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2004

Greenhouse

DATA RECOVERY
100 JAY STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
BLOCK 53, LOT 27
DCP/01DCP065K

Manhattan Borough
Department of
Records

NEW YORK

310 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, NY

prepared for:
The Hudson Companies Inc., LLC
155 Third Street
Brooklyn, New York 11231

prepared by:
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INTRODUCTION

This document discusses the work for the Phase III archaeological data recovery for 100 Jay Street, Block 53, Lot 27 in Brooklyn, New York. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area. Previous archaeological assessments conducted by Celia J. Bergoffen in 2001 and the Phase IB archaeological testing conducted by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. (GCI) in 2003 suggested that Lot 27 possessed the potential for yielding significant archaeological deposits (see Bergoffen 2001 and Greenhouse Consultants 2003). In particular, the work of GCI in 2003 has confirmed that of the three lots originally included in the project area, Lot 27 contained the only possibly significant cultural/historical resource, a privy situated along the eastern lot boundary in the center of the rear yard. This feature was discovered in Backhoe Trench 2 at a depth of 4.4 feet below the current grade (Greenhouse Consultants 2003:5). The top 1.3 feet of fill within the privy feature was sampled during the archaeological testing and yielded domestic artifacts that dated to the late eighteenth through early twentieth century. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission concurred with the findings of GCI and recommended that this privy be archaeologically excavated prior to construction.

Historic period archaeological sites are varied: they can be as small as a privy, or as large as a city (Sprinkle 1991, Staski 1982). Some of the most common types of historic sites are urban lots, rural farmsteads, industrial sites, fortifications, canals, and places of worship (Noel Hume 1975). The diverse assortments of artifacts that have been recovered from historical archaeological sites reflect the various activities that were carried out by people in North America during the last five hundred years. Historical archaeology has been used to investigate the exploration, conquest, and settlement of the New World, the growth of urbanization, and the origins of industrialization. As a result, through the study of seemingly mundane remains of the recent past, archaeologists can gather important information on topics relating to our predecessors' daily life, the development of a class society, and changing patterns of ethnic interaction and economic exchange (Paynter 1988, McGuire 1982, Riordan and Adams 1985,

Adams 1976). This information can help us better understand the development of our own society (see Potter 1994).

Some of the specific issues that may be addressed at an archaeological site are questions of site function, the time and duration of its occupation, and the socio-economic status of its occupants. Dietary habits, ethnicity, gender, the availability of imported versus locally produced goods, refuse/discard patterns, and the degree to which households participated within or resisted against a capitalist economy are also important issues that can be addressed through analyses of archaeologically recovered material (see Leone 1999).

Lot 27 was the residence of M. Cassin, a bootmaker, among others who lived in this location throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bergoffen 2001:9). As a result, there is an abundance of research questions and topics that this archaeological investigation can begin to address. The excavation of the privy can begin to provide a framework of data necessary to help answer research questions pertinent to the history of the individuals who used the landscape that was otherwise insufficiently documented. Such answers should afford new information about life in Brooklyn in the mid to late nineteenth century for historians, archaeologists, and the general public. Archaeological excavation can uncover such information, in the form of artifacts, faunal and plant remains, feature associations, stratigraphy, and context for use in interpreting this rich past.

As with the case of our proposed efforts at 100 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York, Block 53, Lot 27, historical archaeology is adept at providing insights into lives that were not recorded in traditional histories, for example, the every day lives of individuals such as M. Cassin, the bootmaker, and others who lived at this location (see Ferguson 1992 and Warner 1991). As a result, work such as this has the potential to investigate what daily life was like for inhabitants that worked and resided on the property, including the manner in which they utilized their living spaces. Urban residential lots have been compared to "urban farmsteads" in that they originally began as discrete spaces with known boundaries in which to organize cultural activities, were somewhat self-sufficient, and contained discrete areas for living and leisure (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:14). With the

Stewart-Abernathy model in mind, research on the backyard area of the Lot 27 will focus on several characteristics of the privy including the construction, evidence of cleaning schedules, the spatial relationship of the privy within the backyard, etc. The recovery of the contents of the privy are likely to reflect information about when the contents were deposited, ethnicity, socio-economic status, gender-related activities, food-ways, treatment of ailments, as well as regional, national, and international trade – in short, the culture and history of the people associated with the site.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

In order to address the research topics proposed for this data recovery, the Phase III fieldwork concentrated on the complete excavation and proper documentation of the privy in Lot 27. Phase III fieldwork was conducted from March 10 to March 12, 2004. A backhoe was used to remove the overburden above the feature, which measured 4.4 feet in depth. When the top of the privy was relocated the mechanical excavation ceased. The deposits were manually excavated using shovels and trowels.

Excavation of the privy was conducted according to natural layers. Because the upper 1.3 feet of the privy deposits had been excavated in 2003 any material within that depth range was removed as part of the overburden and not considered part of the intact layers of the privy. The elevations of both natural layers were recorded relative to the ground surface. Planviews and stratigraphic profiles were drawn and photographed. Soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh to assist in the recovery of artifacts. Samples from each natural layer were retrieved for flotation and ethno-botanical analysis. The sample size for flotation was one liter. Soils were described according to texture, inclusions, etc. as well as color based on Munsell Soil Color Charts. All information regarding the excavation, soils, and contents of each layer or level was recorded on standardized pre-printed provenience forms.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

As stated above, a backhoe was used to remove the asphalt and overburden in a 35 feet (north-south) by 15 feet (west-east) area within Lot 27. This excavated area was in the location of Backhoe Trenches 2 and 5 from the 2003 Phase 1B excavations (see Figure 2). The deposits overlying the privy feature measured 4.4 feet in thickness and are described as they were found in 2003 in Table 1. The top of the privy was relocated at 4.4 feet below the ground surface and the mechanical excavation ceased. See Figure 3 for a plan view of the privy. The appearance of the privy at the time of initial re-discovery is illustrated in Plate 1.

Based upon the results of the mitigation fieldwork it has been revealed that Feature 2 was a stone lined privy that is four feet in diameter which was located behind the domestic structure once located on the lot. The original construction of the privy may have been contemporaneous with the construction of the structure, which was located on the lot by 1852 (Greenhouse Consultants 2003:1). The depth at which this feature was encountered (4.4 feet below the ground surface) and the depth to which the feature extended (9.1 feet below the ground surface) indicate that the privy had been truncated at some point in the past. This deduction is based on knowledge that privies in urban settings generally extend to a depth of between eight and twelve feet below the surface. The fact that only the bottom 4.7 feet of Feature 2 remained intact indicates that the upper portions of the privy had been removed, perhaps during the demolition of the buildings that occurred in 1934 (Bergoffen 2001:9). Plates 2 and 3 illustrate the feature during and after excavation. Figure 4 illustrates the soil profile within the privy.

As the upper 1.3 feet of the privy deposits had been sampled in 2003 any deposits within this depth range were excavated manually but considered to be part of the disturbed overburden and treated as such. Artifacts retrieved from the overburden were assigned Context 1001. The privy, as it had been truncated in the past, consisted of only two additional layers. Layer 1 of the 2004 excavation of Feature 2 consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand. This layer

corresponds to Layer .07 of Backhoe Trench 2, which was excavated in 2003, as seen in Table 1. As a result, any artifacts recovered from Layer .07 of Backhoe Trench 2 should be considered as part of Layer 1 of the 2004 excavations. This layer extended 1.7 feet to a depth of 7.4 feet below the ground surface, or 3.0 feet below the top of the feature. When combined with the results of the 2003 excavations the upper layer of the privy was a total of three feet thick. Artifacts recovered from this context during the 2004 excavation included brick and shell fragments, bottle glass and ceramic fragments, bone, nails, and a belt buckle. In-field analysis of these artifacts suggests that they date to the early twentieth century.

The second layer of the privy consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) coarse sand and extended 1.7 feet to a depth of 9.1 feet below the ground surface, or 4.7 feet below the top of the feature. Artifacts recovered from this layer included ceramic and glass fragments, nails, shells, bone, and a leather heel of a shoe. It was noted during the excavation of this layer that the amount of artifacts decreased dramatically, and that the artifacts recovered from this second layer date to around the late nineteenth century. It was also noted that at this depth (9.1 feet below the ground surface, or 4.7 feet below the top of the feature) the stone lining ceased. Excavation continued an additional 0.5 feet into culturally sterile subsoil to certify that the vertical extent of the privy had been reached. No further evidence of stone lining or artifacts were recovered.

This feature was the only one of its kind within the lot and as a result may have been periodically cleaned. In addition to the finding that the privy had been truncated in the past, the results of the fieldwork indicate that the privy may have been cleaned in the late nineteenth century. Preliminary, in-field, analysis of the artifacts recovered from the privy deposits suggests that the deposits date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Early twentieth century glass bottle fragments with crown finishes and ceramic fragments, as well as oyster shell fragments, brick fragments, cut nails, etc. were recovered from the first intact layer of the privy (5.7 – 7.4 feet below the ground surface). Artifacts recovered from the second level of the privy deposits (7.4 – 9.1 feet below the ground surface) were slightly older and included a kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment, olive green spirit/wine bottle fragments, and fragments of a cup made

of pearlware/whiteware transitional ware (1820-1845) as well as oyster shell fragments, brick fragments, cut nails, etc. The relative dearth of material culture and the striking contrast between the dates of the upper and lower layers within the feature suggest that the privy had been cleaned at some point during the mid nineteenth century and was then filled in the early twentieth century.

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Laboratory Methodology

Artifacts recovered from the excavations were transferred to the Greenhouse archaeology laboratory located at 40 Exchange Place in Manhattan. All of the artifacts recovered during fieldwork were washed, cleaned, and dried. Durable materials (historic ceramics, glass, and stone) will be washed in water, while delicate materials (mortar, decomposing shell, metal) will be lightly brushed. During the cleaning and drying process, every artifact will be sorted according to material type, and placed in resealable, acid-free polyurethane bags. Each bag will contain an acid free tag that will be labeled with the provenience information and bag number. This information will include the site name, feature number, and level designation. Following processing, artifacts will be analyzed and descriptions recorded into an artifact catalog using a standardized format. Artifacts will be identified according to type, decorative attributes, and manufacturing technique, which will be in turn translated into a numeric coding system used by GCI. This codifying system, which is loosely based upon the National Park Service Material Culture Database, ensures that the same terminology is used throughout analysis to identify an artifact. These numerical codes will be then be further described with a written description, which was proofed against the original copies of the catalog. In order to expedite the artifact analysis and to see and understand patterns in the data, the artifacts were divided into the following categories: Activities (09); Architectural (03); Arms (05); Clothing (06); Furniture (04); Kitchen (01); Miscellaneous (98); Personal (07); and Tobacco (08). Within these categories, the artifacts were grouped according to class (ceramic, glass, faunal, etc.). Where possible, the age and function of the artifacts will be determined. Following the production of a handwritten paper copy, the information was then entered into a D-Base III database and verified by the Laboratory Director. This process ensures the integrity of the data. This format was designed to maximize the quality of the artifact descriptions. Once the data was entered into the database archaeologists will run queries on the database to determine the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for the deposits and to assess the age and integrity of those deposits. Mean ceramic dating, minimum number of vessel counts, and

cross mending analysis will also be employed if possible. Following the processing and analyses, all artifacts will be stored in acid free boxes, with appropriate provenience labeling for easy retrieval of individual bags and specimens. The artifacts, records, notes, and photographs will be placed in temporary storage at GCI's archaeology lab in Manhattan. All artifacts will remain the property of the Hudson Companies Inc., LLC and will require permanent, professional curation.

Analysis

A total of 673 artifacts were retrieved from Feature 2 in Lot 27. They were assigned three contexts:

Context 1001 (the overburden)	9 artifacts
Context 6002.01	431 artifacts
Context 6002.02	233 artifacts

Context 1001

There were nine artifacts from the overburden. Their identification was as follows:

Ceramics	6
Ironstone (4)	
Stoneware (1)	
Yellowware (1)	
 Bottle glass	 2
 Tobacco pipe stem	 1

The stoneware was Bristol slipped, with a blue sponged design. In the manufacturing range from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, yellowware was decorated with Rockingham glaze, interior and exterior paneled exterior. The ironstone decoration was indicative of nineteenth-century manufacture. The one bottle had a clear cylindrical body and was LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/PARIS. See Plate 4. This was a perfume bottle, 1 1/8 inches in height. According to McDougall (1990:70-71):

Archival resources indicate that of all perfumes manufactured either in Europe or the United States, Lubin's was the most popular perfume sold on the American market during the early 1850s.

The House of Lubin was established in Paris in 1793. It is still extant. Lubin was a highly regarded perfumer in the nineteenth century that dominated the market along with a couple of other manufacturers (Jones-North 1986:77; Launert 1974:38).

The manufacturing range for artifacts from the overburden range, earlier part of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century

Context 6002.01

The 431 artifacts from Context 6002.01 included ceramics, tableware, container glass, bone, shell, flat glass, nails, brick, wood, flowered buckle, tobacco pipes, rusted metal, plastic, coal and slag. The artifacts are grouped by function below.

Group 1: Kitchen	Porcelain 14 Stoneware 7 Redware 1 Yellowware 4 Pearlware 3 Ironstone 48 Semi-porcelain 2 Bottle glass 20 Stopper 1 Container glass 43 Sandwich glass 1 Tableware glass 5 Tumbler 2	Ceramic total = 79	150	34.8%
Group 2: Faunal/Flora	Bone 14 Clam shell 20 Oyster shell 41		75	17.4%
Group 3: Architectural	Wood 11 Brick 20 Flat glass 37 Nails 81		149	34.57%
Group 4: Household Furnishings	Flowerpots 3 Refrigerator glass 2		5	1.16%
Group 5: Arms			0	
Group 6: Clothing	Belt buckle 1		1	0.23%

Group 7: Personal			0	
Group 8: Tobacco Related	Tobacco pipe bowl 1 Tobacco pipe stems 6		7	1.62%
Group 9: Activities	Rusted metal nut plastic		15	3.48%
Group 98: Other	Coal, slag		28	6.49%

The manufacturing range of Context 6002.01 ranged from the end of the eighteenth century into the twentieth century. The largest functional groups were kitchen and architectural, at nearly equal numbers, each one-third of the artifacts recovered from Layer 1 of the feature. Around 17 percent of the artifacts were in the faunal/floral grouping, mostly clam and oyster shells. The personal group and the arms group were not represented. A belt buckle, sports variety, was the only clothing group item found. Household furnishings consisted of three flowerpot fragments and two pieces of refrigerator glass.

The kitchen group consisted of porcelain, stoneware, redware, yellowware, pearlware, semi-porcelain and ironstone, bottle and container glass, tableware glass, tumbler, and a bottle stopper.

The glass of the kitchen group contained several bottle fragments. The only identifiable embossed fragment was Catalog #129, embossed: embossed DYOTT.../A... Thomas W. Dyott of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was manufacturing bootblacking in 1805. A patent medicine warehouse was established by 1807. Dyott claimed to be a grandson of Dr. Robertson of Edinburg. Because of his

alleged relationship, Dyott also conferred upon himself, the title of doctor, and marketed medicines under the Robertson name. Dyott also distributed many other medicines of the era. Dyott bought an interest in the Kensington Glassworks in 1822 and assumed ownership in 1833. He also established agencies in New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and other cities. Dyott died in 1861 at age 90, but his son, T.J. Dyott of Philadelphia also ran a short-lived business (Fike 1987:161). See Plate 5.

Tableware glass consisted of a pouring vessel rim spout and the lid to a glass vessel. See Plate 6. The handle to a press molded stein or mug is shown in Plate 7. A glass stopper is also illustrated in Plate 7. This object, although the finial is broken, was probably a disc stopper. Plate 8 illustrates a fragment of a second glass lid.

