Archaeology at the Hunterfly Road Houses (Weeksville) 1978-1982 and 2000-2003 Brooklyn, New York

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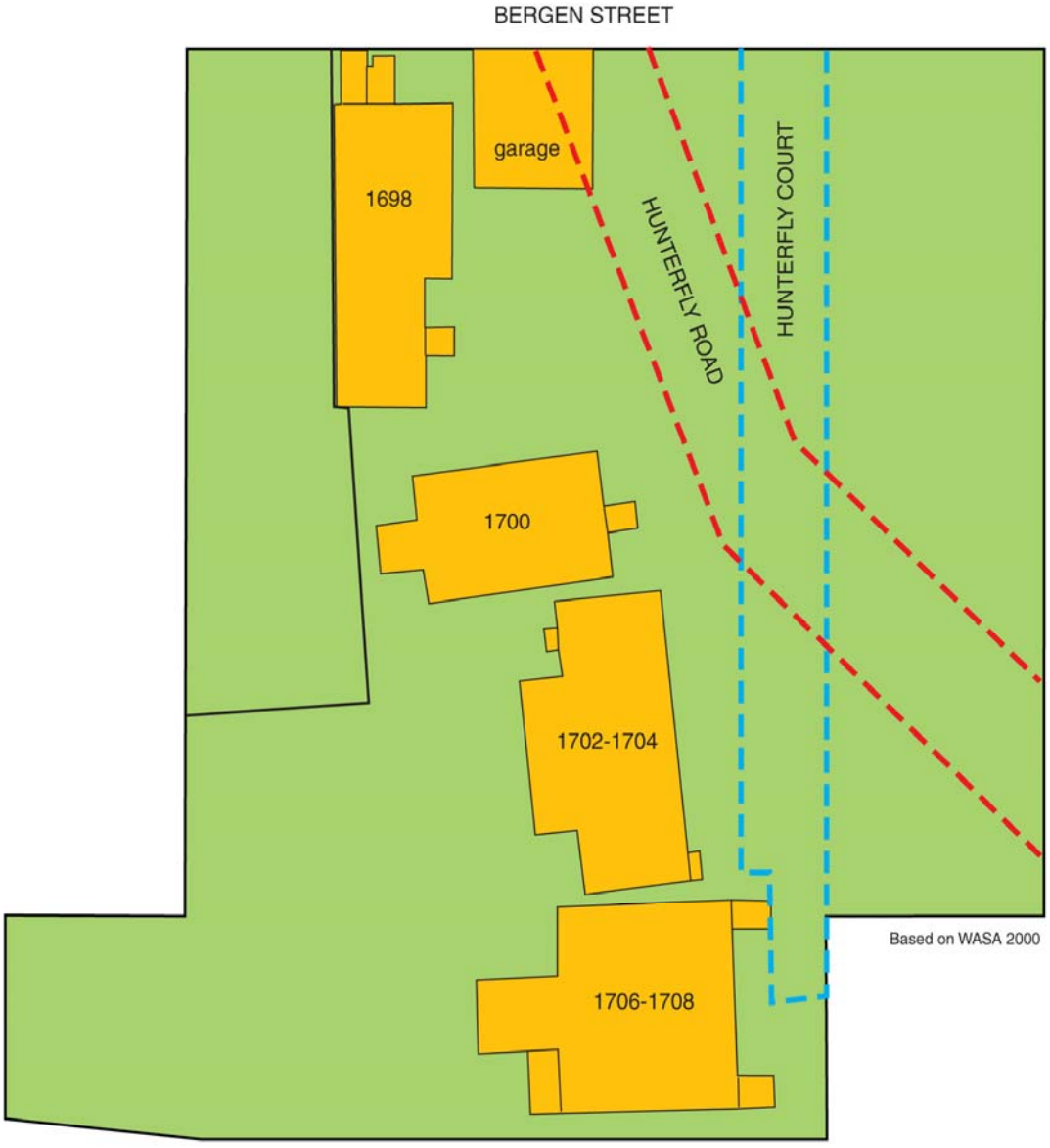

Prepared for the Weeksville Heritage Center
Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC
April 2009

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ABSTRACT

This report addresses episodic archaeological investigations that began thirty years ago in and around the Hunterfly Road houses in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn. Three of the four houses (1700, 1702-1704, and 1706-1708 Bergen Street) align with Hunterfly Road, a long-gone, historic roadway; the fourth, 1698 Bergen Street, fronts on Bergen Street. These survivors of a 19th-century house cluster occupied by African American households are all now part of a museum and education facility being created by and for the Weeksville Heritage Center.

Summarized in the report is work carried out from 1978 to 1982 by students at CUNY"s City College, most of it as a field school, and more recent investigations, from 2000 to 2003, conducted as part of a Master Plan to restore the historic structures and create the museum and educational facility. To produce this report, artifacts from the earlier excavations, which had only been minimally processed and then stored in cardboard boxes for almost thirty years, were sorted and reboxed with selected diagnostic artifacts retrieved for processing (washing, numbering, and cataloging) and analysis. This was augmented by artifacts recovered in conjunction with the current restoration effort that were also processed and analyzed. Faunal material and ceramics from both investigations were analyzed by specialists. The goal of the research and the analyses was to determine, if possible, when the Hunterfly Road houses actually were built and to amass information regarding the daily lives of the residents. While no definitive construction date was established, it is apparent from the dates of the various artifact assemblages coordinated with historical research that the houses probably were first occupied in the early- to mid-1860s. In addition, the 8,314 mainly fragmentary artifacts and 3,690 faunal specimens considered in the analyses represent items related to daily life in the Hunterfly Road house cluster if not to individual households. They document abandonment of features, availability of goods, land alterations, and sanitary conditions. In sum, they offer context for the lives lived at the Hunterfly houses after the Civil War through at least the first decades of the 20th century.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

T**ABLE OF CONTENTS continued**

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

FIGURES continued

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Archaeology at the Hunterfly Road Houses
1978-1982 and 2000-2003

INTRODUCTION

The Hunterfly Road houses in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn (Figure 1) are New York City Landmarks[1] and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. One of the four houses (1698 Bergen Street) fronts on Bergen Street, the others (1700, 1702-1704, and 1706-1708 Bergen Street) are aligned with Hunterfly Road (e.g., Figure 2a and 2b), a long-gone, historic roadway, possibly originating as an Indian trail, that meandered along what became the patent line between the Dutch towns of Flatbush and Flatlands (Brooklyn Commissioners Map cited in Geismar 2001:8). Despite Bergen Street addresses, these three structures are oriented perpendicularly to the modern street grid formed by Bergen Street to the north and St. Marks Avenue to the south. Not only do these buildings define a defunct road, but they, and 1698 Bergen Street, also are survivors of a 19th-century African American enclave in Brooklyn with a unique history.

This report addresses episodic archaeological investigations that began thirty years ago in and around the Hunterfly Road houses. The initial fieldwork was carried out in 1978 as a City College (a division of the City University of New York [CUNY]) field school under the direction of Dr. Robert Schuyler, then on the faculty of the City College Department of Anthropology. At the time, urban archaeology in New York City was in its infancy. More recently, Dr. Joan H. Geismar, an archaeological consultant initially working as a member of the Wank Adams Slavin Associates (WASA) Master Plan team, conducted additional investigations. The Master Plan Project, which is on-going, not only restored the four-house complex, but also will create a Museum and Education Center in a new building. This far-reaching project is being undertaken through the New York City Department of Design and Construction (NYCDDC) with grants from New York City, New York State, Save America's Treasures, and private foundations and corporations.

After the 1978 season, the City College field school sessions, with Dr. Schuyler acting as project coordinator, were conducted under the direction of graduate students William Askins, Meta Feyden, Roselle Henn, and Jed Levin working with unnamed undergraduate students. The field school, which mainly concentrated on the backyards and, to a lesser degree, the basements of the houses, reconvened until 1981, in this last year under the direction of Roselle Henn. As stated in a Progress Report and Proposal for Further Research, "The cultural resources associated with the Hunterfly Road houses represent a very important, but nonetheless small, sample of the entire Weeksville community" (Henn 1981:3). Moreover, it was assumed that the collected artifacts "are the remains of household activities" at the Hunterfly Road houses (Henn 1981:10). In 1982, Ms. Henn conducted additional fieldwork where a utility line was planned in front of the houses. All this research was encouraged and supported by the Weeksville Society, an entity created in 1968 by the late Joan Bacchus Maynard, a founder and its guiding spirit.[2]

Development of a Master Plan in 2000 that included restoration of the Hunterfly Road houses provided the opportunity to revisit the early field investigations. It also called for additional

[1] LPC designation August 18, 1972; listing in the National Register of Historic Places completed 1972.
[2]First known as the Weeksville Project, with incorporation, the name was changed to The Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History, although it was generally known as The Weeksville Society. In 2005, the society was renamed The Weeksville Heritage Center.

historical research in relation to the master plan, and for the implementation of additional field investigations.

While this report concentrates on archaeological excavations within the limits of the Hunterfly Road house cluster, an archaeological investigation had been undertaken in 1969 in what could be called "Greater Weeksville," that is, several blocks from the site of the Hunterfly Road houses. The "dig" occurred shortly after James Hurley, a former director of the Long Island (now the Brooklyn) Historical Society and a historian who was then conducting a history workshop at Pratt Institute (Pratt Institute History Workshop), recognized the significance of the Hunterfly Road houses (Hurley went on to become the first president of the Weeksville Society).

This early archaeological exploration, initiated by Joan Maynard and James Hurley, was carried out by the community--local students, boy scouts, and residents--working under the direction of Hurley and William Harley in consultation with Bert Salwen, Michael Cohn, and Edward Rutsch, all noted archaeologists (Maynard and Cottman 1983:8; Cohn PC:2007). When the 1969 archaeological investigation is taken into account, urban archaeology has been a consideration in Weeksville's rebirth for forty years, well before the discipline's importance was acknowledged by state and city law. It is mainly Joan Bacchus Maynard who recognized what archaeology has to offer a historic site or district.[3] Ms Maynard, the Weeksville Society's second president and then its longtime Executive Director, was, until her recent death, Executive Director Emeritus of the society. Now reorganized as the Weeksville Heritage Center, its Executive Director is Pamela Green.

The history of the Hunterfly Road houses in an archaeological perspective, which was documented in an earlier report (Geismar 2001), is adapted here to provide a context for the archaeological investigation of the houses (see Site Context below). An expanded framework, one that reconstructs the social and historical setting for all of Weeksville, can be found in a comprehensive report titled "African American Life in Weeksville, New York, 1835-1910," compiled and written by Dr. Judith Wellman (Wellman 2004). Dr. Wellman's expansive study details the development of the Weeksville community of which the Hunterfly Road houses were part, and the social and political history of the area's African American population.

Recent archaeological research has been multifaceted. One goal was to determine if and where the planned restoration and construction project might impact archaeological resources. Another was to process and analyze the materials collected over the years, an issue that had only been minimally addressed. The aim of processing the artifacts of all the investigations was to create a data base to compare the Hunterfly Road households. Augmented by additional information, these data might also be used to compare the material culture of the mid- to late-19th-century African American households that occupied the Hunterfly houses with those of neighboring, contemporaneous, European immigrant households.

The premise for the artifact analysis was that similarities in, and differences between, the artifacts from these various features and households could offer invaluable social and economic

[3] In 2005, in recognition of her contribution to local archaeology, Ms. Maynard received the PANYC [Professional Archaeologists of New York City] Award for Outstanding Contributions Made by a Non-Archaeologist to New York City Archaeology.

data. This is in addition to information regarding the physical environment in which the households functioned: Did they buy the same dishes? Did they eat the same foods? Did they rely on the same medicines? Did they plant the same flowers and trees? Did they all have backyard privies and cisterns, and, if so, were they constructed in a similar way and occupy similar positions in the yard? These are among the questions that conceivably can be addressed through analysis and comparison of the archaeological material that had been collected in the past and the material that might be retrieved from former house lots in and beyond the Hunterfly Road house cluster where historic documentation identified potential archaeological sensitivity (Geismar 2001). In addition to the research value of the artifacts, a stated goal of the original investigation —to provide meaningful artifacts for display in a museum setting—will be met. It was hoped the ceramics (mended), the bottles (mostly whole and mainly from local sources), the toys, and the miscellany of daily life recovered from the structured features would provide a vivid and affecting sample of the site's material culture and the trade networks of its occupants.

But perhaps the most pressing and immediate goal was to determine through artifact analysis just when the Hunterfly Road houses were first occupied, and, by extension, when they had been erected. While stylistically they resemble structures built in the 1830s (e.g., McMillen 1970), a cursory examination of artifacts recovered by the City College Field School suggested to the excavators that at least one structure (1698 Bergen Street) post-dated 1857 (Askins 1980); a preliminary assessment of artifacts from a privy shared by the residents of 1706-1708 Bergen Street also suggested a much later date (Henn 1981:12). These assessments were supported by documentary research undertaken in 2001 that indicated the houses were first occupied between 1865 and 1867 (Geismar 2001:15; see Site Context below). It was expected that detailed artifact analysis would confirm or refute these findings.

Therefore, this report focuses on archaeology at the Hunterfly Road houses. It presents a summary of what has been carried out on the site in the past, the analyses of selected artifacts collected during these early investigations, designated the 1978-1982 collection, and analyses of all artifacts recovered during the more recent excavations, designated the 2000-2003 collection.

METHOD

Research began with a review of the Weeksville Society's Archives. This extensive collection comprised local histories, historical maps provided to the society by the aforementioned Pratt Institute History Workshop, documents pertaining to the houses, photographs, and reports and memos on the City College excavations of the late 1970s and early 1980s. This information was expanded by additional research that considered deeds, census manuscripts, tax records, *Brooklyn Directories*, additional historical maps, and discussions with Clement Scantlebury, former Director of Budgets and Operations for the society who shared his knowledge about construction and earlier restoration projects, and Anna French, Joan Maynard's assistant. It also included a meeting with Roselle Henn who kindly made some data from the original excavations available.

The 1978 investigations began by gridding the site into thirty-one squares (twenty-five of them collected; the others, comprising an identifiable dump site, were eliminated from the sample), conducting a surface collection of the twenty-five accessible squares, and, ultimately, over the years, excavating a total of twenty-nine excavation units [EU] distributed within and around the

Hunterfly Road houses (Figure 3).[4] Three of these excavation units were located in the basements of two of the houses (two in the basement of 1698 Bergen Street and one in 1700 Bergen Street)[5]; the others were located around the buildings and throughout the backyards. The investigations identified and excavated a total of seventy-two features, three of them structured and, with the exception of two cobblestone walkways and a possible segment of stone curbing, the rest were trash pits.

Between 2000 and 2003, in coordination with the master plan, monitoring, testing, and excavation were carried out in several episodes. Initial testing, coordinated with field assessments by Patty Crow, a landscape architect, attempted to find evidence of Hunterfly Road as documented on historical maps. This entailed excavating three backhoe test trenches (TTA, TTB, and TTC), but no evidence was found. Nor did monitoring excavations for percolation tests, drywells, and utility lines, as well as soil borings carried out by the city, reveal any evidence of the former road bed. Instead, it determined that all evidence had been obliterated by subsequent site grading and landscaping as well as the city's introduction of an abbreviated, realigned roadway called Hunterfly Court (still often referred to as Hunterfly Road) in about 1925.[6]

Hand excavated and/or monitored machine assisted (backhoe) testing to locate additional privy and cistern features was carried out in the basement of 1698 Bergen Street, outside each of the house entrances, and, in two episodes, between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street (see Figure 4 for the location of 2000 to 2003 monitored excavations and test units). Testing and subsequent data recovery occurred in the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street where photos taken during building renovations in 1980 documented what appeared to be a circular stone feature (this was confirmed in a telephone conversation with William Cary, an architect and director of an early restoration effort, who now resides in Florida). And, finally, random monitored backhoe testing was carried out in the backyards of the Hunterfly Road houses to confirm the assessment of a filled terrain as suggested in the Askins report (Askins 1980:2).

To address the issue of the artifacts from the 1978-1982 excavations, seventy-eight cardboard cartons stored for decades in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street (Figure 5) were opened, sorted, and the material they contained examined. Seven cartons of soil samples in paper bags, unfortunately no longer viable for analysis, were discarded. Hundreds of paper bags containing artifacts were sorted by excavation unit (EU), feature (F), and level (L) as identified on the bags or on tags. Artifacts from what was identified as a privy behind 1706-1708 Bergen Street, designated Feature 1 (F1), and another behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street, designated Feature 32 (F32), were found to be at least partially washed and numbered, but most were unprocessed. Since field notes were unavailable, identifications written on the paper bags were used to determine artifact locations.[7] Roselle Henn, a former field school director, provided a feature profile for F1 (see

[4] Although EU numbers range from 1-31, EU 3 and 4 were incorporated into EU2 in the field, and EU 22 does not appear to have been assigned.

[5] Information about the 1700 Bergen Street basement excavation was unavailable.

[6] Although road histories typically are documented in the records of the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, none is available for Hunterfly Court; instead, notations on a 1904 Hyde map provide a 1925 or possibly 1932 date for the road's introduction (see Figure 7).

[7] Although feature numbers on the bags ranged from 1 through 82, it was determined that only 73 numbers were assigned.

Figure 15a), the privy behind 1706-1708 Bergen Street, that proved very helpful (this profile was also included in her 1981 report). No other profiles were available.

Information written on the artifact bags identified a total of twenty-nine Excavation Units [EU] and seventy-three features [F]. Among the tasks performed in this analysis were the coordination of excavation units and features (see Table 2) and the separation of this long-stored material into diagnostic and non-diagnostic categories. Non-diagnostic nails (mostly heavily corroded), flat glass fragments, unidentifiable scrap metal (most of it also heavily corroded), some non-diagnostic ceramic fragments, and most shell material (clam and oyster) from all the features were weighed or counted, cataloged, and discarded (see Catalog 5a, 5b, 5c). Artifacts removed to be washed, numbered, cataloged, and analyzed included diagnostic artifacts from structural features identified in the 1978-1982 investigations (the two stone privies [F1 and F32], and a stone cesspool-type feature [F53] as well as an amorphous pit feature located under curbing and, therefore, somewhat discrete [F66]) (see Catalog 1 for a catalog of diagnostic artifacts from F1, F32, F53, and F66). Artifacts sorted and boxed for future analysis, hopefully one that will involve the local community, comprised diagnostic artifacts from non-structural features that were assigned feature numbers and identified mainly as trash pits in memos and reports. However, "Small Finds," that is, artifacts such as buttons, marbles, coins, jewelry, and small, often dateable, personal objects from these features were included in the analysis. These Small Finds provided viable dates for twenty-eight of the site's forty-six unstructured features (see the Small Finds Catalog [Catalog 2] and below). In addition, during preparation of this report, Roselle Henn suggested that F31 might be a builder's trench for F32, the privy feature behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street (Henn 2003:personal communication [e-mail]). However, 20th-century dates from the feature's Small Finds tend to refute this assessment (see Table 4).

All artifacts collected from three of the four structured features encountered during the recent excavations (2000-2003) were also washed, numbered, cataloged, and analyzed. These include Feature A (FA) in Test Trench 2 (TT2), an outdoor toilet formerly appended to the northeast corner of 1700 Bergen Street; Feature C (FC) in Test Trench 6 (TT6), a large, partially truncated cistern located between 1700 and 1698 Bergen Street (this is possibly a feature mentioned in Roselle Henn's 1981 summary of findings [Henn 1981:15]), and Feature D (FD), a privy or perhaps a cesspool associated with FA, the outdoor toilet. A fourth feature, apparently a cesspool uncovered beneath soil-covered plastic sheeting and plywood, was exposed in the north end of TT6. Upon discovery, the feature was identified as Feature B (FB), but minimal investigation indicated it had been excavated in the past. Roselle Henn confirmed this and identified it as F53 from the 1978-1979 excavations. Therefore, as noted above, its contents were analyzed as a discrete feature with the earlier assemblage. Analysis of artifacts from FA, FC, and FD is presented below with relevant artifact catalogs presented in Catalog 3.

Several specialists identified artifacts recovered from all the excavations, among them Dr. Meta Feyden Janowitz, a ceramic specialist who, coincidentally, had participated in the City College field school as a graduate student, and Dr. Sophia Perdikaris, a faunal specialist. Gary McGowan, a conservator, stabilized one of the site's more memorable artifacts, a team of iron toy horses from the 1978-1982 investigations, and Diane Dallal, a pipe specialist, kindly examined selected pipe specimens, a minor part of the collection.

Artifacts on loan to New York Unearthed, a museum in Lower Manhattan dedicated to New York City archaeology where they are on display, were photographed at the museum (see Figures 49-52). All are from F32, the stone feature behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street identified as a privy. Access to this collection was generously made available by Jeffrey Remling, a former curator at the South Street Seaport Museum. This material was included in the analysis of the 1978-1982 collection (see Catalog 1).

All but the faunal catalog (Catalog 4), that is, all artifact catalogs were prepared by Shelly Spritzer under the direction of the writer. Ms. Spritzer and the author also conducted research to identify and date many of the artifacts. Both identification and cataloging proved to be a prodigious task, not only because of the number of tabulated artifacts (over 8,000),[8] but also because of their condition, their diversity, and, in some instances, their relatively recent age, a factor that often hampers precise dating because of long periods of production.

SITE CONTEXT

Hunterfly Road[9]

A dominant man-made feature of Weeksville's 19th-century landscape was the defunct Hunterfly Road. In the project area, it cut diagonally across the eastern part of Block 1356 and crossed the southwest corner of Block 1357 (e.g., Hopkins 1880; Figure 6). As noted above, three of the four Hunterfly Road houses were, and are still, oriented along this former road, and, according to the aforementioned inked-in entries on the 1904 Hyde map in the Topographical Bureau of the Brooklyn Borough President's Office, Hunterfly Road was realigned in front of the Hunterfly Road houses and named Hunterfly Court (although sometimes still referred to as Hunterfly Road) in 1925 or thereabouts (Hyde 1904 with later notation; see Figure 7).

Deeds and street records document the road and its demise. For example, it is mentioned in late 1860s tax assessment records, the earliest available, and is the subject of a deed from the City of Brooklyn to Frederick Kammann, a local resident. The 1876 deed transfers to Kammann the part of the road that abutted the corner of his property on Block 1357 (LD 1235 1876:45). Kammann, who was a grocer and/or a liquor dealer of German origin, is the first documented resident of the proposed Museum and Education Building site (his lot was on the corner of St. Marks and Buffalo Avenues where museum parking is planned).

In 1982, in anticipation of installation of underground utilities, Roselle Henn directed archaeological testing on the street side of the Hunterfly Road houses. This testing uncovered what was identified as fieldstones in front of 1700 Bergen Street that might represent curbing and were interpreted as evidence of Hunterfly Road (Henn 2001:personal communication). However, no such evidence was found during additional testing for the Master Plan project in 2000. Subsequent landscaping excavations exposed concrete and stone rubble curbs that apparently were evidence of the later Hunterfly Court alignment (Figures 8 and 9). As previously noted, attempts made to locate physical evidence of Hunterfly Road throughout the project area proved unsuccessful.

[8] As noted, this number does not include undiagnostic nails, clam, oyster shell, and some other mollusk shell as well as non-diagnostic artifact fragments and some scrap bone that were weighed and the weights recorded before being discarded (see Appendices 2a, 2b, 2c).

[9] Adapted mainly from Geismar 2001; additional sources as cited.

The Hunterfly Road Houses[10]

As noted earlier, information about the early development of the Hunterfly Road houses documented in city and federal records was presented in the Weeksville Master Plan EAS Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of the Cultural Facility Site (Geismar 2001). To reiterate, this part of the report is included here to provide context for analysis of the site's archaeological material. One finding is that the earliest documented construction on the Museum and Education Center site and the confirmed or implied occupation of the Hunterfly Road houses virtually are contemporaneous. Historical photographs document the houses as they looked in 1900 and 1920 (Figures 10 and 11).

It was noted in many of the archaeological reports generated in the early 1980s that the construction date of the Hunterfly Road houses is a question. However, tax assessments, maps, deeds, and directory information date the house cluster to about 1865 or 1867. In 1863, Ferdinand F. Volckenning, a German-born area resident who, according to census data after 1860, was a carpenter/builder,[11] purchased part of the Hunterfly Road property from the executors of the estate of Samuel Bouton. Volckenning's new property ran, in part, along the west side of Hunterfly Road with only 7 1/2 feet on Bergen Street (Tax Assessments [TA] 1868 to 1873; Liber of Deeds [LD] 643 1863:350).

A second deed to Volckenning in 1883, extended his parcel 25 feet west and increased his footage on Bergen Street as well as on Wyckoff Street, now St. Marks Avenue[12] (LD 1883 1535:341). Volckenning's Tax Assessment record from 1868 to 1873 indicates five houses on his Wyckoff Street plot (TA 1868-1873).[13] The most relevant map found is from 1880 (Hopkins 1880), unfortunately, almost a decade later than these tax records. Based on tax data, it was a surprise to find only two houses mapped in the cluster. To add to the confusion, Volckenning's tax assessment from 1877 to 1881 continues to document five houses on his Bergen Street property (TA 1877-1881). His assessment was then among the highest on the Bergen Street block front, and, in 1880, increased from $1,000 to $1,200, but the reason is unclear.

Using information from deeds, censuses, and the *Brooklyn Directories*, at least some occupants of Volckenning's houses, and of others nearby, have been identified between 1867 and 1872. The household heads were all males and included a seaman, a musician, a waiter or cook, a hostler (horse handler or dealer), an expressman, a cabinet maker, and a tobacconist. One of the women was a teacher and another "worked on a steamboat," but the majority listed themselves as "keeping house" or "at home." Most of the residents were New York born, a few were from Pennsylvania, one was from Virginia, and another purportedly from France (Table 1 presents census and directory information for the possible occupants of these houses between 1867 and 1872). Although not property owners, all the household heads had defined occupations. This does not appear to be the case with most other African American householders then residing in the 9th Ward who either list no occupation in the census or the directories or describe themselves as laborers.

[10] This section is adapted from Geismar 2001.

[11] Incorrectly identified as a liquor salesman in the 2006 Museum Site 1A report, directories indicate Volckenning was instead a grocer in the 1850s (NYC and Brooklyn Directories 1857-1859) and later a carpenter/builder (e.g., FC 1870; SC1875).

[12] The 1869 Dripps map documents it as Wyckoff Street in the vicinity of Hunterfly Road. Volckenning subsequently purchased and developed additional lots on the project block, at least one adjacent to his Hunterfly Road lots.

[13] A building permit located in the Weeksville archives, and cited in the Weeksville Master Plan, documents that 1700 Bergen Street, a Hunterfly Road house, was built years later, in 1884 (WASA 2000 Introduction:2).

The vague address descriptions found in mid- to late-1860s *Brooklyn Directories* make it difficult to determine exactly who was where. For example, it is possible that Richard Carman and John Pearson (Pierson), documented in consecutive households and houses on the 1865 New York State Census and listed in the 1865 *Brooklyn Directory* at "Rochester c[orner] Hunterfly Road," could have occupied two of the Hunterfly Road houses in that year since they both appear to be in the house cluster in 1870. By 1868, both were listed in the directory at "Bergen c[orner] Hunterfly Road," as were William Porter and Charles Tighlman (Tillman) who are also found in the 1870 house cluster.

On the1865 census, Carman, a 37-year-old Queens-born porter, was living with his wife Louise and their 17-year-old son James, while Pearson and his wife Rebecca, both born in New York County, were childless. By 1870, Carman and his wife (now "Louisa" and purportedly born in France) shared a house with William A. Porter and his wife Hortence. Porter, an express man, is listed in the 1871 directory at the same address as Carman ("Hunterfly Road n[ear] Bergen"). Earlier, in 1868, both households were at "Bergen c[orner] Hunterfly Road" as were two other families also found in the 1870 house cluster. These were Charles Tillman (the above-mentioned Tighlman), a seaman, his wife Mary, and daughter Josephine, and John Till, a cook in a hotel, and his wife Rachel. The two families occupied one house in 1870. The 1870 census also indicates that a fifth house in the cluster was then vacant.

