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HP 2001

**STAGE 1B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION
P.S. 325-K
CHURCH AND
BEDFORD AVENUES
BROOKLYN, NEW
YORK**

HP 7-16-2001

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P.S. 325-K
CHURCH AND BEDFORD AVENUES
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc.
117 East 29th Street
New York, NY 10016

Prepared by:

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P.O. Box 3037
Westport, CT 06880

Principal Author:
Faline Schneiderman-Fox, RPA

Contributing Authors:

Thomas Crist
Nancy Dickinson
Betsy Kearns
Sara Mascia
Cece Saunders

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April, 2000, Historical Perspectives, Inc., (HPI) completed a Phase 1A documentary study of the P.S. 325-K site for the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA). The site, located on Lot 58, Block 5103 at the southwest intersection of Bedford Avenue and Church Avenue in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York has served as the location of a public (P.S. 90), then private (Beth Rivka), school since 1878. Although the school building still stands, it has been unoccupied for several years.

The documentary study found that the project site was potentially sensitive for a variety of resource types including:

- Early Dutch homelot/farmstead features
- Possible African American burials¹
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1842-1878 Public School No. 1
- School yard 1842-1878 Public School No. 1
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1865-1890 Washington Engine & Hook and Ladder House
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1878-1898 Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka
- ca. 1905-1936 water closet Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka
- School yard 1878-1960s Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka.
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1873-ca. 1890 G. W. Jarrett House.

As a result of the documentary research, Stage 1B field testing was recommended to verify the presence or absence of potential cultural resources

The Phase 1B fieldwork, which entailed completing 40 hand excavated STPs and four machine excavated trenches, clearly demonstrated that the construction of the extant 19th century school caused subsurface disturbance to much of the site, as did utility installations and the installation of an extensive drainage system in the yards surrounding the school. Furthermore, the construction of the adjacent addition on Erasmus Hall, including deep window wells, impacted the southern end of the site. An external fire escape, built onto the southern end of P.S. 90/Beth Rivka, impacted a section of the narrow passageway that remains between the two schools.

While 18th century cultural resources were present on the site, none represent an intact depositional episode. Artifacts were scattered, both horizontally and vertically, and no 18th century features were

1

Historic references were made to the site being the "colored peoples burying ground," but the actual date of the interments is unknown. Since there are no documents recording the status of people at the potential cemetery, references are hereafter made to the site for potential "African American Burials."

found. Although there was clearly an 18th century presence on or near the project site, there was no association between the artifacts and a specific occupational episode. Therefore, the 18th century resources located at this site fail to meet the eligibility criteria for National Register status due to the lack of association and integrity.

The most prolific and undisturbed feature found at the site was a brick lined privy vault found in the west yard of the school near its southern boundary. Artifacts date to the late 19th/early 20th century occupation of the school. This late 19th/early 20th century feature was completely excavated and requires no further investigation or mitigation.

The remainder of artifacts found across the site relating to the school were similar in age and type to those found in the privy, and were predominantly found within disturbed fill levels. The yard areas around the school will probably yield no additional information on the occupation of the school than that already gathered. Although the archaeological resources relating to the school do have a definite association, most were found in a context which lacks integrity. Furthermore, the research issues that could be addressed have already been approached through analysis of the *in situ* collection gathered from the privy. Therefore, no additional field testing or mitigation is recommended for this resource type.

Two secondary documentary sources were found suggesting that the project site may have been, at one time, potentially sensitive for an African American cemetery. However, despite exhaustive efforts, no primary sources - neither cartographic nor documentary - were found to corroborate this. No burials or signs of deep burial shafts were found, but the recovery of four human teeth and fragments of a mandible, representing at least two individuals, suggests that the project site may have once hosted more extensive human remains. At this phase of research, no definite conclusion can be made about the presence or absence of burials, articulated and/or disarticulated human remains, in the untested portion of the school site.

Further excavations at the project site would likely yield similar results as those observed in the Phase 1A. It is unlikely that if additional osteological remains exist within the yards surrounding the extant school on the project site, they would be found without excavating 100% of the project site. In light of the possibility that human remains could potentially exist on the site in untested and undisturbed areas, and the particular sensitivity of the site for African American burials, HPI recommends the avoidance of any further subsurface disturbance to the site. If any is undertaken, it must only be done so upon completion of the review and acceptance of the finalized Phase 1B report by OPRHP, and with their approval.

HPI also recommends that the artifact collection from the Stage 1B investigation be carefully studied and curated for future research and/or exhibit purposes, especially those artifacts found within the brick lined shaft. The Erasmus Hall Academy Museum, Brooklyn College, or the Museum of the City of New York may be interested in the collection. Public presentations of the research results are also recommended and could provide the Board of Education with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to and results of archaeological efforts to a large audience, while aiding in educating the local community. If pursued, a permanent public display of these 19th century

school-related artifacts would visually convey the history of the very school system that the Board of Education is charged with advancing.

INTRODUCTION

In April, 2000, Historical Perspectives, Inc., (HPI) completed a Phase I A documentary study of the P.S. 325-K site for the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA). The site, located on Lot 58, Block 5103 at the southwest intersection of Bedford Avenue and Church Avenue in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York has served as the location of a public (P.S. 90), then private (Beth Rivka), school since 1878 (Figures 1, 2). Although the school building still stands, it has been unoccupied for several years (Photograph A).

Directly north of and adjacent to the site, in what is now the Church Avenue roadbed, P.S. 1 stood from the 1840s through 1878. The documentary study concluded that the project site has only a minimal sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources, and a high potential for a variety of historic archaeological resources (Figure 3). Specifically, the western side yard of the school site was found to be potentially sensitive for the following resources:

- Early Dutch homelot/farmstead features
- Possible African American burials²
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1842-1878 Public School No. 1
- School yard 1842-1878 Public School No. 1
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1865-1890 Washington Engine & Hook and Ladder House
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1878-1898 Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka
- ca. 1905-1936 water closet Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka
- School yard 1878-1960s Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka.

The eastern side yard of the school site was found to be potentially sensitive for the following resources:

- Early Dutch homelot/farmstead features
- Possible African American burials
- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1878-1898 Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka
- School yard 1878-1960s Public School No. 90/Beth Rivka.

And finally, the southern end of the project site was found to be potentially sensitive for the following:

²

Historic references were made to the site being the “colored peoples burying ground,” but the actual date of the interments is unknown. There are also associated references to “slave manumissions” and Christian ceremonies being performed at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush suggesting that some 17th and 18th century African American residents nearby were not necessarily enslaved. However, since there are no documents recording the status of people at the potential cemetery, references are hereafter made to the site for potential “African American Burials.”

- Privies, cisterns, wells ca. 1873-ca.1890 G. W. Jarrett House.

Based on the findings of the Phase 1A study, Phase 1B field testing was recommended by HPI to ascertain whether archaeological resources were present on the site. However, after the Phase 1A study was finalized and forwarded to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), additional construction plans of P.S. No 90 were found which portrayed the ca.1905 water closet as connected to public utilities. Therefore, this feature was eliminated from further study since all that would probably remain would be an early 20th century foundation, plumbing, and piping - none of which are potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NR).

To accomplish the research goals of the Stage 1B, two sub-stages of research were undertaken. First, an in-depth documentary study of the potential burial site was completed in order to determine whether the cemetery did in fact exist, and, if possible, to better clarify its location. Information was sought on the potential existence and location of the cemetery, and on the local African American population in Flatbush, in order to provide a contextual framework in which to assess potential resources. Additional documentary research also expanded upon the known history of the project site during the years it functioned as a school. Upon the completion of additional documentary research, field investigations were undertaken to ascertain the presence or absence of potential cultural resources. The results of both these tasks are presented herein.

INTENSIVE DOCUMENTARY STUDY

An intensive documentary study was completed in conjunction with the field investigation. Specifically, research focused on searching for primary documents regarding the presence and possible removal of African American burials on or near the project site, and further documenting the historic use of the project site and the evolution of the school system in Flatbush.

Primary documents were sought at the New-York Historical Society Library, the New York University Fales Collection, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library (Grand Army Plaza and Flatbush branches), the Holy Cross Cemetery, the Lefferts Homestead, the Holland Society Library, the New York State Library, Brooklyn City Register, Brooklyn Surrogate Court, Brooklyn Topographic Bureau, Brooklyn Surveyors Office, Kings County Clerk's Office, the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the New York Municipal Archives, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn College, the Teachers' College Special Collections, the Center for Thanatology Research and Education, the Weeksville Society, and the Office of Public Education & Interpretation of the African Burial Ground.

Contacts for assistance and/or additional sources included Robert Swan, an independent scholar regarding slave cemeteries, and John Manbeck, the Brooklyn Historian. Efforts were made to find references to the cemetery in deeds, wills, city directories, cemetery laws, Minutes of the Town Council, Flatbush Town Records, Board of Health Records, Public School records, maps and atlases, the Brooklyn City Register, and the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church records. Secondary sources researched include Strong 1842; Snyder 1938 and 1845; Vanderbilt 1880; Stiles 1884; Gunnison 1908; McLaughlin 1981; Nooter 1995; Hodges 1999; Voorhees 1998; and Vertical Files at the public library (see Bibliography for full entries). The Brooklyn Historical Society, which may or may not hold documents relevant to this issue, was closed for renovation at the time when the documentary research was completed for both the Phase 1A and the Phase 1B studies of this site.

African American Burials

Despite exhaustive efforts to locate primary source material to corroborate or dismiss the potential for African American burials on the project site, none were found. However, information on the African American population in Flatbush and secondary references to the site's potential sensitivity for the burial ground were sought to provide contextual information on any potential burial material encountered.

Early references to the slave population in Flatbush indicate that they were very much a part of the Dutch farmer's life in the 17th through 19th centuries. The first slaves in Kings County were reportedly sent by Governor Stuyvesant in 1660 (Vanderbilt 1881:252). By 1698 there were 71 slaves in Flatbush, which constituted 15 percent of the population, distributed among half the town's households. However, at that time half the slave population was located in only nine households (McLaughlin 1981:192). By 1723 the number had grown to 444 and by 1749 it was 783 (Vanderbilt 1881:253). The 1790 census for Flatbush reports 390 slaves living within the town's boundaries,

compared to 141 in Flatlands, 131 in Gravesend, 166 in Bushwick, and 206 in New Utrecht (1790 Census). Only the city of Brooklyn itself, with a reported population of 437 slaves, surpassed Flatbush's slave population at that time (Ibid.). The same census reports only 313 males and 249 females (non-slaves) in Flatbush, indicating that by the late 18th century the slave population in Flatbush may have slightly outnumbered non-slave males, at least those recorded on the census (Ibid.). Clearly the slave presence was firmly entrenched in the local population.

Although primary records were found documenting Flatbush's early history, only secondary sources were found providing passing reference to the possible African American cemetery on or near the project site. While the local farmers depended heavily on their slaves and indentured servants to work their land and tend to their homesteads, it was not beyond their capacity to provide punishment for bad behavior. According to one historian, provisions were made for punishment as early as 1695:

1695: Stocks, Pound, and Whipping Post established. The Whipping Post was mainly for the punishment of slaves of whom, at one time, there were over 200 in town. 1698: Population at this time, 62 men, 72 women, 263 children, 8 apprentices, 71 slaves. Total, 476. (Fisher1901:np).

Stiles similarly noted a record of the court dating to November 12, 1695 ordering a pound and a good pair of stocks to be built, but he makes no references to the punishment of slaves (Stiles 1884:229). He also identified the tract of land directly east of the project site as the location of the Town Pound, and indicated that the project site's approximate location was the site of the "colored people's burying ground" (Ibid.).

On the south side of Cow Lane, or East Broadway [now Church Avenue], about 60 feet east of Locust Street [now Bedford Avenue] was located the town pound. Its high board fence enclosed an area of about 40 square feet, extending almost half way across the street. Adjoining it was the colored people's burying ground, extending west about 100 feet, to a pond on the land now occupied by the public school and the building of the Flatbush Engine Company....When this property, then owned by the Reformed Church, was improved, and the street [Church Avenue] laid out in 1865, these relics of the old town were removed. The graves were opened and the remains removed to a new burying ground in another section of the Reformed Church land, at the northeast corner of the cemetery of the Holy Cross.³ (Stiles 1884:229)

Both the above secondary references suggest that the Town Pound had been located directly east of the project site from about 1695 to sometime in the mid to late 19th century, when the land was

³The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1849 on Church Avenue east of Bedford Avenue and the project site. However, the Holy Cross cemetery was established on land south east of the project site near Snyder Avenue and Brooklyn Avenue.

improved, and that the African American cemetery may have been situated on or near the P.S.325-K project site (Stiles 1884: 229). Efforts were made to find documentation of these potential reinterments at both Holy Cross Cemetery and the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, but neither facility could locate any pertinent records (personal communication, May 2001).

Snyder, writing in 1938, may have been "borrowing" from Stiles, when he discussed P.S.1, the first school house built directly contiguous to the project site in 1842, and its location in relation to the potential cemetery:

The plot of ground selected for the new schoolhouse had formerly been a burying place for colored people, who had served as slaves in the homes and fields of their Flatbush masters. While excavating for the cellar a large number of bones were brought to the surface all of which were gathered together and reinterred into what is now Holy Cross Cemetery. (Snyder 1938:138)

Neither of the secondary references for the cemetery quoted above contained citations for primary sources, nor were any primary sources found showing or documenting the cemetery's existence or location. If in fact the cemetery existed on or near the project site, it is uncertain where it stood and when it was established, but presumably it was no longer active by the 1840s when P.S.1 was built on or adjacent to it. According to a map of the Town of Flatbush portrayed in Dr. Strong's history of Flatbush, by 1842 an African Church had been established on the north side of East Broadway (now Church Avenue) near its intersection with Kings Highway, about a one and a half miles east of the project site almost on the border of what is now Canarsie. It may be that after this church was established, that African American burials were interred somewhere in proximity to it.

Local folklorist Vanderbilt, writing in 1881, recounts a story about a "colored woman" named Flora who died in 1826 at age 104, who was buried in a small fenced enclosure directly west of the main cemetery of the RPDC (1881:167). Vanderbilt also suggested that two additional "colored persons," Diana and Cato, were also buried in the enclosure, and that all three were domestics for the Lloyd family (Ibid.). If the story is true, than these burials would have been located at least full one block west of the project site, and this would suggest that there was the possibility that not all African American burials were interred in the same location by 1826. However, Vanderbilt's accounts must be not be taken as absolute fact since her "colorful" stories of Flatbush are not necessarily known for their historical accuracy.

Robert Swan, a local historian, reported that he possessed another secondary source that places the slave cemetery in the P.S. 325-K project area, but no hard copies were provided (personal communication, May 2001). He also referenced a 1810 Long Island Star obituary about a very old woman who died in the Village of Flatbush and was buried in the African Burying Ground. According to Swan, he read the Long Island Star in hard copy before it was microfilmed, but failed to provide a month and day for the entry (Ibid.). Without knowing the exact date of the reported obituary, it would require searching through each and every copy of the Long Island Star on microfiche for the entire year of 1810 to corroborate this reference.

Although additional maps were sought to identify the location of the cemetery and town pound, none were found. Additional maps reviewed were either reconstructed 17th century maps, which lacked the level of detail necessary to identify cemeteries, or 19th century maps showing historical reconstructions (e.g., Strong's 1942 map presented in Vanderbilt 1881). Regardless, no sources showed either feature.

Deeds failed to clarify the location of the cemetery. According to the Brooklyn Block and Lot Deed Index, the land on which P.S.1 was built has only two to three deeds associated with it dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The following deeds and conveyances were reviewed in their entirety at the Brooklyn City Register, but none were found to have any passages referring to a cemetery or rights to passage to the cemetery on the property:

- 1729 Symon (Syme?) Hansen - grantor, to Peter Stryker, Jr. grantee. [Stryker was an active member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush]
- 1847 RPDC, Trustees of Flatbush, grantor, to School District No. 1, Trustees of Flatbush, grantees,
- 1847 School District No. 1, Trustees of Flatbush, grantor, to, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Trustees of Flatbush grantees.
- 1890 George W. and Anna L. Jarrett, grantors, to School District No. 1, trustees of Flatbush

The Board of Health Records for Flatbush did have bills, invoices, and receipts dating to the 1830s for making pine caskets for "blacks or coloreds" as well as information on "blacks and coloreds" performing burials. However, no reference to the location of these burials was made (Board of Health Records, 1830s).

Since no documents could be found corroborating or dismissing the presence of an African Burial ground within or near the project site, additional documents were sought on the potential segregation of burials by race in Flatbush to help establish whether a separate African American burial ground was likely.⁴

In 1664, the laws of the colony of New York outlined the need for specified burial places within each parish. At that time an act was passed requiring each parish to appoint one or more places to be "set apart and fenced in for places of publique burial" and that such burials be undertaken with three to four witnesses, including an appointed "Overseer" of the parish (New York Colony Laws 1888:19-20). Furthermore, it was decreed that no person "whether free or Servant, shall be buried in any other place than those so appointed, unless such who by their own appointment in their life time have signified their desire of being interested in the burial place of some other parish" (Ibid.).

⁴For more extensive coverage of the relationship between the Dutch Reformed Church and the African American experience in Flatbush, see Vanderbilt 1881; McLaughlin 1981; Kruger-Kahoula 1994; Nooter 1995.

When Flatbush (first Midwout) was established in the 1650s, it may or may not have taken the initiative to organize a designated burial ground (no references were found in the Flatbush Town or Board of Health Records to clarify this), or early farmers may have maintained family plots on their land holdings. However, by 1664, only nine years after the village's inception, the parish was required to establish a designated cemetery by the above cited New York Colony law. Whether the town complied with these regulations is uncertain. While the first church built in Flatbush in 1657, the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush (RPDC), did establish a burial ground immediately next to the church, it is unknown if all members of the community were "required" to be buried there. Local resident Gertrude Vanderbilt, writing in 1881, stated that the a cemetery was established at the RPDC upon its inception. Only those members of the community who had the economic means would be buried beneath the church, while others would be buried in the adjacent yard, and frequently their graves were left unmarked (Vanderbilt 1881:159). However, Vanderbilt's presentation of historic fact is questionable.

Whether burials were segregated by race initially is unknown.⁵ Historian David Voorhees, who has translated the early records of the Town of Flatbush, indicated that sometime around the 1690s there was a law enacted that required blacks and whites to be buried in separate places (personal communication May, 2001). He suggests that before that time, the Dutch and African Americans may have been interred in the same burying grounds. Unfortunately, no definitive records were recovered to support or dispute Voorhees contention, but it was known that the Dutch Reformed did not recognize the sacrament of the last right, and that "*all the dead were commonly buried in, meaning under, the church or in the graveyard near the church irrespective of their religious background*" (Nooter 1995:102). Vanderbilt quotes historian Strong's reference to a 1698 document with laws and ordinances pertaining to restrictions in regard to interments in the church, but does not mention any ordinances about burials within the adjacent cemetery (Vanderbilt 1881:159).

It would seem likely that the lower social and economic status of the slave community in 17th century Flatbush would not necessarily allow for burials in the main RPDC cemetery, which was reserved for church members who could afford interment there. In 1681 it cost 12 guilders for people over 15 years old, and eight guilders for children under 15 to be buried in the church yard, and the cost went up every few years (Nooter 1995:103). However, it is possible that some slave owners of status may have paid to have their favored servants buried within the main church cemetery as was done at the Rock Creek Cemetery in Washington, D.C., owned by the Episcopal St. Paul's Rock Creek Church since 1719. There, slaves of wealthy church members were permitted to be buried at the church cemetery (Kruger-Kahloula 1994:3). Unfortunately, the few legible headstones currently in the RPDC cemetery date to the mid-to late 18th and early 19th centuries, and all reported names appear to be of Dutch origin (Vanderbilt 1881:162-168). The names of 17th and early 18th century interments within the RPDC cemetery are unknown, and no official death records were kept (Nooter 1995:103).

⁵Efforts to locate and research the private records of the Church have been unsuccessful, despite numerous requests.

Historians agree that individual colonial churches probably adopted their own policies for the interment of slaves, indentured servants, and other persons of lower social status in the 17th century (Kruger-Kahloula 1994:6). The RPDC may have had a more tolerant attitude toward the African American population, as records indicate that slaves were baptized and married within the church as early as 1681. In Flatbush, where several ministers reportedly owned slaves, they occasionally baptized blacks (McLaughlin 1981:192). Historian McLaughlin goes on to say that:

Given the state of the surviving [Flatbush] church records and the general neglect of slaves in all the town records, many more blacks were probably baptized. In the Dutch years, two blacks had appeared on the muster roll of Bushwyck but by 1725 blacks were denied burial in that town's churchyard. (McLaughlin 1981:193)

McLaughlin implies that Bushwick segregated burials by 1725, but does not suggest how burials were managed in Flatbush. In contrast to McLaughlin's observation, historian Nooter states that the Long Island Dutch Reformed churches accepted free blacks as members, and that "every inhabitant of Flatbush could marry in the Reformed church and was entitled to be buried in the church's cemetery" (Nooter 1995:104, 130). He does not state if this means regardless of race.

It may be that in the 17th century, burials were not segregated by race, but by the 18th century things may have begun to change as was common in many parishes. Clearly, there was some racial segregation entrenched within the community in the 19th century, as evidenced by the fact that a separate building was erected for Sunday-school services for "colored children." (Vanderbilt 1881:314). In 1858, various members of the community established the "Society of the Amelioration of the Colored Population of Flatbush" to provide for the ecclesiastical education of the children within the African American community. Funds were raised, and a separate Sunday-school was established (Ibid.). The schoolhouse, which also served as a place of worship, was moved twice over the ensuing years, until the building was eventually moved to Lefferts Street in 1878 (Ibid.:316).

There are clearly many factors which influenced the historic choice of location for the burials of slave and non-slave African Americans. Since no primary sources could be found directly pertaining to the potential cemetery in Flatbush, it remains unclear if, and when, a segregated African American burial ground was established on or near the project site, or in any other part of the community for that fact.

In summary, the lack of primary source material documenting the location of the potential cemetery made it impossible to determine its exact location and/or dates of use. Therefore, based on the documentary research, the project site's potential sensitivity for this resource is inconclusive. Perhaps additional documentary and cartographic research at the Brooklyn Historical Society may help to clarify this issue when that repository is reopened in the future.

Flatbush Schools

The Dutch town of Flatbush was established in 1653 as one of the original six townships within Brooklyn. The first Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church was built in 1657, and by 1659 the town had appointed Adrian Hegeman as School Master (Snyder 1938:2). Prior to 1762, the Dutch language was taught exclusively, but after that English was adopted as the primary language in the school system (Ibid.:3).

The first public school house was reportedly built in the late 1650s just north of what is now Erasmus Hall Academy, which was built in 1787 as a private school for the children of Dutch farmers (Strong 1842:123; Fisher 1901:53). The public school stood near the corner of Flatbush Avenue and Cow Lane (Church Avenue), and was a three room structure. By 1803 it had fallen into disrepair and was sold for use as a village store (Fisher 1901:53). At that time, all of the students were transferred into Erasmus Hall Academy, which displeased local residents who felt the need for a public school.

In the early 19th century, a series of private schools were opened and closed within Flatbush, but the majority of local students remained at Erasmus Hall Academy until 1841 at which time the local residents complained about the payment of public funds to the private school (Stiles 1884:252). In 1844, in response to public pressure, it was resolved that “the children of the village school be removed from the Academy, and that the town be requested to build a special school-house for their accommodation..” (Ibid.). Initially, students were removed from the Academy and taught in a building on the corner of East Broadway (Church Avenue) and Flatbush Avenue, owned by the estate of Mr. Stryker. The next year, Public School 1 (P.S.1) was constructed near the intersection of Church and Bedford Avenues, directly north of the P.S.325-K project site and where the Beth Rivka (P.S.90) school now stands. The school yard, along with privies and wells associated with P.S.1, may have extended onto the current project site. Built as a two-story framed structure measuring about 45 by 34 feet, it reportedly served as a school on its first level, and a court on its upper level. Through the years the building also served as a recruiting station during the Civil War, for election polls, and as a place of assembly for town meetings (Snyder 1945:2).

School records for District One Common School (1828-1855), suggested that the school was integrated for some time, despite the fact that 19th century records show that ecclesiastical education was segregated (see discussion above). Some of the children’s parents were designated as “black or colored,” while others were not. Furthermore, indentured apprentices were also sent to the school, as was the case with Ann Stryker’s apprentices (Stryker Indentures). The Stryker family was one of the first to free their slaves in the early 1830s (Ibid.).

Children at the school were reported to watch horses and cattle confined within the nearby Town Pound, located opposite the southwest corner of the school yard and surrounded by a fence - which further implies that the town pound was located just east of the project site (Snyder 1945:5). Anecdotal reports further suggest that students also visited the apple orchard behind the Algeo (sic.) home on the opposite side of the street, and the artichoke patch in a nearby yard belonging to John

Hegemen. John's relative Jim Hegemen served as overseer of the adjacent Town Pound. Both the Algeo and Hegemen properties were identified on the north side of Church Avenue on the 1942 *Farm Plan* which indicated 19th century ownership of lots in the vicinity (Nenning FH.6, 1942).

Despite the fact that the school had expanded classes into both the upper and lower floors, by 1878 it could not accommodate the growing student population. The building was sold, and plans for a new brick building, measuring 53 feet by 85 feet in size, were made. The new structure, built directly south of the previous building within the current project site, was occupied by October 1878, although construction was not officially completed until the following December. When Flatbush was merged into the City of Brooklyn, and eventually into the City of New York, P.S.1 became P.S.90 (Snyder 1945:140). The original school building was extended south twice in the 1890's to meet the needs of a growing student population.

Based on the documentary research, the project site was considered potentially sensitive for remains from both the ca.1842 P.S.1 school, which stood just north of the project site boundaries, and material remains from P.S.90/Beth Rivka, which still stands within the project site. Subsurface testing was undertaken with consideration for this sensitivity.

FIELD TESTING PLAN AND RESULTS

Field Testing Plan

In April 2001, a Stage 1B testing plan was proposed and submitted to OPRHP for review. After it was approved on April 3, 2001 (Robert D. Kuhn, Assistant Director OPRHP, April 3, 2001) but before field testing began, additional documentary research was undertaken to establish the accuracy of the "slave burial" source (Snyder 1945) quoted in the Phase 1A report, and to determine how such burials do, or did, impact on the project site (see previous section). Although no primary documents were found verifying the presence of the cemetery on the project site, or detailing the number of burials originally interred or the number reinterred, field testing proceeded under the assumption that there was the possibility of burials on the project site, as originally proposed.

As per the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (*Standards*), the Phase 1B Preliminary Reconnaissance, completed in May, 2001, was designed to ascertain the actual presence or absence and nature of cultural resources. A team of four to six archaeologists, together with a physical anthropologist, investigated the site over the course of two weeks in early May. A physical anthropologist experienced in the excavation of cemetery sites remained on site at all times during the subsurface testing, and examined all stratigraphy and soil stains to assess whether there were any conclusive signs of burial shafts.

To accomplish subsurface testing, the poured cement surface that had been laid in 1915 (and improved periodically over the last 100 years) was removed using jack hammers and a small backhoe (a.k.a. a bobcat). In some areas, two layers of cement were removed, the lowest probably a pre-1915 level. Directly beneath the pavement was an underbedding of grey sand and gravel that varied in depth across the site. This was clearly introduced at some time prior to the 1915 paving to adjust grades on the site to divert water to culverts where it was then piped off site.

The approved testing plan called for the systematic hand-excavation of a series of shovel test pits (STPs) in a grid pattern across all undeveloped sections of the site. A 0,0 datum point was established at the northwest corner of the extant school building, and a grid was laid out with all points on the site referenced to the site datum (Figure 4).

At first, STPs were excavated from the surface directly beneath the pavement down to the post-glacial, or "C", horizon. However, as it became apparent that the upper gravel fill level was clearly introduced in 1915 when the yard surrounding the school was leveled and resurfaced (and, therefore, lacked any archaeological potential), a backhoe was employed to remove the gravel. This expedited the hand-excavation of STPs without compromising any potentially sensitive levels.

A total of 40 STPs, each about two feet by two feet (60cm by 60cm), were completed on the west, east, and south sides of the school with all excavated soil screened through 1/4" hardware cloth (Figure 4, Photographs B, C, D). No testing was completed outside of the existing fence line north and east of the school since these areas are active public sidewalks. However, it should be noted that

these areas, which were not tested, are considered potentially sensitive for archaeological deposits outside of areas previously impacted by utility installation.

Field Testing Results

Most STPs encountered a level of yellowish silty-clay fill directly beneath the 20th century gravel bedding (see Appendix A for a description of each excavated unit). Across the site, a mixture of 19th and early 20th century artifacts was found in this densely compact level (Appendix B). It may be that this fill level was generated by excavations for the basement and foundation of Beth Rivka in 1878, with backdirt being redeposited across the site. However, since cement was poured on the yard in 1915, sealing all earlier deposits beneath it, no mid or late 20th century material was encountered except where post-1915 subsurface impacts had occurred. For example, there were several “features” observed in the field that were clearly excavated from the gravel fill level down through the lowest “C,” or post-glacial, horizon. Within these 20th century intrusions, more modern material was found (e.g. plastic cup lids).

In some cases, the STPs displayed a distinct silty-loam “A” horizon, typical in the northeast, directly beneath the fill (e.g., S14W13; Photograph E). In other cases, there was either a second fill level or a discrete level of ash, coal, and clinkers separating the “A” from the fill above it, or no “A” at all (e.g., S36W13, S21.5W9.5). Extensive prior subsurface disturbance from utility installation resulted in the complete obliteration of the “A” horizon in some areas. In several of the STPs and in one trench, buried drain pipes, not apparent on any modern site plans, were found (e.g, S45.5W4.5 - Photograph F, S45.5E2.5, and Feature 7 in Trench 4; Appendix A).

Some of the ash and fill levels yielded artifacts related to the school occupation. However, in one STP located at .5S24E, an adult human premolar was found at the interface between the ash layer and the “A” horizon beneath it (Appendix A, B). Further investigation of the test pit yielded no additional osteological material, and neither did STPs placed directly abutting it (Appendix A). The tooth was temporarily removed to the laboratory of the Cultural Resources Group at Kise Straw & Kolodner Inc. (KSK) in Philadelphia for further analysis by forensic anthropologist Tom Crist (RPA), who provided a summary of his study (see the OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS section below for further discussion). The analysis included dry brush cleaning, visual inspection, and measurement. No destructive tests were undertaken. Upon completion of the analysis, the tooth was returned to HPI.

With regard to the ash level observed in several of the STPs directly beneath the surface (e.g., S43.5W4.5, S21.5W9.5, S36, W9.5) a similar deposition was observed during earlier archaeological excavations at Erasmus Hall directly south of the Beth Rivka property. There, Arthur Bankoff's excavations found distinct horizontal boundaries of a similar ash and coal layer, and interpreted this deposition as possibly representing underbedding beneath walkways (Bankoff and Winter 1987:7). While there may be a similar situation at Beth Rivka, it is premature to reach this conclusion without completing larger excavation units. However, it was noted in the field that more of the STPs completed near P.S. 90/Beth Rivka contained this ash level than test pits located further away, such

as those west of the 20th century water closet (Appendix A). If the ash levels do indicate early walkways, then it appears that they were located in close proximity to the school, which coincided with the school's boundaries on historic maps.