The ceramics were small fragments. Plate 9 illustrates a porcelain handle fragment and another porcelain sherd decorated in an overglaze gold gilt handpainted leaves interior and exterior. A second sherd of porcelain is a possible butter pat, and is illustrated in Plate 10.

A few small fragments of yellowware were also found. Plate 11 illustrates a broken lid made of yellowware with Rockingham glaze decoration interior and exterior.

Plate 11 also illustrates one piece of stoneware found. It had a gray paste and with a salt glazed interior. The exterior was molded and decorated with a cobalt blue band. The style of Westerwald stoneware has a manufacturing range from 1700 to 1775 (Hume 1969:284-85; South 1972:Figure 1).

Plate 12 illustrates the small fragment of a rim of pearlware. It was scalloped and decorated with embossment and painted green. Hunter and Miller (1994:434-35) set such decoration as popular from 1810 to 1835. A second rim fragment of pearlware is also illustrated in Plate 12. This rim was a fragment to a cup or bowl and is decorated as an annular banded polychrome exterior.

A third piece of pearlware is illustrated in Plate 13. This is another cup/bowl rim, polychrome decorated annular. A piece of spatterware decorated ironstone is also illustrated in Plate 13.

Two sherds, one a piece of porcelain, and one ironstone sherd had partial maker's marks. In Plate 14, the porcelain is impressed with 278 and stamped in gold glaze "Made In" The ironstone sherd is stamped underglaze green: "DRESDE.../CH... ." The Potter's Cooperative Company of East Liverpool, Ohio was in existence from 1882 to 1925. This particular mark was used 1908 until 1915 (DeBolt 1994:42-44; Lehner 1988:60).

The tobacco related activities group consisted of seven objects, one bowl fragment and six stems. The bowl and stems are illustrated in Plates 15, 16 and 17. Catalog #175 and 177 were Peter Dorn type pipes. As Walker (1983:32-33) and Alexander (1983:211) note, Peter Dorn was a French pipe manufacturer who developed a distinct motif for pipe stems. The pipe stem is circled by two rows of leaves at the start and finish of the embossment. Within the rings of leaves are approximately fourteen rings which encircle or partially encircle the stem. Inside the partial rings are cartouches on both sides. One cartouche is labeled "**PETER**", and the other "**DORNI**." Walker and Alexander list ca. 1850 for the initial appearance of the Dorn style stem.

The popularity of the Dorn design during the third quarter of the nineteenth century is apparent due to evidence that this motif was copied by Dutch and Scotch manufacturers (Walker 1983:33; Alexander 1983:211). An analysis of the wholesale prices for such pipes was made during the Brooklyn project, indicating that these were in the middle of the average priced pipes (Walker 1983:33-34, 38-39).

Walker (1983:16) lists prices for Scottish pipes from 1875 and 1900. The average wholesale price range in 1875 was 2s2d-2s8d, while in 1900, with the deteriorating market for clay pipes, the average price ranged lowered to 8d-9d for a gross of pipes. McDougall's (Glasgow) sold "Dorn" pipes at 2s4d a gross which was the middle of the average price range (Walker 1983:33-34). In 1900, McDougall's

...sold Dornl knockoffs between 8d to 9d for a gross which "...suggests Dornl pipes were considered ordinary products at that time" (Walker, 1983:33).

Context 6002.02

The 233 artifacts from Context 6002.02 included ceramics, container glass, bone, shell, flat glass, a nail, brick, cement, a flowerpot, mirror, shoe leather, tobacco pipes, metal, and assorted rocks. The artifacts are presented below by functional category.

Group 1: Kitchen	Porcelain	7	Ceramic total = 86	97	41.63%
	Stoneware	2			
	Creamware	2			
	Redware	4			
	Yellowware	3			
	Ironstone	68			
	Bottle glass	1			
	Container glass	1			
Group 2: Faunal/Floral	Oyster	10		55	23.6%
	Clam	33			
	Bone	12			
Group 3: Architectural	Cement	1		56	24.03%
	Flat glass	7			
	Bricks	21			
	Nails	27			
Group 4: Household furnishings	Flowerpot	1		2	0.86%
	Mirror	1			

Group 5: Arms			0	
Group 6: Clothing	Shoe leather	1	1	0.43%
Group 7: Personal			0	
Group 8: Tobacco Related Items	Tobacco pipe stems 3 Tobacco pipe bowl 1		4	1.72%
Group 9: Activities	Rusted metal	9	9	3.86%
Group 9B: Other	Basalt, hematite, limonite, coal slag		9	3.86%

The manufacturing range spanned from the end of the eighteenth century into the twentieth century for the second layer. The kitchen functional group was largest at 41 percent. Architectural and faunal/floral were the next largest groupings at 24 and 23 percent. The kitchen group consisted of fragments of porcelain, stoneware, creamware, redware, yellowware, and ironstone. A piece of bottle glass and a piece of container glass were also present. The general range of manufacturing for the ceramic group ranges from the late eighteenth century into the twentieth century. Small fragments make identifying vessel types impossible, except for two cases. Traces of decoration were observed and noted, including transfer print, handpainted, and molded.

Plate 18 illustrates the pedestaled base of a cup or bowl of Chinese export porcelain. It was decorated with a handpainted red floral interior.

Plate 19 illustrates a mended mug. The base was ringed and a three-leaf handle was applied. Plate 20 illustrates a close-up of the handle. The height was 8cm and the diameter was 8.6cm.

No evidence was recovered for arms or personal group. The clothing group consisted of one piece of shoe leather. The household furnishings consisted of one piece of a mirror and one piece of a flowerpot. The tobacco related activities group had three stem fragments and one bowl fragment.

FLOTATION REPORT
100 JAY STREET, BLOCK 53, LOT 27
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July 2004

Introduction

Two flotation soil samples from the 2004 Greenhouse Consultants Inc. excavations at 100 Jay Street (Block 53, Lot 27), Brooklyn, New York were processed and analyzed. The samples came from a stone lined privy, presumably dating to the nineteenth century. Two 3-liter samples came from Feature 2, Contexts 6002.01 and 6002.02. The former sample was a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand while the basal layer was yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand. This report documents the flotation processing and analysis methods, as well as the results of the analysis. An inventory of the artifacts and ecofacts from the flotation heavy fractions are listed. Floral and fungal remains from 100 Jay Street are compared with those from other archaeological sites in New York and the region. A discussion of the implications of this work is included.

Flotation Processing Equipment and Methods

Archaeologists have long known that the types and sizes of artifact and ecofacts (animal, fungal and plant remains) that they recover from sites are directly related to the recovery techniques they employ (Struever 1968). In other words, when only coarse screens are used, only large floral and faunal remains are found. Flotation utilizes water and fine screens to typically recover small seeds, bone fragments, fish scales, fungal remains and tiny artifacts. The 100 Jay Street flotation project utilized a drum flotation device operated by William Sandy, who has completed dozens of similar studies on historic sites (e.g. Sandy 1985, 1987, 1989a, 1990, 1992, 2004, n.d.). Flotation systems utilize water flowing under pressure to reduce the flotation soil sample into two components- a "HEAVY

FRACTION" and a "LIGHT FRACTION." The heavy fraction was collected in a piece of nylon window screening, and recovered small artifacts, bones, and other non-floating remains. The light fraction captures floating floral materials, which typically include seeds - along with other lighter-than-water objects. The drum flotation devices used on this project were of the "Delaware Park" type, and were designed and built by Sandy (Thomas 1981; Sandy 1985, 2002). Since the first device of this type was built for the Delaware Park Site in 1981, well over 200 of these devices have been sold to museums and archaeologists throughout New York and the United States (Sandy 2002). The Delaware Park drum flotation device is based on a design by Williams (1973) and is somewhat similar to the SMAP-style flotation system (Pearsall 1989:32-35). One major difference between SMAP-like systems and the Delaware Park system is that the latter is built primarily of plastic components, and is lighter and more portable. The actual processing methodology was along the lines described by Sandy (1985:Appendix I). The heavy fraction collectors utilized consisted of nylon window screening (16 by 18 mesh per inch). The light fraction collectors were 80 mesh nylon drawstring bags.

Sampling Methodology

Two 3 liter samples were processed for a total volume of six liters for the project.

The Flotation Sample Numbers (Fl. #) and locations are listed below.

Feature	Level (Context)	Volume
Feature 2	Level 1 (6001.01)	3 liters
Feature 2	Level 2 (6001.02)	3 liters

Identification and Analysis

The flotation heavy fractions of the samples were sorted with the aid of a ring-magnifier light and are inventoried below. The light fractions were analyzed with a 30x binocular microscope. Seeds were identified with the aid of identification manuals, other pertinent literature and a comparative collection (Martin and Barkley 1961; Delorit 1970; USDA 1971; McWeeney 1989).

Following the Identification of the floral remains, information was gathered on the types of environments frequented by these plants. In addition, a variety of sources were examined about the potential of these plants for providing food and medicine (USDA 1971; McWeeney 1989; Foster and Duke 1990; Petrides 1972; Peterson 1977; Moerman 1986; Tantaquidgeon 1977; Welner 1980; Hendrich 1972; Kavasch 1981; Hutchens 1991; Heinerman 1996).

In order to put the results of this study in a regional perspective, the results from 100 Jay Street were compared with results of flotation studies from other sites in New York and the region (Mrozowski 1987; LeeDecker *et al.* 1990; Greenhouse 1997, 1999, 2000; Sandy and Waleski 1999; Cammisa *et al.* 1993; Crowley and Sandy 1992; Sandy 1985, 1989a, 1989b, 1990, 1992, 2001a, 2001b, 2002, n.d.; Sandy and Crowley 1994; Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). Since the flotation results from Delaware historic sites was recently summarized (Sandy 2004), these results are compared to those from 100 Jay Street.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Names</u>
Sclerotia	<i>Cenocuccum graniforme</i>
"	<i>Cenocuccum geophilum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium sps.</i>
Grape	<i>Vitis sps.</i>
Jimson	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca sp.</i>

List of common and scientific names of fungi and plants used in this report.

Sclerotia are ball-shaped fungi fruiting bodies that are common on archeological sites in the Northeast (McWeeney 1989; Sandy and Crowley 1991; Sandy 1992a; Crowley and Sandy 1992; Sandy and Waleski 1999; Greenhouse Consultants 1999, 2000). Tentative or uncertain seed identifications are indicated with a question mark (?).

Flotation Light Fraction Inventory

Sample 1 Feature 2 Level 1 (6002.01)

- 18 jimson
- 3 chenopodium
- 13 sclerotia
- 9 purslane
- 3 insect parts

Sample 2 Feature 2 Level 2 (6002.02)

- 9 grape
- 25 grape seed fragments
- 9 jimson
- 29 oxalis
- 19 chenopodium
- 3 carpetweed
- 2 unidentified seeds
- 5 insect fragments

Flotation Heavy Fraction Inventory

Sample 1 Feature 2 Level 1 (6002.01)

- Brick fragments*
- 9 clear glass fragments
- 2 brown glass fragments
- 2 green glass fragments
- 1 nail fragment
- 2 bone fragments
- 1 small bone
- 1 fish scale
- 1 eggshell fragment
- 2 grape seed fragments

Sample 2 Feature 2 Level 2 (6002.02)

- Brick fragments
- 2 clear glass fragments

1 small bone fragment

*= discarded

Discussion

The flotation heavy fraction inventory included a variety of historic material, including glass, brick fragments, coal and a nail fragments. Both samples had bone fragments, while 6002.01 also had a complete very small bone fragment, and a complete fish scale. In addition, an egg shell fragment and two grape seed fragments were found in this sample. Fish scales, often in large numbers are routinely recovered from historic shaft features, when flotation is used. Egg shell was found through flotation at 60 Wall Street (Sandy 1987:D-3 – D-7, 2004, n.d.).

Carpetweed (*Mullugo verticillata*) is native annual "weed" which can be used as a potherb (Sandy 1985:133). It has been naturalized from Central America and it is a common weed in fields and a variety of other settings (LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:182). Carpetweed greens can be eaten fresh or cooked, and has been used medicinally. They are ubiquitous on archaeological seeds throughout the region. Three uncharred specimens of carpetweed came from the upper sample (6002.01) at 100 Jay Street. Carpetweed seeds were found in fewer than 10 percent of the samples from Manhattan's Five Points Site (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). In Delaware, carpetweed was identified, usually by hundreds of specimens, in all 39 flotation samples from Laban Rogers Site (Sandy 2004). Carpetweed was found in 84 percent of flotation samples from Bloomsbury including samples from all 20 features examined (Sandy n.d.). Carpetweed was found in 9 of 11 features (82 percent) at the John Darrach Store site, and also on Wilmington Block 1184 (De Cunzo *et al.* 1992:389; LeeDecker *et al.* 1990). Carpetweed was found in one of two samples at New Jersey's historic Atsion Mansion (Sandy 2001a). A sample from a Virginia canal boat also held carpetweed (Sandy 2001b). It has been found at the Delaware Park Site, and at prehistoric sites in the coastal plains of New York and New Jersey (Sandy 1985:133, 1989; Greenhouse 1999).

Chenopodium (*Chenopodium* spp.) also called Lamb's-quarters and goosefoot are similar members of a large family of annual herbs that go to seed from June

to October. Each plant can produce thousands of seeds, and some of the seeds can persist on the plant into the winter. They grow in a variety of habitats including fields, meadows, clearings and disturbed soils (USDA 1971; Kavasch 1981:44). *Chenopodium* was considered to be a healthful food by many Native American groups. Its leaves were used as a green and were parboiled. Seeds were ground into meal and baked into bread, sometimes being mixed with cornmeal. The root was brewed into tea, and used for kidney ailments (Kavasch 1981:44; Weiner 1980:177; Tantaquidgeon 1977:128; Sandy 1985:135). Other medicinal uses for parts of this plant include as an antidiarrheal, as a salve for burns, as a stomach aid and as a gynecological aid (Moerman 1986:114-115).

There were 19 specimens recovered from the upper sample, and 3 from the lower sample at 100 Jay Street. A few of these seeds were previously retrieved from two Metro Tech features (Sandy 1990). Goosefoot seeds were reported from 74 percent of contexts from New York's Five Points Site (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:202). In Delaware, lambsquarter seeds were recovered from 18 of the Bloomsbury Site features (79 percent of samples), but were not present in great numbers (Sandy n.d.). *Chenopodium* seeds, occasionally in large numbers, were identified in 38 percent of the Laban Rogers Site flotation samples. These include all of the features examined (Sandy 2004). *Chenopodium* seeds are arguably the most ubiquitous seed recovered from prehistoric sites in the Northeast (Sandy 1985, 1989a; Crowley and Sandy 1992; Camissa *et al.* 1993). In Delaware, it was previously recovered from 8 features (82 percent of samples) at the Darrach Store (De Cunzo *et al.* 1992:389). A lone seed of lambsquarter was identified at the historic Block 1184 site (LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:174-180). At the John Powell Plantation in Kent County, two species of *chenopodium* were found in a three of the ten contexts with seeds (DELDOT 2004). In Virginia, it was also found in a sample from the Marymont canal boat (Sandy 2001b).

Grapes (*Vitis* sp.) include a variety of well known domesticated and wild species. They can be eaten fresh, dried into raisins, or crushed and made into juice, wine, or jam. Grapes were also used to treat scurvy and other maladies (Hedrick 1972). Grape seeds, and seed fragments were recovered from the upper sample at 100 Jay Street. These include 9 whole seeds and 18 seed fragments.

