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REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION
AT THE U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION'S
NORTHEAST REGIONAL LABORATORY
AND OFFICE BUILDING SITE
158TH STREET AND LIBERTY AVENUE
JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK

Contract # GS-02B-22885
CEQR #106-QFDA



General View of the FDA Lab Site

Prepared for: Hines GS Properties
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May 5, 1998

628

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological testing was performed at the site of construction for the FDA laboratory and office in Jamaica, Queens. Testing was confined to a section of the property known as Area 2, a narrow strip of land on a ravine located at the northern edge of the property along its boundary with Prospect Cemetery. Shovel tests were placed at fifteen foot intervals to evaluate for the presence or absence of prehistoric archaeological remains. No prehistoric or possible prehistoric artifacts were found. However remains of a mid- to late-19th century outbuilding were identified. This outbuilding was previously determined not potentially eligible for listing on the national Register of Historic Places. Therefore, the FDA project Area 2 contains no archaeological remains worthy of further investigation.

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INTRODUCTION

The United States Food and Drug Administration is in the process of constructing a regional laboratory and office building in Jamaica, Queens, New York City. The project site is located at the northeastern corner of Liberty Avenue and 158th Street. Some of the impacts from this construction were deemed to have the potential to affect archaeological resources. Therefore a program of archaeological testing was implemented. The results of the testing are presented in this report. The archaeological scope of work is attached as Appendix A.

Impacts from this construction include the placement of a retaining wall and grading for parking spaces along the northeastern edge of the FDA site (see Figure 1 and Appendix A plan). The potential impacts to archaeological resources at this site were addressed in two earlier reports; The Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment - January 30, 1996 (Edwards & Kelcey) and Archaeological Resources Topic Intensive Research - June 1996 (Historical Perspectives). Two areas of potential impact were identified. Area 1 is a section of the project area which is not scheduled for below ground impacts. Area 2 is the northeastern edge of the FDA site studied for this report (see Figure 2). The Topic Intensive Report concluded that "Area 2 is not considered sensitive for further archaeological investigation of the historical period" (Historical Perspectives 1996:24). However it was considered to have prehistoric archaeological potential.

This report was prepared for Hines GS Properties by Linda Stone. The archaeological fieldwork described in this report was conducted by Ms. Stone with the assistance of Shelly Spritzer. The fieldwork was done on April 6 and 7, 1998.

METHODOLOGY

The archaeological testing program included excavation of shovel test pits along a transect. Tests were spaced at fifteen foot intervals throughout Area 2. Two additional shovel tests were placed at the eastern end of the transect where more level ground was available. Although the FDA building was under construction at the time testing was conducted, the conditions in Area 2 were undisturbed. The area was along a ravine at the edge of the property. A fence separated the project area from the adjacent Prospect Cemetery to the north and from York College to the east. Area 2 itself was wooded and covered with a small amount of overgrowth, particularly to the west (see Plate 1).

Shovel Tests

The shovel tests were about one to one and a half feet in diameter and excavated to the depth of non-artifact bearing subsoil, or the limit of the shovel, to evaluate the nature of the soils and the presence or absence of archaeological remains. All soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions were recorded on forms. The shovel test stratigraphy is attached as Appendix B. Changes in soil color or texture were recorded as separate levels. Soil color descriptions were made using comparisons to the Munsell Soil Color Charts. Shovel test locations were mapped on the site plan. Photodocumentation and drawings were done as appropriate.

Artifact Processing

Artifacts known in the field to be non-diagnostic modern materials or to be associated with modern fill deposits were noted in the field records but generally either sampled or not retained. They are marked in Appendix B with a parenthetical "d" or "s" for discarded in the field or sampled. Retained artifacts were also marked on these forms. All artifacts listed on the field records are included in the stratigraphy summary (see Appendix B).

All recovered artifacts were washed and rinsed in tap water and left to air dry before labeling and rebagging in clean 4-mil zip-lock bag. Most artifact categories, with the main exception being metal, were individually labeled with the provenience. Provenience labels contained the project location abbreviation

(FDA), the test number and stratum from which it came, separated by a decimal point. All zip bags were also labeled with the provenience information.

All ceramic and glass artifacts are considered sherds, unless otherwise noted in the inventory. Ceramic identifications and date ranges of manufacture for white-bodied refined earthenwares were based on style of decorations, when available, and are referred to in the inventory as "refined earthenwares". If identifications were also based on ware type, such as creamware/pearlware/whiteware, then these types are used as identifiers in the inventory. The inventory of retained artifacts is attached as Appendix C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of sixteen shovel tests were completed as part of the FDA laboratory testing in Area 2. Actual test locations are depicted on Figure 3. The stratigraphic information recorded on the field forms is attached as Appendix B. It includes stratum depths, soil colors, textures, and artifact inclusions.

The average depth of all shovel tests was 2.6 feet below ground surface. The typical test contained three strata. The top layer was a dark colored loam, often containing a small amount of sand or silt. The second stratum was generally mottled and, as a result, it was sometimes recorded as two different deposits, depending on the extent of mottling. The most common soil description was a dark yellowish brown sand or silty sand. The lowest soil level within the tests represented a subsoil. It was similar to the lighter mottling within Stratum 2. It was most frequently described as a strong brown silty or clayey sand filled with small pebbles. Stratum 1 was an average of 0.6 feet thick. Stratum 2 was about 1.2 feet and Stratum 3 was excavated for an average of 0.7 feet.

There was only one exception to the norm among the shovel tests. This was Shovel Test 2. It contained similar deposits to the other tests in the upper two strata. However the lower strata were much different. They were dark brown or dark yellowish brown stony loamy deposits which contained a large amount of cinder, slag and building demolition-type debris. A comparison of Figures 2 and 3 shows the location of Shovel Test 2 to be in the vicinity of an outbuilding mapped in 1842 and 1868 and depicted on the composite plan (Figure 2). Therefore a likely scenario explaining the contents of Shovel Test 2 could be it contains remains from the destruction of the nineteenth-century outbuilding.

Shovel test artifacts were analyzed in light of the soil strata from which they came in order to provide dates of deposition for the major strata identified. This was done by using the artifact inventory (Appendix C) in conjunction with the shovel test stratigraphy (Appendix B). The data was sorted to yield a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*), the earliest date at which the most modern artifact could have been manufactured. The *tpq* is also the earliest date which a soil stratum could have been deposited. It is of considerable interest to this archaeological study that no prehistoric or potentially prehistoric artifacts were found in any of the tests.

The *tpq* for the dark loam is relatively recent. It comes from artifacts which were not retained; a styrofoam Pepsi wrapper and spark plugs. Stratum 2 is no older than the late-19th century based on a number of artifacts, mainly machine-made bottle glass sherds and milk glass. However Stratum 2 also contained some ceramic sherds whose end date of manufacture was at the turn of the century (see Plate 2). Stratum 3, the subsoil, contained no cultural material.

