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2000

PHASE II AND III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
AT ONE JAMAICA CENTER

BLOCK 10100 AKA B 9757

JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY,  
NEW YORK

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John Milner Associates  
Architects □ Archeologists □ Planners

**PHASE II AND III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
AT ONE JAMAICA CENTER  
BLOCK 10100  
JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY,  
NEW YORK**

Prepared for

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between October 5<sup>th</sup> and October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1998, John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted Phase II archeological investigations on Block 10100 within the project area of the proposed One Jamaica Center in Jamaica Queens, New York. Work was carried out on behalf of the project developer, the Mattone Group Jamaica Co., LLC. Phase II archeological testing was conducted on six lots (Lots 3, 4, 6, 8, 24, and 46) and on an alley east of Lot 8, resulting in the identification of 15 shaft features and a sheet midden. After consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) JMA personnel concluded, and LPC concurred, that six of these features were historically significant and recommended that a Phase III data recovery be conducted to fully excavate these features.

JMA personnel conducted a Phase III data recovery on Block 10100 between October 26<sup>th</sup> and November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1998. The excavation of a privy on Lot 3 recovered a large assemblage of domestic refuse deposited in the 1840s associated with the household of James S. Remsen, a hotel owner. The materials recovered from Lot 3 reveal how material culture, through the practices of genteel dining habits and other behaviors, was used by the Remsens to define their place in the newly emerging Victorian middle class. A stone privy and a brick cistern were excavated on Lot 46, from which a large assemblage of early-twentieth century domestic garbage associated with the household of John and Sarah Tator was recovered. These excavations provide one of the only examples of an archeological assemblage from a wealthy urban New York household at the turn-of-the century. JMA personnel excavated two trash pit features on Lot 6, where a series of hotels and hotels operated from the 1860s to 1910s. The two features provided sizable assemblages of artifacts, but could not be positively associated with specific occupants of the lot. A stone-lined cesspool was excavated on Lot 8, resulting in the recovery of early-twentieth century domestic refuse associated with Lincoln House hotel and saloon. The recovered assemblages from these six features revealed many details about the lives of the lots' inhabitants, and provided information on how material culture was used to define and negotiate class affiliation in nineteenth and early-twentieth century Queens.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

The One Jamaica Center project area is located on Block 10100 in the Jamaica section of Queens between Jamaica Avenue, 160<sup>th</sup> Street, Archer Avenue, and Parsons Boulevard (Figure 1.1). The site consists of the entire block except for the subway entrance at the corner of Archer Avenue and 160<sup>th</sup> Street. The project area is in the heart of the historic center of Jamaica. Two blocks west is the eighteenth century Rufus King Mansion, now a public museum. Other important historic structures located nearby include the First Dutch Reformed Church, one block west of the project area, and the Episcopal Church, which stands across Jamaica Avenue on the west side of Parsons Boulevard. Until it was filled in about 1906, Beaver Pond was located roughly 700 feet south of the project area.

The Mattone Group Jamaica Co., LLC plans to construct a mixed retail and cinema center with two levels of below grade parking on the project area. In compliance with the New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), Philip Habib and Associates, Inc. was retained by the Mattone Group Jamaica Co., LLC to prepare an Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS). To satisfy the archeological component of the EAS, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (1998) prepared a Phase IA Study of the One Jamaica Center Project area for Philip Habib and Associates, Inc. Historical Perspectives, Inc. recommended that subsurface archeological testing be implemented on portions of six lots (Lots 3, 4, 6, 8, 24, and 46) and on an unlotted alley to the east of Lot 8.

The Mattone Group Jamaica Co., LLC retained John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) to conduct Phase II archeological investigations and ultimately a Phase III data recovery at the proposed One Jamaica Center project area. JMA began Phase II exploratory testing on October 5, 1998, and finished on October 21, 1998. The exploratory testing revealed 15 shaft features and a sheet midden. After careful consideration, JMA concluded that five of these features were historically significant and recommended a Phase III data recovery to fully excavate these features. At an on site meeting held on October 21, 1998, NYCLPC requested that a sixth feature, also be excavated during the data recovery. Therefore, a total of six features were excavated during the Phase III data recovery. JMA conducted the Phase III data recovery between October 26 and November 6, 1998.

## 1.2 Report Outline

The results of both the Phase II and Phase III excavations are presented in this report. Chapter Two provides the historical context for the site. It outlines Jamaica's development from a rural village to an urban center, and provides short histories of the excavated lots. Chapter Three reports the methods and results of the Phase II exploratory testing. Chapter Four describes the methods used during the Phase III data recovery and the analysis of recovered artifacts.

As the assemblages from the features excavated during the Phase III data recovery were not readily comparable, each assemblage is discussed separately in its own chapter. Each chapter contains a section examining the lives of the people associated with the assemblage; a section describing the excavated feature, or features; a section describing the recovered artifacts, and a discussion which interprets the recovered data and, when applicable, ties it to larger theoretical questions. Chapter Five examines the Remsen assemblage, dating to the 1840s, recovered from a privy on Lot 3. Chapter Six discusses the early-twentieth century Tator assemblage recovered

from a cistern and a privy on Lot 46. Chapter Seven focuses on two late-nineteenth century assemblages associated with the saloons and hotels that stood on Lot 6. The last chapter, Chapter Eight, examines an early-twentieth century deposit associated with the Lincoln House, a hotel with a saloon that stood on Lot 6. Following the text are sections containing references, figures, plates, and artifact inventories.

## 2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 2.1 Introduction

The One Jamaica Center project area is located on Block 10100 in the Jamaica section of Queens between Jamaica Avenue, 160<sup>th</sup> Street, Archer Avenue, and Parsons Boulevard. The site consists of the entire block except for the subway entrance at the corner of Archer Avenue and 160<sup>th</sup> Street. In 1998, Historical Perspectives, Inc. completed a Documentary Research Study of the One Jamaica Center project area which provided histories of each lot, and recommended subsurface archeological testing (Historical Perspectives 1998). As it is unnecessary to repeat the information found in the Historical Perspectives' report, this section will provide a historical context for only the recovered archeological assemblages. For detailed information on unexcavated lots and inhabitants of excavated lots not associated with an archeological assemblage, readers should consult the *One Jamaica Center Phase 1A Archaeological Study* (Historical Perspectives 1998).

### 2.2 The Development of Jamaica, Queens

Although now heavily urbanized with a bustling commercial center, throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and most of the nineteenth centuries Jamaica was a sleepy rural village. Jamaica was founded in 1656 by English colonists living at Hempstead, Long Island. The early settlement centered on the intersection of present-day Parsons Boulevard and Jamaica Avenue where a meetinghouse, parsonage and cemetery were established (Kelley 1909:310-311). Less than ten years after its incorporation, a courthouse was built, making the village the region's administrative center (Historical Perspectives 1997:12). As present-day Jamaica Avenue became the primary road to rural Long Island, the village developed into a commercial center. By the mid-eighteenth century, Jamaica contained several stores, inns, and taverns. Its local importance led the British to occupy the town during the Revolution (Munsell 1882:224). Yet, Jamaica was still sparsely settled in 1782. The Taylor (1782) map depicts only 36 buildings in the vicinity of Jamaica Avenue between present-day 150<sup>th</sup> and 168<sup>th</sup> Streets.

The village grew in the late-eighteenth century. In 1804, Timothy Dwight noted that Jamaica contained about 100 houses, 3 churches, and an academy (Historical Perspectives 1997:14). In the first few decades of the nineteenth century, Jamaica's rural character, as well as its famous horse races, attracted wealthy families to build country estates in the vicinity (Herndon 1974:41; Kroessler 1991:30). Perhaps, the most famous of these individuals was Rufus King. King (1755-1827), a signer of the Constitution, served as a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1787. He also served in the New York Assembly, as New York's Senator (elected in 1789, 1813, and 1820), and as the Ambassador to Britain in 1825 and 1826. King ran, unsuccessfully, as the Federalist Vice-President in 1804 and 1808, and as President in 1816 (GSA Operational Planning Staff 1981:22-31). In 1805, King purchased a small eighteenth century house on Jamaica Avenue. Over his life, he transformed the small house into a fashionable estate that is currently opened to the public as a museum.

In 1834 the Long Island Railroad Company was formed to establish a quick route from New York City to Boston. The line ran from Brooklyn through Jamaica and Hicksville to Greenpoint, where steamers carried passengers across the Long Island Sound to either Stonington or Norwich, Connecticut. Once in Connecticut, passengers would take the Norwich and Worcester railroad to Boston (Kroessler 1991:57). The tracks were operative between Jamaica and Brooklyn in April

1836, but the route to Greenpoint was not completed until 1844 (Seyfreid 1982:56). Although the route cut travel time significantly, the route was suspended in 1850 (Kroessler 1991:57).

The announcement of the upcoming railroad led to a burst of development in Jamaica. Beaver Pond was drained in 1835 and new lots were surveyed for sale (Herndon 1974:49). The impact of the railroad on Jamaica was not instantaneous, however. In 1836, Thomas Gordon described Jamaica as:

A neat and pleasant village, approached by roads running through a district highly cultivated and richly adorned, with splendid country seats and productive farms... It contains one Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, [and] one Dutch Reformed churches, each with its tower and belfry, giving grace to the town, and one small Methodist meeting house, all of wood, as are most of the dwellings. Two academies are incorporated; the Union hall, for males; the other for females; the fireproof office of the county clerk and surrogate, established here by special act of assembly; two printing offices, publishing weekly journals, two physicians, three lawyers, seven stores, four inns, and the usual handicrafts, and 140 dwellings, generally two stories high, many of them large and commodious, surrounded by grass lots and shrubbery; inhabited by retired merchants from New York (quoted in Herndon 1974:24).

Yet, a few years later the village had changed. An 1840 editorial in the Long Island Democrat noted:

If any old residents who departed from this village prior to the existence of our rail road, should now reappear among us; it might, in some parts of the village, be difficult for them to recognize the location of where they had formerly lived. Within a few years some streets have been built up entirely new; and improvement is everywhere visible throughout our bounds. There are now eight Churches in this town. In the village, we number eight stores – two apothecaries shops, and others of various descriptions, two printing offices publishing weekly newspapers – three law offices; and what is better than this latter a very great increase of artisans, mechanics and manufacturers of various kinds. For academies, schools and seminaries of learning; and good inns; we are not behind any equal population elsewhere (quoted in Kroessler 1991:27).

Jamaica grew steadily during the following four decades (Rosenwaike 1972:60). In 1866, horse-drawn rail cars, connecting Jamaica with the New York City ferries, were constructed on Jamaica Avenue (Herndon 1974:62). The presence of both the Long Island Railroad and the horse-drawn rail cars helped transform Jamaica from a village to a suburb of New York City. During the 1870s to 1890s, the town's center greatly expanded as estates and farms were subdivided for middle-class housing. Whereas previously development had clung close to Jamaica Avenue, single family homes, marketed to middle-class households, now lined the cross streets between Jamaica and Hillside Avenues.

Jamaica's transportation connections and expanding economy also attracted numbers of native-born and immigrant working-class families. Most of these families settled south of the Long Island Railroad tracks where building lots were smaller and land was cheaper than in the middle-class neighborhood north of Jamaica Avenue (Herndon 1974:79-84). An 1884 Brooklyn newspaper article noted, however, that finding housing in Jamaica on a working-class budget would be difficult.

Mechanics would hardly be considered welcome additions to the population unless they were to settle south of the line of the railroad, where there are some very good building sites ... . Of all places Jamaica presents the least evidence of progress and thrift. Two or three houses a year represent the extent of its growth. There are no houses to rent that a family would feel comfortable in, and land owners, with few exceptions demand fabulous prices north of the line of the railroad. It is a dear place to live in, but persons doing business in the city would be largely independent of the merchants by reasons of having easy access to the city markets and the privileges of forwarding goods in hand without payment of freight (quoted in Herndon 1974:79).

Despite these difficulties, both the native-born and immigrant working-class population grew after the 1870s. By 1873, enough German immigrants had moved into the town to support a German Reform church, and eleven years later the town had a German language newspaper (Munsell 1882:245; Herndon 1974:80).

From 1875 to 1890, Jamaica's population increased by sixty-one percent (Rosenwaike 1972:60). Although now a bustling town, Jamaica still contained the infrastructure of a rural village.

The old Plank Road, and its parallel horse car track on Fulton Street long a feature of Jamaica, [was] ... hopelessly out of repair ... . In the spring and autumn and at other times of heavy rains, Fulton Street, unpaved, was often a slough and the other streets of the village also unpaved, were frequently almost impassable. Dirt roads were everywhere on Long Island and dirt sidewalks were common in Jamaica.

Having no sewer system the drainage of the village was very bad. Cesspools constructed on the premises of every respectable householder helped to relieve the condition but these, usually covered, sometimes uncovered and seldom cleaned out, were a constant menace to the public health. Some residents obtained their water supply from wells on the premises, not far from cesspools, and some had running water... . Scores of stagnant pools in the clay pockets of the soil round about the village were breeding places for mosquitoes and in summer these pests swarmed day and night to the great discomfort of the inhabitants. As a consequence, malaria was very prevalent and at times almost epidemic.

As there was no Volstead Law in those days there were saloons a-plenty located on choice corners and at points midway between these corners. In them were drinking and frequent carousing and gambling, together with shocking profanity and disgustingly vulgar talk. They were frequented by cheap politicians and many a crooked political games had its origin in the smoke of tobacco and the fumes of gin in these places (McLachlan 1928).

In November 1894, the referendum for incorporating Queens, Brooklyn, and Staten Island into New York City passed. Although many of Jamaica's citizens opposed the plan, the town took advantage of a provision in the new charter to modernize Jamaica's infrastructure. "According to the new charter, Greater New York would assume 'the valid debts, obligations and liabilities of the municipal and public corporations including the counties, towns, incorporated villages and school districts...' Secure in the knowledge that they would not be held accountable for repaying the debts, several municipalities borrowed funds for all manner of public improvements" (Kroessler 1991:250). On July 15, 1897, the Newtown Register commented:

Jamaica surpasses all her neighbors in this respect and throughout the town wherever one goes are found gangs of men building macadam roads, laying sewers or making other improvements. Newtown and Flushing have also indulged in the same line of business and all seem determined to get as many local improvements as possible before going into the Greater New York (quoted in Kroessler 1991:251).

Under these improvements, Fulton Street (Jamaica Avenue) was paved with brick and asphalt in 1898 (Starr 1947); and a sewer system was set up (Town of Jamaica 1889-1898:44).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, large numbers of working-class immigrants, attracted by the expanding economy, settled south of the railroad tracks and in tenements above the stores on Fulton Street (Herndon 1974:96). Many Italians settled along Rockaway Road, which runs along the project area's western boundary. Jamaica also began to receive a sizable Jewish population, requiring a synagogue to be built in 1905 (Herndon 1974:96). The immigrants, however, were not always welcome. Like immigrants elsewhere, Jamaica's new residents were blamed for a rise in crime and disease. An article published on March 17, 1909, in the Brooklyn Times claimed "only two or three blocks south of Jamaica's fine main street ... [is] a section of poverty and filth. Tumble-down shanties in which whole families of Italians, Slavs, and Negroes herd together on every hand, and police records show that more crime occurs in this portion of the place than in any other."

Jamaica's transformation into a heavily urbanized commercial center occurred in the 1910s and 1920s. The opening of the Queensboro Bridge in 1909 and the extension of the elevated subway to Queens after 1915 allowed thousands to leave Manhattan for the suburbs. Between 1910 and 1920, the population of Queens increased more than 60 percent from 284,000 to 469,000; the following decade the population more than doubled to 1,079,000 in 1930 (Kroessler 1991:383). As a result, construction of houses in the borough boomed. Between 1924 and 1928 nearly 85,000 new homes were built in Queens, and real estate values rose nearly 450 percent (Kroessler 1991:350, 365).

As a major commercial center, this boom greatly affected Jamaica. The population rose from 6,500 in 1898 to 58,200 in 1910 (Seyfried 1995:611). The town center was transformed from a mixed commercial and residential area to a commercial center with large cinemas and department stores. The area south of the railroad tracks continued to decline. A 1930s description notes: "near the railroad tracks are industrial plants. In the old town south of the railroad embankment about 15,000 Negroes dwell in miserable shacks, lacking sanitary and recreational facilities" (Gody 1992:583).

Although the vicinity of the project area was mainly commercial, it did contain dwellings. The area bounded to the north by Jamaica Avenue, to the west by 139<sup>th</sup> Street, to the south by Atlantic Avenue, and to the east by Merrick Avenue contained only 128 families in 1920. These families occupied 87 dwellings. The majority were renters, as only 23 households owned their homes. Of the 482 people living in the area, 96 were foreign born. These included 6 Italians, 23 Germans, 23 Slavs, 20 Russians, 10 Rumanians, and 11 Irish (New York City 1920 Census Committee 1920:797).

Jamaica's urbanization continued during the 1930s and 1940s. After World War II, however, the town went into gradual economic decline as many middle-class residents left for Nassau County. Unable to support large businesses, the large department stores on Jamaica Avenue closed furthering the town's economic troubles. Declining real estate values allowed large numbers of

immigrants and working-class families to settle the area. Today, the town is inhabited primarily by African-Americans, Latinos, and immigrants from Guyana (Seyfried 1995:611).

### 2.3 Block 10100

Block 10100 has been in the center of town since Jamaica's inception in 1656. In 1662 the town built a dwelling, known as the parsonage, for the settlement's Presbyterian minister on the northwest corner of the block. The house measured 26 by 17 feet and was two stories high. It was covered with clapboard with a shingled roof and contain two chimneys and three windows. The remainder of the block, known as the Parsonage Lot, was also provided for the minister's use. Little is known about the landscape surrounding the dwelling, except that an orchard stood in the vicinity. The Parsonage was the home for a series of ministers until 1813 when a new dwelling for the Presbyterian minister was constructed outside Block 10100. At this time, the Parsonage Lot was subdivided and sold to private investors (Historical Perspectives 1998:IV-1, IV-2, VI-6). JMA's excavations focused on five of these lots (Lots 3, 4, 6, 8, and 46) and on an unlotted alley to the east of Lot 8 (Figure 2.1). Brief histories of these lots are presented below. Further information on the households associated with archeological deposits is presented in Chapters 5-7.

### 2.4 Lot 3

To attract a clergyman to the fledging community, the town of Jamaica constructed a parsonage on Block 10100 for the future Minister. The dwelling, which stood on the southern portions of Lots 1 and 3, was completed by August 1662. Later that year its first inhabitant, Zechariah Walker, moved in. For the next one hundred and fifty-one years (until 1813), the parsonage was occupied by a series of ministers, their families, servants, and slaves. Details of these inhabitants are documented in Historical Perspective's (1998) IA report. In 1813, a new parsonage was built at another location and the parsonage land on Block 10100 was subdivided and sold. J. Herriman purchased the former Parsonage and turned the dwelling into a rental property. From the 1840s to 1850s, James Remsen rented the house. Tradition states that the last known renter was a Jewish peddler and his family (Historical Perspectives 1998).

Some time after 1813 and before 1843, a dwelling was constructed on the northern portion of Lot 3. This portion of Lot 3 was owned and occupied by the druggist David Lamberson until he sold it to James T. Lewis at mid-century. Lewis, who owned and operated a hardware store, also purchased the site of the former Parsonage in 1857 and promptly tore it down. Lewis and his family continued to live on the property until the early-twentieth century (W.P.A. 1938:53; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-3, V-4, VI-6, VI-7).

From 1857 until 1886, the rear portion of Lot 3 was undeveloped (Figure 2.2). Between 1891 and 1911, however, Sanborn maps depict a shed and storehouse in this area (Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6). In 1920 a large commercial structure which covered all but the southern seven feet of Lot 3 was built (Figure 2.7). This building had eight-foot foundations and contained a cellar. This building probably destroyed all archeological deposits outside of the southern-most seven feet on the lot (Sanborn 1886, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911, 1925, 1942).

## 2.5 Lot 4

Lot 4 was part of the Parsonage lands until it was sold along with Lot 3 in the 1813 subdivision. Lot 4 was owned by both David Lamberson and James T. Lewis and remained undeveloped until a commercial structure was built on the northern portion of the lot between 1891 and 1897 (Figure 2.2, 2.3, 2.4). This building housed Jamaica's post office, several white-collar offices, and a pipe cutting shop. Between 1901 and 1911 a stable was built at the lot's rear (Figure 2.6). An extension, connecting the main building and the stable, was constructed in 1920 (Figure 2.7). In 1930, however, the buildings were razed and a commercial structure covering all but the southern-most ten feet of Lot 4 was built. The foundations for this building penetrated thirteen feet below the surface and probably destroyed any archeological deposits in all but the southern-most ten feet of the lot (W.P.A. 1938:53; Sanborn 1886, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911, 1925, 1942; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-4, VI-8).

## 2.6 Lot 6

Although Lot 6 was part of the Parsonage lands before 1813, no structures associated with this early occupation are known to have stood on the lot. The lot's first known occupant was Margaret Adrian who operated Miss Adrian's School on the property from before 1842 until 1844. Both Miss Adrian and her students probably lived in the house facing Jamaica Avenue. From the time of Miss Adrian's School until the 1910s, a barn stood on the southern-most portion of the lot (Figure 2.2). By 1859, J. Underhill owned and perhaps occupied the property. Little, however, is known about Underhill. John Kern and his family moved into the dwelling on Lot 6 between 1865 and 1868. Kern, a German immigrant, operated a saloon on the property until the late-1870s when he transformed his business into the Exchange Hotel (W.P.A. 1938:30; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-5, VI-8, VI-9).

By the late-1880s, Kern seems to have sold the hotel and saloon to Martin Prinz. The Exchange Hotel went out of business between 1891 and 1897, but Prinz's saloon remained open until the turn-of-the-century. By 1899, Prinz's son, Christian, ran the saloon and lived on the lot along with his Irish-born brother-in-law, a servant, and several boarders who probably worked in the hotel's barns and stables. Christian Prinz continued to run the liquor store on the lot until 1902 or 1903 (Federal Census 1900; Trow 1901, 1904; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-5, VI-8, VI-9).

By 1904, Prinz seems to have sold the property and the building facing Fulton Street was once again used as a hotel. In 1904, the Trow's Business Directory lists the enterprise as the William Kaiser Hotel. By 1906, the hotel had been renamed Lincoln House. The Lincoln House stayed in business into the next decade and may have been operating as late as the mid-teens (Trow 1910; New York State Census 1915). In 1921, the structures on the lot were demolished, Lots 6 and 8 were combined, and a two-story commercial structure was erected facing Fulton Street (Historical Perspectives 1998:V-5; Figure 2.7).

Although the main building facing Jamaica Avenue remained relatively unchanged from the 1860s through the 1910s, the barn on the southern portion of the lot was remodeled extensively throughout the nineteenth century. On the 1842 Johnson map the barn appears to be roughly square and extend across 60 percent of the lot's width. By 1868 a rectangular addition that stretched across the entire lot was added on the southern side of the original barn (Conklin 1868). This composite structure is also shown in the 1873 Beers Atlas. By 1886 the barn had been remodeled again (Figure 2.2). The original barn seems to have been demolished, and a shed, actually sitting on Lot 8, was attached to the rectangular addition. By 1891 a large addition and

two sheds were added to the northern side of the barn complex (Figure 2.3). These additional sheds were enlarged again between 1891 and 1897 (Figure 2.4). At this point, the complex was used to house wagons and as a stable. The complex remained unchanged until 1921 when all the buildings on the lot were demolished and a commercial structure was built across Lots 6 and 8 (Figure 2.5, 2.6, 2.7). Even with subsequent additions, this commercial structure only covered the northern-most 100 feet of Lot 6 (Sanborn 1886, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911, 1925, 1942; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-5, VI-8, VI-9).

## 2.7 Lot 8

Although part of the Parsonage lands before 1813, there are no known structures on Lot 8 prior to the mid-nineteenth century. Matthew Hunting, who is listed as the resident on Johnson's 1842 map, is the property's first known occupant. Hunting lived in a dwelling facing Jamaica Avenue. The rest of the lot, which extended from Jamaica to Archer Avenues, was undeveloped. Hunting died in the 1860s and left the property to Charles Hunting, a Manhattan drygoods merchant. This middle-class family continued to live on Lot 8 until the 1880s. By 1886, the dwelling had been transformed into the "Jamaica Oyster House", and a shed, connecting to the barn on Lot 6, had been built on the southern portion of the lot (Figure 2.2) (Historical Perspectives 1998: V-6, VI-9, VI-10). By the 1890s, Martin Prinz, who owned and operated the Exchange Hotel on Lot 6, had acquired Lot 8. From 1891 to 1901, the building housed a drygoods and hardware store operated by Abe Schlank (Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5) (Queens County Land Evidence: Liber 1231:111). After the Prinz family sold Lot 6 and 8 around 1903, the structure on Lot 8 was used to house the staff of the hotel and saloon on Lot 6. In the IA Documentary Study (Historical Perspectives 1998), Adolph Herzog is mistakenly identified as the resident of Lot 8 in 1900. Subsequent research, however, has shown that the Herzogs lived at 326 Fulton in 1899 and 1901 and moved to 64 Flushing Avenue about 1903 (Trows 1899, 1901, 1904, 1908).

With the exception of the construction of several small sheds behind the dwelling house, the southern portion of the lot saw little change until 1921. At this time, the buildings on both Lots 6 and 8 were demolished and a commercial structure was erected on the northern-most 100 feet of the lots (Figure 2.7) (Sanborn 1886, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911, 1925, 1942).

## 2.8 Lot 46

Originally part of the Parsonage land, Lot 46 is immediately south of the location of the Parsonage dwelling. The lots were undeveloped until James Remsen purchased the property and built a dwelling between 1842 and 1859. A wealthy man, Remsen was the owner of the Jamaica Hotel, located on the west side of Beaver Street. Remsen and his family lived on Lot 46 until his death in 1887, when the house was left to Remsen's daughter, Sarah, and her husband John Tator. The Tators continued to live on the property into the early-twentieth century. With the exception of a small shed present in the northeast corner in 1901, and a outbuilding located in the southeast corner of the property in 1911, the eastern portion of Lot 46 remained undeveloped during the Remsen's and Tator's occupations (Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5). After Sarah Tator's death in the early-1920s, the house was converted to offices. A concrete block storage building was also constructed on the lot's northeast corner (Figure 2.7). In 1930 all buildings on the lot were razed and the Town Hall garage was built on the entire lot. This garage, however, did not contain a basement. Therefore, archeological resources survived on the eastern portion of the lot (Sanborn 1886, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1911, 1925, 1942; Historical Perspectives 1998: V-204, VI-19, VI-20).

## 2.9 Alley

A ten-foot wide alley located just east of Lot 8 ran from Jamaica to Archer Avenues. No structures are known to have existed on this parcel. A 1897 complaint by John R. Everetts to the town council against a Mrs. Rider for dumping garbage in the alley indicates that residents occasionally dumped garbage in the open space (Town of Jamaica 1889-98:99).

### 3. PHASE II EXCAVATIONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

In 1998, Historical Perspectives, Inc. completed a Documentary Research Study of the One Jamaica Center project area (Historical Perspectives 1998). Historical Perspectives provided histories of each lot within the project area, and recommended that subsurface archeological testing be implemented on portions of six lots (Lots 3, 4, 6, 8, 24, and 46) and on an unlotted alley to the east of Lot 8. Accordingly, on October 5, 1998, JMA began Phase II archeological excavations on Block 10100. The investigations lasted eleven field days and were completed on October 21, 1998. The methods and results of these excavations are described below.

#### 3.2 Methods

To identify potentially significant archeological resources, JMA used a backhoe to excavate a total of ten trenches on Lots 3, 4, 6, 8, 46 and the alleyway of Block 10100 (Figure 3.1, Plate 3.1). Trenches were excavated until subsoil or a potentially significant cultural resource was encountered, or until it became clear that twentieth century construction/demolition had destroyed archeological resources. Representative profiles were drawn and photographed. When potentially significant cultural resources were encountered, the area was cleared by hand, photographed and drawn. All recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience.

#### 3.3 Results

##### 3.3.1 Lot 4

To identify possible shaft features associated with the lot's nineteenth century occupants or the nearby Parsonage, JMA used a backhoe to dig a 20-by-10-foot unit, labeled Trench 1, along the rear of Lot 4. Excavations revealed that the area had been disturbed to a depth of nine feet below grade by twentieth century construction. The northern portion of the trench contained the rear concrete foundation wall of the structure that formerly stood on lot 4. The southern portion of the trench contained a loose brown silty sand fill. Approximately 6.5 feet below the surface a sewer pipe, running east/west along the lot's rear, was encountered. At a depth of nine feet, the bottom of a privy was encountered. Labeled Feature A, this deposit consisted of a layer of nightsoil with artifacts dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. As this portion of Lot 4 belonged to the Parsonage until 1857, the deposit is probably associated with the occupants of this structure. Unfortunately, little of this deposit survived. As privies in New York City often are nine feet deep, and the upper nine feet of this shaft feature had been disturbed, it is unlikely that more than one foot of Feature A survived. Therefore, as it was unlikely to provide valuable information about its depositors, JMA concluded that Feature A was not significant and further excavation of the privy was unwarranted. At the close of the Phase III excavations, JMA personnel collected the artifacts from Feature A and confirmed that the deposit was about a foot deep.

##### 3.3.2 The Alleyway

As the ten-foot wide alleyway, located just east of Lot 8, was never developed, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (1998) concluded that it had the potential to contain prehistoric archeological

resources and recommended subsurface testing. Accordingly, JMA excavated three backhoe trenches (Trenches 2, 4 and 6) in the alley. Each trench was approximately six feet in width. In all, 516 square feet of the alleyway was tested (Plate 3.2).

With minor exceptions, the stratigraphy throughout the three trenches was similar (Figure 3.2). Below the pavement was an approximately one foot of mid-to-late-twentieth century construction fill. It consisted of either dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) or dark yellow brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy silt with modern trash and architectural debris, such as bricks, concrete blocks, wooden beams, and plumbing parts. Below this, the stratigraphy consisted of successive thin strata of cinders alternating with brown sandy loam (Plate 3.3). Both types of strata contained fragments of artifacts dating to the mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries. This stratigraphic sequence is most likely the result of periodic episodes of dumping trash followed by either by a natural buildup of dirt or purposeful dumping of soil to deodorize the trash-filled alley. Indeed, the dumping of trash in the alley seems to have been a common occurrence. The Town of Jamaica Board of Health Records (1889-1898:99) contain a 1897 complaint by John Everitt, who operated a carriage works on Lot 28, against a Mrs. Rider for dumping slops in alleyway at the rear of her dwelling next door to Everitt's building. Below the nearly two feet of alternating cinder and loam strata was a yellow (10 YR 7/8) sterile sandy subsoil. Although scattered historic artifacts were recovered from these trenches, no archeological features or prehistoric artifacts were identified in the alley.

### 3.3.3 Lot 3

To identify shaft features relating to the Lot 3's nineteenth century occupants or the nearby Parsonage, JMA used a backhoe to excavate Trench 3, a 12-by-6 foot unit, along the rear of the lot. Just below, the pavement and about a foot of late-twentieth century fill, portions of two foundation walls and a nineteenth century privy were encountered. The northern portion of the trench contained the rear concrete foundation wall of the twentieth century structure that formerly stood on lot 4. Approximately five feet south of this first foundation wall was a thick poured-concrete foundation wall from the town garage which stood on Lot 46 from 1930 until the 1960s. Sandwiched between these two modern disturbances were the remains of a stone-lined privy. The privy, labeled Feature C, was approximately five feet in width, but only the southern-most two feet survived (Plate 3.4). The rest of the feature had been destroyed by the construction of the foundation wall of the structure on Lot 3.

To test the feature's integrity and significance, JMA placed a two-by-two-foot test unit in the privy's eastern half. The excavators encounter two distinct strata. The upper stratum, a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy silt containing scattered artifacts dating to the 1830s and 1840s, continued to approximately three feet below the surface. The lower stratum of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sand was densely packed with domestic refuse. Recovered artifacts included a gunflint, Canton export porcelain, and a coin with an illegible date. As the rear of Lot 3 was part of the Parsonage property in the early-nineteenth century, the deposits are probably associated with the occupants of this structure. Excavators terminated the test unit at a depth of 4.6 feet after it became clear that the privy contained a significant deposit. As the rich domestic deposit from Feature C would provide information on nineteenth century Parsonage residents, JMA recommended it for data recovery.

### 3.3.4 Lot 6

A single 20-by-60-foot trench (Trench 10) was excavated along the western portion of Lot 6 to identify shaft features associated with the lot's nineteenth century occupation or the nearby Parsonage. Once the backhoe removed the pavement and about a foot of mid-twentieth century fill, four features were identified.

The first, Feature M, was a small barrel, measuring approximately 1.5 feet in diameter, located along Lot 6's western boundary (Plate 3.5). It was filled with ash and contained no artifacts. Its function is unknown. As the feature contained no artifacts, JMA concluded that Feature M was not significant and further excavation of the feature was not warranted.

The second, Feature P, was a wood-lined square trash pit, measuring approximately five feet on a side (Plate 3.6). The feature was also located along Lot 6's western property line approximately twenty feet south of Feature O. Enough artifacts were recovered while defining the feature's boundaries to conclude that it contained a significant mid-nineteenth century deposit. As the occupants, of Lot 6 during the mid-nineteenth century were members of Jamaica's middle class, JMA concluded that the feature's rich deposit could provide comparative data on the development of New York's middle class and was thus significant. Accordingly, JMA recommended Feature P for data recovery.

The third feature, Feature O, was a circular trash pit, measuring approximately 4.6 feet in diameter, located along Lot 6's western property line (Plate 3.7). During the process of defining the feature's boundaries enough artifacts were recovered to determine that the trash pit contained a significant mid-nineteenth century deposit. Recovered artifacts from feature O indicated that it dated to approximately the same time period as Feature P. As both features contained similar types of deposits and Feature P seemed to contain more artifacts, JMA recommended excavating only one of these two features. Therefore, JMA did not recommend Feature O for data recovery.

Finally, the remains of a wood-lined box, similar to Feature P, was identified a few feet south of Feature O. This feature, labeled Feature R, measured approximately six feet per side. Unlike Feature P, the fill within this feature contained no artifacts. Therefore, its function is unknown. As the feature contained no artifacts, JMA concluded that Feature R was not significant and further excavation of the feature was not warranted.

### 3.3.5 Lot 8

A single backhoe trench (Trench 7) was excavated on Lot 8 to identify shaft features associated with the nineteenth century occupants of the lot. The trench was pie-shaped measuring forty feet from east to west, twenty feet on its western side and forty feet on its eastern side. After the backhoe removed the pavement and approximately one-foot of mid-twentieth century fill, four features were identified.

The first, labeled Feature B, was a large trash pit located along the property's east border adjacent to the alley. The trash pit measured approximately four-by-two-feet wide and was between 0.5 and 1.0 feet deep. The pit was filled almost entirely with bottle glass. Remains of soda/beer, dark green "wine", and brown liquor bottles abounded. Nearly all of the bottles had been shattered. Small amounts of stoneware and glass tumblers were also present, but noticeably absent were ceramics, faunal remains, and other artifacts common in domestic deposits. Embossments indicated that the bottles dated to the late-nineteenth century. The date of the bottles and the lack

of domestic artifacts indicate that Feature B was associated with the Jamaica Oyster House that stood on the lot from the mid-1880s to 1891. As the food and drink available at nineteenth century oyster houses are well documented in the historical literature, the artifacts recovered from Feature B would not significantly add to our knowledge of the past. Therefore, JMA recommended no further archeological excavation of Feature B.

The second, Feature J, was a stone-lined cesspool located close to the lot's center (Plate 3.8). At its top, Feature J consisted of a ring of dry-laid stones measuring 4.5 feet in diameter. During the process of defining the feature's boundaries enough artifacts were recovered to determine that the trash pit contained a significant early-twentieth century deposit. As the sewer system was installed in Jamaica about 1900, Feature J was probably abandoned and filled about this time. In their Documentary Research Study, *Historical Perspectives* (1998) identified Adolph Herzog as residing on Lot 8 during the early-twentieth century. Herzog, a German-born cigar maker and long-time Jamaica resident, rose from a poor immigrant to a member of the town's middle-class business community. As Feature J offered an opportunity to examine the material culture of an upwardly mobile immigrant household, JMA recommended it for data recovery. After the excavations, however, JMA determined that Herzog never lived on the lot. Instead, in the early-twentieth century, the lot was associated with the hotel standing on Lot 6.

The third feature, labeled Feature G, was a rectangular trash pit located along Lot 8's western property line (Plate 3.9). The pit measured approximately six by three feet and appeared to be wood lined. The deposit was shallow – only intruding six inches into the subsoil – and was filled primarily with rocks, shell, and cinder. A scattering of artifacts included bottles, wineglasses, a penny dating to 1884, and a spoon. The date of the artifacts, the high percentage of alcohol-related artifacts, and the large number of oyster and clam shell indicate that Feature G was associated with the Jamaica Oyster House which stood on the lot from the mid-1880s to 1891. As the food and drink available at nineteenth century oyster houses are well-documented in the historical literature, the artifacts recovered from Feature G would not significantly add to our knowledge of the past. Therefore, JMA recommended no further archeological excavation of Feature G.