Among those in the 1870 census cluster was Alfred Cornish who, according to the 1871 directory, lived at "Hunterfly Rd n[ear] Buffalo," which may or may not have been in the cluster. With Cornish were his wife Isabelle, their 2-year-old son, Frances (sic), and 1-month-old son William. Directories document his approximate location from 1867 until 1872. Roselle Henn, in her report on archaeology at the Hunterfly Road houses, notes that the 1905 state census lists Alfred and Frances Cornish at 1698 Bergen Street, and directories place Cornish there from 1901 to 1907 (Henn 1982:19). Based on the earlier data, and information from subsequent state (SC) and federal (FC) censuses (SC 1892, FC 1900, and SC 1905), it seems likely that Cornish, who was widowed later married a woman from Washington, D.C., who was also named Francis (sic). In 1892, his address on the State Census was 3 Hunterfly Road, the first suggestion that the houses on Hunterfly Road were numbered. The full duration of his residency has not been investigated for this study, so it is not known whether he was a longtime resident despite gaps in the *Brooklyn Directories*, or a former tenant who returned after a long hiatus.

Development documented on Lot 3 on Block 1357, the proposed parking lot site for the new Museum and Education Center on Buffalo Avenue, is interesting. This lot was bought in 1868 by Gilbert Dessrault (Desrault, Dessereu), a Canadian-born burnisher according to the 1870 census and the 1868 *Brooklyn Directory* (LD 836 1868:526; FC 1870; BD 1868-1871). It was the location of Desserault's lot that provided the linchpin to determine the earliest documented occupants in the Hunterfly Road house cluster. Desserault, who was 41, and his 35-year-old wife Delia did not list any children in their household. By 1869, Dessrault, like his neighbor Frederick Kammann, was a liquor dealer (BD 1869). Dessrault, whose lot development and residency are contemporaneous with Kammann's, is the second to own and occupy a lot on the Museum and Education parking lot site, around the corner from the Hunterfly Road houses. Dessrault sold his lot, located directly north of Kammann's, to John Kimme, a real estate agent, in 1871, and is then

Table 1. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES Documented Occupants c1867-c1872*

181870 CENSUS MANUSCRIPT							BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES	
House No.	**Family No.**	**House Hold Composition**	**Col**	**Age**	**Occupation**	**Birth Place**	**Year/Address**	**Information *re* Listed Occupant**
403	*404*	*Tillman, Charles*[1] " *Mary* " *Josephine*	*B* *M* *M*	*58* *47* *26*	*Seaman* *At home* "	*NY* *PA* *NY*	*1867, Bergen n Hunterfly rd* *1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd* *1869, Bergen c Hunterfly rd* *1870, Bergen c Buffalo* ***1871***, Hunterfly rd c Bergen 1872, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1873, Bergen n Buffalo av	("Col") Seaman Seaman ("Col") Mariner Seaman Seaman Seaman Seaman
--		Till, John " Rachel	B B	42 38	Cook in Hotel Works on Steamboat	NY PA	1869**,** Bergen n Hunterfly rd 1870**,** Bergen c Buffalo av *1871*, Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, Bergen c Hunterfly rd	("Col'd") laborer ("col'd") waiter Cook Cook
404	406	Pearson, Jacob " Rebecca	B M	49 43	Musician Teacher	NY NY	1865, Rochester av c Hunterfly rd 1866, Rochester av n Bergen 1867, Bergen c Rochester av *1868*, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870, Rochester av n Bergen 1871, Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, Hunterfly rd n Bergen	("col") Musician ("col"), Musician[2] Musician Musician[2] ("col'd") Musician[2] Musician[2] Musician Musician[2]
405	407	Cornish, Alfred " Isabelle " Frances[3] " William Taylor, Thomas Bailey, Samuel	B B B B B B	28 25 2 1/12 25 7	Cabinet maker Keeping house -- -- Tobacconist --	NY NY NY NY VA NY	1870, Rochester av n Bergen ***1871,*** Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870**,** Rochester av n Bergen --	– Laborer ("col'd") Tobacco

Table 1. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES Documented Occupants c1867-c1872* (continued)

1870 CENSUS MANUSCRIPT							BROOKYN DIRECTORIES	
House No.	**Family No.**	**House Hold Composition**	**Col**	**Age**	**Occupation**	**Birth Place**	**Year/Address**	**Information *re* Listed Occupant**
406	--	*[VACANT?]*	–	–	–	--		
407	*408*	*Carman, Richard* *" Louisa*[4]	*M* *W*	*43* *52*	*Hostler* *Keeping house* --	*NY* *France*	*1865,* Rochester av c Hunterfly rd 1866, Not listed 1867, Bergen n Rochester av *1868***,** Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870 ? **1871,** Hunterfly rd n Bergen	("Col"), Driver -- Hostler Laborer Driver [Information missing (torn page) but location on census suggests Hunterfly Rd cluster] Hostler
--	409	Porter, William H. " Hortence (sic)	M M	28 21	Expressman Keeping house	NY NY	1866, Rochester av n Bergen *1867,* Bergen n Hunterfly rd 1868, Bergen c Hunterfly rd 1869, Hunterfly rd n Buffalo av 1870, Rochester av n Bergen **1871,** Hunterfly rd n Bergen 1872, Not listed 1873, Bergen n Buffalo av	-- Carman Driver Driver ("col'd") Express Express -- Express

*Based on 1870 Federal Census and *Brooklyn Directories* 1863-1874 presented in Geismar 2001:15-16)
Note: italicized years indicate first Hunterfly Road entry for a household; bold type indicates last Hunterfly Road entry for a household; combined italicized and bold type indicates only Hunterfly Road entry for a household or separately-listed household occupant. It should also be noted that the 1870 *Brooklyn Directory* does not list Hunterfly Road as the address for any of those in the Hunterfly Road cluster despite Hunterfly Road listings before and after 1870.
B=black; c=corner; (Col/Col'd)= "colored"; M=Mulatto; n=near
[1]"Tighlman" rather than "Tillman" in the *Brooklyn Directories*
[2]"Pierson" rather than "Pearson" in this directory listing. On the 1865 NY State census, he is "John" Pierson, 41-years-old, "B," born in NY County, with no occupation or profession listed; his wife Rebecca is 37 years old, "B," also born in NY County, and they are childless.
[3]Frances is a male child. [4]On the 1865 NY State Census, Louise Carmen is 35, "B", born in Queens County, NY and the mother of James, a 17 year old; while Louise is documented as the "parent of a child," her husband, James Carman, who is 37, "B," and also born in Queens County, is not.

no longer listed in the *Brooklyn Directories* (LD 994 1871:379; BD 1872). Kammann, who remained for only one more year, bought Dessrault's neighboring lot almost immediately (LD 994 1871:387). It is noteworthy that the first occupants of the Hunterfly Road houses, who were African Americans, were close neighbors of the Canadian-and German-born liquor dealers who were not.

One aspect of development in the project area that can be extracted from the site's archaeological findings concerns the introduction of sewers or, more tellingly, the date that the project houses were connected to those sewers. While sewer connection dates are recorded between 1888 and 1924 for houses adjacent to the Hunterfly Road house cluster (see Geismar 2001:Appendix B), none are available for the house cluster itself. In addition, actual connection dates are only implied for the houses on Bergen Street since the record book that includes that information for streets beginning with the letter B between 1888 and 1924 is missing from the Department of Sewers (Sewer Connection Records, 1888-1924). However, available records imply that the Hunterfly Road houses were connected after 1888 but before 1924. Therefore, it is assumed that private sanitation facilities—privy pits or cesspools—were in use until sometime after 1888 but before or by 1924. The artifactual record, which provides a general fill date for the sanitary features at the site, supports this assumption (see Findings below).

SUMMARY OF GENERAL RESEARCH, FIELDWORK, AND ANALYSIS 1978-1982[14]

As noted above, field research in and around the Hunterfly Road houses was first conducted by graduate and undergraduate students participating in a City College field school thirty years ago. These investigations, undertaken between 1978 and 1981, explored the backyards of 1700, 1702-1704, and 1706-1708 and the basements of 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street.[15] In 1982, in anticipation of utility work, field investigations were carried out by trenching in front of 1702-1704 Bergen Street. Rather than a learning experience and data collection, this later fieldwork was intended to determine if the proposed utility work would impact significant archaeological resources. The findings of these investigations in and around the Hunterfly Road houses as presented in reports, memos, and letters on file in the Weeksville Heritage Center Archives or as discussed with the excavators, are summarized here with some annotations:

1. Report: Askins, William (1980) "Test Excavations in the Basement of 1698 Bergen Street, a House Owned by the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History." Typed manuscript. The City College of New York. Collection of Historic Weeksville. Report on 1979 archaeological investigations. Nothing was found during basement excavations at 1698 Bergen Street to date construction of the house before 1857, and the earliest artifacts dated to the last quarter of the 19th century. The 1857 date is based on a single artifact--a cello-shaped bottle manufactured between 1857 and 1870[16]--that could have an even later deposition date, but not an earlier one. This bottle, found under the north foundation wall of the building's front (north) basement **(EU5)**, suggested the possibility that the house may have been moved to its site sometime after 1857 [this suggestion undoubtedly was based on the assessment of an 1830s building style indicated in the Landmarks Designation Report].

[14] Adapted from WASA 2000 (Geismar 2000)

[15] Meta Feyden Janowitz, a member of the City College Field School, recently mentioned that wild dogs were a persistent nuisance during the field school activities (Janowitz 2007:personal communication).

[16] This bottle was not found among the artifacts from EU5.

2. Report: Askins, William and Roselle Henn (1980) "Preliminary Statement on the Excavations at 1702 Bergen Street, Summer 1980." Typed manuscript. September 1980. The City College of New York. Collection of Historic Weeksville. Summary of findings of the summer's field school that included exposing "several dozen features," among them trash pits, utility trenches, post molds, and a stone-lined privy pit. The privy pit **(F32**) located behind 1702 [and 1704] Bergen Street was partially excavated and then covered with plastic with future excavation planned. The excavations revealed that fill had been introduced to grade and contour the backyard area of the house cluster. Noting a paucity of material and the relatively recent age of those artifacts recovered, it was suggested that older buildings may have been moved to the site or that the noted lack of material culture might be a reflection of the impoverished condition of its occupants.

3. Report: Henn, Roselle (1981). "The Weeksville Historical Archaeological Research Project: A Progress Report and Proposal for Further Research." Typed manuscript. The City College of New York. Collection of Historic Weeksville. No archaeological evidence was found to confirm the early dates assigned to the Hunterfly Road houses based on style. The report analyzes the population of the 9th Ward, where Weeksville was located, as documented in 1840, 1850, and 1870 census manuscripts [note: Weeksville was reapportioned to the 24th Ward in 1873]. The report also identifies occupants of the Hunterfly Road houses in 1905. Excavation of what was identified as a stone privy pit behind 1706-1708 Bergen Street recovered artifacts that suggest filling occurred after 1903. It was thought that the privy's lowest level might contain late-19th-century artifacts. The bottom of the privy was found to be sealed with mortar. [This is highly unusual for a privy pit or cesspool meant to leach out liquid waste and may suggest it was built for another purpose, but this is speculative].

Testing behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street, the building identified as possibly the oldest house in the cluster, followed demolition of a shed [apparently in 1980]. This may have uncovered a portion of stone pavement, identified as **F30** in a "Description of the Achievement," an undated summary (probably from1982) that accompanied an application for an award for Ms. Henn supported by Dr. Schuyler and William H. Cary, an architect who was then the project's Director of Restoration. Feature 32, presumed to be another privy, was known but not yet excavated [partially processed artifacts from this feature were noted during appraisal of the boxes of artifacts stored in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen; see below]. A drawing by William Cary and photographs document another stone feature behind 1702 Bergen Street, its location thought to be beneath a house extension that has since been replaced. [This feature proved to be located beyond the extension and was excavated during the recent explorations (see Feature D below)].

4. Excavation in Front of 1702-1704 Bergen. Roselle Henn (1982) (Reported in Henn c. 1982). Testing in anticipation of the introduction of utility lines uncovered what was interpreted as fieldstone curbing believed to be a remnant of Hunterfly Road. [If so, it would be the only known evidence of the earlier road; no comparable evidence was found during more recent testing and construction].

5. Report: Henn, Roselle (October 1982). "From Market, To Table, To Trash: Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Hunterfly Road Site." Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Amherst, Massachusetts (an article based on this paper was published in *American Archeology* in 1985). Analysis of 1892-1907 households in the Hunterfly Road houses based on directory and census data, with a concentration on the analysis of faunal material (food bones) from the privies behind 1706-

1708 Bergen **[F1]** and 1702-1704 Bergen **[F32].** The report notes that two privy features and 40 trash pits were excavated in the backyards of the Hunterfly Road houses.

6. "Description of the Achievement." Henn, Roselle (Undated [1982?]). Accompanies Letters of Support for an Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. (Apparently a typescript of a slide presentation). The repor**t** discusses site excavations and notes that **F1** and **F32** were both oval, about the same depth, and of mortared field stone (P.2). This is in contrast to earlier reports that note that **F1** was dry laid stone, but with a mortared bottom (e.g., Henn 1981:12). The report also notes plans for artifact research, for artifact display in the site museum, and for community involvement.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH, FIELDWORK, AND ANALYSIS 2000-2007

What follows is a chronological summary of the archaeological investigations carried out in connection with implementation of the Master Plan. As noted previously, these investigations comprised monitored backhoe trenches and soil borings as well as hand excavation.

1. Field Testing (July 13, 2000). **Patty Crow, Historic Landscape Architect, with Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D. Also, a Pollen Report (Winkler 2000).** Field investigations conducted in association with Patty Crow to locate evidence of Hunterfly Road and to obtain information about the historic landscape. Three test trenches were established (**TTA, TTB,** and **TTC**). This entailed limited backhoe testing that found no evidence of the former road. Patty Crow collected soil samples from 1700 and 1702-1704 Bergen Street and from the west end of the site for pollen analysis. Soils included surface samples and samples up to 6 inches below the surface outside the building and from cellar soils. Marge Winkler, Senior Scientist, Center for Climatic Research in Madison, Wisconsin, performed pollen analysis on eight samples (Letter, October 23, 2000; see Appendix A). The analysis considered two surface samples, one from 1.5 inches below the surface outside 1700 Bergen, the other from the surface of the dirt basement of 1702-1704 Bergen. Others included a 6-inch deep sample from the basement of 1702-1704, and samples from the west end of the site at 1, 2, 4, and 6 inches below the surface. All samples contained abundant soot and coal and varying amounts of fungal spores. Grasses and other herbs were found on the surface and 1.5 inches below the surface at 1700 Bergen. Birch, oak and Ailanthus tree pollen dominated the surface sample outside 1700 Bergen. An interesting finding is the amount of sweetgum (*Liquidambar*) and olive (*Olea*) pollen. *Liquidambar* pollen apparently is found infrequently at most pollen sites in the northeast and the abundance suggests that the trees were planted or at least encouraged for a purpose. "Liquidambar resin was/is used in perfumery and as an expectorant and inhalant, and a fumigant in treatment of skin diseases. It was also used in furniture making."

2. Subsurface Testing: **Joan H. Geismar Monitoring NYCDDC Soil Borings (August 1, 2, 6, 2001).** Subsurface testing (soil borings) intended to recover evidence of Hunterfly Road, the colonial road that dictated the orientation of the 19th-century Hunterfly Road houses. Three soil borings were placed specifically for this purpose while several others, located to recover information related to construction, were monitored. No evidence of the road bed was found.

3. Personal Communication: **Roselle Henn to Joan H. Geismar (October 25, 2001).** Ms. Henn confirmed that the privy feature behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street **(F32)** had been excavated in 1982, but that no report had been prepared. Most of the artifacts from the feature had been washed but only partially numbered and none were cataloged. The food

bones from this feature and those from Feature 1 **(F1)** were analyzed, compared, and the results presented in a report (see above); a version of the report was published in *American Archeology* 1985. To compare this bone material with that excavated during the 2000-2003 excavations, it was reanalyzed and entered into a computer program by Maureen Kick under the direction of Dr. Sophia Perdikaris of the Brooklyn College and Hunter College Zooarch-aeological Laboratories, CUNY. The current faunal report, which considers bone material from the site and compares those recovered from the site's two privies, is presented in Appendix B.

4. Percolation Tests (Monitoring), West of House Backyards (former Community Garden) (December 11, 12, and 19, 2001). A tripod drill was used when a drill rig could not be mobilized. Three tests were drilled **(B1/B1-A, B2, and B3. B1** was refused at c. 3 feet and the drill was moved slightly south to **B1-A**. There was refusal at 6 feet, but the boring apparently penetrated glacial till (yellowish sand gravel). **B2** was the same as above but located c. 25 feet west of 1698 Bergen and probably in the basement of a demolished 2-story apartment building. There was refusal and the bit broke at c. 7-8 feet, possibly at the basement floor of the former structure where the boring was terminated. There was difficulty accessing the **B3** location at the rear portion of the Community Garden since the gate initially was blocked by a car. Once this was moved, a wet, soft soil caused problems. **B3** ultimately was drilled to 14 feet with no evidence of a basement or of cultural material.

5. Testing in Back Basement (Addition) of 1698 (TT1) for Cistern or Privy Associated with 1698 and Adjacent to 1700 (TT2, FA) (July 22, 2002). Excavation of FA, and Testing in TT3 in Front of 1700, TT4 in Front of 1702, and TT5 in Front of 1704 7/23/2002).[17] Foundation of an outdoor toilet structure was located at the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street, but no evidence was found of a road, or of former curbing in tested areas in front of the houses (see below), nor was any evidence found of stone walkways.

6. TT6 and FB (later F53) and FC (Truncated Cistern); TT7, TT8, TT9 Backhoe Trenches in Backyard (TT8 testing for evidence of structures shown on 1880 Map) (September 30, 2002). Testing between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street for the outdoor toilet's sewer or drain exposed FC, a large cistern truncated by construction of FA (see Figure 60). **FC** was revisited in 2003 during construction of a new light well in the basement of 1698 Bergen. This revealed that the existing light well was founded on a truncated portion of the north wall of **FC** (May 29, 2003).

7. **Utility Trenches 1 and 2 (Monitoring) (May 9, 13, 15, 2003).** Long utility trenches excavated by backhoe; one trench ran north-south along a former sewer line with a perpendicular trench that extended west to the side door of 1698 Bergen (see Figures 12a and 12b for a profile and photo of the east-west utility trench).

8. Excavation of Dry Wells (DW1 and DW2) (Monitoring) (August 11, 2003). Two dry wells were located east of the houses (Figure 13). Preparation included backhoe excavation to 5 feet BGS (below ground surface). Rubble found throughout. DW1 excavated to 10.3 feet BGS where water was encountered. No evidence was found of Hunterfly Road or any other feature.

[17] 1706-1708 were not tested when it was learned from Clement Scantlebury that this area had been highly disturbed during a 1980 reconstruction.

9. Backhoe Testing for Stone Feature Adjacent to 1700 Bergen Street Noted during 1980 Building Renovations [William Cary 2003:Personal communication] (August 27, 2003). Based on photographs from the 1980s (e.g., see Figure 63b), it was thought this stone feature was located under a small extension added to 1700 Bergen Street in 1980. However, closer examination of the photos suggested the feature actually was located just beyond the new extension, near the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street. This proved to be the case when backhoe testing exposed a circle of stones in this area (see Figure 63c). Designated Feature D (FD), hand excavation was planned.

10. Backhoe Testing under the Sidewalk East of the Garage Adjacent to 1698 and Under the Garage (For evidence of Hunterfly Road) (August 27, 2003). Testing in what was designated Test Trench 11 (TT11) did not reveal any evidence of the former roadbed (Figure 14).

11. Excavation of FD, the Round, Stone Feature Located Beyond (West of) the NW Corner of 1700 Bergen Street (September 10-11, 2003). This dry-laid stone feature was hand excavated in seven 1-foot levels. All material was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Possibly a relatively small privy pit since no drains were encountered (see below).

FEATURE AND ARTIFACT ANALYSIS[18] 1978-1982 EXCAVATIONS

Method

The Field School protocol was to screen all excavated soils through 1/4-inch wire mesh and to recover all artifacts that were then saved in paper bags marked with EU and F numbers as well as level numbers (L). Many objects were noted in Field Specimen (FS) logs from the 1980 and 1981 summer field schools that were provided for the current analysis. Field notes, however, were not available, and washing, numbering, and cataloging the artifacts used a system devised from information found on the artifact bags, occasional tags, any numbers found on the artifacts, and from schematic maps located in the Weeksville archives. That said, it is recognized that this report undoubtedly contains some misinformation. However, despite the lack of data about original context, information derived from available resources proved helpful, if sometimes problematic.

As mentioned previously, catalogs of the analyzed artifactual material from the 1978-1982 investigations, which records a total of 7,629 artifacts, are presented Catalog 1. It should be remembered that, with few exceptions, these numbers include diagnostic artifacts from structured features and available small finds from unstructured features. Nails (most, if not all, heavily corroded; see Catalog 5a), oyster and clam shells and some scrap bone were weighed, recorded (see Catalog 5b), and then discarded, as were unidentified metal and undiagnostic, fragmentary ceramic, glass, linoleum, coal, and other miscellaneous sherds (see Catalog 5c). Artifacts from most non-structured features and non-feature material was sorted and rebagged in plastic bags, labeled, and boxed by excavation unit and, when applicable, feature and and/or levels. At this writing, these materials, stored in fourteen labeled cartons, are part of the Weeksville Collection. While all animal, bird, and fish bones, as well as some shells, from the site were cataloged (see Catalog 4), this material was analyzed only from selected features (see Faunal Section and Appendix B).

Structured Features

Feature 1 (F1) and Feature 32 (F32)

[18] Includes everything but faunal material (animal bone) addressed in a separate section.

What appear to be two oval, dry-laid stone privy features were discovered straddling the mid-line between 1706 and 1708 Bergen Street **(F1)** and 1702 and 1704 Bergen Street **(F32**). According to the available profile, **F1** was excavated in 6 levels (Henn 1981; Figure 15a; a copy of the profile was also provided by Roselle Henn in 2003). Based on information in a 1982? report, the diameter (about 5.5 feet), the depth (about 6 feet), and configuration (oval) of **F1** and **F32** were similar (see Figure 15b for what is believed to be a photo of F32). The caveat is that although both features may have been constructed of dry-laid field stone,[19] at least one (F1) had a mortared bottom (Henn 1982:3:2; 1981:13).

As noted earlier, it is highly unusual for a privy feature to be mortared since typically its contents were meant to leach into the surrounding soil. To accomplish this, they usually were constructed of dry laid stone with an unsealed bottom (e.g., Geismar 1989). The location of the two features--straddling the midline of double houses about 20 or so feet from the buildings--is suited to a privy pit that served as a receptacle for outhouse waste, or to a cesspool that received waste flushed from a nearby toilet. In the latter instance, however, a drain is required to conduct the waste to the receptacle and none, apparently, was recorded. Moreover, a series of wooden stakes in association with F1 suggested a former superstructure--such as an outhouse--to the excavators (Henn 1982/1983:3), as might post molds noted in the vicinity of F32, but with no specific association mentioned (Askins and Henn 1980:1). Lacking additional information, in both instances other associations are also possible.

According to a personal communication from Roselle Henn, the excavator of **F32** in 1981, the fill in the southern part of the feature (approximately one-fourth of the feature's fill) initially was left intact to facilitate profile drawing (Henn 2003:personal e-mail communication). The major portion of the feature fill was excavated in designated Levels 1-10 while the fill in the southernmost part was excavated as corresponding levels 1.1 to 11.1 after profiling. Although measured drawings apparently were produced, they were not available for this assessment.

F1 yielded 4,459 artifacts (an additional forty-seven artifacts that may be from F1 but were not identified as such, are not included in this count). The **F1** artifacts were excavated in six levels while **F32** yielded only 2,127 artifacts in ten to eleven levels. As noted above, all privy soils were screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Preliminary analysis of the material excavated from **F1** in 1978 suggested that artifacts in the feature's fill were mainly of early-20th-century manufacture (Henn 1982:3), but with earlier artifacts—perhaps dating to the late1890s--in the lowest levels [Levels 5 and 6] (see Figure 15a). Recent analysis of this material indicated that both ceramics and glass in Levels 5 and 6—the lowest levels--were, indeed, somewhat earlier than those in the higher levels (see Artifact Analysis, below). The *terminus post quem* for the lowest levels—that is, the earliest date of manufacture of dateable items and, therefore, the date after which they were deposited--was 1892 with the caveat of a plastic fragment, possibly an intrusion (see Artifact Analysis 1978-1982 below). Roselle Henn noted that many of the artifacts from the five uppermost levels of **F1** mended between those levels (classified in this report as crossmends) but she did not identify any such mends between the upper levels and Level 6, the lowest level. However, recent artifact analysis, which did, indeed, find older artifacts in the lowest level, also identified one crossmend between that level and those above (see **F1,** vessel VNC24 in Table 5 that crossmends between L4, L4.1, L5, and L6, the lowest level). Artifacts from **F32** were also mainly of

[19] While this is probably the case, the aforementioned "Description of the Achievement" indicates they both were mortared field stone (Henn 1982?:2).

early-20th century manufacture, but, unfortunately, without profile drawings or level locations available, context is somewhat speculative and depths remain unidentified.

Feature 53/Feature B (F53/FB) (Cesspool/Overflow)

On September 30, 2002, testing in TT6 uncovered what appeared to be a small, mortared stone feature with a damaged, corbelled brick top—sometimes referred to as a beehive configuration. Approximately 3 feet in diameter, the feature was discovered in the western part of the trench during backhoe testing between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street. As mentioned earlier, it was exposed under plastic sheeting that covered decayed plywood and was virtually devoid of fill. Two pipes, one in the feature's northeast quadrant, the other its northwest quadrant, indicate its cesspool function. In addition, the plastic sheeting, the plywood, and the absence of feature fill indicated it had been excavated previously. Identified as Feature B (FB) when exposed in 2002, it proved to be **F53** excavated and partly backfilled, perhaps in 1981.

Trash Pits and Other Unstructured Features

F66, the aforementioned sealed trash pit, was located under what was identified as stone curbing believed to be associated with old Hunterfly Road. However, no additional stone curbing was found during the recent excavations in the same area carried out for new utilities. Instead, landscaping activities uncovered a concrete sidewalk and curb now left exposed (see Figures 8 and 9). Since the **F66** deposit was said to be "sealed," it was the only somewhat discrete deposit of this type. As noted above, all artifacts from this feature were analyzed. Excavations behind the houses uncovered many other trash pits designated as "features." Also as noted above, with the exception of **F66**, only the small finds from trash pits or other unstructured features were analyzed.

Two additional unstructured features were considered for analysis based on information provided by Roselle Henn: **F30** was a deposit identified in a personal communication as a possible builder's trench for **F32**, the privy feature behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street (Henn 2003:e-mail). However, an undated report prepared in 1982? identified **F30** as a deposit recovered under stone paving associated with 1702-1704 Bergen Street (Henn 1982?:3; Figure 17).[20] During sorting of the artifacts from the 1978-1982 investigations, those from **F30** were found in bags labeled EU 13 and EU 11, two excavation units that proved to be quite far apart (see Table 2 and Figure 3). The confusion over the provenience of the artifacts from **F30,** and the fact that they were not from a shaft feature, eliminated them from the analysis. While F30 did provide small finds (a button and two kaolin pipe stem fragments), no dates were derived from this material. However, two noteworthy artifacts from the feature were photographed—a bisque creamer that has not been dated (Figure 18), and a bottle neck and rim designated Field Specimen 53 that probably dates from 1890 to 1917 (Figure 19). This latter artifact was photographed with other fragmentary material from the feature (see Figure 19).

[20] EU 11 and 13 were behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street while EU28, the identification on the photo, was in front of the building.