Shovel Test 2 strata, below the level of Stratum 2, did not contain many diagnostic artifacts. The only piece assigned a date range of manufacture was a sherd of stoneware which could have been manufactured anytime after ca. 1800 (see Plate 3). However the late-19th century *tpq* of Stratum 2 would indicate the building debris found in Shovel Test 2 was covered by that time. The former outbuilding whose remains were seen in Shovel Test 2, therefore, was constructed prior to 1842, when it was mapped, and demolished by the end of the 19th century. This demolition date is also born out by the historic maps which depict the outbuilding in 1891 but not in 1901 (Historical Perspectives 1996:9-10). The outbuilding in question was probably build by Isaac Simonson who purchased the property in 1833. After the death of both Isaac and his wife, in 1871, the property was sold. Shortly after, the new owner insured the buildings on the land. The outbuilding formerly located on the footprint of Shovel Test 2 was described as a "1½ Story Frame Building" (Historical Perspectives 1996:13-14). Other outbuildings were called sheds or barns, suggesting this outbuilding was neither. Therefore, historic data does not provide a usage for this outbuilding, nor does the archaeological data contained in Shovel Test 2.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological testing done prior to grading for parking spaces at the northern edge of the FDA laboratory and office site was done to answer questions regarding prehistoric site use. No such evidence was found in this location, called Area 2. The identification of remains of a mid- to late-19th century outbuilding whose function is unknown were found. However previous research concluded any remains of this outbuilding were not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and recommended no "further archaeological investigation of historical period cultural remains" in Area 2 (Historical Perspectives 1996:21).

In conclusion, the section of the FDA laboratory and office site in Jamaica called Area 2 does not contain any archaeological remains which could be considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore no further archaeological work is recommended for this property.

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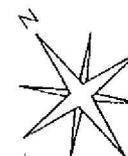
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100' = 1"

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APPROVED BY	12 January 1987
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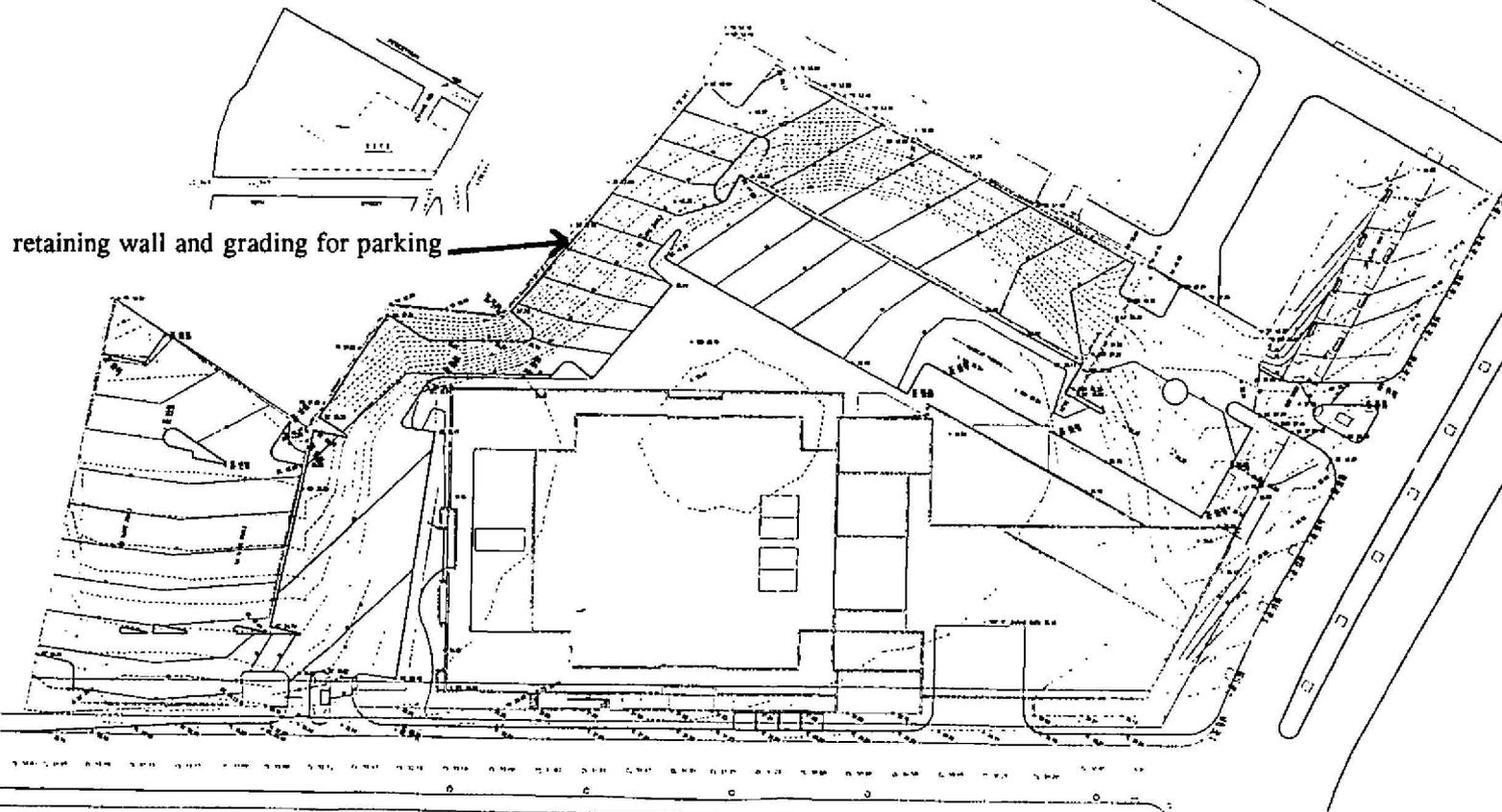
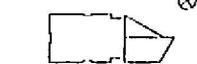


Figure 1 FDA Laboratory and Office facility grading plan, drawing #L-301.