Typically, most of the artifacts found in the "A" horizon were related to the school yard of Beth Rivka (Appendix B). Since the public school was built in 1878, and the yard was sealed over with cement in 1915, most of the artifacts found in this level date to this period of use, although some predate it (Appendix B). Artifacts most likely related to the school occupation included pencil leads, lined and gridded (incised) slate, slate pencils, shell, glass, metal, coal, clinkers, brick, ceramic, glass buttons, some cut animal bone, and leather. Artifacts which are not definitively related to the school, but may have been related to it or to the adjacent engine house and/or Jarret residence, include green bottle glass, fragments of kaolin pipes, including a bowl with a spur, and some 18th and 19th century ceramics including cream colored whiteware, delft, and redware (Appendix B).

In most STPs, beneath the "A" horizon was a classic "B" subsoil, lighter in color and slightly denser (Appendix A). In only a few instances were artifacts found in this level, and those that were found were typically ceramics and glass attributed to the 18th and 19th centuries (Appendix B). Beneath this level was a glacially-deposited "C" horizon, which consisted of sandy gravel and cobbles, completely devoid of cultural material.

In one of the STPs, S25E23.5, a soil stain was encountered adjacent to an 8" by 12" piece of cut stone at 16 inches (40cm) below the surface (Photograph G, Appendix A). The unit was expanded to about 60 inches by 49 inches (150cm by 125cm), and the soil stain was investigated (Figure 5). Upon expanding the open excavation area, three additional soil stains (Features A-D) and a narrow post mold became apparent at different depths (Photographs H, I). Each was investigated, and the origin of the stains appeared to be fairly modern (late 19th, early 20th century). Each of the features predominantly contained architectural debris related to school construction, including coal, slag, furnace scale, and clinkers. The exceptions to this were a kaolin pipe bowl fragment with vertical lines dating to the late 18th/early 19th centuries in Feature B, a very small piece of buff body slipware, some glass, and a marble that was found at the base of Feature C, a wide post-mold (Figure 5). The cut stone had no markings, and was about the size and shape that would be ideally suited as a stepping stone for a walkway (see Appendix B).

When the backhoe was removing the gravel overburden from the surface at the location of STP S36W18, a large quantity of brick was exposed. Machine excavations were immediately halted and hand shoveling and troweling commenced in order to determine the nature of the deposit (Photograph J). After the gravel was cleared, a three-sided brick rectangular feature was found directly beneath it (Photograph K). Presumably, there was a fourth wall forming a solid rectangle (approximately 73" by 56" or 185cm by 140cm), however the southernmost wall of the feature was probably completely obliterated by the construction of window wells for Erasmus Hall not more than two feet (60cm) away.

The northwestern quadrant of the feature, which appeared to be the least disturbed, was hand excavated to a depth of 60 inches (150cm) below the top course of brick (Figure 6). Nine distinct levels were recorded to this depth. The deepest level, Level 9, was the thickest and yet was almost entirely devoid of cultural material (Figure 7, Appendices A, B). Upper relatively thin ash and fill levels contained small amounts of school-related resources including some slate and lead, along with a few glass and metal fragments. Since hand excavations were unsafe to continue due to the depth, and the bricks still continued down beneath the depth of hand excavations, a backhoe was employed to remove the eastern wall, which also appeared to have been damaged by the Erasmus Hall window well installation. This allowed investigations to continue below the depth of the hand excavated testing in the northwest corner. The backhoe, under the direction of archaeologists, carefully removed the fill in incremental levels until it reached the depth of hand-excavations. At that point, shovel testing resumed in the north and south halves of the feature until a change in soil was encountered (Photographs L, M).

At 82 inches (210cm) below the top course of brick, a thick level replete with historic artifacts related to the late 19th and early 20th century occupation of the school was encountered (see Appendix B for a list of artifacts). This level of the feature was bisected and excavated by hand. Both the north and south halves of the feature yielded hundreds of artifacts including, but not limited to, ink bottles, perfume and medicine bottles, spectacle lenses, ceramics - including small ceramic dolls, a toy boot, and tableware - slate, slate or chalk pencils, pencil leads, and metal fragments (see discussion below). All of the items appear to date to the late 19th and/or very early 20th century. Beneath the 28 inch (70cm) thick level of cultural material, the natural "C" horizon was encountered at a depth of 115 inches below the top course of brick (290 cm).

The feature, most likely a brick lined privy, appeared to have been abandoned sometime in the early 20th century - probably in conjunction with the construction of the large water closet in the western school yard. Maps and atlases indicate that the nearby water closet was built sometime between 1898 and 1905, and records document that it was hooked into public sewer and water lines. If this were the case, then there would have been no need to continue using the privy beyond 1905. Furthermore, the depth of the cultural material and the virtually sterile layers above it suggests that the shaft may have been periodically cleaned out, but that items deposited at the base were beyond reach, or avoided, by the cleaning process.

Following the completion of hand-excavated STPs, four machine excavated trenches were completed to seek truncated shaft features. Specifically, wells, privies, cisterns, and possible burial shafts were anticipated. Typically, African American burials are situated in an east-west orientation with heads lying west and feet east, as observed in the majority (98%) of those encountered at the African Burial Ground in Manhattan. In order to ensure that evidence of these types of shafts was not bypassed by east-west or north-south trenches which could conceivably be placed between rows, trenches were placed diagonally across the compass points.

On the east side of the school three trenches were excavated from northeast to southwest (Photograph N), and on the west side a trench was angled from northwest to southeast (Photograph

O; Figure 4). Limited machine access accounted for the disparity between trenching angles on the two sides of the school. All the trenches were placed as far north on the property as feasible, since both historical references to the potential cemetery's location place the original P.S.1 building, which was located in what is now the Church Avenue roadbed just north of the project site, on or near its location.

In all of the trenches soil stains were encountered in the "A" and "B" horizons (Figures 8 through 13). In order to maximize the understanding of these features, each was bisected and the interior/exterior of one side was excavated in order to examine the content and stratigraphic layers. This helped to provide information on the date of origination, the variety of materials within the feature, and the date the feature was discontinued or filled. No signs of distinct burial shafts were found (Photographs P-S).

Most of the features, which were identified as darker brown soil stains lacking distinct stratigraphy, were comprised of fill mixed with brick, mortar, furnace scale, coal, ash, and clinkers, and none contained any osteological material or evidence of caskets (e.g., wooden boards, nails; Appendices A, B). At least one was found to be a pipe trench (Feature 2; Photograph P), and two appeared to be the result of fence post excavations for a fence which probably once demarcated the perimeter of the school yard (Appendix A).

Although the origins of most of the soil stains were unclear, they consistently appeared to be too shallow to be burial shafts, since most burials were typically six feet below the surface (Photograph U). Many of the stains extended only two to three feet beneath the top of the "A" horizon, although conceivably the "A" may have been deeper at one time (Figures 11 through 13). However, the content of the "A" horizon throughout the site was consistent with expected results (18th-20th century material), which did not suggest that upper levels were previously removed (Appendix B). It is possible that some of the "features" may have been exploratory tests completed when the African American burials were disinterred for relocation. However, this hypothesis is only one possible explanation for the observed soil stains. Other likely sources of at least some of the soil stains may include the historic tree plantings and drains shown on early 20th century plans of the site, as well as unmapped fences.

In Trench 4, situated directly west of the school and south of Bedford Avenue, three human teeth were found in the upper fill level on the last day of field testing (May 14, 2001). In proximity were several small fragments of bone, later identified as a mandible (May 17, 2001). Despite further investigations around the area that these items were found, no additional osteological material was encountered. Both the teeth and the bone fragments were temporarily sent to KSK's forensic lab in Philadelphia (see the OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS below for a full discussion). Three soil stains (Features 7-9) were observed in the trench profile and were bisected to determine their content and possible origins (Figure 13). Again, none definitively appeared to be burial shafts due to their small size, shallow depths, and lack of 18th and 19th century material. One appeared to have been filled with similar deposits found in other soil stains at the site, including building debris, coal, ash, clinkers, and furnace scale associated with the post 1878 use of the school. The other two contained

no cultural material. A sewer pipe was found at the base of one of the stains (Feature 7; Photograph T).

It should be noted that one of the shovel tests (STP S4.5W7) completed in this area recovered a one and a half inch thick piece of cut dressed grey granite stone in the fill level, measuring about four by six inches (11 by 15 cm). The slab was found in a disturbed context, together with what appeared to be construction material associated with the building of the 1878 school (Appendix B). The stone, which bore no evidence of writing or incising, was similar to the size and type used as a grave marker, but its definite origin and historic function could not be concluded with certainty.

Discussion

- Eighteenth Century Material Remains

The mix of artifacts that were recovered from the east, south and west yards of the school display a typical mixed yard scatter that has been disturbed in an urban context. Because there was a domestic presence on sections of this lot prior to the 1878 school construction, it was anticipated that there would be a mix of early 19th century domestic materials interspersed with the later 19th and 20th century school refuse, along with a variety of building and demolition debris. However, as excavations continued, it became apparent that there was also 18th century material on the site related to an undocumented deposition, and that it had been extensively disturbed by later excavations.

One of the most promising 18th century deposits on the site was observed in S43.5E2.5 which had a variety of interesting material including white salt glazed stoneware in dot, diaper, and basket pattern (a ceramic type very popular in the mid-18th century), tin glazed earthenware (polychrome design, popular in the early 18th century), and creamware (also popular in the 18th century). These artifacts were recovered from an apparently undisturbed context, with the upper levels containing more modern material (e.g., machine made 20th century glass on top of a jet button probably dating to the 19th century). The test pit appeared to be chronologically stratified.

Additional STPs placed around this productive unit (S4.5.E2.5, S43.5W4.5) all displayed extensive disturbance from a large stoneware pipe which ran through this area (Photograph F). Furthermore, both the footings for P.S.90/Beth Rivka directly to the north, and Erasmus Hall High School directly to the south, disturbed this area (Figure 14).

In reviewing the artifact catalog (Appendix B), it appears that a large amount of creamware or cream-colored earthenware was also found at the site. However, the majority of these fragments were found on the west side of the building, and most (130 out of 159) were from one STP, S2W5, and its extension, S2.5W5 (Appendix B). The 130 fragments are small (most are less than .5" across) and appear to come from one or maybe two vessels that shattered. Also in unit S2.5W5, other early objects were recovered such as a decorated smoking pipe bowl, fragments of undecorated pearlware, and a few pieces of slipware - all artifact types associated with the 18th century.

Like the scenario at S43.5E2.5, the integrity of this productive unit was an anomaly, rather than the norm. The STP appeared to be an isolated spot where utility installation and building construction did not occur. Additional STPs placed in proximity to this unit, and Trench 4, placed directly south of it, demonstrated an extensively disturbed stratigraphy (Appendices A, B; Figure 14). In fact, STP S1.5W5 was virtually devoid of any cultural material and S7W5 contained a 33cm deep level of fill containing bricks, glass, and metal which appeared to be from the construction of the school.

The only other STP that contained 18th century material was S14W23, which had several fragments of slip decorated ceramics. However, the presence of 19th century bottle glass fragments in the same level as the 18th century material suggests either a longer deposition span, or a degree of disturbance (Appendix B). Again, other STPs placed nearby failed to recover additional 18th century material.

The majority of 18th century material found at the site was observed at two separate loci, neither of which had undisturbed areas directly around them. Therefore, it is difficult to reach conclusions about what activities occurred on the site prior to the construction of the school. Certainly, there is a lack of any clear association with the 18th century material and specific occupational episodes.

- Nineteenth Century Material Remains/School Related Artifacts

School Yard

The majority of ceramics and bottle fragments scattered across the site appear to date to the late 19th century. This is corroborated by the dates on some bottles, such as the 1873 "marmalade" ceramic fragment, a bottle base proclaiming "This Bottle Not To Be Sold" with a date of 1877, and the 1864 Indian Head Penny (Appendix B). Many of the artifacts found specifically relate to the school, such as slate pencils, inscribed slates, and marbles, and were found on the west side of the extant building in what was the play yard. Most of the slate was found in three STPs, S14W13, S19W13 and S36W9.5 - all of which were fairly close to the school. Many of the pieces of slate were lined, and three had scratched letters on them (two "A"s and one "B"). Slate pencils were also found, with 33 of the 45 pieces recovered from one test pit, STP S21.5W9.5, also relatively close to the school (Appendix B). Other items relating to the use of the play yard were two doll parts, including one glass eye, and two hand made glass marbles

Of the personal items found, most were relating to clothing. These include buttons, snaps, buckles, and shoe parts. Seven of the 16 buttons were porcelain, six were iron, and the other three were of shell, copper, and jet. Little could be inferred from the shoe fragments, as they were in very poor condition. In addition, one very small porcelain (white) cameo, or religious pendant was found.

Mixed with most of the 19th century school-related material was an extensive amount of architectural material, including brick, mortar, plaster, nails, and window glass (Appendix B). None of the architectural debris appeared to predate the 19th century, and none of the bricks that were embossed with company names were legible.

Feature 6

The most concentrated deposit of 19th century school related artifactual material was found in Feature 6, the brick lined vault. The feature was clearly a privy which was probably cleaned frequently (with the nightsoil removed), since no obvious fecal material was recovered during testing. It was likely in use from the 1870s to ca.1900 when the water closet was built in the western side yard. Artifacts from Level 10, which is the densest use-layer, date to that time period. In the upper fill levels (one through nine), a soda bottle w/a crown-style lip which has a date of 1892+ was recovered (Appendix B). In contrast, there were no crown bottles found in Level 10. Furthermore, there is not a preponderance of early nineteenth century artifacts that would suggest the privy was built any earlier to be used by the older pre-1878 school. The location, construction, and size (probably a two-2-seater) would suggest it was built for use at the time the 1878 school was built. The following is a discussion a variety of the artifacts recovered from Level 10 (Appendix B):

Buttons: There were a variety of buttons in the assemblage, with a total of 46 (Photograph Artifacts-1). Most of them were porcelain (29), but two were of hard rubber (ca. 1851), and one was jet (very popular after the Civil War 1860s-90s). One porcelain stud was also found.

Combs: Two fragments of hard rubber hand combs were recovered, one with a scalloped edge post-dating 1851 (Photograph Artifacts-2).

Dolls: Four porcelain dolls were found (Photograph Artifacts-3). One was complete, while the other three were missing arms and legs that were attached with wire. All of them were small hand dolls, and one was fancy with a painted face and painted skin on the body.

Marbles: Four marbles were recovered. One was made of chalk or clay, and was in poor condition. One was made of true marble and two were glass (Photograph Artifacts-4). It is unclear if the glass marbles were hand made, post 1846, or machine-made, post 1901, because of the poor condition, bubbles and chips. Most likely, they were hand made.

Tea set: One-half of a porcelain tea cup was found together with three frags that mend together into a saucer. In the late 19th century, tea sets were common and even sold in catalogs (e.g., Sears).

Leather/fabric: Several leather pieces were recovered, which appeared to be from shoes and belts, and all were in poor condition. The fabric fragments were very small and difficult to identify as to their original use.

Eyeglass: Three lenses in the oval shape of older wire rimmed glasses were found. One was from a strong prescription, while the other two were from a weaker prescription.

Smoking Pipe: Only six fragments were found, and one was marked "TD" – an inexpensive common 19th century smoking pipe that cost only a few cents (Photograph Artifacts-5).

Ceramics: The ceramics recovered were consistent with the 1870-1900 date of deposition. The majority of the pieces were whiteware. Ceramics included 34 pieces of ironstone fragments, some large, from a pitcher. One fragment had a mark on the base reading "Warranted Ironstone China Trademark John Edwards England" with a feather design, and was attributed to the John Edwards Company in Fenton, Staffordshire dating to ca. 1880-1900 (Kovel 1986:118). Most of the other whiteware fragments were from sturdy vessels or tea wares. There were a couple of whiteware cosmetic-style jars also recovered. No creamware or stoneware was found, and there were only a few pearlware fragments. Redware found was of the utilitarian variety, and was mostly from flower pots. There were also several fragments of Rockingham from a jar or large container. No fancy porcelain was found.

Slate Pencils/Slate: About 470 fragments of slate pencils were found within the privy, along with a small number of pieces of graphite and soft lead. Large and small fragments of writing slates were also recovered (Photograph Artifacts-6). Some of these were inscribed with horizontal lines for writing, while others had horizontal and vertical lines forming tables, probably for numeric exercises (Figure 15). Some chalk was also found, but due to its fragile nature (as a soft, fine-grained white limestone), only smaller pieces were recovered. Chalk was not widely used in the United States school system until the early 1800s, and continues in use today.

Miscellaneous items: Two fragments of enameled tinware were found dating to ca. 1867. One small piece of red cut glass in a diamond shape, probably decorative jewelry, was also recovered. Also, 12 pieces of window glass were present within this dense level of artifacts.

Bottles: Most of the bottles recovered were either for pharmaceuticals or perfumes. Only a few were clearly liquor bottles. In all likelihood, the pharmacy bottles were used by the school nurse, teacher or principal, in order to treat ill or misbehaving school children (Photograph Artifacts-7). Some of the "pharmaceuticals" dispensed were, by today's standards, sub par and are now known to be dangerous. However, at the time these same medicines were considered an acceptable and preferable treatment for a host of maladies including fatigue, overactiveness, toothaches, etc. As expected, ink bottles were found, but not in the quantity anticipated. Only six bottles were recovered, two of which were from the *Thad Davids & Co.* NY. The preponderance of slate and slate pencils suggests that ink was not favored.

Only one complete soda bottle, post-dating 1875, was in the collection, and was from the N. Straub Company of Brooklyn.

Two of the bottles (condiment) have patent dates (for bottle type or contents):

Durkee 1877 -

In 1850, Eugene Durkee began grinding his own spices at his home in Buffalo, New York. Here Durkee started his spice business and personally sold his product from door-to-door. What made Durkee's spices unusual was the great emphasis he placed on the quality and purity of his products; an unusual claim in those days and one that

was to create a strong appeal for his brand among the housewives of the area. Among Durkee's first products were ground black pepper, curry powder and celery salt. In 1857, he created a unique blend of eggs, mustard and spices called "Durkee Famous Sauce" which added "famous flavor" to meats and salads. It is rumored that Abraham Lincoln liked it so much that he took it with him to the White House when he became President. Eugene Durkee, Jr. continued the Durkee tradition and quickly gained a reputation for creating very high quality products. He was asked by the U.S. government to define and draft the quality standards for the Pure Food & Drug Act of 1906 which became the industry standard for purity in spice. Durkee continued with his business and a year later, in 1907, helped establish the American Spice Trade Association (ASTA) for the purpose of monitoring and controlling the quality of spice sold in the USA. He also served as president of that organization from 1909-1911. (Durkee.com)

Heinz 1890 -

Henry John Heinz was a born salesman, entrepreneur and business genius with roots in post-Civil War Pittsburgh, where iron, steel and glass factories were forging industrial America. By age 12, he was peddling produce from the family garden. At 25, in 1869, he and a friend launched Heinz & Noble. Its first product: Henry's mother's grated horseradish, bottled in clear glass to reveal its purity. Despite setbacks, by 1896, at age 52, the pickle king had become a millionaire and celebrity.

1869 Henry J. Heinz and L. Clarence Noble launch Heinz & Noble, thus laying the groundwork for today's global company. The first product is Henry's mother's "pure and superior" grated horseradish, bottled in clear glass to show its purity.

1876 Ketchup is added to the company's condiment line, which also includes celery sauce, pickled cucumbers, sauerkraut and vinegar.

1893 Heinz introduces the pickle pin at the Chicago World's Fair, known as The Columbian Exposition. It becomes one of the most popular promotional pieces in the history of American business.

1896 Henry Heinz turns more than 60 products into "57 Varieties." The magic number becomes world-renowned and now is virtually synonymous with the H.J. Heinz Company. (Heinze.com)

Most of the generic identified medicine bottles were from local pharmacies:

Geo. E. Cutler, Pharmacist - Flatbush

F. Ca. Dettmers - Flatbush

Fifth Ave. Drug - Brooklyn

A Von Dessauer - Brooklyn

Eccles Pharmacy - Brooklyn

Some of the perfume bottles were also relatively local. These include:

Azell's Perfumes, New York

Wemck Perfumes, New York

Oakley Soap & Perfume Co. Perfumers New York

Colgate & Co. Perfumers, New York -

In 1806 the company was formed when William Colgate, an English immigrant set up a starch candle and soap business on Dutch Street in New York City. Although the company endured several name changes through the 19th century, it was not until 1857 when William Colgate died that the new name, Colgate & Co. was adopted. In 1866 the company introduced perfumed soap and began to manufacture perfumes and essences. By their 100th anniversary, Colgate & Co. manufac. Dental care, laundry soap, 160 toilet soaps and 625 varieties of perfume. (Colgate.com)

Although perfume bottles were not necessarily expected at a school site, there are several hypothesis as to why there were so many. It may be that teachers received (perhaps unwanted) gifts from children, and found the privy an easy place to dispose of them. Or perhaps some of the older girls at the school were bringing their perfume to school for use, and/or that their parents were not aware of their behavior so it was not brought home. Or perhaps, given that the building lacked any cooling mechanism, perfume was in high demand to offset offensive odors, especially in the hotter months. Certainly, there could be a number of reasons for the preponderance of perfume bottles, and any one of these theories could be argued.

Many of the other bottles all fit into the category of late 19th century types and product:

Mrs. Winslow 1880s-90s-

(See November 1996 article in *Bottles & Extras* magazine on "The Baby Killers"). This bottle is a prime example of a class of medicines that were found to cause numerous deaths among infants of their day. The active ingredients in this bottle were morphine and alcohol. The "Soothing Syrup" was administered to infants who suffered from teething pain. It was a big seller because it was effective at calming the infant, usually by putting them into a deep sleep. These types of medicine continued to be used until outlawed by the drug laws in 1906. Many cards, calendars, and posters were made for these products between 1886-90.

Valentine's Meat Juice -

(Photograph Artifacts-8). Mann S. Valentine, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia was credited as "the discoverer of the formula for extracting and manufacturing for commerce the fluid extract of beef, known as 'Valentine's Meat Juice,' which at his death fell to his sons, who organized the Valentine Meat Juice Company, which has proved a boon to humanity, particularly to invalids. The enterprising firm conducts a very large export, as well as a domestic trade, and is composed of intelligent and progressive business men." (Macon 1913:28).

Bottles marked *W.T. & Co.* on base –

These were generic bottles made by the Whitall Tatum Co., which was in business as of 1857.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup -

Bumstead's Wormwood Medicine was produced after 1855 by "Cavoorhees, M.D., Philadelphia." This product was marketed to eliminate intestinal parasites, and was touted as being especially enjoyed by children!

Fragrant Sozodont -



Marketed for the "teeth and breath," Sozodont was a derivative of diatoms which were used as a dentifrice. In the late 19th century, advertisements touted its ability to whiten teeth and freshen breath (An American Time Capsule: 1859). Mark Twain, writing about The Pioneer's Ball in the *Virginia City Territorial Enterprise* in 1865, stated that "*The queenly Mrs. L.R. was attractively attired in her new and beautiful false teeth, and the bon jour effect they naturally produced was heightened by her enchanting and well sustained smile....and her troops of admirers desired no greater happiness than to get on the scent of her sozodont-sweetened sighs and track her through her sinuous course among the gay and restless multitude.*" (Nov. 19 or 21, 1865). Although the product was marketed for over a century, in 1866 the American Dental Association stated at their annual meeting that "Sozodont cut the teeth like so much acid." (Dodes 1999:4).

Smith's Bile Beans -



Smith's Bile Beans were sold to "cure Biliousness, Dyspepsie, Torpid Liber, Sick Headache, Malaria, and a host of other maladies as described in the adjacent advertisement. Presumably the school children were receiving such remedies for a variety of ailments.

OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Physical anthropologists from KSK participated daily in the Phase 1B fieldwork at P.S. 325-K and subsequently identified and analyzed fragmentary human remains recovered during the excavations. Examination of the teeth was conducted by forensic anthropologists Thomas A.J. Crist, Ph.D. and Arthur Washburn, Ph.D. Dr. Washburn is a dental anthropologist with specialized expertise in the analysis of human dental remains. Their report on the osteological material was forwarded to HPI on May 17, 2001.

Human remains were identified in two separate loci: 1) STP S.5E24E and 2) Trench 4. At least two individuals are represented by the teeth recovered in the two separate loci. Shovel test S.5E24, located in the eastern yard of the school property near the corner of Church and Bedford Avenues, yielded a single human tooth found 27cm below grade at the interface between a fill level and the "A" horizon. This tooth, an adult mandibular premolar, presents slight dentin exposure across its occlusal surface, multiple occlusal wear facets, and two small interproximal caries. It represents a young to middle-aged adult (20-35 years old) of indeterminate sex and ancestry. No evidence of cultural modification or activity-related lesions are present. The appearance and condition of the tooth is consistent with that observed among teeth found in historic-period contexts.

Three human teeth and several mandibular fragments were recovered from the fill in Trench 4, which was excavated along the western side of the school building. The materials comprised three intact teeth; one unidentified tooth root tip fragment; and four fragments of a mandible. The three complete teeth are:

- a mandibular left canine (LC₁);
- a mandibular left second premolar (LP₂); and
- a mandibular left second molar (LM₂).

The four mandibular fragments were identified as such based on the presence of tooth root sockets or portions of sockets and recognizable portions of the mandibular foramen and canal which transmits the inferior alveolar nerve, artery, and vein. At least one of the teeth from Trench 4 (and probably all of them) originated from the same individual as the mandibular fragments

Mandibular Fragment #1 includes a portion of the socket for the distal root of the LM₂ with a portion of the mandibular canal preserved. This piece of the mandible mends with Fragment #2, part of the ascending ramus and coronoid process. Part of the lingula, which surrounds the opening to the mandibular canal, is present, although the bony edges are broken. There is no evidence of the LM₃. Fragment #3 includes a socket for the canine and the mesial surface of the socket for the LP₂ root. There is a small diastema which represents resorption following antemortem LP₁ tooth loss and mesial drift of the LP₂. In addition, there is a trace of the socket for the LI₂. The mandibular position of Fragment #4, the smallest piece, is indeterminate.

The appearance and condition of the three teeth and mandibular fragments from Trench 4 are consistent with materials from the historical period and almost certainly represent a single individual. In addition to the uniform color and physical condition of the teeth and bone fragments, similar ages derived independently from root development and the very limited degree of occlusal wear exhibited by each tooth is consistent with that of a single individual. Furthermore, similar defects in the enamel on all three teeth suggests that metabolic stress affected the teeth at the same period in their development. It seems unlikely that all of these lines of corroborating evidence would be the result of chance rather than the result of representing the remains of a single individual.

The sex and ancestry of the person represented by the teeth from Trench 4 are indeterminate, although the relatively small size of the canine may indicate a female. Ancestry also cannot be determined with a high degree of accuracy from these remains, although the occlusal surface of the LM₂ shows a minor degree of crenulation (enamel wrinkling) which previously has been associated with African ancestry by other researchers. This evidence is far from conclusive, however, and cannot be taken as a final determination. The LM₂ presents a 5-X cusp pattern with cusp #1 (mesial-buccal) and cusp #4 (distal-lingual) in contact. The age range of the person represented by the teeth is 15-25 years at death, based on the degree of crown and tooth root calcification and the minimal level of occlusal wear.

In terms of dental pathology, all three teeth from Trench 4 exhibit enamel surface defects. In each tooth the occlusal half (or upper half) of each crown appears "cloudy" (perhaps reflecting hypocalcification) and inconsistent with the more typically-appearing and presumably healthier enamel located closer to the root junction. In addition, the canine presents pits in the enamel both labially and lingually. This suggests a period of metabolic disturbance during crown formation.

To summarize, four teeth and several mandibular fragments representing at least two individuals were recovered from two separate loci within the P.S. 325 project site. All remains appear consistent with materials from a disturbed historic-period burial ground, although the precise date or dates of interment cannot be determined based on the limited nature of the human remains recovered during the Phase I excavations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase 1B study entailed meeting the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), and the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS). Regulations of both SEQR and CEQR echo those of the NPS in their assessment of a property's eligibility for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. The goals of the Phase 1B study for the P.S. 325-K project site were to identify archaeological resources that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places or else meet SEQR or CEQR criteria for sensitivity. The NPS has established the following associative criteria for the evaluation of significance as it relates to a determination of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type; period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (United States Department of the Interior 1976:xv).

Archaeological resources are usually assessed under associative criteria d. Once this has been established, an assessment of site integrity is necessary. In order to nominate a site to the National Register, the site must also have retained its integrity defined by its original and current location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

In addition to echoing the NPS guidelines, the current SEQR regulations address properties unique to the State of New York, while CEQR regulations regarding cultural resources specifically concern properties unique to the history, culture, and aesthetics that define the City of New York. CEQR addresses the relevance of properties either designated as landmarks by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC), or calendared for consideration by that commission. The New York City Landmarks Law established and authorized the NYCLPC to designate and regulate important cultural resources, with importance determined by a resource's ability to illuminate an aspect of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, and/or architectural

history. The following conclusions and recommendations for the P.S. 325-K project site are made with these criteria in mind.

CONCLUSIONS

The Phase 1B fieldwork, which entailed completing 40 hand excavated STPs and four machine excavated trenches, clearly demonstrated that the construction of the extant 19th century school caused subsurface disturbance to much of the site, as did utility installations and the installation of an extensive drainage system in the yards surrounding the school (Figures 4, 14). Although many of the surface drains were located in the upper fill levels, some were found deeply buried, obliterating both the "A" and "B" horizons above them. Furthermore, the construction of the adjacent addition on Erasmus Hall, including deep window wells, impacted the southern end of the site. An external fire escape, built onto the southern end of P.S. 90/Beth Rivka, impacted a section of the narrow passageway that remains between the two schools.

- Eighteenth Century Resources

While 18th century cultural resources were present on the site, none represent an intact depositional episode. Artifacts were scattered, both horizontally and vertically, and no 18th century features were found. Although there was clearly an 18th century presence on or near the project site, there was no association between the artifacts and a specific occupational episode. Therefore, the 18th century resources located at this site fail to meet the eligibility criteria for National Register status due to the lack of association and integrity.

- School Related Resources

The most prolific and undisturbed feature found at the site was a brick lined privy vault found in the west yard of the school near its southern boundary. Artifact analysis indicates that the deposition relates to the late 19th/early 20th century occupation of the school, and will provide an interesting and comprehensive data base with which to compare to excavated sites of similar age and type (Appendix B). The late 19th/early 20th century feature was completely excavated and requires no further investigation or mitigation.

The remainder of artifacts found across the site relating to the school were similar in age and type to those found in the privy, and were predominantly found within disturbed fill levels. The yard areas around the school will probably yield no additional information on the occupation of the school than that already gathered. Although the archaeological resources relating to the school do have a definite association, most were found in a context which lacks integrity. Furthermore, while the types of resources found could provide insight into the everyday activities which took place at the school in the late 19th century, their ability to yield unique information important to history, from a disturbed context, is debatable. The research issues that could be addressed can already be approached through analysis of the *in situ* collection gathered from the privy. Therefore, no additional field testing or mitigation is recommended for this resource type.