Table 2. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE*
1978-1982 Field Investigations: Excavation Unit (EU)/Feature (F) Coordination

EU Number	Feature Number
EU 1	F1
EU 2**	F1
EU 5	No features
EU 6	No features
EU 7	F2, F3, F8, F9, F13, F17, F18, F19, F20, F27, F33
EU 8	F4, F5, F6, F12, F14, F15, F16, F31, F32
EU 9	F7, F11
EU 10	F24, F25, F26, F34
EU 11	F5, F15, F30†, F32, F36, F37, F42, F43, F44, F45, F46, F47, F49, F51
EU 12	F35
EU 13	F30†, F39, F40
EU 14	F48, F50, F52
EU 15	F53
EU 16	F54, F55, F58
EU 17	F57
EU 18	No features
EU 19	No features
EU 20	F61
EU 21	F59, F62
EU 22	[Unassigned]
EU 23	F63, F64, F65
EU 24	F69
EU 25	F66
EU 26	F67
EU 27	No features
EU 28	F68
EU 29	F70
EU 30	F71, F72, F73, F74, F75, F76, F77, F78, F79, F80, F81, F82
EU 31	No features

***New York State Number (USN) A04701-015 991**

**EU 3 and 4 were combined into EU2 during the 1978-1982 excavations

Total Feature Numbers: 82

Unassigned feature numbers: F10, F21, F22, F23, F28, F29, F38, F41, F56, F60 (total 10)

Number of Features with analyzed Small Finds (total 46; see Catalog 2)

Features with Small Finds noted but not found: F9, F17, F18, F25, F26, F75, F77, F80 (total 8)

Features with no Small Finds: F14, F16, F19, F24, F27, F33, F45, F51, F58, F63, F64, F72, F76, F82 (total 14)

Features with Small Finds included in Feature catalog (Catalog 1) rather than Small Finds catalog (Catalog 2) F1, F32, F53, F66 (total 4)

†The issue of the EU location of F30, with available information indicating it was located in EU11, associated with F32, and in EU13, associated with a stone paved walk, could not be resolved.

Cultural material to be analyzed was sorted by class: ceramics, glass, metal, plastic, wood, fabric, etc. As noted in Table 2, eighty-two feature numbers were intended for use but only seventy-two were assigned. Of these, three were structured features—the two stone privy pits **(F1 and F32)** and the cesspool **(F53/FB)**—and one a trash pit from a sealed context **(F66)**. The *terminus post quem* dates for these features—that is, the earliest manufacture date and, therefore, the earliest possible date for the deposit and, by extrapolation, for the filling of the feature, are presented in Table 3 (it also presents manufacture date ranges for the object that determined the *terminus post quem*). Of the sixty-eight remaining "features," that is, mainly trash pits, forty-six included Small Finds among their artifacts. Of these, twenty-eight yielded dating information (see Table 4).

As mentioned earlier, the distribution of artifact fragments from diverse feature levels that mended between the levels provided clues to their deposition (Tables 5 to 8). These crossmends were given vessel numbers, such as VNC1 for a ceramic crossmend and VNG1 for a glass crossmend from **F1**, and VNC01 and VNG01 for ceramic and glass crossmends from **F32.**

Parenthetically, **F31** in EU8, possibly the builder's trench associated with **F32**, apparently was adjacent to the southeastern part of **F32** and therefore outside the feature (**F32** was located in two excavation units, EU8 and EU 11; see Table 2 and Figure 3). Unfortunately, no information was forthcoming about the context of this unstructured feature, and a *terminus post quem* date of 1924 for its small finds, a collection of twenty-five artifacts, does not logically associate the deposit with construction of **F32.**

Artifacts (1978 to 1982)

Processing the artifacts stored in seventy-eight boxes in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street—which included sorting and selecting artifacts to be washed, numbered, cataloged, and analyzed---entailed several decisions. Among them was the aforementioned decision to record the weight of nails (almost all heavily corroded), fragments of window glass, some undiagnostic ceramic fragments, and clam and oyster shells and then to discard this material. Another decision was to process only the diagnostic material from structured features, that is, Features 1 and 32, the site's two excavated stone features identified as privy pits, and Feature 53, a cesspool-type feature. In addition, all diagnostic material was processed from Feature 66, a non-structured feature identified on artifact bags or in discussion with Roselle Henn as possibly being a discrete deposit. In addition, small finds available from the site's unstructured, trash-pit features were also washed, numbered, cataloged and analyzed. As noted previously, this procedure produced 7,629 fragmentary and whole artifacts analyzed for this study. In addition, about 189 pounds of corroded nails and 21 pounds of clam and oyster shell were recorded and discarded (see Appendices 2a and 2b). In addition, toilet and other large, fragmented bathroom appliances from a backyard trash pit (EU8 F15) were photographed and discarded (Figure 20), as was all but a sample of wire screening from this same feature. Farm implements, such as a scythe blade, sieve frame, pitchfork and shovel heads, from F12 were collected (Figures 21 and 22). As mentioned earlier, most other artifacts, that is, non-diagnostic artifacts from structured features and diagnostic and non-diagnostic artifacts from non-structured features (with the exception of small finds) and from all excavation units, were bagged and boxed by

Table 3. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES – WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Summary of TPQ* Dates (All Materials) Features 1 (F1), 32 (F32), 53 (F53), and 66 (F66)

Feature 1 (F1)

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Date Range of Manufacture	Remarks
Level 1	**Ceramic**	**1920**	1920-1940	Ornament
Level 1.1	**Ceramic**	**1933**	-----	"Homer Laughlin"
Level 1.2	**Ceramic**	**1920**	1920-1940	Bowl
Level 1.3	------	No dates	-----	
Level 1.3Q	-----	No dates	-----	Part of Crossmend VNC34 1859
Level 1.4	**Ceramic**	**1902**	1902-1959	"Crooksville"
Level 1.6	-----	No dates	-----	
Level 2	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Bottle/ jar rim; milk glass; screw top
Level 2.1	-----	No dates	-----	
Level 2Q2	-----	No dates	-----	
Level 2.4	-----	No dates	-----	
Level 2/3	**Glass**	**1917**	-----	Machine made bottle
Level 3	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Jar; continuous thread screw top
Level 3.1	**Glass**	**1880**	1880-1916	Amethyst glass
Level 3.2	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Fruit jar; continuous thread screw top
Level 4	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Jar; continuous thread screw top
Level 4.1	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Fruit jar; continuous thread screw top
Level 5 (includes Level 5 addendum)	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Fruit jar; continuous thread screw top
Level 5.1	**Glass**	**1899**	1899-1901	"DEP'T. OF/ CHARITIES/ KINGS CO."
Level 5.2	**Glass**	**1869**	-----	Milk Glass
Level 6 (includes Level 6 addendum)	**Plastic**	**1920**	-----	Packaging stud
Wall Fall	-----	No dates	-----	
Feature 1	**TPQ**	**1933**		"Homer Laughlin" ceramic

Feature 32 (F32) [Includes Artifacts on Exhibit at New York Unearthed]

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Date Range of Manufacture	Remarks
NE Area (possibly surface)	**Glass**	**1869**	-----	Milk glass
Level 1	**Glass**	**1917**	-----	Bottle Glass machine made
Level 1.1	**Plastic**	**1920**	-----	Packaging stud
Level 2	**Plastic**	**1920**	-----	Packaging stud
Level 3	**Glass**	**1917?**	-----	Bottle neck frag
Level 3.1	-----	No dates	-----	Few artifacts (frags)
Level 4	**Glass**	**1890**	1890 -1917	Bottle Glass
Level 4.1	**Glass**	**1917**	-----	Bottle Glass
Level 5	**Glass**	**1880**	1880 – 1916	Amethyst glass; few artifacts
Level 5.1	-----	No dates	-----	Few artifacts (frags)
Level 6	**Plastic**	**1920**	-----	Packaging stud
Level 6.1	**Glass**	**1914**	-----	Bottle Glass (Hoyt's)
Level 7	-----	No dates	-----	
Level 7.1	-----	No dates	-----	

* TPQ=*terminus post quem*, the earliest date of manufacture and therefore the earliest possible date of deposit

Table 3. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES – WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Summary of TPQ* Dates (All Materials) Features 1, (F1), 32 (F32), 53 (F53), and 66 (F66) (continued)

Feature 32 (F32) [Includes Artifacts on Exhibit at New York Unearthed] (continued)

Provenience	Material	TPQ*	Date Range of Manufacture	Remarks
Level 8	**Glass**	**1882**	-----	Fruit jar
Level 8.1	-----	No dates	-----	Few artifacts (frags)
Level 9	**Ceramic**	**1890**	-----	Saucer (at New York Unearthed)
	Glass	**1890**	-----	Bottle Glass
Level 9.1	**Glass**	**1890**	-----	Bottle Glass
Level 10	**Glass**	**1924**	-----	Perfume bottle (at New York Unearthed)
Level 10.1	-----	**1924**	-----	Bottle Glass "W.T. & Co"
Level 10.1/11.1 (Wall Fall)	**Ceramic**	-----	[1878 – 1902]	Majolica; part of Crossmend VN C-05
Level 11.1	-----	**No dates**	-----	
Feature 32	**TPQ**	**1924**		Perfume bottle

Feature 53 (F53)

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
Level 1	**Metal**	**1973**	-----	Coin (US nickel)
Level 2	**Metal**	**1972**	-----	Coin (US nickel)
Level 3	**Wood**	**1900**	1900 -1930	Drawing pencil
Feature 53	**TPQ**	**1973**		Coin (US nickel)

Feature 66 (F66) – No levels

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
Feature 66	**TPQ**	**1962**	1962 – present	Styrofoam cup frag

*TPQ=*terminus post quem*, the earliest date of manufacture and therefore the earliest possible date of deposit

Table 4. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE
1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Small Finds TPQ* (Unstructured Features)

Feature No.	EU No.	Artifact No.	Material	TPQ**	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
F3	7	HF F3.2-2	Plastic	1927	-----	Screw type bottle cap
F4	8.2	HF F4-1	Metal	1920	1920-1939	Poss brass pencil ferrule
F5	8	HF F5.4-5	Metal	1920	1920	Pencil ferrule
F6	8	HF F6.1-7	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F7	9	HF F7 -1, 2	Metal	1892	-----	Bottle cap, crown closure
F8	7	HF F8.4-7	Plastic	1935	-----	Film exhibitor patented 8/23/1935
F12	8	HF F12-9	Vinyl	1940	1940 – 1955	Phonograph LP record frag
F13	7	HF F13.4-3	Hard Rubber	1855	1855-1870?	Button "NR & Co" [Novelty Rubber Co.,]
F31	8	HF F31-32	Glass	1924	-----	Perfume bottle; continuous thread screw
F34	10	HF F34.2-1	Acetate	1945	1945 – 1950	35mm film frag clear
F35	12	HF F35.1-1	Ceramic	1898	-----	Lightening stopper
F37	11	HF F37.3-2	Metal	1933	-----	Fork embossed "RC CO. [W]ILSHIRE SILVER PLATE" pattern dated 1933
F42	11	**HF F42.3-3**	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F43	11	**HF F43.4-35**	Paper	1926	-----	Pin , Israeli flag on one side, Star of David & "FOR THE BEN-EFIT OF THE JEWISH NAT-IONAL FUND" on reverse
F46	11	**HF H 46-2**	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F48	14	**HF F48.2-1**	Glass	1911	-----	Marble
F54	16	**HF F54-10**	Metal	1926	-----	Nickel safety pin
F55	16	**HF F55 -4**	Plastic	1928	-----	Schrafft's candy wrapper frag
F57	17	**HF F57.2-1**	Metal	1945	-----	Penny; "Lincoln Head" "wheat" obverse; "1945"
F59	21	**HF F59-1**	Ceramic	1879	1879 – 1944	Redware smoking pipe
F62	21	**HF F62-3**	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F65	23	**HF F65-3**	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F68	28	**HF F68.2-3**	Tin foil	1947	-----	
F69	24	**HF69.3-6**	Plastic	1920	-----	Dress shirt packaging stud
F71	30	**HF F71.2-5**	Foil & paper	1947	-----	Candy or gum wrapper frag (?)
F73	30	**HF F73-7**	Plastic & Metal	1938	-----	Ballpoint pen; push-tab type; bell-shaped top
F74	30	**HF74-15**	Tin foil	1947	----	Tin foil frag [aluminum]
F78	30	**HF78-3**	Plastic	1927	----	Unid yellow frag

* TPQ=*terminus post quem*, the earliest date of manufacture and therefore the earliest possible date of deposit
Note: See artifacts catalogs for small finds from structured features (F1, F32, F53, F66)
Unstructured features with no small finds available: F9, F10, F14, F16-19, F24-27, F33, F45, F51, F58, F63, F64, F72, F75-F77, F80, F82
Feature numbers not assigned: F21, F22, F23, F28, F29, F38, F41, F56, F60
Features with small finds, but no dates: F2, F11, F15, F20, F30, F36, F39, F40, F44, F47, F49, F50, F52, F61, F67.F70, F79, F81

Table 5. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Feature 1 (F1) Ceramic Crossmends (Vessel Number and Number of Fragments by Level)

Vessel No	L† 1	L 1.1	L 1.2	L 1.Q3	L 1.4	L 1.6	L 2	L 2.4	L 2/3	L 3	L 3.1	L 3.2	L 4	L 4.1	L 5	L 5.1	L 6	W F	Total Frags
C1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
C2	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
C3	**2**	**1**	**2**	0	0	0	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	0	0	**8**	0	**3**	0	0	0	**27**
C4	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**4**	0	**1**	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
C5	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**7**	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
C6	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	**2**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**16**	0	**2**	0	0	0	**39**
C7	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
C8	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	0	0	**5**
C9	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**3**
C10	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**4**	**11**	0	0	0	**17**
C11	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	0	**2**	0	**6**	**2**	0	**2**	0	0	0	**14**
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2**	0	**3**	0	**4**	**11**	**10**	**4**	0	0	0	**35**
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	0	0	0	**2**	0	**1**	**1**	**2**	0	0	0	**10**
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
C15*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	**4**	**18**	**6**	0	0	0	**31**
C16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
C17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
C19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	**1**	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
C20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
C21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**10**	**1**	**5**	0	0	0	**17**
C22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2**	**5**	0	0	0	**8**
C23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	**1**	**8**	0	0	0	**15**
C24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	**2**	**15**	0	**1**	0	**23**
C25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	0	0	**2**
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	**2**
C27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**7**	**4**	0	0	0	0	**11**
C28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	**2**	0	0	0	**4**
C29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**8**	0	0	0	**11**
C30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	**2**	0	0	**5**
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	**1**	0	**11**
C32	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
C33	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
C34	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
C35**	0	0	0	0	**5**	**1**	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**10**
C36	0	**1**	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Total Frags	**12**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**26**	**5**	**12**	**34**	**8**	**34**	**88**	**47**	**79**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**374**

*Vessel VN C15 also crossmends to HF EU2.3.1-12 and 4.1.2 -3 - 1 piece each (not included in count)

**Vessel VN C35 also crossmends to HF EU 2.3.1-1- 2 pieces (not included in count)

†L= level

Table 6. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Feature 1 (F1) Glass Crossmends (Vessel Number and Number of Fragments by Level)

Vessel No	L† 1	L 1.1	L 2	L 1.Q3	L 1.4	L 1.6	L 2	L2 .4	L 2/3	L 3	L 3.1	L 3.2	L 4	L 4.1	L5	L 5.1	L 6	W F	Total Frags
G1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
G3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
G4	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	**1**	0	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
G5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
G6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
G7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
G8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**9**	0	0	0	0	**10**
G9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	**4**	**2**	0	0	0	**12**
G10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**5**	0	0	0	**7**
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	**14**	0	0	0	**22**
G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**20**	**8**	0	0	0	**28**
G13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**2**	0	0	0	**3**
G14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Total Frags	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	0	**2**	**6**	**9**	**11**	**8**	**44**	**31**	0	0	0	**122**

†L = level

Table 7. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Feature 32 (F32) Ceramic (C) Crossmends (Vessel Number and Number of Fragments by Level)*

Vessel No.	Level 9	Level 10	Level 10.1	Level 11.1	Wall Fall Levels 10.1-11.1	Total Frags
C-01	0	**10**	0	**18**	0	**28**
C-02	0	**1**	0	**13**	0	**14**
C-03	0	**3**	**1**	**11**	0	**15**
C-04	0	**4**	**1**	0	0	**5**
C-05	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	**2**
Total Frags	0	**19**	**2**	**42**	**1**	**64**

***No crossmends were identified in Levels 1 thru 8.1**

Table 8. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 1978-1982 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Feature 32 (F32) Glass (G) Crossmends (Vessel Number and Number of Fragments by Level)*

Vessel No	Level 9	Level 10	Level 10.1	Level 11.1	Wall Fall Levels 10.1-11.1	Total Frags
G -01	**7**	**3**	0	0	0	**10**
G-02	**2**	**1**	0	**1**	0	**4**
G-03	**1**	**13**	0	0	0	**14**
G-04	**1**	0	1	**2**	0	**4**
G-05	**7**	**2**	0	0	0	**9**
G-06	0	**2**	0	**2**	0	**4**
G-07	0	**1**	0	**2**	0	**3**
G-08	0	**2**	0	**2**	0	**4**
Total Frags	**18**	**24**	**1**	**9**	0	**52**

***No crossmends identified in Levels 1 thru 8.1**

material, excavation unit, and level for future analyses. What was learned from the site's analyzed material culture, which in this case was mainly dating information, is discussed below. And, finally, faunal material was analyzed from F1 and F32 and the information entered into a computer data base. In part, this was to facilitate adding faunal material found in the artifact bags to Roselle Henn's 1985 published analysis (Henn 1985) and partly to attempt a computerized comparison with the faunal material recovered during the 2000 - 2003 field investigations (the findings of these faunal analyses are presented below and in Appendix B).

Analyzed artifacts from the 1978-1982 investigations ranged from a damaged, prehistoric stone projectile point—an Early Woodland Period point (Ritchie 1961:12), more than likely a lost "treasure"-- in Level 5 of F1 (see Figure 41), to coins minted in 1972 and 1973 from a cesspool or overflow feature (F53/FB) (see 1978-1982 artifact catalog, Catalog 1).

Several artifacts from the three structured features and the small finds from forty-six trash pits are worth noting, some for their form and function, others for their historical or social information. For example, three Hill's Hair Dye bottles, two from F1, a "HAIR DYE NO. 1 (HFF1.5.1-9) and a HAIR DYE NO. 2 (HHF1.6-29), and a third from a non-feature deposit (EU7-9.2-1), but worth mentioning (see Figure 23; see also Figure 33). While these bottles document the use of hair dye to color one's hair or possibly a toupee or moustache, they also connect the Hunterfly Road houses, an African American house cluster, with a middle-class domestic site in Manhattan, the Greenwich Mews site, where six BATCHELOR'S hair dye bottles and one PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR DYE were recovered from a single privy feature (Geismar 1989:85). Other artifacts of note include ubiquitous chamber pots from F1 (one a crossmend, VNC29, the other HFF1.6-14) and F32 (also a crossmend, VNC02; see Figures 25 and 45); patent medicines and pharmacy bottles (Figures 34 and 48); a meers-chaum pipe from F1 (HFF-1.6-96; Figure 43); dishes, platters, and cups with maker's marks (e.g., MARIANO VELASCO, CALLE NUEVA NO. 7" [Crossmend VNC31]; Figure 29), a mark discussed in Meta Janowitz's report(see below and Appendix C), and other objects shown in Figures 24 to 54).

A "VAN STANS STRATENA CEMENT" bottle that, based on its attributes and city directory information, was produced in Philadelphia from about 1890 to 1908, was found in F1 (HFF1.2-31). Food and beverage bottles were manufactured in Brooklyn. Several were beer bottles (e.g., WELZ & ZERWICK [HFF1.6-27]), but one, a GOODWINS/AROMATIC GINGER/ALE/ NO.47 MONTGOMERY STH [sic], BROOKLYN" (HFF1.6-28) was produced sometime between 1880 and 1889. This aqua glass bottle, with its torpedo-shaped bottom, showed evidence of wear that suggests a long period of reuse (Figure 31). What are possibly the site's oldest manufactured artifacts came from F13 (HFF13.4-3) and F73 (HFF73-4), both discrete trash pits. These hard rubber buttons are marked "GOODYEAR=S P=T 1851/ N.R. CO." Although the buttons were produced by the National Rubber Company between 1855 and 1870 (Luscomb 1967:40), other associated artifacts from F73 date the deposit to the second or possibly third decade of the 20th century (see Table 4 and the Catalog 2, F73). The button from F13 was the only dateable artifact in the feature's small finds assemblage.

Some artifacts, such as a small, clear glass, handled mug from Level 6 of F1, inscribed "MYRTLE AVENUE PARK" (HFF1.6-52), suggest possible associations with African American culture. The mug speaks to possible social or political activities since it may be a souvenir from an Emancipation Day festival held annually in August to mark the 1832 emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. Just when this celebration first took place is unknown, but it apparently

continued until its organizer, Abe Trower, died sometime around 1875 (Walsh 1898:393). Another African American association is implied by a small fragment of a "HOYT'S/ NICKEL/ COLOGNE" bottle (HFF32.6.1-9). Although of German origin, Hoyt's Cologne was produced inexpensively by many imitators in the United States, apparently after cologne became fashionable beginning in the 20th century (e.g., Munsey 1970:155). Hoyt's Cologne, popular among African Americans and thought to have "magical connotations" (Yronwode 1993-2003), is mentioned in Harper Lee's 1960's, semi-autobiographical novel, *To Kill A Mocking Bird*, where she describes the clean scents associated with a visit to an African American churchyard: "…Hearts of Love hairdressing mingled with asafetida (a garlic and onion-scented resin), snuff, Hoyt's Cologne, Brown's Mule, peppermint, and lilac talcum." (Lee 1982:118). Perhaps the strongest African American association can be made with a small figurine from Level 10 in F32 (Figure 49). This somewhat fragmented figure of a seated African American youth is among artifacts from this feature on display at New York Unearthed, an archaeology museum in Lower Manhattan.

A memorable artifact, and the only one to warrant conservation, was a toy team of two iron horses from F1 (HFF1.3-75; Figure 36). Although missing the wagon, an early-20th-century toy catalog in the collection of the Museum of the City of New York indicated the team originally pulled a milk wagon. The catalog provides a 1910 manufacture date based on the stance and proportions of the horses (Dent 1910; compare Figures 36 and 37). Yet another artifact worth mentioning is the base of a drinking glass with the embossed image of President William Howard Taft (HFF1.5-186) that, with other artifacts, dates this Level 5 deposit to at least the second decade of the 20th century (Figure 38), and the aforementioned meerschaum pipe from F1, Level 6 (HF1.6-96), the feature's lowest level, probably dates from the early 20th century (e.g., Dallal 2008:personal communication; see Figures 43 and 44). And, finally, from a trash pit (F43), a flag pin printed "FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND" (HFF43.4-35), an organization established in 1926, probably represents a fill artifact from an unknown source. This may be the case for most if not all the structured feature and trash pit soils that are laden with fragmented as well as whole, or almost whole, artifacts.

In addition to artifacts that can tell a story or suggest associations, the 7,629 cataloged artifacts from the site's structured and non-structured features yielded dates. While none suggest site occupation prior to the mid 1850s, and with that possible attribution based on two buttons in production until 1870, the artifacts refute an 1830s construction date for the buildings. Instead, they tend to support the findings of the historical research presented earlier that indicate the Hunterfly Road houses did not predate the mid-1860s. In addition, the analyzed artifacts corroborate the date of a single bottle recovered from under the foundation of 1698 Bergen Street in 1980 that suggested to Bill Askins the building could not have been erected prior to 1857. This assessment is supported by dating information from the artifacts organized into date ranges, mean dates, and the *terminus post quem* derived from artifacts from the structured features analyzed by levels (see Table 3), As noted above, the *terminus post quem* dates for these artifacts those from the twenty-eight unstructured features that provided dateable small finds are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

About twice as many artifacts were recovered from F1, the stone feature behind 1706-1708 Bergen Street, than from F32, the stone feature behind its neighbor, 1702-1704 Bergen Street. Moreover, F1 included older artifacts than F32, but both assemblages predominantly dated from the first two decades of the 20th Century. While the majority of the recovered artifacts apparently date fill introduced after the features were abandoned, the paucity of early artifacts in what appear to be the

deepest levels of both features suggest that they were not in use during the earliest years of occupation even if the "earliest years" refer to the mid-1860s as indicated in the documentary record. An assemblage of artifacts from what are assumed to be the lowest levels of F32 (one each from L6, L7, and L8; four from L9, and fourteen from L10) are currently on display at the previously-mentioned New York Unearthed, a museum at 17 State Street dedicated to New York City archaeology. Included are several specimens of dolls with unmovable arms and legs, known as Frozen Charlottes, embossed medicine bottles from Brooklyn and Manhattan apothecaries, tableware, such as a teacup, saucers, and plates, and a the aforementioned fragment of a small porcelain figurine representing an African American youth (see Figures 49 to 52). In addition, two small finds of note, one a delicately colored, celluloid pin-a-back fragment from F65, the other a fragment of a plastic film exhibitor from F8 with a dateable (1934) patent, are shown in Figures 53 and 54.

FEATURES AND ARTIFACT ANALYSIS 2000-2003 EXCAVATIONS

Method

All artifacts collected during the most recent monitoring and testing activities were washed, numbered, and cataloged (see Catalog 3). It should be noted that many of these artifacts were grab samples collected solely for dating purposes. This is particularly so of those collected during dry-well or utility excavations by others. Only the artifacts from Feature D (FD), what appears to be a filled privy or cesspool associated with a toilet once appended to the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street, were recovered by screening all feature soils through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Artifacts from Feature A (FA), the toilet foundation, were recovered initially by troweling but soils in the lower levels were also screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Very few artifacts were noted in, or recovered from, the large, truncated cistern, Feature C (FC), located between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street, suggesting this feature, like F53/FB, may have been excavated previously, but no record of such an excavation has been found.

Structured Features

Appended Toilet: Feature A (FA)

Hand excavation in TT 2 on July 22, 2002, exposed a stone wall near the west end of the trench in the vicinity of the documented toilet/shed feature attached to the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street, a house erected in 1883 (New Building Application 1883:829). Designated Feature A (FA), this rectangular, mortared stone feature, which was 4.75 feet wide by 8.5 feet long by about 4.7 feet deep, is documented in a plan drawn after excavation was complete (Figure 55). The "ghost" of the demolished superstructure, which is shown in a 1970 photo (see Figure 56), has been identified as the location of a toilet or a shed, and both may be correct. While apparently built as a toilet—the remnants of plumbing exposed during the archaeological investigation confirmed this—after it no longer served this function, it may have been used as a shed. The feature's western extent was exposed during later work around the building foundation (Figure 57).

Cistern: Feature C (FC)

To provide context for this feature, it should be noted that the remnant of a similar stone feature was noted in the basement extension of 1706-1708 Bergen Street the day the artifact boxes were

first evaluated. Incorporated into the floor of the basement extension was a large circle of stones (Figure 58). Clement Scantlebury identified it as the base of a large, mortared stone feature with a concave brick top demolished during the 1980 renovations that extended the building's basement to the west where the feature originally had been buried in the backyard. From what little remains and from Clement's description, it appears to be the base, or near the base, of a cistern similar, if not identical, to one excavated on MacDougal Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn just a few blocks northeast of the Hunterfly Road houses in 1996 (Geismar 1996:19-20, 23; Figure 59 this report). Like the Weeksville cistern, this feature, which seemed unusual at the time, was about 6.5 feet in diameter with mortared stone below a brick beehive—or corbelled brick—top. Finding the remnant of a similar cistern in what was once just outside the rear wall of 1706-1708 Bergen Street suggested that other large cisterns might be found in association with the Hunterfly Road houses, perhaps in areas not tested during earlier field investigations.

This hypothesis was confirmed when backhoe excavation of Test Trench 6 (TT6), located between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street, exposed a large but truncated, mortar-lined, stone cistern (Feature C [FC]) on September 30, 2002.[21] The bottom of FC was almost 8 feet below grade and it, too, was about 6.5 feet in diameter (Figure 60). Damage to the south side of the feature caused by construction of the outside toilet appended to 1700 Bergen Street (FA) indicated that both the cistern's construction and its abandonment predated construction of the toilet. A light well for a basement window in the southeast corner of 1698 Bergen Street's rear extension later proved to be founded on a small portion of the cistern's north side (Figure 61).

