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John Milner 2003

***After Sullivan Street:
Archeological Investigations at
81-85 West Third Street
New York University Law School Expansion
New York, New York***



Prepared for

***The New York University School of Law
New York, New York***

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***John Milner Associates, Inc.
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November 2003

**AFTER SULLIVAN STREET:
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
81-85 WEST THIRD STREET
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL EXPANSION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

Prepared for

The New York University School of Law
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted an archeological evaluation and investigation of three urban lots located at 81-85 West Third Street in Manhattan on behalf of the New York University School of Law (NYU). The archeological investigations occurred in association with a proposed mixed-use building to be constructed on the site by New York University located in the Greenwich Village area of southern Manhattan, on the northwest corner formed by the intersection of Thompson and West Third Streets. Based on the results of a previous Phase 1A documentary study, JMA identified Lots 27 and 28 (81 and 83 West Third Street) within the proposed construction area as potential locations for undisturbed archeological deposits.

The results and interpretations of the archeological testing, excavation, and analysis of materials from the 81 and 83 West Third Street Project Area are presented in this report. JMA began Phase 1B/2 archeological investigations on August 6, 2001 and completed the Phase 2 archeological testing on August 16, 2001. The Phase 1B/2 investigation resulted in the identification of four potential archeological features located within the Project Area. Following consultation with representatives of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and NYU on August 17, 2001, JMA conducted data recovery excavations between August 20 and August 22, 2001 on two of the features identified during the Phase 1B/2 investigation.

Features documented during archeological fieldwork for the project were primarily filled with materials dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This report includes analyses of the various classes of historical artifacts recovered from features within the Project Area; for each feature, descriptions of the ceramic, glass, small finds, and faunal assemblages are provided along with tabular data that sort the assemblages into functional-groupings and other categories. The material culture analyses provide the basis for the interpretations presented in the final section of the report.

The final section of the report presents an interpretation of the documentary and archeological records associated with 81 and 83 West Third Street within a broader discussion of the demographic changes that occurred in Greenwich Village at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The ethnic composition of the neighborhood changed dramatically after the Civil War when African-American and Irish- and Italian-immigrant families living in rented brownstones and crowded tenements steadily replaced the wealthier households that had dominated Washington Square since the 1820s. After 1900, the Village became famous as a haven for intellectuals, radicals, and artists. The transformation of this neighborhood is an interesting component of New York City history that has not received significant attention from archeologists to date.

The archeological features investigated by JMA in association with the New York University Law School Expansion include a collapsed cistern filled with domestic refuse associated with an unknown household from the 1890s at 81 West Third Street, and a bottle dump associated with an Italian family and restaurant from the 1920s at 83 West Third Street. Although the identities of the residents at the former address during the 1890s could not be determined from documentary sources, the artifacts recovered from the cistern provide compelling (if inconclusive) evidence that an African-American family may have occupied the house. The archeological and documentary records from these two households allow for an examination of the everyday residents of Greenwich Village during a period of dramatic transformation in the demographic composition and cultural significance of the neighborhood.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted an archeological evaluation and investigation of three urban lots located at 81-85 West Third Street in Manhattan on behalf of the New York University School of Law (NYU). JMA previously completed a Phase 1A documentary study for the project (Milne et al. 2001) that was requested by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). That study concluded that potentially significant archeological remains could be present in the rear yard areas of 81 and 83 West Third Street, and recommended archeological field investigations for those lots. No archeological work was recommended for 85 West Third Street because of the extent of previous construction and disturbance on that lot.

The results and interpretations of the archeological testing, excavation, and analysis of materials from the 81 and 83 West Third Street Project Area are presented in this report. All archeological fieldwork and report preparation was conducted in accordance with both the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual* and the New York Archeological Council's (NYAC 1994) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections*.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

JMA conducted archeological investigations at 81-83 West Third Street in association with a proposed mixed-use building to be constructed on the site by New York University. The proposed NYU construction project is located in the Greenwich Village area of southern Manhattan, on the northwest corner formed by the intersection of Thompson and West Third Streets (Figure 1). Construction activity associated with the proposed building will affect Lots 26 through 31 on the southern half of Manhattan Land Block 541 (Figure 2). The Judson Hall Memorial Church (built 1888-1893) and Judson Hall (built 1895-1896, now the King Juan Carlos Center of NYU) are located on the parcel adjacent to and north of the proposed NYU construction site. Both of these structures were designated as New York City Landmarks in 1966 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Based on the results of a previous Phase 1A documentary study (Milne et al. 2001), Lots 27 and 28 (81 and 83 West Third Street) within the proposed construction area (Figure 3) were identified as potential locations for undisturbed archeological deposits. The entire rear (north) lot line of Lot 27 and the eastern portion of the rear lot line of Lot 28 are immediately adjacent to the rear (south) wall of Judson Memorial Church.

The New York University School of Law retained JMA to conduct archeological investigations on Lots 27 and 28 of Block 541 (the Project Area; Figure 3). JMA began Phase 1B/2 archeological investigations on August 6, 2001 and completed the Phase 2 archeological testing on August 16, 2001. The Phase 1B/2 investigation resulted in the identification of four potential archeological features located within the Project Area. Following consultation with representatives of LPC and NYU on August 17, 2001, JMA conducted data recovery excavations between August 20 and August 22, 2001 on two of the features identified during the Phase 1B/2 investigation. All supporting documentation for the report and all materials recovered during the archeological investigations are currently stored at JMA's office and laboratory in Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Section 2 presents historical background information concerning the development of Greenwich Village in the early-nineteenth century and a detailed review of available data concerning the owners and occupants of lots within the Project Area from the 1820s through the 1930s. Most of the information presented in this section of the report was previously included in the Phase 1A documentary study for the Project Area (Milne et al. 2001). The previous study emphasized the early-to-mid-nineteenth-century history of lots within the Project Area. Features documented during archeological fieldwork for the Project (see Section 4) were primarily filled with materials dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The expanded background research presented in this report includes more detailed information concerning the owners and occupants of lots within the Project Area during these later historical periods.

The field and laboratory methods used for the Project are described in Section 3. This includes a discussion of the limitations (for excavation) imposed by the presence of Judson Memorial Church along the northern perimeter of the Project Area. Section 4 presents the results of the archeological field investigation. The discussion includes the locations of test trenches within the Project Area and a description of the soil stratigraphy observed in each trench. The descriptions of archeological features documented during field investigations include a discussion of the fill strata observed in each feature and a general review of the artifact assemblage recovered from each feature. The descriptions of artifact assemblages include the quantities, types, and date-ranges of recovered materials and the results of cross-mending analyses of ceramic and glass vessels. Analyses of the various classes of historical artifacts recovered from features within the Project Area are presented in Section 5. For each feature, descriptions of the ceramic, glass, small finds, and faunal assemblages are provided along with tabular data that sort the assemblages into functional-groupings and other categories. Glass analyses include data from New York City directories regarding the date ranges that specific producers or bottlers were active and the addresses for their businesses within the city. The material culture analyses provide the basis for the interpretations presented in the final section of the report.

Section 6 presents an interpretation of the documentary and archeological records associated with 81 and 83 West Third Street within a broader discussion of the demographic changes that occurred in Greenwich Village at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The ethnic composition of the neighborhood changed dramatically after the Civil War when African-American and Irish- and Italian-immigrant families living in rented brownstones and crowded tenements steadily replaced the wealthier households that had dominated Washington Square since the 1820s. After 1900, the Village became famous as a haven for intellectuals, radicals, and artists. The transformation of this neighborhood is an interesting component of New York City history that has not received significant attention from archeologists to date.

The archeological features investigated by JMA in association with the New York University Law School Expansion include a collapsed cistern filled with domestic refuse associated with an unknown household from the 1890s at 81 West Third Street, and a bottle dump associated with an Italian family and restaurant from the 1920s at 83 West Third Street. Although the identities of the residents at the former address during the 1890s could not be determined from documentary sources, the artifacts recovered from the cistern provide compelling (if inconclusive) evidence that an African-American family may have occupied the house. The archeological and documentary records from these two households allow for an examination of the everyday residents of Greenwich Village during a period of dramatic transformation in the demographic composition and cultural significance of the neighborhood.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal JMA personnel involved in the archeological investigations at 81 and 83 West Third Street included Dr. Joel Klein (Senior Project Manager) and Dr. Rebecca Yamin (Principal Archeologist). Patrick Heaton (Project Archeologist) served as the field director for excavations and is the primary author of this report. The field crew consisted of Patrick Heaton, Mark Smith, James Boyle, Michelle Besson, and Claudia Milne. Juliette Gerhardt supervised all laboratory work for the project including artifact identification and vessel analyses. Alex Bartlett conducted the minimal vessel analyses for glass artifacts recovered from the site and Nikki Tobias prepared the ceramic vessel analyses. Claudia Milne prepared the faunal analyses and conducted the preliminary background research for the Project. Patrick Heaton and Amanda Taylor conducted subsequent research concerning the former occupants of the Project Area and regarding artifacts recovered from the site.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXTS AND BACKGROUND

2.1 EARLY OCCUPATIONS IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

Before the arrival of Europeans from Holland and England, a Canarsee [Native American] village was located in the vicinity of present-day Greenwich Village. The area was marshy with a trout stream known by a derivation of its native name, Manetta meaning "devil water" (White and Willensky 2000:112-113). Wouter Van Twiller, the second Director-General of New Amsterdam, claimed some of this land as part of his one hundred-acre bowery or farm. Another parcel was later awarded to Willem Kieft, Director of the Dutch West India Company. During the Dutch control of the city of New Amsterdam, the Dutch West India Company made farm grants to some of the Africans who had been enslaved by the Company. These grants, which were located north of what was then the city, had a two-fold purpose. They were rewards for loyal service, but perhaps more importantly, the free African farmsteads served as a buffer between the growing Dutch city and the hostile Native Americans to the north (Ramirez 1995: 506-509; Burrows and Wallace 1999:480).

In the eighteenth century, a small number of wealthy New Yorkers had summer homes and rural estates throughout Greenwich Village and along the Boston Post Road. Another free African community farmed in the lightly populated district. This independent community was thought to be located near where Minetta Stream crosses Thompson Street. Commercial produce markets were located along the Hudson River and these markets, along with a desire to escape the crowded urban city, drew traffic from downtown. In the 1780s, the city purchased the marshy land that is now Washington Square Park with the intention of using the newly acquired eight acres as both a "potters' field" and a public gallows (Ramirez 1995:506). It was not until the 1820s that the Greenwich Village neighborhood began to develop as a somewhat rural suburban district of the city.

2.2 SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN GROWTH

In the early-nineteenth century, one of the driving forces in the development of the Greenwich Village area was the high rate of disease in the crowded city at the southern end of Manhattan. Those residents and businesses that could afford to do so, vacated the city during the yellow fever epidemics that occurred between 1791 and 1822 (Duffy 1968:101-111, 118-119). Many relocated, at least temporarily, to the outskirts of the city. This triggered construction of temporary housing as well as banking and market centers away from the heart of the epidemic. When the fever returned in the summer of 1822 many who had fled the city chose to stay away permanently (Ramirez 1995:506).

A growing population, the increasing movement of merchants and artisans away from the city center, and the separation of home and work spaces led to the expansion of the city into newly suburban areas. Greenwich Village was one such area (Salwen and Yamin 1990). In the 1820s land speculation began in earnest as landowners divided farm lots for sale, lobbied for the construction of new streets, and the closing of the burying ground at Washington Square. Beginning in 1825 the governing body of the city, the Common Council, resolved to claim and fill the land of the former "potters' field" for creation of a public park or square. By the early 1830s a number of the city's merchants and businessmen had year-round residences in Greenwich Village separate from their business addresses. While all areas around Washington Square were desirable, some residential areas were more desirable than other neighborhoods. The northern block was particularly sought-after while the eastern portion was developed by New York

University circa 1833 and became known for its galleries, libraries, art clubs, and literary salons. By mid-century, this portion of the city was designated the “American Ward” for its well-mannered, cultured, and native-born residents (Ramirez 1995:508; Burrows and Wallace 1999:605).

Fourth Street, later Washington Square South, developed almost immediately after the closing of the potters’ field as a relatively elite residential block with large homes set back from the street (Figure 4, 5, and 6; Perris 1854; Robinson 1885; Bromley and Bromley 1899). The real estate around the corner on Amity Street (later West Third Street) was generally less expensive than the properties that fronted the newly created park (Howson 1987:7). For much of the nineteenth century, the houses on West Fourth Street were single-family homes occupied by their owners. The lots on Amity Street were developed around the same time, but some of these were turned into rental properties more rapidly than those facing the park. For example, 85 Amity Street (Lot 29) was developed solely as a rental property for well-off tenants and the house at 93 Amity Street (Lot 33 of the Sullivan Street Site) was rented out after the death of the owner in 1841 (NYC TA n.d.b, 1840-1853). The Amity Street lots on the eastern half of Block 541 were longer than those that fronted West Fourth Street (109 feet rather than the standard 100 feet deep), but the houses built on the Amity Street lots were generally smaller and less detailed (Figure 4, Perris 1854; NYC TA n.d.b, 1862-1863).

The houses at 81–85 West Third Street pre-date the introduction of running water to the neighborhood (NYC TA n.d.a and b, 1826-1834). Water from the system run by the Croton Aqueduct Department was first available in lower Manhattan in 1842. Water was available to those households that could afford it, but many considered the costs of installing public water to be prohibitive. A \$20 fee was charged for an initial connection to the system with an additional proposed annual fee of \$10 for the water. Croton water was available to the residents of Block 541 sometime before 1848 when a 12-inch water main was laid in Amity Street from Broadway to Sixth Avenue. Additionally, a 6-inch main was laid in Fourth Street (Howson 1987: 29-32).

Prior to the introduction of Croton Water, the city’s sewers were used primarily to facilitate drainage and carry run-off water, and city laws prohibited the dumping of waste into the system (Mochring 1981:95; Howson 1987:32). With the introduction of running water came the need for a more sophisticated sewer system. After 1845, the Common Council permitted private homeowners to connect their privies and water closets to newly built city sewers for a \$10 fee. The property owners needed to obtain permission from their local Alderman and proof that they had access to sufficient amounts of Croton water to flush and carry off the sewage (Duffy 1968:411). These connections would have been possible in the area south of Washington Square Park between 1847 and 1857 when sewer lines were laid in West Fourth and Amity Streets (Howson 1987:32).

2.3 THE SULLIVAN STREET ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

An archeological excavation took place in the summer of 1984 at what is known as the Sullivan Street site. This work took place under the auspices of the NYU School of Law, which was constructing a new library under the existing roadway of Sullivan Street. The eastern-most lots excavated during the Sullivan Street project are less than 100 feet west of the current Project Area (Figures 4 and 6). The types and placement of features and ground surfaces at the Sullivan Street site (Figure 7) were used to assess the potential for similar types of features to be present in corresponding locations within the 81–85 West Third Street Project Area.

During the course of the work at Sullivan Street, sections of six city lots were examined. Three faced Washington Square Park and three fronted West Third Street. Archeological test borings at the site indicated that the backyards had been raised several times during the nineteenth-century occupation and that portions of these historic nineteenth-century ground surfaces were still present between 7 and 17 feet below the present grade (Figure 7; Salwen and Yamin 1990:I-4, III-1). The shaft features uncovered during the Sullivan Street excavations were located between approximately 3 and 7 feet below the street grade. Several of the features were found beneath the five-foot deep basement of the Moot Court building (Lots 15 and 33). The shaft features were generally located at the rear of the lots and in the case of Lots 15, 17, and 33 the privies were within 10 feet of the rear lot line (Figure 7; Salwen and Yamin 1990).

Artifacts recovered from the Sullivan Street archeological site were associated with several different types and/or classes of household (Table 2-1). All of the houses within the Sullivan Street Site were built prior to the introduction of Croton water to the neighborhood. It is likely that the owner-occupied properties along the park had the financial means to install private water by the time it was available in the late-1840s (Howson 1987:16, 25-26). On the West Fourth Street side of the block (Lots 16 and 17) the dates of deposition for the artifacts in the features associated with the well-off Robson and Sage households suggest the privies on those lots were used through the 1840s, but closed soon thereafter, presumably when Croton water became available. The privy excavated on the West Third Street side of the block had been filled at a later date. Unlike the privies associated with the West Fourth Street lots, the privy on Lot 33 continued to be used into the 1860s. This may have meant that the rental tenants did not have the same access to Croton water as the property owners on the park side of the block (Howson 1987:89; Salwen and Yamin 1990).

Table 2-1. Owners and occupants at the Sullivan Street site (including the types of features excavated at the site and the relative dates of deposition for the features).

Lot 17	Dr. Robson (1841-1878) Store Clerk and Wife (1879 -) part of Home for Fallen Girls (1899) Archeological Features: Privy - Feature 9 (1850, 1860)	Lot 33	Elias Wade Jr (owner/occup. 1827-1834) John A. Manning (owner/occup. 1836-1840) Est. of John Manning (owner 1841-1853) Mrs. Alex Parkson (1840) Rental 25 people (1870) Rental 35 people (1880) Archeological Features: Cistern - Feature 1 (1890) Privy - Feature 10 (1870-1880)
Lot 16	Francis P. Sage, merchant (1830s-1881) Bought by Dr. Robson (1851) Home for Fallen Girls (1882) Demolition in 1903 for Sullivan Street Archeological Features: Privy - Feature 11 (1850)	Lot 34	Owned by Francis Sage 1830s-1850s Bought by Dr. Robson (1851) Stable on lot until 1883 Five-story tenement (1883-1903) Demolition in 1903 for Sullivan Street
Lot 15/35	Edward Tailor (1832- Mary Tailor Spencer (daughter, until 1903) Archeological Features: Cistern - Feature 5 (1900) Privy - Feature 6 (1860, 1900)	Lot 35	Vacant Lot Stable (1873-1883)

Sources: Howson 1987; Salwen and Yamin 1990.

Excavations at the Sullivan Street site indicate that the privies or outhouses were generally placed away from the cisterns (Figure 7). The privies were closed and filled earlier than the cisterns on these lots (Howson 1987:82). For example, around 1870 a sewer pipe was installed through the cistern on Lot 33 (93 Amity Street). This may represent the cistern conversion to a cesspool or a

“school sink” (a multiple-user water closet). Presumably the privies could have been closed and filled with the introduction of running water in the late 1840s. This might have warranted the renovation of water closets or bathroom facilities and coincided with construction of extensions for indoor-toilets at the rear of the buildings (Howson 1987:88). At Sullivan Street the privies, cistern, and a well were all used as trash receptacles after their primary use ceased, a pattern of waste disposal extremely common on urban archeological sites.

The excavations at the Sullivan Street site were valuable, in part, because this is an area of New York City for which the historical context and development is well known. Analysis of the site allowed for a finer and more focused examination of the specific social and economic processes that occurred in the course of the neighborhood’s development. Analysis of artifacts recovered from the Sullivan Street Site has been used to address questions of status among middle-class women, to illustrate the development of the ideology of the “genteel” home, and the movement to separate the spheres of home and work (Salwen and Yamin 1990; Wall 1994; Cantwell and Wall 2001:207). The artifacts have also been used to address inequality in terms of access to both health care and public utilities (Howson 1987; Cantwell and Wall 2001:251–252). The analysis provided a more nuanced conception of class as it was expressed through the possession and use of material goods.

Patterns of consumption identified in the Sullivan Street site assemblage provide a valuable comparative framework for examining archeological deposits from New York City and other urban areas. Like the houses within the current Project Area, all of the houses within the Sullivan Street Site were built prior to the introduction of Croton water to the neighborhood. The dates of deposition suggest the privies on the “front” or park lots were used through the 1840s, but closed soon thereafter. Other privies within the Sullivan Street project area were used through the 1860s. The primary and secondary uses of these features have been utilized to interpret access to utilities, which has been shown to relate to wealth and status (Blackmar 1989).

2.4 LOT SPECIFIC HISTORIES

Sometime before 1680 the farmland that became Manhattan Land Block 541 passed to the Herring Family (Salwen and Yamin 1990:II-2). Several parcels of land from the farms of Elbert Herring and Guilian and Thomas Ludlow were bought by John Ireland between 1798 and 1820. The Ireland deeds were recorded in 1825 (NYC City Register [NYC CR] Book 64). Ireland was powerful enough to block the Common Council of the city from opening Amity Street through his property between 1808 and 1822 and to influence the transformation of Washington Square from potters’ field to parade ground (Salwen and Yamin 1990:II-3).

In a letter to the Common Council dated 12 October 1812, Ireland granted the city the land to open Amity Street, but retained use of said land for a period of five years. Ireland also required that the Common Council reimburse him for his dwelling house if and when the street was opened (Common Council [CC] 1917:285-6). Although opened in the early 1820s, Amity Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue was not paved until early 1828 (CC 1917:39).

2.4.1 81 West Third Street (Block 541, Lot 27)

John Ireland sold this lot to Joseph Varick in 1825. This is the first appearance of Lot 27 in the conveyance records although John Ireland owned numerous other vacant lots on the south side of Amity as well as on Thompson and Fourth Streets. Two years later, in 1827, Varick was assessed for a “house and lot” valued at \$3500. Varick, a politically connected baker and former bread

inspector, also bought Lot 28 to the west of the house. (NYC CR: Book 64; NYC TA n.d.a, 1825-1827). Joseph Varick does not appear to have lived on Lot 27 as he built a house on the adjacent lot (83 Amity Street); 83 Amity Street is listed as his home address in city directories and tax assessments (Table 2-2). In 1830, the house at 81 Amity was sold to the Thompson family who owned the vacant lot to the east (Lot 26). Three years later 81 Amity was sold to Wilson Fuller, a merchant, who had rented the house since at least 1830. At the time of the purchase, the house was assessed at \$3500 (NYC CR Liber 302:64; NYC TA n.d.b, 1833). Fuller and his family continued to reside at the Amity Street house into the 1840s. Fuller died around 1852, but apparently he and his family had left the property some time earlier.

Table 2-2. Owners and occupants of 81–85 West Third Street, c. 1826–1930.

Lot/Street Address	Owner	Occupant
Lot 27 81 Amity Street (81 West Third Street)	Joseph Varick (1827–1830) Eliza Thompson (1830–1833) Edward N. Tailer (? -1833) Wilson Fuller (owner 1833–1853) Fuller Estate (owner 1853–1863) Matthew S. Molony (1864–1880) Charles E. Tilton (1880–1901) Matthew S. Molony (1906–1917) NYC Baptist Mission Society (1917+)	Building constructed by 1827 Wilson Fuller (1830–1841+) Oscar Zollikoffer (1850–1860) Richard Platt (1860–??) Matthew S. Molony (1870) Arthur and Marie Roberts (1905) Charles Rissling and 4 boarders (1915) Building demolished 1952
Lot 28 83 Amity Street (83 West Third Street)	Lot - Joseph Varick (1826) Joseph Varick (1827-1853) Joseph West (1853-1926) NYC Baptist Mission Society (1926–1939) Angelo Bertolotti (1939-1944) New York University (1966+)	First building constructed by 1827 Joseph Varick (1827-1837) Rev. Charles C. Darling (1840) W.J. Buck/Buchen (1850-1853) Joseph West (1853-1860) Second building on lot built between 1899–1921 Joseph Menetti, Mary Welstead, and Jiles Mangin households (1905) 2 Buildings demolished in 1933
Lot 29 85 Amity Street (85 West Third Street)	Lot - John Ireland (? - 1825) Lot - Benjamin Westervelt (1825-1827) Lot - Judah Hammond (1827-1833) Judah Hammond (1834-1851) Sylvester L. H. Ward (1851-1909) Joseph Bittenweiser (1909-1920) Angelo Bettolotti (1920-1936)	Building constructed by 1835 Charles King (1835) Otis Sooner (1836- Mrs. Hogan (1838) Tobias I. Tobias (1839-1841) Henry Tobias (1841) Edgar Allan Poe (Sept 1845-Feb 1846) Ferdinand Karck (1850-1853) G. W. Faber (1850-1853) W. F. Parvé (1860) Angelo Bertolotti and boarders (1904–1940) Building demolished ca. 2000

Sources: CC 1917; Doggett 1851, 1853; Langworth 1836, 1840, 1841; Goulding 1876; NYC DOB; NYC CR; NYC TA; NYS Census 1905, 1915, 1925; Robinson 1885; Sanborn 1921; Trow; US Census 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860.

In 1850 Oscar Zollenkoffer (Kjollicoffer), a Swiss merchant, occupied the house at 81 Amity Street with his German wife, their children and servants (NYC TA n.d.b., 1853; United States Bureau of the Census [US Census] 1850:Roll 552). At this time, the building on the lot was a small brick house about 40 feet deep with a wooden extension on the rear (Figure 4). These wooden extensions may have coincided with the introduction of running water to the buildings (Howson 1987:88). Zollenkoffer continued to rent the house until the early 1860s and his family

was counted in the 1860 census (Table 2-2). Also counted at the same address were New York-born restaurant-owner Richard Platt and his family (US Census 1860:Roll 805).

In 1864, the Estate of Charlotte Fuller sold the property to one Matthew S. Molony (Maloney). At this time there was a two-story brick building on the lot assessed at \$5200. Between 1880 and 1901 the property was owned by Charles Tilton, and returned to Molony in 1906 (NYC CR Liber 899:526 [1864]; 903:406 [1864]; 93:14-15 [1901]). The 1870 *Trow's* directory lists Molony as living at 81 Amity and selling liquors from a shop at 95 Liberty Street; however, neither Tilton nor Molony was located in the directory listing for any other year between 1864 and 1914¹. This implies that 81 Amity Street (West Third Street) was operated as a rental property for most of the period. JMA identified the tenants at 81 West Third Street in the New York State Census schedules for 1905 and 1915 (Table 2-3). This address was not listed in the 1925 New York State Census.

The NYC Baptist Mission Society bought the property in 1917 (NYC CR Liber 3035:16 [1917]). Around 1940 a photo taken for the NYC tax assessor shows a three-story building with a mansard roof on this site. This was likely the same house that had stood on the property since 1827. No other building or construction episodes have been documented. A demolition permit was issued in 1950 and the building was demolished in August of that year. At the time a single building measuring 25 feet wide by 40 feet deep was present on the lot (Figures 4, 5, and 6). The building was described as 2.5 stories tall with six apartments and a total of 24 rooms. In September 1952 the lot was fenced off and converted into parking spaces for about four vehicles (Higgins and Quasebarth 1999; NYC Department of Buildings [DOB] Block 541, Lot 27).

Table 2-3. New York State Census data for 81 West Third Street.

RESIDENCE	NAME	RELATION [to head]	COLOR, SEX, & AGE			NATIVITY	CITIZENSHIP		OCCUPATION
							yrs in US	status	
1905 New York State Census									
81 West Third Street	Roberts, Arthur	Head	W	M	38	US	-	citizen	Dog Farrier
	———, Marie	Wife	W	F	32	France	10	citizen	Housework
1915 New York State Census									
81 West Third Street	Rissling, Charles	Head	W	M	63	Germany	50	citizen	No Occupation
	Smith, Catherine	Boarder	W	F	45	Ireland	25	citizen	Scrubwoman
	Parker, Aubrey	Boarder	W	M	65	U.S.	-	citizen	Painter
	Jones, John	Boarder	B	M	60	U.S.	-	citizen	Laundry Man
	McNulty, James	Boarder	W	M	34	Ireland	11	alien	Candy Peddler

2.4.2 83 WEST THIRD STREET (BLOCK 541, LOT 28)

John Ireland sold this lot to Joseph Varick in 1825 along with Lot 27. This is the first appearance of Lot 28 in the conveyance records. When Varick bought the property, this 25 x 109 foot lot was assessed at \$800 (NYC TA n.d.a, 1825-1827). Varick, a baker, apparently built a home for himself and his family sometime before 1827. City directories, tax assessments, and census enumerations list 85 Amity Street as Varick's home address through the late 1830s. He was not present in the 1840 census (Longworth 1836; NYC TA n.d.a and b, 1827-1855; US Census 1830:Roll 97; 1840:Vol. 23).

¹ In the 1863 *Trow's* directory, Matthew S. Molony is listed as selling liquors at 113 Pearl Street, but no home address is given; in the 1915 directory Matthew Molony is listed as operating a saloon at 515 Hudson Street, and again no home address is listed. JMA was unable to locate Molony in directories from 1864–1869 and 1871–1914.

Joseph Varick was the owner of this property through 1853 (see Table 2-2). Based on the documentary research, there were at least two separate tenants during this period. The first was Reverend Charles Darling and his small family (Longworth 1841; US Census 1840:Vol 23). The second was William J. Buck or Buchen, a Connecticut-born merchant with a “saddlery” hardware store at 209 Pearl Street (Doggett 1851; US Census 1850:Roll 552). In 1853, Varick sold the property to Joseph West, a New York-born brush maker. At this time the brick building at 85 Amity Street had a small, frame extension at the rear of the building and a small wooden shed at the very rear of the lot (Figure 4; Perris 1854). At least one version of the Perris maps depicted this type of out-building as a smokehouse. West and his family lived at 83 Amity Street through part of the 1860s (Table 2-2), but he was not counted in the 1870 census or listed in any of the city directories from that period (US Census 1860:Roll 805). Maps from 1885 (Figure 5) and 1899 (Figure 6) show just one small building remained at the front of the lot.

A second single-story structure is documented at the rear of the property on the 1921 Sanborn atlas. This second structure measured 25 feet by 18 feet and was separated from the front building by 25 feet (NYC DOB Block 541, Lot 28). Joseph West likely used both structures as rental properties; based on the number of tenants enumerated in the 1905 New York State Census (Table 2-4) at this address, it seems likely that the second structure was built by 1905. This address was not listed in the 1915 or 1925 New York State Census.

In 1926 the New York City Baptist Society acquired this property from the descendants of Joseph West (NYC CR Liber 3359:292). A demolition permit was issued for the two brick buildings on the property in 1933. At the time of demolition a 3-story building measuring 25 feet by 36 feet stood at the front of lot and a second one-story brick building was recorded at the rear (NYC DOB Block 541, Lot 28). Angelo Bertolotti purchased the property in 1939. He and his family also owned a restaurant next door at 85 West Third Street. There is no evidence the Bertolotti family built anything on this lot. The lot was vacant in the tax photos circa 1940 and on the Sanborn insurance maps from the 1950s. NYU acquired the property in 1966 (Higgins and Quasebarth 1999; NYC CR Liber 4029:54; 25:108 [1966]). According to available records, the last 30 feet at the rear of the 109-foot lot were never built on.

Table 2-4. New York State Census Data for 83-85 West Third Street.

RESIDENCE	NAME	RELATION [to head]	COLOR,			NATIVITY	CITIZENSHIP		OCCUPATION
			SEX, & AGE				yrs in US	status	
1905 New York State Census									
83 West Third Street	Menetti, Joseph	Head	W	M	48	Italy	5	alien	Day Laborer
	———, Jeanette	Wife	W	F	41	Italy	5	alien	Housework
	Welstead, Mary	Head	W	F	36	Ireland	18	citizen	Housework
	———, Adam	Son	W	M	18	U.S.	-	citizen	Clerk
	———, Helen	Daughter	W	F	16	U.S.	-	citizen	Arranges Flowers
	———, Catharine	Daughter	W	F	14	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Thomas	Son	W	M	12	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Mary	Son	W	M	10	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Elizabeth	Daughter	W	F	8	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, William	Son	W	M	6	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	Keogh, Catharine	Servant	W	F	25	Ireland	9	alien	Domestic
	Mangin, Jiles	Head	W	M	40	France	16	alien	Mirrors
	———, Nina	Wife	W	F	37	France	16	alien	Housework
	———, Ernest	Son	W	M	13	U.S.	-	citizen	School
85 West Third Street	———, Eugene	Son	W	M	11	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	Bertolotti, Angelo	Head	W	M	42	Italy	25	citizen	Hotel
	———, Martha	Wife	W	F	31	U.S.	-	citizen	Housework
	———, Marie	Daughter	W	F	9	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Florence	Daughter	W	F	7	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Edward	Son	W	M	3	U.S.	-	citizen	-
	———, Alexander	Son	W	M	6	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, William	Son	W		1	U.S.	-	citizen	-
	Cadinal, Charles	Boarder	W	M	30	Italy	9/12	alien	Day Laborer
	Furechetti, Domennilo	Boarder	W	M	32	Italy	1	alien	Day Laborer
	Monteado, Angelo	Boarder	W	M	40	Italy	6/12	alien	Day Laborer
	Davis, Peter	Boarder	W	M	42	Italy	12	alien	Driver
	Burbarci, Louis	Boarder	W	M	33	Italy	5	citizen	Day Laborer
	Venegia, Zefio	Boarder	W	M	24	Italy	4	alien	Day Laborer
	Cella, Anthony	Boarder	W	M	23	Italy	10	citizen	Cigars
	Monti, George	Boarder	W	M	21	Italy	1/12	alien	Day Laborer
	Ricco, Antony	Boarder	W	M	30	Italy	6	alien	Day Laborer
	Montiato, Jean	Boarder	W	M	36	Italy	9/12	alien	Day Laborer
	Bertolotti, George	Boarder	W	M	29	Italy	2	alien	Bartender
1915 New York State Census									
85 West Third Street	Bertolotti, Angelo	Head	W	M	52	Italy	36	citizen	Hotel Owner
	———, Carrie	Wife	W	F	40	U.S.	-	citizen	Housework
	———, Mabel	Daughter	W	F	20	U.S.	-	citizen	Housework
	———, Florence	Daughter	W	F	18	U.S.	-	citizen	Housework
	———, Alexander	Son	W	M	16	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Edward	Son	W	M	13	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, William	Son	W	M	11	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	———, Elvira	Daughter	W	F	10	U.S.	-	citizen	School
	Heinberger, Ernst	Boarder	W	M	35	Germany	19	citizen	Bookkeeper
	Gondolfi, Henry	Boarder	W	M	33	Italy	22	citizen	Candy Maker
	Graffino, James	Boarder	W	M	26	Italy	6	alien	Waiter
	Honsell, Herbert	Boarder	W	M	25	Germany	[?]	alien	Hair Maker
	Caulfusen, Raymond	Boarder	W	M	19	Germany	1	alien	Waiter
	Rabelli, Camillo	Boarder	W	M	23	Italy	8	alien	Bartender
———, Fortunato	Boarder	W	M	21	Italy	4	alien	Feather Dyer	
1925 New York State Census									
85 West Third Street	Bertolotti, Angelo	Head	W	M	62	Italy	45	citizen	Retired
	———, Caroline	Wife	W	F	51	U.S.	51	citizen	Housewife
	———, Florence	Daughter	W	F	28	U.S.	28	citizen	x
	———, Edward	Son	W	M	22	U.S.	22	citizen	Waiter
	———, William	Son	W	M	21	U.S.	21	citizen	H. School
	———, Elvira	Daughter	W	F	20	U.S.	20	citizen	Teacher P.S.

2.4.3 85 WEST THIRD STREET (BLOCK 541, LOT 29)

Lot 29 was one of the lots owned by John Ireland. It was purchased by Judah Hammond in 1826 and assessed for \$800, the same amount as the other vacant lots; however, this lot was just 90 feet deep, 19 feet shorter than those to the east (Figures 4, 5, and 6). Hammond held on to the lot for several years before building a house in 1834-1835. The house he built rivaled those on West Fourth Street. It was a story taller than those on Lots 27 and 28 and was consistently assessed as having a value 25 to 40 percent greater than those around it (NYC TA n.d.b, 1840-1863). Hammond never lived in the house and continually rented it out (see Table 2-1). By 1840, Hammond was a judge in the Marine Court who lived around the corner from the study area at 232 West Fourth Street (Longworth 1840; NYC TA n.d.b, 1836-1845).

The most famous tenant of 85 Amity Street was Edgar Allan Poe, the American writer. Poe lived at 85 Amity Street from about September 1845 until February 1846, a period of only five months. At the time of his residency Poe had just published "The Raven" (in early 1845) and joined the editorial board of the new *Broadway Journal*, a position that included one-third ownership (Higgins and Quasebarth 1999). At this time the building was still owned and maintained by Judah Hammond as rental income. Hammond's tenants were frequently assessed with considerable personal wealth (NYC TA n.d.b, 1836-1841). Based on his recent successes, Poe may have been in a rare period of financial solvency that allowed him to rent Hammond's property.

In 1851, Hammond's heirs sold 85 Amity Street to one of their West Fourth Street neighbors, the lawyer and alderman Sylvester L. H. Ward (Doggett 1853; NYC CR Liber 568:203, 573:633; NYC TA n.d.b, 1851). At this time, Ward lived on the adjoining West Fourth Street lot (No. 246 or Lot 21). Ward also treated the Amity Street property as a rental. In the 1850s, 85 Amity Street was rented to two German businessmen and their families, Ferdinand Karck, a commercial merchant and Gustave Faber, an importer (see Table 2). In 1860 the property was rented to a native-born New Yorker, W. F. Parvé, listed in the census as "real estate" (Doggett 1853; US Census 1850: Roll 552; US Census 1860: Roll 805).

The Wards continued to rent out the building. In 1892 construction plans submitted to the Department of Buildings provided some detail as to what the building looked like. It was a brick building 25 feet wide by 50 feet deep with a 10-foot basement (Figures 4, 5, and 6). The building housed a store and three apartments on a lot that was still 90 feet long. By this time there was also a large dumb-bell-shaped tenement immediately to the west (Figure 6).

The building was leased in 1901 to Luigi Barbieri and then to Angelo Bertolotti (NYC CR Liber 93:169[1901], 129:222[1904]). The building housed *Bertolotti's Restaurant* as early as 1904, sixteen years before Bertolotti purchased the property from the Ward descendants (NYC CR 3151:129). Presumably at this time, an additional 19 feet was added from the adjoining West Fourth Street property owned by Ward (Lot 21). In addition to operating the restaurant on the premises, Bertolotti also provided boarding for Italian and German immigrants (NYS Census 1905, 1915; see Table 2-4).

After Bertolotti's purchase, the building was significantly remodeled (circa 1922). A Spanish-tile pent roof was added above the first floor and the window openings were changed in keeping with a more Mediterranean style (Higgins and Quasebarth 1999). It was during this phase of renovation that a street level, one-story extension with a 10-foot deep foundation was built. This brought the depth of the building on the lot to 106 of a total of 109 feet that were now available.

