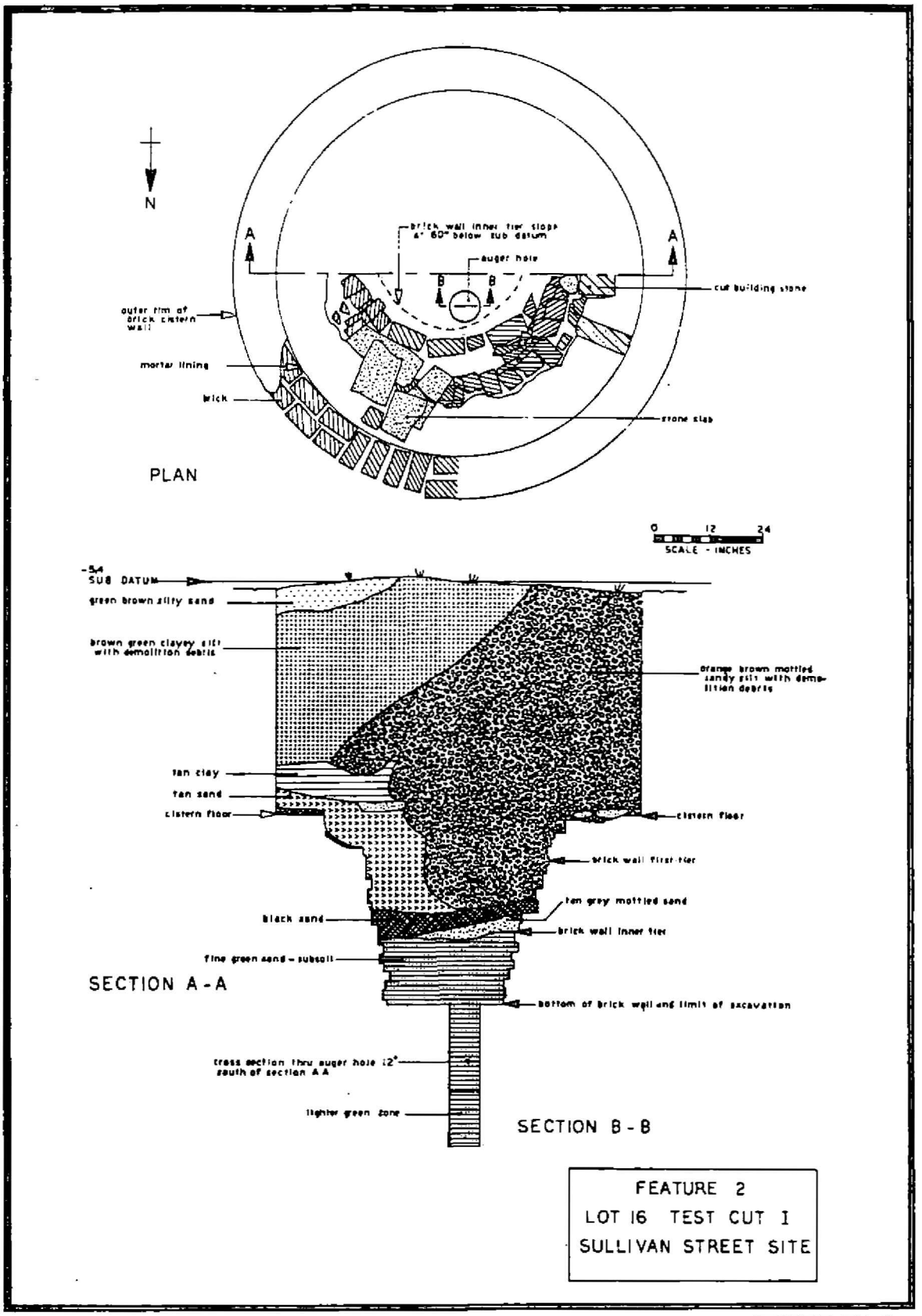

N
A
A
brick wall inner tier slopes 4° 60" below sub datum
auger hole
B
B
cut building stone
outer rim of brick cistern wall
mortar lining
brick
stone slab
PLAN
0
12
24
SCALE - INCHES
-5.4
SUB DATUM
green brown silty sand
brown green clayey silt with demolition debris
orange brown mottled sandy silt with demolition debris
tan clay
tan sand
cistern floor
cistern floor
brick wall first tier
tan grey mottled sand
black sand
brick wall inner tier
fine green sand - subsoil
bottom of brick wall and limit of excavation
SECTION A-A
cross section thru auger hole 12" south of section A A
lighter green zone
SECTION B-B
FEATURE 2
LOT 16 TEST CUT I
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-9

TABLE IV-9

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN - DISTRIBUTION

LOT 16: FEATURE 2 (TEST CUT 1) AND SHOVEL TEST 15

	FEATURE 2						ST. 15
	OVER-BURDEN	SECONDARY FILL	TAN SAND	BLACK SAND	MOTTLED SAND & DISTURBED SUBSOIL	TOTALS	
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)							
METAL: IRON - NAILS & FRAG. - SQ./RECT. SECTION	2	116		3	1	122	
" - " " " - WIRE							
" - " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	3	111	1	1	1	117	
" - SPIKES							
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS		135	108	5		248	
" - OTHER OBJECTS		13	6		1	20	
" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED		6			1	7	
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS		8		1	2	11	3
TOTAL - METAL	5	389	115	10	6	525	3
GLASS: BOTTLE		15		2		17	1
TABLE							
FLAT - WINDOW	4	77	2	6	1	90	1
" - "STAINED" (NOT GLASS)							
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	2	1				3	
TOTAL - GLASS *	6	93	2	8	1	110	2
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE		43		2		45	
STONEWARE							
PORCELAIN		7				7	
TOBACCO PIPE		4				4	
OTHER OBJECTS							1
TOTAL - CERAMICS *		54		2		56	1
FAUNA, BONE: MAMMAL		47	5		1	53	2
BIRD		18	3			21	
FISH		8			1	9	
TOTAL - BONE		73	8		2	83	2
FAUNA, SHELL: MOLLUSC	1	58	1			60	
CRUSTACEAN		1				1	
EGGSHELL		1				1	
TOTAL - SHELL	1	60	1			62	
TOTAL - FAUNA *	1	133	9		2	145	2
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	12	669	126	20	9	836	8
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)							
ARCHITECTURAL: BRICK - RED	2.51	203.16	6.43	4.25	1.79	218.14	
" - YELLOW		0.12				0.12	
CEMENT/CONCRETE	1.83	273.92	6.88	0.05	0.44	283.12	
MORTAR/PLASTER	0.02	0.86	0.02	0.04		0.94	
BUILDING STONE		90.31	0.98	5.14		96.43	9.53
ROOFING SLATE	0.01	1.00	0.06	0.01		1.08	
ROOFING PAPER/TAR	0.03	T				0.03	
SEWER PIPE	T	0.02				0.02	
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	4.40	569.39	14.37	9.49	2.23	599.88	9.53
FUEL: CHARCOAL	T	T			T	T	
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.02	1.34	0.03		0.02	1.41	
TOTAL - FUEL	0.02	1.34	0.03		0.02	1.41	
MISC.: MISC. WOOD							
MISC. STONE		29.72	0.05			29.77	T
UNIDENTIFIED							
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS		29.72	0.05			29.77	T
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	4.42	600.45	14.45	9.49	2.25	631.06	9.53

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

PROVENIENCE RECORD

Lot No.: 15___ 16___ 17___ 33___ 34___ Context-(Catalog) No._____

Cut No. ____ Stratum ____ Level _____ Feature No._____ Describe Provenience Other Than Cut_____

Opening Depths: NW_____ SW_____ NE_____ SE_____

Closing Depths: NW_____ SW_____ NE_____ SE_____

Soil Description: Color_____

Texture: Sand___ Silty Sand___ Sandy Silt___ Silt___ Clayey Silt___
Silty Clay___ Clay___ Orgnic___ Other_____

Portion of Cut Excavated: Whole _____ Part _____(Describe and Sketch)

All Screened ____ Part Screened (Indicate %)_____ Not Screened _____

Dry Screened _____ Wet Screened _____

Tools Used: Shovel _____ Trowel _____ Other _____

Artifacts Recovered: Ceramic ___ Glass _____ Nails ___ Metal ___

Red Brick ___ Mortar ___ Concrete/CEmet ___ Wood ___ Coal ___

Cinder/Slag ___ Bone ___ Shell ___ Other:_____

Materials Discarded (Weight) Red Brick _____ Mortar _____

Building Stone _____ Coal _____ Shell_____ Other _____

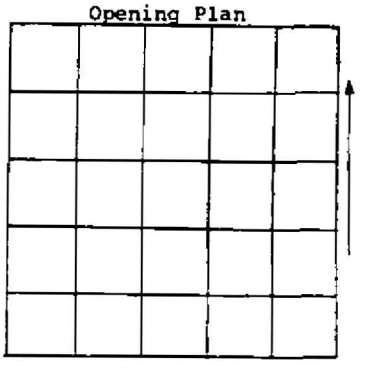
Samples Taken: Flotation (sketch location) _____ Soil _____

Other _____

Indicate if there are other context numbers from this stratum/level_____ (explain below)

Observations and Comments: (Continue on back of sheet)

Opening Plan



Scale:

Excavators:_____

Date:_____

FIGURE III-1

appeared to be subsoil disturbed when the cistern was deepened. The specimens recovered from the tan mottled deposit and from the disturbed subsoil are listed together in Table IV-9.

An auger test placed in the center of the excavation reached subsoil at a depth of 9.5 feet below the surface of this feature, a figure consistent with the depths of subsoil encountered elsewhere on the site. No specimens were recovered from the auger test.

Shovel Test 15 (Table IV-9)

To the north of the cistern, an iron pipe and complex of walls and floors were exposed, associated with an extension to the nineteenth century house facing West Fourth Street on this lot. The walls of the extension had been cut through to install the pipe, the gaps being filled with brick. The pipe sloped downward toward the north and ran on a north-northeast diagonal toward what would have been the basement of the house. It apparently carried water from the cistern into the house. Shovel Test 15 was placed to follow the course of this pipe.

FEATURE 3 (Interior) - Test Cut U (Figure IV-10, Table IV-10)

Feature 3, a privy, appeared as an oval configuration of stones on the excavation surface directly south of the cistern (Feature 2), at about 5.6 feet below datum. The privy was constructed of large irregularly shaped stones forming an oval measuring 33 by 59 inches. The plan view reveals an irregular, ovoid, rust-colored stain surrounding the privy feature (Figure IV-10. It is probable that this stain represents the area within the outhouse structure which enclosed the privy when it was in use. The soil inside the stain line on the surface (inside the outhouse) was noticably different from the soil beyond this line. A corresponding difference was noted in the profile. The stained area was encroached upon by the cistern (Feature 2) to its north, indicating a later date of construction for the cistern.

The southern half of Feature 3 was excavated first, exposing the profile of the northern half, which was recorded and subsequently excavated.

A reddish brown silty sand deposit, containing only a small amount of artifactual material, was encountered at the top of the feature. In the north half, the deposit dipped down in the center, reaching a maximum depth of 13.5 inches below the excavation surface. Loose stones, and the black/gray

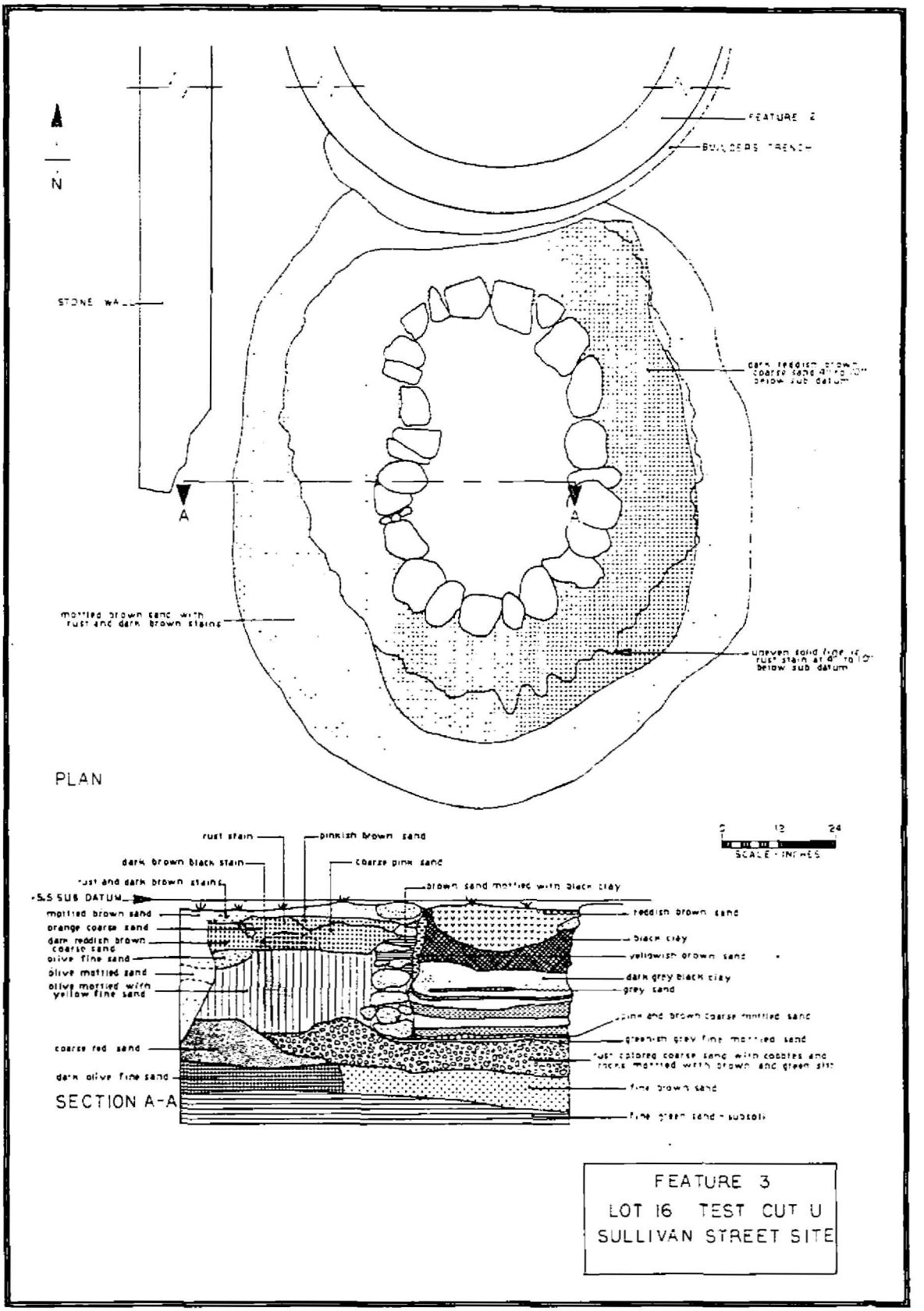

N
FEATURE 2
BUILDERS TRENCH
STONE WALL
A
A
mottled brown sand with rust and dark brown stains
PLAN
0 12 24
SCALE - INCHES
rust stain
pinkish brown sand
dark brown black stain
coarse pink sand
rust and dark brown stains
brown sand mottled with black clay
+5.5 SUB DATUM
mottled brown sand
orange coarse sand
dark reddish brown coarse sand
olive fine sand
olive mottled sand
olive mottled with yellow fine sand
coarse red sand
dark olive fine sand
SECTION A-A
reddish brown sand
black clay
yellowish brown sand
dark grey black clay
grey sand
pink and brown coarse mottled sand
greenish grey fine mottled sand
rust colored coarse sand with cobbles and rocks mottled with brown and green silt
fine brown sand
fine green sand - subsoil
FEATURE 3
LOT 16 TEST CUT U
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-10

TABLE IV-10
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN — DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 16: FEATURE 3 - INTERIOR STRATA (TEST CUT 2)

		FEATURE 3: INTERIOR STRATA				
	OVER-BURDEN	BLACK CLAY & GRAY SAND	LENS IN CLAY STRATUM (1)	LENS IN CLAY STRATUM (2)	MOTTLED SAND STRATA	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)						
METAL: IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ./RECT SECTION	4	9	12	10		35
" " " " - WIRE						
" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	7	80	14	31	2	134
" " - SPIKES						
" " - SHEET FRAGMENTS	1	1		2		4
" " - OTHER OBJECTS						
" " - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	1	19	3	5		28
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	2	13	6	12	1	34
TOTAL - METAL	15	122	35	60	3	235
GLASS: BOTTLE		10	7	4	3	24
TABLE		43		4		47
FLAT - WINDOW	20	159	17	88	2	286
" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)						
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1	59	5	17		82
TOTAL - GLASS *	21	271	29	113	5	439
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE	1	47	3	36	17	104
STONE WARE	1	2				3
PORCELAIN	1	12	2	9	1	25
TOBACCO PIPE		4			2	6
OTHER OBJECTS	1					1
TOTAL - CERAMICS *	4	65	5	45	20	139
MISC.: FABRIC/FIBER		3				3
WORKED BONE - BUTTON		2	1			3
SLATE PENCIL				2		2
RUBBER - UNIDENTIFIED				3		3
TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS		5	1	5		11
FAUNA: BONE: MAMMAL		49	29		7	85
BIRD		2	4	3		9
TURTLE			1			1
FISH	1	2	8		2	13
TOTAL - BONE	1	53	42	3	9	108
SHELL: MOLLUSC	4	3		2	17	25
EGGSHELL		2				2
TOTAL - SHELL	4	4		2	17	27
TOTAL - FAUNA *	5	57	42	5	26	135
FLORA: SEEDS - GRAPE		1				1
" - UNIDENTIFIED		4				4
BEAN - COFFEE		1				1
PITS - PEACH		32	1			33
SHELLS - ACORN		2				2
" - PEANUT		2				2
" - UNIDENTIFIED			3			3
TOTAL - FLORA		42	4			46
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	45	562	116	228	54	1005
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)						
ARCH.: BRICK - RED	2.47	7.40	0.87	19.61	0.10	21.45
CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.56			T		0.56
MORTAR/PLASTER	T	T	T	T	T	T
ROOFING SLATE	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.09		0.13
SEWER PIPE	T					T
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	3.04	2.42	0.88	15.70	0.10	22.14
FUEL: CHARCOAL		0.12	0.01	T	T	0.13
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.02	0.18	0.06	0.16	0.02	0.44
TOTAL - FUEL	0.02	0.30	0.07	0.16	0.02	0.57
MISC.: MISC. WOOD	T	T				T
MISC. STONE	0.03					0.03
UNIDENTIFIED		T	T			T
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.03	T	T			0.03
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	3.09	2.72	0.95	15.86	0.12	22.74

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

silty sand mixed with black clay which filled the spaces between them, were removed from around the interior wall of the feature. Between 9 and 13.5 inches beneath the excavation surface in the southern half of the feature, a black clay deposit was encountered. The black clay, possibly the original privy deposit, became lighter in color at between 20 and 24.5 inches beneath the surface, where it appeared more dark gray. This gray material alternated with thin layers of very fine gray sand. The sand and clay were excavated together. These alternating layers extended to a depth of about 2.25 feet below the uppermost stones of the privy wall.

The black clay and sand layers were also present in the northern half of the privy. Between three and ten inches below the surface, however, a pocket of brown sand containing brick rubble and artifacts (Cat. Nos. 562, 563) was encountered above the black clay. Another such pocket (Cat. No. 578) occured between 15 and 20.5 inches beneath the surface. The artifacts from both pockets are listed separately on Table IV-10. In general, the gray sand layers contained more artifacts than the black clay zone.

Beneath the alternating layers of gray clay and sand were a succession of very thin layers of mottled pink and brown sand, greenish-gray sand, and brown sand, increasingly speckled with rust as depth increased. These layers, combined in Table IV-10, underlay the privy deposit. Beneath them was a stratum of coarse red sand mixed with cobbles and rocks which also became rust-colored at greater depths. The staining probably resulted from leeching of the privy deposits above. Below the rust-colored soil, at about 2.8 feet beneath the excavation surface, was a layer of fine brown sand, approximately eight inches thick. Nail fragments, ceramics, glass, bone, and shell were recovered from this stratum, which was the pre-fill ground surface encountered elsewhere in the northern portion of the site (see Table IV-11).

FEATURE 3 (Assoc. Strata) - Test Cut U (Figure IV-10, Table IV-11)

A 3-foot-by-2.5-foot extension of Test Cut U, excavated to the west of the stones outlining the privy, provided further insights into construction of this feature. A broad builders' trench for the privy wall was visible in the exposed profile of the northern half of the excavation unit (Figure IV-10. The trench appeared to have been cut down through the coarse red sand fill (Lot Fill No. 2), ending at the level of the pre-fill ground surface. A rust-colored vertical stain was visible in the fill layers of the builders' trench about two feet west of the privy wall. This stain, alternately described as rust-colored and dark-

brown, apparently marked the former location of the wall of the privy shed or outhouse. It extended to about two feet below the excavation surface. Another stain, visible in the profile slightly farther to the west, may have been the drip line of the shed roof.

The upper portion of the builder's trench was filled with layers of multi-colored sand to a depth of about one foot beneath the excavation surface. The discolorations both inside and outside the hypothesized shed wall line were probably caused by leeching from the ground level when the privy was in use. Very little cultural material was recovered from these layers (Table IV-11).

Between 12 inches and 30 inches beneath the excavation surface, the builder's trench was filled with soft, fine olive green sand. This portion of the fill yielded more specimens than did the upper portions, indicating that this feature was constructed relatively early in the site's history (Table IV-11).

Beneath the soft sand, two coarse sand strata were encountered. To the east, a layer of rust-colored coarse sand with cobbles, identical to that encountered to the east of the privy stones at the same depth, lined the bottom of the builders' trench. The matrix was comparable to the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2, but it was mixed with cobbles and rocks. The mixed material may have been used to promote percolation from the privy down into the ground. As noted above, the portion of this stratum directly beneath the privy was rust stained. It did not appear to be as discolored to the west of the privy. The practice of mixing soil with ceramic sherds to facilitate percolation has been noted elsewhere (e.g., Roberts and Barrett 1984).

The coarse red sand with cobbles was clearly differentiated from the coarse red sand exposed at the same depth at the western edge of the cut. This demarcation appeared to mark the edge of the builders' trench for the privy.

A deep but narrow deposit of brown sand at the western edge of the excavation (Cat. No. 451) was apparently a later builders' trench (cut through the layers of fill in the privy trench) associated with the stone wall in Lot 15 to the west.

At 30 inches below the surface, both east and west of the privy stones, the pre-fill ground surface was reached. The lower fill deposit (Lot Fill No. 1) was not encountered in this excavation unit. Subsoil, a fine green sand, underlay the pre-fill ground surface, beginning at a depth of 36 inches below the excavation surface.

TABLE IV-11

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 16: FEATURE 3 - ASSOC. BLDRS' TRENCHES AND SURROUNDING STRATA.

	FEATURE 3: ASSOCIATED STRATA						
	BUILDERS' TRENCH ASSOC. WITH WALL TO WEST	BUILDERS' TRENCH FOR PRIV-UPPER STRATA	BUILDERS' TRENCH FOR PRIV-LOWER STRATA	LOT FILL NO. 2 - WITH COBBLES	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	SUBSOIL	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)							
METAL: BLDG. NAILS & FRAGS. - SQ./RECT. SECTION		1					1
" " " " - WIRE							
" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	1	2	5	1	4		13
" - SPIKES			3				3
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS							
" - OTHER OBJECTS			1	2			3
" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED							
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS							
TOTAL - METAL	1	3	9	3	4		20
GLASS: BOTTLE				4	1		5
TABLE							
FLAT - WINDOW/		1	2	1	2	2	8
" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)							
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS				2			2
TOTAL - GLASS *		1	2	7	3	2	15
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE			15	7	18	4	46
STONEWARE		1			2	1	4
PORCELAIN				1	1		2
TOBACCO PIPE			3		3	1	7
OTHER OBJECTS							
TOTAL - CERAMICS *		1	18	10	24	6	59
MISC: JASPER FLAKE (NATIVE AMERICAN)					1		1
TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS					1		1
FAUNA: MAMMAL		2	16		14		32
TOTAL - BONE		2	16		14		32
MOLLUSC	5	1	8	1	16	3	24
TOTAL - SHELL	5	1	8	1	16	3	34
TOTAL - FAUNA *	5	3	24	1	30	3	66
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	6	8	53	21	62	11	161
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)							
ARCH: BRICK - RED	0.03	0.01	T	T	0.04	T	0.08
CEMENT/CONCRETE		0.02		T			0.02
MORTAR/PLASTER		T	T				T
PAN TILE					T		T
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	0.03	0.03	T	T	0.04	T	0.10
FUEL: CHARCOAL		T	T		T	T	
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER		0.01	0.01	0.01	T	T	0.03
TOTAL - FUEL		0.01	0.01	0.01	T	T	0.03
MISC: MISC. STONE		0.01		14.92		T	14.53
UNIDENTIFIED			T				T
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS		0.01	T	14.52		T	14.53
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.03	0.05	0.01	14.53	0.04	T	14.66

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

Summary and Interpretations

Excavation of Lot 16 provided clear definition of a ground surface that pre-dated the deposition of the fills used to level the original terrain. Both artifactual and documentary evidence demonstrate that this ground surface was buried before 1825. The excavation units in this lot also provided good samples of the two fills overlying the pre-1825 ground surface, and of the hardpacked construction surface at the top of the coarse red sand.

The two features encountered in this lot represented two separate construction episodes. The absence of white earthenware in the fill of the builders' trench for Feature 3 indicates an early nineteenth century construction date for this feature. The latest ceramics recovered from this trench date to the 1780s. The feature may have been built for the original house on the lot, which was erected in 1827 (see Chapter II). At that time the property was owned by Alfred S. Pell who had bought it from John Ireland in 1825. Artifacts recovered from within the privy indicate that it was in use, or used as an occasional trash repository, well beyond the date of introduction of white earthenware.

Feature 3 presents an interpretive problem because its morphology is so different from those of the other privies associated with properties facing Washington Square (Features 6 and 9). It was built early in the site's history but it does not appear to have been cleaned out and used for trash disposal after being retired from use as were the other privies. Perhaps Feature 11, the privy at the back of Lot 34 (directly behind Lot 16) was built by the Sage family which bought the Lot 16 property in 1834. The Sages had three resident servants, and the original privy, Feature 3, was very small. An additional privy would undoubtedly have been necessary to serve the Sage household. Feature 11, the new privy, was taken out of service and filled with trash in about 1850 as were the privies associated with Lots 15/35 and 17.

Feature 2, the cistern north of Feature 3, was built later than Feature 3 (its wall intersected the stain surrounding that feature). The secondary deposit found within Feature 2 did not provide any useful information about the nineteenth-century domestic use of the property. The feature did, however, provide evidence of an unusual adaptation of a cistern for drainage purposes, a change probably made when running water was installed about 1850 and the cistern was no longer needed for water storage.

Lot 15/35:

Introduction

After clearing Lot 15, four circular features (Features 4, 5, 6, and 7) and an architectural complex of walls and floors were exposed about 5.0 feet below datum. All four features were fully excavated. The original functions of the larger two, a privy and cistern, were easily determined, while those of the smaller ones could not be definitely established. In addition, three subsurface tests (Shovel Tests 9, 14, and Test Cut AC) were excavated within the complex of walls in the northern portion of the excavation area.

A well (Feature 8) was uncovered farther south, in Lot 35. This feature was the only well found within the six lots investigated. The documentary evidence indicates that this lot was never built upon. It belonged to the owners of Lot 15 to the north and the well was presumably associated with their activities.

Shovel Test 9

Shovel Test 9 was designed to explore the construction surface and underlying fills in this lot. The hardpacked construction surface was reached at about ten inches below the excavation surface. Beneath it was coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2) underlain by Lot Fill No. 1. The pre-fill ground surface, ten inches thick in this location, was reached 48 inches below the excavation surface. It was underlain by subsoil. No effort was made to recover artifacts from this shovel test.

FEATURE 6 (Interior) - Test Cut V (Figure IV-11,Table IV-12)

At a depth of about 5.2 feet below datum the outline of a large stone-lined privy was uncovered immediately north of the boundary line between Lots 15 and 35. It was constructed of dry laid sandstone, measured seven feet in diameter, and was about seven feet deep, having been truncated at the top. The eastern half was excavated first and a profile was drawn of the exposed western section, which was subsequently excavated.

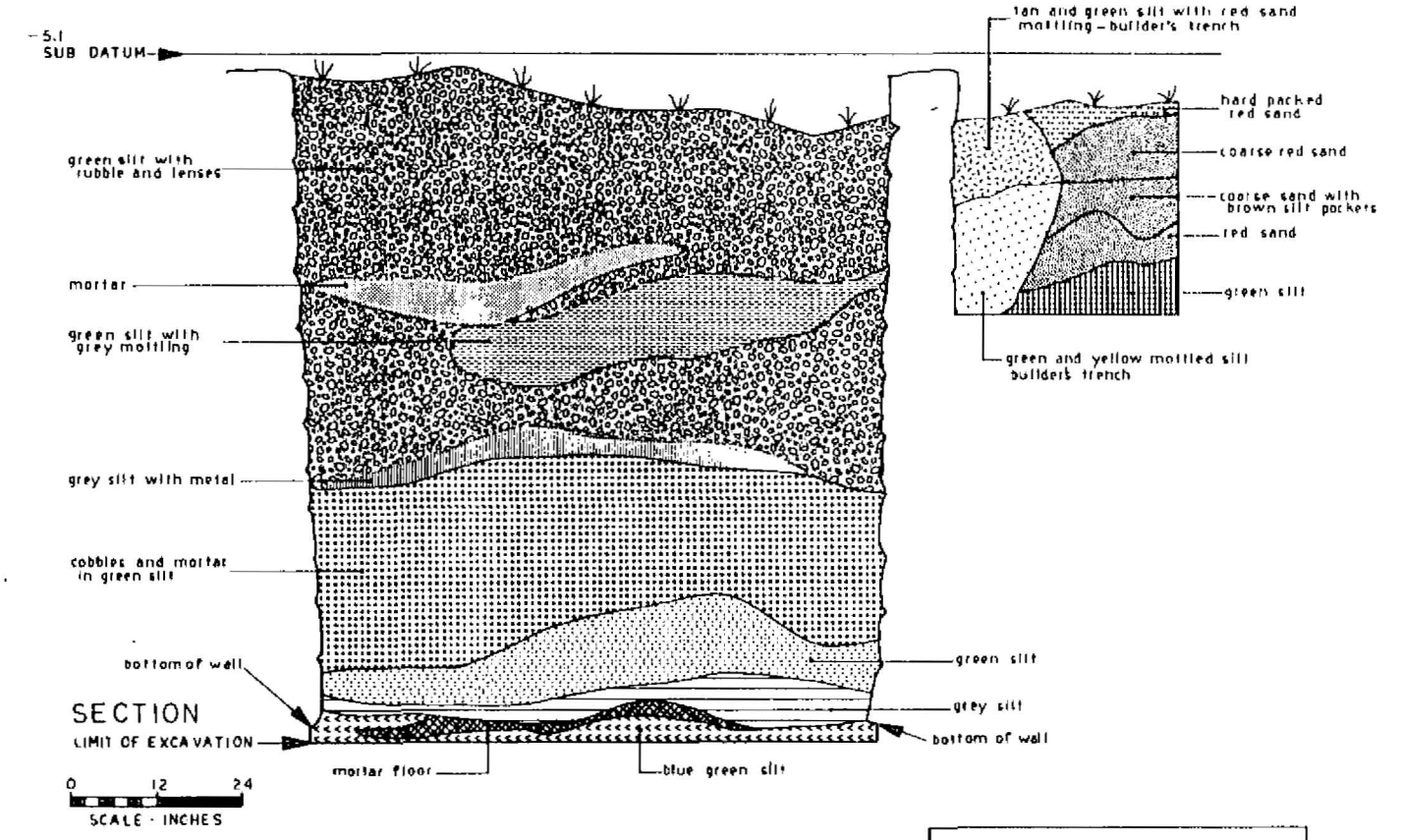

5.1
SUB DATUM
tan and green silt with red sand mottling - builder's trench
hard packed red sand
coarse red sand
coarse sand with brown silt packets
red sand
green silt
green and yellow mottled silt builder's trench
green silt with rubble and lenses
mortar
green silt with grey mottling
grey silt with metal
cobbles and mortar in green silt
bottom of well
green silt
grey silt
bottom of well
SECTION
LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
mortar floor
blue green silt
0 12 24
SCALE - INCHES
FEATURE 6
LOT 15 TEST CUT V
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-11

TABLE IV-12

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 15/35: FEATURE 6 (TEST CUT V)

		INTERIOR STRATA				BUILDERS' TRENCH & SURROUNDING STRATA					
		OVER-BURDEN	SECOND-ARY FILL	PRIMARY FILL	MATL ASSOC WITH REMAINS OF PRIM. FLOOR	OVER-BURDEN	BUILDERS' TRENCH	MATL ASSOC WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	TOTALS
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)											
METAL	IRON - NAILS & FRAGS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	18	495	19	5		1	2	1		501
	" " " - WIRE	22	847	55	17	1	1	1	3		945
	" " " - UNIDENTIFIED		3								3
	" - SPIKES	157	4514	5	55						4729
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	16	561		1						578
	" - OTHER OBJECTS										
	" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED		49	12			1		1		63
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS		189	43					2		234
	TOTAL - METAL	213	6618	132	76	1	3	3	7		7053
GLASS	BOTTLE	9	878	27	11		1				926
	TABLE	1	23	110							134
	FLAT - WINDOW	25	946	435	41						1447
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)										
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		26	82						1	109
	TOTAL - GLASS*	35	1873	654	52		1			1	2616
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	11	550	244	4	1	2			1	813
	STONEWARE		11		1						12
	PORCELAIN		104	256	5				1		366
	TOBACCO PIPE	1	20	1					1	1	24
	OTHER OBJECTS		13	3							16
	TOTAL - CERAMICS*	12	698	504	10	1	2		2	2	1231
MISC. OBJECTS	LEATHER - SHOE		134		2						136
	" - OTHER		35								35
	FABRIC/FIBER		10	1	1						12
	WORKED BONE - BUTTON		4	10							14
	" " - TOOTHBRUSH		1	7							8
	" " - UTENSIL HANDLE		1	1							2
	" " - FAN STAY		3								5
	WORKED SHELL - BUTTON			6							6
	SLATE PENCIL		2	12							14
	RUBBER - COMB		1								1
	GUTTA PERCHA? - BUTTON		1								1
	" " - UNIDENTIFIED		1								1
	CELLULOID - COLLAR STUD		1								1
	CORK										
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS		195	37	3						235
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	43	2764	181	11		1		3	185	3188
	" - BIRD	13	650	23	3				1		690
	" - TURTLE		27								27
	" - FISH	24	1818	157	13						2012
	TOTAL - BONE	80	5259	361	27		1		4	185	5917
	SHELL - MOLLUSC	73	4299	210	107		9	2	2		4702
	" - CRUSTACEAN		3	9							12
	" - EGG SHELL	1	36	21	1						59
	TOTAL - SHELL	74	4338	240	108		9	2	2		4773
	TOTAL - FAUNA*	154	9597	601	135		10	2	6	185	10690
FLORA	SEEDS - GRAPE		1	3							4
	" - UNIDENTIFIED	1	1								2
	PITS - PEACH		12								12
	TOTAL - FLORA	1	14	3							18
	TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	415	18995	1931	276	2	16	5	15	188	21843
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)											
ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	18.04	516.26	93.22	46.75	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.24	0.49	675.07
	FIREBRICK		4.20								4.20
	CEMENT / CONCRETE	0.78	213.36	17.58	21.79		0.09		T		253.96
	MORTAR / PLASTER	1.32	0.16	T	0.01		0.01		0.27	0.01	1.78
	BUILDING STONE	3.69	163.04	9.32							176.19
	ROOFING SLATE	0.14	3.93	0.09	0.15		T				4.31
	ROOFING PAPER / TAR		0.09								0.09
	PAN TILE						0.02				0.02
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	23.91	901.04	120.41	68.68	0.01	0.16	0.04	0.51	0.46	1115.72
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	0.01					T			0.01
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	0.37	24.57	0.69	0.49			T	0.02		26.14
	TOTAL - FUEL	0.37	24.58	0.69	0.49			T	0.02		26.15
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T	0.49	0.01	T						0.50
	MISC. STONE	7.78	1010.16	378.29	1017.43		T	0.16	T	T	2413.81
	UNIDENTIFIED		0.01								0.01
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	7.78	1010.66	378.30	1017.43		T	0.16	T	T	2414.33
	TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	32.06	1936.28	499.40	1086.60	0.01	0.16	0.20	0.53	0.46	3555.70

*NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS

Beneath a layer of brown sandy overburden (not shown on the profile) the matrix consisted of green silty sand and contained large quantities of construction debris, including lenses of mortar, distinct deposits of green silt with gray mottling, and gray silt containing metal fragments. Many artifactual specimens were recovered from this stratum, which was probably created when Sullivan Street was cut through the block in 1903. The lower portion of this deposit (between about five feet below the excavation surface and the top of the stratum below) contained substantial numbers of cobbles. The cobbles may have come from the floor of the outhouse which was destroyed when the privy was filled.

Just above the privy floor, at 6.5 feet below its topmost wall stones, the matrix consisted of green silt with gray mottling. This stratum appeared to be an earlier fill. It yielded substantial numbers of artifacts apparently associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the house that faced West Fourth Street. The ceramics sample from this layer, while dominated by white earthenware and soft paste porcelain, included a relatively large percentage of pearlware (22.5% of all earthenware specimens) (see Figure VI-2). In addition, 38 of the 168 pieces of white earthenware were marked "W. Ridgeway," indicating dates of manufacture between 1834 and 1854. A bone handled toothbrush marked Hegeman and Co., Importers, manufactured between 1859 and 1900, was also recovered from this deposit.

A thin layer of mortar (or lime), surrounded and underlain by blue green silt, was noted at the base of the privy deposits. A similar layer underlay the deposits in Feature 9, the privy in Lot 17 to the east, which was also associated with a house facing West 4th Street.

FEATURE 6 (Assoc. Strata) - Test Cut V Extension
(Figure IV-11, Table IV-12)

A builders' trench was identified in an extension of Test Cut V, excavated adjacent to the wall of the privy. The trench cut through the hardpacked red sand construction surface and Lot Fills Nos. 2 and 1 which underlay it. The trench was filled with tan and green silt mottled with red sand to a depth of ten inches beneath the excavation surface and green and yellow mottled silt below that point (see Fig. IV-11. Very little artifactual material was recovered from the trench, and none of it indicated the date of construction of the feature. The trench appeared to become narrower with depth near the top of the wall and then to continue straight down, a technique noted elsewhere on the Sullivan Street site.

FEATURE 7 - Test Cut X (Table IV-13)

A small stone-lined feature was found west of Feature 6, at between 5.5 and 6.0 feet below datum. The 2.5-foot-deep feature was built of dry-laid sandstone and measured 4.5 feet in diameter. Excavation inside the feature was begun in its western half. The exposed eastern section was profiled and the remaining fill was then removed.

The top 20 inches of the feature was filled with loose brown silty sand containing construction debris and artifacts. Below this stratum was a greenish brown silty sand which also contained considerable amounts of construction debris.

At about 30 inches beneath the top of the feature wall, a layer of black/gray silt and sand was encountered. This four-inch-thick layer abutted the bottommost stones of the structure. Its surface dipped slightly toward the center of the feature (see Figure IV-13). This may have been an accumulation of organic material at the base of a sump, used for drainage in this part of the backyard.

Beneath the black layer, and on either side of the depression at its center, was coarse red sand, apparently Lot Fill No. 2. This stratum was underlain by green silt (Lot Fill No. 1). At about 3.5 feet below the excavation surface, a level, tan-colored surface, mottled with charcoal, was exposed. This appeared to be the pre-fill ground surface.

FEATURE 7 (Assoc. Strata) - Test Cut X Extension
(Table IV-13)

Although no builders' trench was identified outside the north wall of Feature 7 this test cut provided the opportunity to sample the fill overlying the construction surface. Adjacent to the feature, this fill zone consisted of red and green mottled sandy silt containing some artifacts and building materials. Farther from the feature wall the fill was an orange/brown mottled silt which contained fewer artifacts. At a depth of nine to 12 inches below the excavation surface both fills were underlain by the construction surface, a hardpacked red sand mottled with green silt. The absence of a builders' trench suggests that this feature was built on top of the construction surface, working from the inside. It is also possible that the fill outside the wall was deposited after the feature was in place. As noted in other areas of the site, coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2) underlay the construction surface.

TABLE IV-13

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION

LOT 15/35: FEATURE 7 (TEST CUT X)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		INTERIOR STRATA			SURROUNDING STRATA						TOTALS
		UPPER FILL	LOWER FILL	"SUMP" DEPOSIT	RED & GREEN SANDY SILT (FILL)	MOTTLED ORANGE/BROWN SILT (FILL)	MATL ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	
METAL	IRON - NAILS & FRAGS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	3									3
	" " " " - WIRE	25	2								27
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	25	2	1	2			1		1	32
	" - SPIKES										
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	2	1							3	6
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	6			1						7
	" - BUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	6	2		1						9
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	1	2							1	4
	TOTAL - METAL	66	9	1	4			1		5	86
GLASS	BOTTLE	11									11
	TABLE										
	FLAT - WINDOW	20	5	1	2		1			2	29
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)	8	1								9
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	8	2								10
	TOTAL - GLASS *	47	6	1	2		1			2	59
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	7	4	4	3	1		1		2	22
	STONEWARE							3			3
	PORCELAIN	1		1						1	3
	TOBACCO PIPE		1					1		1	3
	OTHER OBJECTS		2								2
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	8	7	5	3	1		5		4	33
MISC	PLASTIC - WATER GUN FRAGS	2									2
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	2									2
FAUNA	MAMMAL	1	10	89				1	2	5	108
	BIRD		1	4							5
	TOTAL - BONE	1	11	89				1	2	5	109
	MOLLUSC	5		1	6	4	6			3	25
	TOTAL - SHELL	5		1	6	4	6			3	25
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	6	11	90	6	4	6	1	2	8	134
	TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	129	33	97	15	5	7	7	2	19	314

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

		INTERIOR STRATA			SURROUNDING STRATA						TOTALS
		UPPER FILL	LOWER FILL	"SUMP" DEPOSIT	RED & GREEN SANDY SILT (FILL)	MOTTLED ORANGE/BROWN SILT (FILL)	MATL ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	
ARCHITECT.	BRICK - RED	2.55	0.95	0.31	0.48	T	0.06	0.22		0.01	4.58
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	29.49	2.51	0.01	1.63						33.64
	MORTAR/PLASTER	T	0.01				0.01	0.01			0.02
	BUILDING STONE	113.12	26.33								139.45
	ROOFING SLATE	0.02	T								0.02
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR	0.13					T				0.13
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	145.31	29.80	0.32	2.11	T	0.07	0.23		0.01	177.85
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T	T	T	T		T		T	T
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	2.52	1.57	0.01	0.10					0.01	4.21
	TOTAL - FUEL	2.52	1.57	0.01	0.10	T		T		0.01	4.21
MISC.	MISC. WOOD							0.01			0.01
	MISC. STONE		0.01								0.01
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS		0.01	-				0.01			0.02
	TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	147.83	31.38	0.33	2.21	T	0.07	0.24	—	0.02	182.08

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

FEATURE 5 - Test Cut W (Figure IV-12, Table IV-14)

Approximately ten feet to the northwest of Feature 7 and about five feet below datum, Feature 5, a large cistern, was uncovered. Feature 5 was made of dry laid sandstone and measured seven feet in diameter. The eastern half of the feature was excavated first exposing the profile of the western half, which was recorded. The western half of the feature was then excavated.

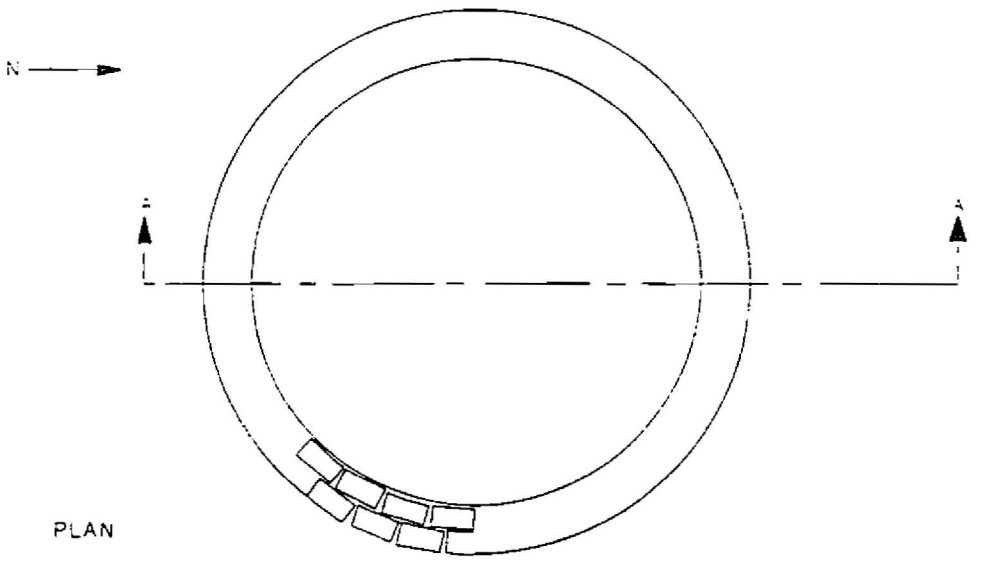
The upper 5.5 to 6.0 feet of the cistern were filled with large amounts of building stone and other construction debris, including window glass, nails, and sheet metal fragments (Table IV-14). At about 20 inches below the excavation surface the matrix of silty sand changed in color from light brown/green/orange to dark brown/green/black. At 50 inches beneath the surface, the silty sand gave way to dark brown sand mixed with clayey silt. This was the lowest deposit containing large quantities of building stone and brick.

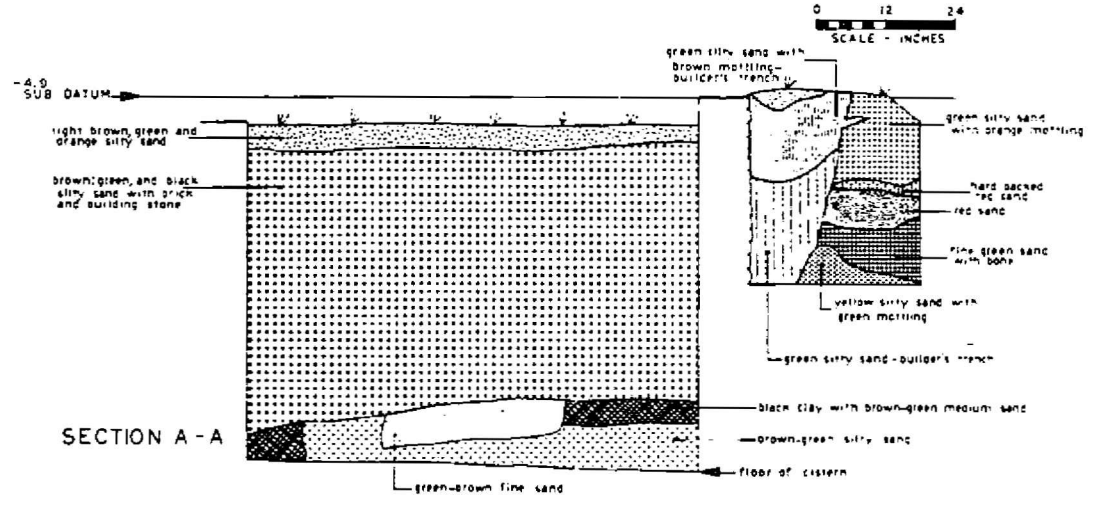
Beneath the layers of construction debris, a 2.5-foot- diameter concentration of fine green/brown sand was encountered in the middle of the cistern. This 3.5 to 6.5-inch-thick deposit appeared to be a pocket in a layer of brown/ green silty sand that covered the floor of the cistern. The sand also contained pockets of black clay. All three of these soil types contained occupational debris, including food remains, and appeared to a primary fill deposit. An identifiable manufacturer's mark on a piece of white earthenware recovered form one of the black pockets within the fill indicated a very late date of deposition. The vessel, marked "Taylor Lee and Smith Co," was made in Chester, West Virginia between 1900 and 1901.

A portion of the mortar floor was removed to permit investigation of the cistern's structure. The floor of brown mortar overlay a course of bricks which, in turn, was underlain by more mortar, gray/white/pink in color. Beneath this was a layer of stones resting on fine green sand, the subsoil in this part of the site.

FEATURE 5 (Assoc. Strata) - Test Cut W Extension
(Figure IV-12, Table IV-14)

Excavation adjacent to the north wall of the cistern revealed the builders' trench for the feature. Above the trench was a thin layer of green silty sand mottled with decaying mortar. This deposit appeared to encircle the cistern. The trench below was filled with green silty sand, mottled with brown towards the top. Its upper portion





FEATURE 5
LOT 15 TEST CUT W
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-12

TABLE IV-14
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION
LOT 19/35: FEATURE 5 (TEST CUT W)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		INTERIOR STRATA		BUILDERS' TRENCH		SURROUNDING STRATA				
		SECONDARY FILL	PRIMARY FILL	OVERBURDEN	TRENCH FILL	MOTTLED SILTY SAND (FILL)	MATL. MISC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	TOTALS
METAL	IRON: NAILS & PINS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	34	65			3			4	104
	" " " - WIRE	4								4
	" " " - UNIDENTIFIED	42	100	1						143
	" - SPIKES	1								1
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	445	85							530
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	45	31						1	77
	" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	8	12						1	21
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	25	13			1				39
	TOTAL - METAL	604	304	1		4			6	919
GLASS	BOTTLE	81	89						1	171
	TABLE	11	6							17
	FLAT - WINDOW	851	139			1	1			992
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)	1044	49					1		1093
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	47	11						1	60
	TOTAL - GLASS *	2034	294			1	1	1	2	2333
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	21	79	6	1	8		4	4	123
	STONEWARE	1	7						2	10
	PORCELAIN	1	15	1					1	18
	TOBACCO PIPE	1	1			1			1	4
	OTHER OBJECTS	1								2
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	25	98	7	1	9		4	8	152
MISC.	LEATHER - SHOE	9	6							15
	" - OTHER	1	5							6
	WORKED BONE - UTENSIL HANDLE		1							1
	SLATE PENCIL		1							1
	PENCIL LEAD	1								1
	STONE OBJECT - CIRCULAR	2	1							3
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	13	14							27
FAUNA	BONE: MAMMAL	41	216	356	27	14		50	2969	3673
	BIRD	1	37			1			1	40
	FISH		5							6
	TOTAL - BONE	42	258	356	27	15		50	2970	3719
	SHELL: MOLLUSC	21	605	9	1	14		6	6	662
	TOTAL - SHELL	21	605	9	1	14		6	6	662
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	63	863	365	28	29		56	2976	4380
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS		2739	1573	373	29	43	1	61	2992	7811

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

		INTERIOR STRATA		BUILDERS' TRENCH		SURROUNDING STRATA				
		SECONDARY FILL	PRIMARY FILL	OVERBURDEN	TRENCH FILL	MOTTLED SILTY SAND (FILL)	MATL. MISC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 1	TOTALS
ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	349.11	23.65	0.01	T	T		T	0.04	372.81
	FIREBRICK	1.54								1.54
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	22.73	10.42	0.22	0.82	0.01				34.20
	MORTAR/PLASTER	0.12	0.03							0.15
	BUILDING STONE	423.66	1.10							424.76
	ROOFING SLATE	0.02	1.15							1.17
	LUMBER	0.05								0.05
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR	0.01								0.01
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	797.44	36.35	0.23	0.82	0.01		T	0.04	
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T							T
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.43	0.60	T	T	0.01		T	T	1.04
	TOTAL - FUEL	0.43	0.60	T	T	0.01		T	T	1.04
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	0.03	0.14							0.17
	MISC. STONE	0.01	0.15							0.16
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.04	0.29							0.33
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS		797.91	37.24	0.23	0.82	0.02		T	0.04	836.26

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

sloped inward towards the wall of the feature, while its lower section apparently went straight down next to the lower portions of the wall, a construction technique noted elsewhere on the site. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the trench.

The builder's trench had been cut through a layer of multi-colored, mottled silty sand, hardpacked and gritty at its surface. Below this zone was the hardpacked construction surface. It was underlain by red sand (Lot Fill No. 2). Beneath Lot Fill No. 2, at about two feet below the excavation surface, was fine green yellow sand containing large numbers of decaying mammal bone fragments (Lot Fill No. 1).

FEATURE 4 - Test Cut AA (Figure IV-13, Table IV-15)

To the east of Feature 5 was another circular stone feature, much smaller than Features 5, 6 and 7. Feature 4 was made of dry laid sandstone and measured 32 inches across its interior diameter. The northern half was excavated first and the profile of the exposed southern section was recorded, after which this material was also removed.

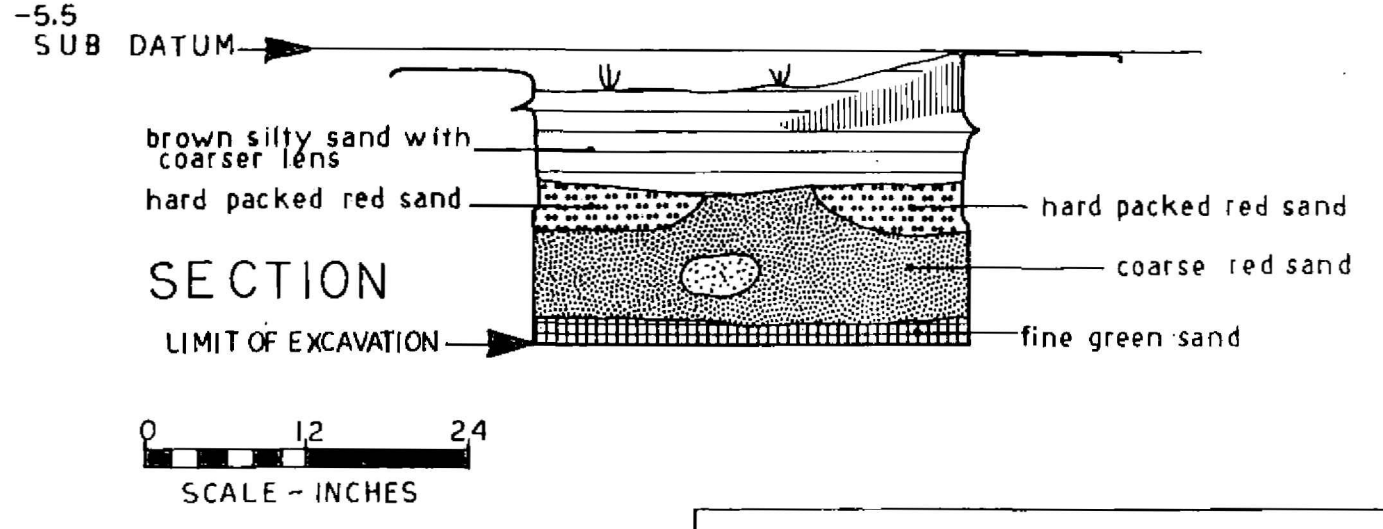
Beneath the overburden was a stratum of brown silty sand mottled with red. This deposit, which contained very few specimens, filled the entire structure, which was only two stone courses deep, extending to about one foot below the excavation surface. There was no deposit at the bottom of the feature comparable to the black material at the bottom of Feature 7. If Feature 4 was used as a drainage sump, it contained no surviving evidence of this function.

Below the lowest course of the stone feature wall was hard-packed red sand, the construction surface, underlain, by the usual sequence of coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2) and fine green sand (Lot Fill No. 1). No effort was made to recover artifacts from the two lower fill strata.

Test Cut AC (Figure IV-10,Table IV-16)

A complex of stone foundation walls and floors was exposed at about 5.5 feet below datum in the northern portion of the excavation area in Lot 15. The foundation was that of an underground room located behind the nineteenth-century house that faced West 4th Street (#48). The room, which measured approximately 10 by 25 feet, had been covered with a vaulted brick roof. It was not shown on any of the nineteenth-century maps examined during the background study, which suggests that it did not have an above ground superstructure.

The vault was separated from the main house by a 5-foot-wide areaway, paved with bluestone slabs. Entrance to the under



FEATURE 4
LOT 15 TEST CUTAA
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-13

TABLE IV-15

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 15/35: FEATURE 4 (TEST CUT AA) AND FEATURE 8.

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		FEATURE 4				FEATURE 8			
		OVER-BURDEN	BROWN SILTY FILL	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	TOTALS	UPPER (ASH?) FILL	LOWER FILL	MATL. ASSOC. WITH FLOOR OF WELL	TOTALS
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ./RECT. SECTION					34	36	7	77
	" " " - WIRE					1	4		5
	" " " - UNIDENTIFIED		1		1	178	143	4	325
	" - SPIKES					5	1		6
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS					580	589	4	1173
	" - OTHER OBJECTS					183	137		320
	" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED					24	104	4	132
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS					172	54	1	227
	TOTAL-METAL		1		1	1177	1068	20	2265
GLASS	BOTTLE					554	219	3	776
	TABLE		1		1	111	17		128
	FLAT-WINDOW		1	1	2	1013	499	16	1528
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)					26	7		33
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS					418	11	12	441
	TOTAL-GLASS*		2	1	3	2122	753	31	2906
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE		1	5	6	222	57	1	320
	STONEWARE					2	7		9
	PORCELAIN					180	29	1	210
	TOBACCO PIPE					13	7		20
	OTHER OBJECTS					18	33		51
	TOTAL-CERAMICS*		1	5	6	435	173	2	610
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	LEATHER - SHOE					63			63
	" - BUTTON					3			3
	" - OTHER					141	33	3	177
	FABRIC/FIBER					151	28	18	197
	WORKED BONE - NEEDLE CASE					1			1
	" " - OTHER					13			13
	WORKED SHELL - COLLAR STUD					1			1
	" " - OTHER					1			1
	SLATE PENCIL					2	2		4
	RUBBER - COMB					3	1		4
	" - BUTTON					2	3		5
	" - STOPPER/PLUG					2			2
	" - OTHER					11[2]	35[3]		46
	PENCIL-"LEAD"					1			1
	GRAPHITE ROD					8	4		12
	WOOD - SPOOL					3			3
	" - CLOTHESPIN					4	10	4	18
	" - HANDLE					3	1		4
	" - PENCIL						1		1
	" - CHECKER						1		1
	" - OTHER					4[4]	2[5]		6
	CORK					8	6		14
	SPONGE					5			5
	CELLULOID - CIGARETTE (?) HOLDER					1			1
	" - BUTTON COVER						1		1
	UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS					14	1	1	16
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS					446	178	26	600
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	3		1	4	392	161	17	570
	BONE - BIRD					447	18		465
	BONE - FISH					65	20		85
	TOTAL-BONE	3		1	4	904	199	17	1120
	SHELL - MOLLUSC					66	3		69
	SHELL - EGGSHELL					2	1	1	4
	TOTAL-SHELL					68	4	1	73
	TOTAL-FAUNA*	3		1	4	972	203	18	1193
FLORA	SEEDS - SQUASH					17	8	1	26
	PITS - CHERRY					1	1		1
	" - PEACH					57	43	6	106
	" - PLUM					1	2		3
	SHELLS - COCONUT					3			3
	" - BRAZIL NUT					1			1
	" - HAZEL NUT					2			2
	" - WALNUT						2	3	5
	" - ACORN						11	1	12
	" - PEANUT					3	1		4
	" - UNIDENTIFIED					2			2
	TOTAL-FLORA					86	68	11	165
	TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	3	4	7	14	5238	2393	108	7739

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK-RED	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.10	1.93	8.94	0.04	10.93
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.02		T	0.02	0.98	0.44	0.01	1.03
	MORTAR/PLASTER			T	T	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.13
	BUILDING STONE	3.18			3.18	0.99			0.99
	ROOFING SLATE	0.01	0.01		0.02	2.41	1.15	T	3.56
	LUMBER					0.46	0.19		0.65
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR	T			T		0.02		0.02
	SEWER PIPE					1.59	0.56		2.15
	LINOLEUM					T	0.01		0.01
	PAINT						4.99		4.99
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	3.24	0.07	0.01	3.32	7.59	16.32	0.15	24.06
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T			T	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	T			T	16.20	5.25	0.09	21.54
	TOTAL-FUEL	T			T	16.21	5.26	0.10	21.57
MISC.	MISC. WOOD					0.51	1.40	0.49	2.40
	MISC. STONE					0.15			0.15
	UNIDENTIFIED						0.07		0.07
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS					0.66	1.47	0.49	2.62
	TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS	3.24	0.07	0.01	3.32	24.46	23.05	0.74	48.25

NOTES: 1) INCL. 5 TORTOISE SHELL FRAGS; 2) INCL. 1 RUBBER TUBE, 6 RUG BACKING FRAGS; 3) INCL. 9 BULB FRAGS.; 4) INCL. 1 DOWEL, 3 SAWN WOOD FRAGS; 5) 2 SHAPED WOOD FRAGS.

* SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

ground room was provided by a flight of bluestone steps at its northeast corner. A stone sill, opposite these steps on the north side of the paved area, apparently marked the location of a hinged gate and walkway leading to the house (Figure IV-10).

The demolition debris which filled the underground structure was mechanically removed, exposing a cobblestone floor. Test Cut AC investigated this floor and the area beneath it.

Immediately above the cobble floor was a thin layer of hard-packed brown clay. When this was removed the cobbles were seen to be heavily stained with coal dust, which was also encountered between the stones. The floor was underlain by a four- to 6.5-inch-thick stratum of yellow green mottled sandy silt with red and black sooty inclusions, apparently bedding for the floor. Beneath this stratum was subsoil, composed of green sandy silt in this area.

The conspicuous presence of coal dust on the cobblestone floor suggests strongly that the structure was used for coal storage, at least in its final years. However, its location is an unusual one for this function: coal storage bins were normally placed near the front of the house, to facilitate delivery. The vault may have served originally as a "cold cellar," though no archaeological evidence of such use was recovered. As noted earlier, the family living in the Lot 15 house also owned the adjoining lot to its rear (Lot 35), which was never built upon. If this large open space was devoted to raising produce, some such facility would have been needed.

Shovel Test 14 (Table IV-16)

Shovel Test 14, was excavated beneath the bluestone floor of the areaway between the underground vault and the main building. At 11.5 to 14 inches below the excavation surface the original (pre-fill) ground surface was reached. This stratum of dark greenish brown silt was about ten inches thick and was underlain by subsoil.

FEATURE 8 (Figure IV-14, Table IV-15)
A well, approximately five feet in diameter, was uncovered at the western edge of Lot 35 about 35 feet south of Features 6 and 7. It was constructed of dry laid sandstone and was approximately 20 feet deep.

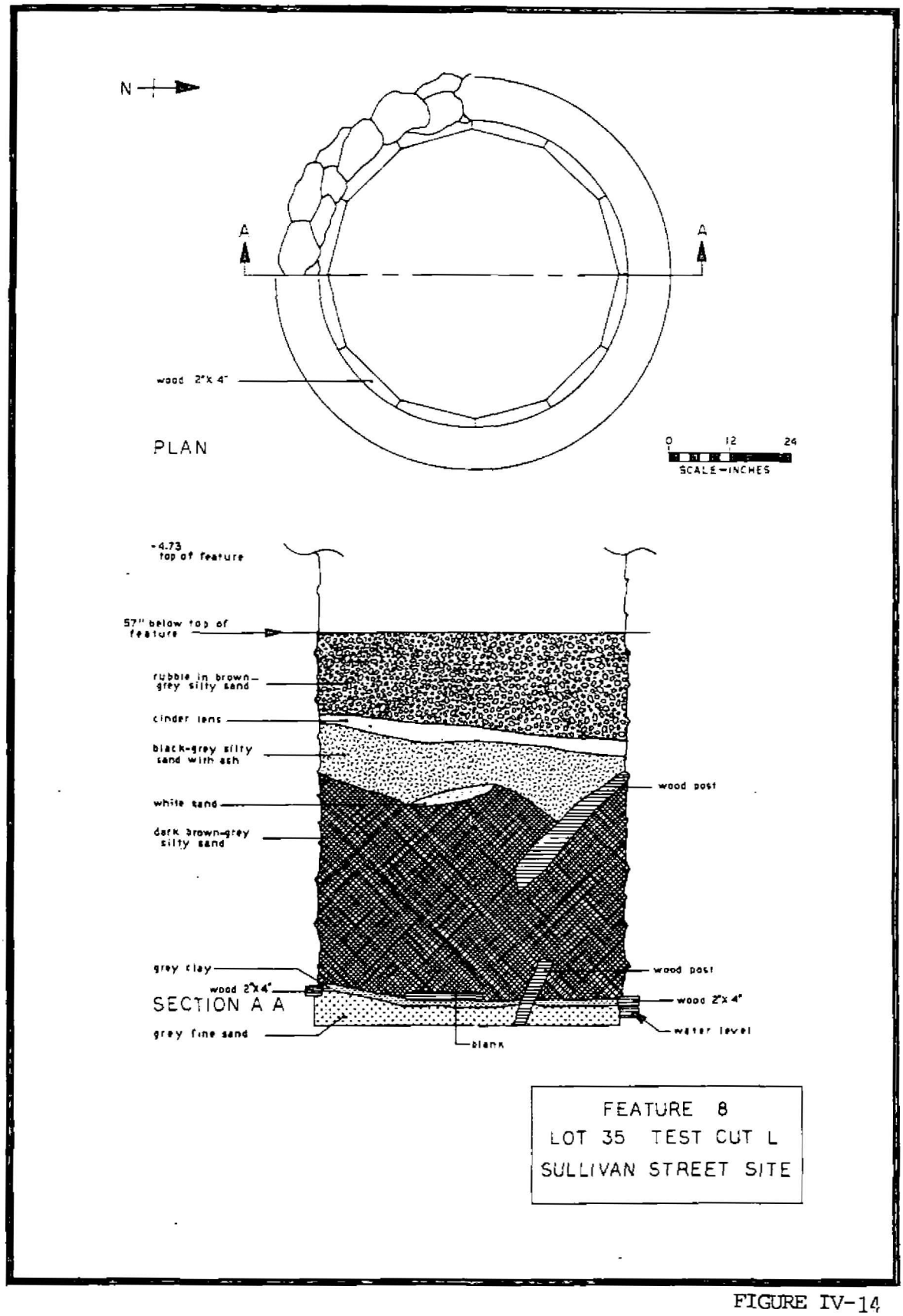

N
A
A
wood 2"x 4"
PLAN
0 12 24
SCALE—INCHES
-4.73
top of feature
57" below top of feature
rubble in brown-grey silty sand
cinder lens
black-grey silty sand with ash
white sand
dark brown-grey silty sand
grey clay
wood 2"x4"
SECTION A A
grey fine sand
wood post
wood post
wood 2"x 4"
water level
blank
FEATURE 8
LOT 35 TEST CUT L
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-14

TABLE IV-16

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 15/35: VAULT (TEST CUT AC) AND SHOVEL TEST 14.

		VAULT (TEST CUT AC)					S.T. 14
		DEMOLITION DEBRIS	VAULT FLOOR SURFACE	COBBLE STRATUM	BED FOR COBBLE FLOOR	TOTALS	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE
METAL	(IRON-NAILS & TACKS - SQUARE SECT. SECTION	4	5	3	2	14	1
	" " " " - WIRE						
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	37	9	2	1	49	
	" - SPIKES						
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	25	27			52	
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	33	1			34	
	" - RUSTED/UNIDENTIFIED	1	1			2	
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS			1		3	
	TOTAL - METAL	101	44	6	3	154	1
GLASS	BOTTLE	3		1		4	1
	TABLE						
	FLAT - WINDOW	12	2			14	
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)	36	4	1		41	
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	4				4	
	TOTAL - GLASS *	55	6	2		63	1
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE			1	2	3	6
	STONEWARE						
	PORCELAIN						
	TOBACCO PIPE	1				1	
	OTHER OBJECTS		1			1	
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	1	1	1	2	5	6
MISC.	FABRIC/FIBER	11				11	
	WOOD - HANDLE FRAGMENTS	3				3	
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	14				14	
FAUNA	BONE: MAMMAL		1		5	6	1
	BONE: BIRD			2		2	
	BONE: FISH	3			1	4	
	TOTAL - BONE	3	1	2	6	12	1
	SHELL: MOLLUSC			1		1	1
	TOTAL - SHELL			1		1	1
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	3	1	3	6	13	2
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS		174	52	12	11	249	10
ARCH.	BRICK - RED	0.09	0.14	0.64	0.71	1.52	0.01
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.20	0.04	T	0.02	0.26	
	MORTAR/PLASTER				0.01	0.01	
	ROOFING SLATE	0.20	T		T	0.20	
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR	T	T			T	
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	0.43	0.18	0.64	0.74	1.99	0.01
FUEL	CHARCOAL	0.01	T	T		0.01	T
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER		0.06	0.58	T	0.64	
	TOTAL - FUEL	0.01	0.06	0.58	T	0.65	T
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T				T	
	MISC. STONE			0.02	1.25	1.27	
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	T		0.02	1.25	1.27	
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS		0.44	0.24	1.24	1.99	3.91	0.01

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

The upper 13.7 feet of the deposits within this feature appeared to be composed of demolition rubble and relatively recent fill, perhaps pushed into the well during removal of the 1903 roadway. Only a portion of this uppermost material was screened.
Below this secondary fill was a deposit consisting of black/gray silty sand containing lenses of ash and clay. This fill was rich in artifacts, a sample of which (approximately 50%) was selected for analysis (see Table IV-15). Below the ashy deposit was a zone of dark brown gray silty sand, also rich in occupational debris. Again, a sample was chosen for analysis. Comparatively recent materials were recovered from both of these fill deposits, including bottles with molded patent dates of 1889 and 1894, and a celluloid calendar for the year 1897.