The relationship of the cistern to 1698 Bergen Street was less clear than its relationship to 1700 Bergen Street. At the time it was tested, it was believed that the rear extension to 1698 Bergen Street was added in 1898 (e.g., WASA 2000:2; Building Conservation Associates 2002:1). If so, 1698 Bergen Street as originally built would have been a smaller structure, one that required a cistern closer to its original rear wall to collect rain water from the building's roof drain. However, recent research has resulted in rethinking the construction history of 1698 Bergen Street and the relationship of FC to this building.

There is no question that FC was associated with 1700 Bergen Street, as mentioned earlier, a building constructed in 1883, and the last house erected in the Hunterfly Road house complex. However, it seems that 1698 Bergen Street, its neighbor to the north, included a rear extension long before 1700 Bergen Street was erected, and that the two buildings were always close. This is indicated in the June 15, 1898, alteration application for 1698 Bergen Street (identified as a building permit in the WASA Master Plan timeline [WASA 2000]). The application describes an existing, one-story, rear extension that was to be widened and raised to two stories (Building Alteration Application 1898:1052). Moreover, 1698 Bergen Street's rear extension is documented on a tracing made in 1980 by William Cary of an 1873 insurance map (Higginson 1873; Figure 62), that is, a decade before the construction of 1700 Bergen Street.

The 1898 alteration entailed widening the one-story rear extension that, on both the 1873 map and on a plan included in the alteration permit application, was situated off-center behind the two-story, main structure. In addition to widening the existing extension, it was to be underpinned to

[21] This is conceivably a "large" feature discovered by William Cary in 1980 meant to be explored later (Henn 1981: 15). It is unknown whether this occurred. However, the lack of artifacts in the feature fill suggests it may have been the case.

support construction of a second story. The length of the extension, however, was to remain unchanged.

It is possible that the rear basement window in the southeast corner of 1698 Bergen Street, and its associated light well that minimally impacted the cistern, may have been a later addition. Whatever, it appears that FC, the large cistern sandwiched between 1700 and 1698 Bergen Street, did, indeed, at one time collect water from, and provide water to, both buildings. This would explain why testing in the rear basement of 1698 Bergen Street (TT1) did not produce any evidence of a cistern, one that would have served to collect water prior to adding a rear extension.

Privy/Cesspool: Feature D (FD),

Backhoe testing on August 27, 2003, exposed the top of Feature D (FD), a basically cylindrical but somewhat misshapen, dry-laid stone feature (e.g., Figure 63a). Located just west of the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street, in close proximity to the house, this is apparently the stone construction documented in a photo taken in 1980 when what was then the back extension of 1700 Bergen Street was being altered (Figure 63b). An attempt to determine the feature's depth by excavating outside its south quadrant was abandoned when it became apparent that it was quite deep (Figure 63c). Subsequent hand excavation revealed this dry-laid stone feature, which was more than 7 feet deep, to be relatively compact and the fill within it, which included a cobble layer and two layers of ash, basically stratified. Eight levels were excavated in the western two-thirds of the feature, with Level 7 (L7) wrapping around Level 8 (L8) and water encountered almost immediately below Level 7 (Figures 63b to 66 include photos and a feature profile).

As noted previously, all excavated feature soil was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. This recovered 471 artifacts retained for analysis from soil that ranged from ashy to stony to sand with stones. The eastern edge of the feature was located approximately 1.5 feet from the back wall of the house where a parallel iron pipe was uncovered. After profiling, the fill in the feature's eastern segment was shoveled out in part but with no artifact collection (it should be noted that bricks and brick fragments, which were plentiful, and non-diagnostic artifacts, such as clam shells—there was no oyster—and small ceramic and glass fragments in the fill were documented but not collected). While primary artifacts were relatively rare--the majority were fragmentary--the feature appears to have been a privy or a cesspool. There was no evidence of mortar anywhere in the feature. A test pit within the feature on its south side was excavated to 7.5 feet below the top of the rock where it encountered water at about 7.2 feet, or about 8.2 feet below the ground surface. Excavation revealed a 1-foot thick cobble layer in the feature's southwest quadrant about 2.7 feet below the "Top of Rock" (T of R). The fill deposit within the feature measured about 4 feet across north to south, with the feature in its entirety measuring about 6.5 feet across.

The proximity of FD to the former toilet (FA) located at the north end of the west wall of 1700 Bergen Street initially suggested it might be the toilet's cesspool. However, no evidence of pipes or drains—as noted before, a component of a cesspool system--was found in FD. They were, however, noted in F53/FB several feet to the northwest where they ran in a direction that suggested an association with the toilet feature. Given its attributes and location, it is possible FD was a relatively small privy feature attached to 1700 Bergen Street, an uncommon but not unheard of arrangement.

Artifacts (2000 to 2003)

Artifacts from the 2000-2003 investigations are, for the most part, less noteworthy than those collected during the City College field school sessions. These 685 artifacts are also mainly of a slightly later date. Figures 67 to 74 record some of these items that often provided dates for a feature's abandonment rather than potentially intriguing social information. That said, what the artifacts tend to indicate is that by the early years of the 20th century, the goods and items available to the tenants of the Hunterfly Road houses—or the source of the fill introduced into the abandoned features--were similar to those available to other households of comparable age and economic standing. The mass produced items from closed contexts included bottles such as PRIDE-OF-THE FARM KETCHUP, GULDEN'S MUSTARD, and other machine-made but unidentified food bottles. There were also beer bottles from local breweries, a CHESEBROUGH PONDS VASELINE jar, machine-made marbles--that is, products and goods of their time. As indicated by the *terminus post quem* dates of these items, they were from the first three decades of the 20th century (see Table 9). A brass buckle, embossed "U.S." (see Figure 73) suggests a military item.

The method used to analyze artifacts collected between 2000 and 2003 was similar to that of the earlier collection. The major difference was that field notes were available to provide context for the artifactual material. Moreover, many of the artifacts were "grab samples," that is, artifacts collected solely for dating purposes. All collected artifactual material, both grab samples and screened artifacts, were washed, numbered, and cataloged. Catalogs were created for artifacts from each feature (FA, FC, and FD in Catalog 3), but unlike the earlier collection, where all corroded nails and all window glass fragments were saved, some artifacts--such as modern beer bottles or sheet plastic, corroded nails, and glass fragments--were documented in field notes but not collected, and all collected artifacts were analyzed. Research was carried out to identify and date collected artifacts since, yet again, dating was of primary importance to determine when features were abandoned.

The same specialists consulted for analysis of the earlier collection were consulted for this more recent collection, and range, mean, and *terminus post quem* dates were also calculated. A summary of the *terminus post quem* dates from Features A and D (FA and FD) is presented in Table 9 and crossmend data in Tables 10 and 11. Available dating information for all artifacts —ceramics, bottles, miscellany--indicates that FA and FD were filled during or just after the second decade of the 20th century. However, many of the artifacts from these features have very long manufacture dates (see Table 9).

The artifact assemblages from fill in FA and FD indicate the toilet once appended to 1700 Bergen Street was abandoned after 1924 and possibly as late as the 1950s, but this is somewhat speculative. What is apparent, however, from ceramic crossmends in FA, where fragments mended from the highest to the lowest levels, is that this feature was probably filled in a single episode. This may also be true of FD, but crossmends were scarce in this feature (see Tables 9, 10, and 11).

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Ceramics from the site were examined and identified by Meta Janowitz, Ph.D., a ceramic specialist. Not surprisingly, Dr. Janowitz determined that the ceramic assemblage represents various fill deposits. Moreover, the majority of the ceramic material dates from the late 19th through the early

Table 9. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES – WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 2000-2003 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Features A, C, and D (FA, FC, FD) Dates (All Materials)

Feature A (FA), Former Outdoor Toilet - Attached to 1700 Bergen

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
General Excavation (No Levels)	Ceramic	1920	1920-1942	Cup
	Glass	**1924**	1924-1929	Pride of the Farm
North Section Below Top of N Wall*	**Glass**	**1910**	1910-1920	Heinz sauce bottle
1 ft	**-----**	**No dates**		
1.3 ft	**Glass**	**1890**	1890-1917	Olive oil bottle
1.6 ft	**Ceramic**	**1920**	1920-1942	Tableware Ho Ho?
1.8 ft	**Plastic**	**1915**		Handle poss umbrella
2 ft	Ceramic	1900	1900-1940	Cup/bowl
	Glass	**1924**		Bottle glass
2.2 ft	**-----**	**No dates**		
2.5 ft	**Ceramic**	**1900**	1900-1950	Saucer/dish
2.6 ft	**-----**	**No dates**		
2.8 ft	**Ceramic**	**1892**		Limoges
3 ft	Ceramic	1920	1920-1941	Saucer
	Glass	**1924**		Bottle glass
2.9 - 3.3 ft	Ceramic	1920	1920-1941	Saucer
	Glass	**1924**		Milk bottle
3.4 ft	**-----**	**No dates**		
3.5 ft	**Ceramic**	**1900**	1900-1950	Cup
3.6 ft	**Glass**	**1924**		Bottle glass
3.8-4.5 ft	**Glass**	**1917**		Bottle glass
4.6 ft	Ceramic	1870	1870-1930	Plate
	Glass	**1924**		
SSNW (no depth)	Ceramic	1885	1885-1950	Plate
	Glass	**1915**	1915-1919	Jar
Feature A (FA)	**TPQ**	**1924**	1870-1950	Bottle Glass

Feature C (FC) – Grab Sample, Below Ground Surface (BGS) North Wall (BTNW)

Provenience	Material	TPQ**	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
c. 3.5 ft BGS	**Glass**	**1910**	1910-1960	S Wall
c. 6.5-7 ft BGS (ash layer)	**-----**	**No dates**		Ash Layer
c. 4-5ft BTNW	Ceramic	1870	1870-1950	
	Glass	**1917**	1917-1937	Perfume
Feature C	**Totals**	**1917**	1870-1960	Bottle glass

Table 9. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES – WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 2000-2003 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Features A, C, and D Dates (All Materials) (continued)

Feature D (FD), Behind 1700 Bergen – Grab Sample (GS) Top of Feature

Provenience	Material	TPQ*	Manufacture Date Range	Remarks
Top of Feature	**Ceramic**	**1925**	1925-1955	Fiesta ware knock off
	Glass	1917		Bottle glass
Surface	**Glass**	**1911**		Marble
Level 1	**Ceramic**	**1930**	1930-1959	Fiesta-style plate
	Glass	1910	1910-1960	Milk bottles
Level 2	Ceramic	1870	1870-1930	
	Glass	**1917**		Olive oil
Level 3	**Ceramic**	**1870**	1870-1930	
	Milk glass	1869		
Level 4	Ceramic	1870	1870-1950	Ornamental
	Glass	**1917**		
Level 5	Ceramic	1870	1879-1930	Plate
	Glass	**1917**		
Level 6	Ceramic	1856	1856-1858	Plate heirloom/second hand
	Glass	**1917**		
Level 7	Ceramic	1885	1885-1950	Butter pat
	Glass	**1917**		Bottle glass
	Plastic	**1927**		
Level 7/8	Ceramic	1870		Plate
	Glass	**1917**		Tumbler
Level 8	**Ceramic**	**1891**	1891-1900	Henry Alcock
Feature D	**TPQ**	**1930**	1870-1960	Fiesta-style plate

* TPQ=*terminus post quem*,

Table 10. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 2002-2003 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Crossmends by Vessel No. and Level

Feature A (FA) – in Test Trench 2 (TT2) Below the Top of the North Wall (No Level Numbers)

Vessel No	G E†	1.3 ft	1.6 ft	2 ft	2.2 ft	<2.5 ft	2.6 ft	3.4 ft	3.8-4.5 ft	Total Frags
C101	**1**	0	0	**2**	0	0	**2**	**3**	**1**	**9**
C102	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	**2**
C103	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	**2**
G101	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
R101	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	**11**
Total Frags	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**26**

C = Ceramic; G = Glass'; R = Rubber †G E = general excavation to 1.3 feet below the top of the wall

Table 11. HUNTERFLY ROAD HOUSES - WEEKSVILLE HERITAGE CENTER SITE 2002-2003 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS Ceramic Crossmends by Vessel No. and Level

Feature D (FD) – Rear of 1700 Bergen

Vessel No.	Surface	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L7/8	L8	Total Frags
C201	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
C202	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	0	0	**1**	0	**3**
C203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	**2**
C204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**1**	**3**
Total Frags	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	**2**	0	**1**	**4**	**1**	**10**

Note: no glass crossmends were identified in this feature

20th centuries (to quote Dr. Janowitz, "In general, the ceramic sherds and vessels were manufactured from circa 1870 to 1920/30 although small pieces of older wares were included in the feature fill."). In, addition, she found the ceramic assemblage relatively consistent throughout the site. Not surprisingly, the ceramics from F1 and F32, the structured features, were more fragmentary in the upper levels, with relatively larger pieces in the lower levels. This suggests the abandoned features were filled relatively quickly with redeposited material.

A particularly interesting item from F1 was a large, undecorated, graniteware platter (Vessel Number [VN] C31) that mended from eleven fragments recovered from the two lowest levels (Level 5 and 6). A maker's mark printed on the underside of the platter provided the information "MARIANO VELASCO/CALLE NUEVA No 7" (see Figure 29). In this case, however, the mark identified the supplier not the maker. In her ceramic report, presented in this report as Appendix C, this is what Dr. Janowitz says about the platter:

> One almost complete plain white granite platter had an unusual printed mark on the back: "MARIANO VELASCO/CALLE NUEVA NO 7." Marks such as this identify the merchant sellers rather than the potter manufactures of ceramics (this vessel was probably made either in England or the United States). An Internet search identified a Mariano Velasco as the proprietor of the Bazaar Velasco at 8 Calle Nueva in Binondo, Manila.[22] Mariano Velasco and his father were Chinese merchants from Taipei (Marino's Chinese name was Chua Chengco) who came to the Philippines in the mid-nineteenth century where they built a very successful merchandising empire that lasted until circa 1930. According to the web site, they imported all sorts of luxury and some utilitarian items from Europe for sale to their customers, so it is not surprising that they would have ceramics marked with the name of their shop. Even though the platter is marked with the street number 7 rather than 8, it is likely that this vessel was intended for sale in Manila. Whether it came to Weeksville by way of the Philippines or by some other route cannot be determined from the vessel itself but the possibilities are intriguing. Was it brought home by a traveler, perhaps a sailor or soldier, or was it shipped to New York by the manufacturer in lieu of purchase by Velasco, or did it come here as part of the household goods of an immigrant family?

Dr. Janowitz also notes the presence of gilt-decorated teaware, a hallmark of early 20th century ceramics. In addition, she mentions the chamber pots in both features (with long ranging manufacture dates). While noting that deposits in both F1 and F32 are similar in terms of deposition and chronology, the lowest levels of F32 produced more primary artifacts that suggest less redeposited fill. She has this to say:

[22] http://www.tsinoy.com/article_item.php?articleid=593

"Feature 32, although a smaller assemblage [than F1] …had the same sort of ceramics as Feature 1. The ceramics from the upper levels were fragmentary but Levels 10, 10.1, and 11 might be one primary deposit with more relatively intact vessels" (see Appendix C). Whatever the case, the majority of the ceramics from both F1 and F32—and from all the features analyzed via their small finds--seem to be deposits introduced rapidly rather than by long-term deposition.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

With the exception of the aforementioned unidentifiable bone scraps and small fragments that were weighed, documented, and discarded, bone material from all the Hunterfly Road house excavations were submitted to the Brooklyn College and Hunter College Zooarchaeological Laboratories, CUNY, where they were analyzed under the supervision of Sophia Perdikaris, Ph.D., Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Brooklyn College. One goal was to catalog the site's faunal collection in its entirety (see Catalog 4). Another was to compare the faunal assemblages from F1 and F32 and, if possible, to compare those two features with FA and FD, the former feature a grab sample, the latter a 100% sample. However, the most recent assemblages, both the grab sample from FA and the full sample from FD, proved too small to be analytically significant. Therefore, the analysis presented below, adapted from the faunal report which can be read in its entirety in Appendix B, focuses on the faunal material from F1 and F32. The faunal assemblage submitted for analysis inadvertently included a few mollusk shells and other materials (a worked bone utensil handle, a bird feather) as noted in the faunal catalog (see Catalog 4). A summary of the findings, adapted from the faunal report, is as follows:

Features 1 and 32 (F1 and F32) are remarkably similar in almost every measure analyzed, with the exceptions of total Number of Identified Specimens [NISP], degree of fragmentation, and most interestingly, the relative percentages of domestic mammals. Both features have the same low frequency of domestic cow; however Feature 1 has over 50% sheep or sheep/goat and 30% pig, while Feature 32 has over 50% pig, and approximately 30% sheep/goat.

Like the general artifact assemblage from the two features, the F1 faunal assemblage is much larger than the assemblage from F32, and is closer in size to what is generally considered a representative sample size in historic, or any, faunal analysis (around 2,000 total NISP). Generally, the F32 assemblage would not be considered large enough for comparison; however, given the similarity between the F1 and F32 taphonomic indicators and the general species diversity, an argument can be made for the integrity of both of these assemblages because they were from intact, sealed features. Since the features were thought by the analysts to possibly be associated with different households from the same time period, with known socioeconomic and ethnic indicators, the difference in proportions of sheep and pig in the two features is potentially interesting (see Appendix B). However, although from sealed contexts, other analyses suggest that these materials were elements of fill introduced in single or few fill episodes (e.g., see Ceramic analyses) and, therefore, may not be representative of a particular household, but of a particular local area.

No matter what the source or the means of deposition, meat cut reconstructions from F1 and F32 faunal material, which are somewhat approximate, show an overall predominance of lower valued cuts of meat in both features.

General Notes on Identification

No large terrestrial mammals (LTM) other than domestic cow (*Bos taurus*) were identified, and all specimens identified as LTM were compatible with Bos, but lacked identifiable features. Therefore, specimens identified as LTM were grouped with Bos to reconstruct meat cuts. No specimens were identified as *Capra hircus* (goat), and all specimens identified as Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) species were compatible with *Ovis aries* (sheep), but lacked identifiable features. Most of the specimens identified as Aves species are compatible in size and form with *G. gallus* [chicken]. Bones placed in the Unidentified Category were too fragmented to determine taxa or class.

Conclusions

Domestic pig, chicken, and blue fish predominate in both assemblages. Both cranial and post-cranial elements of pig were identified, and there are several neonatal (newborn) pigs and chickens represented. Based upon this, it is likely that chickens and possibly pigs were raised and butchered on site. However, the chicken remains are primarily long bones with no cranial or foot elements present. This suggests they represent the remains of meals with butchery waste disposed of elsewhere.

Fish remains from F1 and F32 may represent butchery waste, as the overwhelming majority of specimens recovered were head elements with only thirteen fish vertebrae in the sample (4% of total recovered fish elements). No axial skeleton elements were identified other than a small number of spines. It is possible that fish heads were used for food.

Pig was the most common domestic animal in the assemblage, with a broad element distribution and reconstructed meat cuts of high, medium, and low relative rank. This is consistent with utilization of the entire animal, while the remains from cow and sheep appear to have come from purchased cuts of meat with only a few meat cuts represented and no butchery waste. The meat cuts from both mutton and beef are both predominantly medium to low ranked cuts.

Overall, the assemblage has preservation, although it is significantly fragmented. Burned bone was found in small numbers and there is little evidence of extensive dog or rodent gnawing, although some rat and mouse remains were recovered.

The cataloged faunal material from the entire site tends to confirm the findings of the analysis of the bone material from F1 and F32 carried out by Roselle Henn (Henn 1985), but with some variation. Henn determined that pork rather than cow predominated in the two assemblages and that meat cuts in general were of the less expensive variety. The findings of the current analysis of F1 and F32 faunal material found that pig did, indeed, predominate over-all and specifically in F32; however, in F1, sheep or sheep/goat predominated.

Henn had noted that, in general, the presence of both immature and very mature specimens indicates that animals were raised on site (Henn 1985:206). The current analysis addresses this issue by noting the presence of neonatal specimens as a marker of home-raised animals. In addition, cranial and post-cranial elements of pig, as well as butchery marks on some bones, also suggest that meat was raised on the site. To support this finding, an 1873 *Brooklyn Eagle* article that describes the goats and chickens to be found at large in the Weeksville community as well as the profusion of small gardens that produced corn and tomatoes and other food stuffs is cited in a paper on the faunal assemblage from F1 (Henn 1981; *Brooklyn Eagle* 1873). However, the current

analysis also suggests that any site-raised meat was augmented by mostly inexpensive purchased cuts. (As previously noted, details of the current analysis will found in Appendix B).

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

A focus of the archaeological investigations and explorations conducted at the Hunterfly Road house cluster was to determine the actual construction date. A primary finding from the earlier fieldwork—one that was suggested by a bottle with a *terminus post quem* date of 1857 found under a foundation wall of 1698 Bergen Street—is that a mid-19th-century date for this house, and conceivably others in the cluster, is more than likely.

The lack of evidence for an earlier construction date in the expanded archaeological record tends to confirm the findings documented by research undertaken for the Weeksville Master Plan that suggested a mid-1860 date for the first occupancy of the buildings. This in contrast to the aforementioned date based on the style of the houses that suggested an 1830s construction date. While visual evidence suggests an 1830s vernacular style, with the possible exception of 1702-1704 Bergen Street, their actual construction date conceivably was decades later.

That said, Neil Larson, a curator at Historic Williamsburg, a participant in a 2004 charrette organized by Dr. Judith Wellman, who reconstructed the Greater Weeksville context for the Hunterfly Road houses, has another theory (Larson in Wellman 2004). It was hoped that Mr. Larson could contribute dendrochronological information to date the wood used to build the houses and thereby provide a concrete date of construction. However, like many before him, he ultimately had to rely on the visual evidence and the documentary record to make an assessment. Based on these data, he suggests that 1702-1704 Bergen Street, a one-and-one-half story double house considered the earliest of the houses, may have been standing when Ferdinand F. Volckenning (Volckening) purchased this part of the Samuel Bouton estate from Bouton's executors shortly after Bouton's death in 1863 (Larson 2004:14). He bases this theory on the building's vernacular elements, which include Southern antecedents and the documented presence of a Georgia-born African American carpenter in the neighborhood as early as 1848. He also cites the cost of lots in the project area as reported in an 1863 newspaper account of the sale of Bouton's lots that is similar to the cost of presumably larger but unimproved lots, as proof of the improvement of all these local lots at the time of purchase. However, as many suppositions as there may be to support the idea of lot improvement prior to Volckenning's purchase, there are those that suggest they remained unimproved. For example, lots with houses are distinguished in the article from those that are unimproved, and there is no mention of structures on lots in the project area. Even if a small structure stood on one of Volckenning's new lots, it more than likely would have been considered an "improvement" in the real estate definition of the term. Perhaps more to the point, none of the lots noted in the article, many of them in the project area and sold in batches, fit the price or number found in Volckenning's 1863 deed for the six lots that comprised his initial purchase along Hunterfly Road (LD643:350ff).

As suggested by Roselle Henn in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the artifacts were recovered, recent analysis of artifacts from **F1** determined that the lowest levels included older artifacts. However, the recent analysis also identified several crossmends between these levels and those above them (see Tables 5 and 6). It also established that the artifacts mainly dated from the early years of the 20th century. Artifacts from **F32** were also mostly of early-20th century manufacture, although, as mentioned, context is somewhat speculative and level depths for this feature remain unidentified.

Given the number of crossmends between levels in each feature, the two assemblages seem to represent relatively quick deposition rather than slow deposit over time, perhaps with some older—mainly late-19th century--artifacts among the discards. This is particularly so in the lower levels of **F1.** In addition, the *terminus post quem* dates for these features suggest that indoor plumbing —and, therefore, the abandonment of the site's outdoor sanitary features—was introduced during the early 20th century, perhaps as late as the 1920s. This information is lacking in the municipal record.

Based on the construction of Feature **F1**, and possibly **F32**, identification as privies by the excavators thirty years ago is somewhat problematic. Subsequent privy excavations elsewhere over time have determined that privy pits were meant to leach liquid waste through dry-laid stone walls (which, in fact, usually became tightly bonded by their contents) and porous, unsealed, bottoms. While the physical attributes of **F1**, the feature for which a profile drawing is available, may include dry-laid stone, the bottom apparently was mortared (see Figure 15a). There is no information available about the bottom of F32.

This raises a question: If not a typical privy, what form of sanitation might have been available to the early occupants of the Hunterfly Road house cluster? While excavations on urban lots, for example, a typical Manhattan or Brooklyn house lot, where undeveloped land associated with a structure was usually limited to a 20- or 25-foot by 40-foot yard behind each of a series of row houses, land in more rural areas was not as strictly defined. The Hunterfly Road house cluster, which comprised free-standing structures, albeit housing more than one family, is an example of this more loosely defined spatial limit. A similar situation was found in the Village or Town of New Brooklyn, a mid-19th-century German enclave located in what is now Bedford-Stuyvesant, west of Atlantic Avenue only a few blocks west of the project area. Here testing for cistern and privy features in the backyards of fifteen standing or former structures revealed four cisterns and, in one of the yards, a small, dry-laid stone feature identified as a privy (Geismar 1996). This privy-like feature was in the same yard as the aforementioned mortared stone and brick cistern, a feature that appears similar, if not identical, to the cistern once located where the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street was extended. This brings us to another element in the project site's development, the mind-set of Ferdinand F. Volckenning, the developer of the Hunterfly Road house cluster.

Available census data, city directories, and other official records indicate that Volckenning, born in Prussia, came to the United States "in about 1850" when he was in his early twenties. Based on census and directory data, he seems to have originally lived in Manhattan, apparently living and working as a grocer at 32 Oak Street (NYC Directories 1857-1858). From the ages of his two oldest daughters found on the 1870 census, and their place of birth, they were both born in Manhattan while the family was living on Oak Street (FC 1870). By 1859, he was living in Brooklyn and was still a grocer (e.g., Brooklyn Directories 1859).[23] In 1868—five years after buying the Hunterfly Road lots from the estate of Samuel Bouton and at about the time the Hunterlyfly Road houses are known to be occupied---Volckenning purchased a double lot west of Atlantic Avenue--his house site--from a Mary Sigel. Sigel had acquired the Columbus Place

[23] This first Brooklyn listing, although for "Frederick F. Volckening, grocer" apparently is our Ferdinand Frederick. Volckenning, who the year before, was Ferdinand Volckening, grocer, at 32 Oak Street in Manhattan and the year before that, Ferdinand Voclken,, again a grocer living and working at 32 Oak Street (Directories). Oak Street, a small thoroughfare located between Pearl and Catherine Streets, disappeared in the 1950s to make way for the Governor Alfred E. Smith houses

property in 1864 from Henry E. Sackmann, a partner in, and promoter of, the development and peopling of the aforementioned German enclave dubbed the Town or Village of New Brooklyn (LD 638:515; Geismar 1993:32-58). From this time forward, Volckenning lists himself as a builder and/or carpenter in directories and on censuses. He also continues to buy and develop lots, many of them near or adjacent to the Hunterfly Road house cluster. His last known development in the project area was a three family house just west of 1698 Bergen Street built in 1897, the year before he died. At his death on December 17, 1898, Volckenning was seventy-one years old (Death Certificate 1898). His German heritage and the location of his home seem to link him to the Town or Village of New Brooklyn. This may explain the configuration of the cistern found in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street, so much like the cistern at 78 MacDougal Street in the Village or Town of New Brooklyn. The lack of typical privy pit features at both the Town or Village of New Brooklyn and the Hunterfly Road house cluster also suggests a similarity in methods of private sanitation.

The scarcity of backyard features in the Village or Town of New Brooklyn, and the findings of the current investigation of the Hunterfly Road house cluster and the adjacent museum site, suggest that local sanitation initially may have been limited to unstructured latrine pits or middens where human waste could be cast off at some undefined distance from the house. Or, it is possible bucket privies were used that required no underground structure and could provide human waste as fertilizer for a kitchen garden or farm (the aforementioned 1873 *Brooklyn Eagle* article notes that "corn, tomatoes, peas, beans, and what is called 'truck,' are plentiful and well grown" in Weeksville). If so, the "privy" features (F1 and F32) at the Hunterfly Road cluster may be later sanitary features, perhaps built as cesspools, rather than traditional privy pits. This is suggested by the relative lack of artifacts tying these features to the documented 1865 to 1867 occupation of the houses, as well as by the mortared bottom found in F1.