In the 1920s and 1930s the restaurant/nightclub occupied the basement and first floor levels, and the Bertolotti family lived on the second and third floors of the building. Additionally, in 1935, a 1080-gallon oil tank was buried beneath the cellar floor at 85 Amity Street (NYC DOB: Block 541 Lot 29). The post-1922 configuration of buildings on this lot can be seen on a survey plan from 2000 (Figure 3).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK METHODS

JMA conducted Phase 1B/2 (site investigation) archeological testing at the NYU Law School Expansion/81-85 West Third Street Project Area between August 6 and August 16, 2001. To identify potential archeological resources located within the Project Area, JMA used a backhoe to excavate six trenches on Lots 27 and 28 of Block 541 (Figure 8). JMA conducted machine-aided excavation in trenches until subsoil or a potentially significant archeological deposit was encountered, or until it became clear that twentieth-century construction and/or demolition had destroyed any potential archeological features. At the rear (northern) portions of the lots, machine-aided excavation was restricted due to engineering considerations associated with Judson Memorial Church (Plates 1 and 2)(see below). JMA recorded representative profiles for each trench and photographed all stages of work. When potentially significant archeological features were encountered the area was cleared by hand excavation (i.e., using shovels and trowels), photographed, and drawn.

To assess both the potential significance and integrity of archeological features identified during machine-aided trenching, JMA field personnel conducted hand excavations within archeological deposits. For shaft features, Phase 2 archeological testing consisted of excavating one-quarter of the feature fill to a depth of approximately 4 feet (or until the bottom of the feature was reached). The purpose of hand excavation was to determine the type of fill present within each feature, the approximate dates of the deposits, and the integrity of deposits within each feature. All excavated soils were passed through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. Recovered artifacts were placed in plastic bags labeled with provenience information.

NYU requested that Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, P.C., provide recommendations concerning JMA's field investigation prior to the start of archeological work within the Project Area. These recommendations reflected concerns regarding vibrations and/or damage to the foundations of Judson Memorial Church and the King Juan Carlos Center (located on the lots immediately north of the Project Area) that could potentially result from the excavation of JMA test trenches. Langan's Project Engineer provided the following guidelines and restrictions concerning the placement and depth of JMA test excavations:

"To maintain bottom of trench elevations well above the footing bearing levels of the Judson Church and Juan Carlos cellar extension, excavation depths should be limited to 8 ft. Trenches should be a *minimum* of 5 ft. away from the south walls of both the Judson Church and the Juan Carlos cellar extension" (Langan 2001).

The engineering concerns associated with Judson Memorial Church and the King Juan Carlos Center affected the size and location of JMA test-excavation trenches along the rear (north) line of Lots 27 and 28. As a rule, JMA opted to err on the side of caution while conducting machine-aided excavations in close proximity to the rear lot-line of the Project Area. More specific details regarding the placement and depth of trenches in the vicinity of Judson Memorial Church are provided in Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4.

JMA conducted an on-site meeting with representatives of the LPC and NYU on August 17, 2001 to discuss the results of the Phase 1B/2 investigation and determine the need for additional archeological work at the site. LPC expressed interest in two of the features (Feature B and Feature D) documented during the Phase 1B/2 investigation and recommended these two features

for further excavation and analysis. JMA conducted Phase 3 fieldwork (data-recovery excavations) on Features B and D between August 20 and August 22, 2001.

Phase 3 (data recovery) investigations of Features B and D consisted of excavating the remaining portions of shaft feature deposits identified during the Phase 2 investigation. Throughout the Phase 2 and Phase 3 investigations, JMA did not recover all artifacts observed within archeological features for further analysis. Nineteenth-century atlases, insurance maps, and historical photographs provide detailed information concerning the structures that formerly stood within the Project Area; accordingly, JMA discarded common architectural artifacts (such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar) in the field. Additionally, JMA did not recover artifacts that provide little or no usable information, such as unidentifiable masses of oxidized metal, slag, cinder, coal, and ceramic and glass sherds smaller than the size of a fingernail. Exceptions to these guidelines were made for unusual artifacts.

3.2 LABORATORY METHODS

JMA personnel processed 1,154 artifacts (excluding bone [fauna] and floral remains) from the 81 and 83 West Third Street Project Area in JMA's archeology laboratory in West Chester, Pennsylvania. All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and cataloged in JMA's Historic Artifact Management System (HAMS). To the extent possible, the recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. The artifacts were placed in heavy duty, archival quality zip-lock plastic bags for permanent storage, and a provenience tag printed on acid-free paper was placed in each bag. All artifacts larger than 1 square inch (6.45 cm) were labeled directly with the appropriate provenience information represented by a Catalog Lot Number. The provenience information was also recorded on the outside of the bags, using a permanent marker. A complete artifact inventory of the materials recovered from the NYU Law School site is included as Appendix I.

Analyses sought to identify patterns in the relative composition of the recovered artifact assemblages, particularly to the extent that such patterns indicated the functional nature of the assemblages and/or the site formation processes associated with their deposition. Ceramic and glass artifacts from Features B and D were vesselized and cataloged at the vessel level; JMA cataloged the "residuals" that could not be vesselized in order by Catalog Lot Number. Each feature was assigned a series of vessel numbers for the ceramic and glass vessels each beginning with Number 1, which represent the minimum number of items for these features. Minimal vessel analyses for the glass and ceramic vessels recovered from Features B and D are presented in Appendices II-V. Artifact analysis concentrated on dating and defining functional and material patterns that were indicative of the functional nature of the assemblage and provided explanatory data related to site-formation processes.

JMA labeled ceramic sherds according to excavation level (Catalog Lot Number) and laid them out by ware type and vessel form for cross mending. Individual vessels were then described according to ware, decoration, form, and condition, i.e., the percent of vessel present and degree of visible use-wear. Each vessel was assigned a unique Vessel Number, with careful notation of which excavation levels the sherds from a given vessel derived. Residual sherds not attributed to a vessel were cataloged by ware type according to provenience with the rest of the artifacts. For analysis, the ceramic assemblage was broken down into the following functional groupings: teaware, tableware, kitchen, hygiene, furnishing, and gardening. Teawares include vessels associated with the drinking of tea as well as other hot beverages, namely coffee and chocolate. In some cases it was possible to distinguish which beverage was being consumed by vessel form.

Tablewares consist primarily of flatware vessel forms used in serving and eating food in the formal setting of a parlor or dining room. Kitchen vessels reflect food preparation and storage, cooking, and eating activities generally restricted to the informal setting of the kitchen work area. Ceramic vessels associated with personal hygiene (and/or health) include items such as chamber pots and spittoons. Gardening vessels include redware and terracotta flowerpots.

Non-architectural glass sherds recovered from features were cataloged and vesselized in the same manner as the ceramic assemblage. The glass vessels were sorted into gross functional groups including beverage, medicine, food, cosmetic, dairy, and tableware. When possible, the original contents of glass vessels were identified based on the form of the bottle and/or embossed labels. For vessels with embossed labels that indicated a New York City origin, JMA examined city directories (e.g., Trow n.d.) to determine the date ranges and contents of bottles.

The recovered faunal remains were identified according to species and body part. Where possible, each bone or bone fragment was identified to species using conventional zooarcheological techniques (e.g., Grayson 1979, 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984). Measurements of the bones were taken following von den Driesch (1976). When this level of identification was not possible, a series of higher order taxonomic categories was used. The category sheep/goat was used for almost all caprine remains, although no goat was identified. Bone fragments not identifiable to species or family were assigned to categories such as large or medium mammal. Where possible, age data was recorded based on the degree of fusion of long bone epiphyses and eruption and observed wear of teeth (after Bull 1982; Grant 1982, Grigson 1982).

The importance of each species was quantified in several ways. The relative abundance of a given species is calculated by adding all the fragments identified as that species. This is the NISP or number of identified specimens per taxon. A major failing of NISP calculations is that they do not allow for bones from a single animal/cut of meat or for variability in the survival and identification of certain elements.

A second estimate of the relative importance of a species can be made using the element or body part most frequently identified. This is a calculation of the MNI or minimum number of individuals needed to account for the assemblage (Grayson 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984). Counting "individual" animals may present a problem with historical-period assemblages where larger animals were consumed as smaller cuts of meat or where there was a preference for specific kind of meat. The potential meat weights of food animals can be calculated using the MNI. However, this estimate does not accurately account for those meals purchased as partial animals or smaller cuts of meat, and larger animals (i.e., cow) have a significant weight advantage. A second, more accurate weight measurement, the biomass, calculates the potential meat weight based on the weight of the archeological bone. This method assumes that any two dimensions of an animal grow at an exponential rate rather than a linear one and that a specific quantity of bone represents a predictable amount of tissue (Reitz and Cordier 1983).

4.0 RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

JMA conducted archeological fieldwork for the Project from August 6 through August 22, 2001. The Phase 1B/2 investigation occurred between August 6 and August 16. Phase 1B/2 fieldwork included the excavation of six machine-dug trenches (Trenches 1–6; Figure 8) dispersed across the rear areas of Lots 27 and 28 (81 and 83 West Third Street); this investigation resulted in the identification of four historical archeological features (Features A, B, C, and D). JMA conducted an on-site meeting with representatives of the LPC and NYU on August 17, 2001 to discuss the results of the Phase 1B/2 investigation and determine the need for additional archeological work at the site. LPC expressed interest in two of the features (Feature B and Feature D) documented during the Phase 1B/2 investigation and recommended these two features for further excavation and analysis. JMA conducted Phase 3 fieldwork (data-recovery excavations) on Features B and D between August 20 and August 22, 2001.

In the following discussion, descriptions of the stratigraphy observed in each trench use the conventions Below Street Level (BSL) and Above Street Level (ASL) as a common reference for vertical depths across the site. JMA established a vertical datum (0 feet BSL) at the sidewalk surface on the west side of Thompson Street, immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of Judson Memorial Church (Figure 8). All measurements expressed as “feet BSL” make common reference to this vertical datum.

The observed soil strata within each trench were designated with sequential numbers (e.g., Stratum 1, Stratum 2) that are keyed to the appropriate figure depicting the soil stratigraphy for each trench. While Stratum 1 (a layer of demolition rubble) was uniform across all trenches, the subsequent strata within each trench are not necessarily analogous to subsequent strata in other trenches (i.e., Stratum 2 in Trench 1 may not be the same as Stratum 2 in Trench 2). Figures that depict the vertical relationship of strata in each trench are referenced within the discussions below.

4.1 ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHES

4.1.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located on Lot 27 (81 West Third Street), approximately six feet south of the rear (north) lot-line (i.e., the south/rear wall of Judson Memorial Church) (Figure 8). JMA selected the location of Trench 1 to determine whether nineteenth-century shaft features were extant within the rear-most yard areas of Lot 27. The trench measured 15 feet (east-to-west) by 10 feet (north-to-south) and extended east from the approximate center of Lot 27 to just beyond the eastern lot-line. Figure 9 depicts the profile of soil strata observed in the north wall of Trench 1.

Two concrete walls extended north-to-south through the western portion of the trench (Plate 3); the top of each wall was located approximately one-foot BSL. The concrete walls were parallel and located approximately four feet apart; the westernmost concrete wall was located approximately two feet east of the western limits of Trench 1. A brick wall segment also extended north-to-south through the trench. The brick wall ran along the eastern lot-line of Lot 27 and was a single-course-of-bricks wide. The top of the brick wall was located approximately two feet BSL.

The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 1 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble (Stratum 1) that extended from approximately 2 feet ASL to 6 inches BSL at the eastern

end of the trench and sloped to 15 inches BSL at the western end of the trench (Figure 9). The demolition rubble was underlain by dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) compact silt loam (Stratum 2) that extended to the bottom of the excavation. Previous construction episodes associated with the concrete and brick walls (described above) resulted in areas of irregular soil stratigraphy within Stratum 2. A lens of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) ash and fine sand (Stratum 3) extended across the central portion of the trench from the easternmost concrete wall to the brick wall (Plate 3), between 6 inches and 18 inches BSL. JMA identified nineteenth-century artifacts within Stratum 3 and investigated the deposit as Feature A (see Section 4.2.1). Another (smaller) lens of similar soil extended between the two concrete walls and sloped eastward from 18 inches to 30 inches BSL. JMA observed two deposits of loose sandy fill near the bottom of the trench adjacent to each of the concrete walls. These deposits included a pocket of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very loose medium sand (Stratum 4) at the base of the eastern concrete wall and dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loose sandy loam (Stratum 5) at the base of the western concrete wall. These pockets of sandy fill represent builder's trenches or former voids associated with the installation of the concrete walls.

JMA terminated machine-aided excavation in Trench 1 at only four feet BSL due to the proximity of (and engineering considerations associated with) Judson Memorial Church. JMA was unable to determine whether the concrete and brick wall segments observed in Trench 1 were associated with the structural foundations of Judson Memorial Church. As a result, JMA did not continue excavations to depths below the base of the concrete wall segments. Engineering guidelines (Langan 2001; see Section 3.1) recommended that trenches be a minimum of 5 feet away from the south wall of Judson Memorial Church; accordingly, JMA did not extend Trench 1 to the north.

4.1.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was located in the northwest corner of Lot 28 (83 West Third Street), approximately 10 feet south of the rear (north) lot-line (Figure 8). JMA selected the location of Trench 2 to determine whether nineteenth-century shaft features were extant within the rear-most yard areas of Lot 28. The trench measured 8 feet (north-to-south) and extended east 20 feet from the west lot-line. Figure 10 depicts the profile of soil strata observed in Trench 2.

The southernmost wall of a brick basement extension (Feature C) was observed in the northern wall of Trench 2. The top of the brick wall was located 3.85 feet BSL (Figure 10). JMA expanded an 8-foot section of the trench approximately 6-feet to the north to examine the extents and contents of Feature C (see Section 4.2.3).

The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 2 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble that extended to approximately 3.5 feet BSL (Stratum 1) (Figure 10). The demolition rubble was underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam (Stratum 2) that extended to 9 feet BSL at the western end of the trench and sloped upwards to 7 feet BSL in the center of the trench. Previous construction associated with the brick basement extension resulted in areas of irregular soil stratigraphy within Stratum 2. Soils observed adhering to and in the immediate vicinity of Feature C (in the north wall of Trench 2; see Figure 10) included thin lenses of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam (Stratum 3), strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam (Stratum 4), and dark gray (10YR 4/1) coal and ash (Stratum 5). These irregular deposits represent builders' trench fill or disturbed areas associated with the construction of Feature C. In the deeper, western end of the trench Stratum 2 was underlain by brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel (Stratum 6) that extended to the base of the trench (approximately 9 feet BSL) (Plate 4).

4.1.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was located across the central portion of Lot 28, approximately 35 feet north of the West Third Street (south) lot-line (Figure 8). The original test trench measured 20 feet (east-to-west) by 8 feet (north-to-south); the trench was subsequently expanded to the north and south to investigate a feature observed within the trench (Feature B) and to permit safe entry into the trench to investigate the feature. JMA selected the location of Trench 3 to determine whether historical shaft features were located immediately adjacent to the rear wall of 83 West Third Street. The north wall profile of the original test trench is depicted in Figure 11.

The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 3 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble (Stratum 1) that extended to approximately 5 feet BSL across the length of the trench. In the central and eastern portions of the trench, Stratum 1 was underlain by a thin (approximately 6 inches thick) band of shattered window glass and architectural debris (Stratum 2). Stratum 3 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) very moist sandy loam that extended from approximately 5 feet BSL to 7 feet BSL. Stratum 3 was underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam with gravel and cobbles (Stratum 4) to the bottom of the trench at 9 feet BSL.

The rear (northern) foundation wall of the former structure at 83 West Third Street was observed within the southern wall of the trench. Portions of a mortared brownstone wall were also observed during machine-aided excavation in the area immediately north of the 83 West Third Street foundation within the eastern portion of the trench (Plate 5). These exposed wall segments were located at approximately 6 feet BSL (Figure 11). JMA subsequently expanded the Trench 3 excavation to the north in order to investigate the feature (Feature B; see Section 4.2.2).

4.1.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was located along the lot-line between Lots 27 and 28, approximately 6 feet south of the rear (north) lot-line. The trench measured 6 feet (north-to-south), and extended east 10 feet from the northeast corner of Trench 2 (Figure 8). JMA selected the location of Trench 4 (after Trenches 1 and 2 had been backfilled) to continue to look for shaft features in the rear extents of Lots 27 and 28. The north wall profile from Trench 4 is depicted in Figure 12.

The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 4 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble (Stratum 1) that extended to 3.5 feet BSL at the western end of the trench and sloped upward to 1.75 feet BSL at the eastern end of the trench. The demolition rubble was underlain by very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine silt loam mottled with gray ash (Stratum 2) that extended between 3 inches and 18 inches below the demolition rubble. An oxidized iron pipe was observed at 3 feet BSL, located 3.75 feet east of the western trench wall; this pipe was embedded within a builders' trench of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay (Stratum 3). Stratum 2 was underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) compact sandy loam with gravel (Stratum 4) that extended to the base of the trench at 8 feet BSL.

JMA documented a stone sill or platform located at 3.5 feet BSL within the eastern portion of the trench; this sill consisted of a 3-foot-long, 4-inch-deep slab of cut stone underlain by three courses of supporting stones (Figure 12) (Plate 6). The support stones extended to 6 feet BSL. No artifacts were observed in association with this stone sill. Due to the proximity of Trench 4 to Judson Memorial Church (see Section 3.1), JMA did not expand Trench 4 northward to further investigate this stone sill.

4.1.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 was located across the central portion of Lot 27, approximately 40 feet north of the West Third Street (south) lot-line (Figure 8). The original dimensions of the test trench were 10 feet (east-to-west) by 8 feet (north-to-south); however, the trench was expanded to 14 feet (east-to-west) by 18 feet (north-to-south) to investigate a feature (Feature D) observed within the trench and to permit safe entry into the trench to investigate the feature. JMA selected the location of Trench 5 to determine whether historical shaft features were located immediately adjacent to the rear wall of the former structure at 81 West Third Street. The southern trench wall profile is depicted on Figure 13.

The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 5 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble (Stratum 1) that extended to approximately 6 feet BSL. The rear (northern) foundation wall of the former structure at 81 West Third Street was observed at 4.5 feet BSL in the southern wall of the trench (Figure 13). JMA observed a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) deposit of fill with a high density of disarticulated brick rubble at approximately 6 feet BSL. JMA subsequently expanded Trench 5 to remove the 6 feet of demolition rubble overburden (Stratum 1) in this area. Removal of the overburden revealed that the dark yellowish brown fill and brick rubble covered an approximately 6-foot by 8-foot area; subsequent removal of fill with the backhoe revealed that the deposit was contained within a rectangular brownstone foundation or shaft (Plate 7). This shaft feature was investigated as Feature D (see Section 4.2.4).

4.1.6 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was located within Lot 27, approximately 40 feet south of the rear lot-line and 15 feet east of the west lot-line (Figure 8). The trench measured 10 feet (north-to-south) by 3 feet (east-to-west) and was excavated to 10 feet BSL. JMA selected the location of Trench 6 to confirm the stratigraphic relationship of soils within the Project Area and to determine whether intact nineteenth-century ground surfaces were extant within the Project Area. Figure 14 depicts the soil profile observed in Trench 6.

Soils observed in Trench 6 confirm the general soil stratigraphy observed in other trenches within the Project Area (Figure 14). The uppermost soil stratum in Trench 6 was light brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy loam demolition rubble that extended to 2.25 feet at the northern end of the trench and sloped down to 3 feet BSL at the southern end of the trench. The demolition rubble was underlain by brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel that extended to the base of the trench. A thin lens of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine silt loam mottled with ash was observed in some portions of the trench at the interface between the rubble and underlying sandy loam. JMA did not identify any evidence of intact nineteenth-century ground surfaces in Trench 6 or in any other trenches within the Project Area.

4.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

4.2.1 FEATURE A

JMA encountered a lens of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) ash and fine sandy loam (Trench 1, Stratum 3) between 6 and 18 inches BSL while conducting machine-aided excavation in Trench 1 (Figure 9) (Plate 3). Upon observing nineteenth-century artifacts within Stratum 3, machine-aided excavations were halted and the deposit was investigated by hand excavation as Feature A. JMA personnel suspected that the oval-shaped lens of fine dark soils and ash with nineteenth-century

artifacts might indicate the top of a rear-lot shaft feature. The hand excavated area extended from 6 feet west of the easternmost concrete wall in Trench 1 to the brick wall segment on the eastern lot-line, and 4 feet south from the northern wall of the trench. Soils were removed by shovel and trowel. All soils removed by hand excavation were screened through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth; JMA collected all diagnostic and potentially datable cultural materials from the excavation area.

Hand excavation in Feature A began at 9.25 inches BSL at the east end of the unit and 18 inches BSL at the west end. All soils within Stratum 1C in this area were removed and screened as Level 1 (Catalog Lot 2, Appendix I); the dark grayish brown ashy deposit (Feature A, Level 1) extended to 14.25 inches BSL at the eastern end and sloped to 22.5 inches at the western end. No indications of a shaft feature were observed at the bottom of Level 1. Hand excavation continued into the underlying dark yellowish brown silt loam (Trench 1, Stratum 2) to a depth of 37 inches BSL (Feature A, Excavation Levels 2 and 3; Catalog Lots 3 and 4, Appendix I). Because no potential shaft features were identified, JMA resumed machine-aided excavation in Trench 1 to a depth of 4 feet BSL.

Artifacts recovered from Feature A (Table 4-1; see Lots 2–4, Appendix I) consisted of highly fragmented ceramic wares, glass vessels, and faunal remains. The ceramic sherds and glass fragments include a range of manufacturing dates from the mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries. The deposition of artifacts with varying date ranges within each of the excavation levels (Levels 1–3) did not exhibit patterns of superposition or even conformity of dates within a given stratum, indicating that the deposit was previously disturbed.

The shallow lens of ash and fine sandy loam investigated by JMA as Feature A appears to represent a disturbed nineteenth-century deposit. JMA suspects that the feature may represent re-deposited yard-surface litter or shaft-feature fill that was disturbed during the installation of the two concrete wall segments observed in Trench 1. In the opinion of JMA, Feature A is not archeologically or historically significant. Due to excavation restrictions imposed by the proximity of Trench 1 to Judson Hall Memorial Church (see Section 3.1), JMA was not able to investigate whether undisturbed nineteenth-century shaft features may be present underneath the concrete wall segments in Trench 1.

Table 4-1. Summary of diagnostic materials recovered from Trench 1, Feature A.

Excavation Level (Stratum)	Artifact Description (Count)	Date Range
Level 1 (Trench 1, Stratum 3)	whiteware: shell edge (1)	1810–1884
	whiteware: blue transfer print (1)	1825–2000
	yellowware: annular/banded (1) and plain (2)	1830–1930
	white granite ware: plain (8)	1842–1930
	20 th -century refined earthenware: transfer print (3)	1900–2000
Levels 2/3 (Trench 1, Stratum 2)	yellowware: plain (1)	1830–1930
	Ironstone: gilded (2)	1880–2000
Level 3 (Trench 1, Stratum 2)	Domestic gray stoneware: Bristol glaze exterior/Albany slip interior (1)	1810–1920
	whiteware: plain (1)	1810–2000
	whiteware: blue transfer print (1)	1825–2000
	yellowware: plain (2)	1830–1930
	semi-automatic bottle: clear [conical ink bottle] (1)	1881+

4.2.2 FEATURE B

JMA identified Feature B when wall segments of mortared brown stone were observed at 6 feet BSL during machine-aided excavations in Trench 3 (see Section 4.1.3; Figure 11). JMA subsequently expanded the test trench to the north to investigate and document the feature.

Feature B is a square shaft feature constructed of cut and mortared brownstone (Plate 5); the top of the feature was located 5.3 feet BSL. The interior dimensions of the shaft feature measured 5 feet by 5 feet. The southern wall of the feature suffered some disarticulation during JMA's machine-aided test excavations in Trench 3; however, the southern wall of Feature B appears to abut the rear (north) foundation wall of the former structure at 83 West Third Street.

Numerous glass bottles and fragments of hardware or unidentifiable metal were observed across the top of Feature B. JMA excavated a 2.5-foot-by-2.5-foot Phase 2 test excavation unit in the northwest corner of the feature (Plates 8 and 9). The northwest corner of the feature included three stratigraphic deposits that contained dense assemblages of early-twentieth-century artifacts (Figure 15); the mortared brick floor of the feature was encountered at 8.3 feet BSL. On August 17, 2001 JMA, in consultation with LPC and NYU, determined that the feature warranted additional investigation.

Between August 20 and 22, 2001 JMA excavated an additional 50-percent of the shaft-fill deposit within Feature B as a component of Phase 3 (data-recovery) investigations. The excavated portion of the feature included the northwest (NW), northeast (NE), and southwest (SW) quarters (quads) of the feature. Time constraints and the compact nature of deposits within the feature precluded the excavation of the southeast quad. Three stratigraphic deposits were identified (see Table 4-2; Figure 15):

Table 4-2. Relationship of stratigraphic deposits and excavation levels within Feature B.

Northwest Quad	Northeast Quad	Southwest Quad	Southeast Quad
Excavation Level 1 NW and Excavation Level 2 NW dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam with matted deposits of tangled plastic tape, paper, ribbon, and leather (5.4'-7.5' BSL) Catalog Lots 8 and 11	Excavation Level 1/2 NE dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam with matted deposits of tangled plastic tape, paper, ribbon, and leather (5.6'-7.7' BSL) Catalog Lot 9	Excavation Level 1/2 SW dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam with matted deposits of tangled plastic tape, paper, ribbon, and leather (5.9'-7.9' BSL) Catalog Lot 10	Not Excavated
Excavation Level 3 NW dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam (7.5'-8.3' BSL) Catalog Lot 12	Excavation Level 3/4 NE dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam (7.7'-8.3' BSL) Catalog Lot 13	Excavation Level 3/4 SW dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam (7.9'-8.3' BSL) Catalog Lot 14	
Excavation Level 4 NW dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam (8.0'-8.3' BSL) Catalog Lot 15			

- The uppermost stratum in Feature B was dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam that extended from the top of the feature (at 5.4 feet BSL) to between 7.5 feet and 7.9 feet BSL. Excavation levels within this deposit included Level 1 NW (Catalog Lot 8, Appendix I), Level 2 NW (Lot 11), Level 1/2 NE (Lot 9), and Level 1/2 SW (Lot 10). Dense clumps of tangled and matted plastic tape, ribbon, paper, and leather made up the bulk of the deposit; early-twentieth-century artifacts were dispersed within and around these masses of fabric and leather.
- The underlying deposit across most of Feature B was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam that extended to the floor of the feature (at 8.3 feet BSL) in all areas except the northwest corner (Figure 15). Excavation levels within this deposit included Level 3 NW (Lot 12), Level 3/4 NE (Lot 13), and Level 3/4 SW (Lot 14). This deposit had a markedly lower density of artifacts than the uppermost stratum.

- A mounded deposit of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy loam was identified along the floor of the feature in the NW quad (Level 4 NW, Lot 15); the deposit sloped from the northwest corner of the feature (at 8.0 feet BSL) to the floor (8.3 feet BSL) at the center of the feature (Figure 15). The deposit resembled the uppermost stratum (except for a sandier texture) and likely represents sediment that slipped down through a void or cavity to the floor of the feature in the northwest corner.

JMA utilized cross-mending data (Table 4-3) from glass and ceramic vessels recovered from the feature to help determine if the different stratigraphic deposits (and associated artifact assemblages) within Feature B represented multiple episodes of refuse deposition. In total, sherds representing 29 ceramic vessels and fragments representing 111 glass vessels were recovered from Feature B (Appendices II and III). Most of the glass vessels were complete vessels or were composed of cross-mended fragments that all originated within the same depositional stratum. Of the glass vessels from the feature (Appendix III), 92 were from the uppermost stratum (Levels 1 NW, 2 NW, 1/2 NE, and 1/2 SW; Lots 8–11), 11 were from the underlying stratum of dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Levels 3 NW, 3/4 NE, and 3/4 SW; Lots 12–14), and 3 were from the dark brown sandy loam at the base of the northwest corner of the feature (Level 4 NW; Lot 15). Similarly, all but one of the ceramic vessels from Feature B (Appendix II) were complete vessels or were composed of cross-mended sherds that all originated within the same depositional stratum. Of the ceramic vessels, 22 were from the uppermost stratum (Levels 1 NW, 2 NW, 1/2 NE, and 1/2 SW; Lots 8–11), and 6 were from the underlying stratum of dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Levels 3 NW, 3/4 NE, and 3/4 SW; Lots 12–14).

Table 4-3. Refitting of glass and ceramic vessels from Feature B.

Vessel # (Count)	Stratigraphic Context (Excavation Level(s) and Quad(s)/Catalog Lot Numbers)		
	Lvl 1/2 SW, NW, NE Lots 8-11	Lvl 3/4 SW, NE, Lvl 3 NW Lots 12-14	Lvl 4 NW Lot 15
Glass Vessels (Feature B)			
29 (2)	1	1	-
44 (3)	1	-	2
79 (3)	2	-	1
40 (3)	2	1	-
88 (2)	1	1	-
Ceramic Vessels (Feature B)			
3 (3)	1	2	-

Of the combined 140 glass and ceramic vessels recovered from Feature B (Appendices II and III), only 6 (4.3%) of the vessels were composed of cross-mended sherds or fragments that were recovered from two or more of the three stratigraphic deposits described above (Table 4-3). Glass vessels Number 44 and 79 cross-mended exclusively between the uppermost stratum (Lots 8–11) and Level 4 NW (Lot 15). The remaining 3 glass vessels (Numbers 29, 40, and 88) and ceramic vessel Number 3 cross-mended between the uppermost dark brown silt loam (Lots 8–11) and the underlying dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Lots 12–14). All 6 of the cross-mended vessels were composed of only 2 or 3 fragments (Table 4-3); moreover, the glass assemblage from Feature B contained an unusually high number ($n=31$, or 28%) of complete or near-complete (greater than 90% of the vessel present) vessels. The presence of numerous complete (or near complete) glass vessels, coupled with the relative lack of cross-mended vessels fragments between strata, indicates that the assemblage from the feature includes primary deposits of refuse. The relative lack of cross-mended vessels between strata within Feature B suggests that the two principal strata in the feature may represent two distinct episodes of refuse deposition. JMA investigated the date ranges of artifacts from each of these strata to determine the approximate

date of deposition for each stratum. Artifacts were dated based on the known dates that specific manufacturing processes became widely used and/or on the presence of manufacturers' trademarks (or makers' marks) inscribed or embossed on certain vessels. The dates derived from these artifacts provide a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) or "date after which" the strata in Feature B were deposited.

Of the 29 ceramic vessels recovered from Feature B (Appendix II), only 4 had identifiable makers' marks that allowed for accurate determination of production dates. These vessels, and their corresponding TPQ dates, include:

- A semi-porcelain oven baker (Vessel 1; Appendix II) recovered from the interface of the overburden and uppermost fill deposits in Feature B with "HALL" printed on the base (Hall China Co., East Liverpool, Ohio, ca. 1912–1970s).
- A semi-porcelain teacup with a green floral transfer-print (Vessel 4) with sherds that cross-mended between Excavation Level 1 NW and Level 1/2 NE with "MADDOCK/ENGLAND" printed on the base (Maddock & Sons, Burston England, ca. 1855–present).
- A semi-porcelain soup plate (Vessel 15) recovered from Level 3 NW with "B I V/CHINA/VP CO" printed on the base (Vodrey Pottery Co., East Liverpool, Ohio, ca. 1896–1929).
- A whiteware tea saucer with a blue transfer-print (Vessel 7) recovered from Level 3/4 NE with "Andalusia" printed on the base (probably produced by William Adams & Sons, Staffordshire Potteries, ca. 1819–1864).

The glass and small-finds assemblages from Feature B provide stronger evidence that the fill layers within the feature were deposited in the early-twentieth century. From Excavation Levels 1 and 2, JMA recovered 37 electrical light bulbs or light-bulb fragments (post-1895), 4 ceramic electrical insulators, 2 machine-made glass marbles (post-1901), and excavated through dense deposits of plastic/synthetic tape (post-1915). Twentieth-century artifacts from Levels 3 and 4 included a plastic toothbrush (post-1915), a plastic pipe-stem/mouthpiece, other unidentifiable plastic fragments, and a ceramic electrical fuse.

Of the 111 glass vessels identified from Feature B (Appendix III), 47 (or 42.3%) were machine-made bottles. Fully automated production of glass bottles began in 1903 and quickly became the most common manufacturing process for bottles (Miller and Sullivan 1991). The relatively large quantities of machine-made bottles in Feature B indicate that the feature was filled in the early-twentieth century. Sixteen of the glass vessels recovered from Feature B had an embossed trademark (and/or a year embossed on the bottom or base of the vessel) that allowed for accurate determination of production dates. These vessels and their corresponding TPQ dates include:

- 2 machine-made beer bottles (Vessels 5 and 6) with sherds that cross-mended between the overburden and Excavation Level 2 NW of Feature B with the embossed trademark of "GEO. RINGLER & CO./BREWERS, NEW YORK" (ca. 1881–1925)(Trow n.d.).
- A machine-made beer bottle (Vessel 8) recovered from Excavation Level 1/2 SW with the embossed trademark of "MUNCH BREWERY/BOTTLING DEPT./BROOKLYN/NEW YORK" and the year "1926" embossed on the bottom of the bottle.

- 2 machine-made beer bottles (Vessels 10 and 11) from Level 1/2 NE with the embossed trademark of "LIEBMANN BREWERIES/INC" (c. 1910s–1930s)(Trow n.d.).
- 2 machine-made beer bottles (Vessels 12 and 13) from Levels 1 and 2 NW with the years "1924" and "1922" (respectively) embossed on the bottoms of the bottles.
- A machine-made beer bottle (Vessel 14) from the overburden at the top of Feature B with the embossed trademark "Frommers" and a serial code at the base of the vessel ("25N") indicating production in 1925.
- A machine-made unidentified-beverage bottle (Vessel 62) from Level 1/2 NE had an embossed serial code at the base of the vessel ("22 S 21") indicating production in 1922.
- 2 machine-made milk bottles (Vessels 64 and 69) from the overburden and Level 1/2 SW with the embossed trademark "BORDEN'S/FARM PRODUCTS, INC." (ca. 1921–1930) one of which (Vessel 64) has the year "1926" embossed on the bottom.
- 2 machine-made patent-medicine bottles (Vessels 80 and 82) from Levels 1 and 2 NW had the embossed trademark "PLUTO WATER/AMERICA'S PHYSIC" and the years "1923" (Vessel 80) and "1925" (Vessel 82) embossed on the bottom.
- A mold-blown beer bottle (Vessel 4) from Level 3/4 SW with the embossed trademark "BEADLESTON & WOERZ/EMPIRE BREWERY/NEW YORK" (ca. 1884–1930s).
- A turn-molded (ca. 1870–1920) seltzer bottle (Vessel 39) from Excavation Level 3/4 NE with the embossed trademark "SPARTAN WATER WORKS/342 E 45TH ST. N.Y. CITY" (ca. 1913–1935)(Trow n.d.).

Production date ranges and TPQ dates provided by artifacts recovered from Feature B clearly indicate that the fill layers within the feature were deposited in the early-twentieth century. Glass vessel TPQ dates from the uppermost strata (Levels 1 NW, 2 NW, 1/2 NE, and 1/2 SW; Lots 8–11) indicate deposition in the mid 1920s (probably 1926, or soon after). Glass and ceramic vessel TPQ dates from the underlying stratum (Levels 3 NW, 3/4 NE, and 3/4 SW; Lots 12–14) indicate deposition in the mid 1910s (probably 1915, or soon after). Both strata contained a mix of machine-made (post-1903) and earlier types of bottles (e.g., mold-blown and turn-molded bottles). Similarly a few types of artifacts, such as the ubiquitous mold-blown chianti bottles (Vessels 15–28), "Gordon's" gin bottles (Vessels 29 and 30), "Santal de Midy" patent-medicine bottles (Vessels 78 and 79), components of an apparently matched set of drinking tumblers (Vessels 100–104), and small electrical light bulbs, were recovered from the two strata. It seems likely that the two strata were associated with the same household and may have been deposited within a relatively short period of one another.

The artifacts recovered from Feature B do not appear to relate to the original function or purpose of the feature. Numerous metal pipes and fixtures related to plumbing apparatus were recovered from the uppermost levels of the feature; however, these objects were mixed with the other refuse dumped into Feature B and were not connected or in anyway associated with the construction of the feature itself. Moreover, the presence of these pipes and plumbing fixtures suggest that the household associated with the refuse in Feature B likely had indoor plumbing.

Feature B was located immediately off of the rear (north) wall of 83 West Third Street. The small size (5-feet-by-5-feet), shallow depth (approximately 3-feet-deep from the top of the feature to the floor), and location of the feature suggest that the shaft may have served as the foundation for a small shed or outbuilding located off of the rear of the building. While the construction date of the feature remains unclear, the small shed and underlying foundation may have provided storage space for kitchen supplies, gardening equipment, or other purposes. The fill layers within Feature B documented by JMA clearly represent refuse dumping that occurred after the feature was no longer in active use. The artifact assemblage and its relation to the occupants of 83 and 85 West Third Street, is discussed in more detail in Section 5.2.

4.2.3 *FEATURE C*

Feature C is an approximately 10-foot-by-10-foot brick basement extension in the northwest corner of Lot 28; the feature is depicted on modern (pre-construction) surveys of the Project Area (Figure 3). JMA identified the feature within the north trench profile of Trench 2 (Figure 10) and subsequently expanded Trench 2 to the north to investigate the interior of the feature. The top of Feature C was located 3.85 feet BSL and was overlain by approximately 4 feet of light brown (7.5YR 6/8) demolition rubble.

JMA proceeded with machine-aided excavation to investigate the interior of Feature C; trenching was restricted to the southern portion of the feature's interior to document the contents and construction of the feature (Figure 10). The basement extension was built with regular, mortared redbrick walls; the interior walls and floor were lined with a thin layer of plaster. JMA encountered the floor of the feature, a 6-inch-thick slab of poured concrete, at 6 feet BSL. The interior of Feature C was filled with homogenous, loose, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with demolition debris (Plate 4). Materials observed within this fill included: scraps of lumber, fragments of ceramic tile, bricks, pockets of ash, metal pipes, and a plastic bucket filled with fresh (liquid) white paint. Based on these materials, JMA concluded that the basement extension had been recently filled during demolition activities on the site.