The water table was reached approximately one foot above the bottom of the well. The floor of the structure was covered with gray clay. The wooden collar used during its construction was visible under the lowest course of stones).

Summary and Interpretations

Lot 15 was owned by the Tailer family from 1834 to 1881 and then by a Tailer son-in-law named Spencer (see Chapter II). This well-to-do family also owned the adjoining lot (#35) to the south facing Amity Street. Artifacts from the deposits at the bottom of the privy (Feature 6) indicate that it probably ceased to be used for its original function in the late 1850s. The materials recovered, especially the high percentage of undecorated whiteware and pearlware, reflect a fashion-conscious life style and the means to support it. The filling of the privy may correlate with construction of an extension behind the house facing West 4th Street which had occurred by 1859.

The cistern, Feature 5, however, appears to have been in use, or at least not filled with debris, as long as the house was inhabited. Both the lower and upper fills were apparently secondary deposits placed in the feature soon before Sullivan Street was cut through the property. (A piece of white earthenware found at the bottom of the cistern was made between 1900 and 1901.)

The two small round features, (Feature 7 and Feature 4), do not appear to have served identical functions. Feature 7 may have been a sump for run-off from the privy to its east, an association observed on other New York City sites (personal communication, Diana Wall). It is more difficult to suggest the function of Feature 4, which contained very few artifacts in its fill (one sherd of pearlware was the only ceramic specimen).

No evidence was recovered which indicates when the well, encountered some distance to the south of the other features, was dug. The fill deposits at its bottom date from late in the site's history, probably very shortly before Sullivan Street was constructed. The presence of ceramics dating from between 1913 and 1916 in the upper stratum of fill presents the possibility that the well was left open even after the road was laid, perhaps for drainage purposes.

Lot 33:

Introduction

The northern portion of Lot 33 was covered by the concrete basement floor of the Moot Court Building. After the floor had been removed, tests were made at two different depths: immediately beneath the floor, at about 5.5 feet below datum, to test for undisturbed occupation layers; and at 9 feet below datum to locate truncated features. The two sets of tests are discussed sequentially below. The area to the south of the Moot Court Building contained a complex of walls and floors relating to late nineteenth-century additions to the house that faced West Third Street. After the architectural debris was cleared away, several test cuts were placed within the walls to test for the presence of cultural deposits beneath the floors.

Two features were identified within Lot 33: a privy at the north edge of the lot within the walls of the Moot Court Building (Feature 10), and a cistern toward the front of the lot, south of the Moot Court walls (Feature 1).

Area Within the Walls of the Moot Court Building, 5.5 Feet Below Datum

At a depth of about 5.5 feet below datum, six initial subsurface tests, Shovel Tests 5, 4, 2, and 3, and Test Cuts B and C were placed in a grid pattern to test for possible occupation layers beneath the Moot Court floor.

Shovel Test 5 (Table IV-17)

In the northernmost test, Shovel Test 5, beneath the cinder layer that served as a bedding for the Moot Court floor, a four-inch-thick brick and cement stratum was found sandwiched between thin layers of brown silty sand. At 12 inches beneath the excavation surface, a layer of orange-brown sand mottled with yellow, green, and some black streaks was encountered. This three-inch-thick layer (Cat. No. 48) contained 41 glass fragments, a few metal and earthenware fragments, and some bone, brick, and cinder (see

TABLE IV-17

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION

LOT 33: SHOVEL TESTS 2,3,4,5 (WITHIN MOOT COURT WALLS)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

	SHOVEL TEST 2			S.T.3	SHOVEL TEST 4					S.T.5
	BROWN SAND WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS	GRAY/BROWN MOTTLED SAND	TOTALS	MOT. BRN. SILTY SAND / RED SAND	BROWN SILTY SAND	MOTTLED BROWN SANDY SILT	COARSE ORANGE SAND	BROWN SILTY SAND	TOTALS	MOTTLED ORANGE BROWN SAND
METAL										
IRON, NAILS & FRGMS - SQ./RECT. SECTION	1	4	4	2						
" " " - WIRE		3	4	4	1				1	
" " " - UNIDENTIFIED		5	5	6	4	2	1	10	17	3
" - SPIKES										
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS		4	4	2				1	1	
" - OTHER OBJECTS		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	
" - BURNED-UNIDENTIFIED		1	1	2				1	1	1
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	1	14	15	8			1		2	1
TOTAL- METAL	2	30	32	29	6	4	3	15	28	5
GLASS										
BOTTLE	2	28	30	3		3	1	11	15	10
TABLE		2	2	10			1	2	3	4
FLAT- WINDOW	1	56	57	12	2	14	20	57	93	27
" - STAINED ("ART" GLASS)		3	3			6		6	12	
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		20	20	3	4	3	2	27	36	
TOTAL- GLASS *	3	109	112	28	6	26	24	103	159	41
CERAMICS										
EARTHENWARE	5	13	18	8	2	4	3	3	12	8
STONEWARE		1	1							
PORCELAIN	1	2	3	2				1	1	
TOBACCO PIPE	1		1							
OTHER OBJECTS		1	1							
TOTAL- CERAMICS *	7	17	24	10	2	4	3	4	13	8
MISC.										
FABRIC / FIBER		1	1							
WORKED BONE - UTENSIL HANDLE		2	2	1		1			1	1
SLATE PENCILS				1						
GUTTA PERCHA - UNIDENTIFIED				1						
CHALK										
NEWSPAPER FRAG.										
TOTAL- MISC. OBJECTS		3	3	3		1			1	1
FAUNA										
BONE: MAMMAL		21	21	2		8	4	15	17	5
BIRD		5	5						5	4
FISH		1	1							
TOTAL- BONE		27	27	2		8	4	10	22	10
SHELL: MOLLUSC		11	11	3	1			1	2	
TOTAL- SHELL		11	11	3	1			1	2	
TOTAL- FAUNA *		38	38	5	1	8	4	11	24	10
TOTAL- COUNTED SPECIMENS	12	197	209	75	15	43	34	133	225	65

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCH.										
BRICK - RED	0.52	0.90	1.42	0.83	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.21
CEMENT / CONCRETE	0.20		0.20	0.17	0.30	0.12			0.42	
ROOFING SLATE	0.01		0.01							
LUMBER		T	T							
ROOFING PAPER / TAR				0.01						
TOTAL- ARCHITECTURAL	0.73	0.90	1.63	1.01	0.34	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.54	0.21
FUEL										
CHARCOAL		T	T							
COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.07		T	0.08	0.06
TOTAL- FUEL	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.07		T	0.08	0.06
MISC.										
MISC. WOOD				T						
TOTAL- MISCELLANEOUS				T						
TOTAL- WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.79	0.92	1.71	1.02	0.35	0.22	0.02	0.03	0.62	0.27

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

Table IV-17). It was underlain by coarse orange sand which extended down to at least 57 inches beneath the excavation surface, where excavation was terminated. No artifacts were recovered from this lower stratum.

Shovel Test 4 (Table IV-17)

Shovel Test 4, to the south of shovel Test 5, also revealed upper layers of cinder, brown silty sand, and concrete. Beneath the concrete, at about seven inches below the surface, was a brown sandy silt, mottled with orange, similar to the mottled layer encountered in Shovel Test 5. This layer, approximately five inches thick, contained artifactual materials similar to that from the other test and was also underlain by coarse orange sand. Below the orange sand, at a depth of 19 inches beneath the excavation surface, a stratum of brown silty sand was reached which was about seven inches thick. Specimens of metal, glass, some ceramics, bone, brick, and cinder--none of them temporally diagnostic--were recovered from this stratum of fill, which overlay a layer of flat stones.

Shovel Test 2 (Table IV-17)

An eight-inch-thick stratum of coarse brown sand containing substantial amounts of brick and very few other specimens lay beneath the cinder layer which capped Shovel Test 2, located ten feet south of Shovel Test 4. This deposit was underlain by a stratum of greenish brown silty sand mottled with orange which contained larger amounts of metal, glass, ceramics, bone, shell, and building materials. The artifact-bearing stratum appeared to extend deeper below the excavation surface.

Shovel Test 3 (Table IV-17)

In Shovel Test 3, directly west of Shovel Test 2, a layer of mottled brown silty sand mixed with red sand was encountered immediately beneath the cinder layer. It contained some metal, glass, and ceramics, and relatively large amounts of building materials. The stratum continued to a depth of at least two feet beneath the excavation surface.

Test Cut B (Table IV-18)

Two larger test cuts, B and C, were placed to the south of Shovel Tests 2 and 3. Test Cut B was located within what would have been the northern most extension to the nineteenth-century house that was destroyed when the Moot Court Building was built. Test Cut C was located outside of this extension, to the west of Cut B.

TABLE IV-18

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 33: TEST CUT B AND SHOVEL TEST 7

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT B					S.T. 7
		CINDER AND GRAVEL	RED/BROWN SILTY SAND	MOTTLED BROWN SAND WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS	POCKET OF BLACK SAND IN LOT FILL NO. 2	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS. - SQ./RECT. SECTION		3		23		26	
	" - " " - WIRE				15		15	
	" - " " - UNIDENTIFIED		11	1	88	4	104	9
	" - SPIKES				1		1	
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS		2		32	1	35	
	" - OTHER OBJECTS				9	1	10	2
	" - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		1		4		5	
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS			1	2		3	1
	TOTAL - METAL		17	2	174	6	199	12
GLASS	BOTTLE		3	2	22	2	29	4
	TABLE				2	1	3	
	FLAT - WINDOW		18	9	77	14	118	3
	" - "STAINED" (ART GLASS)				7		7	
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		5		15		20	
	TOTAL - GLASS*		26	11	123	17	177	7
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE		3		24	10	37	10
	STONEWARE				5		5	1
	PORCELAIN				2	2	4	
	TOBACCO PIPE				2		2	
	OTHER OBJECTS			1	2		3	1
	TOTAL - CERAMICS*		3	1	35	12	51	12
MISC.	LEATHER - SHOE				1		1	
	" - OTHER				17		17	
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS				18		18	
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL		1		33	1	35	5
	BONE - BIRD		2		13		15	
	TOTAL - BONE		3		46	1	50	5
	SHELL - MOLLUSC				11		11	4
	TOTAL - SHELL				11		11	4
	TOTAL - FAUNA		3		57	1	61	9
TOTAL COUNTED SPECIMENS		—	49	14	407	36	506	40

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	0.48	0.05	1.11	2.40	4.04	0.20
	CEMENT / CONCRETE	0.07	T	0.59		0.66	
	MORTAR / PLASTER	0.01		0.08	T	0.09	
	BUILDING STONE	0.06		0.20		0.26	
	ROOFING SLATE	T		0.10		0.10	
	ROOFING PAPER / TAR			0.14		0.14	
	SEWER PIPE			0.12		0.12	
	PIPE PACKING / INSULATION	T	0.01		0.03	0.04	
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	0.62	0.06	2.34	2.43	5.45	0.20
FUEL	CHARCOAL			T		T	
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	0.01		0.08	0.01	0.10	
	TOTAL - FUEL	0.01		0.08	0.01	0.10	
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T		T	T	T	
	MISC. STONE	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.23	
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.02	0.23	
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS		—	0.65	0.09	2.58	2.46	5.78	0.20

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

Two pipes, running diagonally from northwest to southeast, were encountered beneath the cinder layer in Test Cut B, which was extended to the south to avoid them. After the cinder bedding for the Moot Court floor was removed, reddish-brown silty sand was encountered in most of the Test Cut B extension. A mottled brown and black silty sand area was encountered at the southern end of the cut, and excavated separately. This deposit (Cat. No. 20), which may have been formed during construction of the southern wall of the Moot Court Building, contained brick, cement, and asbestos insulation fragments as well as a few pieces of metal, glass, and ceramics.

The reddish-brown silty sand zone in the rest of the cut extended to a depth of about 9.5 inches. Some metal, glass, and ceramic fragments were recovered from this apparent fill layer, along with building materials and cinder. Beneath the red/brown silty sand, the matrix changed to red sand in the northwestern portion of the test cut and black and brown silty sand in its eastern and southern portions. The black and brown sand deposit was five inches thick and contained no artifacts. It may also have been associated with construction of the southern wall of the Moot Court Building. It was underlain by more red sand.

The red sand was excavated to a depth of 11 inches beneath the excavation surface, where a concentration of brick was encountered in the northern half of the cut. This was removed. The sand appeared to continue downward in the northwestern corner and along the western edge of the cut, but a black mottled sand covered the rest of the unit.

The black deposit (Cat. Nos. 56 and 62), extending from 22 to 26.5 inches beneath the surface, contained a dense deposit of artifacts, roofing materials, and cinder (see Table IV-18). More of this artifact-rich black sand stratum was encountered beneath the red sand in the northwestern corner of the unit. The intermixture of red sand (possibly deriving from Lot Fill No. 2) with lenses of artifact-rich black sand suggests that a trench had been dug in the red sand and backfilled with the sand mixed with other material.

Because it was thought that this test might be located within a feature, the unit was closed at 31.5 inches beneath the surface, and exploration of the deeper strata in this area was continued through excavation of Test Cut Q (see below).

Test Cut C (Table IV-19)

Test Cut C, to the west of Test Cut B, was also crossed by a pipe, in this case running diagonally from northeast to southwest. Three different areas were distinguished on the

TABLE IV-19

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 33: TEST CUT C

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT C				
	CINDER AND ASH	AREA ASSOCIATED WITH DIPE TRENCH	RED/BROWN SILTY SAND	MEDIUM BROWN SANDY SILT	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
METAL: IRON-NAILS & FRAGS. - SQ./RECT. SECTION		1			1	1
" " " " - WIRE						1
" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED		14	12	11	14	51
" - SPIKES		36	5	5	22	88
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS			1	2		3
" - OTHER OBJECTS						
" - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED			1	1		2
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS						
TOTAL - METAL		71	19	19	37	146
GLASS: BOTTLE		5	3	10	11	29
TABLE			1			1
FLAT - WINDOW		23	10	19	9	61
" - "STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)						
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		6	5	31	1	43
TOTAL - GLASS *		34	19	60	21	134
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE		4	9	10	6	29
STONEWARE				1		2
PORCELAIN		1		1	1	2
TOBACCO PIPE						
OTHER OBJECTS						
TOTAL - CERAMICS *		5	9	12	7	33
FAUNA: BONE: MAMMAL		1	5	6	20	32
BIRD		25	1	3	1	30
TOTAL - BONE		26	6	9	21	62
SHELL: MOLLUSC		1	2	2	4	9
EGG SHELL				2		2
TOTAL - SHELL		1	2	4	4	11
TOTAL - FAUNA *		27	8	13	25	75
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	—	137	55	104	90	386

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCH.: BRICK - RED		2.00	4.77	0.63	0.52	7.92
CEMENT / CONCRETE		0.01		0.01	0.01	0.03
MORTAR / PLASTER			T		0.17	0.17
ROOFING PAPER / TAR					T	T
SEWER PIPE			0.12			0.12
TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL		2.01	4.89	0.64	0.50	8.04
FUEL: COAL / CINDER / CLINKER		T		T	0.04	0.04
TOTAL - FUEL		T		T	0.04	0.04
MISC.: MISC. WOOD				T	T	T
MISC. STONE					10.56	10.56
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS				T	10.56	10.56
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	—	2.01	4.89	0.64	11.10	18.64

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

surface which appeared beneath the ashy cinder layer: red mottled sand in the southeast corner--southeast of the pipe trench, red mottled sand in the northeast corner--north of the pipe trench, and red/brown silty sand over the rest of the unit.

The red mottled sand to the northeast and southeast of the pipe trench extended deeper than the red/brown silty sand in the western portion of the unit. This stratum (Cat. No. 18), from between three inches to six/nine inches below the excavation surface, contained some artifacts and a substantial amount of brick. Beneath this layer, and also beneath the red mottled sand to the north and south of the pipe, was a medium brown mottled sandy silt underlain by a thin layer of charcoal. These two layers, and the red/brown silty sand above them, appeared to consist of fill. Coarse red sand, Lot Fill No. 2, was encountered at about 13 inches below the surface and extended down to 73 inches, where excavation was terminated.

Shovel Test 7 (Table IV-18)

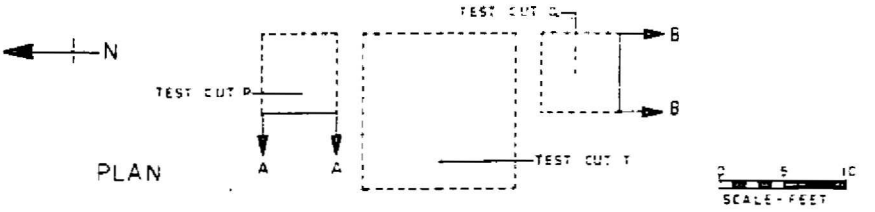
Shovel Test 7 was excavated to provide a continuous profile between Test Cuts B and C. Although the artifact-rich black sand alternating with red sand in this unit appeared at a depth comparable to that of the same deposit in Test Cut B, it had not been identified in Test Cut C. To further explore these relationships, Test Cut Q (discussed below) was begun at nine feet below datum in the area of Test Cut B and Shovel Test 7.

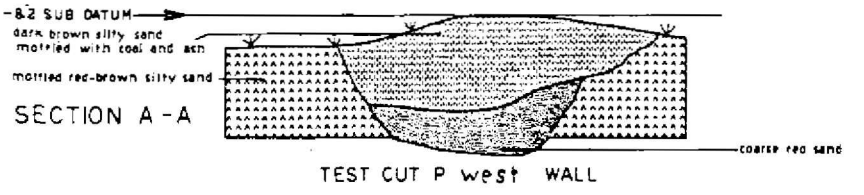
Area Within the Walls of the Moot Court Building, 9 Feet Below Datum

To clarify the relationships among the fill deposits encountered beneath the Moot Court floor and to discover any intact ground surface or features lying beneath them, the backhoe was used to scrape the area down to about nine feet below datum. A stone-lined privy, designated Feature 10, was uncovered at about eight feet below datum during this process. Two distinct stains also appeared on the scraped surface which were investigated with Test Cuts P, T, and Q.

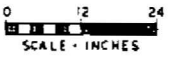
Test Cuts P and T (Figure IV-15, Table IV-20)

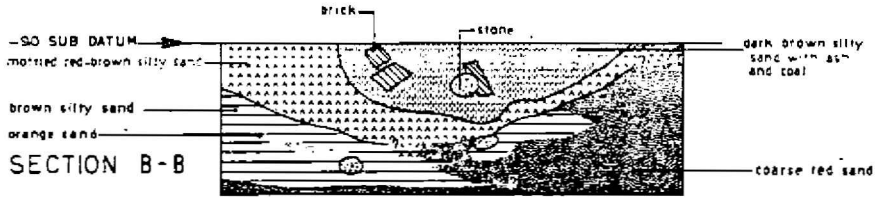
The stain exposed within Test Cuts P and T, in the northern portion of Lot 33, was composed of dark brown silty sand mottled with coal and ash, and was surrounded by mottled red/brown silty sand, apparently Lot Fill No. 2. The stain





TEST CUT P west WALL





TEST CUT Q SOUTH WALL

FEATURE 12
LOT 33 TEST CUTS P,T,Q
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-15

TABLE IV-20

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 33: TEST CUTS P&T & Q.

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUTS P&T			TEST CUT Q		
		DARK BROWN SILTY SAND	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	MOTTLED DARK BROWN SILTY SAND	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS - SQ/RECT. SECTION	55	5	60	146		146
	" " " " - WIRE	4		4	8		8
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	210	15	225	798		798
	" - SPIKES	2		2	2		2
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	254	12	266	508		508
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	27	3	30	63		63
	" - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED	33		33	115		115
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	16		16	39		39
	TOTAL - METAL	601	35	636	1679		1679
GLASS	BOTTLE	185	10	195	217		217
	TABLE	14	1	15	6		6
	FLAT - WINDOW	324	26	350	830		830
	" - "STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)	5	2	7	3		3
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	221	4	225	168		168
	TOTAL - GLASS *	749	43	792	1224		1224
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	128	11	136	350		350
	STONEWARE	6	1	7	14		14
	PORCELAIN	13		13	16		16
	TOBACCO PIPE	3	2	5	15		15
	OTHER OBJECTS	5		5	6		6
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	152	14	166	401		401
MISC. OBJECTS	FABRIC / FIBER	1		1			
	WORKED SHELL - BUTTON				1		1
	RUBBER - COMB	2		2			
	" - TUBE	1		1	5		5
	" - UNIDENTIFIED	1		1			
	PENCIL "LEAD"	1		1			
	GRAPHITE ROD				1		1
	WOOD - HANDLE				1		1
	" - SHAPED FRAGMENT				1		1
	CORK	1		1			
	CRUCIBLE BASE FRAGMENT	1		1			
	BAKELITE - UNIDENTIFIED	1		1			
	PAPER FRAGMENTS				15		15
	UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS				1		1
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	9		9	25		25
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	170	28	198	119		119
	BONE - BIRD	25	2	27	6		6
	BONE - FISH	16		16	2		2
	TOTAL - BONE	211	30	241	127		127
	SHELL - MOLLUSC	34	4	38	132		132
	SHELL - CRUSTACEAN				1		1
	TOTAL - SHELL	34	4	38	133		133
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	245	34	279	256		256
	TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS	1756	126	1882	3585		3585

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	56.85	0.06	56.91	45.63		45.63
	CEMENT / CONCRETE	3.55	0.25	3.80	0.82		0.82
	MORTAR / PLASTER	0.01	T	0.01	0.98		0.98
	BUILDING STONE	16.11		16.11	5.67		5.67
	ROOFING SLATE	0.17		0.17	0.06		0.06
	ROOFING PAPER / TAR	0.07		0.07	0.16		0.16
	SEWER PIPE	0.37		0.37	0.91		0.91
	LINOLEUM				T		T
	PIPE PACKING / INSULATION	0.06	T	0.06	0.01		0.01
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	77.19	0.31	77.50	53.64		53.64
FUEL	CHARCOAL	0.02	T	0.02	0.02		0.02
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	3.57	0.08	3.65	3.99		3.99
	TOTAL - FUEL	3.59	0.08	3.67	4.01		4.01
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	0.01		0.01	0.04		0.04
	MISC. STONE		0.02	0.02	0.01		0.01
	UNIDENTIFIED	T	T	T			
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05		0.05
	TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS	80.79	0.41	81.20	57.70	--	57.70

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

within both units, which reached 17 inches below the excavation surface at its deepest point, was completely excavated. Its north-south profile (Figure IV-15) showed a flat-bot tomed depression, apparently a pit dug for the disposal of trash. An east-west profile appeared to coincide with the southern edge of the pit. More than 1700 artifactual specimens were recovered from this area, including metal, ceramics, glass, bone, and construction materials.

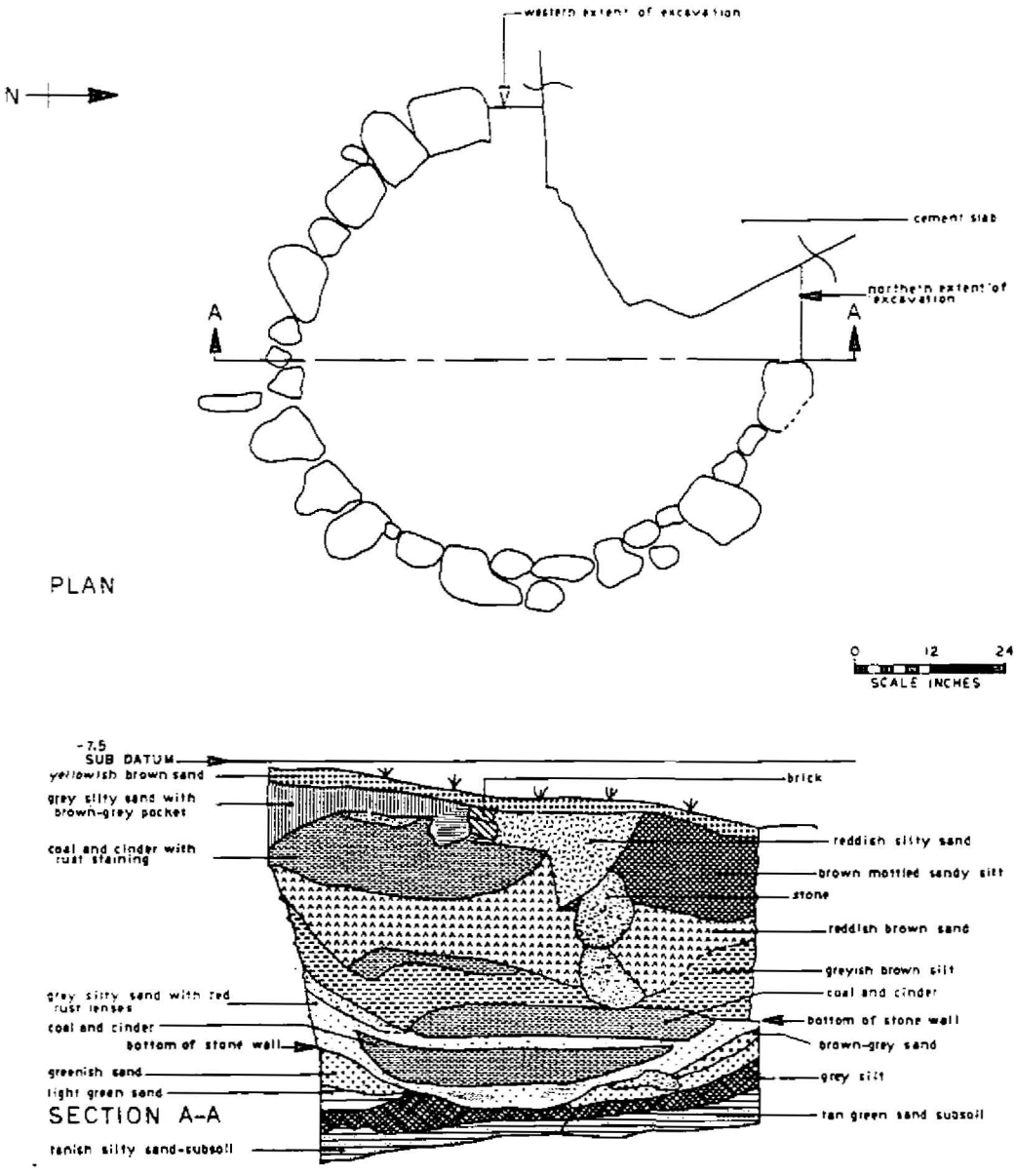
Test Cut Q (Figure IV-15, Table IV-20)

Test Cut Q covered a stained area composed of dark brown silty sand containing conspicuous amounts of cultural debris. At a depth of five inches beneath the excavation surface the stain became oblong in shape, oriented slightly northwest to southeast, and was surrounded by coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2). The matrix included lenses of relatively sterile red sand interspersed with artifact-rich dark deposits. This mixture of sterile sand and artifacts was also noted in Test Cut B (located above Test Cut Q), beginning at 23 inches below its excavation surface . The 31-inch closing depth of Test Cut B would bring its bottom to just one foot above the opening depth of Test Cut Q. It is probable that the mixed red sand and black artifact-rich deposits in both tests were associated with the same feature, dug through the sand and then backfilled with sand and other material. The manufacturing dates of the objects recovered from this fill ranged from early to late nineteenth century, indicating that the ditch was filled late in the site's history.

FEATURE 10 (Interior) - Test Cut O (Figure IV-16, Table IV-21)

Feature 10, a stone lined privy, was considerably smaller than the privy (Feature 9) in Lot 17. It measured 5.5 feet in inside diameter compared to the 7-foot diameter of Feature 9. Like Feature 9, Feature 10 was constructed of dry laid, cut sandstone and had been truncated, the remaining structure reaching a depth of four feet below the excavation surface. It was located at the back of Lot 33, just three feet south of the lot line, and just four feet away from the larger privy on the adjoining lot.

A concrete slab, probably attributable to twentieth century construction activities, intruded into the northwest quadrant of Feature 10. Excavation was therefore begun in the eastern half of the feature. After the eastern portion was excavated, and the profile recorded (Figure IV-18), the western half was also excavated.



FEATURE 10
LOT 33 TEST CUT 0
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-16

TABLE IV-21
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 33: FEATURE 10 (TEST CUT 8)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		FEATURE 10							
		OVER-BURDEN	RED SAND ASSOC. WITH CONCRETE SLAB	DISTURBED RED SAND	UPPER PRIMARY FILL	LOWER PRIMARY FILL	MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH COLLAPSED WALL	SUBSOIL	TOTALS
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ./RECT. SECTION	5	39	26	134	69	2	1	276
	" " " -WIRE	6	49	48	284	75	2		464
	" " " -UNIDENTIFIED		2		5				7
	" -SPIKES	10	147	136	1139	242	5	1	1680
	" -SHEET FRAGMENTS		12	19	95	4			130
	" -OTHER OBJECTS	1	12	23	553	104	6		699
	" -RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		15	12	212	89			329
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS								
	TOTAL-METAL	23	276	264	2422	583	15	2	3585
GLASS	BOTTLE	13	118	53	675	338	1	2	1201
	TABLE	9	12	33	178	224	1		457
	FLAT-WINDOW	41	301	227	1087	398	6	3	2058
	" -"STAINED" (ART") GLASS)		10	7	29				46
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	2	143	116	694	366	4	2	1327
	TOTAL-GLASS *	65	585	436	2658	1326	12	7	5089
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	18	135	114	619	405	5		1296
	STONEWARE		5	2	18	6			31
	PORCELAIN	2	18	5	69	69			163
	TOBACCO PIPE		5	7	17	8			32
	OTHER OBJECTS		10	4	60	22	1		97
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	20	173	127	783	510	6		1619
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	LEATHER-SHOE		14		4	1			19
	" -WASHER				1				1
	FABRIC/FIBER		2		5				7
	WORKED BONE-BUTTON			2	6	13			21
	" " -TOOTHBRUSH		1	2	4	4			11
	" " -UTENSIL HANDLE			1	1	2			4
	" " -NAPKIN RING?				4	2			6
	" " -COMB FRAGS.					57			57
	" " -FINIAL				1				1
	WORKED SHELL-HANDLE FRAG.?					1			1
	SLATE PENCIL		1	4	13	7			25
	RUBBER-COMB		1	1	5	4	1		11
	" -HAIRPIN					2			2
	" -TUBE		3						3
	" -UNIDENTIFIED					1			1
	GUTTA PERCHA-COMB				1				1
	PENCIL "LEAD"				1	1			2
	GRAPHITE ROD				1				1
	CHALK-DRESSMAKER'S		1						1
	PAPER FRAGMENTS		8						8
	CELLOPHANE		1						1
	OTHER SPECIMENS				31				31
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS		31	10	78	95	1		215
FAUNA	MAMMAL	27	205	551	2509	522	44		3858
	BIRD		12	35	173	26	3		249
	TURTLE				1				1
	FISH		31	58	217	74			380
	TOTAL-BONE	27	248	644	2900	622	47		4488
	MOLLUSC	1	24	642	309	63	9	2	1050
	CRUSTACEAN				44	2			46
	EGG SHELL				4	75			79
	TOTAL-SHELL	1	24	642	357	140	9	2	1175
	TOTAL-FAUNA *	28	272	1286	3257	762	56	2	5663
FLORA	SEEDS-GRAPE				2				2
	" -UNIDENTIFIED				10	25			35
	PITS-PEACH				3	1			4
	SHELL-UNIDENT. NUT			2		1			3
	TOTAL-FLORA			2	15	27			44
	TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	136	1337	2125	9213	3303	90	11	16215

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK-RED	0.29	30.43	125.55	240.02	47.29	0.04	T	443.62
	FIREBRICK			2.17	7.98	0.10			10.25
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.21	0.58	0.14	2.46	0.45		0.15	3.99
	MORTAR/PLASTER	T	0.01		0.34	0.03			0.38
	BUILDING STONE		0.82	0.06	194.87	165.41	24.49		385.65
	ROOFING SLATE	T	0.15	22.75	1.12	0.24			24.26
	LUMBER			T					T
	SEWER PIPE	T	2.02	0.01	0.05	0.01			2.09
	LINOLEUM	0.01	0.13		0.01				0.15
	PAINT				T				T
	PIPE PACKING/INSULATION			T					T
	ASBESTOS				T				T
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.51	34.14	150.68	446.85	213.53	24.53	0.15	870.39
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.05	0.18	1.95	119.20	115.90	2.73	0.02	240.03
	TOTAL-FUEL	0.05	0.18	1.95	119.20	115.90	2.73	0.02	240.03
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T	0.01	0.01	0.01	T			0.03
	MISC. STONE	T	0.09	T	15.93	0.04	0.05		16.11
	UNIDENTIFIED		T						T
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS	T	0.10	0.01	15.94	0.04	0.05		16.14
	TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.56	34.42	152.64	581.99	329.47	27.31	0.17	1126.56

NOTES: 1.) 3 WORKED MARBLE FRAGS., 2 WORKED TALC(?) FRAGS., 26 SULPHUR LUMPS.
* SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

The concrete slab disturbed the northwestern and central portions of the privy deposits to a depth of about 32 inches below the top of the feature wall. In the undisturbed portions of the excavated area, gray silty sand, underlain by a lens of rust, coal, and cinder, was encountered immediately beneath a thin layer of overburden. Beneath the rust, coal, and cinder was a thick layer of reddish brown sand which extended completely across the privy, not having been disturbed by the cement slab. Both the matrix and its artifactual content suggested that this was a single deposit. Large quantities of domestic refuse including metal, glass, ceramics, and faunal material, as well as construction debris (Table IV-21) were recovered.

At between 36 and 38 inches below the excavation surface, grayish brown silt and an even more concentrated coal and cinder deposit was encountered. Coal and cinder lenses alternated with gray silty sand with rust lenses to a depth of about one foot beneath the bottommost stone of the privy wall, ending on a layer of gray silt at 52 inches below the excavation surface. This lower deposit also contained large quantities of domestic refuse. Analysis of the specimens from the two major fill zones indicated that the stratigraphic separation of the lower deposit from the one above it did not signify a major chronological distinction: numerous cross-mends and comparable ware types (see Chapter V, Section A) suggest that the privy was filled over a relatively short period of time.

Summary and Interpretations (Area Within Walls of Moot Court Building)

Three features were identified at the back of Lot 33 at about nine feet below datum: a flat-bottomed pit (Test Cuts P and T), an artifact-filled ditch (Test Cut Q), and a stone-lined privy (Feature 10). The trash pit and privy were filled with material dating to the mid- to late nineteenth century. In 1855 the house on the property had become a respectable residence for artists and artisans (see Chapter II). By the 1880s, however, the house was occupied by unskilled workers and their families. The fill may represent materials from the earlier period, deposited when the property changed hands at the end of the 1880s.

However, the artifact-filled ditch (Test Cut Q) contained artifacts dating early to late nineteenth-century and even some early twentieth-century material (asbestos, linoleum, etc.). This ditch was probably dug late in the site's history, perhaps during construction of a twentieth-century building, and back-filled with a mixture of early and late materials.

Although the stratigraphic profile suggested a sharp distinction between upper and lower primary fill layers in Feature 10, close examination of the contents did not fully elucidate the significance of that distinction. The initial dates of manufacture of ceramics from the lower and upper deposits, as established by identified makers' marks, do not suggest that one was created earlier than the other (see Figure IV-17). There were almost as many ceramic and glass crossmends between the upper and lower deposits as within either (see Chapter V, Sections A and B). However, comparison of relative frequencies of earthenware types from the two strata strongly suggests that there was a measurable lapse of time between their creation: pearlware comprised 30.1% of the earthenware in the lower deposit, but only 7.8% in the upper, while whiteware increased from 59.5% to 70.1% of the total.

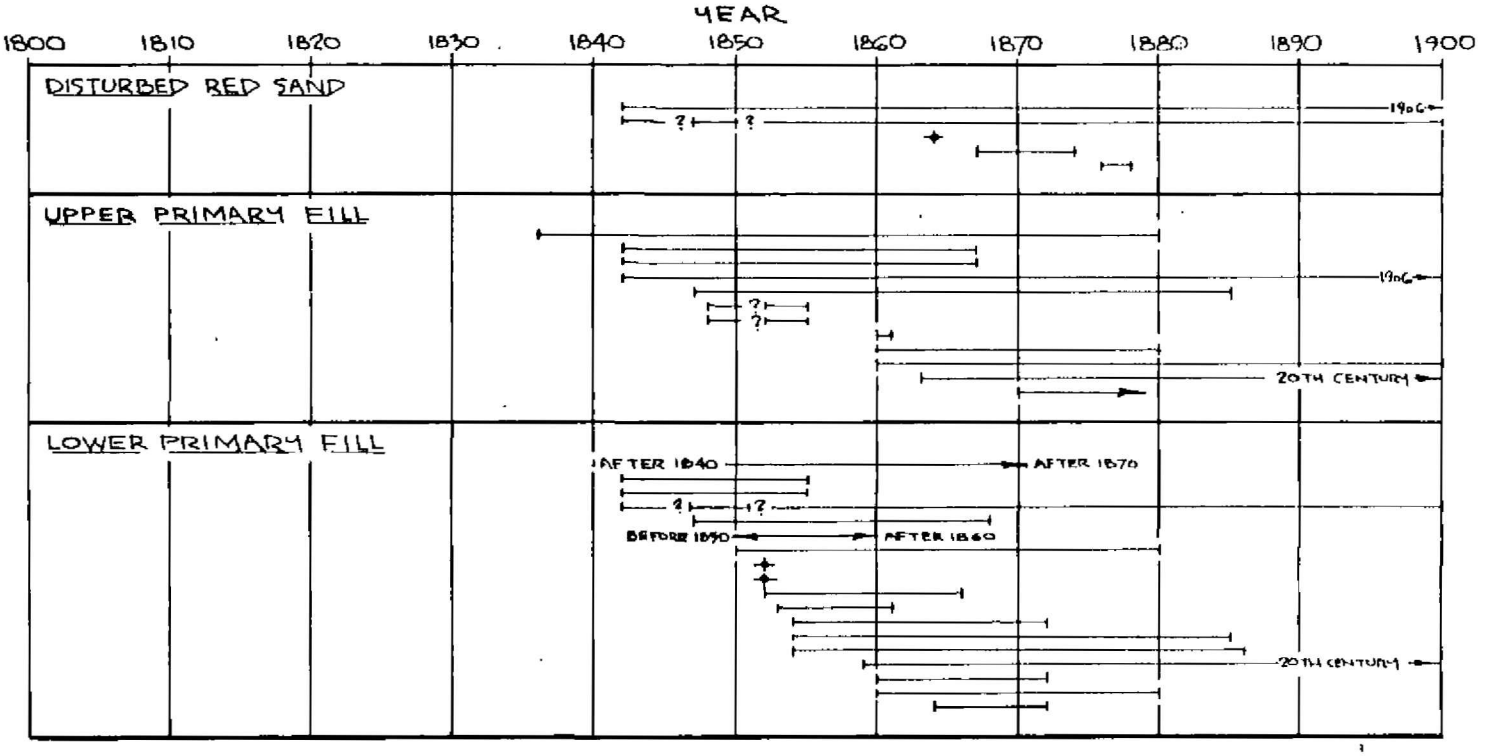
Area South of the Moot Court Building

A complex of floors and walls and a brick-lined cistern were uncovered about six feet below datum between the south wall of the Moot Court Building and the southern end of Lot 33. Test Cut A was placed within the area formerly occupied by an extension that was added to the brick house facing West Third Street (No. 93) before 1854. Test Cut E was located within another extension to the house, this one made sometime between 1859 and 1891. Test Cut S, placed next to an exterior stairwell of the Moot Court Building, exposed the stratigraphy underlying an *in situ* portion of brick floor that apparently marked the location of the most recent nineteenth-century ground surface.

Test Cut A (Table IV-22)

Test Cut A was placed in a linoleum-covered area to the north of the stone foundation wall running east-west along the southern edge of the excavated portion of Lot 33. The linoleum was stripped away. Immediately beneath the linoleum was a one-inch-thick layer of coarse brown sand mixed with rubble (Cat. No. 12). This layer was also encountered to the east of Test Cut A where it was excavated as Cat. No. 68. The specimens recovered from this latter location have been listed with those from Test Cut A in Table IV-22.

A one-course-thick floor of bright red firebrick was uncovered beneath the rubble in the southern third of the unit. Red brown mottled sand was found next to the bricks in the northern two thirds of the unit, and extending beneath them to a depth of between eight and nine inches . This soil overlay more flat stones and bricks: for analytical purposes



DOCUMENTED PERIODS OF USE OF
MANUFACTURERS' MARKS
ON CERAMIC FRAGMENTS FROM
FEATURE 10.

FIGURE IV-17

TABLE IV-22

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION

LOT 23: TEST CUT A AND ADJACENT AREA.

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT A							BENEATH LINOLEUM EAST OF TEST CUT A
		FILL BETWEEN LINOLEUM & BRICK FLOOR	BRICK IN RED/BROWN MOTTLED SAND	POCKET OF CINDER AND SLAG	BUILDERS' TRENCH COARSE YELLOW/ORANGE SAND	PIPE TRENCH DARK BROWN MOTTLED SAND	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ./RECT. SECTION		1		3			3	4
	" " " " -WIRE		18	1	21			40	2
	" " " " -UNIDENTIFIED		1	1				2	
	" " -SPIKES		4					4	
	" " -SHEET FRAGMENTS		5	1				6	
	" " -OTHER OBJECTS		10	1			1	12	1
	" " -RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		2		1	1	3	9	
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	2							
	TOTAL-METAL	2	41	4	25	1	4	77	7
GLASS	BOTTLE	3	24	1		1	25	52	6
	TABLE		1				1	2	
	FLAT-WINDOW	7	42	1	3		1	54	6
	" -"STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)								
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		5		1		2	8	
	TOTAL-GLASS *	10	72	2	4	1	27	116	12
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	1	3				3	7	1
	STONE WARE						2	2	
	PORCELAIN		2				9	11	
	TOBACCO PIPE								
	OTHER OBJECTS		1				2	3	1
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	1	6				16	23	2
MISC.	WORKED SHELL-BUTTON					1		1	
	PAPER FRAGMENTS						100	100	
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS					1	100	101	
FAUNA	BONE MAMMAL		1				1	2	2
	BIRD		2					2	2
	FISH		1					1	
	TOTAL-BONE		4				1	5	4
	& MOLLUSC		2		1			3	
	TOTAL-SHELL		2		1			3	
	TOTAL-FAUNA *		6		1		1	8	4
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		13	125	6	30	3	148	325	25

ARCH.	BRICK-RED	0.01	1.63	0.02	0.67			2.33	
	FIREBRICK		4.34					4.34	
	CEMENT/CONCRETE		0.97	0.02	0.14			1.13	0.03
	MORTAR/PLASTER		0.01		0.01			0.02	
	SEWER PIPE			T	0.02	0.04		0.06	
	LINOLEUM		0.04	T	T			0.04	
	PAINT		T					T	
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.01	6.99	0.04	0.84	0.04		7.92	0.03
FUEL	CHARCOAL		T					T	T
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.03			0.34	T
	TOTAL-FUEL	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.03			0.34	T
MISC.	MISC. WOOD								0.01
	MISC. STONE		T					T	
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS		T					T	0.01
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		0.03	7.02	0.30	0.87	0.04	—	8.26	0.04

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS

these layers were combined (Cat. Nos. 22, 13, 23, 14). A pocket of cinder and slag was also encountered at this depth. In the southern part of the unit, a coarse yellow/orange sand layer was reached next. This stratum, between 18 and 21 inches thick, appeared to the builders' trench associated with the stone wall immediately to its south (the back foundation wall of the main building on Lot 33). No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this trench.

Dark brown mottled silty sand covered the northern part of the unit at this depth and appeared to be associated with an east-west oriented metal pipe. Coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2) was encountered beneath both the builders' trench and the pipe trench. Excavation was terminated two feet below the brick surface.

Test Cut E (Table IV-23)

Test Cut E, placed within the stone foundation walls of an extension to the house on Lot 33, was also located beneath a linoleum-covered floor. The linoleum was identical to that in Test Cut A but the floor was at a slightly lower level, suggesting that the two extensions were constructed separately.

Beneath the linoleum in this test cut was a flagstone floor. The stones, and the earth between and just beneath them, were removed (Cat. No. 77), as was the earth between the stones surrounding the test cut to the south, east, and north (Cat. No. 113). A six- to eight-inch-thick layer of black/brown/reddish sand fill lay beneath the floor. The coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2 was encountered below this stratum.

A narrow area along the western edge of the test cut contained a five-inch-deep deposit of brown sand, also underlain by coarse red sand. This shallow trench appeared to be associated with the western foundation wall of the building extension. Excavation of the test unit was terminated about 15 inches beneath the excavation surface.

Artifactual material was collected from the trench associated with a pipe running east-west within the northern half of the stone-enclosed extension and from the air shaft between the extension and the western wall of the standing structure in the lot immediately east of the project area (see Table IV-23).

TABLE IV-23
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTIONS.
LOT 33: TEST CUT E AND ASSOCIATED AREAS.

	TEST CUT E						FILL EAST OF AIR SHAFT RETAINING WALL	PIPE TRENCH NORTH OF FLOOR
	MAT'L ASSOC. WITH REMOVAL OF LINOLEUM FLOORING	MAT'L ASSOC. WITH STONE FLOOR	FILL BELOW STONE FLOOR	TRENCH ASSOC. WITH WALL TO WEST	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS		
A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)								
METAL: IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ./RECT. SECTION	23	26	9			58	7	1
" " " -WIRE		26				26		
" " " -UNIDENTIFIED	3	90	69			162	1	
" -SPIKES				1		1		
" -SHEET FRAGMENTS		12	27			39	5	
" -OTHER OBJECTS	5	22	20			47		1
" -RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		9	9	3		21		
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	5	12	5			22		
TOTAL-METAL	38	198	138	4		378	13	2
GLASS: BOTTLE	24	108	91	2	2	227	3	
TABLE		1				1		2
FLAT-WINDOW	22	210	74	1	7	314	5	1
" -"STAINED" (ART GLASS)								
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	14	112	21	3		150	2	
TOTAL-GLASS *	61	430	187	6	9	693	10	3
CERAMICS: EARTHENWARE	4	8	7	1	2	22	4	4
STONEWARE	2	3			1	6		
PORCELAIN	3	2			3	8		
TOBACCO PIPE					1	1		
OTHER OBJECTS		6	1			7	1	1
TOTAL-CERAMICS *	9	19	8	1	7	44	5	5
MISC. OBJECTS: LEATHER-UNIDENTIFIED			9			9		
WORKED BONE-BUTTON		1	1			1		1
" " -TOOTHBRUSH						1		
WORKED SHELL-BUTTON	1	4				5		
RUBBER-BUTTON		2				2		
PENCIL "LEAD"			1			1		
CORK							1	
UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMEN							1	
	1	7	11			19	2	1
FAUNA: BONE: MAMMAL	10	4	8	1		23	54	
BIRD	11	10	16			37	9	7
FISH		7	3			10	1	
TOTAL-BONE	21	21	27	1		70	44	7
SHELL: MOLLUSC		3	2		3	8	1	
EGG SHELL		4	1			5		
TOTAL-SHELL		7	3		3	13	1	
TOTAL-FAUNA *	21	28	30	1	3	83	45	7
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	130	682	374	12	19	1217	75	18
B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)								
ARCH.: BRICK-RED	T	0.93	11.86	1.19	0.01	13.41		
CEMENT/CONCRETE		0.36	0.40	0.01	0.02	0.79		
MORTAR/PLASTER	T	0.01	0.05		T	0.06	T	0.04
ROOFING SLATE		T				T		
ROOFING PAPER/TAR						T		
LINOLEUM	0.01	0.02				0.03		
TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.01	0.74	12.31	1.20	0.03	14.29	T	0.04
FUEL: CHARCOAL		T	T	T	T	T		
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.04	0.84	3.47	0.04	0.01	4.40	0.03	
TOTAL-FUEL	0.04	0.84	3.47	0.04	0.01	4.40	0.03	
MISC.: MISC. WOOD		T	T		0.19	T	T	
MISC. STONE						0.19		
UNIDENTIFIED			T			T		
TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS		T	T		0.19	0.19	T	
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.05	1.58	15.78	1.24	0.23	18.88	0.03	0.04

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

Test Cut S (Table IV-24)

A portion of a brick floor was exposed along the western edge of Lot 33, in the angle between the stairwell adjacent to the south wall of the Moot Court Building and the former location of the eastern wall of the building on Lot 34 to the west. This floor, at 3.17 feet below datum, marked the most recent nineteenth-century ground surface and would have directly underlain the surface of the park that existed in this locality before the Law School construction project began. It lay approximately one foot below the present level of West Third Street and about 2.5 feet above the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2.

Eight inches of fill--brown silty sand containing artifacts and brick rubble (Cat. Nos. 254 and 255)--lay immediately above the floor. Once exposed, it was evident that the floor had been broken through next to the stone wall along its western edge, perhaps to gain access to the subsurface portion of that wall for repair or drainage purposes. The matrix in the area next to the wall was darker than the fill above the floor but contained very similar artifactual material. The cut through the floor adjacent to the Lot 34 wall disturbed what was otherwise a well defined builders' trench.

The builders' trench, containing four distinguisable strata of fill, was excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet below the brick floor. Artifacts recovered from the trench included late nineteenth-century whiteware, indicating that it was probably associated with the house built in 1883 on Lot 34. It had been cut through Lot Fill No. 2 which was visible to the east.

Cutting into Lot fill No. 2 and sloping downward to the southeast was another trench, filled with course blackish sand, apparently the builders' trench for Feature 1 (discussed below). A north-south trending pipe trench containing a ceramic sewer pipe crossed the builders' trench.

FEATURE 1 - Test Cut F (Figure IV-18, Table IV-25)

Feature 1, a cistern, was exposed on the excavation surface at about 5.5 feet below datum. This feature was constructed of brick and lined with mortar. Its interior diameter measured 6.5 feet, and it reached a depth of four feet, having been truncated at its top. Holes had been made through its northern and southern walls for the passage of a ceramic sewer pipe, and a small hole in the floor was probably added for drainage when the structure ceased to fill its original function.

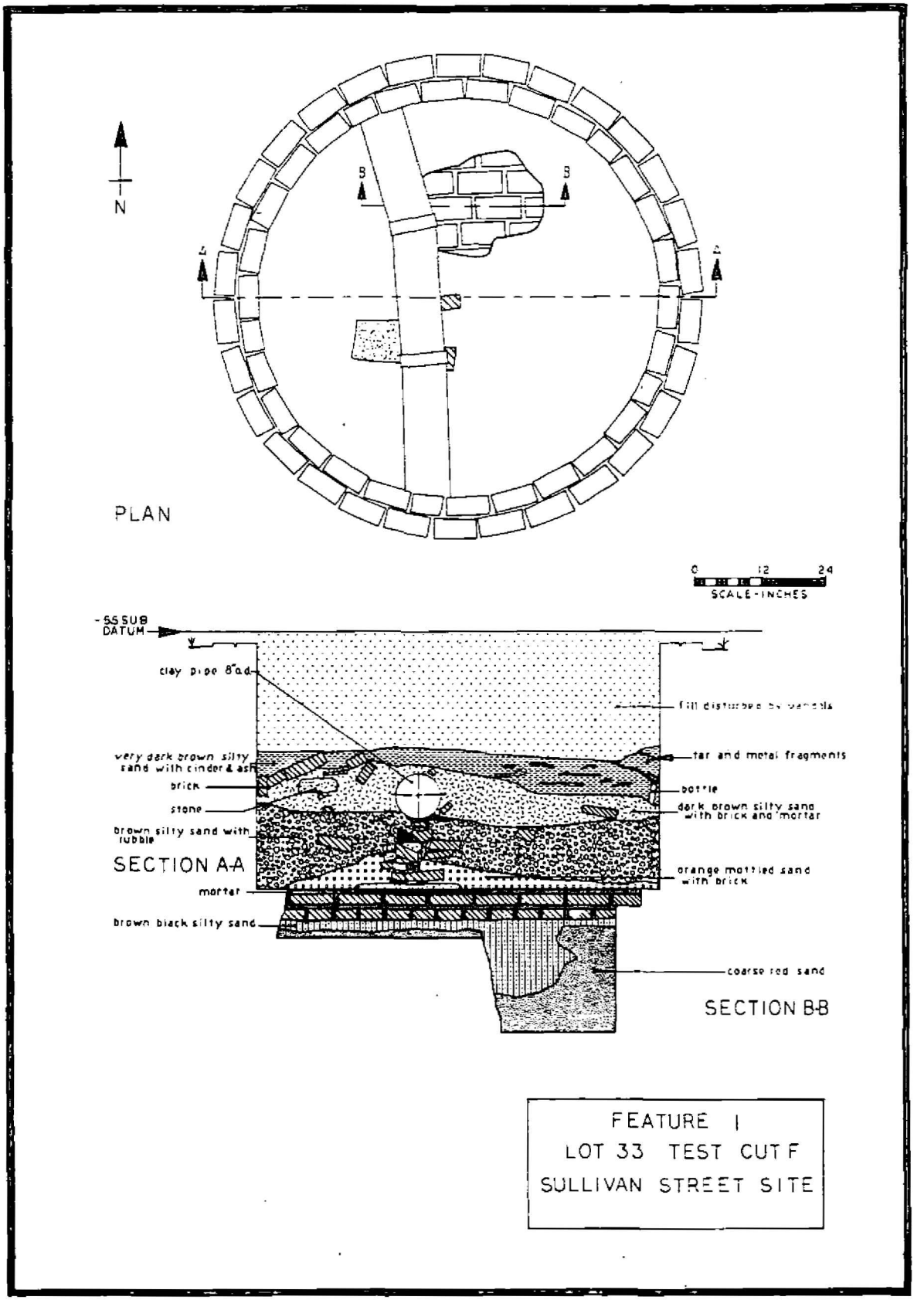

N
B
B
A
A
PLAN
0
12
24
SCALE - INCHES
-55SUB DATUM
clay pipe 8" o.d.
very dark brown silty sand with cinder & ash
brick
stone
brown silty sand with rubble
SECTION A-A
mortar
brown black silty sand
fill disturbed by vessels
tar and metal fragments
bottle
dark brown silty sand with brick and mortar
orange mottled sand with brick
coarse red sand
SECTION B-B
FEATURE 1
LOT 33 TEST CUT F
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-18

TABLE IV-24
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 33: TEST CUT S

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT S					
		BROWN SILTY SAND ABOVE BRICK FLOOR	MATL. ASSOC. WITH BRICK FLOOR	DARK BROWN SILTY SAND & BRICK RUBBLE	BUILDERS' TRENCH	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
METAL	IRON NAILS & FRAGS. - SC/RECT. SECTION	6		5	8		19
	" " " " - WIRE				1		1
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	54	3	79	29	5	170
	" - SPIKES				1		1
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	115	2	213	9		342
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	20		8		1	29
	" - RUSTED - UNIDENTIFIED	4	1	6			11
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	18	1	14	2	2	33
	TOTAL - METAL	216	7	325	49	8	605
GLASS	BOTTLE	77		78	17	5	177
	TABLE	1		6		2	9
	FLAT - WINDOW	88	2	90	21	11	212
	" - "STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)	7		3	2		14
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	89	5	78	2	5	177
	TOTAL - GLASS *	264	5	255	42	23	589
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	18		30	40	6	94
	STONE WARE	3		3			6
	PORCELAIN	10		9	7	1	27
	TOBACCO PIPE	3		2	1		6
	OTHER OBJECTS	4					4
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	38		44	48	7	137
MISC.	LEATHER - SHOE			2			2
	" - OTHER			2			2
	FABRIC/FIBER	1		3	1		5
	WORKED BONE - BUTTON		1				1
	SLATE PENCIL			1			1
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS	1	1	8	1		11
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	41		267	26	2	336
	BONE - BIRD	2		5	1		8
	TOTAL - BONE	43		272	27	2	344
	SHELL - MOLLUSC	15	1	20	1	3	40
	TOTAL - SHELL	15	1	20	1	3	40
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	58	1	292	28	5	384
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		577	14	924	168	43	1726

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - RED	27.53	62.59	20.47	7.84	T	118.43
	FIRE BRICK			0.27			0.27
	CEMENT / CONCRETE	0.22		0.38	0.02	0.14	0.76
	MORTAR / PLASTER	T	T	T	0.03		0.03
	ROOFING SLATE	0.44	T	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.62
	ROOFING PAPER / TAR	0.14		0.43	0.01		0.58
	PAN TILE				0.01		0.01
	SEWER PIPE					0.01	0.01
	LINOLEUM						0.02
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	28.33	62.59	21.59	8.04	0.18	120.73
FUEL	CHARCOAL			T			T
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER	1.05	0.02	0.93	0.12	0.12	2.24
	TOTAL - FUEL	1.05	0.02	0.93	0.12	0.12	2.24
MISC	MISC. WOOD	T		T	T		T
	MISC. STONE	0.12		7.73	0.01	0.01	7.87
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	0.12		7.73	0.01	0.01	7.87
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		29.50	62.61	30.25	8.17	0.31	130.84

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

TABLE IV-25

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.

LOT 33: FEATURE 1 (TEST CUT F)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		FEATURE 1							
		OVER-BURDEN	RUBBLE IN NORTH PORTION OF CISTERN	UPPER FILL	LOWER FILL	PIPE TRENCH	MAT'L. ON AND BENEATH CISTERN FLOOR	AREA DISTURBED BY VANDALS	TOTALS
METAL	IRON-NAILS & FRAGS.-SQ/RECT. SECTION	20	17	576	20	5		203	841
	" - " - " -WIRE			4	1			5	10
	" - " - " -UNIDENTIFIED	25	54	2033	125	9	1	941	3188
	" - "-SPIKES		3	24	1			6	34
	" - "-SHEET FRAGMENTS	8	653	17447	144	1		6234	24487
	" - "-OTHER OBJECTS	5	14	840	10			203	1072
	" - "-RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED	114	47	2353	30			1544	4088
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	3	18	552	7	1		254	837
	TOTAL-METAL	177	806	24029	338	16	1	9390	34757
GLASS	BOTTLE	11	33	935	52			322	1353
	TABLE	2	1	154	9			84	250
	FLAT-WINDOW	60	133	5007	195	9	5	2327	7736
	" -"STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)			13	1			3	17
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	23	39	1435	43			438	1978
	TOTAL-GLASS *	96	206	7544	300	9	5	3174	11334
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	16	8	873	47			254	1198
	STONEWARE	4	2	87	1			46	140
	PORCELAIN	1	1	147	7			52	208
	TOBACCO PIPE		2	95	5			35	137
	OTHER OBJECTS	1		49	6			33	89
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	22	13	1251	66			420	1772
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	LEATHER-SHOE	6		45	2			9	62
	" -BUTTON			2					2
	" -OTHER			204	3			70	277
	FABRIC/FIBER	8		378	3			185[1]	574
	WORKED BONE-BUTTON			4				7	11
	" " -FAN STAY			4					4
	" " -STUD			2				3	5
	" " -OTHER			5[3]	4	1		2[2]	12
	WORKED SHELL-BUTTON	1		3				6	10
	SLATE PENCILS	1		10	1			1	13
	RUBBER-COMB			15				7	22
	" -BRUSH			2					2
	" -BUTTON			1				2	3
	" -STOPPER/PLUG			6					6
	" -BICYCLE TIRE FRAGS.			52					52
	" -TUBE			1				2	3
	" -RUG BACKING FRAGS.			5				65	70
	" -UNIDENTIFIED			12				1	13
	GUTTA PERCHA-COMB			3					3
	" " -UNIDENTIFIED			1	1				2
	PENCIL "LEAD"			1					1
	GRAPHITE ROD			2					2
	WOOD-HANDLE							1	1
	" -BRUSH FRAGMENTS			13					13
	" -MUSICAL INSTR. FRAG.			3					3
	CORK			6					6
	CELLULOID-COLLAR STUD	1						4	5
	" -UNIDENTIFIED			1				3	4
	BRUSH HAIRS			1				10	11
	CHALK				1				1
	UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS			2				3	5
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS	17		784	15	1		381	1198
FAUNA BONE	MAMMAL	57	39	3761	112	5		1335	5309
	BIRD	8	1	440	12			170	631
	FISH		2	103	1			41	147
	TOTAL-BONE	65	42	4504	125	5		1546	6087
FAUNA SH.	MOLLUSC		1	93	8		1	40	143
	EGG SHELL			9					9
	TOTAL-SHELL		1	102	8		1	40	152
	TOTAL-FAUNA *	65	43	4406	133	5	1	1586	6239
FLORA	SEEDS-SQUASH			2					2
	" -UNIDENTIFIED			1				1	2
	PITS-CHERRY			2					2
	" -PEACH			15	1			3	19
	TOTAL-FLORA			20	1			4	25
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		377	1068	38034	853	31	7	14955	55325

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK-RED	16.03	64.44	245.74	106.18	3.34	11.89	92.07	539.69
	FIREBRICK			1.02				0.02	1.04
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	1.79	0.58	30.55	2.58	0.02	0.05	42.12	77.69
	MORTAR/PLASTER	0.14	0.01	0.82	3.69	0.28	0.13	0.10	5.17
	BUILDING STONE		24.74	49.55	1.96			5.06	81.31
	ROOFING SLATE	0.01	0.24	6.62	0.36	0.03		3.77	11.03
	LUMBER			0.39	T			0.19	0.58
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR	0.01	0.08	20.16	T			9.97	30.22
	SEWER PIPE	0.01		0.12	0.05			0.09	0.27
	LINOLEUM	0.06		0.01				0.03	0.10
	PAINT			1.06				0.02	1.08
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	18.05	90.09	356.04	114.82	3.67	12.07	153.44	748.18
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T	T	0.04	T		T	0.01	0.05
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER	0.63	2.41	203.84	4.73	0.07		7.79	219.47
	TOTAL-FUEL	0.63	2.41	203.88	4.73	0.07	T	7.80	219.52
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T	0.01	0.16					0.17
	MISC. STONE	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.12			1.32	1.69
	UNIDENTIFIED	T	T	T					T
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS	0.02	0.08	0.32	0.12			1.32	1.86
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		18.70	92.58	560.24	119.67	3.74	12.07	162.56	969.56

NOTES: 1) INCL. 1 BUTTON; 2) INCL. 1 DIE, 1 DOMINO, 1 THREADED FRAG., 1 TORTOISE SHELL FRAG.; 3) INCL. 1 RING FRAGMENT; * SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

For purposes of excavation, the feature was divided into southern and northern halves. Excavation began in the south. Figure IV-20 shows the profile of the northern half of the fill, the upper portions of which were disturbed by vandals during its excavation. Fortunately, a small section of this area was left untouched, providing stratigraphic control for the remainder.

A two-inch-thick layer of overburden covered the top of the filled cistern. Beneath this layer the matrix consisted of dark brown silty sand containing varying amounts of cinder and ash, and brick and stone rubble. This fill had been deposited some time after the north-south oriented clay sewer pipe (noted in Test Cut S) was routed through the cistern walls. It is unlikely that the fill, which included ceramics dating from as recently as the early twentieth century, was placed in the cistern at the same time as the pipe, which bore the name of a manufacturing company (the Greenwich Pottery/W. Eighteenth Street/ New York) that was established in 1833 and remained at this address only until 1869.

The pipe's upper surface lay two feet below the extant top bricks of the cistern wall. Its lower surface rested on a pile of bricks which had been placed on the floor of the cistern to form a support pier. A lower zone of fill surrounded this pier. The matrix of the lower fill consisted of brown silty sand, mottled with brick and mortar around the pipe, and mixed with rubble below the pipe. Like the upper fill it contained construction debris as well as artifactual material. A layer of orange mottled sand and brick fragments, apparently related to installation of the support pier, covered the floor of the cistern.

The upper and lower fills were not visually identical, and the distinction between them is corroborated by their ceramic contents. There were relatively few crossmends between ceramic fragments from the upper and lower fill deposits (see Chapter V, Section A). Although the lower fill, like the upper fill, contained a high percentage of whiteware, it did not contain twentieth-century materials. The lower fill may have been deposited at the time the pipe, connecting Lot 33's plumbing to the public sewer system, was installed in the last part of the nineteenth century.

Excavation was continued beneath the mortared floor of the cistern. A layer of brown silty sand provided bedding for the bricks underlying the mortar. Beneath the brown sand was the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2.

Summary and Interpretations (Area South of Moot Court Building

Excavation within two nineteenth-century structural extensions added to the back of the house at #93 Amity Street did not produce evidence of an early backyard surface. Subsequent construction activities presumably obliterated this surface, although the fills underlying the extensions yielded some specimens that might have been associated with earlier occupations. (A house stood on this lot as early as 1826. See Chapter II.) These later fills overlay the coarse red sand of Lot Fill No. 2, which had provided the original construction surface. An excavation along the western edge of the lot revealed that the most recent construction surface lay 3.75 feet above the top of the red sand fill.

The cistern in Lot 33 had been placed in a hole excavated into the red sand stratum. Some time after it ceased to serve its original purpose, a sewer pipe was routed through the feature. The pipe was manufactured in the mid-nineteeth century, but the fill above the pipe contained some ceramic fragments that could not have been made until the early twentieth century, indicating that the feature may not have been filled before the turn of the century, perhaps between 1904 and 1937 when the original structure on the property was torn down and replaced with another.

The ceramic content of the upper fill layer suggests that most of these materials may have been discarded during the 1880s, when the property was occupied by working class residents (see Chapter V, Section A). Although there appears to have been some mixture of strata during installation of the sewer pipe, the fill below it contained fewer recent materials and may be associated with the period when running water was installed on the property, possibly in the 1860s. During this period the property was owned by a banker, Philip Lydig, and was occupied by somewhat more affluent tenants.

Lot 34:

Introduction

When fieldwork was conducted at the Sullivan Street site, Lot 34 was transected from north to south by a telephone cable conduit. Beginning at a level about 5 to 5.8 feet below datum, two test cuts (K and L) were placed to the east of the conduit to sample the construction surface in this area. Shovel Test 10 and Test Cut M were excavated through a concentration of rubble located just to the north of an exposed east-west foundation wall, which was apparently part of an extension to the 1880s structure that faced West Third Street.

Immediately to the west of the cable conduit, a firebrick floor was exposed, bordered on its south by the stone foundation wall. This area was explored with Shovel Tests 10, 13, and Test Cut Z. Test Cut R was placed at the back of the lot to sample the construction surface west of the conduit.

After completion of these tests, the backhoe was used to remove the upper fills. Feature 11, a privy, was uncovered at the northern edge of the lot, at a depth of 9.1 feet below datum, and was completely excavated.

Test Cut K (Table IV-26)

Test Cut K, an eight-by-two-foot, north-south oriented trench, provided a good sample of the hardpacked construction surface and the coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2) beneath it that had been observed elsewhere on the site. Test Cut K was begun at 5.8 feet below datum. After the area was scraped, the hardpacked orange and brown sand mottled with red that constituted to construction surface appeared immediately. This zone extended to between six and eight inches below the excavation surface and was underlain by coarse red sand (Lot Fill No. 2). The red sand was excavated to a depth of 22 inches in one half of the trench. An auger test showed that it extended to at least 40 inches below the excavation surface. Very little artifactual material was recovered from this stratum.

Test Cut L (Table IV-26)

Test Cut L, a six-by-six-foot square, started at 5.6 feet below datum at the north end of Lot 34, also revealed the construction surface and the underlying coarse red sand layer (Lot Fill No. 2). The eastern portion of the test cut had been disturbed by installation of the telephone cable conduit.

Test Cut M (Table IV-27)

Test Cut M, measuring approximately three by seven feet, was begun at 5.8 feet below datum, in a concentration of brick rubble. It was extended four feet to the south in order to abut a stone slab that appeared to be a doorsill in a stone foundation wall that ran east-west across the lot. Documentary research (see Chapter II) indicated that a five- story brick house was built on this lot in 1883; the wall may have been part of an extension to the back of the house.