At this writing, there is no information to compare the dates or type of artifacts from the Hunterfly Road house cluster, nor, for that matter, the subsurface conditions, with neighboring houses. Extensive testing in 2006 of a house lot on St. Marks Avenue within the proposed museum site did not document any cistern or privy features. It did, however, document trash pits throughout the tested area. Some of these pits were extensive and extremely deep and are similar in frequency, make-up, and age to those documented at the Hunterfly Road house cluster thirty years ago and in more recent backhoe trenches excavated in the cluster's backyards (see TT7, TT8, and TT9 in Figure 4). These trash deposits found throughout these house sites, suggest extensive filling, perhaps a response to the "hills and hollows" of the terrain, with "so many lots waiting to be dug down or filled in" as described in the aforementioned 1873 article about Weeksville. At the Hunterfly Road house cluster, they also raise questions about municipal services available to residents of this neighborhood during the first quarter of the 20th century—an issue that Roselle Henn identified as "no reliable, systematic removal of trash" (Henn 1985:206)--and, as discussed, about local sanitary practices.

SIGNIFICANCE

While aspects of the Hunterfly houses remain an enigma—such as an exact construction date and the function of associated "privy" features—their significance is clear. They are a vestige of a long-gone era when what is now the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn was marked by clusters of African American families co-existing in the mid to late-19th-century with European immigrant families. The fact that the Hunterfly houses were tenanted rather than owned, and that at least

most if not all were built for--and perhaps by--a German owner/developer, is also significant. And, finally, it is significant that the early heads of households in the Hunterfly Road house cluster included a seaman, a cook in a hotel, a musician teacher, and a hostler. This is in contrast to many other contemporaneous African American heads of households in the same Ward (initially Brooklyn's 9thWard) who were described as laborers.

Unfortunately, the artifacts recovered from the site, both those from the 1978 -1982 investigations and, more recently, from the 2000 - 2003 investigations, do not offer material clearly associated with the site's households overtime. Instead, they are most closely related to the abandonment and filling of backyard features and to trash pits with material from an unknown but probably local source. This is clearly the case for Features A and D (**FA** and **FD**), the former an outdoor toilet attached to 1700 Bergen Street and the latter perhaps a related cesspool. But it also seems true of Features 1 and 32 **(F1 and F32)**. Like the yards in the nearby mid- 19th-century German enclave of the Town or Village of New Brooklyn, the 19th and early-20th-century occupants of the Hunterfly Road house cluster do not appear to have adopted the traditional, urban, mid-19th century privy pit as a sanitary feature. Or, if they did, these were not features associated with the cluster's early occupation. Available information from associated features not only suggests this, but it also documents the lack of city services to the area, even after these services had been introduced nearby.

Analysis of the site's faunal material, which includes animal, bird, and fish bones from the entire site, indicated that both meat and fowl were home raised as well as purchased. This finding suggests the residents of Weeksville continued to produce a portion of their food into at least the early decades of the 20th century.

That said, the 8,314 mostly fragmentary artifacts and 3,690 faunal specimens considered in this analysis represent items related to daily life, if not to individual households (as fill from an unknown but probably a local source, might they reflect the economics of a neighborhood?). This is also true of the artifacts from unstructured features (trash pits) and non-feature contexts that have been sorted and prepared for future analysis. All these artifacts document abandonment, availability, and land alteration. On at least some level, they also document choice—not only choice of individual objects, but also of chosen, or perhaps merely accepted, sanitary practices. All in all, the site's structured archaeological features—the stone shaft features that were either privy pits or cesspools--and the artifacts from these features, from a cistern, and from back and front yard trash pits, offer context for the lives lived at the Hunterfly houses after the Civil War through at least the first decades of the 20th century.

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Re: Glass Marbles: Glass Handmade Marbles. www.marblealan.com/handglass/

Re: Hard Rubber Buttons: Novelty Rubber Company, 1880's. (sic) New Brunswick, New Jersey. www.scripophily.net/scripophily/novrubcom.html.

Re: Hutter Stopper, circ: 1893 – 1920. www.worldlynx/sodasandbeers/colusures.htm.

Re: Pertussin Cough Medicine. www.ku.edu/~maxkade/maxkade.htm

Re: Pinback buttons: http://apic.us/resources/glossaryofterms/tabid/262/default.aspx

Re: Reynolds Gout Specific www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object

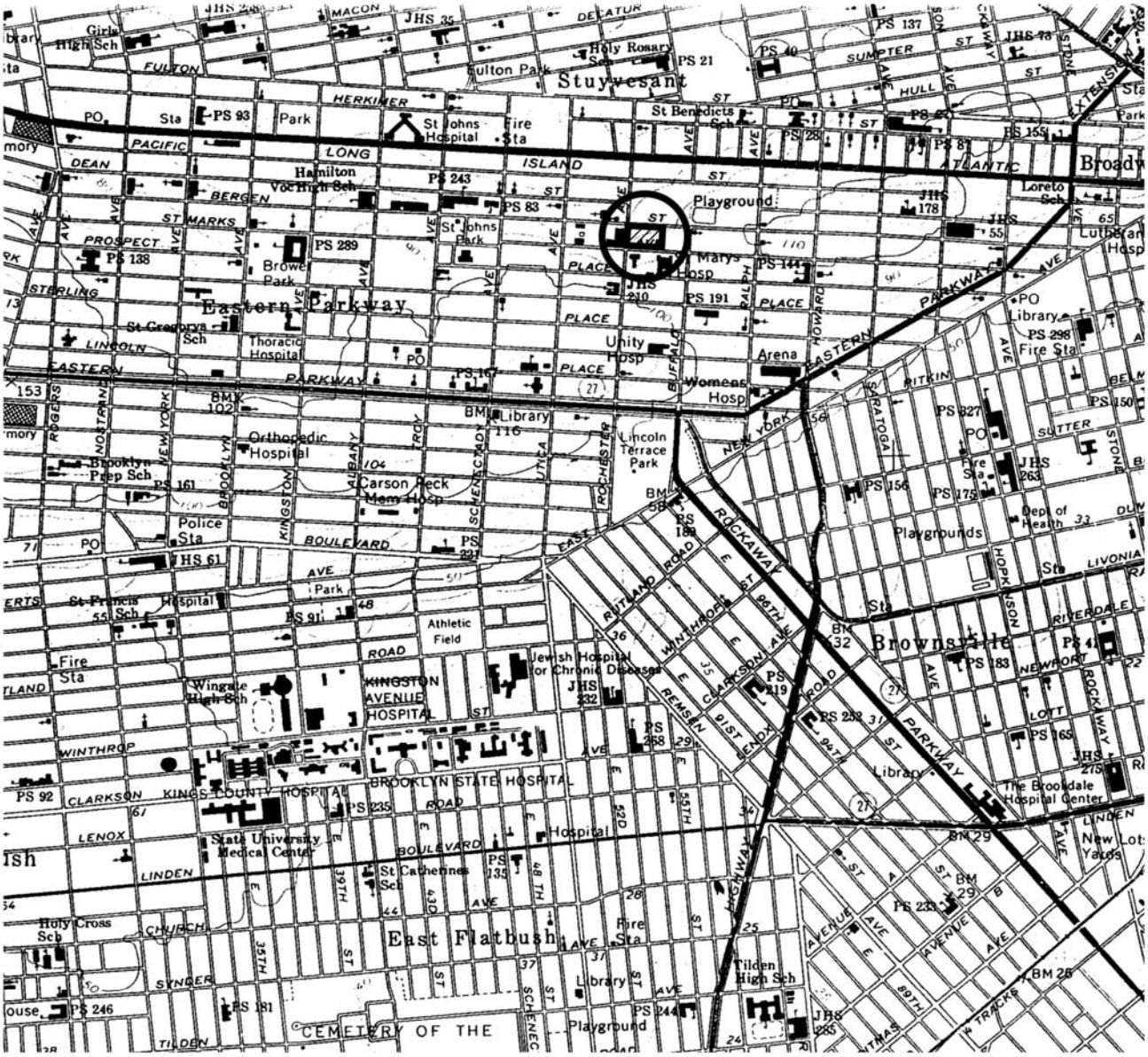
Re: Schraftt's Candy Company: www.bostonhoenix.com/archive/fearutes/00/03/16/candy

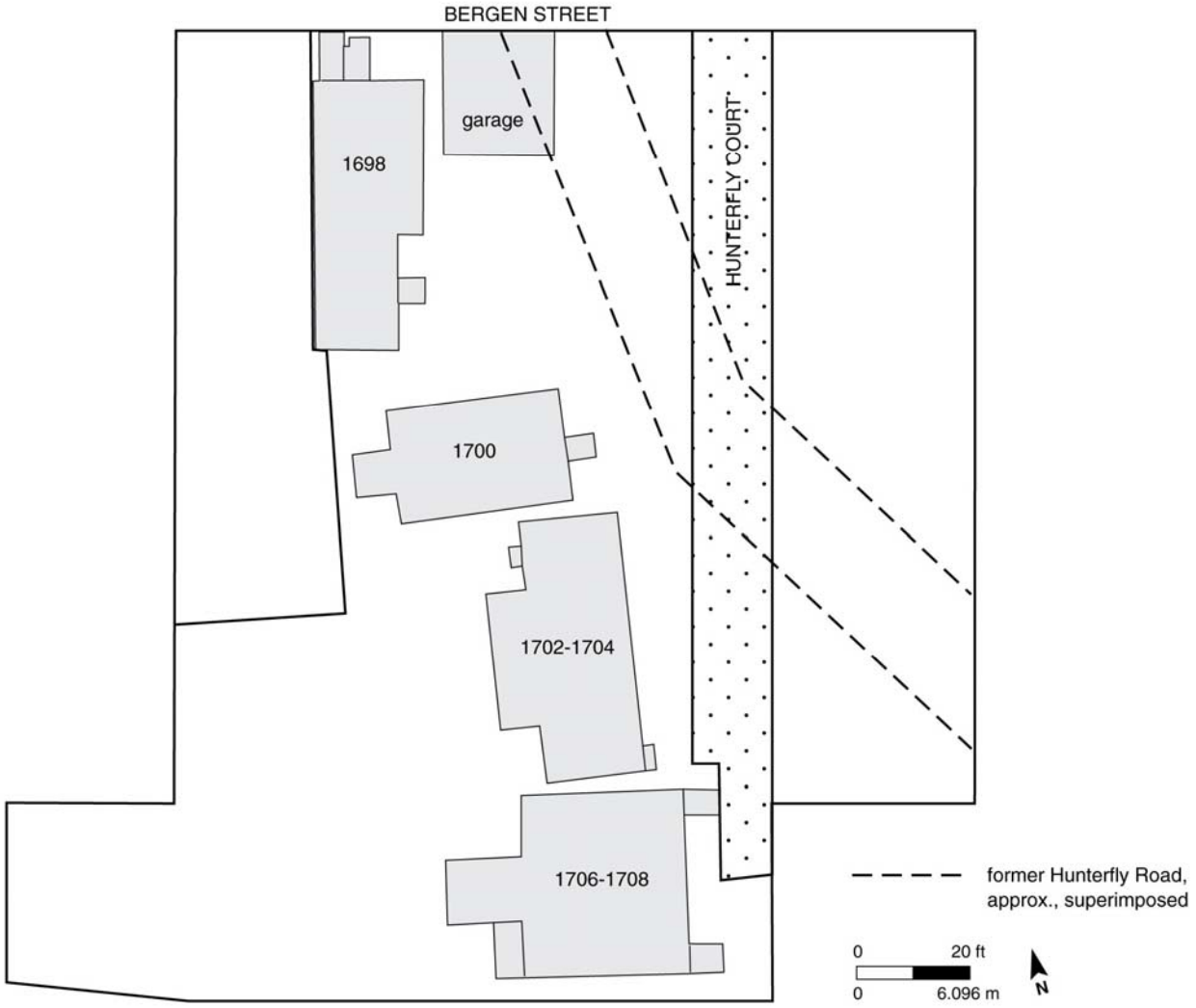
Re: Shell casings: www.remington.com/aboutus/corphistory

Re: Taft, William Howard, 27th President (1909-1913). www.americanpresident.org/KoTrain/copurse/WHT/WHT_in_Brief.htm

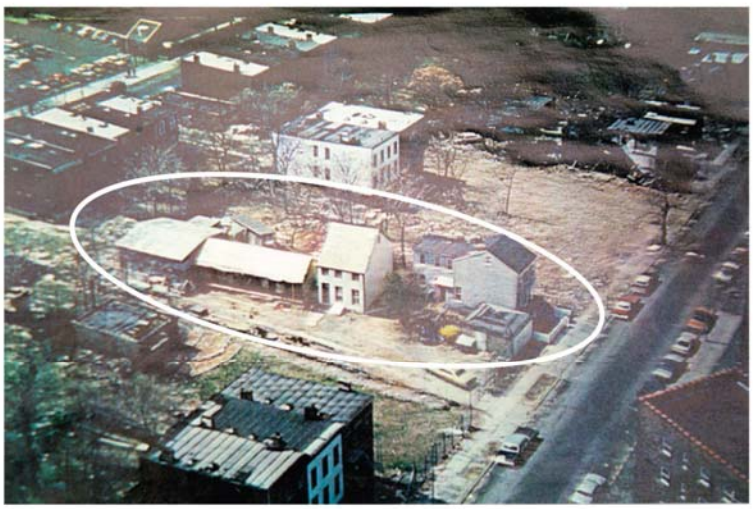
Re: Vinyl records: www.positive\0703\pearsall.teenage.hifinut.7n3 & www.bbc.co.uk/music/features/vinly/1940/

FIGURES


project area
0
1000 ft.
0
304.8 m
N

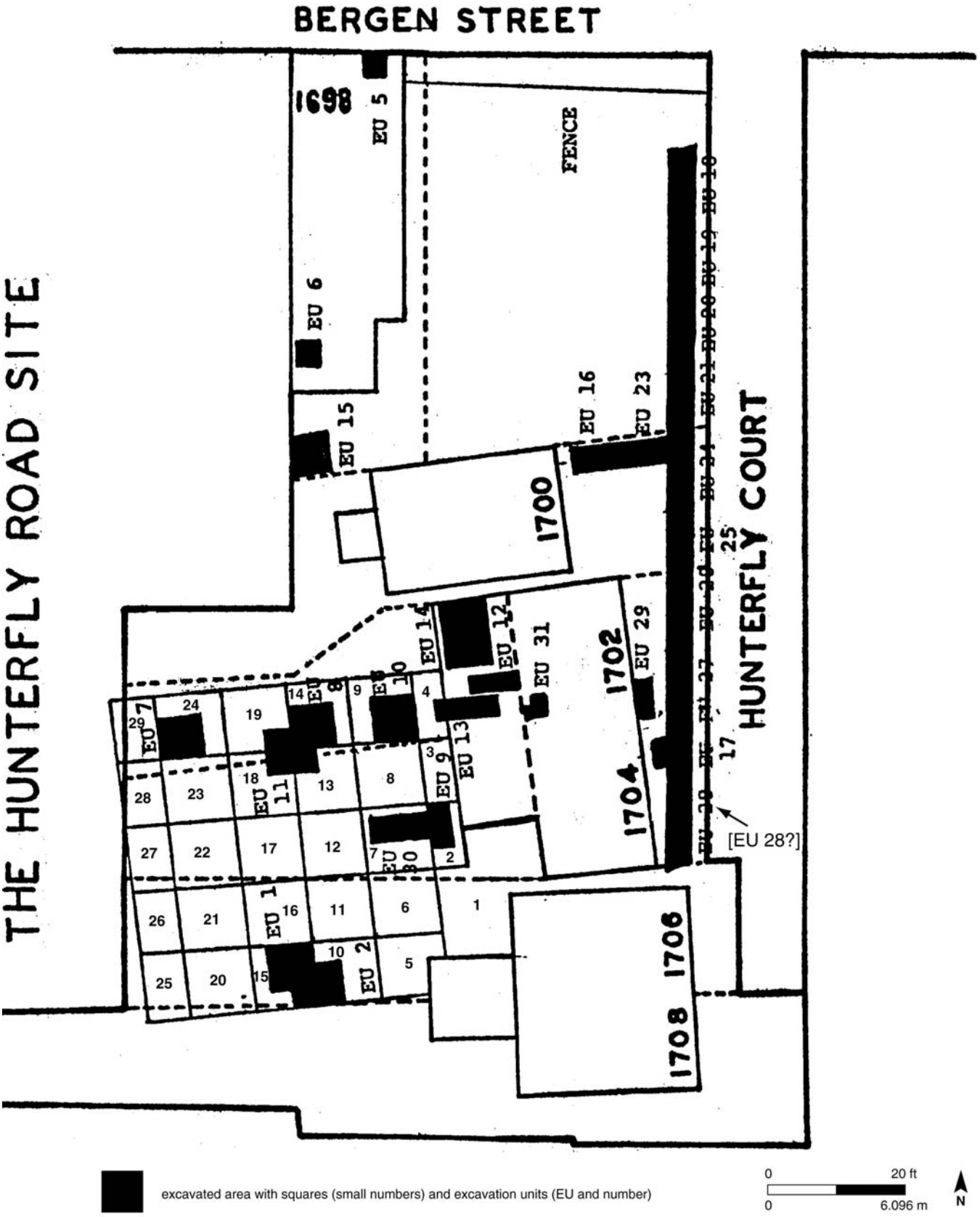


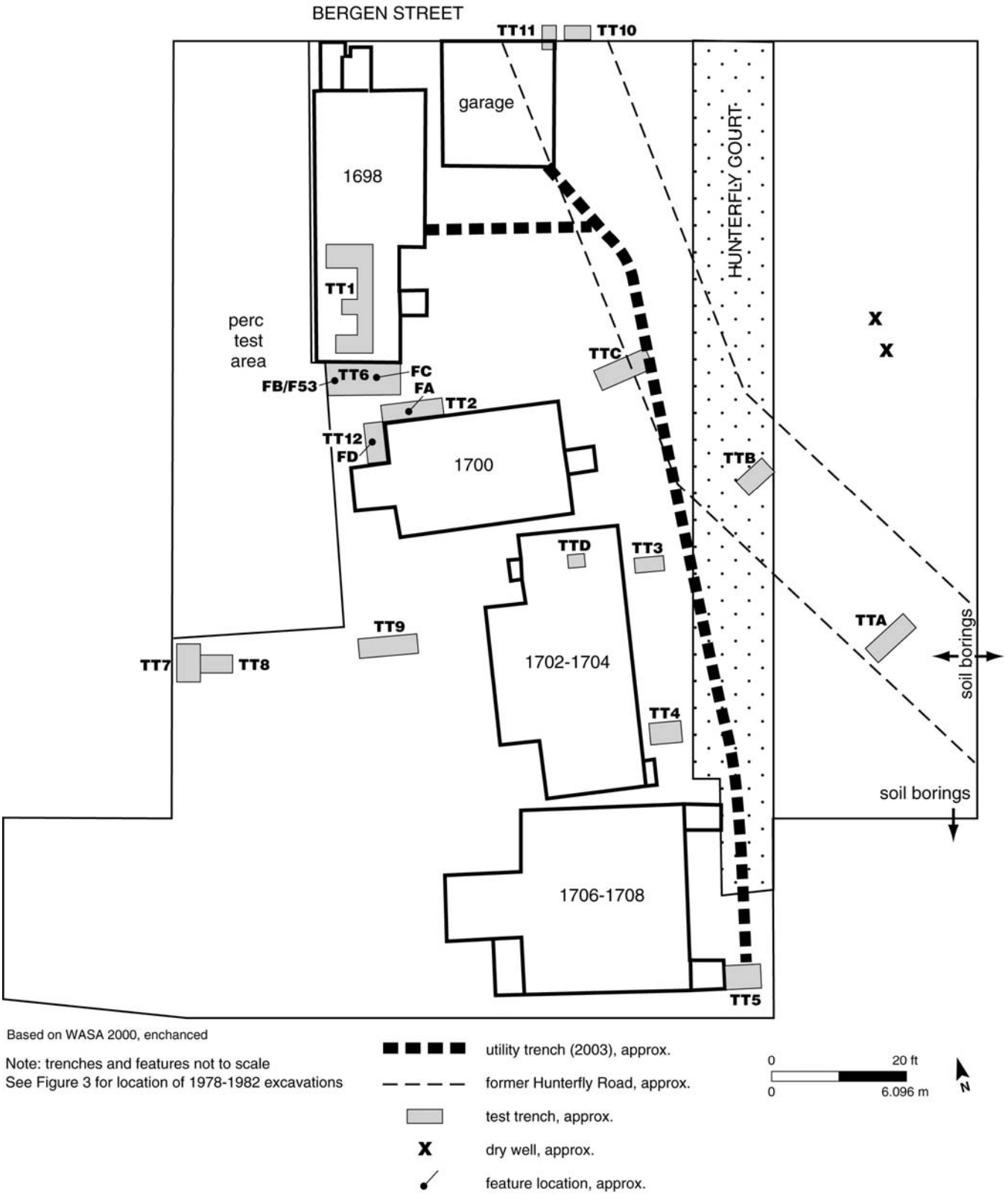
2a



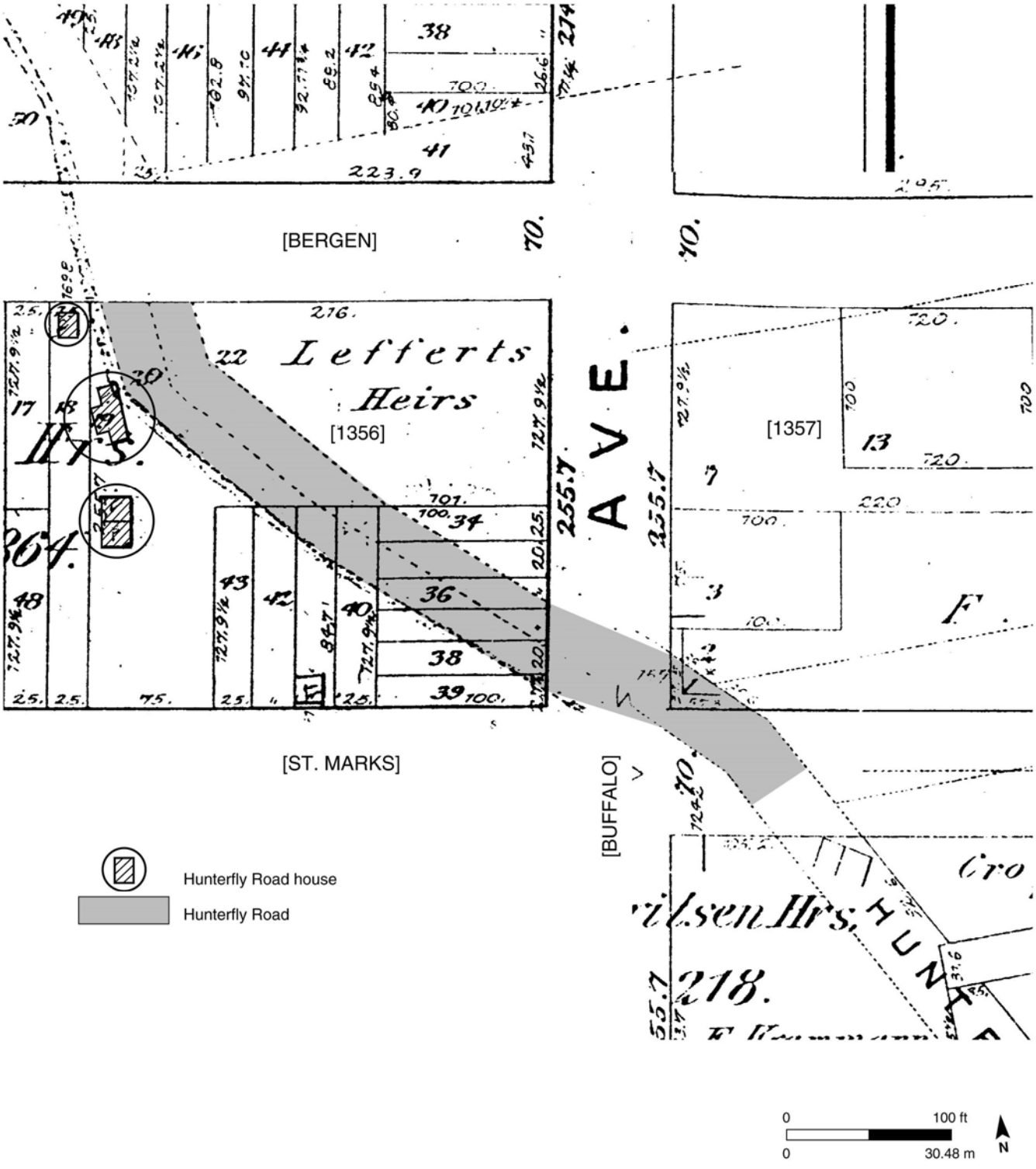
2b Aerial photo of the Hunterfly Road house cluster (circle) in 1983 from the Weeksville Heritage Center collection (photographed/copied 2000).

b


BERGEN STREET
THE HUNTERFLY ROAD SITE
HUNTERFLY COURT
1698
1700
1702
1704
1706
1708
EU 5
EU 6
EU 15
EU 16
EU 23
EU 14
EU 12
EU 31
EU 29
EU 10
EU 8
EU 7
EU 13
EU 9
EU 11
EU 30
EU 1
EU 2
FENCE
[EU 28?]
excavated area with squares (small numbers) and excavation units (EU and number)
0
20 ft
0
6.096 m
N


BERGEN STREET
TT11
TT10
garage
1698
HUNTERFLY COURT
TT1
perc
test
area
TTC
TT6
FC
FB/F53
FA
TT2
TT12
FD
1700
TTB
TTD
TT3
TT9
TTA
soil borings
TT7
TT8
1702-1704
TT4
soil borings
1706-1708
TT5
Based on WASA 2000, enchanced
Note: trenches and features not to scale
See Figure 3 for location of 1978-1982 excavations
utility trench (2003), approx.
former Hunterfly Road, approx.
test trench, approx.
dry well, approx.
feature location, approx.
0
20 ft
0
6.096 m
N

5 Boxes (78) with artifacts from the 1978-1982 excavations stored in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street. Photographed prior to current analysis. (Geismar 2000)


[BERGEN]
[ST. MARKS]
[BUFFALO]
[1356]
[1357]
Lefferts Heirs
A V E.
255.7
Hunterfly Road house
Hunterfly Road
0
100 ft
0
30.48 m
N

Hunterfly Road house

Hunterfly Court established 1925 (named Hunterfly Road here)

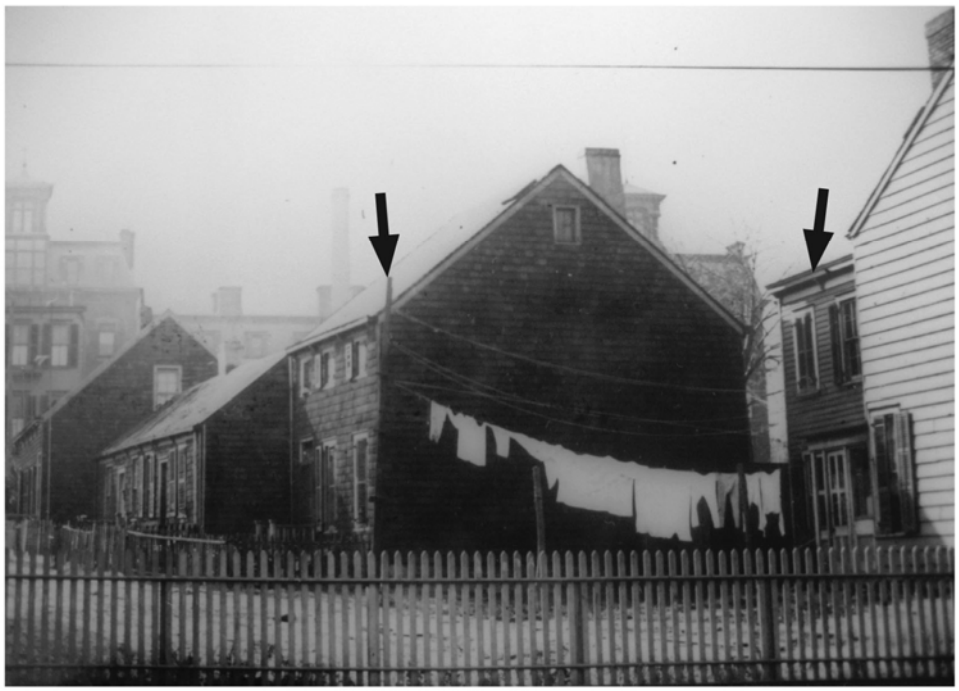
old Hunterfly Road

0 100 ft
0 30.48 m
N

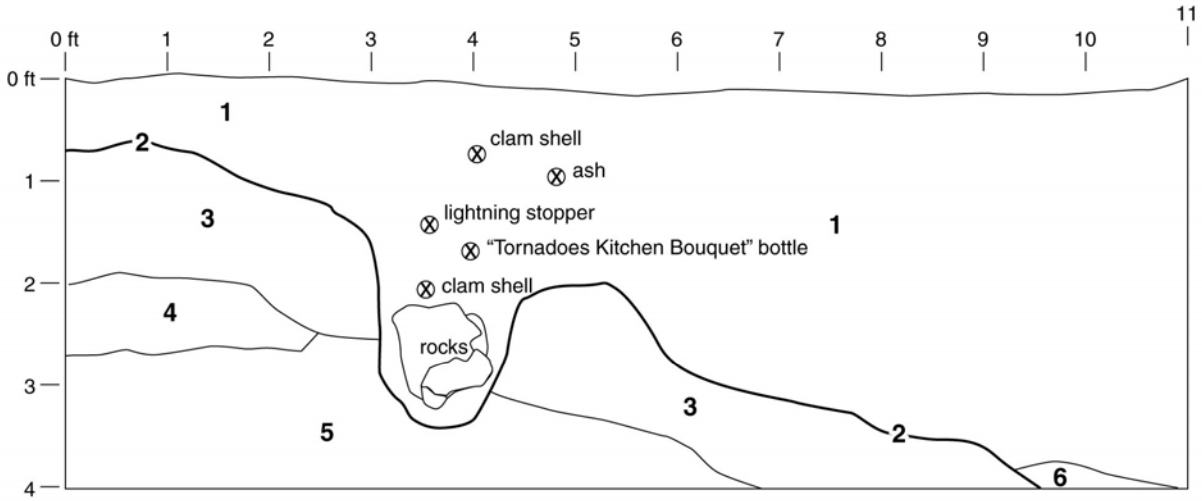
8 Three of the four Hunterfly Road houses after recent restoration (1698 Bergen Street, the fourth house in the cluster, is to the right beyond the trees). View is south. Note sidewalk and curb (arrow) of former Hunterfly Court exposed during restoration work. (Geismar 6/6/2008)

9 Detail of curbing uncovered during restoration in 2003, a remnant of the Hunterfly Court curb. (Geismar 5/9/2003)

10 From right to left, 1700, 1702-1704, and 1706-1708 Bergen Street in 1900. Old St. Mary's Hospital is in the background. (Photographer unknown; courtesy of the Brooklyn Public Library)



11 Same as above in 1920. 1698 Bergen Street, with its 2-story rear extension (right arrow), can be seen to the right. The clothesline pole (left arrow) in this photo and covered front entries shown in the 1900 photo above were reconstructed during the current restoration.