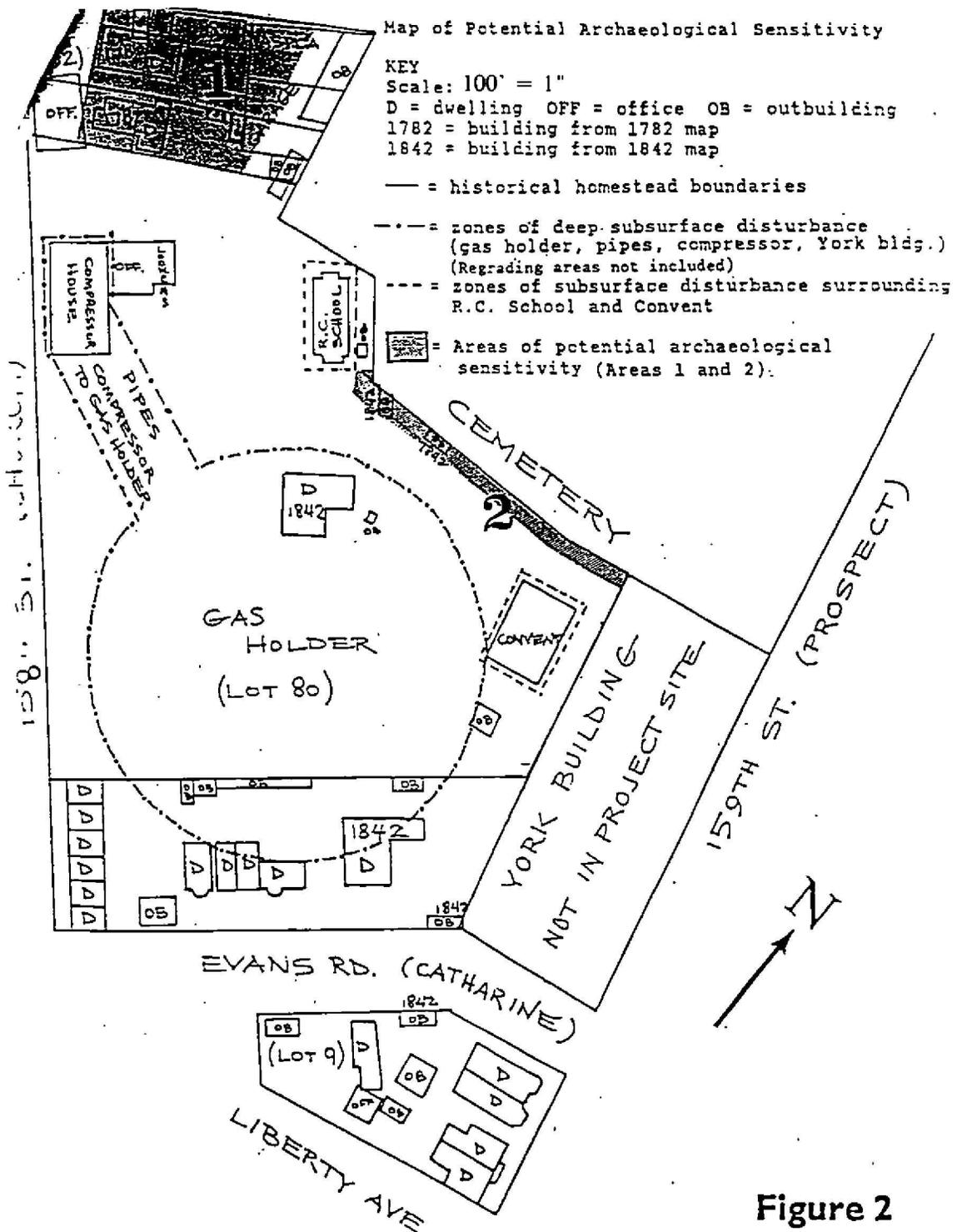


Figure 2

Figure 2

Figure 2 from the Archaeological Resources Topic Intensive Report (Historical Perspectives 1996).

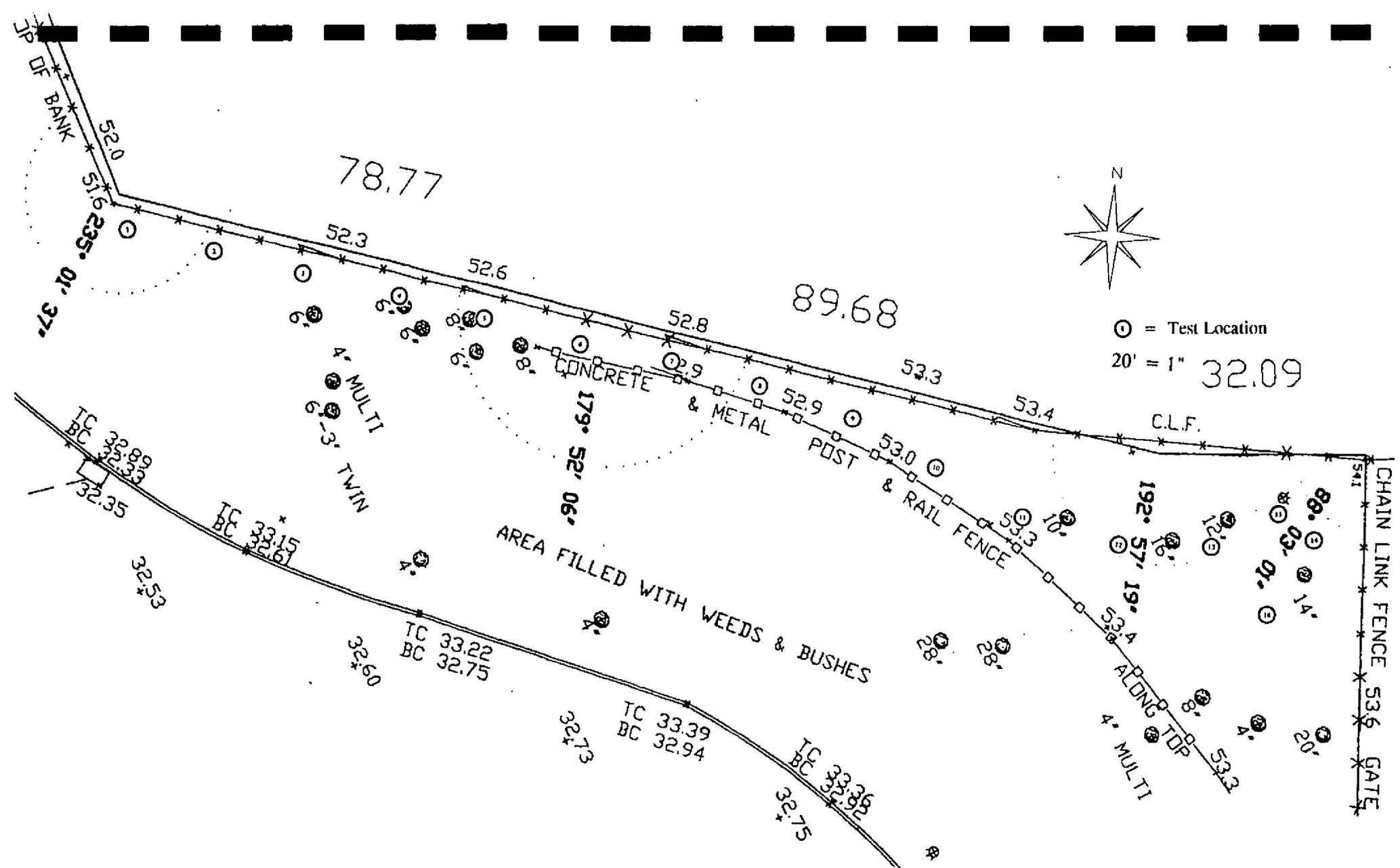


Figure 3 Shovel test location shown on a section of the site topographic survey (Joseph Nicoletti).