The fourth feature, labeled Feature K, was a section of late-nineteenth century sheet midden (Plate 3.10). It consisted of a roughly 0.3 foot thick stratum of oyster and clamshell with late-nineteenth century artifacts. The stratum extended throughout most of the trench. Both the high concentration of shell and the late-nineteenth century artifacts indicate that the stratum is probably associated with the oyster house that stood on the lot from about 1885 to 1891. As the sheet midden is both difficult to define, contains relatively few artifacts, and is not a sealed deposit, JMA did not recommend Feature K for data recovery.

### 3.3.6 Lot 46

Lot 46 was tested to identify archeological resources associated with the Parsonage and the nineteenth century Remsen household. Two trenches were excavated on the lot. Trench 8, an 18-by-88-foot north/south running trench, was placed along the lot's eastern property line. Trench 9, measuring 33-by-35 feet, was placed just west of Trench 8 on the northern portion of the lot. Just under the pavement and approximately one-foot of modern fill, two foundation walls, a foundation pier, and five shaft features were encountered.

In the northern portion of Trench 9, an east/west running foundation wall of mortared fieldstone was uncovered. Further excavation revealed a ninety-degree turn to the south and a small portion

of the same wall in the southern part of Trench 9. The wall's location indicates that it was the foundation of the dwelling built by James Remsen on Lot 46 in the 1850s. The poured concrete foundation walls of the town garage (built in 1930) were also identified. The northern foundation wall ran along Lot 46's northern property line, while the eastern wall was at least 15 feet from the lot's eastern boundary. A square poured concrete foundation pier, measuring seven feet per side, was also identified in the southern portion of Trench 9.

Two shaft features associated with the lot's early-twentieth century occupation were identified. The first, labeled Feature E, was an eight-by-ten-foot dry-laid stone privy vault located in the northeast corner of the lot (Plate 3.11). To test the feature's integrity and to assess significance, a two-by-two foot test unit was placed in Feature E's southwest corner. The unit revealed that the top three feet of the feature was filled with ash and cinders and was nearly devoid of artifacts. Below the ash was nearly a foot of brown silty sand with only a handful of artifacts. The final encountered stratum was a dark grayish brown silty sand which contained a number of intact early-twentieth century artifacts. The test unit was terminated at a depth of 4.6 feet below the surface as enough information had been gathered to assess significance.

The second feature, labeled Feature L, was a brick cistern measuring 8.5 feet in diameter (Plate 3.12). Feature L is located about 15 feet west of Feature E, and is attached by a ceramic sewer pipe. Most likely overflow from the cistern was used to cleanse the privy. A pie-shaped test unit, measuring approximately three feet per side, was excavated in the cistern's northeast quadrant. The excavation revealed a cinder fill containing numerous artifacts dating to the early-twentieth century. The test unit was terminated at a depth of 1.8 feet below the surface as enough information had been gathered to assess significance.

During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, Lot 46 was occupied by John Tator, a wealthy hotelier, and his family. As municipal sewage systems were installed in Manhattan and Brooklyn before 1870, few archeological deposits associated with wealthy households from the early-twentieth century survive in New York City. JMA concluded that Features E and L were significant and recommended them for data recovery as they provided a rare opportunity to examine the material culture of a wealthy turn-of-the-century household.

A third shaft feature, labeled Feature N, is a stone-lined privy located approximately 15 feet south of Lot 46's northern boundary and 34 feet west of the lot's eastern boundary (Plate 3.13). This circular feature was approximately four feet in diameter. To assess significance JMA excavated the southeast quadrant of the privy. The upper 1.5 feet of the feature was filled with a dark brown sandy silt containing only a handful of mid-nineteenth century artifacts. Below the dark-brown soil, an olive-yellow sand devoid of artifacts was encountered. As this stratum resembled the subsoil present on the site, Feature N's southwest quadrant was also tested to allow excavators enough room to dig deeper. The southwestern quadrant also contained the dark-brown soil with few artifacts. Once the olive-yellow sand was encountered in the southwestern quadrant, the entire southern half of the feature was excavated as a single level. Just below the start of this new level, the privy's rock lining ended. Excavators continued through the olive-yellow sand stratum for another foot without encountering a single artifact. Therefore, the olive-yellow sand was concluded to be subsoil and the test unit was abandoned. As Feature N contained few artifacts, JMA concluded that it was not historically significant.

The fourth feature, Feature H, was an iron barrel, measuring approximately 2.7 feet in diameter, placed into the subsoil along Lot 46's eastern boundary (Plate 3.14). The feature was fully excavated during the Phase II investigations. The excavations revealed that the barrel was filled with a greasy black soil. No artifacts were recovered.

The fifth feature, labeled Feature I, was a square three-by-three-foot cinderblock box set into the subsoil (Plate 3.15). Feature I was fully excavated during the Phase II investigations. No artifacts were recovered from its greasy black fill.

### 3.4 Summary and Conclusions

During the Phase II investigations, JMA identified 13 shaft features and an intact sheet midden on Block 10100 (Table 3.1). JMA concluded that five of these features had a high degree of integrity and contained deposits that could add to our knowledge of nineteenth and early-twentieth century Jamaica, Queens. These deposits could be used to address research questions concerning the development of the Victorian middle class, immigrant assimilation, consumption patterns among wealthy New Yorkers, and the development of modern dining and health practices. As a result, these features satisfied the eligibility criteria for both the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Therefore, JMA recommended a Phase III data recovery for Block 10100 to consist of the complete excavation of these five features.

At an October 22, 1998 on site meeting among representatives of JMA, the Mattone Group, Washington Square Partners, and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), Dr. Arthur Bankoft, Archeological Advisor to the LPC, concurred that these five features potentially meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places and that a data recovery should be undertaken. Dr. Bankoft also concluded that since Feature O was historically significant, that at least half of this feature should be excavated during the data recovery. Accordingly, on October 26, 1998, JMA began a Phase III data recovery of the six features on Block 10100.

## 4. PHASE III DATA RECOVERY METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

During Phase II investigations on Block 10100, JMA identified six archeological features that were potentially eligible for the National and State Registers of Historic Places. JMA recommended a Phase III data recovery to fully excavate these features. Representatives from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission concurred. Accordingly, on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1998, JMA began Phase III excavations on Block 10100. The excavations lasted ten workdays and were completed on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1998. No further archeological resources were identified during the Phase III excavations. This chapter will focus on the methods used to excavate the six features, the subsequent laboratory methods, and the analytical methods. The results of the excavations are detailed in subsequent chapters.

### 4.2 Excavation Methods

During the data recovery, all features were bisected and each half of each feature was excavated separately to provide a cross section of each feature's interior. Features were hand excavated following natural stratigraphy. Soils were passed through ¼ inch screen to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. All artifacts were bagged by provenience and sent to JMA's laboratory for analysis. During excavations field notes were taken on each stratigraphic level, and features were photographed and drawn.

Throughout the Phase III excavations not all artifacts recovered from excavated features were saved. As insurance maps and historic photographs provide detailed information on the structures that stood within the project area, common architectural artifacts, such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar, were not saved. Artifacts providing little to no useable data, such as unidentifiable rusted metal "blobs", slag, cinder, ~~calm~~ and oyster shell fragments without hinges, and ceramic and glass sherds smaller than a finger nail, were not saved. Exceptions to these guidelines were made for unusual artifacts.

### 4.3 Laboratory Methods

Once excavated, the artifacts were transported from the field to JMA's West Chester, Pennsylvania laboratory. At the laboratory, artifacts were washed and marked with provenience information. Bone, metal, and artifacts smaller than one half inch in diameter were not marked. Trained analysts inventoried the recovered artifacts by catalog number and separated the ceramics and glass for further analysis. Ceramic and glass sherds were temporarily crossmended to investigate deposition processes and identify vessel characteristics. Appendix II contains a complete inventory of the ceramic and glass vessels recovered from the site. Ceramic vessels were identified by the most diagnostic sherd, or series of crossmending sherds, from each vessel. Non-mending sherds were classified as remainders. Therefore, even if twenty non-mending sherds were recovered from a vessel, for analytical purposes only a single sherd was chosen to represent the vessel. Thus, in Appendix II the category "Percent of Vessel" should not be used to determine if the vessel was recovered from primary or secondary depositions. After identification, noteworthy artifacts were photographed and information on each artifact was entered into JMA's computer database.

#### 4.4 Analytical Methods

In the following chapters, efforts are made to identify ceramic sets owned by the lots' occupants to infer dining practices. A set is identified by the presence of two vessels of an identical ware type, decorative pattern, and vessel form; or two vessels of identical ware type, decorative pattern, and different vessel forms. Paired vessels, such as cups and saucers or pots and lids, however, are treated as a single vessel when determining the presence of a set. During the nineteenth century, many households set their tables not with matching vessels but with ceramics in complementary or closely related patterns. In the following chapters, a collection of ceramic vessels meeting these criteria will be known as a complementary set.

All small finds were cataloged according to function and type (see Appendix I). Analytical categories devised by Stanley South (1977), however, were not used. As common architectural debris, such as nails, window glass, and brick were not collected in the field, the assemblage recovered from the Jamaica Center site does not lend itself to analysis by South's functional categories.

#### 4.5 Faunal Methods

Claudia Milne analyzed the fauna recovered at the Jamaica Center site following conventional zooarcheological techniques outlined by Grayson (1984) and Klein and Cruz-Urbe (1984). As the artifacts recovered from the Jamaica Center site contained large amounts of faunal material, Milne examined only the domestic assemblages (Features C, E and L). All the fauna were identified using the comparative collections at the Hunter College Anthropology Department (CUNY) and the American Museum of Natural History. The basic faunal data were recorded using ANIMALS, version 4.0, a specialized database manager for archeological faunal analysis developed by Dr. Douglas Campana and Dr. Pamela Crabtree in 1987.

The majority of bones in most well collected faunal assemblages cannot be identified to species. Therefore, a series of higher order taxonomic categories was used to code these bones. The category "sheep/goat" was used for all caprine remains not identified to species. "Medium mammal" was used for fragmentary remains that might be either sheep/goat or pig. This category was most often used for heavily fragmented pieces of ribs and vertebrae. "Large unknown mammal" was used for bone fragments that could have come from either cattle or horses. When possible, the aging of animals was based on dental eruption and wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion. For the domestic birds, fragmented and non-diagnostic pieces were categorized as either chicken-sized (FWZ) or goose-sized (GSZ). Most of the heavily fragmented bone splinters were recorded as unidentified mammal (UNM), unidentified bird (UNB), or unidentified fish (UNF).

Two simple estimates of taxonomic abundance, the MNI and the NISP, are used to calculate the relative importance of animal species at archeological sites. The NISP (number of identified specimens per taxon) method bases species ratios on fragment counts, while the MNI (minimum number of individuals) method is based on an estimate of the number of individual animals needed to account for all the bones in a particular context. Both methods are subject to serious criticisms. The NISP method fails to account for problems of interdependence (i.e. that a number of different bones may have come from the same individual animal). The MNI, on the other hand, responds unpredictably to aggregation when archeological contexts are combined into meaningful analytical units. These problems are exacerbated when historic faunal assemblages are studied, since small fauna such as fish and poultry were often sold as individual animals, while larger

animals such as cattle were sold as individual cuts of meat. Furthermore, meat cuts were also sold wholesale, as "butchers' cuts" or retail, as smaller cuts and roasts. For the remains of fish and birds, the MNI and NISP calculations may be most useful when presented together.

In historical contexts, however, retail meat cuts are frequently the most meaningful unit of analysis for mammalian remains (e.g. Schulz and Gust 1983; Henry 1987; Pipes 1995). To eliminate problems of interdependence each bone was assigned to a specific cut of meat. This assignment was based upon the National Meat Board's detailed instructions on the fabrication and butchering of animal carcasses (Ashbrook 1955; Romans and Zeigler 1977). To determine the minimum number of retail meat cuts (MNMC) present in each assemblage, the number of bones in the archeological collection that could be attributed to a specific meat cut were added together, then divided by the standard number of bones found in that particular cut.

This is a sample of 'bone-in' cuts only. Cuts without bones including 'rolled' roasts, bacon, fillets, flank steaks, some stew meats, and other boneless cuts are invisible archeologically. In this assemblage a number of the smaller rib and vertebral fragments were not identifiable to species and the cuts of meat associated with these bones (including the upper pork loin, rib cuts and chops, and rack of mutton) are underrepresented in calculation of the minimum number of meat cuts. Species ratios based on all three methods of quantification (MNI, NISP, and MNMC) are in the sections on each feature below.

## 5. THE REMSEN HOUSEHOLD

### 5.1 Introduction

JMA identified and fully excavated a partly disturbed privy at the rear of Lot 3. Recovered artifacts indicate that the privy was filled in the 1840s with domestic refuse associated with James S. Remsen, a hotel owner, and his household. The assemblage provides information on how the Remsens used material culture to define their membership in the middle class.

### 5.2 Feature C

Feature C was a stone-lined privy located at the rear of Lot 3. The privy was originally five feet in diameter, but a twentieth century foundation wall cut through the northern portion of the feature (Figure 5.1, Plate 5.1). As a result, only the southern two feet of the privy survived. Excavations revealed that the privy was approximately six feet deep. The feature was excavated in four sections. The feature's eastern section was excavated during the Phase II investigation. During the data recovery, JMA field workers excavated the western portion of the privy next. Once this section was removed, it became apparent that more of the privy survived to the west under a portion of the foundation wall that was only two courses deep. This section, labeled C West Extension, was excavated next. Finally, the upper courses of the privy's lining were removed in the east and the soil which had been pedestaled to support them was removed (catalog number 120).

The feature's stratigraphy consisted of six basic strata (Figure 5.2). An approximately one-foot-thick stratum of hard-packed brown (10YR 4/3) silty-loam covered the top of the privy (catalog numbers 18 and 107). Below this, was roughly a foot of dark yellowish (10YR 4/4) sand mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) ash (catalog numbers 19, 20, 108, 109 and 154). Both of these upper strata contained artifacts dating to the first half of the nineteenth century; however, each had been at least partially disturbed by the construction of the twentieth century foundation wall.

Beneath the stratum of mottled sand and cinder, excavators could clearly differentiate the area disturbed by the foundation wall from the intact privy deposit. The disturbed portion consisted of an approximately one foot wide band of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand adjacent to the foundation wall (catalog numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 110, 155 and 157). The stratum was roughly two feet deep. The privy deposit ran along the south side of the feature, clinging to the privy's rock lining (catalog numbers 111, 112, 156 and 158). The stratum consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt, with numerous artifacts dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. This stratum seems to have been undisturbed by the construction of the foundation wall.

At a depth of approximately 4.5 feet below the surface, a stratum of mottled brown (10YR 4/3) silt and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand covered the majority of the feature (catalog numbers 116, 117 and 118). The inclusion of a piece of wired window glass (developed in the 1880s) indicates that the foundation wall had disturbed part of this stratum. In the western portion of the feature, more of the intact privy deposit adhered to the privy's southern and western walls (catalog number 159). This 0.6-foot stratum consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with a high artifact density. The portion of this stratum adjacent to the foundation wall was disturbed, however, as several decal-decorated sherds, and a safety pin (invented 1849) were present. As the stratum was underlain by sterile sand, it most likely represents the base of the privy. Below both

the mottled stratum and the dark brown privy deposit was a sterile subsoil of coarse yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand with pebbles.

Ceramic and glass cross-mends exist between nearly all levels. Although the disturbance caused by the twentieth century foundation wall probably accounts for many of the cross mends, cross-mends also exist among most of the undisturbed privy deposits. Therefore, the artifacts should be considered a single assemblage. Important exceptions are the few late-nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts that entered the disturbed strata when the foundation wall was built. Recovered artifacts indicate that the privy was probably filled in the 1840s. The strongest TPQ for the feature's fill comes from a marked plate recovered from the undisturbed portion of the privy deposit. This saucer in the Vermicelli pattern (first produced by William Ridgway in 1838) provides a strong TPQ of 1838 for catalog numbers 110, 116, 117, 158 and 159. A molded white granite ewer (vessel C149) and a mocha dipped yellowware sherd (vessel C146), also recovered from undisturbed privy deposits (catalog numbers 158 and 111), both provide 1840 TPQs based on estimated beginning of manufacture dates for those ware types. Furthermore, a smooth blue shell-edged whiteware plate, a style first produced in 1841 (Miller 1993:5), was recovered in the disturbed upper strata of mottled dark yellowish sand and gray ash (catalog number 154). Although it is possible that this artifact is a later intrusion, the similarity between its earliest date of manufacture and the other artifacts recovered from the undisturbed strata suggest that it is part of the same assemblage. Therefore, the privy was probably filled after 1841.

Two facts suggest that the assemblage was deposited during the 1840s or the early 1850s. First, a number of the recovered artifacts have end dates prior to 1835. For example, vessels in the Canova (1826-1835), Alpine (1830-1834), Antiquities (1822-1832), and Oriental (1830-1834) patterns were recovered. Although ceramics can be curated for decades, the large number of vessels not manufactured after 1835 suggest that the privy was probably filled in the 1840s. Second, the assemblage contains only two white granite vessels suggesting that the artifacts were deposited before white granite's explosion in popularity during the 1850s (Miller 1994).

### 5.3 The Remsen Household

James S. Remsen was born in Jamaica, Queens, on October 14, 1813. His father owned and ran a hotel in Queens Village (Figure 5.3) (Munsell 1882:251). On April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1838, James, who had moved to Jamaica, married Mary Seaman of Hempstead (Stryker-Rodda n.d.:31). The couple had ten children but only three, John A., Charles and Sarah, survived until 1880. About 1840 Remsen purchased the Jamaica Hotel on the southwest corner of Fulton Street and Twombly Place (Figure 5.4). At the same time, he seems to have begun renting the Parsonage from James Herriman (Federal Census 1840; Historical Perspectives 1998:VI-19). Before 1857, Remsen purchased the Parsonage lot from Herriman and built a dwelling south of the old parson's house (Figure 5.5). The main section of the new framed-house was 2 ½ stories while a rear ell stood two stories tall. The house was built in the Italianate style and sported both front and rear porches (Armbruster 1923). In 1857, Remsen sold the northern portion of the Parsonage lot, including the old dwelling, to his neighbor James T. Lewis (Historical Perspectives 1998:VI-19).

Remsen ran the Jamaica Hotel until he turned his business interests to Rockaway Beach in the late-1850s. From this time until 1869, he hired William Durland to manage the hotel (WPA 1938:89). In 1854, Remsen purchased 5 ½ miles of Rockaway Beach at a foreclosure sale for \$525 (Anon. 1886; Munsell 1882:251). Remsen immediately built the large Seaside Hotel on the property. At the time, Rockaway Beach was inaccessible and Remsen's first clients consisted mostly of fishermen who reached the hotel by boat. Friends and relations reportedly "declared

him insane and wanted to send him to the asylum" (Anon. 1886). The investment progressed slowly until Remsen formed a partnership with William Wainwright in 1875. At the time, "there was no house nearer than a quarter mile from the hotel" (Anon. 1886). Wainwright, described as a "go-ahead, energetic man, set to work to build the place up, and houses seemed to spring up like magic under his influence" (Anon. 1886). In 1880, railroad lines were extended to the area and development skyrocketed. Rockaway Beach quickly became a recreation area with numerous hotels, restaurants, and eventually amusement parks. By 1882, Remsen and Wainwright owned twenty hotels in the area (Munsell 1882:251).

Remsen, who was known to many as "Uncle Jim", was a congenial man who retained his health into his 70s (Anon. 1886). He was a strong supporter of the Democratic Party but did not hold elected positions. Remsen's personal life was marred by the early deaths of his wife, Anna, and eight of his ten children. Anna died in 1864 at the age of 46. Before Remsen's death in 1887, his sons Jordan (1839-1868), Charles (born 1857), and George (1858-1881), his daughter Georgina (1846-1881), and four unidentified children had died (Munsell 1882:251; Anon. 1906; Historical Perspectives 1998:VI-19-20). Upon his death, Remsen's estate was passed to his two surviving children John A. Remsen and Sarah A. Tator (Anon. 1906).

About the time Feature C was filled, the Remsen household contained nine individuals. These included James, Anna, and their son Jordan as well as a 15 to 20 year-old young man, three 20 to 30 year-old men, a twenty to thirty year-old white woman and a free "colored" girl under ten years old (Federal Census 1840). As the census only lists one inhabitant (Remsen) as working in the business sector, it is likely that these unidentified individuals were a combination of servants, boarders, and/or relations.

#### 5.4 Material Culture

The assemblage from Feature C probably consists of artifacts owned by the Remsens during the first decade of their marriage when they lived in the old Parsonage. The twentieth century disturbance undoubtedly destroyed much of the privy's original fill and also contaminated the deposit with artifacts from a later time. Nevertheless, enough artifacts were recovered to reach valid conclusions concerning the Remsens' lifestyle. Artifacts from all excavated catalog numbers within the feature were included in the assemblage excepting artifacts obviously dating to a later period. It is possible that not all artifacts recovered from the disturbed strata were actually part of the Remsen assemblage. Yet cross-mends and matching ceramics from disturbed and undisturbed strata indicate that most of the material recovered from the disturbed strata belongs to the same assemblage.

##### 5.4.1 Ceramics

The Feature C assemblage contained 152 ceramic vessels, including 63 teawares, 50 tablewares, 19 kitchen-related, 9 hygiene-related, and 11 vessels of unknown function. Table 5.1 lists the recovered vessels by ware type, decoration and function. The assemblage contained a large variety of early-nineteenth century ceramics. Included in the assemblage were creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares, and several white granite vessels. When the privy was filled, a number of the vessels, such as the creamware and several of the printed patterns, had not been manufactured for over a decade. The quantity and completeness of these vessels suggest that rather than being a secondary deposit, the Remsens probably used older ceramics when they were first married, perhaps as hand-me-downs.

The assemblage included 21 groups of matching, or very similar, vessels. Fifteen of these groups meet the criteria for table settings as described in Section 4.4. Table 5.2 lists the sets by vessel form. The recovered vessels indicate that the Remsens' owned a variety of different table and tea settings.

Sixteen tablewares in blue shelledge were recovered, suggesting that the Remsens may have used this pattern as their daily tableware. The assemblage also included two variations of the Canova pattern (Plate 5.2). Two teacups and four saucers in blue Canova and four plates in black Canova suggest that the Remsens could set a striking table by using the blue for their teawares and the black for their tablewares. Besides the blue Canova, the assemblage contained five matching or complementary groups of blue printed vessels. As the patterns shared floral and landscape motifs, the vessels may have been used together to make a complementary but non-matching table and tea set.

Groups of black and brown transfer printed vessels were also recovered. Although these vessels did not match, they did complement each other, suggesting that the different patterns may have been used as a set. Recovered saucers and muffin plates suggest that the black printed vessels may have formed a breakfast or tea set. As the brown printed group contained only tea cups and saucers, the Remsens probably only owned a tea set in this decorative style.

Two separate groups of matching whiteware painted with polychrome floral motifs were also recovered. These groups may have been combined to form a single tea set or used separately. Both of these painted sets complemented the blue shelledge flatware and may have been used together to set a table.

The Remsens also owned three different types of porcelain teawares. Two cups, three saucers and a tea pot of Chinese Export porcelain decorated in the Nanking style were recovered (Plate 5.3). Considering the prestige attached to Chinese porcelain, it is likely that these vessels were part of the Remsens formal tea set. The assemblage also included vessels from two different, but complementary, patterns of enameled red and black floral designs that may have been combined to form a single tea set. Finally, three non-matching but similar porcelain teawares printed in black overglaze with lustre trim were recovered (Plate 5.4). These vessels probably formed a third porcelain tea set.

Besides these tableware and tea sets, the Remsens also owned matching plain creamware bowls and pitchers, and matching trailed slip redware pie plates. These vessels may have been used on the table or solely in food preparation.

The assemblage included several noteworthy vessels. Vessel 128 is a whiteware bowl decorated with a red transfer print of Abraham and Isaac (Plate 5.5). Isaac lies, bound, on a pyre, while Abraham stands nearby looking up towards a cloud emitting rays. A complete tin-glazed ointment pot (Vessel C157) was recovered from catalog number 158. As these vessels were not produced after 1810, it was either curated by the Remsens or is a secondary deposit probably associated with the Parsonage. The assemblage also included three small whiteware saucers (Vessels C129, C130 and C131) from different toy tea sets. One was decorated in the printed blue Etruscan pattern, one in an unknown blue printed pattern, and the last in a plain molded pattern. The identity of these sets' owner is unclear. According to the 1840 Federal Census the Remsens had no daughters at that date. During the nineteenth century toys were often sharply divided along gender lines. Thus, it is unlikely that the toy teas belonged to Jordan Remsen. Thus, the tea sets

probably belonged to either Georgina Remsen (who was born in 1846), or the young African-American girl who lived in the household in 1840, or an unidentified girl.

#### 5.4.2 *Glass*

Excavators recovered 110 glass vessels from Feature C. Thirteen of these vessels, which dated to after 1880 or came from the level above the privy vault, were not included in Remsen's assemblage. Table 5.3 depicts the vessels by both functional group and subgroup. Recovered bottles suggest that the Remsens commonly consumed wine and also drank gin. A pair of cologne bottles suggests that a household member used this common nineteenth century form of deodorant.

Although 17 medicinal bottles were recovered, none were embossed. Thus, they provide little information of the household's health or medical practices.

The Remsens owned several sets of matching glassware. The recovered glassware include thirteen tumblers, three goblets and a wine glass from a set of undecorated tableware, four matching paneled tumblers, and three unmatching but similar ribbed tumblers.

The assemblage included two unusual glass vessels. The first is a mold blown, open pontil sauce bottle embossed with the label "E. Groening / Brooklyn" (vessel number C33). The second is a mold-blown snuff bottle (vessel C56) suggesting that one of the inhabitants, perhaps Jim Remsen, used snuff.

#### 5.4.3 *Small Finds*

Feature C contained 80 small finds. These included 37 flowerpot sherds, 2 utensil handles, 8 buttons, 4 straight pins, a brush handle, and a gunflint. Also recovered were 21 pipe fragments, suggesting that at least one of the occupants was a smoker. Table 5.4 lists the recovered small finds by artifact group and function. A brass safety pin was recovered from the privy deposit at the bottom of the feature (catalog number 159). Walter Hunt invented the safety pin in 1849 but they were not commonly available until the mid-1850s (Louis Berger Associates, Inc. 1995). As the Feature C assemblage seems to date to the early-1840s, and other intrusive artifacts were recovered from this level, it seems likely that the safety pin is also intrusive. No unusual or noteworthy small finds were recovered from the privy.

#### 5.4.4 *Faunal Remains*

Feature C yielded 244 bones or bone fragments and 14 fragments of marine shell. The assemblage includes 143 (59%) mammal, 29 (12%) bird, 45 (18%) reptile, and 27 (11%) fish bones. The species of only 29% of the mammal bone could be identified. Large domestic mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, and pig were present in relatively equal proportions (Table 5.5). A domestic cat and a rat were represented each by a single bone.

The Remsens seem to have favored pork roasts from the leg (or ham) and shoulder. The assemblage also included a wide variety of moderately priced to inexpensive cuts of meat including beef brisket and ham hocks as well as sheep and pig heads. The skull bones may be indicative of on-site butchery rather than the remains of meals. This seems unlikely, however, as

Remsen had space for processing at his hotel across the street. Unfortunately the skulls are represented only by teeth and small bone fragments, and thus provide little information on butchery practices.

Feature C contained six distinct beef cuts. These included a roast cut from the tibia, a steak from the arm, a brisket, and a cut from the radius or foreshank. Just four cuts of mutton were identified. These include single cuts from both the forelimb and hindlimb, chops from the thoracic vertebrae, as well as the head.

The remains of a chicken, a turkey, and a small hen or pheasant were also present in the assemblage. Additionally, there were several bones identified as a small perching bird (*Passeriformes*), possibly a starling. Forty-five bones belonging to a single turtle were also recovered from this feature. There are no butchery marks on any of these bones, thus it is impossible to say whether the turtle served as part of dinner or had the misfortune to meet its end in the stone-lined privy.

There were six distinct species of fish in the Feature C assemblage, including the local porgy (Family *Sparidae*), bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), Atlantic codfish (*Gadus morhua*), Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombus*), one of the herrings (Family *Clupidae*), and flounder (*Platichthys flesus*). The assemblage also contained fragments from both hard and soft shell clams.

#### 5.4 Discussion

As the proprietors of the Petit Hotel, the Remsens were part of the newly coalescing Victorian middle class. Although the emergence of the American middle-class had been a long neglected topic in historiography, a series of studies during the past twenty years have shown how members of the middle-class defined themselves through the ideologies of gentility and domesticity (e.g. Ryan 1981; Blumin 1989; Kasson 1990; Bushman 1992). Richard Bushman (1992) has shown how the concept of gentility, once associated with the upper class, was gradually adopted by the middle-class during the nineteenth century and later became one of the defining features used to determine class membership. The exact nature of what was considered genteel changed through time. In general, however, genteel behavior differentiated between public and private spheres, emphasized individuality, control over emotions and bodily functions, and emphasized the need to create a "refined" environment through the display of fashionable material culture (e.g. Blumin 1989; Kasson 1990; Bushman 1992). By the mid-nineteenth century, to be accepted within middle-class social circles, one had to behavior in a genteel manner and display the appropriate material symbols. It is not possible, of course, to examine many aspects of gentility archaeologically. Yet, recovered artifacts can provide clues to past architectural style, dining practices, personal hygiene and health practices, and tobacco and alcohol use.

When the Remsens first moved on to Lot 46 as renters, they lived in the old Parsonage. Although no pictures of this seventeenth century house have been located, we know that it was small, measuring 26 by 17 feet, covered in shingles, and originally contained only three windows and two chimneys (Historical Perspectives 1997: IV-2, V-1). A seventeenth century home with its cramped quarters, asymmetry, and without space for a formal parlor and dining room would not have fit the genteel lifestyle of a middle-class family like the Remsens. Not surprisingly, between 1842 and 1857, Remsen purchased the lot and built a new more fashionable home. The new house was two and a half stories tall and was built in the popular Italianate style. It had a rear wing, which probably contained the kitchen and perhaps servants quarters, and also both front and rear porches. Most likely, the new home had areas designated for a formal parlor and dining

room. In 1857, Remsen sold the northern portion of the lot, along with the old Parsonage (Historical Perspectives 1998: IV-2, V-1).

During the nineteenth century, dining practices emerged as one of the most important markers of gentility. Like other aspects of gentility, the adoption of genteel dining quickly became a class marker, and mastery of dining etiquette became a prerequisite for becoming "respectable" in middle-class social circles.

Prior to the Civil War, middle class families rarely had dinner parties but instead invited guests to tea (Wall 1994:114). Tea was served in the parlor during the late-afternoon or early evening and featured, besides the tea itself, buttered bread, cakes, and perhaps a light supper. The tea and the accompanying food was served from a small table by the hostess with guests consuming the food while sitting on chairs but not at a dining table. Often teas were attended only by women, or the sexes would segregate themselves in separate rooms (Wall 1991: 79, 1994:122-124). Among the middle class, teas were often served on expensive, beautifully decorated ceramics. Before the 1860s, the wares used during teas varied from family to family, but common types included Chinese and European porcelains, and transfer-printed wares. Sets usually included a pot, sugar bowl, creamer, a slop bowl, cups, saucers, muffin plates, and serving dishes for the food. In the early-nineteenth century, sets sometimes included cup plates, which were used to rest the teacup upon while a person drank tea from the saucer.

As the nineteenth century progressed, the middle class placed increasing emphasis on meals rather than teas. As families began to hold dinner parties, the etiquette of genteel dining became more elaborate. Although the particular points of etiquette changed through time and with the context of the meal, several generative rules underlie most table manners. The most important underlying rule was that one's hands should not touch the food while at the table. Although this rule was practiced in the ante-bellum period, once germ theory was developed in the 1880s it became more strictly enforced to prevent the spread of disease-bearing germs (Williams 1985:35-39). To abide by this rule, diners needed a variety of utensils and serving implements, such as sugar tongs, salt spoons, butter knives, and lemon forks as well as other more specialized pieces (Kasson 1990:189). Unfortunately, such artifacts are rarely found in archeological assemblages.

Another important generative rule was that people were not to share food. Eating out of a common vessel, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was strictly forbidden among the nineteenth century middle-class (Carson 1990:56). Instead, each diner was given his or her own tableware for the duration of the meal. Children were often given tablewares labeled with their names to help them learn this lesson. Similarly, food was not to be mixed in a single serving vessel. Instead, each item was served in its own dish and, in accordance with the desire to distance dining from the body, the food was covered so that smells could be contained. (Wall 1994:118-119, 148).

To properly follow genteel dining, the table had to be set in a precise manner. Numerous publications explained the exact placement for each vessel and utensil. As Susan Williams (1985:149-150) notes, "setting the table was a ritual whose procedures were probably more rigidly prescribed than any other associated with dining". Before the Civil War, most tables were set following the Old English plan, where the food was placed in uncovered serving pieces on the table at the start of each course. Both the serving pieces and individual place settings were arranged in a balanced symmetrical pattern, designed to exhibit order and regimentation (Wall 1994:117-118). At the end of each course, dishes were cleared and replaced by new dishes filled with the next course. Common family dinners usually consisted of two or three courses, while five or more courses were often served for company (Williams 1985:151). For elaborate meals,

the Old English plan required both a large number and variety of serving vessels and place settings.

Genteel tables were not only set in a specific pattern, but they also were set with certain wares. Most middle-class households laid their tables primarily with ceramic plates, dishes, cups and serving pieces, supplemented with glass and silver serving pieces. Just as the middle class stressed order and regularity in its architecture and landscapes, it was also required in their tablewares. By the mid-nineteenth century, most middle-class households owned table settings in matched patterns (Williams 1985:76-78). According to Susan Williams (1985:90), matching sets of ceramics "affirmed their [members of the middle class] faith in the power of science and rational thought to transform the world through the products of an industrial society. Matching tableware no doubt satisfied their mutual desire for order and symmetry, values which had been a prevalent inheritance from the Enlightenment, and which helped shape popular thinking about the forms and structures of daily life". Like other forms of genteel behavior, the presence or absence of the appropriate tableware was viewed as a sign of morality or immorality (e.g. Ladies of the Mission 1854:48-49).

By the 1840s, many middle-class households owned two full ceramic table-settings, one for everyday dining and another for formal occasions. Most middle-class families used transfer-printed or shell-edged wares as their everyday set. The formal set was generally either a transfer print or porcelain. A basic genteel tableware set consisting of dinner plates, soup plates, twifflers, muffin plates, sauce tureens, a soup tureen, a variety of platters in different sizes, covered serving dishes, open serving dishes, bakers, a butter dish, a pitcher, and a gravy boat. Tea sets were often included with the set, but were also sold separately. The basic set could be supplemented by numerous forms with specific functions, such as relish dishes, breakfast bowls, compotes, egg cups, punch bowls and cups, coffee cups, chocolate cups, and custards (Wetherbee 1985:27-33, 1996:22-27; Williams 1985:80-84). The number of each type of vessel differed according to the wealth and needs of each family. Many middle-class families owned one or two dozen dinner plates, twifflers, and muffins; a dozen soup plates, cups and saucers; a half dozen serving dishes and platters; and one or two more specialized forms (Williams 1985:80-84).

The ceramics recovered from Feature C indicate that the Remsens could hold a formal tea and set a table following the etiquette of genteel dining. The Remsen assemblage contained the remains of eleven tea sets. Six of these contained matching vessels while five sets were made up of complementary but non-matching vessels. The sets included seven vessels of Chinese porcelain decorated in the Nanking style. As Chinese porcelain was a luxury item, even after the direct importation of Chinese ceramics by American merchants in the late-eighteenth century, the Remsens most likely reserved this set for special occasions. The Remsens also owned three other porcelain tea sets: two European porcelain sets decorated with enameled red and black floral patterns, and a soft-paste porcelain set consisting of non-matching but complementary vessels decorated with a black overglaze print with a lustre border. These sets were probably not as expensive as the Chinese set, but may still have been considered "good china" and reserved for formal teas. The Remsens also owned seven earthenware tea sets. Five of these were decorated with transfer prints, and two were painted. The Remsens probably used the other earthenware sets for informal teas.

Feature C also contained the remains of three tablesettings. Sixteen blue shelledge vessels were recovered suggesting that the Remsens may have used this pattern as their everyday china. Two recovered willowware plates suggest that the Remsens may also have owned a tablesetting in this popular pattern. The Remsens also set their table with matching glasses. They probably owned at

least two sets: a full set of undecorated tumblers, goblets and wine glasses, and a set of paneled tumblers.

Of particular interest are two cups and four saucers decorated with the blue Canova pattern and three twifflers and an unknown flatware decorated in the black Canova pattern. These vessels were probably used together, but it is unknown if the resulting set was for tea or a full tablesetting.