TABLE IV-26
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION, LOT 34: TEST CUTS K, L, AND R

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT K			TEST CUT L				TEST CUT R		
		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	OVER-BURDEN	MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	BROWNISH SILTY SAND	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
METAL	IRON - NAILS & FRAGS. - SQ/RECT. SECTION	7		7	8		15	23	5		5
	" - " - " - WIRE	9		9	2	4	5	11	5	1	6
	" - " - " - UNIDENTIFIED				3			3			
	" - SPIKES										
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS										
	" - OTHER OBJECTS						3	3	1		1
	" - RUSTED - UNIDENTIFIED		2	2							
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS	1		1							
	TOTAL - METAL	17	2	19	13	4	23	40	11	1	12
GLASS	BOTTLE				1			1			
	TABLE										
	FLAT - WINDOW	2		2	4		25	29	2		2
	" - "STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)										
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1		1							
	TOTAL - GLASS *	3		3	5		25	30	2		2
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	2		2	7	1	2	10	4		4
	STONEWARE										
	PORCELAIN	1		1		1	1	2			
	TOBACCO PIPE	1		1		1		1			
	OTHER OBJECTS										
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *	4		4	7	3	3	13	4		4
FAUNA	BONE - MAMMAL	1		1	3	9		12	10		10
	BONE - BIRD						12	12	3		3
	BONE - FISH				1			1			
	TOTAL - BONE	1		1	4	9	12	25	13		13
	SHELL - MOLLUSC	21	1	22	17	8	3	28			
	TOTAL - SHELL	21	1	22	17	8	3	28			
	TOTAL - FAUNA *	22	1	23	21	17	15	53	13		13
TOTAL - COUNTED SPECIMENS		46	3	49	46	24	66	136	30	1	31

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

		TEST CUT K			TEST CUT L				TEST CUT R		
		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	OVER-BURDEN	MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS	BROWNISH SILTY SAND	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK - IGED	1.32	1.24	2.56	2.62	0.43	2.56	5.41	0.07	1.04	1.11
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.01	0.57	0.58	0.11		0.10	0.21	0.05		0.05
	MORTAR/PLASTER	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01	T		0.01			
	BUILDING STONE		0.04	0.04					2.08		2.08
	ROOFING SLATE	0.05		0.05	T			T			
	ROOFING PAPER/TAR				0.05			0.05	0.01		0.01
	SEWER PIPE				0.59			0.59			
	TOTAL - ARCHITECTURAL	1.40	1.89	3.29	3.38	0.43	2.46	6.27	2.21	1.04	3.25
FUEL	CHARCOAL	T		T	T		T	T	0.01		0.01
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER				0.01			0.01			
	TOTAL - FUEL	T		T	0.01		T	0.01	0.01		0.01
MISC.	MISC. WOOD	T		T							
	MISC. STONE				0.02			0.02	0.32		0.32
	UNIDENTIFIED										
	TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	T		T	0.02			0.02	0.32		0.32
TOTAL - WEIGHED SPECIMENS		1.40	1.89	3.29	3.41	0.43	2.46	6.30	2.54	1.04	3.58

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

TABLE IV-27

SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION

LOT 34: TEST CUT M AND SHOVEL TEST 10.

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		TEST CUT M				S.T. 10
		OVER-BURDEN	RUBBLE-SOUTHERN EXTENSION	TRENCH CONTAINING RUBBLE	TOTALS	RUBBLE
METAL	IRON-NAILS & TACKS, SQ./RECT. SECTION	3		21	24	14
	" " " " - WIRE					
	" " " " - UNIDENTIFIED	1	3	14	18	24
	" " - SPIKES					80
	" " - SHEET FRAGMENTS					4
	" " - OTHER OBJECTS		1	1	2	
	" " - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED		1	3	4	
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS					
	TOTAL-METAL	4	5	39	48	122
GLASS	BOTTLE			3	3	18
	TABLE					
	FLAT-WINDOW			4	4	39
	" -STAINED ("ART" GLASS)					42
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS	1			1	7
	TOTAL-GLASS *	1		7	8	109
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE	3		27	30	1
	STONEWARE			1	1	
	PORCELAIN		1			1
	TOBACCO PIPE					
	OTHER OBJECTS					1
	TOTAL-CERAMICS *	3	1	28	32	3
MISC.	WORKED BONE-TOOTHBRUSH					1
	RUBBER-BUTTON					1
	TOTAL-MISC. OBJECTS					2
FAUNA	MAMMAL	3	2	26	31	1
	BIRD		3	1	4	
	FISH					1
	TOTAL-BONE	3	5	27	35	2
	MOLLUSC	3		31	34	3
	EGG SHELL					
	TOTAL-SHELL	3		31	34	3
	TOTAL-FAUNA	6	5	58	69	7
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		14	11	132	157	243

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCH.	BRICK-RED	0.21	71.08	14.76	86.05	2.36
	CEMENT/CONCRETE	0.07		2.33	2.40	8.21
	MORTAR/PLASTER			0.49	0.49	T
	ROOFING SLATE	T		0.02	0.02	
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.28	71.08	17.54	88.90	10.57
FUEL	CHARCOAL			0.02	0.02	0.01
	COAL/CINDER/CLINKER			0.01	0.01	
	TOTAL-FUEL			0.03	0.03	0.01
MISC	MISC. WOOD			T	T	0.03
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS			T	T	0.03
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		0.28	71.08	17.57	88.93	10.61

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMICS, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

After the surface rubble had been removed from Test Cut M, the outlines of a depression filled with rubble could be seen crossing the unit from east to west, bounded on either side by coarse red sand. The depression contained three strata: a top layer of red sand, a middle layer of orange/green clay-silt, and another layer of red sand at the bottom. Large quantities of brick and mortar were recovered from this depression, which appeared to be the outer edge of the builder's trench for the building extension. Additional rubble was recovered from the south extension of Test Cut M. This area also contained three strata: surface rubble, hard-packed silty orange sand beneath it, and brick rubble at the bottom. It also appeared to be part of the builders' trench for the foundation.

Firebrick Floor (Table IV-28)

In addition to the east-west oriented wall investigated in Test Cut M, a north-south trending stone wall was encountered immediately east of, and parallel to, the telephone cable conduit. The wall bounded the eastern edge of a firebrick floor which was also encountered west of the conduit. A pocket of cinder and ash containing artifacts (Table IV-28, Cat. No. 197) was removed from a gap in the floor at the southeast corner of the foundation. A row of bricks, two courses high in some places and three in others, followed the inner edge of the stone wall. The bricks bore the molded marks of "Henry Mauer No. 1, New York" and "Adam Weber, New York."

Shovel Test 10 (Table IV-27)

Shovel Test 10 was excavated at the western edge of the firebrick floor to investigate its construction. Beneath a layer of surface rubble was a thin layer of black material which coated the floor and was difficult to separate from the rubble. The floor itself rested on a layer of brick red sand. Under the sand were pieces of flat schist and a harder packed red sand. The harder red sand overlay another layer of stone. No specimens were recovered.

Shovel Test 12

Shovel Test 12 was placed 3.5 feet east of the balk containing the cable conduit to expose a profile of the firebrick floor and underlying deposits in this area. The bricks lay on a bedding of coarse red sand which was underlain, along the western edge of the cut, by schist slabs. Beneath the schist on the west and the bricks on the north were layers of coarse sand. No artifacts were retained from this test.

TABLE IV-28
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 24: VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION WALL.

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

		ASH/CINDER IN SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOUNDATION.	WEST OF CABLE CONDUIT: RUBBLE ABOVE FIREBRICK FLOOR	WEST OF CABLE CONDUIT: RUBBLE ASSOC. WITH FIREBRICK FLOOR	WEST OF CABLE CONDUIT: FILL ABOVE STONE FLOOR	WEST OF CABLE CONDUIT: TOTALS	TEST CUT 2: RED SILTY SAND BETWEEN & BELOW FIREBRICKS	TEST CUT 2: RED SILTY SAND BET. & BEL. MID. LAYER OF STONES	TEST CUT 2: RED SILTY SAND BET. & BEL. LOWER LAYER OF STONES	TEST CUT 2: REDDISH SAND AND STONES	LOT FILL NO. 2	TOTALS
METAL	IRON - NAILS & PINS, - SQ./RECT. SECTION	5	1		36	37	10	4	7	2		25
	" - " " - WIRE				1	1						
	" - " " - UNIDENTIFIED	1		3	14	17	8		5			13
	" - SPIKES				13	13						
	" - SHEET FRAGMENTS	4			2	2						
	" - OTHER OBJECTS	5			7	7						
	* - RUSTED-UNIDENTIFIED				1	1	3					3
	OTHER METAL SPECIMENS											
	TOTAL - METAL	15	1	3	74	78	21	4	12	2		39
GLASS	BOTTLE		3		1	4						
	TABLE				2	2						
	FLAT - WINDOW			6	30	36			1	1		2
	" - " STAINED (ART) GLASS		1			1						
	OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS			2	7	9						
	TOTAL - GLASS *		4	8	40	52			1	1		2
CERAMICS	EARTHENWARE		7	5	12	24	1		1	5	1	7
	STONEWARE											1
	PORCELAIN											
	TOBACCO PIPE				4	4						
	OTHER OBJECTS											
	TOTAL - CERAMICS *		7	5	16	28	1		1	5	1	8
MISC	GRAPHITE ROD				1	1						
	TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS				1	1						
FAUNA	BONE: MAMMAL		1	1	7	9				1		1
	BONE: BIRD				3	3						
	TOTAL - BONE		1	1	10	12				1		1
	SH.: MOLLUSC		5	4	14	23			2	5		7
	SH.: CRUSTACEAN			3		3						
	TOTAL - SHELL		5	7	14	26			2	5		7
	TOTAL - FAUNA *		6	8	24	38			2	6		8
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS		15	18	24	155	197	22	4	16	14	1	57

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCH.	BRICK: RED		0.04		0.01	0.09	4.42	2.32	2.82	0.51	0.34	10.41
	FIREBRICK			0.20	0.02	0.22			T			T
	CEMENT / CONCRETE				0.31	0.31	0.04	4.87	0.51	0.45	0.27	5.94
	MORTAR / PLASTER				0.01	0.01	T	T	0.01	T	0.02	0.03
	BUILDING STONE		0.76		1.18	1.94	4.08		T			4.08
	ROOFING SLATE				0.01	0.01						T
	ROOFING PAPER / TAR				0.05	0.05						
	SEWER PIPE			0.07		0.07						
	TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL		0.80	0.27	1.59	2.66	8.54	7.19	3.14	0.96	0.63	20.46
FUEL	CHARCOAL				T	T						
	COAL / CINDER / CLINKER			0.10	0.40	0.50						
	TOTAL - FUEL			0.10	0.40	0.50						
MISC.	MISC. STONE						6.58	0.01	0.01	0.01		6.61
	TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS						6.58	0.01	0.01	0.01		6.61
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS		—	0.80	0.57	1.99	3.16	15.12	7.20	3.15	0.97	0.63	27.07

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

The entire firebrick floor (one layer of brick) was then removed (Table IV-28, Cat. No. 185). Beneath it was a layer of dark-colored rubble, overlying a layer of schist. This rubble layer was approximately 13 inches thick and did not appear to be stratified (Cat. No. 191, 333).

Test Cut Z (Table IV-28)

Test Cut Z was designed to provide a larger controlled sample of stratigraphic relationships in the firebrick floor area. Placed to the west of the conduit, this five-foot square was begun at 7.2 feet below datum. Separating the firebricks from the layer of schist slabs below them was a stratum of red sand. The stones and sand were removed (Cat. No. 543) exposing a deeper layer of stone. Though fairly level, this layer was too haphazardly arranged to be a floor. It included a dressed rectangular stone with the word "OFFICE" engraved on it). These lower stones and the red silty sand between them were also removed. Beneath them was a 2.5- to 5.5-inch-thick layer of dry reddish brown sand and a third layer of stone. This deepest layer of stones, and the red silty sand between them, ended at 20 to 22 inches below the excavation surface. Beneath them was Lot Fill No. 2, made up in this area of layers of differently colored (red, brown/red, brown and dark red) coarse sands.

The multi-layered stone substructure of the firebrick floor may indicate that it was designed to bear substantial weight.

Shovel Test 13 (Table IV-29)

Shovel Test 13 was placed in the angle between a diagonal wall at the southwest corner of the firebrick floor area and the east-west stone foundation wall described above. The test revealed a small portion of brick floor in place between the diagonal wall and the foundation, underlain by coarse red sand. The firebrick floor area may have originally extended right up to the rear of the house, or the floor may have been laid before the walls were built to enclose it.

Test Cut R (Table IV-26)

Test Cut R was dug to sample the construction surface at the rear of Lot 34, west of the cable conduit. Begun at 5.9 feet below datum, this trench was 12.5 feet long and 1.5 feet wide, and was excavated in three sections. An upper stratum of brownish silty sand was removed from the full length of the trench. Although this stratum was in the same

TABLE IV-29
SUMMARY: SPECIMEN DISTRIBUTION.
LOT 34: SHOVEL TEST 13 AND FEATURE 11 (T.C.Y)

A. MATERIALS TABULATED BY COUNT (NO. OF SPECIMENS)

	S.T. 13	FEATURE 11					
	BRICK AND BACKFILL	OVER-BURDEN	SECONDARY FILL	LENS IN SECONDARY FILL	PRIMARY FILL	AREA BENEATH PRIMARY FILL	TOTALS
METAL							
IRON-NAILS & FRAGS-SQ/RECT. SECTION		9	55	6	284	7	361
" - " " " - WIRE		6	5		96	2	109
" - SPIKES				1	60	9	70
" - SHEET FRAGMENTS			70		2		72
" - OTHER OBJECTS			9	1	15		25
" - ROLLED-UNIDENTIFIED				1	52		53
OTHER METAL SPECIMENS							
TOTAL - METAL		15	139	9	509	18	690
GLASS							
BOTTLE			49		876	2	927
TABLE					82		82
FLAT - WINDOW		1	35	5	705	1	745
" - "STAINED" ("ART" GLASS)							
OTHER GLASS SPECIMENS		2			49	1	52
TOTAL - GLASS *		3	84	5	1710	4	1806
CERAMICS							
EARTHENWARE		11	16		427	2	456
STONEWARE					1		1
PORCELAIN			1		99		100
TOBACCO PIPE		1	2		2	1	6
OTHER OBJECTS					1		1
TOTAL - CERAMICS *		12	19		530	3	564
MISC. OBJECTS							
FABRIC/FIBER					1		1
WORKED BONE - BUTTON					15		15
" " " - TOOTHBRUSH					1		1
" " " - UTENSIL HANDLE					2		2
" " " - COMB					1		1
WORKED SHELL - BUTTON					2		2
SLATE PENCIL					10		10
WOOD - BUTTON					1		1
QUARTZITE(?) FLAKE (NATIVE AMER.)					1		1
TOTAL - MISC. OBJECTS					34		34
FAUNA							
MAMMAL		26	29	5	580	4	644
BIRD		4	3	1	57		65
FISH			2		799		801
TOTAL - BONE		30	34	6	1436	4	1510
MOLLUSC		21	11		115	7	154
EGG SHELL		1			26		27
TOTAL - SHELL		22	11		211	7	251
TOTAL - FAUNA *		52	45	6	1647	11	1761
FLORA							
SHELL - PEANUT					1		1
TOTAL - FLORA					1		1
TOTAL-COUNTED SPECIMENS	—	82	287	20	4431	36	4856

B. MATERIALS TABULATED BY WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)

ARCH.							
BRICK - RED	0.71	1.08	23.63	0.02	30.84	0.25	56.62
CEMENT/CONCRETE		2.54	3.70	0.01	3.50	0.02	10.87
MORTAR/PLASTER		T	0.05	0.02	0.68	0.04	0.79
BUILDING STONE		57.85	79.39	41.73	22.68		201.65
ROOFING SLATE		T	0.01	T	T		0.01
TOTAL-ARCHITECTURAL	0.71	62.05	106.78	41.78	59.50	0.31	269.92
FUEL							
CHARCOAL			0.05		0.05	T	0.08
COAL/CINDER/CLINKER		0.01	0.05	0.01	62.41	0.03	62.49
TOTAL - FUEL		0.01	0.06	0.01	62.46	0.03	62.57
MISC.							
MISC. WOOD		T			T	T	T
MISC. STONE		0.08	0.78	T	0.21		1.07
UNIDENTIFIED					0.02		0.02
TOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS		0.08	0.78	T	0.23	T	1.09
TOTAL-WEIGHED SPECIMENS	0.71	62.14	107.12	41.79	122.19	0.34	333.58

* NOTE: SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED LISTS OF GLASS, CERAMIC, & FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

stratigraphic position as the construction surface encountered elsewhere, it was not as compacted here. This may be because no actual construction had taken place in this locality. The stratum was about the same thickness, between two and eight inches, as the construction surface elsewhere and contained similar artifactual material (see Table IV-26).

In the central portion of the trench, the brownish silty sand stratum was underlain by red sand (Lot Fill No. 2, Cat. No. 283). However, in the northern section of the trench and in a 2.6-foot-long northern extension, variously colored layers of sand, including a hardpacked green surface, underlay this stratum. This hardpacked surface, encountered between two and 20 inches below the excavation surface, was no more than four inches thick and sloped dramatically to the south (at an angle of about 45 degrees). It appeared to be a lens in Lot Fill No. 2, as did the other sand layers in this unit. The green and red mottled hardpacked material was also encountered in Shovel Test 11 in Lot 16. There, too, it appeared to be a lens in the fill.

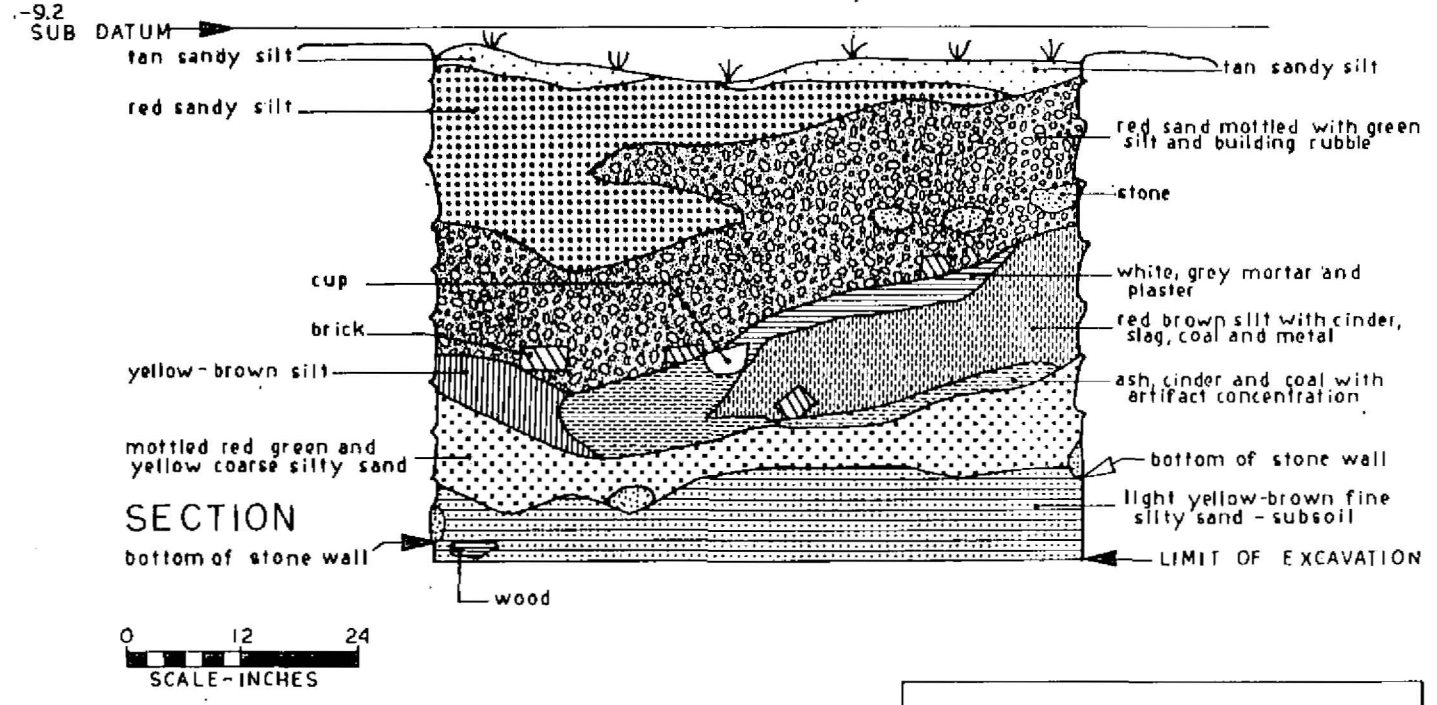
FEATURE 11 - Test Cut Y (Fig. IV-19, Table IV-29)

The round outline of Feature 11 was encountered at a depth of 9.2 feet below datum after the backhoe had scraped the surface of Lot 34. The stone-lined privy measured 5.5 feet in interior diameter, the same size as the privy in Lot 33 (Feature 10) but smaller than the one in Lot 17 (Feature 9). It was constructed of dry-laid sandstone and had been truncated at the top leaving approximately four feet of the structure intact. The fill in the southern half was excavated first, exposing the profile of the northern half (Fig. IV-22) which was recorded before the northern fill was removed.

The thin overburden of tan sandy silt in the southern half of the feature was removed as a separate unit (Cat. Nos. 504 and 506). In the northern half, this overburden (Cat. No. 599) was excavated together with the secondary fill below it.

The secondary fill stratum, consisting of red sand mottled with green silt and building rubble and red sandy silt, reached a depth of between 15 and 36 inches beneath the excavation surface. Brick and building stone were the predominant components of the deposit although some domestic artifacts and faunal remains were also recovered (see Table IV-29).

Beneath the rubble the matrix was dominated by ash and cinder as well as concentrations of occupational debris including oyster shell, fish and/or mammal bone.



FEATURE 11
LOT 34 TEST CUT Y
SULLIVAN STREET SITE

FIGURE IV-19

Summary and Interpretations

A historic backyard surface was not encountered in any of the subsurface tests excavated within Lot 34. However, the hardpacked red sand construction surface and the underlying coarse red sand fill (Lot Fill No. 2) were identified and sampled in two and four locations respectively.

A stone foundation wall enclosing an intact firebrick floor was uncovered both east and west of the cable conduit balk. Very little diagnostic artifactual material was found in association with this structural complex but it may have been associated with the earlier stable which had been located on the property. The floor appeared to have been designed to bear a heavy load.

Another east-west trending foundation wall was uncovered to the south of the firebrick floor. This was apparently associated with a rear extension of the 1883 house that faced West Third Street. Neither of these backyard structures appears on historic maps or is mentioned in the tax records.

The privy at the very back of the lot (Feature 11) contained artifactual material dating to the first half of the nineteenth century (see Table IV-29). Although a stable with living quarters was located on Lot 34 from 1830 through the 1880s, it is probable that the primary fill deposit in the privy was associated with the house on adjoining Lot 16, which faced West 4th Street. Among the ceramics recovered from this feature were pearlwares and whitewares decorated with dark blue transfer printed designs, expensive ceramic types in the first half of the nineteenth century. These indicators of high economic status may have belonged to the Sage family, which owned Lots 16 and 34 until 1850, or to Dr. Benjamin Robson, who took ownership in 1850 and was probably responsible for introducing indoor plumbing on Lot 34 as well as on Lot 17 where he lived. The materials recovered from Feature 11 are distinct from those discovered in the lower deposit of Feature 9, the privy on Robson's original property (Lot 17), suggesting that they belonged to the Sage household. The Sages and Robsons may have been linked by marriage, and the Sages appear to have continued to live on Lot 16 even after Robson took ownership.

CHAPTER V

THE ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A. Ceramics

Introduction

Over 7500 ceramic sherds were recovered from the Sullivan Street excavation. The large quantity and variety of ceramics reflect the changes in manufacture, availability, and style of ceramics throughout the nineteenth century. The actual range of manufacture dates for the ceramic sherds from the site span a period from the late seventeenth century to the early twentieth century. The majority of sherds, however, date to the nineteenth century. The few sherds of earlier manufacture were small and not associated with features.

Several of the features excavated (notably Features 1, 6, 9, and 10) contained considerable quantities of ceramic sherds, many large enough in size to be mended into whole or almost whole vessels. These large deposits represent the household discards of the families and tenants who occupied the nineteenth century residences that existed on the site. Following a general description of the ceramic types recovered, the finds are discussed by lot. Detailed summary tables appear at the end of the chapter.

Ceramic Descriptions:

Because historic ceramic typology is far from definitive, the terms used in this analysis are described below. All the wares found at Sullivan Street are mentioned beginning with the low-fired earthenwares, followed by the finer earthenwares, the highly fired stonewares, and the porcelains.

a) Earthenware

Earthenware is a low-fired pottery. Because it is permeable to liquid it is usually found glazed on at least one surface. Earthenwares vary widely in quality and purpose ranging from coarse, utilitarian wares to fine tablewares.

REDWARE: A crude earthenware varying in color from pale, pinkish-red to dark red, either glazed or unglazed, and used mainly for utilitarian/kitchen vessels.

Unglazed Redware. In general, this is a locally produced pottery, mainly in the form of flowerpots, and

occaisionally as bowls and pans. Almost all of the large number of unglazed redware sherds from Sullivan Street belonged to flowerpots of the truncated cone shape that has been found on seventeenth century sites (A. Noel Hume 1974) and is still produced. The few exceptions were the small number of sherds missing one or both finished surfaces. They were probably fractured pieces of lead-glazed sherds.

A few of the unglazed flowerpot sherds had a molded decoration (leaves) on the exterior and several had a red, green or brown paint applied to the exterior.

Brown-glazed Redware. A redware covered on one or both sides with a brown lead glaze. It was North American or British in origin, made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In general, the vessels with this glaze were utilitarian forms such as crocks, pans and bowls. Only one vessel form of this type could be positively identified from the site, a flattened bottle (flask).

Green-glazed Redware. A redware covered with a green lead glaze. It was of eighteenth century manufacture, and British or North American origin. Only one sherd of this type was found in the Sullivan Street excavations.

Slip-decorated Redware. A redware with a white slipped curvilinear decoration covered by a clear lead glaze. The date of manufacture for this type of ware was from the late seventeenth century to the mid nineteenth century. It was produced in North America and Britain. Typical vessel forms included dishes, platters and bowls. The small number of sherds of this type that were found could not be assigned to specific vessel forms, although some appeared to be from low-sided, baking dishes/plates.

Clear-glazed Redware. The sherds of this type were covered on one or both sides with a clear lead glaze. It was made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and was British or North American in origin. The vessel forms of this type were utilitarian (bowls, crocks, pans, and jugs) but very few of the Sullivan Street sherds could be attributed to specific forms.

Clear-glazed (with manganese brown or black) Redware. A redware with a clear lead glaze on one or both sides with the addition of manganese splotches (brown or black) on the exterior as a decoration. It was a common decoration of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in Britain and North America. Most of the sherds of this type from the site were from bowls.

Unidentifiable Redware. There were a few sherds that were only identifiable as a redware, as the glaze was burned or otherwise unrecognizable.

BUFF PASTE EARTHENWARE: A low-fired, coarse earthenware with a buff-colored body, usually found glazed. It was used for utilitarian/kitchen wares (e.g. baking dishes) and tablewares (e.g. mugs).

Unglazed Buff Paste Earthenware. An earthenware with a thick, buff-colored body, either North American or British in origin, made during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The few sherds of this type from Sullivan Street were from flowerpots.

Brown-glazed Buff Paste Earthenware. A buff-colored earthenware covered by a thick brown glaze. It was probably of North American manufacture from the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. One sherd recovered was a handle fragment and the rest belonged to a colander.

Green-glazed Buff Paste Earthenware. An earthenware with a buff-colored body, covered with a green lead glaze. It was probably of eighteenth century, European origin. Only one sherd of this type was found at the Sullivan Street site.

Slip-decorated Buff Paste Earthenware. A buff-colored earthenware coated with a white slip and decorated with brown slip lines or dots, covered by a clear lead glaze. Most of the slip-decorated wares of this type were of British manufacture, from the late seventeenth century through the eighteenth century. Vessel forms from the site were identified as platters, plates (baking dishes), and mugs. The small number and size of the sherds made it difficult to identify all the forms that were present.

Clear-glazed Buff Paste Earthenware. An earthenware having a buff-colored body with a white slip coating covered by a clear lead glaze. These were usually the undecorated fragments from the slip-decorated wares.

TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARE: An earthenware with a light yellow, pink, or reddish body covered by a lead glaze to which tin oxide had been added, making a thick, opaque white glaze. The wares were often decorated with blue or other colors before firing. Introduced into Spain in the eleventh century by the Moors, it spread to Italy by the fourteenth century, and to France, Germany and Holland by the early sixteenth century. It was made in England by the second half of the sixteenth century (Osgood 1981). It was commonly manufactured until the early nineteenth century, when it was replaced in popularity by the fine earthenwares. The tin-glazed earthenwares found on the Sullivan Street site, with one or two exceptions, appeared to be of eighteenth century, British origin.

Undecorated Tin-glazed Earthenware. An earthenware having a tin enamel glaze without painted decoration. One whole vessel, an ointment pot, was found in the Sullivan Street excavations. The rest of the sherds were too small to be attributed to any vessel forms.

Blue Decorated Tin-glazed Earthenware. A tin-glazed earthenware with a painted blue design. Four sherds of this type were found. No vessel forms could be determined.

Polychrome Decorated Tin-glazed Earthenware. A tin-glazed earthenware painted with a design in two or more colors. One sherd of this type came from the Sullivan Street excavations. It had a red, yellow and blue design. The vessel form could not be identified.

Brown Decorated Tin-Glazed Earthenware. An earthenware with a white tin-glazed interior and brown lead-glazed exterior. This was attributed to eighteenth century, French manufacture. One sherd from an unidentifiable vessel was found.

MISCELLANEOUS FINE EARTHENWARES: The wares of this category are distinguished from the previous earthenwares by having a more finely potted, thinner, and closer-grained body. None of the sherds in this category could be attributed to a specific ware such as Whieldon, Whieldon-Wedgwood or Jackfield. Most of the sherds under this category were of eighteenth century, British manufacture; a few were manufactured in America in the nineteenth century.

Agateware. A fine earthenware with a body of mixed red and yellow clays, covered by a clear lead glaze. It was made in Britain, from the mid to late eighteenth century. Four sherds of this type were found from unspecified hollowware vessels.

Clear-glazed Red Paste Fine Earthenware. A dark red-bodied earthenware covered with a clear lead glaze. Only one sherd of this type was found in the Sullivan Street excavations from a hollowware vessel.

Black-glazed Red Paste Fine Earthenware. An earthenware with a dark red body covered by a black lead glaze. Six sherds from a hollowware vessel(s) were noted from the Sullivan Street site.

Brown-glazed Red Paste Fine Earthenware. An earthenware with a dark red body, covered by a dark brown lead glaze. The eleven sherds of this type appeared to be from mugs.

Slip-Decorated Red Paste Fine Earthenware. A dark red bodied earthenware with a brown slip overall, decorated with other slip colors, covered by a clear lead glaze. Of the eleven sherds found, ten sherds are from a mug with a light blue band decorated with molded floral designs of white, yellow and red.

Brown-glazed Buff Paste Fine Earthenware. An earthenware with a buff-colored body covered by a brown lead glaze. Three sherds of this type were excavated, from hollowware vessels.

Mottled Brown-glazed Buff Paste Fine Earthenware. An earthenware with a buff-colored body covered by a mottled brown lead glaze (probably a poor imitation of the Whieldon clouded wares). No vessels could be identified from the four sherds found at Sullivan Street.

Green-glazed Buff Paste Fine Earthenwares. A buff bodied earthenware with a green lead glaze. One sherd was found but could not be attributed to any specific vessel form.

CREAMWARE: A fine, cream-colored earthenware covered by a clear lead glaze. It was perfected by Josiah Wedgwood by the 1760s, and was highly popular to the end of the eighteenth century when it was supplanted by pearlware, an improvement on creamware by Wedgwood. Creamware was primarily manufactured in Britain in the late eighteenth, early nineteenth centuries. A form of creamware was made through the nineteenth century having a whiter body and lighter cream color after glazing.

Undecorated Creamware. The majority of the creamware sherds from the Sullivan Street Site were not decorated. The most common vessel form was the chamberpot. Other identifiable forms were pitchers, straight-sided crocks, and saucers.

Relief-molded Creamware. Creamware with a molded decoration, usually around the border. None of the more common patterns (feather-edge, Royal pattern, Queen's pattern) were found at Sullivan Street. One plate rim with a bead and gadroon relief border, and two rim sherds with foliate designs were noted. The majority of sherds were from pitchers with wide, raised horizontal bands.

Monochrome/Polychrome Decorated Creamware. Creamware decorated with over-the-glaze enamel color(s). The Sullivan Street excavations produced several sherds of this type, most having floral designs using various combinations of red, green, yellow, pink, and brown. In a few cases the colors were thickly applied, creating a relief decoration.

Vessel forms could not be definitely assigned, but most of the sherds appeared to belong to cups.

Gold Overglazed Creamware. Creamware with a thin layer of gold applied to the surface, usually referred to as gilding, and appears most often along the rim . One sherd of this type was found, not attributable to any vessel form.

PEARLWARE: An earthenware introduced by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 (Godden 1965), containing more flint and white clay than creamware, and with a glaze containing a trace of cobalt oxide that gave the ware a bluish-white color. When it was possible to achieve a whiter body, the bluish glaze was discontinued. The term pearlware was used by manufacturers until the 1860s (Savage and Newman 1976). Pearlware was manufactured in England, primarily in Staffordshire, from the late eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Pearlware is generally recognized by the accumulation of blue near the base. For the Sullivan Street analysis, classification of sherds as pearlware was based on several characteristics. In general, the sherds had an off-white body, a blue tinge, and an accumulation of blue on the base, handle and shoulder sherds. Sorting the pearlware from whiteware was a subjective process, and any questionable sherds were classified as whiteware rather than pearlware.

Undecorated Pearlware. In general, the majority of sherds classified as pearlware belonged to ths type. The most common vessel form was the chamberpot. Bowls, saucers and pitchers were among the other identifiable vessels. Quite a few undecorated sherds mended to decorated pearlware fragments (particularly the shell-edged plates).

Relief-decorated Pearlware. Some of the pearlware sherds had a molded decoration, the majority from pitchers having wide, raised horizontal bands. A few floral decorations were noted.

Blue Shell-edged Pearlware. A pearlware with a relief-molded decoration around the rim that was painted in blue, following the grooves of the molded decoration towards the center of the vessel. Later forms have a blue band simply painted around the rim over the molded pattern. The blue shell-edged pearlware was made from about 1780 to 1830 (Savage and Newman 1976). Several plates of this type were found from the Sullivan Street site.

Green Shell-edged Pearlware. The same pattern as the blue shell-edged, but painted in green. There were fewer green shell-edged sherds than the blue. The majority of the vessels were identifiable as small plates.

Blue-edged Pearlware. This type includes rim sherds too fragmentary to be definitely identified as from a specific pattern. It also includes the rims with a plain blue band around the edge with no relief decoration. The only identifiable vessels appeared to be plates.

Other Edge Decorated Pearlware. Two sherds, from a very small dish, were found. It has relief-molded floral designs in green, red and yellow around the border, and in the center of the dish.

Blue Hand-painted Pearlware. A pearlware with an under-the-glaze blue decoration in a wide variety of designs. At Sullivan Street, all the identifiable designs were floral patterns done with sweeping strokes typical of the 1830 to 1840 period (Barber 1981). The sherds of this type appeared to be from cups and bowls.

Polychrome Hand-painted Pearlware. An under-the-glaze decoration in two or more colors, usually in floral or geometric designs. It includes a few sherds with only one color (other than blue) as they generally mended with the true polychrome sherds. Earlier wares of this type have pastel colors, popular from 1795 to 1815, while those from 1820 to 1840 tend to have brighter colors and bolder designs stencilled onto the vessels (Lewis 1978). The Sullivan Street polychrome hand-painted wares were from the later period. Bowls and cups were the only identifiable vessel forms.

Transfer-printed Pearlwares. This type of pearlware was decorated by the transfer of a design from an engraved copper plate to a paper tissue, which while still wet was applied to the ware. The imprinted design was then fixed by firing the piece. Invented in the 1750s, the technique was used first on porcelain, then on almost every other ware (Savage and Newman 1976). Transfer-printing on pearlwares was introduced about 1795. Underglaze colors found in the Sullivan Street excavations are blue, red, brown and black. The Willow pattern was the most common one at Sullivan Street. Other identifiable patterns were Commodore MacDonooough's Victory; Layfayette at Franklin's Tomb; Culford Hall, Suffolk; and Bamborough Castle, Northumberland. Various scenic and stylized floral patterns that were not identified were also found.

A wide range of vessel forms were noted for this type including plates, mugs, cups, saucers, pitchers, basins, bowls and a chamberpot. Several sherds (from two mugs) were found with a green over-the-glaze transfer-printed design.

Decorated Pearlware. This type of pearlware consists of the sherds with a tiny amount of a blue or green decoration, not enough to specify the exact decorative technique.

Annular, Banded Pearlware. A pearlware with underglaze, horizontal stripes or bands of color, usually blue, brown, green or black. A vessel may have one color, or several, often with additional decorative motifs. This ware was made in Britain from the late eighteenth century into the nineteenth century, and was most popular from 1795-1815 (Noel Hume). The most common vessels of this type found at the Sullivan Street site were bowls; one pitcher was noted.

Annular, Mocha Pattern Pearlware. A banded pearlware with a wide band containing a brown, fern-like decoration. This pattern was used from 1795 to 1890 (Lewis 1978). The only identifiable vessel was a mug; the other sherds were not identifiable as to vessel form.

Annular, Finger-painted Pearlware. A banded pearlware with a wide band containing a cloud or worm-like swirled lines in blue, black, brown, and white. This type of ware was popular during the first 20 years of the nineteenth century (Noel Hume 1976). The only vessel that could be identified was a pitcher.

Luster-decorated Pearlware. A pearlware with a decoration that has a metallic appearance. It was not used in England until the early nineteenth century (Godden 1965). It was manufactured in two ways. A thin layer of metal was applied to the glaze, or a silver, copper, or gold oxide was painted on the surface of the piece. It was then fired in a reducing atmosphere producing an iridescent quality. Two sherds from a cup were identified as this type.

WHITEWARE: A highly-fired, white-bodied fine earthenware, usually coated with an alkaline glaze. This earthenware was first manufactured about 1810 in Britain, and by the 1840s was being produced in quantity in America (Ketchum 1983). The American products had difficulty competing with the European ones until the 1880s with the placing of tariffs on imported ceramics (Ketchum 1983).

Many of the whitewares from the Sullivan Street excavations were marked Ironstone, Graniteware, and Stone China. Most of these, however, had a body that was permeable to liquid and belonged in the earthenware category. The only ones identified on the catalogue sheets as Ironstone were those with thick, impermeable bodies, gray in color and opaque. They have been included with the whitewares on the tables.

Undecorated Whiteware. The majority of sherds from the Sullivan Street site belong to this type and the next one (relief-molded). Vessel forms include plates, saucers, bowls, cups, pitchers, basins, and platters. Some of the

undecorated sherds mend with decorated vessels (mostly shell-edged, and annular wares). During the second half of the nineteenth century, the undecorated and relief molded whitewares were more popular than the transfer-printed wares and were often equal in cost (Miller 1980).

Relief-decorated Whiteware. A whiteware with a raised, molded decoration. The majority of this type found at Sullivan Street were simple geometric patterns on plates. A few were stylized floral patterns on plates or hollowware vessels. In addition to plates, the vessels included saucers, pitchers, basins, chamberpots, cups, and bowls.

Blue Shell-edged Whitewares. This is the same pattern that was used on the shell-edged pearlwares. All of the whiteware examples belonged to plates.

Green Shell-edged Whiteware. Also has the same pattern as on the shell-edged pearlwares. The one sherd of this type found was from a plate.

Blue Edge Decorated Whiteware. A whiteware decorated with a blue band along the rim. One vessel was a chamberpot, the other sherds could not be attributed to a vessel form.

Blue Hand-painted Whiteware. A whiteware with under-the-glaze blue decoration. Cups, shallow bowls, and a small round pot were the only vessels identified from the small number of sherds of this type.

Other Hand-painted Whiteware. This type, with an under-the-glaze decoration, includes the geometric and the sweeping floral polychrome sherds, and those with only one color (other than blue). Among the vessel forms are a round pot, cups, saucers, bowls, and a lid.

Transfer-printed Whiteware. Whiteware sherds with a blue, red, brown, black, green, or purple transfer-printed design (see Transfer-printed Pearlware for description of the technique). The red, green, purple and brown transfer-printed colors were introduced about 1830. The blue transfer-printed whitewares were mostly of a light blue color. Identifiable designs for the whitewares found at Sullivan Street were India Temple; Grecian Border; Grecian Scenery; and Damascus. There were several other patterns, floral and geometric as well as scenic.

Plates, cups, and saucers were the most frequent vessel forms; other forms include pitchers, small jars/pots, a basin, and a platter.

Flow Blue Whiteware. A very dark blue transfer-printed ware, with a somewhat blurry design, due to the addition of lime or chloride during firing, causing the blue to "flow"

(Mason 1982). The flow blue decoration is a nineteenth century ware, produced mainly in England. Gilt was added as a decoration in the 1860's (Mason 1982). Of the ten sherds of this type four had gold gilt decoration. No vessel forms were identified.

Decal Decorated Whiteware. A whiteware with a lithographic decoration, usually printed over-the-glaze, but can also be used under-the-glaze. It is now the most common technique for overglaze decoration. This method uses paper-backed sheets, cut and pressed onto the vessel, which has been given a layer of varnish to which the design adheres when the backing paper was removed. The designs on the Sullivan Street sherds of this type were polychrome florals with pink and brown the most frequent colors. The vessels were hollowwares, either teapots, pitchers or bowls.

Sprig Decorated Whiteware. A nineteenth century, British whiteware with the addition of a relief ornament attached to the body with a thin slip. At the Sullivan Street site, 7 sherds with a blue, grape and grape leaf design around a plate border were found. This was the only vessel of this type.

Blue Decorated Whiteware. A catchall category for sherds with a small amount of blue decoration but not enough to specify technique. One sherd was put in this type.

Gold Overglazed Whiteware. A whiteware with a thin layer of gold applied to the surface. The sherds put into this type had only a gold overglaze decoration. No vessel forms were noted.

Other Overglazed Whiteware. A whiteware with an overglaze, painted decoration. Included in this category were the few sherds that had an overglaze decoration, but the color was no longer evident. Most of the sherds had a simple red decoration and belonged to a toothbrush holder.

Annular, banded Whiteware. A whiteware with horizontal stripes or bands of one or several colors. At Sullivan Street, blue was the most common color, often combined with brown. Other colors were black and green. The majority of vessels were bowls, and at least one pitcher was noted.

Annular, Finger-painted Whiteware. A banded whiteware with a worm-like swirled line. The only vessel form noted was a bowl.

Art Pottery. A whiteware with elaborate underglaze decoration, often using bright colors. The Art Pottery movement started in America about 1880 with hand made and decorated, one-of-a-kind vessels, but by 1900, large factories were mass producing vessels made in molds (Ketchum

1983). The Sullivan Street site Art Pottery sherds were all mold formed with bright colors (blue, pink, yellow, green and brown). The few vessels are hollowwares, probably vases.

UNIDENTIFIABLE FINE EARTHENWARES: A category for the fine earthenwares that were too burned or otherwise unrecognizable as to type.

YELLOWWARE: A yellow-bodied earthenware covered with a clear alkaline glaze to emphasize its yellow color. Manufactured in England during the eighteenth century, the first American yellowware was not produced until the late 1820s (Ketchum 1983). Its popularity increased during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Undecorated Yellowware. This type includes the yellowware sherds without any decoration, many of which mend to decorated ones. The only vessels noted for this type were several pie plates (circular baking dishes).

Relief-molded Yellowware. A yellowware with a molded decoration along the rim. From the Sullivan Street site there was one oval bowl with a beaded rim and a bowl with a pierced floral and basket weave rim.

Annular, Banded Yellowware. The most common form of decoration for yellowwares, with horizontal stripes or bands of one or more colors, generally white, brown and/or blue. The annular decoration was used by the mid 1800s (Ketchum 1983). Vessel forms include bowls, pitchers and a chamberpot.

Annular, Mocha Pattern Yellowware. A banded yellowware with a wide band containing a brown, fern-like decoration. Several vessels were noted for this type, including bowls and a pitcher.

Annular, Seaweed Pattern Yellowware. A variation of the mocha pattern, it has a flowing blue or green design around the vessel. The only vessel forms were bowls.

Rockingham-glazed Yellowware. A yellowware with a mottled brown glaze, named after the hard, white-bodied earthenware with a fine brown mottled glaze made at Rockingham (Swinton, Yorkshire) in the late eighteenth century (Savage and Newman 1976). The American Rockingham-glazed yellowware was first made about the mid nineteenth century, and was popular into the 1870s (Ketchum 1983). Vessel forms at Sullivan Street appeared to be teapots.

b) Stonewares

The first stonewares were produced in an area along the Rhine between the ninth and fourteenth centuries. They were made in England by the late seventeenth century. American stoneware production began in the eighteenth century, but was slow to develop because of the lack of appropriate clay and the difficulty in transporting the finished product.

Stonewares are fired at a very high temperature, creating a partially vitrified pottery, impermeable to liquids. No glaze is necessary, but it is almost always glazed. The most common technique was the salt-glaze, where a handful of salt was added to the kiln during the firing process. The salt vaporized, spreading over the vessels and creating a clear finish with an orange peel appearance. Lead glazes could not be used on stoneware due to the high firing temperatures that would cause the glaze to vaporize and disappear. A glaze made from Albany brown slip (named after the brown clay found near Albany, NY) was used on the interior of vessels by the 1820s (Ketchum 1983). It was used as an exterior glaze by the mid nineteenth century. A white slip glaze was used by the late nineteenth century and was sometimes combined with the Albany brown slip. An alkaline glaze was common to the southern United States, made by the addition of wood ash to water, combined with sand and thickly applied to the ware, producing a mottled glaze of brown or green.

ENGLISH WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE: A fine, salt-glazed, white stoneware was developed in Britain about 1720 (Noel Hume 1976) and remained popular until near the end of the eighteenth century when it was replaced by creamware. A variety of vessels were produced, including plates, tea wares and mugs, and some utilitarian wares such as chamberpots and basins.

Undecorated English White Salt-glazed Stoneware. All but two of the white salt-glazed stonewares were undecorated sherds. There were no mends, and the sherds appeared to be mainly from hollowwares.

Relief-molded English White Salt-glazed Stoneware. About 1740, elaborate, relief-molded vessels were introduced (Noel Hume 1976). One plate sherd with the dot, diaper, and basket pattern was found.

Scratch Blue English White Salt-glazed Stoneware. A white salt-glazed stoneware with incised decoration filled in with cobalt, manufactured from the mid to late eighteenth

century. One sherd with a rouletted design was found, probably from a cup.

RHENISH STONEWARE: A durable, salt-glazed stoneware manufactured along the Rhine in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Gray Stoneware with Cobalt Blue Decoration. Common to the Westerwald district of the Rhineland, this type is a gray salt-glazed stoneware with incised and blue painted decoration. One sherd, the rim of a mug was found.

OTHER SALT-GLAZED STONEWARES: The stonewares in this category from the Sullivan Street site were utilitarian wares such as jugs and crocks. The other salt-glazed stonewares were of American manufacture from the late eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century.

Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware. A gray stoneware with a salt glaze on the exterior, no decoration, and often having a brown slip interior. Three whole bottles, an almost whole jug (impressed with "2"), a lid, several bowls, and crocks were among the vessel forms found. Many could only be identified as hollowwares.

Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware with Coblat Blue Decoration. The same type as above with the addition of a blue, painted decoration. It is a common form of decoration for the gray salt-glazed stonewares using various floral and animal motifs. Fourteen sherds with this decoration were found in the Sullivan Street excavations but no designs were identifiable. The hollowware vessels of this type could not be identified.

Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware. A stoneware with a salt glaze ranging in color from tan to dark brown. A number of hollowware vessels were noted at least one of which was a jug. Two mineral water bottles were present. There was also a whole bottle with yellow slip on the neck and shoulder.

Misc. Salt-glazed Stonewares. This type includes all the salt-glazed stonewares that could not be placed as either gray or brown salt-glazed. The colors were often yellowish or mottled combinations of gray and brown. Most of these were from unidentifiable hollowware vessels.

SLIP GLAZE STONEWARE: These stonewares are covered by a slip glaze (the slip consisting of fine grained clay suspended in water). The vessels produced were a variety of

utilitarian wares (jugs, crocks, bowls). They were first produced about 1820 and were of American and British origin.

Brown Slip Glaze Stoneware. A stoneware covered with (or partially covered with) a brown slip glaze. It was used by the 1820s and in America was known as Albany slip. The vessels from the Sullivan street Site were hollowwares, some identified as bottles, ink bottles, jugs and crocks.

White Slip Glaze Stoneware. A stoneware covered with an opaque white slip glaze. It was of late nineteenth century origin. The vessels found were hollowwares, several of which were bottles.

Brown and White Slip Glaze Stoneware. A stoneware covered on one surface with brown slip, and on the other with white slip. Most of the vessels of this type from Sullivan Street were crocks.

Other Slip Glaze Stoneware. This type includes the slip-glazed stonewares that are not white or brown. Grayish white, yellow, and green vessels were recovered. The forms were hollowwares, one of which was a whole master ink bottle, and another an English relief decorated pitcher.

Turner-type Stoneware. Produced by John Turner (Staffordshire) and other potters, mainly in the period of 1785 to 1810, this glazed stoneware is decorated with various shades of brown slip and has relief-molded decoration. The sherds from the Sullivan Street site were from pitchers.

DRY-BODIED STONEWARE: Various hard, unglazed, fine grained stonewares, which would include wares known as Red Stoneware, Black Basalt, Caneware, and Jasper, only two types of which were present at Sullivan Street.

Red Dry-bodied Stoneware. A red stoneware made in imitation of Chinese red porcelain (actually a stoneware) (Savage and Newman 1976). Some vessels have a clear glaze, but it is usually unglazed, often with the addition of sprigged floral decorations. About 1765 engine-turned decoration was introduced (Godden 1965). It was first made in the Netherlands in the late seventeenth century, quickly copied by English potters, and was made through the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Godden 1965). Of the four sherds found, two were unglazed, and two had a clear glaze, one of which also had a floral sprigged decoration. No vessel forms could be definitely identified, but most of the red dry-bodied stonewares made were teapots.

Tan Dry-bodied Stoneware. A tan-colored stoneware usually referred to as caneware or Bamboo ware because the

vessels are often molded in the shape of bamboo shoots. It was made in the period from 1785 to 1810 (Godden 1965). A few sherds from the Sullivan Street Site were unglazed, one sherd had a brown enamel decoration and several sherds were round, twig-shaped fragments with black paint. An almost whole Wedgwood teapot (and lid) with a green sprig grape and grape leaf decoration was the only identifiable vessel found in the excavations.

UNIDENTIFIABLE STONEWARE: A category for the sherds identifiable as stoneware, but not as to glaze technique. These fragments were either burned or fractured with no visible, finished surface.

c) Porcelains

Porcelain is a high-fired, vitrified ceramic that is translucent and usually white. It is basically composed of petuntse (a feldspathic rock) and kaolin. Two varieties exist, hard paste (true porcelain) and soft paste. Hard paste porcelain originated in China sometime in the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) (Osgood 1981). The Chinese made a white soft paste porcelain, but it was not made or exported in the large quantity that the hard paste variety was. European soft paste porcelain, an attempt to imitate the Chinese porcelain, was of seventeenth century origin. It was first made by the addition of ground glass to white clay. Later experiments added bone ash, creating the English soft paste porcelain known as bone china (Savage and Newman 1976). Soft paste porcelain differs from the hard paste variety in that it can be marked with a file and shows a granular surface when chipped rather than the conchoidal fracture of hard paste porcelain. Hard paste porcelain was produced in Europe before the end of the eighteenth century, but soft paste porcelain continued to be manufactured.

CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN: The porcelains manufactured in China from the seventeenth century to the mid nineteenth century for export to Europe and America. The Chinese Export wares found at Sullivan Street were of the hard paste variety.

Undecorated Chinese Export Porcelain. The sherds of this type have no painted or relief decoration. Most of the ones from Sullivan Street appeared to mend to decorated vessels.

Blue Underglaze Decorated Chinese Export Porcelain. A porcelain painted with under-the-glaze blue decoration. Patterns from the Sullivan Street Site were predominantly the Canton and Fitzhugh types. The overwhelming majority of

the blue underglaze sherds were from one feature (Feature 9). The majority of vessels were plates. Bowls, saucers, a serving dish, and a covered, cylindrical vessel were also found.

Overglaze Decorated Chinese Export Porcelain. A porcelain with a painted over-the-glaze decoration in one or more colors. The overglaze decorated vessel forms excavated at Sullivan Street were mainly from tea bowls and a few cylindrical mugs. Colors included pale orange, gold, pink, and brown.

SOFT PASTE PORCELAIN: This category consists of European soft paste porcelains. Most of the porcelains of this category found at the Sullivan Street site were English in origin. Almost all of the sherds were from cups and saucers.

Undecorated Soft Paste Porcelain. A porcelain that has no painted decoration. At Sullivan Street most of the fragments in this category were from thin, fine cups.

Blue Underglaze Decorated Soft Paste Porcelain. A porcelain decorated with an under-the-glaze blue decoration. A large number of the sherds of this type are from a set of dark blue transfer-printed cups and saucers with a gold overglaze band around the rim. The transfer print pattern had a Chinese motif and was poorly done.

Gold Overglaze Decorated Soft Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a gilt decoration. Only a few sherds were found and appeared to be from cups and saucers.

Other Overglaze Decorated Soft Paste Porcelain. The sherds of this type have an overglaze decoration in one or several colors. A large number of those found were from cups and saucers with a polychrome, Middle Eastern type of design in blue, yellow, red, and orange (with Minton marks). Teapot fragments, with pink and gold overglaze, cups and saucers with red floral overglaze, and more teawares with blue, green, pink and other colors were excavated from the site.

Sprig Decorated Soft Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a colored relief decoration added (attached to the body with a slip). Several plate sherds with a blue or purple sprig floral decoration around the border and a bowl decorated with blue floral sprig were recovered at Sullivan Street.

HARD PASTE PORCELAIN: This category consists of the hard paste porcelains that are not of Chinese manufacture, which include European and American wares.

Undecorated Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with no decoration. The majority of hard paste porcelain sherds belonged to this type, some of which mended with decorated vessels. The sherds tended to be white, thick (not always translucent) fragments from a wide variety of vessels, including plates, saucers, cups, mugs, bowls, and serving vessels.

Relief-Molded Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain having a raised decoration without painted decoration. Most of the vessels found were hollowwares; a soap dish and toothbrush holder were identified.

Blue Decorated Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a blue decoration under-the-glaze. Most of the sherds found that were placed in this type had a light blue band with raised white floral decoration below the rim with a gold overglaze line around the rim. These were from a cup and saucer set.

Blue-glazed Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a light blue glaze on the exterior. The two sherds found appeared to be from hollowwares.

Pink-glazed Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a pink glaze on the exterior. All but one sherd belonged to a large urn with gold overglaze decoration. The urn showed evidence of having been mended at one time as there were several staple holes with iron rust in them.

Brown-glazed Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a brown glaze on the exterior. Almost all the sherds found were from a crock.

Gold Overglaze Decorated Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain with a gold gilt decoration. A wide variey of vessel forms were found including plates, cups, saucers, bottles, and bowls.

Other Overglaze Decorated Hard Paste Porcelain. A porcelain decorated with painted, overglaze colors (includes the sherds having gold with other colors). Colors found at the Sullivan Street Site included red, blue, brown, pale orange, purple and green. Most of the vessels were not identifiable, but there were some cups, saucers, bowls and a small vase.

BISQUE PORCELAIN: (Actually Biscuit ware.) Unglazed porcelain, one type of which is known as Parian ware, introduced in the 1840s as a refinement of the biscuit ware.

Undecorated Bisque. An unglazed porcelain having no relief or painted decoration. The five sherds could not be identified as to vessel form.

Relief Decorated Bisque. A relief-molded, unglazed porcelain. No vessel forms could be determined from the two sherds of this type.

Relief Decorated with Painted Decoration Bisque. An unglazed porcelain having raised decoration and areas painted with one or more colors. These generally date to after 1840 (Spargo 1972). Three vessels were noted, one a whole, small pitcher with a relief scene (a rabbit chased by a dog) and vertical ribbing. The scene had a painted black background, and there was red painted on the horizontal raised lines. Two vessels, a vase and a pitcher, had raised white floral designs with blue background, similar to the Bennington porcelain wares, but were produced by many English and American potteries.

FIGURINE: Porcelain figurines are fairly common from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Two fragments of figurines were found in the Sullivan Street excavations, a bisque figure of a woman with a sheep, and a glazed porcelain animal head.

d) Non Household Ceramics

The ceramic fragments in this section were mainly personal items, construction material, or building hardware.

TOBACCO PIPE: Tobacco pipes have been made since the sixteenth century in Europe. They were common by the beginning of the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1976) and remained popular into the nineteenth century. Generally made of white clay, tobacco pipes were manufactured throughout Europe, the majority in Britain, France, Holland, and Germany. They were also manufactured in America.

Undecorated White Clay Tobacco Pipe. The majority of the pipe fragments excavated were undecorated and unmarked. Most of the pipe fragments of this type were British.

Decorated White Clay Tobacco Pipe. A few fragments had raised floral decorations, one with a star and the word "LETOILE" below it. Other decorations were rouletted lines around the exterior of the bowl rim, and gadrooning, which was the most common form of decoration. Several marked stems and bowls were found including a stem marked "GLASGOW" and another marked "LIVERPOOL". A number of "PETER DORNI" pipes were recovered.

Undecorated Red Clay Tobacco Pipe. A few undecorated tobacco pipe fragments of a red clay were found. These were probably nineteenth century. One stem fragment was marked "GERMANY".

Decorated Red Clay Tobacco Pipe. The decoration on this type of pipe consisted of raised, molded lines.

Other Tobacco Pipe. In this category were the one stoneware pipe fragment of American origin and the two clay pipe fragments of different colors (brown and pink). The pink clay bowl was in the shape of a kettle with two feet poised on the edge of the bowl. Unfortunately the figure that went with the feet was missing.

MARBLES: Ceramic marbles are commonly found on archaeological sites in America. The clay marbles were made into the nineteenth century and were eventually replaced by glass ones.

Clay Marbles. A total of 47 clay marbles were found in the excavation, most from features.

Porcelain Marbles. Seven porcelain marbles were found; four with glaze that may have been decorative pieces or game pieces.

DOLL FRAGMENTS: Porcelain doll parts and figurines became popular in the nineteenth century. They were made in Europe and North America. Twenty-eight doll fragments, including legs, arms, and head fragments, and a few small, whole doll figurines were found at Sullivan Street.

TOY TEAWARE: Only nine porcelain toy teaset fragments could be definitely identified from the site.

BUTTONS: A large number of porcelain buttons were found in the excavations. Most of them were the common four hole type, a few had transfer-printed faces. A number of domed buttons with metal loops attached to the back were also found.

COLLAR STUDS: These are porcelain buttons for fastening collars to shirts. The collar studs found in the excavations were circular, flat on one side, with a round protruding piece on the back.

PAN TILES: Pan tiles are the red earthenware, curved tiles used for roofing, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Three fragments were identified from the excavations.

SEWER PIPE: Numerous fragments of nineteenth century, glazed sewer pipes were found. One large section of a sewer pipe was marked "Greenwich Pottery", a firm established in 1833 in New York City.

TILES: A number of porcelain, whiteware, stoneware and earthenware tile fragments were found. Many of the porcelain tiles were small, hexagonal floor tiles. The others were floor and wall tiles.

DOORKNOBS: Two nineteenth century agateware doorknob fragments were found, along with three porcelain ones.

INSULATORS: Three fragments of porcelain insulators were recovered in the excavations.

FUSES: One fragment of a round, electrical fuse came from the excavations.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS: Several small, unidentifiable porcelain and ironstone objects were found.

FALSE TEETH: Three fragments of an upper plate were found in the excavations. The teeth were porcelain and the body was a plastic-type material.

Ceramic Analysis for Individual Test Excavations by Lot:

The following sections contain a discussion of the ceramics from the test cuts, shovel tests, and features that were excavated in the six lots of the Sullivan Street site.

The discussions include the wares and vessels found, possible dates for deposition, and some general comments on the strata identified with particular reference to the ceramic finds. In the discussion more emphasis has been placed on features that contained large, household deposits. However, comprehensive tables show every ceramic find for each test cut, shovel test, and feature. A list of the general ware types with percentages is included for the layers containing a number of ceramic fragments (in general, any with over ten fragments). For the purpose of the lists redwares and buff paste earthenwares were combined as coarse earthenware; the English white salt-glazed and dry-bodied stonewares were grouped as fine stoneware, the rest of the stonewares as coarse stoneware; and the bisque porcelain was combined with the hard paste porcelain.

Analysis by lot:

a. Lot 17

Several test cuts and a shovel test were excavated in Lot 17. Only one feature (#9), a truncated privy, was found in this lot.

Feature 9 (Table V.1)

This feature was a stone-lined privy, with several distinct layers, two of which contained significant numbers of ceramic sherds.

Nine ceramic fragments were recovered from the overburden including one of buff paste earthenware, one tin-glazed earthenware, one whiteware, two gray salt-glazed stoneware, and four sewer pipe. One stoneware sherd mended to the gray salt-glazed stoneware jug (with cobalt blue decoration) fragments from the secondary fill layer below.

A pipe trench in the western part of the excavation contained 21 ceramic fragments including:

4	coarse earthenware	19.0%
1	pearlware	4.8%
2	whiteware	9.5%
1	unident. fine earthen.	4.8%
2	coarse stoneware	9.5%
2	hard paste porcelain	9.5%
8	sewer pipe	38.1%
1	tile	4.8%
21		100.0%

There were no marks on any of the sherds, and the only vessel forms noted were a flowerpot tray, a brown salt-glazed stoneware bottle, and a hard paste porcelain mug. No crossmends were found between this layer and the others.

Below the overburden in the eastern section of test was a layer interpreted as secondary fill.

A total of 220 ceramic fragments were recovered from the secondary fill with a distribution of ware types as follows:

50	coarse earthenware	22.7%
2	creamware	0.9%
15	pearlware	6.8%
33	whiteware	15.0%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.5%
2	yellowware	0.9%
1	fine stoneware	0.5%
84	coarse stoneware	38.2%

9	Chinese export porcelain	4.1%
16	soft paste porcelain	7.3%
2	hard paste porcelain	0.9%
3	tobacco pipe	1.4%
1	button	0.5%
1	tile	0.5%
220		100.2%

Several marked pieces were recovered from this layer including an undecorated pearlware base sherd that had a circular mark with a crown and "Clews Warranted Staffo..." (1818-1834), a relief decorated whiteware plate with "Felspar/J. Edwards/Dale Hall/Opaque China" by James Edwards (1842-1851), and a salt-glazed stoneware pan/bowl with a grocer's name and address "L. & J. Higgins/89 Sixth Av, New York" impressed in blue (1854-1861).

The vessel forms were four flowerpots, a brown lead-glazed redware bowl, a slip-decorated redware plate, two whiteware plates, an undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware cup, two gray salt-glazed stoneware pans/bowls, a brown salt-glazed stoneware bottle, an undecorated soft paste porcelain cup, and several blue underglaze Chinese Export Porcelain vessels (a saucer, a platter, a cup and an unspecified hollowware).

A few crossmends were found between the secondary fill layer and one catalog number in the upper primary deposit (#308) below. The vessels were a slip-glazed stoneware lid and a brown salt-glazed stoneware lid.

One crossmend in a vessel was noted between the secondary fill, the upper primary deposit, and the slump in the bottom (loose fill) of the feature. It was an oval blue transfer-printed whiteware bowl.

The secondary fill, which has been interpreted as a destruction layer, would have been deposited after 1854, the first date available for the grocer, L. & J. Higgins.

The upper primary deposit contained 1451 ceramic fragments:

69	coarse earthenware	4.8%
58	creamware	4.0%
68	pearlware	4.7%
770	whiteware	53.1%
3	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
81	yellowware	5.6%
3	fine stoneware	0.2%
26	coarse stoneware	1.8%
19	Chinese export porcelain	1.3%
14	soft paste porcelain	1.0%
311	hard paste porcelain	21.4%
18	tobacco pipe	1.2%

6	marbles	0.4%
5	buttons	0.3%
1451		100.0

Many of the sherds from this layer were large in size, and a considerable number mended into whole or almost whole vessels.

Numerous marks from English manufacturers were found on the vessels from this layer. The majority were from a set of whiteware dishes by T. J. & J. Mayer's (1843-1855) including an undecorated gravy boat and three twelve-sided, relief decorated whiteware plates with the black transfer-printed mark "T. J. & J. Mayer's/Berlin Ironstone" and a lion/leopard facing right. Vessels marked with "T. J. & J. Mayer's/Berlin Ironstone China" and a lion/leopard facing left (Plate 1), a twelve-sided whiteware relief decorated plate, three fourteen-sided, relief decorated whiteware plates, two octagonal, relief decorated whiteware platters, and two relief decorated plates (unable to determine the number of sides). The differences in the two T. J. & J. Mayer's marks do not appear to relate to shape or size, but may relate to time, possibly to a different manufacture period, and one mark may indicate replacements or additions to a set. A twelve-sided relief decorated whiteware plate was marked with a black transfer-printed Royal Arms, "Ironstone China/James Edwards" and an impressed "James Edwards" (1842-1851). Another vessel, an undecorated whiteware soup plate had an impressed "James Edwards" mark. A relief decorated, fourteen-sided plate had a black transfer-printed mark with the Royal Arms and "Ironstone China/I. Meir & Son" and an impressed "Porcelain/I. Meir & Son/Opaque (J. Meir & Son, 1837-1897). A blue transfer-printed whiteware plate had a blue transfer-printed cartouche with "Etruscan/EKB" and an illegible impressed mark (by Elkin, Knight and Bridgwood, 1827-1840). A whole, grey salt-glazed stoneware bottle had an impressed mark, "D. L. Ormsby" (1840's to the 1870's), and another whole, grey-salt-glazed stoneware bottle had an impressed "John Cable/1848". A slip-glazed stoneware bottle had a large impressed mark "Felt Stationers Hall/Writing/Black /Fluid/Ink/New-York" (1830's to the 1880's).

In addition to the marked vessels, there were numerous other vessels. Redware vessels included seven flowerpots, two flowerpot trays, a bowl with a clear lead-glaze and brown manganese splotches, and a brown lead-glazed lid.

Buff paste earthenware vessels were a flowerpot, a clear lead-glazed mug, and a green-glazed hollowware.

A chamberpot and a crock were the creamware vessels found. An unidentifiable, misc. fine earthenware vessel with a cream-colored body was also noted.

Only three pearlware vessels were found including two undecorated bowls and a blue transfer-printed lid. In addition to the whiteware vessels with marks there were three undecorated plates, three bowls, a shallow basin, two jar lids, a saucer, and a pitcher. Other relief decorated vessels were three plates, two cups, three pitchers, three bowls, a hollowware, and an escutcheon cover. Decorated whiteware included three shell-edged plates, a blue hand-painted pot, and several polychrome hand-painted vessels (a whole pot, a lid, a cup and three saucers). Also found were 3 blue transfer-printed cups, a flow blue hollowware, 2 banded bowls, a pitcher and a finger-painted bowl.

Yellowware vessels were an undecorated pie plate, a banded chamberpot, and two banded bowls, a mocha-decorated pitcher, two seaweed/mocha-decorated bowls, and a relief decorated, Rockingham-type hollowware (probably a teapot). In addition to the marked pieces, the stoneware vessels included an undecorated English white salt-glazed cup, two gray salt-glazed pans/bowls, a conical ink bottle, and a slip-glazed hollowware.

The only Chinese Export Porcelain vessel was a blue underglaze decorated plate.

Soft paste porcelain vessels were a relief decorated saucer and two overglaze decal decorated ones (a bowl and a saucer).

Numerous hard paste porcelain vessels were noted, including four undecorated plates, three serving bowls, a pitcher, and a lid. Relief decorated vessels included seven saucers, ten cups, and a shallow bowl. Gold overglaze decorated vessels were three cups, two saucers and a shallow bowl with a wheat-like design, and a cup and saucer with a rococo type of design. There were three small dishes with a gold band around the rim and a gold circle in the center. Other overglaze decorated vessels were a saucer, a cup, and a tiny, scalloped dish.

Besides the crossmends between the upper primary deposit and the secondary fill layer, there were a large number of cross-mends with the slump in bottom (loose fill) of the feature. A flowerpot, an undecorated creamware chamberpot, an undecorated whiteware plate, an octagonal, relief decorated whiteware platter, and a whiteware banded bowl were noted.

