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The City of New York
Department of Environmental Protection
Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility
Queens, New York

Capital Project No. WP-169

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RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING

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Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility
Queens, New York**

Capital Project No. WP-169

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has proposed the construction of a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Retention Facility within a section of Flushing Meadows-Corona Park in Queens, New York (Fig. 1). A Phase 1A documentary assessment, conducted in 1992 by Historical Perspectives, Inc., recommended that below ground archaeological research was warranted prior to the construction of the new facility. Accordingly, the Phase 1B archaeological field testing was conducted during February 1996 at the site of the proposed Retention Facility.

The purpose of the testing program was to ascertain the presence/absence and nature of cultural resources on the project site. In order to facilitate the examination, heavy machinery was used to remove the asphalt and fill layers that were present and expose any prehistoric and/or historical features within the area considered archaeologically sensitive as outlined in the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment. A team of four archaeologists, headed by a field director (certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists), spent a total of nine days working at the site. Two large trenches, situated within the present parking lot, were examined in the location of seven former house lots identified as potentially containing buried cultural resources. Five hand-excavated test pits were also placed to the east of the parking lot.

Following the removal of approximately 3-5 feet of overburden (fill) within the trenches, two features were discovered along with architectural material, portions of foundations of the late nineteenth-twentieth century houses and additions, as well as filled-in yardspace. The two features, recovered within Trench A, were carefully examined in order to determine if either was in any way associated with the two research periods previously identified for investigation:

- 1) the prehistoric era, and
- 2) the mid- to late nineteenth-century occupation of the homelots.

However, no material evidence of prehistoric occupation was found, and only limited material evidence of the nineteenth century usage of the site was recovered. It appears that the majority of homelot features and "backyard" activity areas were obliterated during the years prior to the 1939 Worlds Fair. No further archaeological consideration of the site is warranted.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Introduction	1
Field Methodology	3
Results of Investigations	5
Conclusions and Recommendations	15
Bibliography	16
Figures	
Field Drawings	
Site Photographs	
Appendix - Artifact Catalog	

LIST OF FIGURES

- 1 Current U.S.G.S. Topographical Map, Flushing/Jamaica Quads
- 2 Proposed Project Location
- 3 Map Showing Location of Archaeologically Sensitive Area
- 4 Project Field Map showing location of Test Trenches and Test Pits

INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has proposed the construction of a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Retention Facility within a section of Flushing Meadows-Corona Park in Queens, New York (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by the elevated Van Wyck Expressway to the west, College Point Boulevard (formerly Lawrence Avenue) to the east and south, and Fowler Avenue (or Fowler Street) to the north. Plans call for the storage tank to be placed below ground and an above-ground building with an associated parking area to be located along Fowler Avenue (Fig. 2). The present report will describe the required Phase 1B archaeological examination of a portion of the proposed twenty-eight million gallon storage facility site.

Following a Department of Environmental Protection request that a Phase 1A cultural resources survey be carried out for the site, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) conducted an archaeological assessment in order "to determine the presence, type, extent and significance of any cultural resources which may be present" (HPI 1992:1). The Phase 1A documentary assessment, conducted in 1992, 1) summarized the changes in land-use that occurred during the prehistoric and historical periods, 2) identified lots and, when possible, lot owners within the project site, 3) indicated which of these lots might contain archaeological resources based upon where there had been little known surface and subsurface disturbance, and 4) recommended that further research was warranted prior to the construction of the stormwater storage tank facility. Portions of seven city lots that were formerly residential parcels within the now vacant northern section of the project site were identified as having the potential to contain intact buried cultural resources (Lots 11, 13, 14, 23, 25, 28, and 30) (Fig. 3).

The Archaeological Assessment, approved by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), identified a portion of the proposed site along the northern edge of the proposed retention facility site as having the potential to contain archaeological resources associated with the prehistoric era and the late-nineteenth century historical occupation of this locale. The Commission requested that archaeological testing be completed in accordance with LPC guidelines and a field testing plan was submitted by HPI for review and approval prior to excavation. The Phase 1A report and subsequent testing plan identified two distinct research periods for the site:

- 1) Based upon the examination of all data regarding the project site, it was determined that "a large fairly undisturbed area, roughly corresponding to the original elevated frontage on Fowler Street, remains" in spite of the nineteenth and twentieth century development of the area (HPI 1992: 28). This locale has a high potential for

prehistoric occupation based on what is known about prehistoric settlement pattern data. It is well-known that prehistoric peoples favored well-drained elevated areas close to a fresh water source and/or a marsh resource which were both present in this location since the Late Archaic period. Historical and archaeological research conducted in the neighborhood surrounding the proposed site indicates that at least one large Native American trail passed close to the present project location and several identified prehistoric camp sites were located near and possibly on the project site.

2) Archival sources reveal that the project site was part of a neighborhood, referred to as Fowlerville on several maps, containing a number of frame houses dating from as early as 1859. Many of the occupants of the lots within the project site have also been identified. Historical shaft features (wells, privies, and cisterns), which often provide valuable information about past peoples, may have been located in the rear yards of these houses prior to the introduction of public utilities in the twentieth century. Recovery of material remains from these nineteenth-century homelots may furnish information about past lifeways, backyard land-use, socio-economic status, ethnicity, as well as possible consumer choice issues which would make a significant contribution to the archaeological record.

The archaeological field examination of the site was conducted by HPI during February 1996. The excavation of the lots identified in the Phase 1A report as archaeologically sensitive was carried out in order to establish the presence/absence of cultural resources. The historic features discovered were explored and the cultural materials recovered were analyzed in order to determine the nature of the cultural resources on the project site and to further ascertain whether or not resources associated with either research period listed above were extant.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

In the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment a section of the project site, comprised of seven homelots, was identified as archaeologically sensitive (see Fig. 3). The project area is located in the Flushing Meadows-Corona Park region in Queens and the majority of the expanse designated for archaeological testing is located within a paved parking lot along the northern boundary of the project site (see Fig. 2, Photograph 1). A small portion of the grassy area between the parking lot and College Park Boulevard was also included in the area under investigation. The seven historic homelots were chosen for further examination based upon the degree of disturbance by utilities and/or construction-demolition activity, the probability that they might yield prehistoric deposits, and the potential for rear yard historical resources.

The sensitive area lies on a hill gently rising toward the north and east away from Flushing Meadow Park and the present Van Wyck Expressway. The locale was molded by the advance and retreat of three glaciers during the last one million years and the melting ice caused the corresponding rise of sea level and the development of new watercourses and marshland. The primary research area was identified as a stretch of land that "straddled the eastern border of the vast inundated marsh or meadow tract associated with the Flushing River" (HPI 1992:3). Historic maps indicate that the northeasternmost point of the project site near the corner of Fowler Avenue and College Point Boulevard, reached an elevation of approximately 25 feet above sea level, making this a favorable location for both prehistoric and historical sites adjacent to the marshland.

The results of soil boring tests conducted on the site were made available to the HPI archaeologists just prior to excavation. Four of the borings were located directly within the area considered to be archaeologically sensitive (B7, B8, B9, and B10) (see Fig. 2). The borings demonstrated that, under the asphalt, there was from 3 to 5 feet of "fill" lying above the fine to medium brown sand or natural soil.

The Phase 1B archaeological testing of the seven lots determined to be sensitive for buried cultural resources (Lots 11, 13, 14, 23, 25, 28, and 30) took place during February 1996. The historic lots bordering Fowler Avenue, College Point Boulevard (formerly Lawrence Street), and the former Willow Street were in a configuration that allowed for their examination via two long trenches within the DEP parking facility (Fig. 4). Trench A, 15' X 80'in size, was placed along the rear portion of the former Willow Street (Lots 11, 13, and 14). Trench B, 15' X 100', was positioned along the rear of the lots bordering Fowler Avenue and College Point Boulevard (Lots 23, 25, 28, and 30). Five additional test pits were placed outside of the parking area in order to examine more of the backyard area of Lots 23 and 25.

As mentioned above, the primary objective of the Phase 1B testing was to ascertain the presence/absence and nature of the cultural resources on the project

site. In order to achieve this goal a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site that are briefly described below: 1) the project site was completely fenced; 2) the two trenches were outlined and mapped (field investigations were restricted to those areas identified in the Phase 1A report); and, 3) the asphalt paving in the location of the trenches was removed with heavy machinery.

In order to facilitate the examination of the stormwater storage tank site, a backhoe was used to remove the sand bed lying under the asphalt as well as the overburden (fill) and debris that was present within each backlot. The goal was to expose any prehistoric and/or historical features within the area considered archaeologically sensitive. Based upon the information from the soil borings taken within the archaeologically sensitive area, the depth of fill and/or historical cultural material extended from approximately 3-5 feet below the surface. With this information the field archaeologists were able to direct the backhoe operator to remove only shallow increments of soil when nearing the buried ground surface.

Subsurface archaeological testing was then conducted using a combination of shovel shaving and hand excavation following the location of features. The two features recovered were identified and tested in order to determine if further archaeological examination of the stormwater storage tank facility was needed. The soil was sifted through 1/4 inch screen and artifacts were collected and bagged in the field. All brick, mortar, unidentified nails (and other formless metal objects), and coal fragments were noted and discarded later.

The appropriate drawings and photographs were made of each of the features examined (See Field Drawings 1 - 14 and Photographs 1 - 6). Cultural material was processed and boxed according to accepted standards. A catalog of artifacts is located in the Appendix of this report.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On Tuesday February 13, 1996 field testing at the proposed site of the Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility commenced. A crew of four archaeologists completed the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of seven days. In order to expedite the examination of the two trenches within the parking lot, a backhoe was used to remove the asphalt and fill layers that were present and expose any features within the area considered archaeologically sensitive (Lots 11, 13, 14, 23, 25, 28, and 30) (see Fig. 3; Photograph 1).

TRENCH A

A 15' X 80' trench was placed across the rear of the three lots that fronted on the former Willow Street and were identified in the Phase 1A report as archaeologically sensitive (Lots 11, 13, and 14). Following the removal of the asphalt and a 5-7 inch layer of clean sand bedding, approximately 3-4 feet of fill was excavated from Trench A when the buried historical ground surface was encountered. At that point, hand tools (shovels and trowels) were used in order to reveal any prehistoric or historical features. Two historical features were discovered along with the remains of foundations of the nineteenth-twentieth century buildings and additions (HPI 1992; See Field Drawings).

The two features were uncovered at the western end of the trench within one of the three backlots examined (Lot 11). Feature 1 was a wood-lined shaft feature (Field Drawing # 6, 7, 8; Photographs 2, 3) and Feature 2 was a discrete trash deposit containing mostly food refuse.

Within Trench A each of the three homelots had distinctive separate fill episodes that can be seen in the south wall profile of the entire trench (Field Drawings 1-5). Throughout the lower fill levels in each homelot a large amount of the artifactual material noted was architectural in function (e.g., brick, nails, wood, mortar, window glass, and miscellaneous iron fragments). These artifacts ranged in size from small brick spalls and nail fragments to whole bricks and boards possibly belonging to the former dwellings. The presence of these materials is consistent with sites where demolition activity took place. Several utility pipes including a defunct gas pipe were found (see Field Drawings 1-4). In addition, several sewer pipes were uncovered in Lots 13 and 14. Also included in the fill was a large amount of domestic refuse (ceramics, glass, food refuse), most of which dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. What follows is a review of the three historical lots that were examined in Trench A.

Lot 11

In the Phase 1A report, the backyard of Lot 11 was considered to be potentially sensitive for the recovery of intact subsurface remains. Historical research indicated that sometime between 1859 and 1873 a two-story dwelling was constructed for H. Jarvis along the former Willow Street. A search through City Directories indicated that a plasterer named Henry Jarvis was living there in 1878. The dwelling remained on this lot until sometime after 1930 when it was demolished.

During field testing each stratigraphic layer was removed carefully by the backhoe until a dark brown sandy layer, likely a buried ground surface, was encountered. This early ground surface was cleared by hand and a number of artifacts were recovered including a heavily corroded revolver with a wood handle. Identified as a C. S. Pettingill Navy or Belt Model Revolver, the gun was manufactured by Rogers, Spencer & Co. of Willowvale, New York during the late 1850s (Flayderman 1994: 318). Approximately 900 of this 34-caliber, 6-shot, type of revolver were produced.

A square wood-lined feature was discovered in the northwest portion of the trench within Lot 11 (see Photograph 2). This feature had not been truncated prior to the demolition of the dwelling and appeared to be an intact shaft feature, most likely a privy. The fact that the top of the feature was within the dark brown sandy soils confirmed that this layer was the buried ground surface associated with the late nineteenth-century dwellings (Field Drawings 6-7; Photographs 4-5).

Feature 1

The interior fill of the feature was bisected and the first two layers of the south half were excavated by hand. Because of the small size of the shaft feature the upper layers of the north half were excavated prior to the removal of the lower levels in the south half. The feature was found to contain four distinct deposits dating from the late-nineteenth century - early twentieth century (Field Drawing 6; Appendix A). Level 1 was a dark brown - black sandy soil that extended down into the feature 3 inches on the west side and 10 inches on the east. Level 2 was a thick deposit (approximately 2 feet) of ash and cinders. Several large pieces of wood and at least two newspapers were recovered from this level. At the transition to level 3, at least 10 large pieces of wood, including several molded architectural members were uncovered (Photograph 4). Level 3, a brown silty sand one-foot layer, contained a number of large pieces of wood as well as more newspaper. Level 4 was a very deep (approximately 3 feet) black fine silty sand deposit that had a distinct "petroleum" odor. This level also had a number of large pieces of wood and some newspaper. Each of the four levels contained artifacts related to domestic eating and drinking activities. Because of the small size of the feature the south wood wall was removed carefully by the backhoe in order to allow access to the lower levels for excavation and recording (Field Drawing 8, Photograph 5).