The complete specimens are relatively long and narrow, and resemble those of *Vitis vinifera* (Martin and Barkley 1961). This Old World species is the source of European domestic and wild grapes. Elsewhere in Brooklyn, grape seeds were recovered from four of five flotation samples at Metro Tech (Sandy 1990). Grape seeds were recovered from 5 of 19 flotation at Manhattan's 60 Wall Street (Sandy 1987:D-8). At the Foley Square Courthouse, grape seed was recovered from 84 percent of contexts examined with flotation. This included all of the contexts attributed to artisans, and more than 3,000 grape seeds were recovered. The analysis did not attempt to classify these seeds by species, but they are thought to be from cultivated grapes bought from local vendors (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:202-230).

A few grape seeds were found in 7 samples (18 percent), including flotation fractions from all three wells at Laban Rogers Site (Sandy 2004). At Bloomsbury, a grape seed was recovered from the bottom of a well (Sandy n.d.:294).

Jimson (*Datura stramonium*), also called jimson weed, or thornapple is common in fields, and is abundant in old feed lots, barnyards and waste places. This coarse, foul-smelling plant grows up to five feet high, and produces spiny seedpods from July to October. All parts of this plant are poisonous, and just gathering the plant can cause swollen eyelids. It is a folk cancer remedy, and the leaves were once smoked as antispasmodic for asthma (Foster and Duke 1990:182). It was also used as a sedative and as a topical treatment for skin problems. Numerous Native American groups throughout the Hemisphere used jimson and its cousins for their intoxicating properties (Safford 1917). The Oklahoma Delaware and the Mohegan of Connecticut used leaves and seeds for a poultice for cuts. The seeds were crushed, then mixed with tallow to treat hemorrhoids by the Delaware (Tantaquidgeon 1977:37, 116-117). The early settlers at Jamestown were familiar with the plant hence it was known as Jamestown Weed. Soldiers sent to Jamestown to quell Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 ate young weeds as a potherb. They spent 11 days intoxicated and incapacitated (Safford 1917:408). Although it is now considered a weed, it was a popular ornamental as early as the 1600s.

Jimson seed appears consistently, and in large numbers in archaeological excavations throughout the region, including New England, New York, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Throughout the region, it may have been widely consumed as a convenient narcotic, spanning much of the historic period (Mrozowski 1987; LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:181; Hedrick 1972:231-232; Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). Jimson seeds were found in both 100 Jay Street samples, 9 from 6002.01 and 18 from 6002.02. They were the most common seed from New York's African Burial Ground (Sandy 1992:6). At the nearby nineteenth century Five Points Site, they were also the most common seed, recovered in 95 percent of contexts and in all but one feature (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). In Delaware, thirty-one (79 percent) of the Laban Rogers Site flotation samples held jimson weed seed, sometimes in good numbers. They included samples from all four features (Sandy 2004). Jimson seeds, sometimes in large numbers, were found in 34 percent of the Bloomsbury flotation samples. These samples were from two wells (Sandy n.d.:294). At Wilmington's Block 1184 excavations, jimson was the second most common seed recovered (LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:174-180). A single specimen of jimson came from H39 at the John Powell Plantation (DELDOT 2004).

Oxalis (*Oxalis stricta*), also known as wood sorrel, is a small plant, the leaves and seed pods of which are used as a salad ingredient and to make a cold drink (Peterson 1977:72). In the Old World it was used as a potherb, garden ornamental and medicinal herbal remedy (Hedrick 1972). It was used to treat scurvy (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:243). The seeds of oxalis were the most numerous seeds recovered from 100 Jay Street. There were 29 specimens, some charred, recovered from Context 6002.01.

At Manhattan's Five Points Site, wood sorrel seeds were retrieved from about 5 percent of the contexts subjected to flotation. Notably, this includes 12.5 percent of contexts attributed to artisans, and no tenement related features (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). Oxalis seeds were found in low numbers from five features at Bloomsbury in Delaware (Sandy n.d.). Also in Delaware, oxalis was found in historic features at the Darrach Store (DeCunzo *et al.* 1992:389). It was found in low numbers at a number of prehistoric sites in New York, Delaware, New Jersey and West Virginia (Sandy 1985:141; 1989a, 1989b).

Purslane (*Portulaca* sp.) is a small prostrate plant with succulent leaves and reddish stems. It is cultivated both for food and as an ornamental. In addition, it is also a tenacious, prolific little weed (Peterson 1977:72). The leaves, shoots and stems can be eaten steamed or raw throughout the growing season. In the Southwest, Indians used the seeds for mush or bread (Sandy 1985). The seeds are ground and added to wheat flour for flavoring (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:242). Rich in Vitamin A, Vitamin C and trace elements, this herb is brewed into a tea to treat a variety of ailments (Helnerman 1996). Purslane was used by the colonists to treat maladies, but its use as a medicinal herb apparently declined by the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, it was commercially available, in liquid form, for use as a diuretic as late as 1890 (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:242).

Historically, purslane was simultaneously a garden favorite and (because of its incredible ability to spread) a gardener's nightmare. A 1640 botanical journal describes the dilemma:

"In the alleyes of the Garden between the beds...or....upon those beds of dung that Gardiners have sued to nourse up their Cowcumbers, Melons and Pompoins, wheron after they have been taken away, they have sown Purslane (Leighton 1970 as quoted in LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:179).

There were nine purslane seeds recovered from 6002.01 at 100 Jay Street. Purslane was previously found in both features tested at Brooklyn's Metro Tech (Sandy 1990). They were nearly ubiquitous in flotation samples from the Five Points privies, present in 89% of the samples (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000). In Delaware, the tiny seeds of purslane were the second most common seed on the Laban Rogers site, present in 84 percent of the samples, including samples from all four features. Most of these had more than 100 specimens (Sandy 2004). Purslane seeds were recovered from 87 percent of the samples from Bloomsbury, including 18 features, they were the most numerous seeds in the flotation samples (Sandy n.d.). Purslane was found in seven of eleven features at the Darrach Store. That included 64 percent of the samples (De Cunzo *et al.* 1992:98, 389). It was also retrieved from a Virginia canal boat (Sandy 2001b).

Two purslane seeds were discovered in Wilmington (LeeDecker *et al.* 1990:174-179). Purslane seeds are considered nearly ubiquitous from historic site flotation samples in the eastern United States (Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:241-242).

Sclerotia are fungi that are commonly encountered in huge quantities from archaeological sites (e.g. Mc Weeney 1989; Crowley and Sandy 1992; Sandy 2002). These black, ball shaped objects vary in size from less than 1 mm to more than 4 mm, and are part of the resting stage of mycorrhizal fungi. Called *Cenocuccum graniforme*, *Cenocuccum geophilum* and possibly other species, these fungi live in a symbiotic relationship with a large variety of both deciduous and evergreen trees. The reason sclerotia are ubiquitous on prehistoric and historic sites has never been adequately explained. It could be related to fungal sclerotia being roasted and eaten in times of food shortage. Such was the practice for Tuckahoe (Arrow Arum) in Native groups from Virginia to New York.

Some sclerotia, known as "Tuckahoe", have extremely hard potato-like tuberous growths (Heinerman 1996). Some believe that Tuckahoe was (also) a fungus, and this fungus was not only a food, but also a medicine made from *Pachyma cocos* or *Sclerotium cocos* (Rose 2000). In Asia and Eastern Europe, various fungi are used for cancer treatments. They reduce tumors, deaden pain and improve vigor. Fu-ling or hoelen (*Porio cocos*) is a fungus that grows on pine tree roots in China and Taiwan. It is included in 30 percent of herbal prescriptions and has an ancient tradition for increasing vigor and longevity. Sclerotia has been described as an American version of fu-ling, hard, potato-like growths are roasted under fires, then ground and mixed with sorrel and meal, and baked into a bread (Heinerman 1996:241-243; Sandy 2002). The Qingyuan Jingyuan Mushroom Polysaccharide Product Co., Ltd. of the Peoples Republic of China sells a medical supplement made from the Tuckahoe Mushroom (*Porio cocos* or *Poris cocos*) through www.mushroomextract.com.

There were 13 sclerotia recovered from the basal context (6002.02) at 100 Jay Street. Sclerotia are common on prehistoric and historic flotation samples, although they sometimes go unreported, perhaps because they are not "seeds" and are considered beyond the purview of "seed analysts". Large numbers of sclerotia were present, in all 39 of southern Delaware's Laban Rogers Site

samples. Similarly, sclerotia were found in all 38 samples at central Delaware's Bloomsbury site (Sandy n.d.). Sclerotia are presumably the "fungi spores" identified from ten of eleven features at the Darrach Store Site (DeCunzo *et al.* 1992:386-393). Sclerotia were found in both samples from the Atsion Mansion (Sandy 2001a). Sclerotia were identified from a Virginia canal boat sample (Sandy 2001b). They have been identified at a variety of prehistoric sites throughout the northeast (McWeeney 1989; Sandy 2002).

Conclusions

The flotation processing and analysis has resulted in an expanded, more accurate inventory of the artifacts and ecofacts present on the 100 Jay Street site. This flotation study produced information on four things: artifacts, faunal remains, floral remains and fungal remains.

The small artifacts recovered from the heavy fractions contained brick, glass and a nail, materials similar to those found during excavations. The flotation heavy fractions also produced a complete tiny bone, a complete fish scale and eggshell.

The most interesting floral discoveries are the 29 oxalis seeds from 6002.01. This small plant was, at various times in history, an ornamental garden flower, a weed, and a favored Old World medicine. Used for treating scurvy and other maladies, it was apparently not widely used in the New World (Crellin and Philpott 1989 cited in Raymer, Fuss and Rhodes 2000:243). The information from Manhattan's Five Points indicates that oxalis was not uncommon during the earlier, artisan period, but was absent from later nineteenth century contexts. The relatively large number of seeds recovered in Feature 2 indicates it was likely used for its medicinal value at 100 Jay Street.

Jimson, purslane, chenopodium and carpetweed were all well represented in the 100 Jay Street seed inventory. This is in no way surprising, since these four "weeds" are very common in historic flotation samples throughout the region. Each has its medicinal applications, and all but jimson can be used for food. Jimson commonly was used to treat respiratory ailments, and was commonly abused as a narcotic.

Grape seed and seed fragments were rather abundant in upper sample from the 100 Jay Street privy. These were cultivated grapes, probably purchased from a local fruit vendor. The high percentage of seed fragments indicates that the grapes were crushed, probably during the making of wine, juice or jam.

A few fungal sclerotia were found in one privy flotation sample at 100 Jay Street. These fungi fruiting bodies are common on archaeological sites. At this historic site, they are considered part of the biological "background noise." They are not considered significant to the historic occupation

Despite the small size of this flotation project, important information about the historic environment, subsistence and herbal medicine came from this study. When combined with information from Metro Tech, Foley Square, other sites, and future investigations, this data will provide a greater understanding of historic vegetation and plant use. The tremendous potential of flotation to improve our archaeological research is clear.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The privy uncovered at Lot 27, 100 Jay Street, was a four foot diameter stone-lined privy, running from 4.4 to 9.1 feet below the surface. In a discussion of stone-lined privies at the MetroTech project in Brooklyn Roberts (n.d.:92) noted that the five privies were located adjacent to the rear lot line, as far from the house as possible, yet still within the lot line. Roberts described them as holding tanks, and although no direct evidence of periodic cleaning existed, indirect evidence showed that the privies were cleaned on a regular basis. Worthington (1990:453) reported that a family of five could produce 25 gallons of sewage daily, and that this output could fill a nine foot diameter privy, ten feet deep in six months. Obviously, with a four foot diameter, the privy at Lot 27, 100 Jay Street, would need cleaning more often, especially if a larger group of people used it. Worthington's discussion was primarily about liquid waste, since his article focused on the Matthewman and Johnson Excavating Device, used for removal of waste from cesspools and privies (ibid.:451-455). Before the development of such devices, privies were cleaned manually with long handled dippers or buckets (ibid.:453).

The fractured nature of artifacts recovered from Feature 2, including many minute, spalled ceramic sherds, indicates repeated cleaning over a long period of time. The late eighteenth to early nineteenth century fragments predate the 1852 date for the lot. They could be the result of previous use of the lot during colonial times or heirloom vessels. No personal items were found, and evidence for clothing was minimal. Organic items were not well represented, probably due to repeated privy cleanings and the truncation of the privy, admitting bacterial activity which would have destroyed them. Evidence for activities, especially in light of the shoemaker's occupation, is non-existent except for the fragment of shoe leather in the second layer of the feature.

Both layers of the privy contain a mixture of late eighteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. The mixing is due to repeated cleaning of the privy, and its post-use truncation. Due to the character of the artifacts, small minute pieces, the excavation of the privy at Lot 27, 100 Jay Street made a minimal contribution

to archaeology in terms of material culture. The privy excavation did make a contribution to how the process of repeated nightsoil removal affects the aggregation of material culture in a privy. The repeated cleanings of the privy left archaeologists with snapshots of material culture in a mixed context. The research issues outlined above, that we were eager to pursue, were obstructed by the meticulousness of previous occupants in cleaning their privy, leaving limited information for archaeologists to analyze..

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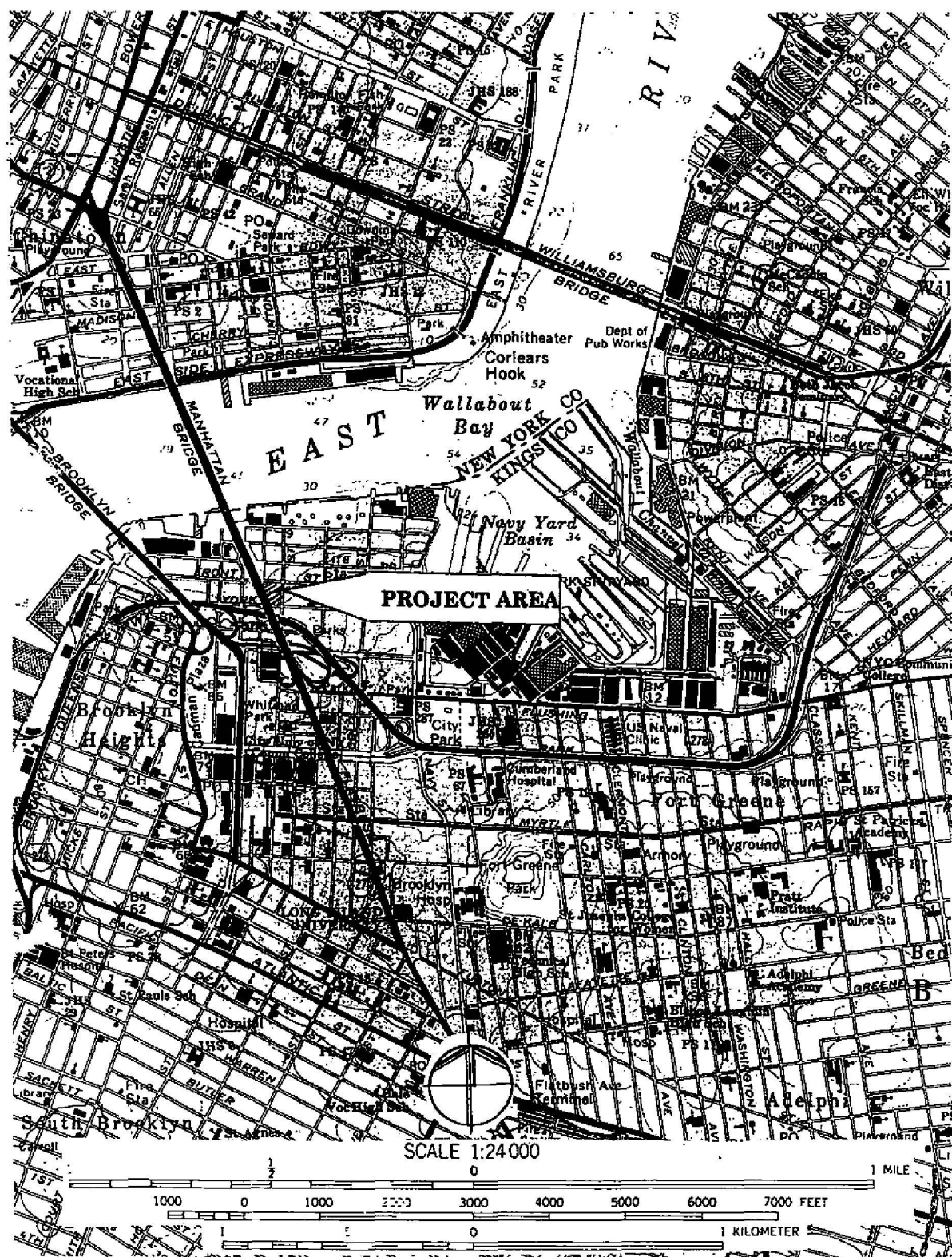


Figure 1 Location of the project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Brooklyn, N.Y. quadrangle, 1967, photorevised 1979.