- African American Cemetery

Two secondary documentary sources were found suggesting that the project site may have been, at one time, potentially sensitive for an African American cemetery. However, despite exhaustive efforts, no primary sources - neither cartographic or documentary - were found to corroborate this. Even if documentary evidence had found that the cemetery was near or on the project site, and that efforts had been made in the 19th century to remove all burials when the site was "improved," history tells us that there is still the possibility that burials were left behind. Therefore, fieldwork proceeded at the site under the assumption that there was the potential for burials.

Although no burials or signs of deep burial shafts were found, the presence of four human teeth and the mandible fragments representing at least two individuals suggests that the project site may have once hosted more extensive human remains. If the burials were disinterred and reburied elsewhere, small fragments of bone and teeth, which tend to survive in environments which otherwise contribute to the degradation of bone, may have been left behind. At this phase of research, no definite conclusion can be made about the presence or absence of burials, articulated and/or disarticulated human remains, in the untested portion of the school site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further excavations at the project site would likely yield similar results as those observed in the Phase 1A. It is unlikely that if additional osteological remains exist within the yards surrounding the extant school on the project site, they would be found without excavating 100% of the project site, a task which is not intended to be nor accomplished by either the Phase 1B or Phase 2 testing process. However, in light of the possibility that human remains could potentially exist on the site in untested and undisturbed areas (Figure 14), and the particular sensitivity of the site for African American burials, avoidance of any further subsurface disturbance to the site is recommended. Any further subsurface work on the site must only be undertaken upon completion of the review and acceptance of the finalized Phase 1B report by OPRHP.

Although it is not certain if Phase 2 archaeological excavations would yield different results, monitoring alone would be equally problematic. If avoidance of the site is not possible, then OPRHP may require further investigations. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan, approved by OPRHP, would have to remain in place throughout additional phases of archaeological work and construction. The plan would be initiated in the event that additional human remains were encountered.

HPI also recommends that the artifact collection from the Stage 1B investigation be carefully studied and curated for future research and/or exhibit purposes, especially those artifacts found within the brick lined shaft. Perhaps, if interested, the Erasmus Hall Academy museum may procure the artifact collection, but if not, a repository should be found that would allow for future analysis. Brooklyn College or the Museum of the City of New York may also be interested in the collection. Public presentations of the research results are also recommended and could provide the Board of

Education with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to and results of archaeological efforts to a large audience, while aiding in educating the local community. If pursued, a permanent public display of these 19th century school-related artifacts would visually convey the history of the very school system that the Board of Education is charged with advancing.

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FIGURE 1

Project Site Location
U.S.G.S. Brooklyn, N.Y. Quadrangle 1979

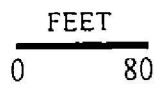
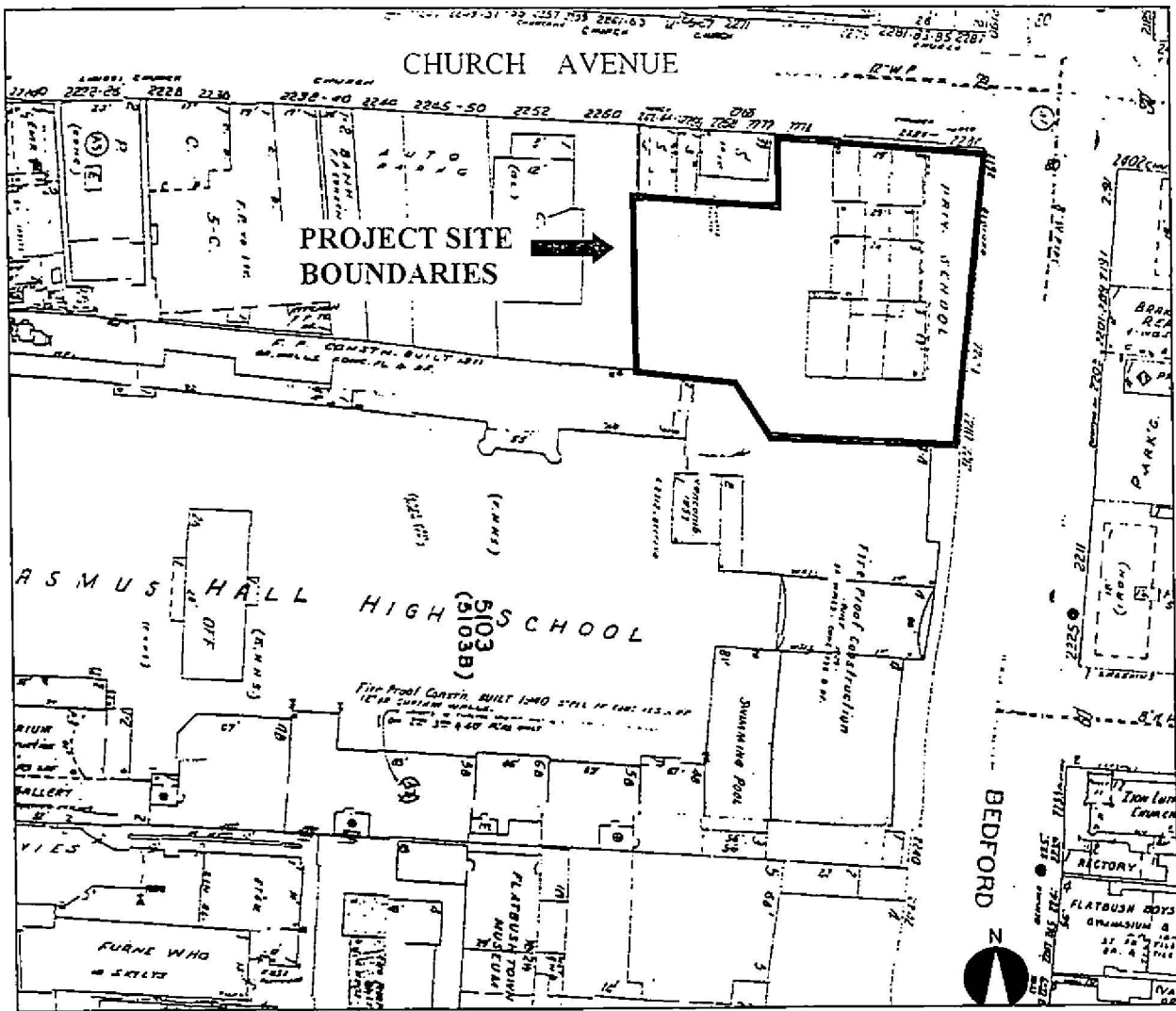


FIGURE 2

Project Site Boundaries

Base Map: *The Sanborn Building and Property Atlas of Brooklyn, NY*

1999

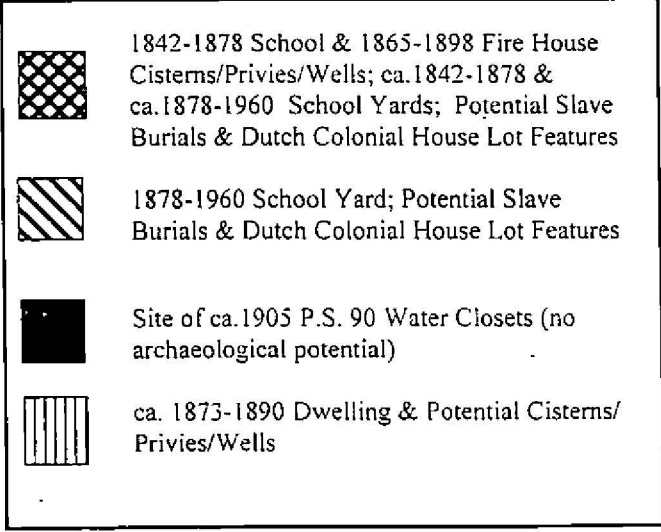
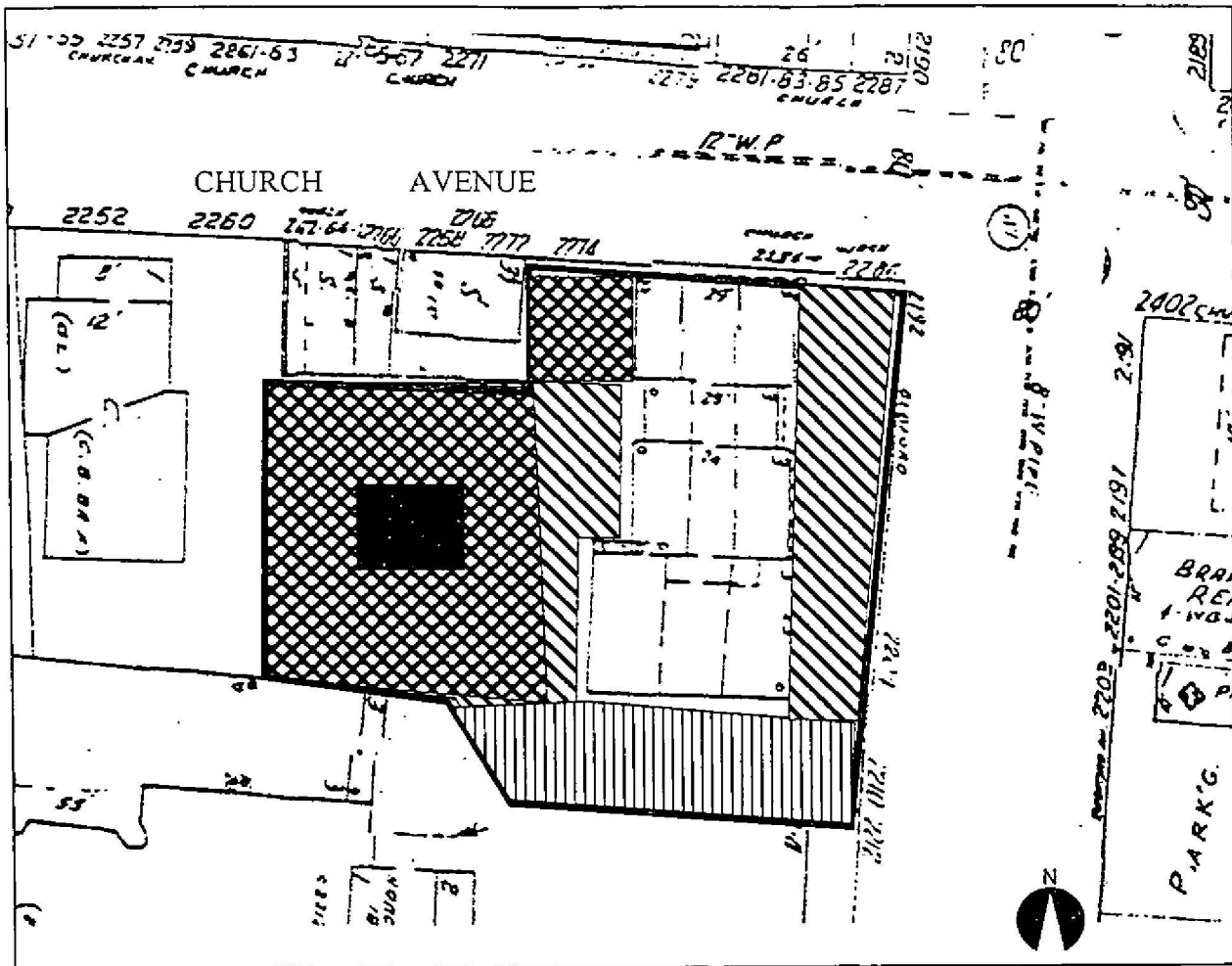
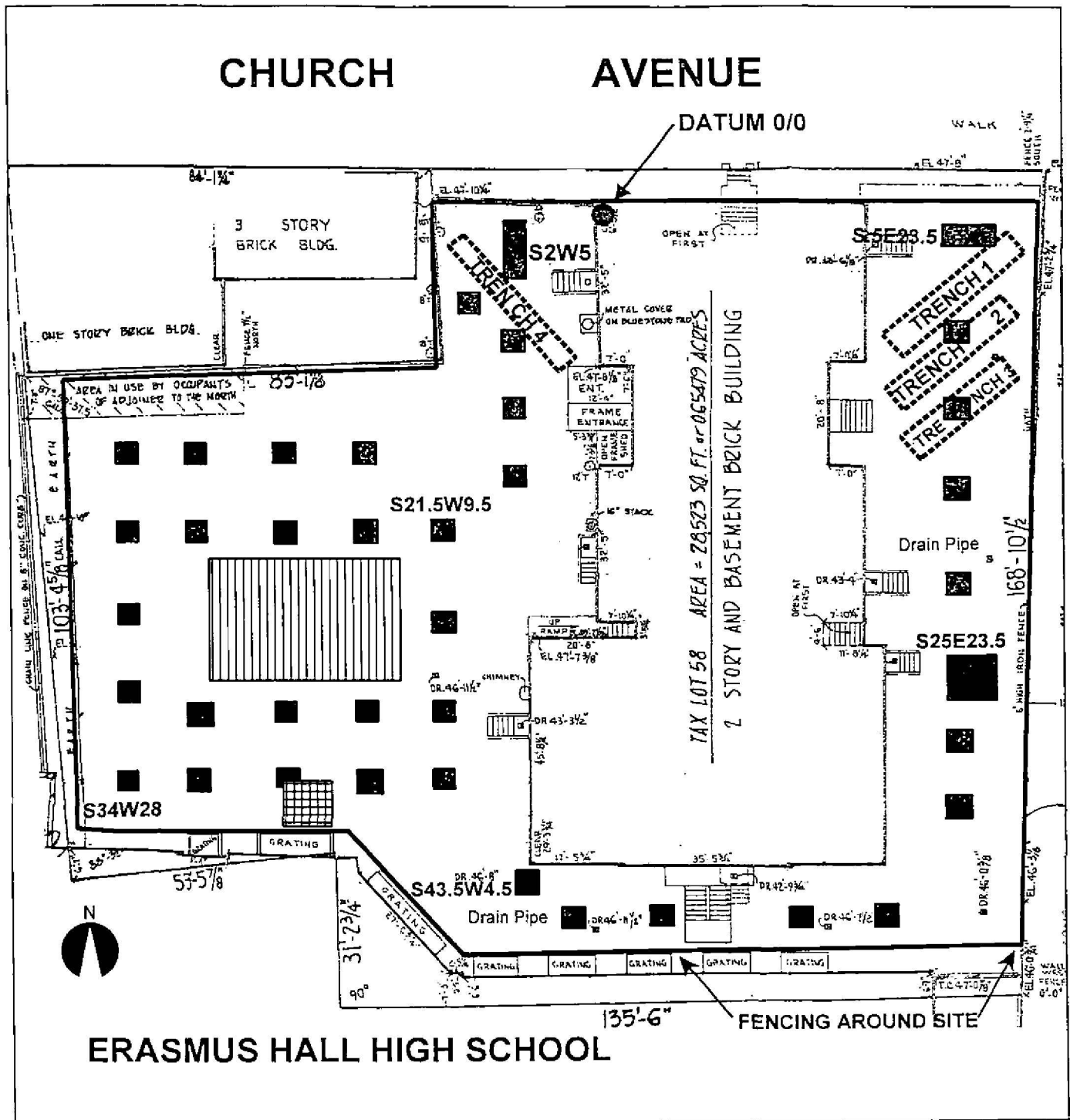


FIGURE 3

Historic Archaeological Sensitivity



0 meters 5
 0 feet 15


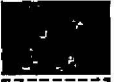


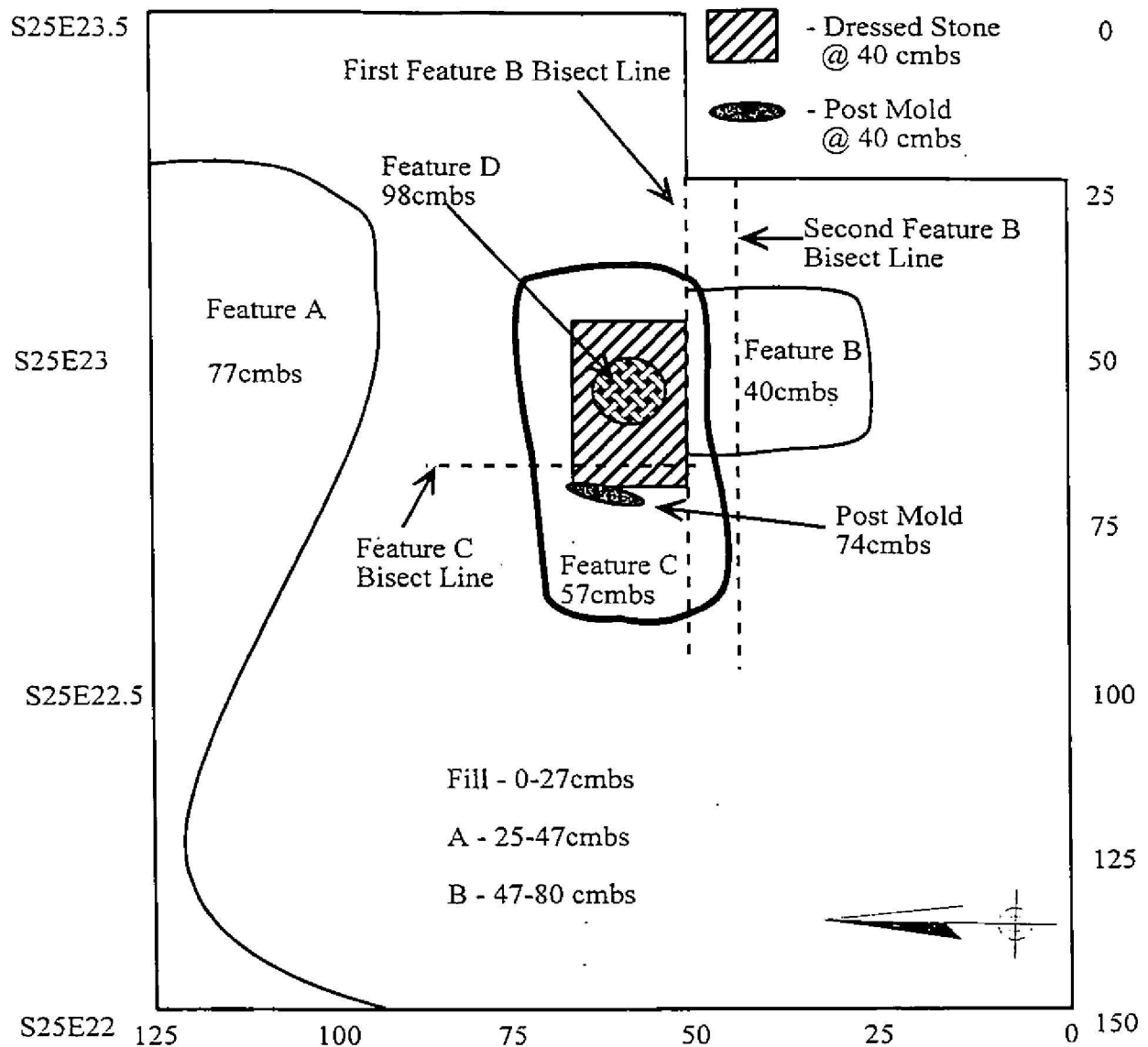
-  - Ca. 1905 Water Closet
-  - Shovel Test Locations
-  - Machine Excavated Trenches
-  - Feature 6: Brick Lined Shaft

FIGURE 4

P.S. 325-K
 Phase 1B Archaeological Test Locations

Note: All excavation locations are measured metrically from the site datum.



- A - 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Br Clayey Silt
- B - 10YR 4/6 Dark Yel Br Sandy Silt
- Feature A - 10YR 3/2 & 10YR 4/6 Vy Dk Gryish Br & Dk Yel Br Sandy Silt
- Feature B - 10YR 3/4 Dk Yel Br Sandy Silt
- Feature C - 10YR 3/2 Vy Dk Gry Br Silty Sand Mottled w/Coal, Ash and Slag
- Feature D - 10YR 4/3 Br Sandy Silt
- Post Mold - Slag, Gravel and Coal Ash

FIGURE 5

**PLAN OF S25E23.5 THROUGH S25E22
FEATURES A, B, C AND D
PS 325K
All measurements in centimeters**

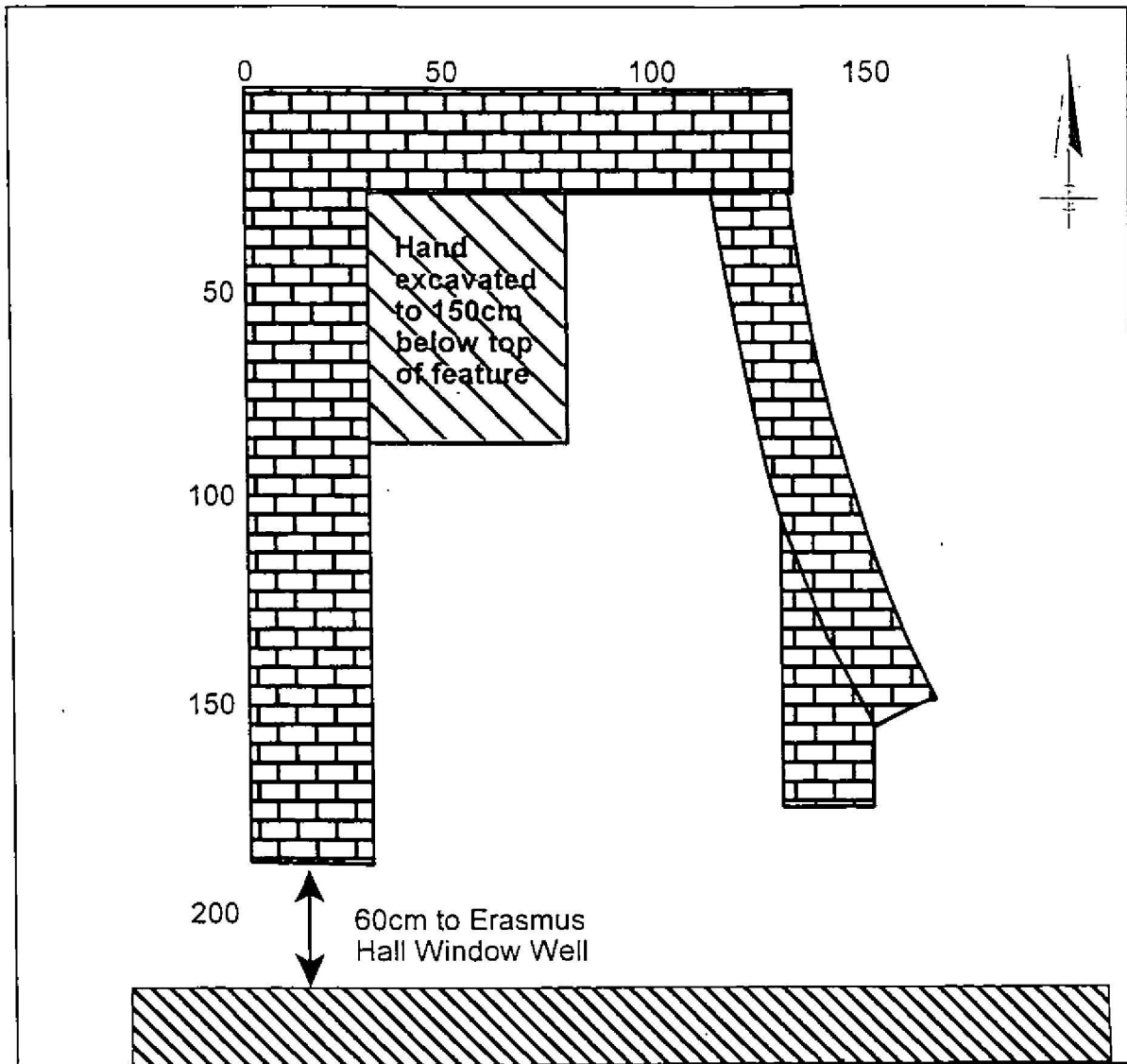
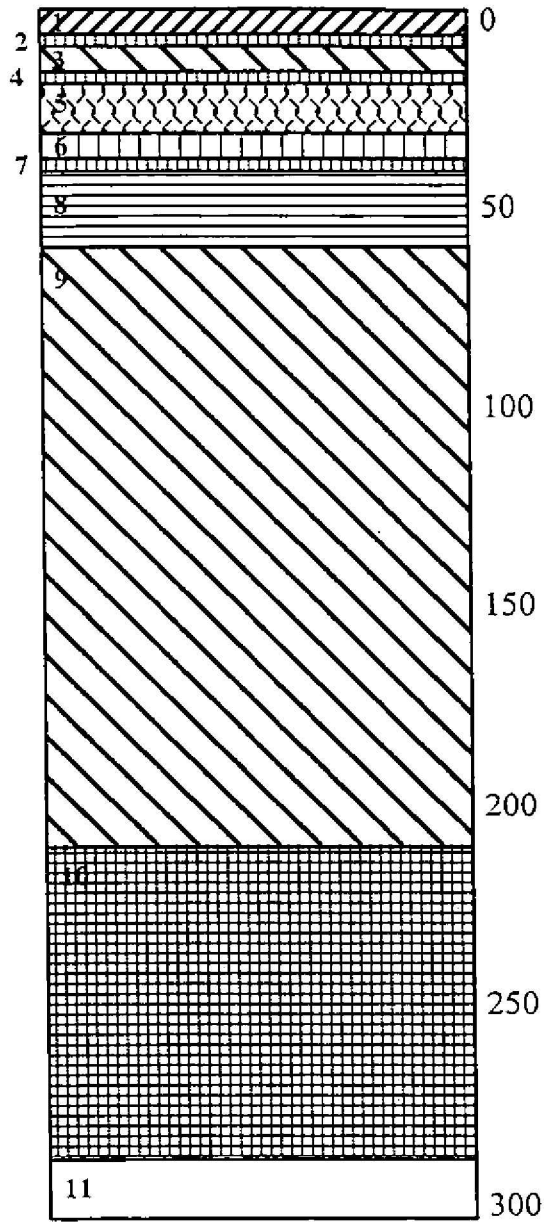


FIGURE 6

**PLAN OF FEATURE 6
BRICK LINED SHAFT
PS 325K**

All measurements in centimeters

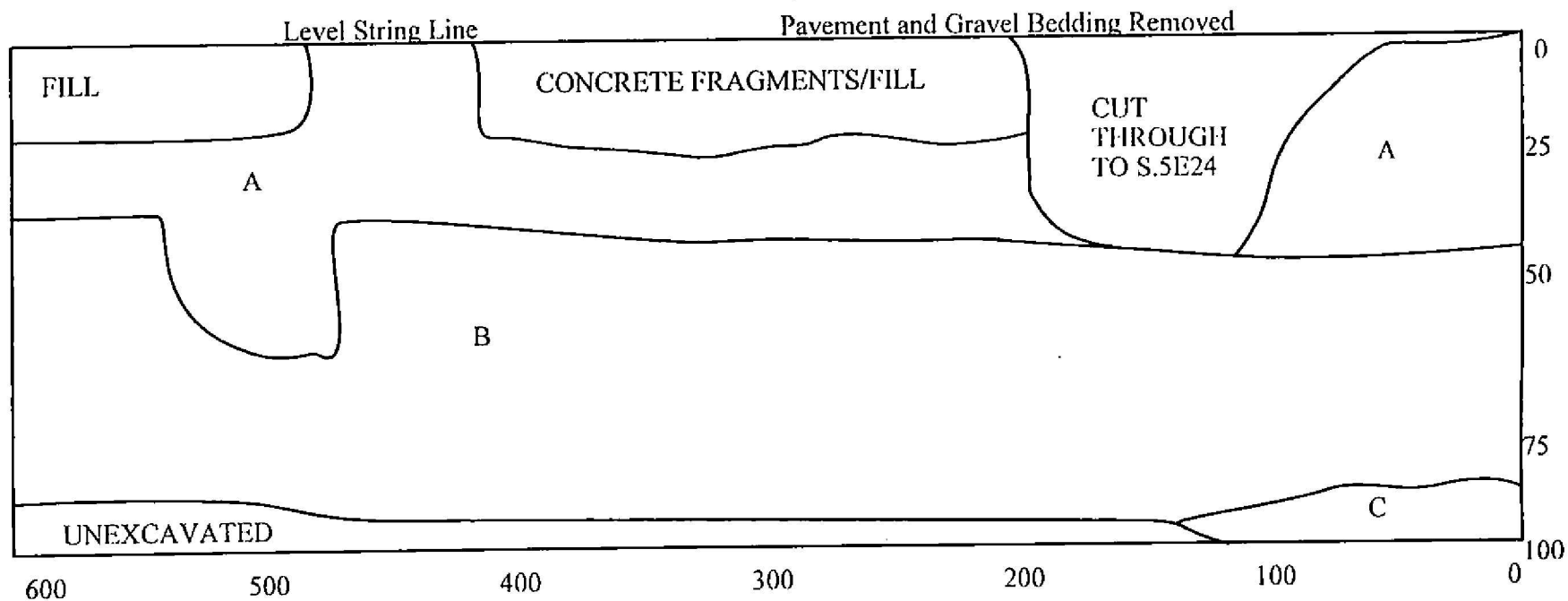


- Level 1 - 10YR 3/6 Dk Yel Brown Sandy Clay
- Level 2 - 10YR 5/1 Gray Ash
- Level 3 - 10YR 4/4 Dk Yel Brown Sandy Clay
- Level 4 - 10YR 5/1 Gray Ash
- Level 5 - 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Coarse Sand
- Level 6 - 10YR 4/6 Dk Yel Brown Sandy Clay
- Level 7 - 10YR 5/1 Gray Ash
- Level 8 - 10YR 5/4 Yel Br Sandy Clay
- Level 9 - 10YR 4/4 Dk Yel Br Wet Clay
- Level 10 - 10YR 3/2 & 3/3 Very Dk Grayish
Brown and Dark Brown Silty Sand
Artifact Dense Level
- Level 11 - 10YR 4/6 Dk Yel Br Sand and Gravel
"C" horizon