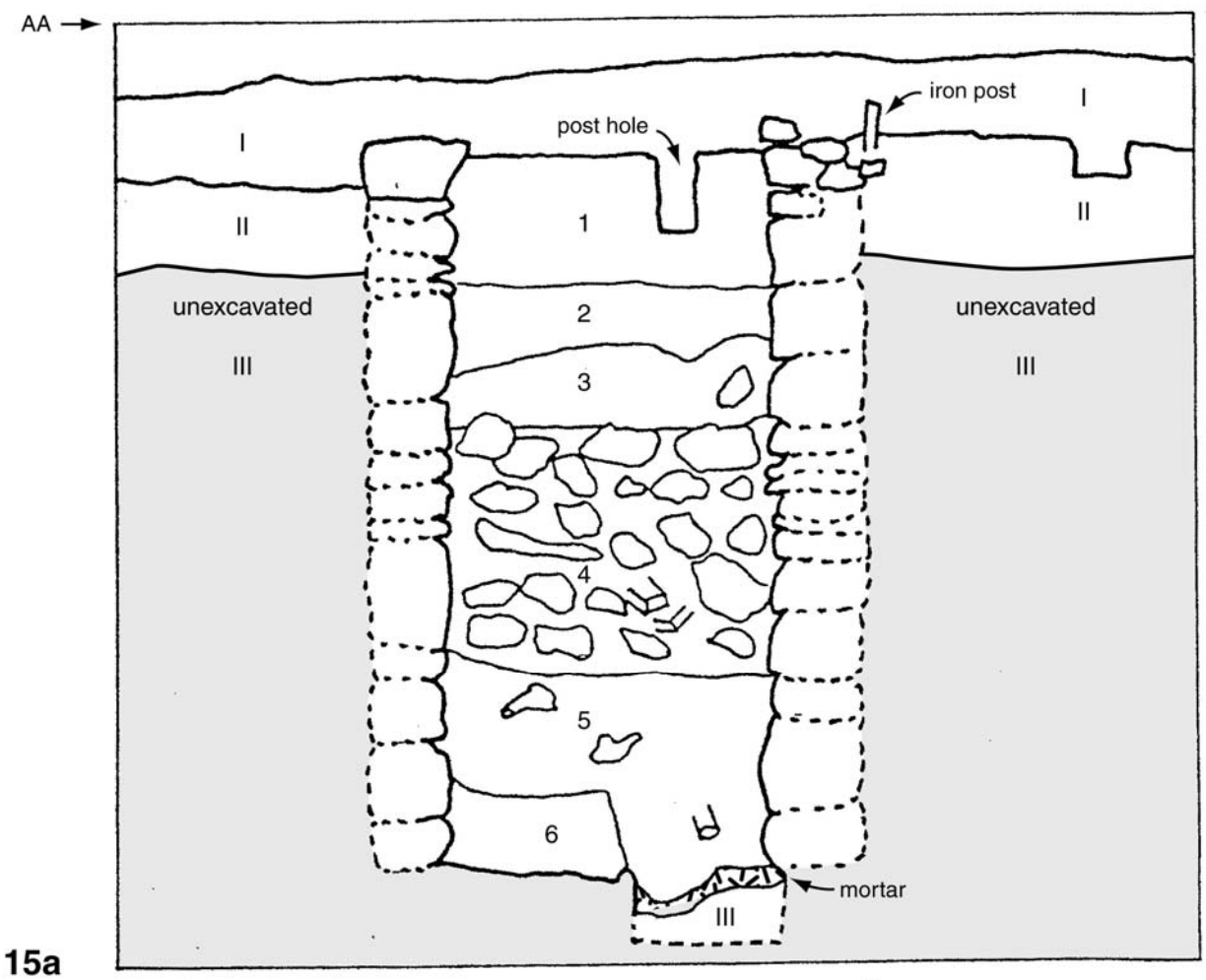
12a North Wall Profile

1. medium brown sand with stones, trace ash, coal
2. ash (very thin layer)
3. orange brown sand with silt
4. light medium brown silty-sand
5. redbrown sand with stones (some rounded, many sharp), decayed roots
6. sandy clay, brown/yellow sand

12b West end of east-west utility trench (UT) and exposed foundation of 1698 Bergen Street just north of rear extension. (Geismar 5/15/2003)

13 Two dry wells (arrows) under excavation east of the Hunterfly Road houses in 2003. (Geismar 8/11/2003)

14 Test trench 11 (TT11) under and in front of the garage located east of 1698 Bergen Street. Trench was excavated to find evidence of old Hunterfly Road, but none was found. (Geismar 8/21/2003)

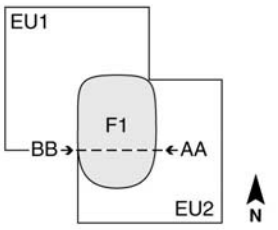


15a

15b Feature F32 (F32) during excavation in September 1982. Note dog (arrow) in background, apparently one of many that roamed the site during these excavations. (Photographer unknown; possibly William Cary)

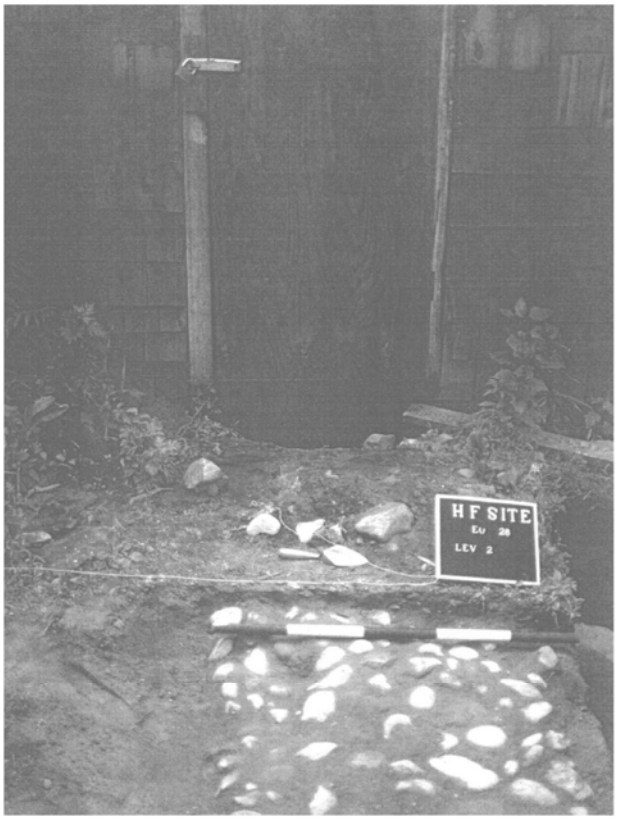
0 3.28 ft
0 1 m
N

Level I	humus, dark brown silt
Level II	brown silt, mottled with orange
Level III	orange clay
Feature I	
Level 1	dark brown silt
Level 2	light brown silt
Level 3	orange silt
Level 4	stone filled brown silt
Level 5	ash and dark brown silt
Level 6	nightsoil mottled with ash



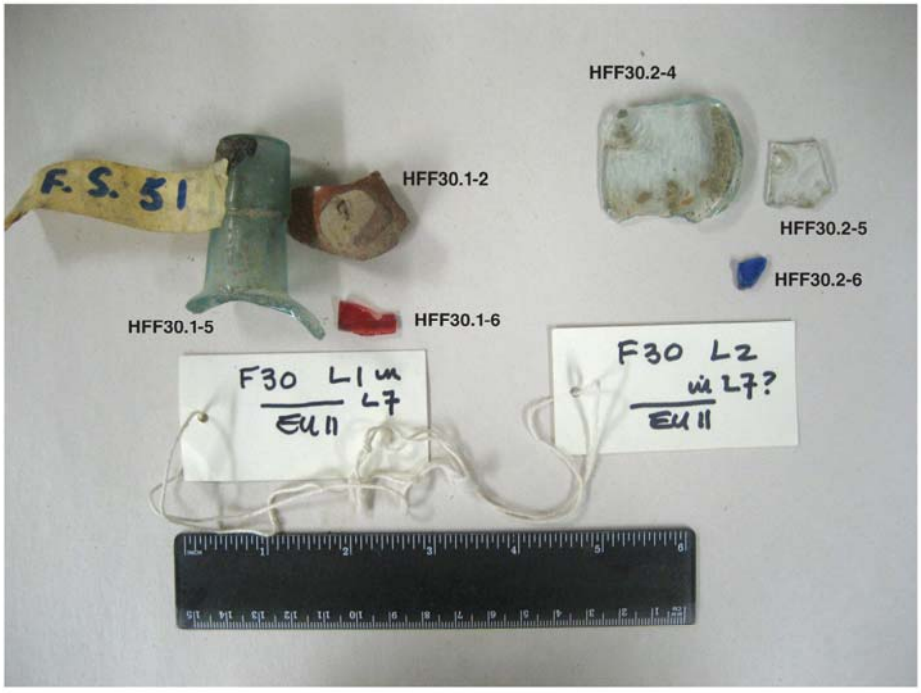
F1 and associated excavation units (EU)

16 Rear yard of 1702-1704 in undated photo. It shows what appears to be an outhouse superstructure (arrow), possibly above Feature 32 (F32), the shaft feature excavated in 1982 and identified as a privy pit. (Photographer and date unknown)



17 Feature 30 (F30) in 1981, a cobblestone walk apparently exposed in EU13 behind 1704 Bergen Street although the story board, apparently in error, identifies it as EU28 which would place it in front of 1704. (Henn 1981)

18 Bisque pitcher from Feature 30 (F30) (HFF30.1-1). (Geismar 2008)



19 Artifacts collected from Feature 30 (F30) during a City College field school session. Photographed in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street where the artifacts are currently stored. Note that HFF30.1-5 is also Field Specimen 51 (FS51). (Geismar 2007)

20 Toilet fragments from Feature 15 (F15) in Excavation Unit 8 (EU8), where Feature 32 (F32) was also located. These large fragments were photographed and discarded. (Geismar 2002)

21 Clockwise from upper left: corroded scythe blade, a screen frame for sifting, an axe head, a pitch fork, and shovel heads from Feature 12 (F12) in Excavation Unit 8 (EU8). Photographed in the backyard of 1706-1708. (Geismar 2002)

22 Metal items from Feature 15 (F15), most of them unidentified. (Geismar 2002)

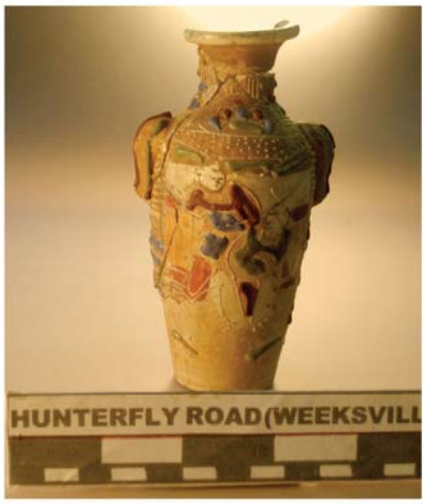
23 Hair dye bottles from Feature 1 (F1) (left) and one from EU7 (right). (Geismar 2007)

24 Selected artifacts from Feature 1 (F1). (Geismar 2008)

25 Chamber pots from Feature 1 (F1). The larger one, a crossmend (VNC29), mends almost whole. (Geismar 2008)

26 Crossmended spittoon from Feature 1 (F1) (VNC15). (Geismar 2008)

27 Majolica pitcher from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.4.1-4). (Geismar 2008)



28 Colorful vase, a crossmend (VNC10) from Feature 1 (F1). (Geismar 2008)

29 Detail of MARIANO VELASCO printed mark found on the bottom of an undecorated platter (Crossmend VNC31) from Feature 1 (F1). (Geismar 2008)

30 Beer bottles from Feature 1 (F1) embossed WELZ & ZERWECK BREWERS/BROOKLYN. (Geismar 2008)

32 Fruit jars from Feature 1 (F1). (Geismar 2008)

34 Embossed medicine bottles from Feature 1 (F1), IMHOF'S PHARMACY to left and SLOAN'S N&B LINAMENT/R.E.S. SLOAN BOSTON to the right. (Geismar 2008)

31 A whole GOODWIN'S AROMATIC GINGER ALE (1880-1889), among the earliest artifacts from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.5-89). (Geismar 2008)

33 Medicine bottle (left), HILLS HAIR DYE NO. 1 (middle), and a teal-blue perfume bottle (right) from Feature 1 (F1). (Geismar 2008)

35 Ink bottles from Feature 1 (F1). L.E. WATERMAN CO. is on the right. (Geismar 2008)

36 Toy horse team from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.3-75) identical to a team illustrated in a 1910 Dent Hardware Co. toy catalog (see Figure 37 below). (Geismar 6/6/2008)

MANUFACTURERS OF IRON TOYS. 21

No. 99. ICE WAGON, TWO HORSES.

No. 99. Ice Wagon, two Horses.
Length, 12 inches. Packed 1 in box. 4 dozen in case. Weight, 240 lbs.

No. 099—1. Ice Wagon, one Horse.
Length, 13 inches. Packed 1 in box. 4 dozen in case. Weight, 205 lbs.

No. 099—2. Ice Wagon, two Horses.
Length, 13 inches. Packed 1 in box. 4 dozen in case. Weight, 240 lbs.

37 Illustration from 1910 Dent Hardware Co., Fullerton, PA, 1910 catalog, "Toys," that identifies the horse team in Figure 36. (Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York)

38 Howard Taft commemorative glass from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.5-186). (Geismar 2008)

39 Glass doll's eyes from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.5-220). (Geismar 2008)

40 Hard rubber syringe from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.5-218), embossed ROYAL BUTLER HARD RUBBER CO., was manufactured in Butler, NJ, 1882-1889. (Geismar 2008)

41 Damaged quartz projectile point from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.5-223). (Geismar 2008)

42 Assorted marbles from Features 1 and 32 (F1 and F32). (Geismar 2008)

43 Meerschaum pipe from Feature 1 (F1) (HFF1.6-96). (Geismar 2008)


SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., C

FINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

No. 18T5597 Chip Meerschaum Pipe, bulldog shape bowl, best English amber mouthpiece. We warrant this pipe to color; with satin lined leather covered case. Do not unscrew stem from bowl.

Price, each,...97c

If by mail, postage extra, 5 cents.

44 Meerschaum pipe similar to that shown in Figure 43 illustrated in 1902 Sears catalog.

45 Selected artifacts from Feature 32 (F32), three of them crossmends. (Geismar 2008)

46 Ceramic figurine, man with top hat, from Feature 32 (F32) (HFF32.10-10).

47 Assorted bottles from Feature 32 (F32).

48 An unidentified whole bottle or jar (HFF32.10.102) from Feature 32 (F32) on the left, and a pharmacy bottle, embossed WM.F. KIDDER/NEW YORK (HFF32.10.1-1), on the right, both from the same location.

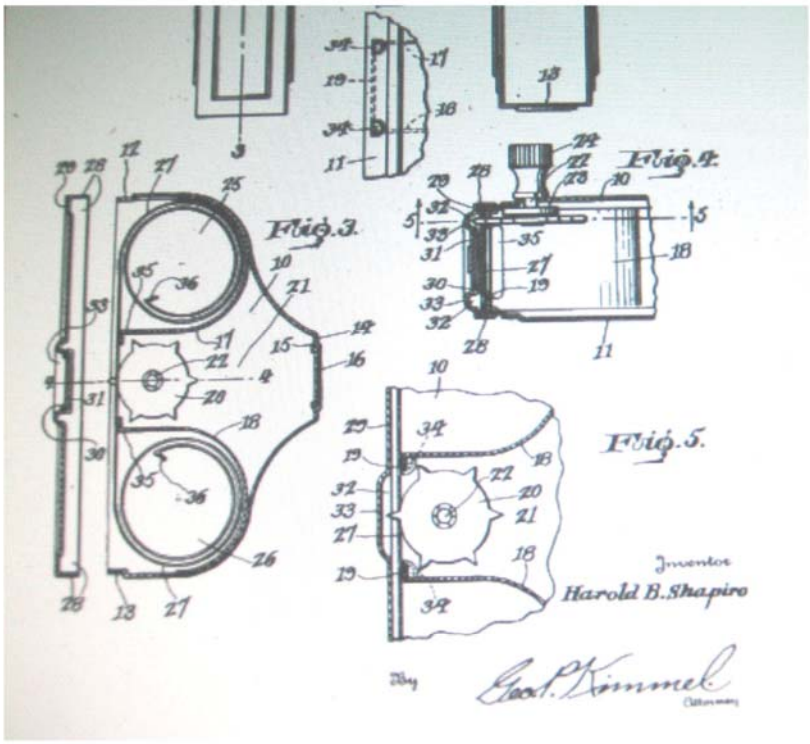
49 Frozen Charlottes and other dolls and doll parts as well as a figurine of an African American male in the upper right corner and marbles in the lower right corner. All are from Feature 32 (F32) a privy behind 1702-1704 Bergen excavated under Roselle Henn's direction in 1982. Photographed at New York Unearthed, an archaeology museum at 17 State Street, where they are on display. (Geismar 2006)

50 Assorted bottles and pipe fragments from Feature 32 (F32) on display at New York Unearthed. (Geismar 2006)

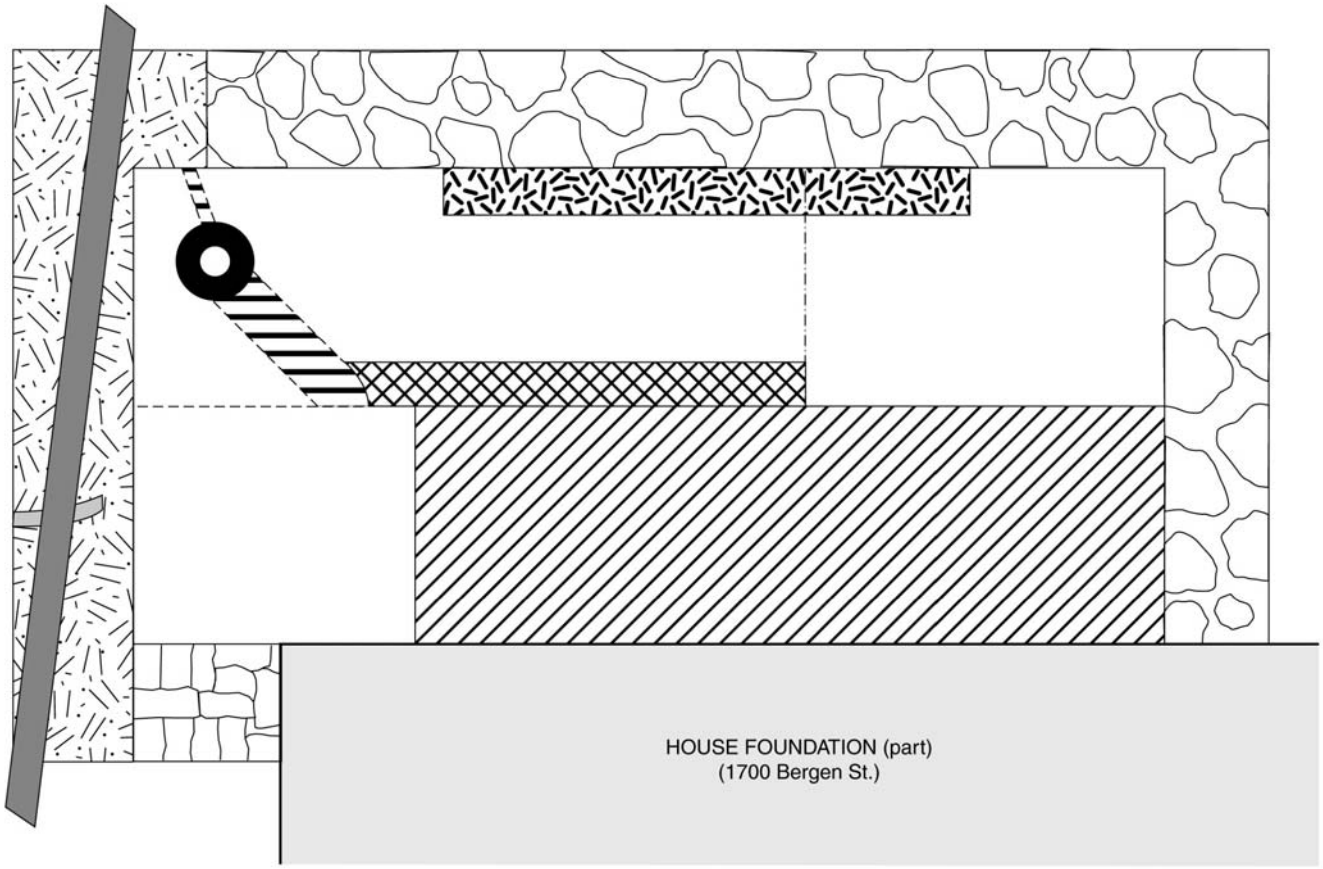
51 Tableware from Feature 32 (F32) on display at New York Unearthed. (Geismar 2006)

52 A maker's mark for the Crescent Pottery printed on the underside of the saucer shown in the upper right corner above. Dating from about 1890, it was recovered from Feature 32 (F32) behind 1702-1704 Bergen Street. (Geismar 2006)

53 Fragment of celluloid pin-a-back image, a small find from Feature 65 (HFF65 EU23), an item first associated with late-19th century manufacture (from 1896 forward) (HFF65-3). (Geismar 2008)



54 Drawing from a patent for a plastic film exhibitor granted to H.B. Shapiro (No. 1999133) on August 31, 1934. A fragment with the patent date was found in Feature 8 (HFF8.4-7). (Patents Online)



PVC pipe disturbance
lead pipe disturbance
feature wall course brick capped with coursed stone
coursed brick foundation wall
tumbled feature wall removed with disturbance (brick at corner)
unexcavated
possible plumbing trap/drain (c.3.5 ft below top of wall)
possible drain pipe
higher elevation than trench
higher elevation than trench (2.5 ft. below top of wall)
[trashed] cast-iron pipe, removed (c.1.0 ft below top of wall)
unmeasured pipes, estimated direction and size

0 1 ft
0 .3048 m
N

base of excavation 4.9 ft. below top of wall

56 A Weeksville event in 1970. Note "ghost" of the outdoor toilet (arrow) formerly appended to the northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street. The remains of this toilet were excavated in 2002 as Feature D (FD). (Weeksville collection, photographer unknown)

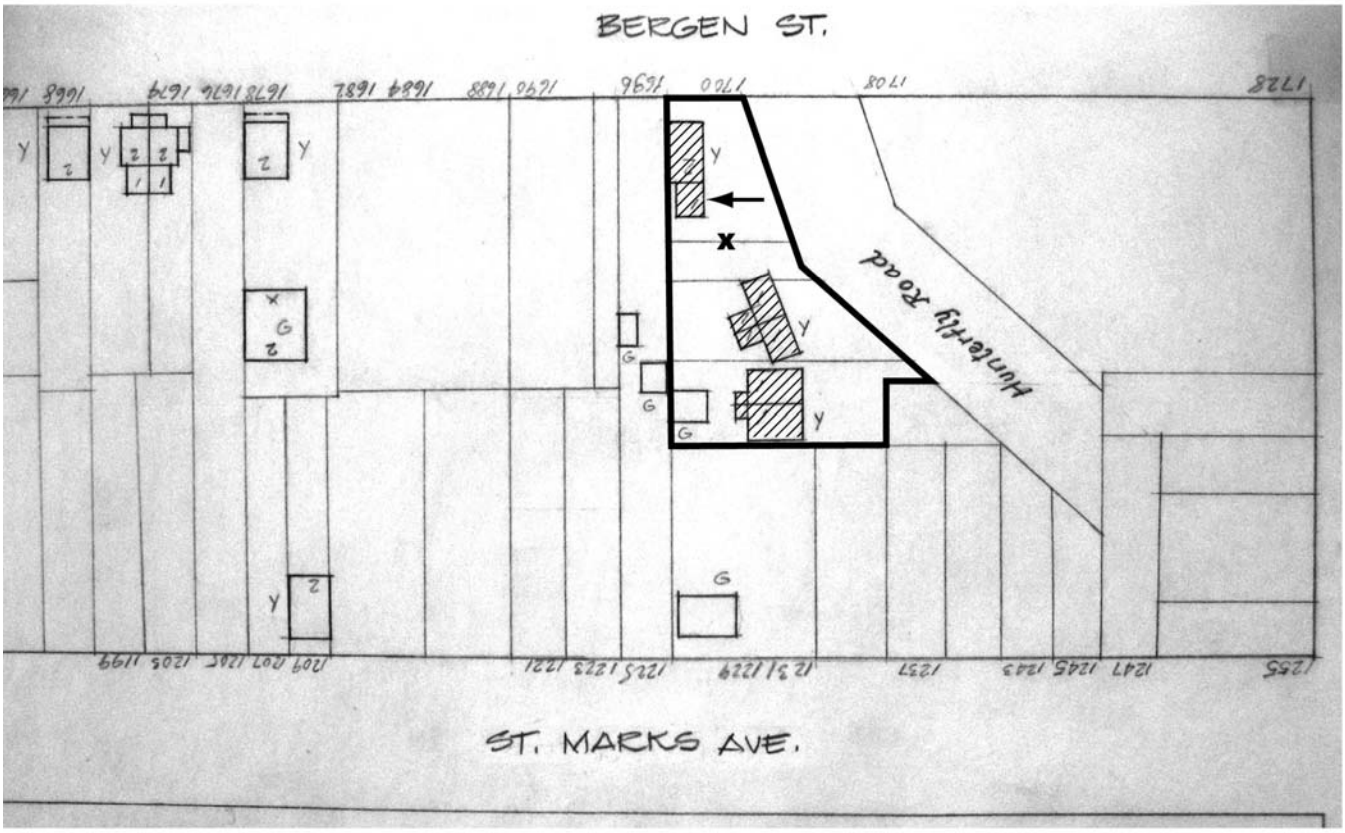
57 Northwest corner of 1700 Bergen Street with remnant of demolished outdoor toilet superstructure (arrow) exposed during reconstruction. (Geismar 2003)