With the exception of a single blue shelledge baker, specialized vessel forms associated with genteel dining, such as serving platters, vegetable dishes, and bread plates, are absent from the Remsen assemblage. As the use of specialized vessel forms in genteel dining increased during the nineteenth century, the lack of such vessels in Remsen's privy is probably a product of the early date of deposit rather than the Remsen's commitment to gentility.

Both the number of recovered tea sets (eleven) and the high quality porcelain sets suggest that the Remsens entertained at tea rather than dinner. Diana Wall (1991, 1994) found a similar pattern at the Robson household in Greenwich Village. Like the Remsens, the Robsons had a number of high quality tea sets, but their tableware consisted of less expensive earthenwares. Wall argues that this difference was a result of different audiences at teas and meals. Among the middle class during the mid-nineteenth century, teas were important occasions for women to forge and maintain social ties. Therefore, the proper display of gentility and its associated material culture was a must for being viewed as "respectable" and maintaining a middle-class status.

The small size of the assemblage from Feature C limits our understanding of the Remsens personal hygiene and health practices. The privy contained twelve medicinal bottles, but none was labeled, or provided other clues to their contents. Two cologne bottles suggest that a household member was conscious of the etiquette surrounding body odor and made an effort to conceal it.

During the 1840s, middle-class proscriptions against smoking and drinking alcohol were still nascent (Heimann 1960; Lender and Martin 1982; Rorabaugh 1987). Although more religious families often shunned both practices, most middle class households still drank and smoked at home. The Remsens seem to have been no exception, as alcohol bottles, wine glasses, tobacco pipes, and even a snuff bottle were recovered from Feature C.

The architectural and archeological evidence suggests that the Remsens successfully adopted the forms of gentility commons among New York's middle class during the 1840s. They built a new home in the fashionable Italianate style, probably held tea parties where they served guests with Chinese and European porcelains in the genteel style, they set their table following the basics of genteel dining, and they seem to have been aware of the etiquette regarding body odor. All of these behaviors were necessary for the Remsens acceptance in middle class society and their eventual climb into the upper class.

## 6. THE TATOR HOUSEHOLD

### 6.1 Introduction

JMA identified and fully excavated a stone privy, labeled Feature E, and a brick cistern, labeled Feature L on Lot 46. The recovered artifacts indicate that both were filled in the early-twentieth century with domestic garbage from the household of John and Sarah Tator. The assemblage provides a rare glimpse of the material culture of a wealthy urban New York household at the turn-of-the-twentieth century.

### 6.2 Historic Background

When James Remsen died in 1887, he left the house on lot 46 to his daughter Sarah. Sarah was born in 1860 and lived with her father until she was married John Tator in 1883. The couple were married for roughly 30 years but had no children. Little is known about Sarah, but the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Queens County* (Chapman 1896:192-193) published a short biography of John Tator in 1896. Tator was born on November 25, 1851 at long branch, new jersey. His parents George A. Tator and Catharine Webb had 11 children but only John survived into the 1880s. George worked in the hotel business and was a long-time manager of the Mansion House in Long Branch. In 1859, George accepted a position in the customs house and moved the family to New York City. John grew up in Manhattan and attended the city's public schools. His first job was as a clerk in a hardware store. After two years, he took a job with Lord & Taylor and stayed with the establishment for nine years (Chapman 1896:195).

In 1877, John left the city and established the first dairy at Rockaway Beach (Chapman 1896:195). As James Remsen was an important developer and hotel owner in Rockaway Beach, it was probably here that he met Sarah Remsen. After the couple married, they settled in Jamaica. Tator operated a restaurant during 1883 but left the position to open a grocery store on Central Avenue in far Rockaway (Chapman 1896:195). Upon James Remsen's death in 1887, the couple received a sizable inheritance including the dwelling on lot 46 and probably real estate in Rockaway Beach (Anon. 1906). Tator seems to have used the inheritance to branch out into different enterprises as he is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1900 federal census and as the proprietor of "amusements, seaside station, oceanus" in the trow business directory from 1899 to 1907. The 1910 federal census lists tator as having no occupation suggesting that he has retired. Tator died between 1910 and 1915. Sarah continued to live in the house on lot 46 until the early-1920s (Sanborn 1925).

During their later years, John and Sarah were members of the Episcopal Church. John supported the Democratic Party but never held public office (Chapman 1896:195). Like many members of the middle and upper classes, the Tators employed servants. The 1900 Federal Census lists Jane Farrell as the Tators' servant. Farrell was born in Ireland in 1838 and immigrated to America in 1860. In 1880 Jane and her husband Arthur Farrell (also an Irish immigrant) were both employed by James Remsen as servants (Historical Perspectives 1998:C-13). After James Remsen's death, the Farrells stayed on to work for Sarah and John Tator. The couple had no children and Arthur died before 1900 (Federal Census 1900). By 1910, Jane was no longer working for the Tators who may not have had a servant at the time of the Federal Census that year. In 1915, Sarah employed a 55-year old African-American woman named Sussie Decker (New York State Census 1915).

### 6.3 Feature E

Feature E, was an eight-by-ten-foot dry-laid stone privy vault located in the northeast corner of Lot 46 (Figure 6.1, Plate 6.1). Excavations revealed that the feature was approximately five feet deep. JMA divided Feature E into quadrants and excavated it in four sections. The southwest quadrant was excavated during the Phase II investigations. During the data recovery, JMA personnel first excavated the southeast quadrant to the level to the depth that the Phase II test unit was terminated. The entire south half of the feature was then excavated to subsoil. Next, the northwest quadrant and then the northeast quadrant were excavated.

The feature's stratigraphy was uniform in all four quadrants (Figure 6.2). A fine reddish gray (2.5 YR 7/1) ash with cinders composed the top 2.6 feet of the privy's fill (catalog numbers 9, 10, 11, 127, 141 and 152). This stratum contained only a handful of artifacts. Beneath this first stratum was a second ash and cinder stratum with a stronger reddish tint (5 YR 5/2). This stratum, which varied from .1 to 1.2 feet thick, (catalog numbers 128, 142, 143 and 153) contained more artifacts than the first level. Approximately three feet below the surface, a ceramic sewer pipe entered the feature from the west. This pipe connected Features E and L, probably to drain overflow from Feature L (a cistern). Below the ash was a stratum of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt with pockets of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) coarse sand and ash (catalog numbers 17, 137, 138, 139, 144, 145, 148, 164, and 165). As the silt in this stratum was highly organic, had a slight odor and a high artifact density, there was little doubt that this was a nightsoil deposit. Excavators encountered a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) coarse sand sterile subsoil beneath the nightsoil deposit (catalog number 140).

Ceramic and glass cross-mends among almost all of the levels from the nightsoil indicate that the artifacts were probably deposited over a relatively short time period and should be considered a single assemblage. A beer bottle from S. Liebmann's sons embossed with the maker's mark "KH 09" [Karl Hutter 1909] provides the TPQ for the nightsoil deposit. This deposition date is also supported by a number of machine-made bottles, a white granite ewer (vessel E86) marked "K. T. & K." (made between 1900 and 1915), and a religious bookmark with a patent date of "June 6, 190...."

### 6.4 Feature L

Feature L, was a brick cistern measuring 8.5 feet in diameter, located about 15 feet west of Feature E along Lot 46's northern boundary (Figure 6.3). A ceramic sewer pipe ran from the top of the cistern to Feature E allowing overflow from the cistern to cleanse the privy. Excavations revealed that the cistern was lined with mortar and was approximately five feet deep.

While defining Feature L, excavators uncovered a heating oil tank that had been set into the southeastern portion of the cistern. Concerned that the tank might leak hazardous materials or collapse on top of excavators as the surrounding soil was removed, LPC agreed that only the northern 70 percent of the feature should be excavated. Accordingly, JMA personnel excavated Feature L in three sections. The first section was the pie-shaped test unit excavated in the feature's northeast quadrant during the Phase II investigations. This unit, described in Chapter 3, was only 1.8 feet deep. The second section consisted of the cistern's northern four feet. After this was removed, the southern profile was drawn. Finally, JMA personnel excavated the northernmost two feet of the remaining fill.

Excavators encountered four major strata (Figure 6.4). The first was roughly a foot of hard-packed brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy loam (catalog numbers 35, 47, 105, 129). This stratum covered the entire feature and probably represents a combination of dumping clean fill on the feature to deodorize and camouflage the filled cistern and fill placed on the lot prior to the construction of the town garage in 1930. Below this initial brown stratum was 3.1 feet of fill composed of cinder, ash, charcoal, and pockets of various soils (catalog numbers 46, 58, 106, 113, 114, 130 and 131). The entire stratum was densely packed with domestic artifacts. A 1.5 foot thick stratum of fine very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) soil with high concentrations of cinder and artifacts underlay the cinder fill (catalog numbers 115 and 131). This final stratum of fill lay on top of the cistern's floor. The floor, consisting of a soft sand-base mortar, had crumbed over time and was easily dug through. The final excavated stratum was dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) sterile sand subsoil (catalog number 136).

Ceramic cross-mends between all of the fill levels below the hard-packed brown opening stratum indicate that the cistern was filled over a short time period and the artifacts should be considered a single assemblage. A number of machine-made glass bottles provide a TPQ of 1903 for the feature. Catalog number 106 contained a bottle (vessel L82) dated 192..., but as it came from upper-most level of the cinder fill and the rest of the assemblage seems to date to the beginning of the twentieth century, this bottle must be an intrusion. Many of the recovered artifacts were whole. The completeness of many of the recovered artifacts, and the recognizable dumping episodes, strongly suggested that the fill represents a primary deposit of household garbage from the Tator household. A handful of small sherds from ceramics manufactured before 1850 indicates, however, that some secondary deposit entered the cistern's fill.

Several cross-mending artifacts and numerous ceramic and glass artifacts of identical patterns found in both Features E and L indicate that the features were filled about the same time and contain items associated with the same household. As a result, the artifacts recovered from Features E and L should be considered a single assemblage.

## 6.5 Ceramics

The Tator assemblage contained 179 ceramic vessels including 66 teawares, 55 tablewares, 7 kitchen-related, 5 hygiene-related, and 46 of unknown function. The assemblage contained a number of vessels manufactured much earlier than the rest of the assemblage and a number of unusual turn-of-the-century vessels. The earliest ceramics include vessels of unknown function in creamware (vessel L74), buckleyware (vessel L102), tin-glaze (vessel L101), pearlware (vessels E46, L54, L57, and L60), and Chinese export porcelain (vessels E64 and L100). Most of these vessels are only represented by a single sherd, suggesting that they were recovered from a secondary deposit. Most likely, these vessels were owned by the occupants of the parsonage, were discharged on the lot and were redeposited into the features when they were filled in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Unusual ceramics belonging to the Tators include a white hard-paste porcelain rectangular dish decorated with a large decal of a single tobacco pipe (vessel L98). The dish measures approximately five inches in length and three in width (Plate 6.2). The vessel's shape and the decal suggest that it was either an ashtray or a tray for a pipe. A large (14 ½ inch in diameter) open shallow whiteware bowl printed with a blue floral design was recovered from Feature E (vessel E69, Plate 6.3). The shape of the vessel suggests that it may have been a fruit bowl. A porcelain cow-shaped creamer (vessel E75) was also recovered from Feature E (Plate 6.4).

Features E and L contained 13 groups of matching ceramics. The ware type, decorative patterns and form of these vessels are listed in Table 6.1. The Tators probably combined several of these groups to form ten separate tablesettings. For formal occasions, the Tators probably used a set of plain hard-paste porcelain. Nineteen vessels, including 13 saucers, 3 dinner plates and an egg cup, were recovered in this pattern. A set of porcelain decorated with an enameled floral design may have been reserved for formal teas. The Tators owned two full table and tea sets in white granite which were probably used for everyday meals. These sets included 29 recovered plain white granite vessels and 11 recovered white granite vessels molded in various complementary gothic-shaped patterns.

The Tators also owned at least six sets of printed whiteware in a variety of colors. Their most extensive set seems to have been made by combining vessels from three different but complementary brown transfer print patterns. This striking set (Plate 6.5) was formed with dinner plates in the Summertime pattern, and tea-related vessels in an unknown Oriental landscape pattern and an unknown floral pattern. The Tators seem to have purposely used vessels of non-matching but complementary patterns to set a more interesting table. Recovered vessels in both the blue and brown transfer-printed Versaille pattern suggest that the Tators also used a variation on this theme and could set a table with the same pattern but in different colors (Plate 6.6). As the recovered vessels in the Versaille pattern were all muffin plates, it is possible that these vessels are from a tea or breakfast set rather than a full tablesetting. Two recovered whiteware dinner plates decorated with a red printed floral pattern suggest that the Tators also owned a tablesetting in this pattern. The Tators also owned at least three sets of blue printed whiteware, but not enough vessels were recovered from these sets to determine if they represent full tablesettings or just tea sets.

Absent in the Tators' tablesettings are highly specialized vessels associated with genteel dining. For example, no pickle or relish dishes, butter pads, gravy boats, vegetable dishes, fish or asparagus plates were recovered in these patterns. Considering the importance of these vessels in late-nineteenth century genteel dining, their absence is surprising.

## 6.6 Glass

Features E and L contained 465 glass vessels (Plate 6.7). Table 6.2 lists the number and percentage of each type of vessel recovered. The table depicts a relatively even distribution of functional types. Recovered alcohol bottles indicate that the Tators did not practice temperance but instead consumed hard liquor, wine and beer. Among the recovered alcohol bottles were sample size bottles of Paul Jones Pure Rye from Louisville, Kentucky and Reisling wine bottles. The Tators seem to have favored beers from Brietkopf Brewing Company and Otto Huber's Brewery, both in Brooklyn, and also S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company.

The assemblage included beverage bottles from a number of New York City companies including Minck Brothers and Jos. Wittmann. The Minck Brothers produced a variety of items including mineral and soda water, beer, ale, cider, and vinegar. Therefore, these bottles could have contained any of these items. Three beverage bottles embossed "Cochran & Co/ Belfast."

The two features contained 68 food-related bottles that provide some details on the Tators' diet. Dairy bottles show that milk was consumed; two condiment bottles from H. J. Heinz suggests that the Tators used catsup; and a bottle of Worcestershire sauce and a pepper sauce bottle indicate that the family probably served their meat with these spicy condiments.

Four salad dressing bottles, including three "My Wife's Salad Dressing" from Chicago suggest that the Tators commonly ate salads and/or raw vegetables. Three cheese spread bottles and four jam jars were also recovered. The salad dressing and cheese spread bottles and the jam jars indicate that the Tators commonly used prepared food produced by for the national market rather than rely solely on products produced by local farmers.

Recovered household-related glass vessels included 13 bottles of ammonia suggesting that the Tators' home was kept clean and sanitary, and 5 bird feeders indicating that the family may have kept several birds.

Features E and L contained an unusually high number (31) of cosmetic-related vessels (Plate 6.8). Sarah Tator seems to have favored perfume from the New York establishment of Colgate and Company, but perfume bottles from Richard Hudnut of New York and Plesse and Lubin of London were also recovered. John Tator seems to have used cologne purchased from Colgate and Company and Alfred Wright of Rochester. Two bottles of Florida Water, sold by Abraham and Strauss of Brooklyn, were also recovered.

Sixty medicinal bottles were recovered from the two features suggesting that health problems may have been common in the Tator household. Prescription bottles included ones from Jamaica's William P. Thompson and George L. Peck's Hall of Pharmacy. Patent medicine bottles included a number of medicines for digestive ailments such as Bromo-Seltzer, S. Pitcher's castoria, and Ramsey's Trinidad Bitters. Also recovered were a number of remedies for more serious internal problems such as consumption, syphilis, and scrofula. These included bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, and Hood's Sarsaparilla. Topical remedies, including S.B. Goff's Magic Oil Liniment and Holmes Fragrant Frostilla for the Skin, were also recovered. The assemblage also included miscellaneous medicines such as Arlington Chemical Company's Peptonoids and Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The glass tablewares recovered from Features E and L are typical vessels associated with late-nineteenth century genteel dining. The Tators could set their table with tumblers, goblets and wine glasses. Wine was probably served in a decanter while condiments, desserts, candies and appetizers may have been served in a variety of glass dishes and bowls.

## 6.7 Small Finds

Features E and L contained 607 small finds. Table 6.3 lists the small finds by group and function. Most of the small finds came from two categories: household/flowerpot sherds, and clothing/leather shoe parts. Together, these two categories make up approximately 65 percent of all the recovered small finds. The numerous (241) flowerpot sherds provide a clue on how the Tators decorated their home. During the Victorian period and early-nineteenth century, gardening and house plants took on a highly symbolic meaning. Nineteenth century planners and architects, such as Andrew Jackson Downing, viewed the country as the ideal place for raising a family. The proximity to nature, it was thought, was not only healthy but its beauty also brought one in touch with God (Stilgoe 1988:33-37). Women were specially urged to garden and cultivate plants both for exercise and to remain in touch with nature. One naturalist noted a "taste for plants, and especially flowers, 'is a peculiar attribute of woman, exhibiting the gentleness and purity of her sex: and every husband should encourage it; for his wife and daughters will prove wiser, and happier, and better, by its cultivation'" (Joseph Breck quoted in Stilgoe 1988:33).

During the mid- to late-nineteenth century many women who lived in the more developed suburbs, like Jamaica, brought nature into their homes through backlot gardens and potted plants. Advice books and magazine articles abounded with directions on how to maintain gardens and raise plants indoors (Beecher and Stowe 1869; Green 1983:37; Schlereth 1991:136-139). During this period, plants were commonly incorporated into interior decorative schemes. Many middle-class homes contained bay window gardens, potted plants, and flower arrangements (Clark 1986:37,114). Nature motifs were also brought into the home through material culture. For example, wallpaper, furniture, and ceramics commonly depicted floral and leaf motifs (Clark 1986:114; Moss and Winkler 1986). According to Harvey Green (1983:25), "the ornamenting of everyday artifacts- tables, mantels, étagères- with symbol-laden floral decoration transformed the familiar home into an extraordinary garden". This helped establish the home as a sanctuary from the evils of the world, which could "tranquilize the agitated passions and exhilarate the man, - nerve the imagination, and render all around him delightful" (Joseph Breck quoted in Stilgoe 1988:33). The numerous flowerpot sherds indicate that the Tators' raised plants and probably followed the prevailing style of decorated their home with them.

As discussed above, the ceramics recovered from Features E and L indicate that the Tators probably followed the accepted middle and upper-class pattern of genteel dining. Two bone napkin rings recovered from Feature E also indicate that the Tators could set their table in accordance with genteel etiquette.

Artifacts from Features E and L suggest that John Tator smoked pipes. The assemblage included eleven white ball clay pipe fragments. During the nineteenth century, different smoking styles developed into symbolic markers of class. Working class people favored white ball clay pipes, especial ones with short stems, because they could be held between the teeth while working with one's hands. In contrast, middle and upper class men generally smoked indoors at rest and favored cigars, wooden (especially briar and cherry) and meerschaum (a soft, porous stone) pipes. These pipes were considerably more expensive than average clay pipes, but tended to have a much longer life span (Reckner and Brighton 1999:71-72). No wooden or meerschaum pipes were recovered from the features, but because of their delicate nature briar and meerschaum pipes rarely leave archeological signatures. A hard-paste porcelain tray decorated with a life-sized decal of a meerschaum-style pipe recovered from Feature L suggests that Tator used this type of pipe. The tray, which measures approximately five by three inches, was probably designed to rest a lit pipe on. As nineteenth century working-class archeological sites are usually littered with white ball clay pipe fragments, the eleven in Features E and L suggest that John Tator rarely used this type of pipe but that either he, or another man, may have occasionally smoked them on the property.

The assemblage contained thirteen hygiene-related artifacts including a toothbrush, ten combs and an unidentified hard rubber object. These artifacts indicate that the Tators, not surprisingly, probably followed the hygienic practices, such as tooth brushing and lice control, common among the middle and upper classes of the time.

The Tator assemblage contained nine toys (one marble, one doll part, and seven vessels from a tea set). The 1900 Federal Census indicates that both the Tators and their servant Jane O'Farrell never had children. Therefore, the toys either belonged to visiting children or had once belonged to Sarah and her siblings and were later thrown, or redeposited, into the open shaft features.

An unusual bookmark depicting Christian icons and prayers was also found (Plates 6.9 and 6.10). The bookmark is made of plastic by Colored Harvest of Baltimore, Maryland. The front contains three iconographs of Jesus, Mary and Joseph while the back depicts three prayers to Jesus, Mary

and Joseph. The back also contains a patent line reading: "The Whitehead & Sobs Co. Newark, N.J. Pat. June 6, 190? [illegible but either a 2, 3, or 7]." The Colored Harvest was a publication first produced in 1888 by St. Joseph's Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland. Both the publication and the seminary were created to "foster evangelization with America's black population" (Josephite Harvest 2000). This catholic publication was widely distributed in New York City, Brooklyn, and Chicago. As Sarah Tator was a member of the Episcopal Church, the bookmark probably belonged to Sussie Decker or another African-American employee.

## 6.8 Faunal

Although the deposit from Feature L is associated with the deposit recovered from Feature E, in this discussion they are treated separately. The faunal assemblage recovered from Feature L contained the most data. A total of 330 bones and bone fragments were recovered from this feature. Most of the recovered bones belonged to large domestic food mammals, such as cattle, sheep/goat, or pig. Of the total feature NISP (number of individual specimens present) of 330 bones, 246 or 75 percent are the bones of mammals. All but three of these bones belong to the large food mammals. The three small mammal bones were identified as domestic cat. The other 25 percent of the bones in the Feature L assemblage are those of birds, mostly domestic chicken. There were a minimum number (MNI) of five chickens and two turkeys. A single duck coracoid was also identified in the assemblage.

Most of the beef bones recovered from Feature L show evidence of butchery. Almost all of the bones were cut with a metal saw although some of the vertebrae appeared to have been chopped through or split along the axial. The bones present in this deposit represent a range of body parts cut into both steaks and roasts. Steaks (measuring less than 3 cm in depth) were cut from the femur, the innominate (the sirloin), and the lumbar vertebrae (the familiar porterhouse or "t-bone" cut). At least one steak was also cut from the distal scapula (or chuck). Several roast cuts from the tibia were also present.

The pattern of mutton consumption is relatively straightforward. The majority of the bones identified as sheep/goat came from the hindlimb. More than half (67%) of the identifiable mutton cuts were those of the hindlimb including the leg of mutton, butt end and leg of mutton, shank end. No bones from the feet or skull were identified.

Compared with the total number fragments identified as cow or sheep fragments, there was little pork in this deposit. The majority of the pig in the Feature L came from the hindshank of the animal in the form of hams (distal femur and proximal/midshaft tibia). Pig bones comprise 22 percent of the large mammal NISP, compared with cow at 36 percent and sheep/goat at 42 percent of the large mammal NISP (Table 6.4).

The Feature L faunal assemblage is similar to most late-nineteenth and early-twentieth urban assemblages. The Tators preferred beef, especially steaks, and roast mutton, but they also ate pork and domestic fowl. The assemblage included a number of expensive cuts, such as sirloins and short loins, and perhaps significantly contained no inexpensive cuts from the head or feet of domestic mammals.

Just 48 bones and bone fragments were recovered from Feature E. It is similar to the assemblage from Feature L, but the small size of the assemblage as well as the condition of the recovered remains provides little data for meaningful analysis. Of the 48 bones, 18 (or 38%) were identified

as large domestic mammal (cattle or sheep). No pig was identified in this assemblage. The remaining 30 bones in the deposit were from domestic fowl and a duck.

## 6.9 Discussion

The Tator assemblage offers a rare opportunity to examine the material culture of a wealthy late-nineteenth century household. Because municipal sewage systems were installed in Manhattan and Brooklyn before 1870, few archeological deposits associated with wealthy households from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries survive in New York City. The assemblage, therefore, provides a base line for other sites across New York City from this same period. The exact social class of the Tators is unknown. Although they were very wealthy, there is no evidence that they were part of New York City "society." Indeed, John Tator's early occupations, a clerk in a hardware store, a salesman with Lord & Taylor, and a restaurant owner, suggest that they were not. In terms of social acceptability and worldview, the Tators might best be described as upper middle class. A number of points, however, differentiate the Tator assemblage from middle class and working class assemblages recently excavated in New York City.

The Tator assemblage included more display items than found on comparable sites. For example, the recovered ceramics included the large blue and white fruit bowl (vessel E69), the cow-shaped creamer (vessel E75), and the pipe try (vessel L98). Other recovered display items include a porcelain figurine commonly used for decorating parlors; numerous flowerpots suggesting that the Tators decorated their home with flowers and plants; and five bird feeders indicating that they had a number of pet birds (Plate 6.11). For comparison, the Draper assemblage from the Atlantic Terminal site (1900 TPQ) contained no obviously display items except for 1,016 flower pots indicating that their home was probably decorated with plants (Fitts and Yamin 1996). The Young assemblage from the Queens Family Courthouse site in Jamaica, Queens, only contained a glass candlestick and 70 flowerpots. On the other hand, the Pette assemblage, also from the Queens Family Courthouse site, contained three vases, a wall-mounted crucifix, a mantel clock, porcelain figurines, delft times, and 38 flowerpots (Fitts, Klein, and Milne 2000). Home furnishings were an important status symbol and symbol of respectability among both the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century middle and upper classes. Numerous publications discussed how to furnish a home and the statements various items would make. The relatively large number of display items in the Tator assemblage indicates that they purchased the items needed to decorate their home following the style appropriate for their economic and social station.

The Tator assemblage contained an unusually large number of ceramic ware types. Thirty-eight different ceramic types were recovered from the two features. Comparative domestic assemblages dating to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries from nearby sites contain far fewer wares. For example, the Draper assemblage from the Atlantic Terminal site (1900 TPQ) contained only 13 ware types. The Young assemblage from the Queens Family Courthouse site (1900 TPQ), which contained ceramics from more than one household, contained 26 different ware types. The large Pette deposit, also from the Queens Family Courthouse site (1903 TPQ), contained 30 different ware types (Fitts and Yamin 1996; Fitts, Klein and Milne 2000). The exact reasons for why the Tators have far more diverse ceramic assemblage than less wealthy households are unknown.

Scholars examining the relationship between wealth and ceramic assemblages often use the Miller Ceramic Indexes to calculate the relative cost of the assemblage. Miller (1980, 1991) examined pottery manufacturers' price lists, merchant account books, and bills of sales to

determine the approximate value of nineteenth century British refined earthenwares. He concluded that comparing ceramics recovered from archeological sites to these values would allow "sites to be scaled in terms of their expenditure on ceramics" (Miller 1980:15). At first, many archeologists treated this as an objective measure of socio-economic status; however, it soon became apparent that the correlation between ceramics and class was far from simple (Klein 1991:77). For example, studies showed that household size and structure (e.g. LeeDecker et al. 1987) and ceramic availability (e.g. Brighton 1996) greatly affected the types of ceramics purchased. Furthermore, the ceramic indexes are limited to the date ranges provided by Miller. Indexes have not been computed for the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries. For these reasons, the Miller Ceramic Indexes were not used to calculate the "value" of the Tators' ceramic assemblage.

Following the accepted fashion of the middle and upper classes, the Tators owned the appropriate ceramic vessels to set a genteel table. The assemblage contained thirteen groups of matching ceramics forming 10 separate tablesettings. For formal occasions, the Tators probably used a set of plain hard-paste porcelain, while a set of porcelain decorated with an enameled floral design may have been reserved for formal teas. The Tators owned two full table and tea sets in white granite which were probably used for everyday meals. The recovered ceramics also suggest that the Tators formed table settings by mixing vessels with complementary patterns. The complementary sets in the Tator assemblage seem to be fundamentally different from typical mid-nineteenth century complementary assemblages. Whereas most complementary sets from nineteenth century assemblages were formed from vessels with similar patterns, such as different blue and white landscapes, the Tator complementary sets seems to be purposefully non-matching and even contains contrasting patterns. This suggests that by the early-twentieth century, a different fashion for setting a genteel table was en vogue among the wealthy.

Other recovered items, such as the bone napkins rings, and matching glassware, also indicates that the Tators owned the items to set a genteel table.

Absent in the Tators' tablesettings are highly specialized vessels associated with genteel dining, such as pickle and relish dishes, butter pads, gravy boats, vegetable dishes, and fish or asparagus plates. By the late-nineteenth century, these specialty vessels were a prerequisite for any genteel table. Their presence and use allowed diners' to display their knowledge of the finer points of genteel dining (Williams 1985; Fitts 1999). Considering the importance of these vessels as status symbols, it is likely that the Tators owned glass, crystal, or silver rather than ceramic vessels in these forms. Indeed, the recovery of three glass bowls, three glass dishes, and a glass candy dish supports this possibility.

The Tators' purchasing power is reflected in the number of non-local products recovered from Features E and L. Recovered bottles and jars show a large number of National brand name foods. These included H.J Heinz catsup, Burton's Pure Flavors, My Wife's Salad Dressing of Chicago, Navy Salad Dressing of Chicago, Royal Salad dressing of Detroit, and Royal Luncheon Cheese to name just a few. In the early twentieth century, increases in transportation efficiency and marketing led to the proliferation of national brands. Often these brands were more expensive than locally made products and they became a symbol of affluence (Ewen 1976; Cohen 1990; Leach 1993).

Recovered hygiene-related artifacts indicate that the Tators followed the personal hygienic practices expected of members of the middle and upper classes. For example, the assemblage contained both tooth and hair brushes as well as perfume, Florida water, and cold cream bottles suggesting that the Tators took care in their appearance and attempted to control bodily odor.

Food remains recovered from Features E and L were also indicative of a wealthy household. The Tators seem to have favored steaks and other choice cuts of meat. Perhaps more significantly, no very cheap cuts, such as heads, were recovered. In the early twentieth century, members of the Protestant middle class increasingly attacked alcohol consumption. Alcohol was not served in many middle-class homes. Among immigrants, the working class and the upper class, however, alcohol was still commonly drunk at home and in the appropriate public places. The Tators' assemblage contained 92 alcohol bottles indicating that they did not follow the middle class protestant condemnation of drinking.

The assemblage recovered from Features E and L show that the Tators adopted the lifestyle associated with a "respectable", genteel family in turn-of-the-century New York. Despite the Tators' wealth, the assemblage does not differ fundamentally from other middle class New York assemblages dating to the same period. Instead, the primary difference is a matter of scale. The Tator assemblage contains a greater number of quality items. Their similarity suggests that the Tators either shared a basic middle-class world view with the Drapers, Pettes, and Youngs, or that the distinctions between middle and upper class material culture were not great. Of course, many types of upper class material culture, such as silver, art, furniture, draperies and rugs, are unlikely to be recovered archeologically. Therefore, it is possible that the Tators' material culture did differ radically from these middle class households but that the true luxury items never entered the archeological record. Although a strong, quantifiable correlation between wealth and material culture was not obvious, the Tator assemblage provides New York City archeologists with a strong comparative deposit from an early twentieth century wealthy household.

## 7. LOT 6

### 7.1 Introduction

From the 1860s through 1910s, Lot 6 contained a series of saloons and hotels. During the Phase III data recovery, JMA excavated two features on the lot. Feature O was a small trash pit associated with either the Kern or Kavanagh households and/or their hotel. Feature P, a second trash pit, dating to approximately 10 years later, was associated with the Kavanagh household and their saloon/hotel. Although both features contained nice arrays of artifacts, conclusions drawn from the assemblages are limited because the owners of the artifacts cannot be assigned with confidence.

### 7.2 Lot History

In the 1860s John Kern opened the first saloon on Lot 6. Prior to this time, the lot had contained private residences and a girls' school. Kern, and his family, lived on the property, either above the saloon or in the small ell attached to the rear of the main structure. In 1870, the Kern household included John (born 1831), his wife Ann Mary (born 1840), Ann Mary's mother, Ann Mary Darmstadt (born 1794) and the Kerns' five children: Nanette (born 1862), Frances (born 1864), George (born 1866), Charles (born 1868) and John (born 1869). All three of the adults were born in Hesse-Darmstadt, but the children were born in New York indicating that the Kerns immigrated prior to 1862 (Historical Perspectives 1998:VI-8). During the next ten years, Kern expanded his business venture. By 1880, he was running the Exchange Hotel on the lot. The hotel included a saloon and a billiards hall. The Kerns still lived on the lot and two children were born during the ensuing decade (William in 1874 and Amy in 1877), however, John jr. (born 1869) seems to have died.

By the late-1880s, Kern sold the hotel and saloon to Martin Prinz. The Exchange Hotel went out of business between 1891 and 1897, but Prinz's saloon remained open until the turn-of-the-century. By 1899, Prinz's son, Christian, ran the saloon and lived on the lot. Christian was born in New York in 1862 to German immigrants. He was single in 1900. Christian shared the house with his brother-in-law William Kavanagh and his household. Kavanagh, a carriage painter, was born in Ireland in 1851. In 1890, Kavanagh married Barbara Prinz who was born in Germany in 1862. Together the couple had three children before 1900, but only two of them, William (born 1891) and John (born 1897), were alive in 1900. The household also included an Austria-born servant named Sofia Kumf (born 1865) who had immigrated in 1897, and two borders- Thomas Hatten, a 55-year old hostler, and Richard Martin, a 24-year old horseshoer. Christian Prinz continued to run the liquor store on the lot until 1902 or 1903 (Trow 1901, 1904).

By 1904, the building facing Fulton Street was again used as a hotel. The 1904 Trow's Business Directory lists the enterprise as the William Kaiser Hotel. By 1906, the hotel had been renamed Lincoln House. That year, the hotel was managed by Henry J. Muller, who lived next door at 334 Fulton, and contained a saloon run by F. Muller (Trow 1906). By 1908, Trow's Directory no longer lists the Mullers as residents of Jamaica. Instead, James Clinton is listed as the hotel's manager (Trow 1908). Clinton lived down the block at 320 Fulton Street. The Lincoln House stayed in business into the next decade and may have been operating as late as the mid-teens (Trow 1910; New York State Census 1915). In 1921, the structures on the lot were demolished, Lots 6 and 8 were combined, and a two-story commercial structure was erected facing Fulton Street (Historical Perspectives 1998:V-5).

### 7.3 Feature O

Feature O was a circular trash pit, measuring approximately 4.6 feet in diameter, located along Lot 6's western boundary about 160 feet from the lot's northern property line. The pit was 2.6 feet deep.

The feature's stratigraphy contained four distinctive strata (Figure 7.1). The first stratum consisted of approximately 0.6 feet of brown (7.5YR 4/3) loam with pebbles (catalog numbers 39, 150 and 160). Below this initial stratum, the pit was filled with mottled lenses of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand, gray ashy silt (10YR 5/1), yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy silt (catalog numbers 39 and 161). This stratum was roughly one foot deep and contained profuse pebbles and numerous artifacts. Below this second stratum, excavators encountered approximately 1.5 feet of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand with pockets of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 and 10YR 4/6) sand (catalog numbers 125 and 162). This stratum also contained large numbers of pebbles and artifacts. A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sterile sand subsoil (catalog numbers 126 and 170) underlay the trash pit.

Ceramic cross-mends among all of the pit's levels indicate that the artifacts should be considered a single assemblage. Nevertheless, the upper brown loam stratum (catalog numbers 39, 150 and 160) included a secondary deposit containing a few fragmentary glass vessels dating to the late-1850s and 1860s. This suggests that the trash pit was covered with soil taken from elsewhere on the site, probably in an effort to hide the unsightly pit. The pit's fill contained bottles dated 1875 (vessel O59 from catalog number 125) and 1879 (vessel O61 from catalog number 162). The latter bottle provides the TPQ for the deposit. No ceramics with tight manufacturing dates were recovered; however noticeably absent are decal decorated wares common from the 1890s and afterwards. Therefore, it is likely that Feature O was dug and filled between 1879 and the early-1890s. During this time period, the Exchange Hotel, first run by John Kern and then by Martin Prinz, stood on the lot. Thus, Feature O probably contains garbage associated with the hotel and/or the Kerns or Prinz households.

#### 7.3.1 Feature O Ceramics

Feature O contained 51 ceramic vessels including 14 tea, 11 table, 12 kitchen-related, 2 hygiene-related, and 12 vessels of unknown function (see Table 7.1). Ware types consisted of typical mid-nineteenth century ceramics, such as white granite, printed whiteware, plain hard-paste porcelain, and various types of stonewares. The trash pit contained no unusual, or noteworthy, vessels.

Recovered vessels indicate that the lot's occupants owned at least two matching ceramic sets (Table 7.2). Four pairs of cups and saucers as well as five dinner plates and a twiffler in plain white granite probably represent the remains of a household's everyday tablesetting or of the hotel's dining room's dishes. A plain hard-paste porcelain tea cup, cup plate, egg cup and twiffler suggest that the depositor owned at least a breakfast set in this pattern. Four whiteware vessels decorated in unmatching blue printed patterns were also recovered. As unmatching printed wares were often used together, it is possible that these vessels represent a third tablesetting.