FIGURE 7

**PROFILE OF FEATURE 6
INTERIOR OF BRICK LINED SHAFT
PS 325K**

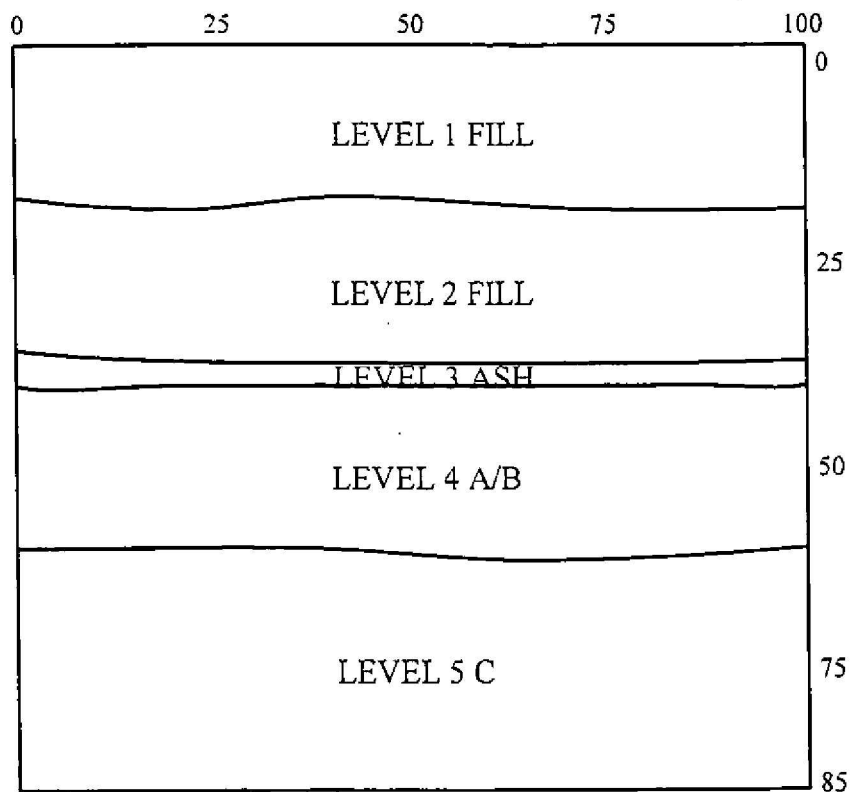
All measurements in centimeters



- A - 10YR 4/3 & 7.5YR 4/6 Mottled Br. & Strong Br. Clayey Silt
- B - 10YR 4/6 & 7.5YR 4/6 Mottled Yel. Br & Strong Br. Clayey Silt
- C - 10YR 4/6 & 10YR 5/6 Mottled Yel. Brown Sand and Gravel

FIGURE 8
TRENCH 1
NORTH WALL PROFILE
PS325K

All measurements in centimeters

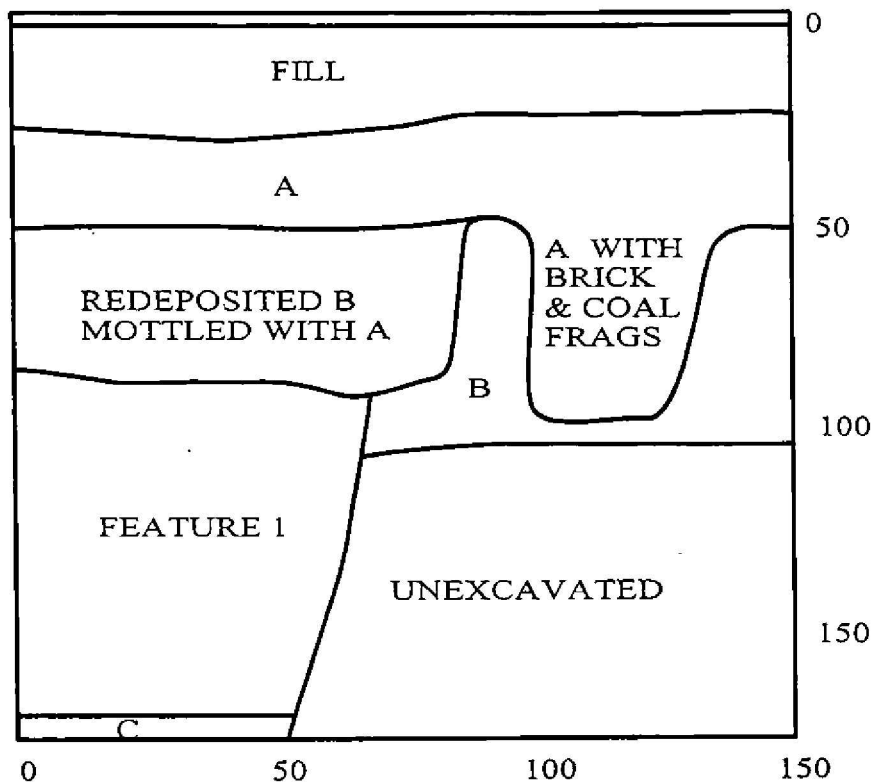


- Level 1 - Fill 10YR 4/4 Dk Yel Br Silty Sand
- Level 2 - Fill 7.5YR Strong Br Silty Sand
- Level 3 - Ash 10YR 6/1 Gray Ash
- Level 4 - A/B 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Br Silty Loam
- Level 5 - C 10YR 4/6 Dk Yel Br Coarse Sandy Subsoil

FIGURE 9

**TRENCH 1 PROFILE
WEST WALL
PS325K**

All measurements in centimeters

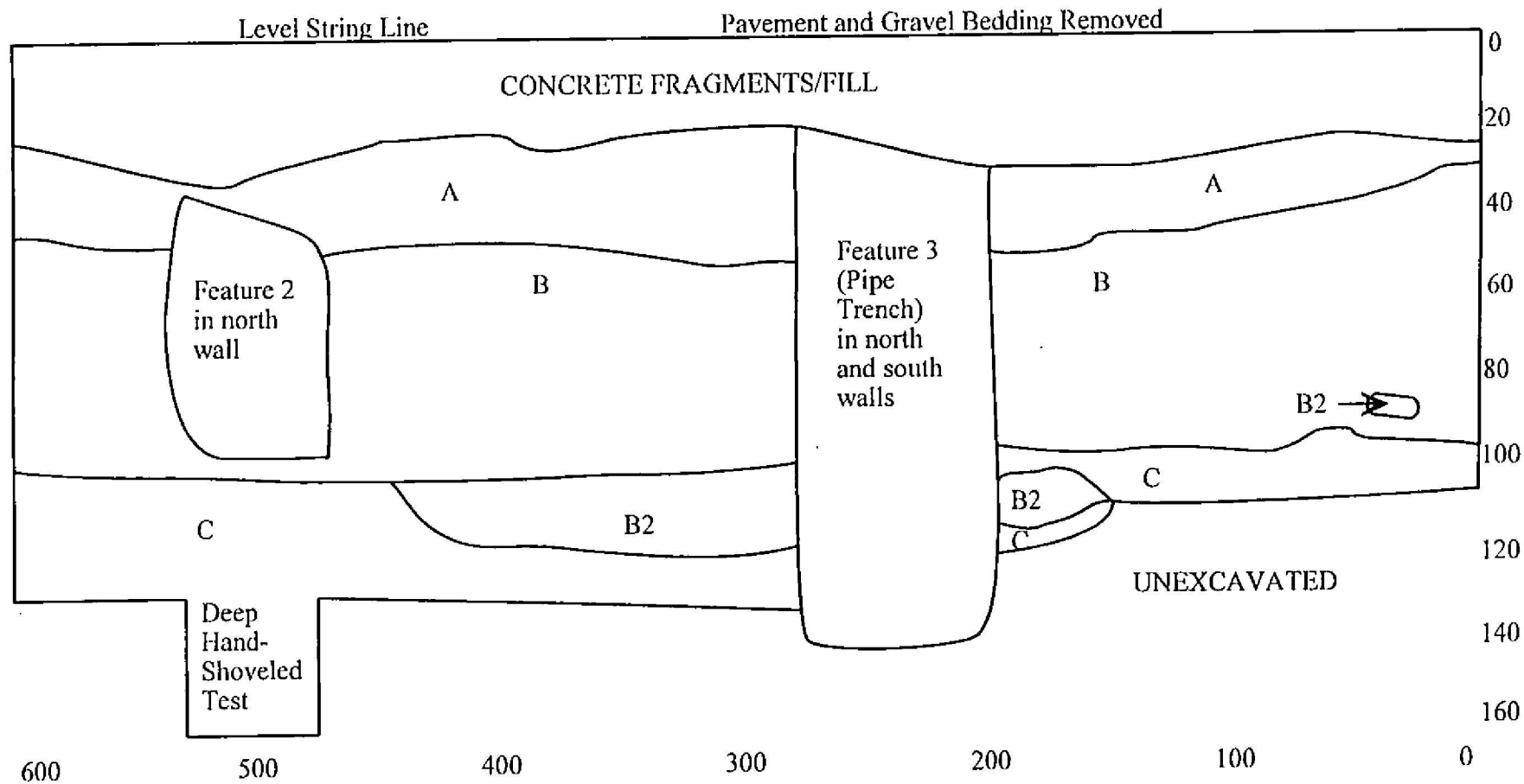


- A - 10YR 4/3 Br Clayey Silt
- B - 7.5YR 4/6 & 10YR 4/6 Strong Br Mottled with Dk Yel Br Silty Sand
- C - 10YR 5/4-6/4 Light Yel Brown Sand
- Feature 1 - 7.5YR 4/3 & 10YR 5/6 Yel Br Clayey Sandy Silt

FIGURE 10

**FEATURE 1
EAST END OF TRENCH 1
SOUTH WALL PROFILE
PS 325K**

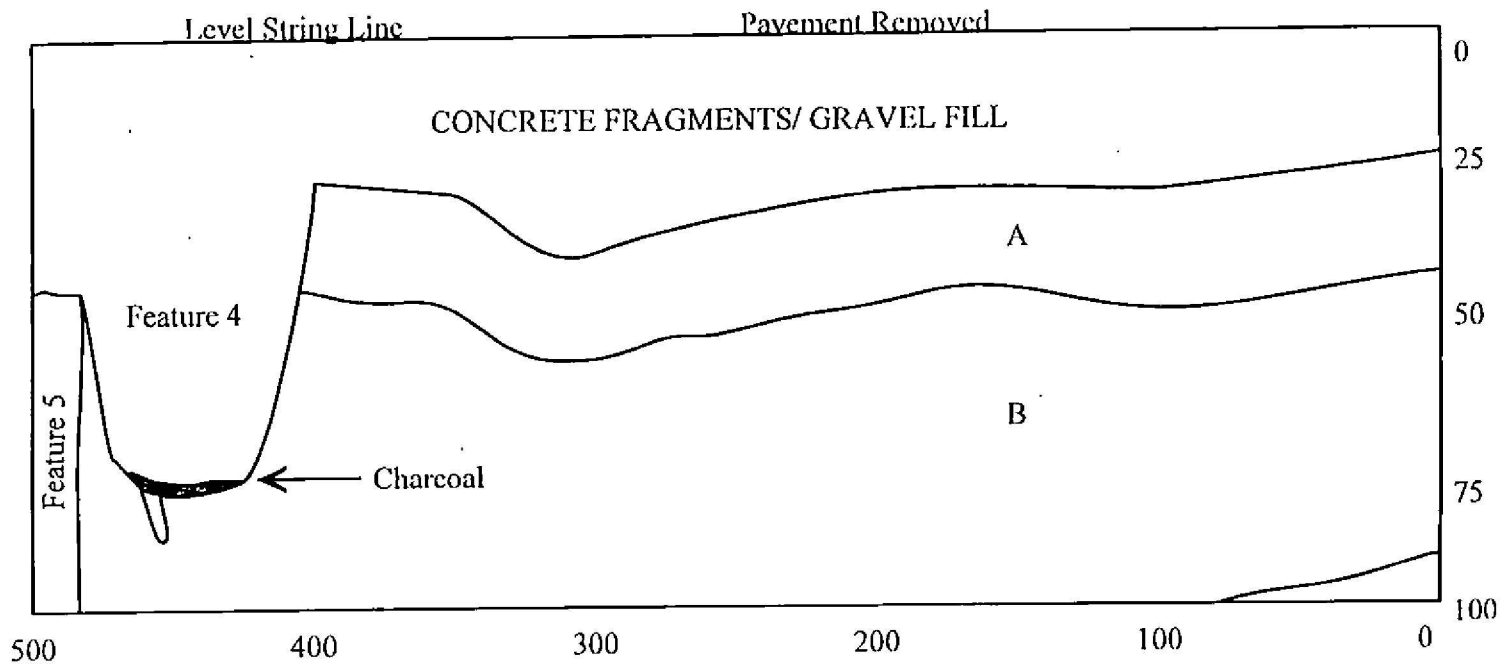
All measurements in centimeters



- A - 10YR 4/3 Br. Clayey Silt
- B1 - 10YR 4/6 Yel. Br. Clayey Silt
- B2 - 10YR 4/6 Yel. Brown Silty Clayey Sand
- C - 10YR 5/4 & 10YR 6/4 Mottled Yel. Brown & Lt. Yel. Br. Sandy Silt
- Feature 2 - 10YR 4/3 & 10YR 4/6 Mottled Br. And Dk. Yel Br. Slightly Clayey Silt
With shell, coal, brick, furnace scale, slag.
- Feature 3 - 10YR 4/3 & 10YR 4/6 Striped/Mottled Br. And Dk. Yel Br. Clayey Silt
With shell, coal, brick, furnace scale, slag.

FIGURE 11
TRENCH 2
NORTH WALL PROFILE
PS325K

All Measurements in Centimeters

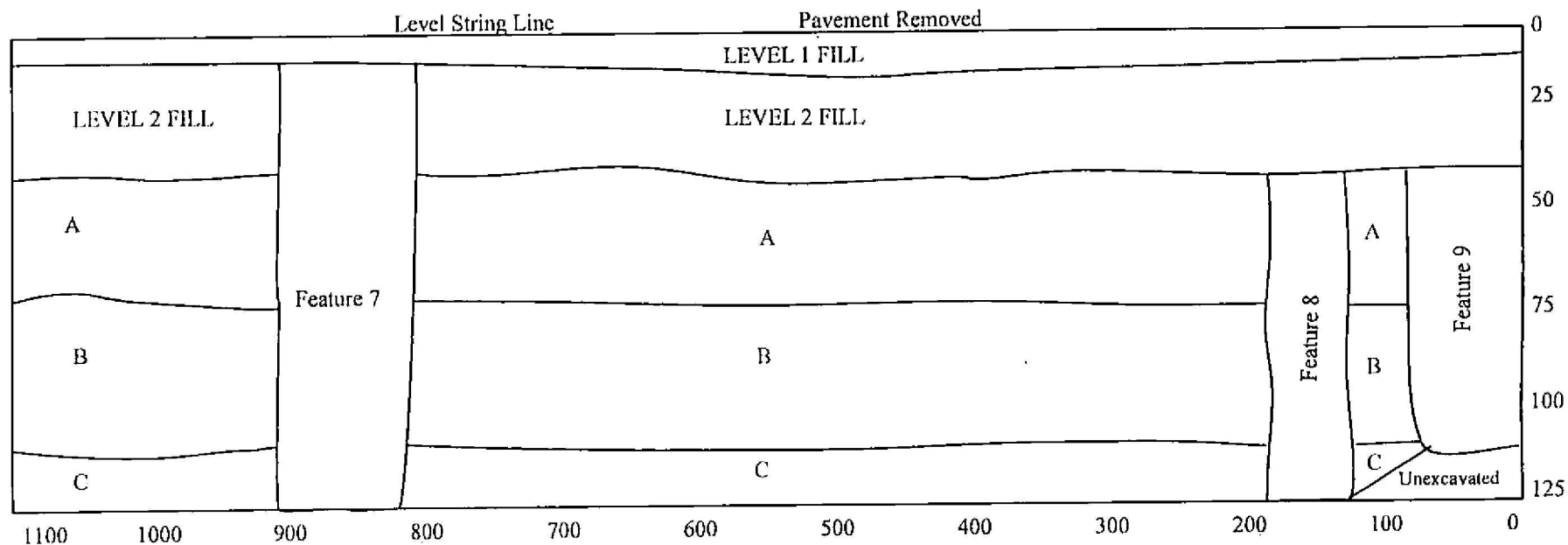


- A - 10YR 3/4 Dk Yel Brown Silty Loam
- B - 10YR 5/8 Yel Brown Clayey Silt
- Feature 4 - 10YR 3/2 & 10YR 3/4 Mottled Very Dk. Grayish Br & Dk. Yel. Br. Dense Silty Clay with Charcoal. Soil Stain Flecked With Charcoal Throughout.
- Feature 5 - 10YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Clay with Gravel, Cobbles and Charcoal Flecks.

FIGURE 12

**TRENCH 3
NORTH WALL PROFILE
PS325K**

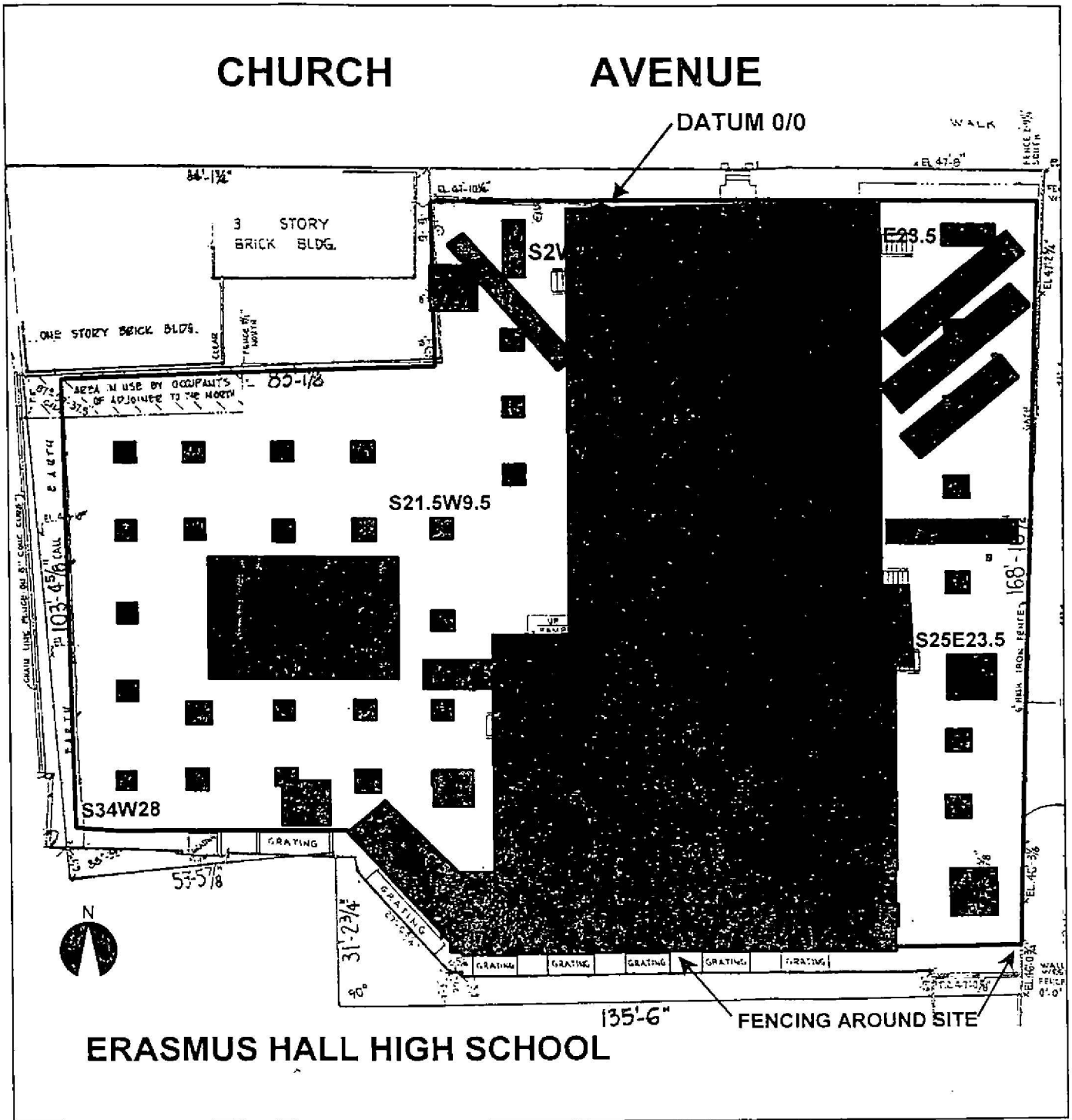
All measurements in centimeters



- Level 1 Fill - Coal Ash/Cinders
 Level 2 Fill - Medium Coarse Sand Cobbles and Gravel
 A - 10YR 4/2 & 10YR 4/3 Mottled Dk Grayish Br & Br Silty Loam
 B - 7.5YR 4/6 & 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Br silty Loam
 C - 10YR 4/6 Dk Yel Br Med. Coarse Sand with Gravel and Cobbles
 Feature 7 - 10YR 4/2, 10YR 4/6 & 7.5YR 5/6 Mottled Dk. Grayish Br, Dk. Yel. Br. & Strong Br. Sandy Loam with Gravel and Rounded Cobbles.
 Feature 8 - 10YR 4/2, 10YR 4/6 & 7.5YR 5/6 Mottled Dk. Grayish Br, Dk. Yel. Br. & Strong Br. Sandy Loam with Gravel and Rounded Cobbles.
 Feature 9 - 10YR 4/2, 10YR 4/6 & 7.5YR 5/6 Mottled Dk. Grayish Br, Dk. Yel. Br. & Strong Br. Sandy Loam with Gravel and Rounded Cobbles.

FIGURE 13

**TRENCH 4.
 NORTH WALL PROFILE
 All measurements in centimeters**



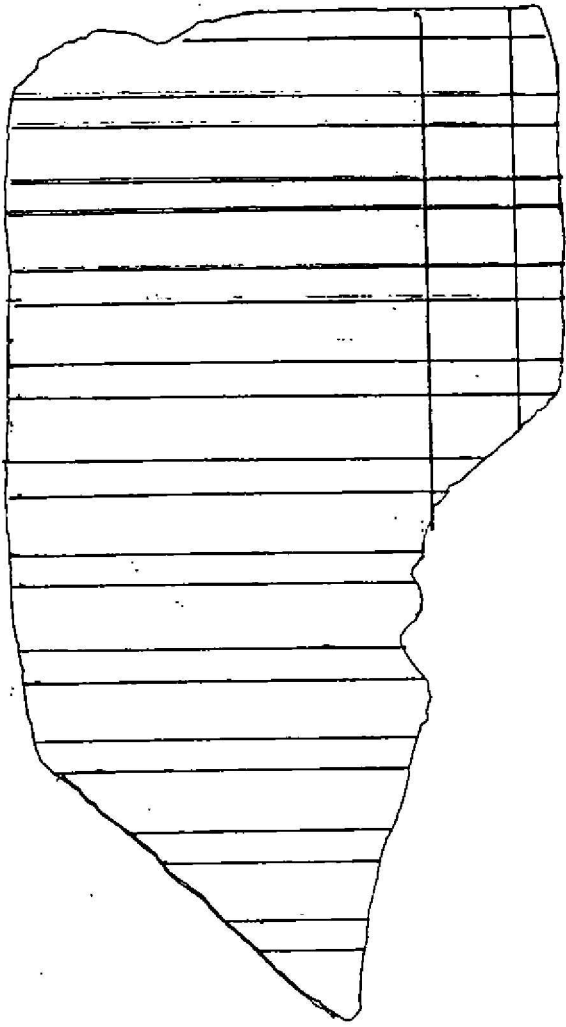
0 meters 5
 0 feet 15

FIGURE 14

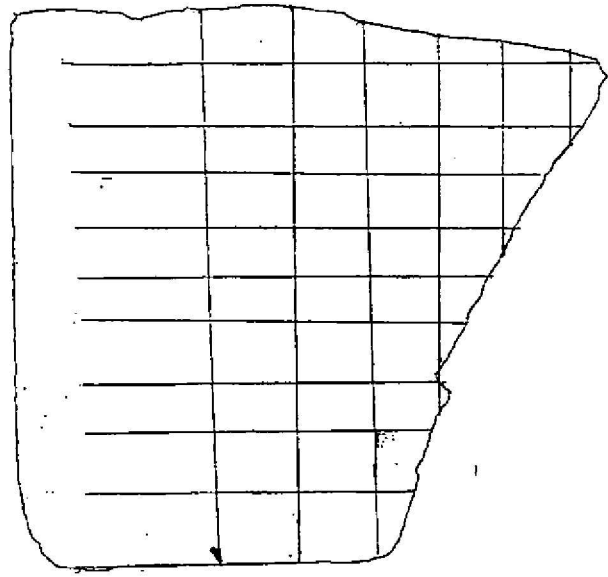
P.S. 325-K

Areas of Prior Disturbance

Note: This map is based on the results of fieldwork and the known locations of historic drain pipes and subsurface utilities.



6.5" x 4"

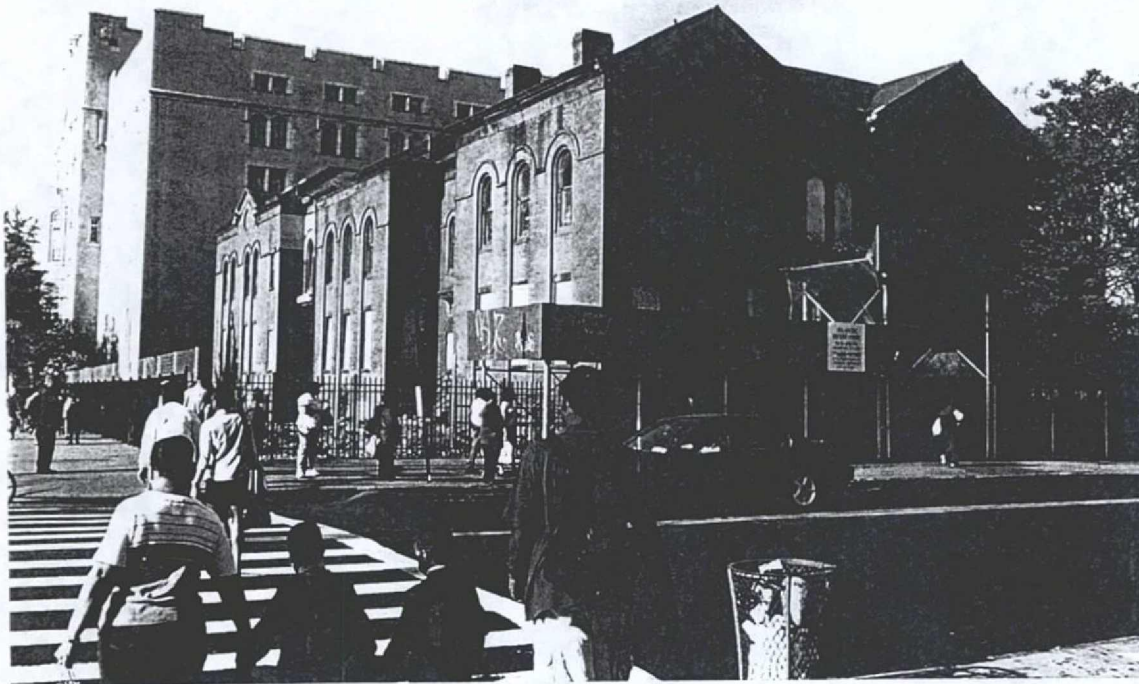


3" x 3.25"

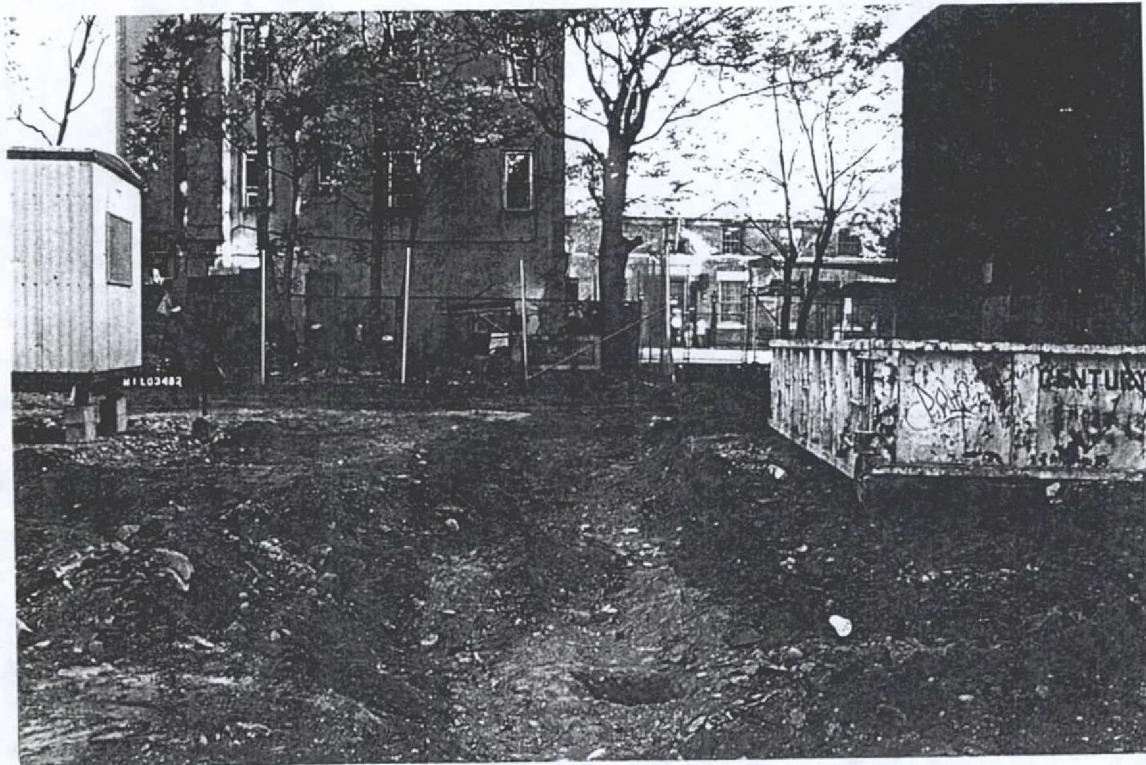
FIGURE 15

P.S. 325-K
Sketches of Slate Fragments

Not to Scale



Photograph A: P.S. 90/Beth Rivka School. Facing southwest from corner of Bedford Avenue and Church Avenue.



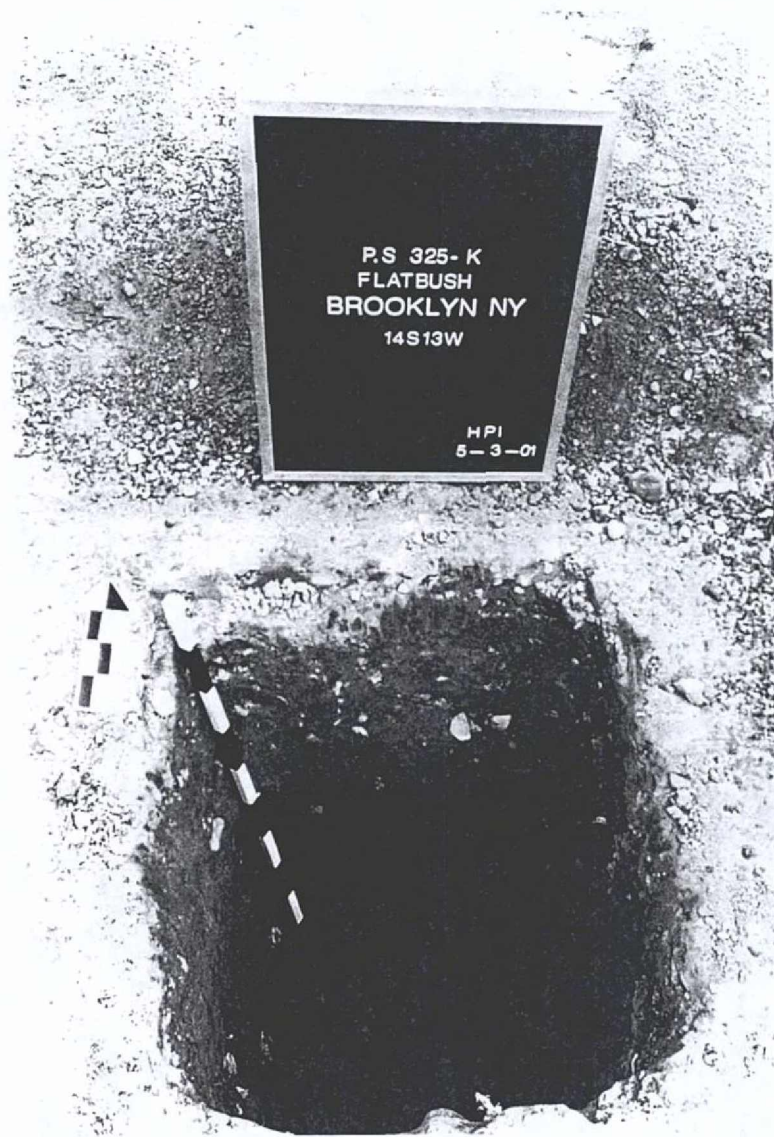
Photograph B: West side yard of school, facing north.