Plate 1 Field conditions as seen during the excavation of Shovel Test 5, facing east (4/6/98).

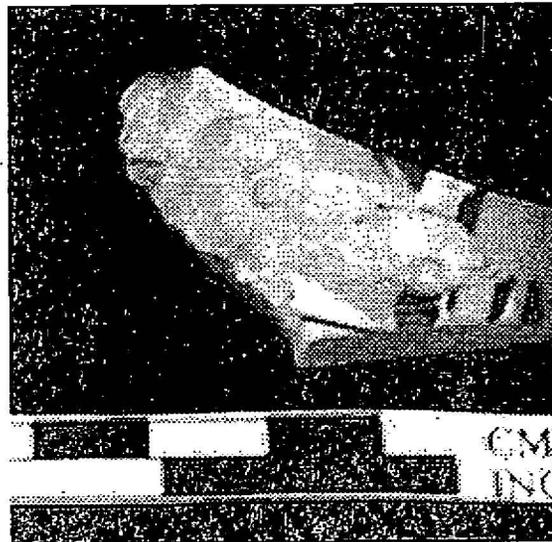


Plate 2 Transfer printed ceramic sherd recovered from Shovel Test 8 - Stratum 2.

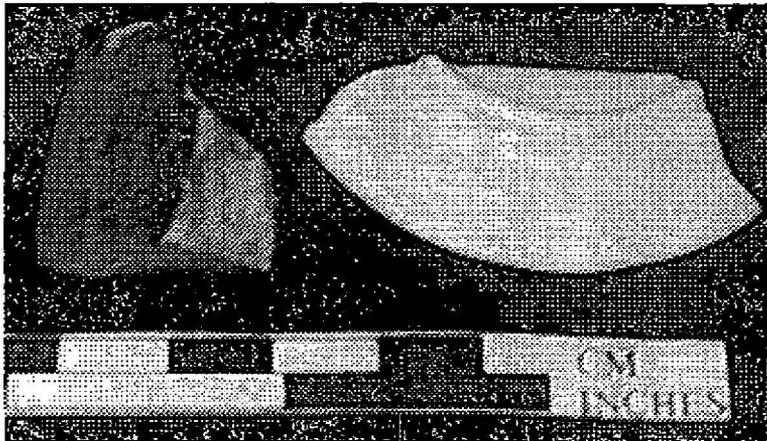


Plate 3

Ceramics recovered from Shovel Test 2 - Stratum 4.

Appendix A
Scope of Work

SCOPE OF WORK FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
AT THE GSA/FDA NEW YORK REGIONAL LABORATORY
JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
March 13, 1998

The United States General Services Administration is currently constructing an office and laboratory for the United States Food and Drug Administration in Jamaica, New York. The potential impacts to archaeological resources at this site were addressed in two earlier reports; The Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment - January 30, 1996 (Edwards & Kelcey) and Archaeological Resources Topic Intensive Research - June 1996 (Historical Perspectives). Two areas of potential impact were identified (see attached map). This scope of work has been prepared to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and it addresses specific archaeological testing plans in the two previously identified areas as they apply to refinements or changes made in the construction plans since 1996. Original plans did not call for any below ground disturbance in either Area 1 or 2. Below ground impacts in the current plans call for installation of lighting and associated electrical lines in Area 1 and removing substantial grade in Area 2 bringing down to the level of the current parking area (see attached plans). Area 1 lights will extend three feet below the current grade with the connecting electrical lines buried at the same depth. Area 2 grading will involve removal of up to 15 feet of soil.

This scope of work addresses the potential for identification of archaeological resources in specific areas and what and where testing should be performed, prior to construction excavation, to evaluate for the presence or absence of archaeological resources. All activities indicated below shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983), the NYAC *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1993), the LPC *Guidelines for Archaeology* (1987) and the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual* (1993), and will be directed by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).

Area 1 archaeological resources could be associated with two historic home lots which were occupied continuously from at least 1782 through the end of the 19th century (see attached map). The Topic Intensive Report says it may be possible to locate "foundations of the pre-1782 structures, as well as any 18th- and 19th-century shaft features associated with these buildings" as well as prehistoric archaeological remains (Historical Perspectives 1996:23).

The Topic Intensive Report concluded that "Area 2 is not considered sensitive for further archaeological investigation of the historical period" (p.24). However it is considered to have prehistoric archaeological potential. Prehistoric archaeological potential is generally evaluated by looking at environmental factors which could have contributed to the presence of flora and fauna and thus been used as subsistence for the prehistoric population. The project area was in close proximity to a fresh water source, one of the predictive factors. Although Area 2 is not directly on the shore of the former Beaver Pond, it was close enough to lead one to believe it was a factor in prehistoric site use. Another predictive factor is the slope of the parcel. The project area is quite steep, and therefore generally not considered to have high archaeological potential. However recent finding by archaeologists working in Westchester County, New York and in Pennsylvania have discovered important Native American sites on steep slopes (Boesch 1996, Stewart 1996). Therefore testing is recommended for prehistoric archaeological resources in Area 2.

The potential impacts from the installation of lighting in Area 1 was a concern of the GSA prior to the development of the lighting plan (Brooks 1996). However a review of the lighting plan in relation to the grading plan shows there will be no disturbance to potential below ground archaeological resources. The light footings and electrical lines will be buried in three feet of new fill, therefore no excavation into potential historic deposits is planned in Area 1. The only proposed archaeological testing is for prehistoric remains which may be encountered in Area 2. Other than the identification of the presence or absence of prehistoric cultural material, it is not possible or appropriate to develop research questions at this early phase. Any

prehistoric artifacts or features will be evaluated if they are encountered.

Some questions which could be asked of prehistoric archaeological data include:

- 1) Can the prehistoric material remains be associated with a particular period of usage, either a phase in prehistory or a season of the year?
- 2) Do recovered artifacts or excavated features fall within a pattern of use types which could indicate what the FDA site was used as or for during prehistory?
- 3) Is there a relationship demonstrated through the recovered materials between the FDA site and other documented prehistoric sites in Jamaica?