58 Mortared stone "ring" in the basement of 1706-1708 Bergen Street, the remnant of a former 5.5-ft. diameter water cistern removed when the basement was extended in 1980. (Geismar 2000)

59 Cistern on MacDougal Street in Bedford Stuyvesant excavated in 1996. (Geismar 1996)

60 Feature C (FC), a mortar-lined stone cistern (lower arrow) located between 1700 and 1698 Bergen Street. A second shaft feature, designated Feature B (FB) but later identified as Feature 53 (F53) from the pre-1982 excavations is in the background (upper arrow). (Geismar 9/30/2002)

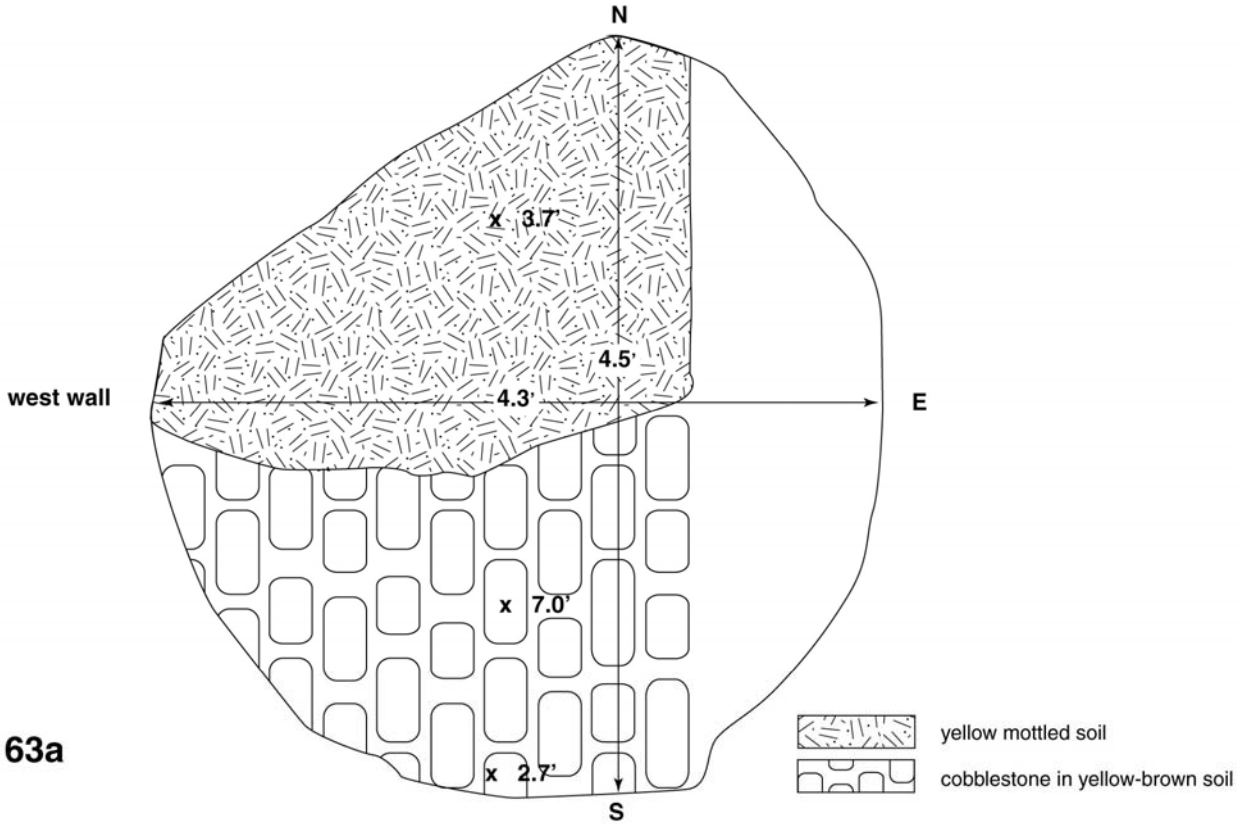
61 Northern edge of Feature C (FC), the large truncated cistern located between 1698 and 1700 Bergen Street (arrow). The back wall (southeast corner) of the 1698 Bergen Street extension is adjacent to the cistern. A lightwell was reintroduced above the cistern's edge in 2003. (Geismar 2002)



* "tracing of Block 1356 without later paste-ins"

0 50 ft
0 15.24 m
N

project site in 1873
Hunterfly Road house
x future location of 1700 Bergen
rear extension of 1698 Bergen
y frame structure
G "hazardous" occupation



63a

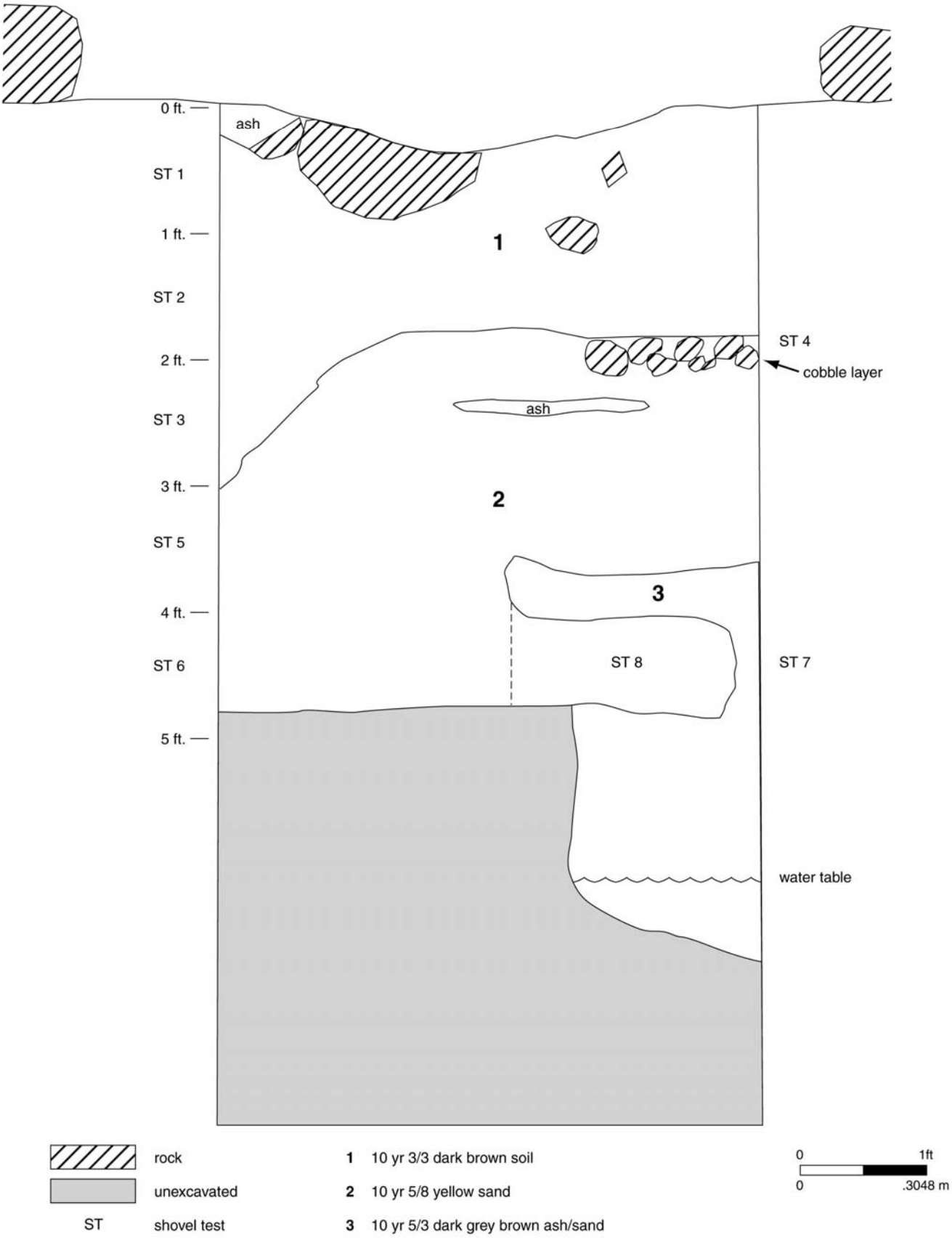
63b Top of stone pit exposed behind 1700 Bergen Street during 1980 renovation (Cary 1980). Possibly Feature D (FD) excavated in 2002.

63c Feature D (FD) partially exposed behind 1700 Bergen Street in 2003. (Geismar 8/21/2003)

64 Feature D (FD) during excavation. (Geismar 9/10/2003)

65 View into Feature D (FD) at end of excavation. (Geismar 9/11/2003)

Feature D (FD), East Wall Profile (2003)



67 Selected artifacts, mainly bottles, from Feature A (FA). (Geismar 2008)

68 Assorted ceramics sherds from Feature A (FA). Note the HO HO pattern on five fragments (arrows). (Geismar 2008)

69 Selected artifacts from Feature D (FD); including a Keiller's Marmalade jar, a military buckle, and a blue Bromo-Caffeine bottle. (Geismar 2008)

70 Detail of assorted ceramic artifacts, mainly sherds, from Feature D (FD). Note HO HO pattern (arrow) on one fragment similar to those from Feature A (FA) (see Figure 67 above) but no mend. (Geismar 2008)

71 Detail of HO HO patterned ceramic fragments, all but one (arrow) from Feature A (FA). A lone sherd is from Feature D (FD). (Geismar 2008)

72 Detail of whole BROMO-CAFFEINE bottle from Feature D (FD). (Geismar 2008)

73 Detail of brass military buckle from Feature D (FD) marked U.S. (Geismar 2008)

74 Assorted machine-made marbles from Feature D (FD). (Geismar 2008)

APPENDIX A

POLLEN ANALYSIS
MARGE WINKLER
SENIOR SCIENTIST, CENTER FOR CLIMATIC RESEARCH
OCTOBER 23, 2000

October 23, 2000

Hi Patty:

We have finished analyzing the 8 samples that we processed for pollen. The samples that we looked at were 1700 surface and 1700 1.5", 1702 basement surface and 1702 basement 6", and West End site depths 1", 2", 4", and 6".

I have drawn up a pollen and spore percentage diagram and will send it to you with a few comments. We didn't process West End 3", 5", and substrate because we have prior commitments. However, we wanted to get you some data from each site and give you some idea of whether pollen analysis will be helpful to the project.

All the samples have abundant soot and charcoal, sometimes making the pollen hard to find. Fungal spores are varied and plentiful in the samples, especially near the surface in the West End and the other sites.

At site 1700 1.5", herbs (grass, ragweed, wormwood, other composites, and chenopods) dominate the pollen sum. Tree pollen from birch oak, and Ailanthus was relatively abundant. In addition, pollen from basswood, hickory, hemlock, poplar and grapes were found. Chestnut pollen was also present and relatively abundant and sweetgum pollen was found.

At site 1700 surface, herbs (grass, ragweed, wormwood, other composites, and chenopods) dominate the pollen sum but have decreased from the sample below. Nettle, knotweed, Saxifrage, and celandine poppy pollen were found as were some trilete fern spores. Trees present with more than 5% pollen are birch, oak, and Ailanthus, and these are more abundant than tree pollen in the lower sample from this site. Pollen from pines, elm, ash, black walnut, beech, chestnut, European olive, and rose family species was found in this sample.

At site 1702 basement 6" Chestnut pollen dominated tree pollen assemblage which also includes spruce, pine, birch, oak, ash, hickory, Ailanthus, olive, and plum. Grass was abundant, as was the pollen of chenopod, ragweed and other composites. Nettle, knotweed, and Pink family pollen was also found. Spores from Sphagnum moss, ground pines and other trilete ferns were present.

At site 1702 basement surface, trees become more abundant and herbs decrease. Pine, birch, oak, chestnut, and sweetgum pollen are most frequent and pollen from hazelnut , willow, maples, ash, ironwood, hickory, walnut, hemlock, beech, juniper, olive, Myrica, rose family, holly, grape, and Ailanthus, was found at this level. Grass, chenopod, ragweed and other composite, and plaintain pollen was present. Parsley family and mint family pollen was found as was sedge and trilete fern spores.

At the West End site, the sample at the 6" depth is dominated by grass, chenopod, ragweed, and other composite pollen. Pine pollen makes up more than 10% of the pollen sum and chestnut contributes 5%. Birch, hazelnut, oak, elm, basswood, ironwood, hemlock, and juniper pollen are present in lesser amounts. 75% of the pollen at this level is from herbaceous plants such as grass, chenopods, ragweed and other composites, and nettles. Spores from Sphagnum moss, ground pines, Ostrich ferns and other trilete ferns were present. Typha (monad) pollen was found.

At 4" depth at the West End site, a similar pollen assemblage is found. Pine, oak, and chestnut dominate the tree pollen assemblage but the pollen from a diverse number of tree species was found which included birch, maple, elm, basswood, ironwood, hickory, black walnut, sycamore, olive, holly, rose family, and grape. The herbaceous pollen assemblage was similar to that which became predominant on the landscape in the northeast and the midwest of the U. S. after European settlement. It was comprised of grass, chenopod, ragweed and other composites, plantain, and sorrel pollen. Zea mays (corn) pollen was found as was pollen from parsley and pea family plants. Typha was present in a wetland area with sedges, ostrich ferns, and other ferns.

At the 2" depth at the West End site, tree pollen becomes slightly more abundant and remains as diverse. Pine, spruce, oak, maple, elm, basswood, ash, hickory, black walnut, hemlock, sweetgum, olive, and rose family pollen was found. Herbaceous pollen was like that at the 4" level with abundant European settlement pollen, but also included pollen of knotweed and other Polygonums. Sedge, Typha, and bracken fern was present with much Ostrich and other ferns.

At the 1" depth at the West End site, tree pollen remains diverse with dominance shared between oak, sweetgum, chestnut , rose family, and grape. Pine, hazelnut, willow, maple, elm, basswood, ash, ironwood, black walnut, hemlock, juniper, and olive pollen was present. Grass, chenopod, ragweed and other composites, and sorrel pollen was abundant. Zea mays (corn) pollen was found. Sedges and bracken fern were present and Ostrich and other fern spores were found.

A most interesting result from this pollen analysis appears to be the amount of sweetgum (Liquidambar) and olive (Olea) pollen. Liquidambar pollen is infrequent at most pollen sites in the northeast and the abundance here would suggest that the trees were planted or at least encouraged and were used for something. Liquidambar resin was/?is used in perfumery and as an expectorant and inhalant, and a fumigant in treatment of skin diseases (Heywood, 1993,

Flowering Plants of the World, Oxford Univ. Press, p. 57). It was also used in furniture making.

It would be informative to analyze a modern surface sample from a nearby wetland or pond to determine the ambient modern pollen rain and see how different or similar it is to these samples. Would this interest you? We were surprised to find the amount of pollen that we did, most in good condition. However some grains (at times > 20%), especially in samples West End 6" and 1702 basement 6", were indeterminate due to degradation of the pollen surface and deformation of pollen shape. I will send you a hard copy of the pollen diagram and of this report. Would you like to FAX a copy of the diagram to you?

Sincerely,
Marge Winkler

Senior Scientist
Center for Climatic Research
1225 West Dayton Street
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APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM THE HUNTERFLY HOUSES
SOPHIA PERDIKARIS, Ph.D, MAUREEN KICK, AND KONRAD SMIAROWSKI
2007-2009

Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Hunterfly Road Houses

Methods

Analysis of all non-scrap faunal material was conducted at the Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory and Hunter College Bioarchaeology Laboratory, CUNY, under the supervision of Professor Sophia Perdikaris (Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Brooklyn College). Identification of the analyzed material from 80 features, 21 excavation units (non-features), and 16 collection squares (surface retrieval) was based on comparative zooarchaeological specimens from collections at Brooklyn College and Hunter College. The faunal catalog (see Appendix 1) identifies, speciates, and records each bone fragment using the NABONE Zooarchaeological Database Recording System developed by the NABO Zooarchaeology Working Group Data Records Project (see NABOHOME.org for this coding system). Developed for the use in the North Atlantic region, small modifications and additions were made to the system to accommodate data from historical sites in the Northeastern United States. The system itself is flexible and was developed assuming that it would need to be adjusted to different geographical regions with different species present.

Material was identified to species and element level, and all evidence of butchery, burning, or gnawing was recorded. Ribs and vertebral elements were not identified to species, but only to size class (LTM, MTM, STM, and VSTM). These elements are not easily speciated, are not diagnostic, and would introduce a bias in the species distribution patterns.

Faunal material from domestic animals and showing signs of butchery was grouped into meat cut units based upon historical and modern butchery practices. Meat cut units were then assigned a relative cost (following Crabtree 1990, Lyman 1979, Pipes 1995).

Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and NISP percentages, calculated for all identified taxa, were mainly used for the analysis. This method had proved more useful for stratified, post consumption deposits than MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) which is more useful for a single event, catastrophic deposit (such as kill and butchery sites). All data were recorded in an Access database also developed by the NABO working group (with modifications by the author).

General Notes on Identification

No large terrestrial mammals (LTM) other than domestic cow (*Bos taurus*) were identified from the Hunterfly site, and all specimens identified as LTM were compatible with *Bos*, but lacked identifiable morphology; therefore, specimens identified as LTM were grouped with *Bos* for meat cut reconstruction purposes. Additionally, no specimens were identified as *Capra hircus* (domestic goat), and all specimens identified as *Ovis/Capra (*sheep/goat) species were compatible with *Ovis aries* (sheep), but lacked identifiable features. The majority of specimens identified as *Aves* (bird) species are compatible in size and morphology with *Gallus gallus* (chicken), except as noted in the comments section. Bones in the unidentified category were too fragmented to determine taxa or class.

Analysis

A total of 3,690 faunal specimens were identified. Of these, 1,397 (37.86%) were identified to species or taxonomic group (NISP). Size class (large terrestrial mammal (LTM), medium terrestrial mammal (MTM), small terrestrial mammal (STM), and very small terrestrial mammal (VSTM) comprised 1,148 specimens (31.11%). Because the sample was fragmented, 1,038 (28.13%) were identified only as mammal bones, while 107 bone fragments (2.90%) could not be identified at all. Domestic mammals (cow, sheep, sheep/goat, pig, cat, and dog) totaled 521 fragments and represented 37.29% of the NISP sample. Birds comprised 25.56% and fish 23.13%. Identified wild mammals, including white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianis*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus sp*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), and mouse (*Mus musculus*), represented 11.52% of the NISP assemblage. A small number of bivalves (N35), primarily clams, was present and is 2.50% of the sample.

Table1. Total Identified Species

Species	**NISP**
Domestic cow/*Bos taurus*	71
Domestic sheep/*Ovis aries*	48
Domestic sheep or goat/*Ovis/Capra sp.*	139
Domestic pig/*Sus scrofa*	226
White tailed deer/*Odocoileus virginianus*	3
Rabbit sp./*Sylvilagus sp.*	5
Domestic dog/*Canis familiaris*	2
Domestic cat/*Felis catus*	35
Norway rat/*Rattus norvigecus*	36
House mouse/*Mus musculus*	1
Rattus sp.	102
Rodent sp.	4
Squirrel/*Sciuridae sp.*	10
Total Mammals	**682**
Domestic Fowl/*Gallus gallus*	78
Goose/*Anser anser*	4
Pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*	6
Rock dove/feral pigeon/*Columba livia*	1
Turkey/*Meleagris gallopavo*	2
Bird *Aves* sp.	266
Total Birds	**357**
Atlantic Cod/*Gadus morhua*	7
Codfish/*Gadid sp.*	3
Haddock/*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	18
Atlantic Mackerel/*Scomber scombrus*	2
Porgies/Family/*Sparidae*	7
Bluefish/*Pomatumus saltatrix*	104
Seatrout/*Salmo trutta*	8
Redfish/*Sebastes marinus*	1

Table 1. Total Identified Species (continued)

Species	NISP
Pisces sp.	173
Total Fish	**323**
Clam *Mya sp.*	21
Bivalve Molluscs *Mollusca sp.*	14
Total Molluscs	**35**
TOTAL NISP	**1397**

Table 2. Unidentified Mammal Species Identified to Size Class

Size Class	Number
Large Terrestrial Mammal	353
Medium Terrestrial Mammal	714
Small Terrestrial Mammal	43
Very Small Terrestrial Mammal	38
Total Size Class	**1148**

Table 3 Unidentified

Unidentified Fragment	Number
Unidentified Mammal	1038
Unidentified	107
Total Unidentified	**1145**
Total Number of Fragments	**3,690**

Taphonomy

The size was recorded for all bone fragments with the following results: 5.85% (N=216) of fragments recovered was less than 1 cm, 33.30% (N=1229) were under 2 cm, 45.80% (N=1690) were under 5 cm, 13.80% (N=509) were between 5 and 10 cm, and 1.25% (N=46) was larger than 10 cm in maximum dimension. Overall, the sample was heavily fragmented. 84.95% of the fragments were smaller than 5 centimeters in maximum dimension.

Table 4. Fragmentation

Size	Count	Percent
0-1 cm	216	5.85
1-2 cm	1229	33.30
2-5 cm	1690	45.80
5-10 cm	509	13.80
More than 10 cm	46	1.25
Totals	**3690**	**100.00**

Burning

The degree of burning was recorded as Scorched (S), Black (B) or White (W). Of the 3690 fragments in the entire assemblage, only 270 (7.32%) were burned. 6.67% of the burned material was scorched, 17.04% was recorded as black, 2.22% was black and white, and 74.07% was white, or fully calcined.

Table 5. Degree of Burning

	Black	White	Black & White	Scorched	Total
Count	46	200	6	18	270
Percent	17.04	74.07	2.22	6.67	100.00

Gnawing

Food refuse from the Hunterfly Road Houses site was not heavily scavenged by animals as only 46 fragments, or 1.25% of the total sample, exhibited animal gnawing. This post depositional rodent gnawing was observed on 34 specimens while only 12 bones exhibited evidence of dog gnawing.

Butchery

Butchery marks were recorded on 455 specimens (12.33%); of these 276 were sawn, 154 were chopped, 16 had superficial knife marks, 2 were drilled, 6 exhibited some elements of other working by humans. A distal cow tibia was fractured for marrow extraction. Two pig atlases and one medium terrestrial mammal thoracic vertebrae were chopped along the saggital plane.

Three specimens showed evidence of working or polishing. One is a polished mammal long bone fragment, the other an inscribed bone fragment, and the third is a fragment of a spoon or utensil handle.

Meat Cut Reconstruction

Pork

Shank Ham, Boston Butt, Butt Ham, Hock, and were represented.

Table 6. Reconstructed Pork Cuts

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB**
SUS	DIS, HUM, RAD, ULN	SHOULDER	PICNIC HAM	MED	35
SUS	PRO HUM, SCP, ATL, AXI, CEV	SHOULDER	BOSTON BUTT	MED	27
SUS	SKL	HEAD	HEAD	LOW	8
SUS	FEM, INN	HAM	BUTT HAM	HIGH	7
SUS	DIS FEM, TIB, FIB	HAM	SHANK HAM	MED	17
SUS	TARSALS	HAM	HOCK	LOW	10

* Total Number of Bones

Beef

Rump, Shank, Chuck, Foot and Neck are represented.

Table 7. Reconstructed Beef Cuts.

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB**
BOS	DIS FEM, TIB, HUM, CAL	ROUND/CHUCK	SHANK	LOW	20
BOS	INN, PRO FEM	ROUND	RUMP	MED	14
BOS	SCP	CHUCK	CHUCK	MED	3
BOS	MTT/MTC	FOOT	FOOT	LOW	3
BOS	ATL, AXI	NECK	NECK	LOW	6

Mutton

Leg, butt end; Leg, shank; chuck, shank and neck are represented.

Table 8. Reconstructed Mutton Cuts

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB**
OVI/OVCA	INN, FEM	LEG	BUTT END	MED	14
OVI/OVCA	DIS FEM, MTT	LEG	SHANK	LOW	16
OVI/OVCA	SCP	SHOULDER	CHUCK	MED	13
OVI/OVCA	HUM, RAD, ULN	SHOULDER	SHANK	LOW	60
OVI/OVCA	ATL, AXI	NECK	NECK	LOW	2

Conclusions

Domestic pig, chicken, and blue fish predominate in the assemblage (see Table 1). Both cranial and postcranial elements of pig were identified, as well as several neonatal pig and chicken individuals. Based upon this evidence, it is likely that chickens and possibly pigs were raised and butchered on site, however, the chicken remains consist primarily of long bones with no cranial or foot elements, and likely represent the remains of meals, with butchery waste disposed of elsewhere.

Alternatively, the fish remains recovered at the Hunterfly Houses Site may represent butchery waste as the overwhelming majority of specimens recovered were head elements, and only 13 fish vertebrae were recovered (4.02% of total fish elements recovered). No other elements from the axial skeleton were identified other than a small number of spines. It is also possible that fish heads were being used for food at the site, while the better part of the fish was consumed elsewhere, although the first explanation is more likely.

Pig was the most common domestic animal in the assemblage, with a broad element distribution and reconstructed meat cuts of high, medium and low relative rank. This is consistent with utilization of the entire animal, while the remains from cow and sheep appear to have come from purchased cuts of meat, with only a few meat cuts represented and no butchery waste. The meat cuts from both mutton and beef are both predominantly medium to low ranked cuts.

Overall, the assemblage appears to be well preserved, although it is significantly fragmented. Only a small number of the bone remains was burned, and there is little evidence of extensive dog or rodent gnawing, although rat and mouse remains were recovered.

COMPARISON OF FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM FEATURES F1, F32, FA, and FD

Feature 1 (F1) and Feature 32 (F32) are remarkably similar in almost every measure analyzed, with the exceptions of total NISP (Number of Identified Species), degree of fragmentation, and most interestingly, the relative percentages of domestic mammals. Both features have the same low frequency of domestic cow. However, Feature 1 is over 50% sheep or sheep/goat and 30% pig, while Feature 32 is over 50% pig, and approximately 30% sheep/goat.

Feature 1 is a much larger assemblage than Feature 32, and is closer in size to what is generally considered a representative sample size (about 2000 total NISP). However, considering the taphonomic indicators and general species diversity in F1 and F32, an argument could be made for the integrity of both of these assemblages, especially if they are intact, sealed features with good preservation. If so, and if the features are associated with the same household from different time periods, or different households from the same time period, especially if other socioeconomic or ethnic differences are known, then the difference in proportions of sheep and pig is potentially very interesting.