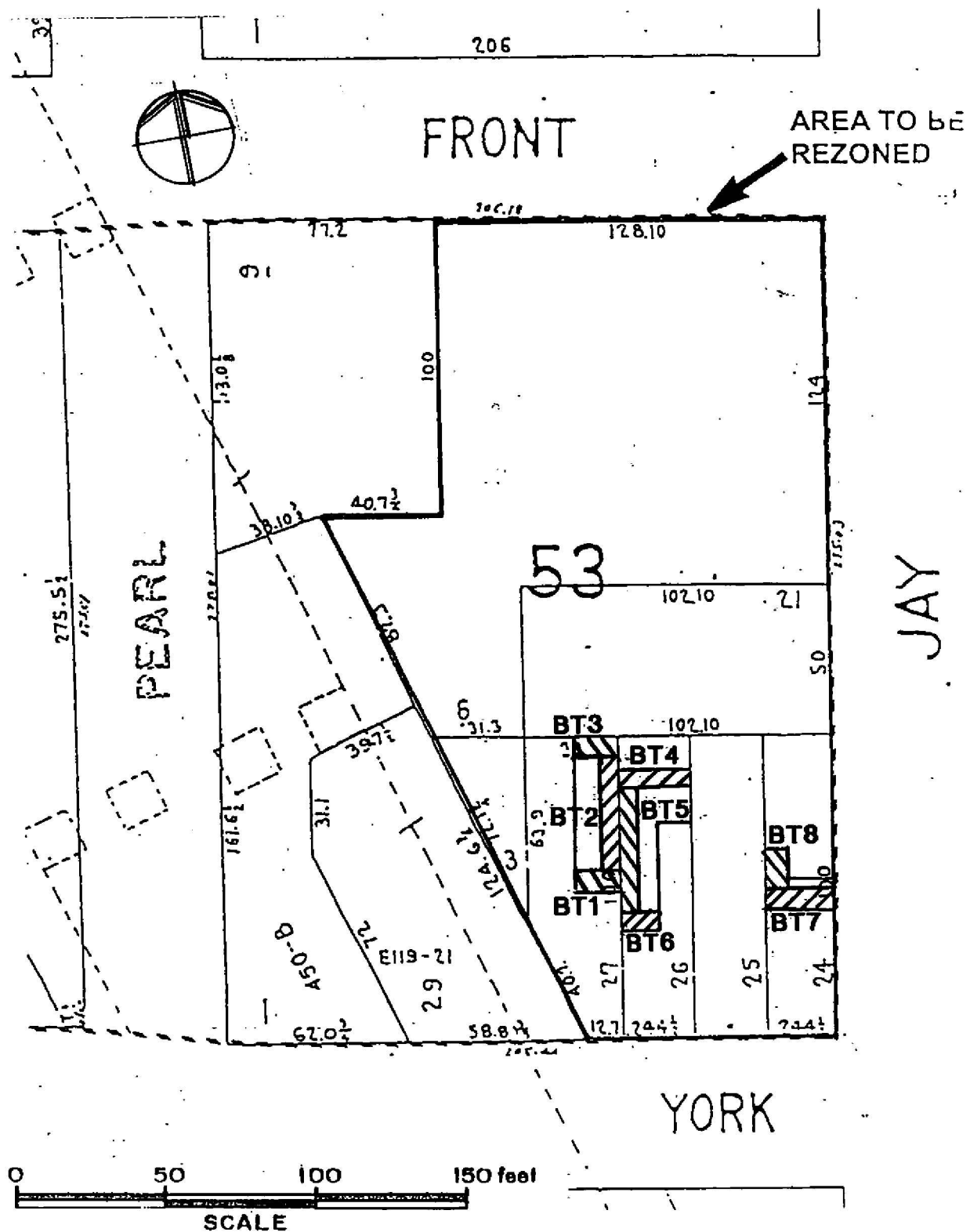


Figure 2 Locations of Backhoe Trenches 1 through 8 within the project area.

100 Jay Street
Brooklyn, New York
Block 53, Lot 27
Feature 2 (Stone-lined Privy)
Plan View
3/12/04

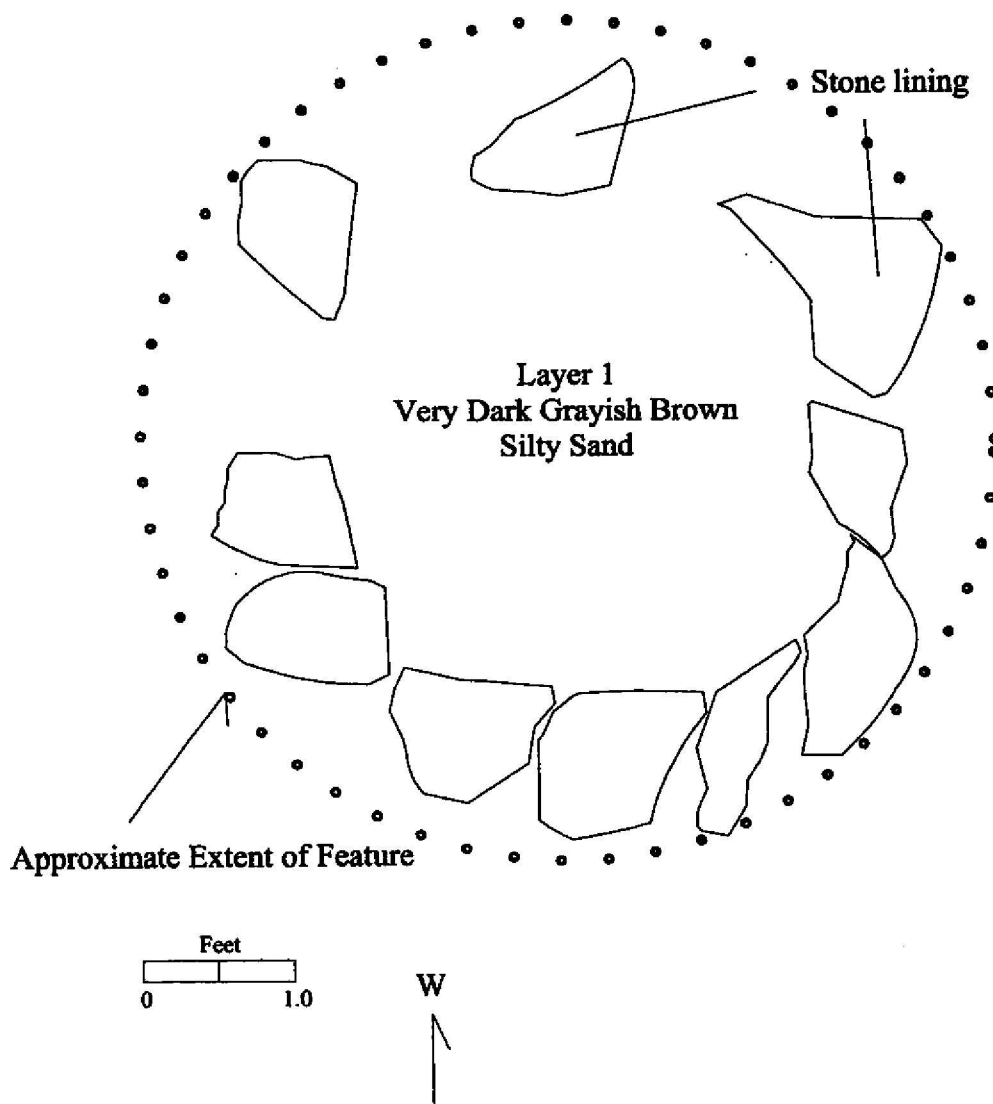


Figure 3 Plan view of Feature 2, privy at Lot 27.

100 Jay Street
Brooklyn, New York
Block 53, Lot 27
Feature 2 (Stone-lined Privy)
West Profile
3/12/04

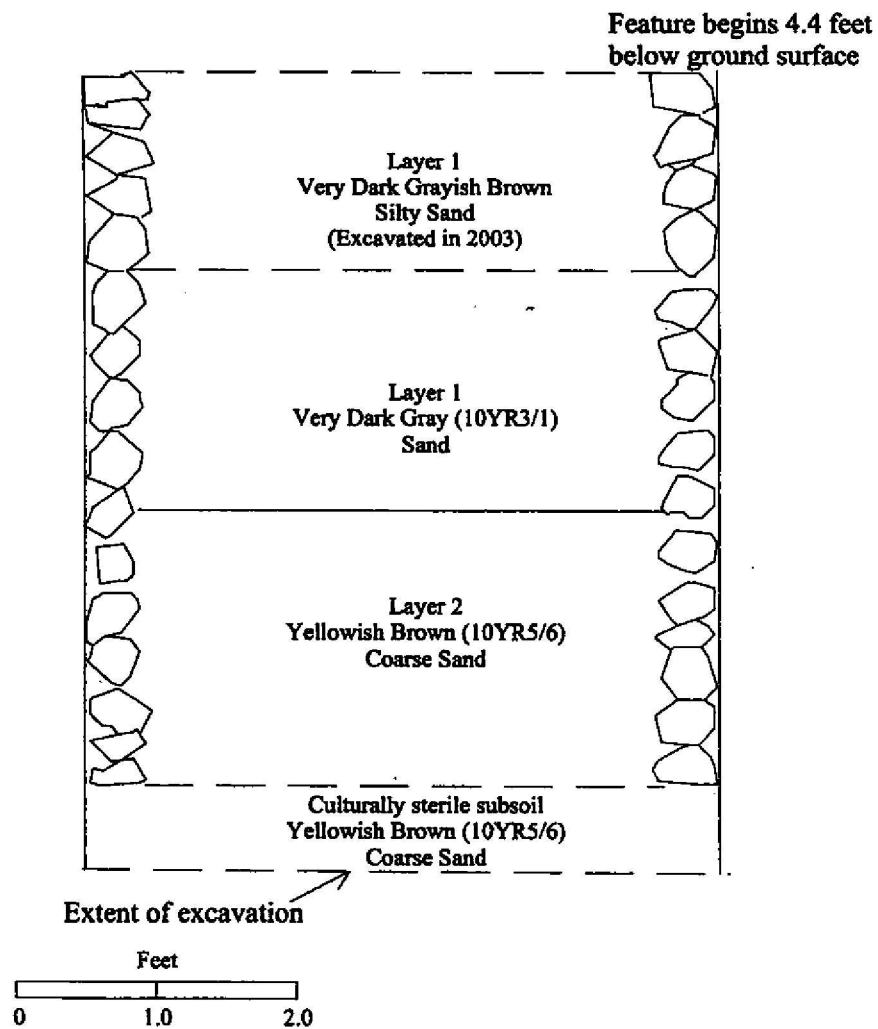


Figure 4 Soil profile of the privy at Lot 27.



Plate 1 Re-opening the privy, Feature 2, Backhoe Trench 2, Lot 27, on
March 10, 2004.



Plate 2 Second day of excavation of Feature 2, March 11, 2004.



Plate 3 Completion of excavation of Feature 2, the privy.

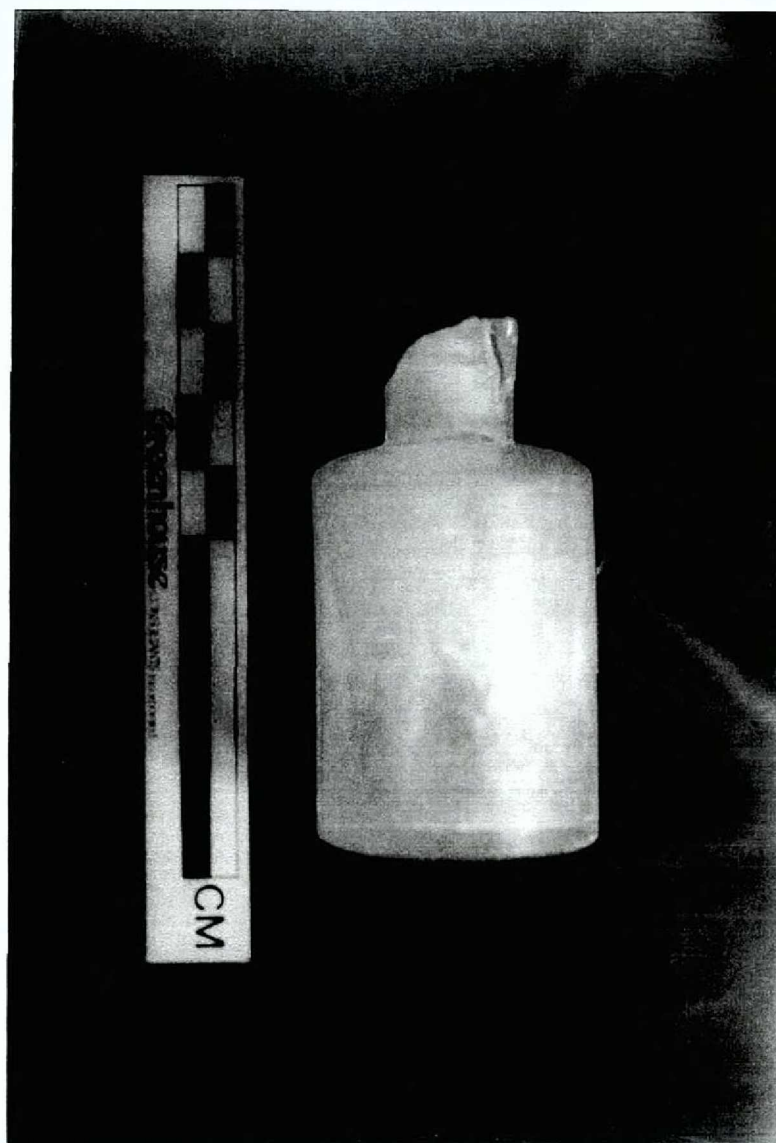


Plate 4 Lubin perfume bottle from overburden, Context 1001, Catalog #69.