A section of the floor in the southwest corner of the feature was removed with the backhoe in order to investigate whether additional features might exist below the floor. Soil underlying the feature was homogenous brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel to a depth of 11 feet BSL; a thin lens of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) cement debris was observed within the brown sandy loam at a depth of approximately 8 feet. No indications of a shaft feature or other cultural deposit were observed below the floor of the basement extension.

In the opinion of JMA, Feature C is not historically or archeologically significant. The feature is a brick basement extension that was recently filled during demolition activities on the site. No cultural materials were collected or analyzed from Feature C.

4.2.4 *FEATURE D*

JMA identified Feature D while conducting machine-aided test excavations in Trench 5 (see Section 4.1.5); the feature was first observed as a deposit of dark yellowish brown fill with a high density of brick rubble located beneath 6 feet of demolition-rubble overburden (Figure 13). JMA subsequently expanded Trench 5 and cleaned off the overburden and rubble in the area. Feature D is a rectangular shaft feature constructed of cut and mortared brownstone (Plate 7); the interior dimensions of the feature measured 6 feet (east-to-west) by 8 feet (north-to-south). The top of the brownstone walls of the feature was located at 6.5 feet BSL. Series of mortared bricks rested on the top of the brownstone walls; only a few basal courses were intact along the top of the feature.

The slight inward curve of these brick courses suggests that the feature was once enclosed under an arched brick vault (Figure 13) (Plate 8). This possibility is supported by the dense quantities of disarticulated brick observed above and at the top of the feature during machine-aided excavation; however, JMA did not observe an intact brick vault while monitoring excavations in the trench. It appears that the vaulted roof of the feature was collapsed prior to JMA's investigation at the site, and it is likely that the collapse of the brick vault was what prompted the subsequent filling of the feature with *domestic refuse* (see below).

The southern wall of the feature abuts the northern wall of the former structure at 81 West Third Street. A narrow (2-foot-wide) poured-concrete ledge rested on the southern wall of the feature and overhung the interior shaft of the feature; the ledge was located at approximately 6 feet BSL. In the southwest corner of the feature, a metal pipe protruded from the southern trench wall; the pipe was located at approximately 5.8 feet BSL, rested on the concrete ledge, and appeared to have been installed subsequent to the construction of the brick vault. Although JMA did not fully excavate the pipe, it appeared to continue to the south and likely ran from the rear wall of 81 West Third Street.

JMA excavated a 3-foot-by-4-foot Phase 2 excavation unit in the northeast corner of the feature (Plates 11 and 12). The northeast quad of the feature included two principal stratigraphic deposits separated by a mottled lens of plaster and ash at approximately 8.9 feet BSL (Table 4-4). The poured-concrete floor of the feature was reached at 10.1 feet BSL. JMA observed a decaying plaster lining along the walls of the feature. Deposits of plaster, large quantities of disarticulated brick, and late-nineteenth-century artifacts were observed throughout the fill layers. On August 17, 2001 JMA, in consultation with LPC and NYU, determined that the feature warranted additional investigation. Between August 20 and 22, 2001 JMA excavated the bulk of the remaining fill deposits within the feature as a component of Phase 3 (data-recovery) investigations. A small block of feature-fill was left unexcavated along the southern wall of the feature to support the concrete ledge that overhung the interior of the shaft. The remaining fill deposits were excavated, recorded, and cataloged in four quarters (or quads).

Table 4-4. Relationship of stratigraphic deposits and excavation levels within Feature D.

Northwest Quad	Northeast Quad	Southeast Quad	Southwest Quad
Excavation Level 1 NW dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam mottled with plaster and ash (8.2'-8.7' BSL) Catalog Lot 18	Excavation Level 1 NE dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam mottled with plaster and ash (7.8'-8.9' BSL) Catalog Lot 17	Excavation Level 1 SE dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam mottled with plaster and ash (7.8'-8.4' BSL) Catalog Lot 19	Excavation Level 1 SW dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam mottled with plaster and ash (7.5'-8.9' BSL) Catalog Lot 20
thin layer of plaster mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fill and ash			
Excavation Level 2 NW very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) rust staining and plaster (8.7' to 10.1' BSL) Catalog Lot 22	Excavation Level 2 NE very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) rust staining and plaster (8.9'-10.1' BSL) Catalog Lot 21	Excavation Level 2 SE very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) rust staining, ash, and plaster (8.4'-9.2' BSL) Catalog Lot 23	Excavation Level 2 SW brown (7.5YR 4/4) rust-stained sandy loam [dense deposit of oxidized metal] (8.9'-9.3' BSL) Catalog Lot 24
Excavation Level 3 NW mounded deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) coarse sandy loam sloping from NW corner towards center of feature (8.8'-10.1' BSL; NW only) Catalog Lot 25		Excavation Level 3 SE brown (7.5YR 5/2) coarse sandy loam [few artifacts] (9.2'-9.9' BSL) Catalog Lot 26	Excavation Level 3 SW very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mottled with brown (7.5YR 4/4) rust staining and plaster (9.3'-9.9' BSL) Catalog Lot 27
		Excavation Level 4 SE dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) coarse sand (rust-stained) sloping from southern wall to center of feature (9.4'-10.1' BSL) Catalog Lot 28	Excavation Level 4 SW dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) coarse sand (rust-stained) sloping from southern wall to center of feature (9.4'-10.1' BSL) Catalog Lot 29

JMA documented complex deposits of fill within Feature D that exhibited varying color, texture, and density of artifacts (see Table 4-4; Figure 16). In total, 6 different stratigraphic deposits were identified in Feature D:

- The uppermost stratum in Feature D was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam fill mottled with decomposing plaster and ash that extended from the lower limit of machine-aided excavation (between 7.5 feet and 8.2 feet BSL) to between 8.4 feet and 8.9 feet BSL (Figure 16). This stratum was designated Excavation Level 1 in all four quads of the feature (Catalog Lot Numbers 17-20). The deposit contained a rich assemblage of late-nineteenth-century artifacts mixed with disarticulated brick and fragments of oxidized, unidentifiable metal objects. Disarticulated paving or architectural stones were removed from the southeastern quad as a part of Level 1 SE; these stones appeared to slope from approximately 7 feet BSL along the southern wall of the feature towards its center.
- The uppermost stratum was underlain by a thin (approximately 3 inch) band of decomposing white plaster mottled with the above dark yellowish brown fill and lenses of light gray ash (Figure 16). This band of plaster extended across most areas of the feature. The plaster contained few (if any) artifacts and was removed as part of Excavation Level 1.
- In the southwest quad of Feature D a dense deposit of oxidized metal fragments and rust-stained sandy loam underlay the band of mottled plaster and ash (Level 2 SW; Lot 24). This deposit extended from 8.9 feet to 9.3 feet BSL and contained relatively few artifacts (Figure 16). Although the bulk of this deposit was composed of metal fragments, most of the material was highly corroded and unidentifiable as to its original forms and/or functions; JMA did not recover these metal fragments for further analysis.

- In the northeast, northwest, and southeast quads of Feature D, a deposit of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam mottled with rust-staining and plaster underlay the band of plaster (Figure 16). In the southwest quad of the feature, this deposit of very dark grayish brown loam continued below the dense deposit of scrap metal (Level 2 SW) discussed above. The loam constituted the bulk of the fill within Feature D, and included Excavation Levels 2 NE, 2 NW, 2 SE, and 3 SW (Lots 21, 22, 23, and 27). In addition to historical artifacts, disarticulated brick, plaster, and ash, the deposit included numerous paving or architectural stones identical to the stones observed in Level 1 SE (above). These stones generally sloped from the south towards the floor of the feature in the north.
- At the base of the northwest corner of Feature D, a mounded deposit of dark yellowish brown (Excavation Level 3 NW; Lot 25) sandy loam sloped downward from 8.8 feet BSL in the corner to the floor at the center of the quad (Figure 16). Within this mounded deposit, JMA uncovered a (mostly corroded) metal pail in the corner that appeared to be *in situ* resting on the floor of the feature. At the base of the deposit, JMA documented a wooden frame or planting box resting on the floor of the feature that was broken (in-place) by a dislodged brick (Figure 17). The deposit also included sherds of stoneware crocks (all broken) that appeared to be *in situ* on the floor against the northern wall of the feature.
- In the southeast quad, a mounded deposit of brown (7.5YR 5/2) coarse sandy loam extended from 9.2 feet to 9.9 feet BSL (Excavation Level 3 SE; Lot 26) (Figure 16). This deposit was largely devoid of cultural materials.
- Along the southern wall of the feature, a deposit of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) (rust-stained) coarse sand sloped from 9.4 feet BSL along the wall to the floor at the center of the feature (Excavation Levels 4 SE and 4 SW; Lots 28 and 29) (Figure 16). This stratum was composed primarily of heavily oxidized and unidentifiable metal fragments, with some artifacts and rust-stained soil along the floor in the southern portion of Feature D.

The thin band of mottled plaster and ash that extended across most of the feature appeared to separate the uppermost stratum from the underlying fill deposits; however, the presence of similar artifacts and architectural materials within all of the strata in Feature D suggest a single, contemporaneous deposit. The presence of the paving/architectural stones both above (in Level 1 SE) and below the band of plaster (coupled with the brick and plaster throughout the feature) suggests that the horizon of mottled plaster and ash does not necessarily separate two (or more) distinct deposits. JMA utilized cross-mending data from glass and ceramic vessels recovered from Feature D (Table 4-5) to determine the relationship of stratigraphic deposits (and corresponding artifact assemblages) within the feature.

Table 4-5. Refitting of vessels from Feature D with sherds from multiple excavation contexts.

Vessel # (Count)	Stratigraphic Contexts (Excavation Level(s) and Quad(s)/Catalog Lot Numbers)					
	Lvl 1 (all) Lots 17-20	Lvl 2SW Lot 24	Lvls 2NW/NE/SE, 3SW Lots 21-23, 27	Lvl 3NW Lot 25	Lvl 3SE Lot 26	Lvls 4SE/SW Lots 27, 28
Glass Vessels (Feature D)						
3 (3)	-	2	1	-	-	-
5 (4)	3	-	1	-	-	-
15 (6)	3	3	-	-	-	-
16 (8)	5	-	3	-	-	-
20 (6)	5	-	1	-	-	-
25 (3)	1	-	2	-	-	-
30 (4)	1	-	3	-	-	-
31 (13)	5	-	8	-	-	-
33 (6)	-	-	5	-	-	1
34 (3)	2	-	1	-	-	-
35 (4)	1	-	3	-	-	-
36 (11)	6	-	5	-	-	-
42 (8)	-	-	7	-	-	1
62 (3)	-	-	2	-	-	1
64 (4)	1	-	3	-	-	-
74 (11)	4	-	7	-	-	-
90 (5)	-	-	4	-	-	1
98 (49)	-	-	37	12	-	-
106 (4)	-	-	3	-	-	1
107 (3)	-	-	2	-	-	1
108 (8)	-	-	7	1	-	-
109 (3)	-	1	2	-	-	-
115 (2)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ceramic Vessels (Feature D)						
1 (43)	-	-	42	1	-	-
2 (10)	-	-	2	8	-	-
3 (5)	3	-	1	1	-	-
4 (33)	2	-	17	14	-	-
5 (31)	-	-	3	28	-	-
6 (14)	2	-	12	-	-	-
15 (2)	-	-	1	-	-	1
18 (4)	3	-	1	-	-	-
20 (5)	-	-	4	1	1	-
39 (4)	2	-	1	1	-	-
41 (13)	2	-	6	-	-	-
44 (12)	-	1	11	-	-	-
51 (5)	3	-	2	-	-	-

In total, JMA recovered sherds representing 53 ceramic vessels (Appendix IV) and 117 glass vessels (Appendix V) from Feature D. Of these combined 170 vessels, 134 (79%) were complete or were composed of cross-mended sherds that all originated within the same stratum (as defined above). The remaining 23 glass vessels and 13 ceramic vessels (n=36, or 21% of all vessels) were composed of sherds that cross-mended between two or more of the six stratigraphic units defined above. As indicated in Table 4-5 vessels cross-mended between all of the strata in Feature D. In instances where only a few sherds cross-mend between the strata in a feature (as was the case in Feature B), the presence of these stray sherds may be accounted for by post-depositional taphonomic processes, gravity, or excavation error. The occurrences of greater numbers of sherds originating in two or more strata provide more robust evidence for association and contemporaneity between the stratigraphic deposits in Feature D.

The most significant cross-mending data provided in Table 4-5 relate to the two principal deposits in Feature D. As depicted in the table, these strata are defined as the uppermost fill layer (Excavation Level 1, all quads; Lots 17-20) and the underlying dark grayish brown sandy loam (Levels 2 NW, Level 2 NE, Level 2 SW, and Level 3 SW; Lots 21, 22, 23, and 27). These two

strata constituted the bulk of the fill deposits in Feature D. Vessels with sherds that cross-mended between these two strata include Glass Vessel Numbers 5, 16, 20, 25, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 64, and 74 (n=11) and Ceramic Vessel Numbers 3, 4, 6, 18, 39, 41, and 51 (n=7). In profile these two strata were separated by a thin band of mottled plaster and ash; however, the frequency of cross-mending sherds, coupled with the co-occurrence of brick, plaster, and paving stones within each of the strata, indicates that the two strata are likely contemporaneous. The other stratigraphic units in Feature D were smaller pockets of sediment with distinct colors, textures, or inclusions. With the exception of Level 3 SE (Lot 26), cross-mending data indicates a modest degree of association between these smaller deposits and the two principal stratigraphic layers.

Date ranges of artifacts provide additional evidence for the contemporaneity of stratigraphic deposits in Feature D. Of the 53 ceramic vessels recovered from Feature D (Appendix IV), only 4 (7.5%) had identifiable makers' marks that allowed for accurate determination of production dates. These vessels and their corresponding provenience and TPQ dates include:

- 2 plain white granite soup plates (Vessels 22 and 23; Appendix IV), one composed of sherds recovered from Excavation Levels 2 NE and 2 NW (Lots 21 and 22) and one from Level 2 SE (Lot 23), with "GREENWOOD CHINA/TRENTON, N.J." impressed on the base (ca. 1868-1933).
- A plain white granite butter pat (Vessel 31) recovered from Level 2 NE (Lot 21) with "ROYAL/STONE CHINA/MADDOCK & CO/BURSEM ENGLAND/TRADEMARK" printed on the base (John Maddock & Sons; ca. 1869-1879).
- A plain white granite preserving jar (Vessel 9) recovered from Level 3 NW (Lot 25) with "MAILING" impressed on the base (C. T. Mailing, A & B Ford Potteries, New Castle upon Tyne, Northumberland, England; ca. 1859-1890).

Based on these ceramic makers' marks, it would appear that the fill layers in Feature D were deposited in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. TPQ dates from the small finds recovered from Feature D reflect the same date range. Although nails were generally not collected from the excavations at the 81-85 West Third Street Project Area, the predominant nail type from Feature D were wire nails (post-1875). JMA recovered a graphite pencil (round cross-section) from Level 3 SW and a glass club-sauce stopper from Level 4 SE that date to the same general period (i.e., post-1875). The only small finds with definitive dates from Feature D were 3 glass canning-lid liners recovered from Level 2 NE with the embossed trademark "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY/NEW YORK" (ca. 1974-1920s). The glass assemblage from Feature D provides more refined date ranges that indicate the feature was filled with refuse at the end of the nineteenth century.

Jones et al. (1989:22-39) document the introduction and popularity of various contact-mold and automated production techniques for glass containers throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. None of the 117 glass vessels recovered from Feature D (Appendix V) were produced by fully automated (i.e., machine-made) techniques; this indicates that the Feature D fill probably pre-dates 1903 (after which machine-made bottles became widely available). Only one bottle from Feature D was produced by semi-automatic machine production. A machine for semi-automatic production of glass vessels was patented in 1881; large-scale semi-automatic production of commercial containers began in the 1890s, peaked around 1917, and was largely replaced by fully automatic production by the mid-1920s. The majority of the glass vessels recovered from Feature D were identified as mold-blown bottles (n=77, or 66%); archeologists use "mold blown" to indicate that the specific type of contact mold used to form a vessel cannot

be determined. Of the remaining glass vessels 14 (or 12%) were identified as dipped (or dip-molded) containers, a process that fell out of use in the United States after 1850. Fifteen vessels (or 13%) were formed with a turn-mold process that was commonly used in the United States for commercial containers between the 1870s and 1920s. Other production techniques documented in the assemblage included 1 Ricketts-mold vessel (ca. 1821–1920s), 1 hinge-mold (or two-piece-mold) vessel (ca. 1810–1880), 1 pressed-mold vessel, 1 post-mold vessel, 3 free blown vessels, and 2 vessels for which the production method could not be determined.

Many of the glass vessels recovered from Feature D had embossed trademarks that allowed for determination of accurate production dates. For vessels with trademarks that indicated the containers originated in New York City, JMA utilized city directories (Trow n.d.) to determine the production and/or distribution date ranges of the bottles. Glass vessels from Feature D with definitive production dates include:

- A turn-mold seltzer bottle (Vessel 72) recovered from the overburden at the top of Feature B (Lot 16) with the embossed label “J.F. HUGHES/VICHY/SELTERS [sic] CARBONIC/146-148 WEST 31st STREET” (ca. 1895-1915).
- 4 mold-blown beer bottles (Vessels 52, 53, 54, and 59), three from Excavation Level 1 SE (Lot 19) and one from the overburden (Lot 16), with the embossed label “HENRY G. MANDEL/234 & 236/EAST 39TH ST/NEW YORK” (ca. 1896-1906).
- 2 mold-blown beverage bottles (Vessels 55 and 60), one from the overburden (Lot 16) and one composed of sherds that cross-mended between Levels 1 NE and 1 SE (Lots 17 and 19), with the embossed label “L.A. CUNEO/48 CLINTON PLACE/N.Y.” (ca. 1888-1899).
- 2 turn-mold seltzer bottles (Vessels 66 and 67) recovered from Level 1 NW (Lot 18) with the embossed label “RAYNER’S/CRYSTAL SPRING/WATER” (ca. 1875-1895).
- 3 turn-mold bottles (Vessels 68, 69, and 70) from Levels 1 NE and 1 NW (Lots 17 and 18) with the embossed trademark “LUBIN”; JMA identified a liquor store operated by Fred Lubin and/or the Lubin Brothers in the Trow’s directories from 1894 through 1899.
- 3 turn-mold seltzer bottles (Vessels 63, 65, and 71) with the embossed trademark “HYGEIA/ DISTILLED/WATER COMPANY/351 & 353 WEST 12th STREET, N.Y./COPYRIGHTED BY F.T.” (ca. 1887-1915). Vessel 71 was recovered from Level 1 NE (Lot 17), Vessel 65 was recovered from Level 1 SW (Lot 20), and Vessel 63 was recovered from Level 3 NW (Lot 25).
- A semi-automatic manufactured jar (Vessel 79) with the embossed trademark “TOCH BROS/35 BOWERY/NEW YORK” was recovered from Level 2 NE; semi-automatic production of glass vessels was introduced in 1881
- A mold-blown patent medicine bottle (Vessel 89) with the embossed trademark “NEW YORK & BOS...” was recovered from Level 2 NE. JMA identified the New York & Boston Drug Co. in the Trow’s directories from 1906 through 1912.
- A mold-blown beer bottle (Vessel 19) recovered from Level 2 SE with the embossed trademark and patent “JOHN KRESS BREW CO//PAT/K HUTTER/FEB 7, 1893.”

- A pressed caning jar (Vessel 75) from Level 2 SW with the embossed trademark "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR CO./NEW YORK" (ca. 1874-1920s). This vessel is associated with the three glass canning-lid liners with the same trademark that were recovered from Level 2 NE (see above).
- A mold-blown milk bottle (Vessel 73) from Level 3 NW with the embossed trademark "METROPOLITAN MILK & ... COMPANY/135 6TH ..." (ca. 1892-1900).
- 9 mold-blown beverage (seltzer) bottles (Vessels 40-44 and 46-49) with the embossed trademark "G CASSIDY/M.B. Co./NEW YORK" (ca. 1867-1891). Vessel 49 was recovered from Level 2 NE (Lot 21), Vessels 46-48 were recovered from Level 2 NW (Lot 22), Vessel 44 was recovered from Level 2 SW (Lot 24), Vessel 43 was recovered from Level 3 SW (Lot 27), Vessel 42 was composed of sherds that cross-mended between Levels 3 SW and 4 SE (Lots 27 and 28), and Vessels 40 and 41 were recovered from Level 4 SE (Lot 28).

The TPQ dates derived from embossed glass vessels in Feature D indicate that the feature was filled with domestic refuse in the 1890s. The latest absolute date from the assemblage is an embossed patent of 1893 from Vessel 19. Directory research (Trow n.d.) resulted in a slightly later date for Vessels 52, 53, 54, and 59 (embossed with the trademark "HENRY G. MANDEL/234 & 236/EAST 39TH ST/NEW YORK"); Henry Mandel sold beers and liquors from 251 Mulberry Street between 1896 and 1901 (Trow n.d.). All but one of the remaining vessels are consistent with a mid-1890s date for the fill deposits in Feature D. Vessel 89 (a mold-blown medicine bottle with the embossed trademark "NEW YORK & BOS...") was recovered from Level 2 NE. JMA identified the New York & Boston Drug Co. in the *Trow's* directories from 1906 through 1912. Due to the complete lack of machine-made bottles or other early-twentieth-century artifacts, it seems unlikely that the feature was filled after 1906. The medicine bottle may be an intrusive artifact, or it is possible that the New York & Boston Drug Company existed before 1906 although it was not listed in the city directories.

The date ranges of artifacts recovered from Feature D generally correspond among all of the stratigraphic deposits within the feature. Moreover, the frequency of cross-mended vessels and occurrence of repetitive material types and artifacts (e.g., disarticulated brick, plaster, stoneware crocks, and many of the embossed glass vessels listed above) among the strata suggest that the feature fill can be considered a single, related deposit. While all of the stratigraphic layers within the feature may not have been deposited at exactly the same time, there are not dramatic differences in the date ranges of artifacts between the various strata that allow for distinct episodes of refuse deposition to be identified.

Feature D may have originally been associated with the plumbing system or water-retention functions of the former structure at 81 West Third Street. JMA documented an *in situ* metal pipe embedded in the southern wall of Trench 5 (and presumably emerging from the rear wall of 81 West Third Street) that rested on a concrete ledge (6 feet BSL) at the top of the southern wall of Feature D (Figure 13). Additionally, during excavation of the feature JMA observed a decomposing layer of white plaster that adhered to most of the brownstone wall surfaces in the interior of the feature; deposits of this plaster were found throughout the feature, including a thin band of plaster mottled with ash and fill that sloped from 8.4 feet BSL at the southeastern corner of the feature to 8.9 feet BSL in the other areas of the deposit (Table 4.4; Figure 16). The presence of a plaster lining on the interior of the feature suggests that the feature was likely a cistern.

Rows of mortared brick along the top of the brownstone walls exhibited a slight inward curve indicating that the feature had an arched brick-vault ceiling (Plate 10). The occurrence of disarticulated brick throughout all of the strata within the feature (including the bottom of the feature) suggests that this brick vault collapsed before the feature was filled with domestic refuse and debris. Some of the artifacts recovered from the feature may have been in place prior to the collapse of the brick vault. At the base of the northwest corner of Feature D, JMA documented a wooden frame or planting box resting on the floor of the feature that was broken (in-place) by a dislodged brick (Figure 17). JMA also recovered numerous sherds of stoneware crocks and redware flowerpots along the floor against the northern wall of the feature, in association with a large number of disarticulated bricks. Subsequent to the likely original function of the feature as a cistern, the broken crocks and flowerpots suggest that Feature D provided storage space for the associated household prior to the collapse of the brick-vault ceiling.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Feature D consisted of domestic refuse that was dumped into the feature after the collapse of its ceiling. Based on the TPQ dates provided by glass vessels from the feature, it is likely that the brick vault collapsed in the mid-1890s and that the feature was subsequently filled with refuse and debris. The artifact assemblage from Feature D, and its relation to the occupants of 81 West Third Street, is discussed in more detail in Section 5.1.

5.0 MATERIAL CULTURE ANALYSES

Archeological investigations at the 81–85 West Third Street Project Area resulted in the excavation of two shaft features with large assemblages of historical artifacts. The assemblages from each of these features (Features B and D) are discussed in more detail below. The discussion is arranged chronologically; the assemblage from Feature D (ca. mid-1890s) is discussed first, followed by a discussion of the assemblage from Feature B (ca. 1910s-1920s). This section focuses on patterns in the material culture assemblages and unusual or noteworthy artifacts, but does not describe all of the artifacts recovered at the site. For a complete inventory of artifacts recovered during the Project refer to Appendix I.

5.1 FEATURE D

Analysis of the stratigraphy and TPQ dates for vessels from Feature D indicate that the assemblage was deposited in the mid-1890s following the collapse of the arched brick vault that formed a ceiling for the feature (see Section 4.2.4). JMA was unable to determine the identities of the occupants at 81 West Third Street during this period (see Section 2.3.1; Table 2-2). Matthew S. Molony purchased the lot in 1864. Between 1880 and 1901 the property was owned by Charles Tilton, and returned to Molony in 1906. The 1870 *Trow's* directory lists Molony as living at 81 Amity and selling liquors from a shop at 95 Liberty Street; however, neither Tilton nor Molony was located in the directory listing for any other year between 1864 and 1914. It is likely that 81 Amity Street (West Third Street) was operated as a rental property for most of the period.

JMA identified the tenants at 81 West Third Street in the New York State Census population schedules for 1905 and 1915 (see Table 2-3). The property was sold to the NYC Baptist Mission Society in 1917, and it is likely that the property ceased to be used as a domestic residence at this time (81 West Third Street was not listed in the 1925 New York State Census). In 1905 the property was rented to Arthur Roberts (a 38 year old, native-born dog farrier) and his wife Marie (age 32, a French immigrant with "housework" listed as her occupation). JMA did not locate Roberts in the *Trow's* directories from the 1890s, so it is unclear if the Roberts are associated with the artifact assemblage from Feature D. In 1915, five tenants were listed at this address, including a retired German immigrant, an Irish-immigrant domestic, two native-born men with working-class professions (one of whom was black), and an Irish-immigrant candy peddler. These individuals are representative of the tenant population in Greenwich Village at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. Although JMA was unable to determine the identities of the occupants of 81 West Third Street in the 1890s, it is assumed that the artifact assemblage from Feature D is related to working-class tenants that were typical of the neighborhood during this period.

5.1.1 FEATURE D CERAMICS

JMA recovered a minimum of 53 ceramic vessels from Feature D (Appendix IV). Table 5-1 presents these vessels sorted by ceramic type, decorative pattern, and functional group. Like many nineteenth-century domestic deposits, kitchen and garden vessels make up a significant portion of the assemblage. The kitchen vessels from Feature D (Vessels 1–9) include 3 stoneware crocks (2 with lids), 1 stoneware crock-lid (the corresponding crock was not present in the feature), and 5 stoneware jugs or jars of various sizes (Plate 13). The vessels included plain salt-glazed and gray salt-glazed vessels, and many were decorated with blue cobalt scrollwork. The 10 plain redware flowerpots (Vessels 44–53) recovered from the feature suggest the decoration of interior spaces with houseplants, growing of herbs in window gardens, or even containers for a backyard garden.

Table 5-1. Ceramic vessels from Feature D by ceramic type, decoration, and function.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Kitchen	Table	Tea	Furnish	Hygiene	Garden	Total
pearlware	blue floral-transfer-print border	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
whiteware	blue transfer-print	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	plain w/ molded border	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
yellowware	dark blue glaze w/ gilded decoration	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ironstone	pale-blue transfer-print	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
white	plain	1	6	3	-	1	-	11
graniteware	gray floral-transfer-print	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	dipped orange-yellow glaze	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	molded (scalloped) body	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
porcelain	plain	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
	blue floral hand-painted under-glaze	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	polychrome hand-painted	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	polychrome hand-painted, scalloped rim	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	polychrome floral decal	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	gilded floral motif w/ molded body	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	moldy body/border	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
brown stoneware	plain salt glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	gray salt glaze exterior, Albany slip interior	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	gray salt glaze exterior w/ cobalt blue, Albany slip interior	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
redware	plain	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
	unglazed, embossed exterior	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	interior lead glaze, exterior painted	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	black lead glazed	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL		9	12	12	4	6	10	53
%		17%	23%	23%	7%	11%	19%	100%

The tableware (12 Vessels) and teaware (12 Vessels) assemblages from Feature D provide a relatively limited sample of ceramics from which to infer dining practices. Plain (white) granitewares, including 1 soup plate, 2 plates, 2 butter pats, and 1 bowl, comprise approximately one-half of the tableware vessels (Vessels 22–33) recovered (Plate 14). The remaining table vessels included 2 plain whiteware plates with molded borders, 1 plain porcelain dish, 1 pearlware plate with a blue-floral-transfer-print-border, 1 blue-transfer-print ironstone plate, and 1 blue-transfer-print whiteware plate. During the nineteenth century, many households set their tables not strictly with matching vessels but with ceramics in complementary or closely related patterns (Fitts and Klein 2000:18). The relative uniformity in the assemblage of plain (white) vessels (including graniteware, whiteware, and porcelain) suggests that these vessels represent a set related to a single household (or tenant family). The 3 blue-transfer-print plates may indicate that the household had another set of more ornate dishes, but it is more likely that the household associated with Feature D set their table with a mix of plain (white) and blue-transfer-print dishes.

The teaware assemblage (Vessels 10–21) from Feature D mirrors the decorative patterns observed within the tableware assemblage. JMA recovered the spout of a yellowware teapot (Vessel 10) with a dark-blue glaze and gilded decoration; however all of the cups and saucers were either plain (white) or simply decorated porcelains and granitewares. Plain white tea vessels included 1 porcelain demitasse cup, 2 graniteware cups, and 1 graniteware saucer; the plain white saucer (Vessel 21) clearly matches one of the cups (Vessel 14). A second demitasse cup was decorated in brown transfer print. Other decorated vessels included blue, gray, and polychrome floral motifs applied by hand (painted), transfer-print, or decals. A hand-painted porcelain cup (Vessel 13) and matching saucer (Vessel 17) were also recovered. The patterns and color schemes of the tea-service vessels complement one-another and are consistent with the three decorated plates described above.

There were relatively few unusual or noteworthy vessels within the ceramic assemblage from Feature D. The two porcelain demitasse cups (Vessels 11 and 12) were probably decorative. The nearly whole (90%) one had no stir marks on the interior surface of the cup. A whimsical painted-porcelain/bisque figurine of a child with exposed buttocks kneeling before a plate of food (Vessel 35) provides further evidence that this family paid attention to interior décor (Plate 15). JMA also recovered two redware spittoons (Vessels 38 and 39), which, if used for their original purpose, suggest that one of the residents at 81 West Third Street chewed tobacco. Spittoons are more commonly associated with public places and the porter may have acquired the spittoons through his job.

5.1.2 FEATURE D GLASS

The 117 glass vessels recovered from Feature D (Appendix V) are categorized by functional group, sub-function, and type in Table 5-2. Beverage bottles (n=72, or 62%) dominated the glass assemblage with alcohol bottles comprising approximately 37% (n=43) of all the glass vessels recovered from Feature D. The alcohol bottles included a variety of types, including 13 wine, 2 chianti, 2 champagne, 10 beer, 6 flasks, and 13 liquor and/or unidentified alcoholic beverages. Of the alcohol containers, only the beer bottles had embossed maker's marks or labels. The assemblage included 1 bottle (Vessel 19) from the John Kress Brewing Company (ca. 1885–1905, New York; Trow n.d.), 1 bottle (Vessel 22) from Obermeyer & Liebmanns Bottling Department (ca. 1875–1900, Brooklyn) (Apuzzo 1994:136), and 4 bottles (Vessels 52, 53, 54, and 59) containing beer brewed by Henry G. Mandel (ca. 1896–1906, New York; Trow n.d.). The assemblage also contained 10 unidentified beverage bottles, which may have contained either beer or mineral water.

Table 5-2. Glass vessels from Feature D by function, sub-function, and type.

Function	Sub-function	Type	Number	Percentage
Beverage	All	All	72	61.5%
	Alcohol	All	43	36.8%
		Wine	17	
		Liquor	3	
		Flask	6	
		Beer	10	
		Unidentified	7	
	Seltzer	-	19	16.2%
	Unidentified	-	10	8.5%
Medicine	All	-	11	9.4%
	Chemical	-	2	
	Patent	-	6	
	Prescription	-	3	
Food	All	-	7	6.0%
	Canning	-	2	
	Condiments	-	3	
	Oil	-	2	
Cosmetic	All	-	2	1.7%
Dairy	Milk	-	2	1.7%
Tableware	All	All	12	10.3%
	Drinking	Tumbler	5	
		Wine Glass	1	
		Mug	1	
	Serving	Unidentified	2	
	Unidentified	-	3	
Bottle (Function Unidentified)	-	-	11	9.4%
TOTAL			117	100%

The quantity and range of alcohol bottles recovered from Feature D indicate that the residents of 81 West Third Street drank a variety of alcoholic beverages. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries alcohol use dropped dramatically among native-born middle-class households in New York, although many working-class people continued to drink on a daily basis (Fitts et al. 2000:43).

Of the 11 medicine bottles recovered from Feature D (Vessels 82–92), four had identifiable embossed maker's marks or labels. These vessels provide some indication of the illnesses that affected the occupants at 81 West Third Street. Two of the medicine bottles contained painkillers, including Radway's Ready Relief (Vessel 85), an "anodyne nervine and pain killer" produced and bottled in New York after 1848 (Fike 1987:74), and Healy and Bigelow's Kickapoo Indian Oil (Vessel 87). Kickapoo Indian Oil was advertised as providing "relief from aches and pains" and was produced in New Haven, Connecticut after 1881 (Fike 1987:99). Vessel 86 contained Dr. J.W. Bull's cough syrup, produced by A.C. Meyer & Co. of Baltimore (Fike 1987:70), indicating that someone in the household suffered from a bronchial condition. A bottle of "Buffalo Lithia Springs Water Nature's Materia" (Vessel 90) recovered from Feature D suggests a more serious medical condition. Nature's Materia was advertised in 1890 as "useful in eliminating kidney stones, uric acid and valuable in use of gouty diabetes and Brights disease" and in 1900 as helpful for "uric acid diathesis, gouty rheumatic conditions, albuminuria of Bright's disease and pregnancy solvent and eliminator of renal calculi, and also preventive of the calculous formation" (Fike 1987:242).

Mineral and soda waters were popular throughout the nineteenth century - perhaps more so in New York due to the ongoing struggle to achieve a clean water supply. The glass assemblage from Feature D included 15 seltzer bottles (Vessels 40–44, 46, 47, 49, 62–67, 71, and 72). Of these vessels 14 were embossed with trademarks of local New York City soda-makers or bottlers (Plate 16), including: 8 bottles from George Cassidy of Mulberry Street, 3 bottles from the Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Company on West 12th Street, and 2 bottles from George Rayner at 160 South Fifth Avenue, and 1 bottle of "Vichy Selters [sic] Carbonic" bottled by John F. Hughes of West 31st Street (Trow n.d.). In Table 5-2 and in Appendix V, the seltzer bottles from Feature D are included within the "beverage" functional group. In Bonasera's (2000) analysis of the glass assemblage from the Five Points site in Lower Manhattan, the seltzer bottles are included within the medicinal category. Throughout the nineteenth century, many people believed that soda and mineral waters possessed curative properties that could be exploited through either ingestion or soaking (in a bath). "It was believed that the minerals in this water, absent from wells or public water, could cure a variety of ailments including constipation, diarrhea, asthma, bronchitis, diseases of the skin, dyspepsia, diabetes, kidney and urinary-tract infections, paralysis, and nervous prostration from mental and physical excesses" (Bonasera 2000:387, citing Armstrong and Armstrong 1991). When combined, the seltzer and medicine bottles account for 26-percent (n=30) of the total glass assemblage from Feature D. This may offer a more accurate reflection of how prominent health concerns were in late-nineteenth-century Greenwich Village.

The rest of the glass assemblage from Feature D contained a few noteworthy bottles. There were five glass tumblers, three of which were part of a matched set (Vessels 106–108). Other drinking vessels included a wine glass and a beer mug. Cosmetic vessels included a perfume bottle and a cold-cream jar (Vessels 93 and 94). The presence of two milk bottles (Vessels 73 and 74) may indicate that a child lived at 81 West Third Street in the 1890s, as milk was not commonly drunk by adults in the nineteenth century (Fitts et al. 2000:52). Food-related vessels included 2 canning jars, 3 condiment jars, and 2 oil vessels.

5.1.3 FEATURE D SMALL FINDS

JMA collected and cataloged 200 objects identified as “small finds” from Feature D (Table 5-3; see Appendix I). The bulk of architectural and construction-related artifacts was discarded in the field (see Section 3.2); therefore, Table 5-3 does not include comparative percentages of the functional-group categories within the small finds assemblage. Because some types of these materials were not systematically collected, the comparative quantities of architectural and other artifact groups would be relatively meaningless. In Table 5-3, “[sample]” indicates that one or more examples of a given artifact type was collected in the field as a representative sample.

Noteworthy artifacts within the small finds assemblage include a glazed-earthenware marble and glass doll part (a broken piece of an arm or leg). The presence of these toys is further evidence that there were children living at 81 West Third Street in the 1890s. Two canning-jar lids were embossed with the makers’ marks “THE CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY” and “BOYD’S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED.” The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company was located at 49 Warren Street from 1874 to 1900 and moved to 290 Broadway after 1900 (Trow n.d.). The presence of three pipe-stem fragments and two clay pipe-bowls suggests that one of the residents of 81 West Third Street was a smoker.

Table 5-3. Small finds and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from Feature D.