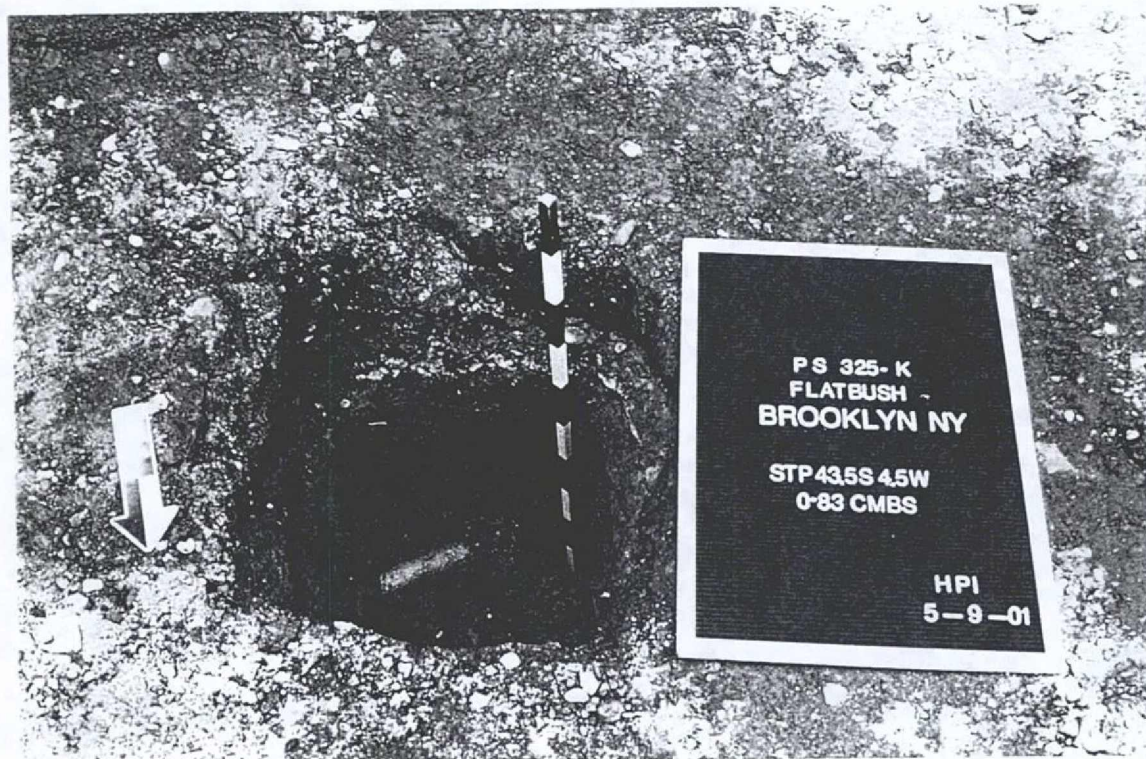
Photograph C: Alley at southern end of P.S. 90/Beth Rivka. Erasmus Hall High School to left. Facing west.



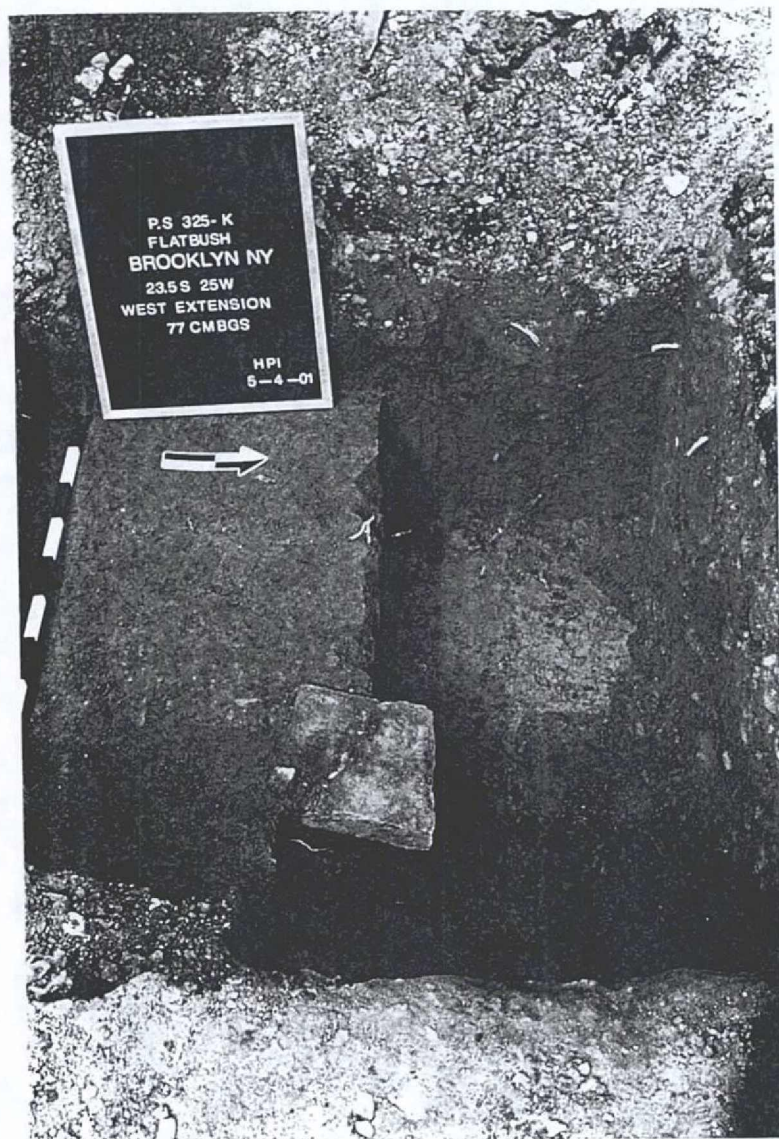
Photograph D: East side yard of school, facing north. Bedford Avenue on right.



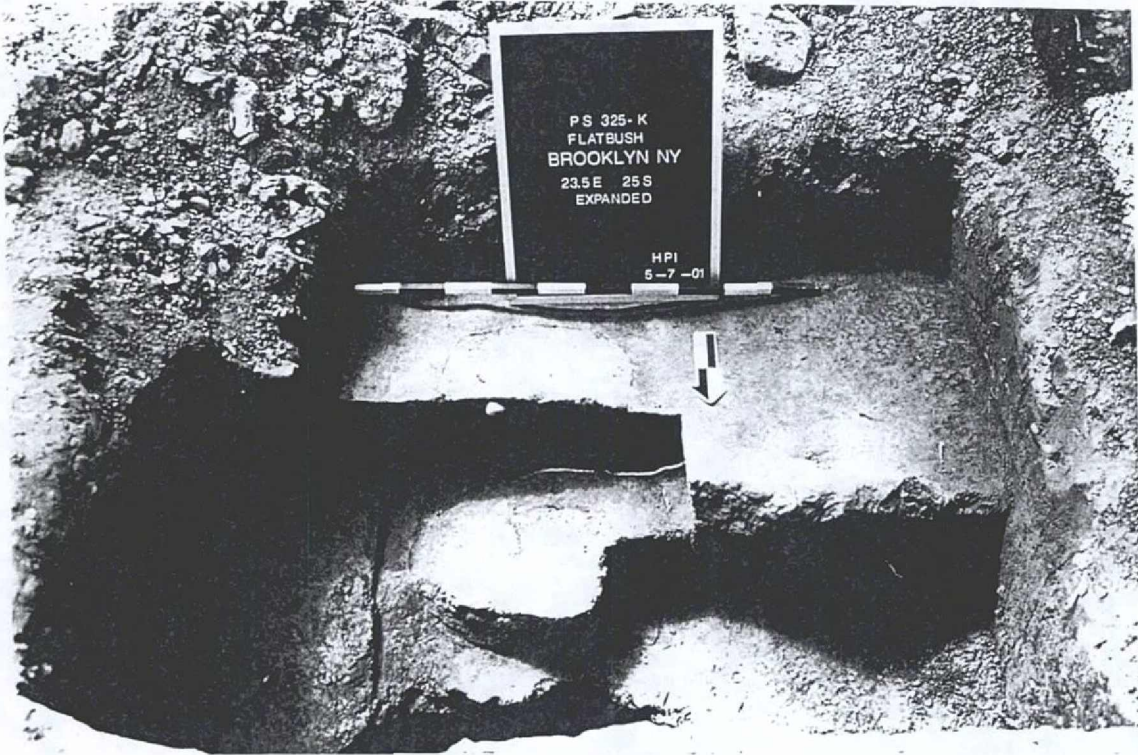
Photograph E: Undisturbed stratigraphy observed in STP S14W13. Facing north.



Photograph F: Disturbed STP S43.5W4.5 with stoneware pipe at base. Facing south.



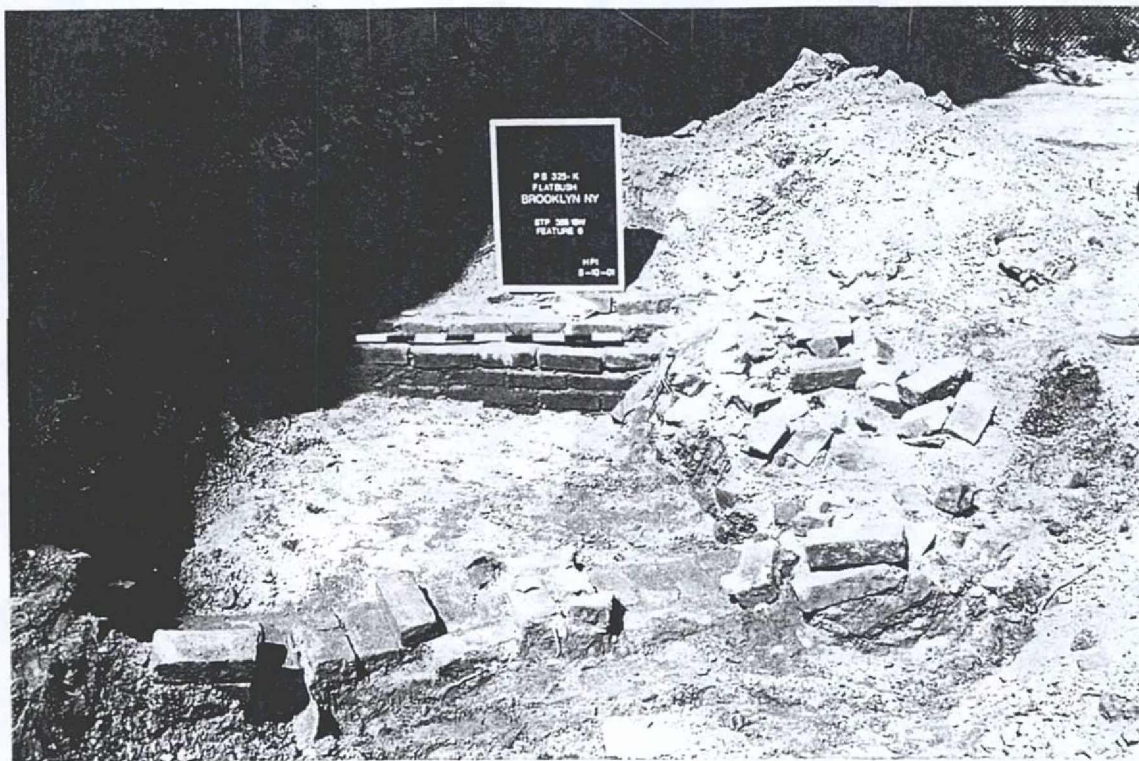
Photograph G: Expanded unit S23.5W25 with square slate and Features A on right, B, to left of stone, and C around stone. Facing west.



Photograph H: Expanded unit S23.5W25 with Features A at bottom, Feature B bisected, and Feature D, a post mold, in center of unit. Facing south.



Photograph I: Expanded unit S23.5W25. Close up of Feature D, post mold. Facing east.



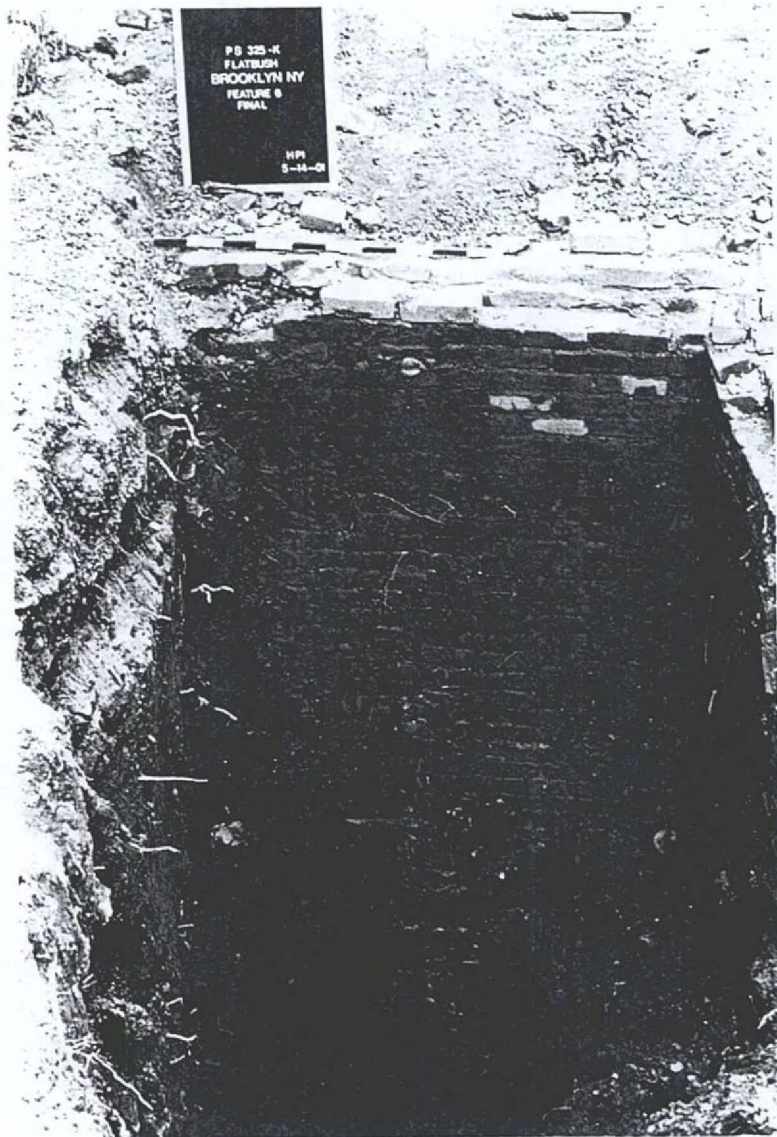
Photograph J: Top of Feature 6, stone lined privy shaft. Facing west. Erasmus Hall High school window well to left.



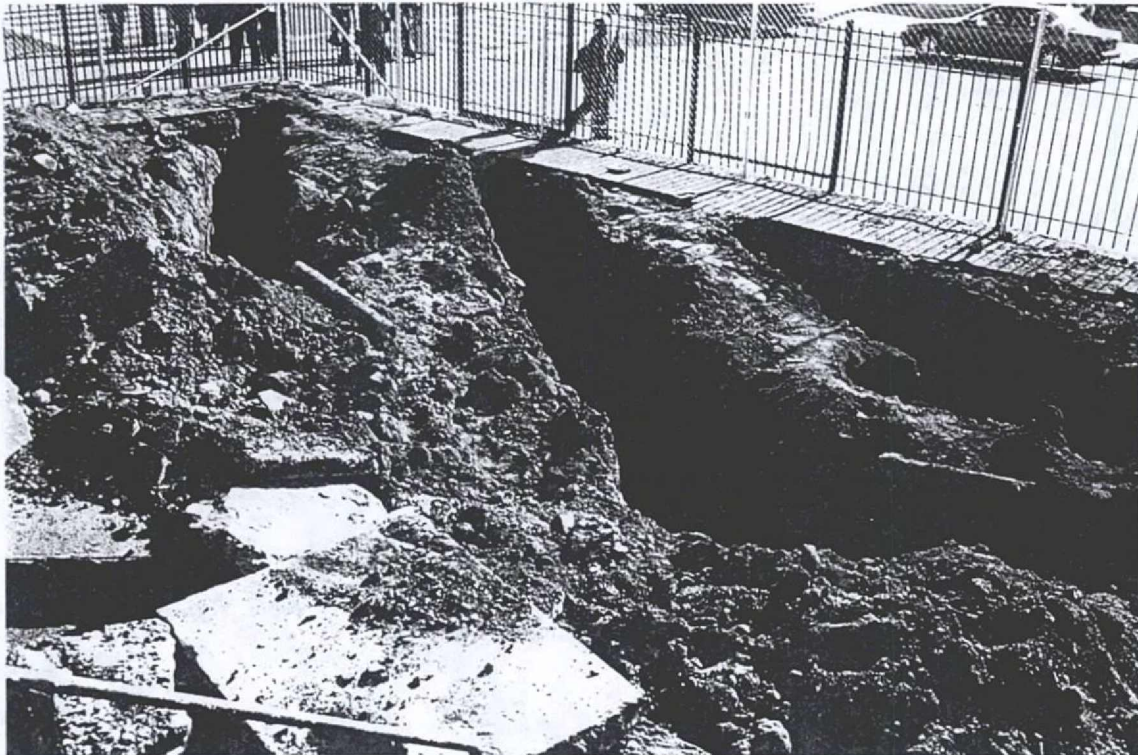
Photograph K: Hand excavated shovel test pit in northwest quadrant of Feature 6. Facing west.



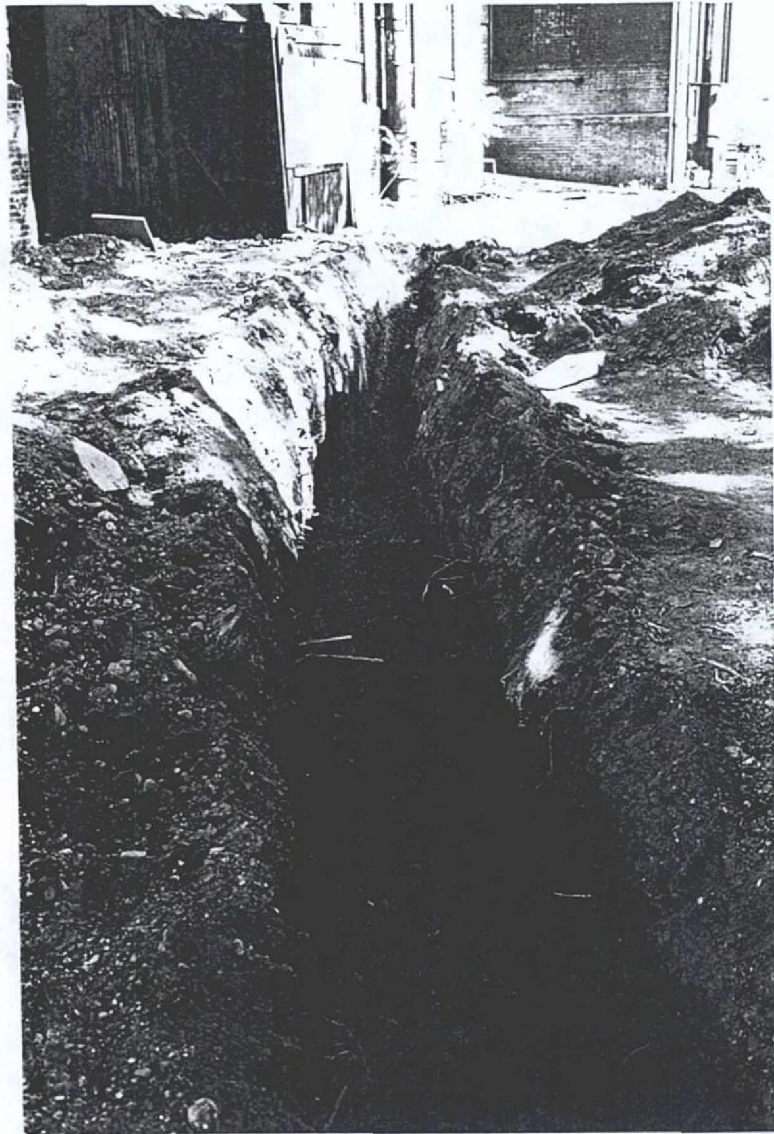
Photograph L: Machine excavated north half of Feature 6, 0-300 centimeters below the top of the feature. Facing west.



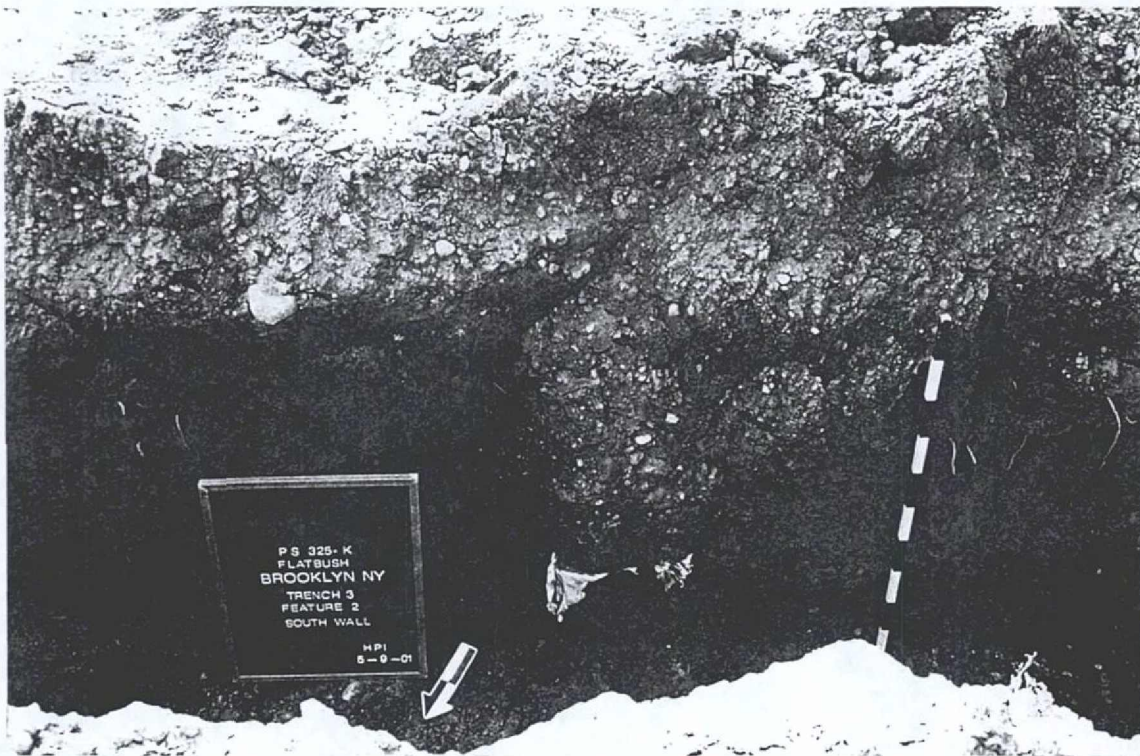
Photograph M: Final depth of excavation of Feature 6, 0-300+ centimeters below the top of the feature. Facing west.



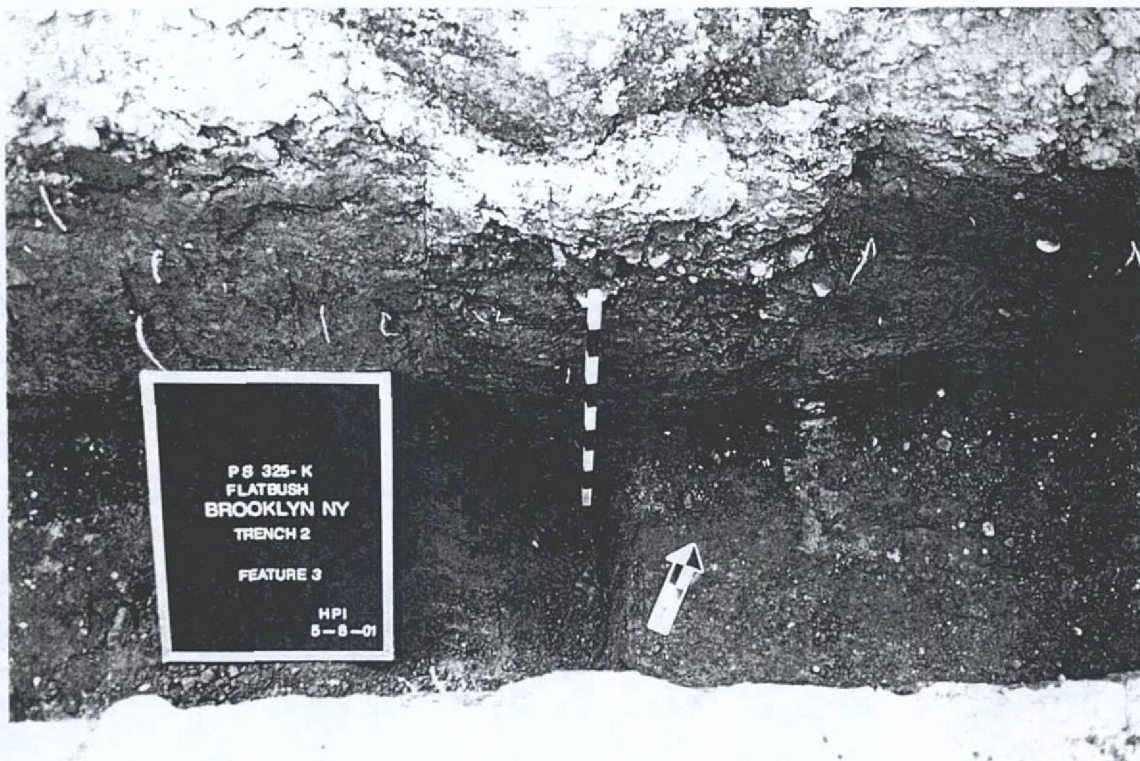
Photograph N: Machine excavated Trenches 1, 2, and 3, from left to right. Facing northeast toward corner of Bedford Avenue and Church Avenue.



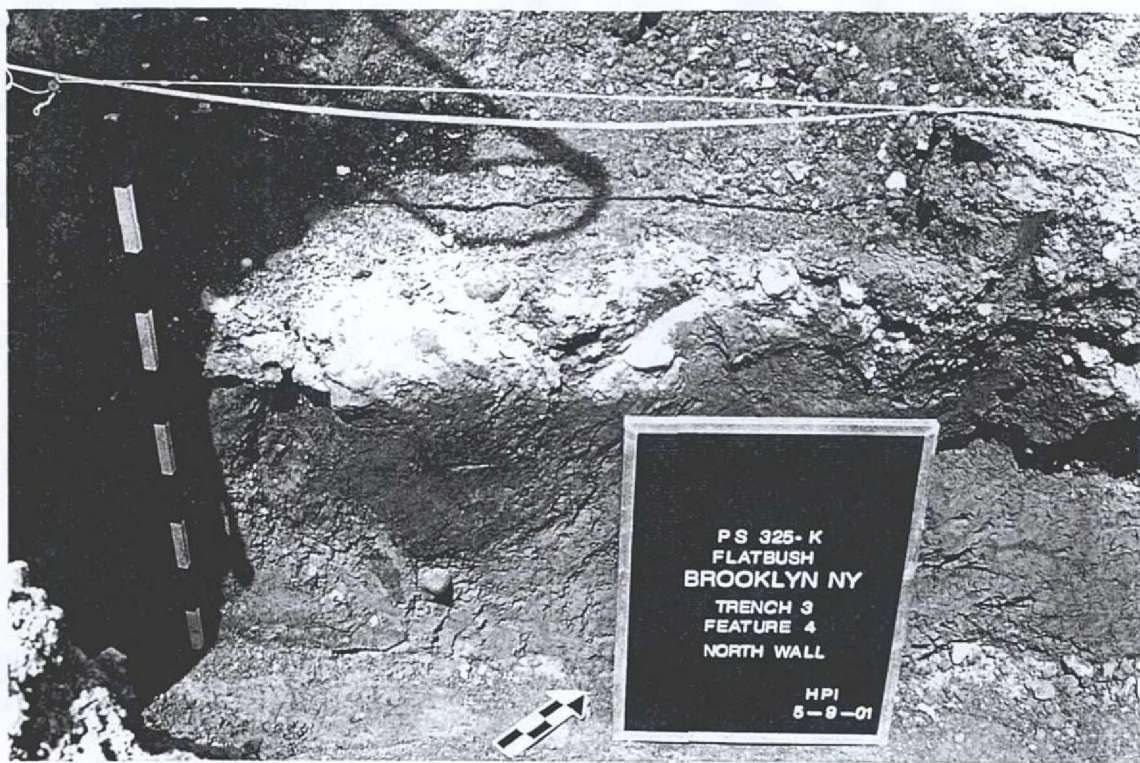
Photograph O: Machine excavated Trench 4 on west side yard of school. Facing southeast.