#### 7.3.2 Feature O Glass

Feature O contained 111 glass vessels. One vessel (O59), a crown top beverage bottle recovered from the upper-most level (catalog number 150), dated to over a decade later than the other

recovered vessels and therefore was not included in the Feature C assemblage. Table 7.3 depicts the glass assemblage by functional group. The recovered patent medicine bottles included a Barry's Tricopherous, a Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a Lord's Opodeldoc, an Udelpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps and a J. S. Seabury Castor Oil. One of the recovered wine bottles had the conical neck associated with German wines. As both the Kern and Prinz families were of German descent, the consumption of German wines is not surprising. The assemblage also contains five matching ribbed goblets decorated with etched bands and eleven matching plain tumblers.

### *7.3.3 Feature O Small Finds*

Feature O contained 74 small finds. Table 7.4 lists the recovered small finds by functional group. The vast majority of these (75.7%) were from the clothing group. These included 25 shoe parts and 30 pieces of cloth. Although both the shoe parts and cloth were in poor condition, they seem to be the remains of discarded clothing rather than material left over from tailoring or shoemaking. The remains of a hat was also recovered (Plate 7.1). The hat was approximately a foot in diameter and made of an unidentifiable type of cloth. The hat's crown was not recovered making exact identification difficult, but the shape of the brim suggests that this was a derby hat (Israel 1968:232). The trash pit contained no other unusual, or noteworthy, small finds.

### *7.3.4 Discussion*

Conclusions concerning the assemblage from Feature O are severely limited by both the inability to identify the household associated with the deposit and by the numerous hotel guests who may have contributed items to the recovered assemblage. Some general statements concerning dining practices and health ailments, can, however, be made.

The presence of the matching sets of white granite and plain porcelain as well as matching goblets and tumblers indicate that the depositing household either set their table or the hotel's tables following the basic rules of genteel dining. This is further supported by the recovery of an egg cup, a specialized vessel closely associated with genteel dining.

Surprisingly, a plain porcelain cup plate (vessel O24) was also recovered. Cup plates were used as a place to rest a teacup while a person drank tea from their saucer. Although this practice was common at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by the 1860s it was considered highly rude by practitioners of genteel dining. The vessel's presence indicates that it was either used for another purpose, not used at all, or that at least one household member followed the old style of drinking tea from a saucer. As Ann Mary Kern's mother, Ann Mary Darmstandt (born in 1794) lived with the family, it is possible that this older woman continued to drink tea in this fashion.

The recovered patent medicine bottles provide clues to the inhabitants' ailments, however, it is impossible to determine if the bottles were used by the depositing household or by hotel guests. The bottle of Barry's Tricopherous suggests that an individual was losing his/her hair while a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry suggests that a person was suffering from consumption (Fike 1987:28, 122). The other recovered bottles contained remedies for less specific ailments. A Lord's Opodeldoc would have contained medicated plasters with opium, Udelpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps was used as a diuretic and antidyspeptic, and J. S. Seabury Castor Oil was used for stomach ailments.

#### 7.4 Feature P

Feature P, was a wood-lined square trash pit, measuring approximately five feet on a side. The feature was located along Lot 6's western property line approximately twenty feet south of Feature O.

The pit's upper stratum consisted of approximately 1.6 feet of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy loam (catalog numbers 40, 134, 135 and 146) (Figure 7.2). Below this was a 0.4 foot stratum of dark brown (10 YR 3/2) sandy silt with profuse artifacts (catalog numbers 132 and 147). Finally, excavators encountered a sterile brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sand subsoil (catalog numbers 133 and 171).

Ceramic and glass cross-mends among all of the pit's levels indicate that the artifacts should be considered a single deposit. A decal decorated white granite saucer with a McNicol marker's mark provides a 1892 TPQ for the feature. Four decal decorated porcelain vessels also suggest that the deposit dates to the 1890s or very early 1900s. Significantly, the assemblage contains no machine-made bottles (first introduced in 1903). During the 1890s and early 1900s, Lot 6 contained Martin Prinz's saloon and hotel as well as the Kavanagh/Prinz household. Feature P is, therefore, probably associated with this household and/or the commercial enterprises.

##### 7.4.1 Feature P Ceramics

Feature P contained 49 ceramic vessels. Table 7.5 lists the recovered vessels by ware type, decoration and function. The assemblage contained the remains of at least three matching sets (see Table 7.6). Eleven vessels in plain white granite indicate that either an inhabitant or the hotel owned a full table and tea set in this pattern. A saucer, two teacups, and a dinner plate in decal-decorated soft-paste porcelain with gilt edging suggest that the depositor also owned a table and tea setting in the pattern. Perhaps, the porcelain set represents the owner's formal dining tablesetting while the white granite was their everyday ware. Two refined redware saucers completely covered in silver lustre suggests that the depositor also owned a tea set in this striking pattern.

The feature also included a Victorian majolica (vessel P48) plate decorated with multi-colored raised leaves and flowers (Plate 7.2). Like most majolica dishes, this plate was probably used for display or as a serving dish on special occasions. The assemblage contained a handful of vessels manufactured in the early nineteenth century (creamware, pearlware, and Chinese export porcelain). Each of these vessels, however, was only represented by a small single sherd recovered from the upper-most stratum. Therefore, they are most likely a secondary deposit.

##### 7.4.2 Feature P Glass

Feature P contained 132 glass vessels. Table 7.7 lists these vessels by functional group and type. The high percentage of recovered tablewares and alcohol bottles are noteworthy but not surprising as the assemblage is associated with a saloon and/or hotel. Vessel forms indicate that the saloon's patrons commonly drank hard liquor and wine. The feature contained no unusual glass vessels.

#### *7.4.3 Feature P Small Finds*

Forty-six small finds were recovered from Feature P. Table 7.8 lists them by functional group and subgroup. Among the recovered items were pieces of a harmonica, an umbrella, and a pair of eyeglasses. The most unusual recovered small find was the upper portion of a wall-mounted porcelain crucifix. The top portion of this item is bell-shaped with a rococo scalloped edge. The tip of the plaque contains a hole for mounting the item. In the center of the plaque lies the cross with Jesus. The bottom portion of the plaque has been broken off and was not recovered during the excavations. As William Kavanagh was born in Ireland, it is likely that he was Catholic. Kavanagh's marriage to Barbara Prinz suggests that she was of the same faith. Therefore, the crucifix probably belonged to their household.

#### *7.4.4 Discussion*

Conclusions concerning the assemblage from Feature P are hampered by presence of both the Kavanagh/Prinz household and the saloon/hotel on the lot. The assemblage contains items, such as the crucifix, suggesting that some of the artifacts came from the Kavanagh/Prinz household, but the large number of alcohol bottles and alcohol-related drinking vessels indicate that many artifacts were associated with the saloon and/or hotel. Therefore, the assemblage cannot be used to definitive statements about either the lifestyle of the Kavanagh/Prinz household or saloon/hotel practices.

Nevertheless, some basic statements about dining practices can be made. The assemblage contained sets of matching white granite and matching soft-paste porcelain dishes as well as a pair of silver lustre teacups. This combination suggests that the Kavanagh/Prinz family probably owned separate tablesettings for everyday and formal meals. It is also possible that one, or all, of these sets were used in the hotel. In either case, the Kavanagh/Prinz family seems to have been adhering to the basics of genteel dining. The silver lustre cups and the porcelain tablesetting also suggest that the family was willing to spend money on luxury ceramics. This also indicates a degree of compliance with the prevailing attitudes of genteel dining.

## 8. LINCOLN HOUSE

### 8.1 Introduction

Lot 8 contained two trash pits and a large stone-lined cesspool labeled Feature J. During the data recovery, only Feature J was fully excavated.

### 8.2 Lot History

From the 1840s until the early 1880s, Lot 8 contained a dwelling owned and occupied by the Hunting family. The Huntings moved before 1886 and the dwelling was transformed into a saloon known as the Jamaica Oyster House (Sanborn 1886). Jacob Girs operated the saloon but the lot, along with the adjoining Lot 6, was owned by Martin Prinz (Wolverton 1891; Queens County Land Evidence Liber 1231:111). By 1891, the saloon went out of business and a drygoods store took its place (Sanborn 1891). The 1898 Trow's Directory lists the proprietor as Abraham Schlank, drygoods. At this time, the lot was known as 332 Fulton Street. Martin Prinz died in 1899-1900 and in 1901 the Prinz family sold Lots 6 and 8 to F. Mueller (Queens County Building Records 1901:Alt. 420-1901).

Mueller operated a hotel and saloon on Lot 6 and probably used the structure on Lot 8 to house hotel staff. In 1904, the hotel on Lot 6 was named the William Kaiser Hotel, but by 1906 it was renamed Lincoln House. Henry J. Muller and Joseph Reinhart managed the hotel while F. Muller operated a saloon on the premises (Trow 1906:34). By 1906, Lots 6, 8, and 10 seem to have been renumbered. Lot 6, previously known as 330 Fulton, became 330-332 Fulton; Lot 8 changed from 332 to 334 Fulton; and Lot 10 which was previously 334 and 336 Fulton became 336 Fulton. The 1906 Trow Directory lists Henry Muller as residing at 334 Fulton (now Lot 8). Sharing the house with Muller was Patrick Gaughran, a watchman (Trow 1906). Gaughran, who may have been the hotel's watchman, lived on Lot 8 until at least 1910 (Trow 1906, 1908, 1910). He is, however, not enumerated in the 1910 Federal Census.

The Lincoln House stayed in business into the next decade and probably operated until the late-teens. (Trow 1910; New York State Census 1915). In 1911, the restaurant attached to the hotel was known as Van Sieg's Café (Figure 8.1; Valentine and Sons 1911). The 1915 New York State Census does not list any inhabitants for Lot 8, but it does list Domini Vincruzo, a 36-year old Italian as living on Lot 6. Vincruzo was employed by the hotel as a porter. No family was enumerated with him. In 1921, the structures on Lots 6 and 8 were demolished and a two-story commercial structure, covering both lots, was erected facing Fulton Street (Historical Perspectives 1998:V-5).

### 8.3 Feature J

Feature J was a dry-laid stone cesspool located in the center of Lot 8 roughly 158 feet south of the lot's northern property line. The cesspool was conical. Its top had a diameter of 4.5 feet but its base measured 8.5 feet (Figure 8.2). It was approximately 12 feet deep. Approximately six feet below the feature's top, a ceramic sewer pipe entered the northern section of the cesspool.

Feature J's shape and depth posed a special problem. Each time excavators dug more than four feet into the feature, the upper courses of the dry-laid stones would begin to overhang

investigators posing a safety risk. As a result, at depths of approximately four and eight feet below the surface, a backhoe removed the already excavated portion of the cesspool as well as the soils surrounding the feature. Following this procedure, excavators could continue in a safe environment.

The excavations revealed three major stratigraphic groups: late-twentieth century fill, fill dating to the 1910s, and a primary nightsoil deposit dating to 1907-1909 (Figure 8.3). There were very few ceramic or glass cross-mends between these stratigraphic groups indicating that they are discrete filling episodes.

### *8.3.1 Late-Twentieth Century Fill*

This first stratigraphic group contained three sub-strata. The first (catalog numbers 100, 101, and 102) consisted of 2.5 feet of very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) sandy silt containing a mixture of late-nineteenth, early-twentieth and late-twentieth century artifacts. This first stratum overlaid a poured concrete stratum (catalog number 103) covering the entire feature. The concrete was undoubtedly meant to cap the cesspool. Attached to the underside of the concrete was a Styrofoam box from a Macdonald's Sausage MacMuffin indicating that the concrete was poured in the late-1970s to mid-1980s. As the artifacts from lower strata indicate that the majority of the feature was filled in the early-twentieth century, this cap and the very dark gray fill was probably placed over the feature in an effort to combat slumping before the parking lot was paved over.

Just below the concrete cap, the very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) sandy silt continued for 1.6 feet (catalog numbers 104, 121 and 123). This third sub-stratum also contained a mixture of late-nineteenth, early-twentieth and late-twentieth century artifacts indicating that it was part of the same fill laid down in the late-1970s to mid-1980s. At the bottom of this stratum five small holes, measuring roughly two inches in diameter, had been punched into the strata beneath. Perhaps, these were an attempt by the workmen who filled in the slumping hole to test the nature of the cesspool's fill or to provide drainage.

### *8.3.2 1910s Fill*

Beneath the very dark gray fill was approximately 0.2 feet of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand (catalog numbers 122 and 124). Artifacts included late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century ceramics, several wood planks and a large iron barrel hoop. Two cold cream jars bearing patent dates of August 22, 1911, provide the TPQ for the stratum. It is likely that this stratum represents a clean fill placed over the cesspool after it was abandoned in an effort to fill in the depression and sanitize the area. Although the exact date of this fill level is unknown, it is likely that this clean fill was placed over the nightsoil deposit immediately after abandoning the cesspool. Therefore, it is likely that the cesspool was used until after August, 1911.

### *8.3.3 Primary Nightsoil Deposit circa. 1907-1909*

Approximately five feet below the top of the cesspool, excavators encountered a black (10 YR 2/1) stratum of rich organic soil. The soil's texture and odor left little doubt that it was a nightsoil deposit. The stratum continued to the base of the cesspool at a depth of 12 feet below the surface. Although this eight-foot stratum was subdivided into 10 arbitrary levels (catalog numbers 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179), significant numbers of cross-mends between

nearly all of the levels, indicates that the stratum represents a single deposit. Furthermore, vessels with matching ceramic patterns were scattered throughout the stratum also indicating that the strata contain a single deposit. Despite the large numbers of cross-mends, many artifacts were whole, or nearly so, when they were deposited. This suggests that they were tossed into the cesspool while it was active. Therefore, the stratum seems to be a primary deposit.

Artifacts recovered from this stratum indicate that it was probably deposited between 1907 and 1909, but there is also a possibility of a later deposition date. Two bottles (vessels 470 and 577) manufactured by the Maryland Glass Corporation in 1907 or after provide the glass TPQ for the nightsoil deposit. Other glass evidence suggests that the deposit dates to soon after 1907. Only five of the 1141 glass vessels in the primary deposit (0.4%) were machine made (a process developed in 1903). The deposit also included eleven Bromo-Seltzer bottles manufactured by the Emerson Drug Company before 1907. Assuming that Bromo-Seltzer would be used within a few years of its manufacture then these bottles should have been discarded before 1910.

Other than the two ceramic vessels marked by Grindley, no artifacts with TPQs after 1907 were recovered with the primary deposit.

Two ceramic vessels (J114 and 126) recovered from catalog numbers 172, 173, and 179 in this lower deposit seem to date to a slightly later period. Both whiteware vessels exhibit the Grindley maker's mark listed by Geoffrey Godden (1964:294) as dating to after 1914. As each vessel consists of a number of sherds making up significant portions of the whole vessel, it is unlikely that these two vessels are intrusions or the product of excavation mistakes. Therefore, either the entire primary deposit actually dates to after 1914 or the manufacturing dates ascribed by Godden are incorrect.

#### 8.4 Ceramics

The primary deposit from Feature J contained 196 ceramic vessels. These included 72 tea, 98 table, 14 kitchen, and 6 hygiene vessels, as well as 6 vessels of unknown function. Table 8.1 depicts the recovered vessels by ware type and decoration. The deposit seems to contain two distinct assemblages. One, dominated by hotel quality plain white granite, was undoubtedly associated with the hotel, saloon, and cafe which stood on Lot 6. The other assemblage appears more domestic and probably belonged to the residents of Lot 8. Unfortunately, many vessels cannot be assigned to either assemblage with certainty. This greatly inhibits the conclusions which can be drawn from the ceramic data. The deposit contained many matching vessels that are probably the remains of larger sets. Table 8.2 depicts the ware type, decorative patterns and form of these vessels. The contents of each of the identified assemblages are discussed in turn below.

The hotel/saloon assemblage consisted primarily of 92 hotel-quality matching white granite vessels (Plate 8.1). These included: 17 diner plates, 21 pickle dishes, 18 platters, 6 butter plates, 2 bakers, 3 creamers, 5 muffin plates, a twiffler, 6 tea cups, and 13 saucers. Both the large number of vessels and the high number of more unusual vessel forms recovered (e.g. pickle dishes, platters, butter dishes, and creamers) indicated that the vessels were part of a commercial assemblage.

The deposit also contained two sets of porcelain dishes which may have been part of the hotel's assemblage. The first consisted of three white hard-paste porcelain twifflers decorated with a realistic decal of a fish (Plate 8.2). The plates' backs were stamped "Austria." A pair of small square hard-paste porcelain dishes, decorated with an orange floral pattern, were also recovered

(Plate 8.3). These dishes were also made in Austria. As the hotel on Lot 6 was known as the William Kaiser Hotel in 1904 and was run by Germans after its name changed to the Lincoln House, it is possible that the hotel or saloon was decorated with Germanic material culture. Indeed, a number of recovered artifacts, discussed in the following sections on glass and small finds, suggest that this was the case. Thus, it is possible, and even likely, that the proprietors' used the fine Austrian porcelain to add a Germanic flavor to their establishment.

Other recovered vessels are more indicative of a domestic assemblage. For example, the deposit contained 10 plain white granite (non-hotel quality) vessels including four tea cups, four saucers and 2 muffin plates. The recovered vessels suggest that these were the remains of a tea or breakfast set. Also recovered were two blue-printed whiteware tea cups and a saucer decorated in the Lattice pattern and two butter plates in the Ashanti pattern. These patterns are so similar and complementary that they were probably used together to form a single table setting. The vessel forms suggest that this was probably the remains of a breakfast set. Matching tea wares were also recovered in two separate decal-decorated whiteware patterns and an enamel porcelain pattern (Plate 8.4).

The deposit also contained a substantial number of non-matching but similar vessels. For example, seven molded white granite vessels in various patterns, including two twifflers, two diner plates, a platter and two bakers, were recovered. These vessels could have been used together to form a table setting even though it would not conform to the accepted standard for genteel dining. Likewise, the deposit included groups of non-matching but similar patterns in gilded porcelain, decal-decorated porcelain, and molded whiteware.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to attribute the various patterns to a specific household. By the early twentieth century, most middle-class households were practicing genteel dining which called for sets of matching ceramics. As the domestic assemblage seems to belong to a household not following genteel dining, it is tempting to attribute it to either Patrick Gaughran, the watchman, or Domini Vincruzo, the porter. This conclusion, however, cannot be sustained as these non-matching ceramics could also have been extra vessels from the hotel/saloon, or belong to Mueller, or even an undocumented occupant of the lot.

## 8.5 Glass

The primary deposit in Feature J contained 1133 glass vessels. Table 8.3 lists the number of recovered vessels by functional group and type. The large numbers of alcohol bottles (322), condiment bottles (47), and tumblers (303) are indicative of a commercial assemblage. On the other hand, a nurser, 11 Bromo-Seltzer bottles, 3 cologne bottles, 15 prescription bottles, and 37 patent medicine bottles suggest that the deposit also contained a domestic assemblage.

A number of the embossed bottles provide clues to the food served at the hotel's restaurant and/or saloon. The saloon seems to have favored Otto Huber's beer as 38 bottles were recovered. They also served Red Seal Whiskey (5 recovered bottles) and Gordon's Dry Gin (27 recovered stoppers) (Plate 8.5). In keeping with the Germanic theme noted in the ceramic assemblage, the deposit contained 22 Riesling wine bottles (Plate 8.6). Based on the recovered condiment bottles the restaurant/saloon also served Germanic or English food. The most common condiments included horseradish (14 bottles), catsup (12 bottles), Curtice Brothers' Preserves (6 bottles), and mustard (5 bottles). For patrons not drinking alcohol, the establishment served malted milk (7 recovered bottles).

Despite the 119 recovered beer bottles, the table vessels suggest that the saloon did not specialize in beer. Only three beer mugs were found in the deposit; however, 301 tumblers, 11 aperitifs, and a brandy indicate that the saloon usually dispensed hard liquor. The remains of five painted glass signs also indicate that the saloon sold hard liquor. Two signs read "G.H. Mumm & Co. Extra Dry;" one read "G. Westeracker's imported wines;" one read "Harper's Whiskey;" while the last was illegible.

One cannot be sure if the majority of the recovered medicine bottles belonged to hotel or saloon patrons, or the households who lived on the lot. Twenty-five of the of the 37 patent medicine bottles were cures for stomach ailments, indicating that either a resident had a chronic stomach problem or that patrons were commonly given medicine to help relieve their indulgences. Other recovered medicines include cough syrups and a supposed cure for consumption suggesting that a resident may have been stricken with tuberculosis.

### 8.6 Small Finds

Excavators recovered a total of 913 small finds from Feature J's primary deposit. Table 8.4 lists these artifacts by functional group. The large number of alcohol-related small finds once again points to the commercial origins of much of the deposit. For example, the 171 crimped bottle caps and 20 corks are undoubtedly from the saloon on Lot 6.

Among the small finds were 13 fragments from porcelain figurines (Plate 8.7). Two of these figurines were almost complete. One depicted a girl, dressed in the style of a Germanic peasant, curtsyng. Its base is approximately three inches in diameter and the statue is about six inches tall. The second figurine depicts a man holding a rabbit. He is also dressed in the style of a Germanic peasant. This figurine's base measures four inches in diameter and is approximately ten inches high.

Although most of the recovered small finds cannot be attributed to a specific assemblage, some artifacts were more likely to have been used by the households living on the lot than the patrons of the hotel/saloon. For example, the deposit contained 34 children's toys (Plates 8.8 and 8.9). These included 4 marbles, 8 toy tea set vessels, and 22 doll parts. Interestingly, one porcelain doll (represented by a head, two legs, and a arm) exhibits both African facial features and is painted brown. There is no evidence of an African-American household living on the lot.

A variety of unusual artifacts were recovered, including eyeglasses, a pocket watch, the burnt remains of a city directory, and a part of a ceramic scale. Unfortunately, it is unknown if these were part of the hotel/saloon or domestic assemblage.

The primary deposit of Feature J contained just 5 pipe tobacco fragments. This seems surprisingly small considering the deposit contains assemblages from both a saloon/hotel and the inhabitants of the lot.

### 8.7 Discussion

Although Feature J contained a huge assemblage with many interesting artifacts, its usefulness for meaningful archeological interpretation is severely curtailed due to the multiple sources for the deposit. Some basic conclusions, however, can be reached about the Lincoln House and the residents of Lot 8.

Most of the artifacts recovered from Feature J seem to have been associated with the Lincoln House hotel, saloon, or Van Sieg's Cafe. The establishment served hard liquor as well as wine and perhaps beer. Diners ate off of matching hotel-quality white granite vessels (Plate 8.10). The establishment seems to have had a Germanic flavor. Before it became known as Lincoln House, it was named the William Kaiser Hotel, and the proprietors, Henry and F. Muller as well as Joseph Reinhart, were of Germanic descent. The Mullers served Riesling wines and probably decorated the business with Austrian porcelain and Germanic-style porcelain figurines. Recovered condiment bottles containing mustard, horseradish, and catsup indicate that Lincoln House served meat dishes cooked in a general Anglo-Germanic style.

Recovered ceramics indicate that the household, or households, owned a breakfast tablesetting of complementary blue and white printed whiteware as well as two tea sets: one of decal-decorated whiteware and another in enameled porcelain. A glass nurser and 22 doll parts suggest that the household contained young girls. It is possible, however, that the nurser and dolls belonged to hotel guests and not to a girl living on the lot. Because of the mixed nature of the deposit, little else can be concluded about the domestic assemblage recovered from Feature J.

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**TABLES**

Table 3.1 Features on Block 10100 Identified during Phase II Excavations.

Feature	Type	Estimated Date Range	Recommendation
A	Privy	1810-1840	No further excavation
B	Trash pit	1880-1891	No further excavation
C	Privy	1820-1840	Data Recovery
E	Privy	1890-1910	Data Recovery
G	Trash pit	1880-1891	No further excavation
H	Barrel	20 <sup>th</sup> century	No further excavation
I	Cinderblock box	20 <sup>th</sup> century	No further excavation
J	Cesspool	1890-1910	Data Recovery
K	Sheet midden	1880-1891	No further excavation
L	Cistern	1890-1910	Data Recovery
M	Barrel	Unknown	No further excavation
N	Privy	1840-1860	No further excavation
O	Trash pit	1840-1880	No further excavation*
P	Trash pit	1840-1880	Data Recovery

\* = Added to data recovery by LPC

Table 5.1 Function of Ceramic Vessels Recovered from Feature C, by Ware Type and Decoration

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Tea Vessels	Table Vessels	Kitchen Vessels	Hygiene Vessels	Unknown	Total Number
Porcelain	Plain						
Porcelain	Chinese Export	6	1			1	8
Porcelain	Enameled	7				1	8
Porcelain	Gilt	2					2
Porcelain	Printed overglaze	4					4
Creamware	Plain			6	6		12
Creamware	Molded		5				5
Creamware	Dipped		1				1
Creamware	Shelledge		1				1
Pearlware	Painted Polychrome	1	1				2
Pearlware	Old Blue		2			1	3
Pearlware	Printed		2			2	4
Pearlware	Blue shelledge		10				10
Pearlware	Molded	1	1				2
Whiteware	Plain	2			1		3
Whiteware	Printed	29	16		1	4	50
Whiteware	Painted Polychrome	8					8
Whiteware	Painted	2	1				3
Whiteware	Blue shelledge		6				6
Whiteware	Flowblue		1				1
Whiteware	Sponge		1				1
Whiteware	Dipped			3			3
White Granite	Molded	1			1		2
Redware	Slip Trailed			5			5
Redware	Plain		1				1
Yellowware	Dipped			2		1	3
Stoneware	Brown salt-glaze			3			3
Tin glazed						1	1
Total		63	50	19	9	11	152

Table 5.2 Matching Ceramics from Feature C by Pattern and Form.

Ware Type	Decorative Pattern	cup	scr	pot	muf	twf	din plt	unk flt	bak	bowl	total
Oriental porcelain	Nanking style	2	3	1							6
Porcelain	Enameled red & black floral Set A		3								3
Porcelain	Enameled red & black floral Set B		2								2
Porcelain	NMC- Black overglaze w/ lustre	2	1								3
Whiteware & Pearlware	Blue shelledge				3	2	8	2	1		16
Whiteware	Canova (blue printed)	2	4								6
Whiteware	Canova (black printed)					3		1			4
Whiteware	Genevese (blue printed)				2						2
Whiteware	Blue printed floral & Eastern landscape	1	1								2
Whiteware	Blue printed floral	1	1								2
Whiteware	NMC- Blue printed landscape		4								4
Pearlware	Willowware						1	1			2
Whiteware	NMC- Brown printed floral	2	3								5
Whiteware	NMC- Black printed floral & landscape Set A		4								4
Whiteware	NMC- Black printed floral & landscape Set B				4						4
Whiteware	Painted polychrome floral Set A	1	2								3
Whiteware	Painted polychrome floral Set B	1	2								3
Creamware	Plain									6	6
TOTAL											

Key: cup = tea/coffee cup                      scr = saucer                      pot = tea pot  
muf = muffin plate                      twf = twiffler                      din plt = dinner plate  
unk flt = unknown flatware                      bak = baker                      bowl = bowl

Table 5.3 Glass Vessels by Functional Group from Feature C.

Group	Type	Number	Percentage
Alcohol	Total Vessels	18	18.6%
	Liquor	6	
	Wine	12	
Food	Total Vessels	10	10.3%
	Sauce	1	
	Oil	8	
	Other	1	
Household	Total Vessels	1	1.0%
	Ink	1	
Medicinal	Total Vessels	17	17.5%
	Unknown	17	
Table	Total Vessels	34	35.1%
	Tumbler	23	
	Goblet	3	
	Wine glass	1	
	Bowl	1	
	Pitcher	2	
	Unknown	4	
Cosmetic	Total Vessels	2	2.1%
	Cologne	2	
Personal	Total Vessels	1	1.0%
	Snuff bottle	1	
Unknown	Total Vessels	14	14.4%
	Bottle	14	
Total		97	100.0%

Table 5.4 Small Finds by Functional Group from Lot 105 Assemblage.

Group	Function	Item	Number	Percentage
Architecture		Total Items	5	6.3%
	Plumbing	Sewer Pipe	5	
Household		Total Items	39	48.8%
	Kitchen	Utensil Handle	2	
	Flower Pot	Sherds	37	
Clothing		Total Items	13	16.3%
	Fastener	Button	8	
	Fastener	Safety pin	1	
	Fastener	Straight pin	4	
Personal		Total Items	22	27.5%
	Pipes	Bowl fragments	8	
	Pipes	Stem fragments	13	
	Hygiene	Brush handle	1	
Ammunition		Total Items	1	1.3%
	Gunflint	French	1	
Total			80	100.2%

Table 5.5 Species Ratios for Large Domestic Mammals Recovered from Feature C.

	<i>NISP % NISP</i>	<i>MNI % MNI</i>	<i>MNMC %MNMC</i>
<b>Cattle</b>	14 37	01 33	06 32
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>	10 26	01 33	04 21
<b>Pig</b>	<u>14 37</u>	<u>01 33</u>	<u>09 47</u>
<b>Total</b>	38 100	03 99	19 100

Table 6.1 Functions of Ceramic Vessels Recovered from the Tator Assemblage (Features E and L) by Ware Type and Decoration.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Tea Vessels	Table Vessels	Kitchen Vessels	Hygiene Vessels	Unknown	Total Number
Whiteware	Plain	1				1	2
Whiteware	Painted	4				1	5
Whiteware	Flow	2				1	3
Whiteware	Printed	12	15			11	38
Whiteware	Sponge	1				1	2
Whiteware	Shelledge		2				2
Whiteware	Molded					1	1
White granite	Plain	13	13		1	2	29
White granite	Molded	3	7		3	2	15
White granite	Decal		2				2
White granite	Gilt		1				1
White granite	Printed		1				1
Ironstone	Plain		1				1
Ironstone	Printed		2				2
Ironstone	Painted		1				1
Porcelain	Plain	15	4				19
Porcelain	Molded	1					1
Porcelain	Enameled	3				2	5
Porcelain	Lustre	2					2
Porcelain	Decal	3	1		1	3	8
Porcelain	Gilt	1	1			1	3
Porcelain	Painted	2				1	3
Porcelain	Printed					1	1
Porcelain	Chinese Export					1	1
Pearlware	Plain	1					1
Pearlware	Printed		1			1	2
Pearlware	Shelledge		2				2
Creamware	Plain					1	1
Yellowware	All types			2		2	4
Rockingham		1					1
Brown Stoneware	All types					7	7
Gray Stoneware	All types					1	1
White Stoneware	Salt-Glaze		1				1
Red Stoneware		1					1
Redware	All types			5		2	7
Buff Earthenware	All types					1	1
Tin-Glaze						1	1
Buckley						1	1
Total		66	55	7	5	46	179

Table 6.2 Glass Vessels by Functional Group from the Tator Assemblage.

Group	Type	Number	Percentage
Alcohol	Total Vessels	92	19.8%
	Liquor	55	
	Wine	5	
	Beer	30	
	Other	2	
Beverage	Total Vessels	31	6.7%
Food	Total Vessels	68	14.6%
	Dairy	5	
	Sauce	2	
	Condiment	13	
	Canning	6	
	Oil	16	
	Extract	7	
	Jam/Jelly	4	
	Cheese	2	
	Pickle	1	
	Other & unidentified	12	
	Household	Total Vessels	30
Ammonia		13	
Bird Feeder		5	
Ink		8	
Vase		1	
Blacking		3	
Medicinal	Total Vessels	60	12.9%
	Prescription	32	
	Patent	15	
	Other & unidentified	13	
Table	Total Vessels	58	12.5%
	Tumbler	36	
	Goblet	6	
	Wine Glass	2	
	Decanter	1	
	Bowl	3	
	Dish	3	
	Candy	1	
	Unidentified	6	
Cosmetic	Total Vessels	31	6.7%
	Cold Cream	9	
	Perfume	16	
	Cologne	3	
	Other	3	
Lighting	Total Vessels	19	4.1%
	Hurricane	5	
	Shade	14	
Unknown	Total Vessels	76	16.3%
	Bottle	69	
	Unidentified	7	

Total		465	100.1%
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Table 6.3 Small Finds by Functional Group from the Tator Assemblage.

Group	Function	Item	Number	Percentage
Architecture		Total Items	40	6.6%
	Hardware	Hinge	2	
	Hardware	Lock	1	
	Hardware	Window Shade Bracket	1	
	Hardware	Railroad Spike	1	
	Hardware	Door Knob	5	
	Hardware	Key	1	
	Hardware	Ceramic Door Pull	3	
	Hardware	Bolt	1	
	Hardware	Ceramic Fixture	5	
	Hardware	Unidentified	10	
	Plumbing	Unidentified	1	
	Electrical	Outlet	1	
	Electrical	Insulator	4	
	Building	Ceramic Tile	2	
	Building	Marble Tile	1	
	Building	Roof Slate	1	
Household		Total Items	307	50.6%
	Kitchen	Cork	2	
	Kitchen	Screwtop Lid	4	
	Kitchen	Metal/Plastic Stopper	3	
	Kitchen	Zinc canning lid	2	
	Kitchen	Crimped Bottle cap	9	
	Kitchen	Plastic cap Liner	1	
	Kitchen	Metal stopper w/ cork	1	
	Kitchen	Metal Can	2	
	Kitchen	Bone Napkin Rings	2	
	Kitchen	Enamelware	2	
	Kitchen	Tablespoon	2	
	Kitchen	Utensil Handle	3	
	Kitchen	Table Fork	3	
	Flower Pot	Sherds	241	
	Decorative	Porcelain Figurine	1	
	Furniture	Decorative Metal	1	
	Lighting	Gas/Kerosene Lamp Parts	12	
	Lighting	Arc lamp Electrodes	16	
Clothing		Total Items	209	34.4%
	Fastener	Button	11	
	Fastener	Buckle	3	
	Shoe	Leather Parts	153	
	Cloth		42	
Personal		Total Items	45	7.4%
	Pipes	Fragments	11	
	Sewing	Thimble	1	
	Jewelry	Barrette	1	
	Jewelry	Hairpin	1	
	Hygiene	Comb	10	
	Hygiene	Toothbrush	1	
	Hygiene	Bone Handle	1	
	Hygiene	Unidentified	1	
	Toy	Marbles	1	
	Toy	Doll Parts	1	

	Toy	Tea Set Parts	7	
	Tool	Graphite Pencil	1	
	Recreation	Religious Bookmark	1	
	Tool	Paint Brush	1	
	Purse	Latch	6	
Commerce		Total Items	1	0.2%
Commerce	Coin	Penny	1	
Ammunition		Total Items	2	0.3%
	Bullet	Shotgun Shell	2	
Unidentified		Total Items	3	0.5%
		Unidentified Metal	2	
		Unidentified Plastic	1	
Total			607	100%

Table 6.4 Species Ratios for Large Domestic Mammals, Features L.

	<i>NISP % NISP</i>		<i>MNI % MNI</i>		<i>MNMC %MNMC</i>	
Cattle	41	36	02	17	21	38
Sheep/Goat	48	42	04	33	21	38
Pig	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	114	100	12	100	55	100

Table 7.1 Functions of Ceramic Vessels Recovered from Feature O by Ware Type and Decoration.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Tea Vessels	Table Vessels	Kitchen Vessels	Hygiene Vessels	Unknown	Total Number
Whiteware	Printed	1	2			2	5
	Painted					1	1
White granite	Plain	8	6		1		15
	Molded	1			1	1	3
Porcelain	Plain	2	2				4
	Molded	1					1
	Chinese Export					1	1
American Majolica			1				1
Agateware						1	1
Creamware	Plain					1	1
Yellowware	Dipped			3			3
Rockingham		1					1
Total		14	11	12	2	12	51

Table 7.2 Matching Ceramics from Feature O by Pattern and Form.

Ware Type	Decorative Pattern	cup	scr	cup plt	muf	twf	din plt	egg cup	unk fit	total
White granite	Plain	4	4			1	5			14
Porcelain	Plain	1		1		1		1		4
Whiteware	Blue printed (unmatching)	1					1		2	4
TOTAL										

Key: cup = tea/coffee cup      scr = saucer      cup plt = cup plate  
 muf = muffin plate      twf = twiffler      din plt = dinner plate  
 egg cup = egg cup      unk fit = unknown flatware

Table 7.3 Glass Vessels by Functional Group from Feature O.

Group	Type	Number	Percentage
Alcohol	Total Vessels	10	9.1%
	Liquor	3	
	Wine	7	
Beverage	Total Vessels	4	3.6%
	Other Beverage	4	
Food	Total Vessels	13	11.8%
	Sauce	2	
	Condiment	2	
	Oil	9	
Household	Total Vessels	2	1.8%
	Bluing	1	
	Ink	1	
Medicinal	Total Vessels	20	18.2%
	Prescription	4	
	Patent	10	
	Unidentified	6	
Table	Total Vessels	34	30.9%
	Tumbler	11	
	Stemware	5	
	Mug	2	
	Goblet	9	
	Firing glass	1	
	Plate	1	
	Unidentified	5	
Lighting	Total Vessels	3	2.7%
	Globe	1	
	Hurricane	2	
Unidentified	Total Vessels	24	21.8%
	Bottle	22	
	Unidentified	2	
Total			

Table 7.4 Small Finds by Functional Group from Feature O.