Artifact Analysis

The interior fill of this feature was bisected and excavated according to natural levels. The Appendix at the end of this report contains a catalog of artifacts recovered from Feature 1. As with many historical shaft features, ceramics and glass artifacts comprise the majority of the assemblage recovered. The ceramic artifact types found in Level 1 include whiteware, porcelain, and redware (flowerpot). The majority of the ceramic artifacts relate to domestic food service (e.g., cups, plates, saucers).

Within this level was a large number of window glass fragments. The bottle glass retrieved included a large number of alcohol-related fragments in contrast to the few pieces of medicine bottle glass found. A drinking glass base and a tumbler body fragment used for drink service were also recovered. As with many filled shaft features, personal items were also recovered. The few objects found within Level 1 include two buttons and a marble. One interesting and surprising artifact recovered from this level was a quartz tertiary flake that was likely redeposited in the feature when it was filled with soil from elsewhere. The organic material in the assemblage from Level 1 consisted of a number of butchered mammal bones, several peach pits and a clam shell. The preservation of this organic material was very good indicating that this material was not exposed for a long period of time. Therefore, perhaps this level represents a rapid deposition just prior to the filling in of the entire backyard of Lot 11.

In contrast to Level 1, very few artifacts were discovered within the ash and cinders of Level 2. The limited number of ceramic sherds were large in size, including most of a porcelain teacup. Among the ash several large pieces of newspapers were recovered. These were found lying horizontally within the middle of the stratigraphic layer (Photograph 6). Although there was little indication as to the title of the newspapers, two dates were deciphered, December 22, 1928 and December 28, 1928. The lack of a number of small ceramic or glass fragments, the flat placement of the newspaper, the good preservation of the paper, and the fact that at least two of the newspapers dated to the same week demonstrate that this thick layer may have also been a rapid deposit.

After window glass, the second largest artifact type recovered from Level 3 was lamp chimney fragments, likely from the same object (see Appendix). All but one of the ceramic artifacts were nineteenth century whiteware used for food service. This level contained a wider variety of personal objects than the first two levels including a pencil, hard rubber pipe stem, hair comb, and buttons. As with Level 1, several butchered mammal bones and a peach pit were recovered.

The majority of the assemblage from Feature 1 was recovered from Level 4. Within this level, a wider variety of ceramic vessel types was retrieved including sherds of bowls, plates, chamberpots, canisters, large serving bowls, cups, and a

tureen. Once again the majority of the artifacts were late nineteenth century whiteware, fourteen of which had maker's marks indicating that they were "Ironstone China." Some of the marks confirm that these were imported ceramics from England (e.g., "Alfred Meakin Tunstall England"). The Alfred Meakin mark (1897+) was found on the base of five Ironstone fragments. Another mark, identified on the base of two ceramic fragments, was identified as Elsmore & Forster (1853-1871), also located in Tunstall. A few domestic ceramics with marks were recovered including several pieces of ironstone from the Glasgow Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey. The marks, which also have the initials "J. M. & Co., for John Moses, are dated to ca. 1895-1904. One fragment of "Stone China" from the Crown Pottery Company (1891 - c. 1955) of Evansville, Indiana was also found.

Out of the eleven whole bottles recovered, eight were medicinal in function (e.g., "Dr. Porter New York," "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," "Lauer Drug Company"). The other three included one for "F. Brown's Ess of Jamaica Ginger" and two alcohol-related bottles (see Appendix). The eight assorted glass bottle fragments retrieved likely functioned as alcohol containers, although they could not be positively identified as such. A few drinking glass or tumbler sherds were also found in this level. In contrast to the upper levels, no window glass was recovered from this level.

The domestic nature of the assemblage was also confirmed by the personal objects recovered from this level including a number of shoe fragments. At least five whole adult shoes and one child's shoe were retrieved along with several large heel/sole fragments. Although a "shoer" named Henry Gilner was listed in the City Directories as residing on the nearby Lot 18, there is no indication that the shoes found in Feature 1 were anything but discarded personal items (Trow 1909, 1912). The metal top to an oil lamp was recovered along with a clothing button, silver plate spoon with unreadable markings and a decorated kaolin pipe bowl and stem. The pipe bowl had an American flag on one side and indecipherable writing on the stem.

To conclude, the wood-lined feature was probably a privy vault constructed in the northwest corner of Lot 11 prior to the introduction of sewer access, and was used to deposit unwanted domestic trash during its tenure as an outhouse. Many of the ceramic artifacts recovered from the feature's bottom layer were clearly deposited after their manufacture in the 1890s. None of the artifacts recovered denoted any specific occupation. Rather, the majority of the assemblage related to domestic eating and drinking activities. During the late 1920s, perhaps just prior to the date when the dwelling on Lot 11 was demolished, the upper levels of the shaft feature were filled in with more domestic trash, including a layer of ash. The filling of the upper levels of this feature could not have been done any earlier than December 22, 1928, the date on a newspaper recovered in Level 2.

Feature 2

To the south of Feature 1, under what at first appeared to be natural soil, a second feature was uncovered during the excavation of the south wall of the privy vault (Feild Drawings 9, 10). This was a discrete trash deposit that was recovered at a lower elevation than the top of the privy vault. Feature 2 contained a large amount of clam shells as well as a few historical artifacts. The presence of whiteware, brick fragments, and window glass clearly defines this feature as an historical deposition. The 200+ clam shells and 6 oyster shells examined along with the eleven peach pits and twenty-eight bone fragments (seven butchered) indicate that the consumer was purchasing these goods at a market. The uniform size of the clam shells and the presence of imported fruit confirms this notion. The fact that this deposit was very dense and obviously covered quickly may not indicate eating habits over time but perhaps a single large meal or event. The artifacts show little weathering and had not been spread out or broken as would be the case if they had been left out in the open air for a long period. The trash was probably deposited prior to the excavation of this corner yard for the privy. The natural soils that were excavated from the privy shaft were spread above Feature 2 giving the appearance of being under natural soil. To conclude, this feature was a discrete assemblage of domestic trash including a large amount of food refuse deposited sometime prior to the construction of the privy vault.

Along the south wall of Trench A, within Lot 11, a deep deposit was encountered that appeared to be the filled basement of the dwelling that once stood on this lot (Field Drawing 5). A mix of twentieth century artifacts as well as a thick lime deposit were uncovered. Because of the presence of plastic jar and bottle tops and other modern objects including general construction debris, excavation along the south wall of this lot was terminated.

Lot 13

This lot also faced the former Willow Street. As with the dwelling on Lot 11, the structure on this property was built sometime between 1859 and 1873. The first owner is listed as A. Meserole. This dwelling was defined as a 1 1/2 story building with a porch and was noted on the maps until 1930.

As in Lot 11, each distinct stratigraphic layer was removed carefully by the backhoe until the buried ground surface was encountered. The large fill level under the yellow sand asphalt bedding was different from the fill encountered in Lot 11 (see Field Drawings 1-5). There were more pieces of brick and metal in the yellowish brown sandy soil than in the darker fill found in Lot 11. The artifacts recovered from the fill were also different. There was a large number of cosmetic and perfume jars and bottles noted including a number of "Noxema" jars. A "Watermans Ink" container, a small bottle of "Florida Water," and a bottle of "Disinfectant" were three of the embossed bottles recovered. One of the whole bottles recovered had the date "1933"

on the base and was probably a ketchup or other food-related bottle. There was only one alcohol-related bottle sherd recovered from the fill, a dark green wine bottle base with a high kick-up. A variety of ceramic and other food service items were also noted (e.g., portions of several very large serving platters and a serving spoon). The absence of alcohol-related objects may be an indication that this lot was filled with soils and refuse from the period of Prohibition or that the debris came from a household in which the occupants did not drink liquor.

Along the south side of the trench a crude cement path was encountered just above the buried ground surface approximately two feet from the south wall of the trench. The cement extended approximately 15 - 20 feet west to east before turning into the south side wall. The cement may have been a rear/side yard path adjacent to the dwelling house. After removing the cement in order to examine the buried ground surface a number of bricks were found along the south wall of the trench. These were cleared by hand and discovered to be the remnants of a foundation, perhaps for the dwelling. An unexpected sewer pipe was found under a section of the bricks on the west side of the lot. Only a single line of 8 bricks were still in place on top of the natural soil. The presence of the sewer pipe, which crossed the lot to the north edge of the trench indicated a fair amount of disturbance to the buried ground surface along the western edge of Lot 13. A deep backhoe test trench confirmed that this disturbance extended down approximately 6 feet where a partially demolished twentieth century below ground feature or structure was found. There was only one portion of a wood wall left in place near the north edge of the trench. Among the artifacts that were recovered was a bottle with a plastic screw top confirming that this fill dated from the twentieth century.

Lot 14

The final lot examined within Trench A was Lot 14. The dwelling on this property was erected sometime between 1859-1973 for W. Jarvis. This dwelling was also present on the lot at least until 1930.

As with the two previous lots, each stratigraphic layer was removed carefully by the backhoe until the buried ground surface was encountered. The large fill level under the clean yellow sand asphalt bedding was similar to that encountered in Lot 11 (see Field Drawings 1-5). While the matrix of the fill soil was different, the artifacts were similar in that there were also no alcohol-related bottle or container sherds recovered. The fill in this lot did contain a large number of medicinal and cosmetic bottle sherds (e.g., "Bromo-Seltzer," "Venida Wave Set," "Pertussin," and "Listerine"). A number of food-related objects were also recovered (e.g., milk and "catsup" bottles, condiment jar sherds, a teapot lid, serving platter and cup sherds, and a bone handle for a utensil).

Lot 14 was the most disturbed of the three lots. Several sewer pipes were recovered that crossed the yard area and disturbed the buried ground surface. In addition, a large portion of the filled basement for the dwelling was encountered in the south east corner of the trench and excavation was discontinued in this trench (see Field Drawing 4).

TRENCH B

As in Trench A, each distinct stratigraphic layer was removed carefully by the backhoe in order to identify the depth of each level and find the buried ground surface. It was hoped that the eastern portion of Trench B would still retain the upper surfaces of the slight hill that was located near the corner of Fowler Avenue and College Point Boulevard within the bounds of Lots 23 and 25 (see Figs. 3 and 4).

Lot 23

As with the houses constructed on Willow Street, the dwelling on Lot 23 was built sometime between 1859 and 1973 for R. Jarvis, perhaps a relative of the two men living on Lots 11 and 14. The two-story dwelling was listed as being still owned by Richard Jarvis, a mason, in 1878. By 1887, however, Cornell Bowne, a miller, was now living on the property. The final identified owner was Martha J. Downs, listed as the widow of William S. Downs.

Lot 25

Lot 25 is the location of the first house built on this block, which was constructed sometime between 1852 and 1859. The L-shaped structure was listed as being owned by H. Bommann in 1873 and several outbuildings had been built on the property by that date. The 1909 and 1912 City Directories list Henry Nehls, who was in the liquor business, as the owner. Historic maps indicate that a brick garage was built in 1926 and the main building was being used as a combination dwelling and store.

After removing the asphalt the yellow sand bedding was encountered. This layer was approximately 10" thick. Under the sand was a thin grayish brown fill layer containing a large amount of gravel overlying the natural soil. The fill layer had very few artifacts. Because the natural soil was encountered so quickly under what appears to be two layers of sand and fill laid out at the time the parking lot was made (1966), it was concluded that the upper portions of the hill had been shaved off in order to create a level surface for the parking lot.

Lot 28

A two-story dwelling facing Fowler Avenue was built on this lot sometime between 1859 and 1873. According to the City Directories of 1868, 1873, and 1878, William Ryerson, a laborer, owned the property. The 1909 and 1912 Directories list William H. Hunt, a gardener, as residing at this address. The dwelling house is listed on historical maps until 1930.

After removing the yellow sand layer, the grayish brown fill was encountered. Although the color and depth remained the same there was significantly less gravel present in this level as found in the stratum in Lots 23 and 25. A portion of a large filled-in basement was uncovered within Lot 28 under and adjacent to the grayish brown soil (Field Drawings 11-14). There was a large amount of architectural debris as well as twentieth century artifacts. Bottles with plastic screw tops, a "Wonder Bread" sign and portions of a 1931 newspaper were noted in the fill. The demolition of the building disturbed almost the entire area of the trench within Lot 28.

Lot 30

The L-shaped frame building on this lot was also built sometime between 1859 and 1873 when it was listed as being owned by J. Kent. The 1912 City Directory lists Francis, Nathan, and William Hunt as residing there.

This section of the trench was also disturbed by a portion of a deep basement as well as a pipe. Almost all of the trench that was located within Lot 30 was disturbed by the twentieth century demolition of the dwelling house. The artifacts that were in the fill were consistent with the 1930s demolition date.

No features beyond the remains of the former dwellings were recovered within Trench B. It appears that the hill, on the eastern side of the parking lot, was severely graded in order to provide a flat surface for the parking area and to give space for the even distribution of sand bedding under the asphalt paving. Because of the removal of the surface within the parking lot, five shovel test pits were placed to the east of the parking area in the rear yard of Lots 23 and 25 in order to determine what was present on the top of the hill (see Fig. 4).