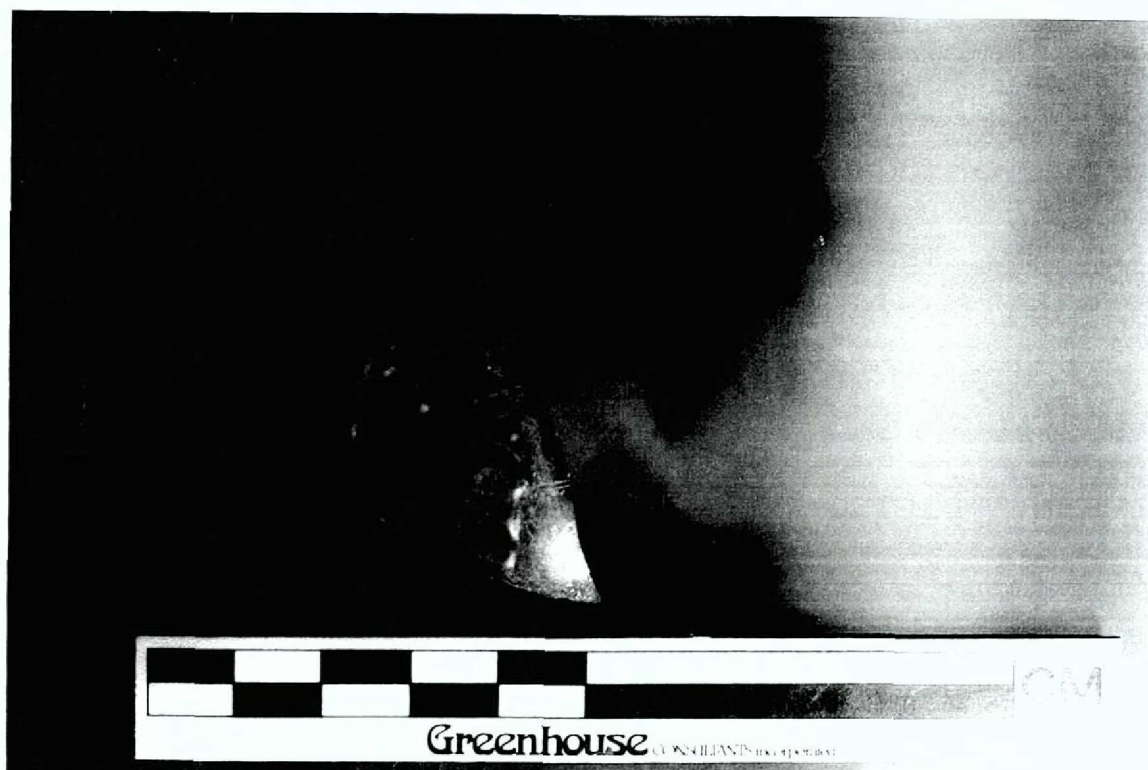


Plate 5 Dyott bottle fragment, Context 6002.01, Catalog #129.

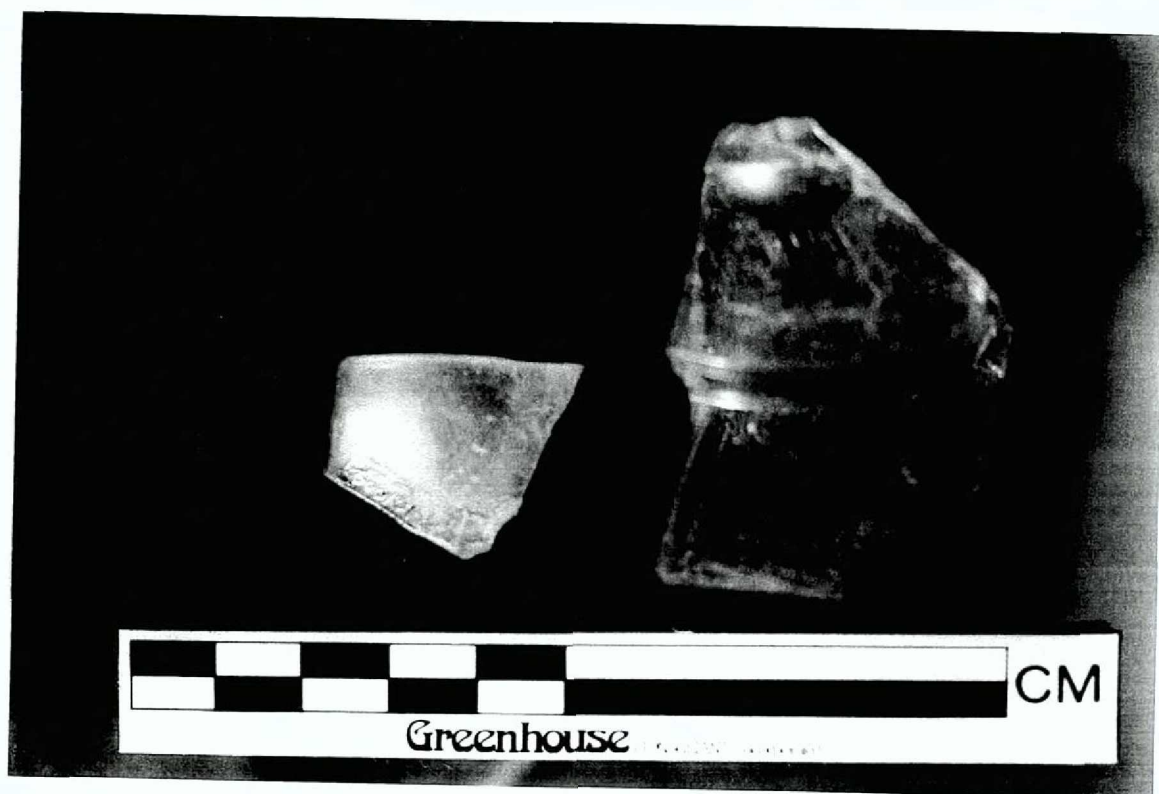


Plate 6 Glass tableware from Context 6002.01, Catalog #111, rim spout and Catalog #113, glass lid.

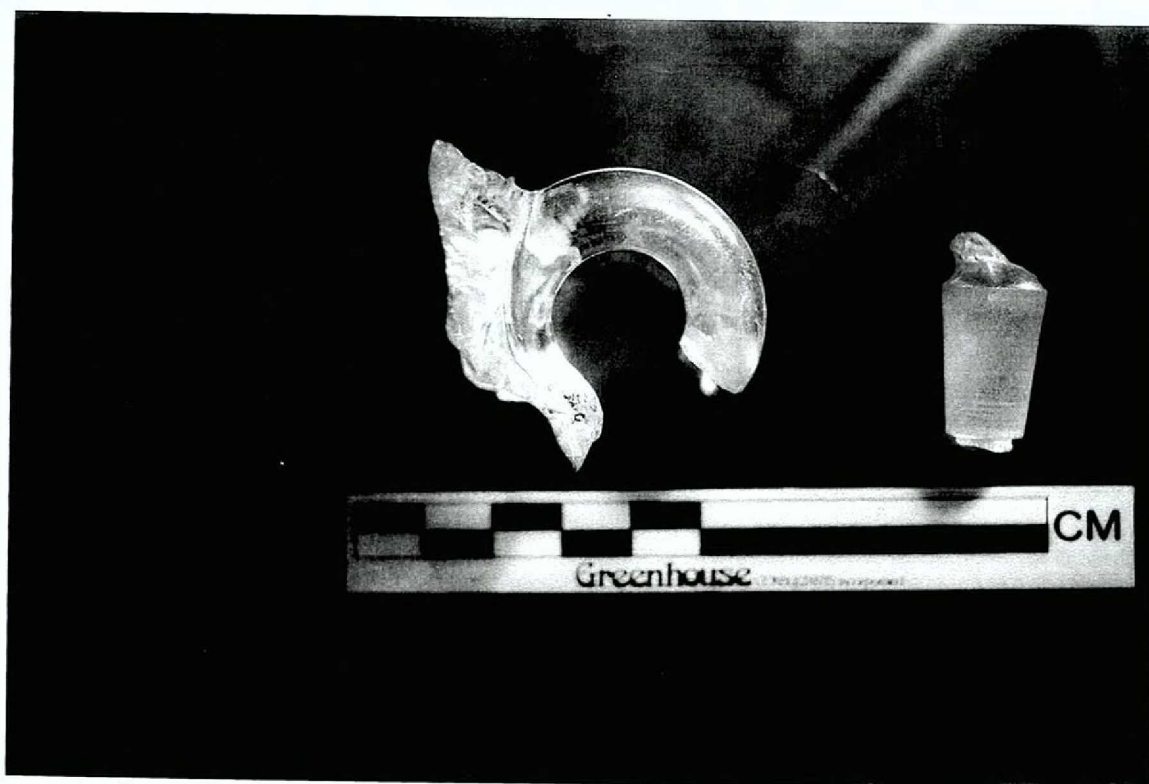


Plate 7 Glass handle from Context 6002.01, Catalog #141, and a bottle stopper, Catalog #250.

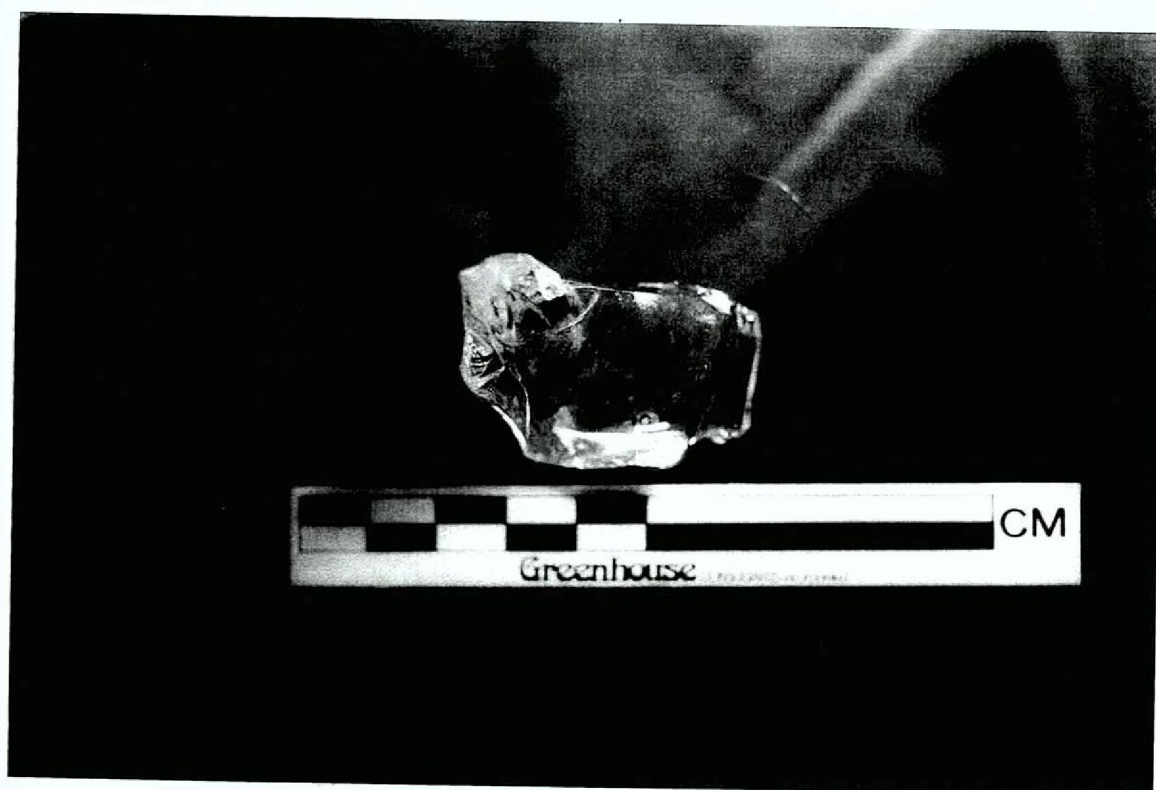


Plate 8 Glass tableware lid fragment, Context 6002.01, Catalog #369.



Plate 9 Porcelain fragments from Context 6002.01, a cup handle, Catalog#188, and a decorated sherd, Catalog #190, handpainted gold leaf.



Plate 10 Porcelain butter pat, Catalog #154, Context 6002.01.

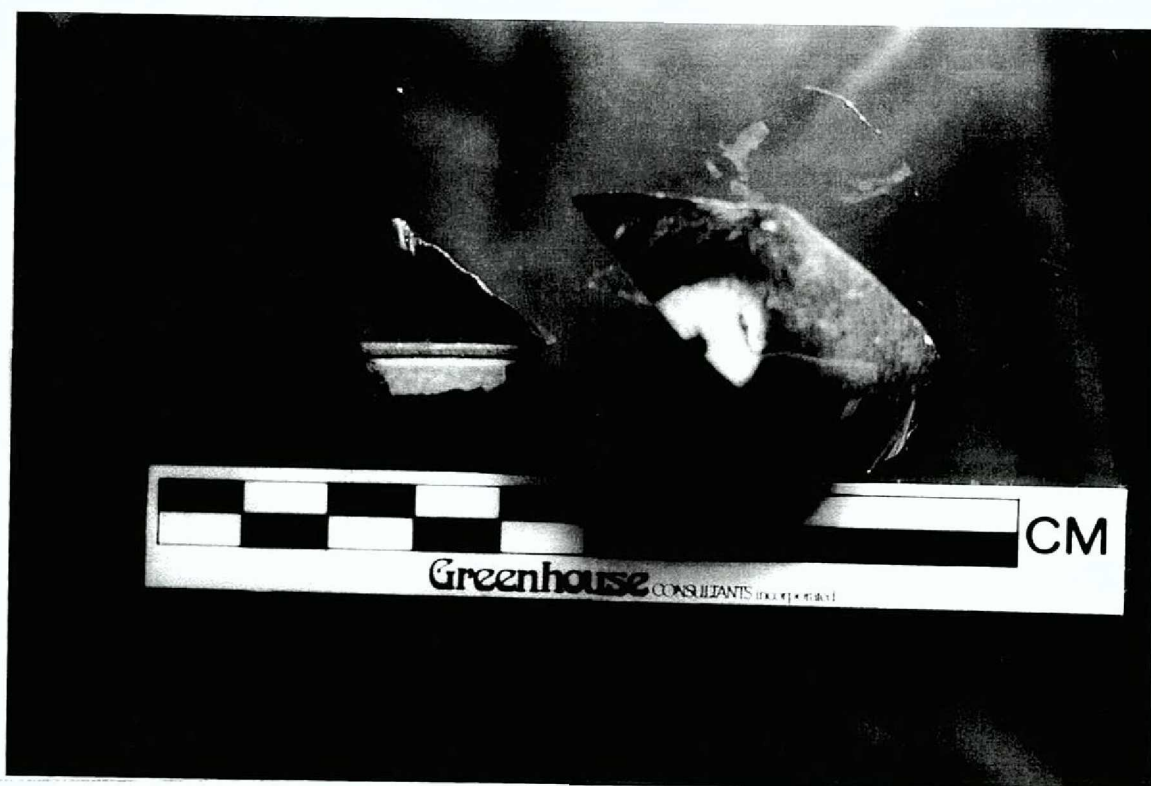


Plate 11 Context 6002.01: Catalog 212, decorated Westerwald stoneware
and Catalog #216, Rockingham decorated yellowware lid.