Group	Function	Item	Number	Percentage
Architecture		Total Items	4	5.4%
	Hardware	Latch	2	
	Hardware	Door hinge	1	
	Building	Roof Slate	1	
Household		Total Items	3	4.1%
	Kitchen	Utensil Handle	1	
	Flower Pot	Sherds	2	
Clothing		Total Items	56	75.7%
	Fastener	Button	1	
	Shoe	Leather parts	25	
	Cloth		29	
	Hat		1	
Personal		Total Items	7	9.5%
	Pipes	Bowl fragments	1	
	Pipes	Stem fragments	4	
	Hygiene	Comb	2	
Tools		Total Items	3	4.1%
	Farming	Scythe or sickle blade	1	
	Unknown	Unidentified	2	
Unidentified		Total Items	1	1.4%
		Unidentified Metal	1	
Total			74	100.2%

Table 7.5 Functions of Ceramic Vessels Recovered from Feature P by Ware Type and Decoration.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Tea Vessels	Table Vessels	Kitchen Vessels	Hygiene Vessels	Unknown	Total Number
Whiteware	Printed					1	1
	Molded					1	1
	Shelledge		1				1
	Flow					1	1
	Painted	1					1
White granite	Plain	4	7				11
	Molded	2	1		1		4
	Decal	1					1
Porcelain	Plain		1			2	3
	Molded					2	2
	Decal	3	1			2	6
	Gilt	1					1
	Chinese Export					1	1
American Majolica			1				1
Refined Redware	Silver lustre	2					2
Creamware	Plain					1	1
Pearlware	Shelledge		1				1
	Printed					2	2
Yellowware	All types					1	1
Rockingham		1					1
Brown Stoneware	All types			4			4
Redware	All types			1		1	2
Total		15	13	5	1	15	49

Table 7.6 Matching Ceramics by Pattern and Form.

Ware Type	Decorative Pattern	cup	scr	muf	twf	din plt	bak	bwl	total
White granite	Plain	3	1		3	1	2	1	11
Porcelain	Soft-paste decal w/ gilt	2	1			1			4
Refined redware	Silver lustre		2						2
TOTAL		5	4	0	3	2	2	1	17

Key: cup = tea/coffee cup      scr = saucer      muf = muffin plate      twf = twiffler  
 din plt = dinner plate      bak = baker      bwl = bowl

Table 7.7 Glass Vessels by Functional Group from Feature P.

Group	Type	Number	Percentage
Alcohol	Total Vessels	25	18.9%
	Liquor	19	
	Wine	6	
Beverage	Total Vessels	10	7.6%
	Minck Brothers	8	
	Other	2	
Food	Total Vessels	4	3.0%
	Sauce	2	
	Canning	2	
Household	Total Vessels	1	0.8%
	Ink	1	
Medicinal	Total Vessels	8	6.1%
	Prescription	1	
	Patent	1	
	Unknown	6	
Table	Total Vessels	69	52.3%
	Tumbler	20	
	Mug	1	
	Wine glass	14	
	Unknown Stemware	28	
	Bowl	1	
	Unknown	5	
Lighting	Total Vessels	5	3.8
	Globe	1	
	Shade	2	
	Hurricane	1	
	Other	1	
Unknown	Total Vessels	10	7.6%
	Bottle	10	
Total		132	100.1%

Table 7.8 Small Finds by Functional Group from Feature P.

Group	Function	Item	Number	Percentage
Architecture		Total Items	5	10.9%
	Hardware	Door Knob	1	
	Hardware	Unidentified	1	
	Building	Roof Slate	1	
	Building	Marble Tile	1	
	Electrical	Miscellaneous Part	1	
Household		Total Items	6	13.0%
	Kitchen	Miscellaneous Stopper	1	
	Kitchen	Miscellaneous Lid	1	
	Flower Pot	Sherds	2	
	Decorative	Porcelain Figurine	1	
	Lighting	Gas/Kerosene Lamp Parts	1	
Clothing		Total Items	20	43.5%
	Fastener	Button	2	
	Fastener	Buckle	1	
	Fastener	Hook & Eye	1	
	Fastener	Suspender Clip	1	
	Shoe	Leather parts	9	
	Cloth		6	
Personal		Total Items	13	28.3%
	Pipes	Bowl fragments	3	
	Pipes	Stem fragments	4	
	Accessory	Umbrella Handle	1	
	Accessory	Eyeglass Lens	1	
	Writing	Pencil	1	
	Musical Instrument	Harmonica	3	
Ammunition		Total Items	1	2.2%
	Bullet	Shotgun Shell	1	
Unidentified		Total Items	1	2.2%
		Unidentified Metal	1	
Total			46	100.1%

Table 8.1 Functions of Ceramic Vessels Recovered from Feature J by Ware Type and Decoration.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Tea Vessels	Table Vessels	Kitchen Vessels	Hygiene Vessels	Unknown	Total Number
Whiteware	Sponge		1		1		2
Whiteware	Molded	2					2
Whiteware	Decal	12	1	1		1	15
Whiteware	Printed	4	4	2		1	11
Whiteware	Gilt	1					1
White granite	Plain (Hotel)	22	70				92
White granite	Plain	8	3		1		12
White granite	Molded	1	6		4	1	12
White granite	Decal		2				2
Ironstone	Molded	1	1				2
Ironstone	Decal					1	1
Porcelain	Plain	1	2				3
Porcelain	Molded	1					1
Porcelain	Enameled	3					3
Porcelain	Decal	7	6			1	14
Porcelain	Gilt	6	2				8
Porcelain	Lustre	3					3
Pearlware	Shell edge					1	1
Brown Stoneware	All types			9			9
Gray Stoneware	All types			2			2
Total		72	98	14	6	6	196

Table 8.3 Glass Vessels by Functional Group from Feature J.

Group	Type	Number	Percentage
Alcohol	Total Vessels	322	28.4%
	Liquor	138	
	Wine	62	
	Beer	119	
	Unknown	3	
Beverage	Total Vessels	81	7.2%
	Armstrong & McKinley	5	
	Minck Brothers	47	
	Wm Emlen	16	
	Other Beverage	13	
Food	Total Vessels	133	11.7%
	Dairy	1	
	Sauce	4	
	Condiment	47	
	Pickle	1	
	Oil	12	
	Extract	7	
	Fruit Jar	13	
	Royal Luncheon Cheese	3	
	Malted Milk	7	
	Other	2	
	Unidentified	36	
	Household	Total Vessels	12
Blacking		1	
Ink		10	
Vase		1	
Medicinal	Total Vessels	65	5.7%
	Prescription	15	
	Patent	20	
	Bitters	6	
	Bromo-Seltzer	11	
	Nurser	1	
	Other	12	
Table	Total Vessels	407	36.0%
	Tumbler	303	
	Aperitif	11	
	Brandy	1	
	Goblet	20	
	Decanter	2	
	Bowl	6	
	Condiment Serving	4	
	Platter	1	
	Mug	3	
	Pitcher	5	
	Cruet	2	
	Unknown	12	
	Other	37	
Cosmetic	Total Vessels	5	0.4%
	Cologne	3	
	Other	2	

Lighting	Total Vessels	23	2.0%
	Globe	1	
	Shade	17	
	Lamp	5	
Unknown	Total Vessels	80	7.1%
	Bottle	72	
	Unidentified	8	
Advertising	Total Vessels	5	0.4%
	Painted Glass Sign	5	
Total		1133	100%

Table 8.4 Small Finds by Functional Group from Lot 105 Assemblage.

Group	Function	Item	Number	Percentage
Architecture		Total Items	111	12.2%
	Hardware	Tile	3	
	Hardware	Screw	2	
	Hardware	Boit	3	
	Hardware	Shutter Dog	1	
	Hardware	Door Knob	4	
	Hardware	Key	1	
	Hardware	Lock	1	
	Hardware	Hook	1	
	Hardware	Unidentified	8	
	Plumbing	Bathroom Fixture	1	
	Electrical	Insulator	12	
	Electrical	Fuse	1	
	Electrical	Rod & Knob Conduit	3	
	Electrical	Unknown Ceramic	1	
	Electrical	Wire	69	
Household		Total Items	436	47.8%
	Kitchen	Pull Tab	25	
	Kitchen	Metal can	65	
	Kitchen	Cork	20	
	Kitchen	Crimped Bottle cap	171	
	Kitchen	Enamelware	24	
	Kitchen	Tablespoon	3	
	Kitchen	Utensil Handle	3	
	Kitchen	Table Fork	1	
	Kitchen	Large Fork	1	
	Kitchen	Unidentified Metal	10	
	Flower Pot	Sherds	33	
	Decorative	Porcelain Figurine	13	
	Furniture	Draw Pull	3	
	Furniture	Escutcheon	2	
	Furniture	Unknown Part	1	
	Furniture	Lock	2	
	Lighting	Gas/Kerosene Lamp Parts	59	
Clothing		Total Items	102	11.2%
	Fastener	Button	16	
	Fastener	Snap	1	
	Fastener	Buckle	2	
	Shoe	Leather Parts	65	
	Cloth		18	
Personal		Total Items	155	17.0%
	Pipes	Ball Clay Fragments	4	
	Pipes	Stub Pipe	1	
	Jewelry	Watch Part	1	
	Jewelry	Glass Bead	1	
	Jewelry	Unidentified	2	
	Accessory	Umbrella Handle	1	
	Accessory	Eyeglasses	2	
	Accessory	Unknown	1	
	Hygiene	Toothbrush	2	
	Hygiene	Comb	1	
	Toy	Marbles	4	

	Toy	Doll Parts	22	
	Toy	Tea Set Parts	8	
	Tool	Graphite Pencil	2	
	Tool	Pencil Slate	2	
	Tool	Paint Brush	1	
	Book	Directory	100	
Commerce		Total Items	16	1.8%
	Coin	Penny	3	
	Retail Equipment	Ceramic Scale	13	
Unidentified		Total Items	93	10.2%
		Unidentified Metal	92	
		Unidentified Plastic	1	
Total			913	100.2%

FIGURES



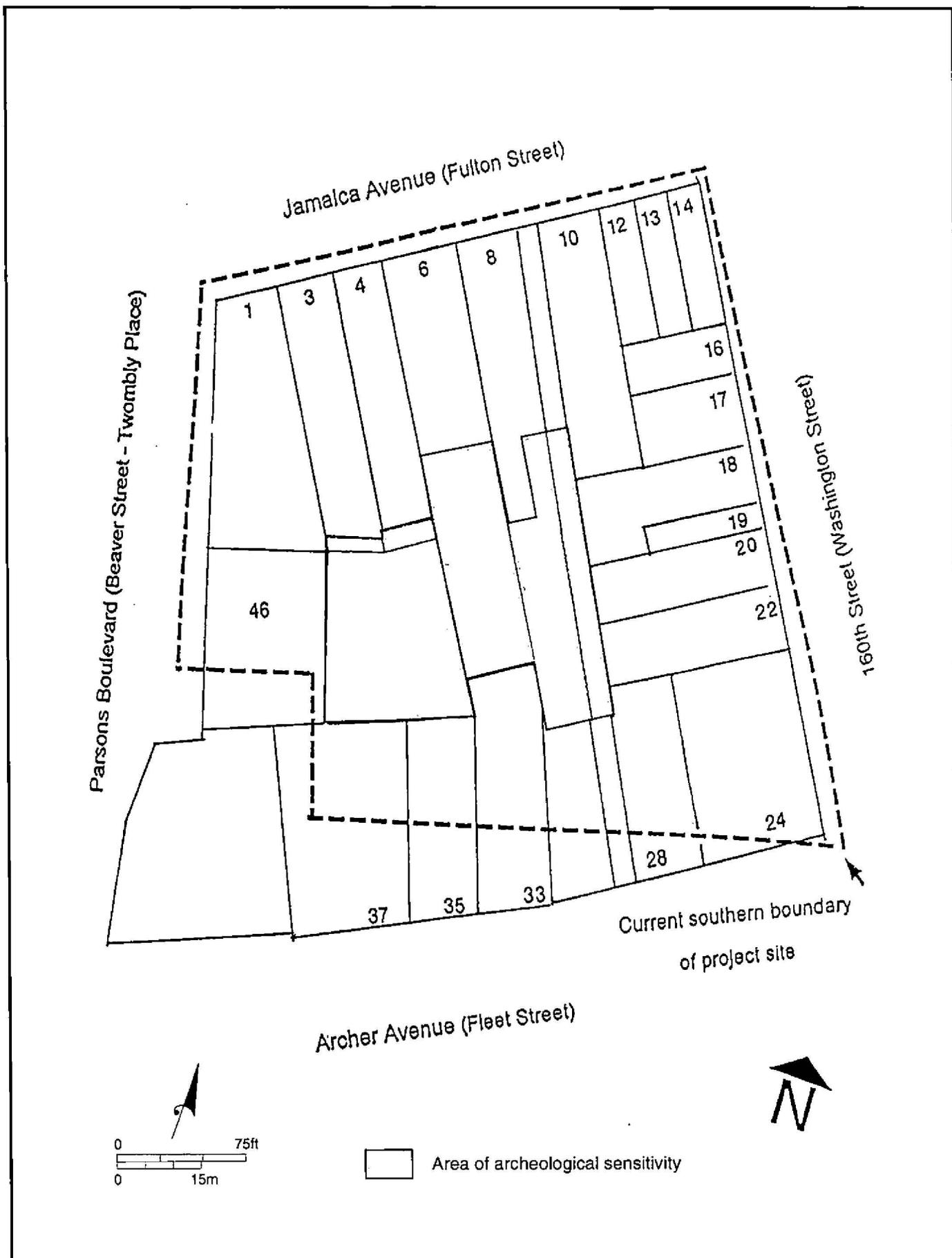


Figure 2.1. Block 10100 showing property lines and area of archeological sensitivity.

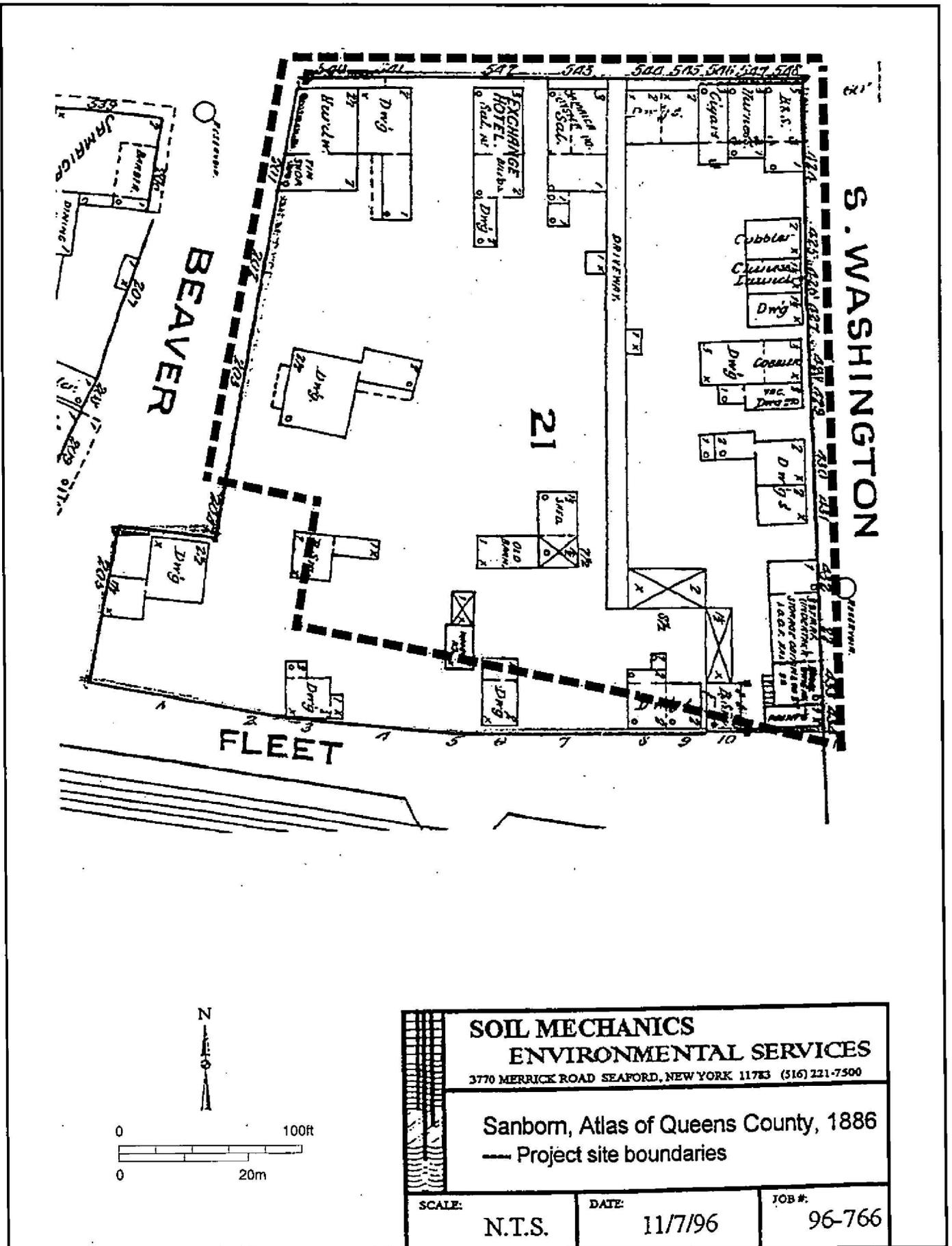


Figure 2.2. Block 10100 as depicted in the 1886 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.

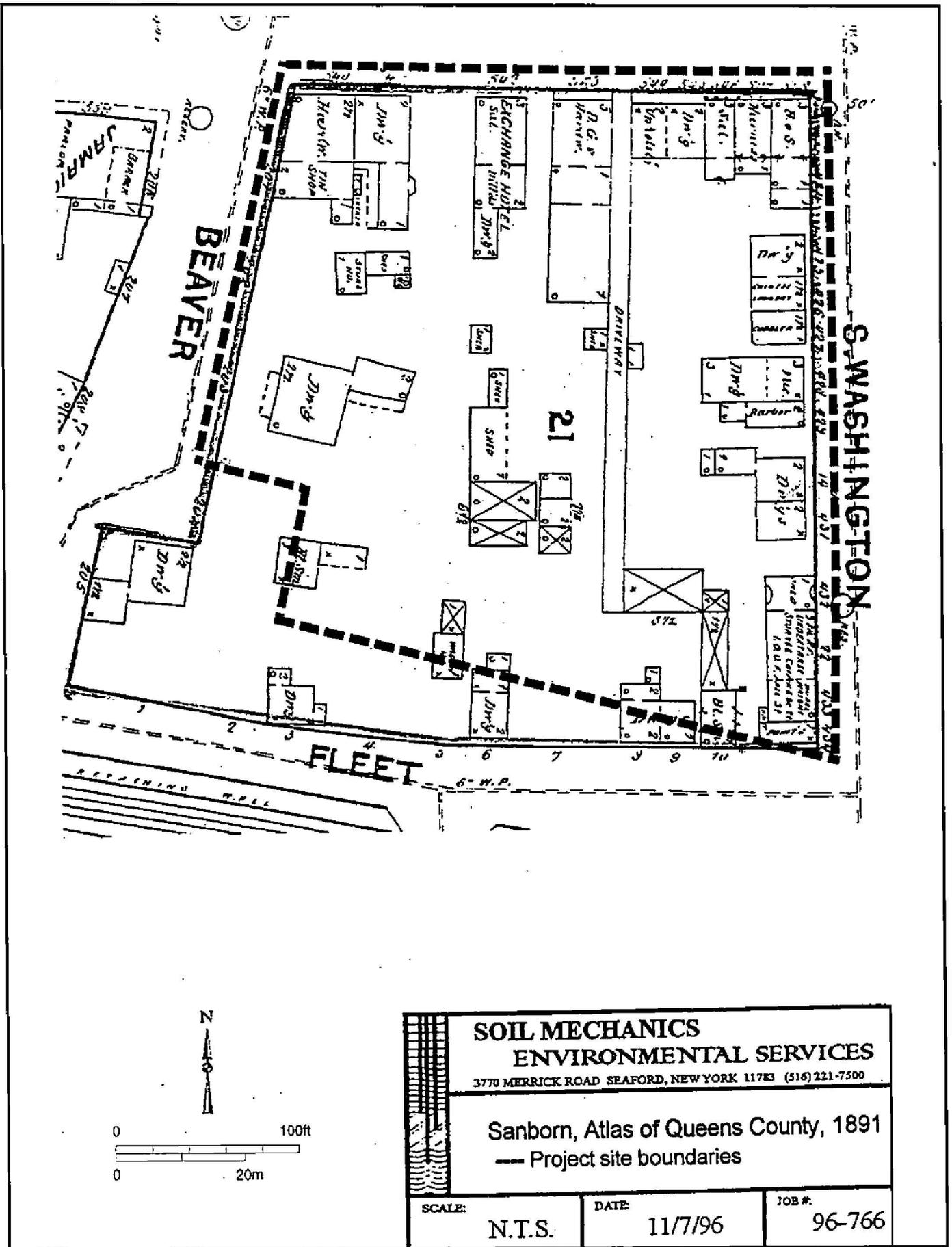


Figure 2.3. Block 10100 as depicted in the 1891 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.



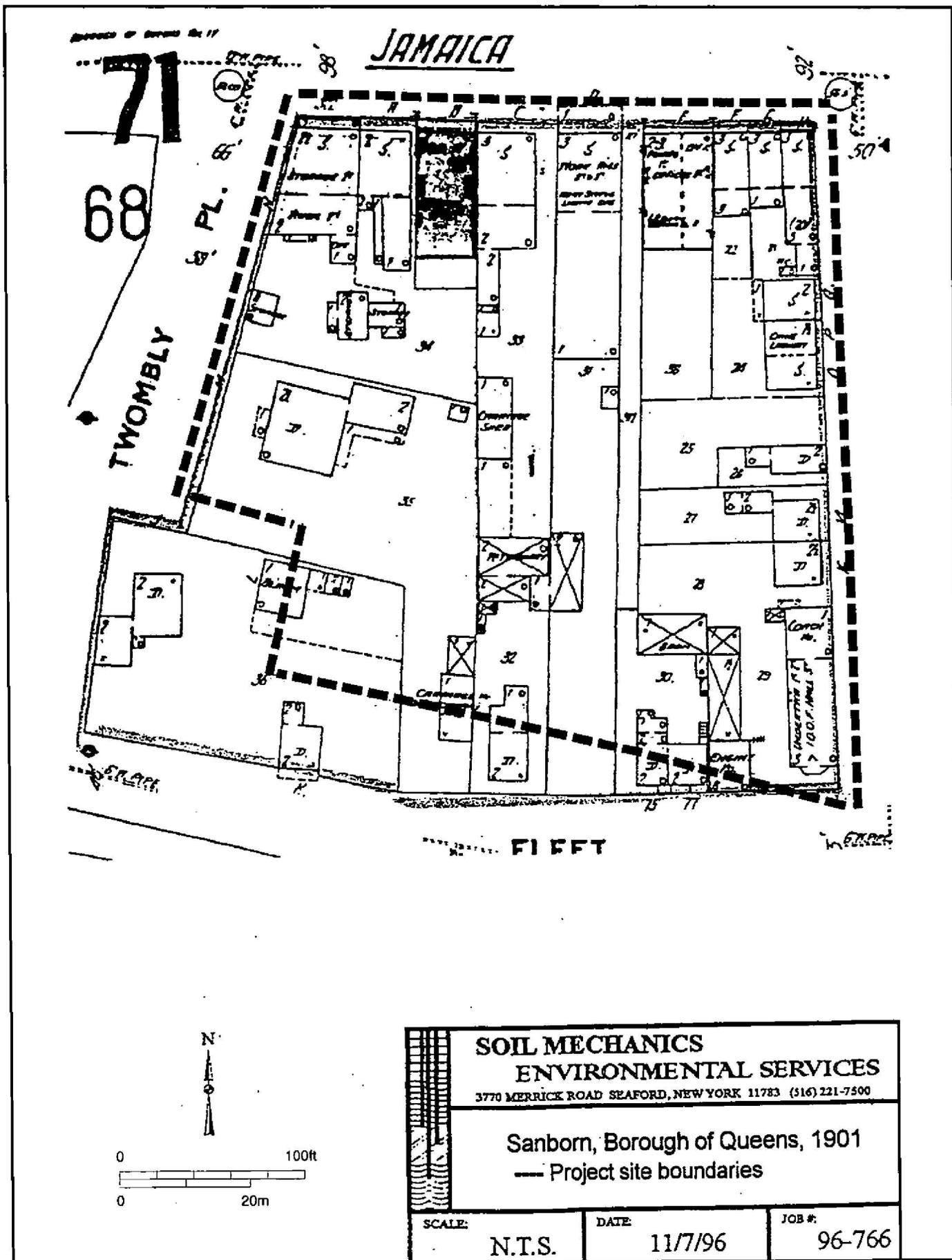
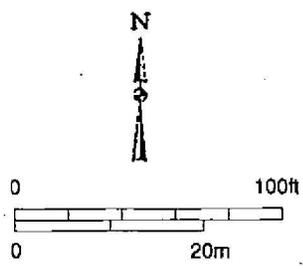
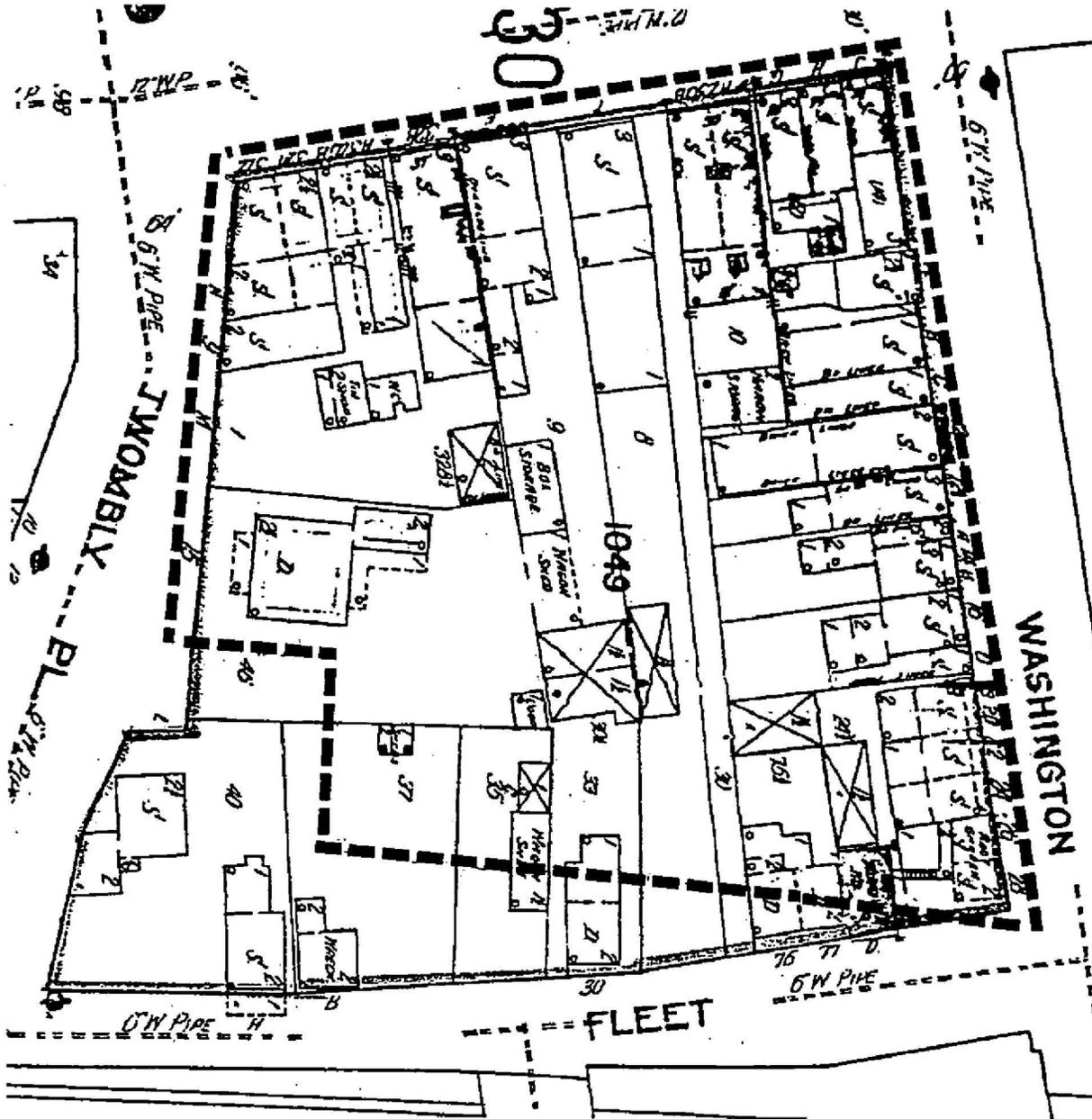


Figure 2.5. Block 10100 as depicted in the 1901 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.

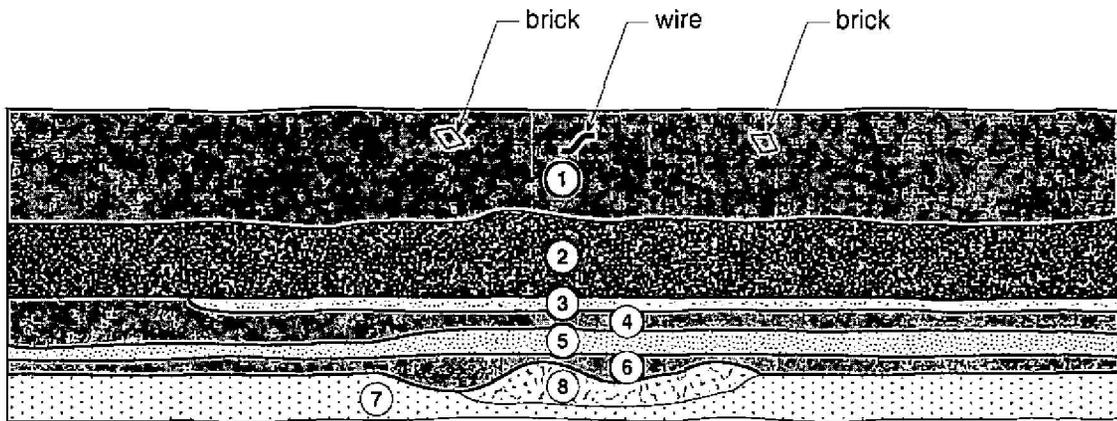


<b>SOIL MECHANICS</b> <b>ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES</b> <small>3770 MERRICK ROAD SEAFORD, NEW YORK 11783 (516) 221-7500</small>		
<b>Sanborn, Borough of Queens, 1911</b> --- Project site boundaries		
SCALE:	DATE:	JOB #:
N.T.S.	11/7/96	96-766

Figure 2.6. Block 10100 as depicted in the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.







- 1 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with brick, glass, wood, architectural metal
- 2 2.5Y 2.5/1 black charcoal ash with faunal bone/shell
- 3 10YR 4/3 brown sandy soil
- 4 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay
- 5 7.5YR 4/4 brown sandy soil
- 6 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay
- 7 10YR 7/8 yellow sterile sandy subsoil
- 8 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown wormholes

Figure 3.2. East profile of Trench 6.

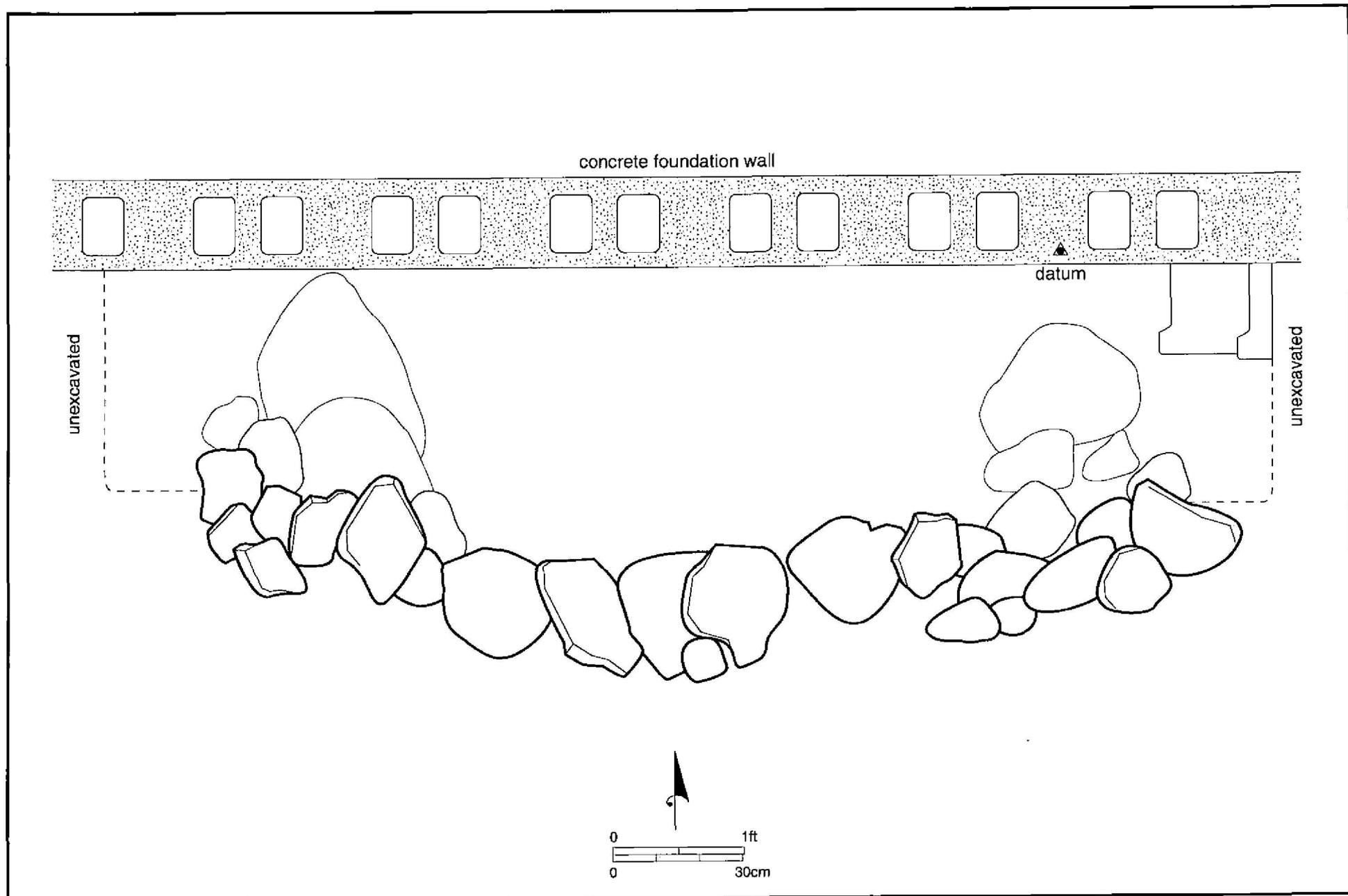
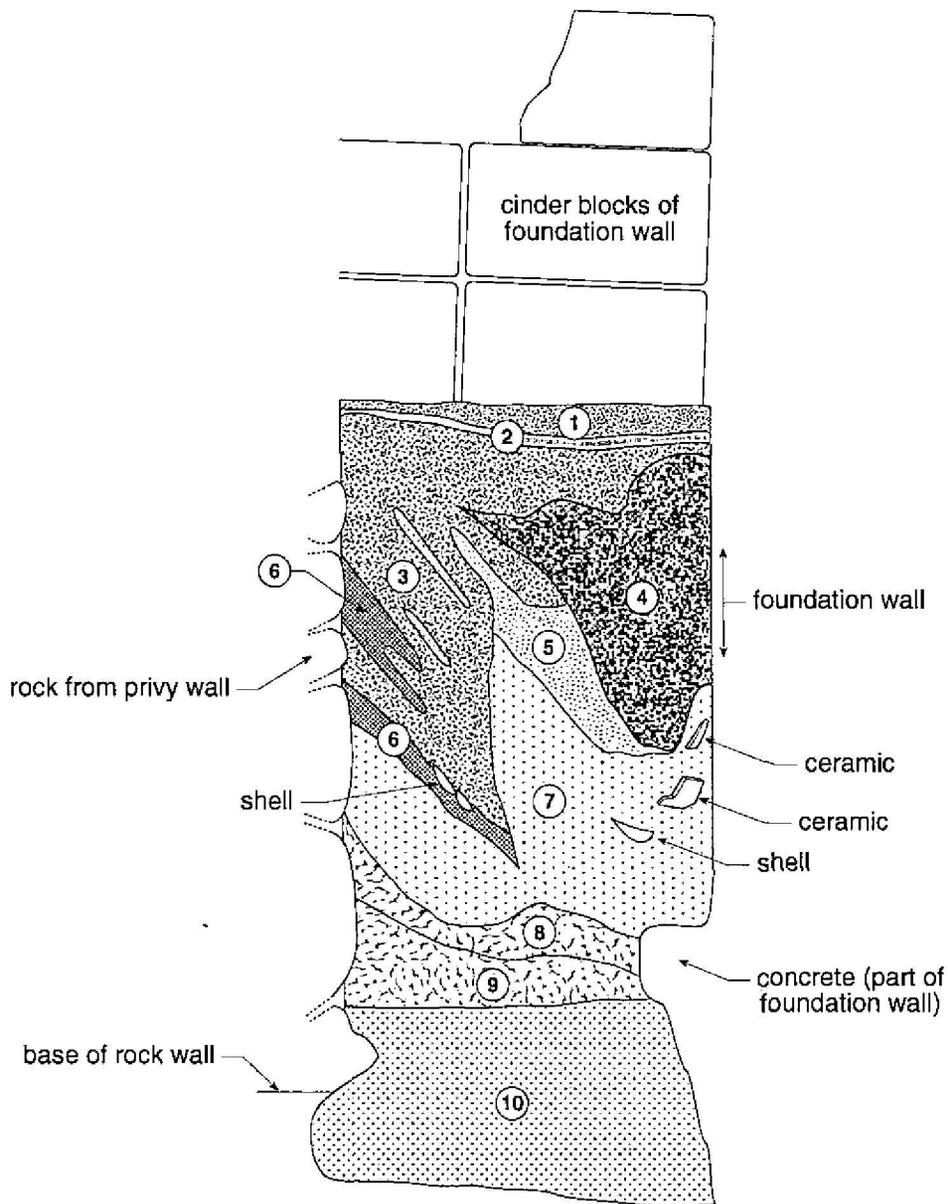


Figure 5.1. Trench 3, Feature C, plan view.