These questions cannot be answered through the literature, or can only be alluded to. Only through the analysis of actual archeological findings can assertions be made regarding prehistoric site use.

Shovel testing is recommended for evaluating the presence or absence of prehistoric artifacts in Area 2. A single line of tests with intervals of fifteen feet are recommended. The shovel tests will be about one to one and a half feet in diameter and excavated to the depth of non-artifact bearing subsoil, or the limit of the methodology, to evaluate the nature of the soils and the presence or absence of archaeological remains. All soils excavated from the shovel tests will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions will be recorded on forms. Shovel test locations will be mapped on the site plan. Photodocumentation and drawings will be done as appropriate. Standard methods of artifact processing, labeling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials. Should one particular test contain a higher concentration of prehistoric cultural material, four additional tests will be placed at five foot intervals around the test to determine if the concentration represents a larger deposit and a potential archaeological site or if it is simply an anomaly.

Within one month of completion of archaeological testing of Area 2 of the FDA site, the consultant will provide a written report to Hines GS Properties setting forth the results of the field testing. The report shall indicate how the research questions and fieldwork activities described above have been addressed. It shall also include; a record of stratigraphy within shovel tests, a complete catalogue of artifacts recovered, and an assessment of the locations of archaeological resources for which data recovery, if needed, is recommended. Map(s) at a scale of 1" = 20' will be provided indicating results from such investigations with locations of shovel tests and showing locations of archaeological sensitivity with an indication of resource type, if any.

Should any archaeological resources or any soils with the potential to contain archaeological resources be identified, archaeological mitigation excavations may be recommended at that time. Such recommendations would be commensurate with the significance of the find and potential for impact to the resource. This additional evaluation of archaeological resources would define their significance and extent within the planned impacts. The consultant would develop a research design and scope of work for archaeological data recovery, analysis, and curation, based upon the findings from the documentary record and archaeological field testing. The scope of work would specify at a minimum:

- A) the information important in the prehistory or history of New York City that the archaeological resources could potentially provide and the research questions the information could answer;
- B) why these research questions cannot be addressed using the existing literature and/or other resources (and listing the resources consulted);
- C) the proposed methods for archaeological mitigation, with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;
- D) the professional standards that the archaeological team shall use in implementing the field work, laboratory analysis, and data management; and
- E) a written protocol for conservation, curation and disposition of archaeological collections.

The consultant would then provide a copy of the research design and scope of work for archaeological

data recovery, analysis, and curation to Hines GS Properties for review and approval. After such review and approval, the consultant would implement the research design and scope of work.

Following completion of the analysis specified in such a mitigation research design, the consultant would provide a copy of the final report to Hines GS Properties for review and approval. The report would indicate how Items A. through E. above have been addressed. Hines GS Properties, in consultation with the MOA signatories, would then identify an appropriate institution in New York City that meets the Department of Interior's requirements of *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79) for disposition of any significant archaeological materials along with the field and laboratory records.

Should results of this testing program reveal no finding of effect or impact to significant archaeological remains, then no further archaeological work would be recommended.

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Historical Perspectives

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Map of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

KEY

Scale: 60 feet to 1 inch

D = dwelling OFF = office OB = outbuilding

1782 = building from 1782 map

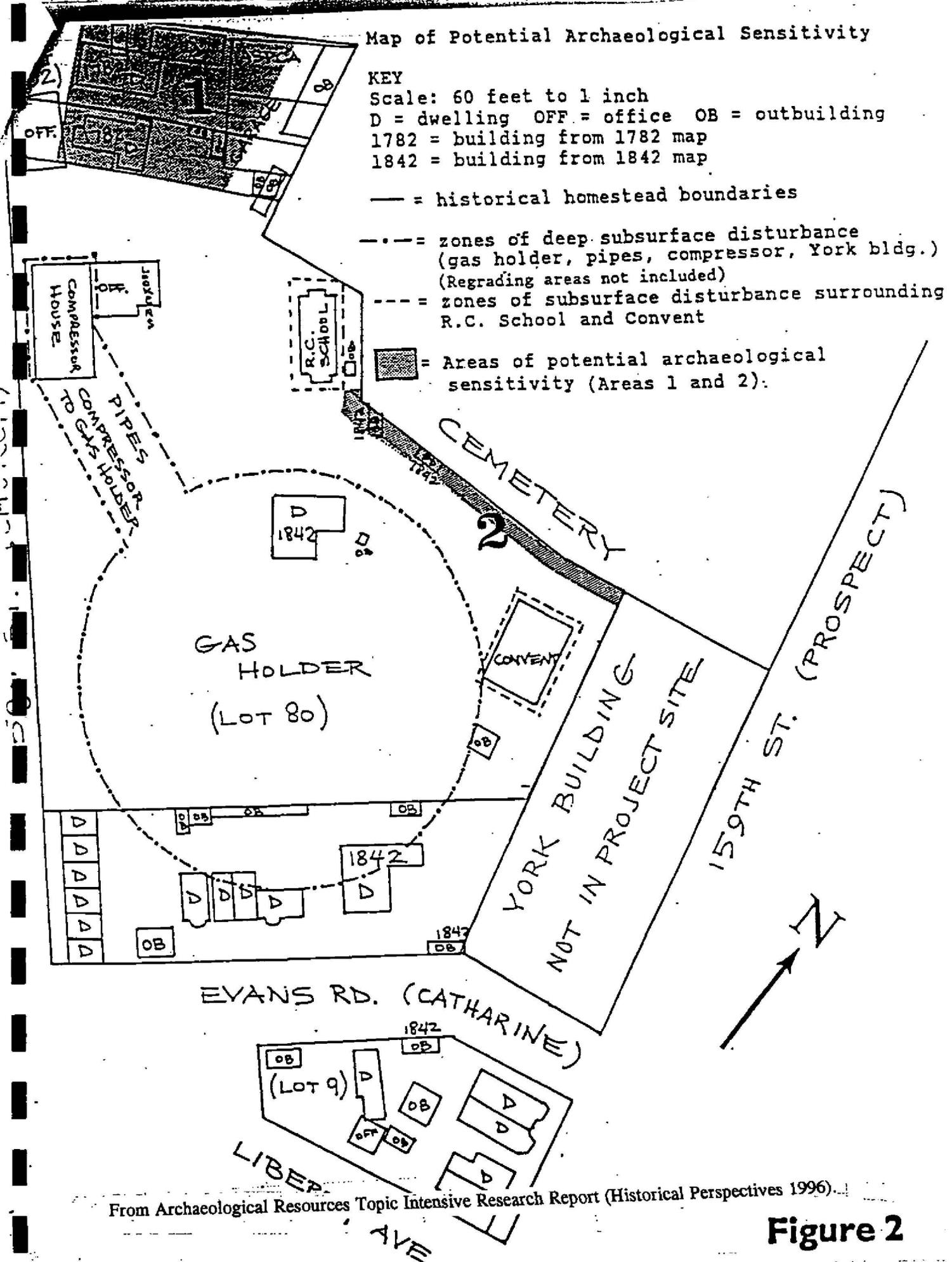
1842 = building from 1842 map

— = historical homestead boundaries

- · - · = zones of deep subsurface disturbance
(gas holder, pipes, compressor, York bldg.)
(Regrading areas not included)

- - - = zones of subsurface disturbance surrounding
R.C. School and Convent

■ = Areas of potential archaeological
sensitivity (Areas 1 and 2).