The relief decorated whitewares with marks that crossmended



Plate 1: T.J. & J. Mayer's marker's mark (1843-1855) found on set of whiteware dishes. Feature 9, Cat. #s 348 and 409.

with the slump layer were a twelve-sided plate marked with the black transfer-printed "T. J. & J. Mayer's Berlin Ironstone" and a lion/leopard facing right, a twelve-sided plate and two fourteen-sided plates with the black transfer-printed "T. J. & J. Mayer's Berlin Ironstone China" and lion/leopard facing left (1843-1855). There were also a twelve-sided plate that had a black transfer-printed Royal Arms with "Ironstone China/James Edwards" and impressed "James Edwards" (1842-1851), a cup with a black transfer-printed Royal Arms and "Ironstone/Davenport" (1793-1887), and a lid with a floral finial and the black transfer-printed mark: "Porcelaine a la Francais/John Ridgway & Comp." (1841-1855).

The transfer-printed whiteware vessels were a blue transfer-printed plate with blue transfer-printed cartouche, "Grecian Border/Stoneware/D" from L. L. Dillwyn (1831-1850), a brown transfer-printed pitcher, and a black transfer-printed pitcher.

A banded yellowware pitcher, a slip-glazed stoneware pie plate, and an undecorated hard paste porcelain platter complete the list of vessels with crossmends between the upper primary deposit and the slump layer.

Of the large number of crossmends (45) found between the upper primary deposit and the lower primary deposit, the majority occurred between a few catalog numbers. Catalog #354 had the majority (21) and appears to represent the intersection between the two layers where mixing may have occurred during the filling process. One mend, between #359 and the upper deposit, could also be part of that mixing. Catalog #415 crossmended with vessels from the lower layer in four instances, and #409 crossmended three times, and may also be explained as part of the intersection of the two deposits. The second largest number (18) of the crossmends were from Catalog #418, which is likely to be part of the lower primary deposit and not the upper, as there were no crossmends between #418 and any of the upper primary deposit catalog numbers.

Marks on vessels that crossmended between the upper and lower deposits included a blue transfer-printed plate with an impressed "Stevenson", probably A. Stevenson (1816-1830); another blue transfer-printed plate that had an impressed "A. Stevenson /Warranted Staffordshire" along with a blue transfer-printed urn with drape and "Culford Hall/Suffolk" (1816-1830), and two twelve-sided relief decorated whiteware plates that had the black transfer-printed "T. J. & J. Mayer's Berlin Ironstone China" with a lion/leopard facing left. Among the blue transfer-printed whitewares were a plate marked with blue transfer-printed "Celtic China/E W & S/Grecian Scenery" from Enoch Wood and Sons (1818-1846), and two plates that had a blue transfer-printed "Damascus/ E & E

W" with an impressed "Pearl China" from Enoch and Edward Wood (1840). Two undecorated yellowware pie plates had an impressed mark "Sharpe's/Warranted Fire-Proof/Derbyshire" although no specific date could be assigned to the mark, a Thomas Sharpe operated from 1821-1838, Sharpe Bros. & Co. from 1838 to 1895 and Sharpe Bros. & Co., Ltd. from 1895 on (Godden 1964). A yellowware serving bowl with a beaded rim had an impressed "Warranted Fire-proof/Hall & Davenport" mark, but no date was determined for the mark.

In addition to the vessels mentioned above, the vessel forms included four flowerpots, a clear lead-glazed redware mug, a relief decorated creamware pitcher, an undecorated pearlware pitcher and a relief decorated pearlware pitcher, a blue hand-painted saucer, three blue transfer-printed pearlware vessels, two saucers (one a commemorative of MacDonnach's Victory) a blue transfer-printed cup, and a banded pearlware pitcher. Among the whitewares were two blue shell-edged plates, several polychrome hand-painted vessels (cup, saucer and bowl) and a blue transfer-printed serving dish tray or soap dish (Plate 2). A brown salt-glazed hollowware and a slip-glazed small crock were the only stoneware vessels. Three blue underglaze Chinese Export Porcelain vessels were listed, a Fitzhugh-type decorated saucer, a Canton-type decorated plate and a Canton-type decorated soup plate. Three overglazed Chinese Export Porcelain tea bowls, and an overglazed cup with a scene of Mount Vernon were also found. One blue underglaze soft paste porcelain cup with gold overglaze, that matches a cup and saucer from the lower deposit, was noted. Among the hard paste porcelain vessels were two relief decorated cups, three gold overglaze cups and a shallow bowl with a wheat-like decoration, and an overglaze decal decorated shallow bowl.

Below the upper primary deposit was the lower primary deposit, with 2238 ceramic fragments:

145	coarse earthenware	6.5%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	>0.1%
5	misc. fine earthenware	0.2%
270	creamware	12.1%
994	pearlware	44.4%
178	whiteware	8.0%
4	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
19	yellowware	0.8%
18	fine earthenware	0.8%
68	coarse stoneware	3.0%
427	chinese export porc.	19.1%
33	soft paste porcelain	1.5%
62	hard paste porcelain	2.8%
11	tobacco pipe	0.5%
3	marbles	0.1%
2238		100.0%

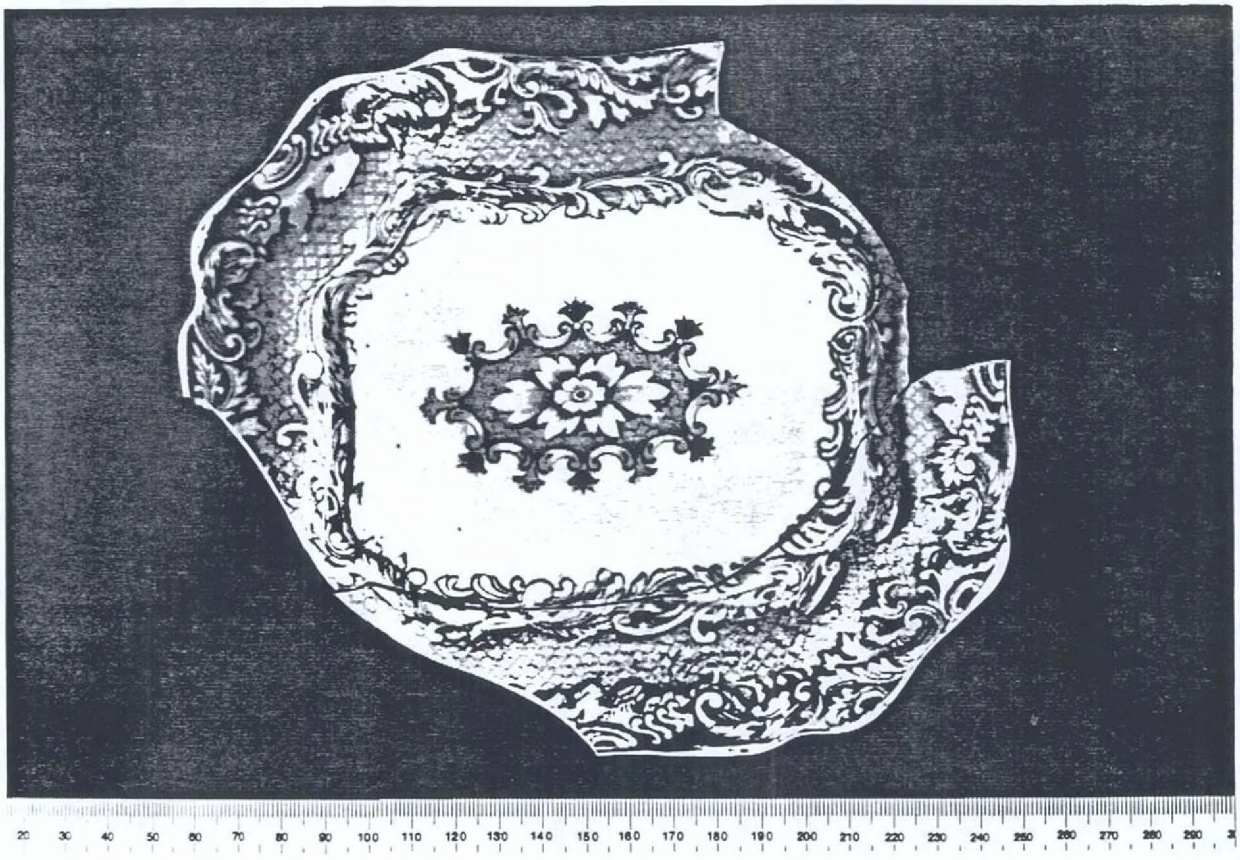


Plate 2: Possible soap dish or serving dish tray. Blue transfer printed whiteware. Feature 9, Cat. #s 348, 354, and 415.

A number of the vessels from this layer had English makers' marks. Four polychrome hand-painted pearlware saucers with the same floral pattern (Plate 3) had the circular impressed marks of "Clews Warranted Staffordshire" with a crown in the center (1818-1834). Another saucer with the same pattern had a part of a circular mark "...Warranted Staffordshire" with a crown in the center and was probably also of Clews manufacture.

Several of the blue transfer-printed pearlwares had marks. One small plate with a Willow-type pattern had an impressed "Phillips/Longport" with a knot device (1834-1848). Two plates with a Chinese-type pattern were impressed with "Stevenson", probably A. Stevenson (1816-1830). A scenic plate had an impressed "Adams Warranted Staffordshire" and a blue transfer-printed mark of a floral decorated oval and "Bamborough Castle/Northumberland (1804-1840). A rectangular box had an impressed "Davenport" over an anchor (1793-1887). Three saucers with a large floral pattern each had an impressed circle with "Wood & Sons Burslem Warranted Semi China" and an eagle in the center (1818-1846). One saucer with the same mark of Wood & Sons, had a pattern with Layfayette gazing at Franklin's tomb.

The blue transfer-printed whitewares with marks were a scenic pattern plate with a bead and gadroon rim that had a blue transfer-printed cartouche with "India Temple/Stone China/J.W.R." from John and William Ridgway (1814-1830), and three saucers and two cups that had the same floral pattern and the blue transfer-printed mark "Spode" (used after 1805) (Plate 4, left).

An undecorated yellowware pie plate had the impressed mark "Sharpe's/Warranted/Fireproof/Derbyshire" that would date after 1821.

A tan dry-bodied stoneware teapot with green applique grapes and grape leaves had an impressed "Wedgwood" mark used from 1771 on.

A large number and variety of vessel forms, in addition to the ones listed with the marks, were found in the lower primary deposit. The redware vessels were six flowerpots and four flowerpot trays, a chamberpot and a bowl with a clear lead-glaze and brown manganese splotches, and a brown lead-glazed bowl. The only buff paste earthenware was a hollowware with a clear lead-glazed interior and a brown lead-glazed exterior.

An almost whole, undecorated tin-glazed earthenware ointment pot was found. The only misc. fine earthenware vessel was a finely potted mug with a brown lead-glaze.



Plate 3: Polychrome hand-painted pearlware cup and saucer marked "Clews Warranted Staffordshire" (1818-1834). Feature 9, Cat. #s 366, 367, 421, and 358.

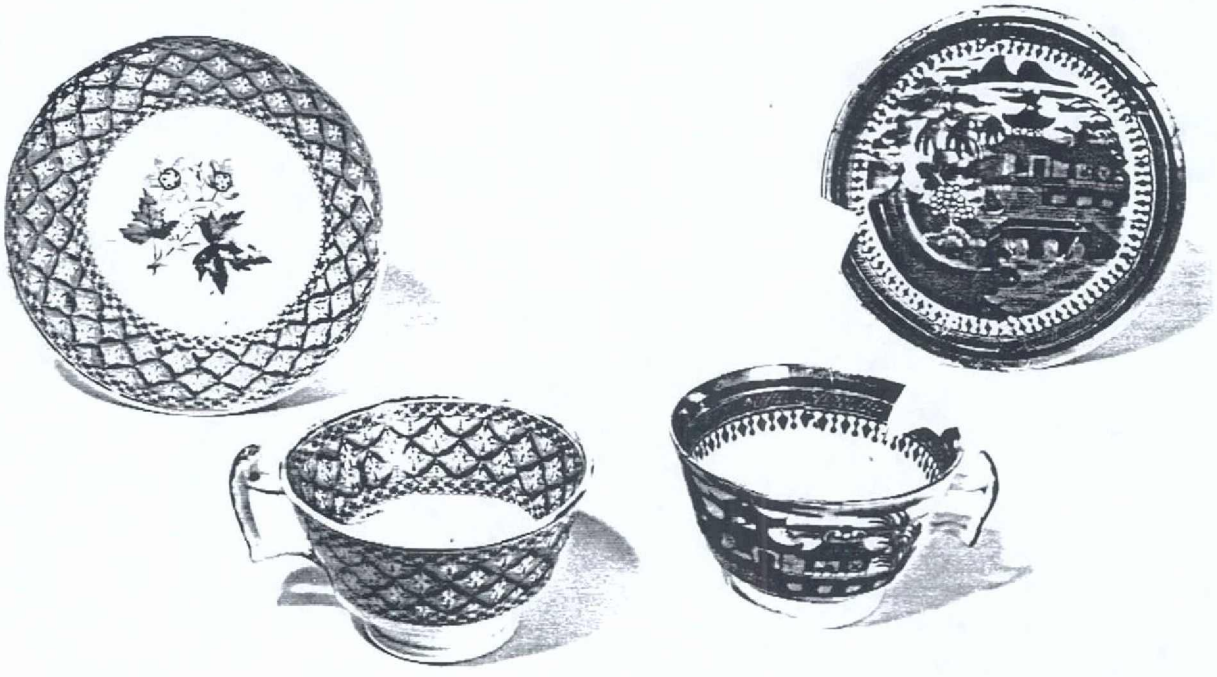


Plate 4: Spode cup and saucer (left), Feature 9, Cat. #s 366, 421; soft past porcelain cup and saucer with dark blue transfer printed Chinese-like pattern and gold overglaze rim, Feature 9, Cat. #s 354, 366, 421.

Several undecorated creamware vessels were noted including a chamberpot, a bowl, a tile/trivet, two pitchers, and a saucer/shallow bowl.

A chamberpot, two pitchers, and two soup plates were the undecorated pearlware vessels. The blue shell-edged pearlwares included two platters, and five plates. Three green shell-edged, small plates were noted. There was an odd-looking, small dish (possibly a child's) with a molded design around the rim, with red blobs, green leaves, and yellow stalks on the border and a brown stem with green leaves in the center. There were two blue hand-painted pearlware saucers (same pattern) and a similarly patterned bowl. Three polychrome hand-painted cups with very similar floral patterns (like the Clews-marked saucers) were found. A variety of patterns were noted among the blue transfer-printed pearlwares, the most common being the Willow-type, including an oval tureen, a saucer, and 12 plates (not including the one with the Phillips Longport mark). A plate and a platter with river-side scenes, a saucer with a chain border, two cups that appear to have Lafayette gazing at Franklin's tomb, a cup that appears to commemorate MacDonnach's Victory, and three cups with the same rural scene (cows) were also noted in the blue transfer-printed pearlware category.

The thinly-potted red transfer-printed pearlwares were two cups and two saucers with a stylized floral pattern, that possibly had an overglaze color.

Two overglaze green transfer-printed pearlware mugs had the same simple floral pattern.

A small mug with a mocha decoration, and a finger-painted pitcher were the only annular pearlwares.

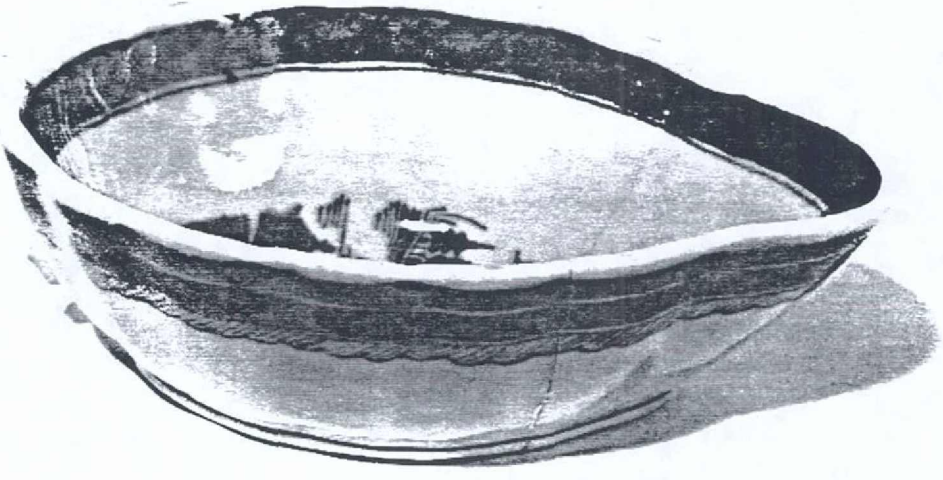
The whiteware vessels included an undecorated lid, a blue transfer-printed cup and a saucer that had a floral pattern with an urn, and a cup that matches the Spode cups and saucers mentioned in the section on marks. There were also a blue transfer-printed hollowware and a banded bowl. A yellowware bowl with a seaweed/mocha decoration was noted.

Among the stonewares were a hollowware with a gray salt-glaze and cobalt blue decoration, four slip-glazed pitchers with relief decoration on the shoulder and body (one matched Plate 331 in Godden, 1965, and another was very similar to a Turner stoneware pitcher in Plate 582, but not as finely made), a brown slip-glazed bottle, a greenish-gray slip-glazed bowl, and a tan dry-bodied lid that fit the Wedgwood teapot.

The soft paste porcelain vessels included a cup and saucer with a sloppy blue transfer-printed Chinese-like pattern and gold overglaze rim (Plate 4), and an overglaze floral decal decorated cup.

There were numerous blue underglaze decorated Chinese export porcelain vessels. Several had a Fitzhugh-type pattern including a bowl, a lid, and seven saucers, two with gold overglaze lines around the rim on the interior and exterior. A gravy boat had a Canton-type border on the exterior and a cell-diaper border on the interior (Plate 5). A round bowl had a cell-diaper border and a scenic interior pattern, and a tall, cylindrical jar had a scenic pattern (Willow-like). Two plates had a cell-dot border with a central scenic pattern, and two plates had a sloppy grape leaf border with a scenic central pattern. Seven plates and two soup plates had the Canton-type borders. There was one hollowware (probably a cup) that had an indeterminable desgin.

Two overglaze Chinese export porcelain mugs had a scene of



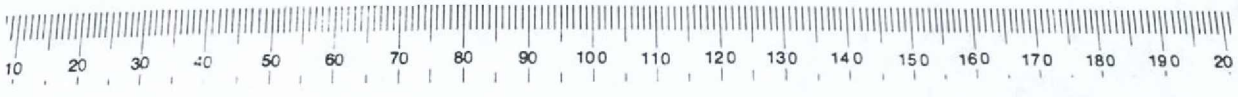


Plate 5: Chinese export porcelain gravy boat. Feature 9, Cat. # 421.

Mount Vernon in an oval, another mug had the same shape and colors, but was missing the section with the oval scene, and there was a bowl with the Mount Vernon scene.
The only hard paste porcelain vessel was a cup with a polychrome, floral overglaze decoration.

The two primary deposits (upper and lower) appeared to be household deposits, both had a few whole vessels, a large number of sherds and mends, and sets of dishes (vessels with matching patterns). They appeared to be distinct deposits (based on comparing the percentages of ware types, and the vessel analysis), with a slight mixing where they met.

Dr. Robson purchased the lot and house in 1841, and lived there with his family until 1870 (see Chap. II). The two deposits may have been from his occupation, the lower fill having been deposited when indoor plumbing was installed (sometime after 1842 when the Croton Aqueduct was completed, and probably by the early 1850's), and the upper fill deposited a short time after (within ten years?) just before or when the overstructure was demolished.

The lower deposit with its high percentages of pearlware, creamware and Chinese export porcelain, and the marks all having beginning manufacture dates earlier than 1840, could have been deposited about 1850.

The upper primary deposit, exclusive of all the cross-mends, would have to have been deposited after 1848, the date on the marked gray salt-glazed stoneware bottle by John Cable. The majority of the sherds (53.1%) and vessels (42.1%) were whiteware; 20.3% of the vessels had a T. J. & J. Mayer's mark (1843-1855), and the beginning dates of manufacture for the other marked vessels ranged from 1827 to 1842. The secondary fill had a vessel with a grocer's name and address, known at that address from 1854, which would be the earliest possible date for that layer. The upper fill would predate that layer, or be concurrent, and a date of about 1860 for the upper fill episode would not be impossible.

Exterior of Feature 9 (Table V.1)

One ceramic fragment, from a tobacco pipe, was recovered immediately outside the feature from a builder's trench.

Below the trench, Lot Fill #2 was encountered, but no artifacts were recovered. Lot Fill #1 also had no artifacts in this location.

Test Cut D (Table V.2)

The light green sand layer in the southern part of the test, below the concrete and red sand layer, did not contain any ceramics.

In the northern part was a brown-green silty sand that was part of a wall trench relating to the construction of the Moot Court building. It contained twelve ceramic fragments, including one of coarse earthenware, three creamware, two pearlware, one unidentifiable fine earthenware, two coarse stoneware, one hard paste porcelain, one tobacco pipe, and one pan tile fragment.

Forty-five ceramic fragments were recovered from Lot Fill #1 including:

10	coarse earthenware	22.2%
5	tin-glazed earthenware	11.1%
15	creamware	33.3%
6	pearlware	13.3%
2	unident. fine earthen.	4.4%
2	coarse stoneware	4.4%
5	tobacco pipe	11.1%
45		99.8%

The lack of whiteware was in keeping with the interpretation that this layer was deposited before the lots were developed in the early nineteenth century.

The prefill ground surface in this test had four ceramic sherds: one coarse earthenware and three pearlware.

Shovel Test 6 (Table V.3)

No artifacts were recovered from an upper layer identified as a pipe trench.

Next to the pipe trench was a green-brown sandy silt mottled with orange that had one ceramic sherd of a slip-decorated buff paste earthenware.

The coarse red sand (not Lot Fill #2) below had three ceramic sherds including one coarse earthenware, one creamware, and one pearlware.

b. Lot 16

Two features, a cistern (Feature 2) and a privy (Feature 3) were found in Lot 16. Several shovel tests and test cuts were used to sample the construction surface, underlying fills, and pre-fill occupation surface.

Feature 2 (Table V.4)

A total of 64 ceramic fragments was recovered from Feature 2, a cistern. Two sewer pipe fragments were the only ceramics in the overburden. The fill below, apparently a secondary deposit, contained 60 small ceramic sherds including only one or two sherds that mended. The tan sand zone covering the extant portion of the cistern floor did not have any ceramic sherds. Two undecorated pearlware sherds were recovered from the black sand layer that underlay the fill along the rim of the floor. They did not cross mend with the fill above. No ceramics were found below the black sand in the tan-grey mottled sand mixed with subsoil.

The ware types recovered from the fill included:

12	coarse earthenware	20.0%
7	misc. fine earthenware	11.7%
4	creamware	6.7%
9	pearlware	15.0%
4	whiteware	6.7%
2	unident. fine earthen.	3.3%
5	yellowware	8.3%
5	Chinese export porcelain	8.3%
1	soft paste porcelain	1.7%
1	hard paste porcelain	1.7%
4	tobacco pipe	6.7%
6	sewer pipe	10.0%
60		100.0%

Pearlware and coarse earthenwares were the most highly represented types. The presence of yellowware indicates that the deposition post dated 1820, the date usually given for the beginning of yellowware's manufacture.

The small number and size of the sherds, and the lack of mends, indicates that the deposit was not a household trash deposit, but a load brought in to fill in the cistern. Vessel forms could not be definitely identified, but appeared to be the usual variety of plates, cups, bowls, saucers, and flowerpots.
The only mark on a ceramic sherd was a fragment of one on an undecorated yellowware sherd, which could not be identified.

Feature 3 (Table V.5)

Feature 3 was identified as a privy. A total of 120 ceramic fragments were recovered from this feature.
The reddish brown silty deposit at the top of the privy contained five ceramic fragments (one pearlware, one coarse stone ware, one Chinese export porcelain, one sewer pipe , and one whole clay marble).

The black clay layer below and interspersed thin layers of gray sand had 65 ceramic sherds including high percentages of whiteware and coarse earthenware (redwares and buff paste earthenwares).

18	coarse earthenware	27.7%
1	creamware	1.5%
5	pearlware	7.7%
21	whiteware	33.8%
1	yellowware	1.5%
2	coarse stoneware	3.1%
6	Chinese export porcelain	9.2%
3	soft paste porcelain	7.7%
1	hard paste porcelain	1.5%
4	tobacco pipe	6.2%
65		99.9%

The whiteware and particularly the yellowware indicated a nineteenth century date for the deposit (after 1820). The small size of the sherds, and the lack of mends indicated that it was not a household deposit. It may have been a privy deposit into which trash was occasionally thrown. No particular vessel forms were noted, most sherds appeared to be from flowerpots, plates, saucers, cups, or bowls.

Two artifact-bearing lenses from within the black deposit were analyzed separately. One (Cat. #578) had only five ceramic sherds, including three of whiteware and two of soft paste porcelain, one of which mended with a sherd from the black clay.

The other lens (Cat. #'s 562 and 563) contained 45 ceramic sherds, including:

14	coarse earthenware	31.1%
3	pearlware	6.7%
18	whiteware	40.0%
1	yellowware	2.2%
2	soft paste porcelain	4.4%
7	hard paste porcelain	15.6%
45		100.0%

The distribution of ware types was comparable to the black clay deposit, with even higher percentages of whiteware and coarse earthenware. The vessel forms appeared to be flowerpots, saucers, plates, cups, and other hollowwares. Several layers of mottled sand were found under the black clay marking the bottom of the privy deposit. Twenty ceramic sherds were recovered, including one sherd of coarse earthenware, five of tin-glazed earthenware, eleven of

creamware, one of Chinese export porcelain, and one tobacco pipe.

All of the creamware sherds were undecorated. One creamware sherd mended with a sherd from the layer of coarse red sand immediately below the mottled sands.

A stratum of coarse red sand (Lot Fill #2) mixed with cobbles was found below the mottled sand layers. Nine ceramic fragments were recovered from this deposit including three coarse earthenware, five creamware, and one unidentifiable fine earthenware.

The pre-fill ground surface was encountered beneath the red sand. It contained:

3	coarse earthenware	33.3%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	7.1%
4	creamware	28.6%
3	pearlware	21.4%
1	hard paste porcelain	7.1%
2	tobacco pipe	14.3%
14		99.9%

The creamware and pearlware were almost even in number and percentage. The pearlware would indicate a deposition after 1780, the date usually given for the introduction of pearlware.
The subsoil contained six intrusive ceramic sherds: three tin-glazed earthenwares, one creamware, one coarse stoneware, and one tobacco pipe fragment.

Exterior of Feature 3 (Table V.5)

A builder's trench and underlying strata were identified outside the privy walls. A total of 31 ceramic sherds were recovered from these layers.

The upper portion of the builder's trench did not contain any ceramics. Below that the trench had 19 ceramic fragments, including the following distribution of ware types:

1	grey salt glazed stoneware	5.3%
4	coarse earthenware	21.1%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	5.3%
8	creamware	42.1%
2	pearlware	10.5%
3	tobacco pipe	15.8%
18		100.1%

Pearlware had a beginning manufacture date of 1780, so the privy would necessarily have been built after that date. Under the builder's trench was a coarse red sand (lot fill #2) with cobbles, the same as was found inside the privy walls. One sherd of undecorated Chinese Export porcelain was recovered from this deposit.

The pre-fill ground surface outside the privy walls contained 11 ceramic fragments:

6	coarse earthenware	54.5%
1	pearlware	9.1%
2	coarse stoneware	18.2%
1	tobacco pipe	9.1%
1	pan tile	9.1%
11		100.0%

The presence of pearlware indicates that this layer was covered with fill after 1780.

Several test cuts and shovel tests were excavated in Lot 16 to test the construction surface stratum, Lot Fill #2, Lot Fill #1, and the pre-fill ground surface. The combined percentages for each layer from all the lots are shown on Table . The following breakdown shows the percentages of ware types from the four strata:

	Construc-tion Surface		Lot Fill #2		Lot Fill #1		Pre-fill Occup. Surface	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
coarse earthenware	2	15.4			3	12.0	2	7.4
misc. earthenware							1	3.7
tin glazed earth.	4	30.8			1	4.0	1	3.7
creamware	4	30.8			11	44.0	12	44.4
coarse stoneware							2	7.4
fine stoneware							2	7.4
pearlware			1	100.0	7	28.0	1	3.7
Chinese export porc.	1	7.7			2	8.0	1	3.7
hard paste porcelain								1
3.7 tobacco pipe	1	7.7			1	4.0	4	14.8
	13	100.1	1	100.0	25	100.0	27	99.9

c. Lot 15/35

Four features were excavated in Lot 15: a cistern (Feature 5), a possible sump for the cistern (Feature 4), a privy (Feature 6), and a run-off for the privy (Feature 7). A test cut and a shovel test were also excavated.

Feature 5 (Table V.6)

A stratum of fill, consisting primarily of demolition debris was removed from the upper part of the cistern. It contained 25 ceramic fragments including:

8	coarse earthenware	32%
2	creamware	8%
6	pearlware	24%
4	whiteware	16%
1	yellowware	4%
1	fine stoneware	4%
1	hard paste porcelain	4%
1	tobacco pipe	4%
1	insulator	4%
25		100%

No ceramic marks were found. In general, the sherds appeared to be from plates, saucers, bowls, or cups. A few flowerpots were also recovered. A sherd of unglazed redware cross-mended with one from the stratum below (Cat # 536).

Beneath the demolition debris the matrix consisted mainly of brown/green silty sand with pockets of black clay and a concentration of greener fine sand in the middle of the cistern. Only five ceramic sherds were recovered from the fine green sand (Cat. #s 509 and 534): two pearlware, two whiteware, and one hard paste porcelain.

The black clay (Cat. #'s 512 and 536) contained 46 ceramic fragments with the following distribution of ware types:

22	coarse earthenware	47.8%
1	pearlware	2.2%
10	whiteware	21.7%
1	Chinese export porcelain	2.2%
2	soft paste porcelain	4.4%
9	hard paste porcelain	19.6%
1	marble	2.2%
46		100.1%

A whole, undecorated whiteware saucer from this deposit bore the black transfer-printed mark "Taylor, Lee & Smith Co., Granite" (of Chester, West Virginia) with a date of 1900-1901. This would put the deposition date between 1900 and 1903 when Sullivan Street was put through from West Third Street to West Fourth Street.

Few of the sherds mended (a crossmend with the stratum above was already mentioned) and the only whole vessel was the saucer with the mark. In general, the vessel forms were

flowerpots, plates, saucers, and cups. The only personal item was a painted, porcelain marble.

The brown/green silty sand contained 47 ceramic sherds:

8	coarse earthenware	17.0%
3	creamware	6.4%
2	pearlware	4.3%
29	whiteware	61.7%
2	coarse stoneware	4.3%
2	hard paste porcelain	4.3%
1	tobacco pipe	2.1%
47		100.1%

None of the ceramics had a mark. The sherds were small and very few of them mended. The vessel forms were generally flowerpots, plates, saucers, cups, bowls and utilitarian hollowwares. The white clay tobacco pipe fragment was marked "Peter Dorni" (1850-1880).

The small number of mends, and the small size of the sherds (with the exception of one whole vessel) does not indicate a household deposit. The whole saucer may have been tossed in during the filling process.

The mortar floor of the cistern was removed, and no artifacts were found.

Exterior of Feature 5 (Table V.6)

Outside of the cistern several layers were excavated. A layer of surface disturbance covered the area. It contained four ceramic sherds, one coarse earthenware, one creamware, one pearlware and one tobacco pipe. Below the surface disturbance was a layer of fill, with six ceramic sherds: one coarse earthenware, four creamware and one pearlware. The construction surface under the fill did not have any ceramics.

Lot fill #2, below the construction surface, contained four ceramic sherds, one coarse earthenware, and three pearlware. Eight ceramic fragments were recovered from lot fill #1: one coarse earthenware, three pearlware, one fine stoneware, one coarse stoneware, one Chinese export porcelain, and one tobacco pipe.

Immediately adjacent to the wall of the cistern was a layer of sand overlying a builder's trench.

The sand layer covering the builder's trench contained six ceramic sherds, one creamware, one pearlware, two whiteware, and one Chinese export porcelain.

The only ceramic sherd recovered from the builder's trench was a non-diagnostic clear lead-glazed redware.

Feature 4

This small feature, possibly a sump for the cistern (Feature 5), did not contain many artifacts. The overburden had no ceramic fragments. One undecorated pearlware sherd was recovered from the brown silty fill below the overburden and one creamware sherd and four pearlware sherds were recovered from Lot Fill #2 below.

Feature 6 (Table V.7)

This feature was identified as a privy. Two large fill deposits were excavated.

The layer of overburden contained four coarse earthenware sherds, one pearlware sherd, and six whiteware sherds.

Below the overburden was a fill deposit characterized by large quantities of construction debris as well as many artifacts. It contained 699 ceramic fragments including:

227	coarse earthenwares	32.5%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	0.1%
3	misc. fine earthenware	0.4%
42	pearlware	6.0%
275	whiteware	39.3%
2	yellowware	0.3%
1	fine stoneware	0.1%
60	coarse stoneware	1.4%
3	Chinese export porcelain	0.4%
44	soft paste porcelain	6.3%
57	hard paste porcelain	8.2%
20	tobacco pipe	2.9%
8	marbles	1.1%
1	doll	0.1%
4	buttons	0.6%
1	sewer pipe	0.1%
699		99.8%

The vast majority of the coarse earthenware sherds belonged to flowerpots. Whiteware represented the majority of tablewares from the deposit.

When the pearlware and whiteware sherds were combined, the undecorated sherds were 87.1% of the total pearlwares and whitewares. By the mid-nineteenth century, undecorated whitewares had become as popular and as expensive as transfer-printed wares.

A partial, black transfer printed mark from an undecorated whiteware sherd had an eagle and the word "Imperial" on a banner over it, but it could not be definitely identified. This mark was used by at least two manufacturers, Thos. Hughes of Burslem (1860-1894) and Pinder, Bourne & Co. of Burslem (1862-1882), which indicates a possible deposition date of post 1862. The only other mark was a circular mark on a stoneware mineral water bottle, with the word "Nassau" and a lion in the center.

Except for one slip-decorated dish the redware vessels were from flowerpots.

Pearlware vessels included a scenic blue-transfer-printed plate, a hand-painted cup, a bowl, and a lid. A luster decorated cup was also found.

The majority of vessels were of undecorated whiteware, including plates, bowls, saucers, cups, chamberpots and an octagonal platter. One blue shell-edged plate fragment was found. The blue transfer-printed vessels with floral and geometric patterns were plates and saucers, and a lid. A black transfer-printed jar/pot fragment was noted and a red transfer-printed small plate/saucer.

The majority of the hard paste porcelain vessels were cups and saucers, and the soft paste porcelain appeared to be from cups.

The sherds from the other wares were too few and too small to identify the vessels.

There were numerous mends, but no sherds cross-mended with the fill stratum below.

No sets of dishes were noted. The deposit contained a variety of patterns and forms.

The Tailer family occupied the house on lot 15 from 1834 to 1903. By 1860 the Tailer's daughter and son-in-law had moved in, and they remained after her mother's death in the 1890's. The household objects recovered from this fill deposit probably belonged to the Tailer-Spencer family, after the 1860's. They may have been deposited in the privy along with construction debris when Sullivan Street was put through in 1903.

The remains of the privy floor were identified below this upper fill deposit. Mixed in with the floor cobbles were ten ceramic sherds including two pearlware, one whiteware, one yellowware, one coarse stoneware, four soft paste porcelain and one hard paste porcelain. The yellowware sherd cross-mended with a sherd from the fill deposit below.

The lower fill deposit contained 504 ceramic sherds including:

2	coarse earthenware	0.4%
55	pearlware	10.9%
168	whiteware	33.3%
19	yellowware	3.8%
14	Chinese export porcelain	0.8%
225	soft paste porcelain	44.6%
27	hard paste porcelain	5.4%
1	tobacco pipe	0.2%
3	marbles	0.6%
504		100.0%

The percentages of ware types from the lower fill contrast with the percentages from the upper fill. This lower deposit of fill contained few flowerpot sherds:the highest percentage was of soft paste porcelain, with whiteware the other dominant ware. When the whitewares and pearlwares were combined, the total for undecorated sherds was 76.7%, somewhat below the percentage for the upper fill, although still consistent with the popularity of undecorated wares by mid-century.

The few pearlware vessels appeared to be bowls and plates or saucers.

The undecorated whiteware vessels included plates, saucers, cups, bowls, and chamberpots. Three black transfer-printed marks were found on undecorated plates. All were cartouches with "Improved Granite China" and "W. Ridgway" that date from 1834-1854 (Plate 6). A black transfer-printed plate with part of a Ridgway "Canova" mark (c. 1830) was also found.

One banded yellowware mug was recovered.

The soft paste porcelains were primarily from a set of undecorated cups and saucers. An over-glazed teapot, oval dish, and a plate were noted. The hard paste porcelain sherds were mainly from cups.

The deposit contained several vessels belonging to ceramic sets suggesting a single household (Plate 7). The ceramic materials appeared to date to the mid 19th century and were probably deposited in the privy when indoor plumbing became available in the 1840s. As already mentioned the Tailer family occupied this property by 1834 and was presumably responsible for filling the privy.

The mortar floor below the primary fill deposit did not contain any ceramic sherds.



Plate 6: W. Ridgeway maker's mark (1834-1854) found on undecorated whiteware plates. Feature 6, Cat. # 657.

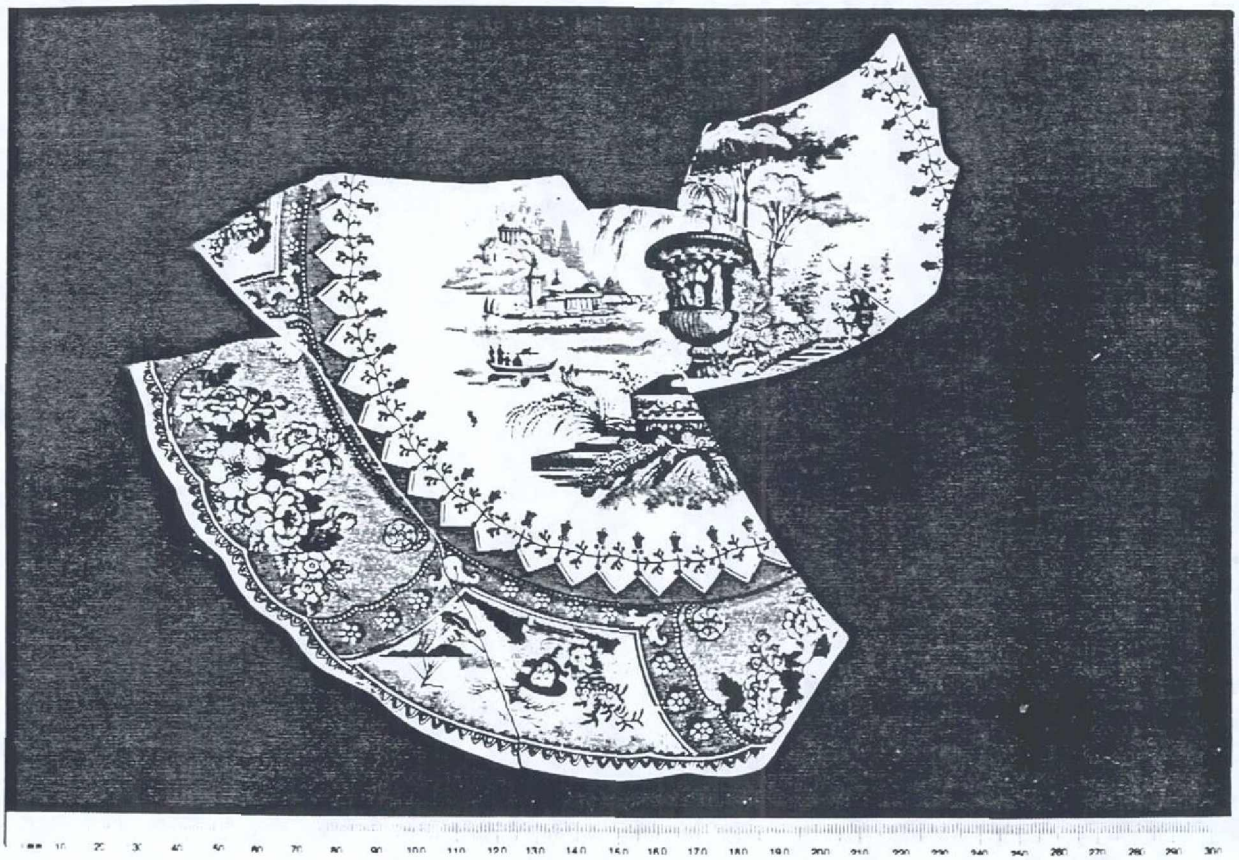


Plate 7: Whiteware platter with blue transfer printed decoration. Feature 6, Cat. # 657.

Exterior of Feature 6 (Table V.7)

Outside the privy an upper layer of green sand fill contained one unglazed redware sherd. No ceramic sherds were recovered from the construction surface stratum below. Lot fill #2 contained a single Chinese export porcelain sherd and a tobacco pipe fragment. Two ceramic fragments, including a pearlware and a tobacco pipe fragment, were recovered from Lot Fill #1. The builder's trench contained one sherd each of redware and pearlware and one pan tile. The blue hand-painted pearlware sherd indicates a post 1780 date of construction for the privy.

Feature 7

This small feature was identified as a run-off for the privy (Feature 6).

Only a few ceramic fragments were recovered from the excavation. The overburden contained eight ceramic sherds including two coarse earthenware, five pearlware, and one Chinese export porcelain. Below the overburden was a layer of fill with seven ceramic fragments: one coarse earthenware, two whiteware, one tobacco pipe, one whiteware tile, and one porcelain insulator. In one-half of the feature, the overburden and fill were removed together; one clear-glazed redware sherd was recovered.

The small number and size of the sherds, and the lack of mends, indicates the feature was filled with soil put in specifically for filling, and that it was not a household deposit.

The layer of black/gray sand at the bottom of the feature contained four ceramic sherds including three of whiteware and one of Chinese export porcelain. One of the sherds, a red transfer-printed whiteware saucer fragment, mended with a sherd from Lot Fill #2 below. Whiteware with a red transfer-print was introduced about 1830.

Below the black/gray stratum at the bottom of the feature was Lot Fill #2. One pearlware sherd, one whiteware sherd and one tobacco pipe fragment were recovered from this deposit. The whiteware sherd that crossmended with the layer above was probably intrusive in this layer. No ceramic sherds were recovered from Lot Fill #1 in this location. Beneath Lot Fill #1 the pre-fill ground was identified. Two sherds of pearlware, one of hard paste porcelain, and one tobacco pipe fragment were recovered from this stratum.

Exterior of Feature 7

Four layers were excavated outside the feature. The overburden had three ceramic sherds, two of slip-decorated redware, and one of blue hand-painted pearlware.

One undecorated pearlware sherd was recovered from the orange-brown silt fill below. No ceramics were found associated with the construction surface.

Lot Fill #2 contained three ceramic sherds in this area including two of white salt-glazed stoneware (one undecorated, one relief decorated) and one gray salt glazed stoneware.

Test Cut AC (Table V.8)

A small number of ceramic sherds were recovered from the test cut within the architectural complex investigated on Lot 15. A tobacco pipe fragment came from the demolition debris at the top of the test cut. A clay marble was found in the material. The cobble floor layer contained one undecorated whiteware sherd and the bedding for the cobble floor contained an undecorated pearlware sherd and an undecorated whiteware sherd.

Shovel Test 14 (Table V.8)

No ceramic sherds were found in the bedding for the slate floor; the original ground surface below the floor contained six ceramic sherds, four of undecorated creamware and two of pearlware (one undecorated and one blue transfer-printed). Blue transfer-printed designs on pearlware were introduced about 1795.

Feature 8 (Table V.9)

This deep, artifact-packed feature was determined to be a well, the only one on the six lots. Three distinct levels were chosen for analysis.

At 13.7 feet below the surface the fill was characterized as black-grey silty sand containing lenses of ash and clay. This was analyzed as a unit and contained the majority of ceramic sherds (435), with the following distribution of ware types:

111	coarse earthenware	25.6%
4	pearlware	0.9%
103	whiteware	23.7%
4	yellowware	0.9%
1	fine stoneware	0.2%
1	coarse stoneware	0.2%

3	Chinese export porcelain	0.7%
139	soft paste porcelain	32.0%
38	hard paste porcelain	8.7%
13	tobacco pipe	3.0%
8	marbles	1.8%
1	doll	0.2%
9	buttons/collar studs	2.1%

Several marks were noted from the ceramics, all dating to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. A large whiteware/ironstone plate fragment had an impressed International China, Trenton, N.J. mark and a black transfer-printed U.S.M.C. mark. The International China was established in either the 1860s or 1870s, and was still in business in 1904. A whiteware with a polychrome decal decoration had a green transfer-printed mark "Semi Porcelain, Clementson Bros, England" with a crown, that is dated 1913-1916. One plate had a black transfer-printed Royal Arms mark that was not identified. An undecorated hard paste porcelain plate had an impressed mark "Greenwood China, Trenton N.J." a manufacturer in operation from 1868 to 1933 (Ketchum 1983). An overglazed (color gone) hard paste porcelain saucer had a partial circular mark with "Ma...in Germany, L.S.&..., N.Y." that was not identified. Thirteen overglazed soft paste porcelain vessels (2 saucers, 1 cup, 5 shallow bowls/saucers, 1 plate, and 4 unidentified vessels) were marked with a purple transfer-printed cartouche with "English Porcelain, Minton" in it, a handpainted B 396 below it, and an impressed "Mintons". This mark dates to after 1873. A red clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was marked "Germany."

The 1913-1916 mark would indicate that the well was not filled in until sometime after Sullivan Street was extended from West Third Street to West Fourth Street in 1903.

Other than the Minton soft paste porcelain vessels, there were no other ceramic sets found in this stratum. The ceramic vessels were a mixed collection. While there were mends, they were usually only two or three sherds, and few mended to whole or almost whole vessels. This would indicate that the deposit was not from a single household.

Flowerpots and flowerpot trays were numerous from this layer. A green shell-edged pearlware plate fragment was found. Whiteware vessels included plates, saucers, cups, and bowls, the majority undecorated. A whole, whiteware jar lid was found with a red transfer-printed advertisement "Bazin's Unrivaled Premium Shaving Cream. Gold and Silver Medals awarded by the Institutes of New York, Philadelphia & Boston. X. Bazin Perfumer, Philadelphia". As noted in the paragraph on marks, part of a set of English, overglaze decorated, soft paste porcelain vessels were found. A gold

and red overglaze decorated hard paste porcelain cup was noted.

A fragment of a bisque doll's head was found. Four of the eight marbles recovered were glazed, and may be part of a game set or decorative pieces rather than toys.

Below the black-grey sand was a dark brown-grey silty sand that had 175 ceramic fragments distributed among the following ware types:

21	coarse earthenware	12.0%
73	whiteware	41.7%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.6%
2	yellowware	1.1%
7	coarse stoneware	4.0%
1	soft paste porcelain	0.6%
28	hard paste porcelain	16.0%
7	tobacco pipe	4.0%
3	marbles	1.7%
4	dolls	2.3%
22	buttons/collar studs	12.6%
2	sewer pipe	1.1%
3	whiteware tile	1.7%
1	porcelain object	0.6%
175		100.0%

Only one, partial, unidentifiable mark was found from this layer. The majority of sherds were of undecorated whiteware. The difference in percentages of whiteware and soft paste porcelain clearly show that the upper fill and lower fill layers are distinct. The large number of undecorated whiteware sherds could indicate a mid to late nineteenth century deposition.

No whole vessels were recovered in the excavation of this layer, although there were large fragments and mends. Most of the sherds were from tablewares. There did not appear to be any sets of dishes. It was mainly a collection of odds and ends, possibly representing a multiple household deposit.

A few vessel forms were noted, mostly redware flowerpots, undecorated whiteware plates, saucers, cups, and lids, a blue shell-edged whiteware plate, a black transfer-printed hollowware, a stoneware colander, an undecorated, hard paste porcelain saucer, and a blue underglaze decorated, hard paste porcelain cup. A number of the ceramic fragments were too small to be able to accurately identify the vessels

Several personal items were excavated besides tobacco pipe fragments. Four porcelain doll head fragments were found,

and 3 clay marbles. The 22 porcelain buttons were all the 4-hole variety, about half of which had a copper wire looped through two holes and twisted back around itself.

Beneath this fill layer the floor of the well was covered with grey clay. Two sherds were found in the clay, a coarse earthenware and a hard paste porcelain.

For most of its history, Lot 35 was under the same ownership as Lot 15 directly to the north. Neither the lower nor upper fill deposits was comparable to the fill deposits attributed to the Tailer-Spencer family which occupied the northern property, however. The lower fill may represent a collection of material deposited in the well just before Sullivan Street was put through. The upper fill, also coming from more than one household, appeared to have been deposited well after the street was laid. Perhaps the partially filled well was used as a sump during construction.

d. Lot 33

Two features--a cistern (Fea. 1) and a privy (Fea. 10)--a trash pit, and a trash-filled ditch as well as various deposits of fill were excavated in Lot 33.

Area South of the Moot Court Building:

Feature 1 (Table V.10)

The layer of surface fill at the top of Fea. 1 contained 24 ceramic fragments. The percentages for each ware type were:

1	coarse earthenware	4.2%
1	pearlware	4.2%
14	whiteware	58.3%
4	coarse stoneware	16.7%
1	hard paste porcelain	4.2%
2	sewer pipe	8.3%
1	tile	4.2%
24		100.1%

One sherd cross-mended with undecorated whiteware saucer sherds from the fill layer immediately below. It had a mark "Porcelaine de Terre/John Edwards/England" with a date range of 1880-1900.

Under the surface fill, in the northern, undisturbed part of the cistern, was a layer of rubble containing 13 ceramic sherds, including:

3	coarse earthenware	23.1%

5	whiteware	38.5%
2	coarse stoneware	15.4%
1	hard paste porcelain	7.7%
2	tobacco pipe	15.4%
13		100.1%

Two cross-mends were noted, one between this layer, and the disturbed (by vandals) portion of the fill which lay below (called upper fill) and one with the undisturbed portion of the upper fill (a heavy whiteware platter). There was also one cross-mend with the lower fill (an annular banded whiteware). None of the sherds had marks.

The northern half of the feature was removed as one catalog number (114). It contained:

58	coarse earthenware	13.6%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	0.2%
3	misc. fine earthenware	0.7%
7	creamware	1.6%
2	pearlware	0.5%
166	whiteware	38.9%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
16	yellowware	3.7%
46	coarse stoneware	10.8%
52	hard paste porcelain	12.2%
35	tobacco pipe	8.2%
2	marbles	0.5%
4	dolls	0.9%
23	buttons/collar studs	5.4%
7	sewer pipe	1.6%
2	tile	0.5%
2	door knob	0.5%
427	100.0%	

There were numerous cross-mends with the upper fill and one with the surface fill. Several of the mends were among marked pieces. In addition to the Edwards mark already mentioned, there was a decal-decorated, whiteware, hollowware vessel that had a crown and shield mark with "Imperial/Warranted" from the Empire Pottery, Trenton, NJ, ca. 1890 (Plate 8), and a relief decorated whiteware plate marked "J. & G. Meakin/Ironstone China", a company that began in 1851. Other marks were a Royal Arms with "W.M. Co./Ironstone China" from the Willets Manufacturing Company, Trenton, NJ, that began in 1879, an undecorated whiteware saucer with an eagle mark and "Paris White/E M C W" from the East Morissania China Works dating to about 1890, and a whiteware food jar/pot marked "Gray & Sons/Patent/1 lb/Portobello" with a 1870-1931 date range. Two undecorated whiteware plate base fragments that mended, but did not cross-mend between levels, also had the East Morisannia

China Works eagle mark. In addition, there was a tobacco pipe decorated with ribbons and a star with the word "l'etoile" (the star).

The disturbed layer was basically the upper fill deposit, but was not included with it because of the possiblity of intrusive artifacts that might affect the analysis.

The undisturbed portion of the upper fill deposit contained:

215	coarse earthenware	17.1%
1	tin-glazed earthenware	0.1%
11	misc. fine earthenware	0.9%
9	creamware	0.7%
3	pearlware	0.2%
607	whiteware	48.2%
2	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
25	yellowware	2.0%
1	fine stoneware	0.1%
86	coarse stoneware	6.8%
1	Chinese export porcelain	0.1%
146	hard paste porcelain	11.6%
95	tobacco pipe	7.5%
6	marbles	0.5%
2	doll	0.2%
9	toy teaset	0.7%
27	buttons/collar studs	0.2%
9	sewer pipe	0.7%
2	door knob	0.2%
3	misc. objects	0.2%
1260		100.1%

In addition to the marks discussed above, several other marks were found on sherds from the upper fill. An undecorated whiteware, hollowware vessel with the East Morissania China Works eagle and "Paris White", and a partial, undecorated whiteware plate with a fragment of a Royal Arms with "JC" in the center and "Trade Mark/Stone China" from the New york City Pottery, James Carr (1871-1879) were found. Two other marks with the Royal Arms were found, one on an undecorated whiteware plate with "Edward Pearson/Cobridge" from the 1860's or later, and one on a decal decorated, whiteware, hollowware vessel with "Royal Ironstone China/Anchor Pottery" from the Anchor Pottery, Trenton, NJ (1894-1898). A partial mark, on an undecorated whiteware plate, of "...de Mark/...dock & ..." was probably from John Maddock and Sons, and would post date the 1862 Trade Mark Act. Another partial mark on an undecorated whiteware plate was "J. G. Meak..., 19..." that would post date 1851. A whole mineral water bottle, and one fragment of a bottle, had impressed circular marks, "...lters, Nassau" with a lion in the center. This mark was not identified, but the bottles were common in the late 19th

century. One white clay tobacco pipe fragment was marked "Davidson/Glasgow".

The sewer pipe that had been punched through the feature near the bottom was marked "Greenwich Pottery/261 W. Eighteenth St./New York/Ironstone. This company was established in 1833, and was at this address until 1869 when it moved to 415-429 W. 18th St.

The Anchor Pottery date of 1894-1898 would put the deposition date as post 1894, and possibly from the very



Plate 8: Decal decorated whiteware saucer marked "Imperial/Warranted" from the Empire Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey, ca. 1890. Feature 1, Cat. # 114.

early twentieth century. All of the marks post date 1851, and the high percentage of whiteware, in particular undecorated or relief decorated whiteware (83.4% of the total whiteware), indicates a use and disposal of the ceramic wares in the mid to late nineteenth century.

The large size of many of the sherds, and the large number of mends denotes a household(s) deposit. In the 1880s the house on lot 33 was a boarding house with black and white workers as residents. The only set of dishes indicated by the sherds recovered was the East Morissania China Works vessels, and there were only four of those. The variety of makers could represent a boarding house where breakage might be high and would have resulted in many different pieces. There is also the possibility that incomplete sets of dishes were bought for the boarding house at a low price. If the residents had their own kitchens, it may indicate a deposition from the numerous households.

A half story was added to the building by 1899; by this time residents were families of recent Italian immigrants. It is possible that along with the construction of the new half story, other renovations were made, including filling the cistern with household refuse from the boarding house.

The pipe running through the cistern at the base of the upper fill most likely dates between 1833 and 1869 (the dates for Greenwich Pottery at the address marked on the pipe) although it could be later due to lag time between manufacture and selling. However that period fits well with the introduction of the Croton Aqueduct system in 1842. Presumably, even a boarding house would have been connected to the system within 25 years of its opening eliminating the need for a cistern. The late date for the deposition of the upper fill suggests that the cistern was used after the pipe was installed, perhaps for drainage.

The redware sherds were almost all from flowerpots. There was one buff-paste earthenware flowerpot. The only glazed vessel identified was a slip-decorated redware dish.

A mug having a light blue band with white, yellow, and red relief decoration was noted under the misc. fine earthenware category.

The creamware and pearlware sherds were too small to identify vessel form.

A large number of whiteware vessels were noted. In general, they were undecorated plates, saucers, cups, bowls, pitchers, other unspecifiable hollowwares, a platter, and a food jar/pot. Two decal-decorated vessels, a saucer, and a hollowware were found. One Art Pottery type of vessel was recovered, probably a vase. It had a light purple interior

and a relief molded decoration in a floral pattern with brown, blue, green, and yellow on the exterior.

The yellowware vessels noted included a banded bowl and an undecorated mug. At least one Rockingham-type hollowware vessel was present.

The stoneware sherds came mostly from crocks, bowls, bottles, and lids.

The hard paste porcelain sherds were from plates, saucers, and cups. A black and pink floral over-glaze decorated spoon handle was also noted. A large pink-glazed (exterior) urn that had been mended at one time was found. Several sherds had holes from staples, a common method of repairing vessels.

Several sherds from a child's tea set were also recovered from this deposit, along with a few doll fragments. There were also several marbles.

Below the upper fill and the pipe was the lower fill and bricks supporting the pipe. This fill included:

5	coarse earthenware	6.9%
1	misc. fine earthenware	1.4%
2	pearlware	2.8%
38	whiteware	52.8%
1	yellowware	1.4%
1	coarse stoneware	1.4%
7	hardpaste porcelain	9.7%
5	tobacco pipe	6.9%
3	marbles	4.2%
3	buttons	4.2%
6	sewer pipe	8.3%
72		100.0%

The fragment of a mark was found, "...one/...od" on an undecorated whiteware (ironstone) plate or saucer probably belonged to J. Wedge Wood (1841-1861). This would be consistent with the pipe date of 1833-1869. The high percentage of undecorated and relief decorated whiteware (89.5% of the total whiteware) and lack of earlier ware types (only two pearlware sherds were found) indicates a mid to late nineteenth century date (possibly in the 1860s).

Two cross-mends were noted, one with the rubble layer (banded whiteware fragments), and one with the upper fill (gold-overglazed hard paste porcelain fragments). These were probably due to excavation error or to the disturbance caused by vandals.

The only vessels noted were undecorated whiteware cups, plates, and bowls, a black transfer-printed small jar, and a small hard paste porcelain dish with gold overglaze.

Test Cut S (Table V.11)

Test Cut S exposed a builder's trench for a building on Lot 34 to the west that had been sealed beneath a brick floor.

A brown silty sand overlay the brick floor. Ware types recovered included:

16	creamware	42.1%
2	yellowware	5.3%
3	coarse stoneware	7.9%
10	hard paste porcelain	26.3%
3	tobacco pipe	7.9%
1	marble	2.6%
2	doll	5.3%
1	misc. object	2.6%
38		100.0%

The creamware vessels appeared to be polychrome-decorated cups. The stoneware sherds were probably from bowls or crocks. At least one hard paste porcelain cup was found. The small number and size of the sherds made it difficult to note the vessel forms. A tobacco pipe bowl fragment displayed a molded harp and star decoration.

The brick floor layer did not contain any ceramics.

The brick floor had been broken through next to the stone wall on the western edge of Lot 33. The dark brown silty sand with brick rubble in this area contained:

9	coarse earthenware	20.4%
1	misc. fine earthenware	2.3%
3	creamware	6.8%
1	pearlware	2.3%
16	whiteware	36.4%
2	fine stoneware	4.5%
1	coarse stoneware	2.3%
9	hard paste porcelain	20.4%
2	tobacco pipe	4.5%
44		99.9%

Only a few vessel forms could be determined: redware flowerpots, a creamware cup, a misc. fine earthenware fragment like the mug from Feature 1, an Art Pottery vessel also similar to the one from Feature 1, and a hard paste porcelain saucer.

The ware types from the builder's trench for the adjacent Lot 34 stone wall were:

8	coarse earthenware	16.3%
3	creamware	6.1%
4	pearlware	8.2%
24	whiteware	49.0%
1	yellowware	2.0%
1	Chinese export porcelain	2.0%
6	hard paste porcelain	12.2%
1	tobacco pipe	2.0%
1	pan tile	2.0%
49		99.8%

The building apparently post dated the introduction of yelloware in 1820.

The only vessels that could be identified from this deposit were redware flowerpots and an Art Pottery hollowware that appeared to be from the same vessel found in the dark brown silty sand with brick rubble.

Lot Fill #2, into which the builder's trench was cut, contained nine ceramic sherds, one of coarse earthenware, five of whiteware, one of hard paste porcelain and two sewer pipe fragments.

Test Cut A (Table V.12)

A total of 26 ceramic fragments were recovered from this test cut. See the table for their identification.

Test Cut E

A coarse brown sand was found between and just below the flagstone floor uncovered in Test Cut E. Nineteen ceramic fragments were recovered from this area including:

3	coarse earthenware	15.8%
4	whiteware	21.0%
1	unident. fine earthen.	5.3%
3	coarse stoneware	15.8%
1	Chinese export porcelain	5.3%
1	hard paste porcelain	5.3%
3	doll	15.8%
3	buttons	15.8%
19		100.1%

A redware flowerpot, and two undecorated whiteware vessels (a jar and a saucer) were the only vessel forms noted. A fragment of a bisque doll's head was also found.

Below the floor was a layer of sandy fill containing eight ceramic sherds including five of creamware, two of whiteware, and one button. An undecorated whiteware sherd was found in a narrow, shallow trench next to the sandy fill.

Under the sandy fill and shallow trench was Lot Fill #2 which contained seven ceramic fragments including two of coarse earthenware, one of fine stoneware, one of soft paste porcelain, one of hard paste porcelain, and one of Chinese export porcelain.

Artifacts were also collected from two areas bordering the flagstone floor labelled as 'pipe and fill east of air shaft' on the table.

Within the Walls of the Moot Court Building:

Five shovel tests and two test cuts were excavated below the Moot Court Building floor.

Test Cut B (Table V.14)

Test Cut B contained one particularly rich artifact-bearing deposit, possibly a ditch, between 22 and 26.5 inches beneath the surface. Characterized as a black deposit intermixed with red sand it contained a number of ceramic fragments including:

6	coarse earthenware	16.2%
1	tin-glazed	2.7%
4	creamware	10.8%
8	pearlware	21.6%
5	whiteware	13.5%
5	coarse earthenware	13.5%
2	hard paste porcelain	5.4%
2	tobacco pipe	5.4%
2	sewer pipe	5.4%
2	tile	5.4%
37		99.9%

Identifiable vessel forms included a redware flowerpot, a creamware chamberpot, a pearlware bowl, and a possible saucer.

Test Cut C (Table V.14)

Three layers were excavated in Test Cut C above Lot Fill #2. Their contents are listed in the table.

Shovel Test 7 (Table V.14)

A total of twelve ceramic fragments were recovered from Shovel Test 7 which was used to get a continuous profile between Test Cuts B and C.

Test Cuts P & T (Table V.11)

Excavation of Test Cuts P and T revealed a flat-bottomed trash pit from which 168 ceramic fragments were recovered including:

40	coarse earthenware	23.8%
5	misc. fine earthenware	3.0%
5	creamware	3.0%
17	pearlware	10.1%
57	whiteware	33.9%
1	yellowware	0.6%
6	coarse stoneware	3.6%
1	Chinese export porcelain	0.6%
12	hard paste porcelain	7.1%
3	tobacco pipe	1.8%
1	doll	0.6%
3	buttons/collar studs	1.8%
16	sewer pipe	9.5%
1	tile	0.6%
168		100.0%

There were not many mends in this layer. Vessel forms, in general, included flowerpots, plates, bowls, saucers, cups, and thick hollowwares.

The Lot Fill #2 stratum below the flat-bottomed trash pit contained:

3	coarse earthenware	21.4%
5	creamware	35.75
1	pearlware	7.1%
2	whiteware	14.3%
1	coarse stoneware	7.1%
2	tobacco pipe	14.3%
14		99.9%

Vessel forms noted were a creamware chamberpot, a pearlware hollowware (possibly a pitcher), and a flowerpot.

Test Cut Q (Table V.11)

Test Cut Q, placed in the area where Test Cut B had been, also hit the ditch filled with artifact-rich black deposits and red sand. Both early and late nineteenth century ceramics--a total of 414 sherds--were excavated from this test cut including:

87	coarse earthenware	21.0%
2	tin-glazed earthenware	0.5%
2	misc. fine earthenware	0.5%
46	creamware	11.1%
86	pearlware	20.8%
108	whiteware	26.1%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
18	yellowware	4.3%
1	fine stoneware	0.2%
13	coarse stoneware	3.1%
2	Chinese export porcelain	0.5%
14	hard paste porcelain	3.4%
15	tobacco pipe	3.6%
2	buttons/collar studs	3.6%
13	sewer pipe	3.1%
1	tile	0.2%
3	misc. objects	0.7%
414		99.8%

The higher percentages of pearlware and creamware, in particular, distinguished this deposit from the flat bottomed trash pit encountered in Test Cuts P and T. There were only a few mends in this layer. The vessel forms were the usual mixture of plates, saucers, cups, bowls and miscellaneous hollowwares. A misc. porcelain object that appeared to be a bottle insert to control pouring was marked "Pat. Jan.30.12/Reuse/Prohibited," indicating twentieth-century disturbance. Several of the sherds appeared similar to wares from Feature 10, but a check for possible cross mends was not attempted. Since the top of Feature 10 had been disturbed, it is possible that some of the artifacts were moved around the site and ended up in this ditch.

Lot Fill #2, encountered below the ditch, did not contain any artifacts.

Feature 10 (Table V.15)

This feature, found below the Moot Court building, was identified as a privy.

The thin overburden covering the top of the filled feature included:

2	coarse earthenware	9.5%
13	whiteware	61.9%

3	yellowware	14.3%
2	hard paste porcelain	9.5%
1	sewer pipe	4.8%
21		100.0%

The few vessels identified from this layer were three undecorated whiteware pieces (a saucer, a heavy dish, and a chamberpot) and a floral, hand-painted polychrome hollowware vessel. One fragment cross-mended with an undecorated whiteware oval platter that had a garter-shaped mark with "John Maddock & Sons/Staffordshire Pottery". The "& Sons" was added to the firm name in 1855.

A cement slab intruded into the northwestern and central parts of the feature. The red sand and slab layer contained 186 ceramic fragments including:

22	coarse earthenware	11.8%
1	creamware	0.5%
9	pearlware	4.8%
88	whiteware	47.3%
2	unident. fine earthen.	1.1%
13	yellowware	7.0%
1	fine stoneware	0.5%
4	coarse stoneware	2.2%
1	Chinese export porcelain	0.5%
4	soft paste porcelain	2.2%
13	hard paste porcelain	7.0%
5	tobacco pipe	2.7%
3	marbles	1.6%
1	doll	0.5%
1	button	0.5%
13	sewer pipe	7.0%
4	tile	2.2%
1	misc. object	0.5%
186		99.9%

Marks were found on a number of undecorated whiteware vessels. One plate sherd had a partial mark with a medallion bearing a head and "Napoleo...", a medallion with "1867" and the words "George Jon.../Stoke on Trent". The George Jones, Trent Pottery mark dates from 1861-1873. Several other partial marks were found, "...as E.../Eng..." that may have been from James & Thomas Edwards (1839-1841), and "...ynd" which could belong to Cockson and Chetwynd & Co. (1867-1906). A number of sherds from a plate marked with a grayhound and "Trade Mark/T & R Boote/Royal Premium/Ironstone" cross-mended with sherds from the primary fill stratum below. According to Wetherbee (1980) the T & R mark is late, ca. 1880.

Numerous cross-mends were found between this disturbed deposit, the adjacent disturbed deposit of red sand, and the fill layers below, indicating considerable disturbance due to the cement slab. Many of the sherds mended to whole or almost whole vessels.

Vessels from the cement slab area included a flowerpot, a brown-glazed buff paste earthenware colander, undecorated whiteware plates and saucers, coarse stoneware hollowwares (including a jug), a Chinese export porcelain saucer and hollowware, and a hard paste porcelain bowl.

The adjacent area of disturbed red sand contained 129 ceramic fragments. The percentages of ware types were:

7	coarse earthenware	5.4%
1	creamware	0.8%
5	pearlware	3.9%
94	whiteware	72.7%
7	yellowware	5.4%
1	fine stoneware	0.8%
1	coarse stoneware	0.8%
2	Chinese export porcelain	1.6%
3	hard paste porcelain	2.3%
2	tobacco pipe	1.6%
1	buttons	0.8%
2	sewer pipe	1.6%
3	false teeth	2.3%
129		100.0%

Two impressed James Edwards (1842-1851) marks were found, "Felspar/J. Edwards/Dale Hall/Opaque China" and "J. Edwards/Ironstone/Warranted". Two partial, black transfer-printed marks were noted, "...one/...ner, Goddard & Co" by Turner, Goddard & Co., Tunstall, Staffordshire (1867-1878) and a cicular ribbon mark with "Im.../China/Powell/Bishop" by Powell & Bishop, Hanley (1876-1878). A relief decorated plate (Lily of the Valley pattern) was represented by sherds in the disturbed red sand, the primary fill, and the bottom of the privy fill. It had a black transfer-printed mark, the Royal Arms with "Stone China/Anthony Shaw/Burslem", by Anthony Shaw (1860-1900).