Shovel Test Pits

Lots 23 and 25

STP 1

Shovel Test Pit 1 was placed 25 feet east of the fence demarcating the eastern boundary of the paved parking area and approximately 55 feet south of Fowler Avenue. Four distinct levels were encountered above the natural soil. One interesting discovery was that the yellow sand bedding for the asphalt within the parking lot was also found in this location. Approximately 5 inches of this material made up what is Level 2 within the test pit. In contrast to the parking area, however, there were a few historic artifacts recovered in the fill (see Appendix). The very dark brown silty sand of the buried yard surface, Level 3, was encountered about one foot below the current grade. This layer was extremely compact and difficult to excavate. Typical yard refuse was recovered within this level including small fragments of ceramics (mostly whiteware), glass (bottles, jars, and window), and food refuse (butchered bone and shell). Level 4 was a thin very compact layer of mottled brown soil that contained mostly glass artifacts. This represents the transition between the buried yard surface and natural soil which was encountered approximately 21 inches below the present ground surface.

STP 2

This test pit was located 20 feet south of STP 1 at a slightly lower elevation. The ground surface was slightly damp when excavation began. After removing the topsoil and Level 1, the yellow sand level was again encountered. This layer was approximately 4 inches thick and as with STP 1 contained few artifacts. The buried ground layer, Level 3, was encountered about 13 inches below the present ground surface. Small glass window and bottle fragments make up the majority of the assemblage from this level. In addition, two fragments of shoe leather were also found along with an oyster shell and a butchered mammal bone. The test pit continued to fill with water and was abandoned when it became too difficult to excavate.

STP 3

This test pit was placed approximately 10 feet east of the parking lot fence and 65 feet south of Fowler Avenue. Only two distinct soil levels were found above the natural soil. Level 1 was a very dark grayish brown humic topsoil that contained a few modern artifacts. Level 2 was a dark yellowish brown sand and gravel fill level that was 16-18 inches thick. The artifacts recovered from this level include small fragments of whiteware, bottle glass, and two pieces of plastic including a cup lid. This level seems to be a portion of a deep trench that was cut across this yard area

recently as evidenced by the plastic cup lid fragment found within this layer. The absence of the yellow bedding sand confirms the recent date for this fill. The sand was brought in as bedding for the parking lot in 1966 and was likely removed from this area sometime after that date. The natural subsoil was encountered immediately beneath Level 2.

STP 4

Shovel Test Pit 4 was placed 3 feet east of the parking lot fence and approximately 50 feet south of Fowler Avenue. Much like the first test pit, this unit also had four distinct layers above the natural soil. Level 1 was a thin humic sand a root layer that contained modern artifacts. Level 2 was a thick dark brown sand fill layer that contained a wide variety of twentieth century artifacts (whiteware, modern bottle glass, a "church key," and a rubber fragment of a sneaker sole). Level 3, encountered approximately 16 inches below the surface was the yellow bedding sand found in the parking lot and STPs 1 and 2. The soil within this thin 3-4 inch layer did not contain any artifacts. The extremely compact buried ground surface, also only 3-4 inches thick was found under the sand. Typical yard refuse, including small bits of ceramic and numerous bottle sherds, was recovered from this level. The natural soil was encountered at 21-22 inches below the present ground surface.

STP 5

Shovel Test Pit 5 was located two feet east of the parking lot fence and about 65 feet south of Fowler Avenue. Four distinct levels were encountered in this test unit before excavation was halted. Under the topsoil several pieces of asphalt were found at the surface of Level 2, a very dark grayish brown fill layer. Fill artifacts included several sherds of window glass, whiteware, porcelain, and assorted bottles. An embossed sherd of a "Pepsi" bottle was also recovered. Below Level 2 the yellow sand bedding was again encountered 13 inches below the present ground surface. Only one glass bottle fragment was retrieved from this level. The extremely hard packed buried ground surface was encountered 20 inches below the ground surface. Only a few artifacts were recovered from this level because a large rock was found that covered almost the entire test unit and excavation was terminated.

The shovel test pits that were placed to the east of the parking area were able to give us a clear picture of the soil stratigraphy on top of the slight hill. The yellow sand level fill that was used as a bedding for the parking lot asphalt was probably either stored in this area or the excess was spread out across the site. No historical or prehistoric features were found in this area. The artifacts recovered from the compacted buried yard surface were unexceptional historical yard refuse most of which dates to the twentieth century. No prehistoric material was recovered.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although there was potential for the survival of material dating to the prehistoric era, only the remains of features dating to the late nineteenth - twentieth century residential phase of the site were found to be present. It is likely that if there were earlier occupations of the site during the Prehistoric and Contact periods the construction of the frame dwellings sometime between 1859 and 1873 disturbed any cultural remains.

One of the goals of the Phase 1B examination of the stormwater storage tank site was to attempt to discover any cultural remains relating to the mid to late nineteenth century homelots. The only two features found on the site were in Lot 11.

The two features that were recovered, a wood-lined privy vault and a small discrete refuse deposit, may have originally dated to the second research time period. Feature 1, the crudely constructed wood-lined privy, was built in the northeast corner of Lot 11. The presence of the dated newspaper in the upper level indicates that the feature was filled sometime after December 28, 1928. The artifacts recovered from the lower levels of the feature include a large amount of domestic materials (ceramics, bottles, bone, shell, and fruit pits) associated with food-related activities. The construction of Feature 1 was unremarkable. The fact that it may have been open, and in use, well into the twentieth century indicates that the dwelling on this lot may not have been linked to the public sewer system.

The single small refuse deposit, Feature 2, offers an interesting look at possible eating habits. The uniform size of the clam shells and the presence of imported fruit confirms the notion that these objects were purchased at a market. Because the deposit was very dense and obviously covered quickly it is impossible to determine if this was an extended consumer choice pattern or a single event and therefore unlikely to yield significant answers.

Because of the demolition of the dwellings in this portion of Fowlerville, the installation of additions and modern utilities, the grading of the slope, and the construction of the current parking lot during the twentieth century, the rest of the homelots examined did not contain any undisturbed features from the earlier occupation of the site. The twentieth century disturbance was quite widespread and included the grading of a significant portion of the backlots along Fowler Street. Therefore, no further archaeological consideration is necessary for the Flushing Bay CSO Retention Facility site.

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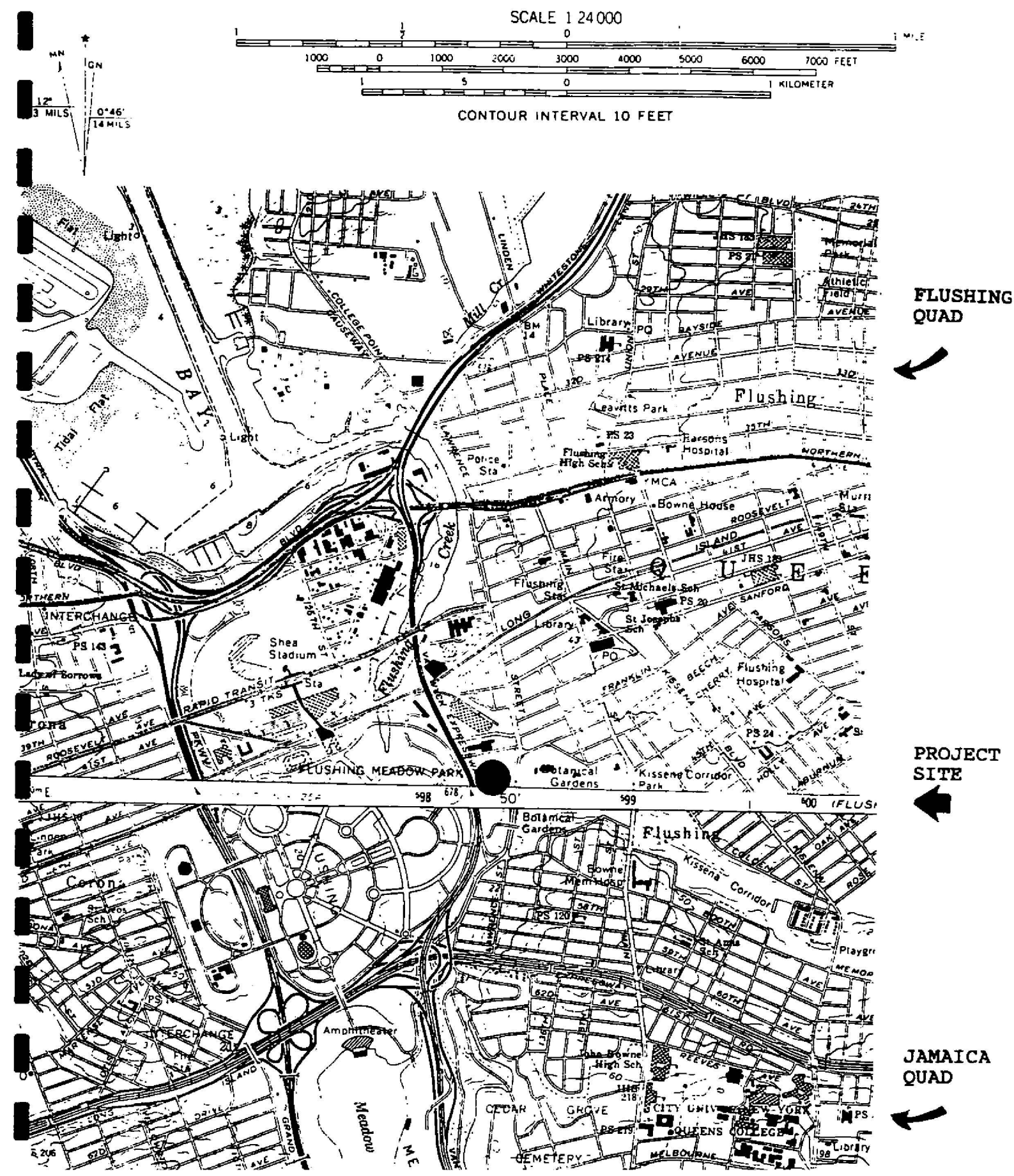
1898 Trow's Directory of the Borough of Queens, vol. 1