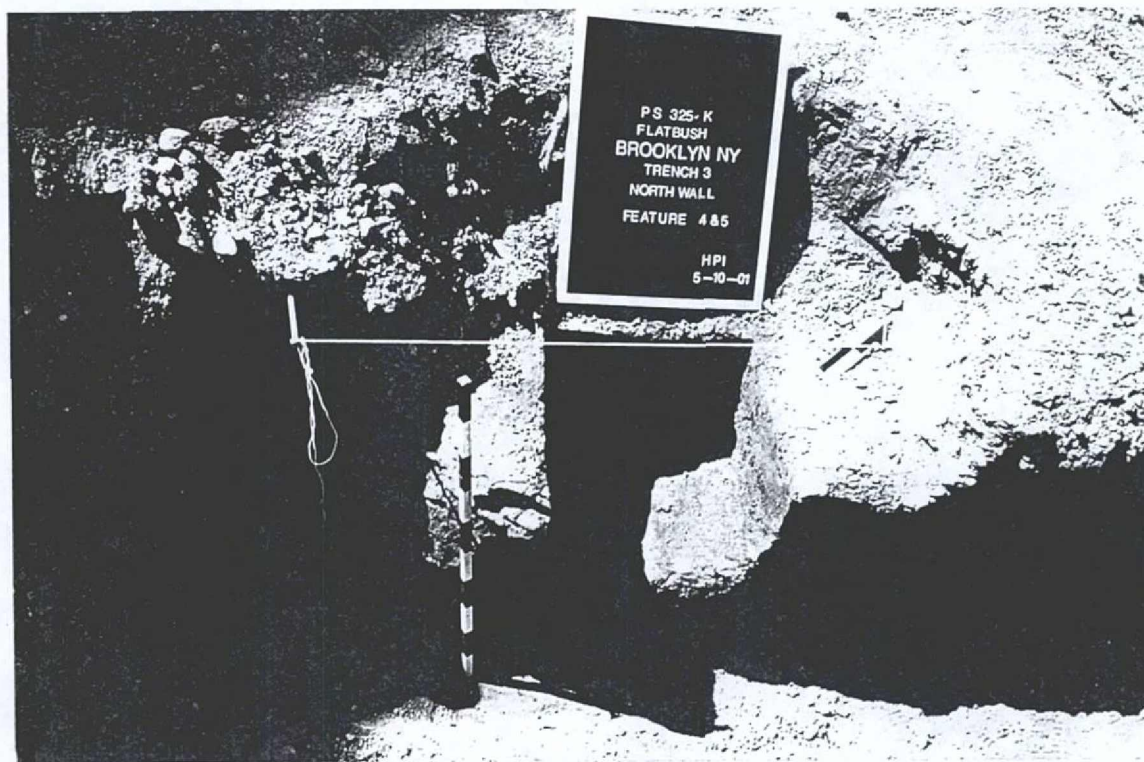
Photograph P: Trench 3, Feature 2. Note the piece of plastic protruding from the base of the feature. Facing southwest.



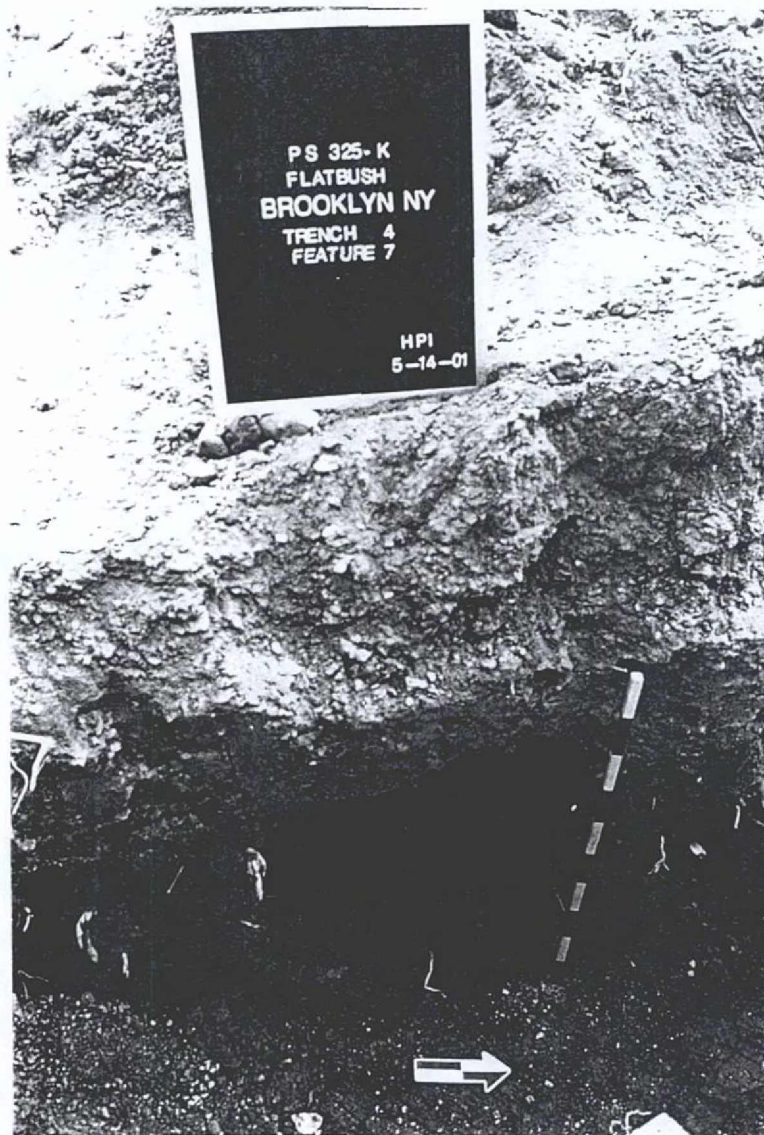
Photograph Q: Trench 2, Feature 3. Note that upper fill levels dip down into feature suggesting it is of 20th century origin. Facing northwest.



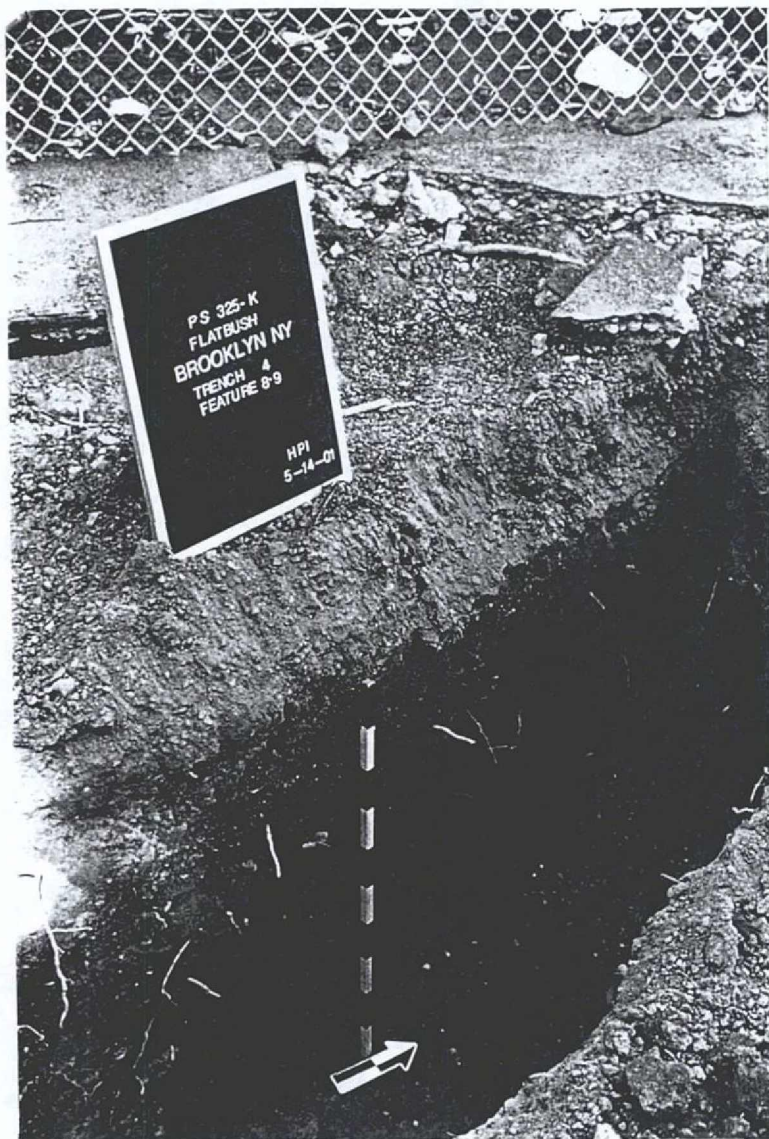
Photograph R: Trench 3, Feature 4. Soil stain with charcoal at base. Facing northwest.



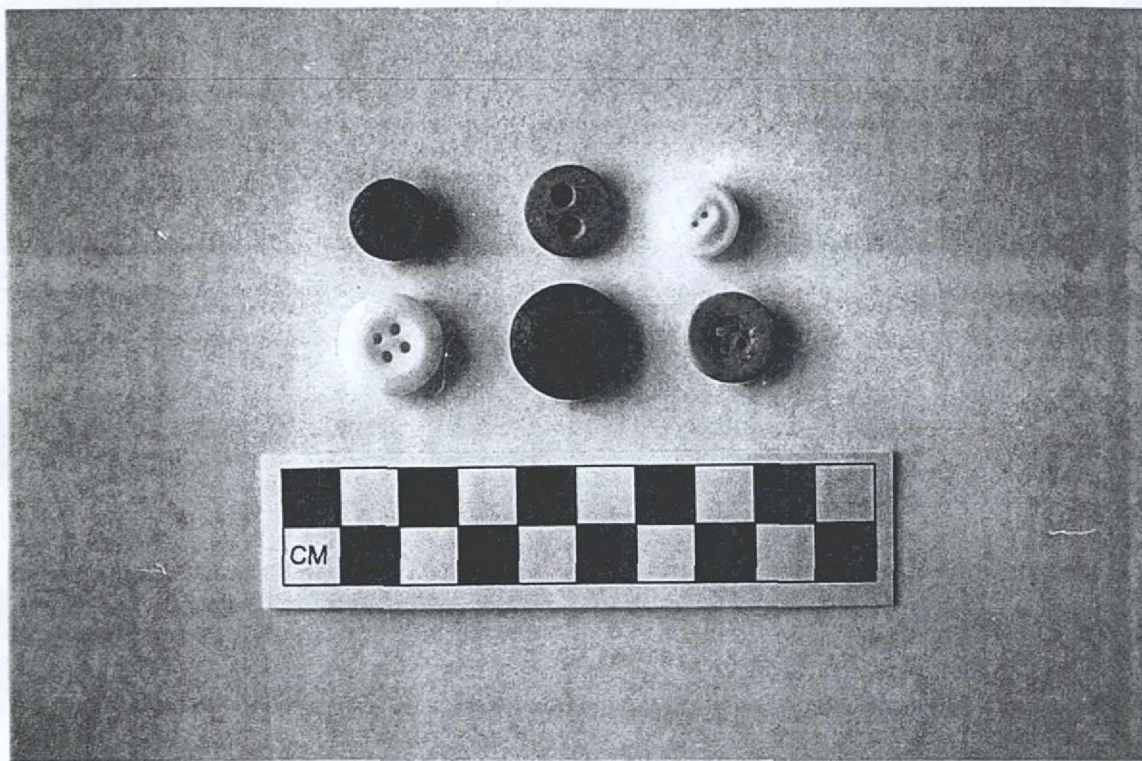
Photograph S: Trench 3, Features 4 and 5. Facing northwest.



Photograph T: Trench 4 Feature 7. Note the stoneware sewer pipe in the bottom of the feature. Facing west.



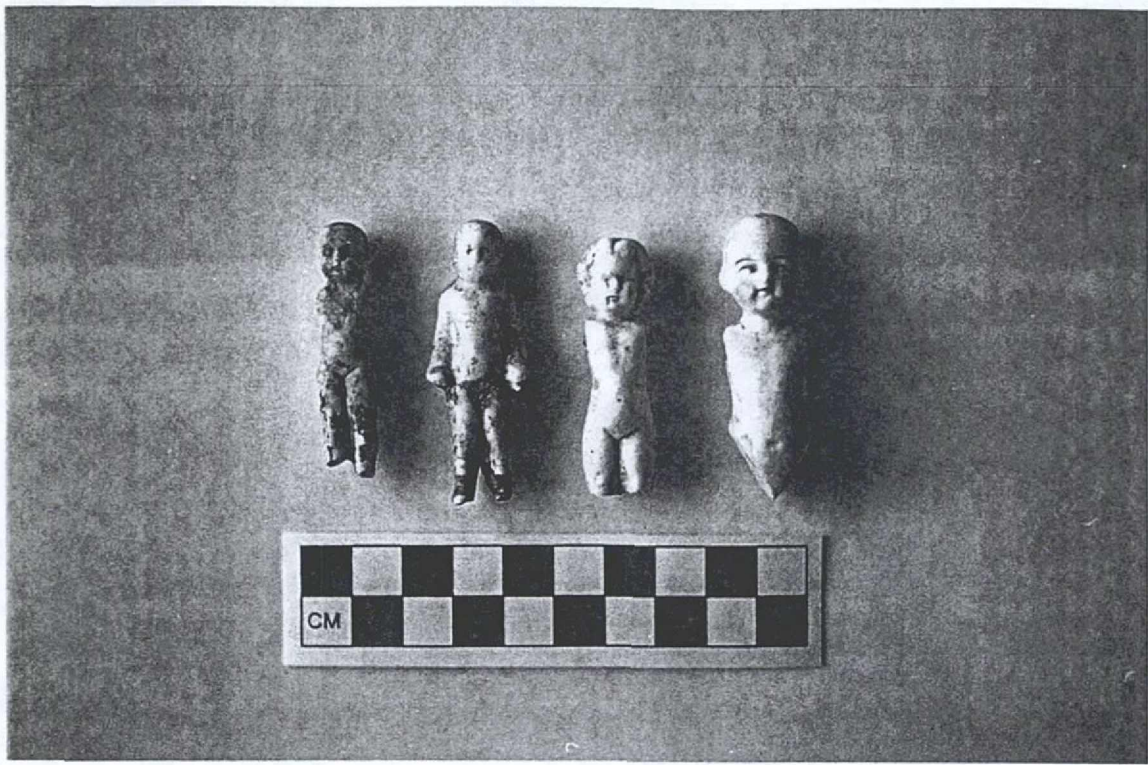
Photograph U: Trench 4 Features 8 and 9. Facing west.



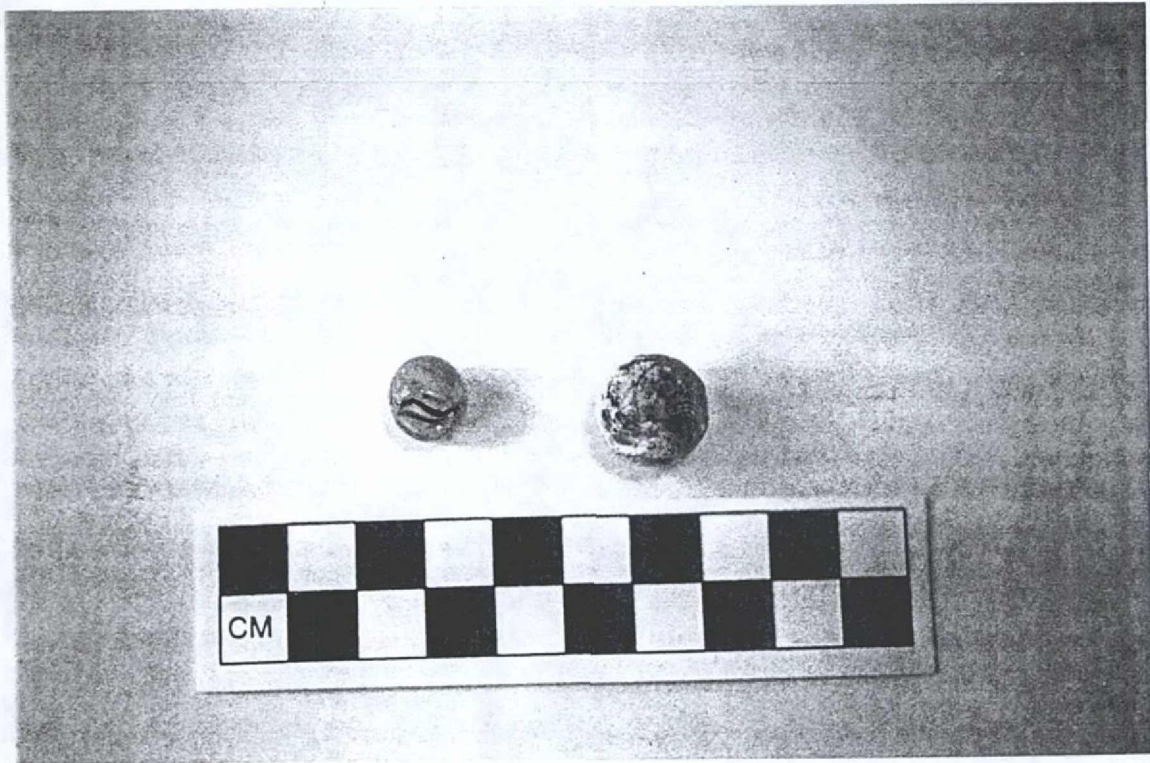
Photograph Artifacts 1: Ceramic, glass, and jet buttons found in Feature 6, Level 10.



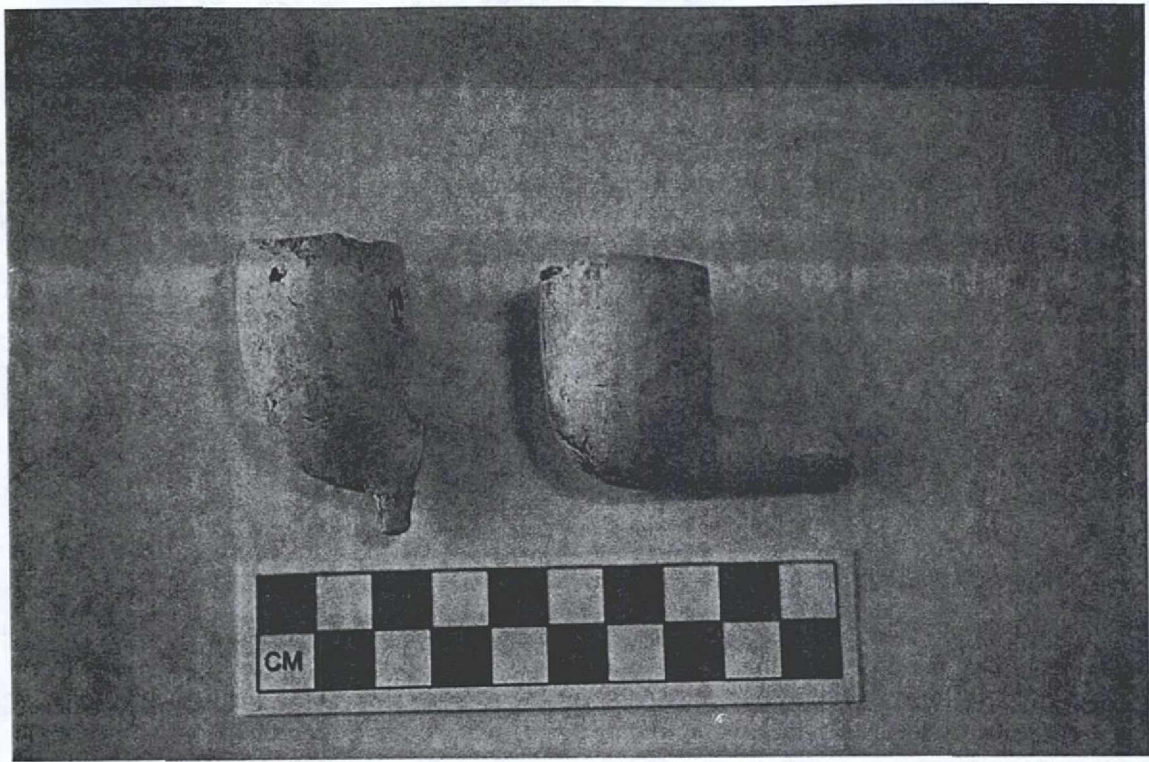
Photograph Artifacts 2: Scalloped rubber comb found in Feature 6, Level 10.



Photograph Artifacts 3: Dolls found in Feature 6, Level 10.



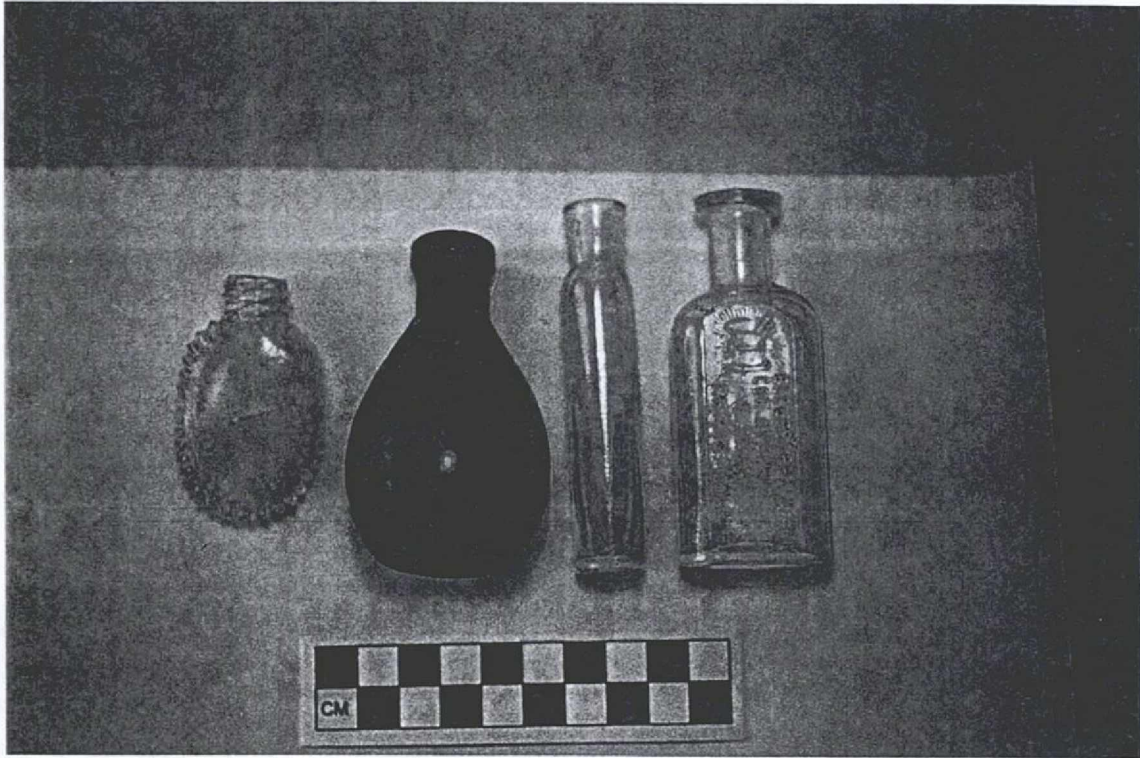
Photograph Artifacts 4: Two of the marbles found in Feature 6, Level 10.



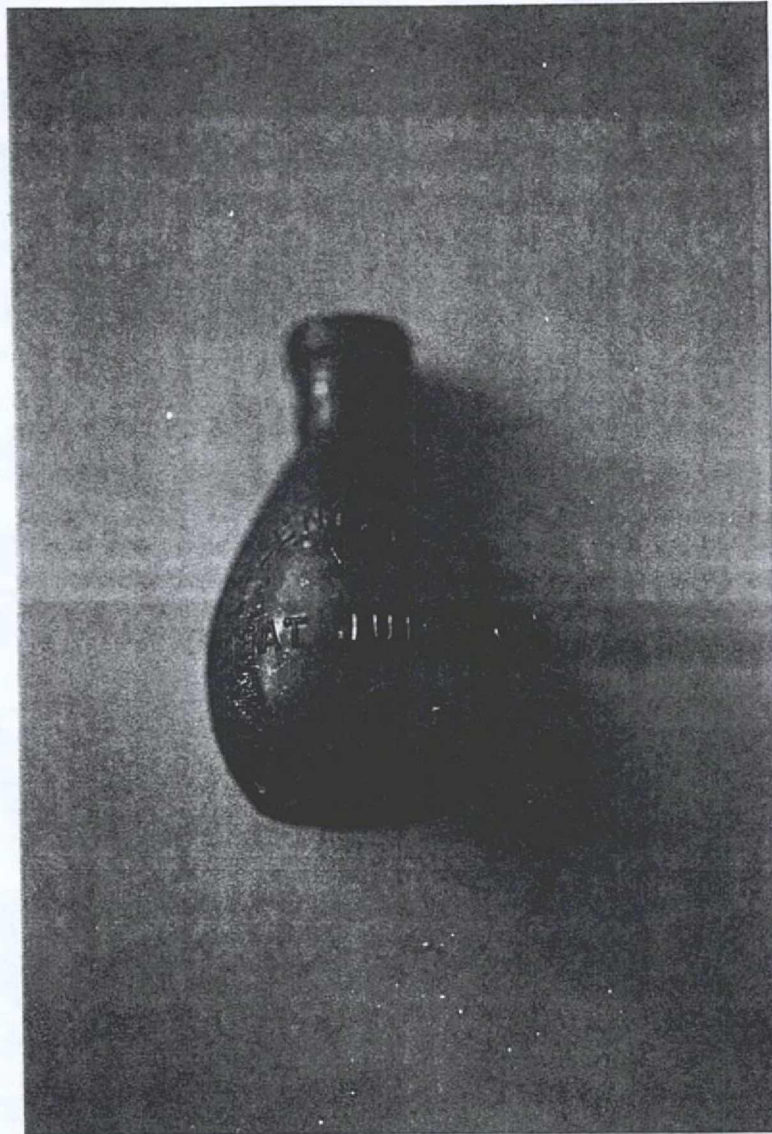
Photograph Artifacts 5: Kaolin pipe bowls found in Feature 6, Level 10.



Photograph Artifacts 6: Example of slate and slate pencil found in Feature 6, Level 10.



Photograph Artifacts 7: Sampling of bottles found in Feature 6, Level 10.



Photograph Artifacts 8: Close up of Valentine's Meat Juice Bottle, found in Feature 6, Level 10.

APPENDICES

A. Shovel Test Pit Forms

B. Artifact Inventory Forms

APPENDIX A - SHOVEL TEST PIT FORMS

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs) ¹	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 43.5 W 4.5	1	Fill	0-20	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Coarse Sand	Ceramic, bulton, metal
	2	Ash	21-28			Ash	Ceramic, shell, metal, slag, glass
	3	A	29-68	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Clay	Metal, plastic, bone
	4	B	69-84	7.5YR 4/6	Strong Brown	Clay	Sewer pipe @ 84 cmbs

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 1.5 W 5	1	Fill	0-8	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	Directly north of S 2 W 5
	2	A	8-37	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Clay	Virtually No Cultural Material
	3	B	37-73	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 2 W 5	1	Fill	0-8	10YR 4/3	Brown	Fine Clay	
	2	A	8-30	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Moist Clay	
	3	B	30-67	10YR 5/6	Yellow Brown	Moist Clay	
	4	C	67-75	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Med Silty Sandy Clay	No Cultural Material

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 2.5 W 5	1	Fill	0-10	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy	Pipe bowl frags, glass marble frags, bottle glass, nail
	2	A	10-33	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Clay	Lead glazed red ware, ocean ware frags, nails
	3	B	33-70	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Loam	

¹All measurements are in centimeters below the surface (cmbs)

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 7 W 5	1	Fill	0-33	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand	A horizon very thin in comparison to STP - S 2 5 W Fill + A: brick, glass, metal - not saved
	2	A	34-65	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	
	3	B	66-81	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Coarse Silty Clay	
	4	C	82-89	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 12 W 5	1	Fill	0-21	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	Brick, metal
	2	Fill	22-30	10YR 5/8	Yellowish	Fine Sand	Brick, metal, charcoal?
	3	A	31-74	10YR 4/3	Brown	Clay	Metal, glass, brick, ceramic
	4	B	75-102	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	
	5	C	103-108	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 17 W 5	1	Fill	0-40	10YR 3/2	Very Dark Brown	Sandy Loam and Clay	
	2	A	40-86	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Loamy Clay	
	3	B	86-96	10YR 6/8	Brownish Yellow	Clay	Agate toy marble

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 4.5 W 7	1	Fill	0-28	10YR 3/6	Yellowish Brown	Dense Silty Clay	Brick throughout Fill and A - not saved. A cut dressed granite slab (11x15x3cm) found at 15cmbs
	2	A(disturbed)	28-84	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Clay	
	3	B	84-102	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay with Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 21.5 W 9.5	1	Fill	0-29	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Coarse Silty Sand	Lvl 2 had many soft pencils, few slate frags, a dolls eye, buttons, etc. Stopped at 91cmbs by rock
	2	Ash	29-57	10YR 3/1	Very Dark Grey		
	3	(B?)	57-91	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 26.5 W 9.5	1	Fill	0-38	10YR 4/3	Brown	Med Silty Sand	
	2	A	38-70	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silt	Mixed historic
	3	B	70-90	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Wet Silty Clay	No Cultural Material
	4	B 2	90-103	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Wet Clay	No Cultural Material

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 31 W 9.5	1	Fill	0-30	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	
	2	A	30-66	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Silty Clay	Lvl 2 (A) contained coal, shell, glass (plate), brick, pipe bowl fragment.
	3	B	66-86	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Med. Silty Clay	
	4	C	86-93	10YR 5/8	Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 19 W 18	1	Fill	0-18	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown		
	2	A	18-47	10YR 4/4	Brown	Silty Clay	No Cultural Material
	3	Ash	47-62	10YR 4/1	Dark Grey	Ash	
	4	Buried A	62-64	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Moist Silty Clay	
	5	C	64-89	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Moist Silty Clay Rocks	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 31 W 18	1	Fill	0-52	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Loam	
	2	A	43-104	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Clay	
	3	B	105-119	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 19 W 23	1	Fill	0-32	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	Glass, ceramic
	2	A	32-88	10YR 4/2	Dark Greyish Brown	Clay	Nails, ceramic
	3	B	88-104	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Very Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 14 W 23	1	Fill	0-27	10YR	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	Metal, glass, brick, ceramic
	2	A	27-77	10YR	Dark Brown	Very Silty Clay	Metal, glass, brick, ceramic
	3	B	77-95	10YR	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 31 W 23	1	Fill	0-63	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt	
	2	A	63-86	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silty Loam	
	3	Subsoil B	86-106	10YR 4/4 - 7.5YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown - Strong Brown	Silty Sandy Silt	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 36 W 23	1	Fill	0-55	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Compacted Silt with gravel and brick	Discarded
	2	A	56-98	10YR 4/3	Brown	Slightly Clayey Silt	
	3	B	99-121	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Silt	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 3 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-11	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Mottled Fill	
	2	Ash	11-14	7.5YR 4/4	Brown	Sandy Ash	
	3	A	14-38	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Clay	19 cmbs a gray charcoal layer was found
	4	B	38-85	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Clay	Lvl. 2: pipe stem
	5	C	85-93	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Grainy Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 5 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-23	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Med. Silty Sand	At 92 cm found "C" Horizon - "C" was mottled w/ "B" until 99cm- then "B 2" appeared and "C" became much more apparent when against the "B 2". Feature bisected pit
	2	Ash	24-29				
	3	A	30-57	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Silty Sand	
	4	B	58-99	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Silty Sand	
	5	B 2	99-114	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Fine Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 7.5 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-11	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Silt	Glass, pencil lead, glass button
	2	A	11-31	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Slightly Clayey Silt	Clamshell, glass, porcelain
	3	B	31-74	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt	There was what appears to be a slate walkway separating most of the fill from the A horizon
	4	C	74-85	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Slightly Silty Sand with gravels	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 13 E 23.5	1	A/Fill	0-32	10YR 4/3	Brown	Mottled Clay Fill	Lvl. 1: Ceramic, nail, shell
	2	B	33-74	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Moist Silty Clay	
	3	B 2	75-95	10YR 5/8	Yellowish Brown	Fine Silty Clay	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 20 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-42	10YR 3/4 - 10YR 3/2	Dark Yellow Brown w Very Dark Grey Brown	Clayey Silt	No Cultural Material No true intact "A" horizon. It's been highly disturbed and is heavily mixed with the fill: indistinguishable.
	2	A/Fill					
	3	B	42-70	10YR 4/3	Yellowish Brown	Clayey Silt	
	4	B 2	70-88	10YR 4/6	Brownish Yellow	Sandy Silt	

Unit Name	Comments
S 25 E 23.5	We expanded the original 70cm x 70cm STP N when we noticed a rectangular stain approximately 40cm from the east wall extending into the west and north walls. There are several stains throughout. Shaft A, the largest, was bisected along the north wall. In profile, this shaft extends through the top layer of fill, through the A and B, and extends 22cm into the C See plan view (on graph paper) Photos: Roll #2, Frames 1-7

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 33 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-18	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Fine Sand	Flat stone paving stone found 110cm down from top of fill (lvl 2) in NW corner. No clear A horizon found - B - In east wall only
	2	Fill	18-25	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Loam	
	3	B	25-125	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Loam	
	4	C Subsoil	125-130	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Coarse Silty Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 38 E 23.5	1	Fill	0-12	10YR 4/2	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Sand w/ gravels	Metal buckle, milk glass button, shells
	2	Fill	12-28	10YR 3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Sand w/ gravels	Fill, did not screen
	3	Fill	28-51	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Silt w/ gravels	Fill, screened, white ware (marmalade -d. 1873), 3 nails, pcs. sewer pipe, shells
	4	Fill	51-98	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Silt w/ gravels	
	5	C	98-107	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand w/ gravels	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S .5 E 24	1	Fill	0-18	10YR 4/3	Dark Yellow Brown	Med. Silty Sand	<i>Expansion of S .5 E 23.5</i>
	2	Fill	19-25	10YR 4/2	Dark Greyish Brown	Fine Silty Sand	Lvl. 2 was ash in S .5 E 23.5 but here was a black/brown layer
	3	A	26-53	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Silty Sand	Found pre-molar @ 27cmbs in Lvl 3
	4	B	54-85	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Fine Silty Sand	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 14 W 28	1	Fill	0-29	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay	Some white ware and iron pieces in Fill and A
	2	A	29-63	10YR 4/3	Brown	Silty Loam	
	3	B	63-104	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay Loam	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 19 W 28	1	Fill	0-30	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silt	28 cmbs historic period green bottle was found at interface of levels 1 and 2
	2	A	30-79	10YR 3/4	Dark Greyish Brown	Silt Loam	
	3	B	79-113	10YR 5/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Clay Loam	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 24 W 28	1	Fill	0-36	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt mottled with Ash	Lvl 1: Ironstone, green glass, clear glass, nail
	2	A	36-55	10YR 4/3	Brown	Slightly Clayey Silt	Lvl 2: white ware (blue transfer pint)
	3	B	55-103	10YR 5/6	Yellowish Brown	Silty Sandy Silt	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 29 W 28	1	Fill	0-51	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt	Lvl 1: brick, shoe leather, nail, clear glass, shell, white ware, terracotta?
	2	A	51-70	10YR 4/3	Brown	Slightly Clayey Silt	Lvl 2: 13cm into "A" found bone fragment, black glazed red ware
	3	B	70-84	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt	
	4	C	84-94	10YR 4/2	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Sand with gravels	

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
S 45.5 E 17.5	1	Fill & Ash	0-42	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Silty Sand w/ Ash Pockets	There was a small rectangular column of intact strata within this STP, in the SE corner, the rest was fill. Lvl 1: large bird bone (chicken), nails
	2	Fill/A mix	42-52	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Loamy Silt w/ Gravelly Fill	Lvl 2: clear glass, nails
	3	Fill/B mix	52-88	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Slightly Clayey Ash w/ Gravelly Fill	Lvl 3: clear glass, nails, white ware
	4	Fill/C Mix	88-120	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Sand	

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 1	7.5YR 4/3 - 10YR 5/6	Brown mottled with Yellow Brown	Clayey Sandy Silt	1 small clam shell fragment

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 2	10YR 4/3 - 10YR 4/6	Brown mottled with Dark Yellow Brown	Clayey Silt	Brick, coal, furnace scale, shell. Large sheet of plastic at bottom of soil stain.