Numerous cross-mends occurred between this level and the red sand/cement slab, and the fill deposits below.

Vessels from this red sand layer included a flowerpot, a clear lead-glazed redware bowl (that cross mended with sherds from the red sand/cement), a polychrome-decorated creamware hollowware, a variety of whiteware pieces (including a chamberpot, pitchers, saucers, a jar, and a blue edged-ware plate) and sevearl Chinese export hollowwares.

Below the disturbed layers was a primary trash deposit composed of grey silty sand and reddish brown sand with lenses of ash and cinder and many artifacts. A total of 787 ceramic fragments was recovered from this deposit including:

102	coarse earthenware	13.0%
6	creamware	0.8%
48	pearlware	6.1%
434	whiteware	55.1%
3	unident. fine earthen.	0.4%
26	yellowware	3.3%
9	fine stoneware	1.1%
9	coarse stoneware	1.1%
6	soft paste porcelain	0.8%
61	hard paste porcelain	7.8%
2	figurines	0.3%
17	tobacco pipe	2.2%
2	marbles	0.3%
6	doll	0.8%
45	buttons	5.7%
4	sewer pipe	0.5%
1	door knob	0.1%
5	misc. objects	0.6%
1	false teeth	0.1%
787		100.1%

An impressed "Adams" mark on an undecorated whiteware plate could not be given a tight date range. The mark was used by the company on many of its wares from 1796. An undecorated whiteware plate bore an impressed "John Maddock & Son/Burslem" that would date from 1855 when the "& Son" was added to the firm's name. An undecorated whiteware saucer had an impressed James Edwards (1842-1851) mark, "Felspar/J. Edwards/Dale Hall/Opaque China". A relief decorated whiteware plate had two marks, an impressed oval with "E. Pearson/Cobridge/Ceres Shape" and a black transfer-printed garter with "I.O. Beattie & Co./Middletown, N.Y." The Ceres Shape was introduced by Elsmore & Forster in 1859, and was soon produced by other potteries, including E. Pearson (Wetherbee 1980:72). A registered patent for E. Pearson of Cobridge of May 11, 1863 has been noted (Cushion 1980: 179). The black transfer-printed mark referred to the American retailer. An undecorated whiteware plate mended with other sherds from the primary deposit and from the lower deposit. It had a black transfer-printed mark, the Royal Arms with "Imperial/Ironstone China/John Alcock" and an impressed "D" and "12", manufactured between 1853 and 1861. A relief decorated whiteware plate bore a black transfer-printed mark with the Royal Arms and "Pearl China/Poppy Shape" that could not be identified. Two relief decorated whiteware plates had a circular black transfer-printed mark with a lion and "T.J. & J.



Plate 9: Transfer printed whiteware lid for tooth powder container. Feature 10.

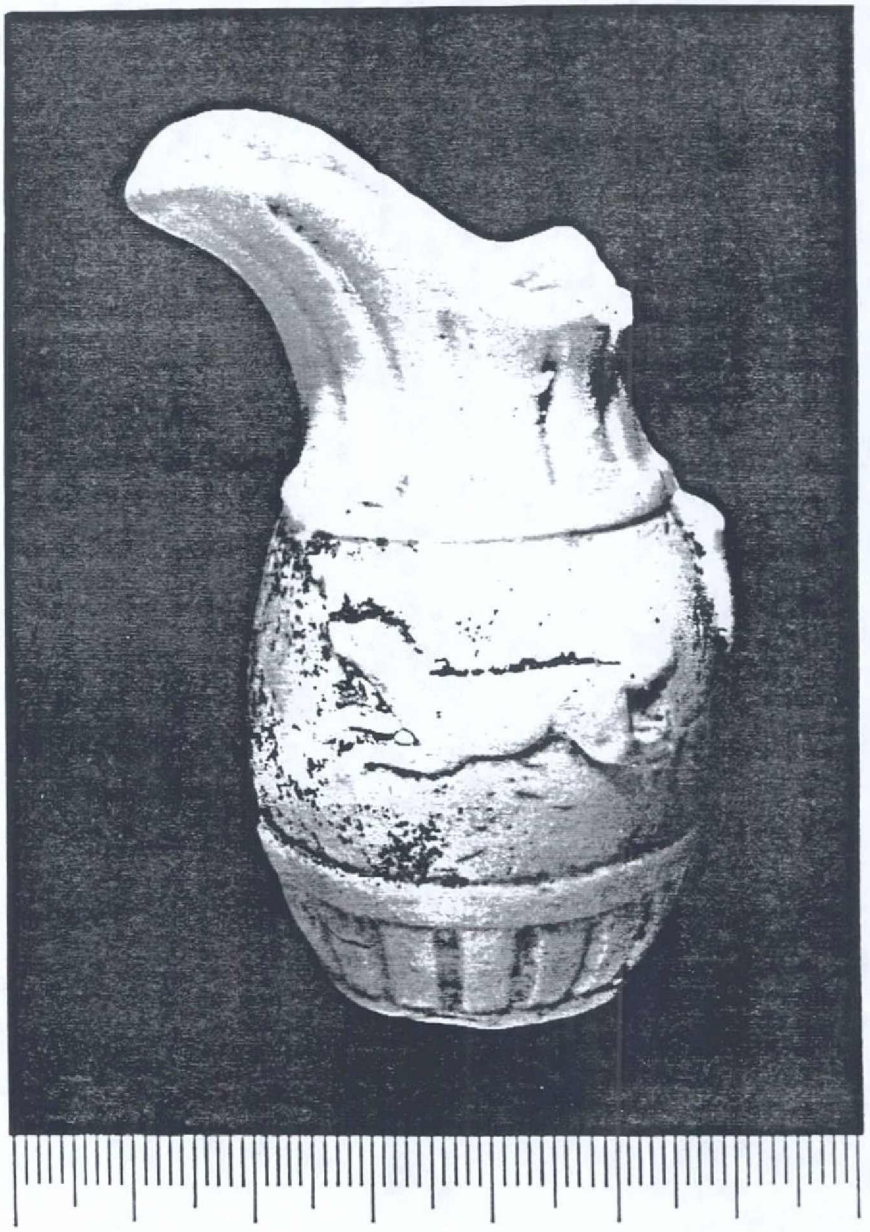


Plate 10: Bisque pitcher with relief decoration painted black and red showing a rabbit being chased by ahound. Feature 10, Cat. # 265.

2	marbles	0.4%
1	doll	0.2%
19	buttons	3.7%
1	sewer pipe	0.2%
511		100.3%

A number of marks were found in this layer (in addition to the ones that were mentined above as cross-mends). Three different, impressed John Wedge Wood (1841-1860) marks were among them. The marks were on a relief decorated whiteware pitcher with "Porcelaine/Opaque/J. Wedgwood", a relief decorated saucer with "J. Wedgwood/Ironstone China", and an impressed diamond registry mark that dates the introduction of the design to October 1852, and an undecorated plate with "J. Wedgewood/Ironstone China". An undecorated saucer had the mark "James Edwards/Dale Hall" with a 1842-1851 date range. A cicular impressed mark with "...A Stevenson Warranted" on a Willow pattern, blue transfer-printed, oval platter was from Andrew Stevenson, Cobridge, 1816-1830. A blue transfer-printed basin had a Royal Arms mark with "GEM/E. C." that was from Edward Challinor, Staffordshire, 1842-1867. Three partial, black transfer-printed T.J. & J. Mayers (1842-1855) marks were noted from relief decorated plates. As noted for the other layers there were numerous cross-mends within and between the layers, with many whole or almost whole vessels.

The wide variety of vessels included redware flowerpots, a slip-decorated redware bowl, a slip decorated buff paste earthenware mug, a dark brown-glazed misc. fine earthenware mug, a creamware bowl with a bead and gadroon rim, an undecorated pearlware chamberpot and a small, oval bowl, a blue shell-edged pearlware plate, a blue transfer-printed pearlware bowl with a pierced decoration, a blue transfer-printed pearlware cup, and a plate.

The majority of vessels were undecorated or relief decorated whiteware plates, mugs, bowls, pitchers, and saucers. Decorated vessels included two brown-transfer-printed vessels, a pitcher, and a plate, a blue, Willow pattern, transfer-printed oval platter, a cup and saucer with blue hand-painted decoration done in a sweeping style, and a polychrome cup with tiny sprigs of flowers.

Stoneware vessels were hollowwares. Chinese export porcelain vessels included a bowl and an unspecified hollowware. A soft paste porcelain plate with blue relief flowers was also noted. A small, rectangular box of hard paste porcelain was found, and a toothbrush holder.

Two white clay tobacco pipe fragments were marked. A Peter Dorni pipe (1850-1880), and another pipe with

"Gambier/a Paris/.../Depose" (depose translates as registered trade mark).

The large number of cross-mends between all the fill layers indicated a single fill for the privy, with twentieth century disturbance of the top. Several pieces from sets of dishes were present, but it was a mixed collection, with no one pattern in the majority. The latest dates for marks were the ca.1880 T. & R. Boote, and the 1876-1878 Powell & Bishop. Most of the other marks had beginning dates from the 1840's through 1860's.

The building on lot 33 was rented or a boarding house from the 1850s on. In the 1850s a glassmaker and his family and an English artist were residents. By the 1880s the building housed unskilled black and white workers.

From the marks a available, the deposit appeared to date to about 1880 and probably represents a household deposit from the boarding house. The probability of a boarding house deposit is supported by the variety of vessels and patterns, with no one dominant set. The lack of a predominant set (or sets) might be explained by a large amount of breakage, or it may have been cheaper to purchase parts of sets or individual pieces.

e. Lot 34

A privy (Feature 11) was excavated in Lot 34. Several test cuts and shovel tests were used to investigate the remains of two extensions to the back of the late nineteenth-century house on the lot.

Feature 11 (Table V.16)

Three fill layers were identified within the remaining portion of the truncated privy. A stratum at the bottom of the privy appeared to represent the interval between removal of the privy deposits and filling with household trash. The upper-most fill contained only 12 ceramic sherds, 3 of coarse earthenware, 8 of pearlware, and 1 tobacco pipe.

Below this surface fill was a fill deposit characterized by building rubble. Nineteen ceramic sherds were recovered from this stratum including:

1	creamware	5.3%
14	pearlware	73.7%
1	whiteware	5.3%
1	Chinese export porcelain:	5.3%
2	tobacco pipe	10.5%
19		100.1%

The porcelain sherd mended with plate fragments in a lower fill stratum. No other vessels could be identified.

A lens in the fill contained no ceramics.

Below this apparent secondary fill was another fill deposit which included a considerable number of ceramic fragments, many of which could be mended into recognizable vessel forms. The distribution of ware types was:

28	coarse earthenware	5.3%
54	creamware	10.2%
270	pearlware	50.9%
3	whiteware	0.6%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
71	yellowware	13.4%
1	coarse stoneware	0.2%
40	Chinese export porcelain	11.1%
59	hardpaste porcelain	7.5%
2	tobacco pipe	0.4%
1	clay marble	0.2%
530		100.0%

The large number of sherds, many of which could be mended into almost whole vessels, suggested that this was a household deposit. While there were no substantial sets of dishes in the deposit, there were a number of matching vessels.

The pearlwares were clearly the predominant ware type. When the whiteware and pearlware sherds were combined, those fragments with some form of color decoration (135 sherds) totalled 49.4% of the two wares. The vast majority of the sherds were from dark blue transfer-printed wares (129 sherds or 95.6%). Transfer-printed wares have been noted as having cost more than undecorated wares in the first half of the 19th century, and are a reflection of economic class (Miller 1980).

While a minimum vessel count was not done for this feature, the large size of the sherds and evident mends indicated some of the vessel forms that were present. A somewhat flattened, brown lead-glazed bottle (flask) common from about 1780-1840 (Ketchum 1983) was the only identifiable coarse earthenware vessel.

Creamware vessels included an undecorated chamberpot, a straight-sided bowl, and a bowl decorated with a brown line below the rim on the exterior.

The pearlware vessels were numerous. Blue transfer-printed vessels included two mugs, one with a bird and the words "Little Robin Redbreast", the other with a dog and the words

"For Loving a Book" Plate 11). Two dark blue, almost whole pitchers decorated in the same pattern (a large stylized floral pattern around beehives in the central portions), were noted (Plate 12). One was very fragmented, (over 40 sherds); the other had eight large fragments. One bore the c. 1825 mark, "R. Stevenson and Williams, Cobridge, Staffordshire" in a floral cartouche. Other blue transfer-printed vessels included a chamberpot, several saucers, and a plate or two. At least one undecorated chamberpot was noted, and two relief decorated vessels (a mug and a pitcher with raised horizontal bands).

The only yellowware vessel was a white banded chamberpot.

Among the vessel forms noted in the Chinese export porcelain category was a small plate with gold overglaze around the border and a gold "W" in the center (one sherd was from the overlying fill). The blue underglaze Chinese export porcelain vessels that could be identified were a platter, a large serving bowl, and several plates. Most of the vessels were decorated with the Canton-type pattern and a few had a geometric cell border.

Several hard paste porcelain cups, a bowl, and a saucer were decorated with a light blue band with raised white floral decorations as a border, and a gold overglaze band along the rim (Plate 13). Overglaze decorated cups and saucers were also noted.

The sherds of whiteware and stoneware were too small to be easily identified as to vessel form.

The only personal items were a few tobacco pipe fragments and a clay marble.

There were few plates and bowls from the deposit. Many of the vessels were mugs, cups and saucers--items subject to easy breakage. From the vessel forms and variety of wares, the deposit appears to represent the cleaning out of odds and ends from different sets, possibly damaged pieces, or from eliminating one or two pieces remaining of old sets.

The presence of a banded yellowware vessel indicates a post-1840 deposition date. Given the predominance of pearlware, and the almost total lack of whiteware, the deposition was probably before or around 1850.

According to the documentary record, the only structure on Lot 34 in the first half of the nineteenth century was a stable that stood until 1883. Francis P. Sage owned the stable and the house on Lot 16, directly to the north of Lot 34, from 1838 to the 1850s when both lots (16 and 34) were acquired by Dr. Benjamin Robson, the owner of Lot 17 (the



Plate 11: Pearlware mugs, probably for children, with blue transfer printed decoration and writing. Feature 11, Cat. #s 545, 546, 523, 533, and 614.



Plate 12: Pearlware pitcher with dark blue transfer printed decoration. Feature 11, Cat. # 546.

Sage family remined in the house on Lot 16 until 1881). The privy was probably filled at the time of the transfer of ownership to Dr. Robson. The establishment of the Croton Reservoir system in 1842 made indoor plumbing possible, and one can assume that the middle class inhabitants of this neighborhood would have quickly abandoned their privies for water closets.

Test Cut M (Table V.17)

A possible builder's trench for the extension to the house built on this lot in 1883 was excavated in Test Cut M and Test Cut M-extension. Twenty-nine sherds were recovered from the trench including:

5	coarse earthenware	17.2%
1	creamware	3.4%
18	pearlware	62.1%
2	whiteware	6.9%
1	unident. fine earthen.	3.4%
1	coarse stoneware	3.4%
1	Chinese export porcelain	3.4%
29		99.8%

The early dates of manufacture for the ceramics recovered (whiteware dating to c. 1810 was the latest) suggest that the rubble came from the earlier occupation period.

Test Cut R (Table V.17)

Eight ceramic sherds were recovered from the brownish silty sand in Test Cut R). No ceramics were found in the Lot Fill #2 deposit below in this test cut. Test Cuts L, R, and K were basically used to sample the construction surface and underlying fill (Lot Fill #2). The following ware types were recovered:

	Construction Surface	Lot Fill #2
Tin-glazed earthenware	1	
Creamware		1
Pearlware	2	1
Chinese Export porcelain	2	
Tobacco pipe	2	1

Test Cut Z (Table V.17)

Test Cut Z, placed within an area covered by a firebrick floor, revealed five strata. Very few ceramics were recovered.

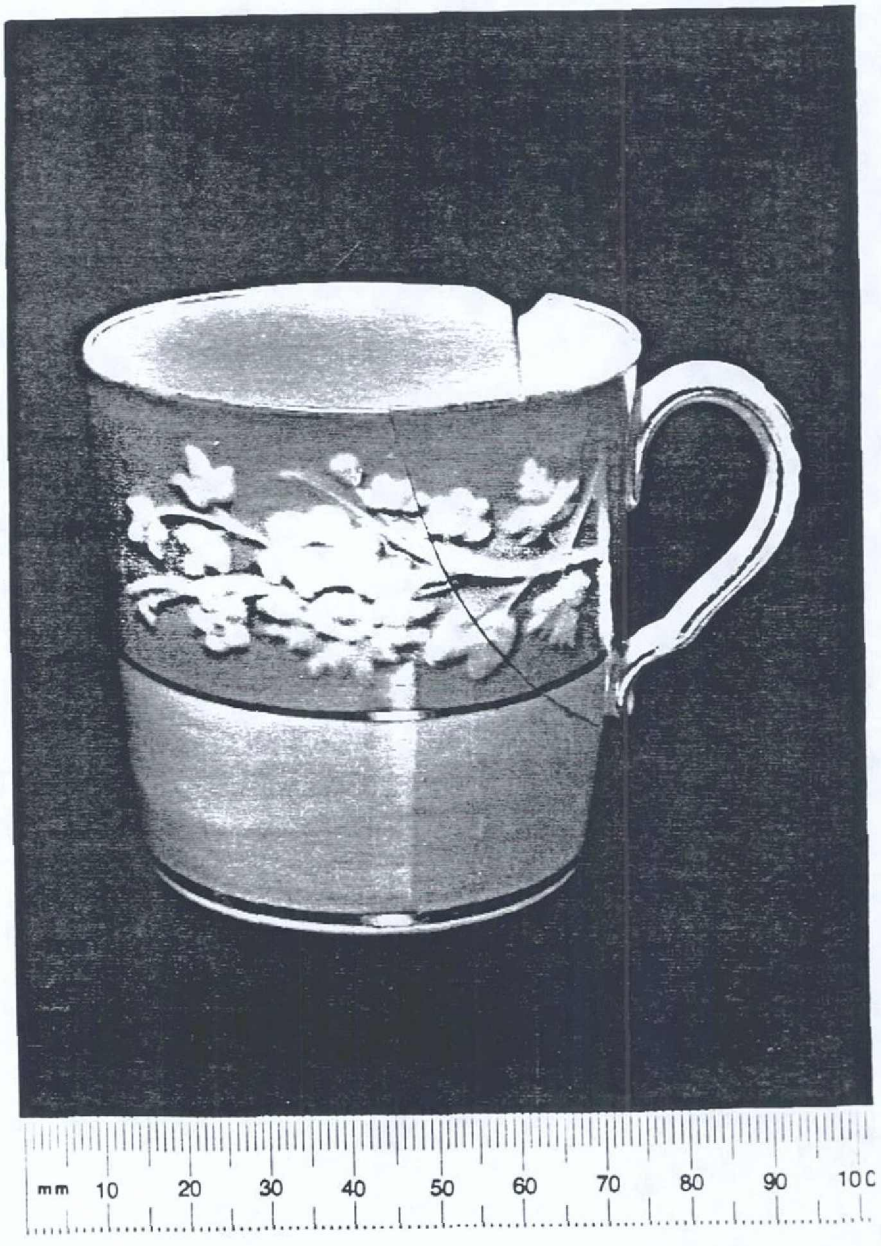


Plate 13: Hard paste porcelain cup with raised white floral decoration on light blue background and gold bands. Feature 11, Cat. #s 546 and 614.

Finds in the Vicinity of the Stone Foundation

A few ceramic sherds were recovered from the various deposits associated with the stone foundation and firebrick floor. Notable was a whiteware sherd decorated with flow blue and gold overglaze, a pattern that post dates the 1860s. This sherd came from the building rubble associated with the fire brick floor.

B. GLASS

Methodology

Only the glass recovered from the features on the Sullivan Street site was subjected to in-depth analysis.

The non-architectural glass from the site was analyzed in order to provide several kinds of information: dating, function, minimum number of vessels (MNV), mold type/manufacturing technique, and relationships between strata as suggested by crossmends. The architectural and non-architectural glass were first separated. The non-architectural material was then laid out on tables in stratigraphic order. This procedure facilitated the identification of crossmends, MNV's, and sometimes graphically revealed the differences between primary and secondary deposits.

Functional categories were assigned to the non-architectural glass recovered by comparing the forms to illustrations in nineteenth-century glass catalogs (Putnam 1965; Whitall Tatum McKee and Bros). In addition to defining function, this approach placed the artifacts within the conceptual categories of their users and makers. Of necessity, it was assumed that the bottle was used in its intended function, since there was no way to determine from the archaeological context whether specific bottles or pieces of table glass were used in other capacities. For additional functional identification, artifacts were also compared to other published examples.

The glass artifacts recovered were dated by reference to published examples, by looking up the embossed designs in the appropriate New York City directories, and by determining the date ranges for the identified technological methods of manufacture. Although the most accurate method of dating is documentary evidence, published examples and technological innovations need to be relied upon for the earlier features and deposits.

To caluculate MNV's, unique vessels, whole vessels, and fragmentary vessels such as bases or finishes were counted. In secondarily deposited strata individual body fragments or

groups of similar body fragments were not counted in order to prevent duplication and gross enlargement of the number of vessels on the site. For these deposits a vessel was only counted if a substantial portion (over 50%) of it was identified, or if it appeared to be a unique artifact.

All crossmends between catalog numbers or strata were recorded. Fragments which showed similar enough characteristics to be from one vessel were also tabulated. For example, in Feature 5 body fragments from two carboys, one olive green and the other red-amber, were found. Although the size of the fragments made it impossible to find actual crossmends, the vessels could be segregated based on attributes such as color, bubbles, mold markings, condition of glass, manufacturing technique etc.

Mold types (three-piece molds, two-piece hinged molds, dip molds), free blowing etc. and manufacturing techniques (e.g. pressed, cut) were visually identified.

Color was also noted since many liquids such as wine, ale stout etc. were put up in olive green or dark bottles and kept away from sunlight. Thus, color contributed to functional identification.

The base characteristics of bottles and tableware were recorded. In some cases the type of holding device provides a TPQ for a bottle. For example, the use of a snap-case on the base of a bottle implies a date of post-1857 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:14). Other characteristics and datable holding devices observed at Sullivan Street were the sand pontil, glass tipped pontil, blowpipe pontil, and bare iron pontil. A rough pontil that has been polished smooth, was also identified on some table glass.

Analysis by lot:

a. Lot 17

Feature 9, outside

Test Cut N, outside Feature 9, yielded two glass fragments, both from catalog number 241. One was a fragment of a wine/liquor bottle and the other was a window glass fragment.

Feature 9, inside (Plates 14 and 15)

Test Cut N, the inside of Feature 9, yielded a total of 7318 glass fragments. These were divided into 1791 (24.47%) bottle glass, 424 (5.79%) table glass, 3708 (50.66%) window glass, 5 (.06%) stained glass, and 1390 (18.99%) other glass. A total of 51 vessels were recorded incluing 26 bottles, 23 table glass vessels, and 2 other vessels.

Stratum one, the overburden, yielded seven glass fragments. Two were bottle glass, four were window glass, and one was other glass. None was datable.

Stratum two, the pipe trench, yielded 78 glass fragments. These were divided into 8 (10.25%) bottle glass, 2 (2.56%) table glass, 42 (53.84%) window glass, 4 (5.12%) stained glass, and 22 (28.20%) other glass. No MNV's were scored, nor were any fragments datable.

Stratum three, the secondary fill demolition debris, yielded 454 glass fragments. These were divided into 75 (16.51%) bottle glass, 10 (2.20%) table glass, 335 (73.78%) window glass, 1 (.22%) stained glass, and 33 (7.26%) other. MNV's totaled 6, 5 being bottles and 1 being a table glass vessel. The presence of snap-case bottle bases in catalog numbers #240 and #383 suggests that this stratum dates post-1857.

Stratum four, the primary trash deposit, yielded 2971 glass fragments. These were divided into 338 (11.37% bottle glass, 192 (6.46%) table glass, 1837 (61.83%) window glass, and 604 (20.32%) other glass. MNV's totaled 42: 20 bottles, 20 table glass and 2 other vessels. The presence of two snap-case bottle fragments (out of 20 bottles) in association with iron pontils, solid pontils, blowpipe and finished pontils suggests that the stratum may have a deposition date of around 1857 to 1860. In the table glass category, several popular pressed patterns from the 1850s are present. These include Ashburton, Excelsior, and Argus goblets in addition to what appears to be a compote or bowl in the Plume pattern (Lee 1966:Plate 139).

Stratum five, the lower privy deposit, yielded 3568 glass fragments. These were divided into 1349 (37.80%) bottle glass, 208 (5.82%) table glass, 1302 (36.49%) window glass and 709 (19.87%) other glass. Minimum number of vessels amounted to 68; 44 bottle glass, 21 table and 3 "other" glass. This level apparently dates befor 1857 since there are no snap case bottles. A perfume bottle from catalog number 421 is embossed N.S. Prentis N-York". Nathaniel Smith Prentiss is listed in the 1817/18 - 1839/40 directories as a perfumer.

One of the more interesting glass artifacts from this level is a proof vial. "This was a wine tester for sampling wine from the barrel. The thick base gave it enough weight so that it would sink when empty, and it was slender enough to be lowered through the bung-hole" (Watkins 1930:64, Plate 27). The vessel is free blown of colorless lead glass and displays extremely heavy base wear.

Stratum six, the pre-privy construction matrix, contained no glass.

Stratum seven, the slumped soil from the bottom of the privy (Cat. # 399), yielded 240 glass fragments. These were divided into 19 (7.91%) bottle glass, 12 (5%) table glass, 188 (78.33%) window glass and 21 (8.75%) other glass. One vessel was counted. This was a cobalt blue bottle embossed "A.L. Rapp & Cos Celebrated Soda or Mineral Waters, Newark N.J.," with the last J backwards.

Conclusions: The large number of pressed tableware from several sets or patterns suggest a somewhat wealthy family. Since the proof vial is used to test wine from barrels we may assume that this family purchased wine in 8large amounts and hence was relatively well to do.

b. Lot 16

Feature 3, inside

Test Cut U, the inside of Feature 3, yielded a total of 443 glass fragments. These were divided into 28 (6.32%) bottle glass, 47 (10.60%) table glass, 284 (64.10%) window glass, and 84 (18.96%) other glass. The only established crossmend within the feature is provided by fragments of a watch face which occur in catalog numbers 591 (5 frags) and 608 (2 frags).

The overburden yielded 13 glass fragments. These were divided into 12 (92.30%) window glass and 1 (7.69%) other glass.

The black clay with grey sand below the overburden, apparently a privy deposit, yielded 415 glass fragments. These were divided into 21 (5.1%) bottle glass, 47 (11.3%) table glass, 266 (64.1%) window glass, and 81 (19.59%) other glass. Of special interest in this deposit is one vessel in catalog number 581 that is represented by 41 fragments. The vessel is a colorless lead (?) champagne glass or flute with cut strawberry diamond pattern. A similar if not identical vessel is illustrated in McKearin and McKearin (1975: Plate 50, nos. 2 and 3, text p. 154) and attributed to Bakewell, Page and Bakewell of Pittsburgh. They date it circa 1820-1835 (1975:154). Similar vessels are also illustrated in Innes (1976:110, Plate 59 fourth from left) and in Spillman (1982:128-129). The latter cautions that the strawberry diamond pattern was blown in a number of glassworks.

Lot Fill #2, beneath the privy deposit, yielded 6 glass fragments: 3 bottle, 1 window and 2 other.

The pre-fill ground surface below the fill yielded two glass fragments, one bottle and one window glass.

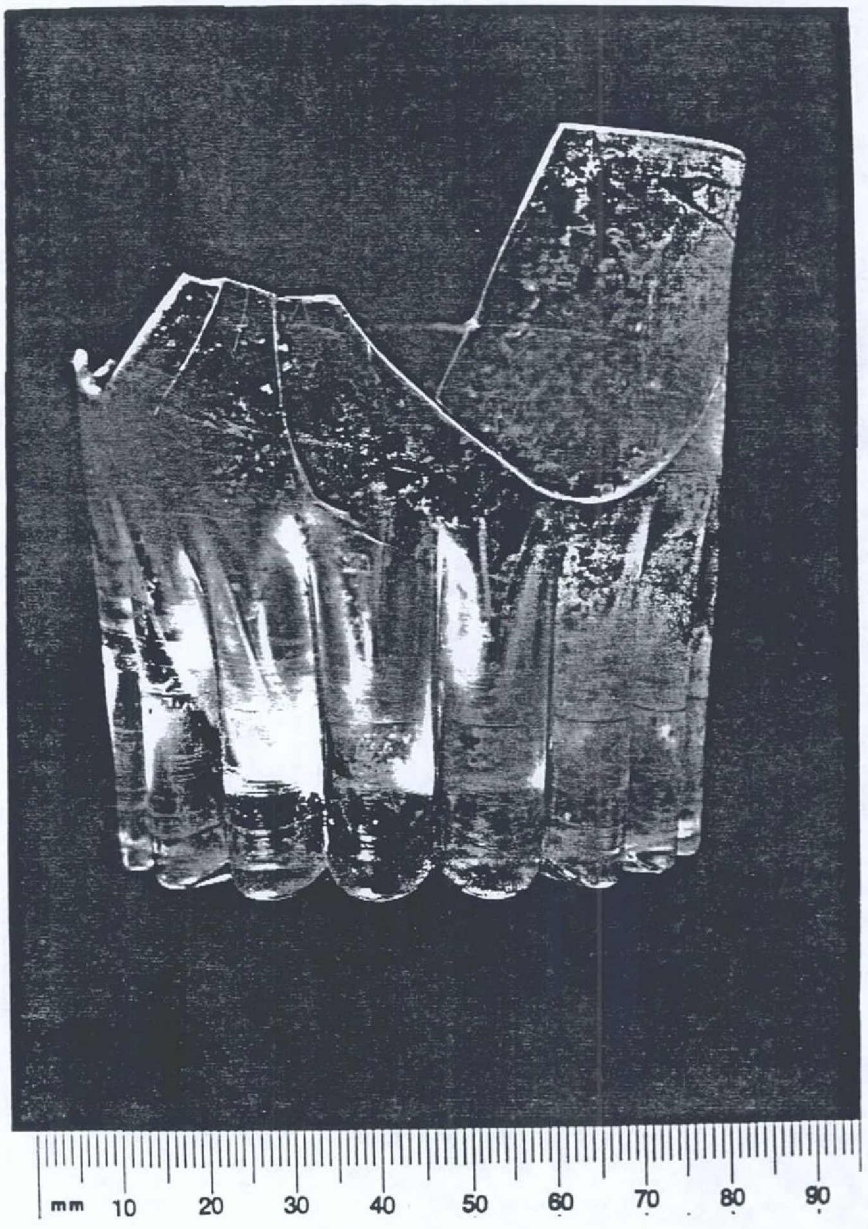


Plate 14: Tumbler, mold-blown with ground pontil mark. Feature 9, Cat. # 366.

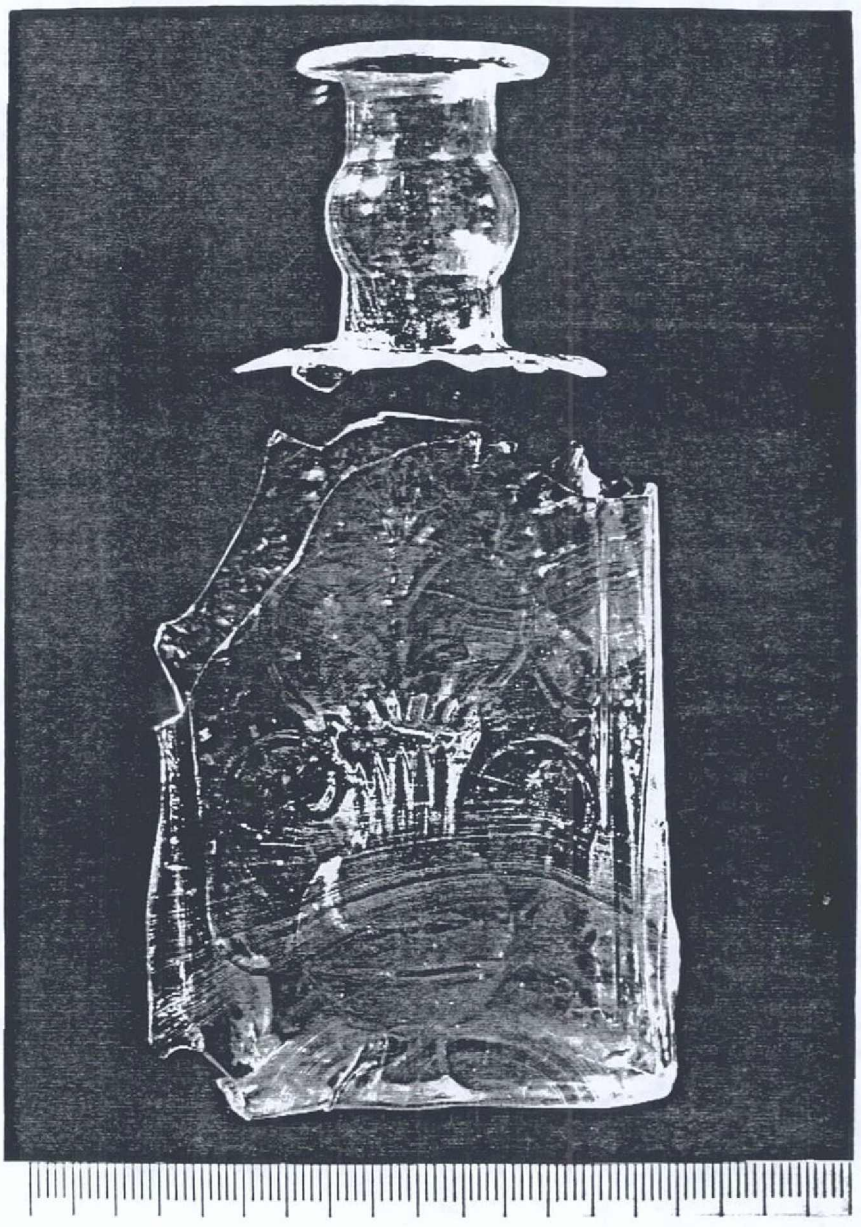


Plate 15: Cologne bottle. Feature 9, Cat. # 358.

Two fragments of window glass were recovered from the subsoil.

The glass artifacts in Feature 3 appear to have been secondarily deposited. Little crossmending or mending at all was recorded and few vessels of even more than 10% whole are represented.

Feature 3, outside

Test Cut U outside the privy (Feature 3) yielded five glass fragments, one of bottle glass and four of window glass.

Feature 2, inside

Test Cut I, the inside of Feature 2, yielded a total of 104 fragments of glass. These were divided into 17 (16.34%) bottle glass, 84 (80.76%) window glass and 3 (2.88%) other glass. No MNV's were scored in this feature.

Stratigraphically, the feature is as follows: Stratum one, the surface fill represented by catalog number 119, yielded 6 fragments of glass. Four were window and two were other glass.

The secondary fill in the top of the feature yielded 99 glass fragments. These were divided into 15 (15.2%) bottle glass, 81 (81.8%) window glass, and 3 (3.0%) other glass.

The tan silty sand near the sides of the cistern yielded 1 fragment of window glass.

Three fragments of glass (one bottle and one window) were recovered from the black sand lens next to the cistern walls.

A tan-grey mottled sand and disturbed green sand beneath the rubble in the center of the cistern produced one fragment of window glass.

The glass from this feature displays few mends or crossmends in addition to being extremely fragmentary. All the above mentioned strata therefore are probably secondary fill episodes rather than primary depositions.

Test Cuts H, G, AB, J, and Shovel Tests 8, 11, and 15

Test Cut H yielded one fragment of glass; an aquamarine bottle fragment of unidentifiable function.

Test Cut G yielded one fragment of window glass.

Test Cut AB yielded six fragments of glass, two bottle, 2 window, and 2 other glass.

Test Cut J yielded 14 fragments of glass. These were divided into 6 (42.85%) bottle glass, 1 (7.14%) table glass, 5 (35.71%) window glass, and 2 (14.28%) other glass.

Shovel Test 8 produced one fragment of stained glass.

Shovel Test 11 produced no glass.

Shovel Test 15 produced two fragments of glass; one bottle glass and one window glass.

c. Lot 15/35

Feature 6, inside

Test Cut V, the inside of Feature 6, yielded a total of 2617 glass fragments. These were divided into 954 (36.45%) bottle glass, 112 (4.27%) table glass, 1449 (55.36%) window glass, and 102 (3.89%) other glass. No fragments of stained glass were found.

A total of 35 glass fragments was recovered from the overburden. These were divided into 9 (25.71%) bottle glass, 1 (2.85%) table glass and 25 (71.42%) window glass. Only one MNV was scored in this level, a bottle. No datable fragments were found.

The secondary fill deposit below the overburden yielded 1,877 fragments of glass. These were divided into 880 (46.9%) bottle glass, 23 (1.2%) table glass, 948 (50.6%) window glass and 26 (1.4%) other glass. The MNV calculated included 36 bottles, 8 table glass vessels, and six other vessels.

A number of datable attributes were present in this deposit. These included the use of a snap case (post 1857, McKearin and Wilson 1978:14), the use of a bare iron pontil rod (1845-1870, Munsey 1970:48), and several embossed bottles.

One fragment, embossed "Phila Porter and Ale", which displayed the use of a bare iron pontil, dates to 1845-1870 (Munsey 1970:48).

A Dyottvile Glassworks Phila" wine bottle can be dated to circa 1844-1860 (McKearin 1970:120, number 2). This bottle occurs in catalog numbers 505, 525 and 631.

A mustard bottle (catalog number 631) blown in a blow-back mold is embossed "MMCO" on its base. This marking is not mentioned in Toulouse (1972).

A Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce bottle (catalog numbers 631 and 638) shows a base embossed ACB Co." This is the glass mark of the Aire and Calder Bottle Co. of Castleford, Yorkshire, England. This base mark provides a date of c. 1860-1921 (Lunn 1981:8, 14).

A french square embossed "H.S. Homeopathic M. Co. 562 BRDY, N..." was found in catalog number 505.

One fragment of possible "Crown Milano" glass was found in catalog number 527. This fragment was of milk glass with applied gold or gilt enameled decoration. If this is indeed Crown Milano it would date c. 1890-1900 (Schadel Spillman 1982:181). A similar fragment was found in cat.# 638.

The remains of the cobble floor yielded 52 glass fragments. These were divided into 11 (21.15%) bottle glass and 41 (78.84%) window glass.

The lower fill yielded 587 glass fragments. These were divided into 54 (9.2%) bottle glass, 88 (14.9%) table glass, 435 (74.1%) window glass, and 10 (1.7%) other glass. A MNV of 8 was scored for this deposit: 3 of bottle glass, 5 of tableware, and one other glass. A button-stem wine glass dating to 1800-1840 (Shadel Spillman 1982:7) and two snap-case (post 1857) bottle bases were the only datable glass recovered.

Test Cut V, Feature 6 Extension, yielded two glass fragments. One fragment of unidentifiable glass came from catalog number 460, and one vial fragment came from catalog number 442. Neither of the two was datable.

Feature 5, inside

Test Cut W, the inside of Feature 5, yielded a total of 2325 fragments of glass. These were divided into 170 (7.31%) bottle glass, 17 (.73%) table glass, 987 (42.45%) window glass, 1093 (47.01%) stained glass, and 58 (2.49%) other glass. Except for three lamp fragments the "other" category consisted of 55 unidentifiable glass fragments.

The demolition debris included 2034 glass fragments which were divided into 81 (3.98%) bottle glass, 11 (.54%) table glass, 851 (41.83%) window glass, 1044 (51.32%) stained glass, and 47 (2.31%) other glass. The MNV count produced 6 vessels; four bottles and two table glass.

Of the datable fragments the two most important are those manufactured by the turn-mold process and several fragments of a bottle base exhibiting the use of a snap-case. The former is represented by 44 fragments while the latter comprises 4. The turn-mold process post-dates 1880 (Munsey

1970:40), while the use of the snap-case as a holding device post-dates 1857 (McKearin and Wilson:1978:14).

The original interpretation of this level as demolition debris seems to be supported by the high percentages of window and stained glass as opposed to low percentages of bottle, table, and other glass.

The sand deposit below the demolition debris contained 2,078 glass fragments: 89 (4.0%) bottle glass, 6 (0.0%) table glass, 847 (41.0%) window glass, 1078 (52.0%) stained glass and 58 (3.0%) other glass. As in the level above, turn-mold wine/liquor bottle fragments provided a terminus post-quem of 1880 (Munsey 1970:40). The minimum number of vessels scored for the deposit was 7; 5 of bottle glass, 2 of table glass.

Two embossed bottles of interest from this level are an Ed Pinaud toilet water or cologne, and an embossed soda from Green St. New York City.

Conclusions

The crossmend data from this feature substantiate other stratigraphic interpretations. A soda embossed ".T. & Co. 49 Green St" with "soda" on reverse crossmended between catalog numbers 536 and 512. A light olive green turn-molded wine/liquor bottle was found to crossmend between catalog numbers 455, 464, 465 and 491. Fragments of what appear to be the same vessel were also present in 496, 500, 509, 536 and 512. The latter can be assigned as "possible crossmends."

Also considered under "possible crossmends" were fragments of a large olive-green carboy and a large red-amber carboy. Fragments of the olive-green carboy were found in catalog numbers 512 and 553. The red-amber carboy fragments were present in catalog numbers 500, 509, 534, 512 and 520. Although not definitely mending, these two vessels may mend with fragments of two similar vessels in Feature 6, which would establish a point when both features were simultaneously open or that fill for both open features was taken from the same place.

Feature 5, outside

Test Cut W, outside of Feature 5, yielded 5 glass fragments: 2 (40.0%) bottle glass, 2 (40.0%) window glass and 1 (20%) other glass.

Feature 7, inside

Test Cut X, inside Feature 7, yielded 56 glass fragments. These were divided into 11 (19.64%) bottle glass, 18

(32.14%) window glass, 17 (30.35%) stained glass and 10 (17.85%) other glass.

The overburden produced the most glass. Of 47 fragments, 11 (23.40%) were bottle glass, 12 (25.53%) were window glass, 16 (34.04%) were stained glass, and 2 (17.02%) were other glass. The relative percentages of glass categories from this feature are similar to level 1 in Test Cut AC and level 1 in Feature 5.

The fill beneath the overburden yielded 6 fragments of glass: 3 (50.0%) window glass, 1 (16.66%) stained glass, and 2 (33.33%) other glass.

No glass was recovered from the sump deposit and only a single window glass fragment came from Lot Fill #2 beneath it. Lot Fill #1 yielded no glass; two pieces of window glass were found in the pre-fill ground surface stratum.

Test Cut X, outside of Feature 7, yielded a total of 3 glass fragments. Catalog numbers 602, 601, and 605 each produced one fragment of window glass. Based on this small sample it is extremely difficult to form conclusions.

Test Cuts AA and AC, Shovel Tests 9 and 14

Three glass fragments were recovered from Feature 4 which was tested with Test Cut AA. One table glass fragment was found in catalog number 568 while catalog numbers 589 and 582 each yielded one window glass fragment.

Test Cut AC, placed inside the underground vaulted room, yielded a total of 63 fragments of glass. These were divided into 4 (6.34%) bottle glass, 14 (22.22%) window glass, 41 (65.07%) stained glass and 4 (6.34%) other glass. The demolition debris contained most of the finds including 3 (5.45%) bottle glass, 12 (21.81%) window glass, 36 (65.45%) stained glass and 4 (7.27%) other glass. The relative percentages from this level are similar to those from the uppermost level in Feature 5. It is likely that these features were filled at the same time.

Six fragments of glass, 2 window and 4 stained, were recovered from the floor surface below the demolition debris and only two fragments, one bottle and one stained, came from the cobble floor. The bedding below the cobble floor (cat. #661) produced no glass.

No glass was recovered from Shovel Test 9.

Shovel Test 14 yielded 2 fragments, a fragment of bottle glass from catalog number 635 and a window glass fragment from catalog number 632.

Feature 8 (Plate 16)

The glass from Feature 8, a filled well, was excluded from the analysis.

d. Lot 33

Test Cut B

Test Cut B yielded 177 glass fragments which were divided into 27 (15.25%) bottle glass, 1 (.56%) table glass, 118 (66.66%) window glass, 7 (3.95%) stained glass, and 24 (13.55%) other glass. No glass was recovered from the stratum immediately beneath the moot court floor. It was underlain by fill which yielded 40 glass fragments. These were divided into 5 (12.5) bottle, 1 (2.50%) table, 29 (72.5%) window, and 5 (12.5%) other.

Thirteen glass fragments (2 bottle and 11 window) were found in the builders trench for the moot court wall (Cat. #20).

The coarse red sand of Lot Fill 2 in this cut (Cat.#37, 57) contained only three window glass fragments, but the pockets of black sand within the fill (Cat.#56, 62), yielded 123 glass fragments. These were divided into 20 (16.26%) bottle, 77 (62.60%) window, 7 (5.69%) stained, and 19 (15.44%) other glass. The presence of an automatic bottle machine ale/stout bottle dates these pockets to post-1903. Embossed on the base was "Burke & " with part of a cat. This was the identification mark of E.J. Burke, Dublin and Liverpool, which produced Guinness Stout and Bass Ale (Toulouse 1972:176).

Test Cut C

Test Cut C, also under the moot court floor, yielded 118 glass fragments. These were divided into 22 (18.64%) bottle glass, 1 (.84%) table glass, 53 (44.91%) window glass, and 42 (35.59%) other glass. One MNV was scored. No bottle artifacts were recovered from the top stratum of cinder and ash. Stratum two, the fill (Cat.#'s 18, 36) yielded a total of 64 glass fragments. These were divided into 10 (15.62%) bottle glass, 1 (1.56%) table glass, 26 (48.14%) window glass, 16 (29.62%) other. One MNV was scored: a bottle.

Test Cuts P and T

The upper stratum in Test Cuts P and T, a dark brown silty sand with coal and ash (Cat.#s 237, 326, 332), contained 698 glass fragments including: 185 (26.50%) bottle glass, 12 (1.71%) table glass, 324 (46.41%) window glass, 5 (.71%) stained glass, and 172 (24.64%) other glass. The MNVs scored were 7 bottles and one other vessel.

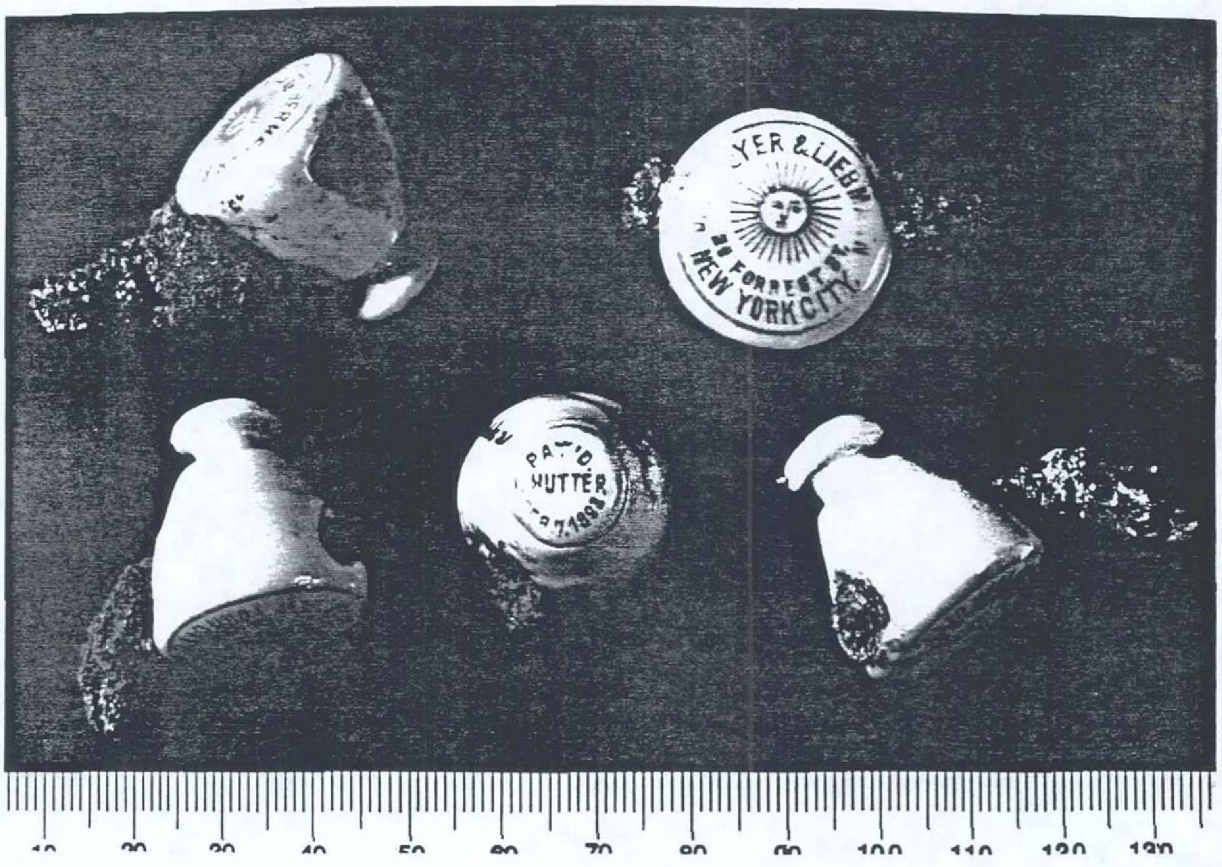


Plate 16: Bottle tops made of whiteware with metal attachments. Feature 8, Cat. # 621.

Lot Fill 2 in these units yielded a total of 43 glass fragments. These were divided into 10 (23.25%) bottle glass, 1 (2.32%) table glass, 26 (60.46%) window glass, 2 (4.65%) stained glass and 4 (9.30%) other glass. None were datable, and no MNVs were scored.

Test Cut Q

The dark brown silty sand mottled with red in Test Cut Q, probably the bottom portion of a ditch encountered higher in Test Cut B, yielded a total of 1216 glass fragments. These were divided into 209 (17.18%) bottle glass, 6 (.49%) table glass, 830 (68.25%) window glass, 3 (.24%) stained glass and 168 (13.81%) other glass. Eleven vessels were scored; 10 bottles and one other glass. One fragment, a crown closure from Cat.# 306, post dates 1891 (Munsey 1970:105).

Test Cut A

Test Cut A, below a linoleum floor in the southern part of Lot 33, yielded 122 glass fragments. These were divided into 58 (47.54%) bottle glass, 2 (1.63%) table glass, 54 (44.26%) window glass, and 8 (6.55%) other glass. A total of 12 vessels were scored; 10 bottles and 2 table glass.

The two layers of fill underlying the floor contained 88 glass fragments. These were divided into 33 (37.5%) bottle glass, 1 (1.1% table glass, 49 (55.7%) window glass, and 5 (5.7%) other glass. Vessels counted included one bottle and one table glass. A pocket of slag (Cat.#25) yielded two fragments; one bottle and one window glass fragment.

Four glass fragments were recovered from the builders trench: three window and one other glass.

The pipe trench produced only one fragment of bottle glass.

Lot Fill #2 in this unit yielded 27 glass fragments. These were divided into 23 (85.18%) bottle glass, 1 (3.70%) table glass, 1 (3.70%) window glass and 2 (7.40%) other glass. Ten vessels were scored including 9 bottle and one table glass. A creme jar base embosed with an "HA" monogram provides a date of 1920-1964. This monogram was the trademark of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Toulouse 1972:239-242. However, its presence in Lot Fill #2 suggests an excavation error since the fill is known to pre-date the development of all six lots investigated.

Test Cut E

Test Cut E, below the flagstone floor, yielded a total of 615 glass fragments. These were divided into 203 (33%) bottle, 1 (.16%) table, 275 (44.71%) window, and 136

(22.11%) other. Five vessels were scored; four bottles and one table glass vessel.

The sand between and below the stone floor yielded 457 glass fragments. These were divided into 115 (25.16%) bottle, 1 (.21%) table, 210 (45.95%) window, and 131 (28.66%) other glass. Five MNV's were scored including four bottles and one other glass. Based on the snap-case based bottles recovered the stratum must post-date 1857.

The black-brown silty sand below the floor yielded 136 glass fragments including 78 (57.35%) bottle glass, 56 (41.17%) window glass, and 2 (1.47%) other glass. The medium brown sand relating to the stone wall outside the cut to the west (Cat.#80), yielded six fragments, 2 (33.33%) bottle, 1 (16.66%) window, and 3 (50.%) other glass.

Six glass fragments were recovered from Lot Fill #2 in this unit. These were divided into 8 (50%) bottle, and 8 (50%) window glass.

Test Cut S

Test Cut S, west of Feature 1, yielded a total of 579 glass fragments. These were divided into 178 (30.74%) bottle glass, 9 (1.55%) table glass, 212 (36.61%) window glass, 14 (2.41%) stained glass, 166 (28.67%) other glass. Eleven vessels were scored including nine bottles, one table and one other glass.

A total of 264 fragments were recovered from the brown silty sand above the brick floor including 77 (29.16%) bottle glass, 1 (.37%) table glass, 88 (33.33% window glass, 9 (3.4%) stained glass, and 89 (33.71%) other glass. Vessels included four bottles, one table glass and one other glass. A turn-mold wine liquor bottle in Cat. # 255 provides a terminus post quem date of 1880-1910 (Munsey 1970:40) for this stratum. The brick floor and dark brown silty sand with brick rubble (Cat.#261, 259, 260), yielded 168 glass fragments which were divided into 44 (26.19%) bottle, 1 (.59%) table glass, 55 (32.73%) window glass, 2 (1.19%) stained glass, and 66 (39.28%) other glass. Based on the one bottle scored as an MNV the stratum must post-date 1880-1910. The vessel consisted of turn-mold wine/liquor bottle fragments.

The builder's trench related to construction of the stone foundation to the west of the cut (Cat.# 266, 274, 275, 288, 282, 281, 289, 303, 304) yielded a total of 123 glass fragments. These were divided into 51 (41.5%) bottle glass, 5 (4.1%) table glass, 58 (47.2%) window glass, 3 (2.4%) stained glass, 6 (4.9%) other glass. One bottle was scored. Note that when this deposit was analyzed it was combined with several Cat. #s from above.

The builder's trench for Feature 1 yielded 23 fragments including 5 (21.73%) bottle glass, 2 (8.69%) table, 11 (47.82%) window glass, and 5 (21.73%) other glass.

A bottle with "Wyckoff & Co's Union Bluing" embossed on it was recovered from Cat.# 321, a deposit believed to represent several mixed strata.

Feature 1

Feature 1 (a cistern) yielded a total of 8138 glass fragments. These were divided into 1031 (12.66%) bottle fragments, 163 (2%) table glass, 5409 (66.46%) window glass, 13 (.15%) stained glass, and 1522 (18.70%) other glass. A total of 56 vessels was counted. These included 33 bottles, 9 table glass vessels and 14 "other" vessels or glass objects.

The surface fill yielded 96 glass fragments including 11 (11.45%) bottle glass, 2 (2.56%) table glass, 60 (62.5%) window glass, and 23 (23.95%) other glass. No vessels were scored, nor were any datable pieces recovered.

The rubble in the northern portion of the cistern yielded 206 glass fragments: 33 (16.01%) bottle glass, 1 (.48%) table glass, 133 (64.56%) window glass, and 39 (18.93%) other glass.

A total of 7,517 glass fragments were recovered from the upper fill deposit. These were divided into 934 (12.42%) bottle glass, 151 (2%) table glass, 5006 (66.59%) window glass, 9 (.11%) stained glass and 1417 (18.85%) other glass. A total of 52 vessels were scored including 32 bottles, 7 table glass vessels, and 13 "other" vessels or glass objects. Some of the diagnostic bottles from this stratum were an "A.C. Meyer and Co. Cough Syrup" (Cat.#84), a "Burnetts Cocaine" (Cat.#144), a "Vanstans Stratena" (Cat.# 133), a "Wyckoff and Co's Union Bluing" (Cat.#99), and "William T. Lins German Pharmacy 6 Carmine St. N.Y." (Cat.#99), several of which could be dated. Frank Miller and Sons New York" dates 1877-circa 1890, William T. Lins pharmacy is dated 1880-1888. A bottle from Cat.#96 is embossed "Chase P. Meumann 1 and 3 Bridge St. New York" and dates 1874-circa 1900. Thus the stratum appears to be post-1877.

Five glass fragments were recovered inside the ceramic pipe (Cat.#324): 1 bottle, 1 window and 3 stained window glass.

Six glass fragments were associated with the bricks which supported the pipe: 4 window and 2 other glass.

The lower portion of the fill deposit yielded 294 glass fragments. These were divided into 52 (17.68%) bottle glass, 9 (3.06%) table glass, 191 (64.96%) window glass, 1 (.34%) stained glass, and 41 (13.94%) other glass. Four MNVs were scored; 1 bottle, 2 table glass, and 1 "other". The presence of snap case bottles indicates a post-1857 deposition date but most of the bottles appear to date to the late 19th century. One bottle from the stratum is embossed "S.M. Bixby & Co. French Blue". S.M. Bixby is listed in the N.Y. directories as 1865 to after 1900.

The ceramic pipe trench yielded nine fragments of window glass.

No glass was found associated with the floor of the cistern, but five fragments of window glass were recovered from the bedding beneath the floor.

Lot Fill 2 contained no glass.

Feature 10 (Plates 17,18,19)

Feature 10 yielded a total of 5070 fragments of glass. These were divided into 116 (22.01%) bottle glass, 542 (10.69%) table glass, 2058 (40.98%) window glass, 46 (.9%) stained window glass and 1308 (25.79%) other glass. Two hundred seventeen vessels were counted, including 133 bottles, 45 table glass pieces, and 39 "other" vessels or glass objects.

The overburden yielded a total of 65 glass fragments including 13 (20.0%) bottle glass, 9 13.84%) table glass, 41 (63.07%) window glass and 2 (3.07%) other glass. Two schnapps bottles were assigned MNVs. No fragments were datable.

The grey silty sand/coal cinder rust/reddish brown sand stratum yielded 2832 glass fragments. These were divided into 648 (22.88%) bottle glass, 299 (10.55%) table glass, 1085 (38.31%) window glass, 29 (1.02%) stained glass and 771 (27.22%) other glass. A total of 127 vessels were scored; 76 bottle, 24 table glass and 27 other vessels or glass objects. Bottles recovered which provide a TPQ for this stratum were a Taylor and Wilson Porter/Ale (Cat.#371) dating 1860-1880 (Directories) and a Harold & Johnston mineral water (Cat.#385) circa 1860-1861. Several "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups", one Westford Glassworks flask with a sheaf of wheat, several "Lubin" perfume bottles, a D.L.Ormsby soda, a Brockway mineral water, a William Eagle mineral water, and a F. Knebel beer were also recovered (Plate 17). The latter is dated 1860. All of the historical evidence indicates that these manufactures were common in the period 1845-1870.



Plate 17: From left to right: Perfume bottle with stopper, Cat. # 315; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Curtis and Perkins, Cat. # 387; "Delluc & Co. Pharmaceuticists, New York" Cat. # 314; "Premium Soda Water, Weacle Vestry, Varick and Canal Streets" Cat. # 385; "F. Knebel 1860 Brooklyn" Feature 10.

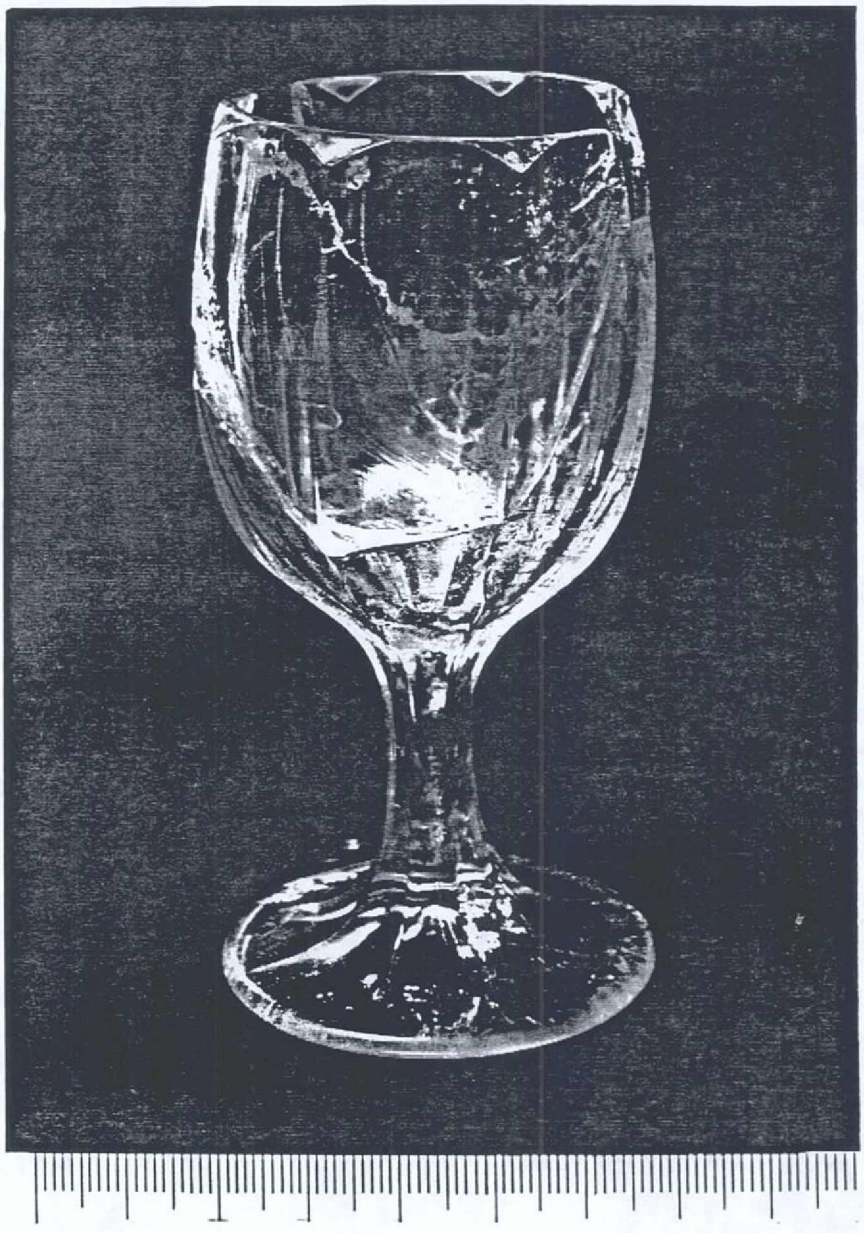


Plate 18: Wine goblet. Feature 10, Cat. # 315.

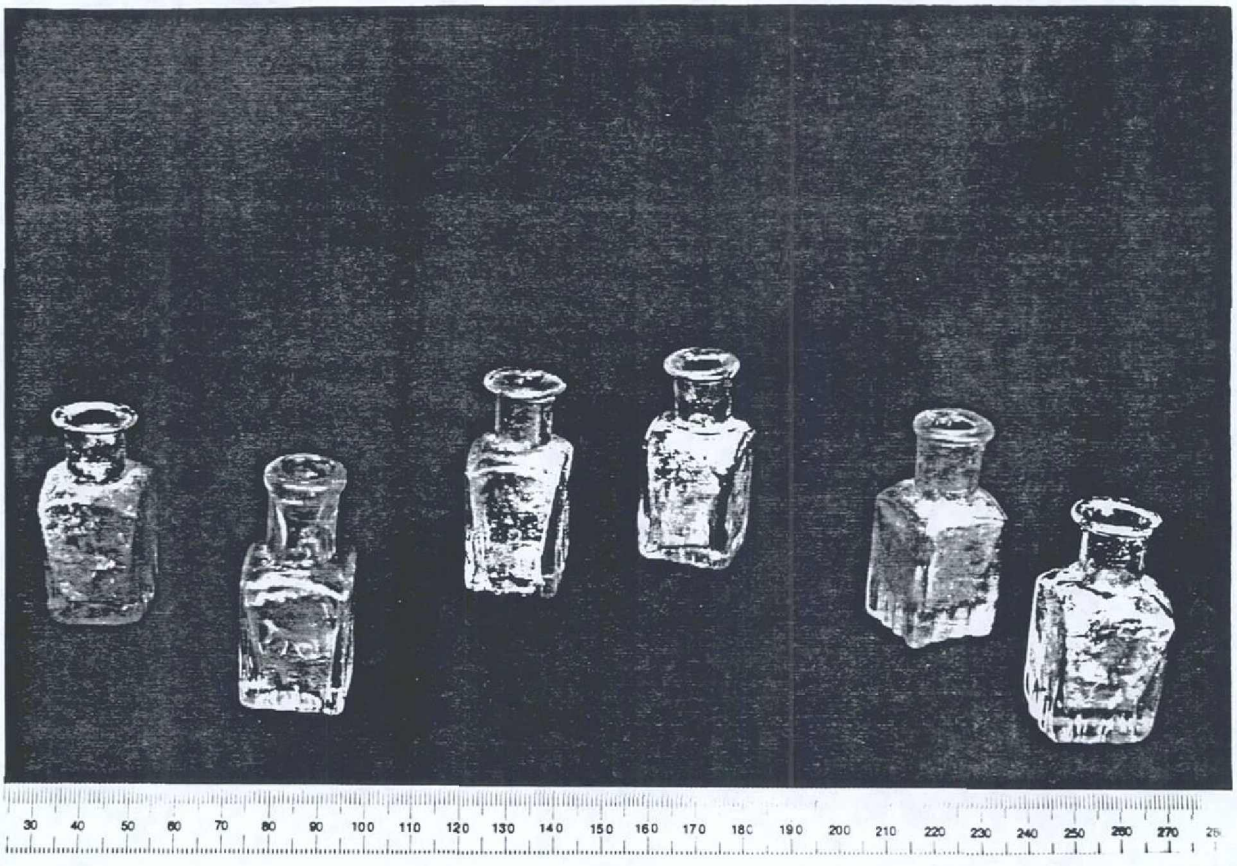


Plate 19: Perfume bottles. Feature 10.

The bottom of the privy deposit (grey silty sand with coal and cinder) yielded 1140 glass fragments including 282 (24.7%) bottle, 188 (16.5%) table glass, 398 (34.9%) window glass, and 272 (23.9%) other glass. Sixty-four vessels were counted; 45 bottles, 12 table, and 11 other glass vessels. The dates for this stratum are similar to those for the upper privy deposit. Pieces of note were William Eagle Premium Soda Water dating 1854-1886 and a "Clarke and White" Saratoga mineral water dating 1852-1866 (White 1930:40-43).

Twelve glass fragments were recovered from the wall collapse including one bottle, one table glass, six window, and four other glass. One bottle was scored as an MNV. None was datable.

The red sand related to the cement slab contained 585 glass fragments. These were divided into 119 (20.34%) bottle glass, 12 (2.05%) table glass, 301 (51.45%) window glass, 10 (1.70%) stained glass and 143 (24.44%) other glass. Eight bottles were scored as vessels. A Westford sheaf of wheat flask in catalog number 364 (McKearin and McKearin 1975:210) provides a deposition date for the stratum of 1857-1873.

The red sand disturbance yielded 436 glass fragments including 53 (12.15%) bottle glass, 33 (7.56%) table glass, 227 (52.06%) window glass, 7 (1.60%) stained glass and 116 (26.6%) other glass. Eleven vessels were scored: five bottles, five table glass vessels, and one "other" vessel. No fragments were datable.

e. Lot 34

Feature 11

Test Cut Y, the inside of Feature 11, yielded 1804 fragments of glass. These were divided into 927 (52.0%) bottle glass, 45 (3.0%) table glass, 744 (42.0%) window glass, and 51 (3.0%) other glass. A total of 36 MNVs were scored including 32 bottles and 4 table glass vessels.

The surface fill yielded only 1 unidentifiable bottle fragment.

A secondary fill deposit below contained 84 glass fragments including 49 (58.3%) bottle glass and 35 (41.7%) window glass. One MNV, a bottle, was scored.

A lens in the secondary fill deposit (Cat #511) was considered with a Cat. # (521) from the underlying fill deposit. Together they contained 20 glass fragments including 3 (15.0%) bottle glass, and 17 (85.0%) window glass.