1909 Trow's Directory of the Borough of Queens, vol. 9

1912 Trow's Directory of the Borough of Queens, vol. 10

FIGURES

U.S.G.S. Topographic Quads, 1979



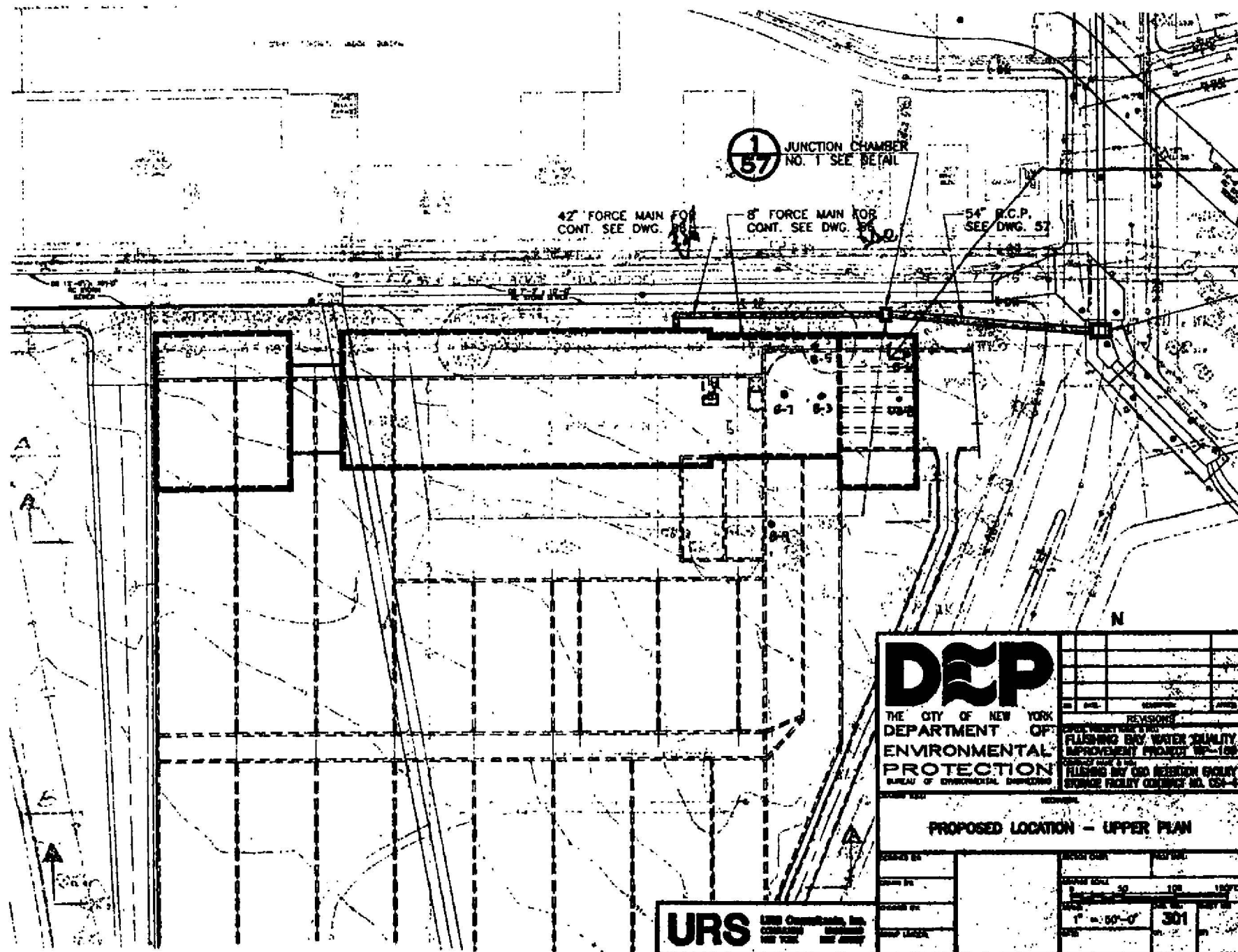
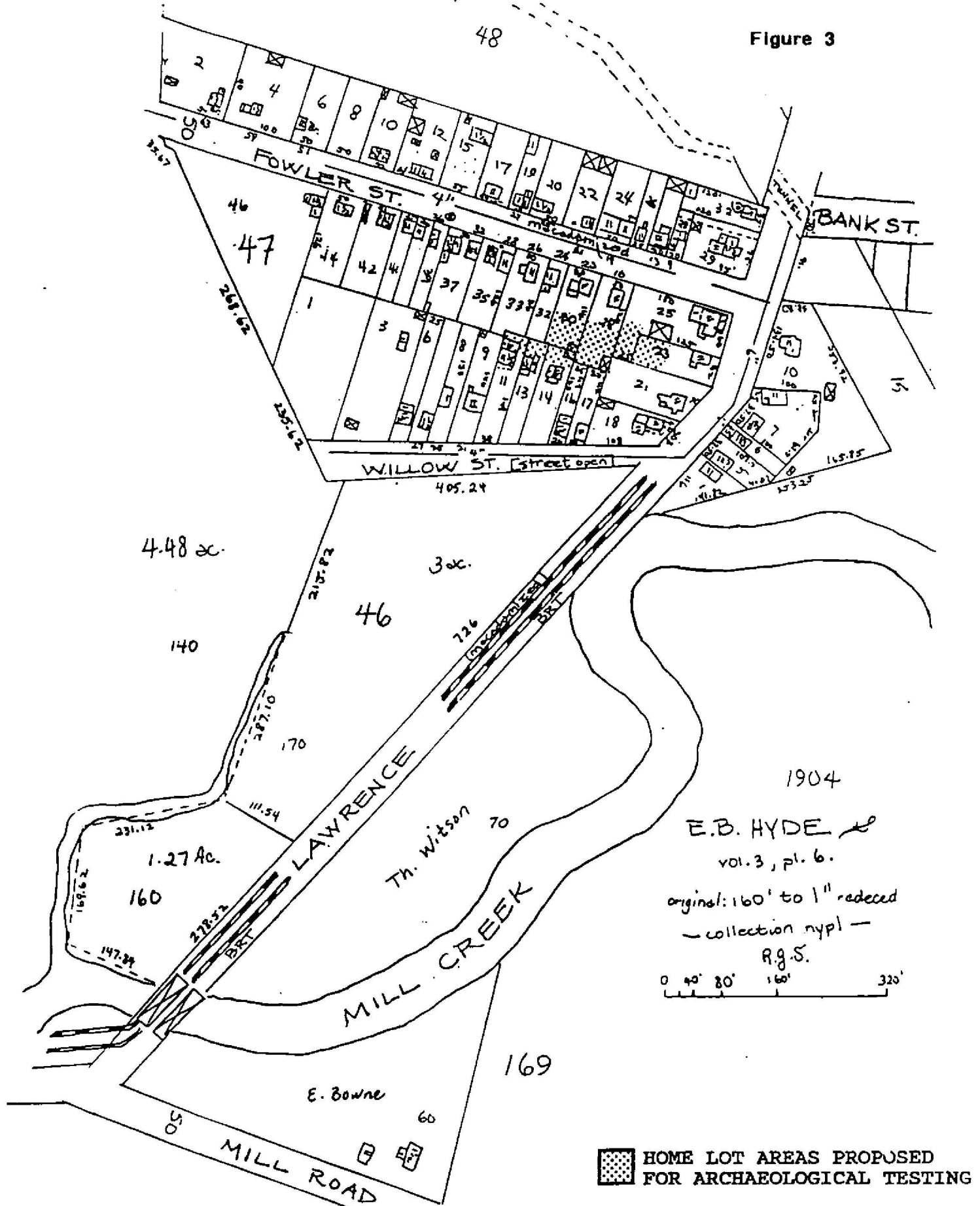


Figure 2 Proposed Project Location showing soil borings *

48

↑



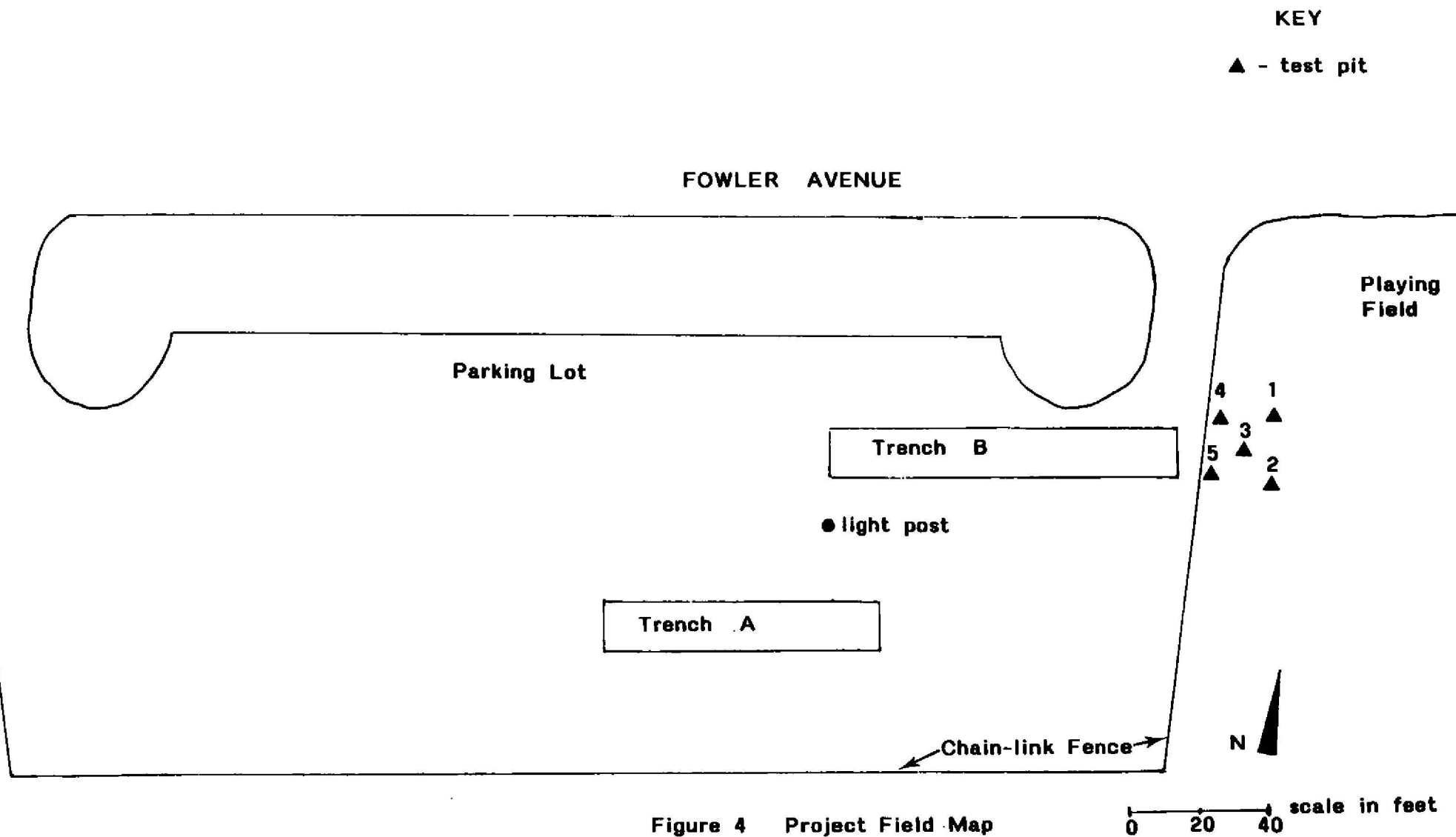
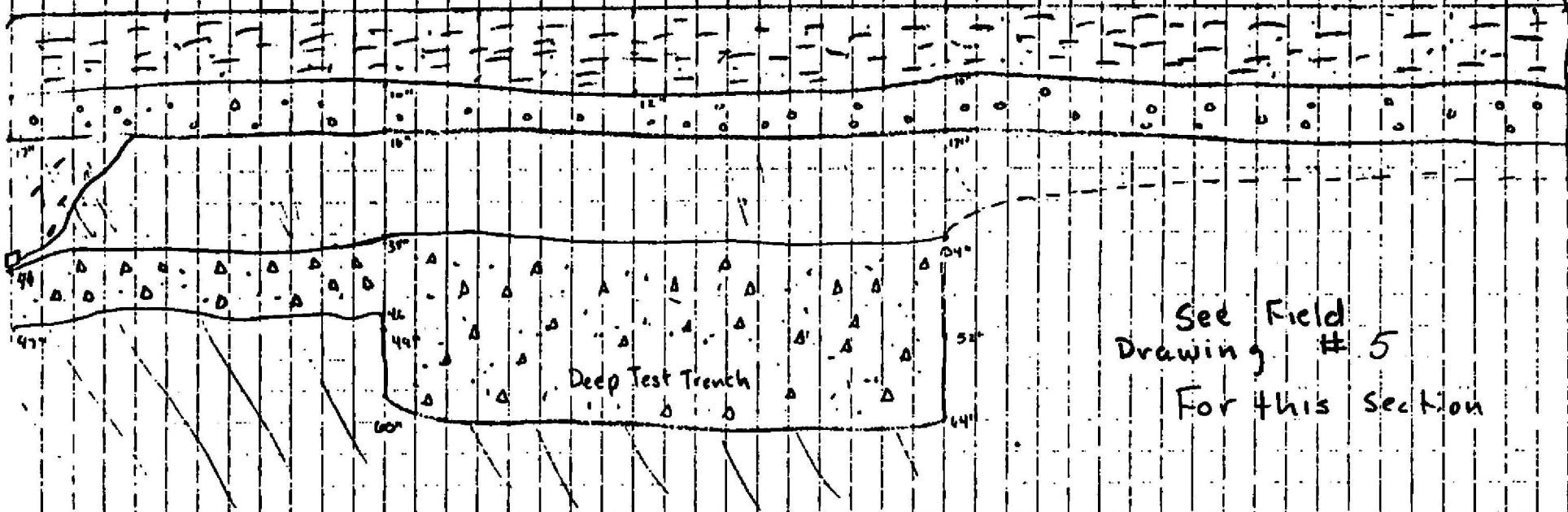


Figure 4 Project Field Map
Archaeological Testing

FIELD DRAWINGS

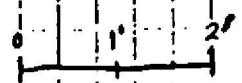
20'
20'