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 3	10YR 4/3 - 10YR 4/6	Brown mottled with Dark Yellow Brown		

Unit Name	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 4	0-77	10YR 3/6 - 10YR 4/6	Brown - Dark Yellow Brown	Loamy Clay with Charcoal Fragments	Trench 3, North wall, SW end Bisected feature - 1 buff bodied earthenware in "A" horizon @ 38cmbs

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 5	1	Feature	0-90	10YR 3/6 - 10YR 4/6	Brown- Dark Yellow Brown	Loamy Clay with Ash and Cinders	Roughly square in profile. Coal fragments at 72cm. Bottom of feature @ 90cmbs
	2	C	90-96				

Unit Name	Level	Horizon	Depth (cmbs)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 6	1	Fill	0-7	10YR 3/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Clay	Rectangular brick shaft 60cm north of Erasmus Hall H.S. window well. Level 1-9 hand excavated then removed by backhoe. Bisected and Hand excavated dense deposit in lvl 10
	2	Fill	7-10	10YR 5/1	Ash	Ash	
	3	Fill	10-18	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy	
	4	Fill	18-20	10YR 5/1	Ash	Ash	
	5	Fill	20-33	10YR 3/3	Dark Brown	Coarse Sandy	
	6	Fill	33-40	10YR 4/6	Dark Yellow Brown	Sandy Clay	
	7	Fill	40-43	10YR 5/1	Ash	Sandy Ash	
	8	Fill	43-59	10YR 5/4	Yellowish Brown	Sandy Clay	
	9	Fill	59-208	10YR 4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Wet Clay	
	10	Historic	208-290	10YR 3/2	Dark Brown	Silty Clay	Dense deposit of late 19 th c.
	11	C	290-306	10YR 6/4	Light Yellow Brown	Sand w/ stones	

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 7	10YR 4/2 - 10YR 4/6 - 7.5YR 5/6	Dark Greyish Brown Dark Yellow Brown Strong Brown Mottled	Sandy loam, gravel, rounded cobbles	Coal, Ash, cinders, construction debris, and sewer pipe

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 8	10YR 4/2 - 10YR 4/6 - 7.5YR 5/6	Dark Greyish Brown Dark Yellow Brown Strong Brown	Sandy loam, gravel, rounded cobbles	Coal, Ash, cinders, construction debris

Unit Name	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Type	Comments
Feature 9	10YR 4/2 - 10YR 4/6 - 7.5YR 5/6	Dark Greyish Brown Dark Yellow Brown Strong Brown	Sandy loam, gravel, rounded cobbles	Coal, Ash, cinders, construction debris

APPENDIX B - ARTIFACT CATALOG

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
.5 E 24	1	3	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
.5 E 24	1	14	metal	iron	nails	fragments	unidentified
.5 E 24	1	1	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut
.5 E 24	1	3	glass	clear	window	fragments	
.5 E 24	1	2	glass	clear	vessel	fragments	
.5 E 24	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
.5 E 24	1	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	
.5 E 24	1	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
.5 E 24	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored
.5 E 24	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	vessel	body	salt-glazed, buff-body
.5 E 24	2	8	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
.5 E 24	2	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
.5 E 24	2	2	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	base	square bottle
.5 E 24	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, brown transfer print
.5 E 24	2	6	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
.5 E 24	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	pearlware
.5 E 24	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware
.5 E 24	2	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	
.5 E 24	2	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	
.5 E 24	3	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
.5 E 24	3	1	other	slag		fragment	
.5 E 24	3	3	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	
.5 E 24	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	creamware, edge decorated
.5 E 24	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, brown transfer print
.5 E 24	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware
.5 E 24	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	base	whiteware, partial mark
.5 E 24	4	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
.5 E 24	4	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware
.5 E 24	4	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware, undecorated
.5 E 24	4	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	modern
.5 E 23.5	4	2	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	very small
.5 E 23.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware, undecorated
.5 E 23.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
.5 E 23.5	4	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
1.5 W 5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
1.5 W 5	1	6	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	modern
1.5 W 5	1	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	thick
1.5 W 5	1	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	base	machine-made, small
1.5 W 5	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	
2 W 5	2	94	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	creamware, undecorated, small - poss. from one vessel
2 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	spall, no glaze
2 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	cream-colored
2 W 5	2	5	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	pearlware
2 W 5	2	21	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	foot ring	creamware, poss. from one vessel
2 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	base	creamware, impressed circles
2 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	handle	creamware, ribbed
2 W 5	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	pearlware, blue hand-painted
2 W 5	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	redware, clear glaze
2 W 5	2	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	stem	undecorated, with foot
2 W 5	2	2	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
2 W 5	2	5	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	
2 W 5	2	2	glass	clear	lamp	chimney	
2 W 5	2	10	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	brown-glaze redware (lustreware, early 19th century)
2 W 5	2	3	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
2 W 5	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
2 W 5	3	1	glass	dark green	bottle	fragment	mold-made
2 W 5	3	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	creamware, undecorated
2.5 W 5	1	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
2.5 W 5	1	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
2.5 W 5	1	12	personal	clay	smoking pipe	fragments	bowl walls paneled (prob. 19th c.)
2.5 W 5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	unidentified
2.5 W 5	1	1	personal	glass	marble	half	clear, red, and white
2.5 W 5	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	machine-cut
2.5 W 5	2	21	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	redware, no glaze left
2.5 W 5	2	10	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	creamware, undecorated
2.5 W 5	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	pearlware
2.5 W 5	2	5	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware, clear glaze
2.5 W 5	2	4	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	slip-decorated: brown, clear, green
2.5 W 5	2	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	medicine
3 E 23.5	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
3 E 23.5	1	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	12	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
3 E 23.5	1	5	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	machine-cut
3 E 23.5	1	5	other	soft lead	pencil	fragments	(graphite)
3 E 23.5	1	3	glass	clear	window	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	2	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	3	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
3 E 23.5	1	7	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	very small
3 E 23.5	1	1	glass	clear	vessel	rim	cut-glass lid?
3 E 23.5	1	31	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	whiteware
3 E 23.5	2	13	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
3 E 23.5	2	1	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut
3 E 23.5	2	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	modern
3 E 23.5	2	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	modern
3 E 23.5	2	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	
3 E 23.5	2	1	glass	aqua-tint	vessel	fragment	
3 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	ironstone, whiteware
3 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	fragment	
3 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	redware, clear glaze
3 E 23.5	2	3	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragments	
3 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware
3 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	fragment	undecorated
3 E 23.5	2	1	personal	copper	button	fragment	missing shank, small
3 E 23.5	2	9	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
3 E 23.5	2	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
3 E 23.5	2	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	stem	undecorated
3 E 23.5	3	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
3 E 23.5	3	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
3 E 23.5	3	4	ceramic	earthenware	plate	rim	whiteware
3 E 23.5	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	ironstone, whiteware
3 E 23.5	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	molded, blue tint
3 E 23.5	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	braided decoration, whiteware
3 E 23.5	3	3	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, black sponge decorated
3 E 23.5	3	2	glass	clear	window	fragments	1 thick, 1 thin

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
3 E 23.5	3	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	
3 E 23.5	3	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
3 E 23.5	3	2	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut
3 E 23.5	3	1	personal	porcelain	button	complete	two-hole
3 E 23.5	4	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
3 E 23.5	4	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	thick
3 E 23.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
3 E 23.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	burned
4.5 W 7	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
4.5 W 7	1	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
4.5 W 7	1	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	machine-made
4.5 W 7	1	1	other	stone	unidentified	fragment	paving stone? 5x4"
4.5 W 7	1	1	personal	porcelain	doll	part	hollow arm?, burned
4.5 W 7	2	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	tiny
4.5 W 7	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
4.5 W 7	2	6	organic	wood	unidentified	fragments	tiny
7 W 5	1	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
7 W 5	1	1	metal	iron	strap	fragment	
7 W 5	1	9	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
7 W 5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	machine-cut
7 W 5	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
7 W 5	2	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
7 W 5	2	2	other	slag		fragments	
7 W 5	2	1	other	soft lead	pencil	fragment	(graphite)
7 W 5	2	9	glass	clear	window	fragments	
7 W 5	2	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	modern
7 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	creamware
7 W 5	2	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
7.5 E 23.5	1	2	other	soft lead	pencil	fragments	(graphite)
7.5 E 23.5	1	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	mold-made
7.5 E 23.5	1	1	personal	porcelain	button	complete	four-hole
7.5 E 23.5	2	5	organic	clam	shell	fragments	quahog
7.5 E 23.5	2	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	
7.5 E 23.5	2	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	mold-made
7.5 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	creamware
7.5 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	porcelain	bowl	fragment	hard-paste, blue hand-painted, Chinese

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
2 W 5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	
2 W 5	1	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
12 W 5	2	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
12 W 5	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
12 W 5	2	2	other	roof	shingle	fragments	
12 W 5	3	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
12 W 5	3	4	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
12 W 5	3	5	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
12 W 5	3	1	metal	iron	spike?	fragment	
12 W 5	3	1	glass	clear	vessel	base	small, footed bottle or jar
12 W 5	3	3	glass	green	bottle	fragments	machine-mold
12 W 5	3	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	medicine
12 W 5	3	4	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
12 W 5	3	1	glass	clear	vessel	rim	drinking glass?
12 W 5	3	2	glass	lt green tint	vessel	fragments	flat
12 W 5	3	2	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	1 thick, 1 thin
12 W 5	3	7	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	creamware, undecorated
12 W 5	3	2	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
12 W 5	3	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	unmarked
12 W 5	3	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	with lines
12 W 5	3	1	personal	iron	button	fragment	
13 E 23.5	1	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
13 E 23.5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut, square head
13 E 23.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored
13 E 23.5	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	base	unidentified marks
13 E 23.5	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	base	hard-paste, blue hand-painted, Chinese
14 W 13	1	53	other	stone	slate	fragments	unmarked
14 W 13	1	26	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines
14 W 13	1	75	other	iron	unidentified	fragments	concretions/sheet metal
14 W 13	1	6	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
14 W 13	1	10	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
14 W 13	1	2	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
14 W 13	1	4	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
14 W 13	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware, blue transfer print
14 W 13	1	1	organic	leather	unidentified	fragment	
14 W 13	1	1	other	slag		fragments	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
14 W 13	1	3	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
14 W 13	1	2	other	stone	paving?	fragments	walkway?
14 W 13	1	1	metal	iron	spike?	fragment	
14 W 13	1	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	"E"
14 W 13	1	2	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines, and "A"s
14 W 13	1	4	organic	bone	mammal	fragments	rib
14 W 13	1	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	
14 W 13	1	3	other	soft lead	pencil	fragments	(graphite)
14 W 13	1	1	organic	bone	mammal	fragment	
14 W 13	1	1	organic	bone	bird	fragment	
14 W 13	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	cream-colored, brown glaze, engine-turned
14 W 13	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	cream-colored
14 W 13	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	lip	patent lip
14 W 13	1	1	glass	clear	bottle	neck/lip	very small, medicine or perfume
14 W 13	1	1	personal	copper	snap	half	
14 W 13	1	1	other	plastic	unidentified	fragment	very thin, cellophane?
14 W 13	1 1/2	50+	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	sheet metal, fragile
14 W 13	1 1/2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	very small
14 W 13	2	5	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
14 W 13	2	4	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
14 W 13	2	1	other	slag		fragment	
14 W 13	2	1	metal	copper	cap	complete	pipe end?
14 W 13	2	1	personal	iron	button	complete	four-hole
14 W 13	2	1	organic	mammal	bone	fragment	
14 W 13	2	201	glass	clear	window	fragments	
14 W 13	2	3	glass	clear	window	fragments	thick
14 W 13	2	1	glass	clear	tumbler	fragment	fluted sides
14 W 13	2	2	glass	clear	vessel	fragments	
14 W 13	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	neck/lip	ball neck, small
14 W 13	2	55	glass	green	bottle	fragments	liquor (prob. same bottle)
14 W 13	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware, undecorated
14 W 13	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware, molded
14 W 13	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
14 W 13	2	1	other	black	unidentified	fragment	ribbed, leather or hard rubber
14 W 13	2	8	other	stone	slate	fragments	unmarked
14 W 13	2	4	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
14 W 13	2	2	glass	lt green tint	flat	fragments	with label or paint on one side
14 W 13	2	4	glass	lt. green tint	bottle	fragments	machine-made, partial-embossed letters
14 W 13	3	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
14 W 13	3	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
14 W 13	3	4	glass	green	bottle	fragments	machine-made
14 W 13	3	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
14 W 13	3	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	
14 W 13	3	1	glass	clear	bottle	neck	ball neck, small
14 W 18	1	1	other	plastic	cellophane	fragment	
14 W 18	1	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
14 W 18	1	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
14 W 18	1	1	glass	clear	stein	body/handle	machine-mold
14 W 18	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made, sloped lip
14 W 18	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made
14 W 18	1	2	glass	aqua-tint	vessel	fragments	
14 W 18	1	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	thin
14 W 18	1	1	glass	brown	bottle	fragment	melted
14 W 18	1	1	glass	yellow-tinted	vessel	fragment	tumbler body, hexagonal facets
14 W 18	1	1	glass	yellow-tinted	vessel	fragment	tumbler base, stars and hexagonal facets
14 W 18	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware
14 W 18	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	ironstone, whiteware
14 W 18	2	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
14 W 18	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	
14 W 18	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
14 W 23	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
14 W 23	1	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
14 W 23	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
14 W 23	1	2	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
14 W 23	1	6	glass	green	bottle	fragments	machine-mold
14 W 23	1	2	glass	clear	vessel	fragments	very tiny
14 W 23	1	1	glass	clear	unidentified	fragment	melted/shattered
14 W 23	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	yellowware spall
14 W 23	1	1	architectural	plaster	wall	fragment	buff color, grooved
14 W 23	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
14 W 23	2	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
14 W 23	2	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
14 W 23	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
14 W 23	2	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	unmarked
14 W 23	2	1	glass	green	bottle	base	square with round edges, liquor, burned
14 W 23	2	6	glass	green	bottle	fragments	machine-mold
14 W 23	2	1	glass	blue	vessel	fragment	thin
14 W 23	2	2	glass	clear	window	fragments	
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	stoneware	vessel	fragment	buff body, blue glaze on exterior
14 W 23	2	2	ceramic	stoneware	crook	fragments	buff body, salt glaze on exterior
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	redware
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	red body, slip-decorated; brown, clear
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	buff body, slip-decorated; dotted brown
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	buff body, clear glaze (prob. slip-decorated)
14 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	crook	fragment	clear/brown interior glaze
14 W 28	1	1	other	metal/bone	knife?	handle	heavy corrosion
14 W 28	1	3	organic	leather	unidentified	fragments	
14 W 28	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	bowl	body/rim	whiteware, blue transfer print
14 W 28	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
14 W 28	2	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
14 W 28	2	2	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
14 W 28	2	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
14 W 28	2	4	glass	clear	window	fragments	
14 W 28	2	1	glass	green-tinted	vessel	fragment	
14 W 28	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	pearlware, blue transfer painted
14 W 28	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	plate	fragments	ironstone, whiteware
17 W 5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
17 W 5	1	2	architectural	mortar		fragments	
17 W 5	1	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	machine-made
17 W 5	2	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
17 W 5	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
17 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware, light red glaze
17 W 5	2	2	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
17 W 5	2	1	other	ceramic	sewer pipe	fragment	
17 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	base	whiteware
17 W 5	3	2	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
17 W 5	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	finial	Rockingham, round
17 W 5	3	2	other	ceramic	sewer pipe	fragments	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
18 W 5	2	2	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
18 W 5	2	2	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	very tiny
18 W 5	2	1	other	slag		fragment	
18 W 5	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
18 W 5	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
18 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	Rockingham
18 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	redware
18 W 5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	cream-colored
18 W 23	S	74	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	20th c. milk bottles
18 W 23	S	5	glass	clear	bottle	neck/lip	20th c. milk bottles (at least 2 bottles)
18 W 23	S	27	glass	clear	bottle	body	20th c. milk bottles, w/embossed letters, no company name I.D.
18 W 23	S	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	melted
18 W 23	S	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	
18 W 23	S	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	
18 W 23	S	2	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	shattered
18 W 23	S	3	other	fiber	cardboard	fragments	
18 W 23	S	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
18 W 23	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	crock	body	buff body, ext. salt-glaze bl design/American, prob. pre-1805
18 W 23	1	6	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	
18 W 23	1	4	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	embossed letters: "-AHAN" "-ER"
18 W 23	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made
18 W 23	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware
18 W 23	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	cream-colored
18 W 23	1	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
18 W 23	1	1	glass	milk/gray	flat	fragment	decorative
19 W 13	3	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
19 W 13	3	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
19 W 13	3	2	metal	tin/iron	cup	fragments	tin-enameled
19 W 13	3	4	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	fragment	redware
19 W 13	3	5	other	stone	slate	fragments	unmarked
19 W 13	3	15	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines
19 W 13	3	1	glass	blue	bottle	fragment	very small
19 W 13	3	1	personal	iron/copper	button	complete	missing eye, unidentified decoration
19 W 13	3	3	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
19 W 13	3	9	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
19 W 13	3	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	medicine bottle

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
19 W 13	3	1	other	slag		fragment	
19 W 13	3	2	organic	leather	unidentified	fragments	
19 W 13	3	1	organic	wood	unidentified	fragment	
19 W 13	4	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
19 W 13	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	fragment	redware
19 W 13	4	2	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines
19 W 13	4	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
19 W 13	4	1	glass	clear	stein	fragment	pressed panels on sides
19 W 13	4	3	glass	tint (rose)	bottle	fragments	medicine, patent lip, embossed "S" on side of base
19 W 18	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
19 W 18	1	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	
19 W 18	1	2	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made
19 W 18	1	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	machine-made
19 W 18	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	creamware
19 W 18	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	whiteware
19 W 18	3	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
19 W 18	3	1	glass	dk. green	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
19 W 18	3	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
19 W 18	3	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	rectangular with flat chamfers, medicine
19 W 18	3	5	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
19 W 18	4	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
19 W 18	4	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
19 W 18	4	1	glass	med. gr. Tint	vessel	fragment	flat sided
19 W 18	4	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	machine-made
19 W 18	4	1	glass	clear	vessel	spall	
19 W 18	4	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	machine-made
19 W 18	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	Rockingham
19 W 18	4	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	with lines
19 W 28	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
19 W 28	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
19 W 28	1	5	other	furnace scale		fragment	
19 W 28	1	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
19 W 28	1	1	architectural	mortar		fragment	with grooves
19 W 28	1	17	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	(several complete halves)
19 W 28	1	1	glass	clear	unidentified	fragment	flat, very small
19 W 28	1	2	glass	lt. tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
19 W 28	2	1	metal	iron	bolt	fragment	very large, with screw threads
19 W 28	2	5	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
19 W 28	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
19 W 28	2	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
19 W 28	2	5	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	(one complete half)
19 W 28	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
19 W 28	2	7	glass	dk. green	bottle	fragments	wine, machine-mold
19 W 28	2	1	glass	dk. green	bottle	base	wine, machine-mold, shallow push-up
19 W 28	2	3	glass	lt green tint	bottle	base	embossed numbers: "36", machine-made
19 W 28	2	11	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	machine-made
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	4	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	metal	iron	can	fragments	lid
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	with lines
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	unmarked
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	2	other	stone	slate	fragment	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	porcelain	jewelry	fragment	cameo/religious, 1/2" oval
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	porcelain	button	complete	four-hole
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	porcelain	button	fragment	two holes in fragment
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	porcelain	button	fragment	missing eye
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	iron	button	fragment	top half
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	whiteware, undecorated
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware, blue unidentified decoration
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	3	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	fragments	soft-paste, teacup?
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	porcelain	cup	handle	soft-paste
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	glass	doll	eye	blue iris, black and white
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	personal	hard rubber	comb	tooth	2 3/4"
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	30	other	soft lead	pencil	fragments	(graphite)
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	very thick, 1/2"
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	43	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	4	glass	clear	tumbler	rim	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	container	rim	unidentified
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	15	glass	clear	vessel	fragments	
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	3	glass	clear	drinking glass	fragments	wine?
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	very thin
3 21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	shoulder, machine-made

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	base, rectangular, with flat chamfers
21.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	neck/lip	flanged lip, medicine
21.5 W 9.5	3	3	other	soft lead	pencil	fragments	(graphite)
21.5 W 9.5	3	1	metal	copper	o-ring	complete	
24 W 28	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
24 W 28	1	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
24 W 28	1	1	glass	clear	vessel	fragment	
24 W 28	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	ironstone, whiteware
24 W 28	2	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
24 W 28	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
24 W 28	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, blue transfer print, small
25 E 23.5	2	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
25 E 23.5	2	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	stem	undecorated
25 E 23.5	F.A.	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	thick
25 E 23.5	F.A.	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	modern
25 E 23.5	F.A.	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
25 E 23.5	F.A.	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	corroded, with attached stone
25 E 23.5	F.B.	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	bowl	vertical lines, late 18th/early 19th c.
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	buff body slipware, very small, E 1/2-post hole
25 E 23.5	F.C.	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	E 1/2-post mold
25 E 23.5	F.C.	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified, E 1/2-post mold
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	machine-mold, E 1/2-post mold
25 E 23.5	F.C.	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	W 1/2 post hole
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified, W 1/2 post hole
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	W 1/2 post hole
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	W 1/2 post mold
25 E 23.5	F.C.	1	personal	glass	marble	complete	blue, white, yellow, orange, W 1/2 post mold
26.5 W 9.5	1	2	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	butchered
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	other	soft lead	pencil	fragment	(graphite)
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	with lines
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
26.5 W 9.5	2	2	glass	clear	window	fragments	
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	machine-made
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	spike?
26.5 W 9.5	2	1	metal	lead	unidentified	fragment	melted

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
29 W 28	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
29 W 28	1	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
29 W 28	1	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
29 W 28	1	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
29 W 28	1	12	personal	leather/iron	shoe	fragments	poor condition
29 W 28	1	7	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	whiteware, undecorated
29 W 28	1	4	glass	clear	vessel	fragments	modern
29 W 28	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	unidentified embossed letter
29 W 28	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	square, embossed letters: "HEN"
29 W 28	1	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	
29 W 28	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	redware, undecorated
29 W 28	2	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
29 W 28	2	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
29 W 28	2	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	embossed letters: "RO-"
29 W 28	2	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
29 W 28	2	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	shattered
29 W 28	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	black-glazed
29 W 28	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	blue transfer print, whiteware?
29 W 28	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored
29 W 28	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	pearlware, hand-painted blue
29 W 28	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	cup	fragments	whiteware, one rim, one body, mendable
29 W 28	?	1	organic	mammal	bone	fragment	
31 W 9.5	2	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
31 W 9.5	2	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
31 W 9.5	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
31 W 9.5	2	3	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
31 W 9.5	2	7	glass	clear	window	fragments	
31 W 9.5	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored
31 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware, black-glazed
31 W 9.5	2	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	bowl	undecorated
31 W 13	1	2	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
31 W 13	1	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
31 W 13	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	ironstone, whiteware
31 W 13	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	cream-colored
31 W 13	1/2	5	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	transition stratum
31 W 13	1/2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored, transition stratum

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
31 W 13	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
31 W 13	2	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
31 W 13	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	very corroded, unidentified
31 W 13	2	1	glass	clear	unidentified	fragment	melted
31 W 13	2	1	ceramic	stoneware	vessel	body	buff body, salt glaze on exterior
31 W 13	2	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	body	hard-paste, blue decorated, Chinese
31 W 18	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
31 W 18	1	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
31 W 18	1	2	metal	iron	S 36 W 9.5	fragments	
31 W 18	1	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
31 W 18	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	plate	rim	whiteware, undecorated
31 W 18	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
31 W 18	2	5	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
31 W 18	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
31 W 18	2	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
31 W 18	2	1	other	ceramic	sewer pipe	fragment	
31 W 23	2	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
31 W 23	2	3	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
31 W 23	2	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
31 W 23	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
31 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware, brown glaze
31 W 23	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
31 W 23	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	cream-colored, undecorated
31 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	unidentified, no glaze
33 E 23.5	1	3	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut
33 E 23.5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
33 E 23.5	1	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
33 E 23.5	1	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
33 E 23.5	1	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
33 E 23.5	1	2	other	stone	slate	fragments	unmarked
33 E 23.5	1		glass	clear	vessel	fragment	machine-mold, panels
33 E 23.5	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	embossed: "th 18", machine-mold
33 E 23.5	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	spall	
33 E 23.5	1	1	glass	clear	bottle	spall	
33 E 23.5	2	1	glass	clear	vessel	spall	
33 E 23.5	2	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
33 E 23.5	2	2	metal	iron	nails	fragments	unidentified
33 E 23.5	2	1	coin	copper	penny	complete	1864 Indian head
33 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	fragment	
33 E 23.5	2	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	spall	
33 E 23.5	2	1	organic	oyster	shell	fragment	one half
33 E 23.5	2	4	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
33 E 23.5	2	10	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
33 E 23.5	2	6	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
33 E 23.5	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
33 E 23.5	2	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
33 E 23.5	2	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	machine-cut
33 E 23.5	2	1	personal	iron	button	complete	very corroded
33 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	fragment	redware
33 E 23.5	2	1	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragment	
33 E 23.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware, undecorated
33 E 23.5	2	2	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
33 E 23.5	2	7	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	charred
34 W 28	1	5	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
34 W 28	1	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
34 W 28	1	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	
34 W 28	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	rim	blue design, Chinese, hard-paste
34 W 28	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	window	fragment	
34 W 28	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
34 W 28	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	whiteware
34 W 28	2	1	personal	kaolin	smoking pipe	stem	
34 W 28	2	6	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
34 W 28	2	1	architectural		mortar	fragment	
34 W 28	2	4	other	anthracite	coal	fragments	
34 W 28	2	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	
34 W 28	2	3	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
34 W 28	2	4	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
34 W 28	2	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	whiteware
34 W 28	2	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
36 W 9.5	1	8	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines
36 W 9.5	1	8	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
36 W 9.5	1	1	other	furnace scale		fragment	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
36 W 9.5	1	17	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
36 W 9.5	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	rims	
36 W 9.5	1	3	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
36 W 9.5	1	1	glass	amber	bottle	fragment	machine-made
36 W 9.5	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made
36 W 9.5	1	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
36 W 9.5	1	1	glass	clear	bottle	fragment	machine-made
36 W 9.5	1	2	glass	clear	bottle	base	machine-made
36 W 9.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware
36 W 9.5	1	2	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	3	other	stone	slate	fragments	unmarked
36 W 9.5	2	8	other	stone	slate	fragments	with lines
36 W 9.5	2	16	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	1	metal	iron	strap	fragment	
36 W 9.5	2	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	machine-cut
36 W 9.5	2	3	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	3	ceramic	earthenware	flowerpot	fragments	redware
36 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	redware, black-glazed
36 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	ironstone, whiteware
36 W 9.5	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	rim	whiteware, brown transfer print
36 W 9.5	2	1	glass	milk	unidentified	fragment	flat
36 W 9.5	2	3	glass	green	bottle	fragments	machine-mold
36 W 9.5	2	3	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	4	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	7	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
36 W 9.5	2	4	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragments	machine-made
36 W 9.5	2	2	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	fragments	medicine, embossed letters: "S", "CON-"
36 W 9.5	2	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	body-lip	conical ink bottle
36 W 9.5	2	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	base	mach-mold, embossed: "THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD", "1877"
36 W 9.5	2	1	metal	iron	spike	complete	square-cut
36 W 9.5	2	13	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
36 W 9.5	2	1	organic	oyster	shell	fragment	complete half shell
36 W 9.5	2	7	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	butchered
36 W 9.5	2	4	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	
36 W 9.5	3	2	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	butchered (rib)
36 W 9.5	3	1	organic	mammal	bone	fragment	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
36 W 9.5	3	1	organic	bird	bone	fragment	
36 W 13	1	10	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	(mostly sheet)
36 W 13	1	1	personal	leather/iron	shoe	heel	3/4 of heel, poor condition
36 W 13	5	2	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
36 W 23	2	4	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	tiny
36 W 23	2	3	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
36 W 23	2	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
36 W 23	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	creamware, undecorated
38 E 23.5	1	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	complete half shell
38 E 23.5	1	2	organic	oyster	shell	fragments	
38 E 23.5	1	1	personal	iron	buckle	fragment	corroded
38 E 23.5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	unidentified
38 E 23.5	1	1	personal	porcelain	button	complete	four-hole, depressed center
38 E 23.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	Rockingham
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	ceramic	earthenware	jar	body	whiteware, marked: "& SONS", "-RIMALADE", "-A 1873"
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	other	ceramic	sewer pipe	fragment	
38 E 23.5	3/4	3	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragment	thick
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	modern
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware
38 E 23.5	3/4	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
43.5 W 4.5	S	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	cast iron
43.5 W 4.5	S	1	ceramic	earthenware	cup	rim	whiteware, two sides brown transfer print- castle
43.5 W 4.5	S	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	slightly burned whiteware
43.5 W 4.5	S	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	rim	soft-paste, traces of pink
43.5 W 4.5	S	1	personal	shell	button	complete	no shank
43.5 W 4.5	1	6	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
43.5 W 4.5	1	5	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	sheet, elongated diamond shape
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	other	anthracite	coal	fragment	
43.5 W 4.5	1	7	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
43.5 W 4.5	1	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	small
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	machine-made
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	creamware
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	yellowware, annular white stripes