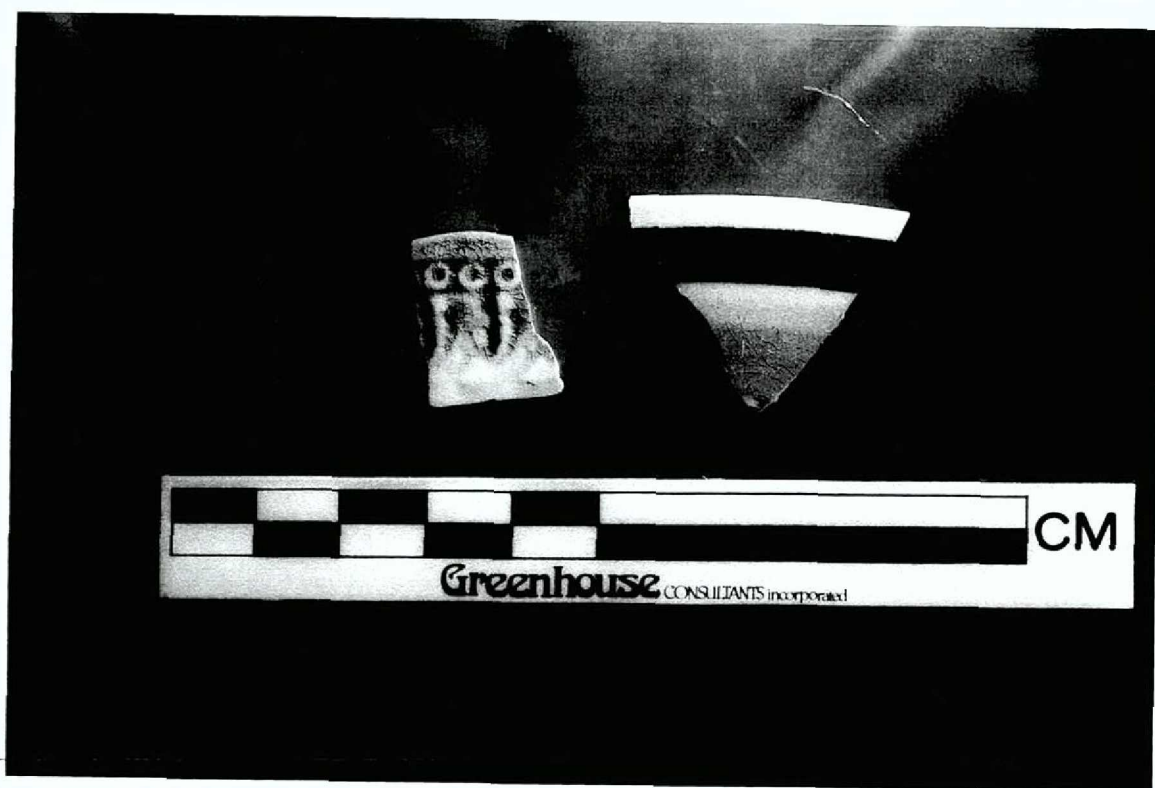


Plate 12 Edged green pearlware from Context 6002.01, Catalog #148, and
annular decorated cup/bowl, Catalog #194.

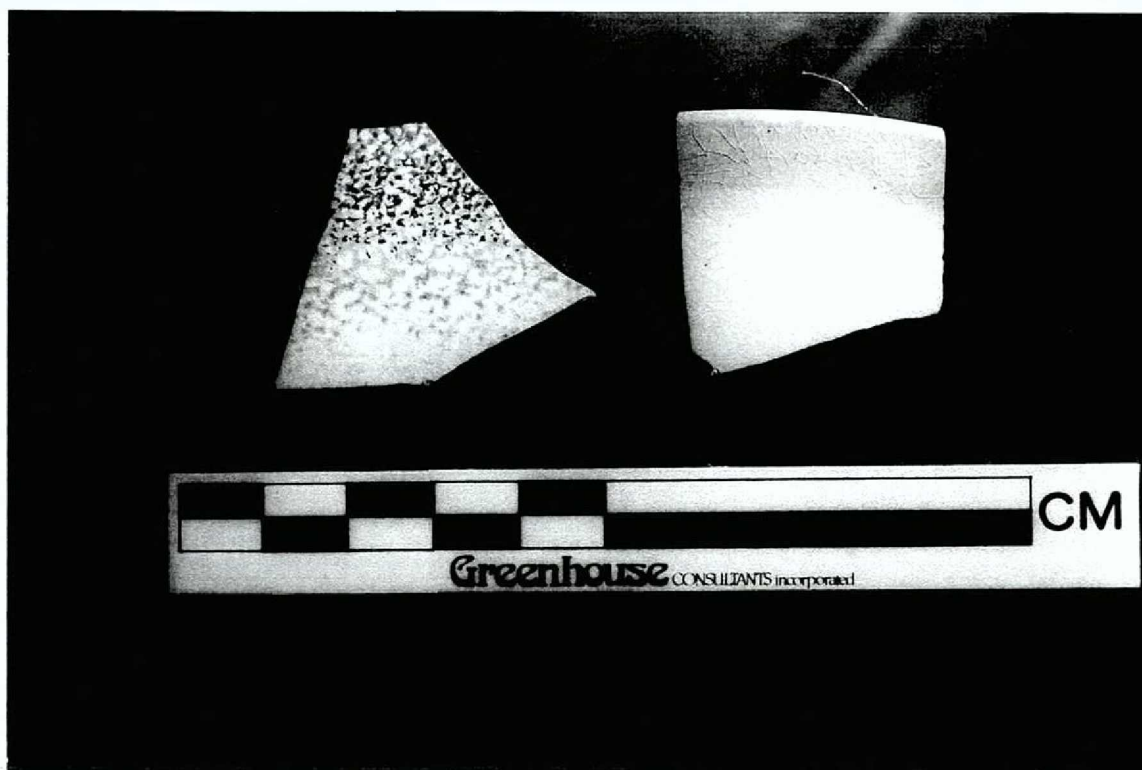


Plate 13 Context 6002.01, Catalog #206, annular decorated pearlware;
Catalog #213, spatterware decorated ironstone.



Plate 14 Partial maker's marks in Context 6002.01, Catalog #189,
porcelain; Catalog #225, ironstone.

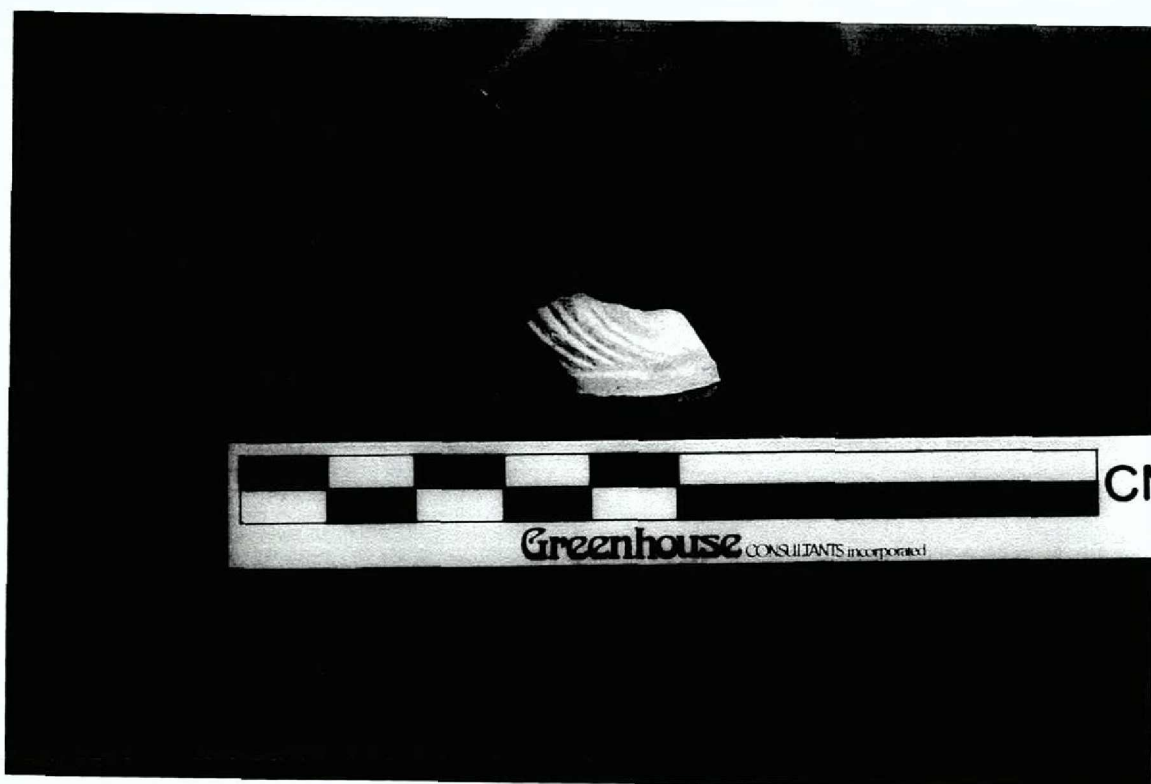


Plate 15 Tobacco pipe bowl fragment with feathering at the base,
Catalog #161.



Plate 16 Tobacco pipe stems, Catalog #176 with raised bands and dots;
Catalog #179, rouletted with embossment.

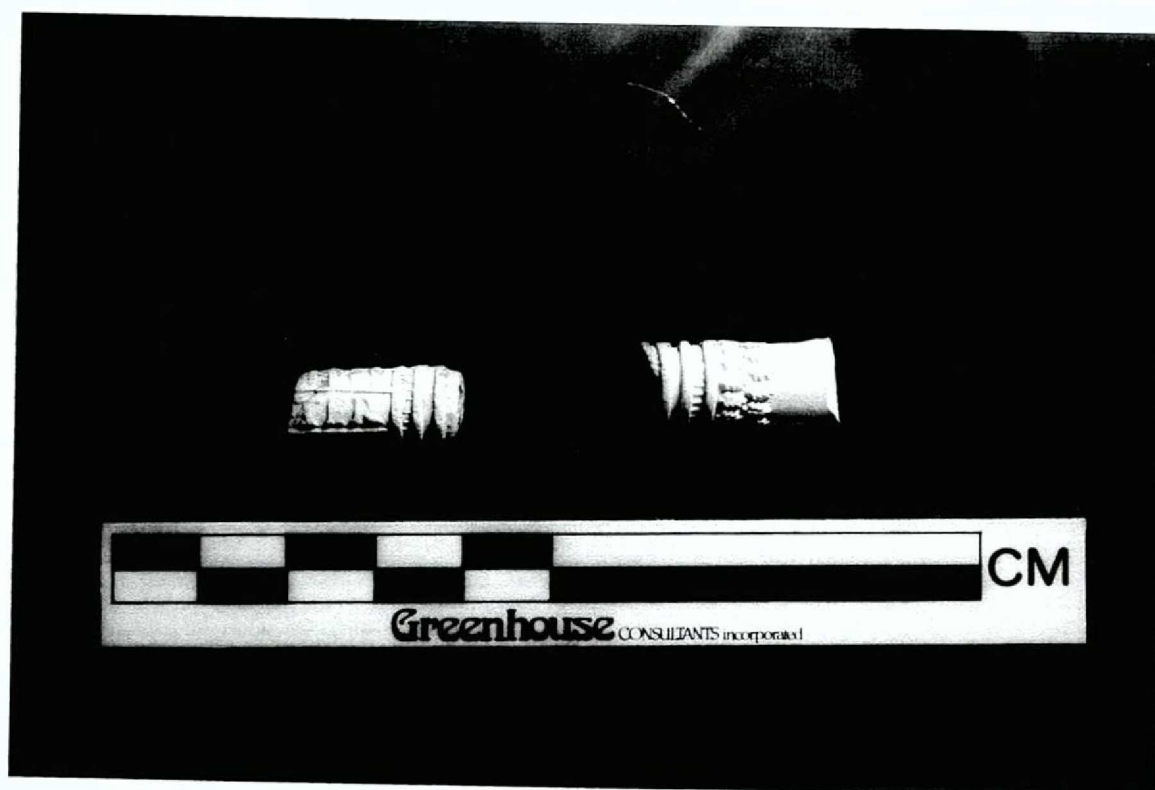


Plate 17 Tobacco pipe stems, Peter Dorni type, Catalog #175 and #177.

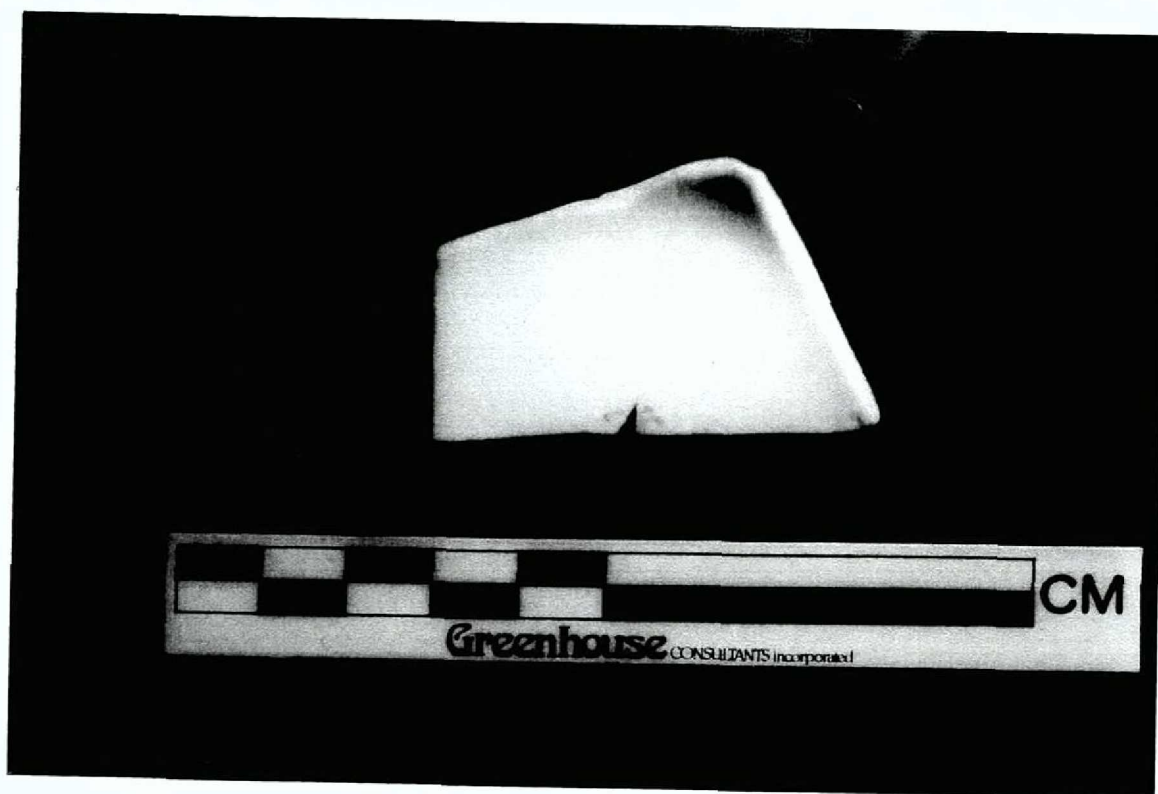


Plate 18 Cup/bowl fragment of Chinese Export Porcelain, Catalog #303,
Context 6002.02.