SW
Corner
0
15.11
2.4


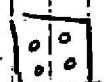




FBCSO
TRENCH A
South Wall Profile
SFM - TA

0-20' - Page 1



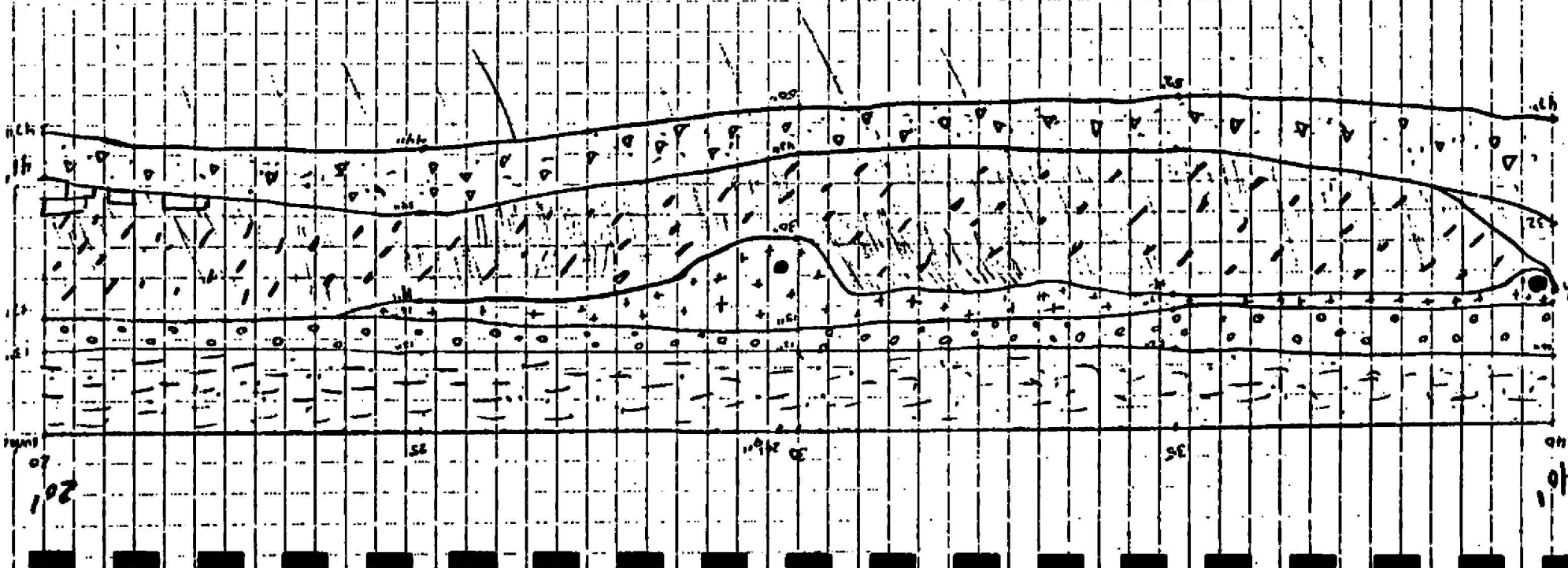
See Field
Drawing # 5
For this Section

-  Asphalt
-  yellow sand bed
10YR 6/8
-  fill 10YR 3/3
-  natural 10YR 1/4

Field Drawing 1

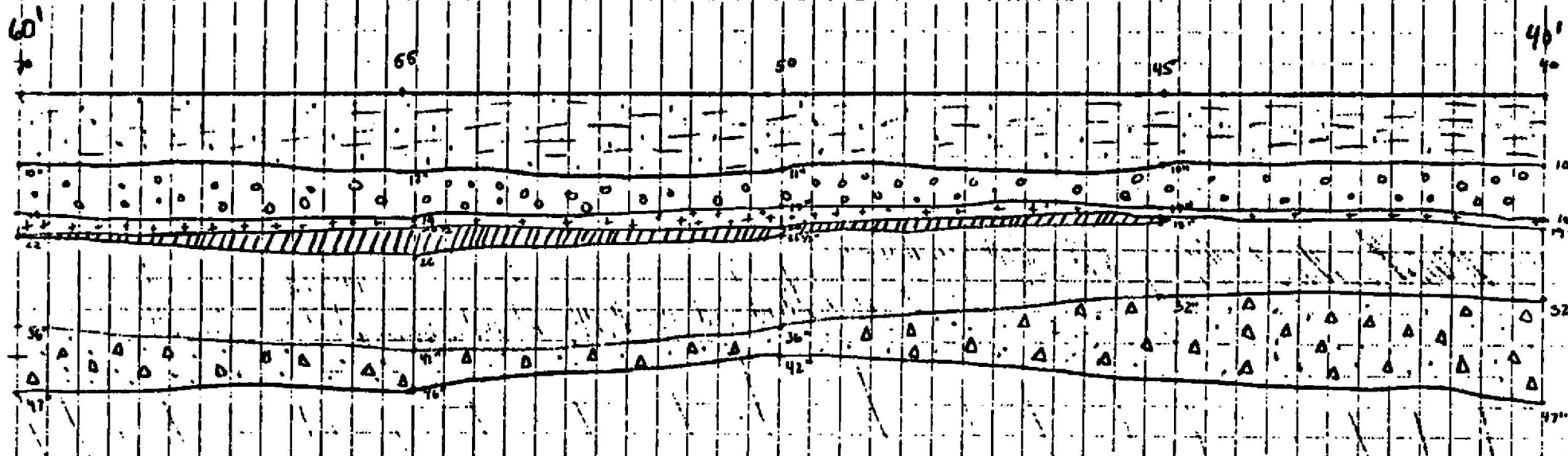
Field Drawing 2

- Asphalt
- yellow sand bed
- pipe fill
- fill
- natural
- unexcavated
- pipe
- bricks



FB CSO
TRENCH A
SFM - TA
20' + 40' - page 2





FBCSO
TRENCH A
South wall profile
SFM

40'-60' - page 3



asphalt

yellow sand bed
10YR 4/6, 10YR 7/6

grey fill
10YR 3/2

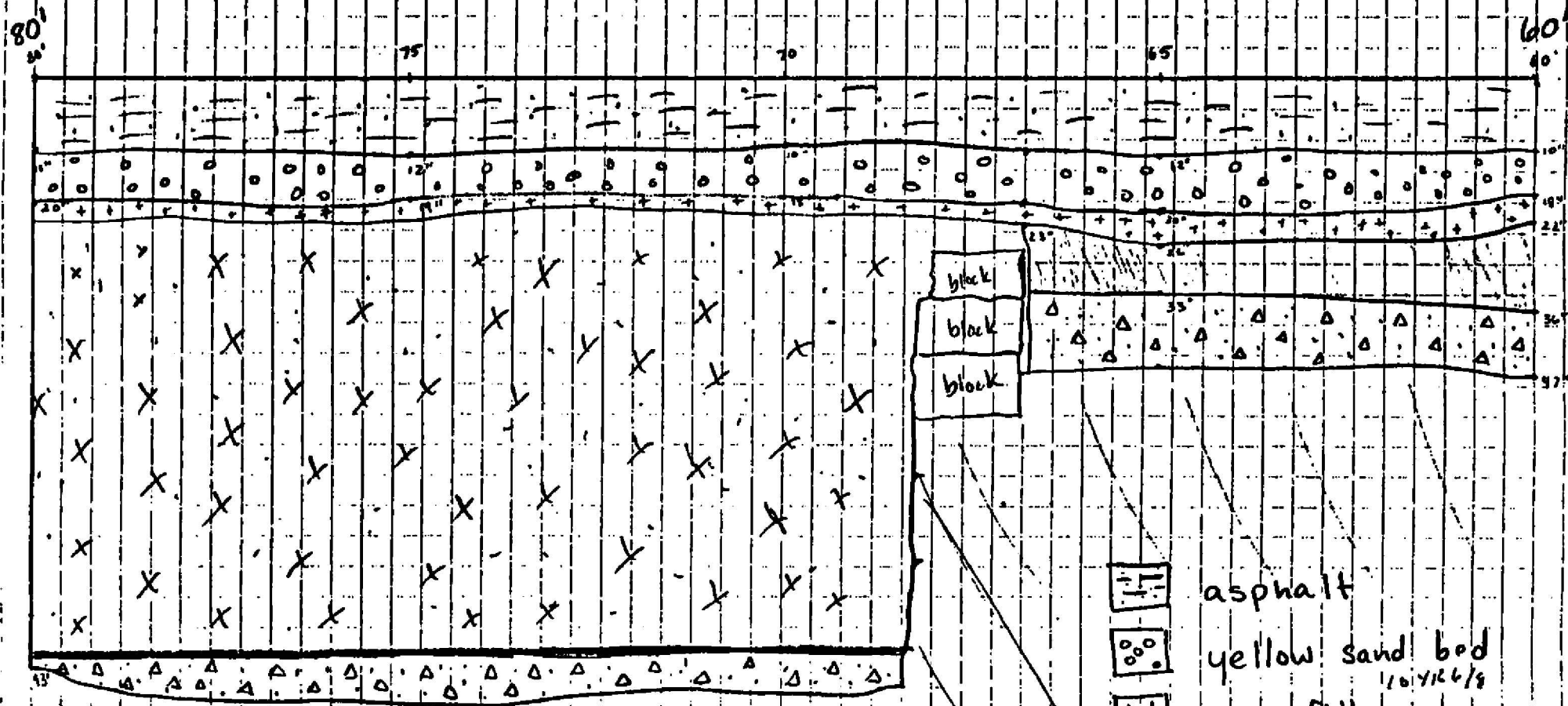
dark grey/blk fill
10YR 3/2, 10YR 2/1

fill
10YR 8/3

natural 10YR 4/4









unexcavated

Field Drawing 3



FBCSO - Trench A
 South Wall Profile
 SFM
 60'-80' - page 4

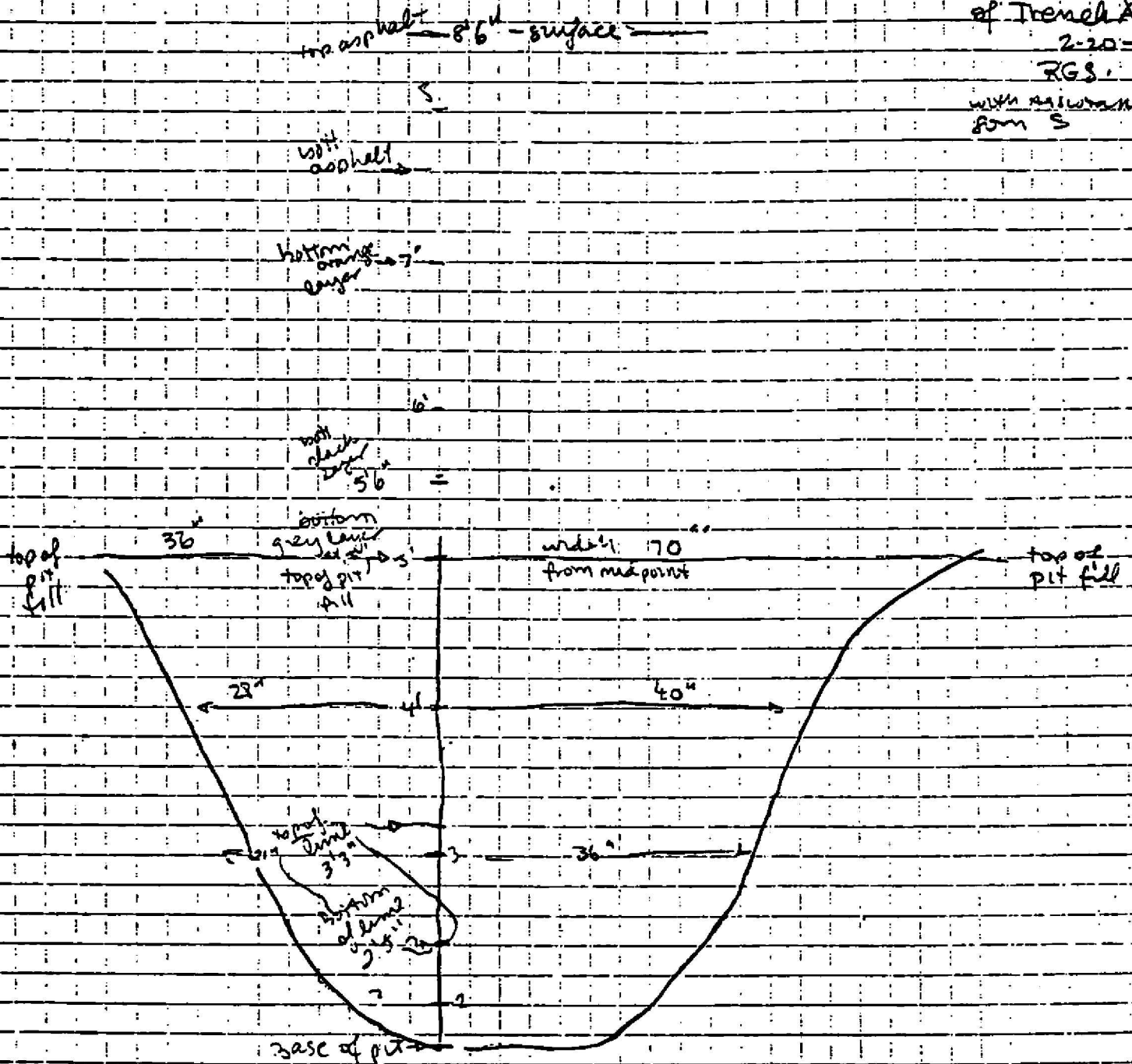


-  asphalt
-  yellow sand bed 10YR 6/6
-  grey fill 10YR 3/2
-  fill 10YR 3/3
-  demolition debris
-  cement floor
-  natural 10YR 4/4
-  unexcavated