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
43.5 W 4.5	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, undecorated
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	rim	soft-paste, undecorated
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	body	soft-paste, traces of blue
43.5 W 4.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	whiteware, two sides blue transfer print- castle
43.5 W 4.5	3	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	machine-cut
43.5 W 4.5	3	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
43.5 W 4.5	3	1	organic	mammal	bone	fragment	
43.5 W 4.5	3	1	metal	copper	unidentified	complete	electrical groundwire end?
43.5 E 2.5	1	1	metal	iron	nail	complete	cut- squarehead
43.5 E 2.5	1	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
43.5 E 2.5	1	4	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
43.5 E 2.5	1	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	1	2	organic	clam	shell	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	1	2	organic	unidentified	shell	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	1	4	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	1	3	organic	mammal	bone	fragments	butchered (rib)
43.5 E 2.5	1	2	glass	clear	bottle	fragments	machine-made
43.5 E 2.5	1	1	personal	iron	button	fragment	
43.5 E 2.5	2	2	glass	clear	lamp chimney	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	2	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	
43.5 E 2.5	2	2	other	slag		fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	3	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
43.5 E 2.5	3	3	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	3	1	personal	jet	button	complete	no shank, 8 facets meeting at an elevated point
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	ceramic	stoneware		rim	white saltglaze dot, diaper, and basket pattern, post-1740
43.5 E 2.5	4	3	glass	clear	window	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	glass	lt green tint	window	fragments	
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	glass	green	bottle	fragment	machine-mold
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	tin-glazed, hand-painted polychrome, early-18th c.
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	glaze	spall
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	creamware
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	glass	amber	bottle	fragment	mold-made
43.5 E 2.5	4	1	organic	clam	shell	fragment	
43.5 E 2.5	4	2	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
45.5 E12.5	1	1	other	stone	slate	fragment	unmarked
45.5 E12.5	1	7	glass	clear	window	fragments	

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Object	Part	Description
45.5 E12.5	1	6	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragments	
45.5 E12.5	1	1	glass	aqua-tint	bottle	base	machine-made, embossed: "2"
45.5 E12.5	1	20	metal	iron	nail	fragments	unidentified
45.5 E12.5	1	3	metal	iron	nail	complete	2 small, 1 large, machine-cut
45.5 E12.5	1	3	architectural	clay	brick	fragments	
45.5 E12.5	1	9	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
45.5 E12.5	1	1	metal	iron	spike	complete	
45.5 E12.5	1	2	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragments	buff body, no glaze
45.5 E12.5	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	tile	fragment	bathroom
45.5 E12.5	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	tile	fragment	prob. Hexagonal
45.5 E12.5	1	1	glass	milk	vessel	fragment	tiny
48.5 E 17.5	1	2	organic	bird	bone	fragments	large bird
48.5 E 17.5	1	4	metal	iron	nail	fragments	machine-cut
48.5 E 17.5	1	1	glass	clear	window	fragment	
48.5 E 17.5	2	2	metal	iron	unidentified	fragments	
48.5 E 17.5	2	2	metal	iron	nail	complete	machine-cut
48.5 E 17.5	2	1	metal	iron	pipe	fragment	
48.5 E 17.5	2	2	glass	clear	window	fragments	
48.5 E 17.5	3	1	metal	iron	nail	fragment	machine-cut
48.5 E 17.5	3	1	metal	iron	unidentified	fragment	
48.5 E 17.5	3	3	glass	clear	window	fragments	
48.5 E 17.5	3	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	spall	whiteware, blue transfer print

ench 1	F1	1	organic	unidentified	shell	fragment	small
ench 2		1	ceramic	porcelain	vessel	fragment	
ench 2	F2	1	organic	oyster	shell	fragment	
ench 2	F2	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	fragment	whiteware
ench 3	F5	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	ironstone, whiteware
ench 3	F4	1	glass	lt green tint	vessel	fragment	
ench 3	F4	1	architectural	clay	brick	fragment	
ench 3	F4	1	other	slag		fragment	
ench 3	F4	1	ceramic	earthenware	vessel	body	pearlware, blue transfer print
ench 3	F5	1	glass	lt green tint	bottle	fragment	

ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 6

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
1N	2	architectural	clay		brick	fragments	
1N	2	ceramic	earthenware		flowerpot	fragments	redware
1N	1	ceramic	porcelain		tea cup	fragment	molded, w/gold gilt decoration
1N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, blue transfer print rim
1N	23	glass	clear		bottle	fragments	machine-made
1N	2	glass	clear		bottle	fragments	machine-made rim, crown-style, tpq 1892
1N	6	glass	clear		bottle	fragments	machine-made, w/parts of letters only
1N	1	glass	clear	pressed	vessel	fragment	diamond shape
1N	1	glass	clear		window	fragment	
1N	1	glass	lt green tint		bottle	fragment	machine-made
1N	1	glass	milk		vessel	fragment	unidentified
1N	1	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
1N	13	metal	iron		nail	fragments	unidentified
1N	1	other			furnace scale	fragment	
1N	1	personal	iron		button	fragment	the back only, w/shank
1N	1	personal	bone		button	fragment	
2	1	architectural	clay		brick	fragment	
2	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	redware, unglazed
2	4	glass	clear		window	fragments	

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
2	1	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
3	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	redware, unglazed
3	1	glass	clear		vessel	fragment	
3	2	metal	iron		unidentified	fragments	
3	2	organic	unidentified		shell	fragments	
7	2	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragments	whiteware, undecorated
7	2	glass	lt green tint		window	fragments	
7	2	glass	clear		bottle	fragments	machine-made
7	1	glass	lt green tint		bottle	fragment	machine-made, shoulder
7	1	glass	lt green tint		bottle	fragment	machine-made
7	2	metal	iron		nail	fragments	unidentified
7	2	metal	iron		unidentified	fragments	
7	1	other	stone		slate	fragment	unmarked
9	2	architectural	clay		brick	fragments	
9/wall	2	architectural	clay		brick	fragments	
9	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, undecorated
9	1	ceramic	porcelain		vessel	fragment	molded
9/wall	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	redware, unglazed
9/wall	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	buff-body, salt glaze, Albany slip interior
9	3	glass	clear		window	fragments	

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
9	6	glass	clear		bottle	fragments	machine-made
9	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	machine-made, base, small
9	2	metal	iron		unidentified	fragments	
9	1	metal	iron		nail	fragment	unidentified
9	2	organic	unidentified		shell	fragments	
9	1	organic	oyster		shell	fragment	
9	1	organic	unidentified	nut	shell	fragment	
9	3	other	stone		slate	fragments	unmarked
9/wall	1	other	porcelain/metal	electric	bulb	base	w/screw threads
9	1	personal	porcelain		button	half	four-hole
10 S	2	architectural	porcelain	door	knob	complete	traces of iron/copper on back
10 S	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	complete	3 x 3", square, brown glaze
10 S	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	fragment	rectangular, 1" on unbroken side, brown glaze
10 S	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	complete	1 x 3", lt brown glaze
10 S	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	complete	1 1/2 x 2 1/4", lt brown glaze marblized
10 S	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	fragment	2" on unbroken side, lt brown glaze marblized
10 N	1	architectural	ceramic		tile	fragment	blue glaze
10 N	4	architectural	mortar		mortar	fragments	
10 S	3	architectural	mortar		mortar	fragments	
10 S	6	architectural	wood		unidentified	fragments	

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1	architectural	wood		unidentified	fragment	with 2 attached copper nail fragments
10 S	1	ceramic	porcelain		vessel	rim	undecorated
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		tea cup	rim	whiteware fragment, black transfer print
10 S	8	ceramic	earthenware		flower pot	fragment	
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		jar	fragment	Rockingham, shoulder-rim
10 S	4	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, molded basket pattern, goes with 10N
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	base/body, whiteware, ironstone
10 S	3	ceramic	porcelain	toy	saucer	fragment	soft-paste mend to complete artifact, undecorated
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		cup	fragment	pearlware base with blue pooling, mends w/10N
10 S	9	ceramic	earthenware		pitcher	fragment	whiteware, ironstone, molded sides mends with 10N
10 S	3	ceramic	earthenware		tea cup	fragment	whiteware, yellow, purple, green transfer print, grapes on vine design
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	handle	whiteware, curved large with molded beads on sides
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	handle	whiteware, angled and molded with gold gilt on top- part of basket pattern vessel
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	handle	whiteware, delicate with purple color on side
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		cup	fragment	whiteware base, undecorated
10 S	16	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		tea cup	rim	whiteware annular - blue lines, red, green and yellow flowers
10 S	1	ceramic	porcelain		vessel	fragment	soft-paste undecorated
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware vertical half of pot or jar, circular, mends with 10N
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware vertical half of pot or jar, circular, mends with 10N

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		tea cup	fragment	whiteware, brown transferprint rim
10 N	23	ceramic	earthenware		pitcher	fragment	whiteware, ironstone, w/10S, mark "Warranted Ironstone China Trademark John Edwards England" w/feather design by Co. in Fenton, Staffordshire 1880-1900
10 N	2	ceramic	earthenware		pitcher	fragment	whiteware large handle from same pitcher - mends with 10S
10 N	3	ceramic	earthenware		flower pot	fragment	small pot, base and 2 body
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		jar	fragment	Rockingham, body
10 N	5	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, molded basket pattern, belongs to same vessel found in 10S, gold gilt on rim
10 N	2	ceramic	earthenware		tea cup	rim	whiteware annular - blue lines, red, green and yellow flowers, w/10S
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware vertical half of pot or jar, circular, mends with 10S
10 N	2	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware vertical half of pot or jar, circular, mends with 10S
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		cup	fragment	pearlware base with blue pooling, mends w/10S
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		cup	fragment	pearlware rim
10 N	2	ceramic	earthenware		saucer	fragment	whiteware, brown transferprint rim
10 N	2	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware molded leaf and vine body, blue/brown color
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, blue decal or painted overglaze
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, ironstone, rim
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	handle	pearlware molded sides
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	whiteware, undecorated
10 N	1	ceramic	earthenware		vessel	fragment	unknown, body spall
10 S	1	ceramic	earthenware		figurine	fragment	small boot, painted brown
10 S	1	glass	aqua-tint	pharmacy	bottle	complete	5", "Brown's Household Panacea & Family Liniment" on side "Curtis & Brown"

Level #	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
0 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	2 1/2", square, mold seams, on base "748"
0 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	3 1/2 ", round, "Keasbey & Mattison"
10 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	4", kidney base, mold seams, "Fifth Ave. Drug Co. (Limtd.) - 522 Fifth Ave.- Brooklyn, N.Y."
10 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	5", square, on 2 sides - "Burtons Purity Strength Delacacy of Flavor" Flavors are the Best", diamond design
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	5", rectangular, ball neck, recessed panels, unidentified line design on 1 side
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	5", rectangular, ball neck, recessed panels
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	5", rectangular, ball neck, recessed panels, chipped lip
10 S	1	glass	perfume	bottle	complete	2 1/4", screw threads, mold seams, kidney base,
10 S	1	glass	perfume	bottle	complete	3" tapered cylander
10 S	1	glass	perfume	bottle	fragment	3 1/2" round, missing neck and lip, "Oakley Soap & Perfume Co. Perfumers New York"
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3 1/2", on front "Eccles Pharmacy Cor. Atlantic Ave. & Smith St. Brooklynn, N.Y." Mortar and Pestle design
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3 1/2" on side "Geo. E. Cutler Pharmicist Flatbush, L.I."
10 S	1	glass		bottle	fragment	3 1/2" round, missing lip, recessed panel on front, on base "B"
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	4", kidney base, on base "W. T. & Co. U. S. A. Y" Whitall Tatum Co. in business as of 1857
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	neck/lip, ball neck design
10 S	2	glass		bottle	complete	2 1/2" rectangular, mold seams
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	2 1/2, square, W. T. & Co.
10 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	2", round, mold seams, kick in base
10 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	8 1/2", tapered cylander, mold seam
10 S	1	glass	soda	bottle	complete	7" lightning stop (1875), "Registered N. Straub Co. 669 Classon Ave. Brooklyn N.Y." "This Bottle Not To Be Sold" NS monogram

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1	glass	aqua-tint	liquor	bottle	complete	8 3/4", mold seams, down tooled lip and neck, circle impression on base
10 S	1	glass	clear		stein	fragment	5 1/2", pressed glass, thumb print panels, 13 stars around the middle.
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	tumbler or bottle base
10 S	1	glass	clear	condiment	bottle	complete	5", screw threads, mold seams, "E.R. Durkee & Co. New York" on base "Bottle patented April 17, 1877" "12.2"
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	missing lip, 3", square, cork inside, machine made
10 S	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	2 1/4" fluted sides
10 S	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	4", round, paneled sides
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	5", part of body missing, ball neck, recessed panels, on base "164" in circle
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	3", square, mold seams, "rmacist Yonkers, N.Y."
10 S	1	glass	brown	food	bottle	complete	3", ovoid, mold seams, on side "Valentine's Meat Juice" on base "3"
10 S	1	glass	clear	food	jar	complete	4 1/2", found, clamp hinge closure, on base in triangle "565"
10 S	1	glass	lt green tint	ink	bottle	complete	2", square, on base "Thad Davis & Co."
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	neck/ lip broken, 6 1/2" rectang, recessed panels, "For the teeth and breath" "Van Buskirk's" "Fragrant Sozodont"
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	base 2 /12" diameter
10 S	1	glass	clear		unidentified	fragment	base/partial body 2 /12" diameter
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	neck/lip, flanged lip
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	neck/lip, club sauce lip
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	neck and lip broken, kidney shape, on front "Geo F. Cutler Pharmacy Flatbush, L.I."
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	base/part body, rectangular, on front "dard" "rf, Y Wks, N.Y."
10 S	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	4", round, flanged lip, mold seams, on front "Colgate & Co. Perfumers New York"

Level #	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
0 S	1	glass		vial	complete	3 1/2", round, narrow, mold seam, straight finish
0 S	1	glass		bottle	complete	1", round, no lip, small neck
0 S	1	glass		vial	complete	2 1/2", round, narrow, thin body, squat neck and lip at top
0 S	1	glass	cosmetic	bottle	complete	1 1/2" round, no neck, flanged lip, thick body
0 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	2 3/4", round, wide neck, flanged lip, mold seam, on front "Cheesbrough Mfg. Co. Vaseline"
0 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3 3/4", ovoid, with shoulder panels, on base "W.T. & Co."
10 S	1	glass	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3", rectangular, flanged lip with cork, on front "F. C. Dettmers Chemist Flatbush, L.I."
10 S	1	glass	perfume	bottle	complete	small chip in neck, 2 1/2", pressed design, sandwich glass (typical of Boston & Sandwich Glass Co.), screw threads
10 S	2	glass		vial	fragment	small, narrow tube
10 N	3	glass		window	fragment	
10 N	1	glass		vial	complete	1 1/4 inches, narrow
10 N	2	glass		vial/tube	fragment	thin glass from test tube or vial base
10 N	1	glass	ink	bottle	complete	2" square, dried liquid inside
10 N	1	glass	ink	bottle	complete	cork stopper 2 1/2" square, on base "C.L.C. Co."
10 N	1	glass		bottle	fragment	machine made
10 N	1	glass		bottle	fragment	machine made
10 N	6	glass		bottle	fragment	machine made
10 N	16	glass		bottle	fragment	machine made (some square)
10 N	1	glass		vessel	fragment	etched glass - lamb and trees
10 N	1	glass		stopper	complete	faceted final, club sauce base

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 N	1	glass	clear		stopper	fragment	3 part club (card) shap
10 N	1	glass	clear		stopper	complete	ball top cut glass
10 N	2	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	fragment	mend to complete, 3" sloped shoulder down to base
10 N	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	2 1/2" mold seam - rounded edges, on front in script "The Wemck Perfumes N.Y."
10 N	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	2", ovoid, ribbed collar, machine made
10 N	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	round flask shape 1 3/4", mold seam, on front "Smith's Bile Beans Small"
10 N	1	glass	aqua-tint		bottle	fragment	neck and lip, down-tooled with pour spout on lip
10 N	1	glass	aqua-tint	ink	bottle	fragment	base/part of body, conical with two circles - also possibly for strength of snuff
10 N	1	glass	aqua-tint	ink	bottle	complete	1 1/2" square, mold seam, on base "Thad Davids Co. NY"
10 N	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	3", on front "Azell's Perfumes New York"
10 N	1	glass	lt green tint	ink	bottle	complete	3" conical, mold seam
10 N	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	missing lip and part of neck, round, 5 1/2", on front W. M. H. Brown & Bro. Baltimore"
10 N	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	chip on lip, 4", mold seam, on front "Geo. E. Cutler Pharmacist Flatbush, L.I."
10 N	1	glass	aqua-tint	pharmacy	bottle	complete	5", round, narrow, on sides "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Curtis & Perkins Proprietors" on ase "3.5"
10 N	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3 1/2", kidney bs, mold seams, " A. Von Dessauer 105 Concord St. near Jay St. Brooklyn, N.Y." " W.T. & Co"
10 N	1	glass	clear	perfume	bottle	complete	3", sloped, on front "----- Perfumers, New York"
10 N	1	glass	clear		bottle	complete	3", round, wide mouth, on base "107"
10 N	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	base, half circle shape, machine made
10 N	1	glass	clear	cosmetic	jar	fragment	half, wide mouth
10 N	6	glass	aqua-tint		jar	fragment	mold seam, ribbed collar, on front "AM "STAN"

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 N	1	glass	clear		vial	complete	2 1/2", round, narrow, thin body, with cork
10 S	1	glass	milk		unidentified	fragment	square, blue tinge
10 S	1	glass	clear		vial	fragment	narrow tube 1 1/2"
10 S	4	glass	clear		window	fragment	
10 S	3	glass	lt green tint		window	fragment	
10 S	25	glass	clear		vessel	fragment	
10 S	4	glass	clear	etched	vessel	fragment	drinking glass with lines and stars (same vessel)
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	base, very small, round
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	retangular shape
10 S	2	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	necks, with part of lip
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	rectangular w/paneled edge
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	container base, "W.T. & Co. 988 2"
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	3", kidney shape, on base "W.T. & Co. USA H"
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	thin bottle base, round
10 S	1	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	complete	2 1/2 rectangular Geo. E. Cutler, Pharmacist Flatbush, L.I."
10 S	1	glass	lt green tint		bottle	fragment	bottle neck or tube fragment
10 S	1	glass	aqua-tint		bottle	fragment	machine made
10 S	1	glass	clear		bottle	fragment	round neck, thick glass, 1 1/2" diam
10 S	3	glass	clear	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	neck/lip, mold seam
10 S	1	glass	aqua-tint	pharmacy	bottle	fragment	rectangular w/recessed front

Level #	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1 glass	clear		bottle	fragment	small round base
10 S	1 glass	clear		tumbler	fragment	undecorated, 4"
10 S	1 glass	clear	perfume	bottle	fragment	pressed sandwich glass, rectang, base, round bottle, recessed front circle panel, stars around panel
10 S	1 glass	clear		bottle	fragment	square, paneled corners
10 S	1 glass	clear		goblet	fragment	base, 2" diam., seams, panels on stem
10 S	1 glass	clear		goblet	fragment	base, 2" diam., seams, undecorated stem
10 S	1 glass	clear		vessel	fragment	tumbler or bottle base
10 S	1 glass	clear		bottle	complete	2 3/4", round, wide mouth, mold seams, on front "Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Vaseline"
10 S	1 glass	clear		bottle	fragment	neck/lip, ball neck, w/cork
10 S	2 glass	clear	condiment	bottle	fragment	on base "Heinz, Pat. June 17, 1890 H 58", paneled sides
10 S	1 glass	aqua-tint	pharmacy	bottle	complete	4 1/2" round, narrow, "Bumstead's Worm Syrup One bottle has killed 100 worms Children cry for more Just try it Philada" - post 1855
10 S	1 glass	clear		bottle	complete	5", sloped sides (like airline liquor bt) on base "E.Chazard & Co. Shrewsbury, N.J.) corked w/ unknown liquid inside
10 S	1 glass	clear		jar	fragment	shoulder-lip, unknown closure
10 S	1 glass	aqua-tint		bottle	fragment	neck/lip with cork, pour spout
10 S	4 glass	milk		vessel	fragment	undecorated
10 N	1 glass	lt green tint		bottle	fragment	base
10 N	1 glass	sea green		bottle	fragment	collar, w/mold seam
10 N	1 glass	clear	flat	unidentified	fragment	red rose exterior color
10 N	2 glass	clear	flat	window	fragments	
10 N	6 glass	clear		vessel	fragments	

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 N	1	glass	clear		vessel	fragment	rim or stemware base
10 N	1	glass	clear		lamp chimney	fragment	
10 N	2	glass	clear	etched	vessel	fragments	trees and leaves
10 N	2	glass	clear	etched	vessel	fragments	trees and leaves
10 N	1	glass	clear		test tube	complete	w/small chip
10 N	1	glass	very dark green		bottle	fragment	molded
10 N	2	metal	iron		nail	fragments	unidentified
10 N	2	metal	copper		strap	fragments	unidentified
10 N	1	metal	copper		unidentified	fragment	
10 N	1	metal	copper		pencil cover	fragment	
10 N	1	metal	unidentified		unidentified	fragment	flat
10 N	2	metal	copper		unidentified	fragment	flat
10 N	11	metal	iron		unidentified	fragments	
10 N	1	metal	iron	flat	unidentified	fragments	possible utensil part
10 N	2	metal	tin		cup	fragments	gray enameled
10 N	1	metal	copper		pencil	fragment	end
10 N	1	metal	lead		wire	fragment	
10 N	3	metal	copper		unidentified	fragments	flat
10 N	1	metal	copper		handle	fragment	unidentified
10 N	2	metal	copper		seals	complete	"Holmes Booth & Hadens Manufacturers New York" the rest is illegible

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1	metal	iron	cast	pipe	fragment	
10 S	3	metal	iron		unidentified	fragments	
10 S	1	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	or white metal
10 S	2	metal	copper		pencil cover	fragments	
10 S	2	metal	copper		strap	fragment	small
10 S	1	metal	copper/iron		pipe cap	fragment	small
10 S	1	metal	copper		pipe cap	fragment	large
10 S	1	metal	iron/lead		wire	fragment	unidentified, decorative iron wire with round lead joints
10 S	1	metal	white metal		grate	fragment	unidentified
10 N	2	organic	bone	bird	bone	fragment	
10 N	2	organic	wood		pencil	fragments	with graphite, 3"
10 N	1	organic	fiber		fabric	fragment	unidentified
10 N	1	organic	cotton		fabric	fragment	black
10 N	2	organic	leather		unidentified	fragments	unidentified decoration on edge
10 N	1	organic	fiber		fabric	fragment	thick, unidentified, black
10 N	1	organic	fiber		thread	fragment	clump
10 N	2	organic	fiber		net	fragments	very thin fabric
10 N	3	organic	wood		pencil cover	fragments	small
10 N	1	organic	wood		pen	handle	or paintbrush, carved
10 S	1	organic	leather		shoe	fragment	heel, poor condition

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	5	organic	leather		belt	fragments	narrow
10 S	1	organic	leather		belt	fragment	thick
10 S	4	organic	leather		shoe	fragments	poor condition
10 S	2	organic	leather		shoe	fragments	unidentified decoration on edge
10 S	1	organic	leather		strap	fragment	thick
10 S	1	organic		peach	pit	complete	
10 S	2	organic	leather		unidentified	fragments	
10 S	1	organic	cotton		fabric	fragment	black
10 S	4	organic	unidentified		shell	fragments	
10 S	1	other	mica		decorative	complete	six-sided
10 S	1	other	ceramic		unidentified	fragment	three-sided narrow 1 1/2"
10 S	1	other	ceramic		sewer pipe	fragment	(may have come from upper levels)
10 N	1	other	copper/wood		pencil	fragment	end
10 N	2	other	stone/chalk		unidentified	fragments	polished stone or hard chalk
10 N	1	other	mica		unidentified	fragment	3 sides are cut
10 N	1	other	iron/slag		unidentified	fragment	also red chalk mixed in
10 N	1	other	organic		cork	fragment	
10 N	1	other	stone		unidentified	fragment	cut-stone
10 N	1	other	stone		unidentified	fragment	3-sided, polished
10 N	1	other	stone		unidentified	fragment	4-sided, polished

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 S	1	other	slag		slag	fragment	
10 S	1	other	charcoal		pencil	fragment	thick, chalk
10 S	2	other	porcelain		finial	fragment	w/ attached iron, unidentified
10 S	69	other	stone		slate	fragments	unmarked
10 S	26	other	stone		slate	fragments	with incised lines
10 N	25	other	stone		slate	fragments	with incised lines
10 N	77	other	stone		slate	fragments	unmarked
10 N	3	other	stone		slate	fragments	pattern marked
10 N	24	other	soft lead		pencil	fragments	thick, graphite?
10 N	23	other	graphite		pencil	fragments	thin
10 S	10	other	graphite		pencil	fragments	thin
10 S	5	other	soft lead		pencil	fragments	thick, graphite
10 S	232	other	slate		pencil	fragments	
10 N	238	other	slate		pencil	fragments	
10 N	1	other	soft lead		unidentified	fragments	flat
10 N	1	personal	kaolin		smoking pipe	bowl	shows use, no foot, part of stem, narrow bore
10 N	1	personal	kaolin		smoking pipe	bowl	w/foot "T D"
10 N	1	personal	glass		marble	complete	small, red, white, blue
10 N	1	personal	porcelain		stud	complete	shirt button, concentric circle design
10 N	1	personal	hard rubber		button	complete	two-hole, 3/4"

Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
10 N	1	personal	hard rubber		button	complete	missing shank, 1/2"
10 N	1	personal	porcelain		button	complete	two hole, molded front
10 N	5	personal	porcelain		button	complete	four-hole, sunken front panel
10 S	1	personal	hard rubber		comb	fragment	half, with large teeth, 3- 1/2"
10 S	1	personal	hard rubber		comb	fragment	half, small teeth broken off
10 S	1	personal	hard rubber		comb	fragment	flat, small teeth , scalloped edge
10 S	1	personal	kaolin		smoking pipe	stem	
10 S	1	personal	glass		marble	complete	blue, red, green, yellow
10 S	1	personal	clay/chalk		marble	complete	
10 S	1	personal	porcelain	toy	tea cup	half	with handle
10 S	1	personal	porcelain		doll	complete	2" with black painted shoes
10 S	1	personal	porcelain		doll	fragment	female, missing hinged arms, curly hair
10 S	1	personal	porcelain		doll	fragment	missing hinged legs and arms, painted skin and face
10 S	1	personal	porcelain		doll	fragment	missing hinged arms, right leg broken off, on back "250"
10 S	1	personal	glass		jewelry	complete	diamond-cut, ruby red
10 S	1	personal	bone		button	complete	two-hole
10 S	1	personal	bone		button	complete	four-hole, recessed panel, concave front
10 S	1	personal	glass	milk	button	half	four-hole, line desing on front
10 S	1	personal	porcelain		button	complete	two-hole, depressed front
10 S	4	personal	porcelain		button	complete	four-hole, medium size

Level #	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
0 S	5 personal	porcelain		button	complete	four-hole, small size
0 S	13 personal	porcelain		button	complete	four-hole, large size
0 S	2 personal	glass	eyeglass	lens	complete	
0 S	1 personal	kaolin		smoking pipe	fragment	
0 S	1 personal	marble		marble	complete	large w/traces if black painted lines
0 N	1 personal	kaolin		smoking pipe	stem	undecorated
0 N	1 personal	glass	clear	eyeglass	complete	strong perscription
0 N	1 personal	jet		button	complete	concave front, recessed back creating chank hole
0 N	1 personal	porcelain		button	complete	large, 4-hole, recessed front
0 N	1 personal	porcelain		button	complete	medium, 4-hole, recessed front
0 N	1 personal	porcelain		button	complete	small, 4-hole, recessed front
0 N	1 personal	porcelain		button	complete	small, 2-hole, recessed front
10 N	1 personal	clay?		button	complete	small, 4-hole, recessed front
10 N	4 personal	clay?		button	fragments	small, 4-hole, recessed front
10 S	1 personal	fiber		shoe lace?	fragment	black