Function	Sub-function	Type (Count)	Total
Architecture	ALL Architecture		129
	Hardware	metal bolt/bracket (1), ceramic doorknob (5), ceramic drawer or door pull (2), metal spring (1), metal door hook (1), metal clothes hook (2), unidentified [UID] metal hook (4), nonferrous grommet (1), large metal ring (2), metal washer (1), metal mesh (2), UID metal object (9)	31
	Plumbing	metal pipe (2), metal pipe fitter (1), metal grate (1), metal drain filter (1), ceramic bathroom fixture (1), UID metal object (1)	7
	Electrical	metal slug (1), UID metal part (2)	3
	Building	ceramic tile [sample] (1), wire roofing nail [1875-2000] [sample] (2), plaster/mortar [sample] (1), tin-roofing fragment (3), roof slate [sample] (1), brick fragment [sample] (1), wooden board (3)	12
	Window	clear glass (59)	59
	Lighting	glass lamp chimney (7), UID metal lamp part (9), UID glass lamp part (1)	17
	Auto/Garage/Machine	UID metal part (1), metal battery part (1)	2
Household	ALL Household		22
	Kitchen	porcelain bottle-stopper (1), glass club-sauce bottle stopper [post-1875] (1), horn utensil-handle (2), bone utensil-handle (3), tablespoon (1), sardine can (4)	12
	Storage	metal container (2), metal mason jar lid (2), glass canning-lid liner [post-1869] (3), metal bail from bottle [post-1875] (3)	10
Personal	ALL Personal		31
	Tool	metal key (1), graphite pencil [1875-2000] (1), slate pencil (1)	3
	Shoe Part	leather sole and heel (8), leather heel (1), UID leather part (4)	13
	Button	shell, 4-hole (3), shell, 2-hole (1), glass, 4-hole (1)	5
	Accessory	metal badge (1), brass suspender clip (1), glass bead (1)	3
	Pipe Part	stem fragment (3), ball clay bowl fragment (2)	5
	Toy	glazed earthenware marble [1880-1920] (1), glass doll part (1)	2
Miscellaneous		slag (1), paint/dye (4), UID iron object (10), UID lead object (1)	16
Total			200

The small finds assemblage from Feature D also included items related to personal adornment. Included within this category were four shell buttons, one glass button, and a brass suspender clip. Perhaps the most interesting single artifact recovered from the feature was a fragment of a brass uniform badge with the inscription “Porter/... Palace Car Co”; unfortunately the lower left-hand corner of the badge was broken off and thus the first word of the company’s name is missing from the object (Plate 17). The presence of the badge in the assemblage suggests that one

of the occupants of 81 West Third Street was a porter employed by one of the luxury passenger rail services that operated out of New York in the late-nineteenth century.

5.1.4 FEATURE D FAUNA

Two small faunal assemblages were recovered from the 81 and 83 West Third Street Project Area. Both were limited in size. Feature D yielded just 68 bones from a single level and Feature B contained 115 bones across three levels. These were obviously the remains of meals, but the assemblage seemed incomplete and very small when compared to those recovered from other urban sites occupied by tenants (e.g., Salwen & Yamin 1990). The small size of these assemblages may be a function of both time and location. There was a push to reform New York City garbage collection and street cleaning in the late 1890s and for a brief period, the city was cleaner and trash collection was regulated. Other methods of reclamation and recycling, including incineration and landfills, were introduced near the turn-of-the-twentieth century. After World War I, street cleaning and garbage collection improved dramatically with the introduction of motorized trucks and city-owned landfills (Fee and Corey 1994: 5, 36-39). Given the dates of the two deposits (ca. 1890s and 1920s), the lack of animal bones recovered from the features may be related to the developing sanitation-collection system in New York City.

JMA recovered 68 bones and bone fragments from Level 1 (Lots 17-20) of Feature D (Table 5-4). Although the two deposits from Feature D were related (see Table 4-5), Level 1 was the only stratum that yielded animal bone. This indicates some type of differential deposition and possibly a separate “food trash” deposit. The bones that were recovered included bones from cattle, sheep and pigs as well as chicken and turkey (Table 5-4). Five of the 11 turkey bones had puncture marks, as if chewed on by a cat or small dog. One small rib fragment from a mid-sized mammal had similar marks, but neither canine nor cat remains were recovered. A small number (n=4) of bone fragments were weathered, as if that had been exposed to the elements before being deposited; however, no pattern of species or body part was discernible.

Table 5-4. Faunal remains recovered from Feature D

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos Taurus</i>	3	4.4	1	16.7	0.91	14.9
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	2	2.9	1	16.7	0.65	10.7
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	8	11.8	1	16.7	0.46	7.6
Large Mammal	2	2.9	---	---	1.33	21.8
Medium Mammal	22	32.4	---	---	0.94	15.4
Indet Mammal	10	14.7	---	---	0.84	13.8
Chicken; <i>G. gallus</i>	2	2.9	1	16.7	0.07	1.2
Turkey	11	16.2	2	33.3	0.76	12.5
Large Bird	4	5.9	---	---	0.09	1.5
Indet Bird	4	5.9	---	---	0.04	0.7
TOTAL	68	100.0	6	100.1	6.09	100.1

When the Feature D faunal assemblage is considered as the remains of meals, almost 20 percent (n= 13) of the 68 recovered bones exhibited evidence of butchery in the form of saw marks. These include a chuck steak cut from the scapula of the cow, a second steak cut from the long bone of an indeterminate mammal, and a small roast cut from the leg/thigh of a sheep. Several other butchered elements were present, but size precluded identification to species. These include two vertebrae, split axially, a humerus sawn through mid-shaft, portions of a rib roast, and a weathered tibia all tentatively identified as pig. Bird bones accounted for slightly less than a third of the bones in the deposit, and just 16 percent of the biomass or potential meat weight. This included parts of at least two turkeys and two bones from a single chicken.

5.2 FEATURE B

The soil strata and date ranges of artifacts recovered from Feature B suggest two distinct deposits within the feature (see Section 4.2.2; Figure 15). The uppermost deposit (Lots 8–11 and 15) has a TPQ of 1926 and yielded 95 glass vessels (or 85.6% of the glass assemblage from Feature B) and 22 ceramic vessels (or 75.9%). The underlying deposit (Lots 12–14) has a TPQ date of 1913 and yielded only 11 glass vessels (9.9%) and 6 ceramic vessels (20.7%). Only 6 of the combined 140 glass and ceramic vessels (or 4.3%) cross-mended between strata. The occurrence of identical artifacts in each stratum (e.g., mold-blown chianti bottles, light bulbs, gin bottles, and matched glass tumblers) indicates that both deposits are related to the same household. The building at 83 West Third Street was unoccupied during the period that these refuse assemblages were deposited, although the two buildings on the lot were not demolished until 1933. The last recorded occupants at 83 West Third Street were three tenant households listed in the 1905 New York State census (Table 2-4). Between 1904 and the 1930s, the Bertolotti family lived and operated a restaurant on the adjacent lot at 85 West Third Street. The types and date-ranges of artifacts recovered from Feature B strongly suggest that the assemblage relates to the Bertolotti family, their restaurant, and the boarders that resided with them in the 1900s and 1910s.

5.2.1 FEATURE B CERAMICS

JMA recovered a minimum of 29 ceramic vessels from Feature B (Appendix II). Table 5-5 presents an analysis of these vessels categorized by ceramic type, decorative pattern, and functional group. Plain redware flowerpots (n=9) represent the largest functional group (gardening) within the assemblage. The household appears to have used two basic types of dishes, one with blue transfer-print decoration and another with bands of green (and other colors) around the borders. The most complete of the transfer-printed vessels has “Andalusia” printed on the base, identifying a decorative pattern used by John Maddock & Sons of Burslem, England (ca. 1819–1864). The saucer has a floral-pattern border and a pastoral scene involving horse-riders and dogs (Plate 18) that is typical of the Andalusia pattern (Coys and Henrywood 1982:22). The remaining five blue-transfer-print vessels were each represented by single sherds that comprised approximately five-percent of the original vessel; therefore, it was difficult to determine additional information concerning the decorative pattern of these vessels. The sherds that represent the blue-transfer-print vessels were recovered from both of the stratigraphic contexts within Feature B.

Table 5-5. Ceramic vessels (Feature B) by ceramic type, decoration, and functional group.

Ceramic Type	Decoration	Kitchen	Table	Tea	Hygiene	Toys	Garden	Total
whiteware	blue-transfer print	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
buff-bodied earthenware	yellowware	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
white graniteware	plain	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
ironstone	blue-transfer print	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
semi-porcelain	plain	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	brown exterior glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	green transfer-print (floral)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	green transfer-print (geometric)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	dark blue transfer print	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	painting (green)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	painting (polychrome)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
porcelain	plain	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	molded	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	molded and gilt rim	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
gray stoneware	partial glaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
redware	Plain	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
TOTAL		3	7	8	1	1	9	29
(%)		10%	24%	28%	3.5%	3.5%	31%	100%

The second basic type includes a teacup with a floral-transfer-print border (Vessel 4), a soup plate with painted (green) bands around the rim and interior (Vessel 15), a bowl with narrow, painted, red and green bands at the rim (Vessel 17), and a sauceboat with a geometric-transfer-print border (Vessel 18). The soup plate (Vessel 15) is completely intact although portions of the glaze are chipped-off or abraded. The teacup (Vessel 4) and sauceboat (Vessel 18) are each represented by approximately 50-percent of the vessel. The transfer-print borders on these two vessels are not identical but do complement one another and could have been used together. The four semi-porcelain vessels bear relatively simple, minimalist decorative patterns. Each vessel is primarily white with thin, painted bands of green, or slightly more ornate transfer-print borders, around the rim of the vessel. This kind of decorated semi-porcelain is usually referred to as "hotel china." The remaining five vessels include a porcelain teacup with a molded and gilt floral rim (Vessel 5) (Plate 18), a plain semi-porcelain teacup (Vessel 6), a plain porcelain saucer (Vessel 8), and two plain white-graniteware plates (Vessels 13 and 14). Except for the molded and gilt teacup, these vessels were all composed of sherds representing 10-percent (or less) of the complete vessel. It is therefore possible that these vessels included decorative motifs that did not appear on the very fragmentary sherds that were recovered.

5.2.2 FEATURE B GLASS

The glass assemblage recovered from Feature B included 111 identifiable vessels (Appendix III). Approximately 40-percent of these vessels were machine-made and therefore produced in the early-twentieth century. The glass vessels are categorized by functional group, sub-function, and type in Table 5-6. Most of the glass vessels recovered from Feature B ($n=63$, or 56.8%) were beverage bottles, of which 38 were clearly containers for alcoholic beverages. Among the alcohol bottles, wine bottles were the predominant type including two champagne bottles (Vessels 2 and 3) and 14 mold-blown chianti bottles (Vessels 15–28). The round-bottomed chianti bottles were the most numerous distinct type of bottle recovered from the feature (Plate 19). The ten beer bottles in the assemblage (Plate 20) included two (Vessels 5 and 6) from George Ringler and Company Brewers, two from the Liebman Breweries (Vessels 10 and 11), one from the Munch Brewery in Brooklyn, one from the Beadleston and Woerz Empire Brewery, and one Frommer's beer bottle (Vessel 14). Ten liquor bottles were also recovered, including two mold-blown Gordon's Dry Gin bottles (Vessels 29 and 30) and a machine-made Benedictine [a French liqueur] bottle (Vessel 31) (Plate 21).

Table 5-6. Glass vessels from Feature B by function, sub-function, and type.

Function	Sub-function	Type	Number	Percentage
Beverage	All	All	63	56.8%
	Alcohol	All	38	34.2%
		Wine	17	
		Liquor	10	
		Beer	11	
	Seltzer	-	2	1.8%
	Unidentified	-	23	20.7%
Medicine	All	-	10	9.0%
	Patent	-	6	
	Prescription	-	4	
Food	Condiments	-	4	3.6%
Cosmetic	Shampoo	-	1	0.9%
Dairy	Milk	-	6	5.4%
Tableware	All	-	11	9.9%
	Drinking	Tumbler	7	
		Mug	1	
		Wine Glass	1	
	Serving	Pitcher	1	
	Unidentified	-	1	
Household	Ink	-	1	0.9%
Bottle (Function Unidentified)	-	-	15	13.5%
Vessel (Function Unidentified)	-	-	1	0.9%
TOTAL			111	100%

In addition to the 23 unidentified-beverage bottles in the assemblage, six milk bottles (Vessels 64–69) were recovered from the feature. Two of these were embossed with Borden's Farm Products, Inc., which began distributing condensed milk in New York in 1899 and operated under the name Borden's Farm Products after 1921 (Trow n.d.). The milk bottles may relate to Angelo Bertolotti's six children enumerated in the 1905 and 1915 New York State census (see Table 2-4).

The recovery of ten medicine bottles from Feature B indicates that the assemblage includes refuse associated with the Bertolotti household as well as the restaurant. Medicine bottles included a mix of patent ($n=6$) and prescription ($n=4$) therapies. Although patent medicines are typically associated with the nineteenth century, the presence of these bottles in an assemblage that dates to the 1910s and 1920s is not surprising. The federal government began to regulate the labeling of medicines and other products in 1906, and passed more stringent regulations in 1938. While these regulations forced hundreds of companies to go out of business, better established patent medicine producers continued to thrive through the first half of the twentieth century (Fike 1987:4). Patent-medicine bottles recovered from Feature B included three bottles of "Pluto Water, America's Physic" (Vessels 80–82), two bottles of "Santal de Midy" (Vessels 78 and 79), and one bottle of "Champion Concentrated Embalming Fluid" (Vessel 83). During the early-twentieth century, Pluto Water was an extremely popular mineral water bottled in French Lick, Indiana. While the bottlers of the beverage advocated its use for numerous ailments, Pluto Water was best known as a laxative with the catchy motto "When Nature Won't, Pluto Will" (FLSHC 1929). Santal de Midy was a medicine in capsule form produced in Paris from the 1870s through the 1940s. The caplets were advertised as cures for kidney and bladder ailments and venereal disease (Fike 1987:179). In the analysis of medicine bottles recovered from the Five Points site in Lower Manhattan, Bonasera (2000:374) observed that Santal de Midy had not been documented in other archeological sites from New York City. A more recent excavation documents the use of this medicine in turn-of-the-twentieth-century Jamaica, Queens. Five bottles of Sanata de Midy were recovered from a ca. 1905 refuse deposit associated with the household of Michael Pette, a middle-class Italian-immigrant real-estate developer (Fitts et al. 2000:59). The Champion Chemical Company is listed in Springfield, Ohio city directories in 1904 (Fike 1987:55) and

remains in business today. The presence of embalming fluid in the assemblage from 85 West Third Street is mysterious, as the substance is a carcinogen and toxin that is not known to have any household or medicinal uses.

The assemblage included only two seltzer or mineral water bottles, which may reflect that significant improvements to the public water supply had occurred on West Third Street by the 1910s and 1920s. The four food-related and eleven tableware vessels recovered from the feature may relate to the restaurant at 85 West Third Street. Unfortunately, none of the condiments had embossed labels. Of the seven tumblers recovered, five were components of a matched set (Vessels 100–104). Other tablewares included a mug (Vessel 107), a wineglass (Vessel 108), and fragments of a glass pitcher (Vessel 109).

5.2.3 FEATURE B SMALL FINDS

The number of small finds recovered from Feature B was significant (Table 5-7). Although JMA recovered only selective samples of the shoe leather, fabric, and plastic tape or ribbon, these materials constituted a significant bulk of the fill within the deposit. Other clothing-related artifacts within the feature included a brass straight pin, 18 buttons of various sizes and materials, two brass decorative pins, two leather suspender clasps, and two belt fasteners. The quantity of these materials within the deposit suggest that some member of the household at 85 West Third Street was engaged in tailoring, mending, and/or shoe repair.

Table 5-7. Small finds and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from Feature B.

Function	Sub-function	Type (Count)	Total
Architecture	ALL Architecture		108
	Hardware	metal decorative feature (1), metal padlock (1), metal spring (8), metal tube (1), brass hook and eye [1836-2000] (1), ferrous grommet [1880-1920] (1), metal tack (1), plastic washer [post-1915] (1), wooden peg (1), metal non-electrical wire [1831-2000; sample] (1), metal angle bracket (1), metal staple (1), brass stud (1), unidentified [UID] metal fastener (2), UID metal object (3)	25
	Plumbing	metal pipe cap (2), UID metal object (1)	3
	Electrical	ceramic insulator (4), ceramic fuse (1), UID metal part (2), UID ceramic part (7)	14
	Building	ceramic tile [sample] (4), wire roofing nail [1875-2000; sample] (1)	5
	Window	clear glass [sample] (4), privacy flat glass [sample] (2), colored flat glass [sample] (13)	19
	Lighting	glass lamp chimney (1), glass lamp prism (2), metal light bulb base [1895-2000] (3), glass light bulb fragment (1), glass light bulb (33), UID metal lamp part (1), UID glass lamp part (1)	42
Household	ALL Household		5
	Kitchen	metal tea or coffee pot (1)	1
	Storage	glass milk-glass lid (2), crimped metal bottle cap [1892-2000] (2)	4
Personal	ALL Personal		57
	Tool	brass straight pin (1), graphite pencil [1875-2000] (1)	2
	Shoe Part	leather shoe (6), ferrous grommet (1), shoelace (1), leather upper part (3), leather sole and heel (2), leather and rubber sole (2), UID leather part (3) <i>[n.b. only a sample of shoe parts were collected from the feature, perhaps 15-20% of all shoe materials observed in the deposit]</i>	18
	Clothing	textile fragment (2) [sample]	2
	Button	ferrous metal, 2-hole (1), shell, 2-hole (3), shell, other (2), glass, 4-hole (2), fabric (1), hard rubber [1851-2000] (6), leather (1), ceramic (1), plastic (1)	18
	Accessory	brass decorative pin (2), leather suspender clasp (2), belt fastener (2), metal pocket watch (1)	7
	Pipe Part	stem fragment (3), plastic stem [post-1915] (1)	4
	Hygiene	hard rubber comb [post-1851] (2), plastic toothbrush [1915-2000] (1)	3
	Toy	glass marble [1901-2000] (2), molded porcelain doll [1850-1880] (1)	3
	Miscellaneous	coal lump/nugget [sample] (2), plastic/synthetic tape [sample] (1), cellulose circular cap (1), fabric fragment [sample] (2), UID iron/steel object (11), UID leather object [sample] (31), UID ceramic object (1), UID plastic object [post-1915] (3)	52
Total:			222

Lighting-related artifacts recovered from the feature included a mix of electrical light bulbs and light-bulb parts as well as sherds of lamp glass, which suggest that both electrical lighting and oil lamps were used to illuminate the restaurant and household. Ceramic insulators and fuses were also recovered. All of the light bulbs ($n=33$) were tiny and of the variety that were likely strung and would have been inadequate for lighting table lamps or entire rooms. These strings of light bulbs may have been used around the windows, front awning, or ceiling of the restaurant to foster a festive and inviting atmosphere within the restaurant.

JMA recovered three ceramic pipe-stem fragments and one plastic pipe-stem mouthpiece from Feature B. It is unclear whether this means a member of the Bertolotti household smoked or if these pipe stems were associated with patrons of the restaurant. Other health and hygiene items recovered included two hard-rubber lice-combs and a plastic toothbrush.

Toys found in Feature B included two glass marbles and the torso of a molded porcelain doll. The molded torso appears to be a fragment of a "Frozen Charlotte" doll. These dolls, also referred to as penny dolls, teacup dolls, and pillar dolls, were molded in a single piece with immobile arms and legs and were popular ca. 1850–1914. These objects represent some of the toys played with by the Bertolotti's children (see Table 2-4).

5.2.4 *FEATURE B FAUNA*

Feature B produced 115 bones (Table 5-8) and bone fragments of which almost 60 percent ($n = 68$) were recovered from the uppermost stratum (Lots 8–11). No significant differences were observed in the small faunal assemblages from the various stratigraphic deposits within the feature, so all were combined for the purpose of analysis. The paucity of faunal remains in Feature B is likely due to the fact that by the 1920s regular garbage collection was well established in New York City. Total counts for this deposit are provided in Table 5-8. Thirteen of the mammal and bird bones, about 11 percent of the assemblage, exhibited some degree of weathering. Parts of at least two rats, eleven bones in total, were recovered from Lots # 9, 11, and 12 and seven bones showed gnawing by rodents. Another eight bones were chewed or punctured by a cat or small dog.

The Feature B deposit yielded a limited number of identifiable food mammals; however, when the remains of all food mammals were combined, they made up 38 percent of the NISP and 88 percent of the biomass. All but one of the cow bones was sawn through. Cow bones yielded a variety of meat cuts including one from the foot/hock, a soup or stew cut from the neck, a roast from the ribs, and at least one set of chops cut from mid-spine. The sheep assemblage yielded similar cuts of mutton. Evidence of butchery was seen on small section of a humerus sawn into a steak and a radius that was sawn through at mid-shaft. The remains of chicken and other birds account for 49 percent of the assemblage NISP, but just 11 percent of the biomass. There were a minimum number of at least five chickens necessary to account for the bird assemblage. This number was based on five thighbones from the right side, three of which were cut through the distal or far end of the bone. Two bones from a duck, species indeterminate, were also present. The only evidence of fish was a single jawbone from a small bass, not identified to species.

Table S-8. Faunal remains recovered from Feature B.

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	8	7.0	1	7.7	4.63	42.1
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	5	4.3	1	7.7	0.71	6.4
Large Mammal	7	6.1	---	---	2.00	18.1
Medium Mammal	21	18.3	---	---	1.75	15.9
Indet Mammal	3	2.6	---	---	0.58	5.3
Chicken; <i>G. gallus</i>	22	19.1	5	38.5	0.72	6.5
Lrg Galliform	1	0.9	1	7.7	0.12	1.1
Duck; <i>Anatinae</i>	2	1.7	1	7.7	0.04	0.4
Large Bird	2	1.7	---	---	0.12	1.1
Medium Bird	29	25.2	---	---	0.27	2.5
Bass Species;	1	0.9	1	7.7	0.01	0.0
Rat; <i>Rattus</i> species	13	11.3	2	15.4	0.06	0.5
Indet Turtle	1	0.9	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
TOTAL	115	100.0	13	100.1	11.01	99.9

6.0 GREENWICH VILLAGE, C. 1890–1930

“In the aftermath of the Draft Riots of 1863, the southeastern edge of the Village became “Little Africa”, the principal residential area in New York for African-Americans. Immigrant Italians moving from the Lower East Side soon followed. The Italians imparted much of the distinctive flavor of small restaurants and cafes which the Village still retains. Tenements were constructed to house the newcomers, and there was an influx of factories” (Homerberger 1994:134).

Following the closure of the potters’ field in 1826, Washington Square emerged as an exclusive area that attracted wealthy residents eager to live at fashionable addresses (Ramirez 1995:506–508). The mid-nineteenth-century suburban, elite period of the Village is celebrated in the literary works of Henry James and Edith Wharton. As late as the 1870s Greenwich Village was known as the “American Ward”, reflecting that only 32 percent of the neighborhood’s population was foreign born (FWP 1939:126). The designation also implied the overall gentility of the neighborhood.

In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, a radical transformation occurred in the ethnic composition, social character, and symbolic significance of Greenwich Village. The elite “American Ward” was slowly transformed by the steady arrival of African Americans and European immigrants. After 1860, the streets stretching south of Washington Square (including Minetta Lane, Bleecker, Thompson, Sullivan, and MacDougal) emerged as a principal residential neighborhood for African Americans. These families may have been drawn to the area to be close to their places of employment as domestic servants in wealthy homes north of Washington Square (Burrows and Wallace 1999:854; Wetzsteon 2002:5). In the period following the Civil War, the ethnic composition of the Village steadily diversified, and by the end of the nineteenth century African Americans, Italians, and Irish immigrants were the principal groups in the area (Homerberger 1994; Burrows and Wallace 1999; McFarland 2001). By 1910 the American Ward had disappeared and become the foreign-born dominated Ward 9, “leading its life of pushcart, café, fiesta, and bar ... its people faithful followers of the Roman Catholic Church and of Tammany” (FWP 1939:128).

The old gentility of the neighborhood was further undermined by the arrival of the artists, writers, poets, and philosophers who established the Village as a haven for radical politics, sexual liberation, and counter-culture lifestyles throughout the twentieth century. In the 1910s, the most celebrated period of the Village’s history begins with the florescence of the “bohemian” scene. Numerous histories of the bohemian Village have been written, and most provide biographies of the era’s colorful characters or document the participants within a specific artistic or social movement (McFarland 2001). These works (e.g., Wetzsteon 2002) celebrate topics that include Max Eastman and the labor movement; playwrights such as Eugene O’Neil; Margaret Sanger and the feminist movement; or poets such as William Carlos Williams, E. E. Cummings, and Dylan Thomas. Within such histories the preceding period is typically introduced only as a backdrop against which the dynamic events of the bohemian Village unfolded.

The history of Greenwich Village between (approximately) 1880 and 1910 has received comparatively less attention from historians than either the preceding or subsequent eras. The turn-of-the-twentieth-century Village was a dynamic and compelling place where seemingly disparate ethnic groups of mixed social classes lived in close proximity and interacted on a regular basis:

“Most [historians] devote little effort to investigating how the neighborhood was changing just before the bohemian era began or how [Greenwich] Village’s various ethnic and class subgroups related to one another. The rise-of-bohemia approach is particularly deficient in this respect, as its practitioners mention the existence of many classes and ethnic groups within the Village without devoting significant attention to any group except the cultural radicals. This leaves it unclear what the vast majority of the Villagers were doing during a period of tumultuous change early in the twentieth century” (McFarland 2001:5).

Archeological data from sites in Greenwich Village (Howson 1987, 1994; Geismar 1989; Salwen and Yamin 1990; e.g., Cantwell and Wall 2001) have allowed some exploration of late-nineteenth-century households, although most of these studies are more concerned with the earlier history of the neighborhood. For instance, Wall (1999) used data from the Dr. Robson household on West Fourth and Sullivan Streets to document the transformation of middle-and-upper-class residential patterns and dining practices in the early-nineteenth century. The study documents the physical separation of home and business spaces and demonstrates that the elaboration of formal dining practices and home decoration contributed to the rise of “the cult of domesticity” and redefinition of gender roles. In another study, Howson (1987, 1994) analyzed the quantities and types of medicines recovered from the Sullivan Street site and found correlations between the relative wealth of households and their use of proprietary medicines during the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. These studies demonstrate that archeological data have provided important insights into the dynamics of social class in nineteenth-century New York.

The data from 81 and 83 West Third Street continue the story begun at the Sullivan Street site into the early-twentieth century. Moreover, the archeological and documentary records for these households provide an opportunity to examine the everyday residents of Greenwich Village during a period when they are usually dismissed as the uninteresting background against which the drama of the bohemian renaissance occurred.

6.1 A TENANT HOUSEHOLD AT 81 WEST THIRD STREET, C. 1890–1900

The archeological assemblage from Feature D, a collapsed cistern located off the rear wall of 81 West Third Street, relates to a tenant household that occupied the structure during the 1890s. The Federal Census and New York State Census population schedules recorded in 1890 and 1895 (respectively) perished in fires and are therefore unavailable for research. For New York City a partial police census of voter districts from 1890 exists, but the volume that enumerates the residents of addresses on West Third Street was also lost in the fire. Therefore, JMA could not determine the identities of the occupants at 81 West Third Street during the 1890s.

Available records that relate to the property, however, indicate that the house at 81 West Third Street was occupied by tenants during the latter-half of the nineteenth century (see Table 2-3). The archeological assemblage from Feature D suggests that a single household occupied 81 West Third Street during the 1890s. The 53 ceramic vessels represented within the assemblage (see Section 5.1), although a relatively small sample, do not demonstrate enough variety to indicate more than one household. Similarly, the quantities and varieties of beverage and medicinal products represented by glass vessels within the assemblage are consistent with assemblages documented from other working-class, single-family, late-nineteenth-century households in New York.

The specific family that occupied 81 West Third Street during the 1890s could not be positively determined from available historical sources, but one of the artifacts recovered from the feature provides a clue as to the identity of at least one of the individuals within the household. A fragment of a brass uniform badge, likely a plate that would have been fastened above the brim of a cap or hat, was recovered. The embossment on the badge (Plate 17) reads as follows:

“PORTER
[word missing] PALACE CAR CO”

Although the first word of the company’s name is missing, it likely belonged to the Pullman Palace Car Company. The presence of the badge in the assemblage suggests that one of the ca. 1890s occupants of 81 West Third Street was a porter employed by one of the luxury-passenger-rail services that operated out of New York in the late-nineteenth century. Luxury sleeping car service for passengers on long-distance railroad trips emerged as a lucrative industry in the decades immediately following the Civil War. Luxury cars, or “palace” cars, appealed to patrons with sophisticated tastes and offered such services as dining cars, freshly prepared gourmet meals, electrical lighting, leather seating, and state-of-the-art heating and air-cooling systems (CHS 1999). Both the Wagner Palace Car Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company operated luxury sleeping car service out of New York in the late-nineteenth century. The former company, based in New York, operated under the Wagner Palace Car Company name between 1869 and 1899, at which time the Pullman Company acquired the firm. The Pullman Palace Car Company was incorporated in 1867 with the firm’s headquarters located in Chicago and its first car works established in Atlanta. The company expanded dramatically during the 1870s and 1880s. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Pullman Company had assets valued at over \$60,000,000 and operated more than 2,500 sleeping, parlor, and dining cars on railroads across the nation (Hendricks 2003).

Porters combined the roles of host, chamber-maid, waiter, butler, babysitter, and nurse in addition to hauling the luggage of passengers. George Pullman and his firm have received considerable attention from scholars and journalists interested in African-American employment in this period. The Pullman Company hired African-American men exclusively to serve as porters on the luxury cars (Harris 1994; Kabwasa 1997; Tye 2003). Black men were preferred for these jobs because of embedded conceptions of race and servility among the (almost exclusively white) passengers and owners of the passenger-rail companies. White passengers in the late-nineteenth century would have been comfortable with the presence of black men in starched uniforms attending to their requests; indeed, the servile role of porter was deemed perfectly suitable for recently freed slaves and their descendants. The Emancipation Proclamation created a potential labor pool of over three-million workers, and the Pullman Company perceived African-American men as ideal candidates for porters because of the assumption that that black men were accustomed to, and inherently suited to, serving the needs of the wealthy, white clientele (Tye 2003).

By 1925, the Pullman Company was the single largest employer of African-American men in the United States. The black porter, frequently referred to as “boy” or “George”, became a widely recognizable cultural symbol that represented the appeal of luxury-passenger-rail service. Most passengers called the porters by the derogatory appellation “George” because of the southern tradition of naming slaves after the owner of the plantation; in this case, George referred to the name of the owner of the company they worked for (Kabwasa 1997; Tye 2003). Pullman wielded considerable influence in the African-American community based on the numbers of blacks employed by his firm and his generous contributions to African-American churches. These factors repressed organized labor movements among the porters until well into the 1910s and 1920s.

At the turn-of-the-twentieth century, most Americans considered the job of Pullman Porter one of the better employment opportunities available to African-American men in the United States. There was a widespread delusion among the white community that porters enjoyed a cosmopolitan lifestyle and had the opportunity to visit and experience parts of the country about which most people only read (Kaswaba 1997). The reality of the porters' traveling schedules likely bore little resemblance to this ideal, and instead entailed a career spent away from homes and families. Porters fared better than other African-American men (such as those employed as sharecroppers) during the period, however they still received a relatively poor salary that often provided only enough for uniforms and meals while on the road. The constant smile and congeniality with which porters became synonymous resulted from exploitative labor practices wherein porters essentially had to rely on passengers' tips to provide the bulk of the earnings that they used to support their families (Harris 1994). Despite the unjust conditions under which Pullman porters labored, some commentators observe that the Pullman Company offered a means for African-American men to provide a modest livelihood for their families. Many of the men earned enough as porters to buy homes, purchase furnishings for their homes that presented symbols of middle-class affluence, and send their children to college (Harris 1994; Tye 2003). The hardships and discrimination these men faced allowed for their descendants to participate in the creation of an African-American middle class.

The recovery of the porter's badge in the artifact assemblage from Feature D provides compelling (if inconclusive) evidence concerning the race and class of the occupants at 81 West Third Street during the 1890s. The presence of the badge suggests that the occupants of the house may have been an African-American family, with one of the male members of the family employed as a porter for a luxury-passenger-rail company. Because of the earning potential provided by tips for porters, this hypothetical family likely could have afforded to rent a modest house in Greenwich Village instead of occupying a small apartment in a converted brownstone or recently constructed tenement. The rest of the artifact assemblage provides insights into the family's standard of living and interests, particularly gardening.

6.1.1 *WORKING-CLASS RESPECTABILITY, INSIDE AND OUT*

While we cannot be sure that the porter was the only breadwinner in the household, the artifact assemblage is consistent with a working-class standard of living. No sets of tableware were evident although plain white dishes predominated and were probably used together. There were also transfer-printed dishes, which may have been used with the white ones. Transfer-printed dishes were very old fashioned in this period and would not have been chosen for one's fancy set. The two white butter pats (Plate 14) in the assemblage deserve some discussion. Butter was sold in bulk and was considered expensive, even for middle-class families. Individual servings for butter and salt were used as an economy measure (Williams 1996:121). According to Williams (1996) butter plates were introduced in the 1890s; the porter's family apparently continued to use old butter pats. While a variety of specialized vessels has been used to distinguish genteel table settings in the mid-nineteenth century (Wall 1994, 1999; Fitts 1999, 2002; Fitts and Klein 2000; Fitts et al. 2000), the presence of individual butter pats in the late nineteenth century indicates something quite different. The porter's household was clearly not well-to-do. They used mixed and matched dishes and were careful to conserve commodities that were costly.

Their teawares, however, were more decorative. Besides two plain cups and one saucer there was a dark blue teapot with gilded decoration, several hand-painted vessels, and one decorated with a polychrome floral decal. The assemblage also included two non-matching demitasse cups made of porcelain. The nearly whole one (the other was represented by only 20%) had no stir marks on the interior, which suggests it was only used for decoration. There was also a porcelain figurine in

the assemblage and numerous flowerpots. The family seems to have paid attention to creating an aesthetic environment, which appears to have been as true outside as in.

While the ten redware flowerpots recovered may have been used for plants indoors it is more likely that they were used in the yard. It is also possible that the stoneware crocks (4) and even the stoneware jars of various sizes (5) were used in the yard as containers for plants. The two spittoons found might also have served as containers. Spittoons are generally found in assemblages associated with public places (e.g., saloons, eating houses, etc.), but the porter could have salvaged them from the railroad where he worked and used them in his yard. There was a two-foot wide ledge overhang on the interior of the feature where all this material was found, and a pail and wooden frame from a planting box were resting on the floor.

Backyard gardens, and African-American gardens in particular, make use of containers for plants. This could be because the residents frequently move and can take their gardens with them (Westmacott 1992:47). Richard Westmacott's (1992) study, *African-American Gardens and Yards in the Rural South*, presents many examples of gardens that are primarily made up of potted plants (Figure 18). While Westmacott's study focused on rural areas he quotes another study by S. O. Glickman (Masters thesis 1986) that studied urban African-American gardens. Glickman found that most gardeners had plants growing in containers, often in elaborate compositions, and that recycled items were often used as containers (Westmacott 1992:47). Through oral interviews Westmacott attempted to find out what gardens meant to the African Americans who spent so much effort making them. While they claimed that their interest in plants didn't have anything to do with their African roots, they did allow that their parents' gardens, at least, were a gesture of welcome. "The yard was seen as a demonstration that despite the pressures [of a heavy workload], time was made available to create a peaceful, beautiful sanctuary" (Westmacott 1992:112). It would appear that the porter or a member of the family on West Third Street also made time to create a sanctuary in the backyard, perhaps carrying on a tradition he brought with him from the south.. The two canning jars recovered also suggest the continuation of country practices in an urban setting.

Another form of relaxation for the family involved drinking alcohol. The quantity and variety of alcoholic-beverage bottles (62% of the glass assemblage) recovered from Feature D indicate that the occupants of 81 West Third Street regularly drank. As can be seen in Table 6-1, 15 of the embossed bottles recovered were for beer or hard liquor. The family also drank a good amount of sparkling or mineral water, a popular alcohol substitute in the late nineteenth century.

Table 6-1. Glass vessels recovered from Feature D that originated in New York City.

Vessel #s)	Description/Brand	Date Range	Directory Listings	
40-44 46-47 49	G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co./ NEW YORK	1867-1891	1867-1881	Cassidy George, soda/sodamaker, 251 Mulberry
			1882-1891	Cassidy George, waters/bottler, 251 Mulberry
			1892+	Cassidy Geo J., waters, 22 Downing, h. 28 Downing
52-54 59	HENRY G. MANDEL/ 234 & 236/ EAST 39 th STREET/ NEW YORK	1896-1906	1896-1906	Mandel Hy C, beer/liquors/bottler, 234 E 39 th , h. 204 E 38 th
			1907+	Mandel Hy C, liquors, 542 3d av, h. 232 E 39 th
63 65 71	HYGEIA/ DISTILLED/ WATER CO./ 351 & 353 WEST 12 th STREET, N.Y.	1887-1915	1887-1891	Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Co., 351 W 12 th
			1892-1903	Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Co., 349 W 12 th
			1904-1915	Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 349 W 12 th & 85 Jane
			1916+	Hygeia Distilled Water Co., 406-420 E 33d
55 60	L.A. CUNEO/ 48 CLINTON PL/NEW YORK	1888-1899	1888	Cuneo Lorenzo A., grocer, 200 Bleeker & 48 Clinton Pl. & fruit 408 Fourth av h 469 Fourth av
			1889-1899	Cuneo Lorenzo A., grocer, 48 Clinton Pl. h 235 Sullivan
			1900+	Cuneo Lorenzo A., grocer, 20 E 8 th
66-67	RAYNER'S/ CRYSTAL SPRING/WATER	1875-1895	1875	Rayner George W. waters 84 Spring
			1876	Rayner George W. mineral waters 137 S 5 th av., h. 233 W 10 th
			1879-1885	Rayner George W. waters 158-160 S 5 th av h. 233 W 4 th
			1886-1888	Rayner George W. bottler 160 S 5 th av h. Orange, NJ
			1889-1895	Rayner & Steele waters 160 S 5 th av
19	JOHN KRESS BREW CO/ PAT/ K HUTTER/ FEB 7, 1893	1885-1905	1860-1871	Kress John, brewer, 153 Av A & 217 E 54 th , h. 215 E 55 th
			1872-1885	Kress John, brewer, 217-221 E 54 th h. 215 E 55 th
			1885-1895	Kress, John Brewing Co. 213 E 54 th
			1895-1905	Kress, John Brewing Co. 207 E 54 th
79	TOCH BROS/ 35 BOWERY/NEW YORK	1863-1899	1856-1862	Toch M & Bros. paints, oils & glass 38 Bowery & 324 Houston
			1863-1864	Toch Brothers paints 35 Bowery & 230 Houston
			1865	Toch Brothers paints 35 Bowery & 35 Beekman
			1866-1896	Toch Brothers paints 35 Bowery
			1897-1899	Toch Bros. paints 472 W B'way & 35 Bowery
			1900+	Toch Bros. paints 470 W B'way
75	CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR CO./ NEW YORK	1874- 1920+	1874-1900	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. 49 Warren
			1901- 1920+	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. 290 Broadway
72	J.F. HUGHES/ VICHY/ SELTERS CARBONIC/146-148 WEST 31 st ST	1895-1915	1892-1894	Hughes John F. waters r 233 W 33 rd h. 408 W 33 rd
			1895-1915	Hughes John F. mineral waters & ginger ale 146-148 W 31 st
73	METROPOLITAN MILK & ... COMPANY/ 135 6 th ...	1892-1900	1892-1900	Metropolitan Milk & Cream Co. 135 6 th av
			1901-1902	Metropolitan Milk & Cream Co. 157 6 th av
			1903+	Metropolitan Milk & Cream Co. 46 Jeff Mkt
89	NEW YORK & BOS...	1906-1912	1906-1911	NY & Boston Drug Co. 60 W 14 th
			1912	NY & Boston Drug Co. 135 William r 94
85	RRR RADWAY & CO./ NEW YORK	1850+	1850-1859	Radway & Co., perfumery/medicines, 162 Fulton
			1860-1862	Radway & Co., medicines, 23 John
			1863-1872	Radway & Co., pat. meds., 87 Maiden Ln. & r 119 Worth
			1873-1885	Radway & Co., pat. meds., 32 Warren & 119 Worth
			1886-1894	Radway & Co., pat. meds., 32 Warren
			1894- 1904+	Radway & Co., pat. meds., 55 Elm
22	OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN'S/ BOTG DEPT/ NYC	pre-1915	1890-1895	Obermeyer Theodore brewer h 132 E 73d
			1906-1915	Obermeyer, Ernest, brewer h 61 E 80 th
			1891	Liebmann, Chas., brewer, h 28 E 72d
			1911-1914	Liebmann, Hy I., brewer, 36 Forrest Bkn, h 170 W 86 th
			1915+	Liebmann's & Sons Brewing Co., 36 Forrest, Bkn
			1936+	Liebman Breweries, Inc., 36 Forrest, Bklyn
68-70	LUBIN	1894-1899	1894-1899	Lubin Fred liquors 114 E 13 th h. 238 E 18 th
			1896	Lubin Bros. liquors 2374 3d av
			1897	Lubin Isaac H. liquors 2374 3d av

Source: Trow's New York City Directory. [1855-1935] (Trow n.d.).