Field Drawing 4

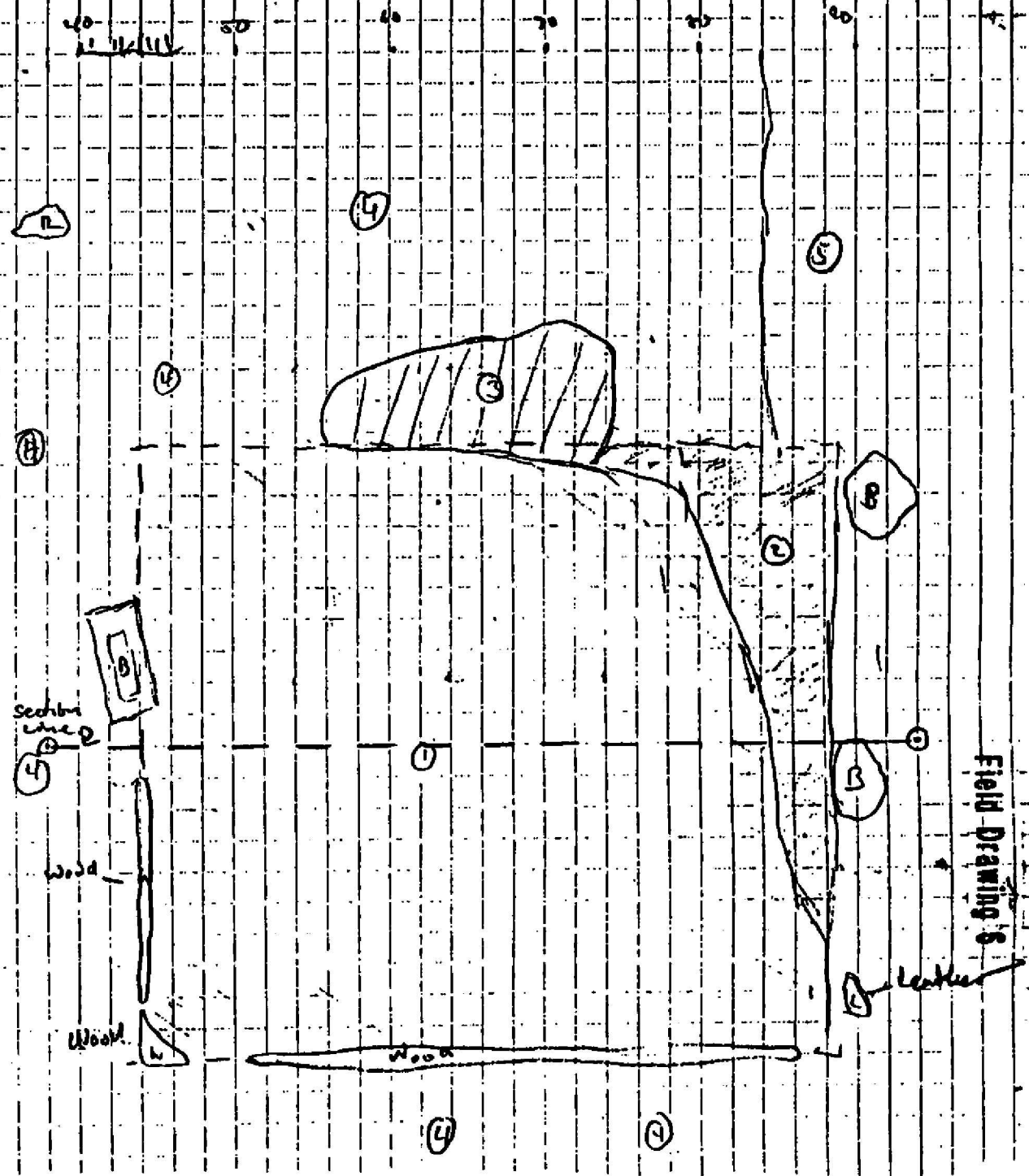
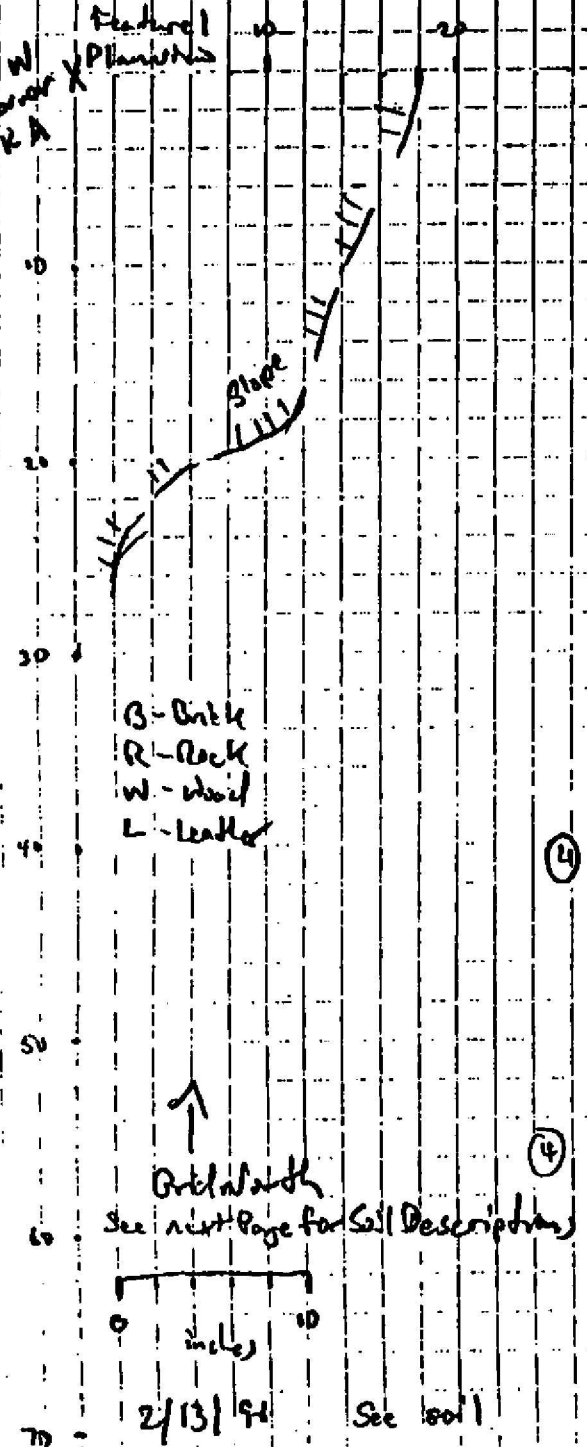
Field Drawing 5

Profile of fill
"pit" in Swall
of Trench A
2-20-96
RGS.
with reference
from S



Scale
1" = 1'

ABC50
 Trench A
 Feature 1
 Planimeter
 NW corner
 TRA



Sik FB USO

Trench A

Feature 1 - Profile Bisection (levels 1, 2)

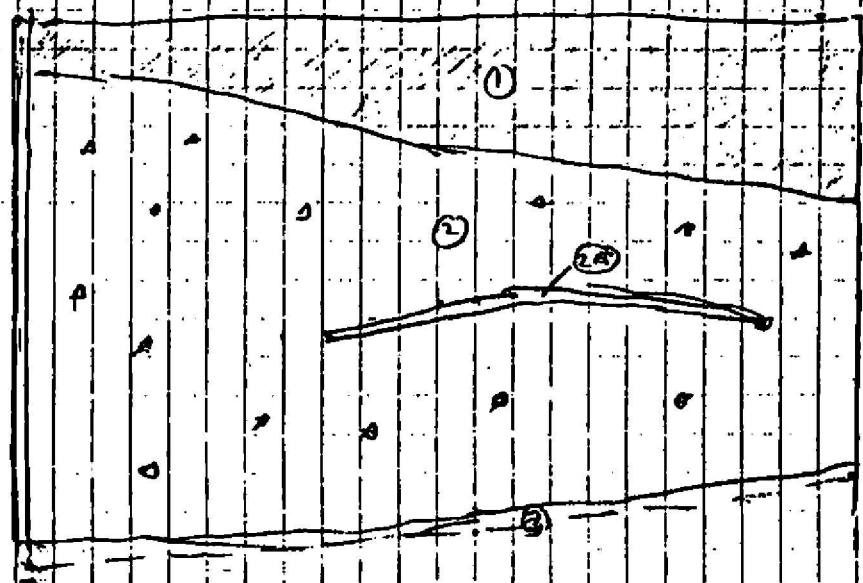
View to North

2/19/96

SAR, RGS

Level Line
Below Datum
- 92"

0 10 20 30 40 50 60



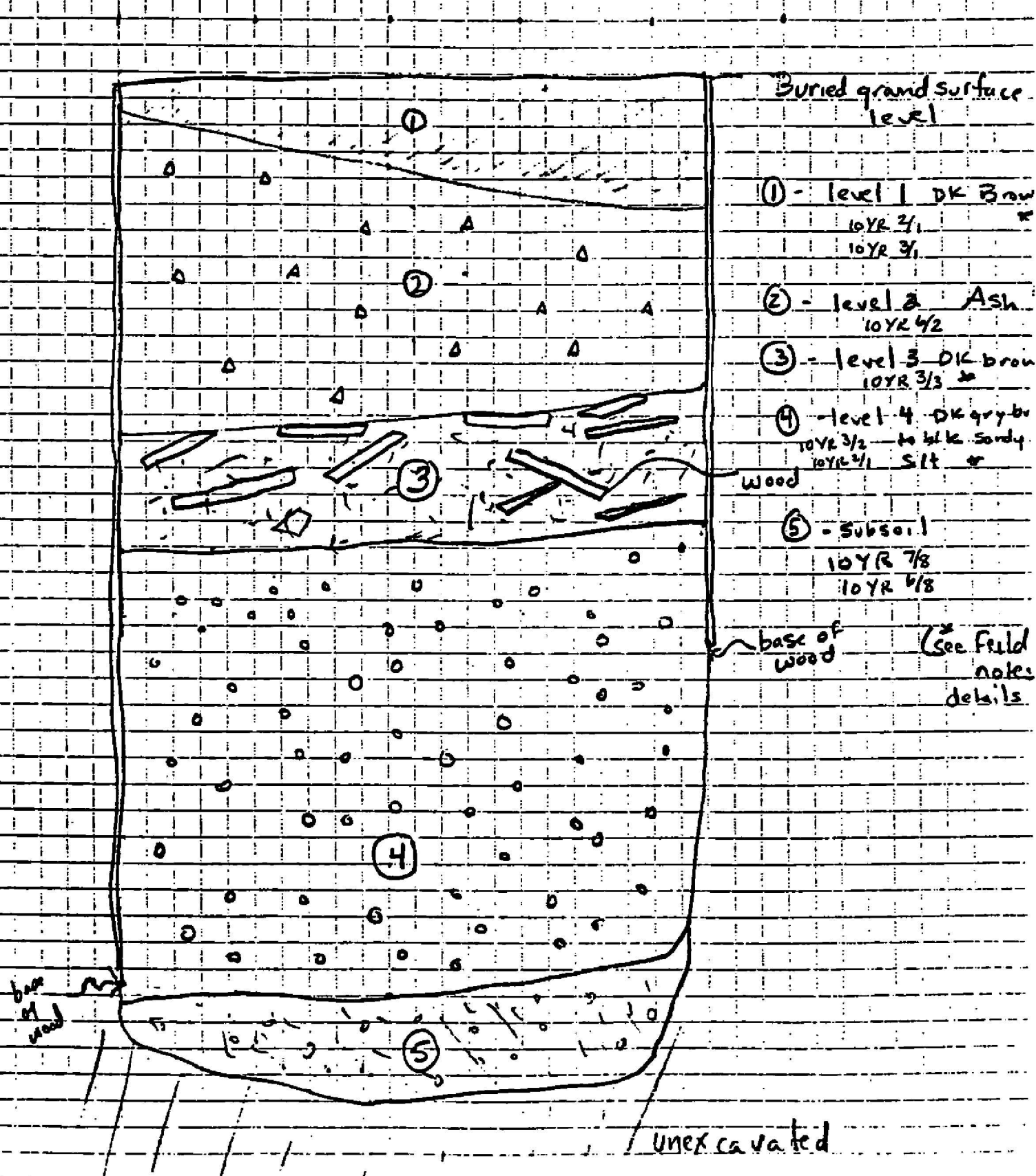
W ← E

10"

- ① 30% Black (10YR2/1) mixed with 70% Gray (10YR3/1) fine sand and ash wood preserved along the east and west walls.
- ② 100% Light Brownish gray (10YR6/2) ash and cinder,
- ③ preserved Newspaper
- ④ wood

2/20/96

FB CSO - TR: A

Reconstructed Profile Feat. 1
Privy

FB-CSD
Trench A
Feature 2
Plan view

Feature 1

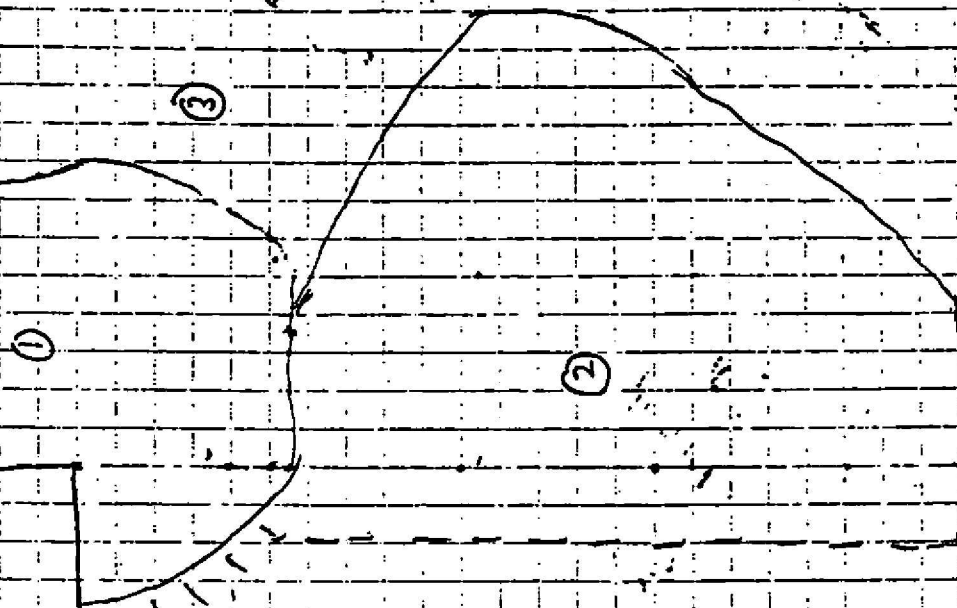
- ① 70% dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand and 30% silt (Feature 1 - extension)
- ② 80% dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand (Feature 2)
- ③ 80% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/1) silt mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand (SLS 11)