From Archaeological Resources Topic Intensive Research Report (Historical Perspectives 1996)

Figure 2

FDA Laboratory &
Office Facility
Jamaica, New York
GSA Lease No.
GS-02B-22885

FDA Queens, LP.
c/o Hines G.S. Properties, Inc.
450 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

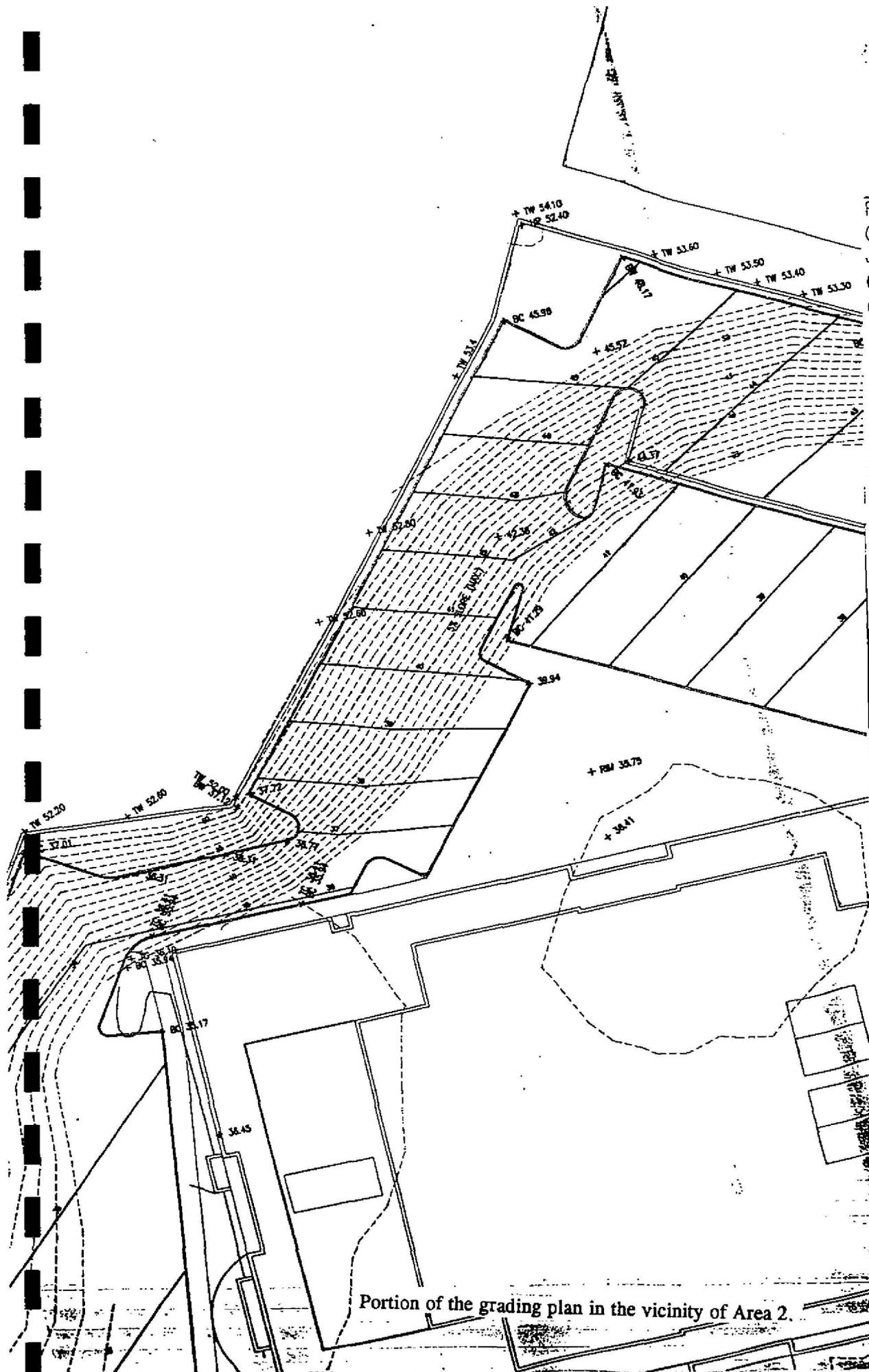
Gruzen Samton Architects Planners & Interior Designers LLP
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HJR International LLP
Architecture Engineering Planning Interiors
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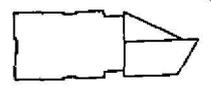
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Landscape Architect
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Turner Construction Company
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New York, New York 10014
Tel 212/229-6000 Fax 212/229-6311



PROGRESS SET	18 JANUARY 1997
Iss. Date	Issuance/Revision
Drawn by	KEK
QA Checked by	Date
Plan Approved by	Date
Issue Date	
Scale	1" = 20' - 0"
Key Plan	



Mothers Western Job No. 97-239
Drawing Title
GRADING PLAN

Portion of the grading plan in the vicinity of Area 2.

Drawing No.
L-301

For Laboratory &
Office Facility
Jamaica, New York
Contract Lease No.
G-02B-22885

RIA Queens, L.P.
c/o Jones C.S. Properties, Inc.
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New York, New York 10017

Gruppenastan Architects Planners & Interior Designers LLP
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NY International LLP
Architecture Engineering Planning Interiors
15 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003
Tel: 212/353-4600 Fax: 212/353-4666