- |   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam (catalog number 107)  | 6  | 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty sand (catalog number 112)                         |
| 2 | Mortar (catalog number 107)   | 7  | 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand (catalog number 116)                                  |
| 3 | 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy soil, loose with mottled splotches of sand (catalog numbers 108, 109) | 8  | 10YR 4/3 brown loose silt with high concentration of artifacts (catalog number 117) |
| 4 | 10YR 5/1 gray ash and charcoal (catalog number 108)   | 9  | 10YR 4/3 brown silt with fewer artifacts (catalog number 118)                       |
| 5 | 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand (catalog number 110)  | 10 | 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown coarse sand with pebbles (catalog number 110)              |

Figure 5.2. Trench 3, Feature C, west section, profile of eastern wall.



Figure 5.3. James Remsen (Munsell 1882:251).

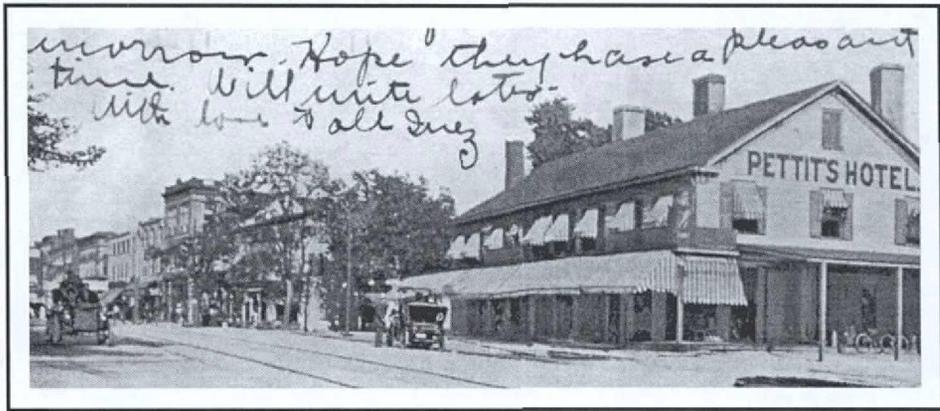


Figure 5.4. Remsen's (later Pettit's) Hotel.

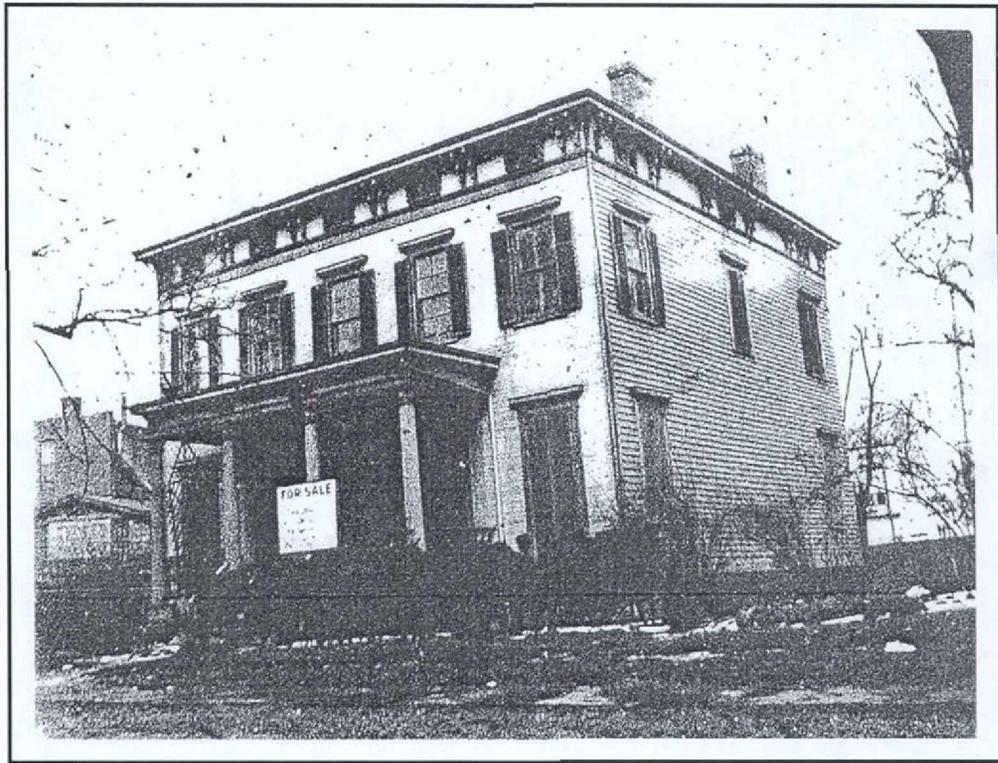


Figure 5.5. Remsen's Home (Armbruster 1923).

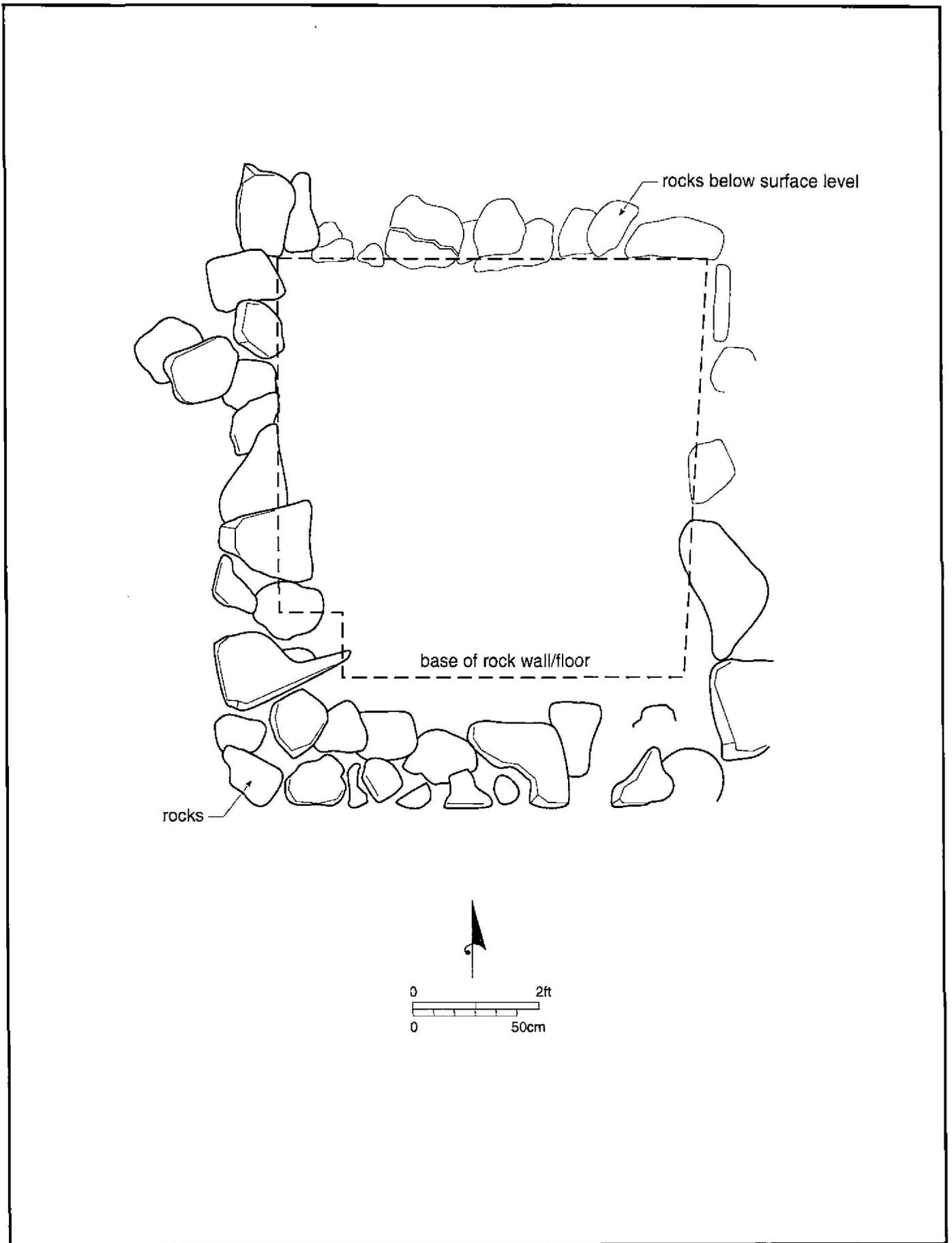


Figure 6.1. Trench 8, Feature E, plan view.

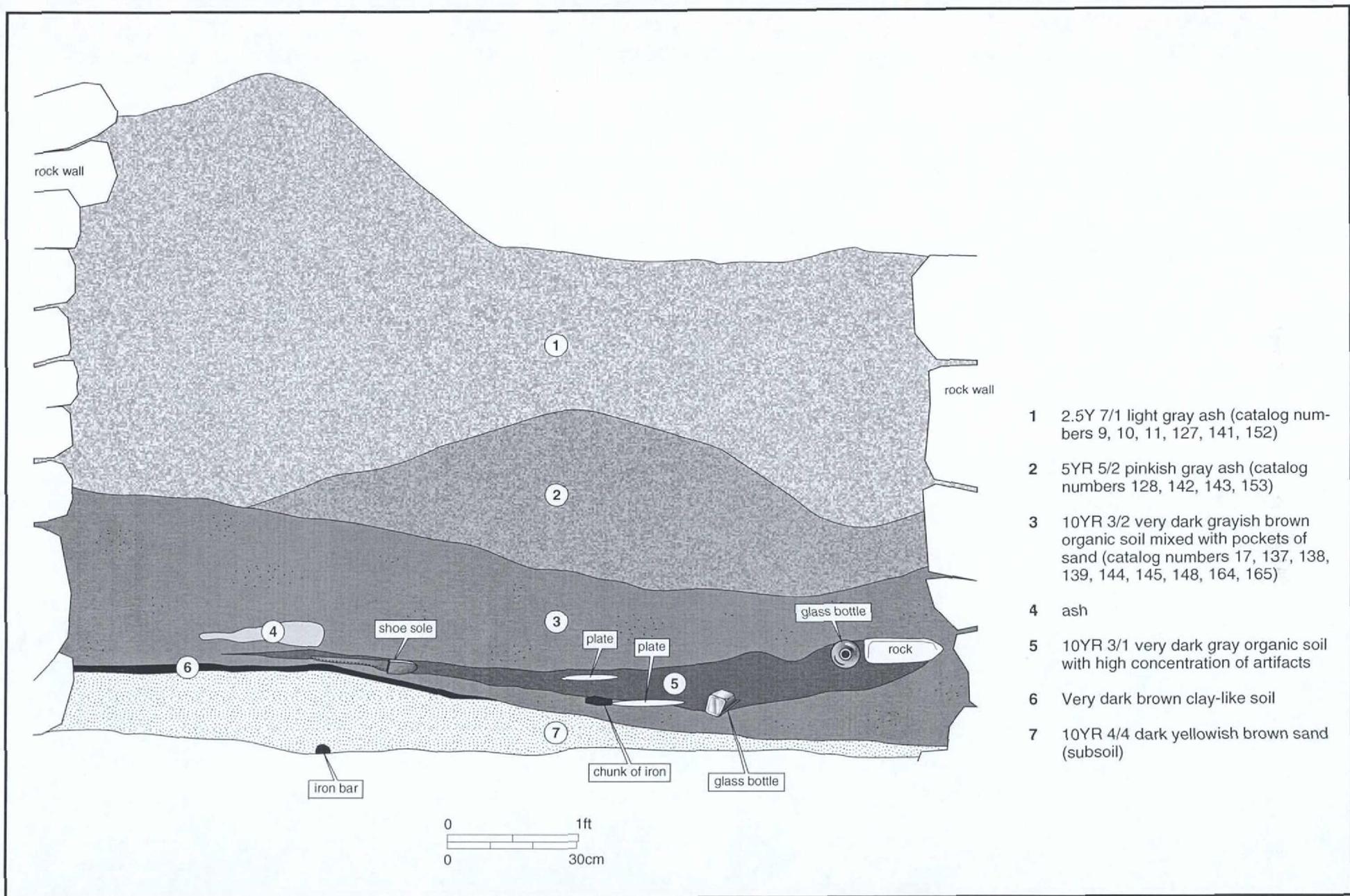


Figure 6.2. Trench 8, Feature E, profile of north wall.

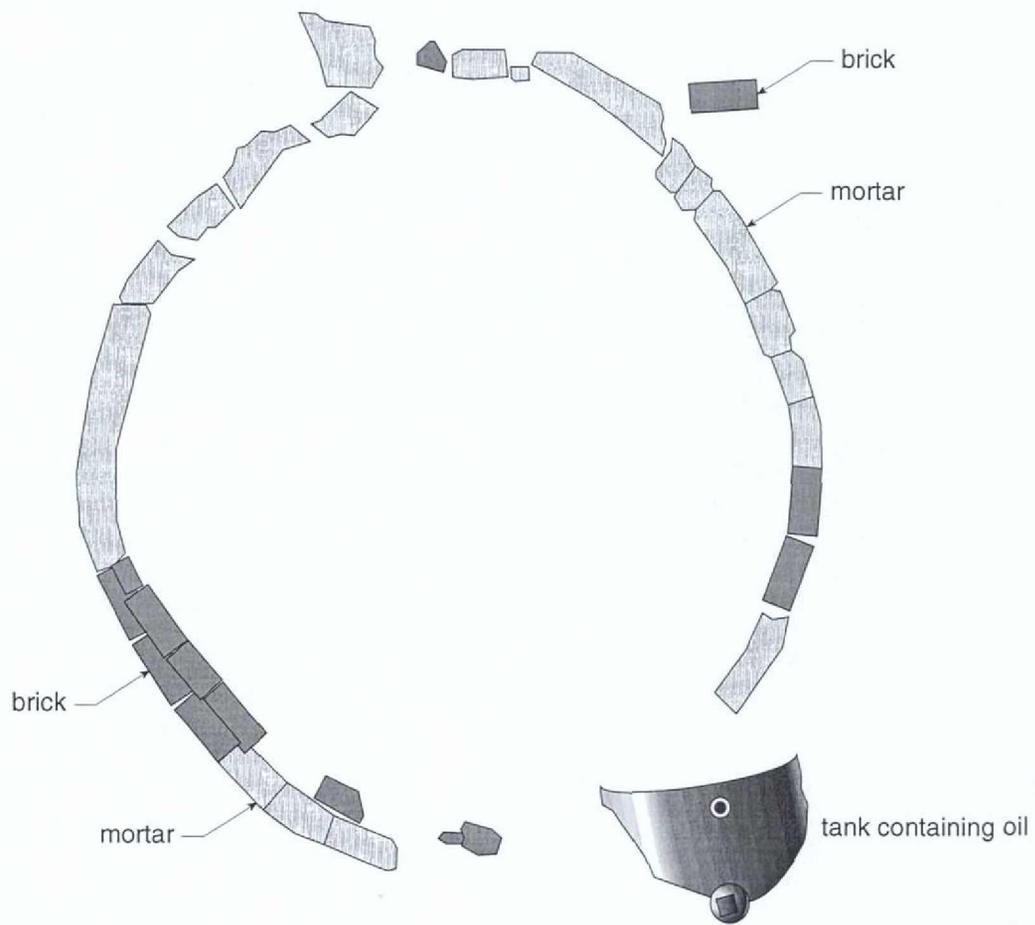


Figure 6.3. Trench 9, Feature L, plan view.

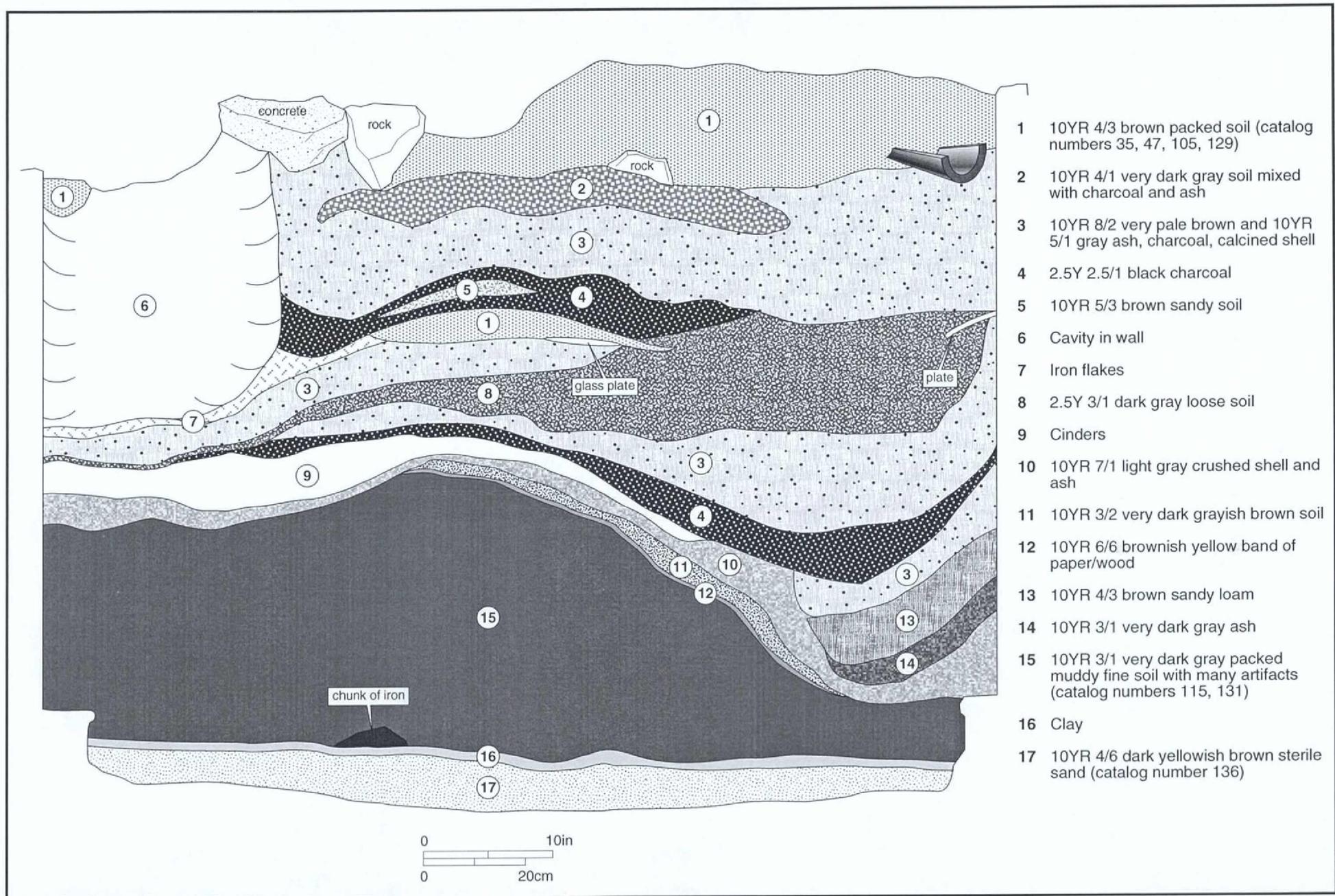
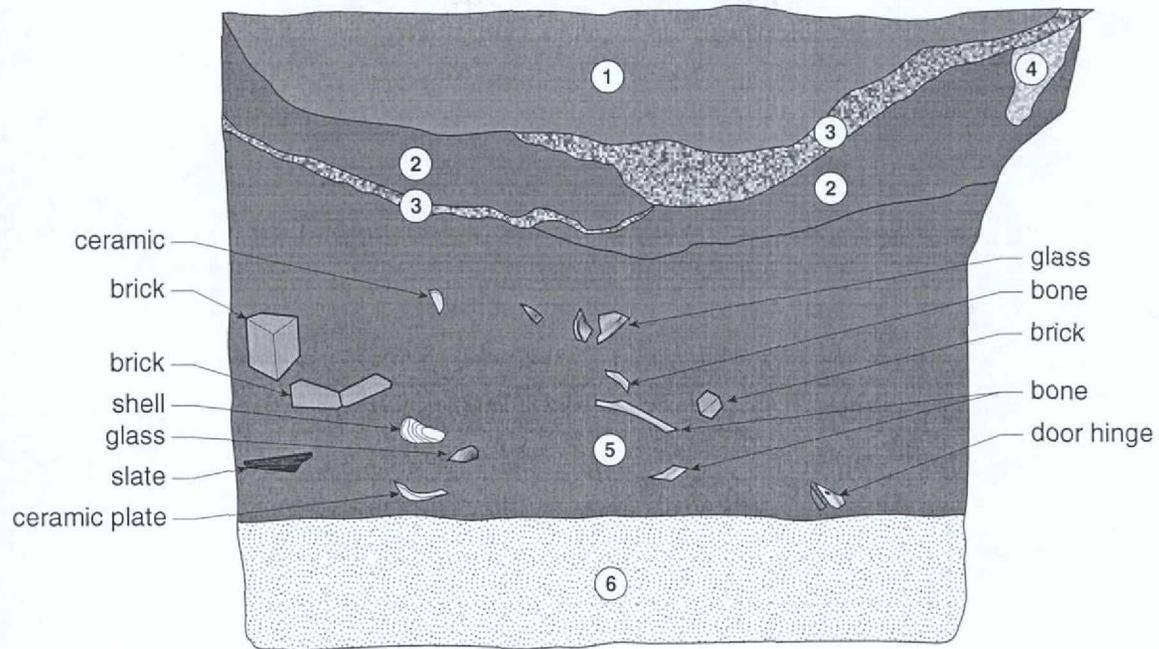
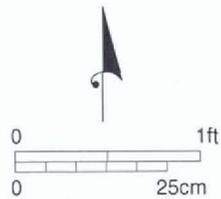


Figure 6.4. Trench 9, Feature L, south profile.



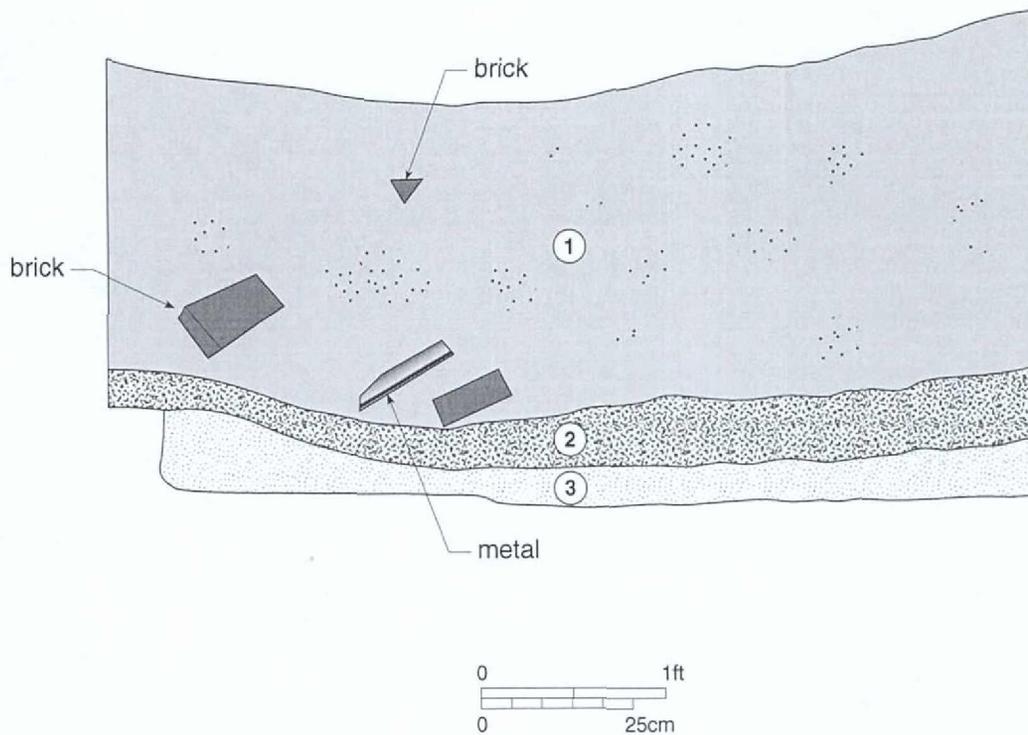
ceramic  
brick  
brick  
shell  
glass  
slate  
ceramic plate

glass  
bone  
brick  
bone  
door hinge



- 1 7.5YR 4/3 brown loam (catalog numbers 39, 150, 160)
- 2 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand (catalog numbers 39, 161)
- 3 10YR 5/1 gray ashy silt with decomposing shell
- 4 Decomposing shell
- 5 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand (catalog numbers 125, 162)
- 6 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand; sterile subsoil (catalog numbers 126, 170)

Figure 7.1. Trench 10, Feature O, west profile.



- 1 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (catalog numbers 40, 134, 135, 146)
- 2 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam (catalog numbers 132, 147)
- 3 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow sand (catalog numbers 133, 171)

Figure 7.2. Trench 10, Feature P, profile of west wall.

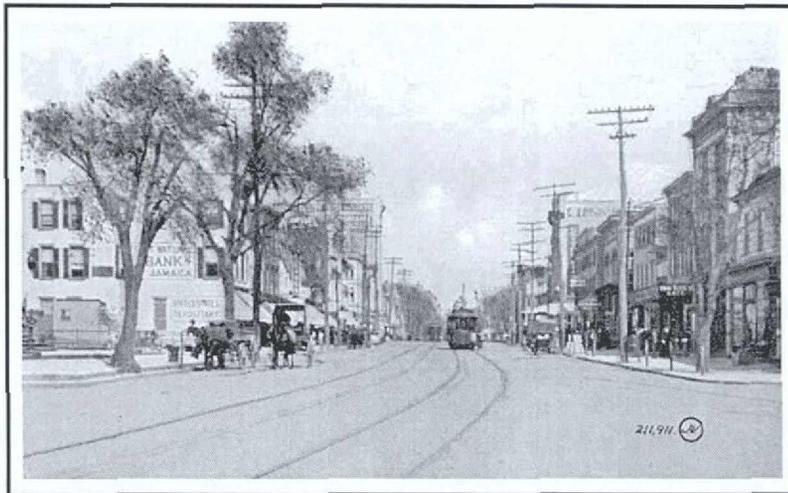


Figure 8.1. Fulton Street circa 1911, showing Lots 3, 4, 6, and 8 of Block 10100 (Valentine & Sons 1911).

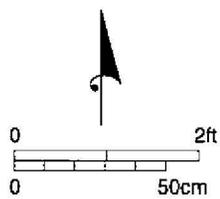
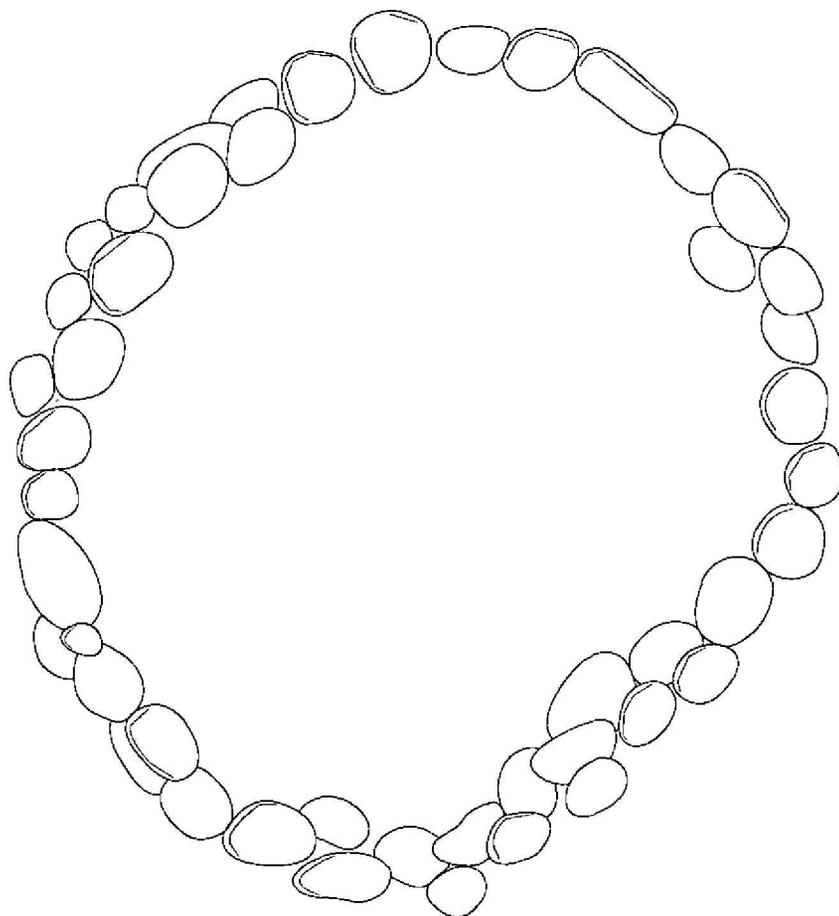
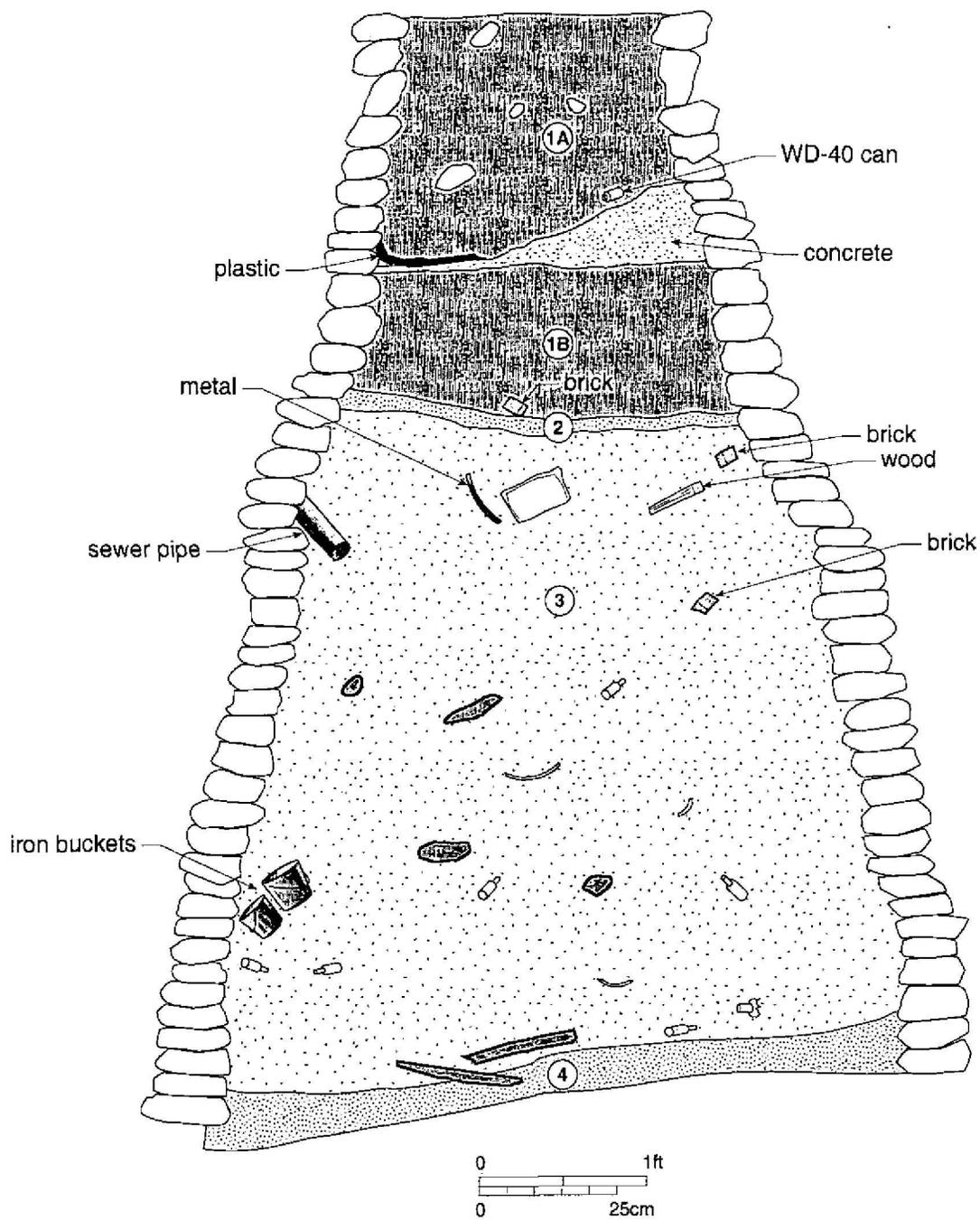


Figure 8.2. Trench 7, Feature J, plan view at bottom of feature.



- 1A 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt (catalog numbers 100, 101, 102)
- 1B 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt (catalog numbers 104, 121, 123)
- 2 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand with ash (catalog numbers 122, 124)
- 3 10YR 2/1 black organic silt (nightsoil) (catalog numbers 167, 168, 172-179)
- 4 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand; subsoil
- 🍷 Bottle
- 🏺 Ceramic

Figure 8.3. Trench 7, Feature J, profile of cross-section.

PLATES

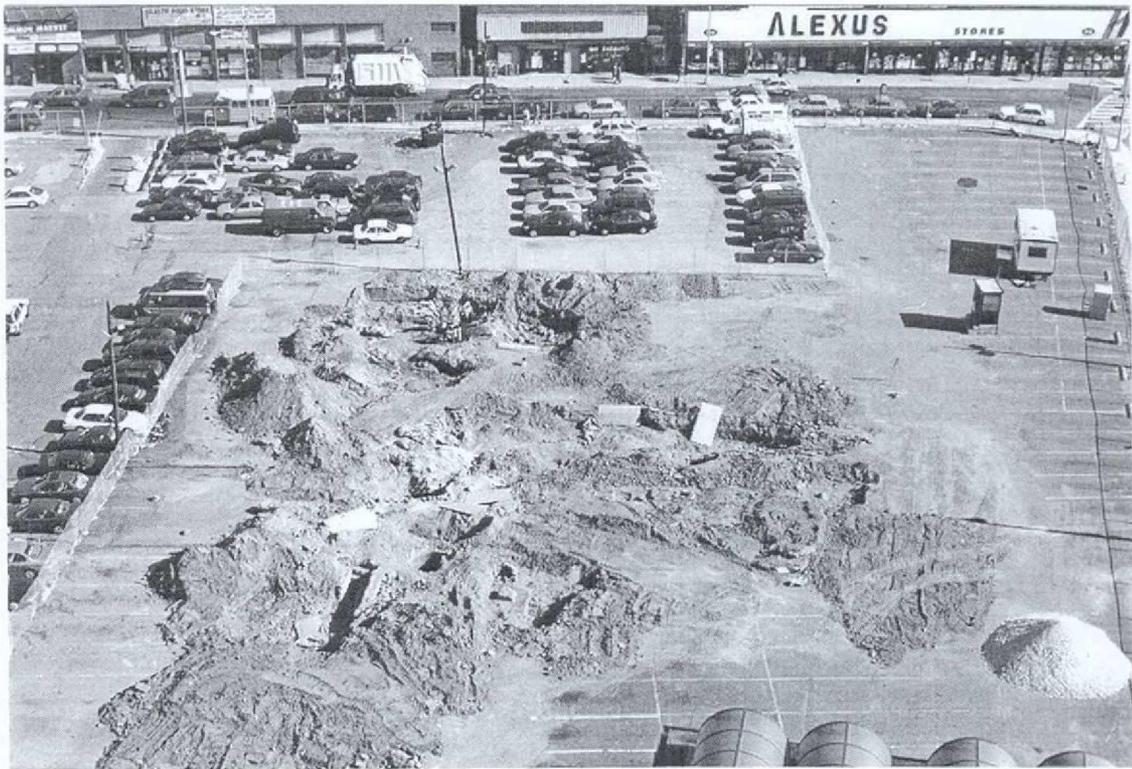


Plate 3.1. Excavations on 10100, facing east.