Grid North

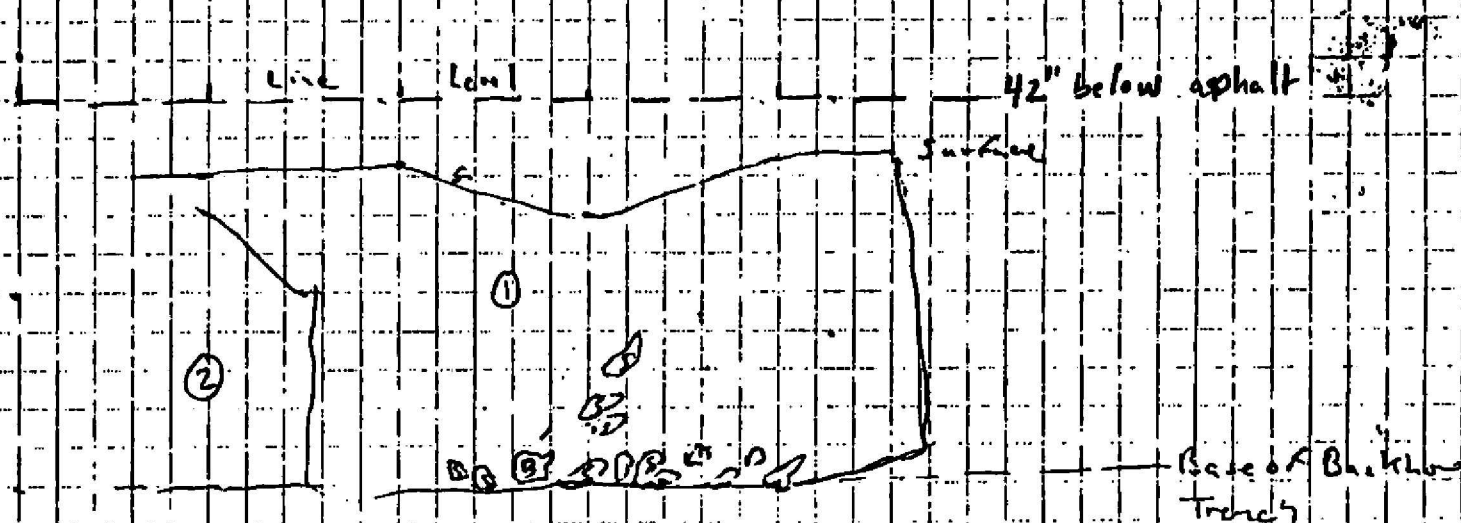
10 inches

2/20/00

SAR, TA



FB-630
Trench A
Feature 2
East Wall Profile



N ← → S

10"

2/20/91

SAR TA

- 1 80% dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand, charcoal (Feature 2)
- 2 80% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt, mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand (subsoil)

① Brick

② shell

Field Drawing 10

11

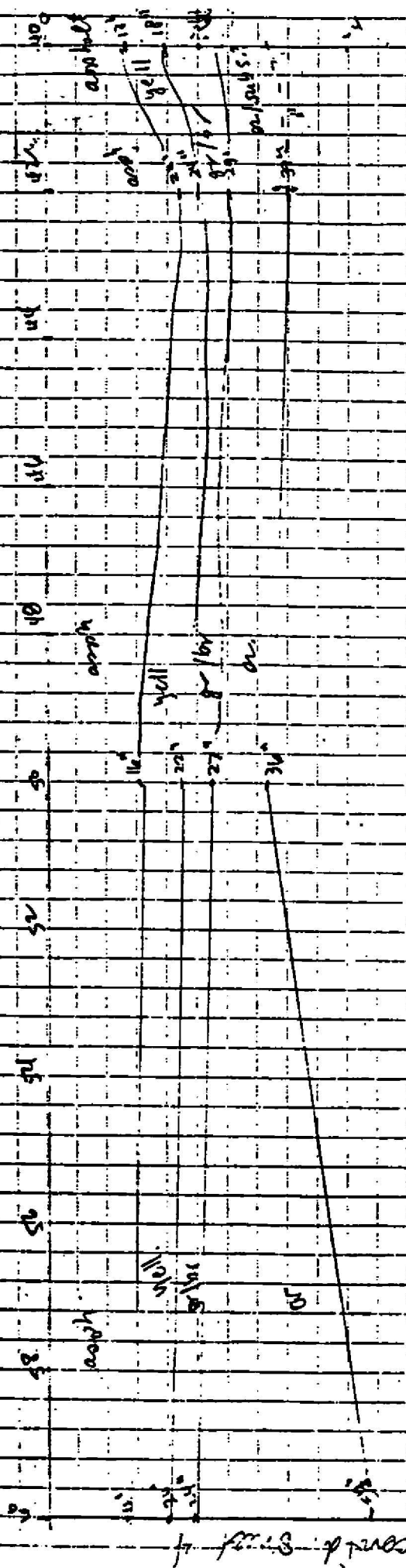
58. 2. 5

17

 $\frac{3}{2}$

Truck B
Sandy
Rg

Field Drawing 13



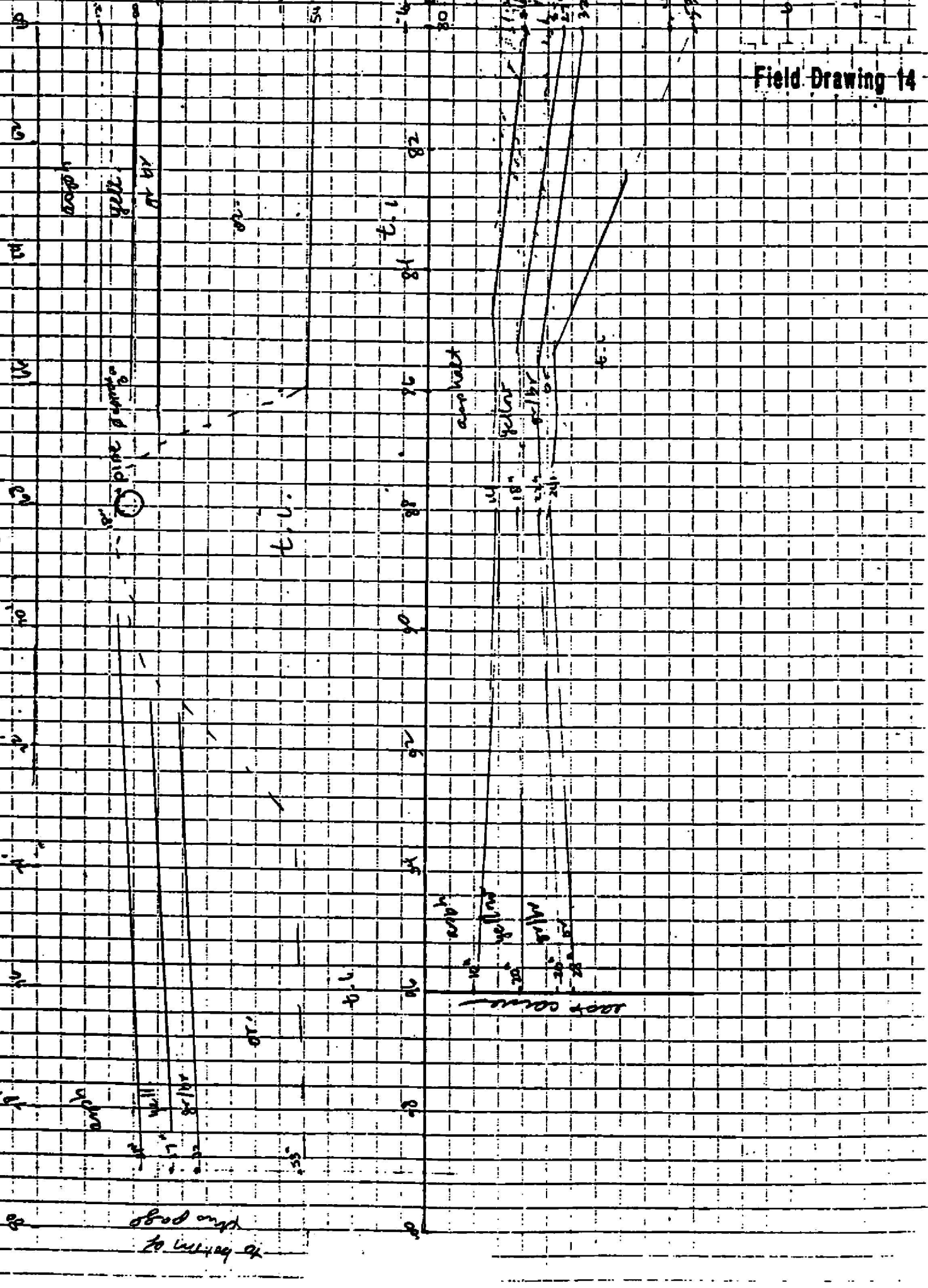
Sheet 4

Trench B - South Wall

0.21-96

1 1/2"

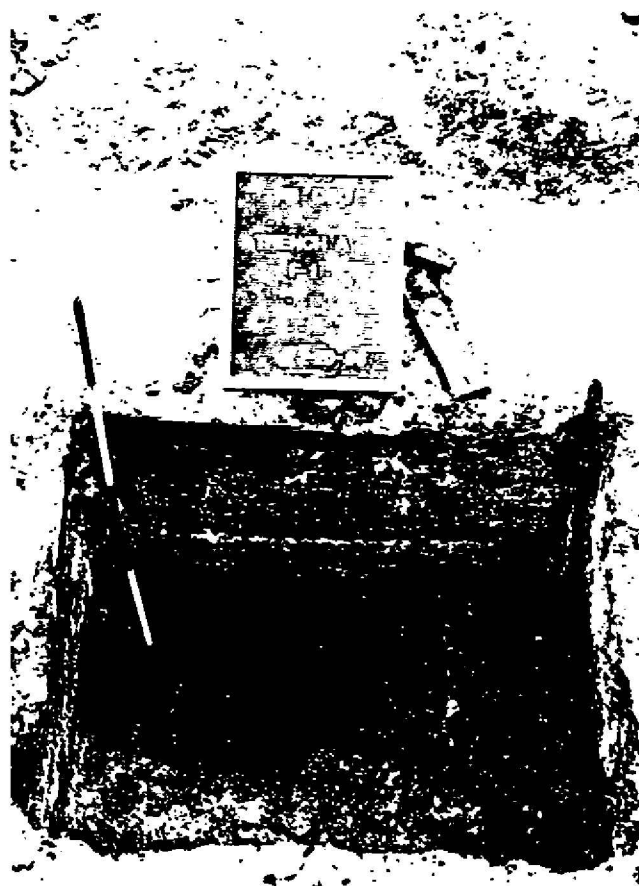
egg 8 TBA



PHOTOGRAPHS



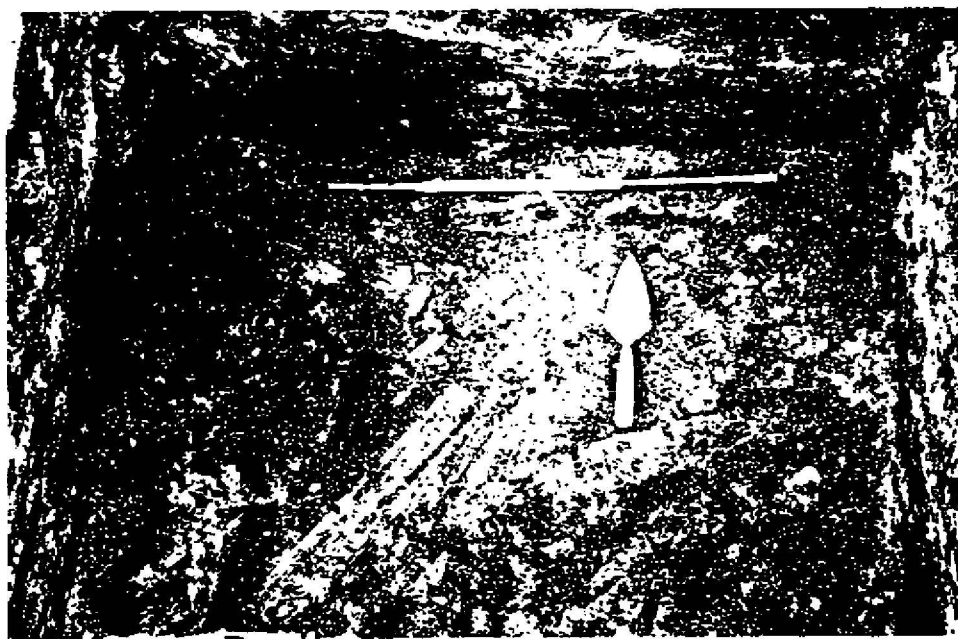
Photograph 1. Parking Lot, Facing North



Photograph 2. Wood-Lined Privy (Feature 1), Facing East



Photograph 3. Trash Pit (Feature 2)



Photograph 4. Surface of Level 3 (Feature 1)



Photograph 5. Excavated South Wall of Feature 1



Photograph 6. Portion of Newspaper Recovered from
Feature 1 (Level 2)

APPENDIX
CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS

FLUSHING BAY CSO PROJECT - - ARTIFACT CATALOG

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 1 - SOUTH HALF

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
4	Ceramic	Redware	Flower pot frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	base frgs
3	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup body/handle frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	green/purple transferprint base
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	body frg
1	Ceramic	Refined	earthenware white-body frg

27	Glass	Window	frgs
20	Glass	Bottle	brown alcohol-related frgs
5	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	clear medicine base
1	Glass	Bottle	clear embossed alcohol frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear lip frg - soda
2	Glass	Glass	molded drinking glass body frgs
1	Glass	Tumbler	rim frg
1	Glass	Container	decorative milk/amber body frg