In an analysis of archeological assemblages from African-American households in Annapolis, Maryland that dated to the period between the 1860s and 1920s, Mullins (1999) documented trends in consumption patterns among African-American families that demonstrate a marked preference for nationally branded goods, represented archeologically by embossed brand labels on glass vessels. Mullins argues that this preference reflects a purposeful avoidance of local merchants who may have engaged in racist practices distributing inferior goods at higher costs to African Americans. Additionally, national brands represented unfettered access to quality items in the national consumer marketplace. While national-brand items tended to be more expensive than loose goods, brand items guaranteed a product of known quality, quantity, and cost:

“... brand consumption was a tactic which circumvented local marketers’ racism and reflected African-Americans’ aspirations to the consumer privileges trumpeted in brand advertising... In the South (if not elsewhere), African Americans were constantly cheated by community merchants who bottled their own products, sold dry goods from barrels, and marketed loose goods. Nationally produced goods, in contrast, assured the same quality in every container, and because they were sealed outside the local market neighborhood retailers had no opportunity to adulterate the ingredients” (Mullins 1999:25-26).

The glass assemblage from 81 West Third Street does not appear to conform to the pattern documented by Mullins from African-American households in Annapolis. Of the 44 embossed vessels recovered from Feature D, twenty-nine (or 66%) indicate locally produced or distributed goods (see Table 6-1). For instance, the six embossed beer bottles represent three breweries located in New York and Brooklyn. Of the fifteen mineral water bottles recovered from the deposit, fourteen bore trademarks of local New York City soda-makers or bottlers.

It is difficult to determine whether many of the embossed bottles recovered from Feature D represent strictly “local” goods, or widely available national-brand items produced in New York City. For instance, the RRR Radway Company and New York & Boston Drug Company represent New York based patent medicines that were distributed throughout the United States. The vessels embossed with the labels of Hygeia, Rayner’s Crystal Spring Water, and the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company also represent widely distributed products that originated in New York. Other merchants represented in the assemblage (such as Henry Mandell and Fred Lubin [liquor], Lorenzo Cuneo [grocer], and George Cassidy and John Hughes [soda waters]) seem to represent more local business concerns. Two bottles recovered from the assemblage bore the embossed label of “L.A. CUNEO/48 CLINTON PLACE/N.Y.” (Table 6-1). From 1888 to 1899, Lorenzo A. Cuneo operated a grocery and fruit-stand at 48 Clinton Place and lived at 235 Sullivan Street (Trow n.d.). These bottles clearly represent a local product sold by a merchant who also lived just around the corner from 81 West Third Street.

Evaluating the relative preference for branded versus loose goods within the assemblage from 81 West Third Street would require a comparison with assemblages from other late-nineteenth-century households of known ethnicity, class, and wealth from within New York City. Howson (1987, 1994) performed an extensive analysis of the medicine bottles from the Sullivan Street site, however the rest of the glass vessels from the site have not been analyzed beyond cataloging sherds according to different methods of manufacture (Salwen and Yamin 1990). Due to the lack of sufficiently detailed comparative data from other sites, it is not possible to recognize patterns within the Feature D assemblage that provide definitive evidence concerning the ethnicity, race, or class of the household at 81 West Third Street.

6.1.2 HEALTHCARE AND MEDICINE BOTTLES

During the nineteenth century, the class, gender, wealth, and ethnicity of the individual seeking treatment resulted in varying degrees of quality and access to healthcare. The services of private physicians, informally trained practitioners (such as midwives and other lay healers), public and charity-funded hospitals, dispensaries, pharmacists, self-help, and/or family care all contributed to the spectrum of healthcare services in nineteenth-century New York (Bonasera 2000:371; Howson 1987:52–73). Patent medicine bottles are ubiquitous at nineteenth-century urban sites, and the quantity ($n=11$) of medicinal bottles recovered from Feature D is neither terribly large nor surprising. Patent (or proprietary) medicines could be purchased without prescription and became more available, better marketed, and more widely used as the nineteenth century progressed. While some proprietary medicines contained the same active ingredients as prescription (orthodox) medicines, most of them consisted of mainly inert substances with opium or alcohol as the principal active ingredient. In general, patent medicines provided relief for common respiratory and digestive conditions against which nineteenth-century medical science was powerless (Fike 1987:3–5; Howson 1987:42–45).

Analyses of health-related artifacts from New York City assemblages have produced insights concerning both access and choices in healthcare based on the ethnicity and class of specific households (Table 6-2). The relative frequency of medicine bottles at 81 West Third Street (9.4% of all glass vessels) is similar to the other single-household assemblages included in Table 6-2 that date from the 1890s through the 1920s. With the exception of the John and Sarah Tator household in Jamaica, Queens all of these households were occupied by working-class or lower-middle-class immigrant families. The overall quantity and relative frequency of medicine-related bottles from the tenement assemblages included in Table 6-2 (between 22% and 48% of the total glass assemblage) reflects the occupation of these structures by multiple households and perhaps the greater relative occurrence of illness among people living under crowded conditions.

Howson (1987, 1994) analyzed the quantities and types of medicines recovered from the Sullivan Street site and found correlations between the relative wealth of households and their use of proprietary medicines during the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. Deposits of household refuse from upper-class households at Sullivan Street contained relatively few (if any) patent medicines, probably due to the occupants' financial ability to obtain care directly from private physicians. Among working-class households at the Sullivan Street site, numerous patent-medicine bottles were recovered from the ca. 1870s privy deposit at 93 Amity Street. Despite the fact that patent medicines increased in popularity throughout the nineteenth century, almost no proprietary medicines were recovered from the ca. 1890s cistern deposits at the same address. Howson (1987:106–111) argued that the observed decrease in patent-medicine use reflects that the residents of 93 Amity were considerably poorer in the 1890s than those that lived there in the 1870s. Patent medicines may have been a luxury (or non-essential) item that was largely beyond the ability of poorer working-class families to afford. Instead, these poorer families likely relied upon free or less-expensive prescription medicines obtained from the numerous dispensaries and pharmacies in the neighborhood.

Table 6-2. Relative quantities of medicine bottles from New York City archeological sites.

Project/Site * Address Feature	Occupants	Deposition Date (or TPQ)	All Medicine Bottles (% Glass Vessels)	Ethical Medicine Bottles	Patent Medicine Bottles
Five Points 10 & 12 Orange Street Feature AG (AS II)	brothel (# of occupants unknown)	c. 1841	39 (13%)	31	8
Five Points 472 Pearl Street Feature B (AS IV)	Harris Goldberg household (Jewish tailor, wife, servant, & boarders)	c. 1843	13 (41.9%)	13	0
One Jamaica Center Block 10100, Lot 3 Feature C	James S. Remsen household (native-born middle-class hotelier & family)	c. 1840s	17 (17.5%)	17	0
Five Points 472 Pearl Street Features J (AS V) and Feature Z (AS II)	tenement (primarily Irish immigrants; 20 households, 100 tenants listed in 1850 census)	c. 1850	85 (31.9%)	75	10
Sullivan Street 49 West Fourth Street Feature 11	Francis P. Sage household (upper-middle-class family & three domestic servants)	c. 1850	1 (27.7%)	1	0
Sullivan Street 100 West Fourth Street Feature 9	Dr. Robson household (upper-middle-class family & two domestic servants)	c. 1850- 1860	22 (13.1%)	22	0
Five Points 474 Pearl Street Feature O (AS III)	Irish saloon and tenement (approximately 60 tenants; primarily Irish immigrants)	c. 1860	44 (40%)	33	11
Sullivan Street 104 West Fourth Street Feature 6	Tailer-Spencer household (upper-middle-class family & three domestic servants)	c. 1860	1 (1.5%)	1	0
Five Points 472 Pearl Street Feature J (AS III)	tenement (primarily Irish immigrants ; 18 households, 99 tenants in 1870 census)	1870	41 (22.6%)	35	6
Sullivan Street 93 Amity Street (West Third Street) Feature 10	tenement working-class tenants (34 occupants in 1880 census)	c. 1870s	54 (24.9%)	38	16
Sullivan Street 93 Amity Street (West Third Street) Feature 1	tenement working-class tenants (primarily Italian immigrants; # of occupants unknown)	c. 1890	27 (48.2%)	23	4
NYU Law School 81 West Third Street Feature D	unidentified tenant household (possibly African-American family; # of occupants unknown)	c. 1895	11 (9.4%)	5	6
Queens Family Court 240 Fulton Street Feature F	Frederick Young household (German-immigrant butcher & family) and four tenant households	c. 1900- 1907	18 (11.5%)	8	10
Queens Family Court 5 Rockaway Road Features B, C, and K	Michael Pette household (middle-class Italian-immigrant real estate developer & family)	c. 1904- 1911	49 (12.2%)	38	11
One Jamaica Center Block 10100, Lot 46 Features E and L	John and Sarah Tator household (native-born upper-middle-class family & servants)	c. 1909	60 (12.9%)	45	15
NYU Law School 83 & 85 West Third Street Feature B	Angelo Bertolotti household (Italian-immigrant restaurant-owner & family; working-class immigrant boarders; 15 occupants in 1915 census)	c. 1915- 1925	10 (9.0%)	6	4

* Data from archeological assemblages included in this table were obtained from the following sources: Five Points site (Bonasera 2000; Yamin 2000a, 2000b), One Jamaica Center project (Fitts and Klein 2000), Sullivan Street site (Howson 1987, 1994; Salwen and Yamin 1990), and Queens Family Court project (Fitts 2002; Fitts et al. 2000).

The relative quantity of proprietary versus ethical medicines in archeological assemblages dated between the 1890s and the 1920s appear to split into two groups based on the class and affluence of the households. The medicine-bottle assemblages from the Tator and Pette households have at

least three times as many ethical medicine bottles as proprietary medicine bottles. Although the Pette's were an immigrant family, the analysis of documentary and archeological materials from the household suggests that they adopted many genteel behaviors in an effort to assimilate into the American middle class (Fitts 2002; Fitts et al. 2000). Like the wealthier households from Sullivan Street, these more affluent late-nineteenth-century families likely received higher-quality medical care from private physicians and other sources and relied less on the promises of patent medicines. The 81 West Third Street assemblage (approximately equal numbers of ethical and proprietary medicines) is comparable to the relative quantities for the Frederick Young and Angelo Bertolotti households (both of which are single-family, immigrant household assemblages). These differences seem to suggest a correlation between class and access (or preferences) to different sources of medical care at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. Future excavations and analyses of assemblages from the period will provide a broader basis for comparison and examination of these possible trends.

6.2 “MAMA BERTOLOTTI’S” AT 85 WEST THIRD STREET, C. 1900–1930

In 1904 Angelo Bertolotti leased the building at 85 West Third Street and opened Bertolotti's Restaurant. Bertolotti chose one of the finer buildings on West Third Street. The third-story provided some eminence over the adjacent buildings on Lots 27 and 28 and the early-nineteenth-century appearance of the building gave it some character to distinguish it from the newly constructed five- and six-story tenements further down the street. Judah Hammond, a Marine Court Judge who lived at a more posh address on West Fourth Street, had built the house in 1835. Since that time the house was occupied by tenants, most notably Edgar Allen Poe for four months in 1845–1846. The arrival of Angelo Bertolotti and his family in 1904 was part of the larger “Italian invasion” of Greenwich Village that occurred at the turn-of-the-twentieth century.

Angelo Bertolotti had lived in the United States for 24 years when he leased the three-story building at 85 West Third Street. From 1895 to 1897 he lived at 26 Clarke Street and sold beer and liquor from a store or bar at 75 Thompson Street (Trow n.d.). As a participant in the creation of the ethnic neighborhood that would come to be known as Little Italy, and due to his experience as a bartender or liquor merchant in the 1890s, Bertolotti was in a position to take advantage of the opportunities created by the changing demographics and cultural trends in the Village during the early-1900s. At the age of 41, he was apparently a shrewd enough entrepreneur to have acquired sufficient capital to lease a property and start his own business. When the building at 85 West Third Street (just three doors down from Thompson Street) became available for lease, Angelo seized the opportunity and established himself as the proprietor of his own restaurant.

6.2.1 *A BOHEMIAN CAFÉ, CHIANTI, AND PROHIBITION*

During the 1900s the cafes, restaurants, nightclubs, and bars in Greenwich Village were popular hangouts for the artists and bohemian-types that had recently migrated en masse to the neighborhood. Most of these hangouts, such as the best-known Black Cat, were located on the side streets located immediately south of Washington Square and extending west to Sheridan Square (FWP 1939:135; McFarland 2001:172–173). These Village nightclubs and cafes played a critical role in the bohemian Village by providing locales where artists, intellectuals, and radicals of various sorts could exchange ideas.

The arrival of the bohemians also created economic opportunities for the other residents of the Village. The new restaurant at 85 West Third Street was in a prime location to attract the neighborhood's young intellectuals. Although most had little cash and the cheap rents were one

factor that drew them to the neighborhood, they came from middle-class backgrounds and had worldly tastes (McFarland 2001:49; Wetzsteon 2002:14). They sought the company of other young radicals, and were willing to spend money at establishments that provided space for them to congregate. Angelo Bertolotti may have watched the beginnings of this new social scene and selected the location of his restaurant (in some sources referred to as “Mother Bertolotti’s”) to attract these young bohemians:

“In Greenwich Village the earliest rebels found comparative quiet, winding streets, houses with a flavor of the Old World – and cheap rents. The local people existed largely to be traded with; otherwise they were passed unnoticed as the Villager moved from group meeting to group meeting... As their numbers grew, they found outside meeting places more interesting than the Italian restaurants they first frequented, such as *Bertolotti’s on West Third Street* [emphasis added], Renganeschi’s on West Tenth Street, [and] Gallup’s on Greenwich Avenue” (FWP 1939:128–129).

During the 1910s Bertolotti appears to have operated both a bar or tavern and a restaurant. The *Trow’s* directories list him as selling beer at 85 West Third Street from 1906 through the early-1910s. He was listed as running a restaurant in the 1918–1922 directories. The *WPA Guide to New York City* (FWP 1939:129) identifies Bertolotti’s as an important hangout in the early days of the bohemian scene (see excerpt above). A contemporary guide to “Bohemian” dining in New York (Peters 1907) encouraged writers and artists in search of a cheap meal to visit “Mama Bertolotti’s on West Third Street” for a “Fifteen Cent Lunch” (cited in McFarland 2001:173). The association between Bertolotti’s restaurant and the bohemian scene was an enduring draw for the establishment that continued to attract business through the 1930s:

“All good villagers know Bertolotti’s, for various members of the Bertolotti family have offered hospitality to them for years. Many of the artists and writers who made Mother Bertolotti’s their haven have become famous, but they still drift back old times’ sake and FILLING ITALIAN FOOD” (Ashley 1939:82).

The artifacts recovered from Feature B provide information regarding the menu and décor at Bertolotti’s. JMA identified a possible matched set of ceramic tableware composed of four semi-porcelain vessels of various forms with relatively minimal decorative motifs consisting of green painted bands around the rims or green transfer-print borders. The style and condition of these hotel-ware vessels indicate that they were produced in the early-twentieth century. The only intact ceramic vessel recovered from the feature was a soup plate with painted green bands around the rim and interior. Soup plates are commonly used to serve pasta in Italian households and restaurants, and have been found in archeological assemblages associated with other early-twentieth-century Italian households in New York (Fitts 2002; Fitts et al. 2000:91). The assemblage also included a sauceboat with a geometric-transfer-print border that may have been used for gravy or sauce that accompanied pasta. Some of the glass serving and drinking vessels were also likely associated with the table settings in the restaurant. The tablewares included seven tumblers, five of which were parts of a matched set, a mug, a wineglass, and a glass pitcher. The specialized glasses and pitcher are typical of restaurant or tavern assemblages, and it is surprising that only one example of each was recovered. The faunal assemblage recovered from Feature B is too small to provide much information concerning the menu at Bertolotti’s. The paucity of faunal remains from the feature results from the fact that municipal garbage pick-up was well established in New York by the 1920s (Corey 1995). The assemblage included stew cuts and roasts of beef and mutton, as well bones from chicken and duck. The faunal assemblage is

consistent with nineteenth-century American (including Italian-American) assemblages and does not include any unusual food remains that suggest a distinct Italian flavor.

Warm plates of pasta at Bertolotti's were apparently washed down with glasses of chianti. Round-bottomed, mold-blown chianti bottles (Plate 19) were the most prevalent type of bottle recovered from Feature B. The round bases of the bottles indicate that the wines were served at the tables in wicker baskets, likely at room temperature or slightly chilled. Furthermore, the late date of the archeological deposit (ca. 1925) implies that the chianti bottles were refilled and re-used throughout the life of the restaurant because machine-manufactured bottles quickly replaced the older mold-blown techniques of bottle production after 1904 (Miller and Sullivan 1991). It is probable that Bertolotti kept casks of wine cooling in the cellar or elsewhere on the property. The café also served beer, soda waters, champagne, gin, and fancier cordials such as the French liqueur Benedictine,

Refilling, re-use, and resale of bottles were common practices in the nineteenth century, but by the 1920s the mass production of machine-made bottles had largely flooded the market to the point where the supply of glass bottles exceeded the demand for their use. Therefore, it is relatively surprising that only 42-percent of the glass vessels recovered from Feature B were machine-made bottles. The remaining assemblage consisted of older mold-blown and turn-molded bottles. Bars and saloons bought whiskey and other liquors by the barrel, but sold them and served them over the counter from a bottle. Like most other saloonkeepers, Bertolotti also probably refilled soda and beer bottles and resold them from his establishment. The Trade-Mark Act of 1876 prohibited refilling bottles with embossed trademarks, but refilling branded liquor bottles with cheap imitations was widespread (Busch 1991).

The glass assemblage from Feature B was composed primarily of unmarked beer, liquor, and soda bottles. It is likely that the Bertolottis refilled and re-used these unmarked bottles to serve a variety of beverages within the restaurant. The secondhand bottle business was a thriving industry, and Bertolotti may have earned extra income by selling used bottles to dealers who then resold them back to the manufacturers or other buyers. It is interesting that only 16 of the 111 glass vessels (or 15%) recovered from Feature B had embossed trademarks or patent dates, of which 11 had labels indicating that their contents were produced or packaged in New York City (Table 6-3). The bottles from Munch Breweries and Liebmann Breweries included in this assemblage allude to the migration of some of Manhattan's traditional industries to Brooklyn in the early-twentieth century.

Table 6-3. Glass vessels recovered from Feature B that originated in New York City.

Vessel #s)	Description/Brand	Date Range	Directory Listings	
4	BEADLESTON & WOERZ/ EMPIRE BREWERY/ NEW YORK	1884-1935	1860	Beadleston & Nash, brewers, 189 W 10 th & 59 th
			1864-65	Beadleston & Price, brewers, 189 W 10 th
			1870-78	Beadleston, Price & Woerz, brewers & maltsters, 289 W 10 th
			1879-83	Beadleston & Woerz, brewers & maltsters, 291 W 10 th & 164 Charles
			1884-88	Beadleston & Woerz, Ale, Porter, and Lager Beer Brewers, Empire Brewery, 283-303 West 10 th , 150-170 Charles, 674-678 Washington, Office 291 W 10 th
			1890-1921	Beadleston & Woerz, Ale, Porter, and Lager Beer Brewers, Empire Brewery, 283-303 West 10 th , 150-170 Charles, 654/656 Washington, Office 291 W 10 th
5, 6	GEO. RINGLER & CO./ BREWERS NEW YORK	1881-1925	1925-30	Beadleston & Woerz, Inc. 291 W. 10 th
			1873	Ringler, George, brewer h 163 E 59 th
			1874-79	Ringler, George, brewer E 92d n Third av
			1881-91	Ringler, George & Co., brewers, 212 E. 92d
			1892-97	Ringler, George & Co., brewers, 1643 3 rd av
8	MUNCH BREWERY/ BOTTLING DEPT./ BROOKLYN/NEW YORK	1926- 1934+	1898-1925	Ringler, George & Co., brewers, 203 E. 92d
			1934	Munch Brewery, Inc. 1 Bwick pl <i>[n.b. Munch Brewery not located in any other directory except the 1934 volume]</i>
10, 11	MUST BE/ RETURNED/ LIEBMANN BREWRIES/INC	1911-1940	1911-14	Liebmann, Hy brewer, 36 Forrest, Brooklyn, h 42 E 72d
			1915	Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. (NY), 36 Forrest, Brooklyn
			1936-40	Liebmann Breweries, Inc., 36 Forrest, Brooklyn
39	SPARTAN WATER WORKS/ 342 E 45 TH ST. N.Y. CITY	1913-1935	1913-21	Spartan Water Works, 342 E 4 th
			1923-35	Spartan Water Works, 51 E 112 th
64, 69	BORDEN'S/ FARM PRODUCTS, INC.	1921-1930	1896	NY Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson *
			1897-99	Borden's Gail, Eagle Brand, 71 Hudson *
			1900-01	Borden's Condensed Milk Co./ Borden's Gail, Eagle Brand, 71 Hudson *
			1902-04	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson *
			1905-15	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson *
			1921	Borden's Farm Product Co., Inc., 63 Vesey/108 Hudson *
			1925-30	Borden's Farm Products Co., Inc., 110 Hudson *
			1935	Borden Co., The, 350 Madison Ave.
			1940	Borden Co., The, 515 Canal/ 636 W 28 th

* = Borden's listings in the Trow's directories included numerous addresses throughout the city likely indicating the locations of warehouses or shipping facilities; only the first address is included in the table.

The Eighteenth Amendment took effect in January of 1920. Prohibition created profitable opportunities in all facets of liquor production, transport, and distribution for those individuals willing to break the law (Busch 1991). While the Trow's directories indicate that Bertolotti's Restaurant remained in business during the 1920s, it is unclear whether the café continued to serve (illicit) liquor during this period. Based on the date of deposition of the artifacts in Feature B (ca. 1926), it appears that Bertolotti held on to his stash of wine, beer, and liquor bottles until the middle of the decade. Perhaps he tested out the speakeasy business for a while until he grew wary of the threat of prosecution, or he may have been biding his time to see if Prohibition would be repealed. Feature B contained a large number of alcohol bottles (34% of the assemblage) as well as unidentified-beverage bottles (also 34% of the assemblage), some of which were likely used for beer or wine. Approximately one-third of the glass vessels recovered from the feature were complete or near-complete bottles (i.e., greater than 90% of the vessel present), and only five of the 111 glass vessels cross-mended between the different soil strata within the feature. This suggests that the refuse was discarded in discrete and rapid events (perhaps even a single dump of rubbish). Based on the condition, types, and dates of bottles in the deposit, it is likely

that the bottle dump in Feature B was prompted by Prohibition and Bertolotti's resulting need to get rid of a supply of bottles that either no longer provided any revenue for the restaurant or represented a potential liability as evidence of illicit behavior which may have occurred on the premises. If the latter is true then it is interesting that the bottles were dumped in a small shaft on the adjacent lot, which was not owned by the proprietor of the restaurant.

Although it is reasonable to assume that Prohibition had a negative financial impact on the restaurant industry, the Bertolotti family appears to have been living prosperously during the 1920s. Angelo's success catering to the bohemian crowd in the 1900s apparently paid off because in 1920 he was able to purchase Lot 29 (including the building) from the descendants of the Ward family (NYC CR 3151:129). Within the next two years, the family undertook extensive renovations on the building, which included adding a Mediterranean-style façade and building an addition off the back of the restaurant. The addition was a single-story structure with a 10-foot basement that extended the depth of the building on the lot to 106 feet. Building records from 1935 indicate that both the first floor and basement of the building housed the restaurant and nightclub during this period (NYC DOB: Block 541 Lot 29). Based on the ca. 1925 bottle dump in Feature B, it is easy to imagine that a nightclub had operated in the basement of the building throughout the 1920s.

The success of Bertolotti's restaurant continued through the 1930s. By the end of the decade, the family was operating two restaurants in the Village: Mother Bertolotti's at 147 West Fourth Street and Bill Bertolotti's Restaurant at 85 West Third Street (Ashley 1939:82; NYTC 1939, 1940, 1944). William Bertolotti lived at home in 1935 and was listed as a chauffeur (Trow n.d.), but by 1940 he apparently took over and renamed the business. It sounds as if the establishment was a happening place in the late 1930s:

“... having more of an uptown air is *Bertolotti's* at 85 West Third Street... You'll find two dance orchestras here and dinner begins at one dollar and fifty cents weeknights and Sunday; two dollars Saturday. There are three floorshows nightly at 8:30; 10:30; and 12:30. Stays open late” (Middleton 1938:139).

In 1939 Angelo Bertolotti bought the vacant lot (Lot 28) located east of his restaurant and house. The structures that had stood on the lot when Bertolotti opened his restaurant had been demolished in 1933. The property also included the small brick foundation where he had dumped a stash of liquor bottles and other garbage in 1925.

6.2.2 AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN FAMILY AND THEIR BOARDERS

Taking in boarders was a common practice in Italian-immigrant households in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century New York. Many Italian families supplanted their meager incomes by housing young men, primarily new arrivals from Europe, who were attempting to save up money to pay for family members emigration from their home countries. The slums of Little Italy were squalid and crowded, and it was common for as many as sixteen people to share a small three-room apartment (Burrows and Wallace 1999:1123). Angelo Bertolotti continued the practice of housing boarders at 85 West Third Street. The building was a three-story brick structure that measured 25-feet-wide by 50-feet-deep. The restaurant occupied the ground floor and the upper two stories (combined) provided 2,500 square feet of living space for the Bertolotti family and their boarders.

In 1905 the household at 85 West Third included Angelo, his native-born wife Martha, their five young children, and eleven Italian men that ranged in age from 21 to 42 (NYSBC 1905; see Table

2-4). Eight of these men were employed as day laborers, one was a driver, and one was a cigar maker. George Bertolotti, likely a relative, was listed as a bartender and probably worked at the restaurant on the first floor. Of the eleven men residing with the Bertolotti family in 1905, only two had acquired American citizenship. By 1915 the size of the family had grown and there were fewer boarders living in the house (NYSBC 1915). Angelo and his wife Carrie (it is unclear if Angelo remarried or if his wife was simply enumerated under different names in 1905 and 1915) had six children ranging in age from 10 to 20. Only seven men resided with the family, three were German and four were Italian. None of the boarders enumerated in 1905 remained at 85 West Third Street ten years later. Occupations listed for the boarders include a candy maker, two waiters, a hair maker, a bartender, and a feather dyer. It is likely that the two waiters (Henry Gondolfi and Raymond Caulfusen) and the bartender (Fortunato Rabelli) worked for the Bertolottis on the premises. By 1925 Angelo had officially retired, and the census lists the occupation of his 22-year-old son Edward as a waiter (NYSBC 1925); this may indicate that Edward was running the family business at this time. In addition to Angelo and Caroline, four of their now-adult children lived at home although only two of them are identified as actively working. The absence of boarders listed at this address in 1925 is an interesting change in the household that suggests the family had achieved sufficient income and wealth to no longer require the extra cash-flow generated by housing boarders.

Angelo Bertolotti and his wife's household thus included a mix of their children, possibly relatives from Italy, and immigrant men working at laboring or service jobs. The archeological assemblage from Feature B provides only limited information concerning the quality of life within the household. Municipal control over garbage collection in New York began in the 1890s and included both systems to recycle a variety of reusable goods (e.g., rags, bottles, wood) and separate kitchen wastes for fertilizer as well as grease and oils for use in manufacturing (Corey 1995). As a result, archeological assemblages from the early-twentieth century rarely contain the "time capsules" of domestic goods that are typical of archeological features that were deposited in the nineteenth century. For instance, the faunal assemblage recovered from Feature B included only 115 identifiable bones or bone fragments that represent a minimum of only 13 individual animals, which pales in comparison to the quantity of food remains typically recovered from mid-nineteenth-century shaft features.

Although the archeological deposit from Feature B is predominantly a bottle dump associated with the restaurant, the assemblage does include a small number of objects that may relate to the household at 85 West Third Street. A possible matched-set of blue-transfer-print whiteware, ironstone, and semi-porcelain teawares was recovered from Feature B. The blue-transfer-print ceramics included three saucers, a hollowware of undetermined form (possibly a teapot or coffeepot), a plate, and a bowl. The most complete of these vessels was a whiteware saucer decorated in the Andalusia pattern, which was produced in England between 1819 and 1864. By the 1920s this saucer would have been regarded as quaint and antique, and the blue set of tea vessels was likely an heirloom (perhaps handed-down through Martha/Carrie's family) or was bought used by the Bertolotti family. These older blue-and-white vessels may have been used for family meals, entertaining, or as decoration within the home. Other recovered artifacts that are clearly associated with the family include a torso of a Frozen Charlotte doll and two marbles that must have belonged to one of the six Bertolotti children. Dense amounts of shoe leather, fabric, and plastic tape or ribbon constituted a significant bulk of the fill within Feature B. Other clothing-related objects included a brass straight pin, 18 buttons of various sizes and materials, two brass decorative pins, two leather suspender clasps, and two belt fasteners. The quantity of these materials recovered from the deposit suggests that some member of the household was engaged in tailoring, mending, and/or shoe repair, although the census records do not identify any

of the family members or boarders with that profession. Perhaps some of the women in the household did outwork for the garment industry.

Some of the artifacts from the feature relate to the health and hygiene of the residents. Due to the late date and paucity of domestic refuse recovered from the feature, it is difficult to compare the assemblage from Feature B with other household deposits in New York. However, as shown in Table 6-2 the percentage of medicine-related bottles in the Bertolotti assemblage compares favorably with other immigrant households that date to the 1890s or later. Medicine bottles recovered from the feature included a small number of both patent and prescription containers. Social historians have reported that Italian-immigrants avoided American medical practices, and relied instead upon traditional spells, amulets, and folk remedies (Fitts 2002). Martha/Carrie/Caroline, as a native-born American, would have embraced contemporary medical practices and likely raised her children accordingly.

The archeological and documentary record related to 85 West Third Street presents a compelling story of an Italian-immigrant family in turn-of-the-twentieth-century New York. In 1880 Angelo Bertolotti arrived in America at the age of 17. Twenty-five years later he was married with six children and operated his own business. The restaurant was not immediately successful, and the Bertolotti family had to board as many as eleven men to make ends meet. By 1920 Angelo was able to purchase the building, and immediately set about renovating the place. Prohibition had been passed a year earlier, but he went ahead with his embellishments to the façade and built an extension of both the ground floor and basement to fill out the entire lot. Despite Prohibition, the Bertolottis were able to live through the 1920s without a cadre of boarders and Angelo was able to nominally retire. At some point near the middle of the decade, at the height of Prohibition, Bertolotti dumped a large stash of wine, beer, and liquor bottles and other refuse in an available brick-lined shaft off the rear wall of the abandoned house on the adjacent lot. The contents of these bottles may or may not have been the key to the family's financial success during this period. In the 1930s, the restaurant endured, managed by Angelo's son William, as a popular nightclub with bands and dancing that was advertised in dining and entertainment guides.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Previous historical-archeological research in Manhattan has focused on the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. Archeological research conducted in the 1980s at the Sullivan Street site, located on the same block as the 81–85 West Third Street Project Area, resulted in compelling analyses of artifact assemblages related to mid-nineteenth-century Greenwich Village households. Interpretations based on the Sullivan Street material emphasized healthcare, gender, and class issues related to the wealthier, white, Native-born households that were typical of Greenwich Village during the period preceding the Civil War.

The excavations conducted on behalf of the New York University School of Law at the 81–85 West Third Street site provided an opportunity to analyze archeological assemblages related to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century households in Greenwich Village. After the Civil War, African-American and immigrant families began to replace Native-born, white families as the principal demographic group that occupied the neighborhood. The ethnic and social transformation of Greenwich Village was complete by the turn-of-the-twentieth century. In the 1910s the Village emerged as a center for political, artistic, and social radicalism – a reputation that the neighborhood retained throughout the twentieth century. While the colorful characters of the early bohemian period are celebrated in numerous literary and historical works, the working-class families that preceded and witnessed the florescence of the radical scene have received relatively little attention from historians and other commentators.

Archeological and historical evidence related to the households that occupied 81–85 West Third Street at the turn-of-the-twentieth century conform to the documented demographic transformation that occurred in Greenwich Village after the Civil War. Artifacts recovered from a collapsed cistern located off the rear wall of 81 West Third Street suggest that a working-class or lower-middle-class African-American family occupied the house during the 1890s. One male member of this family worked as a porter for a luxury passenger-rail service. The artifacts associated with the family indicate that they were of modest means but decorated the interior and yard spaces of their home with tasteful objects and plants that created a respectable and aesthetic environment. The archeological assemblage and resulting interpretation related to 81 West Third Street is perhaps made more interesting due to the complete lack of historical documentation regarding the identities of the household's occupants during the 1890s.

The other principal feature excavated during the excavation was a bottle dump and refuse pit associated with the Bertolotti family and restaurant that occupied 85 West Third Street between 1904 and the 1940s. Historical sources document the operation of the restaurant and occupation of the upper stories of the building by an Italian-American family and large numbers of male, working-class, immigrant boarders. Angelo Bertolotti established and slowly improved a restaurant during the early decades of the twentieth century, and passed on to his children a successful business. The artifact assemblage associated with the Bertolotti's was deposited in the mid-1920s and predominantly composed of alcoholic-beverage bottles. These bottles suggest that the restaurant may have participated in the illegal distribution of alcohol during Prohibition. More to the point, the story provided by artifacts and documentary sources related to the Bertolotti's present a compelling New York City tale of an immigrant family in pursuit of the American Dream.

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FIGURES

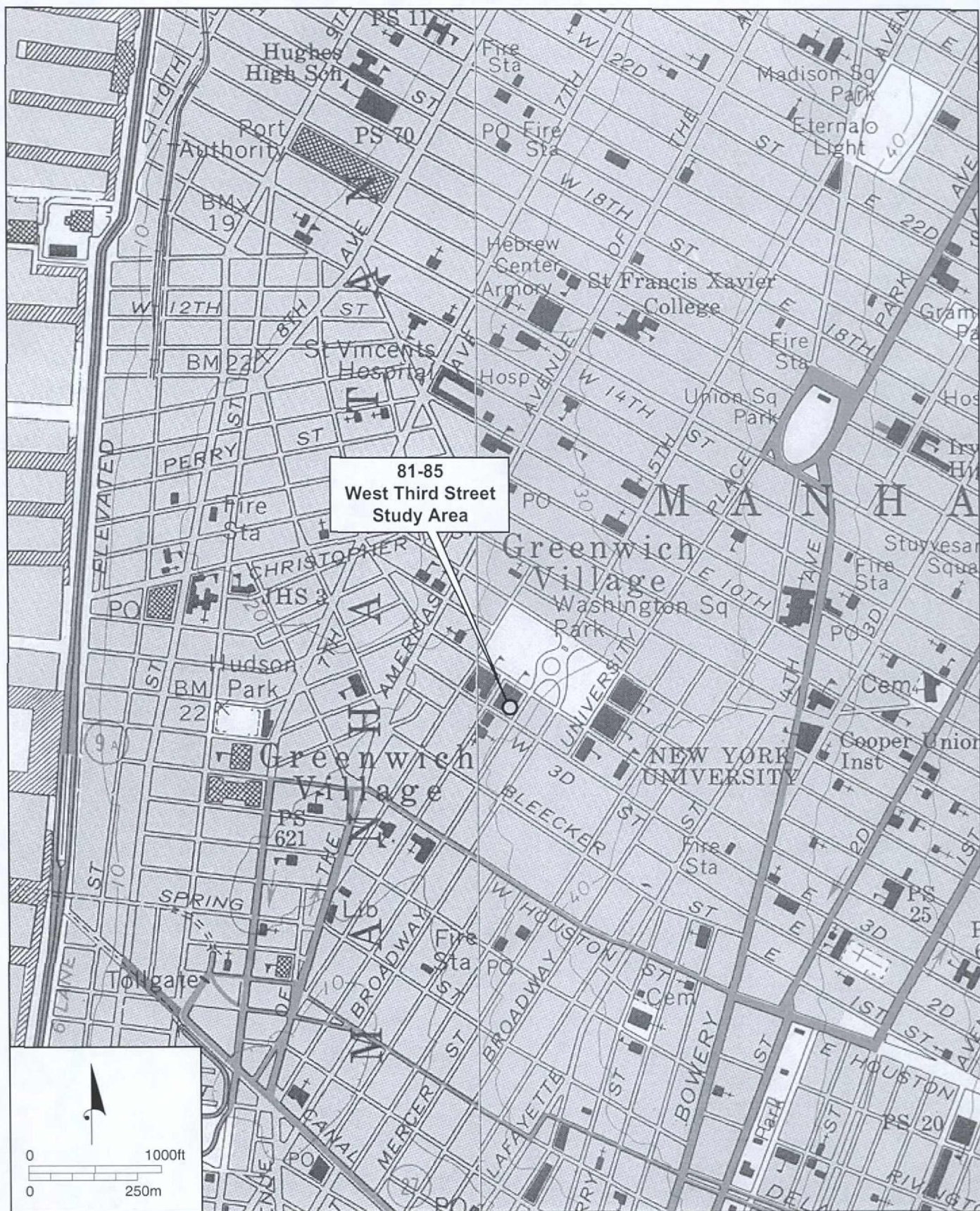


Figure 1. Location of the 81-85 West Third Street Project Area, New York County, New York (USGS *Jersey City* and *Brooklyn 7.5-minute* topographic quadrangle).