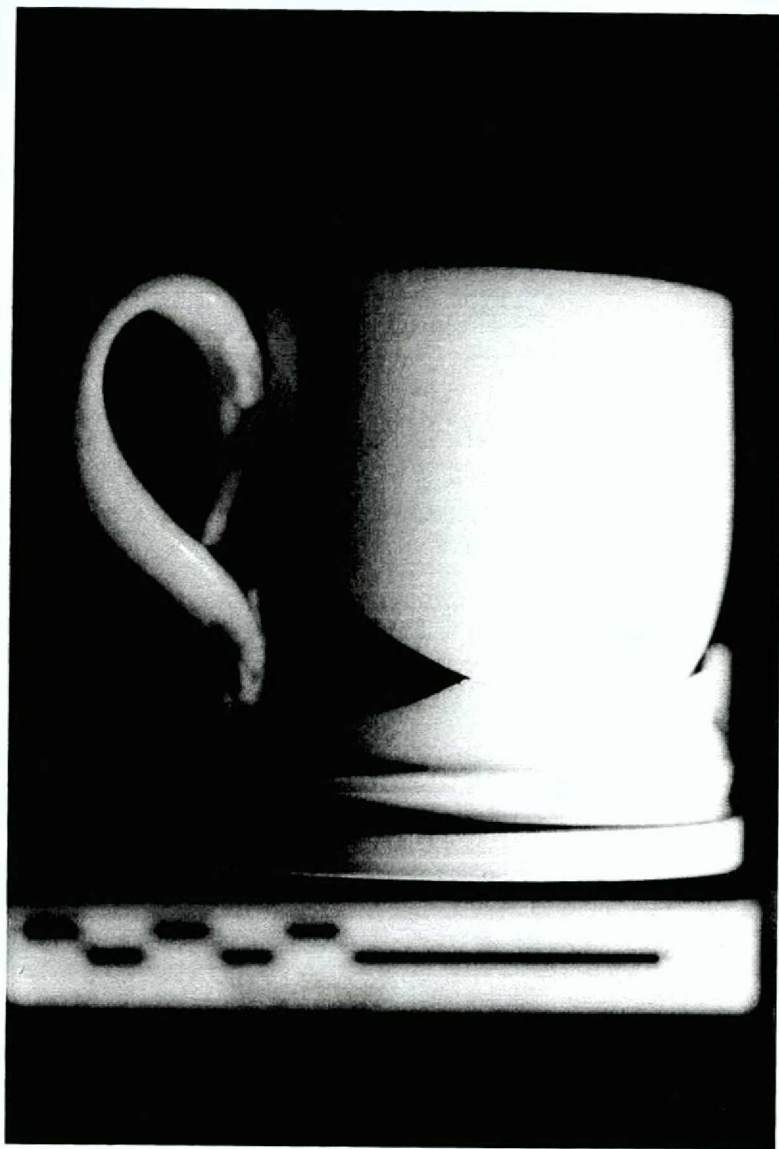


Plate 19 Mended mug from Context 6002.02, Catalog #287.



Plate 20 Close-up of molded handle of mug.

APPENDIX I

FIELD RECORD SUMMARY AND CONTEXT NUMBERING

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

A field recording system which encompasses a variety of conditions and situations is optimal for any archaeological project. Among these situations are the size of the project, the number of different field techniques and the number of expected artifacts. The field recording system used was developed by Greenhouse Consultants and was based on modifications of other accepted systems.

All contexts are numbered in the field and these numbers are applied to the artifacts. The format for numbering is XX-9999.99 where X is alphanumeric and 9 is numeric. The alphanumeric characters to the left of the hyphen are the prefix. The two digits to the right of the decimal point are used only when it is necessary to refer to strata within a context. The four digits between the prefix and decimal subdivision may be called the base code.

The prefix is a two character designation of the project parcel. The four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts; the first digit being separate from the last three. The first numeric digit indicates the type of field technique used. The codes are as follows:

1000:	unprovenienced surface collection
2000:	provenienced surface collection
3000:	shovel testing
4000:	trenching
5000:	excavation units
6000:	feature excavation
7000:	borings
8000:	
9000:	transects

The three digits following the technique code are unique for each location and are assigned sequentially. Decimal subdivisions may be used for techniques three through six to indicate specific strata. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

Context 6001.01

Northwest corner of Backhoe Trench 2

10YR3/1	very dark grey sand	
	<u>Opening</u>	<u>Closing</u>
SW	0.8 feet (top of rock)	3.0 feet
NW	0.4 feet (top of rock)	3.0 feet
NE	1.2 feet (top of rock)	3.0 feet
SE	1.1 feet (top of rock)	3.0 feet
Center	1.3 feet	3.0 feet

Comments This is a stone-line privy approximately three - four feet in diameter. Mostly intact, it is 3.5 to 4.0 feet under blacktop of parking lot. It appears some of the privy was truncated. Context .01 is fill. Flotation sample taken at 2.5 feet below. Shots 1 - 9. Two large bags of brick, glass, ceramics, shell, nail, bone, metal and one belt buckle.

Context 6002.02

10YR5/6	yellowish brown coarse sand	
	<u>Opening</u>	<u>Closing</u>
Center	3.0 feet	4.7 feet

Comments Context 6002.02 is a coarse sand (10YR5/6 yellowish brown). Artifacts have dropped off significantly. Bottom of privy located. Stone-line stops, artifacts stop and stream gravels are encountered. Flotation sample taken at 3.2 feet. Shots 10-22. Artifacts: ceramic, shell, nails, glass, leather shoe portion (heel), bone.

APPENDIX 2

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

APPENDIX 2
A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materials

GROUPS AND CLASSES		MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)	
01 KITCHEN GROUP	09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	INORGANIC MATERIALS	ORGANIC MATERIALS
01 Dishes	01 Construction tools	CERAMIC	CELLULOSIC
02 Containers	02 Farm tools	001 Porcelain	115 Bark
03 Tableware	03 Leisure activities	002 Stoneware	108 Burlap
04 Kitchenware	04 Fishing gear	003 Earthenware	128 Charcoal
	05 —	004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite	092 Cork
02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP	06 —	134 Undifferentiated ceramic	087 Cotton
01 Mammalia	07 Pottery class	CLAY	131 Fiberboard/masonite
02 Aves	08 Storage items	047 Clay	085 Hemp
03 Reptilia	09 —	062 Kaolin	011 Paper
04 Amphibia	10 Stable and barn	079 Red clay	006 Wood
05 Pisces	11 Miscellaneous hardware		121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covering
09 Ethnofaunal/Zoological	12 Specialized activities	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION
16 Ethnobotanical	13 Military objects	069 Brick	093 Asphalt
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	14 Housekeeping	071 Cement	125 Formica
01 Window glass	15 Public services	070 Mortar	101 Unoleum
02 Nails	10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	072 Plaster	102 Tar paper
03 Spikes	01 Hunting and fishing activities	GLASS	WAX
04 Door & Window hardware	02 Domestic activities	013 Milk glass	076 Wax
05 Other structural hardware	03 Stone working	078 Glass	GUM/RESIN
06 Construction materials	04 Wood working	112 Slag and clinker	010 Rubber, elastic
04 FURNITURE GROUP	05 Digging tools		009 Rubber, hard
01 Hardware	06 Other fabricating or processing tools	METALS	PETROCHEMICALS
02 Materials	07 Other general utility tools	005 Tin	073 Carbon
03 Lighting device	08 Ceremonial & ornamental	019 Silver	095 Coal
04 Decorative furnishings	09 Miscellaneous	021 Gold	048 Graphite
05 ARMS GROUP	11 SAMPLES	026 Cuprous metal	116 Tar
01 Projectiles	-- Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating	028 Ferrous alloy	PROTEIN
02 Cartridge case	-- Flotation samples	029 Aluminum	118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton)
03 Arms accessories	-- light fraction	032 Steel	106 Felt
04 Gun parts	-- heavy fraction	034 Lead	122 Flesh
06 CLOTHING GROUP	-- Soil samples	035 Chrome	016 Hair
01 Apparel	98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP	096 Mercury	117 Keratin (horns/tingenat/claws)
02 Ornammentation		136 Undifferentiated metal	015 Leather
03 Making and repair		STONE	107 Silk
04 Fasteners		129 Agate	090 Sponge, natural
07 PERSONAL GROUP		075 Asbestos	105 Wool
01 Coins		133 Chalk	COMBINATION MATERIALS
02 Keys		052 Chert	017 Bone
03 Writing paraphernalia		042 Granite	132 Ivory
04 Grooming and hygiene		046 Gravel	067 Pearl
05 Personal ornamentation		109 Jet	089 Shell
06 Other personal items		038 Limestone	SYNTHETIC MATERIALS
08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		041 Marble	103 Celluloid
01 Kaolin pipe class		049 Mica	088 Nylon
02 Nonkaolin pipe		058 Obsidian	008 Plastic
03 Smoking accessories		057 Ochre	077 Soap
		068 Precious stone	091 Sponge, synthetic
		053 Quartz	104 Synthetic
		054 Quartzite	TEXTILE
		039 Sandstone	151 Undifferentiated textile
		044 Shale	
		040 Slate	
		060 Steatite	
		043 Schist	
		126 Undifferentiated stone	

APPENDIX 2
B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES		GROUPS AND CLASSES	
01 KITCHEN	01 Dishes	SAMPLE ARTIFACTS	
	02 Containers		Plate, cup, salt cellar
	03 Tableware		Bottle glass fragments
	04 Kitchenware		Eating utensils
02 FAUNA/FLORA GROUP	01 Mammalia	Cooking utensils, pot, teatle	
	02 Aves		
	03 Reptilia		Mammal
	04 Amphibia		Bird
	05 Pisces		Reptile
	09 Other ethnofauna/zoological		Amphibian
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	16 Ethnobotanical	Cyster, crab, egg shells	Fish
	01 Window glass		Oyster, crab, egg shells
	02 Nails		Seeds, nuts
	03 Scales		
	04 Door & Window hardware		Window pane glass
	05 Other Structural hardware		Nails
04 FURNITURE GROUP	06 Construction materials	Railroad spikes	Doorknob, door hinge
	01 Hardware		Pipe, fireplace tiles
	02 Materials		Brick, mortar, roofing
	03 Lighting device		
05 ARMS GROUP	04 Decorative furnishings	Handle, drawer pull, latch	
	01 Projectiles		Sieve parts, chair part, bedframe
	02 Cartridge case		Candlestick, lamp base
	03 Arms accessories		Flowerpot, clock parts, vase
06 CLOTHING GROUP	04 Gun parts	Shoe, bullets	
	01 Apparel		Cartridge
	02 Ornamentation		Gun flint, bullet molds, powder horn
	03 Making and Repair		Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly
07 PERSONAL GROUP	04 Fasteners	Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe	
	01 Coins		Beads, sequin, hatpin, leather
	02 Keys		Thimble, straight pin, scissors
	03 Writing paraphernalia		Buttons, straps, buckles, cufflink
	04 Grooming & hygiene		
	05 Personal ornamentation		Coins
08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	06 Other personal items	Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil	
	01 Kaolin pipe		Hairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers
	05 Nonkaolin pipe		Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb
	06 Smoking accessories		Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife
09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	01 Construction tools	Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly	
	02 Farm tools		
	03 Leisure activities		
	04 Fishing gear		
	05 --		
	06 --		
10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	07 Pottery class	Knife, pismatic blade, chopper	
	08 Storage items		
	09 --		
	10 Stable and barn		
	11 Miscellaneous hardware		
	12 Specialized activities		
11 Miscellaneous hardware	13 Military objects	Sheel, goigel, bead	
	14 Housekeeping		
	15 Public services		
	16 Public services		
12 Specialized activities	01 Hunting and Fishing	Function unknown	
	02 Domestic		
	03 Stone working		
	04 Wood working		
	05 Digging tools		
	06 Other fabricating or processing tools		
13 Military objects	07 Other general utility tools	Function unknown	
	08 Ceremonial & ornamental		
	09 Miscellaneous		
	01 Hunting and Fishing		
	02 Domestic		
	03 Stone working		
14 Housekeeping	04 Wood working	Function unknown	
	05 Digging tools		
	06 Other fabricating or processing tools		
	07 Other general utility tools		
	08 Ceremonial & ornamental		
	09 Miscellaneous		
15 Public services	01 Hunting and Fishing	Function unknown	
	02 Domestic		
	03 Stone working		
	04 Wood working		
	05 Digging tools		
	06 Other fabricating or processing tools		
16 Public services	07 Other general utility tools	Function unknown	
	08 Ceremonial & ornamental		
	09 Miscellaneous		
	01 Hunting and Fishing		
	02 Domestic		
	03 Stone working		

APPENDIX 2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology

Class 01: Hunting and Fishing Activities

01 - Projectile point
02 - Birdstone
03 - Bannerstone
04 - Boatstone
05 - Fish hook
06 - Netsinker
07 - Atlatl hook

Class 02: Domestic Activities

13 - vessel
14 - mortar
15 - pestle
16 - muller
17 - groundstone fragment

Class 03: Stone Working

21 - Hammerstone
22 - Baton
23 - Tine
24 - Splinter
25 - Drift or "punch"
26 - Anvil
27 - Flake, primary
28 - Flake, secondary
29 - Bifacial thinning flake
30 - Core
31 - Blank
32 - Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

37 - Celt
38 - Grooved axe
39 - Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds
Nuts

Class 06: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator
52 - Drill
53 - Awl
54 - Reamer
55 - Chisel
56 - Microperforator
57 - Needle
58 - Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

67 - Knife
68 - Side scraper
69 - Core scraper
70 - Stemmed end scraper
71 - Other end scraper
73 - Prismatic blade
74 - Chopper
75 - Utilized/Retouched flake
76 - Pitted pebble
77 - Gauge
78 - Maul
79 - Abrader
80 - Whetstone
81 - Biface
82 - Adze
83 - Distolateral scraper
84 - Bifacial end scraper
85 - Bifacial scraper

Class 08: Ceremonial & Ornamental Objects

85 - Angled pipe
86 - Tube
87 - Platform pipe
88 - Cloud blower pipe
89 - Sheet
90 - Plates
91 - Comb
92 - Bead
93 - Gorget
- - Hematite
- - Ochre

APPENDIX 2

D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

Note: The items listed below may be ambiguous or hard to place in a taxonomic category, but as a convention, for inventory purposes, will be coded as follows:

Unidentified wood fragments	98	00	006
Construction wood	03	06	006
Pegs, Wood planks	03	06	006
Twigs, branches	09	16	006
Burned wood (partial)	Code as wood (above) and put "burnt wood" in the comments section		
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code as charcoal		
Coal	98	00	095
Slag, burned coal, vitrified metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98	00	112
Pantiles	03	06	003
Delft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001
Chamber pot	04	02	00-
Flowerpot	04	04 002	00-
Teeth	02	-	132
Fish scales	02	09	118
Coral	04	04	119
Eggshell	02	09	119
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121
Schist (construction)	03	06	043
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043
Red brick	03	06	169
Yellow brick	03	06	155
Linoleum	03	06	101
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	()
Furniture hardware	04	01	()
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car parts)	09	11	()
Leather shoe parts	06	01	015
Unidentified leather scraps	98	00	015
Leather personal items	07	()	015

100 JAY STREET
LOT 27, FEATURE 2
KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK
ARTIFACT INVENTORY, PHASE 3

Context	Gp	Cl	Mph	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
** Context 1001											
1001	01	01	001	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Evenly scalloped embossed rim			71
1001	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Shell edged blue Hollowware			72
1001	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base w/rounded pedestal Hollowware			73
								Body to base Underglaze transfer print blue design interior Underglaze transfer print landscape exterior			
1001	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Paneled exterior Underglaze transfer-print blue interior & exterior			75
1001	01	01	001	002	Stoneware	1	0.0	Plate rim Bristol slipped blue spongeware			74
1001	01	01		003	Yellowware	1	0.0	Scalloped rim Rockingham glaze interior & exterior			70
								Paneled exterior			
1001	01	02	001	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Circular base Olive green			76
1001	07	04	011	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear Cylindrical body Circular base Partial neck & finish Embossed: "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/PARIS" Perfume bottle	Jones-North 1986:7, 119, 234 Launert 1974:38 McDougall 1980:70-71	ca. 1850-1920s [1793+]	69
1001	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			68
** Subtotal **											
						9	0.0				
** Context 6002.01											
6002.01	1	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			200
6002.01	01	01		001	Chinese Export Porcelain	1	0.0	Underglaze handpainted blue exterior & interior			159
6002.01	01	01	001	001	Chinese Export Porcelain	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze handpainted blue interior & exterior			192
								Small ridge on 1 side			149
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base w/footring			150
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim to plate or saucer			151
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			152
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print mulberry			155
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base			156
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Thick rim			157
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze handpainted blue			158
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim			195
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze black handpainted unidentifiable letters			198
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			199
								Embossing on exterior			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			202
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			204
6002.01	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			205
6002.01	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			207
								Underglaze annular banded black interior			208
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spatterware exterior			210
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze transfer print blue interior & exterior			213
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				214
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				218
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				219
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				220