1	Metal	Nail	whole common iron nail
1	Metal	Nail	whole wire iron nail
2	Metal	Nail	unid large iron nail frgs
2	Metal	Nail	unid medium iron nail frgs
3	Metal	Nail	unid frgs
1	Metal	Tack	whole iron tack w/large head
2	Metal	Spike	whole iron spikes
1	Metal	Spike	iron frg

1	Organic	Pit	whole peach pit
1	Organic	Pit	half peach pit
3	Organic	Bone	butchered mammal
4	Organic	Bone	not cut (bird, mammal, rodent)

1	Personal	Button	whole hard rubber clothing
2	Other	Rubber	complete sealers
1	Other		sewer pipe frg
1	Other	Architectural	brick frg
1	Other	Architectural	roof shingle frg

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 2 - NORTH HALF

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	teacup rim with red line decor.
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	undecorated body frg
2	Glass	Window	frgs

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 2 - SOUTH HALF

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Glass	Lamp	milk glass lamp bowl frgs
2	Other	Slag	frgs
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	cup base frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	cup body frg
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	cup rim frgs
1	Metal	Nail	unidentified frg
1	Metal	Pipe	unidentified iron frg
-	Paper	Newspaper	December 22, 1928
-	Paper	Newspaper	December 28, 1928

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 3 - ENTIRE

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Redware	Flower pot body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	jar or large cup rim frg
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate base/rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	ironstone body frg

21	Glass	Window	frgs
12	Glass	Lamp	chimney frgs
1	Glass	Lamp	frosted chimney frg
1	Glass	Lamp	beaded chimney rim frgs
2	Glass	Bottle	aqua body frgs
1	Glass	Tumbler	rim frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear medical neck/lip frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg "3913" "HE"
2	Glass	Bottle	amber medicine body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	amber medicine body frg "M"

1	Metal	Nail	complete
1	Metal	Nail	complete - wire

1	Organic	Pit	Peach - half
1	Organic	Shell	Black Mussel frg
3	Organic	Bone	bird
4	Organic	Bone	butchered mammal frgs

1	Personal	Button	metal - fragmented
1	Personal	Comb	Tortoise shell hair comb frg
1	Personal	Button	whole milk glass
2	Personal	pencil	wood/lead frg
1	Personal	Hard Rubber	black pipe stem

1	Other	Architectural	wood/metal frg
4	Other	Architectural	brick frgs
1	Other	Other	Unknown flat rubber object
1	Other	Coal	frg

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 4 - ENTIRE

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
11	Ceramic	Yellowware	plain bowl rim frgs
3	Ceramic	Yellowware	plain bowl body frgs
7	Ceramic	Yellowware	plain bowl base frgs
5	Ceramic	Whiteware	tureen lid frgs
16	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate rim frgs
4	Ceramic	Whiteware	chamberpot rim frgs
3	Ceramic	Whiteware	bowl base/rim frgs
4	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	lid frg
5	Ceramic	Whiteware	utilitarian base frgs
10	Ceramic	Whiteware	unid body frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	base/body cup frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	tankard (canister) base frgs
4	Ceramic	Whiteware	utilitarian molded rim/body frgs
4	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim/body/hndl sm chamberpot? frgs
3	Ceramic	Whiteware	"Alfred Meakin" "Tunstall England" "Ironstone China" bowl base frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate base "semi opaque china"
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	bowl base "Elsmore & Forster"
			"Stone China" frg
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	bowl base/rim "Ironstone China" "C.P. Co) frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	serving bowl base/rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	serving bowl base frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	serving bowl rim frg
			scalloped "Ironstone China"
			"J. M. & Co."
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate base "W. & E. Bur" frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	lg serving plate base frg
			"Stone China" "C.P.(co)"
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frgs "Ironstone China" "Alfred Meakin"
			"Tunstall England"
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate base "ironstone" "M.M."
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	bowl rim frgs
4	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup base frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	cup body/handle frgs
2	Ceramic	Whiteware	utilitarian rim frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	base/body serving bowl frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	bl transferprint plate base frg
5	Ceramic	Whiteware	bl transferprint plate rim frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	bl transferprint bowl base frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	bl transferprint bowl rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	molded base/rim bowl frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	plate base frg "china"
			"Elsmore For" "P.G."
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	teacup handle frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	base/rim saucer frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	blk handpainted plate base frg

FEATURE 1 LEVEL 4 (con't.)

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	blk/orange base/rim saucer frgs
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	red/grn/blk/bl teacup base frg
2	Glass	Bottle	dark green wine rim/body frgs
4	Glass	Bottle	clear whole medicine
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg medicine
1	Glass	Bottle	clear base frg
4	Glass	Bottle	clear condiment bottle necks
1	Glass	Bottle	lt green body frg
4	Glass	Bottle	lt green whole medicine
1	Glass	Bottle	"Dr. Porter, New York"
1	Glass	Bottle	lt aqua whole medicine
1	Glass	Bottle	"Curtis and Perkins proprietors"
1	Glass	Bottle	"Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup"
1	Glass	Bottle	clear whole medicine
1	Glass	Bottle	"Lauer Drug Co."
1	Glass	Bottle	aqua whole "F. Brown's Ess. of Jamaica Ginger" "Philada"
1	Glass	Bottle	aqua whole "Owen Clark"
1	Glass	Bottle	"23 Jackson Ave. L. I. City"
1	Glass	Bottle	aqua no top "T & W" "139 Franklin St. NY"
2	Glass	Bottle	"Porter & Ale"
7	Glass	Lamp	lt green base/body soda? frgs
2	Glass	Lamp	clear chimney frgs
1	Glass	Tumbler	amber chimney base frgs
1	Glass	Tumbler	clear molded rim frg
1	Glass	Goblet	clear molded body frg
4	Glass	Container	clear base/body frg
4	Glass	Container	molded amber frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	frosted green gl w/gold dec
1	Glass	Bottle	lt green body frg
1	Metal	Aluminum	perforated lid
1	Metal	Silver plate	teaspoon stamped unreadable
1	Metal	iron	lamp wick holder (deflector)
1	Organic	Bone	small mammal whole, uncut
--	Organic	Bone	very small fragments - discarded
1	Personal	Pipe	kaolin bowl/stem w/American Flag & Crest on bowl and "...Columbia" on stem
1	Personal	Button	milk glass 4-hole complete
1	Personal	Leather	complete right adult shoe
1	Personal	Leather	complete sole - child's
3	Personal	Leather	upper heel frgs
2	Personal	Leather	heel frgs
1	Personal	Leather	almost complete adult shoe
1	Personal	Leather	almost complete adult shoe
1	Personal	Leather	almost complete w/fabric strips
1	Personal	Leather	adult female? shoe
1	Personal	Leather	partial shoe and heel

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Personal	Fabric	unidentified object - cotton
1	Other	Ceramic	whole semi-porcel furniture knob w/screw threads
1	Other	Rubber	1/2 ball?

FEATURE 2

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	base/rim saucer frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	tea cup base frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	tea cup body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	tea cup rim w/bead edge
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	base/body small serving bowl frg
1	Ceramic	Redware	flowerpot body frg
2	Glass	Window	clear frgs
1	Metal	Iron	unid bar frg
7	Organic	Bone	cut mammal frgs
16	Organic	Bone	uncut mammal frgs
3	Organic	Bone	split mammal frgs
2	Organic	Bone	bird frgs
11	Organic	Pit	peach pit frgs
50+	Organic	Shell	hard shell clam - half
100+	Organic	Shell	hard shell clam frgs
6	Organic	Shell	Oyster frgs
1	Personal	Pipe	stem frg
1	Personal	Pipe	bowl frg
1	Personal	Button	milk glass 4-hole complete
3	Other	Architectural	brick frgs
8	Other	Other	coal frgs

STP 1 LEVEL 1

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	molded body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	molded rim frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	rim frg
2	Organic	Bone	uncut mammal frgs
3	Organic	Bone	cut mammal frgs

STP 1 LEVEL 2

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
3	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	burned body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	transferprint/molded rim frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	molded rim frg
1	Glass	Window	frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Organic	Shell	clam frg

STP 1 LEVEL 3

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Ceramic	Redware	flowerpot body frgs
1	Ceramic	Yellowware	body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	molded plate rim
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	body frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	molded body frg - figurine?
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	blue transferprint rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	ironstone hndpntd black hndle
1	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	rim container frg
7	Glass	Window	clear frgs
2	Glass	Bottle	brown - alcohol
1	Glass	Bottle	cobalt blue cosmetic body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	light green body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	lime green spall
2	Glass	Bottle	clear base frgs
7	Glass	Bottle	clear spalls
19	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	clear base frg "5969"
1	Glass	Bottle	clear base frg "CLEV"
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg "4" (milk?)
1	Glass	Jar	light blue lid frg
1	Glass	Unid	pressed glass "*" frg
1	Metal	Nail	frg
1	Organic	Bone	cut mammal frg
1	Organic	Shell	Oyster frg

STP 1 LEVEL 4

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	rim frg
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frg
2	Glass	Window	frgs
9	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	light blue neck frg

STP 1 LEVEL 4 (con't.)

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Glass	Bottle	lime green spall
1	Glass	unid	milk glass body frg
1	Glass	Container	molded blue body frg
1	Glass	Container	green/milk glass body frg
1	Organic	Shell	oyster frg
1	Other	Architectural	brick frg
1	Other		coal frg

STP 2 LEVEL 1

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Glass	Bottle	brown (alcohol) body frg
1	Glass	Glass	clear tumbler base frg
2	Glass	Bottle	body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	clear pharm base frg
1	Organic	Charcoal	frg
1	Other	Architectural	brick frg
1	Other	Rubber	unid frg
1	Other	Coal	frg

STP 2 LEVEL 2

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	molded base frg "S" "N"
2	Glass	Bottle	brown (alcohol) body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	light green spall
6	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Other	Architectural	brick frg

STP 2 LEVEL 3

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Redware	flowerpot body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	rim frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	bathroom fixture frg
2	Glass	Window	frgs
11	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	base frg
2	Glass	Bottle	light green body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	dark green (alcohol) body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	dark green body frg unreadable
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg "OR"
1	Glass	Unid	pressed glass frg
1	Glass	Window	Safety glass with wire
1	Organic	Shell	oyster frg
1	Organic	Bone	cut mammal frg
1	Organic	Charcoal	frg

STP 2 LEVEL 3 (con't.)

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Personal	Shoe	leather sole frgs
2	Other	Architectural	brick frgs

STP 3 LEVEL 1

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Glass	Bottle	clear soda "16 Fl Oz (1 pt)" "Dispose of pro"
1	Metal	Tin	can lid
2	Other	Architectural	brick frgs
1	Other	Plastic	bottle cap
1	Other	Plastic	cap seal
1	Other	Plastic	black unid frg
1	Other	Plastic	w/aluminum frg
1	Other	Plastic	white unid frg

STP 3 LEVEL 2

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	blue shell-edge rim
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	handpainted blue body frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Handpainted blue/grn spall
3	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	brown body frg (beer?)
1	Other	Plastic	cup lid frg
1	Other	Plastic	clear unid frg

STP 4 LEVEL 1

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg
1	Organic	Wood	unid frg
1	Other	Plastic	tiny clear locking seal bag
1	Other	Plastic	clear bottle seal "22"
2	Other	Plastic	unid black frgs

STP 4 LEVEL 2

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Coarse utilitarian body frgs
17	Ceramic	Whiteware	body frgs
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	burned blue rim frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	burned body frg
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	blue/white body frg

STP 4 LEVEL 2 (con't.)

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	base frgs
1	Ceramic	Buff-bodied	white lead glz, handpainted red body frg

6	Glass	Window	frgs
25	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
4	Glass	Bottle	clear spalls
2	Glass	Bottle	light green body frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	amber body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	brown body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	green body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	blue body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	red body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear base frg
2	Glass	Bottle	molded clear soda frgs
1	Glass	Bottle	molded clear body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear body frg "E"
1	Glass	Vial	clear small whole
2	Glass	container	milk gl body frgs
1	Glass	container	milk gl molded body frg
1	Glass	container	milk/green glass body frg
2	Glass	Lamp	chimney frgs

1	Metal	Tin	can key
3	Metal	Nail	iron frgs

1	Organic	Bone	burned/cut mammal frg
1	Organic	Shell	clam frg

1	Other	Rubber	sneaker sole frg
2	Other	Coal	frgs
1	Other	Plastic	unid white frg

STP 4 LEVEL 4

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	base frg
1	Ceramic	Whiteware	green transferprint body frg
2	Ceramic	Porcelain	body frgs
2	Ceramic	Buff-bodied	green/purple utilitarian frgs

4	Glass	Window	frgs
13	Glass	Bottle	clear body frgs
6	Glass	Bottle	clear spalls
1	Glass	Bottle	clear neck frg
1	Glass	Bottle	clear base frg (medicine)
4	Glass	Bottle	lime green body frgs
2	Glass	Bottle	green body frg
1	Glass	Bottle	blue body frg "ALT"
1	Glass	Bottle	clear milk bottle lip frg

STP 5 LEVEL 4 (con't.)

QTY	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Glass	Bottle	or container milk glass body frg
2	Metal	Nail	iron frgs
1	Other	Architectural	brick frg