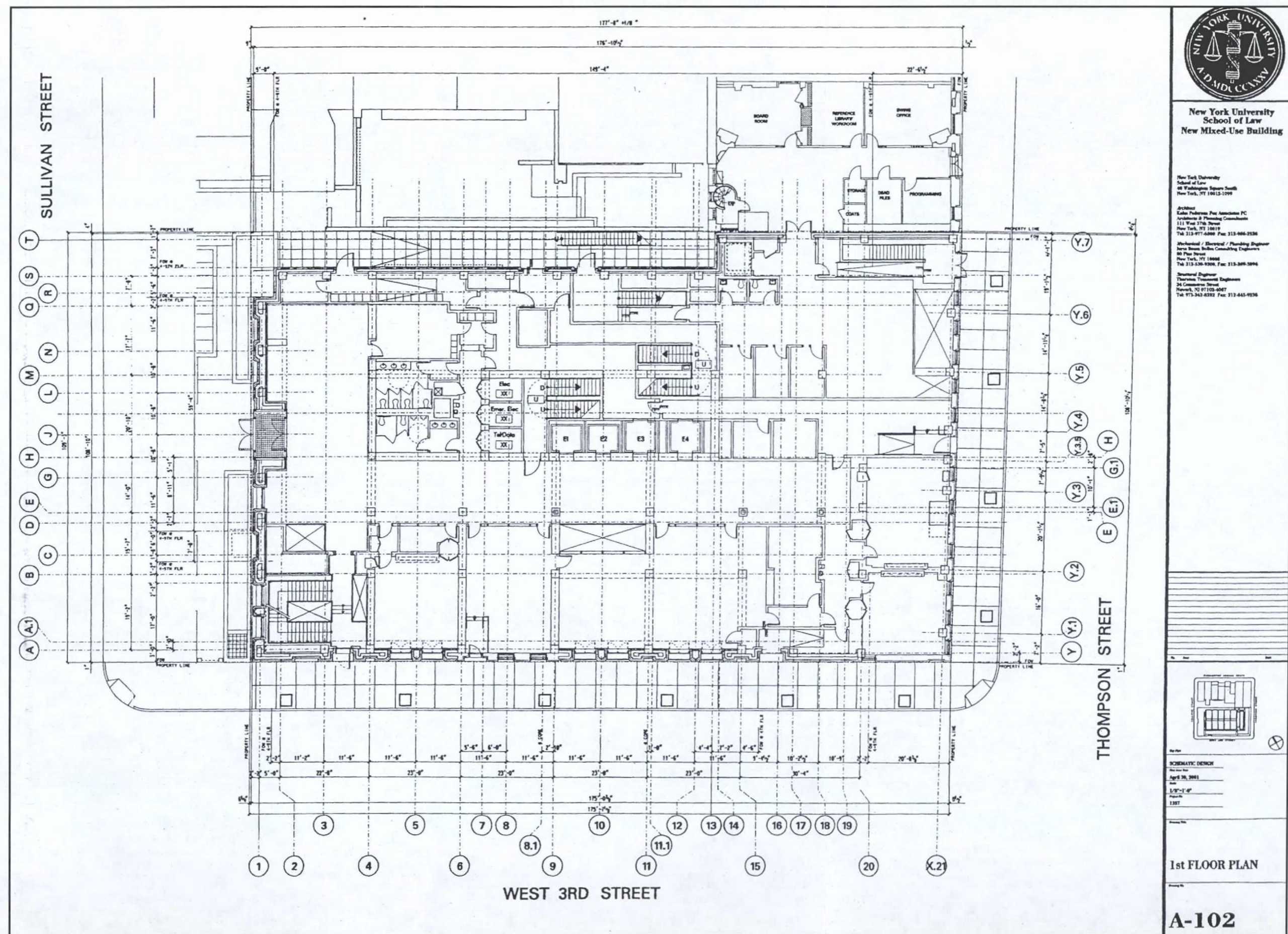


Figure 2. Proposed construction plans for the southern-half of Manhattan land block 541 (the New York University Law School expansion).

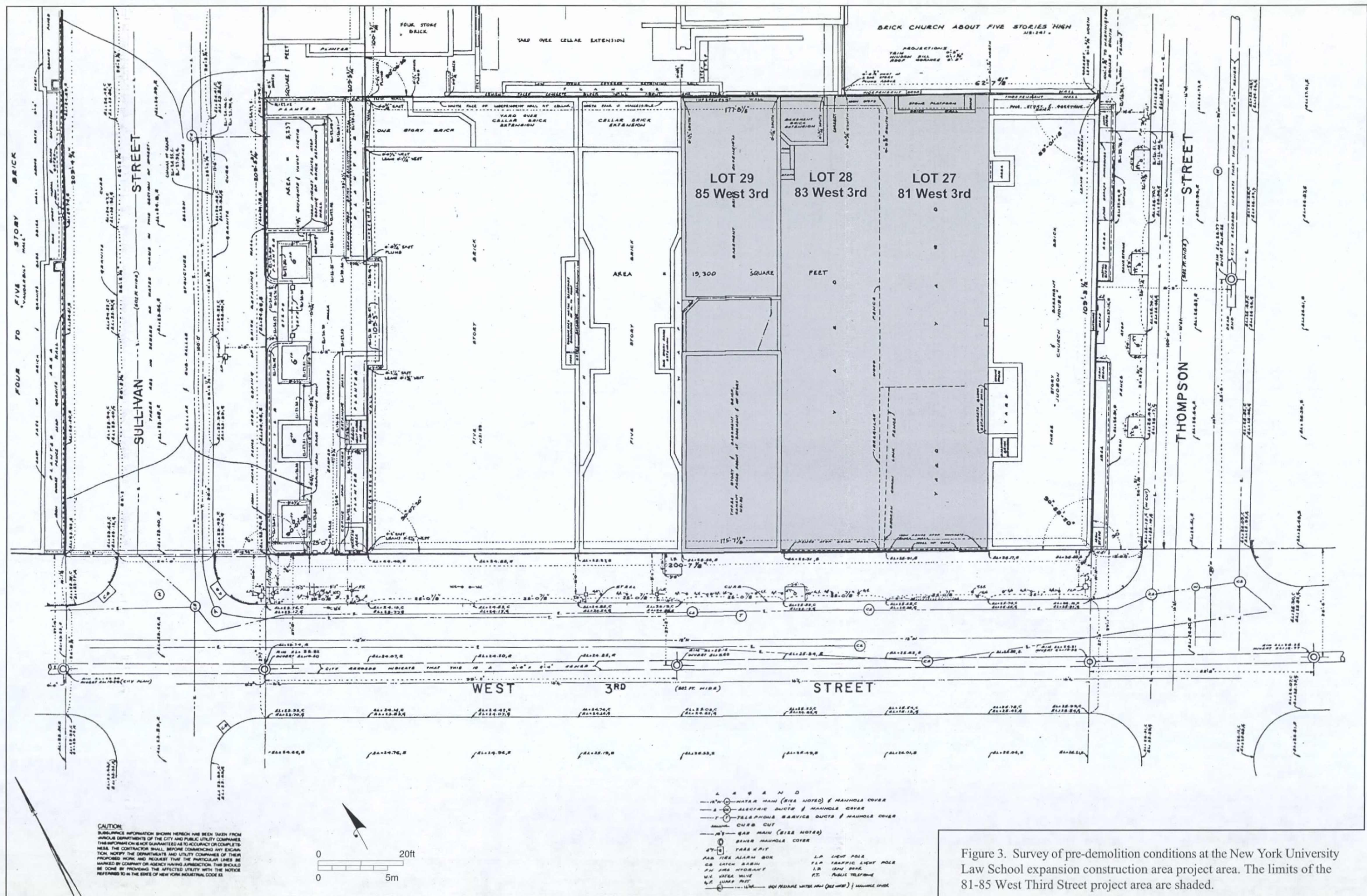


Figure 3. Survey of pre-demolition conditions at the New York University Law School expansion construction area project area. The limits of the 81-85 West Third Street project area are shaded.

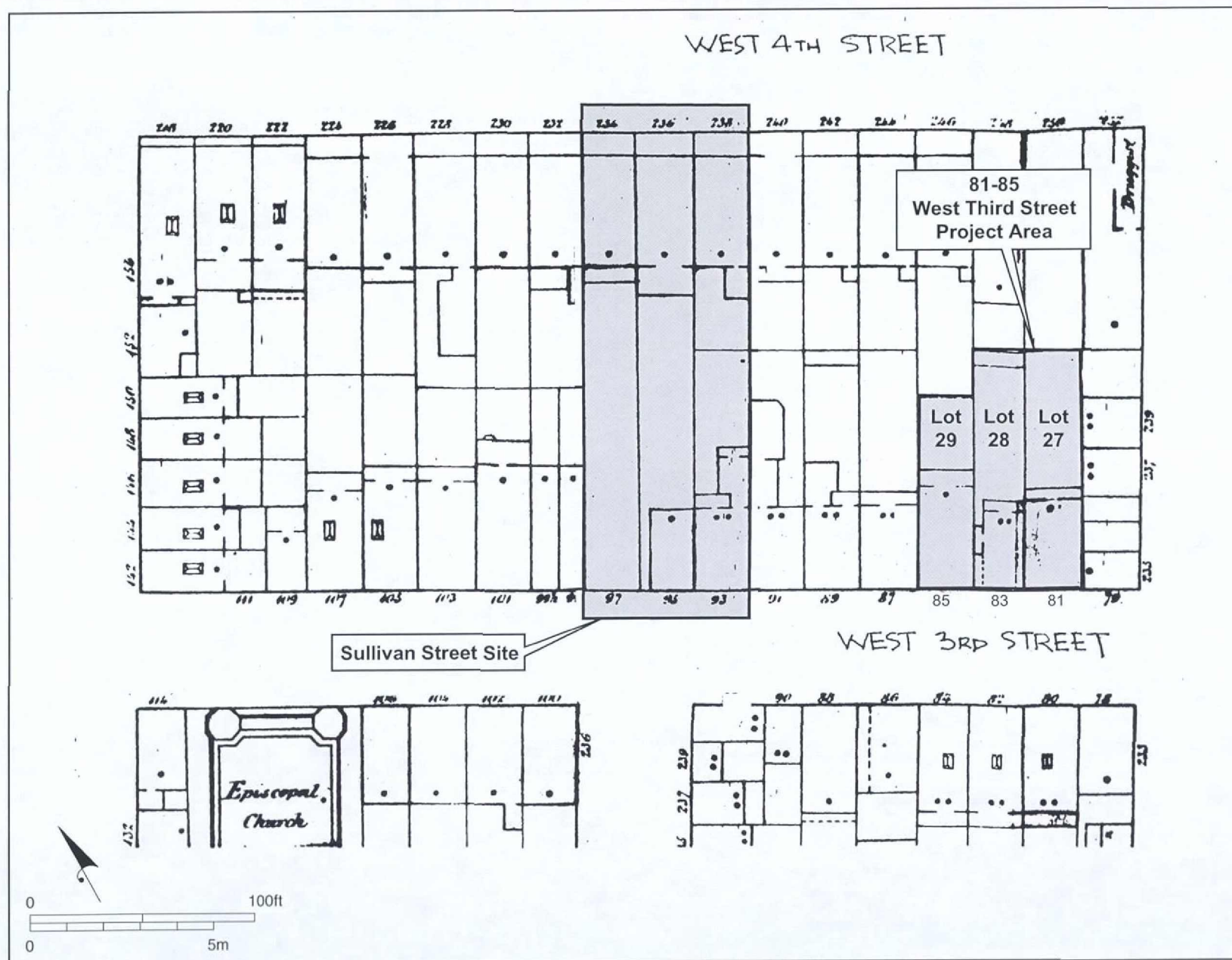


Figure 4. Perris (1854) Insurance Map showing the locations of the 81-85 West Third Street project area and the Sullivan Street site.

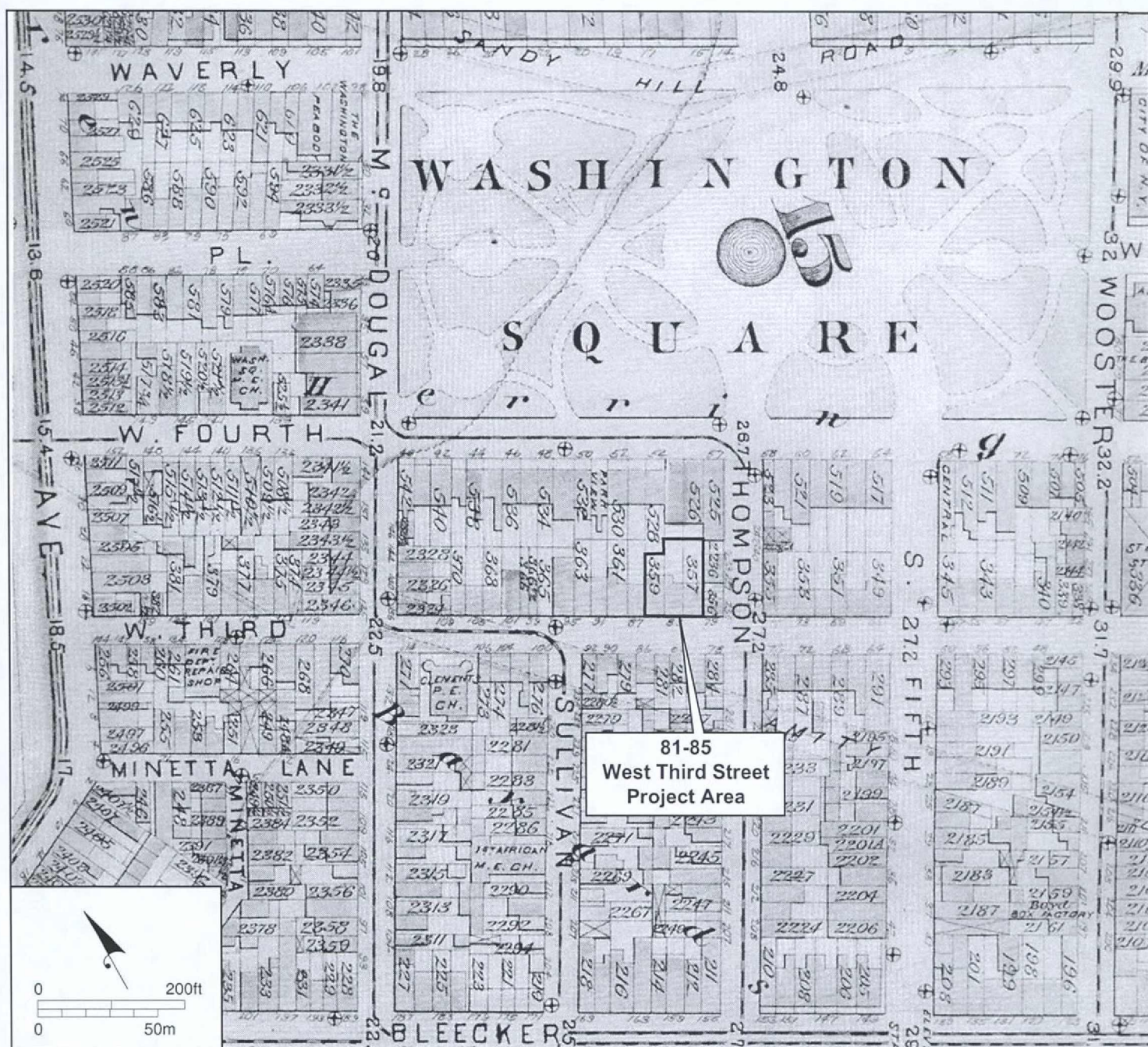


Figure 5. Robinson (1885) Insurance atlas showing the location of the 81-85 West Third Street Project Area in relation to Washington Square Park.

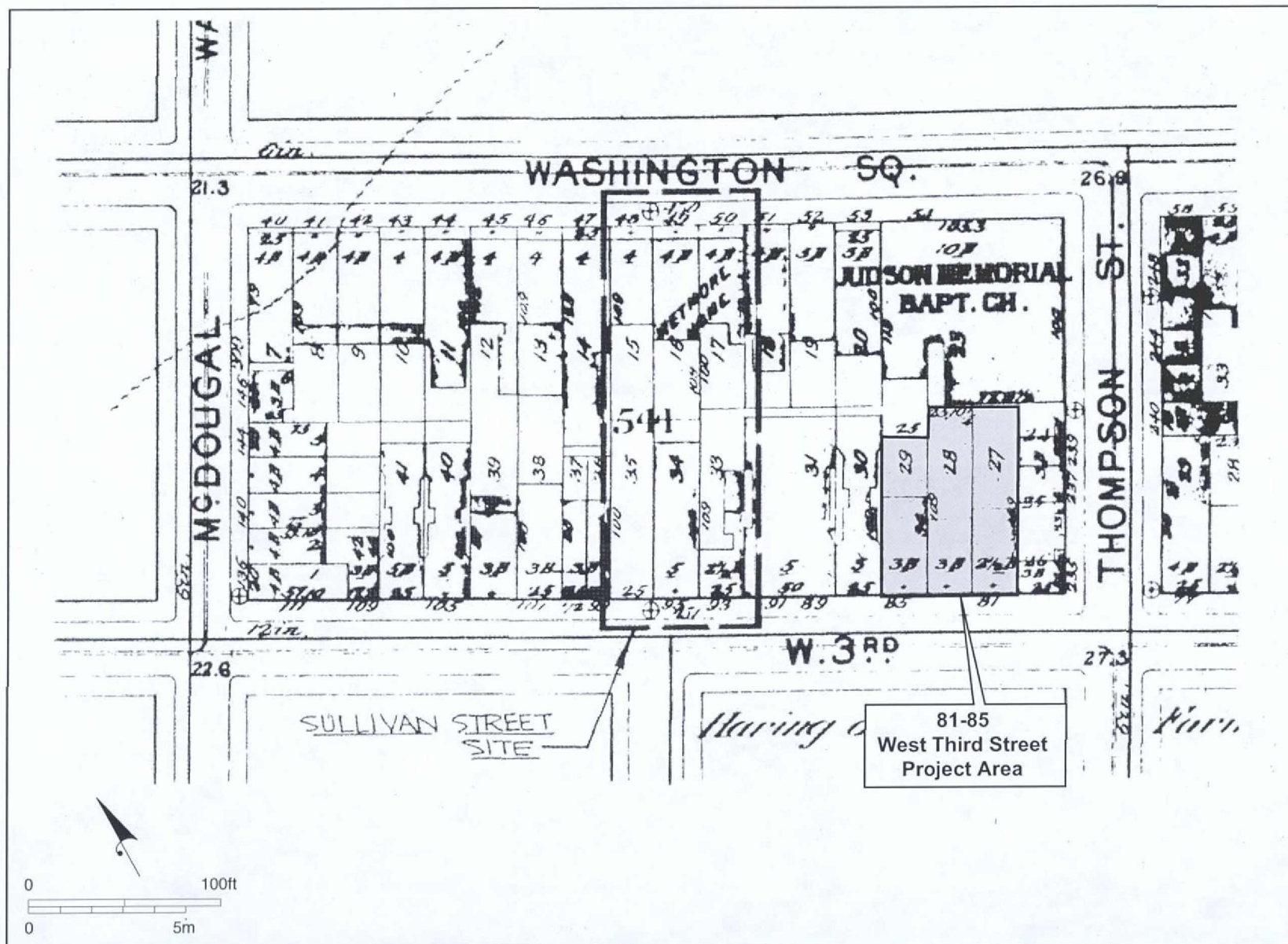


Figure 6. Bromley and Bromley (1899) Insurance Atlas showing the locations of the 81-85 West Third Street Project Area and the Sullivan Street Site.

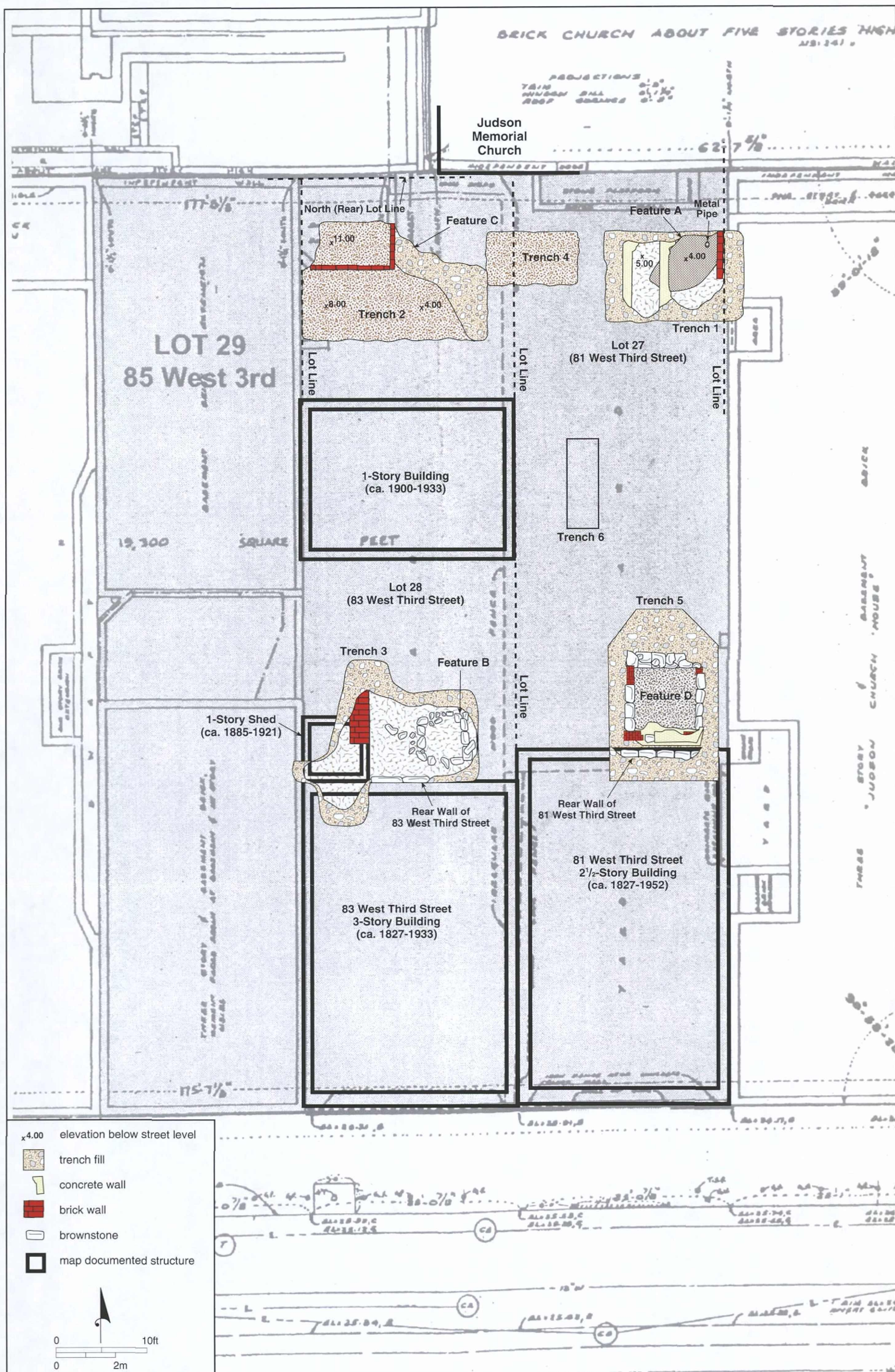


Figure 8. Locations of map-documented structures, test-excavation trenches, and features investigated within the 81-85 West Third Street Project Area.

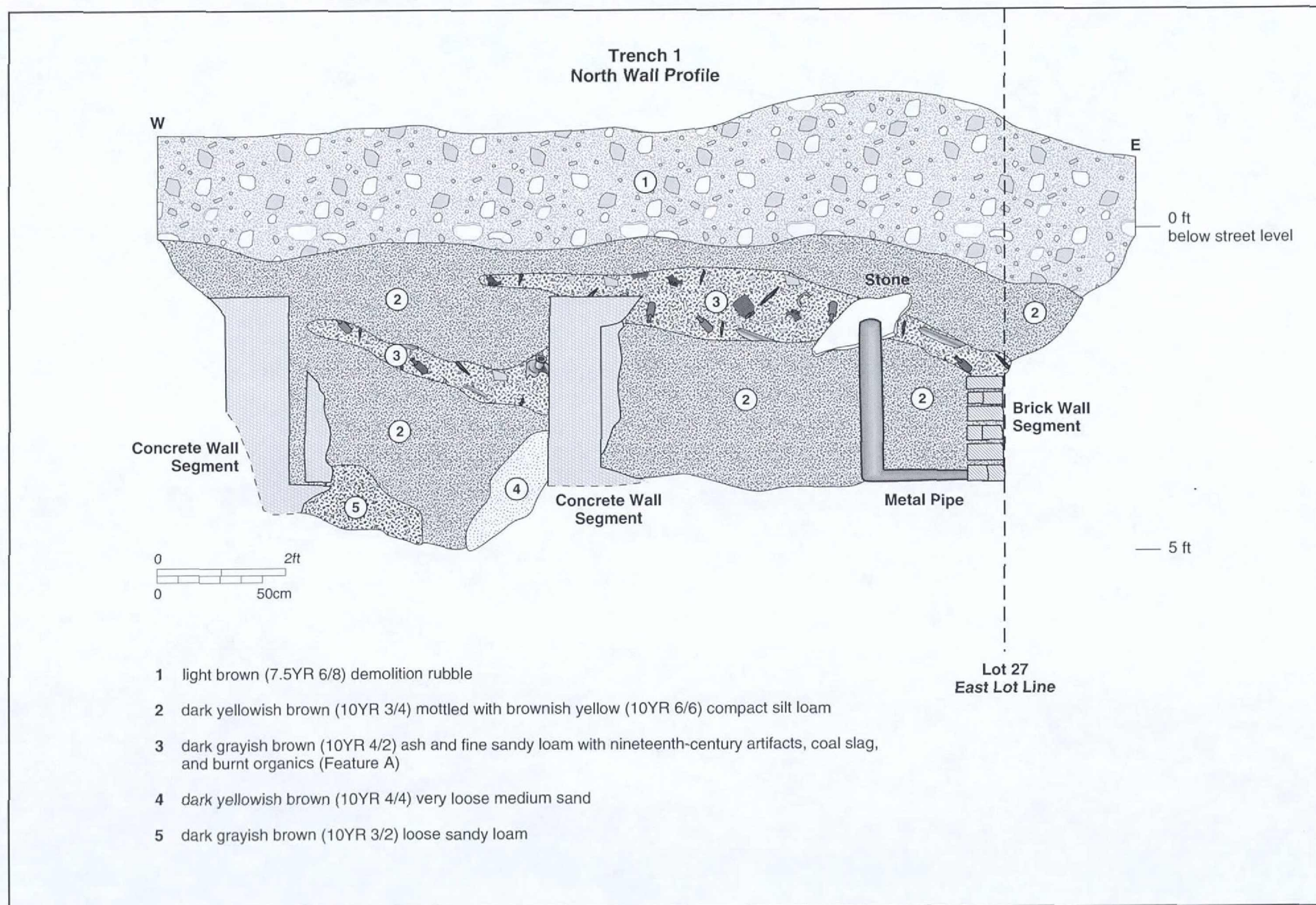
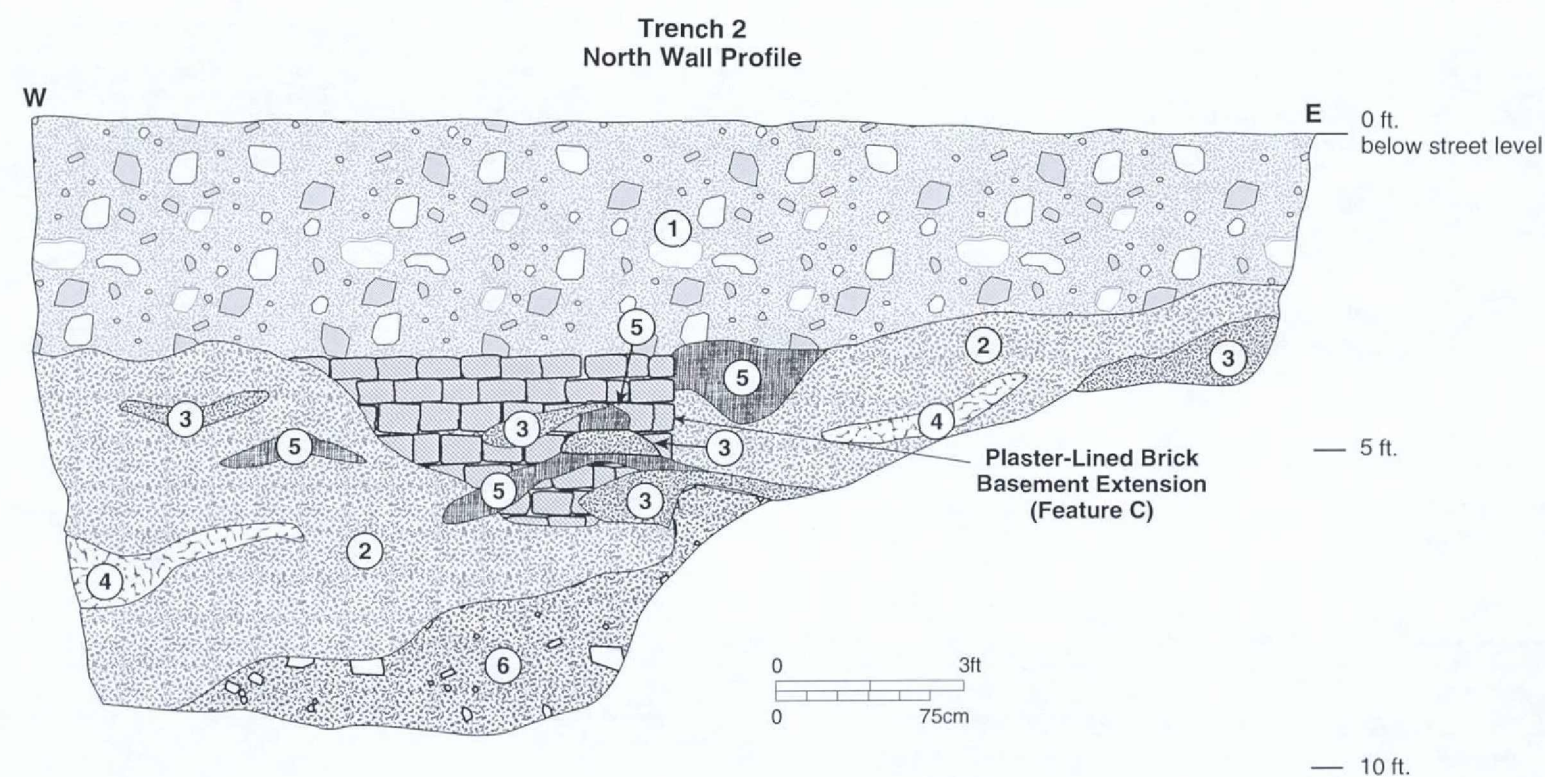
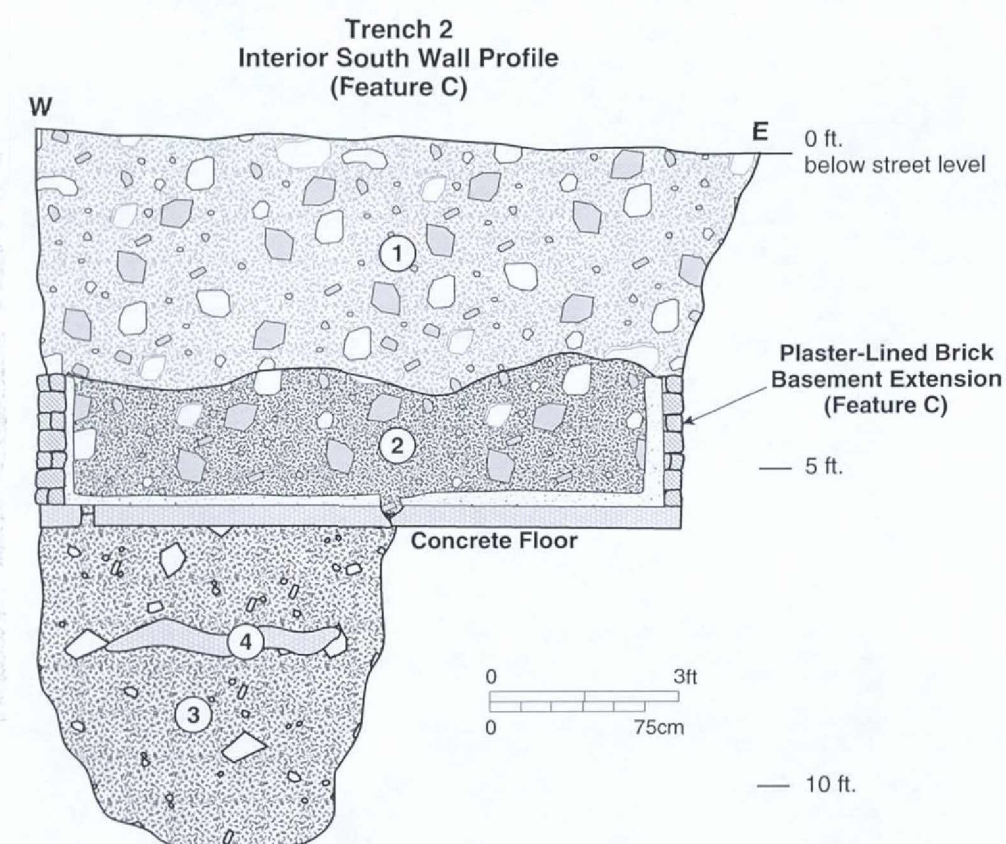


Figure 9. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 1 showing the location of Feature A.



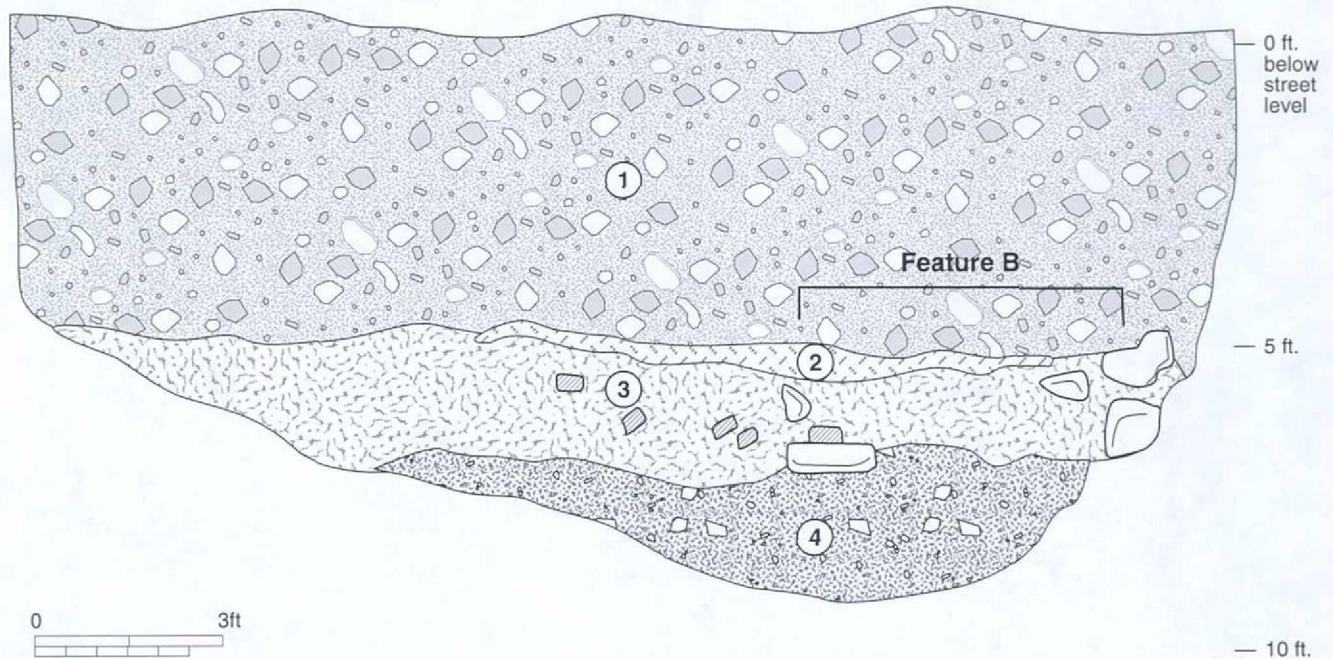
- 1 light brown (7.5YR 6/8) demolition rubble
- 2 brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam
- 3 dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam
- 4 strong brown (7.5YR 4/6z) mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam
- 5 dark gray (10YR 4/1) coal and ash lens
- 6 brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel




- 1 light brown (7.5YR 6/8) demolition rubble
- 2 dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam with demolition debris
- 3 brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel
- 4 grayish brown (10YR 5/2) cement debris

Figure 10. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 2 and interior south-wall profile of JMA Feature C.