100 JAY STREET
LOT 27, FEATURE 2
KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK
ARTIFACT INVENTORY, PHASE 3

Context	Gp	Cl	Mph	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base			221
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Footring to large vessel			222
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			224
								Underglaze transfer print			
								blue landscape interior			
								Probable tureen side			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base	DeBolt 1994:42-44	1908-1915	225
								Underglaze stamped green: Lehner 1988:60		[1882-1925]	
								"DRESDE.../CH..."			
								Potter's Cooperative			
								Co./The Dresden Pottery			
								Works/Brunt, Bloor,			
								Martin & Company			
								East Liverpool, Ohio			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Footring?			226
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				227
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim			229
								Yellow glaze interior			
								Polychrome glaze exterior			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim			231
								Molded exterior			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Molded exterior			232
								Blue band?			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Paneled exterior			233
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			234
								Underglaze handpainted			
								polychrome floral			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim spall			235
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				236
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	2	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			237
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			238
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			239
								blue interior & exterior			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			241
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Thick rim			242
								Underglaze transfer print			
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			243
								blue interior			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			244
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			245
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			247
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			248
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print			249
								blue			
6002.01	01	01		003	Pearlware	1	0.0	Green feather-edge	Hunter & Miller	1810-1835	148
								embossed, scalloped rim	1994:434-35		
6002.01	01	01	031	003	Pearlware	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			194
								Underglaze annular banded			
								polychrome exterior			
6002.01	01	01	031	003	Pearlware	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			206
								Underglaze handpainted			
								polychrome exterior			
								Banded blue annular			
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0				153
6002.01	01	01	024	001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Rim			154
								Butter pat?			
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Partial handle			188
								Gold gilt overglaze			
6002.01	01	01	031	001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Cup/bowl base			189
								Impressed number:			
								"...218"			
								Overglaze gold gilt			
								stamped: "Made in..."			
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Overglaze handpainted			190
								gold gilt leaves interior			
								& exterior			
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Rim			191
								Overglaze transfer print			
								black			

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=====	==	==	===	===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.01	01	01	031	001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Cup/bowl rim			193
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0				197
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Underglaze handpainted blue landscape exterior			228
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Base Footring			246
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Rim			370
6002.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Rim			371
6002.01	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Embossed dots Clear glaze interior & exterior			217
6002.01	01	01		004	Semi-porcelain	1	0.0				223
6002.01	01	01		004	Semi-porcelain	1	0.0				230
6002.01	01	01		002	Stoneware	1	0.0	Grey paste White slip interior & exterior Cobalt blue decorated exterior			240
6002.01	01	01		078	Tableware glass	1	0.0	Clear Body & base of handle			109
6002.01	01	01		078	Tableware glass	1	0.0	Rim & portion of spout Clear			111
6002.01	01	01		078	Tableware glass	1	0.0	Lid Clear			113
6002.01	01	01		078	Tableware glass	1	0.0	Clear Handle & partial body Probable sugarbowl/pitcher type vessel			141
6002.01	01	01		078	Tableware glass	1	0.0	Lid Clear			369
6002.01	01	01	014	078	Tumbler	2	0.0	Mend Base Clear Paneled			92
6002.01	01	01		003	Yellowware	1	0.0	Rockingham glaze exterior Clear glaze interior			209
6002.01	01	01		003	Yellowware	1	0.0	Spall Clear glaze			211
6002.01	01	01		003	Yellowware	1	0.0	Clear glaze interior & exterior			215
6002.01	01	01	037	003	Yellowware	1	0.0	Lid Rockingham glaze interior & exterior Finial broken off			216
6002.01	01	02	001	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Olive green Champagne finish, flat top			83
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Olive green Partial neck & body			84
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Pushed up base Cobalt blue			86
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Base Brown Embossed on base: "A..."			89
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Base Brown Stippled			90
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Threaded lip Brown			91
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Base Clear Embossed on body: "N..."			93
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Rectangular base Clear Crown oval base			94
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Neck w/rounded lip Clear			95
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear Embossed: ...IQUID...			102
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear Embossed numbers			103
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear undeterminable embossed design			104

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Context	Gp	Cl	Mph	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Pale green			105
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Embossed			106
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Base			107
								Clear			
								Aqua			
								Base			
								Embossed ...P...			
6002.01	01	02	021		078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Etched zig-zag engraving			110
								Clear			
								Paneled shoulder,			
								probable ketchup bottle			
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Cobalt blue	Fike 1987:161	1805-?	129
								Embossed:			
								"DYOTT.../A...", slight			
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	petina			130
								Clear			
								Base & heel			
								Embossed: "PINT"			
6002.01	01	02	006		078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear			137
								Embossed: "...RMS"			
								Most likely a milk jug			
6002.01	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Clear			138
								Shoulder, neck, & finish			
								2 external threads on			
								finish			
								Screw top			
6002.01	01	02	041		078 Bottle stopper	1	0.0	Clear			250
								Middle portion			
								Cylindrical, tapered			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	9	0.0	Olive green			82
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Kelly green			85
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Brown			87
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	6	0.0	Brown			88
6002.01	01	02			013 Container glass	1	0.0	Milk glass			98
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	2	0.0	Aqua w/patina			99
								Embossed unidentifiable			
								lettering			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	8	0.0	Clear			100
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			101
6002.01	01	02			013 Container glass	1	0.0	Milk glass			112
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			114
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Brown			127
								Solarized			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Brown			128
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Olive green			131
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Light aqua			132
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			133
								Embossed: "F..."			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			134
								Paneled			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			135
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			136
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			139
								1 seam			
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			140
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			143
6002.01	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Light aqua			144
6002.01	01	02			013 Sandwich glass	1	0.0	Milk glass			251
6002.01	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Partial base & body			146
								Buff paste			
								Salt glazed exterior			
								Brown slipped interior			
6002.01	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Yellowish paste			147
								Salt glazed exterior			
								Cobalt blue handpainted			
								decoration exterior			
								Unslipped, unglazed			
								interior			
6002.01	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Buff paste			196
								Salt glazed exterior			
								Unslipped, unglazed			
								interior			
6002.01	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Buff paste			201
								Metallic slipped exterior			
								Brown slipped interior			

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=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.01	01	02		002	Stoneware	1	0.0	Gray paste Salt glazed exterior Brown slipped interior			203
6002.01	01	02		002	Stoneware	1	0.0	Gray-white paste Salt glazed interior Molded exterior Cobalt blue banded exterior Westerwald	Hume 1979:284-85 South 1972:Figure 1	1700-1775	212
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	3	1.2	Diaphysis			162
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	0.4	Rib			163
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	4.0	Long bone			164
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	3.5				165
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	0.9				166
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	16.0	Mandible Two teeth			180
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	2.3	Vertebra			181
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	2.8	Vertebra			182
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	3.1	Possible burnt marks			183
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	1.0	Calcined			184
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	9.8	Long bone Possible cut marks Calcined			185
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	1	0.8	Long bone Calcined			186
6002.01	02	09		089	Shell	5	41.6	Clam			116
6002.01	02	09		089	Shell	9	75.5	Oyster			117
6002.01	02	09		089	Shell	32	269.6	Oyster			170
6002.01	02	09		089	Shell	15	64.9	Clam			171
6002.01	03	01		078	Flat glass	27	0.0	Pale green tint			96
6002.01	03	01		078	Flat glass	3	0.0	Clear			97
6002.01	03	01		078	Flat glass	7	0.0	Light aqua			142
6002.01	03	02		028	Nail	68	0.0	Rusted & corroded			78
6002.01	03	02		028	Nail	5	0.0	Whole, rusted & corroded			118
6002.01	03	02		028	Nail	8	0.0	Heads & shanks Rusted & corroded			119
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	1	0.0	Red Mortar on 4 sides H=2 1/4" W=3 1/2"			121
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	1	0.0	Red Burn marks on 5 sides H=2 1/4" W=3 1/2"			122
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	1	0.0	Red Mortar on 3 sides H=2 1/4"			123
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	1	0.0	Red Burn marks on one side			124
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	3	0.0	Red			125
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	1	0.0	Red			126
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	10	0.0	Red			172
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	2	0.0	Red			173
6002.01	03	06		006	Wood	11	0.0				169
6002.01	04	02	018	078	Refrigerator glass	2	0.0	Ridged			108
6002.01	04	04	002	003	Flowerpot	1	0.0	Incised line on body			145
6002.01	04	04	002	003	Flowerpot	2	0.0				187
6002.01	06	04	010	026	Belt buckle	1	0.0	Sports type, slide & grip			77
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Bowl Feathering at base 1 seam Burn marks on exterior & interior			161
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			174
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem Rouletted bands Embossed: "...TER/DOR..."	Alexander 1983:210	1850-1881	175
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem, near bowl Raised bands and dots			176
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem Raised leaves and 3 bands	Alexander 1983:210	1850-1881	177
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			178
6002.01	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem near bowl Rouletted Possible embossed "J" or "3"			179

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=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.01	09	11		028	Metal	6	0.0	Rusted & corroded			79
6002.01	09	11		028	Metal	4	0.0	Rusted & corroded			81
6002.01	09	11		028	Metal	3	0.0	Rusted & corroded			120
6002.01	09	11	004	028	Nut	1	0.0	Rusted & corroded			80
6002.01	09	11		008	Plastic	1	0.0	Clear, bendable			167
6002.01	98	00		095	Coal	13	0.0	Small pieces			115
6002.01	98	00		095	Coal	14	0.0				168
6002.01	98	00		112	Slag	1	0.0				160
** Subtotal **						431	497.4				
** Context 6002.02											
6002.02	01	01	031	001	Chinese Export Porcelain	2	0.0	Mend Pedestaled base Handpainted red floral interior			303
6002.02	01	01		003	Creamware	1	0.0	Spall			312
6002.02	01	01		003	Creamware	1	0.0	Paneled?			317
6002.02	01	01	042	004	Ironstone	9	0.0	Mug Mend Ringed base Rim Handle w/leaves			287
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			291
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			292
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print mulberry floral interior & exterior			298
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze transfer-print black			299
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Brim/well?			304
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue			305
6002.02	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Hollowware Underglaze transfer print blue landscape exterior Paneled			306
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			307
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Ribbed exterior			308
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			313
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			314
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				315
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Paneled?			316
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				318
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Embossed rim			319
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				320
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				321
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base w/footring			322
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				323
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall			324
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				325
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base			326
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				327
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				328
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				329
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				330
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0				331
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Grey-blue glaze exterior			332
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall w/footring			333
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim bowl/saucer			334
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer print blue landscape exterior Paneled			335
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue			336
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Brim Underglaze blue transfer-print			337
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Plate/saucer rim Underglaze transfer print blue			338
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue floral Brim			339

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=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue			340
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze transfer-print blue Banded black			341
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Base w/footring Underglaze transfer print midnight blue interior			342
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue exterior			343
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze transfer print blue floral			344
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze transfer print midnight blue			345
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Brim Underglaze transfer-print blue			346
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Underglaze transfer-print midnight blue interior & exterior			347
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue			348
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze handpainted blue floral			349
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze handpainted blue			350
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue interior & exterior			351
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue			352
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue landscape interior			353
6002.02	01	01	031	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Hollowware rim Underglaze transfer print blue interior & exterior			354
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze transfer-print blue			355
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze transfer-print blue			356
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue			357
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze transfer-print blue classical landscape			358
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Paneled Underglaze handpainted polychrome			359
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Underglaze handpainted polychrome			360
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Burned exterior			361
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Mochaware			362
6002.02	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Spall Underglaze transfer-print blue landscape			363
6002.02	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0				290
6002.02	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Scalloped rim w/banded gold gilt eroded			293
6002.02	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0				300
6002.02	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0				301
6002.02	01	01		001	Porcelain	1	0.0	Base w/footring Handpainted gold overglaze			302
6002.02	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Clear glaze interior			294
6002.02	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Clear glaze interior & exterior			295
6002.02	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Clear glaze interior & exterior			296
6002.02	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Clear glaze interior & exterior Manganese splotch interior			297

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=====	==	==	==	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
6002.02	01	01			003 Yellowware	1	0.0	Flared rim			288
6002.02	01	01			003 Yellowware	1	0.0	Burnt			
6002.02	01	01			003 Yellowware	1	0.0	Rockingham glaze interior			309
6002.02	01	01			003 Yellowware	1	0.0	& exterior			
6002.02	01	02			078 Bottle glass	1	0.0	Rockingham glaze interior			310
								& exterior			
								Light aqua			264
								Base & heel			
								Embossed: "1 PIN..."			
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	2	0.0	Amber			259
6002.02	01	02			013 Container glass	1	0.0	Milk glass, rim			260
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	2	0.0	Olive Green			262
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Pale green			263
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			265
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			266
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			267
6002.02	01	02			078 Container glass	1	0.0	Clear			268
6002.02	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Grey paste			286
								Salt glazed exterior			
								Striped brown and black			
								glazed & slipped interior			
6002.02	01	02			002 Stoneware	1	0.0	Grey paste			311
								Salt glazed exterior			
								Black & yellow slipped			
								interior			
6002.02	02				017 Bone	3	0.1	Small fragments			279
6002.02	02				017 Bone	2	2.3	Long bone			280
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	32.8	Large mammal vertebrae,			276
								possibly cut marks			
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	3.1	Vertebrae			277
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	1.0	Mammal rib, machine cut			278
								on both ends			
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	2.1	Calcined			281
								Articulate			
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	1.1	Calcined			282
								Possibly machine cut at			
								one end			
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	1.5	Tarsal			283
6002.02	02	01			017 Bone	1	3.2	Long bone			284
								Small cut marks on			
								surface			
6002.02	02	09			089 Shell	10	126.2	Oyster			256
6002.02	02	09			089 Shell	33	149.4	Clam			257
6002.02	03	01	001		078 Flat glass	7	0.0	Pale green			261
6002.02	03	02			028 Nail	27	0.0	Rusted & corroded			269
6002.02	03	06	015		069 Brick	1	0.0	Red			271
								w/mortar			
6002.02	03	06	015		069 Brick	11	0.0	Red			272
6002.02	03	06	015		069 Brick	2	0.0	Red			273
								w/mortar			
6002.02	03	06	015		069 Brick	7	0.0	Red			274
6002.02	03	06			071 Cement	1	0.0	Whitewash or plaster on			368
								one side			
6002.02	04	04	002	003	Flowerpot	1	0.0	Red			285
								Base			
6002.02	04	04	005	078	Mirror	1	0.0	Glass w/backing			367
6002.02	06	01	027	015	Shoe leather	1	0.0	Heel w/seam holes			275
6002.02	08	01		062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			252
6002.02	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			253
6002.02	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Stem			254
								Burn marks			
6002.02	08	01	001	062	Tobacco pipe	1	0.0	Bowl			255
6002.02	09	11		028	Metal	9	0.0	Rusted & corroded			270
6002.02	98	00		055	Basalt	1	0.0				366
6002.02	98	00		095	Coal slag	5	0.0				258
6002.02	98	00		161	Hematite	1	0.0				364
6002.02	98	00		160	Limonite	2	0.0				365
** Subtotal **						233	322.8				
*** Total ***						673	820.2				