The primary fill deposit minus the Cat. # mentioned above yielded 1695 glass fragments. These were divided into 873 (51.50%) bottle glass, 82 (4.83%) table glass, 691 (40.76%) window glass, and 49 (2.89%) other glass. Thirty-five vessels were scored including 31 of bottle glass and 4 of table glass. The two most important categories seem to be wine liquor and unidentifiable bottle. The latter is represented by a number of small dip molded or free blown vessels all with pontil marks. An interesting aspect of the wine/liquor bottles is that many seem to have been finished by hand without the use of a clamp on lipping tool (Cat. #s 546, 533 and 614). The same vessels were probably free blown or blown in a shoulder height dip-mold. One vessel from Cat. #546 has a sand pontil and mold marks indicating a three-piece mold with dip-mold body. This vessel is extremely crooked and shows glass sag at the heel around the base Its finish was produced by a clamp on lipping tool, although it is extremely crude. This bottle may be one of the many bottles that were blown attempting to duplicate the Ricketts bottle and its popular uniform construction. As such it post-dates 1821 (Jones 1983), and based on the presence of additional non-uniform vessels, probably predates 1840.

In the table glass category, this deposit produced what appears to be a set of 3 blown and cut wine glasses. The pattern consists of the diamond and fan motif above cut panels encircling the bottom of the bowl. Although the pattern is not illustrated as such, the design elements are similar to those illustrated in Innes (1976, Plate 105) and dated 1815-1840.

The stratum beneath the privy deposit yielded four fragments of glass: two bottle, one window, and one other glass.

Conclusions

The fill in Feature 11, particularly the primary deposit, appears to be the earliest deposit on the site. This is shown by a number of crude wine/liquor bottles, one of which probably dates 1821-1840, in addition to table glass from the same period. No bottles showing the use of a snap-case as a holding device were found indicating that the deposit dates before the introduction of this technology in 1857.

Test Cut L

Thirty glass fragments were recovered from the surface rubble and construction surface in Test Cut L. They included 1 (3.33%) bottle glass and 29 (96.66%) window glass.

Test Cut K yielded only one fragment of bottle glass and Test Cut R yielded one fragment of window glass.

Eight glass fragments were recovered from Test Cut M. These were divided into 3 (37.5%) bottle glass, 4 (50.5%) window glass and 1 (12.5%) other glass.

Shovel Test 10 yielded 109 glass fragments including 18 (16.51%) bottle glass, 39 (35.77%) window glass, 45 41.28%) stained glass, and 7 (6.42%) other glass. Fourteen fragments were of prescription ware with a "Buffalo oval" (Putnam 1965:24) embossed "PAUL F. ...KE E. Houston & Thompson Sts. New York" on the front panel. The base is embossed "Pat. Dec 11. 1894." The proprietor of the pharmacy or drug store was Paul F. Gibecke.

C. FAUNAL REMAINS

Introduction

The faunal remains were analyzed by Stephanie Rippel. Her analysis is presented here as a series of tables showing the distribution of identified species for individual test excavations by lot (Table V-20 - Table V-46). No attempt was made to calculate the minimum number of individuals or to identify such things as butchering patterns or cut selections. However, the collection could be subjected to finer analysis.

Mayers/Improved/Ironstone/China". The firm dates to 1843-1851; the pattern was not named (see Wetherbee 1980:43 for an illustration).

A large number of mends were noted within this stratum, and between it and the other layers. Many sherds were able to be mended into whole or almost whole vessels.

The vessels included flowerpots, a slip-decorated dish, an undecorated creamware dish, a blue shell-edged pearlware bowl, a blue transfer-printed pearlware cup, and numerous undecorated and relief decorated whiteware vessels (plates, saucers, bowls, chamberpots, a rouge pot, and ointment pot, basins, mugs, a possible soap dish). A chamberpot with blue bands around the rim, a blue transfer-printed cup and a blue transfer-printed jar/pot with a cow looking at a stone with the words "L.T. Piver/Parfumeur/a Paris" were other whiteware vessels. A large fragment of a white jar lid was found, with the advertisement "Odontine/prepared by/J.J. Pyne/63 Piccadilly/...ester/Beautifying/...he Teeth & Gums" (Plate 9).

Yellowware vessels included a Rockingham-type teapot and a lid. The stoneware vessels were a crock, a bowl/pan, and a jug. Vessels of hard paste porcelain included a rouge pot,a jar, a lid, and a soap dish. One whole small bisque pitcher was found, with a relief decoration (a rabbit being chased by a hound) and black and red painted decoration (Plate 10). Two small Bennington-type vessels, a vase and a pitcher with a white relief floral decoration on a blue background, were noted. The only figurines from the site, a bisque woman with a sheep and a glazed hard paste porcelain animal head, came from this layer.

Another primary fill deposit was distinguished below, this one containing an even more concentrated coal and cinder deposit. It contained 515 ceramic fragments. The percentages of ware types were:

23	coarse earthenware	4.5%
6	tin-glazed earthenware	1.2%
2	misc. fine earthenware	0.4%
9	creamware	1.8%
122	pearlware	23.9%
241	whiteware	47.2%
1	unident. fine earthen.	0.2%
1	yellowware	0.2%
5	fine stoneware	1.0%
1	coarse stoneware	0.2%
2	Chinese export porcelain	0.4%
10	soft paste porcelain	2.0%
57	hard paste porcelain	11.2%
8	tobacco pipe	1.6%

TABLE V-25

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS
LOT 16. FEATURE 3. INTERIOR STRATA (TEST CUT U).

		OVERBURDEN		BLACK CLAY AND GRAY SAND		LENS IN CLAY STRATUM		LENS IN CLAY STRATUM		MOTTLED SAND STRATA		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE												
	SHEEP/GOAT												
	PIG												
	RABBIT												
	DOG												
	CAT												
	RAT												
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL			3	3.8	7	6.0			1	2.8	11	12.6
	" -MED. MAMMAL												
	" -SMALL MAMMAL			1	—							1	—
	" -MICRO. MAM.			45	10.6	22	3.3			6	2.5	73	16.4
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.												
	TOTAL- MAMMAL			49	14.4	29	9.3			7	5.3	85	29.0
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE												
	CHICKEN												
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD							3	4.1			3	4.1
	" -MED. BIRD					3	4.1					3	4.1
	" -SMALL BIRD			2	4.0	1	4.0					3	8.0
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD												
	TOTAL- BIRD			2	4.0	4	8.1	3	4.1			9	16.2
	TURTLE BONE					1	0.3					1	0.3
	FISH BONE	1	0.1	2	0.3	8	0.3			2	0.1	13	0.8
	TOTAL- BONE	1	0.1	53	18.7	42	18.0	3	4.1	9	5.4	108	46.3
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	2	1.3							16	15.0	18	16.3
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	2	18.9	2	0.2			2	2.6	1	1.7	7	23.4
	SOFT- SHELL CLAM												
	SCALLOP												
	WHELK												
	MUSSEL												
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC												
	TOTAL- MOLLUSC	4	20.2	2	0.2			2	2.6	17	16.7	25	39.7
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN												
	TOTAL- CRUSTACEAN												
	EGG SHELL			2	0.1							2	0.1
	TOTAL- SHELL	4	20.2	4	0.3	—	—	2	2.6	17	16.7	27	39.8

TABLE V-26

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 16, FEATURE 3, ASSOC. BLDRS' TRENCHES & SURROUNDING STRATA.

		BUILDERS' TRENCH ASSOC. WITH WALL TO WEST		BUILDERS' TRENCH FOR PRIVY - UPPER STRATA		BUILDERS' TRENCH FOR PRIVY - LOWER STRATA		LOT FILL NO. 2 - WITH COBBLES		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE		SUBSOIL		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE					1	10.0			1	27.1			2	37.1
	SHEEP/GOAT														
	PIG														
	RABBIT														
	DOG														
	CAT														
	RAT														
	UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL									1	7.8			1	7.8
	" -MED. MAMMAL														
	" -SMALL MAMMAL														
	" -MICRO. MAM.														
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			2	4.2	15	4.0			12	3.8			29	12.0
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			2	4.2	16	14.0			14	38.7			32	56.9
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE														
	CHICKEN														
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD														
	" -MED. BIRD														
	" -SMALL BIRD														
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD														
	TOTAL-BIRD														
	TURTLE BONE														
	FISH BONE														
	TOTAL-BONE	—	—	2	4.2	16	14.0	—	—	14	38.7	—	—	32	56.9
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	5	1.5	1	1.6	7	7.1			16	13.0	3	0.8	32	24.0
	HARD-SHELL CLAM					1	6.5	1	3.5					2	10.0
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM														
	SCALLOP														
	WHELK														
	MUSSEL														
	UNIDENT. MUSSEL														
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	5	1.5	1	1.6	8	13.6	1	3.5	16	13.0	3	0.8	34	34.0
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW														
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN														
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN														
	EGG SHELL														
	TOTAL-SHELL	5	1.5	1	1.6	8	13.6	1	3.5	16	13.0	3	0.8	34	34.0

TABLE V-27

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 15/35. FEATURE 6 (TEST CUT V)

		OVERBURDEN		SECONDARY FILL		PRIMARY FILL		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH REMAINS OF PRIVY FLOOR		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE	1	15.9	8	307.9					9	323.8
	SHEEP/GOAT			46	403.0					46	403.0
	PIG			1	18.4					1	18.4
	RABBIT					42	49.1			42	49.1
	CAT										
	RAT			99	25.6	56	10.5	1	0.9	156	37.0
	UNIDENT-LG. MAMMAL	9	61.2	579	5492.1	10	123.8			598	5677.1
	" -MED. MAMMAL	16	56.5	545	1669.5	24	39.8	1	1.3	586	1767.1
	" -SMALL MAMMAL			1	1.1	1	0.6			2	1.7
	" -MICRO. MAM.	4	1.0	24	7.3	4	0.9			32	9.2
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	13	4.1	1461	705.5	44	22.8	9	4.7	1527	737.1
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	43	138.7	2764	8630.4	181	247.5	11	6.9	2999	9023.5
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE			5	4.7					5	4.7
	CHICKEN			15	48.3	3	22.2			18	70.5
	UNIDENT-LG. BIRD			172	165.6	5	2.8	1	1.0	178	169.4
	" -MED. BIRD			59	16.1	1	0.3			60	16.4
	" -SMALL BIRD										
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	13	2.1	399	155.8	14	3.6	2	0.6	428	162.1
	TOTAL-BIRD	13	2.1	650	390.5	23	28.9	3	1.6	689	423.1
	TURTLE BONE			27	15.1					27	15.1
	FISH BONE	24	1.4	1818	91.5	157	40.3	13	0.5	2012	133.7
	TOTAL-BONE	80	142.2	5259	9127.5	361	316.7	27	9.0	5727	9595.4
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	49	334.1	2584	19661.1	116	655.8	67	362.6	2816	21013.6
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	13	70.3	943	8297.6	47	359.9	12	58.3	1015	8786.1
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM										
	SCALLOP							2	0.3	2	0.3
	WHELK			2	53.0					2	53.0
	BLUE MUSSEL	2	1.3	233	100.9	25	5.0	11	4.7	271	111.9
	RIBBED MUSSEL	2	1.3	170	102.6	9	3.1	7	3.3	188	110.3
	BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL	6	6.6	222	351.6	10	10.2	2	1.8	240	370.2
	JINGLE SHELL			102	116.3	3	6.7	4	0.9	109	123.9
	OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL	1	1.0	38	21.8			2	3.3	41	26.1
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC			5	2.7					5	2.7
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	73	414.6	4299	28707.6	210	1040.7	107	435.2	4689	30598.1
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW.			1	0.8					1	0.8
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN			2	0.7	9	5.7			11	6.4
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN			3	1.5	9	5.7			12	7.2
	EGG SHELL	1	0.1	36	0.9	21	1.0	1	—	59	2.0
	TOTAL-SHELL	74	414.7	4338	28710.0	240	1047.4	108	435.2	4760	30607.3

TABLE V-28

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 15/35, FEATURE 6, ASSOC. BUILDERS' TRENCH & SURROUNDING STRATA.

		TEST CUT V											
		OVERBURDEN		BUILDERS' TRENCH		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCTION SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		LOT FILL NO. 1		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE									5	258.8	5	258.8
	SHEEP/GOAT									9	41.7	9	41.7
	PIG												
	RABBIT												
	CAT												
	RAT												
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL									64	106.1	64	106.1
	" - MED. MAMMAL							3	1.7	7	6.1	10	7.8
	" - SMALL MAMMAL												
	" - MICRO. MAM.												
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			1	0.4					100	53.5	101	53.9
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	0.4			3	1.7	185	466.2	189	468.3
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE												
	CHICKEN												
	UNIDENT.-LG. BIRD												
	" - MED. BIRD												
	" - SMALL BIRD												
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD							1	0.6			1	0.6
	TOTAL- BIRD							1	0.6			1	0.6
	TURTLE BONE												
	FISH BONE												
	TOTAL-BONE	—	—	1	0.4	—	—	4	2.3	185	466.2	190	468.9
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER			8	9.9	2	1.3	1	1.1			11	12.3
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			1	8.0			1	2.2			2	10.2
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM												
	SCALLOP												
	WHELK												
	BLUE MUSSEL												
	RIBBED MUSSEL												
	BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL												
	JINGLE SHELL												
	OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL												
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC												
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC			9	17.9	2	1.3	2	3.3			13	22.5
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN												
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN												
	EGG SHELL												
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	9	17.9	2	1.3	2	3.3	—	—	13	22.5

TABLE V-29

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 15/35. FEATURE 7.
(TEST CUT X)

		INTERIOR STRATA						SURROUNDING STRATA												TOTALS	
		UPPER FILL		LOWER FILL		"SUMP" DEPOSIT		RED & GREEN SANDY SILT (FILL)		MOTTLED ORANGE/ BROWN SILT (FILL)		MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		LOT FILL NO. 1		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE			
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE															2	99.3	1	9.0	3	108.3
	SHEEP/GOAT																				
	PIG																				
	RABBIT																				
	CAT																				
	RAT			8	2.2	3	1.0													11	3.2
	UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL					26	190.9							1	15.8					27	206.7
	" -MED. MAMMAL	1	15.9	2	8.0	5	18.3													8	41.2
	" -SMALL MAMMAL																				
	" -MICRO. MAM.																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.					51	23.0											4	4.9	55	27.9
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	1	15.9	10	10.2	85	233.2							1	15.8	2	99.3	5	13.9	104	388.3
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																				
	CHICKEN																				
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD																				
	" -MED. BIRD																				
	" -SMALL BIRD																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			1	0.1	4	1.7													5	1.8
	TOTAL-BIRD			1	0.1	4	1.7													5	1.8
	TURTLE BONE																				
	FISH BONE																				
	TOTAL-BONE	1	15.9	11	10.3	89	234.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15.8	2	99.3	5	13.9	109	390.1
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	2	2.1			1	0.9	5	28.0	4	1.1	4	10.1					2	3.6	18	45.8
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	3	9.0					1	1.8			2	1.2					1	2.1	7	14.1
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																				
	SCALLOP																				
	WHELK																				
	BLUE MUSSEL																				
	RIBBED MUSSEL																				
	BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL																				
	JINGLE SHELL																				
	OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL																				
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																				
	TOTAL MOLLUSC	5	11.1			1	0.9	6	29.8	4	1.1	6	11.3					3	5.7	25	59.9
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																				
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																				
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																				
	EGG SHELL																				
	TOTAL-SHELL	5	11.1	—	—	1	0.9	6	29.8	4	1.1	6	11.3	—	—	—	—	3	5.7	25	59.9

TABLE V-30

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 15/35 FEATURE 5.
(TEST CUT W)

		INTERIOR STRATA				BUILDERS' TRENCH				SURROUNDING STRATA								TOTALS	
		SECONDARY FILL		PRIMARY FILL		OVER-BURDEN		TRENCH FILL		MOTTLED SILTY SAND (FILL)		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		LOT FILL NO. 1			
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE	3	12.9	4	103.2	7	34.0									229	3418.2	243	3568.3
	SHEEP/GOAT	4	9.0	3	18.2	29	3.1	1	2.6	3	1.3			5	1.8	125	334.5	170	370.5
	PIG			1	8.5													1	8.5
	RABBIT																		
	CAT																		
	RAT			3	1.9													3	1.9
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL	12	64.5	95	917.2	16	54.9	1	0.8	1	2.6			3	14.3	405	2637.5	533	3691.8
	" - MED. MAMMAL	6	10.7	57	159.5	34	61.2	1	0.7	2	1.9					116	130.6	216	364.6
	" - SMALL MAMMAL																		
	" - MICRO. MAM.			1	0.7													1	0.7
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	16	8.8	52	47.0	270	56.0	24	7.9	8	3.4			42	13.5	2094	1237.0	2506	1373.6
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	41	105.9	216	1256.2	356	209.2	27	12.0	14	9.2			50	29.6	2969	7757.8	3673	9379.9
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																		
	CHICKEN																		
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD			4	13.5													4	13.5
	" - MED. BIRD			13	17.0													13	17.0
	" - SMALL BIRD																		
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	1	0.4	20	11.3											1	0.7	22	12.4
	TOTAL- BIRD	1	0.4	37	41.8											1	0.7	39	42.9
	TURTLE BONE																		
	FISH BONE			5	0.9					1	0.3							6	1.2
	TOTAL-BONE	42	106.3	258	1298.9	356	209.2	27	12.0	15	9.5	—	—	50	29.6	2970	7758.5	3718	9424.0
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	12	209.7	371	4597.9	6	20.7	1	0.6	1	0.3			4	13.3	1	1.1	396	4843.6
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	7	41.8	187	1758.6	3	6.1			9	9.9			2	1.2	1	4.4	209	1822.0
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM			3	2.4													3	2.4
	SCALLOP			3	47.4													3	47.4
	WHELK																		
	BLUE MUSSEL	2	0.9	10	7.0													12	7.9
	RIBBED MUSSEL			7	11.6													7	11.6
	BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL			17	33.8													17	33.8
	JINGLE SHELL			7	17.8													7	17.8
	OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL																		
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC									4	2.7					4	0.6	8	3.3
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	21	252.4	605	6476.5	9	26.8	1	0.6	14	12.9			6	14.5	6	6.1	662	6789.8
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																		
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																		
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																		
	EGG SHELL																		
	TOTAL-SHELL	21	252.4	605	6476.5	9	26.8	1	0.6	14	12.9	—	—	6	14.5	6	6.1	662	6789.8

TABLE V-31

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 15/35. FEATURE 4 (TEST CUT AA) AND FEATURE 8.

	FEATURE 4								FEATURE 8							
	OVERBURDEN		BROWN SILTY FILL		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCTION SURFACE		TOTALS		UPPER (ASH) FILL		LOWER FILL		MAT'L. ASSOC. WITH FLOOR OF WELL		TOTALS	
	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL																
CATTLE					1	5.1	1	5.1	4	240.3					4	240.3
SHEEP/GOAT									15	93.9	17	168.7			32	262.6
PIG									25	141.1	10	48.9			35	190.0
RABBIT																
CAT									34	42.5	14	8.6			48	51.1
RAT									5	1.0					5	1.0
UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL									73	1089.5	17	254.0			90	1343.5
" -MED. MAMMAL									77	162.7	51	133.5			128	296.2
" -SMALL MAMMAL									5	2.2	1	1.5			6	3.7
" -MICRO. MAM.																
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	3	1.3					3	1.3	154	62.0	51	42.8	17	58.6	222	163.4
TOTAL-MAMMAL	3	1.3			1	5.1	4	6.4	392	1835.2	161	658.0	17	58.6	570	2551.8
BIRD																
DUCK/GOOSE											1	4.7			1	4.7
CHICKEN									94	100.2					94	100.2
UNIDENT.-LG. BIRD									71	145.9					71	145.9
" -MED. BIRD									153	227.7	14	14.8			167	242.5
" -SMALL BIRD									8	2.3	1	0.5			9	2.8
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD									121	33.6	2	0.2			123	33.8
TOTAL: BIRD									447	509.7	18	20.2			465	529.9
TURTLE BONE																
FISH BONE									65	22.2	20	14.5			85	36.7
TOTAL-BONE	3	1.3	—	—	1	5.1	4	6.4	904	2367.1	199	692.7	17	58.6	1120	3118.4
MOLLUSC SHELL																
OYSTER									65	419.3	3	59.2			68	478.5
HARD-SHELL CLAM									1	1.1					1	1.1
SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
SCALLOP																
WHELK																
BLUE MUSSEL																
RIBBED MUSSEL																
BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL																
JINGLE SHELL																
OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL																
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																
TOTAL-MOLLUSC									66	420.4	3	59.2			69	479.6
CRUST.																
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																
TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																
EGG SHELL									2	0.8	1	0.2	1	0.1	4	1.1
TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	421.2	4	59.4	1	0.1	73	480.7

TABLE V-32

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 15/35. TEST CUT AC AND SHOVEL TEST 14.

		TEST CUT AC										S.T. 14	
		DEMOLITION DEBRIS		VAULT FLOOR SURFACE		COBBLE STRATUM		BED FOR COBBLE FLOOR		TOTALS		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE							5	2.4	5	2.4		
	SHEEP/GOAT												
	PIG												
	RABBIT												
	CAT												
	RAT												
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL												
	" - MED. MAMMAL												
	" - SMALL MAMMAL												
	" - MICRO. MAM.												
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			1	1.4					1	1.4	1	0.2
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	1.4			5	2.4	6	3.8	1	0.2
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE												
	CHICKEN												
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD												
	" - MED. BIRD												
	" - SMALL BIRD												
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD					2	0.8			2	0.8		
	TOTAL- BIRD					2	0.8			2	0.8		
	TURTLE BONE												
	FISH BONE	3	0.2					1	0.2	4	0.4		
	TOTAL-BONE	3	0.2	1	1.4	2	0.8	6	2.6	12	5.0	1	0.2
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER					1	0.6			1	0.6	1	26.4
	HARD-SHELL CLAM												
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM												
	SCALLOP												
	WHELK												
	BLUE MUSSEL												
	RIBBED MUSSEL												
	BOAT/SLIPPER SHELL												
	JINGLE SHELL												
	OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL												
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC												
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC					1	0.6			1	0.6	1	26.4
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN												
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN												
	EGG SHELL												
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	—	—	1	0.6	—	—	1	0.6	1	26.4

TABLE V-33

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 1G, TEST CUTS G & J, SHOVEL TEST 8.

	TEST CUT G						TEST CUT J										S.T. 8	
	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS		MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		LOT FILL NO. 1		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE		TOTALS		LOT FILL NO. 2	
	NO.	GMS.	No.	GMS	No.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL																		
CATTLE											20	229.5			20	229.5		
SHEEP/GOAT									8	0.9	52	26.7			60	27.6		
PIG	1	6.4			1	6.4												
RABBIT																		
DOG																		
CAT	2	2.2			2	2.2												
RAT																		
UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL											22	109.6			22	109.6		
" - MED. MAMMAL	2	3.0			2	3.0					5	43.0			5	43.0		
" - SMALL MAMMAL																		
" - MICRO. MAM.																		
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	2	1.0	2	0.7	4	1.7			27	3.0	292	161.0			319	164.0		
TOTAL - MAMMAL	7	12.6	2	0.7	9	13.3			35	3.9	391	569.8			426	573.7		
BIRD																		
DUCK/GOOSE																		
CHICKEN																		
UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD																		
" - MED. BIRD																		
" - SMALL BIRD																		
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD							12	4.0							12	4.0		
TOTAL- BIRD							12	4.0							12	4.0		
TURTLE BONE																		
FISH BONE																		
TOTAL- BONE	7	12.6	2	0.7	9	13.3	12	4.0	35	3.9	391	569.8	—	—	438	577.7	—	—
MOLLUSC SHELL																		
OYSTER																		
HARD-SHELL CLAM	5	4.3			5	4.3	3	3.5			10	35.6			13	39.1		
SOFT-SHELL CLAM																		
SCALLOP																		
WHELK																		
MUSSEL																		
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC							1	0.1							1	0.1		
TOTAL- MOLLUSC							4	3.6			10	35.6			14	39.2		
CRUST.																		
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																		
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																		
TOTAL- CRUSTACEAN																		
EGG SHELL																		
TOTAL-SHELL	5	4.3	—	—	5	4.3	4	3.6	—	—	10	35.6	—	—	14	39.2	—	—

TABLE V-34

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 33. SHOVEL TESTS 2,3,4 & 5 (WITHIN MOOT COURT WALLS)

		SHOVEL TEST 2						S.T. 3		SHOVEL TEST 4										S.T. 5	
		BROWN SAND WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS		GRAY-BROWN MOTTLED SAND		TOTALS		MOT. BRN. SILTY SAND RED SAND		BROWN SILTY SAND		MOTTLED BROWN SANDY SILT		COARSE ORANGE SAND		BROWN SILTY SAND		TOTALS		MOTTLED ORANGE BROWN SAND	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE																				
	SHEEP/GOAT											1	1.8					1	1.8		
	PIG																			1	7.3
	RABBIT																				
	MUSK RAT																				
	DOG																			3	7.0
	CAT																				
	RAT																				
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL			1	12.7	1	12.7														
	" - MED. MAMMAL			2	5.5	2	5.5	1	22.8			2	5.2	1	11.5	1	2.9	4	19.6		
	" - SMALL MAMMAL											1	0.3	3	0.4	1	—	5	0.7	2	0.2
	" - MICRO. MAM.																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			18	13.7	18	13.7	1	0.4			4	0.6			3	3.0	7	3.6		
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			21	31.9	21	31.9	2	23.2			8	7.9	4	11.9	5	5.9	17	25.7	6	9.5
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																				
	CHICKEN																				
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD																				
	" - MED. BIRD			2	2.8	2	2.8														
	" - SMALL BIRD																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			3	0.7	3	0.7									5	1.7	5	1.7	4	0.9
	TOTAL- BIRD			5	3.5	5	3.5									5	1.7	5	1.7	4	0.9
	TURTLE BONE																				
	FISH BONE			1	—	1	—														
	TOTAL - BONE	—	—	27	35.4	27	35.4	2	23.2	—	—	8	7.9	4	11.9	10	7.6	22	27.4	10	10.4
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER			1	6.8	1	6.8														
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			7	70.4	7	70.4	3	10.0	1	1.8					1	0.9	2	2.7		
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																				
	SCALLOP																				
	WHELK																				
	MUSSEL			3	0.6	3	0.6														
	JINGLE SHELL																				
	SLIPPER SHELL																				
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																				
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC			11	77.8	11	77.8	3	10.0	1	1.8					1	0.9	2	2.7		
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																				
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																				
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																				
	EGG SHELL																				
	TOTAL- SHELL	—	—	11	77.8	11	77.8	3	10.0	1	1.8	—	—	—	—	1	0.9	2	2.7	—	—

TABLE V-35

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 33. TEST CUT B & SHOVEL TEST 7.

		TEST CUT B												S.T. 7	
		CINDER AND GRAVEL		RED-BROWN SILTY SAND		MOTTLED BROWN SAND WITH BRICK FRAGMENTS		POCKET OF BLACK SAND IN LOT FILL NO. 2		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS			
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE														
	SHEEP/GOAT														
	PIG														
	RABBIT														
	MUSK RAT														
	DOG														
	CAT														
	RAT							2	0.9			2	0.9		
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL													1	9.3
	" -MED. MAMMAL							3	15.3			3	15.3	1	5.3
	" -SMALL MAMMAL							4	2.1			4	2.1		
	" -MICRO. MAM.														
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			1	6.2			24	12.6	1	0.2	26	19.0	3	3.5
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	6.2			33	30.9	1	0.2	35	37.3	5	18.1
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE														
	CHICKEN														
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD														
	" -MED. BIRD														
	" -SMALL BIRD														
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			2	—			13	1.7			15	1.7		
	TOTAL-BIRD			2	—			13	1.7			15	1.7		
	TURTLE BONE														
	FISH BONE														
	TOTAL-BONE	—	—	3	6.2			46	32.6	1	0.2	50	39.0	5	18.1
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER							9	51.1			9	51.1	1	14.4
	HARD-SHELL CLAM							2	12.0			2	12.0	2	4.8
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM													1	3.6
	SCALLOP														
	WHELK														
	MUSSEL														
	JINGLE SHELL														
	SLIPPER SHELL														
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC														
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC							11	63.1			11	63.1	4	22.8
CRUST	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW														
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN														
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN														
	EGG SHELL														
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	63.1	—	—	11	63.1	4	22.8

TABLE V-36

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 33. TEST CUT C.

		TEST CUT C									
		CINDER AND ASH		AREA ASSOCIATED WITH PIPE TRENCH		RED-BROWN SILTY SAND		MEDIUM BROWN SANDY SILT		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE												
	SHEEP/GOAT												
	PIG												
	RABBIT												
	MUSKRAT.												
	DOG												
	CAT												
	RAT												
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL					1	8.5			7	5.6	8	14.1
	" - MED. MAMMAL			1	7.1							1	7.1
	" - SMALL MAMMAL									1	0.7	1	0.7
	" - MICRO. MAM.												
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.					4	4.5	6	2.7	12	1.8	22	9.0
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	7.1	5	13.0	6	2.7	20	8.1	32	30.9
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE												
	CHICKEN												
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD					1	0.7	2	1.6			3	2.3
	" - MED. BIRD							1	0.1			1	0.1
	" - SMALL BIRD												
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			25	3.6					1	0.6	26	4.2
	TOTAL- BIRD			25	3.6	1	0.7	3	1.7	1	0.6	30	6.6
	TURTLE BONE												
	FISH BONE												
	TOTAL-BONE			26	10.7	6	13.7	9	4.4	21	8.7	62	37.5
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER			1	1.7	1	9.9					2	11.6
	HARD-SHELL CLAM					1	0.6	2	22.8	4	12.9	7	36.3
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM												
	SCALLOP												
	WHELK												
	MUSSEL												
	JINGLE SHELL												
	SLIPPER SHELL												
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC												
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC			1	1.7	2	10.5	2	22.8	4	12.9	9	47.9
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN												
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN												
	EGG SHELL							2	0.1			2	0.1
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	1	1.7	2	10.5	4	22.9	4	12.9	11	48.0

TABLE V-37

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

LOT 33. TEST CUTS P/I & Q

	TEST CUTS P&T						TEST CUT Q					
	DARK BROWN SILTY SAND		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS		MOTTLED DARK BROWN SILTY SAND		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS	
	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.
MAMMAL												
CATTLE	2	37.5			2	37.5						
SHEEP/GOAT	7	51.4			7	51.4						
PIG							2	1.8			2	1.8
RABBIT												
MUSKRAT												
DOG												
CAT	20	11.5			20	11.5						
RAT	2	1.6			2	1.6						
UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL	13	177.7			13	177.7	10	115.1			10	115.1
" -MED. MAMMAL	18	55.9	4	2.7	22	58.6	24	38.6			24	38.6
" -SMALL MAMMAL							1	0.7			1	0.7
" -MICRO. MAM.												
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	108	81.8	24	5.8	132	87.6	78	35.8			78	35.8
TOTAL MAMMAL	170	417.4	28	8.5	198	425.9	115	192.0			115	192.0
BIRD												
DUCK/GOOSE												
CHICKEN												
UNIDENT.-LG. BIRD							4	4.7			4	4.7
" -MED. BIRD							1	—			1	—
" -SMALL BIRD												
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	25	9.3	2	0.2	27	9.5	1	—			1	—
TOTAL BIRD	25	9.3	2	0.2	27	9.5	6	4.7			6	4.7
TURTLE BONE												
FISH BONE	16	2.1			16	2.1	2	4.0			2	4.0
TOTAL BONE	211	428.8	30	8.7	241	437.5	123	200.7	—	—	123	200.7
MOLLUSC SHELL												
OYSTER	8	96.5			8	96.5	52	343.7			52	343.7
HARD SHELL CLAM	24	99.7	4	3.8	28	99.5	68	336.7			68	336.7
SOFT SHELL CLAM							12	16.9			12	16.9
SCALLOP												
WHELK												
MUSSEL												
JINGLE SHELL												
SLIPPER SHELL												
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC	2	0.1			2	0.1						
TOTAL MOLLUSC	34	192.3	4	3.8	38	196.1	132	697.3			132	697.3
CRUSTACEAN												
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW							1	0.5			1	0.5
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN												
TOTAL CRUSTACEAN							1	0.5			1	0.5
EGG SHELL												
TOTAL SHELL	34	192.3	4	3.8	38	196.1	133	697.8	—	—	133	697.8

TABLE V-38

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 33. TEST CUT A AND ADJACENT AREA.

	TEST CUT A														BENEATH LINOLEUM EAST OF TEST CUT A	
	FILL BETWEEN LINOLEUM & BRICK FLOOR		BRICK IN RED/BROWN MOTTLED SAND		POCKET OF CINDER & SLAG		BUILDERS' TRENCH COARSE YELLOW/ORANGE SAND		PIPE TRENCH DARK BROWN MOTTLED SAND		LOT FILL NO.2		TOTALS			
	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL: CATTLE																
SHEEP/GOAT																
PIG																
RABBIT																
MUSKRAT																
DOG																
CAT																
RAT																
UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL											1	21.0	1	21.0	1	4.9
" - MED. MAMMAL																
" -SMALL MAMMAL													1	0.7	1	0.9
" -MICRO. MAM.																
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			1	0.7												
TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	0.7							1	21.0	2	21.7	2	5.8
BIRD: DUCK/GOOSE																
CHICKEN																
UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD																
" - MED. BIRD																
" -SMALL BIRD													2	—	2	4.6
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			2	—												
TOTAL- BIRD			2	—									2	—	2	4.6
TURTLE BONE																
FISH BONE			1	—									1	—		
TOTAL- BONE	—	—	4	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21.0	5	21.7	4	10.4
MOLLUSC SHELL: OYSTER																
HARD-SHELL CLAM			2	13.8			1	2.6					3	16.4		
SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
SCALLOP																
WHELK																
MUSSEL																
JINGLE SHELL																
SLIPPER SHELL																
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																
TOTAL-MOLLUSC			2	13.8			1	2.6					3	16.4		
CRUST.: LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																
TOTAL- CRUSTACEAN																
EGG SHELL																
TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	2	13.8	—	—	1	2.6	—	—	—	—	3	16.4	—	—

TABLE V-39

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS LOT 33, TEST CUT E & ASSOCIATED AREAS.

		TEST CUT E												FILL EAST OF AIRSHAFT RETAINING WALL		PIPE TRENCH NORTH OF FLOOR	
		MATL. ASSOC. WITH REMOVAL OF LINOLEUM FLOORING		MATL. ASSOC. WITH STONE FLOOR		FILL BELOW STONE FLOOR		TRENCH ASSOC. WITH WALL TO WEST		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS					
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE	1	17.9									1	17.9				
	SHEEP/GOAT													1	8.3		
	PIG																
	RABBIT																
	MUSKRAT																
	DOG																
	CAT	1	4.4									1	4.4	8	5.8		
	RAT													1	0.5		
	UNIDENT. - LG. MAMMAL	5	33.2	2	10.0	4	5.4	1	0.8			12	49.4	15	29.0		
	" - MED. MAMMAL																
	" - SMALL MAMMAL																
	" - MICRO. MAM.																
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	3	1.2	2	2.4	4	5.2					9	8.8	9	6.9		
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	10	56.7	4	12.4	8	10.6	1	0.8			23	80.5	34	50.5		
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																
	CHICKEN			1	2.0							1	2.0				
	UNIDENT - LG. BIRD													1	8.6		
	" - MED. BIRD	11	12.8									11	12.8	7	14.2		
	" - SMALL BIRD																
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			9	2.3	16	2.4					25	4.7	1	0.7	7	8.1
	TOTAL-BIRD	11	12.8	10	4.3	16	2.4					37	19.5	9	23.5	7	8.1
	TURTLE BONE																
	FISH BONE			7	1.0	3	0.6					10	1.6	1	0.5		
	TOTAL-BONE	21	69.5	21	17.7	27	13.6	1	0.8	—	—	70	101.6	44	74.5	7	8.1
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER					2	71.9					2	71.9	1	0.4		
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			1	0.5					2	4.0	3	4.5				
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
	SCALLOP			1	0.2							1	0.2				
	WHELK																
	MUSSEL																
	JINGLE SHELL																
	SLIPPER SHELL																
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC			1	0.1					1	0.9	2	1.0				
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC			3	0.8	2	71.9			3	4.9	8	77.6	1	0.4		
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																
	EGG SHELL			4	0.3	1	0.1					5	0.4				
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	7	1.1	3	72.0	—	—	3	4.9	13	78.0	1	0.4	—	—

TABLE V-40

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS

LOT 33. TEST CUTS.

	TEST CUTS											
	BROWN SILTY SAND ABOVE BRICK FLOOR		MATL. ASSOC. WITH BRICK FLOOR		DARK BROWN SILTY SAND & BRICK RUBBLE		BUILDERS' TRENCH		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS	
	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL												
CATTLE												
SHEEP/GOAT												
PIG	5	7.5			5	13.4					10	20.9
RABBIT												
MUSKRAT												
DOG												
CAT												
RAT												
UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL	5	70.0			16	100.1	2	23.6			23	193.7
" - MED. MAMMAL	5	9.4			58	123.8	8	22.6			71	155.8
" - SMALL MAMMAL	26	12.3									26	12.3
" - MICRO. MAM.												
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.					188	85.5	16	7.3	2	1.9	206	94.7
TOTAL-MAMMAL	41	99.2			267	327.8	26	53.5	2	1.9	336	477.4
BIRD												
DUCK/GOOSE												
CHICKEN					2	4.0					2	4.0
UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD												
" - MED. BIRD												
" - SMALL BIRD												
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	2	—			3	1.4	1	0.2			6	1.6
TOTAL- BIRD	2	—			5	5.4	1	0.2			8	5.6
TURTLE BONE												
FISH BONE												
TOTAL-BONE	43	99.2	—	—	272	328.2	27	53.7	2	1.9	344	483.0
MOLLUSC SHELL												
OYSTER					2	1.2					2	1.2
HARD-SHELL CLAM	5	62.2	1	6.9	8	8.2	1	2.2	3	11.4	18	90.9
SOFT-SHELL CLAM												
SCALLOP												
WHELK												
MUSSEL	10	1.3			10	0.1					20	1.4
JINGLE SHELL												
SLIPPER SHELL												
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC												
TOTAL- MOLLUSC	15	63.5	1	6.9	20	9.5	1	2.2	3	11.4	40	93.5
CRUST.												
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
UNIDENT CRUSTACEAN												
TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN												
EGG SHELL												
TOTAL-SHELL	15	63.5	1	6.9	20	9.5	1	2.2	3	11.4	40	93.5

TABLE V-41
DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 33, FEATURE 1. (TEST CUT F.)

		OVERBURDEN		RUBBLE IN NORTH PORTION OF CISTERN		UPPER FILL		LOWER FILL		PIPE TRENCH		ON AND BENEATH CISTERN FLOOR		AREA DISTURBED BY VANDALS		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE					3	160.5									3	160.5
	SHEEP/GOAT			1	13.5	40	373.2							16	51.8	57	438.5
	PIG	4	7.5	2	2.4	323	789.2	1	29.3					113	241.0	443	1061.4
	RABBIT					1	1.1									1	1.1
	MUSKRAT							5	3.6							5	3.6
	DOG																
	CAT					103	91.5									103	91.5
	RAT					29	12.6	16	5.5							45	18.1
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL	6	42.7	2	32.6	206	2297.6	7	93.5					62	874.4	283	3340.8
	" -MED. MAMMAL	14	11.7	27	33.3	1264	2011.4	28	56.0	5	3.4			413	159.8	1751	2875.6
	" -SMALL MAMMAL	1	1.7			11	7.2							15	6.6	27	15.5
	" -MICRO. MAM.							10	2.2					4	1.8	14	4.0
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	32	13.1	7	3.3	1781	930.4	45	27.8					712	414.2	2577	1388.8
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	57	76.7	39	85.1	3761	6670.7	*112	213.9	5	3.4			1335	2349.6	5309	9399.4
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																
	CHICKEN					4	7.5							1	2.3	5	9.8
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD					29	74.3							4	15.6	33	89.9
	" -MED. BIRD			1	1.6	168	102.5	1	0.5					49	28.3	219	132.9
	" -SMALL BIRD					2	1.1									2	1.1
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	8	2.9			237	72.2	11	2.5					116	36.8	372	114.4
	TOTAL- BIRD	8	2.9	1	1.6	440	257.6	12	3.0					170	83.0	631	348.1
	TURTLE BONE																
	FISH BONE			2	0.7	103	17.1	1	0.5					41	8.0	147	26.3
	TOTAL- BONE	65	79.6	42	87.4	4304	6945.4	125	217.4	5	3.4	—	—	1546	2440.6	6087	9773.8
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER					10	9.3	2	3.6			1	0.1			13	13.0
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			1	0.9	79	646.5	6	18.7					17	70.6	103	736.7
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
	SCALLOP					2	1.2							7	1.7	9	2.9
	WHELK					1	0.8							1	2.3	2	3.1
	MUSSEL																
	JINGLE SHELL													6	3.3	6	3.3
	SLIPPER SHELL					1	5.4							3	2.1	4	7.5
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC													6	7.3	6	7.3
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC			1	0.9	93	663.2	8	22.3			1	0.1	40	87.3	143	773.8
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																
	EGG SHELL					9	0.2									9	0.2
	TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	1	0.9	102	663.4	8	22.3	—	—	1	0.1	40	87.3	152	774.0

* NOTE: 1 HUMAN TOOTH ALSO FOUND IN THIS UNIT.

TABLE V-42

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS
LOT 33. FEATURE 10 (TEST CUT Q)

		OVERBURDEN		RED SAND ASSOC. WITH CONCRETE SLAB		DISTURBED RED SAND		UPPER PRIMARY FILL		LOWER PRIMARY FILL		MATL. ASSOC. WITH COLLAPSED WALL		SUBSOIL		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE							12	418.2	2	93.6					14	511.8
	SHEEP/GOAT			2	22.2	6	47.1	27	140.4							35	209.7
	PIG			7	32.0	5	73.8	70	375.3	26	161.5	1	5.7			109	648.3
	RABBIT																
	MUSKRAT																
	DOG							2	2.1							2	2.1
	CAT	1	0.7	8	3.7	1	0.4	28	36.9	32	60.7					70	102.4
	RAT			3	0.7	2	0.8	19	5.6	6	3.2					30	10.3
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL	16	165.7	4	55.7	14	114.5	150	1236.6	41	375.4	1	16.8			226	1964.7
	" - MED. MAMMAL	2	2.0	37	71.9	99	118.1	391	659.1	81	248.7	2	6.3			612	1106.1
	" - SMALL MAMMAL			9	1.0	6	1.5	11	4.8	4	1.5					30	8.8
	" - MICRO. MAM.							1	0.4							1	0.4
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	8	2.7	135	87.1	418	217.9	1798	926.6	330	185.2	40	28.6			2729	1448.1
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	27	171.1	205	274.3	551	574.1	2509	3806.0	522	1129.8	44	57.4			3858	6012.7
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE							1	2.0							1	2.0
	CHICKEN					2	2.6	4	6.1	1	—					7	8.7
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD							3	7.9	2	8.2					5	16.1
	" - MED. BIRD			4	10.1	10	5.0	48	30.6	13	8.3	3	0.3			78	54.3
	" - SMALL BIRD					1	0.5	1	—	1	0.2					3	0.7
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			8	5.5	22	3.1	116	29.7	9	1.9					155	40.2
	TOTAL- BIRD			12	15.6	35	11.2	173	76.3	26	18.6	3	0.3			249	122.0
	TURTLE BONE							1	0.9							1	0.9
	FISH BONE			31	12.6	58	23.2	217	57.8	74	30.0					380	123.6
	TOTAL-BONE	27	171.1	248	302.5	644	608.5	2900	3941.0	622	1178.4	47	57.7	—	—	4488	6259.2
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	1	2.2	4	67.6	20	607.2	13	189.2	19	266.3					57	1132.5
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			17	115.9	618	4959.6	291	3876.2	44	688.1	9	81.4	2	0.3	981	9721.5
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
	SCALLOP																
	WHELK					3	18.8									3	18.8
	MUSSEL			2	0.8											2	0.8
	JINGLE SHELL																
	SLIPPER SHELL							1	5.5							1	5.5
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC			1	1.5	1	0.5	4	0.4							6	2.4
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	1	2.2	24	185.8	642	5586.1	309	4071.3	63	954.4	9	81.4	2	0.3	1050	10881.5
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW							6	6.4							6	6.4
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN							38	9.9	2	1.7					40	11.6
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN							44	16.3	2	1.7					46	18.0
	EGG SHELL							4	0.2	75	1.8					79	2.0
	TOTAL-SHELL	1	2.2	24	185.8	642	5586.1	357	4087.8	140	957.9	9	81.4	2	0.3	1175	10901.5

TABLE V-43

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 34. TEST CUT M & SHOVEL TEST 10.

		TEST CUT M								S.T. 10	
		OVERBURDEN		RUBBLE-SOUTHERN EXTENSION		TRENCH CONTAINING RUBBLE		TOTALS		RUBBLE	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE										
	SHEEP/GOAT					4	39.0	4	39.0		
	PIG										
	FETAL PIG										
	RABBIT										
	DOG										
	CAT										
	RAT										
	UNIDENT.- LG MAMMAL	3	6.7			2	30.8	5	37.5		
	" - MED. MAMMAL			2	9.2	11	11.6	13	20.8		
	" - SMALL MAMMAL										
	" - MICRO. MAM.										
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.					9	2.0	9	2.0		
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	3	6.7	2	9.2	26	83.4	31	99.3		
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE										
	CHICKEN										
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD			2	1.6	1	1.8	3	3.4		
	" - MED. BIRD									1	0.5
	" - SMALL BIRD										
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			1	—			1	—		
	TOTAL- BIRD			3	1.6	1	1.8	4	3.4	1	0.5
	TURTLE BONE										
	FISH BONE									1	0.2
	TOTAL-BONE	3	6.7	5	10.8	27	85.2	35	102.7	2	0.7
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	1	1.6			17	52.9	18	54.5		
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	2	21.1			13	83.3	15	104.4		
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM										
	SCALLOP										
	WHELK										
	MUSSEL					1	0.2	1	0.2	2	4.6
	PERIWINKLE										
	BARNACLE										
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC.										
	TOTAL- MOLLUSC	3	22.7			31	136.4	34	159.1	2	4.6
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW										
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN										
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN										
	EGG SHELL									3	0.2
	TOTAL-SHELL	3	22.7	—	—	31	136.4	34	159.1	5	4.8

TABLE V-44

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.

LOT 34. TEST CUTS K, L, AND R.

	TEST CUT K						TEST CUT L								TEST CUT R					
	MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS		OVERBURDEN		MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCT. SURFACE		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS		BROWNISH SILTY SAND		LOT FILL NO. 2		TOTALS	
	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.
MAMMAL																				
CATTLE							1	9.4					1	9.4						
SHEEP/GOAT																				
PIG																				
FETAL PIG																				
RABBIT																				
DOG																				
CAT																				
RAT																				
UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL							1	1.0					1	1.0	1	7.4			1	7.4
" -MED. MAMMAL																				
" -SMALL MAMMAL																				
" -MICRO. MAM.																				
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	1	0.8			1	0.8	1	0.2	9	0.1			10	0.3	9	5.2			9	5.2
TOTAL-MAMMAL	1	0.8			1	0.8	3	10.6	9	0.1			12	10.7	10	12.6			10	12.6
BIRD																				
DUCK/GOOSE																				
CHICKEN											1	2.0	1	2.0						
UNIDENT.-LG. BIRD																				
" -MED. BIRD																				
" -SMALL BIRD																				
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD											11	1.3	11	1.3	3	0.1			3	0.1
TOTAL-BIRD											12	3.3	12	3.3	3	0.1			3	0.1
TURTLE BONE																				
FISH BONE							1	0.3					1	0.3						
TOTAL-BONE	1	0.8	—	—	1	0.8	4	10.9	9	0.1	12	3.3	25	14.3	13	12.7	—	—	13	12.7
MOLLUSC SHELL																				
OYSTER	21	5.0			21	5.0	15	40.5	8	17.4	3	1.8	26	59.7						
HARD-SHELL CLAM			1	7.6	1	7.6	2	15.0					2	15.0						
SOFT-SHELL CLAM																				
SCALLOP																				
WHELK																				
MUSSEL																				
PERIWINKLE																				
BARNACLE																				
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																				
TOTAL-MOLLUSC	21	5.0	1	7.6	22	12.6	17	55.5	8	17.4	3	1.8	28	74.7						
CRUST.																				
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																				
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																				
TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																				
EGG SHELL																				
TOTAL-SHELL	21	5.0	1	7.6	22	12.6	17	55.5	8	17.4	3	1.8	28	74.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V-45

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 34. VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION WALLS.

	ASH/CINDER IN SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOUND.		WEST OF CABLE CONDUIT: RUBBLE ABOVE FIREBRICK FLOOR		RUBBLE ASSOC. WITH FIREBRICK FLOOR		FILL ABOVE STONE FLOOR		TOTALS		TEST CUT Z: RED-BRN. SAND BET. & BELOW LOWEST LAYER OF STONES		REDDISH SAND & STONES		TOTALS	
	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	No.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL: CATTLE			1	71.5			3	1.8	4	73.3						
SHEEP/GOAT																
PIG																
FETAL PIG																
RABBIT																
DOG																
CAT																
RAT																
UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL							2	27.7	2	27.7						
" -MED. MAMMAL					1	2.9	2	1.2	3	4.1						
" -SMALL MAMMAL													1	0.1	1	0.1
" -MICRO. MAM.																
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.																
TOTAL-MAMMAL			1	71.5	1	2.9	7	30.7	9	105.1			1	0.1	1	0.1
BIRD: DUCK/GOOSE																
CHICKEN																
UNIDENT.-LG. BIRD																
" -MED. BIRD							1	0.9	1	0.9						
" -SMALL BIRD							2	0.6	2	0.6						
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD																
TOTAL- BIRD							3	1.5	3	1.5						
TURTLE BONE																
FISH BONE																
TOTAL- BONE	—	—	1	71.5	1	2.9	10	32.2	12	106.6	—	—	1	0.1	1	0.1
MOLLUSC SHELL: OYSTER			5	19.7	3	21.4	10	33.9	18	75.0	2	61.3	5	14.6	7	75.9
HARD-SHELL CLAM					1	7.3	4	49.8	5	52.1						
SOFT-SHELL CLAM																
SCALLOP																
WHELK																
MUSSEL																
PERIWINKLE																
BARNACLE																
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC.																
TOTAL- MOLLUSC			5	19.7	4	23.7	14	83.7	23	127.1	2	61.3	5	14.6	7	75.9
CRUST: LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW					3	0.8			3	0.8						
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																
TOTAL- CRUSTACEAN					3	0.8			3	0.8						
EGG SHELL																
TOTAL- SHELL	—	—	5	19.7	7	24.5	14	83.7	26	127.9	2	61.3	5	14.6	7	75.9

TABLE V-46

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS
LOT 34. FEATURE 11 (TEST CUT Y)

		OVERBURDEN		SECONDARY FILL		LENS IN SECONDARY FILL		PRIMARY FILL		AREA BENEATH PRIMARY FILL		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS
MAMMAL	CATTLE	24	88.0					17	973.5			41	1061.5
	SHEEP/GOAT							7	99.2			7	99.2
	PIG							15	11.4			15	11.4
	FETAL PIG							64	34.5			64	34.5
	RABBIT												
	DOG												
	CAT												
	RAT							36	4.8			36	4.8
	UNIDENT.-LG. MAMMAL	2	5.2	9	41.5	1	7.3	111	919.1			123	973.1
	" -MED. MAMMAL			2	3.2			122	217.9	2	3.5	126	224.6
	" -SMALL MAMMAL									1	0.5	1	0.5
	" -MICRO. MAM.												
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			18	5.7	4	4.7	208	65.1	1	0.5	231	76.0
	TOTAL- MAMMAL	26	93.2	29	50.4	5	12.0	580	2325.5	4	4.5	644	2485.6
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE												
	CHICKEN							7	4.4			7	4.4
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD			2	3.1	1	1.8	4	23.5			7	28.4
	" - MED. BIRD							14	3.2			14	3.2
	" - SMALL BIRD			1	0.5			4	3.3			5	3.8
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	4	0.7					28	8.8			32	9.5
	TOTAL- BIRD	4	0.7	3	3.6	1	1.8	57	43.2			65	49.3
	TURTLE BONE												
	FISH BONE			2	0.4			799	132.0			801	132.4
	TOTAL- BONE	30	93.9	34	54.4	6	13.8	1436	2500.7	4	4.5	1510	2667.3
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	14	24.0	8	54.4			94	1814.4	5	28.8	121	1921.6
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	7	13.8	2	3.2			17	49.7	2	17.4	28	84.1
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM							1	0.5			1	0.5
	SCALLOP												
	WHELK												
	MUSSEL												
	PERIWINKLE							2	1.3			2	1.3
	BARNACLE							1	1.8			1	1.8
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC			1	0.4							1	0.4
	TOTAL- MOLLUSC	21	37.8	11	58.0			115	1867.7	7	46.2	154	2009.7
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW												
	UNIDENT CRUSTACEAN												
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN												
	EGG SHELL	1	0.1					96	3.7			97	3.8
	TOTAL-SHELL	22	37.9	11	58.0	—	—	211	1871.4	7	46.2	251	2013.5

TABLE V.1: FEATURE 9, LOT 17 - PRIVY

				FEATURE 9				ASSOCIATED STRATA TO FEATURE 9			
			Secondary	Upper Primary	Lower Primary	Loose Silt at		Builder's			
	Overburden	Pipe Trench	Fill	Deposit	Deposit	Feature Bottom	TOTALS	Trench	Lot Fill #2	Lot Fill #1	TOTALS
REDWARE											
Unglazed		3	44	43	136	1	227				
Brown ld-gl		1	1	7	2		11				
Green ld-gl											
Slip dec			2				2				
Clear ld-gl			1	5	1		7				
Clear w/mang			2	8	4		14				
Unident					1		1				
Subtotal		4	50	63	144	1	262				
BUFF PASTE EW											
Unglazed				2			2				
Brown glaze											
Green ld-gl				1			1				
Slip dec				1			1				
Clear ld-gl	1			2	1		4				
Mottled brown											
Unident											
Subtotal	1			6	1		8				
TIN GL EW											
Undecorated	1				1		2				
Blue dec											
Poly dec											
Brown gl											
Glaze gone											
Subtotal	1				1		2				
MISC FINE EW											
Agateware											
Red: clear											
black											
brown				5			5				
brown +											
Buff: brown											
mot-br											
green											
Subtotal				5			5				
CREAMWARE											
Undecorated			2	56	216	5	279				
Relief				1	54		55				
Poly dec				1			1				
Gold overgl											
Subtotal			2	58	270	5	335				
PEARLWARE											
Undecorated		1	5	32	225		263				
Relief			1	6	52		59				
Shelledge, bl					62		62				
Shelledge, gr			1		26		27				
Edgeware, bl					1		1				
Edgeware, oth					2		2				
H-p, blue			1	2	72		75				
H-p, poly			2	1	63		66				
TP, blue			5	24	432		461				
TP, red					22	1	23				
TP, brown											
TP, black											
TP, gr over					11		11				
Deco				1			1				
Ann, banded				2	18		20				
Ann, mocha					6		6				
Ann, finger					2		2				
Lusterware											
Subtotal		1	10	36	994	1	1079				
WHITEWARE											
Undecorated	1	2	23	286	27	6	345				
Relief			6	237	5	15	265				
Shelledge, bl				18	10		28				
Shelledge, gr											
Edgeware, bl											
H-p, blue				4	11		15				
H-p, other				50	19		69				
TP, blue			2	57	104	2	165				
TP, red											
TP, brown				18		8	26				
TP, black				52		2	54				
TP, other											
Flow blue											
Embossed bl											
Deco, blue											
Decal/Art, Potry				1			1				
Gold overgl											
Other overgl											
Ann, banded				28	2	5	35				
Ann, finger				19			19				
Subtotal	1	2	33	770	178	38	1022				
YELLOWWARE											
Undecorated			1	31	15		47				
Relief				5	1		6				
Ann, banded			1	24	2	1	28				
Ann, mocha				7			7				
Ann, seaweed				12	1		13				
Rockingham				2			2				
Subtotal			2	81	19	1	103				
UNIDENT FINE		1	1	3	4		9				
TOTAL EARTHENW	3	8	98	1022	1511	46	2879				
STONEWARE											
S-gl wh und			1	2			3				
S-g wh red											

TABLE V.1: FEATURE 9, LOT 17 - PRIVY

			FEATURE 9					ASSOCIATED STRATA TO FEATURE 9			
			Secondary	Upper Primary	Lower Primary	Loose Silt at		Builder's			
	Overburden	Pipe Trench	Fill	Deposit	Deposit	Feature Bottom	TOTALS	Trench	Lot Fill #2	Lot Fill #1	TOTALS
S-gl wh blue				1			1				
S-gl wh blue				1			1				
S-gl grey	2		53	7			62				
S-gl gry/bl			4		1		5				
S-gl brown		1	19	5	19		44				
S-gl misc		1		6	21		28				
Slip glaze			8	8	27	1	44				
Dry red											
Dry tan					18		18				
Unident											
TOTAL STONEWARE	2	2	85	29	86	1	205				
PORCELAIN											
Soft Paste											
Undecorated			16	4	2		22				
Blue underglaze				1	30		31				
Gold overglaze											
Other overglaze				9	1		10				
Embossed blue											
Embossed ppl											
Subtotal			16	14	33		63				
Hard paste											
Undecorated		2	1	92	32	2	129				
Relief				102	8	2	112				
Blue Underglaze											
Blue glaze											
Pink glaze											
Brown glaze											
Underglaze misc											
TP, brown											
Gold overglaze				81	10		91				
Other overglaze			1	24	12		37				
Subtotal		2	2	299	62	4	369				
Chinese Export											
Undecorated			3		3		6				
Blue underglaze			6	19	383		408				
Overglaze				12	41		53				
Subtotal			9	31	427		467				
Bisque											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Relief, w/color											
Subtotal											
Figurine											
TOTAL PORCELAIN		2	27	344	522	4	899				
TOBACCO PIPE											
Wh cl undec			3	11	8		22	1			1
Wh cl dec				6	3		9				
Red cl undec											
Red cl dec											
Other				1			1				
TOTAL PIPES			3	18	11		32	1			1
MARBLES											
Clay				6	3		9				
Porcelain											
TOTAL MARBLES				6	3		9				
DOLL FRAGMENTS											
TOY TEASET											
BUTTONS			1	5			6				
COLLAR STUDS											
TILES											
Porcelain			1				1				
Whiteware		1					1				
Other											
TOTAL TILES		1	1				2				
DOOR KNOB											
Agateware											
Porcelain											
TOTAL DOOR KNOB											
INSULATOR											
FUSE											
OBJECTS											
Porcelain											
Ironstone											
TOTAL OBJECTS											
FALSE TEETH											
TOTAL	5	13	215	1424	2233	51	3941	1			1

TABLE V.2: TEST CUT D, LOT 17

	Backyard Surface	Wall Trench	Lot Fill #1	Prefill Surface	Subsoil	TOTALS
REDWARE						
Unglazed			1	-		1
Brown ld-gl		1				1
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec			2			2
Clear ld-gl			3			3
Clear w/mang						
Unident						
Subtotal		1	6			7
BUFF PASTE EW						
Unglazed			2			2
Brown glaze						
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec						
Clear ld-gl			4	1		5
Mottled brown						
Unident						
Subtotal			6	1		7
TIN GL EW						
Undecorated			5			5
Blue dec			1			1
Poly dec						
Brown gl						
Glaze gone						
Subtotal			6			7
MISC FINE EW						
Agateware						
Red: clear						
black						
brown						
brown +						
Buff: brown						
mot-br						
green						
Subtotal						
CREAMWARE						
Undecorated		3	18			21
Relief						
Poly dec						
Gold overgl						
Subtotal		3	18			21
PEARLWARE						
Undecorated		1	5	2		8
Relief						
Shelledge, bl						
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl						
Edgeware, oth						
H-p, blue		1	2	1		4
H-p, poly						
TP, blue						
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, gr over						
Deco			1			1
Ann, banded						
Ann, mocha						
Ann, finger						
Lusterware						
Subtotal		2	8	3		13
WHITEWARE						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Shelledge, bl						
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl						
H-p, blue						
H-p, other						
TP, blue						
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, other						
Flow blue						
Embossed bl						
Deco, blue						
Decal/Art Potry						
Gold overgl						
Other overgl						
Ann, banded						
Ann, finger						
Subtotal						
YELLOWWARE						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Ann, banded						
Ann, mocha						
Ann, seaweed						
Rockingham						
Subtotal						
UNIDENT FINE		1	2			3
TOTAL EARTHENW		7	46	4		58
STONEWARE						
S-gl wh und						
S-g wh red						
S-gl wh blue						

TABLE V.2: TEST CUT D, LOT 17

	Backyard Surface	Wall Trench	Lot Fill #1	Prefill Surface	Subsoil	TOTALS
S-gl grey		2	1			3
S-gl gry/bl			1			1
S-gl brown						
S-gl misc						
Slip glaze			1			1
Dry red						
Dry tan						
Unident						
TOTAL STONEWARE		2	3			5
PORCELAIN						
Soft Paste						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Embossed blue						
Embossed ppl						
Subtotal						
Hard paste						
Undecorated		1				1
Relief						
Blue Underglaze						
Blue glaze						
Pink glaze						
Brown glaze						
Underglaze misc						
TP, brown						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Subtotal		1				1
Chinese Export						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze			1			1
Overglaze						
Subtotal			1			1
Bisque						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Relief, w/color						
Subtotal						
Figurine						
TOTAL PORCELAIN		1	1			2
TOBACCO PIPE						
Wh cl undec		1	6			7
Wh cl dec			1			1
Red cl undec						
Red cl dec						
Other						
TOTAL PIPES		1	7			8
MARBLES						
Clay						
Porcelain						
TOTAL MARBLES						
DOLL FRAGMENTS						
TOY TEASET						
BUTTONS						
COLLAR STUDS						
TILES						
Porcelain						
Whiteware						
Other						
TOTAL TILES						
DOOR KNOB						
Agateware						
Porcelain						
TOTAL DOOR KNOB						
INSULATOR						
FUSE						
OBJECTS						
Porcelain						
Ironstone						
TOTAL OBJECTS						
FALSE TEETH						
TOTAL		11	57	4		72

TABLE V.3: SHOVEL TEST 6, LOT 17

	Grey Brown Sandy Silt	Pipe Trench	Coarse Red Sand	TOTALS
REDWARE				
Unglazed			1	1
Brown ld-gl				
Green ld-gl				
Slip dec				
Clear ld-gl				
Clear w/mang				
Unident				
Subtotal			1	1
BUFF PASTE EW				
Unglazed				
Brown glaze				
Green ld-gl				
Slip dec	1			1
Clear ld-gl				
Mottled brown				
Unident				
Subtotal	1			1
TIN GL EW				
Undecorated				
Blue dec				
Poly dec				
Brown gl				
Gaze gone				
Subtotal				
MISC FINE EW				
Agateware				
Red: clear				
black				
brown				
brown +				
Buff: brown				
mot-br				
green				
Subtotal				
CREAMWARE				
Undecorated				
Relief				
Poly dec			1	1
Gold overgl				
Subtotal			1	1
PEARLWARE				
Undecorated			1	1
Relief				
Shelledge, bl				
Shelledge, gr				
Edgeware, bl				
Edgeware, oth				
H-p, blue				
H-p, poly				
TP, blue				
TP, red				
TP, brown				
TP, black				
TP, gr over				
Deco				
Ann, banded				
Ann, mocha				
Ann, finger				
Lusterware				
Subtotal			1	1
WHITEWARE				
Undecorated				
Relief				
Shelledge, bl				
Shelledge, gr				
Edgeware, bl				
H-p, blue				
H-p, other				
TP, blue				
TP, red				
TP, brown				
TP, black				
TP, other				
Flow blue				
Embossed bl				
Deco, blue				
Decal/Art Potry				
Gold overgl				
Other overgl				
Ann, banded				
Ann, finger				
Subtotal				
YELLOWWARE				
Undecorated				
Relief				
Ann, banded				
Ann, mocha				
Ann, seaweed				
Rockingham				
Subtotal				
UNIDENT FINE				
TOTAL EARTHENW	1		3	4
STONEWARE				
S-gl wh und				
S-g wh red				
S-gl wh blue				

	Grey Brown Sandy Silt	Pipe Trench	Coarse Red Sand	TOTALS
S-gl grey				
S-gl gry/bl				
S-gl brown				
S-gl misc				
Slip glaze				
Dry red				
Dry tan				
Unident				
TOTAL STONEWARE				
PORCELAIN				
Soft Paste				
Undecorated				
Blue underglaze				
Gold overglaze				
Other overglaze				
Embossed blue				
Embossed ppl				
Subtotal				
Hard paste				
Undecorated				
Relief				
Blue Underglaze				
Blue glaze				
Pink glaze				
Brown glaze				
Underglaze misc				
TP, brown				
Gold overglaze				
Other overglaze				
Subtotal				
Chinese Export				
Undecorated				
Blue underglaze				
Overglaze				
Subtotal				
Blaque				
Undecorated				
Relief				
Relief, w/color				
Subtotal				
Figurine				
TOTAL PORCELAIN				
TOBACCO PIPE				
Wh cl undec				
Wh cl dec				
Red cl undec				
Red cl dec				
Other				
TOTAL PIPES				
MARBLES				
Clay				
Porcelain				
TOTAL MARBLES				
DOLL FRAGMENTS				
TOY TEASET				
BUTTONS				
COLLAR STUDS				
TILES				
Porcelain				
Whiteware				
Other				
TOTAL TILES				
DOOR KNOB				
Agateware				
Porcelain				
TOTAL DOOR KNOB				
INSULATOR				
FUSE				
OBJECTS				
Porcelain				
Ironstone				
TOTAL OBJECTS				
FALSE TEETH				
TOTAL	1		3	4

TABLE V.4: FEATURE 2, LOT 15 - CISTERN

	Overburden	Cistern Interior	Tan Sand	Black Sand	Mottled Sand & Disturbed Soil	TOTALS
REDWARE						
Unglazed		3				3
Brown ld-gl		5				5
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec						
Clear ld-gl						
Clear w/mang						
Unident						
Subtotal		8				8
BUFF PASTE EW						
Unglazed		1				1
Brown glaze						
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec		2				2
Clear ld-gl		1				1
Mottled brown						
Unident						
Subtotal		4				4
TIN GL EW						
Undecorated						
Blue dec						
Poly dec						
Brown gl						
Glaze gone						
Subtotal						
MISC FINE EW						
Agateware						
Red: clear						
black		6				6
brown		1				1
brown +						
Buff: brown						
mot:br						
green						
Subtotal		7				7
CREAMWARE						
Undecorated		4				4
Relief						
Poly dec						
Gold overgl						
Subtotal		4				4
PEARLWARE						
Undecorated		8		2		10
Relief						
Shelledge, bl						
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl						
Edgeware, oth						
H-p, blue						
H-p, poly						
TP, blue						
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, gr over						
Deco		1				1
Ann, banded						
Ann, mocha						
Ann, finger						
Lustenware						
Subtotal		9		2		11
WHITEWARE						
Undecorated		2				2
Relief						
Shelledge, bl		1				1
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl						
H-p, blue						
H-p, other						
TP, blue		1				1
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, other						
Flow blue						
Embossed bl						
Deco, blue						
Decal/Art Pottry						
Gold overgl						
Other overgl						
Ann, banded						
Ann, finger						
Subtotal		4				4
YELLOWWARE						
Undecorated		5				5
Relief						
Ann, banded						
Ann, mocha						
Ann, seaweed						
Rockingham						
Subtotal		5				5
UNIDENT FINE		2				2
TOTAL EARTHENW		43		2		45
STONEWARE						
S-gl wh und						
S-g wh red						
S-gl wh blue						

TABLE V.4: FEATURE 2, LOT 16 - CISTERN

		Cistern	Tan	Black	Mottled Sand &	
	Overburden	Interior	Sand	Sand	Disturbed Soil	TOTALS
S-gl grey						
S-gl gry/bl						
S-gl brown						
S-gl misc						
Slip glaze						
Dry red						
Dry tan						
Unident						
TOTAL STONEWARE						
PORCELAIN						
Soft Paste						
Undecorated		1				1
Blue underglaze						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Embossed blue						
Embossed ppl						
Subtotal		1				1
Hard paste						
Undecorated		1				1
Relief						
Blue Underglaze						
Blue glaze						
Pink glaze						
Brown glaze						
Underglaze misc						
TP, brown						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Subtotal		1				1
Chinese Export						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze		5				5
Overglaze						
Subtotal		5				5
Blegue						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Relief, w/color						
Subtotal						
Figurine						
TOTAL PORCELAIN		7				
TOBACCO PIPE						
Wh cl undec		4				4
Wh cl dec						
Red cl undec						
Red cl dec						
Other						
TOTAL PIPES		4				4
MARBLES						
Clay						
Porcelain						
TOTAL MARBLES						
DOLL FRAGMENTS						
TOY TEASET						
BUTTONS						
COLLAR STUDS						
TILES						
Porcelain						
Whiteware						
Other						
TOTAL TILES						
DOOR KNOB						
Agateware						
Porcelain						
TOTAL DOOR KNOB						
INSULATOR						
FUSE						
OBJECTS						
Porcelain						
Ironstone						
TOTAL OBJECTS						
FALSE TEETH						
TOTAL		54				54