Trench 3 Original Trench North Wall Profile



- 1 light brown (7.5YR 6/8) demolition rubble
- 2 dense layer of shattered window glass
- 3 yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) very moist sandy loam
- 4 strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam with gravel and cobbles

 brick

 brownstone

Figure 11. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 3 showing the location of Feature B.

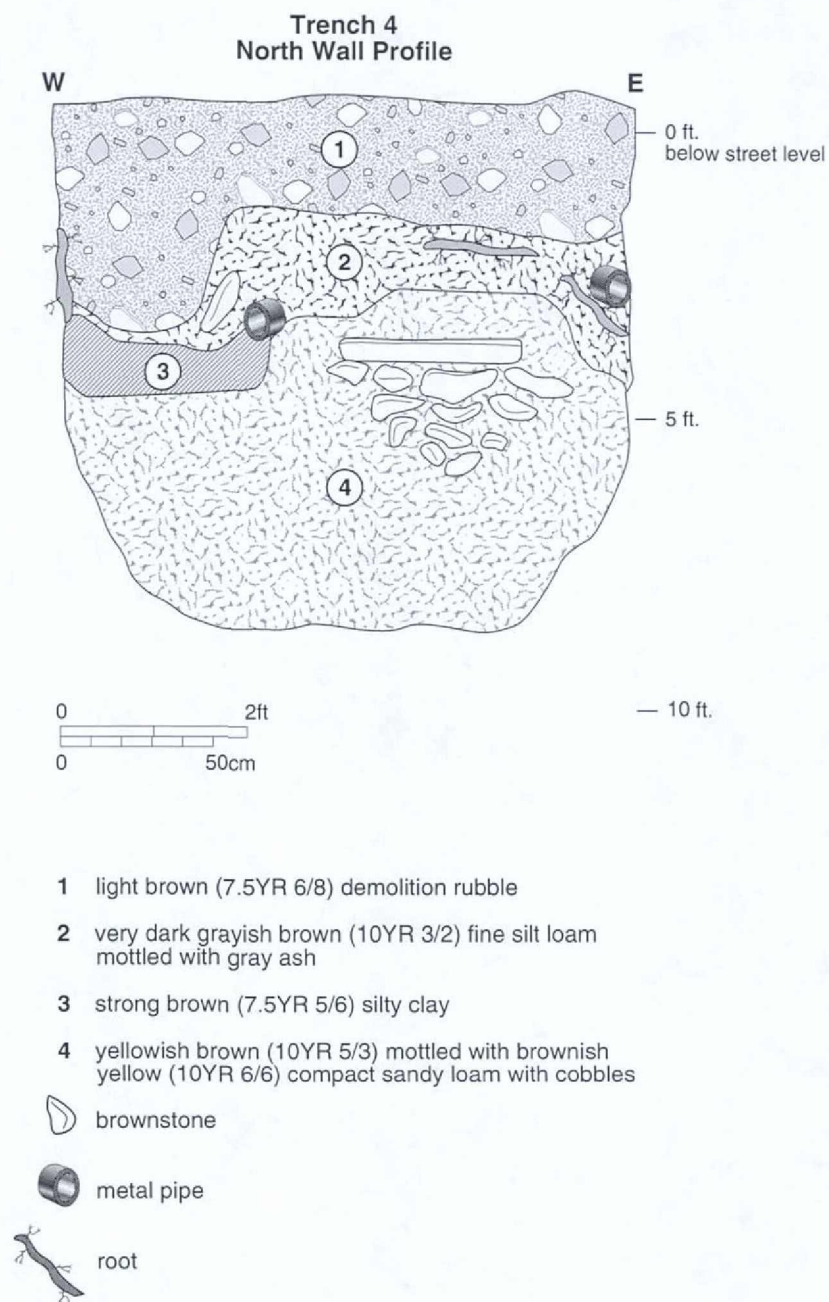


Figure 12. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 4.

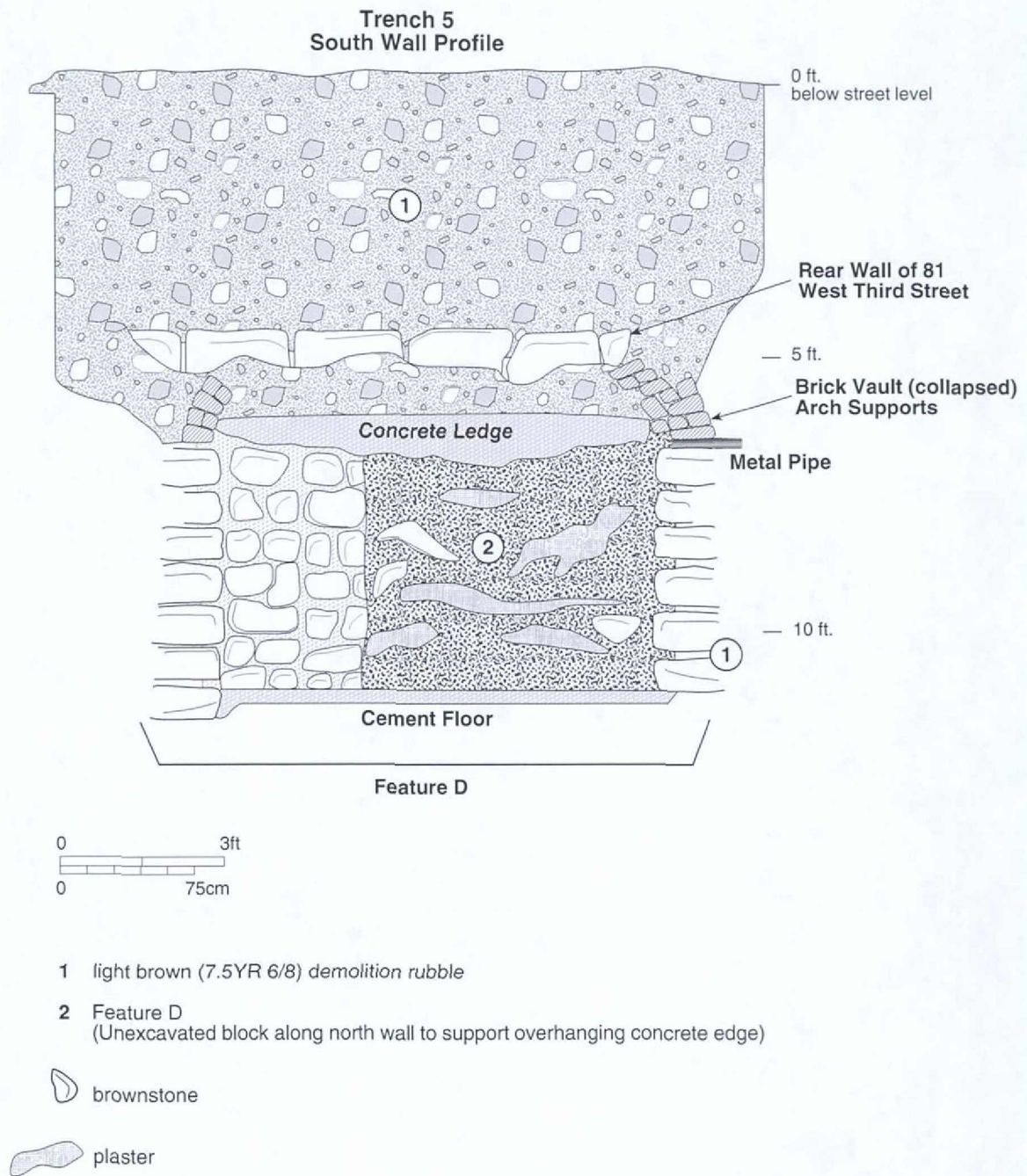
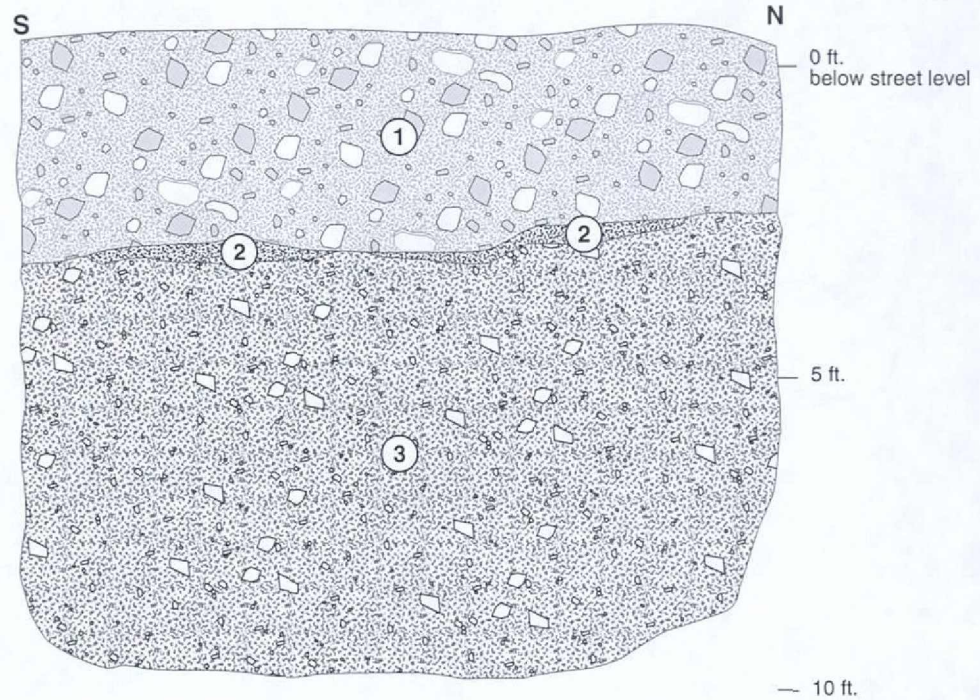


Figure 13. South wall profile of JMA Test Trench 5 showing the location of Feature D.

Trench 6 West Wall Profile



- 1 light brown (7.5YR 6/8) demolition rubble
- 2 very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine silt loam mottled with ash
- 3 brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam with gravel

Figure 14. West wall profile of JMA Test Trench 6.

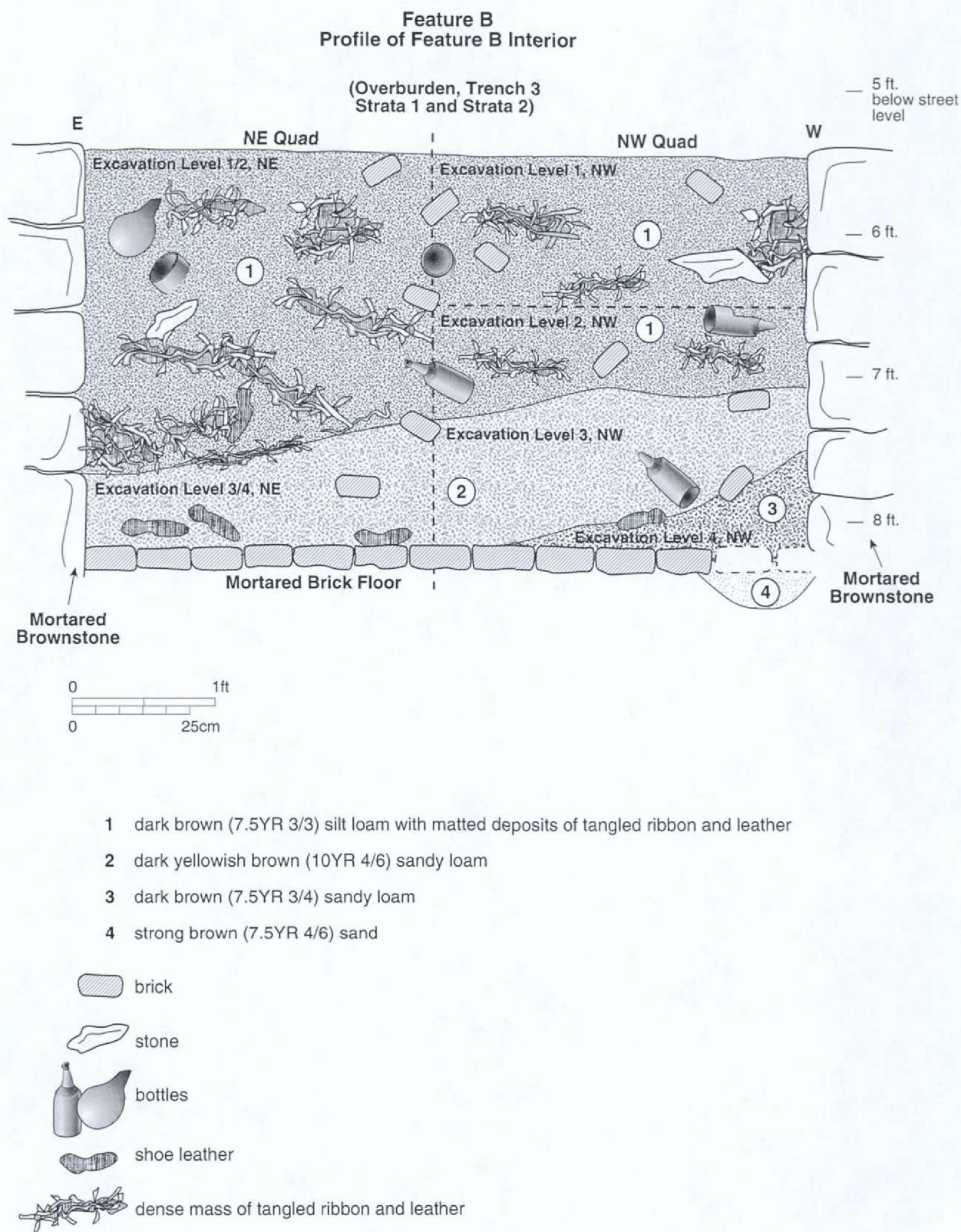


Figure 15. Profile drawing of fill deposits within Feature B.

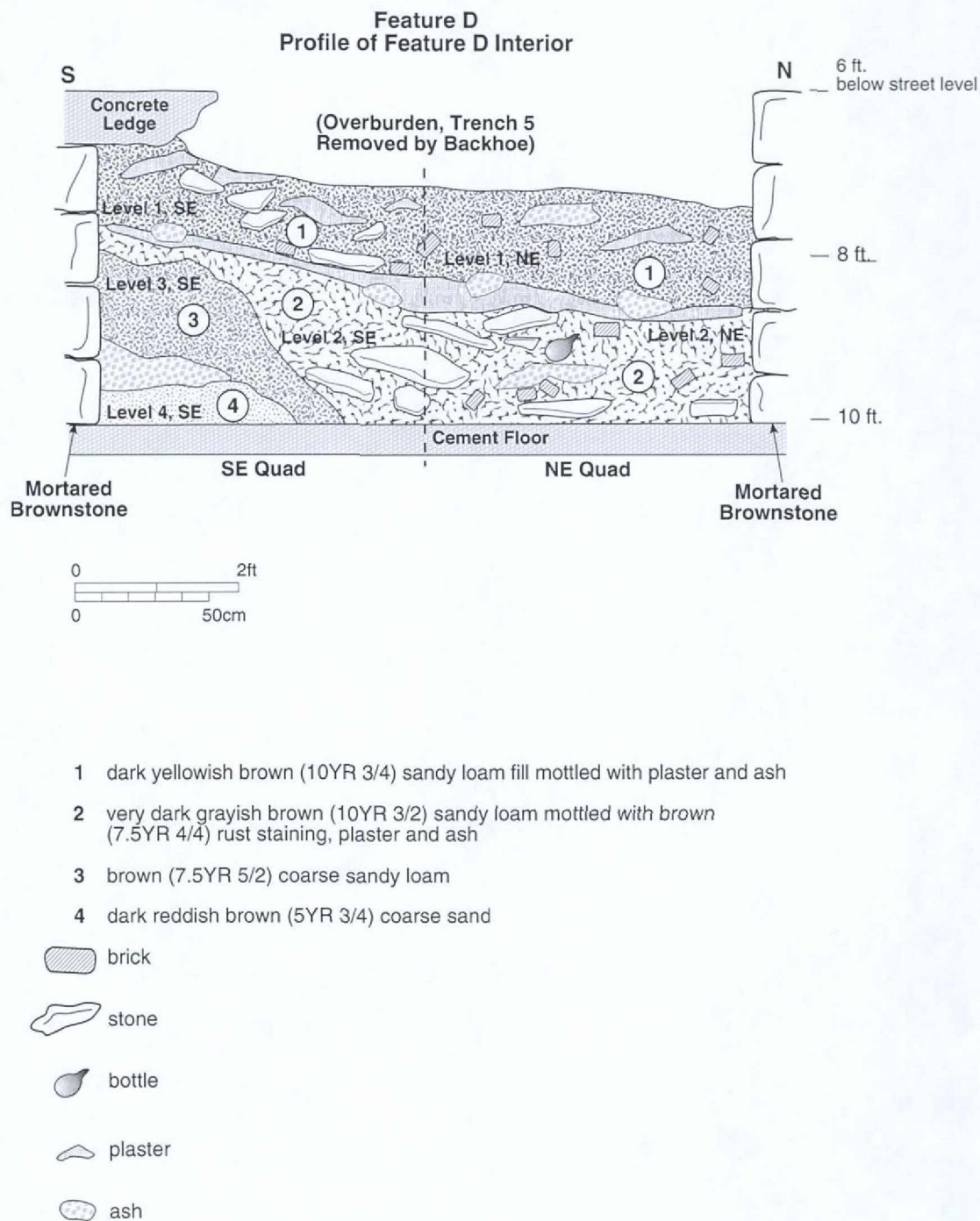


Figure 16. Profile drawing of fill deposits within Feature D.

Trench 5
Floor of Feature D

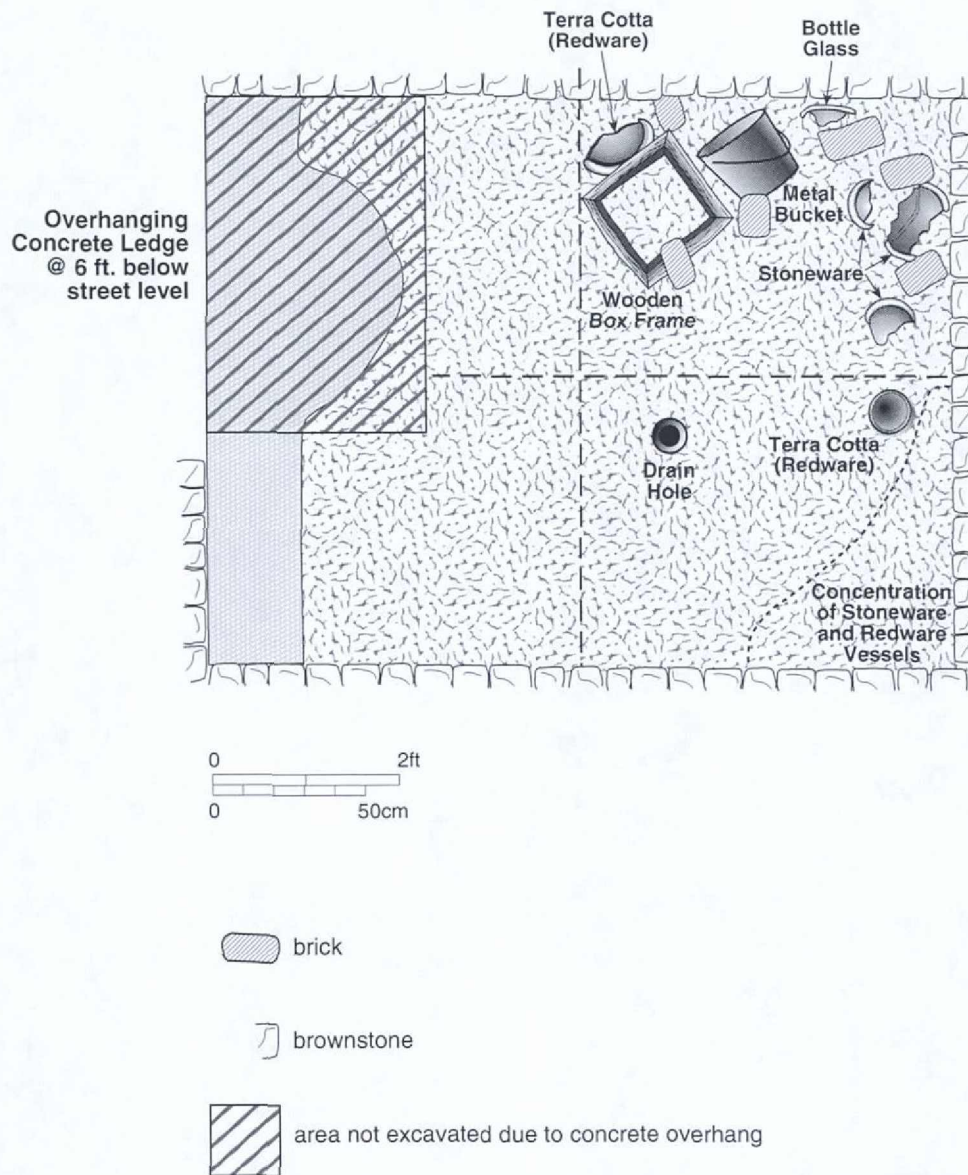


Figure 17. Plan-view drawing of artifacts observed on the floor of the feature in the northern-half of feature D.



Figure 18. Photograph of Edith Windom in her garden. From Westmacott 1992, Plate 6.

PLATES

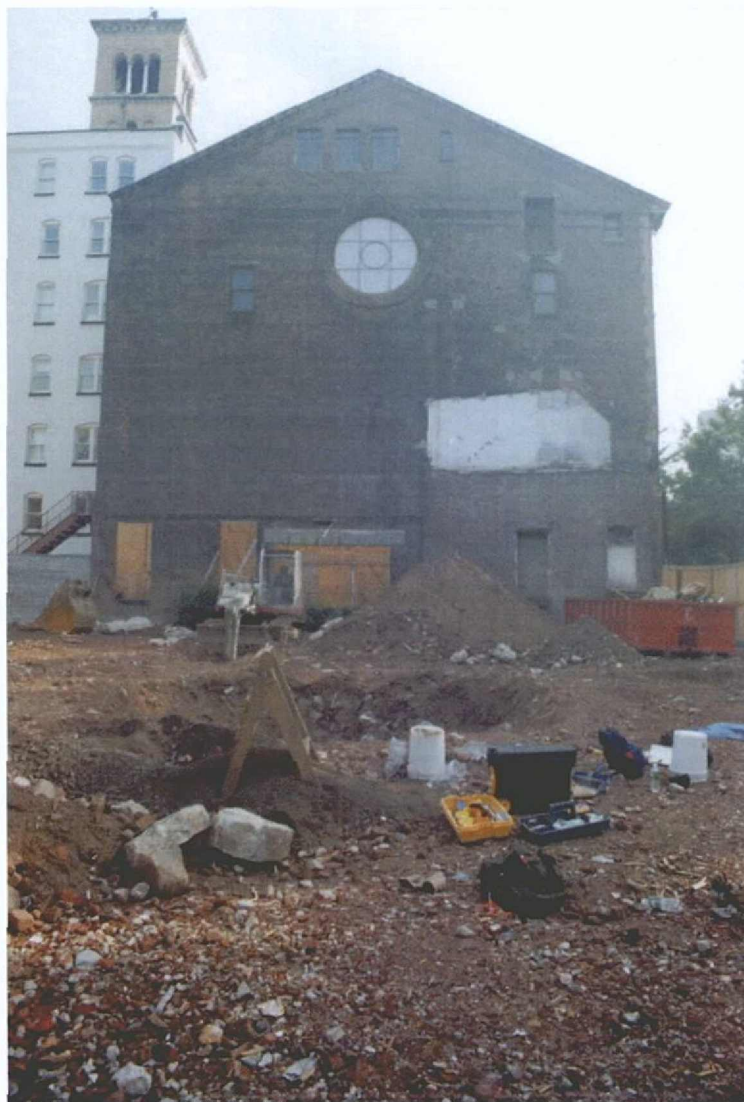


Plate 1. Rear wall of Judson Memorial Church during archeological investigations at 81-85 West Third Street; view to the north.



Plate 2. Machine-aided excavation of test trench in the vicinity of Judson Memorial Church; view to the north.



Plate 3. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 1.



Plate 4. JMA Test Trench 2, showing fill deposits underlying Feature C; view to the north.



Plate 5. Feature B, within JMA Test Trench 3, prior to test excavation; view to the south.



Plate 6. North wall profile of JMA Test Trench 4.



Plate 7. Feature D, within JMA Test Trench 5, prior to test excavation; view to the north.



Plate 8. JMA personnel conducting archeological excavation of Feature B; view to the northwest.



Plate 9. Feature B following completion of Phase 2 archeological investigations; view to the south.



Plate 10. Base or arched brick vault that once formed the roof of Feature D; view to the north.



Plate 11. JMA personnel conducting archeological excavation of Feature D; view to the northwest.



Plate 12. Feature D following completion of Phase 2 archeological investigations; view to the north.



Plate 13. Stoneware crocks and jugs recovered from Feature D (Vessels 1, 3, and 4).



Plate 14. Plain-white tableware and teaware vessels recovered from Feature D (Vessels 11, 22, 30, and 31).



Plate 15. Ceramic figurine recovered from Feature D (Vessel 35).

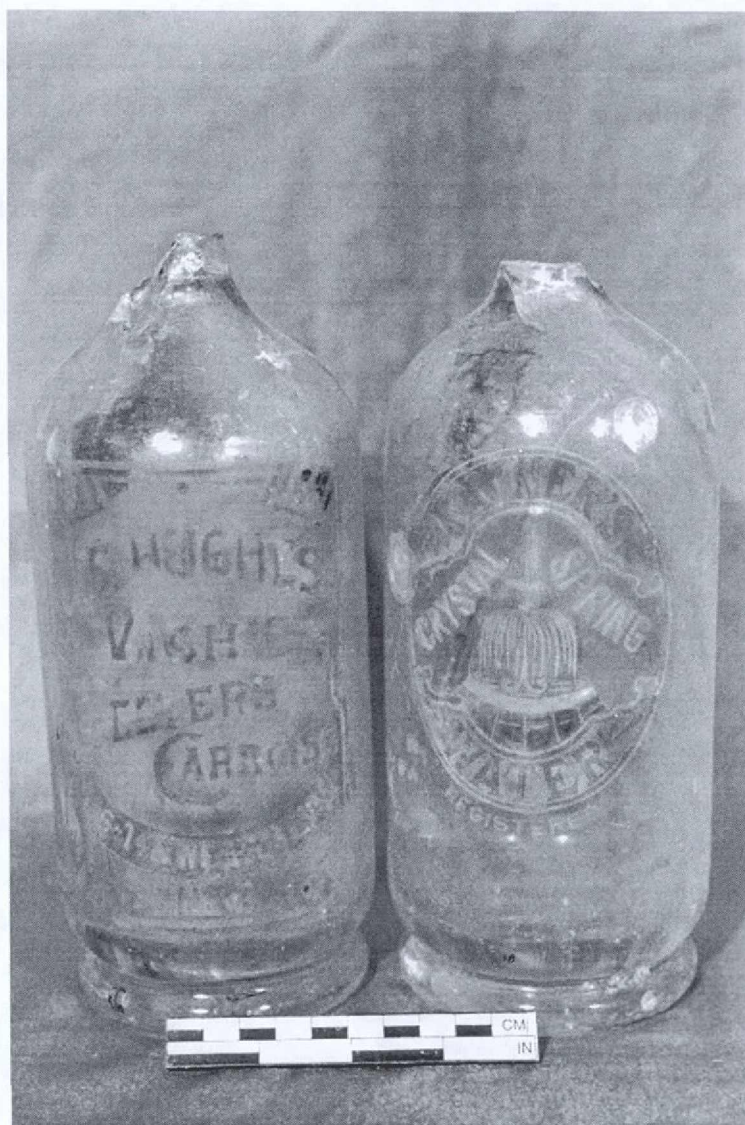


Plate 16. Embossed mineral water bottles recovered from Feature D (Vessels 67 and 72).



Plate 17. Railroad porter's badge recovered from Feature D.



Plate 18. Teaware vessels recovered from Feature B (Vessels 5 and 7).



Plate 19. Round-bottomed chianti bottles recovered from Feature B (Vessels 15-28).



Plate 20. Embossed early-twentieth-century beer bottles recovered from Feature B (Vessels 14, 4, 6, and 10).



Plate 21. Machine-made Benedictine (liqueur) bottle recovered from Feature B (Vessel 31).

APPENDIX I:
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Appendix I: Artifact Inventory
New York University Law School Expansion
81 and 83 West Third Street, New York, New York
John Milner Associates, Inc. August 2001

LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
2	A	1		TR 1	8	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	"WARRANTED/ K., T & K/ GRANITE" Maker's Mark
2	A	1		TR 1	6	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
2	A	1		TR 1	3	Faunal: Clam		
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Yellowware: Annular/Banded	1830-1930	
2	A	1		TR 1	2	Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930	
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Tile: Ceramic		
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze		
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000	
2	A	1		TR 1	3	20th-Cent Refined Earthenware: Transfer Print		
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1810-1884	
2	A	1		TR 1	1	Ironstone: Brown Transfer Print		
3	A	2/3		TR 1	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
3	A	2/3		TR 1	1	Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930	
3	A	2/3		TR 1	1	Ironstone: Molded		
3	A	2/3		TR 1	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
3	A	2/3		TR 1	2	Ironstone: Gilded	1880-2000	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Grooming/Hygiene: Hard Rubber Comb	Post-1851	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Flat Glass: Ridged		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Opaque Blue		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Dark Aqua		"FERDINAND NEUMER/ LAGER BEER/ 155 W. 20 TH ST./ N.Y./ i REGISTERED"; "B14" On Base
4	A	3		TR 1	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
4	A	3		TR 1	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1857-1838	1 with "W. T. CO."
4	A	3		TR 1	7	Faunal: Clam		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Aluminum		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Accessory, Metal: Key		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Bristol Glaze Exterior/Albany Slip Interi	1810-1920	
4	A	3		TR 1	2	Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Tile: Ceramic		
4	A	3		TR 1	2	Faunal: Oyster		
4	A	3		TR 1	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Green		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Ironstone: Hand Painted		
4	A	3		TR 1	1	Semi-Automatic Bottle: Clear	Post-1881	Conical Ink
5		Fill		TR 2, 6'BS	1	Turn-Molded Bottle: Olive Green	1870-1920	
5		Fill		TR 2, 6'BS	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua		"RAYNER'S SPECIALTIES" w/ "NBY Co" Monogram
5		Fill		TR 2, 6'BS	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua		"UNION BOTTLING CO/ 240 & 242/ EAST 20th ST/ NEW YORK"
5		Fill		TR 2, 6'BS	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Light Green		Chianti
5		Fill		TR 2, 6'BS	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle: Amber	1923	
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Milk Bottle Fragment: Clear	1926	Quart; W 31st St., "SF" On Base
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1903-2000	
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	"DELUCO"
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua		"PIONEER/ BOTTL. CO./ 27/ DOWNING ST/ NY" In Circle
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	Pluto Water
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1925	
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Porcelain, Unspecified: Sherd		
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Accessory, Metal: Pocketknife, Complete		
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
6		Fill/STR A		TR 3, N Wall Profile	1	Storage, Metal: Small Screw Cap		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Unidentified Plastic: Object	Post-1915	
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Clear		Threaded Globe
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Other: Unspecified		"TROPICANA PURE PREMIUM" Plastic wrapper
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Button, Shell: 2-Hole		
7	B	Overburden		TR 3	1	Plumbing, Metal: Unidentified		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	Residual; Borden's Milk
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	3	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	Residuals; 1 w/ Embossing
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Light Green	1903-2000	Embossed; Residuals
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000	Residuals
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	4	Whole Shoe: Leather		1 Shoe: Young Adult
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	6	Faunal: Leather		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Ceramic: Unidentified		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Jewelry, Metal: Pocket Watch		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Stoneware: Black Glaze, Gray Body		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	3	Tile: Ceramic		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	24	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residuals
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	3	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Light Green	1903-2000	Residuals
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel		
8	B	1	NW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal: Light Bulb, Base	1895-2000	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	Milk Bottle; Residuals
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residual
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal: Light Bulb, Base	1895-2000	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Window Glass: Heat Altered		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	5	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	Residual
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Floral: Wooden Peg And Other Objects		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Unidentified		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting: Lamp Part		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1831-2000	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Button, Shell: 2-Hole		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Toy, Glass: Machine-Made Marble	1920-2000	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Button: Hard Rubber	1851-2000	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Lamp Part, Glass: Prism		Green Teardrop
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	2	Electrical, Ceramic: Insulator		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	3	Electrical, Ceramic: Unidentified		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze		
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Smoking Accessory, Plastic: Pipe Stem	Post-1915	
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		Residuals
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	4	Flat Glass: Colored		Pink & White
9	B	1+2	NE	TR 3	1	Flat Glass: Colored		Green & White
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	2	Flat Glass: Colored		Green
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Hardware, Metal: Lead		
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Metal: Miscellaneous Part		
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe Cap		
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal: Other		Rectangular Brass Decorative Pin
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	2	Whole Shoe: Leather		2 Men's
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	2	Flat Glass: Privacy		
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal: Light Bulb, Base	1895-2000	
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Light Bulb, Fragment, Machine Made	1895-2000	
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Ceramic: Insulator		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	4	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	Residuals
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen, Metal: Tea Or Coffee Pot Part		
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	Residual
10	B	1+2	SW	TR 3	2	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Writing: Graphite Pencil (Round Cross-Section)	1875-2000	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Tile: Ceramic		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Light Green	1903-2000	Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	6	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe Cap		"...NATIO. O. ..."
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	6	Flat Glass: Colored		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Electrical, Ceramic: Unidentified		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Toy, Ceramic: Porcelain Doll (Molded)	1850-1880	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Ceramic: Unidentified		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	3	Shoe Part: Leather		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	24	Faunal: Leather		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Fastener: Belt		Red Cellulose
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Ceramic: Insulator		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	32	Miscellaneous, Glass: Bulb		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Milk Glass		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Toy, Glass: Machine-Made Marble	1920-2000	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Hook And Eye	1836-2000	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button, Metal: Ferrous 2-Hole Stamped Trouser		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Button, Glass: 4-Hole		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Brass Straight Pin		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Pipe Bowl, Ceramic: Stoneware		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button: Shell		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button: Leather		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button, Shell: Loop Shank		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button: Plastic		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	7	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button, Shell: 2-Hole		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Button, Ceramic: Non-Porcelain		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	2	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Milk Glass Lid		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Faunal: Leather		Circular Cover/ Lid
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Nail: Unidentified		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Fastener, Metal: Tack		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	4	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Other: Plastic/Synthetic Tape		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Metal: Miscellaneous Part		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000	Residuals: 1 w/ Embossing
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Milk Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	Residual
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	9	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Fastener Metal: Ferrous Grommet		
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Plastic: Circular Plastic Washer	Post-1915	
11	B	2	NW	TR 3	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000	Residual
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Button: Hard Rubber	1851-2000	
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Electrical, Ceramic: Fuse		
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	8	Miscellaneous: String		
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000	
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Grooming/Hygiene: Hard Rubber Comb	Post-1851	
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	2	Other: Clothing Fragment		
12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Tube		

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12	B	3	NW	TR 3	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Shoe Sole: Leather/ Rubber		Men's
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Grooming/Hygiene: Hard Rubber Comb	Post-1851	
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Button: Hard Rubber	1851-2000	
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Hardware, Metal: Angle Bracket		
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Shoe Part, Metal: Ferrous Grommet Or Eyelet		
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous, Glass: Bulb		
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	6	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	Residuals
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residual
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	2	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
13	B	3+4	NE	TR 3	2	Unidentified Plastic: Object	Post-1915	
14	B	3+4	SW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual
14	B	3+4	SW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal: Other		Rectangular Brass Decorative Pin
14	B	3+4	SW	TR 3	1	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified		
14	B	3+4	SW	TR 3	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
14	B	3+4	SW	TR 3	1	Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Toothbrush	1915-2000	
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Shoe Sole: Leather/ Rubber		Goodyear Rubber Co.
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Other: Shoe Lace		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Button: Hard Rubber	1851-2000	
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass		Residual
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Shoe Part: Leather Sole And Heel		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	3	Shoe Part: Leather Upper		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Fastener, Metal: Staple		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Fastener, Metal: Unidentified		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Other: Fabric Fragment		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Faunal: Clam		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Cellulose: Circular Cap		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Stud		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residual
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Other: Unspecified		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Lamp Part, Glass: Prism		

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000	
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Other: Fabric Button		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Storage, Metal: Padlock		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residuals
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Hardware, Metal: Decorative Feature		
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual
15	B	4	NW	TR 3	2	Miscellaneous: Leather Suspender Clasp		
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Electrical, Metal: Slug		
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Embossed Residual
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	6	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residual
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residuals
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Accessory, Metal: Key		
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Tile: Ceramic		Blue Green
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Mortar: Plaster		
16	D	Overburden		TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe		
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	9	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	1	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified		
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	2	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen, Ceramic: Porcelain Bottle Stopper		"H. LORETZ/ 13 BEDFORD ST/ NEW YORK"
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
17	D	1	NE	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residuals

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18	D	1	NW	TR 5	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	20	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	2	Faunal: Clam		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	2	Faunal: Oyster		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residual
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	25	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Metal: Bolt And/Or Bracket		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Residual
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Unidentified		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Utensil: Horn Handle		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	20	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Doorknob		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Etched Lettered Residuals
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	7	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	1	Wire Roofing Nail: 1 To 1.5 Inch Long	1875-2000	
18	D	1	NW	TR 5	8	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	3	Faunal: Oyster		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Doorknob		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Faunal: Clam		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	8	Shoe Part: Leather Sole And Heel		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Etched Decorated Residuals
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Storage, Metal: Sardine Can		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	3	Storage, Metal: Bail From Bottle	POST-1875	
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Shoe Part: Leather		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Button, Shell: 4-Hole		
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residual
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	2	Turn-Molded Bottle: Olive Green	1870-1920	Residuals
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Embossed Residuals
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Toy, Ceramic: Glazed Earthenware Marble	1880-1920	
19	D	1	SE	TR 5	1	Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Grommet		
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Etched Decorated Residual
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	4	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residuals
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	1	Button, Shell: 2-Hole		
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	2	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	2	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
20	D	1	SW	TR 5	7	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	Storage, Metal: Container		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Wire Roofing Nail: Fragment	1875-2000	
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	Storage, Metal: Mason Jar Lid		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	Hardware, Metal: Unidentified		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	14	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	3	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning-Lid Liner	Post-1869	"CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY/ NEW YORK"
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	3	Lamp Part, Metal: Gas Or Kerosene		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	5	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Utensil: Horn Handle		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	5	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	Cobalt Blue Design