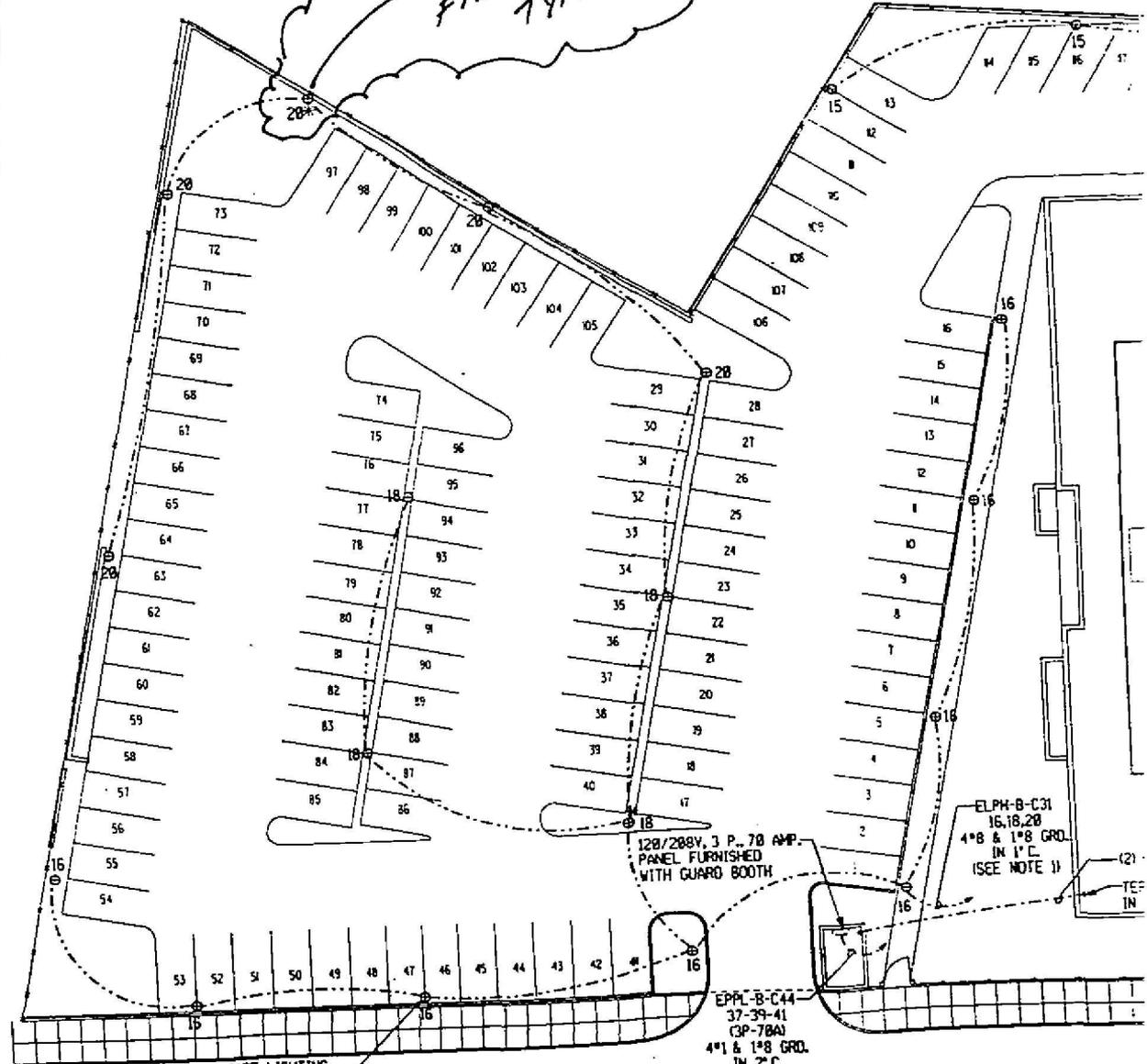
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SITE LIGHT
FIXTURE
TYPICAL



SITE LIGHTING
STANDARD.
SEE DETAIL
ON DWG. E-700
(TYPICAL)

EPPL-B-C44
37-39-41
(3P-70A)
4\"/>

ELPH-B-C31
16,18,20
4\"/>

(2)
TEE
IN

SITE
POWER, SIGNAL AND
LIGHTING PLAN

Portion of the lighting plan in the vicinity of Area 1.

E-011

Appendix B
Shovel Test Stratigraphy

FDA LABORATORY - JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY

TEST	LEVEL	DEPTH	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS
1	1	0.5	7.5YR2.5/2	very dark brown	sandy loam	ncm
	2	1.2	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	pebbly sandy silt	ncm
	3	2.6	5YR4/4	yellowish red	pebbly sandy silt	
	4					
2	1	0.6	10YR2/2	very dark brown	pebbly sandy loam	1 amber glass(d)
	2	1.5	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	mottled coarse sand	ceramic, glass, bone, metal, brick(d), cinder(d), window glass(d), slag(d)
	3	2.3	10YR3/3	dark brown	stoney slightly loamy ash	bottle glass, bone, nail(s), cinder(d), slag(d), brick(d), coal(d)
	4	3.5	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	stoney sandy loam	ceramic, mortar, slag(d), coal(d), cinder(d), metal(d), sewer pipe(d)
3	1	0.4	7.5YR2.5/2	very dark brown	stoney sandy loam	flower pot(d), window glass(d), clam(d)
	2	1.0	10YR6/6	yellowish brown	coarse sand	ncm
	3	1.2	7.5YR3/2	dark brown	pebbly silty sand	ceramic, glass, window glass(d), brick(d)
	4	2.8	7.5YR3/4	dark brown	mottled silty sand	ncm
4	1	0.4	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty loam	ncm
	2	1.3	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	coarse sand	nail, ceramic, lshell(d), 2glass(d)
	3	2.1	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbly silty sand	coal(d), corroded metal(d), w.glass(d)
	4	3.3	7.5YR4/4	brown	pebbly coarse sand	ncm
5	1	0.6	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	pebbly sand	coal(d), glass(d)
	2	1.5	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	glass, nail, brick(d)
	3	2.3	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled pebbly silty sand	clam(d)
	4	2.7	5YR4/6	yellowish red	clayey sand	ncm
6	1	0.5	10YR3.2	very dark gray brown	loamy sand	2b.glass(d), 1plastic(d)
	2	1.4	10YR5/4	light olive brown	mottled silty sandy	ceramic, bone, glass(s), metal(s), 2flower pot(d), 1cinder(d)
	3	2.1	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	1coal(d), 7b.glass(d), 1 corroded nail(d)
	4	2.5	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay	ncm
7	1	0.4	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbly silty sand	ncm
	2	1.3	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	b.glass, ceramic, w.glass(d)
	3	2.1	10YR5/8	yellowish brown	mottled silty sand	ncm
	4	2.8	7.5YR5/8	strong brown	sandy clay	ncm
8	1	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	loam	ceramic, brick(d)
	2	1.6	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	coarse silty sand	ceramic, flower pot(s), brick(d), metal(d), 1shell(d), 1nail(d), glass(d)
	3	2.1	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	sandy clay	ncm
	4					
9	1	0.6	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	bone, ceramic, metal(s), b.glass(s)
	2	1.5	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	milk glass
	3	2.4	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	sandy clay	ncm
	4					
10	1	0.8	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	loamy sand	pepsi wrapper(d), glass(d), concrete(d), metal(d)
	2	1.2	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled coarse sand	3b.glass(d), corroded metal(d), coal(d), brick(d)
	3	2.0	10YR3/1	very dark gray	hard packed stoney silt	much coal & cinder(d), slag(d), 1w.glass(d)
	4	2.2	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	very dry compact clay	ncm