TABLE V.5: FEATURE 3, LOT 16 - PRIVY

		INTERIOR FILL OF PRIVY						EXTERIOR STRATA OF PRIVY					
		Black Clay &	Lens in Clay	Lens in Clay	Mottled Sand		Builders' Trench	Builders' Trench	Builders' Trench	Lot Fill #2	Pre-Fill		
	Overburden	Grey Sand	1	2	Layers	TOTALS	West Wall	Privy-upper	Privy-lower	with Cobble	Ground Surface	Subsoil	TOTALS
REDWARE													
Unglazed		16		14		30			2				2
Brown ld-gl									2		2		4
Green ld-gl													
Slip dec		1				1							
Clear ld-gl		1				1					3		3
Clear w/mang													
Unident													
Subtotal		18		14		32			4		5		9
BUFF PASTE EW													
Unglazed											1		1
Brown glaze													
Green ld-gl													
Slip dec											2		2
Clear ld-gl					1	1				3	1		4
Mottled brown													
Unident													
Subtotal					1	1				3	4		7
TIN GL EW													
Undecorated					3	3			1		1	3	5
Blue dec					1	1							
Poly dec													
Brown gl													
Glaze gone					1	1							
Subtotal					5	5			1		1	3	5
MISC FINE EW													
Agateware													
Red: clear													
black													
brown													
brown +													
Buff: brown													
mot-br													
green													
Subtotal													
CREAMWARE													
Undecorated		1			11	12			7	5	4	1	17
Relief									1				1
Poly dec													
Gold overgl													
Subtotal		1			11	12			8	5	4	1	18
PEARLWARE													
Undecorated	1	3		1		5			1		4		5
Relief													
Shelledge, bl													
Shelledge, gr													
Edgeware, bl				1		1							
Edgeware, oth													
H-p, blue				1		1			1				1
H-p, poly		1				1							
TP, blue		1				1							
TP, red													
TP, brown													
TP, black													
TP, gr over													
Deco													
Ann, banded													
Ann, mocha													
Ann, finger													
Lusterware													
Subtotal	1	5		3		9			2		4		6
WHITEWARE													
Undecorated		3		8		11							
Relief													
Shelledge, bl				1		1							
Shelledge, gr													
Edgeware, bl													
H-p, blue													
H-p, other				1		1							
TP, blue		3		1		4							
TP, red													
TP, brown		4		1		5							
TP, black		6	3	2		11							
TP, other				4		4							
Flow blue													
Embossed bl													
Deco, blue													
Decal/Art Potry													
Gold overgl		1				1							
Other overgl		4				4							
Ann, banded		1				1							
Ann, finger													
Subtotal		22	3	18		43							
YELLOWWARE													
Undecorated		1		1		2							
Relief													
Ann, banded													
Ann, mocha													
Ann, seaweed													
Rockingham													
Subtotal		1		1		2							
UNIDENT FINE										1			1
TOTAL EARTHENW									15	9	18	4	46
STONEWARE													
S-gl wh und													
S-g wh red													

TABLE V.5: FEATURE 3, LOT 16 - PRIVY

		INTERIOR FILL OF PRIVY						EXTERIOR STRATA OF PRIVY					
		Black Clay &	Lens in Clay	Lens in Clay	Mottled Sand		Builders' Tren	Builders' Tren	Builders' Tren	Lot Fill #2	Pre-Fill		
	Overburden	Grey Sand	1	2	Layers	TOTALS	West Wall	Privy-upper	Privy-lower	with Cobble	Ground Surface	Subsoil	TOTALS
S-gl wh blue													
S-gl grey								1				1	2
S-gl gry/bl													
S-gl brown													
S-gl misc													
Shp glaze		1				1					2		2
Dry red		1				1							
Dry tan	1					1							
Undent													
TOTAL STONEWARE	1	2				3		1			2	1	4
PORCELAIN													
Soft Paste													
Undecorated				1		1							
Blue underglaze		1				1							
Gold overglaze		4	2	1		7							
Other overglaze													
Embossed blue													
Embossed pol													
Subtotal		5	2	2		9							
Hard paste													
Undecorated		1		6		7							
Relief													
Blue Underglaze													
Blue glaze													
Pink glaze													
Brown glaze													
Underglaze misc													
TP, brown													
Gold overglaze													
Other overglaze											1		1
Subtotal		1		6		7					1		1
Chinese Export													
Undecorated	1	1				2				1			
Blue underglaze		2			1	3							
Overglaze		3				3							
Subtotal	1	6			1	8				1			1
Bisque													
Undecorated				1		1							
Relief													
Relief, w/color													
Subtotal				1		1				1	1		2
Figurine													
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1	12	2	9	1	25							
TOBACCO PIPE													
Wh cl undec		4			2	6			3		3		6
Wh cl dec												1	1
Red cl undec													
Red cl dec													
Other													
TOTAL PIPES		4			2	6			3		3	1	7
MARBLES													
Clay	1					1							
Porcelain													
TOTAL MARBLES	1					1							
DOLL FRAGMENTS													
TOY TEASET													
BUTTONS													
COLLAR STUDS													
TILES													
Porcelain													
Whiteware													
Other													
TOTAL TILES													
DOOR KNOB													
Agateware													
Porcelain													
TOTAL DOOR KNOB													
INSULATOR													
FUSE													
OBJECTS													
Porcelain													
Ironstone													
TOTAL OBJECTS													
FALSE TEETH													
TOTAL	4	65	5	45	20	139		1	18	10	24	6	59

TABLE V.6: FEATURE 5, LOT 15 - CISTERN

	EXTERIOR OF FEATURE 5							INTERIOR OF FEATURE 5		
	Builder's Tren	Builder's	Exterior-mott	Construction	Lot Fill	Lot Fill		Secondary	Primary	
	Overburden	Trench Fill	Silty Sand	Surface	# 2	# 1	TOTALS	Fill	Fill	TOTALS
REDWARE										
Unglazed			1		1		2	6	27	33
Brown ld-gl			1				1			2
Green ld-gl										
Slip dec								1		1
Clear ld-gl		1				1	2	1	2	3
Clear w/mang									1	1
Unident										
Subtotal		1	2		1	1	5	8	30	38
BUFF PASTE EW										
Unglazed										
Brown glaze										
Green ld-gl										
Slip dec										
Clear ld-gl										
Mottled brown										
Unident										
Subtotal										
TIN GL EW										
Undecorated										
Blue dec										
Poly dec										
Brown gl										
Glaze gone										
Subtotal										
MISC FINE EW										
Agateware										
Red: clear										
black										
brown										
brown +										
Buff: brown										
mot-br										
green										
Subtotal										
CREAMWARE										
Undecorated	2		4			1	7	2	3	5
Relief										
Poly dec										
Gold overgl										
Subtotal	2		4			1	7	2	3	5
PEARLWARE										
Undecorated	2		1		3	2	8	2	5	7
Relief										
Shelledge, bl										
Shelledge, gr										
Edgeware, bl										
Edgeware, oth										
H-p, blue			1				1			
H-p, poly								1		1
TP, blue								2		2
TP, red										
TP, brown										
TP, black										
TP, gr over										
Deco										
Ann, banded								1		1
Ann, mocha										
Ann, finger										
Lustenware										
Subtotal	2		2		3	2	9	6	5	11
WHITEWARE										
Undecorated	2						2	3	30	33
Relief									1	1
Shelledge, bl										
Shelledge, gr										
Edgeware, bl										
H-p, blue										
H-p, other									1	1
TP, blue									3	3
TP, red									1	1
TP, brown									3	3
TP, black										
TP, other									1	1
Flow blue										
Embossed bl										
Deco, blue										
Decal/Art, Potry								1		1
Gold overgl										
Other overgl										
Ann, banded									1	1
Ann, finger										
Subtotal	2						2	4	41	45
YELLOWWARE										
Undecorated										
Relief								1		1
Ann, banded										
Ann, mocha										
Ann, seaweed										
Rockingham										
Subtotal								1		1
UNIDENT FINE										
TOTAL EARTHENW	6	1	8		4	4	23	21	30	51
STONEWARE										
S-gl wh und						1	1	1		1
S-g wh red										

TABLE V.6: FEATURE 5, LOT 15 - CISTERN

			EXTERIOR OF FEATURE 5					INTERIOR OF FEATURE 5		
	Builder's Trench	Builder's	Exterior-mottl	Construction	Lot Fill	Lot Fill			Primary	
	Overburden	Trench Fill	Silty Sand	Surface	# 2	# 1	TOTALS	Secondary	Fill	
S-gl wh blue										
S-gl grey										
S-gl gry/bl						1	1		1	1
S-gl brown										
S-gl misc									1	1
Slip glaze										
Dry red										
Dry tan										
Unident										
TOTAL STONEWARE						1	2	1	2	3
PORCELAIN										
Soft Paste										
Undecorated										
Blue underglaze										
Gold overglaze										
Other overglaze									2	2
Embossed blue										
Embossed ppl										
Subtotal									2	2
Hard paste										
Undecorated									8	8
Relief										
Blue Underglaze										
Blue glaze										
Pink glaze										
Brown glaze										
Underglaze misc								1		1
TP, brown									1	1
Gold overglaze									2	2
Other overglaze										
Subtotal								1	11	12
Chinese Export										
Undecorated										
Blue underglaze	1					1	2		1	1
Overglaze										
Subtotal	1					1	2		1	1
Bisque										
Undecorated									1	1
Relief										
Relief, w/color										
Subtotal									1	1
Figurine										
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1					1	2			
TOBACCO PIPE										
Wh cl undec			1			1	2	1		1
Wh cl dec									1	1
Red cl undec										
Red cl dec										
Other										
TOTAL PIPES			1			1	2	1	1	2
MARBLES										
Clay										
Porcelain								1		1
TOTAL MARBLES								1		1
DOLL FRAGMENTS										
TOY TEASET										
BUTTONS										
COLLAR STUDS										
TILES										
Porcelain										
Whiteware										
Other										
TOTAL TILES										
DOOR KNOB										
Agateware										
Porcelain										
TOTAL DOOR KNOB										
INSULATOR								1		1
FUSE										
OBJECTS										
Porcelain										
Ironstone										
TOTAL OBJECTS										
FALSE TEETH										
TOTAL	7	1	9		4	8	29	25	99	123

TABLE V.7: FEATURE 6, LOT 15 - PRIVY

	INTERIOR OF FEATURE 6					EXTERIOR OF FEATURE 6				
		Secondary	Primary	Remains of			Construction	Lot Fill	Lot Fill	Builder's	
	Overburden	Fill	Fill	Privy Floor	TOTALS	Overburden	Surface	# 2	# 1	Trench	TOTALS
REDWARE											
Unglazed	4	178	1		183						
Brown ld-gl		1			1	1					1
Green ld-gl											
Slip dec		3			3						
Clear ld-gl		43	1		44					1	1
Clear w/mang											
Unident											
Subtotal	4	225	2		231	1				1	2
BUFF PASTE EW											
Unglazed											
Brown glaze											
Green ld-gl											
Slip dec											
Clear ld-gl		2			2						
Mottled brown											
Unident											
Subtotal		2			2						
TIN GL EW											
Undecorated		1			1						
Blue dec											
Poly dec											
Brown gl											
Glaze gone											
Subtotal											
MISC FINE EW											
Agateware		3			3						
Red: clear											
black											
brown											
brown +											
Buff: brown											
mot-br											
green											
Subtotal		3			3						
CREAMWARE											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Poly dec											
Gold overgl											
Subtotal											
PEARLWARE											
Undecorated		26	47		73						
Relief											
Shelledge, bl				1	1						
Shelledge, gr											
Edgeware, bl											
Edgeware, oth											
H-p, blue		1	1	1	3					1	1
H-p, poly		1			1						
TP, blue	1	6			7				1		1
TP, red		1	7		8						
TP, brown											
TP, black											
TP, gr over											
Deco		1			1						
Ann, banded		4			4						
Ann, mocha											
Ann, finger											
Lusterware		2			2						
Subtotal	1	42	55	2	100				1	1	2
WHITEWARE											
Undecorated	6	250	124		380						
Relief											
Shelledge, bl		1			1						
Shelledge, gr											
Edgeware, bl											
H-p, blue											
H-p, other			1		1						
TP, blue		11	6	1	18						
TP, red		2			2						
TP, brown		6			6						
TP, black		3	37		40						
TP, other											
Flow blue											
Embossed bl											
Deco, blue											
Decal/Art Potry											
Gold overgl											
Other overgl											
Ann, banded		1			1						
Ann, finger		1			1						
Subtotal	6	275	168	1	450						
YELLOWWARE											
Undecorated			1		1						
Relief											
Ann, banded		2	18	1	21						
Ann, mocha											
Ann, seaweed											
Rockingham											
Subtotal		2	19	1	22						
UNIDENT FINE											
TOTAL EARTHENW											
STONEWARE											
S-gl wh und		1			1						
S-g wh red											

TABLE V.7: FEATURE 6, LOT 15 - PRIVY

		INTERIOR OF FEATURE 6						EXTERIOR OF FEATURE 6			
		Secondary	Primary	Remains of			Construction	Lot Fill	Lot Fill	Builder's	
	Overburden	Fill	Fill	Privy Floor	TOTALS	Overburden	Surface	# 2	# 1	Trench	TOTALS
S-gl wh blue											
S-gl grey		3			3						
S-gl gry/bl											
S-gl brown		5		1	6						
S-gl misc											
Slip glaze		2			2						
Dry red											
Dry tan											
Undeyd											
TOTAL STONEWARE		11		1	12						
PORCELAIN											
Soft Paste											
Undecorated		32	178	4	214						
Blue underglaze											
Gold overglaze		12			12						
Other overglaze			47		47						
Embossed blue											
Embossed ppl											
Subtotal		44	225	4	273						
Hard paste											
Undecorated		46	28	1	43						
Relief											
Blue Underglaze											
Blue glaze											
Pink glaze											
Brown glaze											
Underglaze misc											
TP, brown											
Gold overglaze		7			7						
Other overglaze		4	1		5						
Subtotal		57	27	1	85						
Chinese Export											
Undecorated											
Blue underglaze		3	4		7			1			1
Overglaze											
Subtotal		3	4		7			1			1
Bisque											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Relief, w/color											
Subtotal											
Figurine											
TOTAL PORCELAIN		104	256	6	365			1			1
TOBACCO PIPE											
Wh cl undec	1	15	1		17			1	1	2	
Wh cl dec		5			5						
Red cl undec											
Red cl dec											
Other											
TOTAL PIPES	1	20	1		22			1	1	2	
MARBLES											
Clay		8	3		11						
Porcelain											
TOTAL MARBLES		8	3		11						
DOLL FRAGMENTS		1			1						
TOY TEASET											
BUTTONS		4			4						
COLLAR STUDS											
TILES											
Porcelain											
Whiteware											
Other											
TOTAL TILES											
DOOR KNOB											
Agateware											
Porcelain											
TOTAL DOOR KNOB											
INSULATOR											
FUSE											
OBJECTS											
Porcelain											
Ironstone											
TOTAL OBJECTS											
FALSE TEETH											
TOTAL	12	698	504	10	1224	1		2	2	2	7

TABLE V.8: TEST CUT AC SHOVEL TEST 14, LOT 15

			TEST CUT AC				SHOVEL TEST 14
	Demolition	Vault Floor	Cobble	Bed for			Pre-Fill
	Debris	Surface	Stratum	Cobble Floor	TOTALS		Ground Surface
REDWARE							
Unglazed							
Brown ld-gl							
Green ld-gl							
Slip dec							
Clear ld-gl							
Clear w/mang							
Unident							
Subtotal							
BUFF PASTE EW							
Unglazed							
Brown glaze							
Green ld-gl							
Slip dec							
Clear ld-gl							
Mottled brown							
Unident							
Subtotal							
TIN GL EW							
Undecorated							
Blue dec							
Poly dec							
Brown gl							
Glaze gone							
Subtotal							
MISC FINE EW							
Agateware							
Red: clear							
black							
brown							
brown +							
Buff: brown							
mot-br							
green							
Subtotal							
CREAMWARE							
Undecorated							4
Relief							
Poly dec							
Gold overgl							
Subtotal							4
PEARLWARE							
Undecorated				1	1		1
Relief							
Shelledge, bl							
Shelledge, gr							
Edgeware, bl							
Edgeware, oth							
H-p, blue							
H-p, poly							
TP, blue							1
TP, red							
TP, brown							
TP, black							
TP, gr over							
Deco							
Arm, banded							
Arm, mocha							
Arm, finger							
Lusterware							
Subtotal				1	1		2
WHITEWARE							
Undecorated			1	1	2		
Relief							
Shelledge, bl							
Shelledge, gr							
Edgeware, bl							
H-p, blue							
H-p, other							
TP, blue							
TP, red							
TP, brown							
TP, black							
TP, other							
Flow blue							
Embossed bl							
Deco, blue							
Decal/Art Potry							
Gold overgl							
Other overgl							
Arm, banded							
Arm, finger							
Subtotal			1	1	2		
YELLOWWARE							
Undecorated							
Relief							
Arm, banded							
Arm, mocha							
Arm, seaweed							
Rockingham							
Subtotal							
UNIDENT FINE							
TOTAL EARTHENW							
STONEWARE							
S-gl wh und							
S-g wh red							

TABLE V.8: TEST CUT AC SHOVEL TEST 14, LOT 15

			TEST CUT AC			SHOVEL TEST 14
	Demolition	Vault Floor	Cobble	Bed for		Pre-Fill
	Debris	Surface	Stratum	Cobble Floor	TOTALS	Ground Surface
S-gl wh blue						
S-gl grey						
S-gl gry/bl						
S-gl brown						
S-gl misc						
Slip glaze						
Dry red						
Dry tan						
Unident						
TOTAL STONEWARE						
PORCELAIN						
Soft Paste						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Embossed blue						
Embossed ppl						
Subtotal						
Hard paste						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Blue Underglaze						
Blue glaze						
Pink glaze						
Brown glaze						
Underglaze misc						
TP, brown						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Subtotal						
Chinese Export						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze						
Overglaze						
Subtotal						
Bisque						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Relief, w/color						
Subtotal						
Figurine						
TOTAL PORCELAIN						
TOBACCO PIPE						
Wh cl undec	1				1	
Wh cl dec						
Red cl undec						
Red cl dec						
Other						
TOTAL PIPES	1				1	
MARBLES						
Clay		1			1	
Porcelain						
TOTAL MARBLES						
DOLL FRAGMENTS						
TOY TEASET						
BUTTONS						
COLLAR STUDS						
TILES						
Porcelain						
Whiteware						
Other						
TOTAL TILES						
DOOR KNOB						
Agateware						
Porcelain						
TOTAL DOOR KNOB						
INSULATOR						
FUSE						
OBJECTS						
Porcelain						
Ironstone						
TOTAL OBJECTS						
FALSE TEETH						
TOTAL	1	1	1	2	5	6

TABLE V.9: FEATURE 8, LOT 35 - WELL

	Upper Ashy Fill	Lower Fill	Floor of Well	TOTALS			Upper Ashy Fill	Lower Fill	Floor of Well	TOTALS
REDWARE										
Unglazed	107	20	1	128		S-gl grey				
Brown kl-gl	1	1		2		S-gl gry/bl				
Green kl-gl						S-gl brown		1		1
Slip dec						S-gl misc	1	2		3
Clear kl-gl	1			1		Slip glaze		3		3
Clear w/mnlg						Dry red				
Unident	109	21	1	131		Dry tan				
Subtotal						Unident		1		1
BUFF PASTE EW						TOTAL STONEW	2	7		9
Unglazed						PORCELAIN				
Brown glaze	1			1		Soft Paste				
Green kl-gl						Undecorated	10			10
Slip dec						Blue underglaze				
Clear kl-gl	1			1		Gold overgla	4	1		5
Mottled brown						Other overgl	125			125
Unident						Embossed blue				
Subtotal	2			2		Embossed apl				
TIN GL EW						Subtotal	139	29		168
Undecorated						Hard paste				
Blue dec						Undecorated	22	15	1	38
Poly dec						Relief				
Brown gl						Blue Underglaze		1		1
Glaze gone						Blue glaze				
Subtotal						Pink glaze				
MISC FINE EW						Brown glaze				
Agateware						Underglaze misc				
Red: clear						TP, brown				
black						Gold overgla	6	11		17
brown						Other overg	10	1		11
brown +						Subtotal	38	28	1	67
Buff: brown						Chinese Export				
mot-br						Undecorated				
green						Blue underg	3			3
Subtotal						Overglaze				
CREAMWARE						Subtotal	3			3
Undecorated						Blague				
Relief						Undecorated				
Poly dec						Relief				
Gold overgl						Relief, w/color				
Subtotal						Subtotal				
PEARLWARE						Figurine				
Undecorated	1			1		TOTAL PORCEL	180	29	1	210
Relief						TOBACCO PIPE				
Shelledge, bl						Wh cl undec	11	3		14
Shelledge, gr	1			1		Wh cl dec	1	3		4
Edgeware, bl						Red cl undec	1			1
Edgeware, oth						Red cl dec				
H-p, blue						Other		1		1
H-p, poly						TOTAL PIPES	13	7		20
TP, blue	1			1		MARBLES				
TP, red						Clay	4	3		7
TP, brown	1			1		Porcelain	4			4
TP, black						TOTAL MARBLE	8	3		11
TP, gr over						DOLL FRAGM	1	4		5
Deco						TOY TEASET				
Ann, banded						BUTTONS	7	21		28
Ann, mocha						COLLAR STU	2	1		3
Ann, finger						TILES				
Lusterware						Porcelain				
Subtotal	4			4		Whiteware				
WHITEWARE						Other				
Undecorated	85	62		147		TOTAL TILES				
Relief		1		1		DOOR KNOB				
Shelledge, bl	1	1		2		Agateware				
Shelledge, gr	1			1		Porcelain				
Edgeware, bl	1	1		2		TOTAL DOOR KNOB				
H-p, blue						INSULATOR				
H-p, other						FUSE				
TP, blue	6	4		10		OBJECTS				
TP, red	2			2		Porcelain		1		1
TP, brown	1			1		Ironstone				
TP, black	1	3		4		TOTAL OBJECTS		1		1
TP, other						FALSE TEETH				
Flow blue		1		1		TOTAL	435	173	2	610
Embossed bl										
Deco, blue										
Decal/Art Potry	5			5						
Gold overgl										
Other overgl										
Ann, banded										
Ann, finger										
Subtotal	103	73		176						
YELLOWWARE										
Undecorated	2	1		3						
Relief										
Ann, banded	1			1						
Ann, mocha										
Ann, seaweed										
Rockingham	1	1		2						
Subtotal	4	2		6						
UNIDENT FINE		1		1						
TOTAL EARTHENW	222	97	1	320						
STONEWARE										
S-gl wh und	1			1						
S-g wh red										
S-gl wh blue										

TABLE V.10: FEATURE 1, LOT 33 - CISTERN

	Overburden	Rubble-North Part-Cistern	Upper Fill	Lower Fill	Pipe Trench	Cistern Floor	Disturbed by Vandals	TOTALS
REDWARE								
Unglazed	1	2	191	3			53	250
Brown ld-gl		1	6	2			1	10
Green ld-gl								
Slip dec			1					1
Clear ld-gl			6				4	12
Clear w/mang			5					5
Unident								
Subtotal	1	3	211	5			58	278
BUFF PASTE EW								
Unglazed			3					3
Brown glaze								
Green ld-gl								
Slip dec			1					1
Clear ld-gl								
Mottled brown								
Unident								
Subtotal			4					4
TIN GL EW								
Undecorated							1	1
Blue dec								
Poly dec								
Brown gl			1					1
Glaze gone								
Subtotal			1				1	2
MISC FINE EW								
Agateware								
Red: clear								
black								
brown			1				1	2
brown +			8				2	10
Buff: brown			2	1				3
mot-br								
green								
Subtotal			11	1			3	15
CREAMWARE								
Undecorated			3				2	5
Relief								
Poly dec			6				5	11
Gold overgl								
Subtotal			9				7	16
PEARLWARE								
Undecorated	1			2			1	4
Relief								
Shelledge, bl								
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl								
Edgeware, oth								
H-p, blue							1	1
H-p, poly								
TP, blue								
TP, red								
TP, brown								
TP, black								
TP, gr over								
Deco								
Ann, banded								
Ann, mocha								
Ann, finger			1					1
Lustreware								
Subtotal	1		3	2			2	8
WHITEWARE								
Undecorated	12	4	433	23			128	600
Relief			72	11			16	99
Shelledge, bl			1					1
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl								
H-p, blue				1				1
H-p, other				1				1
TP, blue			16				1	17
TP, red			24				8	32
TP, brown			2				7	9
TP, black			3	1				4
TP, other			1					1
Flow blue			2					2
Embossed bl								
Deco, blue								
Decal/Art Pottry	2		47				6	55
Gold overgl			1					1
Other overgl								
Ann, banded		1	5	1				7
Ann, finger								
Subtotal	14	5	607	38			166	830
YELLOWWARE								
Undecorated			16	1			15	32
Relief								
Ann, banded			4					4
Ann, mocha								
Ann, seaweed								
Rockingham			5				1	6
Subtotal			25	1			16	42
UNIDENT FINE			2				1	3
TOTAL EARTHENW	15	8	873	47			254	1198
STONEWARE								
S-gl wh und								
S-g wh red								
S-gl wh blue								

TABLE V.10: FEATURE 1, LOT 33 - CISTERN

	Overburden	Rubble-North Part-Cistern	Upper Fill	Lower Fill	Pipe Trench	Cistern Floor	Disturbed by Vandals	TOTALS
S-gl grey			4				1	5
S-gl gry/bl								
S-gl brown	3		33				10	46
S-gl misc			9				2	11
Slip glaze	1	2	40	1			33	77
Dry red								
Dry tan			1					1
Unident								
TOTAL STONEWARE	4	2	87	1			46	140
PORCELAIN								
Soft Paste								
Undecorated								
Blue underglaze								
Gold overglaze								
Other overglaze								
Embossed blue								
Embossed ppl								
Subtotal								
Hard paste								
Undecorated	1	1	87	4			40	133
Relief								
Blue Underglaze								
Blue glaze			1					1
Pink glaze			15				2	17
Brown glaze								
Underglaze misc								
TP, brown								
Gold overglaze			29	3			8	40
Other overglaze			13				2	15
Subtotal	1	1	145	7			52	206
Chinese Export								
Undecorated			1				1	
Blue underglaze								
Overglaze								
Subtotal								
Blague								
Undecorated			1				1	
Relief								
Relief, w/color								
Subtotal								
Figurine								
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1	1	147	7			52	208
TOBACCO PIPE								
Wh cl undec		1	63	4			15	83
Wh cl dec			4	1			4	9
Red cl undec		1	23				16	40
Red cl dec			4					4
Other			1					1
TOTAL PIPES		2	95	5			35	137
MARBLES								
Clay			5	2			1	8
Porcelain			1	1			1	3
TOTAL MARBLES			6	3			2	11
DOLL FRAGMENTS			1				4	5
TOY TEASET			9					9
BUTTONS			27	3			15	42
COLLAR STUDS			3				8	11
TILES								
Porcelain	1							1
Whiteware								
Other							2	2
TOTAL TILES	1						2	3
DOOR KNOB								
Agateware			1					1
Porcelain			1				2	3
TOTAL DOOR KNOB			2				2	4
INSULATOR								
FUSE								
OBJECTS								
Porcelain			3					3
Ironstone								
TOTAL OBJECTS			3					3
FALSE TEETH								
TOTAL	22	13	1251	86			420	1772

TABLE V.11: TEST CUT S AND TEST CUTS Q,P, AND T

			TEST CUT S					TEST CUT Q			TEST CUT P & T	
	Brown Silty	Brick	Brick	Builder's	Lot Fill		Dark Brown	Lot Fill		Dark Brown	Lot Fill	
	Sand	Floor	Rubble	Trench	# 2	TOTALS	Silty Sand	# 2	TOTALS	Silty Sand	# 2	TOTALS
REDWARE												
Unglazed			7	6	1	14	55		55	28	2	30
Brown id-gl			1			1	14		14	6	1	7
Green id-gl												
Slip dec				1		1	2		2			
Clear id-gl			1	1		2	14		14	2		2
Clear w/mang												
Unident												
Subtotal			9	8	1	18	85		85	36	3	39
BUFF PASTE EW												
Unglazed										1		1
Brown glaze												
Green id-gl							1		1	2		2
Slip dec										1		1
Clear id-gl												
Mottled brown												
Unident												
Subtotal							1		1	4		4
TIN GL EW												
Undecorated							2		2			
Blue dec												
Poly dec												
Brown gl												
Glaze gone												
Subtotal							2		2			
MISC FINE EW												
Agateware												
Red: clear										1		1
black												
brown										1		1
brown +			1			1						
Buff: brown												
mot-br							1		1	3		3
green							1		1			
Subtotal			1			1	2		2	5		5
CREAMWARE												
Undecorated	5	2	3			10	46		46	5	5	10
Relief	10					10						
Poly dec			1			1						
Gold overgl	1					1						
Subtotal	16		3	3		22	46		46	5	5	10
PEARLWARE												
Undecorated				4		4	25		25	8		8
Relief												
Shelledge, bl							2		2			
Shelledge, gr												
Edgeware, bl							1		1			
Edgeware, oth												
H-p, blue			1			1	4		4	1		1
H-p, poly										1		1
TP, blue							54		54	6		6
TP, red												
TP, brown												
TP, black												
TP, gr over												
Deco												
Ann, banded										1	1	2
Ann, mocha												
Ann, finger												
Lusterware												
Subtotal			1	4		5	86		86	17	1	18
WHITEWARE												
Undecorated			8	5	3	16	81		81	42	2	44
Relief							16		16	8		8
Shelledge, bl										1		1
Shelledge, gr												
Edgeware, bl												
H-p, blue							2		1			
H-p, other				1		1						
TP, blue							7		7	3		3
TP, red												
TP, brown										1		1
TP, black					1	1	1		1			
TP, other												
Flow blue			2			2						
Embossed bl												
Deco, blue												
Decal/Art Potry			8	15		23	1		1			
Gold overgl												
Other overgl										1		1
Ann, banded				1	1	2				1		1
Ann, finger												
Subtotal			18	24	5	45	108		108	57	2	59
YELLOWWARE												
Undecorated	2		1			3	7		7	1		1
Relief												
Ann, banded							4		4			
Ann, mocha												
Ann, seaweed												
Rockingham							7		7			
Subtotal	2		1			3	18		18	1		1
UNIDENT FINE							1		1			
TOTAL EARTHENW	18		30	40	6	94	350		350	125	11	136
STONEWARE												
S-gl wh und												
S-g wh red												

TABLE V.11: TEST CUT S AND TEST CUTS Q,P, AND T

			TEST CUT S					TEST CUT Q			TEST CUT P & T	
	Brown Silty Sand	Brick Floor	Brick Rubble	Builder's Trench	Lot Fill # 2	TOTALS	Dark Brown Silty Sand	Lot Fill # 2	TOTALS	Dark Brown Silty Sand	Lot Fill # 2	TOTALS
S-gl wh blue												
S-gl grey	1		1			2	4		4			
S-gl gry/bl												
S-gl brown							4		4		1	1
S-gl misc							4		4	3		3
Slip glaze	2					2	1		1	3		3
Dry red			2			2						
Dry tan							1		1			
Unident												
TOTAL STONEWARE	3		3			6	14		14	6	1	7
PORCELAIN												
Soft Paste												
Undecorated												
Blue underglaze												
Gold overglaze												
Other overglaze												
Embossed blue												
Embossed ppl												
Subtotal												
Hard paste												
Undecorated	4		6	2		12	8		8	7		7
Relief										1		1
Blue Underglaze										1		1
Blue glaze												
Pink glaze												
Brown glaze												
Underglaze misc												
TP, brown												
Gold overglaze	2		1			3	1		1			
Other overglaze	4		2	1		7	4		4	3		3
Subtotal	10		9	3		22	13		13	12		12
Chinese Export												
Undecorated												
Blue underglaze				1		1	2		2	1		1
Overglaze												
Subtotal				1		1	2		2	1		1
Bisque												
Undecorated				2		2						
Relief				1	1	2						
Relief, w/color							1		1			
Subtotal				3	1	4	1		1			
Figurine												
TOTAL PORCELAIN	10		9	7	1	27	16		16	13		13
TOBACCO PIPE												
Wh cl undec	2		2	1		5	10		10	2	1	3
Wh cl dec	1					1	4		4		1	1
Red cl undec							1		1		1	1
Red cl dec												
Other	3		2	1		6	15		15	2	3	5
TOTAL PIPES												
MARBLES												
Clay	1					1						
Porcelain												
TOTAL MARBLES	1					1						
DOLL FRAGMENT	2					2				1		1
TOY TEASET												
BUTTONS							1		1	2		2
COLLAR STUDS							1		1	1		1
TILES												
Porcelain												
Whiteware										1		1
Other							1		1			
TOTAL TILES							1		1	1		1
DOOR KNOB												
Agateware												
Porcelain												
TOTAL DOOR KNOB												
INSULATOR							1		1			
FUSE												
OBJECTS												
Porcelain	1					1	1		1			
Ironstone							1		1			
TOTAL OBJECTS	1					1	2		2			
FALSE TEETH												
TOTAL	38		44	48	7	137	401		401	152	14	166

TABLE V-20
DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS LOT 17. TEST CUT D & SHOVEL TEST G.

		TEST CUT D												SHOVEL TEST G							
		MATL. ASSOC. WITH BACKYARD? SURFACE		WALL TRENCH		LOT FILL NO. 1		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE		SUBSOIL		TOTALS		MOTTLED GRAY/BROWN SANDY SILT		PIPE TRENCH		COARSE RED SAND		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE	1	17.6			42	1116.6					43	1134.2								
	SHEEP/GOAT	28	31.3			14	121.4					42	152.7								
	PIG																				
	DOG																				
	CAT																				
	RAT																				
	MOUSE																				
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL			1	5.0	82	709.4					83	714.4								
	" - MED. MAMMAL					4	7.4					4	7.4					1	1.2	1	1.2
	" - SMALL MAMMAL																				
	" - MICRO. MAM.																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	11	2.1			420	130.5					431	132.6	1	0.7					1	0.7
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	40	51.0	1	5.0	562	2085.3					603	7141.3	1	0.7			1	1.2	2	1.9
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE																				
	CHICKEN																				
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD																				
	" - MED. BIRD																				
	" - SMALL BIRD																				
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD																				
	TOTAL- BIRD																				
	TURTLE BONE																				
	FISH BONE																				
	TOTAL- BONE	40	51.0	1	5.0	562	2085.3	—	—	—	—	603	2141.3	1	0.7	—	—	1	1.2	2	1.9
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	4	266.8	1	2.9	16	21.9	2	10.9			18	32.8	1	3.1			1	3.7	2	6.8
	HARD-SHELL CLAM					3	8.7					8	278.4								
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM																				
	SCALLOP																				
	COCKLE																				
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC																				
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	4	266.8	1	2.9	19	30.6	2	10.9			26	311.2	1	3.1			1	3.7	2	6.8
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW																				
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN																				
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN																				
	EGG SHELL																				
	TOTAL-SHELL	4	266.8	1	2.9	19	30.6	2	10.9	—	—	26	311.2	1	3.1			1	3.7	2	6.8

TABLE V-21

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS. LOT 17 MOOT CT. FLOOR & STRATA ASSOC. WITH FEATURE 9.

	MOOT COURT FLOOR						STRATA ASSOC. WITH FEATURE 9							
	DARK SILTY SAND & CINDER		MOTTLED BROWN CLAYEY SAND		TOTALS		BUILDERS' TRENCH		LOT FILL No. 2		LOT FILL No. 1		TOTALS	
	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL														
CATTLE							4	63.6					4	63.6
SHEEP/GOAT							1	3.1					1	3.1
PIG														
DOG														
CAT			1	1.3	1	1.3								
RAT														
MOUSE														
UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL							18	116.1					18	116.1
" - MED. MAMMAL			1	1.6	1	1.6								
" - SMALL MAMMAL														
" - MICRO. MAM.														
OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.							100	84.6					100	84.6
TOTAL-MAMMAL			2	2.9	2	2.9	123	267.4					123	267.4
BIRD														
DUCK/GOOSE														
CHICKEN														
UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD														
" - MED. BIRD	4	5.7			4	5.7								
" -SMALL BIRD														
OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD	10	2.5	3	2.4	13	4.9								
TOTAL- BIRD	14	8.2	3	2.4	17	10.6								
TURTLE BONE														
FISH BONE														
TOTAL-BONE	14	8.2	5	5.3	19	13.5	123	267.4	—	—	—	—	123	267.4
MOLLUSC SHELL														
OYSTER			4	4.0	4	4.0								
HARD-SHELL CLAM			1	7.8	1	7.8								
SOFT-SHELL CLAM														
SCALLOP														
COCKLE														
UNIDENT. MOLLUSC														
TOTAL-MOLLUSC			5	11.8	5	11.8								
CRUST.														
LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW														
UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN														
TOTAL CRUSTACEAN														
EGG SHELL														
TOTAL-SHELL	—	—	5	11.8	5	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V-22
DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT 17 FEATURE 2 (TEST CUT N)

		OVERBURDEN		PIPE TRENCH		SECONDARY FILL		UPPER PRIMARY FILL		LOWER PRIMARY FILL		LOOSE SILT AT BOTTOM OF FEATURE		TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE							9	194.8	129	4690.5			138	4845.3
	SHEEP/GOAT					2	24.8	55	424.7	57	534.0	3	23.6	117	1007.1
	PIG					1	0.8	42	456.4	33	274.6			76	731.8
	DOG														
	CAT					5	9.2	3	4.3	21	24.4			29	37.9
	RAT					19	3.7	115	38.4	41	14.0	29	5.4	204	61.5
	MOUSE							1	0.5					1	0.5
	UNIDENT-LG. MAMMAL					25	178.0	350	3844.9	222	2758.1	23	177.9	620	6958.9
	" -MED. MAMMAL	1	0.9	6	1.2	90	123.8	975	1069.4	505	792.7	44	143.2	1621	2131.2
	" -SMALL MAMMAL							5	2.5	15	5.1			20	7.6
	" -MICRO. MAM.							20	4.3					20	4.3
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.					172	175.2	2076	2249.5	995	1017.7	137	50.0	3380	3497.4
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	1	0.9	6	1.2	314	515.5	3651	8249.7	2018	10111.1	236	400.1	6226	19278.5
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE														
	CHICKEN							3	14.4	2	3.3			5	17.7
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD					5	3.4	121	242.3	22	82.0	4	6.3	152	334.0
	" -MED. BIRD					27	31.5	388	286.2	276	262.8	10	9.6	701	590.1
	" -SMALL BIRD							18	10.2	14	8.7	2	1.5	34	20.4
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			4	2.5	58	26.5	475	101.8	122	48.3	22	4.2	681	183.3
	TOTAL-BIRD			4	2.5	90	61.4	1005	654.9	436	405.1	38	21.6	1573	1145.5
	TURTLE BONE									1	0.3			1	0.3
	FISH BONE					3	1.3	622	257.4	506	180.1	19	8.3	1150	447.1
	TOTAL-BONE	1	0.9	10	3.7	407	578.2	5278	9162.0	2961	10696.6	293	430.0	8950	20871.4
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	1	1.9	2	3.5	1	19.1	64	2147.0	434	19466.8	3	1050	505	21743.3
	HARD-SHELL CLAM			2	3.0	77	1046.5	5385	126367.2	237	22709	356	7713.0	6057	137400.6
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM							25	23.9	1	4.3	9	12.5	35	40.7
	SCALLOP									5	5.5			5	5.5
	COCKLE							1	4.1	1	0.4			2	4.5
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC							1	0.3					1	0.3
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	1	1.9	4	6.5	78	1065.6	5476	128542.5	678	21747.9	368	7830.5	6605	159194.9
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW							1	1.5					1	1.5
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN									4	0.8			4	0.8
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN							1	1.5	4	0.8			5	2.3
	EGG SHELL					6	0.1	477	17.2	40	0.6	9	0.1	532	18.0
	TOTAL-SHELL	1	1.9	4	6.5	84	1065.7	5954	128561.2	722	21749.3	377	7830.6	7142	159215.2

TABLE V-23

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS, LOT 1G, TEST CUTS AB & H, SHOVEL TEST 11.

		T.C. AB PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE		T.C. H MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCTION SURFACE		SHOVEL TEST 11 MATL. ASSOC. WITH CONSTRUCTION SURFACE		SHOVEL TEST 11 LOT FILL NO. 2		SHOVEL TEST 11 TOTALS	
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE										
	SHEEP/GOAT										
	PIG	2	0.8								
	RABBIT										
	DOG										
	CAT										
	RAT										
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL			1	1.0						
	" - MED. MAMMAL										
	" - SMALL MAMMAL										
	" - MICRO. MAM.										
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.	7	2.1								
	TOTAL-MAMMAL	9	2.9	1	1.0						
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE										
	CHICKEN										
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD										
	" - MED. BIRD										
	" - SMALL BIRD										
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD										
	TOTAL-BIRD										
	TURTLE BONE										
	FISH BONE										
	TOTAL-BONE	9	2.9	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER	3	3.1								
	HARD-SHELL CLAM										
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM										
	SCALLOP										
	WHELK										
	MUSSEL										
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC										
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	3	3.1								
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW										
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN										
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN										
	EGG SHELL										
	TOTAL-SHELL	3	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V-24
DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS.
LOT IG. FEATURE 2 (TEST CUT I), & SHOVEL TEST 15

		FEATURE 2												S.T. 15	
		OVERBURDEN		SECONDARY FILL		TAN SAND		BLACK SAND		MOTTLED SAND & DISTURBED SUBSOIL		TOTALS			
		NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.	NO.	GMS.
MAMMAL	CATTLE			1	88.6							1	88.6		
	SHEEP/GOAT			1	54.1	1	3.2					2	57.3		
	PIG														
	RABBIT														
	DOG														
	CAT														
	RAT														
	UNIDENT.- LG. MAMMAL			3	67.3							3	67.3		
	" - MED. MAMMAL			21	31.2	4	4.1			1	1.7	26	37.0	2	1.0
	" - SMALL MAMMAL														
	" - MICRO. MAM.			1	0.6							1	0.6		
	OTHER UNIDENT. MAM.			20	11.2							20	11.2		
	TOTAL-MAMMAL			47	253.0	5	7.3			1	1.7	53	262.0	2	1.0
BIRD	DUCK/GOOSE														
	CHICKEN			2	9.2							2	9.2		
	UNIDENT.- LG. BIRD			3	8.0	3	21.0					6	29.0		
	" - MED. BIRD			3	13.2							3	13.2		
	" - SMALL BIRD			1	3.7							1	3.7		
	OTHER UNIDENT. BIRD			9	13.2							9	13.2		
	TOTAL- BIRD			18	47.3	3	21.0					21	68.3		
	TURTLE BONE														
	FISH BONE			8	3.8					1	0.1	9	3.9		
	TOTAL- BONE	—	—	73	304.1	8	28.3	—	—	2	1.8	83	334.2	2	1.0
MOLLUSC SHELL	OYSTER			17	21.5							17	21.5		
	HARD-SHELL CLAM	1	1.7	33	137.4							34	139.1		
	SOFT-SHELL CLAM			1	0.5							1	0.5		
	SCALLOP														
	WHELK														
	MUSSEL														
	UNIDENT. MOLLUSC			7	13.3	1	0.4					8	13.7		
	TOTAL-MOLLUSC	1	1.7	58	172.7	1	0.4					60	174.8		
CRUST.	LOBSTER/CRAB CLAW			1	0.6							1	0.6		
	UNIDENT. CRUSTACEAN														
	TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN			1	0.6							1	0.6		
	EGG SHELL			1	0.1							1	0.1		
	TOTAL-SHELL	1	1.7	60	173.4	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	62	175.5	—	—

TABLE V.16: FEATURE 11, LOT 34 - PRIVY

		Secondary	Lens in	Primary	Beneath	
	Overburden	Fill	Secondary Fill	Fill	Privy Fill	TOTALS
REDWARE						
Unglazed				1		1
Brown ld-gl				26		26
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec				1		1
Clear ld-gl	1				1	2
Clear w/mang						
Unident						
Subtotal	1			28	1	30
BUFF PASTE EW						
Unglazed						
Brown glaze						
Green ld-gl						
Slip dec	1					1
Clear ld-gl	1					1
Mottled brown						
Unident						
Subtotal	2					2
TIN GL EW						
Undecorated						
Blue dec						
Poly dec						
Brown gl						
Glaze gone						
Subtotal						
MISC FINE EW						
Agateware						
Red: clear						
black						
brown						
brown +						
Buff: brown						
mot-br						
green						
Subtotal						
CREAMWARE						
Undecorated		1		52		53
Relief						
Poly dec				2		2
Gold overgl						
Subtotal		1		54		55
PEARLWARE						
Undecorated	7	14		96	1	118
Relief				42		42
Shelledge, bl						
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl				1		1
Edgeware, oth						
H-p, blue				2		2
H-p, poly				2		2
TP, blue	1			126		127
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, gr over						
Deco				1		1
Ann, banded						
Ann, mocha						
Ann, finger						
Lustreware						
Subtotal	8	14		270	1	293
WHITEWARE						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Shelledge, bl						
Shelledge, gr						
Edgeware, bl						
H-p, blue						
H-p, other						
TP, blue				3		3
TP, red						
TP, brown						
TP, black						
TP, other						
Flow blue		1				1
Embossed bl						
Deco, blue						
Decal/Art Potry						
Gold overgl						
Other overgl						
Ann, banded						
Ann, finger						
Subtotal		1		3		4
YELLOWWARE						
Undecorated				16		16
Relief						
Ann, banded				55		55
Ann, mocha						
Ann, seaweed						
Rockingham						
Subtotal				71		71
UNIDENT FINE				1		1
TOTAL EARTHENW						
STONEWARE						
S-gl wh und						
S-g wh red						
S-gl wh blue						

TABLE V.16: FEATURE 11, LOT 34 - PRIVY

		Secondary	Lens in	Primary	Beneath	
	Overburden	Fill	Secondary Fill	Fill	Privy Fill	TOTALS
S-gl grey				1		1
S-gl gry/bl						
S-gl brown						
S-gl misc						
Slip glaze						
Dry red						
Dry tan						
Unident						
TOTAL STONEWARE				1		1
PORCELAIN						
Soft Paste						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze						
Embossed blue						
Embossed pol						
Subtotal						
Hard paste						
Undecorated				3		3
Relief						
Blue Underglaze				29		29
Blue glaze						
Pink glaze						
Brown glaze						
Underglaze misc						
TP, brown						
Gold overglaze						
Other overglaze				8		8
Subtotal				40		40
Chinese Export						
Undecorated						
Blue underglaze				53		53
Overglaze		1		6		7
Subtotal		1		59		60
Bisque						
Undecorated						
Relief						
Relief, w/color						
Subtotal						
Figurine						
TOTAL PORCELAIN		1		99		100
TOBACCO PIPE						
Wh cl undec	1	1		1	1	4
Wh cl dec		1		1		2
Red cl undec						
Red cl dec						
Other						
TOTAL PIPES	1	2		2	1	6
MARBLES						
Clay				1		1
Porcelain						
TOTAL MARBLES				1		1
DOLL FRAGMENTS						
TOY TEASET						
BUTTONS						
COLLAR STUDS						
TILES						
Porcelain						
Whiteware						
Other						
TOTAL TILES						
DOOR KNOB						
Agateware						
Porcelain						
TOTAL DOOR KNOB						
INSULATOR						
FUSE						
OBJECTS						
Porcelain						
Ironstone						
TOTAL OBJECTS						
FALSE TEETH						
TOTAL	12	19		530	3	564

TABLE V.17: TEST CUTS M, R, K, AND L, LOT 34

		TEST CUT M				TEST CUT R			TEST CUT K				TEST CUT L		
		Rubble-South	Trench		Brownish	Lot Fill		Construction	Lot Fill			Construction	Lot Fill	
	Overburden	Extension	with Rubble	TOTALS	Silty Sand	# 2	TOTALS	Surface	# 2	TOTALS	Overburden	Surface	# 2	TOTALS
REDWARE														
Unglazed			2	2										
Brown ld-gl			1	1										
Green ld-gl														
Slip dec														
Clear ld-gl			2	2										
Clear w/mang														
Unident														
Subtotal			5	5										
BUFF PASTE EW														
Unglazed														
Brown glaze														
Green ld-gl														
Slip dec					1		1							
Clear ld-gl											1			1
Mottled brown														
Unident														
Subtotal					1		1				1			1
TIN GL EW														
Undecorated					1		1				1			1
Blue dec												1		1
Poly dec					1		1							
Brown gl														
Glaze gone														
Subtotal					2		2				1	1		2
MISC FINE EW														
Agateware														
Red: clear														
black														
brown														
brown +														
Buff: brown														
mot-br														
green														
Subtotal														
CREAMWARE														
Undecorated			1	1	1		1				3		1	4
Relief														
Poly dec														
Gold overgl														
Subtotal														
PEARLWARE														
Undecorated	1		13	14							1		1	2
Relief														
Shelledge, bl			1	1										
Shelledge, gr														
Edgeware, bl														
Edgeware, oth											1			1
H-p, blue														
H-p, poly														
TP, blue			2	2				2		2				
TP, red														
TP, brown														
TP, black			2	2										
TP, gr over														
Deco														
Ann, banded														
Ann, mocha														
Ann, finger														
Lustreware														
Subtotal	1		18	19				2		2	2		1	3
WHITEWARE														
Undecorated	2		2	4										
Relief														
Shelledge, bl														
Shelledge, gr														
Edgeware, bl														
H-p, blue														
H-p, other														
TP, blue														
TP, red														
TP, brown														
TP, black														
TP, other														
Flow blue														
Embossed bl														
Deco, blue														
Decal/Art Potty														
Gold overgl														
Other overgl														
Ann, banded														
Ann, finger														
Subtotal	2		2	4										
YELLOWWARE														
Undecorated														
Relief														
Ann, banded														
Ann, mocha														
Ann, seaweed														
Rockingham														
Subtotal														
UNIDENT FINE			1	1										
TOTAL EARTHENW	3		27	30	4		4	2		2	7	1	2	10
STONEWARE														
S-gl wh und														
S-gl wh red														
S-gl wh blue														
S-gl grey														
S-gl gry/bl														
S-gl brown			1	1										
S-gl misc														
Slip glaze														
Dry red														
Dry tan														
Unident														
TOTAL STONEWARE			1	1										

TABLE V.17: TEST CUTS M, R, K, AND L, LOT 34

		TEST CUT M				TEST CUT R			TEST CUT K			TEST CUT L		
		Rubble-South	Trench		Brownish	Lot Fill		Construction	Lot Fill			Construction	Lot Fill	
	Overburden	Etension	with Rubble	TOTALS	Silty Sand	# 2	TOTALS	Surface	# 2	TOTALS	Overburden	Surface	# 2	TOTALS
PORCELAIN														
Soft Paste														
Undecorated														
Blue Underglaze														
Gold overglaze														
Other overglaze														
Embossed blue														
Embossed ppl														
Subtotal														
Hard paste														
Undecorated														
Relief														
Blue Underglaze														
Blue glaze														
Pink glaze														
Brown glaze														
Underglaze misc														
TP, brown														
Gold overglaze														
Other overglaze														
Subtotal														
Chinese Export														
Undecorated								1		1				
Blue underglaze		1		1								1	1	2
Overglaze														
Subtotal		1		1				1		1		1	1	2
Blaque														
Undecorated														
Relief														
Relief, w/color														
Subtotal														
Figurine														
TOTAL PORCELAIN		1		1				1		1		1	1	2
TOBACCO PIPE														
Wh cl undec								1		1		1		1
Wh cl dec														
Red cl undec														
Red cl dec														
Other														
TOTAL PIPES								1		1		1		1
MARBLES														
Clay														
Porcelain														
TOTAL MARBLES														
DOLL FRAGMENTS														
TOY TEASET														
BUTTONS														
COLLAR STUDS														
TILES														
Porcelain														
Whiteware														
Other														
TOTAL TILES														
DOOR KNOB														
Agateware														
Porcelain														
TOTAL DOOR/KNOB														
INSULATOR														
FUSE														
OBJECTS														
Porcelain														
Ironstone														
TOTAL OBJECTS														
FALSE TEETH														
TOTAL	3	1	28	32	4		4	4		4	7	3	3	13

TABLE V.16: TEST CUT 2 AND FINDS IN VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION, LOT 34

			TEST CUT 2					FINDS IN VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION			
	Red Silty Sand	Red Silty Sand	Reddish Brown	Reddish Sand	Lot Fill		Ash and Cinder	Rubble above	Mineral assoc	Fill above	
	w/ Fire Bricks	Mid Layer Stones	Sand w/ Stone	and Stones	# 2	TOTALS	Deposit	Firebrick Floor	Firebrick Floor	Stone Floor	TOTALS
REDWARE											
Unglazed								1			1
Brown ld-gl											
Green ld-gl											
Slip dec											
Clear ld-gl				1		1					
Clear w/mang											
Unident											
Subtotal				1		1		1			1
BUFF PASTE EW											
Unglazed											
Brown glaze											
Green ld-gl											
Slip dec					1	1					
Clear ld-gl											
Mottled brown											
Unident											
Subtotal					1	1					
TIN GL EW											
Undecorated											
Blue dec											
Poly dec											
Brown gl											
Glaze gone											
Subtotal											
MISC FINE EW											
Agateware											
Red: clear											
black											
brown											
brown +											
Buff: brown											
mot-br											
green											
Subtotal											
CREAMWARE											
Undecorated			1	1		2				1	1
Relief											
Poly dec											
Gold overgl											
Subtotal			1	1		2				1	1
PEARLWARE											
Undecorated								3	2	2	7
Relief											
Shelledge, bl											
Shelledge, gr											
Edgeware, bl											
Edgeware, oth											
H-p, blue									1		1
H-p, poly										1	1
TP, blue				2		2				5	5
TP, red											
TP, brown											
TP, black											
TP, gr over											
Deco											
Ann, banded											
Ann, mocha				1		1					
Ann, finger											
Lusterware											
Subtotal				3		3		3	3	8	14
WHITEWARE											
Undecorated										3	3
Relief											
Shelledge, bl									1		1
Shelledge, gr											
Edgeware, bl											
H-p, blue											
H-p, other											
TP, blue											
TP, red											
TP, brown											
TP, black											
TP, other											
Flow blue								3	1		4
Embossed bl											
Deco, blue											
Decal/Art Potry											
Gold overgl											
Other overgl											
Ann, banded											
Ann, finger											
Subtotal								3	2	3	8
YELLOWWARE											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Ann, banded											
Ann, mocha											
Ann, seaweed											
Rockingham											
Subtotal											
UNIDENT FINE											
TOTAL EARTHENW			1	5	1	7		7	5	12	24
STONEWARE											
S-gl wh und											
S-g wh red											

TABLE V.18: TEST CUT 2 AND FINDS IN VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION, LOT 34

	TEST CUT 2						FINDS IN VICINITY OF STONE FOUNDATION				
	Red Silty Sand	Red Silty Sand	Reddish Brown	Reddish Sand	Lot Fill		Ash and Cinder	Rubble above	Material assoc	Fill above	
	w/ Fire Bricks	Mid Layer Stones	Sand w/ Stone	and Stones	# 2	TOTALS	Deposit	Firebrick Floor	Firebrick Floor	Stone Floor	TOTALS
S-gl wh blue											
S-gl grey	1					1					
S-gl gry/bl											
S-gl brown											
S-gl misc											
Slip glaze											
Dry red											
Dry tan											
Unident											
TOTAL STONEWARE	1					1					
PORCELAIN											
Soft Paste											
Undecorated											
Blue underglaze											
Gold overglaze											
Other overglaze											
Embossed blue											
Embossed ppl											
Subtotal											
Hard paste											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Blue Underglaze											
Blue glaze											
Pink glaze											
Brown glaze											
Underglaze misc											
TP, brown											
Gold overglaze											
Other overglaze											
Subtotal											
Chinese Export											
Undecorated											
Blue underglaze											
Overglaze											
Subtotal											
Bisque											
Undecorated											
Relief											
Relief, w/color											
Subtotal											
Figurine											
TOTAL PORCELAIN											
TOBACCO PIPE											
Wh cl undec										2	2
Wh cl dec										2	2
Red cl undec											
Red cl dec											
Other											
TOTAL PIPES										4	4
MARBLES											
Clay											
Porcelain											
TOTAL MARBLES											
DOLL FRAGMENTS											
TOY TEASET											
BUTTONS											
COLLAR STUDS											
TILES											
Porcelain											
Whiteware											
Other											
TOTAL TILES											
DOOR KNOB											
Agateware											
Porcelain											
TOTAL DOOR KNOB											
INSULATOR											
FUSE											
OBJECTS											
Porcelain											
Ironstone											
TOTAL OBJECTS											
FALSE TEETH											
TOTAL	1		1	5	1	8		7	5	16	28

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY, RESEARCH QUESTIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary

The Sullivan Street excavation and analysis were completed in 1984/1985, a long time ago in the history of historical archaeology as a discipline. The organization of the data and approach to its analysis reflect, to some extent, this time lapse. The true value of the project may be more in what can be done with the data than in what has already been done.

The site was enormously rich both in terms of artifactual finds and archaeological features. What makes it particularly valuable is that the historical context for these finds is fairly well known. The general history of Washington Square's development has been written. However, the specifics of the process, the actual participants and their connection to broader cultural patterns, are less well understood. What happened inside the brownstones that, in Edith Wharton's words, "coated New York like a cold chocolate sauce" (Age of Innocence 1920:69) is not so obvious although her novels suggest a rather opulent life for the well-to-do middle class in the 1850s, 60s, 70s, and 80s (each of the four novelettes in Wharton's New York Stories is set in one of these decades).

The Sullivan Street site included three lots facing the south side of Washington Square. These were among the first lots to be developed on the square. In fact, one early owner, John Ireland, and the man to whom he sold several of the lots within the project area, Alfred Sands Pell, were among the investors who petitioned the Common Council to transform Washington Square from a potter's field into a parade ground. However, it was not these investors who first lived on the square, nor whose things found their way into archeaological deposits. The longterm residents who may be associated with the material recovered from the lots on the Washington Square side of the project area are Dr. Benjamin R. Robson, a medical doctor, and his family (Lot 17), Francis P. Sage, a flour commission merchant, and his family (Lot 16), and Edward N. Tailer, a New York City broker, and his family (Lot 15/35). All three families kept servants, but it is not clear where they fit into the social hierarchy. For instance, according to Paul Starr's history of American medicine in the 19th century, "the social position of the majority of doctors was not low, but it was insecure and ambiguous. A physician's standing depended as much on his family background and the status of his patients as on the nature of his occupation" (Starr 1982:81). The merchants on the other two lots are also somewhat enigmatic. The Tailer family, for some unknown reason, remained on

their property long after the neighborhood had declined. By the turn of the 20th century they were flanked on the east by the Wetmore Home for Fallen Girls and by tenement houses on the other side of the block. The Sage family ceded ownership of their property to Robson next door for a period of years, perhaps for financial reasons.

The Sullivan Street site also included three lots that did not face Washington Square. Ireland sold these lots on Amity Street (now West Third) for considerably less than those that faced the square. Charles Wright, engraver and printers, were the first owners of Lot 33, but by mid-century it was a rental property and the archaeological deposits apparently relate to its days as a boarding house, first for artisans and later for unskilled workers. There was a stable on Lot 34 which from the 1840s on belonged to the owners of the adjacent lot facing the square (Loomer and then Sage). In the late nineteenth century a tenement was built on the lot to house immigrant workers. Lot 35, which apparently was never developed, was continuously owned by the same people who owned the lot (Lot 15) it abutted on the square. In fact, it may have been this open space in the city that kept the Tailer-Spencer family from giving up their property in spite of the change in the neighborhood.

Although the ninetenth century backyard surfaces were destroyed by construction of Sullivan Street, truncated features were found on all but one of the lots. All were packed with artifactual remains.

TABLE VI.1. SUMMARY OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Feature:	**Privy**	**Cistern**	**Well**	**Other**
Lot 15	3, 6	2, 5		4, 7
Lot 16				
Lot 17	9			
Lot 33	10	1		
Lot 34	11			
Lot 35			8	

In addition to the features, material was recovered from the fills that were used to prepare the originally sloping ground surface for develolpment (Lot Fill No. 1 and No. 2), from the construction surface, and from the pre-fill ground surface. A trench on Lot 33 (Test Cuts B, Q, P, and T) also produced large numbers of artifacts. These 15 proveniences were chosen for comparative analysis. The summary tables, included here as Figures VI-1 - VI-6, appear at the end of this chapter. The finds may provide the basis for investigating a number of research issues.

B. Research Questions

No specific research questions were posed at the onset of the Sullivan Street excavation. In spite of this lack of a predefined research framework, certain issues in the mainstream of historical archaeological concern in the middle 1980s were implicit in the very selection of the site for intensive investigation. (Suzanne Spencer-Wood's Consumer Choice In Historical Archaeology, published in 1987, may be considered the culmination of research trends characteristic of this period.) Most obvious was its potential for producing assemblages from socioeconomically distinct households in the immediate vicinity of one another. That the site included lots on either side of the east-west line running through Block 541 that was effectively a border between elite residences facing the square and the emerging tenement and immigrant neighborhood to the south (see Chapter II-8) seemed almost too good to be true. As it turned out a filled privy (Feature 9) at the back of the Robson property, which faced the square, was just feet away from a filled privy (Feature 10) asssociated with the boarding house that faced West 3rd Street.

Perhaps even more significant than the anticipated distinctions in the costs of tablewares, for instance, between these deposits, is the opportunity to compare an assemblage from a private New York City residence at this time with one from a boarding house. The presence of boarders was a major characteristic of nineteenth century urban life (Modell and Harevan 1973). Its material manifestation is clearly a relevant area for archaeological investigation.

In addition to the straight forward comparisons possible between deposits representative of differing socioeconomic status are the more subtle intra-class comparisons that might be made between data, both artifactual and spatial, from the three well-to-do households on Washington Square. Steven Shephard has suggested using quality, quantity, and variability as measures of consumer behavior for cross class comparisons (Shephard 1987:165). These variables might also be used for intra-class comparisons and, in fact, might lead to a more sophisticated conception of class as it was expressed through material possessions and spatial arrangements in the mid-nineteenth century. As pointed out by LeeDecker, Klein, Holt, and Friedlander (1987), archaeologists have too often equated class with the single variable of income and then made claims for describing consumer patterns associated with a class. They also note that the class and status categories used are based on post-World War II sociological conceptions, which may or may not have relevance for nineteenth century phenomena.

This kind of presentist bias is one of the things that led Bert Salwen to believe that we might productively look at patterning in the archaeologcal data without preconceived hypotheses. By taking a more inductive approach we might pose questions and arrive at explanations that would contribuate to knowledge of the historical American past in ways that we cannot even anticipate (personal communication, Salwen 1988). By looking at the patterned similarities and differences between the three well-to-do households on Washington Square we might develop a model for the mid-nineteenth century New York City middle class that could provide a comparative framework for looking at other archaeological deposits from New York as well as from other urban situations.

Some very specific temporal differences between the archaeological deposits associated with the three households on the square make them amenable to investigating the role of consumerism and maybe even the rate of consumerism in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The primary deposit in the privy (Feature 11) associated with Lot 16 (but within the boundaries of Lot 34) is somewhat earlier than either of the deposits from the privy on Lot 17 (Feature 9) which in turn are earlier than the deposit in the privy on Lot 15 (Feature 6). By measuring the changes in quantity/quality/variety within each of the deposits one might get at an intensification of buying activity (consumerism) over the approximately 25-year period represented. Except in the case of the two deposits in Feature 9, of course, this is a comparison between households. However, some general trends might be noted.

The two deposits in Feature 9--made approximately ten years apart--present yet another potentially important comparison. It has been suggested that one of the ways women are represented in the archaeological record of this period is by their consumer choices (Mrozowski 1987). Mrozowski claims that women of the elite classes, at least, replaced all their tableware when new styles became available. This may indeed be the explanation for the Feature deposits, which otherwise don't make much sense. There was no change of ownership, or other documented disruption in the Robson household, between 1850 when the first deposit was made in the privy and 1860 after which the second one dates.

The privy deposits on each of the lots represent different stages in the lifecycle of the households responsible for making them, another area that has been identified as important to historical arcaheological analysis (Beaudry 1988). The Robseon deposits reflect a mature household; Robson himself was 65 in 1850. The Sages, in contrast, were a fairly young family. Sage was apparently Robson's son-in-law.

Because the backyard surfaces had been destroyed by the construction of Sullivan Street, there is no possibility here of looking for refelctions of change in the associated households. But the fill deposits, which underlay the six lots, are interesting as expressions of the urbanization process (Rothschild and Rockman 1982) and for their content, which may eventually be compared to fill used elsewhere in the city.

The Sullivan Street materials have already been used productively for a doctoral dissertation, a Masters thesis, and several student papers. In her study of the changes in family life that were associated with the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century capitalist transformation of American culture, Diana DiZerega Wall used ceramics and glassware from Features 9 and 10, along with materials from other New York City excavations, to examine the separation of home and workplace that emerged in this period and the role women played in developing the "ideology of domesticity" (Wall 1987).

Jean Howsen's Master's thesis is an examination of nineteenth century health and hygiene practices using the Sullivan Street site as a case study. Putting the site in the context of what is generally known about health and hygiene in this period, she examined the archaeological remains for information on specific practices and differences between the socioeconomic groups represented in the lots. In addition to a discussion of the cisterns and privies, food remains, and drainage, the study includes a complete inventory of all identifiable patent medicine bottles recovered, their uses, and a discussion of their distribution in relation to other medicine containers recovered (Howsen 1987:105-106). Most striking was the preponderance of patent medicines associated with Lot 33, the location of a working class boarding house on Amity Street, in contrast to their absence from most deposits associated with the wealthier households facing Washington Square. Howsen speculated that Dr. Robson (Lot 17) "would have frowned upon the use of patent preparations when he himself could provide 'legitimate' medicine to his household" (Howsen 1987:106). His middle class neighbors, the Sages and Tailer/Spencer families, would likewise have turned to private physicians for medicine rather than to patent preparations. The presence of syringes also appeared to reflect class differences with all specimens coming from the deposits associated with the boarding house on Amity Street.

Kathy Earhardt, a New York University graduate student, studied the metal recovered from nine selected deposits in an attempt to discern any patterns in the material that might be interpreted as "reflecting and elucidating cultural processes in nineteenth century urban life" (Earhardt

1987:3). Building and construction metal hardware proved to be the most prevalent metal artifact category, a reflection of recurrent episodes of new construction on five of the lots. Metal artifacts relating to the manufacture, repair, and maintenance of clothing was also present in all deposits considered with the exception of the well on Lot 35. More interesting than the omnipresence of these categories was the almost complete absence of tools associated with landscaping, with the maintenance of animals or wagons, or with woodworking or construction (Earhardt 1987:20). This absence suggests that such tasks were performed by specialists who provided both their labor and the necessary equipment.

Rose Garvin, another New York University graduate student, used the children's toys recovered at Sullivan Street to consider the anthropology of play.

Under the guidance of Bert Salwen all of these efforts focused on cultural processes above the level of single site analysis and having relevance to ongoing historical concerns. That these lots were among the first to be developed on Washington Square, an area that was at then at the outer limit of the settled city, makes their content particularly pertinent to the understanding of this basic transformation in the city's development. However, the separation of home and work place in this period happened in other urban places as well and there is an opportunity to compare the material record from New York City with the record elsewhere. Even in the basically descriptive analysis presented here some patterns emerge which suggest hypotheses to be tested against other data sets.

C. The Comparative Tables

Ceramics and glassware:

Major shifts in the proportion of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware/ironstone can be seen in the lower and upper primary deposits in Features 9 and 10 and in Feature 11. At this level of analysis the differences can only be interpreted as reflecting changes in availability over time. However, the fact that the privy associated with the boarding house was not filled until at least 20 years later than the privies associated with the households on Washington Square has implications of its own. The well-to-do families apparently took advantage of public water and installed indoor plumbing as soon as it was available while the less well off tenants had to wait.