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residuals
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Fastener, Metal: Brass Suspender Clip		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	3	Floral: Board		White Paint
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Shoe Part: Leather		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	5	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	1	Faunal: Snail Shell		
21	D	2	NE	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Doorknob		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe Fitter		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	2	Faunal: Clam		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	10	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Unidentified		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	2	Shoe Part: Leather		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Residual
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual Milk Bottle Lip w/ Closure
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Etched Decorated Residuals
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	11	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residuals
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	20	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stemmed		Residual

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000	
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified Molded		Residual
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	3	Storage, Metal: Sardine Can		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Accessory, Metal: Badge		"PORTER/ ... PALACE CAR CO."
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	9	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Spring		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
22	D	2	NW	TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residual
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Button, Shell: 4-Hole		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Grate		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Pipe		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	4	Other: Paint/Dye		Blue
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residuals
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	4	Faunal: Oyster		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000	
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	Faunal: Mussel Shell		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	5	Faunal: Clam		
23	D	2	SE	TR 5	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	2	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	2	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residual
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	2	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	2	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residual
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
24	D	2	SW	TR 5	3	Lamp Part, Metal: Gas Or Kerosene		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	Cobalt Blue Decoration
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	17	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Frosted		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Faunal: Oyster		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning-Lid Liner	Post-1869	"(CONSOLIDATED) FRUIT JAR CO./ NEW YORK"
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Button, Glass: 4-Hole		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stemmed		Residual
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	8	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	3	Hardware, Metal: Tin Roofing		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Lamp Part, Metal: Gas Or Kerosene		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning-Lid Liner	Post-1869	"BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	2	Utensil, Bone: Handle		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	5	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	22	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	1	Shoe Part: Heel		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	4	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	4	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
25	D	3	NW	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residuals
26	D	3	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residual

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
26	D	3	SE	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Ceramic: Bathroom Fixture		
26	D	3	SE	TR 5	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead		Flat Rectangular
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Utensil, Bone: Handle		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	11	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Battery Part		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Jewelry, Glass: Bead		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Pipe Stem: Fragment		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Writing: Graphite Pencil (Round Cross-Section)	1875-2000	
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Utensil, Metal: Tablespoon		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Large Ring		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		Hexagonal
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	34	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	4	Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Writing: Slate Pencil		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1820-1920	
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residual
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Drawer Or Door Pull		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Drawer Or Door Pull		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Embossed Residual
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	4	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze With Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Stone: Roof Slate		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Strap Flask Residual
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	19	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Residuals
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residuals

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Etched Bands Residual
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	2	Hardware, Metal: Clothes Hook		
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	3	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stemmed		Residual
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Embossed Residuals
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	10	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		Residuals
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	3	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Residuals
27	D	3	SW	TR 5	1	Hardware, Metal: Door Hook		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	2	Lamp Part, Metal: Gas Or Kerosene		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Etched		Floral Motif
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		Residual
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		Residuals
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	2	Miscellaneous, Metal: Mesh		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	2	Hardware, Ceramic: Doorknob		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Club-Sauce Stopper	Post-1875	
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Electrical, Metal: Miscellaneous Part		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Electrical, Metal: Miscellaneous Part		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Plumbing, Metal: Drain Filter		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	5	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930	
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Whiteware: Gilded	1880-2000	
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		Seltzer Water Bottle Residual
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Button, Shell: 4-Hole		
28	D	4	SE	TR 5	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		Etched Bands Residual

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LOT	FEA	LEV	QUAD	TRENCH	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
29	D	4	SW	TR 5	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
29	D	4	SW	TR 5	1	Toy, Glass: Doll Part		
29	D	4	SW	TR 5	1	Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
29	D	4	SW	TR 5	1	Faunal: Oyster		
30					1	20th-Cent Refined Earthenware: Transfer Print		"L. STRAUS & SONS" Maker's Mark
Total					1154			

APPENDIX II:
FEATURE B CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS

Appendix II: Feature B Ceramic Vessel Analysis
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Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date Range	Maker's Mark	Comments
1	7	Kitchen	Oval baker	Semi-porcelain	White int, brown ext glaze	7	50	Int lightly scratched	Over-burden	1912-1970s	Impressed/printed "HALL" on base	Hall China Co., East Liverpool, OH
2	9	Kitchen, storage	Crock lid	Domestic gray stoneware	Partial glaze	1	50		1+2			
3	12	Kitchen	Hollowware	Buff-bodied earthenware	Yellowware	1	5	Crazed	3	1830-1930		
4	8,9	Teaware	Cup	Semi-porcelain	Green floral transfer print	3	45	Int lightly scratched	1, 1+2	1855-2000	Printed "MADDOCK/ ENGLAND" on base	John Maddock & Sons, Burslem
5	10	Teaware	Cup	Porcelain	Molded & gilt floral rim	1	35	Int lightly scratched	1+2	1880-2000		
6	9	Teaware	Cup	Semi-porcelain	Plain	2	10		1+2	1875-2000		
7	13	Teaware	Saucer	Whiteware	Blue floral border & scenic int	4	40	Int/ext scratched	3+4	1819-1864	Printed "Andalusia" on base	Possibly William Adams & Sons,
8	9	Teaware	Saucer	Porcelain	Plain	1	10		1+2			
9	11	Teaware	Saucer/plate, medium	Whiteware	Dark blue scenic transfer print	1	5	Crazed	2	1825-2000		
10	8	Teaware	Saucer	Whiteware	Blue transfer print	1	5		1	1825-2000		
11	12	Teaware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Blue floral	1	5	Crazed	3	1825-2000		
12	12	Tableware	Plate	Ironstone	Blue floral transfer print, scalloped rim	1	5	Crazed	Over-burden	1813-1900		
13	11	Tableware	Plate	White Granite	Plain	1	10		2	1842-1930		Rim diameter 9 1/2"
14	12	Tableware	Plate	White Granite	Plain	1	5		3	1842-1930		
15	12	Tableware	Soup plate	Semi-porcelain	Green painted band, rim & int	1	100	Int scratched, rim & base chipped	3	1896-1929	Printed "B I V/CHINA/V P CO" on base	Vodrey Pottery Co., East Liverpool, OH
16	8	Tableware	Bowl	Semi-porcelain	Dark blue transfer	1	5		1	1875-2000		
17	9	Tableware	Bowl	Semi-porcelain	Polychrome	1	5		1+2	1875-2000		
18	7,8	Tableware	Sauce boat	Semi-porcelain	Green geometric transfer print	4	50		Over-burden (2),1(2)	1875-2000		
19	9	Hygiene	Chamber pot	White Granite	Plain	1	10	Int scratched	1+2	1842-1930		

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Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date Range	Maker's Mark	Comments
20	13	Toy	Frozen Charlotte Doll	Porcelain/Bisque	Molded torso	1	60		3+4	1850-1930		Missing head & legs
21	9,11	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	5	20		1+2(4),2(
22	9,10	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	2	35		1+2			
23	11,12	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	3	30	Rim chipped	2(1),3(2)			Height 4 1/4"
24	8	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	4	40		1			Height 4 1/8"
25	8,11	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	3	20	Rim chipped	1(1),2(2)			
26	8,11	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	4	20	Rim chipped	1(2),2(2)			
27	10	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	2	40	Rim chipped	1+2			
28	11	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	1	15		2			
29	8,11	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	4	45	Rim chipped	1(1),2(3)			
Total						63						

APPENDIX III:
FEATURE B GLASS VESSEL ANALYSIS

Appendix III: Feature B Glass Vessel Analysis
New York University Law School Expansion
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Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Parts; % Present	Base Wear	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
1	7,9	Alcohol	Wine	None	2	Base, Lip; 20	Moderate	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Overburden; Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
2	7	Alcohol	Champagne	None	1	Base; 15	Light	Dipped			Overburden
3	7	Alcohol	Champagne	None	1	Body, Lip; 10		Dipped			Overburden
4	14	Alcohol	Beer	"BEADLESTON & WOERZ/ EMPIRE BREWERY/ NEW	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Mold Blown	1884-1935	New York, NY	Lv. 3+4 SW Quad
5	7,11	Alcohol	Beer	"GEO. RINGLER & CO// BREWERS NEW	2	Base, Body; 75	Moderate	Machine Made	1881-1925	New York, NY	Overburden; Lv. 2 NW Quad
6	11	Alcohol	Beer	"GEO. RINGLER & CO// NEW YORK"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Moderate	Machine Made	1881-1925	New York, NY	Lv. 2 NW Quad
7	10	Alcohol	Beer	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
8	10	Alcohol	Beer	"MUNCH BREWERY// BOTTLING DEPT// BROOKLYN// NEW YORK"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	1926	Brooklyn, NY	Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
9	9,11	Alcohol	Beer	Illegible Embossing	3	Body; 30		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad(1); Lv. 2 NW Quad(2)
10	9	Alcohol	Beer	"MUST BE/ RETURNED/ LIEBMANN	1	Base; 5	Moderate	Machine Made	1936-1940	New York, NY	Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
11	9	Alcohol	Beer	"MUST BE/ RETURNED/ LIEBMANN	2	Base, Body; 10	Moderate	Machine Made	1936-1940	New York, NY	Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
12	8,11	Alcohol	Beer	"...WER'S G...// NEW YORK"	7	Base, Body, Lip; 70	Heavy	Machine Made	1924	New York, NY	Lv. 1 NW Quad(3); Lv. 2 NW Quad(4)
13	8	Alcohol	Beer	"...WER'S G...// NEW YORK"	4	Base, Body; 45	Moderate	Machine Made	1922	New York, NY	Lv. 1 NW Quad
14	7	Alcohol	Beer	"Frommers"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	1925		Overburden
15	13	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
16	11	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
17	11	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
18	11	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
19	10	Alcohol	Chianti	None	2	Body; 35		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
20	9	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
21	9	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
22	9	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad

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Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Parts; % Present	Base Wear	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
23	9	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
24	9	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
25	8	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
26	8	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
27	8	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
28	8	Alcohol	Chianti	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
29	10,14	Alcohol	Gin	"GORDON'S// DRY GIN// LONDON	2	Base, Body, Stopper; 25	Light	Mold Blown		London, ENG.	Lv. 1+2 SW Quad; Lv. 3+4 SW Quad
30	7,9,10,11	Alcohol	Gin	"GORDON'S// DRY GIN// LONDON	5	Base, Body, Lip, Stopper; 40	None Evident	Machine Made	Post-1903	London, ENG.	Overburden(1); Lv. 1+2 NE Quad(2), Lv. 1+2 SE Quad(1), Lv. 2 NW Quad(1)
31	11	Alcohol	Liquor	"BENEDICTINE"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad
32	10	Alcohol	Liquor	"FULL 1/2 PINT/ 8 OZ"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
33	10	Alcohol	Liquor	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
34	10	Alcohol	Liquor	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
35	8,9,10	Alcohol	Liquor	None	8	Base, Body, Lip; 75	None Evident	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1 NW Quad(4), Lv. 1+2 NE Quad(2), Lv. 1+2 SE Quad(2)
36	9	Alcohol	Liquor	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
37	9	Alcohol	Liquor	"V & S" On Base	2	Base, Body, Lip; 40	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
38	9	Alcohol	Liquor	None	1	Body; 20		Ricketts Mold	Post-1821		Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
39	13	Beverage	Seltzer	"SPARTAN WATER WORKS/ 342 E 45TH St N.Y. CITY"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 99	Moderate	Turn Mold	1913-1935	New York, NY	Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
40	9,14	Beverage	Seltzer	"JOE..."	3	Body; 35		Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 3+4 SW Quad(1); Lv. 1+2 NE Quad(2)
41	15	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 15	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 4 NW Quad
42	15	Beverage	Unid.	"BURKE..."	2	Base, Body, Lip; 60	Light	Mold Blown		British	Lv. 4 NW Quad
43	15	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body; 5		Mold Blown			Lv. 4 NW Quad
44	9,15	Beverage	Unid.	"REGISTERED", Etc.	3	Base, Body; 40	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad, Lv. 4 NW Quad(2)
45	13	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 5		Mold Blown	Post-1892		Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
46	13	Beverage	Unid.	None	3	Body, Lip; 15		Turn Mold	1892-1920		Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
47	13	Beverage	Unid.	None	3	Body; 10		Mold Blown			Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
48	11	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 80	Moderate	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 2 NW Quad
49	11	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Mold Blown	Post-1892		Lv. 2 NW Quad
50	11	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body; 5		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad

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Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Parts; % Present	Base Wear	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
51	11	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body; 5		Mold Blown	C.1850-75		Lv. 2 NW Quad
52	10	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
53	10	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
54	10	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
55	10	Beverage	Unid.	None	6	Base, Body, Lip; 70	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
56	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 95	Light	Turn Mold	1892-1920		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
57	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 60	Light	Mold Blown		British	Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
58	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 10		Mold Blown	Post-1892		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
59	9	Beverage	Unid.	Illegible Embossing	1	Body; 15		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
60	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body; 10		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
61	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 5		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
62	9	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 85	Light	Machine Made	1922		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
63	7	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 20	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Overburden
64	10	Dairy	Milk	"BORDEN'S/ FARM PRODUCTS" Etc.	13	Base, Body, Lip; 45	Light	Machine Made	1921-1930	New York, NY	Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
65	10	Dairy	Milk	None	1	Base; 20	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
66	9	Dairy	Milk	None	1	Base; 10	Moderate	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
67	9	Dairy	Milk	None	2	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
68	8,9	Dairy	Milk	"...TIAL/ MILK CO"	6	Base, Body; 40	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1 NW Quad(2); Lv. 1+2 NE Quad(4)
69	7	Dairy	Milk	"BORDEN'S/ FARM PRODUCTS, INC" Etc.	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	1921-1930	New York, NY	Overburden
70	10	Food	Condiment	None	1	Lip; 5		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
71	9	Food	Condiment	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Semi-	Post-1881		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
72	8	Food	Condiment	None	1	Body, Lip; 15		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1 NW Quad
73	7	Food	Condiment	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Machine Made	1920-1964	Wheeling, WVA	Overburden
74	11	Medicine	Prescription	None	1	Lip; 5		Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
75	11	Medicine	Prescription	None	1	Lip; 5		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad
76	10	Medicine	Prescription	None	2	Base, Body, Lip; 60	Light	Mold Blown	1857-1938	Millville, NJ	Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
77	8	Medicine	Prescription	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Machine Made	1911-1929	Toledo, OH	Lv. 1 NW Quad
78	14	Medicine	Patent	"SANTAL DE MIDY"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown		Paris, FR	Lv. 3+4 SW Quad
79	11,15	Medicine	Patent	"SANTAL DE MIDY"	3	Base, Body, Lip; 30	None	Mold Blown		Paris, FR	Lv. 4 NW Quad(1); Lv. 2 NW Quad(2)
80	11	Medicine	Patent	"PLUTO WATER/ AMERICA'S PHYSIC"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 99	Light	Machine Made	1926	Terre Haute, IND	Lv. 2 NW Quad

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Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Parts; % Present	Base Wear	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
81	11	Medicine	Patent	"PLUTO WATER/ AMERICA'S PHYSIC"	1	Base, Body; 55	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad
82	8	Medicine	Patent	"PLUTO WATER/ AMERICA'S PHYSIC"	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	1925	Terre Haute, IND	Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
83	8	Medicine	Patent	"CHAMPOIN/ CONCENTRATED/ EMBALMING/ FLUID/ CHAMPION/ CHEMICAL CO/ SPRINGFIELD/ OHIO	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903	Springfield, OH	Lv. 1 NW Quad
84	8	Household	Ink	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1 NW Quad
85	9	Cosmetic	Shampoo	None	1	Base, Body; 50	None	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
86	13	Bottle	Unid.	"JOHN..." In Script	1	Body; 5		Mold Blown			Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
87	13	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body; 30		Mold Blown			Lv. 3+4 NE Quad
88	11,13	Bottle	Unid.	None	2	Base, Body; 40	Heavy	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad, Lv. 3+4 NE
89	11	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Base; 15	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad
90	11	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 10		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 2 NW Quad
91	11	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body; 10		Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
92	10	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 10		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
93	10	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body; 5		Indeterminate			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
94	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 30		Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 SW Quad
95	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 30		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
96	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Body, Lip; 20		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
97	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	2	Base; 5	None	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
98	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	2	Base, Body; 45	Light	Machine Made	Post-1903		Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
99	9	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body, Lip; 100	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
100	14	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	1	Base, Body; 35	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 3+4 SW Quad
101	11	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	1	Base, Body; 30	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
102	11	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	1	Base, Body; 20	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
103	11	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	1	Base, Body; 35	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
104	9	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	1	Base, Body; 30	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
105	9	Drinking	Tumbler	None	1	Base, Body; 25	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
106	9,11	Drinking	Tumbler	None	2	Base, Body; 40	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad; Lv. 2 NW
107	10,11	Drinking	Mug	None	2	Base, Body; 35	Light	Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad; Lv. 2 NW
108	9	Drinking	Wine Glass	None	1	Body, Stem; 40		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 NE Quad
109	7,10	Serving	Pitcher	None	2	Base, Body, Lip; 35	Moderate	Mold Blown			Overburden; Lv. 1+2 SW Quad

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Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Parts; % Present	Base Wear	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
110	11	Tableware	Unid.	None	1	Base, Body; 20	None	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
111	10,11	Unid.	Vessel	None	2	Body, Rim; 25		Mold Blown			Lv. 1+2 SW Quad; Lv. 2 NW
				Total	181						

APPENDIX IV:
FEATURE D CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS

Appendix IV: Feature D Ceramic Vessel Analysis
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John Milner Associates, Inc. August 2001

Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date-Range	Maker's Mark	Comment
1	21,25	Kitchen, storage	3 gallon crock w/ lid	Domestic brown stoneware	Albany slip int, cobalt blue scroll on side, stamped "3" on side, 3 incised bands below rim	43	90	Chipped rim/lid edges	2(42), 3(1)	1810-1930		Rim diameter 11 1/2", height 10 1/4"
2	22,25	Kitchen, storage	Crock	Domestic gray stoneware	Gray salt glazed ext, Albany slip int, incised band below rim	10	85		2(2),3(8)	1730-1915		Rim diameter 7 3/4", height 6 1/2"
3	18,20,22,25	Kitchen, storage	Crock w/ lid	Domestic brown stoneware	Albany slip int/ext, incised band below rim	5	30		1(3),2(1),3(1)	1810-1930		Rim diameter 5 3/4"
4	17,21,22,25	Kitchen, storage	3 gallon jar	Domestic brown stoneware	Albany slip int, trace cobalt blue decoration on side, stamped "3" on side, incised band below rim	33	75		1(2),2(17),3(14)	1810-1930		Rim diameter 7 1/2", height 13"
5	21,25	Kitchen, storage	6 "pint" jar	Domestic brown stoneware	Gray salt glazed ext, Albany slip int, stamped "6" on side, incised bands below rim	31	75	Int stained	2(3),3(28)	1810-1930		Rim diameter 5 3/4", height 10 1/2"
6	17,18,21,22,27	Kitchen, storage	Jar	Domestic brown stoneware	Gray salt glazed ext, Albany slip int, cobalt blue decoration on side, incised band below rim	14	30		1(2),2(8),3(4)	1810-1930		Base diameter 7 3/4"
7	28	Kitchen, storage	Crock lid	Domestic brown stoneware	Plain salt glaze on buff	1	50			4		
8	18	Kitchen, storage	Jug	Domestic brown stoneware	Salt glazed ext, Albany slip int, trace blue painted decoration on side	1	5			1 1810-1930		
9	25	Kitchen, storage	Preserving jar	White Granite	Plain	8	85	Crazed		3 1859-1890	Impressed "MALING" on base	C.T. Maling, A. & B Ford Potteries, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, England
10	28	Teaware	Teapot	Yellowware	Dark blue glaze w/ gilded decoration	1	15			4		
11	28	Teaware	Demitasse cup	Porcelain	Plain	1	90	Chipped rim		4		
12	25	Teaware	Demitasse cup	Porcelain	Brown painted overglaze	1	20			3		
13	27	Teaware	Cup	Porcelain	Blue floral hand painted underglaze, gilt overglaze	1	10			3		Matches V. 17

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Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date-Range	Maker's Mark	Comment
14	18	Teaware	Cup	White Granite	Plain	1	15	Heavy stir marks		1 1842-1930		Matches V. 21
15	27,28	Teaware	Cup	White Granite	Gray floral transfer print	2	15		3(1),4(1)	1842-1930		
16	16	Teaware	Cup	White Granite	Stained pink	3	20		Overburden	1842-1930		
17	25	Teaware	Saucer	Porcelain	Blue floral hand painted underglaze	3	35	Int lightly scratched		3		Matches V. 13
18	18,22,	Teaware	Saucer	Porcelain	Polychrome floral decal	4	25	Int scratched	1(3),2(1)	1830-2000	Impressed symbol/word on base	
19	22	Teaware	Saucer	Porcelain	Polychrome floral hand painted & gilt overglaze, scalloped rim	1	50	Int scratched		2		
20	22,25,26,27	Teaware	Saucer	Porcelain	Polychrome floral hand painted, scalloped rim	5	40		2(1),3(4)			
21	16,17	Teaware	Saucer	White Granite	Plain	4	40	Int lightly scratched	Overburden(1), 1(3)	1850-1880		Matches 14
22	21,22	Tableware	Soup plate	White Granite	Plain	6	90	Int lightly scratched		2 1868-1933	Impressed "GREENWOOD CHINA/TRENTON, N.J."	Greenwood Pottery, Trenton, N.J., matches 23
23	18	Tableware	Plate	White Granite	Plain	1	5			1 1868-1933		Greenwood Pottery, Trenton, N.J., matches 22
24	16	Tableware	Plate	White Granite	Plain	1	5		Overburden	1842-1930		
25	16	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Molded floral border	1	5		Overburden	1810-2000		
26	19	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Molded border	1	10			1 1810-2000		
27	16	Tableware	Plate	Pearlware	Blue floral transfer print border	2	5			1784-1840		
28	25	Tableware	Plate	Ironstone	Pale blue transfer print	1	5			3 1813-1900		
29	22	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Blue transfer print	1	5			2 1810-2000		

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Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date-Range	Maker's Mark	Comment
30	21	Tableware	Butter pat	White Granite	Plain	1	100	Int scratched, chipped base		2 1842-1930		
31	21	Tableware	Butter pat	White Granite	Plain	2	100			2 1869-1879	Printed "ROYAL/STONE CHINA/MADDOCK & CO/BURSLEM ENGLAND/TRADE MARK" on base	John Maddock & Sons
32	16	Tableware	Bowl	White Granite	Plain	4	35	Int lightly scratched	Overburden	1842-1930		
33	27	Tableware	Dish	Porcelain	Plain	2	20			3	Impressed inverse "N" w/ extended curvature on base	
34	21	Furnishing	Vase/toothpick holder	Porcelain	Gilded floral design on side & rim band, molded body	1	40			2		
35	28	Furnishing	Figurine	Porcelain/Bisque	Polychrome hand painted	1	60			4	Painted "2" on base	Child w/ exposed buttocks kneeling behind plate of food, head missing
36	25	Furnishing	Figurine fragment	Porcelain/Bisque	Molded folds/draping?	1	10			3		
37	27	Furnishing	Hollow ware	White Granite	Dipped in orange-yellow glaze	1	5			3		
38	16,17	Hygiene	Spittoon	Redware	Unglazed, embossed leaf/berry motif	19	85		Overburden(10),1(9)			
39	17,18,21,25	Hygiene	Holloware, possible spittoon	Redware	Int lead glaze, ext painted yellow, embossed body	4	20	Crazed	1(2),2(1),3(1)			
40	26	Hygiene	Chamberpot handle	Redware	Black lead glazed	2	10			3		
41	18,21,22,27,28	Hygiene	Chamber pot	White Granite	Molded scalloped body	13	50		1(2),2(5),3(1),4(5)	1842-2000		Rim diameter 9", height 5 1/4"
42	22	Hygiene	Jar lid	White Granite	Plain	1	100	Scratched ext		2 1842-1930		

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Vessel #	Lot	Group	Form	Ware	Decoration	Ct	%	Use-Wear	Strat	Date-Range	Maker's Mark	Comment
43	24	Hygiene	Pitcher/ewer	Porcelain	Molded floral border	1	20	Chipped base		2		
44	21,23,24	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	12	60	Chipped base		2		Height 5 1/2"
45	27	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	1	20			3		
46	28	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	7	90			4		Height 4 3/4"
47	21	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	5	50			2		
48	28	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	1	100	Int stained		4		Height 4 1/4"
49	21	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	3	70			2		Height 4 1/4"
50	21	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	1	100			2		Height 3 7/8"
51	18,22,27	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	5	30		1(3),2(1),3(1)			
52	28	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	1	80			4		Height 3 1/8"
53	28	Gardening	Flower pot	Redware	Plain	2	15			4		
Total						278						

APPENDIX V:
FEATURE D GLASS VESSEL ANALYSIS

Appendix V: Feature D Glass Vessel Analysis
New York University Law School Expansion
81 and 83 West Third Street, New York, New York
John Milner Associates, Inc. August 2001

Vessel #	Lot	Function	Subfunction	Description/ Brand	Ct	Method Of Manufacture	Date Range	Location Of Origin	Provenience
1	25	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Dipped		France	Lv. 3 NW Quad
2	25	Alcohol	Wine	None	5	Dipped			Lv. 3 NW Quad
3	23,24	Alcohol	Wine	None	3	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 2 SE Quad (1); Lv. 2 SW Quad (2)
4	22	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Dipped			Lv. 2 NW Quad
5	18,23	Alcohol	Wine	None	4	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 1 NW Quad (3); Lv. 2 SE Quad (1)
6	18	Alcohol	Wine	None	9	Dipped			Lv. 1 NW Quad
7	18	Alcohol	Wine	None	5	Dipped			Lv. 1 NW Quad
8	18	Alcohol	Wine	None	7	Dipped			Lv. 1 NW Quad
9	18	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 1 NW Quad
10	17	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Dipped			Lv. 1 NE Quad
11	17	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Dipped			Lv. 1 NE Quad
12	16	Alcohol	Wine	None	2	Dipped			Overburden
13	16	Alcohol	Wine	None	1	Dipped			Overburden
14	22,27	Alcohol	Champagne	None	6	Dipped			Lv. 2 NW Quad (1), Lv. 3 SW Quad (5)
15	17,18,24	Alcohol	Champagne	None	6	Dipped			Lv. 1 NE Quad (2), Lv. 1 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2SW Quad (3)
16	19,21,23	Alcohol	Chianti	None	8	Free Blown			Lv. 1 SE Quad (5), Lv. 2 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 SE Quad (2)
17	17,18	Alcohol	Chianti	None	8	Free Blown			Lv. 1 NE Quad (7), Lv. 1 NW Quad (1)
18	28	Alcohol	Beer	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 4 SE Quad
19	23	Alcohol	Beer	"JOHN KRESS BREW CO// PAT/ K HUTTER/ FEB 7, 1893" ETC	2	Mold Blown	1885-1905	New York, NY	Lv. 2 SE Quad (1)
20	18,19,23	Alcohol	Beer	"... LAGER.../ 155 W 20th.../ NY"	6	Mold Blown		New York, NY	Lv. 1 NW Quad (1), Lv. 1 SE Quad (4), Lv. 2 SE Quad (1)
21	21	Alcohol	Beer	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
22	17,18	Alcohol	Beer	"OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN/ BOTG DEPT/ NEW YORK CITY"	8	Mold Blown	pre-1915	New York, NY	Lv. 1 NE Quad (1), Lv. 1 NW Quad (7)
23	16	Alcohol	Beer	"...ATTAN/ ...ERY" Etc.	3	Mold Blown		New York, NY	Lv. 1 SE Quad
24	28	Alcohol	Flask	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 4 SE Quad
25	17,22	Alcohol	Flask	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 NW Quad (2)
26	21	Alcohol	Flask	None	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
27	18	Alcohol	Flask	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
28	16	Alcohol	Flask	None	1	Mold Blown			Overburden
29	16	Alcohol	Flask	None	1	Mold Blown			Overburden
30	17,21,23	Alcohol	Liquor	None	4	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 1 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 SE Quad (2)
31	17,22	Alcohol	Liquor	None	13	Ricketts Mold	Post-1821		Lv. 1 NE Quad (5), Lv. 2 NW Quad (8)
32	21	Alcohol	Liquor	None	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad

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33	27,28	Alcohol	Unid.	None	6	Dipped			Lv. 3 SW Quad (5), Lv. 4 SE Quad (1)
34	19,27	Alcohol	Unid.	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 SE Quad (2), Lv. 3 SW Quad (1)
35	18,21,22	Alcohol	Unid.	"... A GALLON"	4	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad (1), Lv. 2 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 NW Quad (2)
36	19,20,23	Alcohol	Unid.	None	11	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 1 SE Quad (5), Lv. 1 SW Quad (1), Lv. 2 SE Quad (5)
37	19	Alcohol	Unid.	None	1	Dipped			Lv. 1 SE Quad
38	18	Alcohol	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
39	18	Alcohol	Unid.	None	1	Indeterminate			Lv. 1 NW Quad
40	28	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 4 SE Quad
41	28	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 4 SE Quad
42	27,28	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	8	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 3 SW Quad (7), Lv. 4 SE Quad (1)
43	27	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 3 SW Quad
44	24	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 2 SW Quad
45	23	Beverage	Seltzer	None	2	Mold Blown	1867-1891		Lv. 2 SE Quad
46	22	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 2 NW Quad
47	22	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 2 NW Quad
48	22	Beverage	Unid.	"PALISADE BOTTLING CO./ TOWN OF UNION/ N.J."	1	Mold Blown		New York, NY	Lv. 2 NW Quad
49	21	Beverage	Seltzer	"G CASSIDY/ M.B. Co/ NEW YORK"	2	Mold Blown	1867-1891	New York, NY	Lv. 2 NE Quad
50	21	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
51	20	Beverage	Unid.	"...AL/ BRIT..."	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 SW Quad
52	19	Beverage	Beer	"HENRY G. MANDEL/ 234 & 236/ EAST 39th ST/ NEW YORK"	2	Mold Blown	1896-1906	New York, NY	Lv. 1 SW Quad
53	19	Beverage	Beer	"HENRY G. MANDEL/ 234 & 236/ EAST 39th ST/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1896-1906	New York, NY	Lv. 1 SW Quad

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54	19	Beverage	Beer	"HENRY G. MANDEL/ 234 & 236/ EAST 39th ST/ NEW YORK"	1	Mold Blown	1896-1906	New York, NY	Lv. 1 SW Quad
55	17,19	Beverage	Unid.	"L.A. CUNEO/ 48 CLINTON PLACE/ N.Y."	2	Mold Blown	1888-1899	New York, NY	Lv. 1 NE Quad, Lv. 1 SE Quad
56	18	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
57	17	Beverage	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NE Quad
58	17	Beverage	Unid.	"...ESTIC B..."	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NE Quad
59	16	Beverage	Beer	"HENRY G. MANDEL/ 234 & 236/ EAST 39th ST/ NEW YORK// K H HUTTER 1901"	1	Mold Blown	1896-1906	New York, NY	Overburden
60	16	Beverage	Unid.	"L.A. CUNEO/ 48 CLINTON PLACE/ N.Y."	1	Mold Blown	1888-1889	New York, NY	Overburden
61	16	Beverage	Unid.	"B & M S Co"	1	Mold Blown			Overburden
62	21,23,28	Beverage	Seltzer	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad (1), Lv. 2 SE Quad (1), Lv. 4 SE Quad (1)
63	25	Beverage	Seltzer	"HYGEIA/ DISTILLED/ WATER COMPANY/ 351 & 353 WEST 12th STREET, N.Y./ COPYRIGHTED BY F.T. "G...BEL &/ JACOBOWITZ..."	1	Turn Mold	1887-1915	New York, NY	Lv. 3 NW Quad
64	18,23	Beverage	Seltzer	"HYGEIA/ DISTILLED/ WATER COMPANY/ 351 & 353 WEST 12th STREET, N.Y./ COPYRIGHTED BY F.T. "RAYNER'S/ CRYSTAL SPRING/ WATER"	4	Turn Mold	1870-1920		Lv. 1 NW Quad (1), Lv. 2 SE Quad (3)
65	20	Beverage	Seltzer	"RAYNER'S/ CRYSTAL SPRING/ WATER"	1	Turn Mold	1887-1915	New York, NY	Lv. 1 SW Quad
66	18	Beverage	Seltzer	"LUBIN" Impressed On	2	Turn Mold	1875-1895		Lv. 1 NW Quad
67	18	Beverage	Seltzer	"LUBIN" Impressed On	1	Turn Mold	1875-1895		Lv. 1 NW Quad
68	18	Beverage	Seltzer	"LUBIN" Impressed On	2	Turn Mold	1894-1899		Lv. 1 NW Quad
69	18	Beverage	Seltzer	"LUBIN" Impressed On	1	Turn Mold	1894-1899		Lv. 1 NW Quad
70	17	Beverage	Seltzer	"LUBIN" Impressed On	1	Turn Mold	1894-1899		Lv. 1 NE Quad

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71	17	Beverage	Seltzer	"HYGEIA/ DISTILLED/ WATER COMPANY/ 351 & 353 WEST 12th STREET, N.Y./ COPYRIGHTED BY F.T. "J.F. HUGHES/ VICHY/ SELTERS (sic)/ CARBONIC/ 146-148 WEST 31st Str/ N.Y."	1	Turn Mold	1887-1915	New York, NY	Lv. 1 NW Quad
72	16	Beverage	Seltzer	"J.F. HUGHES/ VICHY/ SELTERS (sic)/ CARBONIC/ 146-148 WEST 31st Str/ N.Y."	1	Turn Mold	1895-1915	New York, NY	Overburden
73	25	Dairy	Milk	"METROPOLITAN/ MILK &.../ COMPANY/ 135. 6th..."	13	Mold Blown	1892-1900	Probably NYC	Lv. 3 NW Quad
74	19,23	Dairy	Milk	"HENRY GRA.../ 101 W. HOUSTON ST./ NEW YORK"	11	Mold Blown	Post-1878	New York, NY	Lv. 1 SE Quad (4), Lv. 2 SE Quad (7)
75	24	Food	Canning	"CONSOLID(ATED FRUIT JAR CO./ NEW	1	Pressed	1874-1920+	New York, NY	Lv. 2 SW Quad
76	18	Food	Canning	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad
77	21	Food	Condiments	None	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
78	21	Food	Condiments	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
79	21	Food	Condiments	"TOCH BROS/ 35 BOWERY/ NEW YORK"	1	Semi-Automatic	1863-1899	New York, NY	Overburden
80	22	Food	Oil	None	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
81	16	Food	Oil	None	1	Mold Blown			Overburden
82	27	Medicine	Prescription	"...ALBAN/ ...ENTH AVE/ NEW YORK"	3	Mold Blown		New York, NY	Lv. 3 SW Quad
83	22	Medicine	Prescription	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
84	21	Medicine	Prescription	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
85	27	Medicine	Patent	"R R R RADWAY & CO/ NEW YORK" Etc.	1	Mold Blown	1850+	New York, NY	Lv. 3 SW Quad
86	22,27	Medicine	Patent	"(COUGH) SYRUP/ A C MEYERS & CO"	2	Mold Blown	Post-1883	Baltimore, MD	Lv. 2 NW Quad, Lv. 3 SW Quad
87	25	Medicine	Patent	"HEALY & BIGELOW'S/ KICKAPOO/ INDIAN	1	Mold Blown	Post-1881	New Haven, CT	Lv. 3 NW Quad
88	22	Medicine	Patent	"Drs F E &..."	2	Post-Mold			Lv. 2 NW Quad
89	21	Medicine	Patent	"NEW YORK & BOS..."	3	Mold Blown	1906-1912		Lv. 2 NE Quad

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90	21,28	Medicine	Patent	"BUFFALO/ LITHIA WATER/ NATURE'S MATERIA" Etc.	5	Mold Blown		Buffalo Spring, VA	Lv. 2 NE Quad (4), Lv. 4 SE Quad(1)
91	28	Medicine	Chemical	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 4 SE Quad
92	27	Medicine	Chemical	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
93	27	Cosmetic	Perfume	None	5	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
94	21	Cosmetic	Cold Cream	None	1	Semi-Automatic	Post-1881		Lv. 2 NE Quad
95	27	Bottle	Unid.	Monogram	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
96	27	Bottle	Unid.	Illegible Embossing	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
97	24	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 SW Quad
98	21,25	Bottle	Unid.	None	49	Free Blown, Open Pontil			Lv. 2 NE Quad (37), Lv. 3 NW Quad (12)
99	21	Bottle	Unid.	None	10	Hinge Mold	Post-1780		Lv. 2 NE Quad
100	21	Bottle	Unid.	None	7	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad
101	22	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad
102	21	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Indeterminate			Lv. 2 NE Quad
103	19	Bottle	Unid.	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 SE Quad
104	19	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 SE Quad
105	16	Bottle	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Overburden
106	27,28	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	4	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad (3), Lv. 4 SE Quad (1)
107	27,28	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad (2), Lv. 4 SE Quad (1)
108	22,25,27	Drinking	Tumbler	Set A	8	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NW Quad (6), Lv. 3 NW Quad (1), Lv. 3 SW Quad (1)
109	21,23,24	Drinking	Tumbler	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 2 NE Quad, Lv. 2 SE Quad, Lv. 2 SW Quad
110	27	Drinking	Tumbler	None	2	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
111	18,19	Drinking	Wine Glass	None	3	Mold Blown			Lv. 1 NW Quad (2), Lv. 1 SE Quad (2)
112	16	Drinking	Mug	None	2	Mold Blown			Overburden
113	27	Serving	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
114	28	Serving	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 4 SE Quad
115	21,28	Tableware	Unid.	None	2	Mold Blown, Open Pontil			Lv.2 NE Quad, Lv. 4 SE Quad
116	27	Tableware	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
117	27	Tableware	Unid.	None	1	Mold Blown			Lv. 3 SW Quad
Total					365				