Plate 3.2. Trench 2, facing north.

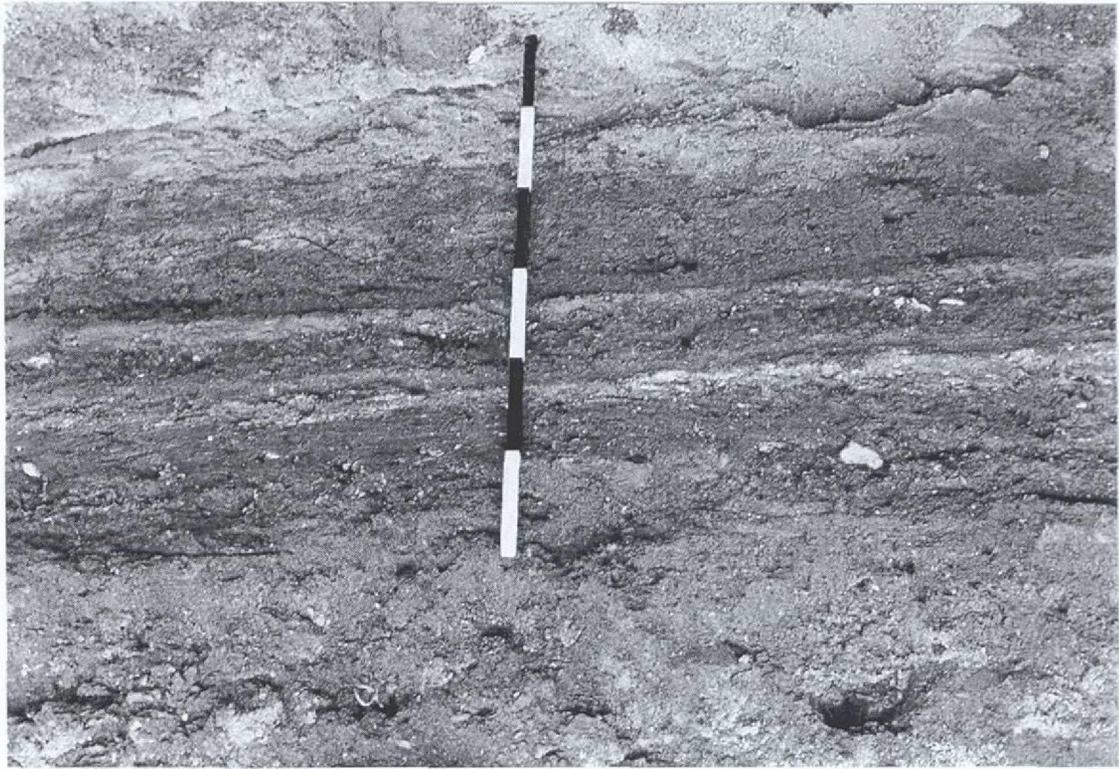


Plate 3.3. Stratigraphy in Trench 2's eastern profile.

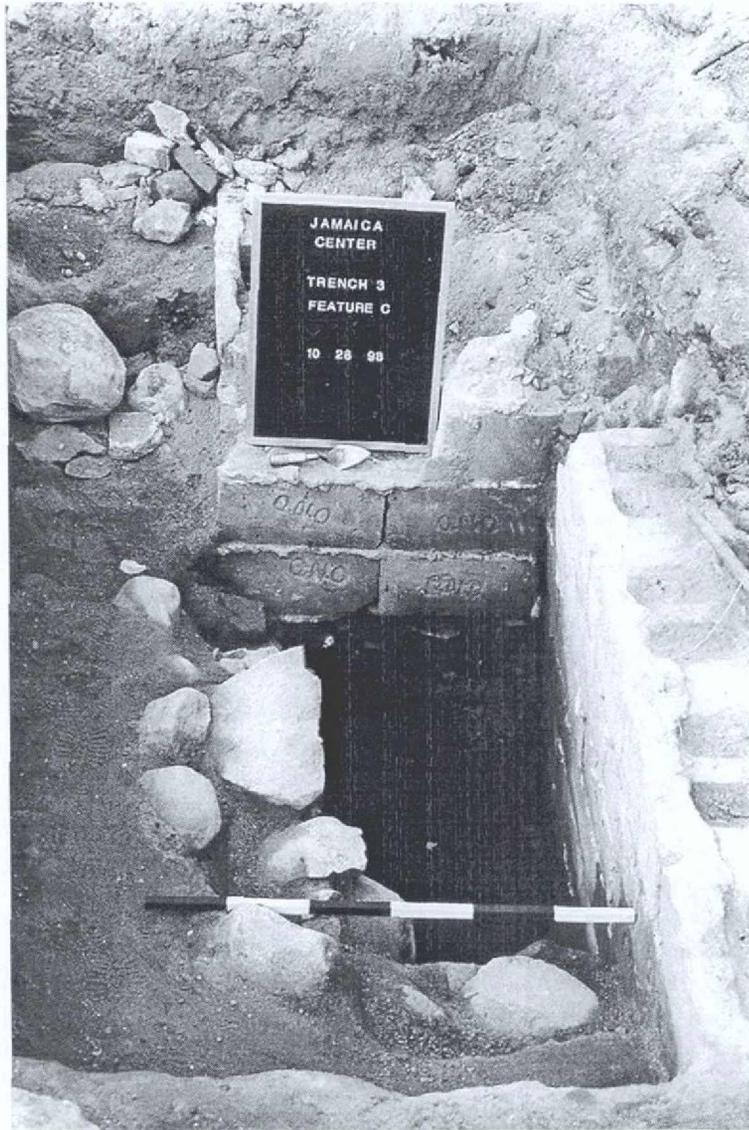


Plate 3.4. Trench 3, Feature C.



Plate 3.5. Trench 10, Feature M.



Plate 3.6. Trench 10, Feature P.

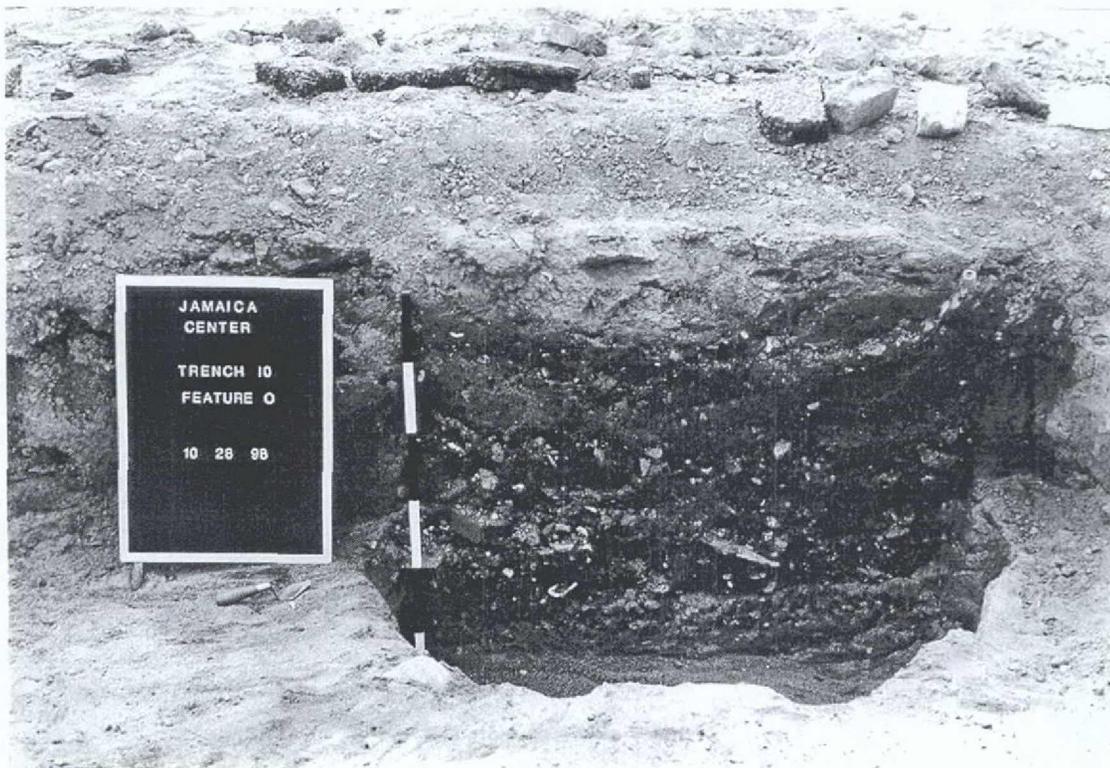


Plate 3.7. Trench 10, Feature O.

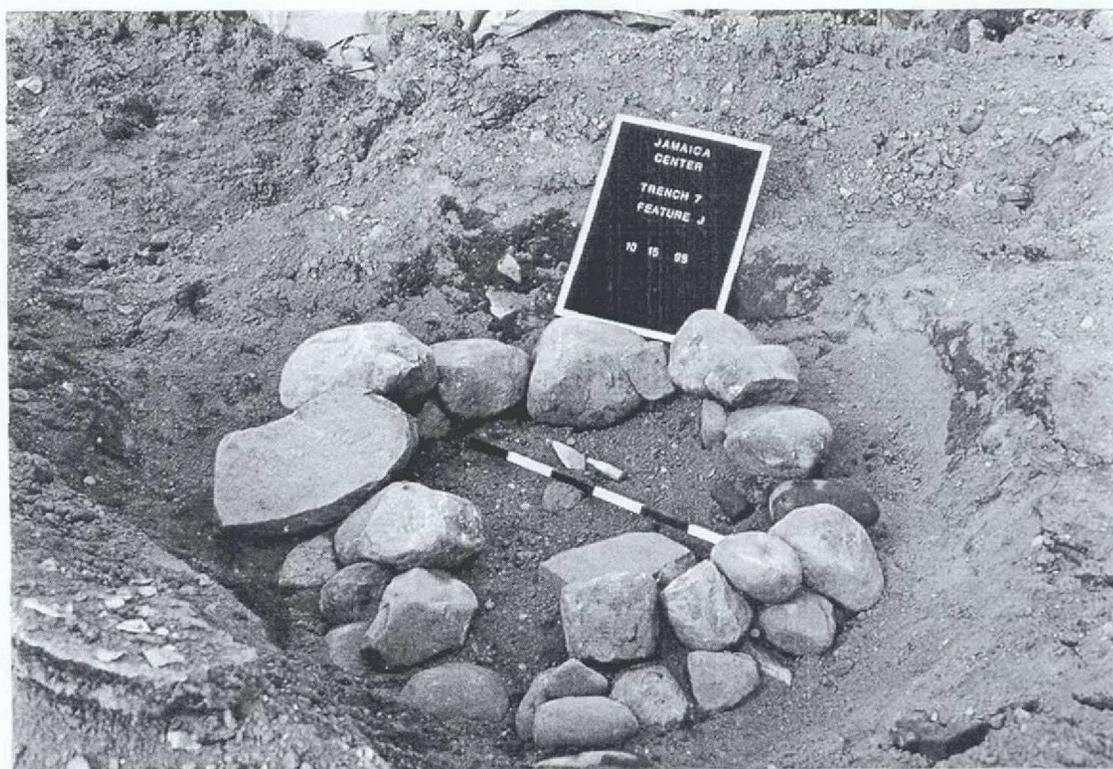


Plate 3.8. Trench 7, Feature J.

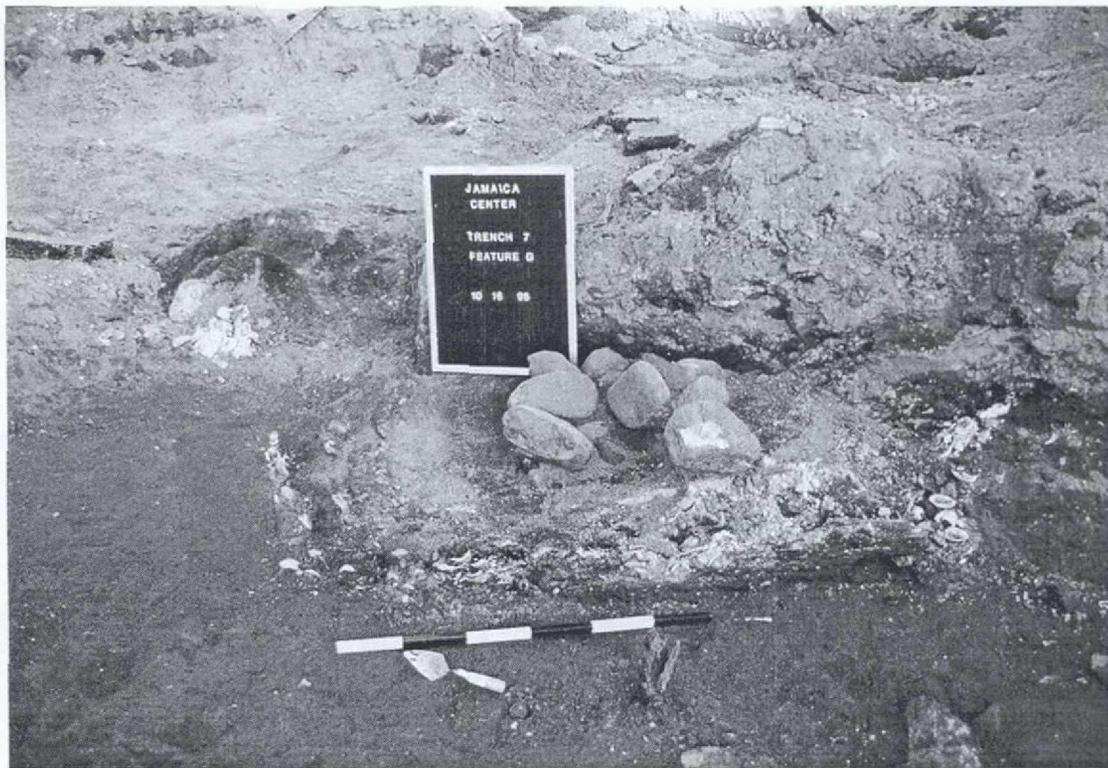


Plate 3.9. Trench 7, Feature G.

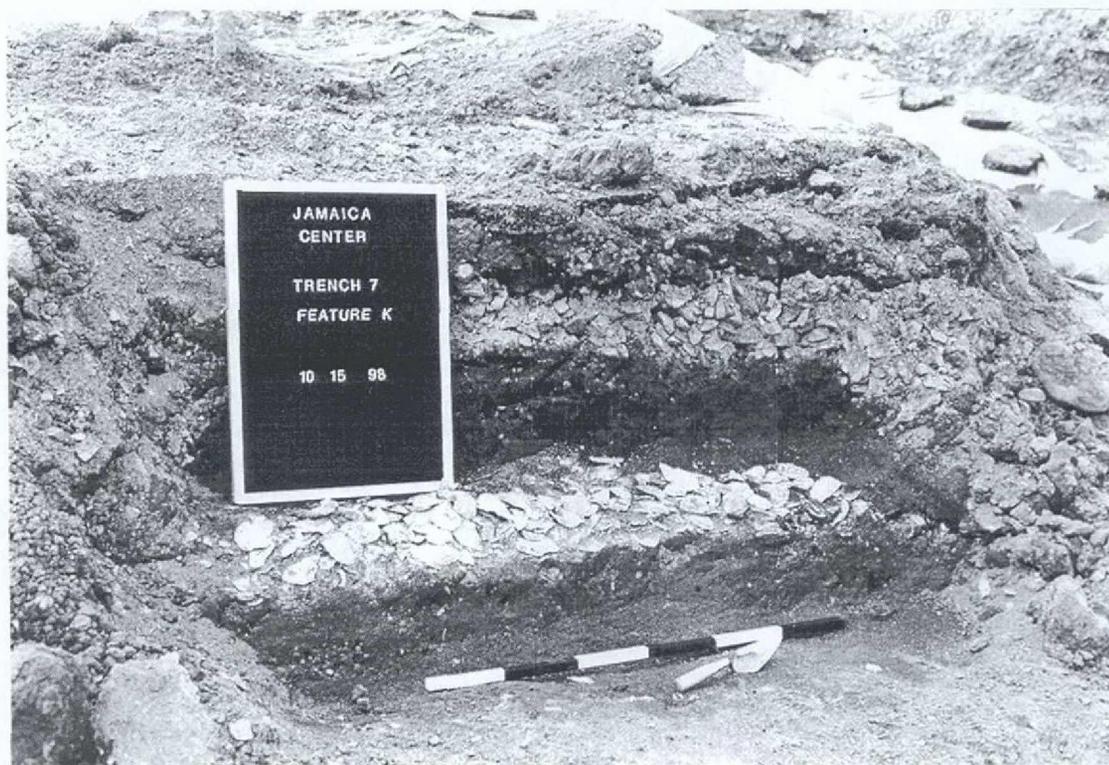


Plate 3.10. Trench 7, Feature K.

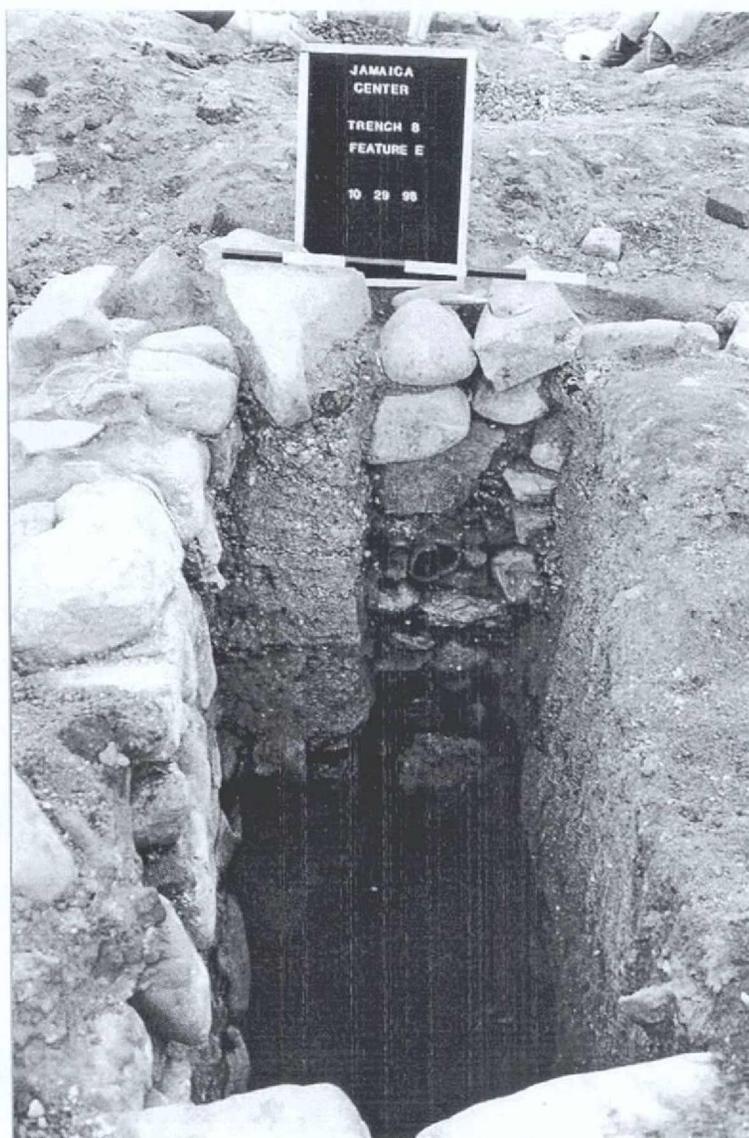


Plate 3.11. Trench 8, Feature E.

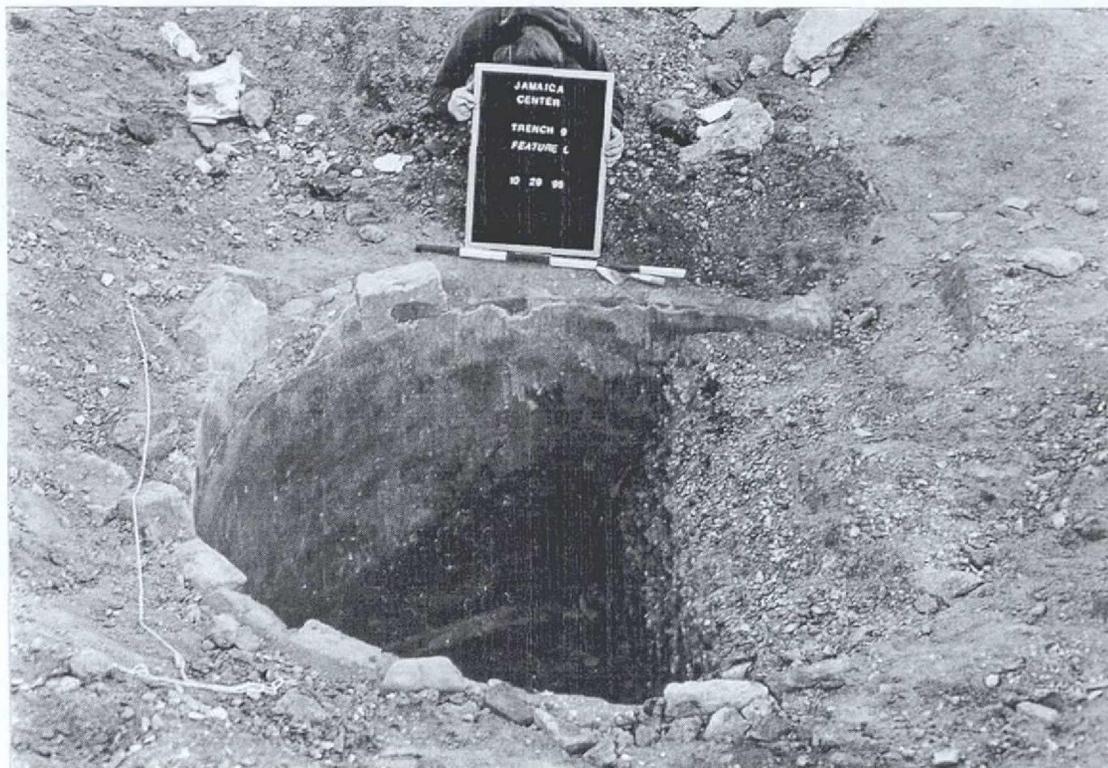


Plate 3.12. Trench 9, Feature L.

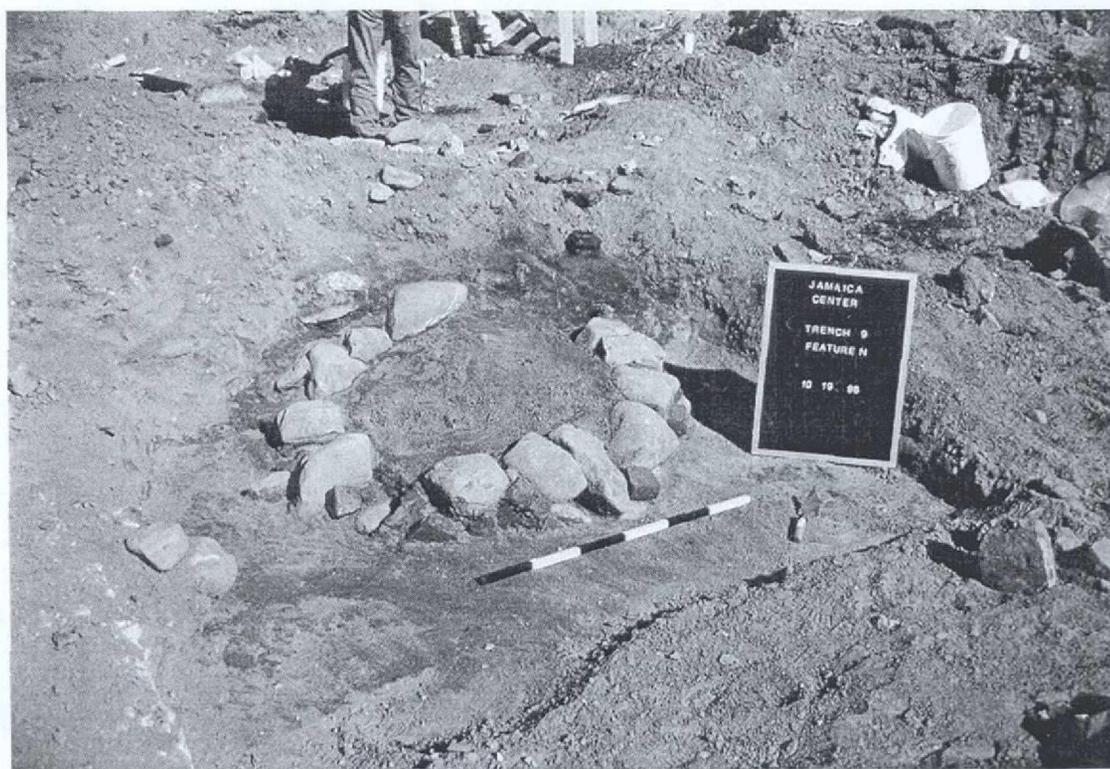


Plate 3.13. Trench 9, Feature N.



Plate 3.14. Trench 8, Feature H.

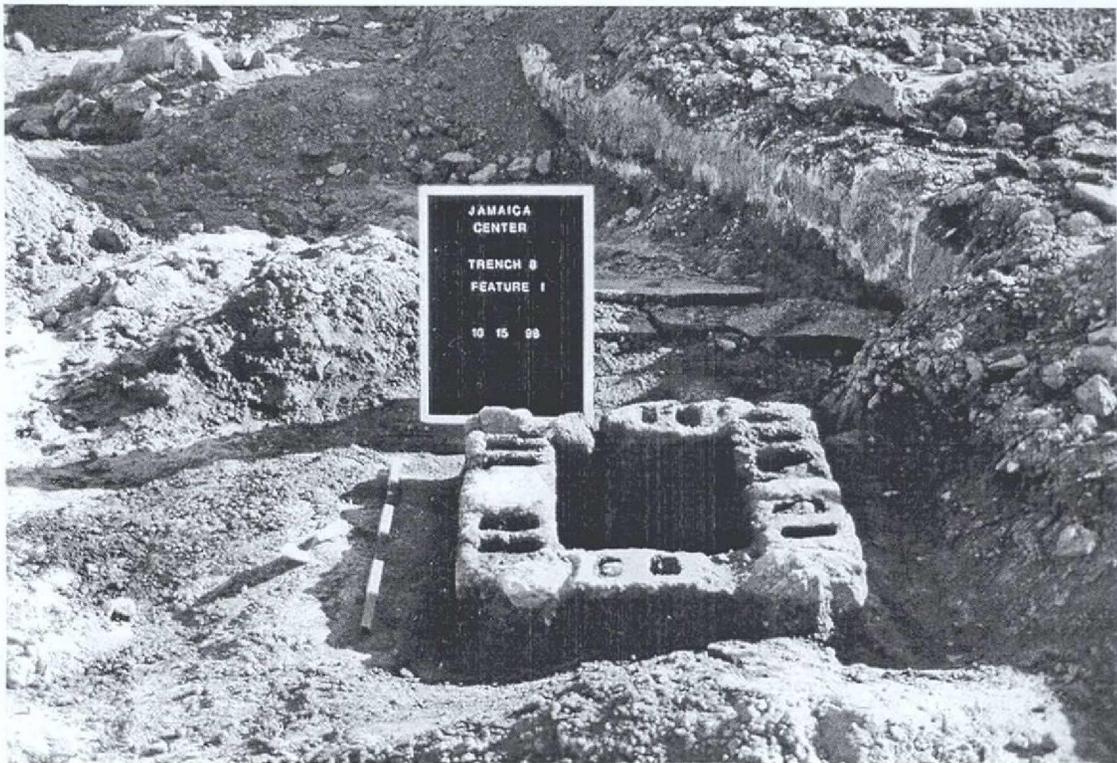


Plate 3.15. Trench 8, Feature I.

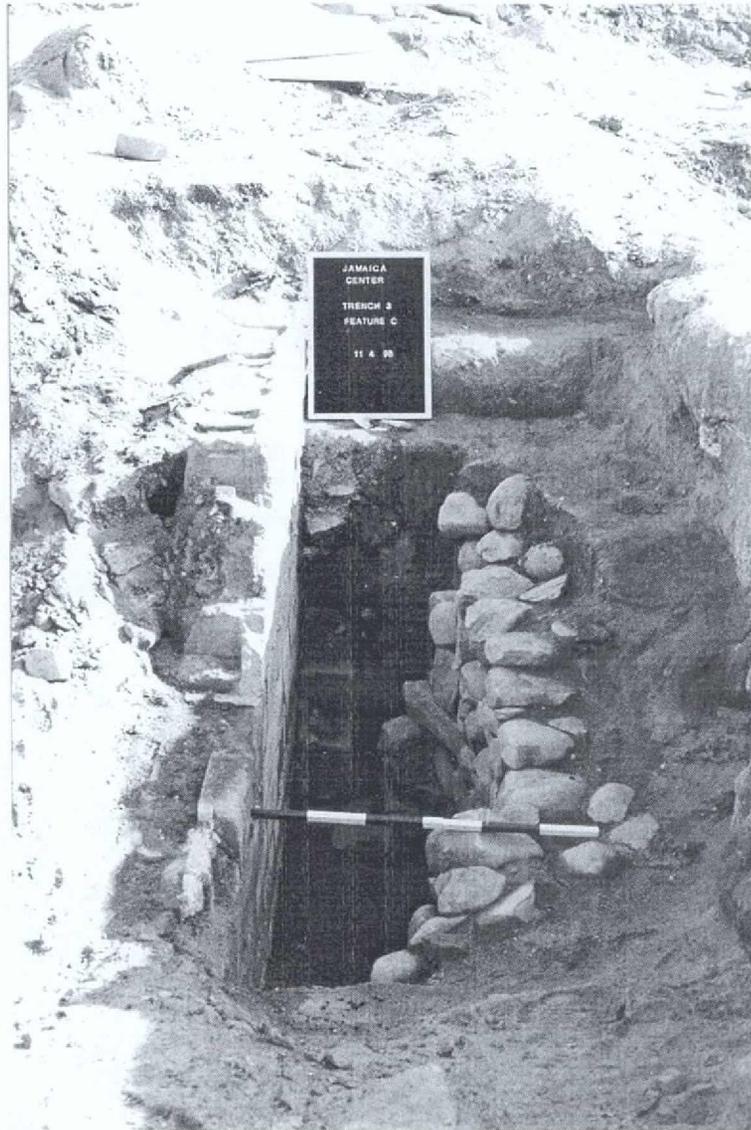


Plate 5.1. Feature C.

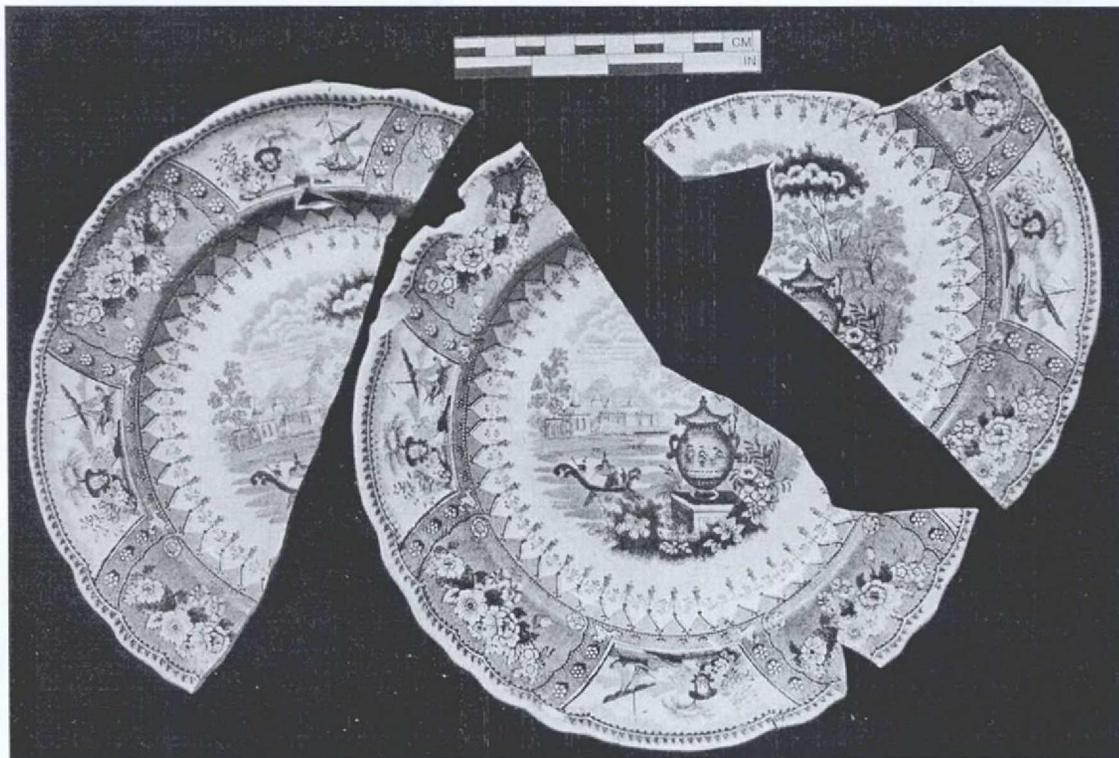


Plate 5.2. Plates in the Canova pattern from Feature C.

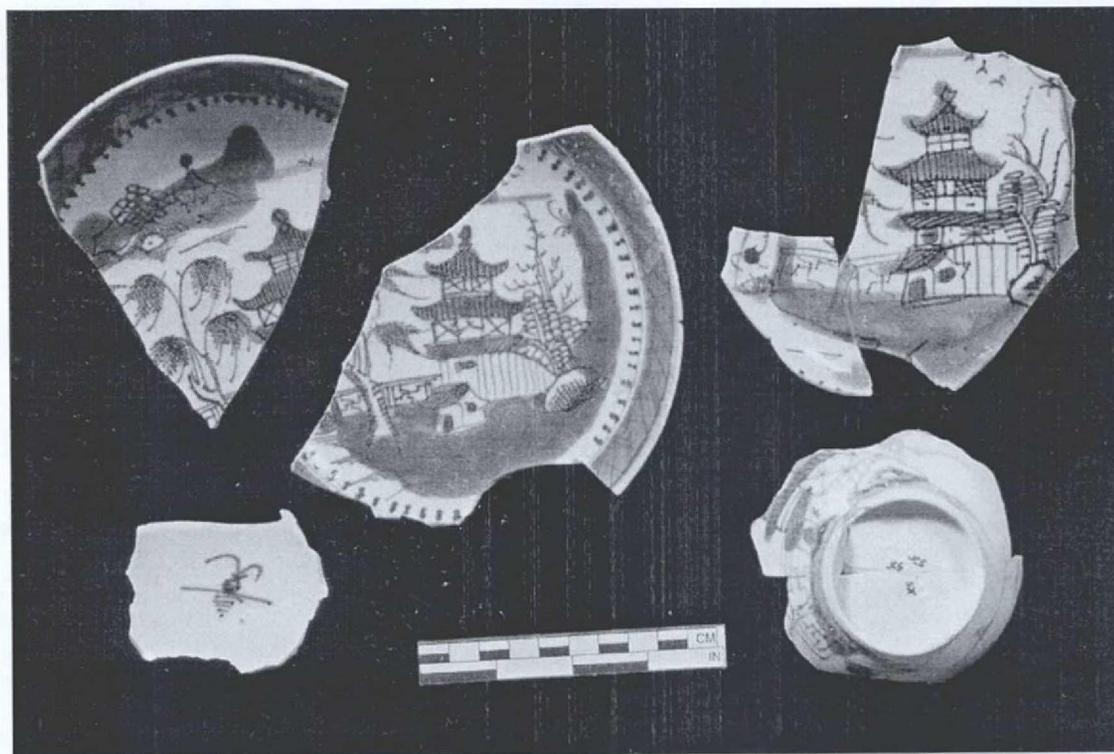


Plate 5.3. Nanking-style porcelain from Feature C.