FDA LABORATORY - JAMAICA, QUEENS, NEW YORK
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY

TEST	LEVEL	DEPTH	MUNSELL	COLOR	TEXTURE	ARTIFACTS
11	1	0.6	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy loam	coal(d), w.glass(d), brick(d)
	2	2.0	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	ncm
	3	2.4	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	sandy clay	ncm
	4					
12	1	0.4	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	loam	ceramic, 3glass(d), 1cinder(d)
	2	1.6	10YR4/3	brown/dark brown	stoney silty sand	9w.glass(d), 3b.glass(d), 1coal(d), slate(d), 3corroded metal(d)
	3	2.5	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay	ncm
	4	2.8	7.5YR4/4	strong brown	clay	
13	1	0.5	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	loam	flower pot(d), w.glass(d), coal(d)
	2	1.3	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay	ceramic, flower pot(d)
	3	2.3	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	clay	ncm
	4					
14	1	0.5	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	silty loam	plaster(d), coal(d), nail(d), plastic(d), glass(d)
	2	1.5	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	mottled silty sand	ceramic, nail(s), coal(d), 1shell(d), 3b.glass(d)
	3	2.4	10YR5/6	yellowish brown	sandy clay	ncm
	4					
15	1	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	silty loam	glass(d), spark plugs(d),
	2	1.8	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	mottled coarse sand	ceramic, coal(d), 5corroded nails(d), 1glass(d), 2brick(d)
	3	2.3	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	silty clay	
	4					
16	1	0.9	10YR3/2	very dark gray brown	rocky loam	ceramic, brick(d), plastic(d), styrofoam(d)
	2	1.8	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	sandy silt	ceramic, 2glass(d), brick(d), coal(d)
	3	3.3	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	pebbly coarse sand	ncm
	4					

Appendix C
Artifact Inventory

FDA LABORATORY AND OFFICE - JAMAICA, QUEENS
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
SHOVEL TEST 2									
2	2	Bone	faunal		1			medium mammal; long bone shaft fragment	
2	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white		1779-1820+
2	2	Ceramic	pearlware		1		white	blue transfer print one side	c.1795-1840
2	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present
2	2	Glass		curved	1		amber	bottle-type	1860-present
2	2	Glass		curved	1		clear	bottle-type	
2	2	Glass		curved	1		green	bottle-type	
2	2	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
2	3	Bone	faunal		1			medium mammal; long bone shaft fragment	
2	3	Glass		curved	1		clear	modern bottle	
2	3	Metal	iron	nail?	1			badly corroded	
2	4	Ceramic	porcelain	toy plate	1		white		
2	4	Ceramic	stoneware		1		gray	lead glaze exterior; unglazed interior	c.1800-present
2	4	Metal	iron	nail	2			badly corroded	
2	4	Mortar			1		white		
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 2 = 16									
SHOVEL TEST 3									
3	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present
3	2	Ceramic	creamware		1		white	spall	1762-1820
3	2	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
3	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white		early 19th C-present
3	2	Glass		curved	1		aqua		
3	2	Glass		tumbler	1		clear	exterior facets	18th C.-present
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 3 = 6									
SHOVEL TEST 4									
4	2	Ceramic	earthenware		1		buff	clear glaze exterior; unglazed interior	
4	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 4 = 2									
SHOVEL TEST 5									
5	2	Glass		bottle	1		amber	embossed "...VAR..."	late 19th C.-present
5	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	modern type	
5	2	Glass		bottle base	3		amber	machine made; stippled base; embossed "WINE/6";	late 19th C.-present
5	2	Metal	iron	nail	3			mends badly corroded	

FDA LABORATORY AND OFFICE - JAMAICA, QUEENS
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 5 =					8				
SHOVEL TEST 6									
6	2	Bone	faunal		1				
6	2	Glass		bottle	1		clear	molded; raised lettering "...E"/"...TLE"	late 19th C.-present
6	2	Glass	milk	rim	2		white	mends	1890s-1960s+
6	2	Metal	copper alloy	finial?	1			7/8 inch diameter	
6	2	Metal	copper alloy	hardware ring	1			1/2 inch diameter	
6	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			whole; 3 1/4 inches; badly corroded	
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 6 =					7				
SHOVEL TEST 7									
7	2	Ceramic	creamware		1		white	spall	1762-1820
7	2	Glass		bottle base	1		clear	machine made	c.1890-present
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 7 =					2				
SHOVEL TEST 8									
8	1	Ceramic	earthenware	tile?	1		buff		
8	1	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
8	1	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white	blue transfer print floral one side	c.1760-early 20th C.
8	2	Ceramic	ironstone		2		white		early 19th C-present
8	2	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white	thin black line interior	early 19th C-present
8	2	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
8	2	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	1		white	blue transfer print one side	1783-c.1900
8	2	Ceramic	redware	flower pot rim	1		red	burnt exterior	c.1725-present
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 8 =					9				
SHOVEL TEST 9									
9	1	Bone	faunal		1			pig pelvis; mature; butchered	
9	1	Ceramic	stoneware		1		buff	manganese glaze both side	1720s-c.1820
9	1	Glass		bottle	2		clear	molded; raised lines; mends	late 19th C.-present
9	1	Metal	lead?		2			decorative molding	
9	2	Glass	milk		1		white		1890s-1960s+
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 9 =					7				
SHOVEL TEST 12									
12	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present

FDA LABORATORY AND OFFICE - JAMAICA, QUEENS
SHOVEL TEST ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TEST	STRAT	MATERIAL	IDENTITY	FORM	COUNT	WT(G)	COLOR	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 12 =					1				
SHOVEL TEST 13									
13	2	Ceramic	porcelain		1		white		
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 13 =					1				
SHOVEL TEST 14									
14	2	Ceramic	creamware	base	1		white		1762-1820
14	2	Metal	iron	nail	1			badly corroded	
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 14 =					2				
SHOVEL TEST 15									
15	2	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 15 =					1				
SHOVEL TEST 16									
16	1	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
16	1	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	spall; light blue glaze	early 19th C.-1900+
16	1	Ceramic	whiteware		1		white	spall	early 19th C-present
16	2	Ceramic	ironstone		1		white		early 19th C-present
16	2	Ceramic	refined earthenware		1		white	blue transfer print; spall	1783-c.1900
TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM ST 16 =					5				

TOTAL ARTIFACTS RETAINED FROM SHOVEL TESTING = 67