The earlier deposits--the lower primary fill in Feature 9 (1850) and the fill in Feature 11 (ca. 1850)-- include high proportions of pearlware while later deposits, i.e. Feature

9, upper primary fill (ca. 1860), and Feature 10, upper primary fill (1880) are characterized by higher proportions of whiteware/ironstone. It is noteworthy that the lower primary fill deposit in Feature 10, which is thought to date to the 1870s, included only 59.5% whiteware/ironstone, a considerably smaller proportion than was found in the 1860s deposit in Feature 9. The boarding house apparently did not have as many of the fashionable whitewares as soon as their neighbors on the square. The much greater amount of porcelain from Feature 9 than from either of the other two features probably has socioeconomic as well as lifestyle implications. Most surprising is the smaller amount of porcelain found in Feature 11 associated with the Sage household than in Feature 9 associated with the Robsons. Only 59 sherds of Chinese Export porcelain and 40 of hard paste porcelain were recovered from the Feature 11 fill deposit while 427 sherds of Chinese Export and 62 of hard paste porcelain plus 33 of soft paste porcelain were recovered from the fill deposit of comparable age from Feature 9. A possible explanation is that the Sage household belonged to a young family which by the time plumbing was installed may not have owned or at least broken their fancy dishes. The Robson privy (#9), however, represented an older generation with considerable disposable wealth (Robson was worth $100,000 at his death). Not surprisingly very little porcelain was found in either of the deposits relating to the boarding house.

Just as with the ceramics, the most interesting comparisons of glassware included in primary deposits are between Features 9, 10, and 11. Most notable are the particularly large number of fragments from wine and liquor bottles in the Feature 9 lower deposit and in Feature 11. Over 600 sherds of wine and liquor bottle glass were recovered from each deposit, with that number constituting 75.7% of the glass recovered from Feature 11. There was more variety in Feature 9. The presence of more medicinal containers in the Feature 9 deposits, compared to only 1 in Feature 11, is probably due more to the fact that Robson was a doctor than to his household's age although that, too, may have been a factor. The greatest number of medicinal bottles, however, was found in the upper fill of Feature 10. As discussed by Howsen, this is apparently a reflection of the tenants who became increasingly working-class over time. Marketing practices for patent medicines successfully targeted this portion of the population.

Tumblers are represented in the Feature 9 lower deposit to the exclusion of all other kinds of table glass. However, their proportions and the number of fragments are almost identical between the upper fill in Feature 9 and the lower fill in Feature 10. Tumblers do not appear to have had either socioeconomic or temporal implications. Surprisingly few wine glass fragments were recovered anywhere on the site

and goblets were better represented in Feature 10 than elsewhere. Perhaps the goblet is a later form.

Faunal and shell:

The two deposits dating to 1850 (Feature 9, lower primary fill and Feature 11, primary fill) contained considerably higher proportions of large mammal bone than any of the other features. In spite of the discrepancy in dates, which suggests that time was not the key factor in this shift, it is interesting that the upper deposit from Feature 9 (ca. 1860) had considerably less large mammal than the lower deposit and that the quantity was comparable to the proportions from both Feature 10 deposits. A change, probably in the market, seems to have taken place that affected the well-to-do and lower classes equally.

The Feature 9 deposits also show a dramatic shift from the consumption of oyster to the consumption of clams. Salwen imaginatively speculated that this might be attributable to newly developed processing and packaging techniques which included the selling of oysters already shelled and pickled in jars (also discussed by Howsen 1987:87). It is clear from these few observations that the Sullivan Street data provide potential insights into changes in general marketing practices having to do with food distribution that may be compared to other parts of the city and to other both urban and non-urban places. The data also reflect animal husbandry practices. The presence of foetal pig in Feature 11 has been interpreted as evidence for the keeping of pigs on the property, probably in the stable yard (Lot 34) associated with Lot 16 on the square (Howsen 1987:87).

D. Conclusions

> "When I was a girl," Mrs. Archer used to say, "we knew everybody between the Battery and Canal Street; and only the people one knew had carriages. It was perfectly easy to place any one then; now one can't tell, and I prefer not to try."
>
> Edith Wharton, Age of Innocence

The Sullivan Street data are important for a number of reasons. As should be obvious from the previous discussion, changes in the second half of the nineteenth century in New York City had to do with more than the increasing heterogeneity (both ethnic and socioeconomic) of the population. The Industrial Revolution transformed the culture. It created more complex class divisions than had existed previously, but it also created a more complex

material culture. There were more possibilities and thus more choices available to people at all economic levels. The problem is to find meaning in those choices which are so eloquently expresssed in the filled archaeological features discussed here. One understands Mrs. Archer's confusion in Age of Innocence, but we need not give up. The richness of the Sullivan Street features promises to illuminate this tumultuous period in New York City's development in a way that written documents cannot. As William Rathje has so dramatically demonstrated, garbage does not lie.

Bert Salwen wanted to end the report with hypotheses relating to the rise of industrial capitalism, a subject that interested him throughout his career. I prefer, however, to leave the hypothesizing to the students who will carry the data analysis further. I am confident that, above all, that, too, is what Bert wanted.

TABLE V.12: TEST CUT A, LOT33

	Fill Between Floors	Brick in Red Brown Sand	Cinder & Slag Lens	Builder's Trench	Pipe Trench	Lot Fill # 2	TOTALS	Under Linoleum Floor-East of A
REDWARE								
Unglazed						1	1	
Brown ld-gl								
Green ld-gl								
Slip dec								
Clear ld-gl								
Clear w/mang								
Unident								
Subtotal								
BUFF PASTE EW								
Unglazed								
Brown glaze								
Green ld-gl								
Slip dec								
Clear ld-gl								
Mottled brown								
Unident								
Subtotal								
TIN GL EW								
Undecorated								
Blue dec								
Poly dec								
Brown gl								
Glaze gone								
Subtotal								
MISC FINE EW								
Agateware								
Red: clear								
black								
brown								
brown +								
Buff: brown								
mot-br								
green								
Subtotal								
CREAMWARE								
Undecorated								
Relief								
Poly dec								
Gold overgl								
Subtotal								
PEARLWARE								
Undecorated								
Relief								
Shelledge, bl								
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl								
Edgeware, oth								
H-p, blue								
H-p, poly								
TP, blue								
TP, red								
TP, brown								
TP, black								
TP, gr over								
Deco								
Ann, banded								
Ann, mocha								
Ann, finger								
Lusterware								
Subtotal								
WHITEWARE								
Undecorated	1	3				2	6	
Relief								1
Shelledge, bl								
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl								
H-p, blue								
H-p, other								
TP, blue								
TP, red								
TP, brown								
TP, black								
TP, other								
Flow blue								
Embossed bl								
Deco, blue								
Decal/Art Potry								
Gold overgl								
Other overgl								
Ann, banded								
Ann, finger								
Subtotal	1	3				2	6	1
YELLOWWARE								
Undecorated								
Relief								
Ann, banded								
Ann, mocha								
Ann, seaweed								
Rockingham								
Subtotal								
UNIDENT FINE								
TOTAL EARTHENW	1	3				3	7	1
STONEWARE								
S-gl wh und								
S-g wh red								
S-gl wh blue								

TABLE V.12: TEST CUT A, LOT33

	Fill Between Floors	Brick in Red Brown Sand	Cinder & Slag Lens	Builder's Trench	Pipe Trench	Lot Fill # 2	TOTALS	Under Linoleum Floor-East of A
S-gl grey								
S-gl gry/bl								
S-gl brown								
S-gl misc								
Slip glaze						2	2	
Dry red								
Dry tan								
Unident								
TOTAL STONEWARE						2	2	
PORCELAIN								
Soft Paste								
Undecorated								
Blue underglaze								
Gold overglaze								
Other overglaze								
Embossed blue								
Embossed ppl								
Subtotal								
Hard paste								
Undecorated		1					1	
Relief								
Blue Underglaze								
Blue glaze								
Pink glaze								
Brown glaze						9	9	
Underglaze misc								
TP, brown								
Gold overglaze		1					1	
Other overglaze		2				9	11	
Subtotal								
Chinese Export								
Undecorated								
Blue underglaze								
Overglaze								
Subtotal								
Blague								
Undecorated								
Relief								
Relief, w/color								
Subtotal		2				9	11	
Figurine								
TOTAL PORCELAIN								
TOBACCO PIPE								
Wh cl undec								
Wh cl dec								
Red cl undec								
Red cl dec								
Other								
TOTAL PIPES								
MARBLES								
Clay								
Porcelain								
TOTAL MARBLES								
DOLL FRAGMENTS		1					1	
TOY TEASET								
BUTTONS								
COLLAR STUDS								
TILES								
Porcelain								1
Whiteware						1	1	
Other								
TOTAL TILES						1	1	1
DOOR KNOB								
Agateware								
Porcelain								
TOTAL DOOR KNOB								
INSULATOR						1	1	
FUSE								
OBJECTS								
Porcelain								
Ironstone								
TOTAL OBJECTS								
FALSE TEETH								
TOTAL	1	6				15	23	2

TABLE V.13: SHOVEL TESTS 2, 3, 4, AND 5, LOT 33

		SHOVEL TEST 2		SHOVEL TEST 3			SHOVEL TEST 4			SHOVEL TEST 5
	Brown Sand	Gray-Brown		Brown Sand/	Brown Silty	Mottled Brown	Coarse	Brown Silty		Mottled Orange
	with Brick	Mottled Sand	TOTALS	Red Sand	Sand	Sandy Silt	Orange Sand	Sand	TOTALS	Brown Sand
REDWARE										
Unglazed				1		1			1	
Brown ld-gl				1						
Green ld-gl										
Slip dec										
Clear ld-gl				2						1
Clear w/mang										
Unident										
Subtotal				4		1			1	1
BUFF PASTE EW										
Unglazed										2
Brown glaze										
Green ld-gl										
Slip dec										
Clear ld-gl										
Mottled brown										
Unident										
Subtotal										2
TIN GL EW										
Undecorated										
Blue dec										
Poly dec										
Brown gl										
Glaze gone										
Subtotal										
MISC FINE EW										
Agateware										
Red: clear										
black										
brown										
brown +										
Buff: brown										
mot-br										
green										
Subtotal										
CREAMWARE										
Undecorated	1	2	3	1						
Relief										
Poly dec										
Gold overgl										
Subtotal	1	2	3	1						
PEARLWARE										
Undecorated										
Relief										
Shelledge, bl	1		1	1						
Shelledge, gr										
Edgeware, bl										
Edgeware, oth										
H-p, blue	2	2	4							
H-p, poly										
TP, blue				1		1		1	2	
TP, red										
TP, brown										
TP, black										
TP, gr over										
Deco										
Ann, banded										
Ann, mocha										
Ann, finger										
Lusterware										
Subtotal	3	2	5	2		1		1	2	
WHITEWARE										
Undecorated	1	7	8	1	2	2	3	1	8	2
Relief										
Shelledge, bl										
Shelledge, gr										
Edgeware, bl										
H-p, blue										
H-p, other										
TP, blue										1
TP, red										
TP, brown										
TP, black										
TP, other										1
Flow blue										
Embossed bl										
Deco, blue										
Decal/Art, Potry										
Gold overgl										
Other overgl										
Ann, banded										
Ann, finger										
Subtotal	1	7	8	1	2	2	3	1	8	4
YELLOWWARE										
Undecorated								1	1	1
Relief										
Ann, banded		1	1							
Ann, mocha										
Ann, seaweed										
Rockingham		1	1							
Subtotal		2	2					1	1	1
UNIDENT FINE										
TOTAL EARTHENW	5	13	18	5	2	4	3	3	12	5
STONEWARE										
S-gl wh und										
S-g wh red										

TABLE V.13: SHOVEL TESTS 2, 3, 4, AND 5, LOT 33

		SHOVEL TEST 2		SHOVEL TEST 3		SHOVEL TEST 4				SHOVEL TEST 5
	Brown Sand	Gray-Brown		Brown Sand/	Brown Silty	Mottled Brown	Coarse	Brown Silty		Mottled Orange
	with Brick	Mottled Sand	TOTALS	Red Sand	Sand	Sandy Silt	Orange Sand	Sand	TOTALS	Brown Sand
S-gl wh blue										
S-gl grey										
S-gl gry/bl										
S-gl brown		1	1							
S-gl misc										
Slip glaze										
Dry red										
Dry tan										
Unident										
TOTAL STONEWARE		1	1							
PORCELAIN				1						
Soft Paste										
Undecorated										
Blue underglaze										
Gold overglaze										
Other overglaze										
Embossed blue										
Embossed ppl										
Subtotal				1						
Hard paste										
Undecorated		1	1	1				1	1	
Relief										
Blue Underglaze	1		1							
Blue glaze		1	1							
Pink glaze										
Brown glaze										
Underglaze misc										
TP, brown										
Gold overglaze										
Other overglaze										
Subtotal	1	2	3	1				1	1	
Chinese Export										
Undecorated										
Blue underglaze										
Overglaze										
Subtotal										
Bisque										
Undecorated										
Relief										
Relief, w/color										
Subtotal										
Figurine										
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1	2	3	2				1	1	
TOBACCO PIPE										
Wh cl undec	1		1							
Wh cl dec										
Red cl undec										
Red cl dec										
Other										
TOTAL PIPES	1		1							
MARBLES										
Clay										
Porcelain										
TOTAL MARBLES										
DOLL FRAGMENTS										
TOY TEASET										
BUTTONS										
COLLAR STUDS										
TILES										
Porcelain										
Whiteware										
Other		1	1							
TOTAL TILES										
DOOR KNOB										
Agateware										
Porcelain										
TOTAL DOOR KNOB										
INSULATOR										
FUSE										
OBJECTS										
Porcelain										
Ironstone										
TOTAL OBJECTS										
FALSE TEETH										
TOTAL	7	17	24	10	2	4	3	4	13	8

TABLE V.14: TEST CUTS B AND C, AND SHOVEL TEST 7

			TEST CUT B						TEST CUT C				
	Red Brown	Mottled Brown	Black Sand Lens	Lot Fill			Cinder &	Areas assoc w/	Red-Brown	Medium Brown	Lot Fill		SHOVEL TEST
	Silty Sand	Sand w/ Brick	Lot Fill #2	# 2	TOTALS		Ash	Pipe Trench	Silty Sand	Sandy Silt	# 2	TOTALS	7
REDWARE													
Unglazed	1		4	1	6			2	3			5	
Brown ld-gl	1		1	3	5				1			1	
Green ld-gl													
Slip dec				2	2								
Clear ld-gl			1		1								1
Clear w/mang										1		1	2
Unident													
Subtotal	2		6	6				2	4	1		7	3
BUFF PASTE EW													
Unglazed													
Brown glaze													
Green ld-gl													
Slip dec													
Clear ld-gl													
Mottled brown													
Unident													
Subtotal													
TIN GL EW													
Undecorated			1		1								
Blue dec													
Poly dec													
Brown gl													
Glaze gone													
Subtotal			1		1								
MISC FINE EW													
Agateware													
Red: clear													
black													
brown													
brown +													
Buff: brown													
mot-br													
green													
Subtotal													
CREAMWARE													
Undecorated			4		4			1		1	2	4	
Relief													
Poly dec													1
Gold overgl													
Subtotal			4		4			1		1	2	4	1
PEARLWARE													
Undecorated			2		2								
Relief													
Shelledge, bl													
Shelledge, gr													
Edgeware, bl													
Edgeware, oth													
H-p, blue			2								1	1	
H-p, poly													
TP, blue	1		3	4	8				1			1	3
TP, red													
TP, brown													
TP, black													
TP, gr over													
Deco													
Ann, banded													
Ann, mocha													
Ann, linger													
Lusterware													
Subtotal	1		8	4	13				1		1	2	3
WHITEWARE													
Undecorated			3		3				2	6	3	11	1
Relief			2		2								
Shelledge, bl													
Shelledge, gr													
Edgeware, bl													
H-p, blue													
H-p, other													
TP, blue								1	2			3	2
TP, red													
TP, brown													
TP, black													
TP, other													
Flow blue													
Embossed bl													
Deco, blue													
Decal/Art Potry										1		1	
Gold overgl													
Other overgl													
Ann, banded													
Ann, linger													
Subtotal			5		5			1	4	7	3	15	3
YELLOWWARE													
Undecorated													
Relief													
Ann, banded													
Ann, mocha													
Ann, seaweed													
Rockingham										1		1	
Subtotal										1		1	
UNIDENT FINE													
TOTAL EARTHENW													
STONEWARE													
S-gl wh und													
S-g wh red													

TABLE V.14: TEST CUTS B AND C, AND SHOVEL TEST 7

			TEST CUT B					TEST CUT C				
	Red Brown	Mottled Brown	Black Sand Lens	Lot Fill		Cinder &	Areas assoc w/	Red-Brown	Medium Brown	Lot Fill		SHOVEL TEST
	Silty Sand	Sand w/ Brick	Lot Fill #2	# 2	TOTALS	Ash	Pipe Trench	Silty Sand	Sandy Silt	# 2	TOTALS	7
S-gl wh blue												
S-gl grey			1		1					1	1	
S-gl gry/bl												
S-gl brown												
S-gl misc			1		1							1
Slip glaze			3		3				1		1	
Dry red												
Dry tan												
Undent												
TOTAL STONEWARE			5		5				1	1	2	1
PORCELAIN												
Soft Paste												
Undecorated												
Blue underglaze												
Gold overglaze												
Other overglaze												
Embossed blue												
Embossed ppl												
Subtotal												
Hard paste												
Undecorated			1	1	2		1				1	
Relief												
Blue Underglaze												
Blue glaze												
Pink glaze												
Brown glaze												
Underglaze misc												
TP, brown												
Gold overglaze												
Other overglaze			1	1	2				1		1	
Subtotal			2	2	4		1		1		2	
Chinese Export												
Undecorated												
Blue underglaze												
Overglaze												
Subtotal												
Blaque												
Undecorated												
Relief												
Relief, w/color												
Subtotal												
Figurine												
TOTAL PORCELAIN			2	2	4		1		1		2	
TOBACCO PIPE												
Wh cl undec			1		1							
Wh cl dec												
Red cl undec			1		1							
Red cl dec												
Other												
TOTAL PIPES			2		2							
MARBLES												
Clay												1
Porcelain												
TOTAL MARBLES												1
DOLL FRAGMENTS												
TOY TEASET												
BUTTONS												
COLLAR STUDS												
TILES												
Porcelain			1		1							
Whiteware												
Other			1		1							
TOTAL TILES			2		2							
DOOR KNOB												
Agateware												
Porcelain												
TOTAL DOOR KNOB												
INSULATOR												
FUSE												
OBJECTS												
Porcelain		1			1							
Ironstone												
TOTAL OBJECTS		1			1							
FALSE TEETH												
TOTAL	3	1	35	12	51		5	9	12	7	33	12

TABLE V.15: FEATURE 10, LOT 33 - PRIVY

		Red Sand	Red Sand	Upper	Lower	Wall		
	Overburden	Cement Slab	Disturbed	Primary Fill	Fill	Collapse	Subsoil	TOTALS
REDWARE								
Unglazed	2	15	5	84	11			117
Brown kl-gl		1		11				12
Green kl-gl					1			1
Slip dec				1	2			3
Clear kl-gl		3	2	1	1			7
Clear w/mang				3	6			9
Unident								
Subtotal	2	19	7	100	21			149
BUFF PASTE EW								
Unglazed								
Brown glaze		3		2				5
Green kl-gl								
Slip dec					1			1
Clear kl-gl					1			1
Mottled brown								
Unident								
Subtotal		3		2	2			7
TIN GL EW								
Undecorated					5			5
Blue dec								
Poly dec								
Brown gl								
Glaze gone					1			1
Subtotal					6			6
MISC FINE EW								
Agateware								
Red: clear								
black								
brown					2			2
brown +								
Buff: brown								
mot-br								
green								
Subtotal					2			2
CREAMWARE								
Undecorated		1		5	8	2		16
Relief			1	1	1			3
Poly dec								
Gold overgl								
Subtotal		1	1	6	9	2		19
PEARLWARE								
Undecorated		5	4	25	82			116
Relief		2		1	2			4
Shelledge, bl				3	11			14
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl					1			1
Edgeware, oth								
H-p, blue					1			1
H-p, poly								
TP, blue		3	1	19	25			48
TP, red								
TP, brown								
TP, black								
TP, gr over								
Deco								
Ann, banded								
Ann, mocha								
Ann, finger								
Lustarware								
Subtotal		9	5	48	122	184		
WHITEWARE								
Undecorated	12	65	62	327	93	3		563
Relief		7	22	61	80			170
Shelledge, bl			2					2
Shelledge, gr								
Edgeware, bl				1				1
H-p, blue				1	5			6
H-p, other	1		5	4	1			11
TP, blue		9	2	12	47			70
TP, red								
TP, brown					7			7
TP, black				6				6
TP, other								
Flow blue								
Embossed bl				7				7
Deco, blue								
Decal/Art Potry				1	1			2
Gold overgl				1	4			5
Other overgl				2	2			4
Ann, banded		6	1	11	1			19
Ann, finger								
Subtotal	13	88	94	434	241	3		873
YELLOWWARE								
Undecorated	2	8	5	11				26
Relief		2		3				5
Ann, banded				1				1
Ann, mocha								
Ann, seaweed								
Rockingham	1	3	2	11	1			18
Subtotal	3	13	7	26	1			50
UNIDENT FINE		2		3	1			6
TOTAL EARTHENW	18	135	114	619	405	5		1296
STONEWARE								
S-gl wh und		1			3			4
S-g wh red								
S-gl wh blue								

TABLE V.15: FEATURE 10, LOT 33 - PRIVY

	Overburden	Red Sand Cement Slab	Red Sand Disturbed	Upper Primary Fill	Lower Fill	Wall Collapse	Subsoil	TOTALS
S-gl grey		3		4	1			8
S-gl gry/bl		1	1	3				5
S-gl brown				1				1
S-gl misc								
Slip glaze				1				1
Dry red								
Dry tan			1	9	2			12
Unident								
TOTAL STONEWARE		5	2	18	6			31
PORCELAIN								
Soft Paste								
Undecorated		1		1	4			6
Blue underglaze								
Gold overglaze								
Other overglaze		3						3
Embossed blue				5	3			8
Embossed ppl					3			3
Subtotal		4		6	10			20
Hard paste								
Undecorated	1	9	2	13	17			42
Relief				5				5
Blue Underglaze								
Blue glaze								
Pink glaze								
Brown glaze								
Underglaze misc								
TP, brown								
Gold overglaze	1			12	40			53
Other overglaze		4	1	23				28
Subtotal	2	13	3	53	57			128
Chinese Export								
Undecorated								
Blue underglaze		1	2		2			5
Overglaze								
Subtotal		1	2		2			5
Biscuit								
Undecorated								
Relief								
Relief, w/color				8				8
Subtotal				8				8
Figurine				2				2
TOTAL PORCELAIN	2	18	5	69	69			163
TOBACCO PIPE								
Wh cl undec		5	2	13	3			23
Wh cl dec				3	5			8
Red cl undec				1				1
Red cl dec								
Other								
TOTAL PIPES		5	2	17	8			32
MARBLES								
Clay		3		2	2			7
Porcelain								
TOTAL MARBLES		3		2	2			7
DOLL FRAGMENTS		1		6	1			8
TOY TEASET								
BUTTONS		1	1	45	19	1		67
COLLAR STUDS								
TILES								
Porcelain		2						2
Whiteware								
Other		2						2
TOTAL TILES		4						4
DOOR KNOB								
Agateware				1				1
Porcelain								
TOTAL DOOR KNOB				1				1
INSULATOR								
FUSE								
OBJECTS								
Porcelain		1		5				6
Ironstone								
TOTAL OBJECTS		1		5				6
FALSE TEETH			3	1				4
TOTAL	20	173	127	783	510	5		1618

Fig. 9
1286/354

Ceramic
Whiteware, blue transfer-printed

mark: blue t.p.

"CELTIC CHINA
E W & S

GRECIAN SCENERY"



ENOCH WOOD & SONS
BURSLEM
1818-1846
(CUSHION 1980:128)
(GODDEN 1964:686)

TG

Fig. 9
1286/348 + 354.
plate (2 frags)

Ceramic
Whiteware, light blue transfer-printed

mark: blue t.p. - ⊕

"DAMASCUS"
E & E. W.

impressed: "PEARL CHINA"

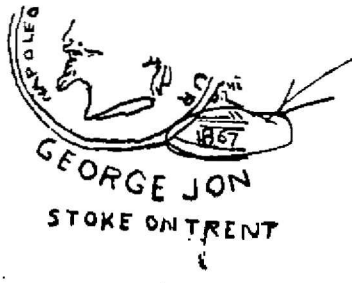


ENOCH & EDWARD WOOD
1840 (GODDEN 1964:686)

Fea. 10
1286/364 .2

...ware, undecorated

...ark t...



1867

GEORGE JONES

1861 – 73 +

Fea. 10
1286/329 : 394

...ware, light blue transfer print basin (many frags - many crossmends)

...ght blue t.p. :



Edward
Challinor, Staffs
1842 – 67
(Cushion 1980: 163)

Fig 1[illegible]

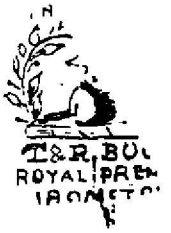
Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated

1286/364.3
plate (2 frags-mend)

mark: black + p.

See also
Cat # 387

TBR BO
ROYAL PREM
IRONSTONE



T+R BOOTE, LTD.
BURSLEM
1842-1906
(mark may be "late" per Godden)

Fig 10

Ceramic

1286/327. 10

Tobacco Pipe white clay bowl + stem frag.

decorated + marked bowl-rouletted + circular mark w/ figure
stem - decorated + marked PE...
...NI

Cross mends w/ 329 : PETER DORNI

1850-80

Fen 10
1286/372.1

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated

plate fing

mark black t.p.



I.O. BEATTIE & Co.
MIDDLETOWN
N.Y.

mark: impressed: oval:

E PEARSON
COBRIDGE
? CERES SHAPE

E PEARSON
OF COBRIDGE
REG. PATENT
MAY 11, 1863
(CUSHION 1980:179)

Fen 10
1286/371.1

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated

plate base fing.

mark: impressed:

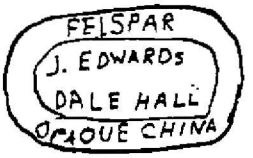
... OCK & SON
.. SLEM

MADDOCK & SON
1855-(1880 ?)
(Firm in business
to 1880 - end date
for mark uncertain)

Fea. 9
1286/384.3

Ceramic
Wh. ware, undecorated plate (8 frags)

mark: impressed:



JAMES EDWARDS
1842-1851
(Godden 1964: 230)

Fea. 9
1286/402.3

Ceramic
Wh. ware, undecorated plate frag

mark: impressed:
... MES EDWARDS

1851-822.

(see card for 308.1)
~~next sheet~~
see above

Fea 9

1286/272.2

Ceramic

Stoneware bowl (pan) (9 frags)

light grayish-brown salt-glazed exterior

brown lead-glazed interior

mark: stamped (blue) : L. & J. HIGGINS

on side of vessel 89 SIXTH AV, NEW YORK

Grocer – 1854-1861 (Directories)

Fea. 9

1286/415.13

Ceramic

Wh. ware light blue transfer-printed (3 frags)

platter, stylized floral border w/ grecian women in center

marks: blue t.p.

+ illegible impressed



"ETRUSCAN"

"EKB"

ELKIN, KNIGHT +

BRIDGEWOOD, Fenton

1827-40

(CUSHION 1980: 131)

Feat. 9
1996/322.12

Ceramic
Stoneware Bottle (intact)

mark: impressed, near base - D.L.ORMSBY

DORMAN L. ORMSBY
1840's - 1870's
[illegible]
address: 423, 425 E. 12th [illegible]
(again fr. 1895 → at least 1900
"waters" [illegible]
[illegible])

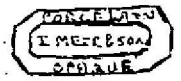
Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated/molded (almost whole plate)

mark: black t.p. :

1837-97
[illegible]



and impressed :



Fea. 9

Ceramic 1286/322.3

whiteware, undecorated (gravy boat) (1 frag)

mark: black t.p.:
(T.J & J. MAYER'S
BERLIN IRONSTONE)



and
impressed: NS

1843-55

(Note: one or both of these Mayer's marks also occurs in cat. #'s:
331 348
341 359
347 399
409
415

FEA. 9

Ceramic 1286/322.7

Whiteware, undecorated/molded

mark: black transfer-print

"T. J. & J. MAYER'S
BERLIN IRONSTONE CHINA"



T. J. & J. MAYER'S (NO REF. TO "BERLIN...")
1843-55

Fig. 9
1286/322.6

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated/molded (1 frag)

mark: black t.p.



(mends w/347.2)

Fig 9
1286/347.2

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated molded (1 frag.)

mark: black t.p.



John Ridgway & Co.

1841-55
*(with "+" "Co.")

(GODDEN 1964: 534)

mends w/mark for 1286/322.6*

Fra. 9

1286/366

Ceramic

Pearlware, blue transfer-printed plate (2 frags)

willow-type pattern

mark: impressed



NOTE:
THIS MARK
ALSO OCCURRS
ON CAT. # 421.

EDWARD + GEORGE PHILLIPS 1822-34

OR GEORGE PHILLIPS - 1834-48 ?

BOTH LONGPORT

IF DESIGN IS "KNOT DEVICE" - GEORGE

(GODDEN 1964: 491-2)

---

rec. 9

1286/366.18

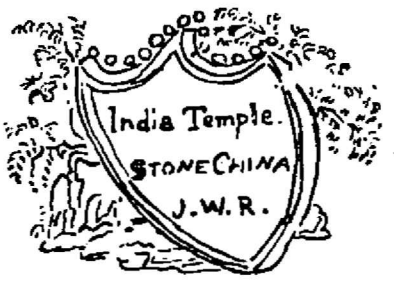
Ceramic

Whiteware, blue transfer-printed (frags)

w/molded bead + reel rim

mark: blue tip.:

JOHN & WILLIAM
RIDGEWAY
1814-1830:



THIS MARK IN
GODDEN (1971: 88)

[illegible]

1286/374.2

Whiteware, undecorated/molded hollowware vessel (3 frags mend)

marks, black tip. (partial) ...ONE.

...NER, GODDARD & Co

TURNER, GO[illegible]

1867-74

[illegible]

[illegible]

1286/[illegible]9.3

[illegible]teware, undecorated plate (5 frags mend)

[illegible] black tip.

1842-55



MAYERS
MARKS
ALSO IN
[illegible]

1286/302.1

...eware, undecorated plate base (1 frag)

...ck tip.



POWELL & BISHOP
Hanley
1876-1878
THIS MARK ILLUSTRATED
IN GODDEN (1964: 509)

Fea.10
1286/300-2

...cin

Indian Head Penny - date 1864

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated

1286/337.2 Fea. 10
plate (1 frag)

mark: black t.p.
+ impressed number

"IMPERIAL
IRON STONE CHINA
JOHN ALCOCK"



21

1853-61
COBRIDGE
(GODDEN 1969: 27)

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated

Fea. 10
1286/309.1
(plate frag. - 1)



1860-1900
(GODDEN 1969: 571)

1286/329.1

[illegible] decorated/molded saucer (1 frag)

[illegible] [illegible] - [illegible]

impressed - ... S EDWARDS

... LF HALL

Fea. 10

1286/374.1

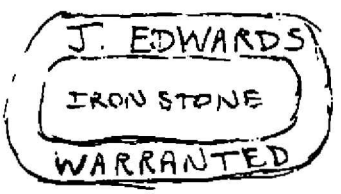
(saucer frags - 3 mend)

Leware, undecorated

impressed: J. EDWARDS

IRON STONE

WARRANTED



JAMES EDWARDS

1842-51

ALSO IN 329.1

or

JOHN EDWARDS

1847-1900

Fig. 9
1286/421.34
(1 frag)

Ceramic
Whiteware, light blue transfer-printed

blue tp. mark: "DAMASCUS" in an oval
with "E & E W" below

and a "7"

[illegible] 1890 (GODDEN 1966:61)

Fea. 9
1286/421.22

Ceramic
Pearlware, dark blue transfer-printed (12 frags)
plate floral border, scenic interior

marks: impressed and t.p.:



Godden:
Adams 1810-25
impressed w/crown
~~[illegible]~~
printed eagle 1809-1840
impressed crown
1810-25

impressed →



Fea. 9
1286/409.10

Ceramic
Stoneware salt-glazed (brown-gray) bottle - whole

mark: impressed: JOHN CABLE
1848

height: ~ 6¼"
base diameter: ~ 2¾"

Brewer 1850
240 W. 17th St
(Directories) NOT LISTED

Fea 4
1286/358.2

Ceramics
Creamware, undecorated
(late)
straight-sided bowl

mark: impressed : CLEWS

?

R.T. Haines Halsey: Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery
p. 232 reference to J&R Clews buying Stevenson's pottery factory (1811) - at first manufacturing only the cream-colored wares, and after a few years started blue-printed wares

Ceramic
Pearlware, undecorated base (1 frag

FEA. 9
1286/384.1

mark: impressed:



1818-39, COBRIDGE (see card for 421.11)
↑ also occurs

Ceramic

Stoneware, yellow dry-bodied (teapot) with applied green grapes + grapeleaves

Fra 7
1286/359.8
(10 frags)

mark: impressed: WT
WEDGWOOD

This style of pottery made by wedgwood as early as 18th C. — this is their standard mark.

Ceramic

Pearlware, blue transfer-printed box

Fra 7
1286/366.9

NO - 366 can't
in Fra 7

mark: impressed



DAVENPORT

Godden notes that lower-case mark is 1793-1810 Period. (1969:189) This is too unclear)

FEN 9

Ceramic 1286/421.11

Pearlware, Hand-painted polychrome (6 frags)

bowl

colors: blue, green + brown-orange

large floral pattern

Impressed mark:



GODDEN (1971:152)

MARK NO. 919

1818-34

HE NOTES: "Reproductions have been made of Clews blue printed earthenware; these have a faked mark similar to mark no. 919. The faked marks are very clearly stamped, not blurred as are most of the marks on original specimens."

Note: this is a problematic piece - it is not known that Clews made polychrome painted pearlware. ~~Also occurs in cut [illegible]~~

1818-[illegible]

(THORN 1847:52)

FEN. 9

Ceramic 1286/347.4

Whiteware, undecorated/molded (3/4 cup)

mark black t.p.



Davenport - 1793-1887

Godden refers to this as an "Early mark" (but does not give date) on Davenport Ironstone. (1971:65)

FEA 9

Ceramic

1236/322.8

Whiteware, undecorated /molded

marks: ① black transfer-print
lion-unicorn with shield
"IRONSTONE CHINA
JAMES EDWARDS

impressed: ② .... S EDWARDS



JAMES EDWARDS & SON, [illegible]

1851-82

GODDEN 1964: 230-231

↑

FEA 9

1236/331.1

Ceramic

Whiteware, undecorated

(plate base)

mark: black t.p. :



and

impressed: JAMES EDWARDS

(See card for 322.8)

Feq. 9

1286/308.1

Ceramic
Whiteware undecorated (1 frag)

marked (stamped) DWARDS
'HA'

[illegible]
[illegible]
1851-82
[illegible] 0-231)

Feq. 9

1286/347.

Ceramic
Whiteware, blue-transfer-printed (½ plate)
stylized floral pattern

mark - blue transfer-print :



L.L. Dillwyn,
Swansea, Wales
1831-1850
(GODDEN 1971:65)

Ceramic 1286/322.

Whiteware, undecorated

mark: black transfer-print

"T. J. & J. MAYER'S
BERLIN IRONSTONE CHINA"



T. J. & J. MAYER'S / NO REF. TO "BERLIN..."
1843-55

Ceramic 1286/322.

Whiteware, undecorated

marks: ① black transfer-print
lion, unicorn, with shield
"IRONSTONE CHINA
JAMES EDWARDS

impressed ② .... S EDWARDS



JAMES EDWARDS & SON, DALE HALL
1851-82 (should say "& Son")
GODDEN 1964: 230-231

TABLE VI-1

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

A. ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES: NO. OF FRAGMENTS.

	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 1	LOT FILL NO. 2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3. FILL	FEATURE 5. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 8. LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9.		FEATURE 10.		FEATURE 11. PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B&C	TEST CUTS P&T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
									LOWER PRIMARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL	LOWER PRIMARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL			
EARTHENWARE															
REDWARE	6	8	12	2	32	30	2	22	144	63	21	100	28	91	36
BUFF PASTE	266	8	3						1	6	2	2		2	4
TIN GLAZED	2	7		5					1		6			3	
CREAMWARE	20	30	8	8	1	3			270	58	9	6	54	50	5
PEARL WARE	12	18	12	9	8	5	55		994	68	122	48	270	94	17
WHITE WARE/IRONSTONE			12		43	41	168	73	178	770	241	434	3	113	57
YELLOW WARE					2		19	2	19	81	1	26	71	18	1
OTHER EARTHENWARE	1							1	5		2			2	5
UNIDENTIFIED		2							4	3	1	3	1	1	
TOTAL-EARTHENWARE	47	73	47	24	86	79	244	98	1616	1049	405	619	427	374	125
TOTAL-STONEWARE	6	5	8	2	2	2		7	86	29	6	18	1	19	6
PORCELAIN															
CHINESE EXPORT	2	4	3	4	6	1	4		427	31	2		59	2	1
SOFT PASTE			1		9	2	225	1	33	14	10	6			
HARD PASTE	2		12		7	11	27	29	62	299	57	53	40	15	12
OTHER PORCELAIN			1		1	1						10		1	
TOTAL-PORCELAIN	4	4	17	4	23	15	256	30	522	344	69	69	99	18	13
TOTAL-TOBACCO PIPE	8	10	6	4	4	1	1	7	11	18	8	17	2	17	3
TOTAL-TOY						1	3	7	3	6	3	8	1		1
TOTAL-BUTTON/STUD.								22		5	19	45		2	3
TOTAL-MISCELLANEOUS			2					4				7		6	1
TOTAL-CERAMICS	65	92	80	34	115	98	504	175	2238	1451	510	783	530	436	152

TABLE VI-2

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

B. RELATIVE FREQUENCIES: PERCENT- BY NO. OF FRAGMENTS.

	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 1	LOT FILL NO. 2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3. FILL	FEATURE 5. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6. PRIMARY FILL.	FEATURE 8. LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 9. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 11. PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B&Q	TEST CUTS P&T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
PERCENTAGES OF EARTHENWARE IN UNIT															
EARTHENWARE: REDWARE	12.8	11.0	25.5	8.3	37.2	38.0	0.8	22.4	8.9	6.0	5.2	16.2	6.6	24.3	28.8
BUFF PASTE	12.8	11.0	6.4						0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3		0.5	3.2
TIN GLAZED	4.2	9.6		20.8					0.1		1.5			0.8	
CREAMWARE	42.6	41.1	17.0	33.3	1.2	3.8			16.7	5.5	2.2	1.0	12.6	13.4	4.0
PEARLWARE	25.5	24.7	25.5	37.5	9.3	6.3	22.5		61.5	6.5	30.1	7.8	63.2	25.1	13.6
WHITEWARE/IRONSTONE			25.5		50.0	51.9	68.9	74.5	11.0	73.4	59.5	70.1	0.7	30.2	45.6
YELLOW WARE					2.3		7.8	2.0	1.2	7.7	0.2	4.2	16.6	4.8	0.8
OTHER EARTHENWARE	2.1							1.0	0.3		0.5			0.5	4.0
UNIDENTIFIED		2.7							0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	
TOTAL-EARTHENWARE	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF PORCELAIN IN UNIT															
PORCELAIN: CHINESE EXPORT	50.0	100.0	17.6	100.0	26.1	6.7	1.6		81.8	9.0	2.9		59.6	11.1	7.7
SOFT PASTE			5.9		39.1	13.3	87.9	3.3	6.3	4.1	14.5	8.7			
HARD PASTE	50.0		70.6		30.4	73.3	10.5	96.7	11.9	86.9	82.6	76.8	40.4	83.3	92.3
OTHER PORCELAIN			5.9		4.3	6.7						14.5		5.6	
TOTAL-PORCELAIN	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF ALL CERAMICS IN UNIT															
EARTHENWARE	73.2	79.3	58.8	70.6	74.8	80.6	48.4	56.0	72.2	72.3	79.4	79.1	80.6	85.8	82.2
STONEWARE	9.2	5.4	10.0	5.9	1.7	2.0		4.0	3.8	2.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	4.4	3.9
PORCELAIN	6.2	4.3	21.3	11.8	20.0	15.3	50.8	17.1	23.3	23.7	13.5	8.8	18.7	4.1	8.6
TOBACCO PIPE	12.3	10.9	7.5	11.8	3.5	1.0	0.2	4.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	0.4	3.9	2.0
TOY						1.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2		0.7
BUTTON/STUD								12.6		0.3	3.7	5.7		0.5	2.0
MISCELLANEOUS			2.5					2.3				0.9		1.4	0.7
TOTAL-CERAMICS	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

TABLE VI-3

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

A. ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES. NO. OF FRAGMENTS

		PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 1	LOT FILL NO. 2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3. FILL	FEATURE 5. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 8. LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9 LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 9 UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10 LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10 UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 11. PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B & Q	TEST CUTS P & T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
BOTTLE	WINE/LIQUOR	8	7	21		8	29	13	19	639	127	85	121	663	34	37
	BEER/STOUT/ALE/PORTER						8		2				3		1	1
	BEER/SODA			11			7	2								
	SODA/MINERAL WATER						11					44	15		3	1
	CARBOY						2			151	12					
	FOOD/CONDIMENT			5						176	8	26	32	20	5	1
	MEDICINAL			4		1	6		3	47	8	39	96	1	5	7
	PERFUME/GROOMING						7		1	15	2	15	13			
	INK/BLACKING								1	12	1		4		1	
	MISCELLANEOUS											11	13[2]		13	
	UNIDENTIFIED	1	2	12	1	17	19	12	196	309	209	128	378	192	189	138
	TOTAL-BOTTLE	9	9	53	1	26	89	27	222	1349	367	338	675	876	239	185
TABLE	TUMBLER		1	2		2	4	19	11	192	123	129	62	23	3	4
	WINE GLASS					42		23		5	1	2	5	15		3
	GOBLET						1				26	48	46			
	BOWL/DISH										2	2	11			
	MISCELLANEOUS								14	15	176	177	14			28
	UNIDENTIFIED			3		3	1	68	5	6	44	26	53	44	5	5
	TOTAL-TABLE	—	1	5	—	47	6	110	17	204	213	224	178	82	8	14
	TOTAL-WINDOW	6	5	93	8	264	139	435	515	1302	1877	398	1082	703	907	324
	TOTAL-"ART"GLASS	—	—	3	—	—	49	—	7	—	—	—	29	—	10	5
OTHER	LAMP PARTS			1			3	69	1	93	352	110	166		4	3
	VASE												4			
	INSULATOR												2		1	
	STOPPER								1	2	2	1	3			
	BEAD							3	2		1		5		2	
	BUTTON								1				8			
	EYEGLASS LENS								1	2						
	WATCH FACE					5					2	2				
	SYRINGE											3	26			
	MISCELLANEOUS									49	110	111	612	113	113	214
	UNIDENTIFIED	2	5	12	1	71	8	10	17	612	339	249	474	48	175	216
	TOTAL-OTHER	2	5	13	1	76	11	82	23	713	697	366	694	49	183	221
	TOTAL-GLASS	17	20	167	10	413	294	654	784	3568	3154	1326	2658	1710	1347	749

NOTES:

1. SNUFF BOTTLE
2. {12-NURSING BOTTLE; 1-PAINT BOTTLE
3. BLUING BOTTLE
4. CRUET/CASTOR
5. BAR BOTTLE
6. 16-PLATE; 1-HANDLE
7. 15-VASE; 2-LID
8. JELLY GLASS
9. {2-SMELLING BOTTLE; 2-PROOF VIAL
10. DOOR KNOB
11. BROOCH
12. {1-THERMOMETER; 5-TEST TUBE/VIAL
13. TUBING
14. URINAL ?

TABLE VI-4

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

B. RELATIVE FREQUENCIES: PERCENT - BY NO. OF FRAGMENTS.

	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 1	LOT FILL NO. 2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3. FILL	FEATURE 5. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 8. LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 9. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 11. PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B&Q	TEST CUTS P&T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
PERCENTAGES OF BOTTLE GLASS IN UNIT															
BOTTLE: WINE/LIQUOR	88.9	77.8	39.6		30.8	32.6	48.1	8.5	47.4	34.6	25.1	17.9	75.7	14.2	20.0
BEER/STOUT/ALE/PORTER						9.0		0.9				0.4		0.4	0.5
BEER/SODA			20.8			7.9	7.4								
SODA/MINERAL WATER						12.4					13.0	7.2		1.3	0.5
CARBOY						2.2			11.2	3.3					
FOOD/CONDIMENT			9.4						13.0	2.7	7.7	4.8	2.3	2.1	0.5
MEDICINAL			7.5		3.8	6.7		1.3	3.9	2.2	11.5	14.2	0.1	2.1	3.8
PERFUME/GROOMING						7.9		0.5	1.1	0.5	4.4	1.9			
INK/BLACKING								0.5	0.9	0.3		0.6		0.4	
MISCELLANEOUS											0.3	1.9		0.4	
UNIDENTIFIED	11.1	22.2	22.6	100.0	65.4	21.3	44.4	88.3	22.9	56.9	37.9	56.0	21.9	79.1	74.6
TOTAL-BOTTLE	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF TABLE GLASS IN UNIT															
TABLE: TUMBLER		100.0	40.0		4.3	66.7	17.3	64.7	94.1	57.7	57.6	34.8	28.0	37.5	28.6
WINE GLASS					89.4		20.9		2.5	0.5	0.9	2.8	18.3		21.4
GOBLET						16.7				12.3	21.4	25.8			
BOWL/DISH										0.9	0.9	6.2			
MISCELLANEOUS								5.9	0.5	8.0	7.6	0.6			14.3
UNIDENTIFIED			60.0		6.4	16.7	61.8	29.4	2.9	20.7	11.6	29.8	53.7	62.5	35.7
TOTAL-TABLE	—	100.	100.	—	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF OTHER GLASS IN UNIT															
OTHER: LAMP PARTS			7.7			27.3	84.1	4.3	13.0	50.5	30.1	23.7		2.2	1.4
VASE												0.6			
INSULATOR												0.3		0.5	
STOPPER								4.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4			
BEAD							3.7	8.7		0.1		0.7		1.1	
BUTTON								4.3				1.2			
EYEGLASS LENS								4.3	0.3						
WATCH FACE					6.6					0.3	0.5				
SYRINGE											0.8	3.7			
MISCELLANEOUS									0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	?	0.5	0.9
UNIDENTIFIED	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	93.4	72.7	12.2	73.9	85.8	48.6	68.0	68.3	98.0	95.6	97.7
TOTAL-OTHER	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF ALL GLASS IN UNIT															
BOTTLE GLASS	52.9	45.0	31.7	10.0	6.3	30.3	4.1	28.3	37.8	11.6	25.5	25.4	51.2	17.7	24.7
TABLE GLASS		5.0	3.0		11.4	2.0	16.8	2.2	5.7	6.8	16.9	6.7	4.8	0.6	1.9
WINDOW GLASS	35.3	25.0	55.7	80.0	63.9	47.3	66.5	65.7	36.5	59.5	30.0	40.7	41.1	67.3	43.3
"ART" GLASS			1.8			16.6		0.9				1.1		0.7	0.7
OTHER GLASS	11.8	25.0	7.8	10.0	18.4	3.7	12.5	2.9	20.0	22.1	27.6	26.1	2.9	13.6	29.5
TOTAL-GLASS	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

TABLE VI-5

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

A. ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES: GRAMS.

	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO. 1	LOT FILL NO. 2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3 FILL	FEATURE 5 PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6 PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 8 LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9		FEATURE 10		FEATURE 11 PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B&Q	TEST CUTS P&T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
									LOWER PRIMARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL	LOWER PRIMARY FILL	UPPER PRIMARY FILL			
CATTLE	36.1	5122.4		5.1		103.2			4690.5	154.8	93.6	418.2	973.5		
UNIDENT. LG. MAMMAL	7.8	3562.6	35.7			917.2	123.8	254.0	2758.1	3844.9	375.4	1236.6	919.1	115.1	177.7
SUBTOTAL-LG. MAMMAL	43.9	8685.0	35.7	5.1		1020.4	123.8	254.0	7448.6	3999.7	469.0	1654.8	1892.6	115.1	177.7
SHEEP/GOAT		524.3	2.7			18.2		168.7	534.0	424.7		140.4	99.2		37.5
PIG	0.8			6.4		8.5		48.9	274.6	456.4	161.5	375.3	45.9		51.4
UNIDENT. MED. MAMMAL		187.1	25.4	4.0	9.8	159.5	39.8	133.5	792.7	1069.4	248.7	659.1	217.9	53.9	55.7
SUBTOTAL-MED. MAMMAL	0.8	711.4	28.1	10.4	9.8	186.2	39.8	351.1	1601.3	1950.5	410.2	1174.8	363.0	53.9	144.8
OTHER MAMMAL	11.0	1582.0	27.6	4.1	13.9	49.6	83.9	111.5	1061.2	2299.5	250.6	976.4	69.9	53.9	94.9
TOTAL-MAMMAL	55.7	10978.4	91.4	19.6	23.7	1256.2	247.5	716.6	10111.1	8249.7	1129.8	3806.0	2325.5	222.9	417.4
TOTAL-BIRD		0.7	4.7	4.0	16.2	41.8	28.9	20.2	405.1	654.9	18.6	76.3	43.2	6.4	9.3
TOTAL-TURTLE					0.3				0.3			0.9			
TOTAL-FISH					0.6	0.9	40.3	14.5	180.1	257.4	30.0	57.8	132.0	4.0	2.1
TOTAL-BONE	55.7	10979.1	96.1	23.6	40.8	1298.9	316.7	751.3	10696.6	9162.0	1178.4	3941.0	2500.7	233.3	428.8
OYSTER	57.0	58.6	16.2	41.6		4597.9	655.8	59.2	19466.8	2147.0	266.3	189.2	1814.4	394.8	96.5
HARD-SHELL CLAM	2.1	13.1	43.1	1.2	2.8	1758.6	359.9		2270.9	1263.7.2	688.1	3876.2	49.7	348.7	95.7
OTHER MOLLUSC SHELL		0.6	0.9	0.1		120.0	25.0		10.2	28.3		5.9	3.6	16.9	0.1
TOTAL-MOLLUSC	59.1	72.3	60.2	42.9	2.8	6476.5	1040.7	59.2	21747.9	1285425	954.4	4071.3	1867.7	760.4	192.3
TOTAL-CRUSTACEAN							5.7		0.8	1.5	1.7	16.3		0.5	
TOTAL-EGGSHELL					0.1		1.0	0.3	0.6	17.2	1.8	0.2	3.7		
TOTAL-SHELL	59.1	72.3	60.2	42.9	2.9	6476.5	1047.4	59.5	21749.3	1285612	957.9	4087.8	1871.4	760.9	192.3

TABLE VI-6

SUMMARY: DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNAL SPECIMENS IN SELECTED EXCAVATION UNITS.

B. RELATIVE FREQUENCIES: PERCENT-BY WT.

	PRE-FILL GROUND SURFACE	LOT FILL NO.1	LOT FILL NO.2	CONSTRUCTION SURFACE	FEATURE 3. FILL	FEATURE 5. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 6. PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 8. LOWER FILL	FEATURE 9. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 9. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. LOWER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 10. UPPER PRIMARY FILL	FEATURE 11. PRIMARY FILL	TEST CUTS B&Q	TEST CUTS P&T DK. BRN. SILTY SAND
PERCENTAGES OF MAMMAL BONE IN UNIT															
CATTLE	64.8	46.7		26.0		8.2			46.4	1.9	8.3	11.0	41.9		
UNIDENT. LG. MAMMAL	14.0	32.4	39.0			73.0	50.0	35.5	27.3	46.6	33.2	32.5	39.5	51.6	42.6
SUBTOTAL-LG. MAMMAL	78.8	79.1	39.0	26.0		81.2	50.0	35.5	73.7	48.5	41.5	43.5	81.4	51.6	42.6
SHEEP/GOAT		4.8	3.0			1.4		23.5	5.3	5.1		3.7	4.2		9.0
PIG	1.4			32.7		0.7		6.8	2.7	5.5	14.3	9.9	2.0		12.3
UNIDENT. MED. MAMMAL		1.7	27.8	20.4	41.4	12.7	16.1	18.6	7.8	13.0	22.0	17.3	9.4	24.2	13.4
SUBTOTAL-MED. MAMMAL	1.4	6.5	30.8	53.1	41.4	14.8	16.1	48.9	15.8	23.6	36.3	30.9	15.6	24.2	34.7
OTHER MAMMAL	19.8	14.4	30.2	20.9	58.6	4.0	33.9	15.6	10.5	27.9	22.2	25.6	3.0	24.2	22.7
TOTAL-MAMMAL	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF ALL BONE IN UNIT															
MAMMAL BONE	100.0	100.0	95.1	83.1	58.1	96.7	78.2	95.4	94.5	90.0	95.9	96.6	93.0	95.5	97.3
BIRD BONE		<0.02	4.9	16.9	39.7	3.2	9.1	2.7	3.8	7.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2
TURTLE BONE					0.7				<0.01			<0.03			
FISH BONE					1.5	0.1	12.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.7	0.5
TOTAL-BONE	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF MOLLUSC SHELL IN UNIT															
OYSTER	96.4	81.1	26.9	97.0		71.0	63.0	100.0	89.5	1.7	27.9	4.7	97.1	51.9	50.2
HARD-SHELL CLAM	3.6	18.1	71.6	2.8	100.0	27.2	34.6		10.4	98.3	72.1	95.2	2.7	45.9	49.8
OTHER MOLLUSC		0.8	1.5	0.2		1.8	2.4		0.1	<0.03		0.1	0.2	2.2	0.1
TOTAL-MOLLUSC	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
PERCENTAGES OF ALL SHELL IN UNIT															
MOLLUSC SHELL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0
CRUSTACEAN							0.5		<0.01	<0.01	0.2	0.4		0.1	
EGG SHELL					3.4		0.1	0.5	<0.01	<0.02	0.2	<0.01	0.2		
TOTAL-SHELL	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

APPENDIX A

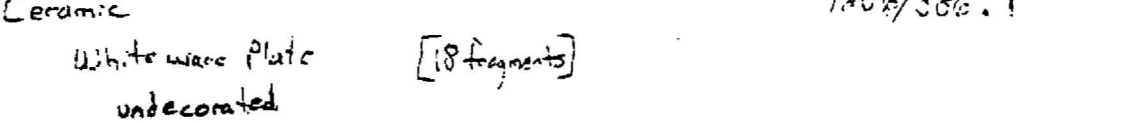
FEA 6
1286/58.1

Ceramic
Whiteware Plate [18 fragments]
undecorated

marks: illegible stamped - possibly lion + unicorn with shield
~~black~~ transfer-printed - floral decorations + small um
Improved Granite China
W. RIDGWAY

(see card for 1286/57.1

1286/657.4



FEA 6
1286/657.4

Ceramic
Whiteware Plate [20 fragments]
undecorated

marks: black transfer-printed - floral
with "IMPROVED GRANITE CHINA"
"W RIDGWAY



and impressed mark over it -
lion and unicorn ~~and~~ shield with words
illegible
GRANITE
CHINA
WR&CO

STAFFORDSHIRE
WILLIAM RIDGWAY (& CO.)
1534 - 51
(GODDEN 1971: 550)

Fea. 5

1286/536.1

Ceramic
whiteware, undecorated saucer, whole

mark: black t.p. : TAYLOR
LEE & SMITH CO.
GRANITE

CHESTER, W. VIRGINIA
1900-1901
(Gates & Ormsbee 1982: 267)

Fea. 6

1286/631.3

Ceramic
whiteware
undecorated



mark: black transfer-print
eagle with banner
"IMPERIAL"

"[illegible]"
[illegible], Burslem.
1860-1894
(Praetzellis 1950: 40).
([illegible])

"[illegible] GRANITE"
PINDER, BOURNE & CO.,
Burslem.
1862-82
(Godden 1971: 52)

Fea 5

Ceramic 1286/536.1

Whiteware, undecorated saucer, whole

mark: black t.p. : TAYLOR
LEE & SMITH CO.
GRANITE

CHESTER, W. VIRGINIA
1900-1901
(GATES & OAKFROD 1982: 267)

Ceramic 1286/531.3

whiteware
undecorated

mark: black transfer-print
eagle with banner
"IMPERIAL"



"...French Porcelain"
Thos. Hughes, Burslem.
1860-1894
(Praetzellis, 1980: 40)
(Godden 1964: 334)

"...WHITE GRANITE"
PINDER, BOURNE & CO.,
Burslem.
1862-82
(GODDEN 1971: 82)

All 3 on Feat. 4

Ceramic 1286/657.4

Whiteware Plate [20 fragments]
undecorated

marks: black transfer-printed - floral
with "IMPROVED GRANITE CHINA"
"W RIDGWAY



and impressed mark over it -
lion and unicorn ~~and~~ shield with words
illegible
GRANITE
CHINA
WR&Co

SHELTON
WILLIAM RIDGWAY (& CO.)
1834 - 54
(GODDEN 1971: 88)

Bot

Ceramic 1286/586.1

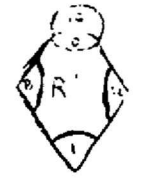
Whiteware Plate [18 fragments]
undecorated

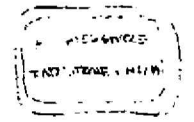
marks: illegible stamped - possibly lion + unicorn with shield
black transfer-printed - floral decorations + small urn
Improved Granite China
W. RIDGWAY (see card for 1286/657.4)

Bot

Ceramic
Whiteware, undecorated/molded

mark: impressed





Oct. 1852?
(if 'D' at top
and 'B' to righ

MARK NOT FOUND
J. WEDG(E)WOOD?
(WEDGWOOD & SONS - JOSIAH - DID
NOT USE INITIAL "J")

Feb 10
1286/387.1

Ceramic
White ware, undecorated

mark: black-tip. (partial)



See
364.3

ALSO - impressed mark
T & B B?

Fig. 9
1286/415 5
(7-frags.)

Ceramic

Pearlware, transfer-printed, dark blue floral border, scenic interior

mark: impressed



circle w/crown

A(ndrew) Stevenson, Cobridge
1816-30 (Godden 1964: 576)

Fig. 9
1286/421.23

Ceramic

Pearlware, blue transfer-printed, on small plates: geometric/floral border, scenic interior, molded

mark: impressed: illegible

(STEVENSON?)

1816-30
(GODDEN)

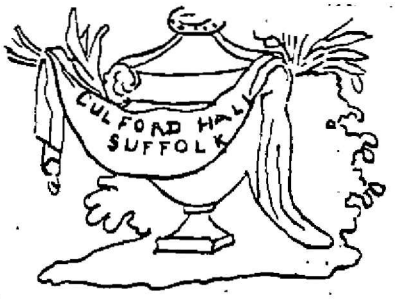
Fea.9

1256/348.6

Ceramic

Whiteware, blue transfer-printed

mark: (blue t.p.):



A. STEVENSON
COBRIDGE, STAFFS.
1816-1830

in
(GODDEN 1969: 596) impressed:

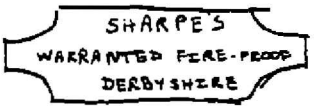


Fea. 9

1256/415.14

Yellowware, undecorated bases (3 frags)

mark: impressed:



(GODDEN 1969: 570):

Thomas Sharpe 1821-35

Sharpe Bros. & Co. 1835-95

Sharpe Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1895→

"Earthenwares + Stonewares"

also:
(Cushion 1980:177).

Fea. 9
1286/366.14

Ceramic
Pearlware, dark blue transfer-print (1 frag.)
large, stylized floral pattern dish/saucer

mark: impressed: 

+ a blurred blue t.p. - A (see card 5-355)

Fea. 9
1286/366.13

Ceramic
Pearlware, dark blue transfer-print (2 frags)
large, stylized floral pattern dish/saucer

mark: impressed 

blue t.p.: 15

(see card 5-355.1)

Note: mark also occurs cat. # 921.

Fea. 9

Ceramic 1286/358.4

Pearlware, blue transfer-print dish (4 frags)

mark impressed:

"E WOOD & SONS
SEMI-CHINA
WARRANTED"



GODDEN (1964: 686.
MARK NO 4259
1818-46
made for american market

Fea. 9

Ceramic 1286/366.12

Pearlware, blue transfer-printed plate (5 frags)

mark impressed

w/blurry blue t.p. mark on top



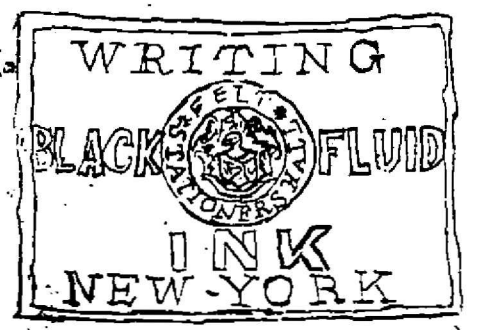
(see card fo. 358.4)

Fig. 9
1286/348.7

Ceramic
Stoneware - Ink Bottle

mark: impressed:

"WRITING
BLACK FLUID
FELT
STATIONERS
HALL
INK
NEW YORK"



Felt's in business as stationers from at least 1830's through at least 1850's. "David" and "D. & Co." and "Willard" listed separately*. Check later business directories and advertising for ref. to "Felt Stationers' Hall".

*several addresses

Glass 1286/536.3

Bottle clear (7 Fragments)

Perfume?

base - embossed



Ed Pinaud

base diameter: ~ 2 3/8"

[illegible]

(PERSONAL COMMUNICATION [illegible])

body embossed: ED PI O PARIS

"SINCE 1810"

Fea 10
1286/327.14

Glass
Bottle, dark blue whole

embossed: J. & A. DEARBORN
& C°
NEW YORK

SODA WATER
D

1847/48-1868

Fea.10
1286/327.22

GLASS
Bottle perfume clear whole

embossed: PHALON & SON
PERFUMER
NEW YORK

1860-1872

Fea. 10
1286/314.6

Glass
Bottle, pharmaceutical, clear, whole

embossed: DELLUC & Co
PHARMACEUTISTS
NEW YORK

1847/48 – 1885

Fea 10
1286/337.18

Glass
Bottle Pharmaceutical clear, whole
rectangular

1864/65 – 1872

embossed: HELMBOLDS
CHEMICAL
WAREHOUSE 594 BROADWAY

Glass

Bottle lightblue whole

Fea. 10

1286/327. 1[illegible]

ALSO OCCURS IN 387

embossed: F. KNEBEL

1860

BROOKLYN

K

Glass

Bottle blue-green whole

Fea. 10

1286/327, 15

embossed: W. E. BROCKWAY

NEW YORK

1854
-1872

1860 - 325 E. 11th

1870 - Wm. E., brewer, [illegible] E. 11

Fea.10

1286/327.13

ALSO

[illegible]

[illegible] 329

Glass

Bottle dark green, whole

embossed: CLARKE & WHITE

C



NEW YORK.

1852-1866

"Congress water"

1852/55 [illegible]

Clarke + White.

Clarke + White [illegible] water was from the [illegible] spring.

Date 1852-1865 Taken from Dawson's Saratoga; Its Mineral Waters (New York 1874)

Quoted in Harry [illegible] White's New York State Glasshouses; Mt. Pleasant." pgs 40-43. pg 43

Antiques, July 1930.

Glass
Bottle pharmaceutical (?) clear

Fea.10
1386/327
(6 frags mend)

embossed: A. STIEGL ...
NEW YORK

[illegible]
MUSTARD - 1859/55 - 1885

[illegible]

Glass
Bottle, [illegible]

FEA 10
1386/329.12
ALSO OCCURS IN
385 and with
date - 1860 - in. 387

embossed: PREMIER
SODA WATER
[illegible] WORKS
[illegible]

WEAGLE
VESTRY VARICK
& CANAL STS

1854-86
AT
CANAL/VESTRY/
VARICK

[illegible]
and Lab
[illegible]

Fea. 10

Glass Bottle 1286/327.17

Bottle light blue, whole, pharmaceutical

rectangular NEW YORK

embossed: HEGEMAN & CO

CHEMISTS

1859 - at least 1900

Fea. 10

Glass 1286/327.33

Bottle light blue (_frags)

round

embossed: D. L. ORMSBY

NEW YORK

1890's - 1870's

GLASS

Bottle perfume clear whole

Fea. 10
1286/327.
ALSO
OCCURS
IN 315
AND 389

embossed: LUBIN
PARFUMIER
A PARIS

[another bottle frag. in this cat. #]
[also in 315]

1552

Glass

Bottle, flask, dark green

1286/
(2 frags)

embossed: WESTI...
WESTFORD
CONN

front: sheaf of grain

McKearin + Wilson 1978 p 151
Westford Glass Works, Westford Glass Works, 1857-73

GLASS

Rev. 10
1286/387.13

BOTTLE dark green (2 frags mend)

base embossed - ELLENVILLE GLASS WORKS.

1836 - [illegible] 18[illegible]
([illegible] 1991:181; 602)

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fea. 10
1286|265.10

GLASS

BOTTLE, PHARMACEUTICAL

light BLUE (7 frags)

Embossed : DR. RICHAUS GOLDEN REMEDIES
SOLE PROPRIETOR
D.B. RICHARD

(225 Varick)
David B. Richards, physician, listed from 1870 through at least 1900. Some years, occup. listed as "patent meds.". In 1880-81, listed as "depot of Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies."

GLASS

1286/371.3

Bottle light blue whole

embossed: T & W
141
FRANKLIN ST
N.Y.

X X
PORTER & ALE

1865 - 139 Franklin
1870 - "
1875 Soda [illegible]
1879 [illegible]
1880 - [illegible] 141 Franklin

Taylor + Willson
1860-1880

GLASS

1286/385.8

BOTTLE light blue, whole

embossed: HARROLD & JOHNSTON
NEW YORK

H & J

1860 - 1861
Mineral
Waters

Fee.10
1286/252.10
also occurs
in 287

pharmaceutical
light blue whole

MRS WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
CURTIS & PERKINS
PROPRIETORS

in Bangor, 1848-52
in NYC, 1852-55

(Armstrong 1980 [illegible])

Fee.10
1286/327.19

pharmaceutical light blue (-frags-mend)

LYONS / KATHAIRON /
FOR THE HAIR / NEW YORK

1850'S (Armstrong)

ST 9
1256/421.64

Glass
Bottle Pharmaceutical
clear

embossed: N.S PRENTIS
N-YORK

height -

Directories:
Nathaniel Smith Prentiss
listed 1817/18 - 1839/40
as perfumer.
149 B'way → 12 Exchange Place → 45 Maiden Lane

ST 10
1256/96.1

Glass
Bottle (whole) pharmaceutical

Clear
side embossed: WM. R. WARNER & CO.
PHILADA NEW YORK CHICAGO

square base: ~ 1 3/8"

rim - round - threaded: ~ 1 3/16"

Chemists. Liberty, then Maiden Lane
1855/56 - at least 1900
(Directories)

Fea 9
1286/414.2

Glass
Bottle - whole (dark blue)

embossed sides: J. BOARDMAN & Co°
NEW YORK
MINERAL WATERS
☆ THIS BOTTLE IS NEVER SOLD

Directories:
1896/97 - 1555
John Boardman & Co.,
Mineral waters
388 → 390 Broadway

Fea. 9
1286/272.5

Glass
Bottle. Pharmaceutical
light blue

embossed: E.LUDDE
N.Y.

1865 - 1881
(- soap, Hair perfumery)

round
base diameter: ~ 1 5/16"
height ~2 7/16"

(DIRECTORIES)

Metal - token (flat disc)
copper alloy

1286/638.15

stamped:



flat disc with edge turned under - had some sort of backing
corroded
diameter: ~1½"

1870-1885 (PROB. DATE)
JOHN C. STOCKWELL
PAPER WAREHOUSE
1856-1885 AT 25 ANN
(STOCKWELL & EMERSON TO 1870)

Bone
handle toothbrush whole

1286/657.26

stamped mark: HECEMAN & Co IMPORTERS
N.Y

~6 15/16" long

H[illegible]MAN ?
[illegible]

1859 to at least 1900

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B: LIST OF STAFF MEMBERS AND OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS

Affleck, Richard
Amorosi, Thomas
Balliet, Barbara
Bassoff, Trina
Bianco, Barbara
Boesch, Eugene
Bridges, Sarah
Chazen, Sarah
Chazen, Alan
Chazen, Debbie
Cole, Yvonne
Cooper, Mary
Crichton, Deborah
Cutignola, Laurie
Decker, Tansi
Diamond, Joseph
Dickinson, Nancy
Dobres, Marcia-Anne
Donovan, Michael
Eisenberg, Leslie
Foley, James
Hale, Margaret
Holden, Mary
Howsen, Jean
Ishimuro, Lisa
Kondrup, Shari
Knecht, Heidi
Littler, Ronald
Lu, Yain
Masso, Tony
Miller, Elizabeth
Miller, Ellen
Pickman, Arnold
Pierce, Carolyn
Rakos, Lynn
Rippel, Stephanie
Roland-Levy, Caroline
Rosenberg, William
Sanders, William
Shalhoub, Patrick
Swartz, Deborah
Wall, Diana
Wall, Gabrielle
Yamin, Rebecca
Young, Michael
Young, Russell

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