Plate 5.4. Porcelain teawares from Feature C.



Plate 5.5. Bowl decorated with print of Abraham and Isaac from Feature C.



Plate 6.1. Feature E, view towards the southwest.

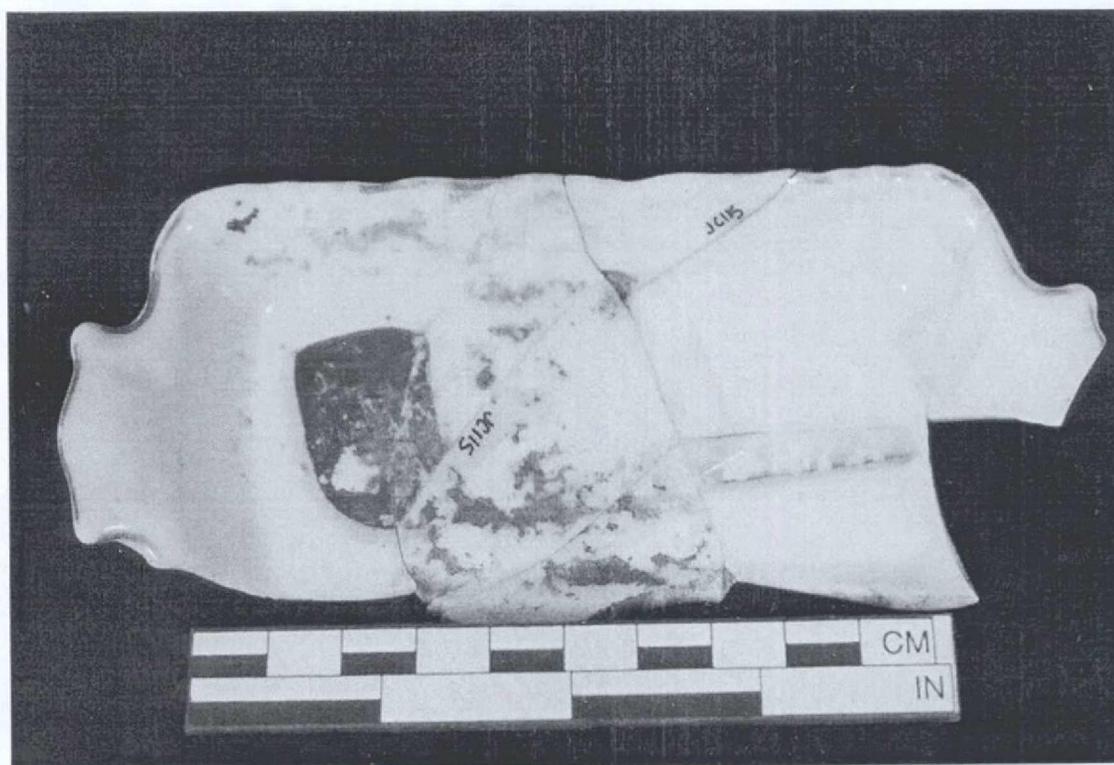


Plate 6.2. Porcelain dish with pipe decal from Feature L.

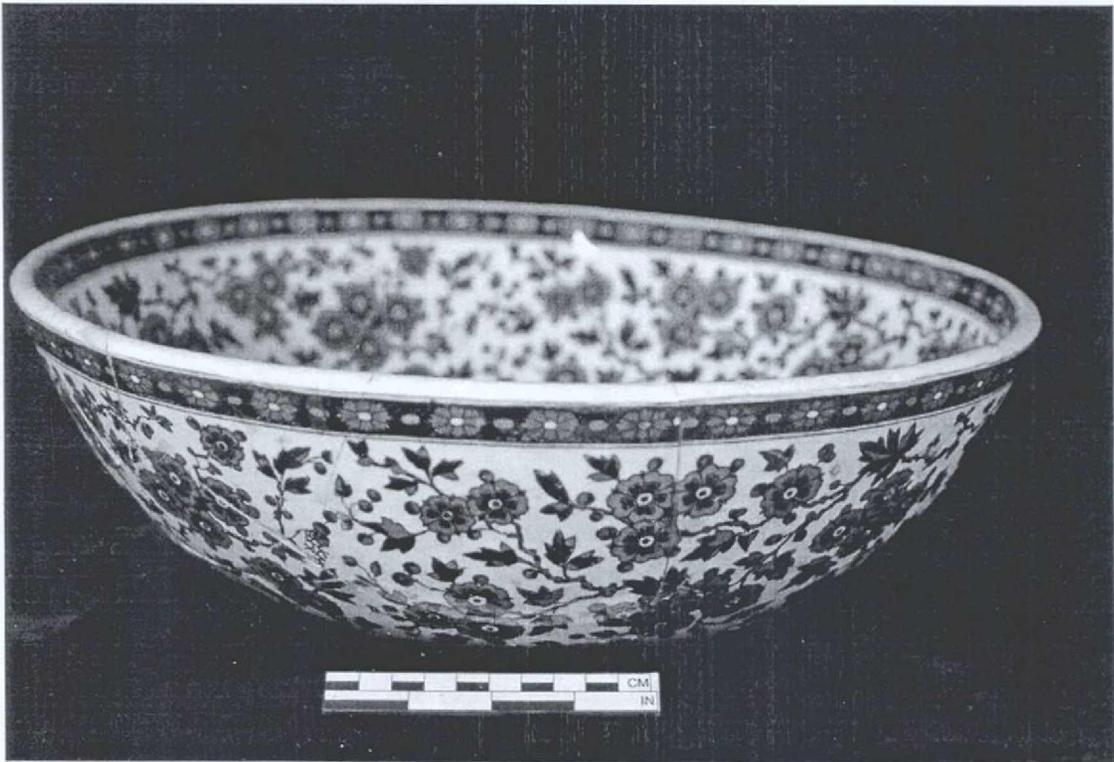


Plate 6.3. Blue and white fruit bowl from Feature E.

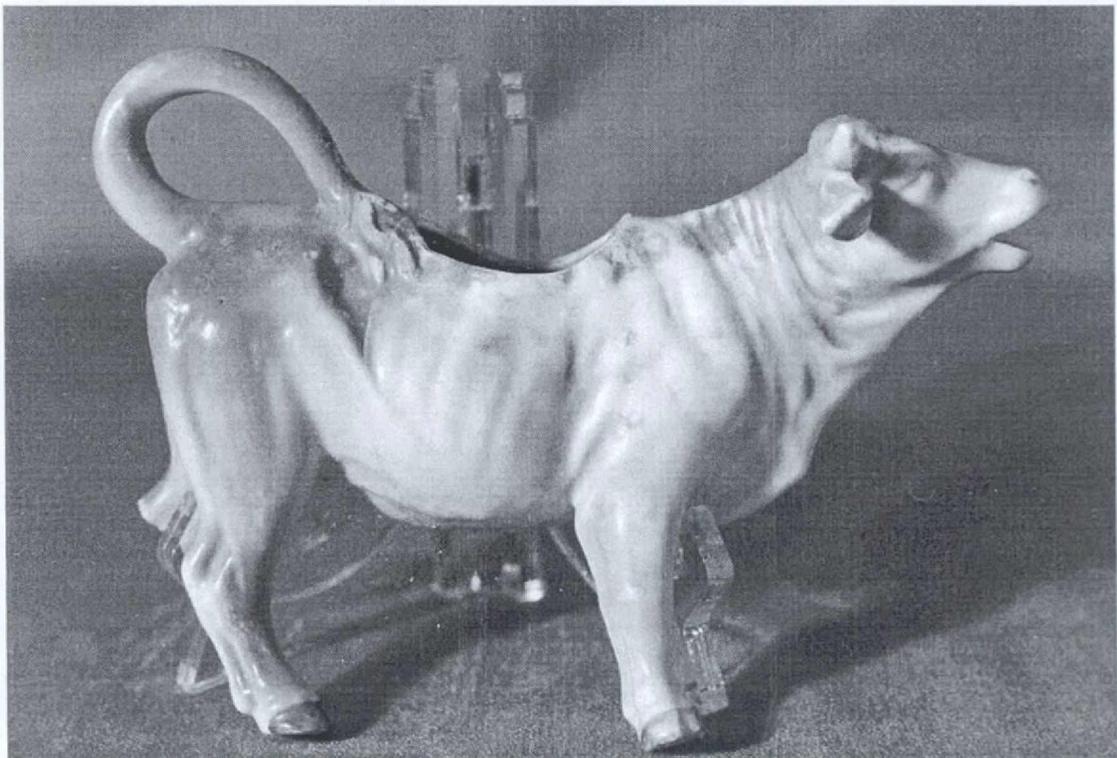


Plate 6.4. Porcelain cow-shaped creamer from Feature E.



Plate 6.5. Brown transfer print tablesetting from the Tator assemblage.

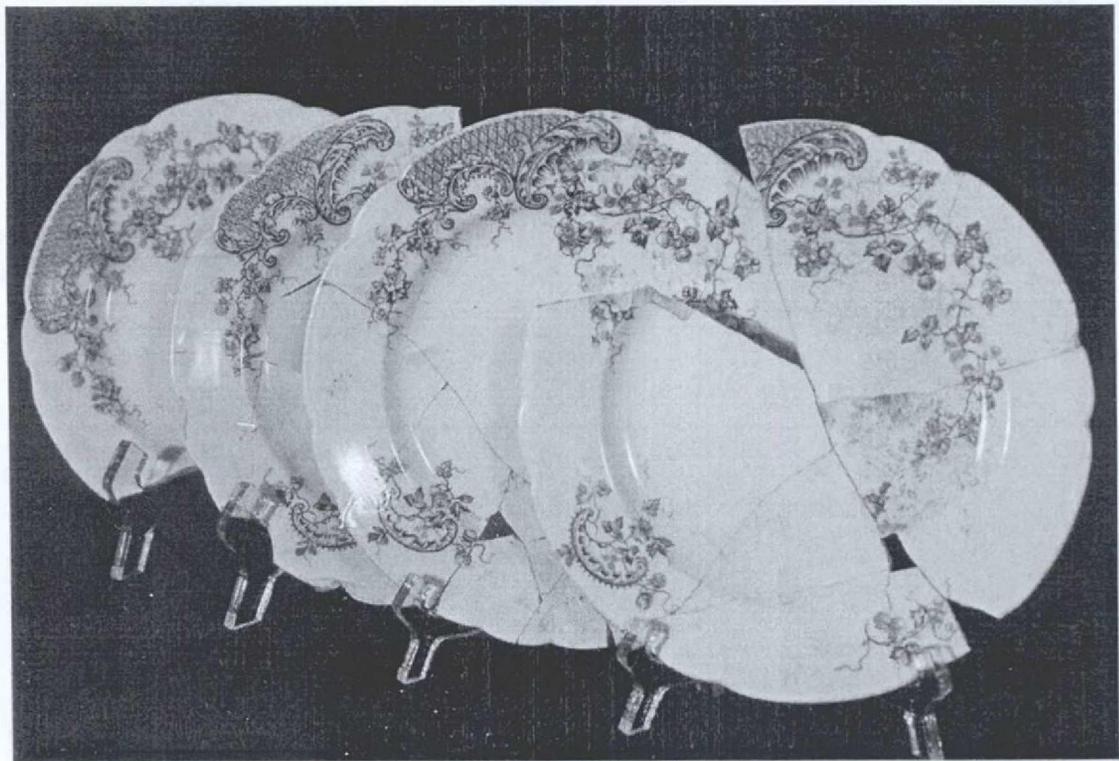


Plate 6.6. Plates in the Versailles pattern from the Tator assemblage.

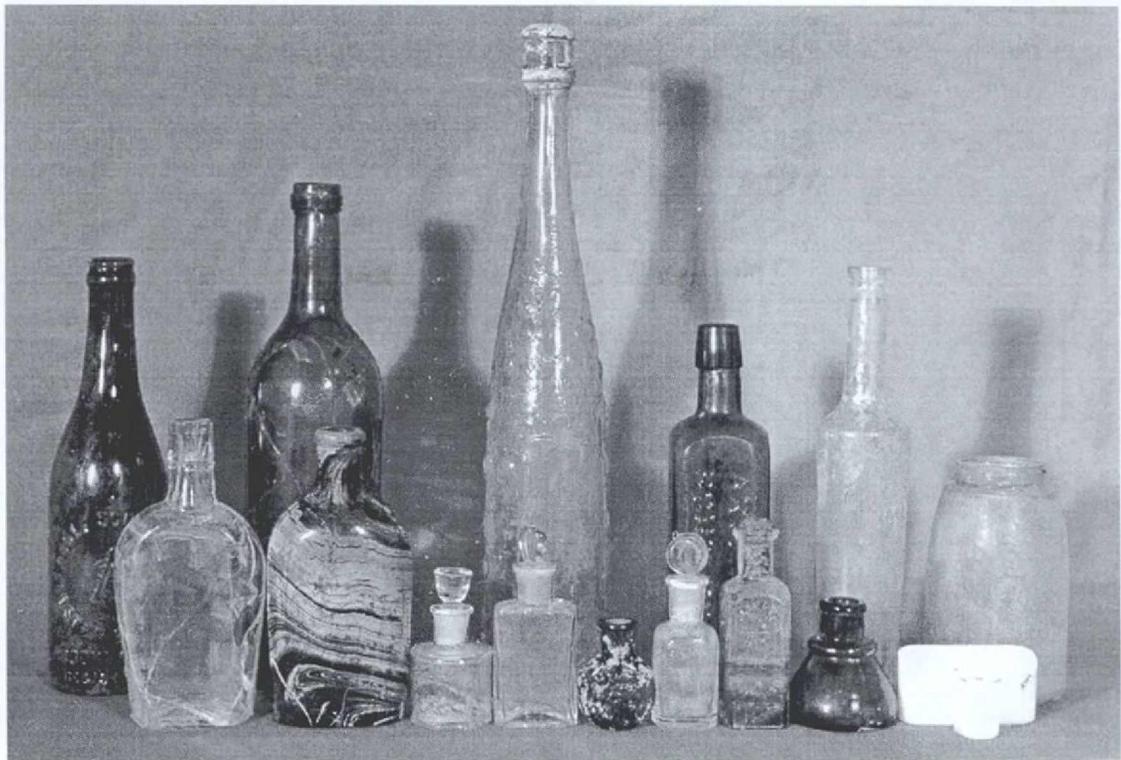


Plate 6.7. Bottles recovered from Features E and L.



Plate 6.8. Perfume bottles from Features E and L.



Plate 6.9. Religious bookmark from Feature E.

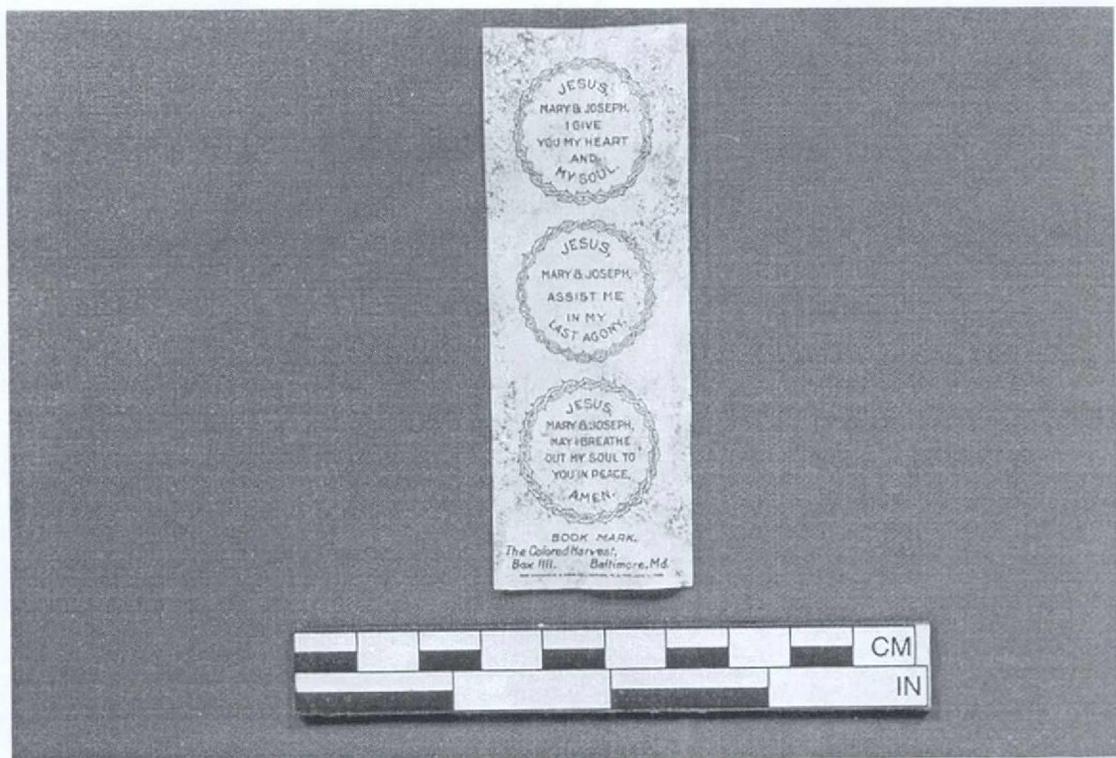


Plate 6.10. Religious bookmark from Feature E.

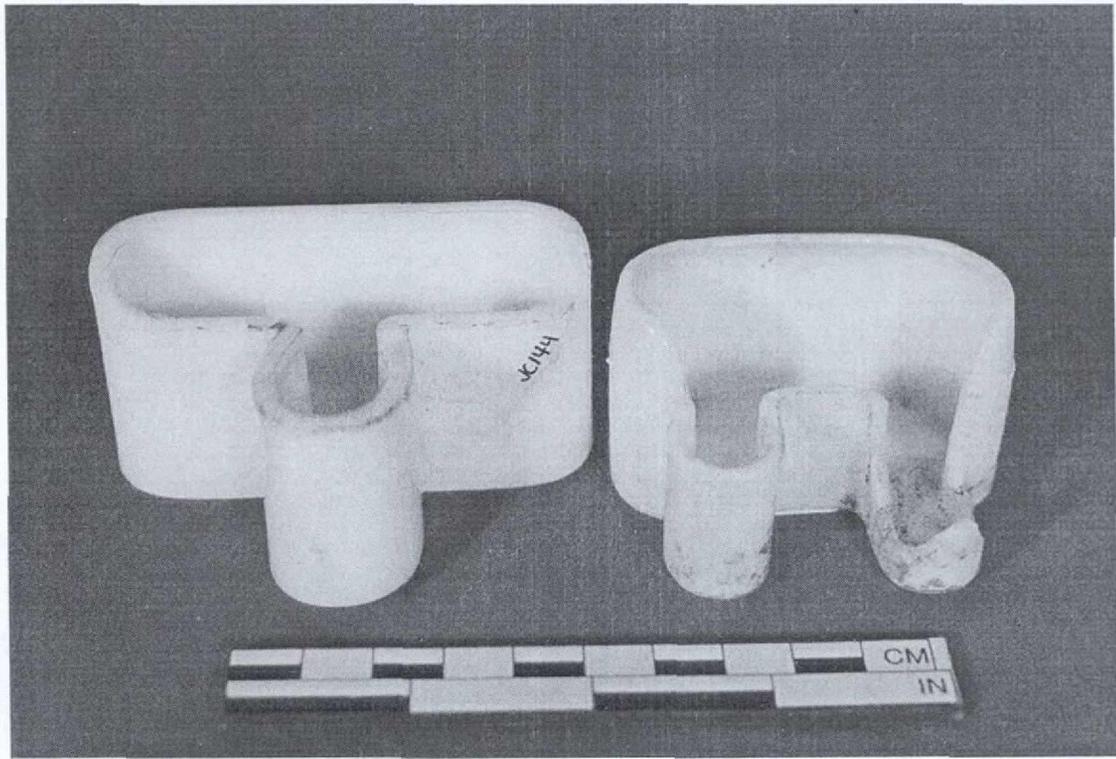


Plate 6.11. Birdfeeders from the Tator assemblage.

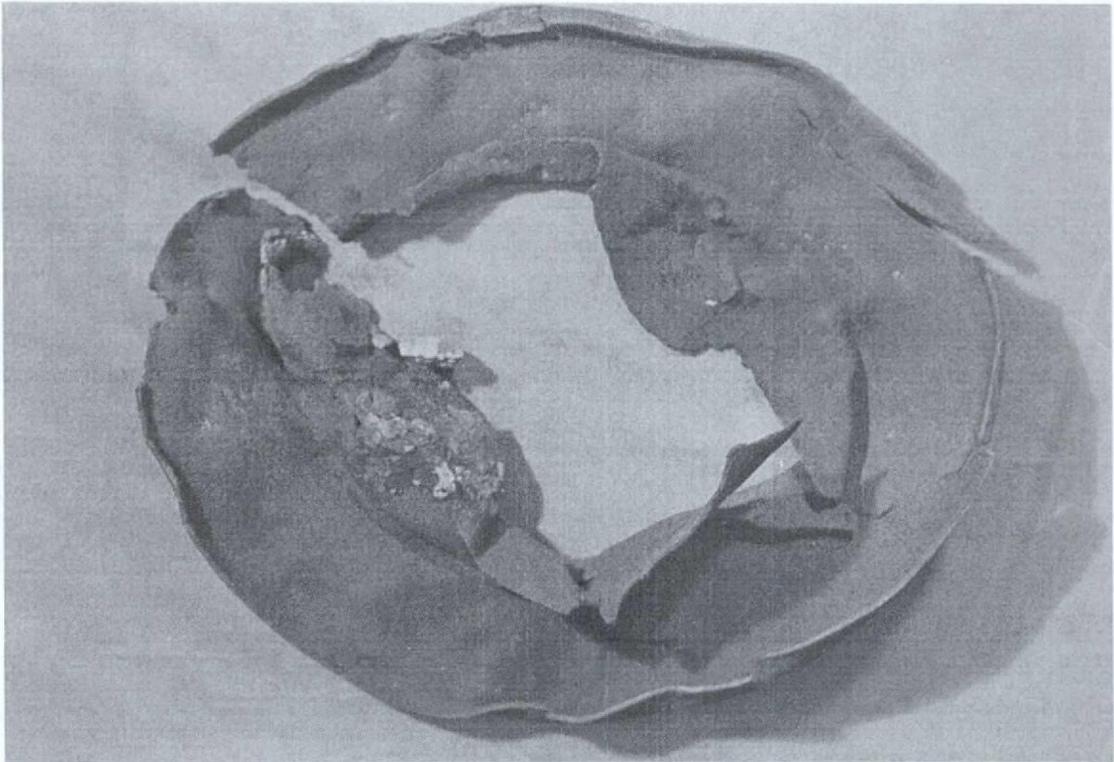


Plate 7.1. Hat recovered from Feature O.



Plate 7.2. Majolica dish recovered from Feature P.



Plate 8.1. White granite tablewares recovered from Feature J.

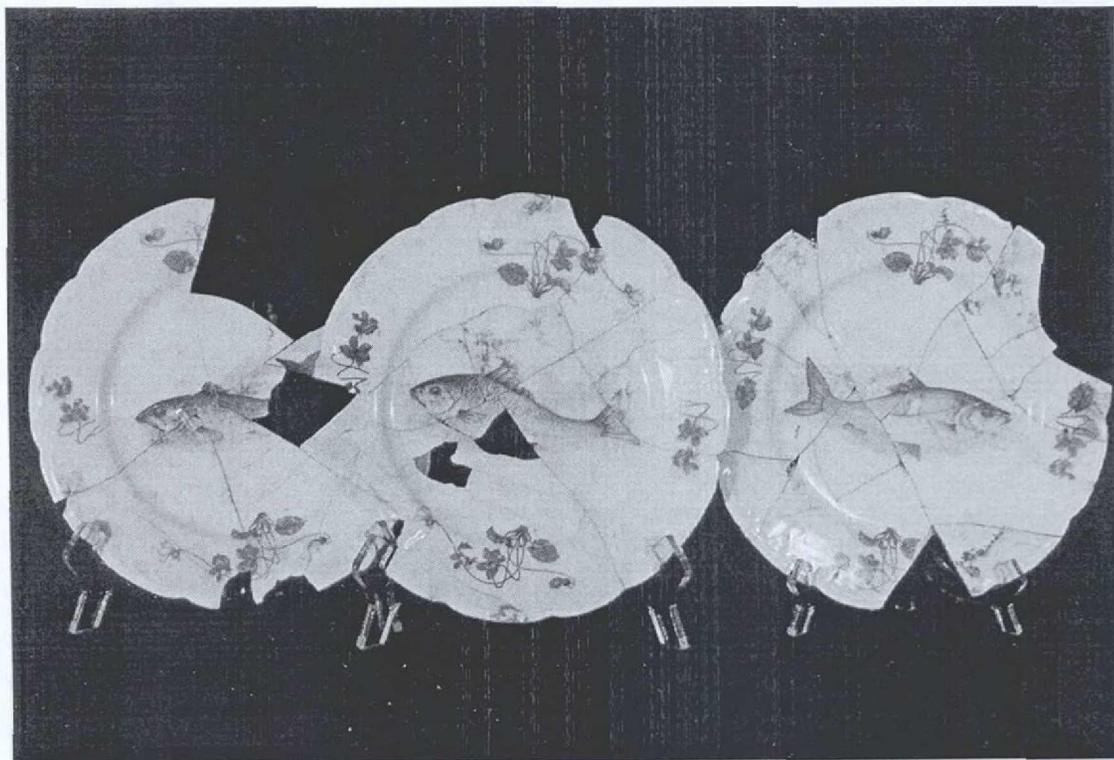


Plate 8.2. Austrian porcelain plates decorated with decals of fish recovered from Feature J.



Plate 8.3. Austrian porcelain plates recovered from Feature J.

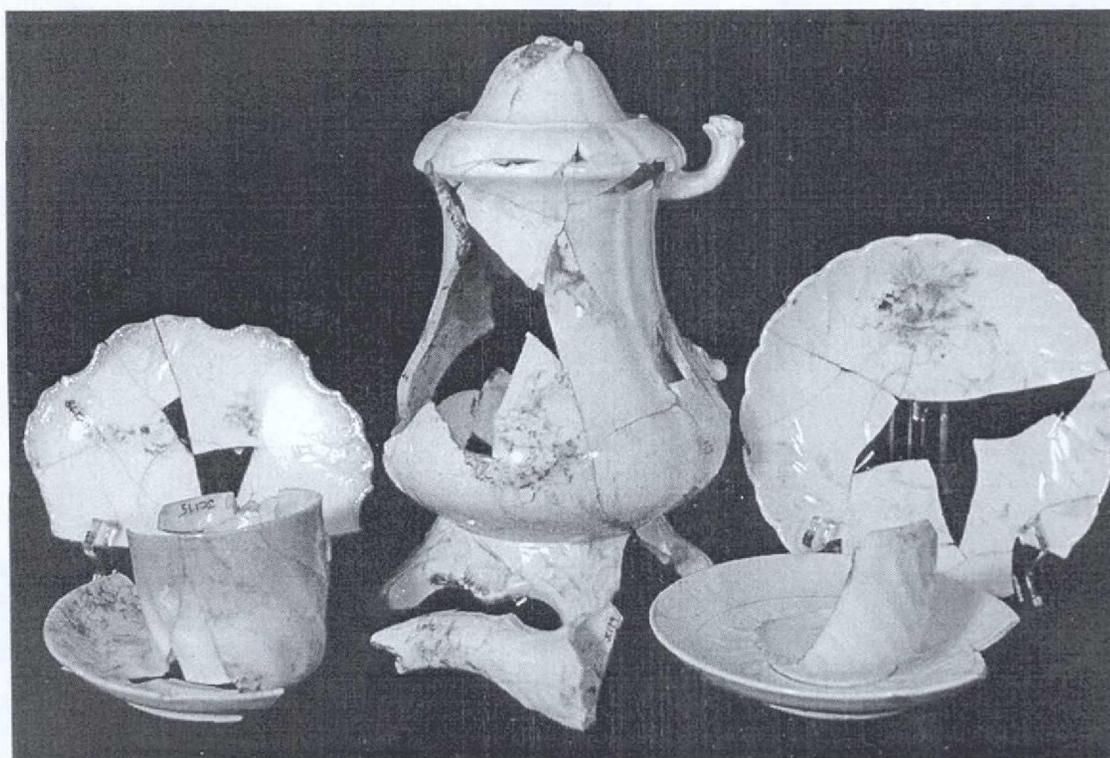


Plate 8.4. Porcelain tea set recovered from Feature J.

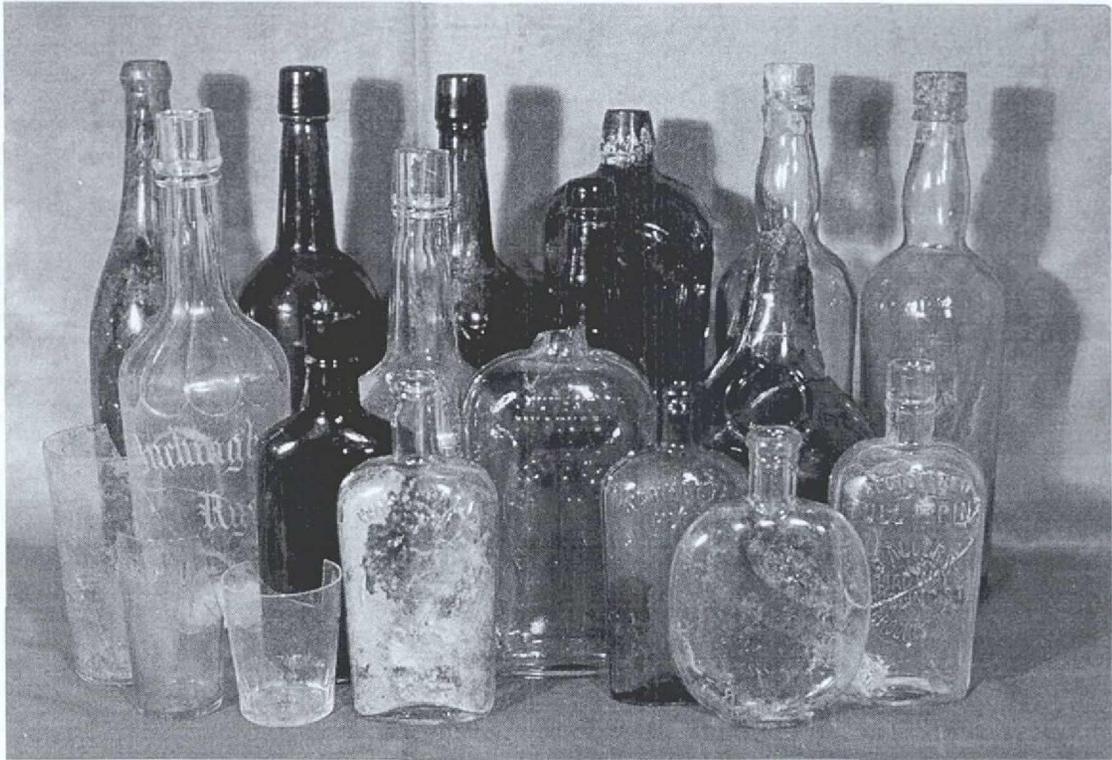


Plate 8.5. Alcohol-related glassware recovered from Feature J.

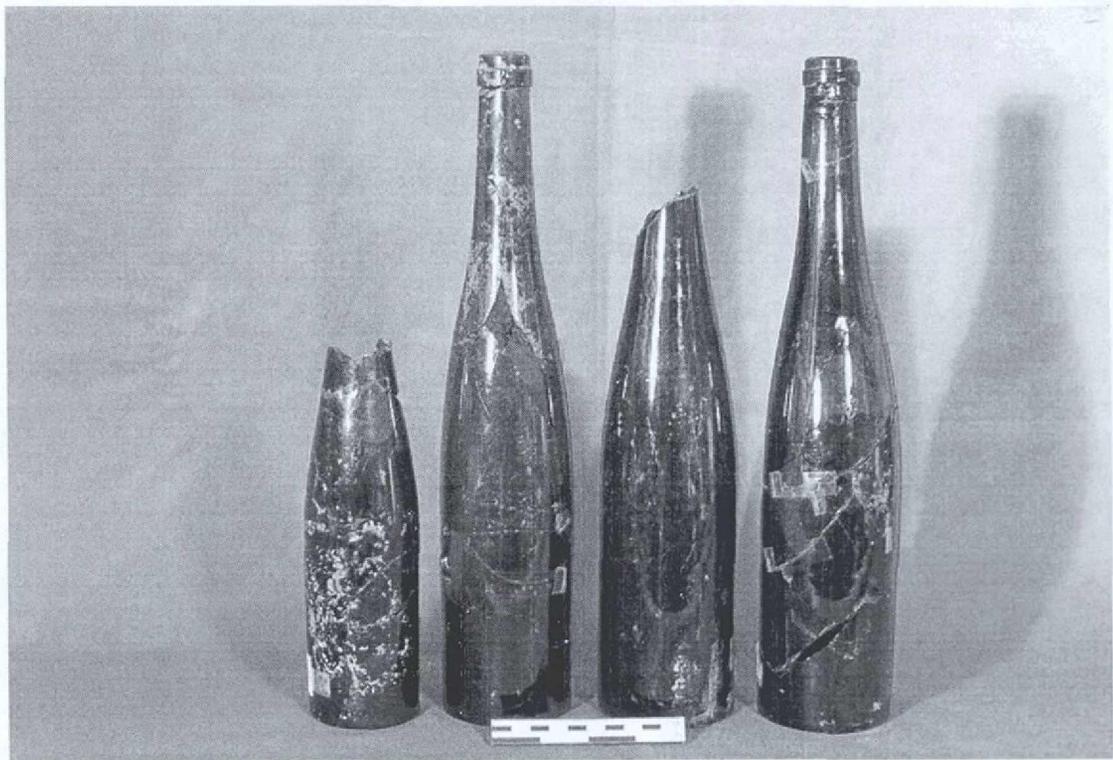


Plate 8.6. Riesling wine bottles recovered from Feature J.



Plate 8.7. Porcelain figurines recovered from Feature J.

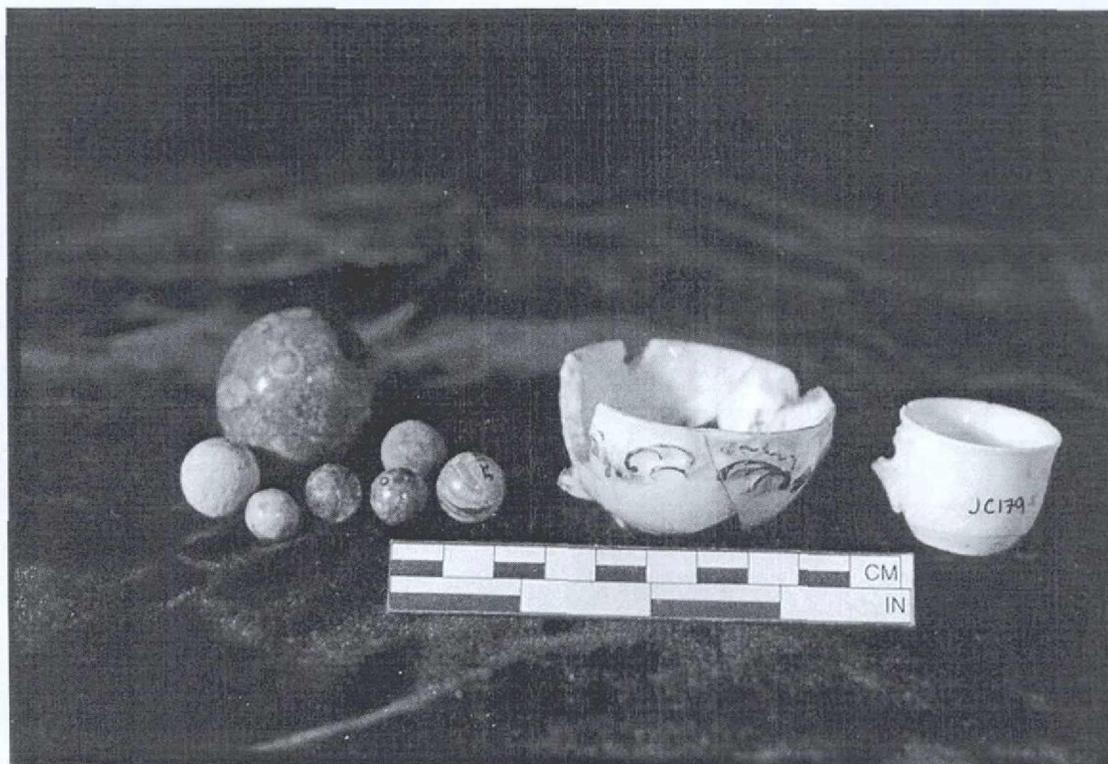


Plate 8.8. Toys recovered from Feature J.



Plate 8.9. Dolls' heads recovered from Feature J.



Plate 8.10. Place setting from the Lincoln House/Van Sieg's Café assemblage.