Table 9. Feature Comparison F1, F32, FA, FD

Species	**F1**	**F32**	**FA**	**FD**
Domestic cow/*Bos taurus*	23	2	4	0
Domestic sheep/*Ovis aries*	42	1	0	0
Domestic sheep or goat/*Ovis/Capria sp.*	74	6	4	8
Domestic pig/*Sus scrofa*	61	9	1	3
White tailed deer/*Odocoileus virginianus*	1	0	0	0
Rabbit sp./*Sylvilagus sp.*	4	0	0	0
Domestic cat/*Felis catus*	5	3	0	0
Norway rat/*Rattus norvegicus*	6	0	0	0
Rattus sp.	10	1	0	0
Total *Mammalia*/Mammals	**226**	**22**	**9**	**11**
Domestic Fowl/*Gallus gallus*	45	2	0	8
Goose/*Anser anser*	1	0	0	0
Pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*	5	0	0	0
Turkey/*Meleagris gallopavo*	0	1	0	1
Aves sp.	146	17	0	0
Total *Aves*/Birds	**197**	**20**	**0**	**9**

Table 9. Feature Comparison F1, F32, FA, FD (continued)

Species	F1	F32	FA	FD
Atlantic Cod/*Gadus morhua*	7	0	0	0
Codfish/*Gadid sp.*	3	0	0	
Haddock/*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	18	0	0	0
Atlantic Mackerel/*Scomber scombrus*	1	0	0	0
Porgies/Family *Sparidae*	7	0	0	0
Bluefish/*Pomatumus saltatrix*	104	0	0	0
Seatrout/*Salmo trutta*	8	0	0	0
Pisces sp.	134	22	0	0
Total *Pisces*/Fish	**282**	**22**	**0**	**0**
Total NISP	**705**	**64**	**9**	**20**

Table 10. Unidentified Mammal Species Identified to Size Class F1, F32, FA, FD

Size Class	F1	F32	FA	FD
Large Terrestrial Mammal	150	24	3	5
Medium Terrestrial Mammal	318	33	0	27
Small Terrestrial Mammal	14	1	0	0
Very Small Terrestrial Mammal	22	2	0	0
Total Size Class	**504**	**60**	**3**	**32**

Table 11. Unidentified F1, F32, FA, FD

Unidentified Fragment	F1	F32	FA	FD
Unidentified Mammal	523	78	0	0
Unidentified	91	2		1
Total Unidentified	**614**	**80**	**0**	**1**

Taphonomy

Fragmentation

Initially comparisons were going to be attempted between the faunal materials of the four features. However, the faunal materials from FA and FD were very few and, therefore, –statistically not comparable with the larger samples of F1 and F32. The statements in this section are therefore representative of comparisons between F1 and F32 while the other two features are presented as numbers in tables and not used for comparison purposes, and no statements will be based on them.

The degree of fragmentation of specimens from features F1 and F32 is similar, with the bulk of both assemblages falling under 5 cm in maximum dimension. However, in Feature 1, 39.4% (N=718) of the maximum dimension of the assemblage is under 2 cm, while 52% (N=106) of the specimens from Feature 32 is under 2 cm. This higher degree of fragmentation may account (at least in part) for fewer identified specimens in Feature 32.

Table 12. Fragment Size (Maximum Dimension) F1, F32, FA, FD

Size	F1	F32	FA	FD
Below 1 cm	35	14	0	0
1-2 cm	683	92	0	16
2-5 cm	859	75	1	32
5-10 cm	227	21	10	5
Over 10 cm	19	2	1	0
Totals	**1823**	**204**	**12**	**53**

Degree of Burning

7.56% (N=138) of bone recovered from F1, the larger sample, was burned, compared to 6.86% (N=14) of the bone recovered from F32. Feature 1 has a large presence of white burnt bone that is indicative of exposure to higher temperature for long time. FA and FD have trace amounts of burning recorded on bones. This is reflected by the bias introduced by the sample size.

Table 13. Degree of Burning F1, F32, FA, FD

Degree of Burning	F1	F32	FA	FD
Scorched	7	0	0	0
Black	8	2	0	1
White	123	12	0	5
Total Burned	**138**	**14**	**0**	**6**

Dog and Rodent Gnawing

Very few specimens from features F1 and F32 exhibited signs of gnawing by dogs, and even fewer exhibited rodent gnawing. This indicates that the faunal material was not out in the open for an extended period of time after deposition, and may have been buried or covered somehow quite quickly. It is interesting that, despite its small sample size, FA consists of such a high percentage (50%) of gnawed bone.

Table 14. Gnawing F1, F32, FA, FD

Animal ID	F1	F32	FA	FD
Dog Gnawing	6	1	3	0
Rodent	7	1	1	0
Total Gnawing	**13**	**2**	**4**	**0**

Butchery

13.22% (N=241) of the bones from Feature 1 showed evidence of butchery. This is comparable to Feature 32 with 15.20% (N=31) of the sample exhibiting visible butchery marks. This evidence is consistent with consuming cuts of meat as presented in the main report.

Table 15. Butchery F1, F32, FA, FD

Type	F1	F32	FA	FD
Chopped	103	19	1	5
Sawn	120	10	3	0
Knifed	3	1	0	0
Split	6	0	0	0
Sawn and Chopped	2	0	0	0
Sawn and Knifed	1	1	2	0
Chopped and Knifed	1	0	0	0
Other Working	5	0	0	0
Total Butchery	**241**	**31**	**6**	**5**

Meat Cut Reconstruction

Table 16. Reconstructed Meat Cuts, Feature 1 (F1)

Species	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	MNC†
BOS	Round	Sirloin or Rump	2 or 4	5
BOS	Chuck	Chuck	5	1
BOS	Chuck or Prime Rib	Chuck or Rib	5 or 6	1
BOS	Chuck	Arm	6	1
BOS	Chuck or Prime Rib	Short Rib or Cross Rib	6	1
BOS	Plate or Brisket	Plate, Short rib or Brisket	6 or 7	1
BOS	Chuck	Neck	8	1
BOS	Round	Shank	9	1
BOS	Chuck	Shank	9	1
BOS	Foot	Foot	10	1
OVCA	Leg	Shank end	3	2
OVCA	Leg	Butt end	4	1
OVCA	Shoulder	Chuck	4	1
OVCA	Shoulder	Shank	7	13
OVCA	Butchery waste?		7	1
OVCA	Leg	Shank	7	8
SUS	Ham	Butt ham	1	1
SUS	Loin	Rib end	2	4
SUS	Loin	Rib end-chop	2	3
SUS	Shoulder	Boston butt	3	4
SUS	Ham	Shank ham	4	1
SUS	Shoulder	Picnic ham	4	2
SUS	Head	Head	6	1
SUS	Ham	Hock	6	3
SUS	Ham or Shoulder	Trotter	6	7

†MNC=Minimum Number of Cuts

Table 17. Reconstructed Meat Cuts, Feature 32 (F32)

Species	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	MNC†
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Chuck/Rib	2 or 5	1
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Chuck/Rib	2 or 5	1
BOS	Chuck	Arm	6	1
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Cross Rib/Short Rib	6	1
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Cross Rib/Short Rib	6	1
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Cross Rib/Short Rib	6	1
LTM	Prime Rib/Chuck	Cross Rib/Short Rib	6	1
BOS	Chuck	Shank	6	1
LTM	Head	Head	9	1
OVCA	Leg	Shank end	3	1
OVCA	Leg	Butt end	4	1
OVIS	Leg	Butt end	4	1
OVCA	Head/Neck	Head/Neck	6 or 7	1
OVCA	Leg	Shank	7	1
SUS	Shoulder	Picnic Ham	4	1
SUS	Shoulder	Picnic Ham	4	1
SUS	Shoulder	Boston Butt	3	1
SUS	Ham	Shank Ham	4	1
SUS	Head	Head	6	1
SUS	Trotter or Hock	Trotter or Hock	6	1

*MNC=Minimum Number of Cuts

Although meat cut reconstructions are approximate, they show an overall predominance of lower valued cuts of meat across both features. F1 Beef: High 1, Med 9, Low 4 and Mutton: High 0, Med 4, Low 2, however, Pork is more evenly distributed, High 8, Med 7 and Low 11. F32 shows a similar pattern: Beef: High 1, Med, 2, Low, 2; Mutton: High 1, Med 1, Low 2: Pork: High 0, Med 3, Low 2.

Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Hunterfly Houses

Methods

Analysis of the faunal material was conducted at the Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory and Hunter College Bioarchaeology Laboratory, CUNY, under the supervision of Prof. Sophia Perdikaris (Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Brooklyn College). Identification was done using the comparative zooarchaological specimens from collections at Brooklyn College and Hunter College. Each fragment of bone was identified, speciated, and recorded using the NABONE Zooarchaeological Database Recording System, developed by the NABO Zooarchaeology Working Group Data Records Project.[1] This system was developed for the use in the North Atlantic region, therefore, small modifications and additions were made to the system in order to accommodate data from a historical site in the Northeastern United States. The system itself is flexible and was developed assuming that some people would need to adjust it to different geographical regions with different species present.

Material was identified to species and element level, and all evidence of butchery, burning, or gnawing was recorded. Ribs and vertebral elements were not identified to species, but only to size class (LTM, MTM, STM, and VSTM). These elements are not easily speciated and are not diagnostic, and would introduce a bias in the species distribution patterns.

Faunal material determined to have come from domestic animals and showing signs of butchery was grouped into meat cut units based upon historical and modern butchery practices. Meat cut units were then assigned a relative cost. (Following Crabtree:1990, Lyman:1979 and Pipes:1995).

Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and NISP percentages, calculated for all identified taxa, were mainly used for the analysis. This method had proved more useful for stratified, post consumption deposits than MNI which is more useful for a single event, catastrophic deposits (such as kill and butchery sites). All data was recorded in an Access database also developed by the NABO working group (with modifications by the author).

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The following codes were used in addition to the standardized NABONE codes:

COL Rock dove/feral pigeon/*Columba livia*

[1]A full description of the NABONE Zoological Data Base Recording System Codes can be found at NABOHOME.org.

ODOC	White tailed deer/*Odocoileus virginanus*
POM	Blue fish/*Pomatumus saltatrix*
PHS	Pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*
SEA	Seatrout/*Salmo trutta*
PORGY	Porgies/Family *Saridae*
MACK	Atlantic Mackerel/*Scomber scombrus*
TURKEY	N. American Turkey/*Meleagris gallopavo*
ANSER	Goose/*Anser anser*
LAGO	Rabbit sp./*Sylvilagus sp.*
SEB MAR	Redfish/*Sebastes marinus*

Analysis

A total of 3,690 faunal remains were identified with 3,689 analyzed. Of the 3,689, 1,397 (37.86%) were identified to species or taxonomic group (NISP or Number of Identified Species). Size class (large terrestrial mammal -LTM, medium terrestrial mammal -MTM, small terrestrial mammal – STM, and very small terrestrial mammal -VSTM) comprised 1,148 specimens (31.11%). Because the sample was fragmented, 1,038 (28.13%) were identified only as mammal bones, while 107 bone fragments (2.90%) could not be identified at all. Domestic mammals (cow, sheep, sheep/goat, pig, cat and dog) totaled 521 fragments and represented 37.29% of the NISP sample. Birds comprised 25.56% and fish 23.13%. Wild mammals were also identified, including white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianis*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus sp*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), and mouse (*Mus musculus*), and were 11.52% of the NISP assemblage. A small number of bivalves, primarily clams, was present that comprises 2.50% of the sample.

Table1. Total Identified Species

Species	**NISP**
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Rabbit sp./*Sylvilagus sp.*	5
Domestic dog/*Canis familiaris*	2
Domestic cat/*Felis catus*	35
Norway rat/*Rattus norvigecus*	36
House mouse/*Mus musculus*	1
Rattus sp.	102
Rodent sp.	4
Squirrel/*Sciuridae sp.*	10
Total Mammals	**682**

Table1. Total Identified Species continued

Species	NISP
Domestic Fowl/*Gallus gallus*	78
Goose/*Anser anser*	4
Pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*	6
Rock dove/feral pigeon/*Columba livia*	1
Turkey/*Meleagris gallopavo*	2
Aves sp.	266
Total Birds	**357**
Atlantic Cod/*Gadus morhua*	7
Codfish/*Gadid species*	3
Haddock/*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	18
Atlantic Mackerel/*Scomber scombrus*	2
Porgies/Family/ *Sparidae*	7
Bluefish/*Pomatumus saltatrix*	104
Seatrout/*Salmo trutta*	8
Redfish/*Sebastes marinus*	1
Unidentified Fish	173
Total Fish	**323**
Mya sp.	21
Mollucsca sp.	14
Total Molluscs	**35**
TOTAL NISP	**1397**
Large Terrestrial Mammal	353
Medium Terrestrial Mammal	714
Small Terrestrial Mammal	43
Very Small Terrestrial Mammal	38
Total Size Class	**1148**
Unidentified Mammal	1038
Unidentified	107
Total Unidentified	**1145**
Total Number of Fragments	**3,690**

Taphonomy

The size of fragmentation was recorded for all bone fragments and was measured with the following results: 5.85% (N=216) of fragments recovered were less than 1 cm, 33.30% (N=1229) were under 2 cm, 45.80% (N=1690) were under 5 cm, 13.80% (N=509) were between 5 and 10 cm, and 1.25% (N=46) was larger than 10 cm in maximum dimension. Overall, the sample was heavily fragmented. 84.95% of the fragments were smaller than 5 centimeters in maximum dimension.

Table 2. Fragmentation

Size	Count	Percent
0-1 cm	216	5.85 %
1-2 cm	1229	33.30 %
2-5 cm	1690	45.80 %
5-10 cm	509	13.80 %
More than 10 cm	46	1.25 %
Totals	**3,690**	**100.00 %**

The degree of burning was recorded as Scorched (S), Black (B) or White (W). Of the 3690 fragments, only 270 (7.32%) were burned. 6.67% of the burned material was scorched, 17.04% was recorded as black, 2.22% was black and white, and 74.07% was white, or fully calcined.

Degree of Burning

	Black	White	Scorched	Total
Count	46	206	18	270
Percent	17.04%	76.30%	6.66%	100%

The food refuse from Hunterfly site was not heavily scavenged by animals as only 46 fragments exhibited animal gnawing, representing 1.25% of the total sample. The post depositional rodent gnawing was observed on 34 specimens while only 12 bones exhibited evidence of dog gnawing.

Butchery

Butchery marks were recorded on 455 specimens (12.33%); 276 were sawn, 154 were chopped, 16 had superficial knife marks, 2 were drilled, 6 had exhibited some elements of other working by humans. A distal cow tibia was fractured for marrow extraction. Two pig atlases and one medium terrestrial mammal thoracic vertebrae were chopped along the saggital plane.

Three specimens showed evidence of working or polishing. One is a polished mammal long bone fragment, the other an inscribed bone fragment, and the third is a fragment of a spoon or utensil handle.

Meat Cut Reconstruction

Pork

Shank Ham, Boston Butt, Butt Ham, and Hock were represented.

Table 3. Reconstructed Pork Cuts

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB
SUS	DIS, HUM, RAD, ULN	SHOULDER	PICNIC HAM	MED	35
SUS	PRO HUM, SCP, ATL, AXI, CEV	SHOULDER	BOSTON BUTT	MED	27
SUS	SKL	HEAD	HEAD	LOW	8
SUS	FEM, INN	HAM	BUTT HAM	HIGH	7
SUS	DIS FEM, TIB, FIB	HAM	SHANK HAM	MED	17
SUS	TARSALS	HAM	HOCK	LOW	10

Beef

Rump, Shank, Chuck, Foot and Neck are represented.

Table 4. Reconstructed Beef Cuts.

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB
BOS	DIS FEM, TIB, HUM, CAL	ROUND/CHUCK	SHANK	LOW	20
BOS	INN, PRO FEM	ROUND	RUMP	MED	14
BOS	SCP	CHUCK	CHUCK	MED	3
BOS	MTT/MTC	FOOT	FOOT	LOW	3
BOS	ATL, AXI	NECK	NECK	LOW	6

Mutton

Leg, butt end, Leg, shank, chuck and neck are represented.

Table 5. Reconstructed Mutton Cuts

Species	Bone	Wholesale Cut	Retail Cut	Relative Rank	TNB
OVI/OVCA	INN, FEM	LEG	BUTT END	MED	14
OVI/OVCA	DIS FEM, MTT	LEG	SHANK	LOW	16
OVI/OVCA	SCP	SHOULDER	CHUCK	MED	13
OVI/OVCA	HUM, RAD, ULN	SHOULDER	SHANK	LOW	60
OVI/OVCA	ATL, AXI	NECK	NECK	LOW	2

Conclusions

Domestic pig, chicken and blue fish predominate in the assemblage. Both cranial and postcranial elements of pig were identified, and there are several neonatal pig and chicken individuals represented. Based upon this evidence, it is likely that chickens and possibly pigs were raised and butchered on site, however, the chicken remains consist primarily of long bones, that is, no cranial or foot elements, and likely represent the remains of meals, with butchery waste disposed of elsewhere.

Alternatively, the fish remains recovered at the Hunterfly Houses site may represent butchery waste, as the overwhelming majority of specimens recovered were head elements, and only 13 fish vertebrae were recovered (4.02% of total fish elements recovered). No other elements from the axial skeleton were identified other than a small amount of spines. It is also possible that fish heads were being used for food at the site, while the better part of the fish was consumed somewhere else, although the first explanations is more likely.

Pig was the most common domestic animal in the assemblage, with a broad element distribution and reconstructed meat cuts of high, medium and low relative rank. This is consistent with utilization of the entire animal, while the remains from cow and sheep appear to have come from purchased cuts of meat, with only a few meat cuts represented and no butchery waste. The meat cuts from both mutton and beef are both predominantly medium to low ranked cuts.

Overall, the assemblage appears to be well preserved, although it is significantly fragmented. Only a small amount of the bone remains were burned, and there is little evidence of extensive dog or rodent gnawing, although rat and mouse remains were recovered.

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APPENDIX C

WEEKSVILLE CERAMICS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
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APRIL 8, 2008

WEEKSVILLE CERAMICS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
META F. JANOWITZ, Ph.D.
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The ceramic artifacts from the Weeksville excavations include both plain fairly inexpensive vessels and more costly wares. The assemblage as a whole can be interpreted as indicating that the people who used these vessels chose to spend part of their available economic resources on household goods that were not strictly utilitarian: it includes decorative vases and serving dishes and the number of terra cotta flower pots could indicate the presence of ornamental plants.

Feature 1 (F1) had the largest number of ceramic sherds (almost 1,000) and the greatest variety of vessel wares and types. Crossmends between levels indicate the feature was filled fairly rapidly: there were crossmends between Levels 1 through 5 and two additional crossmends between Levels 4 and 6 and 5 and 6. Most of the ceramics were probably secondary refuse, based on their small size and lack of mending, although a few vessels mended to relatively complete objects (Artifact Catalogs, Appendices A, B, and C). In general, the ceramic sherds and vessels were manufactured from circa 1870 to 1920/30 although small pieces of older wares were included in the feature fill.

At least two ornamental vessels, both made of whiteware, were recovered from Feature 1: Vessel C2, a vase decorated with blue and gold; and Vessel C4, a possible jardinière (a fancy flower pot), with a molded body and green decoration. Two other partial vessels (C6 and C10) and two mending sherds not given a vessel number are made of porcelain; even though they are too fragmentary for their forms to be determined, they also were decorative objects. The two sherds mend to show a woman's head and torso, possibly part of a figurine.

Some of the teawares from this feature are also made of porcelain and are decorated with painted or decal patterns highlighted with gold. At least one whiteware teacup was also decorated with a floral decal motif and gilding. Small-scale floral motifs with gold highlights were very common during the first half of the twentieth century.

Many of the tablewares have similar floral motifs with gilding. Whiteware is the most common ware type although some porcelain plate fragments were also found. Vessel C3 is a whiteware tureen with a blue transfer printed floral motif with gilding. Sherds from this fancy vessel were found in Levels 1 through 5. One almost complete plain white granite platter had an unusual printed mark on the back: "MARIANO VELASCO/ CALLE NUEVA NO 7" (see Figure 29 in text). Marks such as this identify the merchant sellers rather than the potter manufactures of ceramics (this vessel was probably made either in England or the United States). An Internet search identified a Mariano Velasco as the proprietor of the Bazaar Velasco at 8 Calle Nueva in Binondo, Manila http://www.tsinoy.com/article_item.php?articleid=593). Mariano Velasco and his father were Chinese merchants from Taipei (Marino's Chinese name was Chua Chengco) who came to the Philippines in the mid-nineteenth century where they built a very successful merchandising empire that lasted until circa 1930. According to the web site, they imported all sorts of luxury and some utilitarian items from Europe for sale to their customers, so it is not surprising that they would have ceramics marked with the name of their shop. Even though the platter is marked with the street number 7 rather than 8, it is likely that this vessel was intended for sale in Manila. Whether it came to Weeksville by way of the Philippines or by some other route cannot be determined from the vessel itself but the possibilities are intriguing. Was it brought

home by a traveler, perhaps a sailor or soldier, or was it shipped to New York by the manufacturer in lieu of purchase by Velasco, or did it come here as part of the household goods of an immigrant family?

Other marked pieces in Feature 1 include a large sherd from a white granite dish with a printed lion and unicorn (British Coat of Arms) mark and "STONE CHINA/ EDWARD PEARSON/ COB[RIDGE]." According to Godden (1964:728) Edward Pearson used this mark between 1853 and 1873, when his son (also Edward) left England for America where he helped to start the East Liverpool, Ohio ceramic industry (Barber 1976:309-310). This early sherd, found in Level 5.1, is most probably derived from redeposited soils. A partial saucer, from Levels 4, 4.1 and 5, is marked "DRESDEN/WHITE GRANITE," a mark used by the Potters Co-Operative of East Liverpool ca. 1900-1925 (Lehner 1988:60).

Another mark on a base sherd, probably from a basin (part of a toilet set) from Level 3.2 (HFF1 3.2-15) shows a picture of a buffalo with "SEMI [VI]TROUS" above and "BUFFALO POTTERY/ CHRYSANTHEMUM" below. The Buffalo Pottery was founded in 1901 by the Larkin Company, manufacturers of soaps and other household cleaners, to produce ceramics to be given away as premiums (Altman and Altman 1969:18). Larkin specialized in direct sales to consumers, using the money saved by the elimination of middlemen to provide premiums (*op. cit.*12-13). This Chrysanthemum pattern vessel was part of a toilet set: toilet sets usually included a basin and ewer (large pitcher), a smaller hot water pitcher, a lidded chamber pot, a toothbrush holder, and a soap dish. Premiums were a common marketing tool from the late nineteenth through the second quarter of the twentieth centuries; judging from the number of Chrysanthemum pieces available on E-bay at the present time (the first decade of the twenty-first century), this was a popular one.

Other toilet vessels in Feature 1 include an unusual almost whole stoneware chamber pot with a molded Gothic-style pattern and white Bristol-type slip, probably made circa 1880-1920; another partial plain earthenware chamber pot; a white granite basin with a diamond molded pattern; and a white granite soap dish with a molded scallop design. Fragments from a white spittoon with a blue sponged design were found scattered in Levels 3, 4 and 5.

Feature 32, although a smaller assemblage (approximately 350 sherds), had the same sorts of ceramics as Feature 1. The ceramics from the upper levels were fragmentary but Levels 10, 10.1, and 11 might be one primary deposit with more relatively intact vessels.

Ceramics in these lower Feature 32 levels include plain white granite teawares (at least one cup and two saucers) and toilet vessels (a chamber pot and a wash basin). Vessels with decoration include a white granite bowl or basin with a molded Gothic-style motif. This bowl or basin does not match the chamber pot in Feature 1 but both fall within the Gothic motif group, a style popular during the last half of the nineteenth century. Other decorated vessels are a white granite dish with a gilded and scalloped rim and floral painting and a porcelain teacup with a pink floral motif and gilding above the base. Written in gilt script on the porcelain cup is the truncated motto "… LOVE THY [MAKER?]". The most highly decorated vessel is a partial Victorian Majolica pitcher or bowl with a molded floral design painted green, red, yellow, and white. Colorful Victorian Majolica vessels were found in many middle and working class homes in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Feature 32 also contained a number of dolls, including at least four small porcelain "Frozen Charlotte" figures. The feature also contained a male African-American doll with movable limbs and pieces of children's tea sets. An unglazed porcelain (bisque) figure of a long haired seated boy with European features was probably an ornament rather than a toy.

The 155 ceramic sherds from **Feature 66** are more fragmentary. Most are plain or minimally decorated white earthenware table vessels, particularly plates, sherds. Some others are transfer printed earthenwares and there are a few painted or decal decorated porcelain sherds from teawares.

The single vessel with an identifiable maker's mark is a cup or small bowl (only a base sherd was found) printed in black with "SEMI-VITREOUS/ K.T.K. & Co." surrounding an eagle holding a branch. This mark was used by the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company of Ohio circa 1900-1920 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:125, Figure 107). Another cup has the partial mark "England," indicating it was probably made after 1891 when the McKinley Tariff Act mandated identification of country of origin on goods imported into the United States (Godden 1964:11). Another partial mark can be identified as American by its style: printed on a plain white earthenware plate base sherd is "WIL…" under a shield set into a circle surrounded by flags and ribbon garlands. The precise mark could not be identified but many Ohio and New Jersey potters used marks like this circa 1860 to 1920 (Barber 1976, Gates and Ormerod 1982).

Feature D contained 104 sherds, generally of the same types of white earthenware and porcelain tea and tablewares as found in other features. Sherds from at least two ornamental porcelain dishes with painted floral motifs were also recovered. At the other end of the ware type and decorative spectrum, sherds from a brown Rockingham-glazed yellowware pie plate or nappy (a cooking and serving vessel shaped like a pie plate but deeper) were found in Levels 1, 4, 6, and 7; the sherds in Levels 1 and 4 mended. Rockingham food preparation and service vessels were popular throughout the last half of the nineteenth into the twentieth centuries.

The majority of the sherds in Feature D came from vessels manufactured circa 1870-1930, although at least one sherd was earlier and one later. A plate base sherd from Level 6 has a stamped English registry mark for 1856 (Godden 1964:527): the sherd shows heavy use wear (cuts and scratches from utensils) and thus was probably either in use by the same family for many years or was purchased second hand. The latest datable ceramic vessel is a plate, represented by a rim sherd, from Level 1. This Fiesta-style plate has a red glaze and a molded scalloped motif. Fiesta, introduced by the Homer Laughlin Company of West Virginia in 1936, became very popular during the 1940s and 1950s, although two California potteries had made colored glaze wares earlier in the 1930s.

Marked vessels in Feature D include a plate printed with "SEMI-PORCELAIN/ HENRY ALCOCK & CO/ [CO]BRIDGE/ [ENG]LAND," a mark used between 1891 and 1900, according to the ceramic historian Geoffrey Godden (Godden 1964:27). Except for the 1856 registered vessel, this is the most narrowly dated vessel in the assemblage.

Most of the vessels in Feature D are quite fragmentary but two vessels from Level 7 are almost whole. One is a small butter pat or cup plate (a small plate used under a cup in lieu of a saucer) with a worn overglaze floral decal motif. Overglaze decals were developed circa 1885. The other intact vessel is a 3 7/8 inch high white stoneware marmalade jar with the printed label "GRAND

MEDAL OF MERIT VIENNA 1873/ JAMES KEILLER & SONS/ DUNDEE/ MARMALADE/ ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MARMALADE/ LONDON, 1862". The impressed mark on the base is "S/MALING" and "K" in a circle with a "Y" at a right angle. There is also illegible impressed lettering around the rim of the base. "Maling" was the name of the manufacturer of the jar. Keiller's marmalade has been made since the late eighteenth century and no precise dating information has yet been found for this Maling mark. Keiller marmalade was packaged in stoneware jars into the 1960s (Wilson 1999:103)—the white marmalade jars in stores today are made of milk glass—but the style of the label suggests a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.

Ceramics from other contexts at the site are the same types of tea, table, and ornamental wares seen in the feature fills. Although many of the vessels seem to be from secondary deposits, when viewed as a whole, the ceramic assemblage is an interesting example of late nineteenth through early twentieth century household goods. The people who lived in the households that created these deposits used their available resources to acquire functional and decorative goods that were part of their daily lives.

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