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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an account of the archaeological field testing conducted on two city-owned properties: Project Site 2, at 37-39 Maujer Street, on block 2785, lots 42 and 43, and Project Site 3, at 37 Ten Eyck Street, on block 2791, lot 35 (Report cover). Block 2785 and block 2791, located immediately south of it, are bounded by Union Avenue on the west and Lorimer Street on the east. Block 2785 is bounded on the north by Grand Street and on the south by Maujer Street, while block 2791 is bounded on the north by Maujer Street and on the south by Ten Eyck Street. Both sites are under the jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). HPD would convey the sites to Yuco Real Estate Company, Inc. as part of the proposed action, which would facilitate the development of both these currently vacant sites with buildings containing affordable housing units, retail, and community space.

The phase IA archaeological assessment of the Maujer Street Community Development Plan, which includes Project Sites 2 and 3, was prepared by Historical Perspectives Inc. (HPI) in 1992. That report determined that the former backyards of lots 42 and 43 on block 2785, and of lot 35, on block 2791, had never been impacted by subsequent construction and were sensitive for privies and cisterns associated with 19th century occupation. These lots were located within the boundaries of the 19th century village of Williamsburg, which became urbanized after 1835 when New York State appointed commissioners to lay out streets and roads. The section of Union Avenue by the project sites was opened in 1836, and by 1848, according to the Brooklyn Directory, there were houses on all three project site lots. Water and sewer service, however, did not become available until ca. 1860 at the earliest. During the 1850s, public cisterns located largely between North 6th and South 6th Streets, the main center of population in Williamsburg, would have served the needs of nearby residents, but those living further afield to the east or north, like the residents of the 37 Ten Eyck Street site, might well have needed to build their own cisterns in their backyards (Bergoffen 2004, 19-20).

Regarding Project Site 2, historic maps and the Brooklyn Directory showed that lots 42 and 43 on block 2785 were first developed ca. 1850, at least ten years before being connected to the sewer system. Volume 3, in which the sewer connection records for both lots were listed, has not been preserved, but should pre-date 1867, when volume 4 begins (Historical

Perspectives 1992, 13-14). For lot 42, the first residents listed at 37 Maujer Street in the 1848-49 Directory, were Marky Ryan, a mason, and Patrick Cullivan, a grocer (Ibid.). On lot 43, 39 Maujer Street, the first residents listed in the 1848-49 Directory were ___ Beson, a laborer, Joseph Bissan (no profession listed), and M. Bezar, also a laborer (Ibid.). Evidently, both buildings had multiple tenants, rather than being single-family residences.

The smaller, earlier frame buildings on these lots were demolished in order to make way for two later, longer frame buildings erected between 1886 (Fig. 1) and 1898 (Fig. 2). These later buildings, according to the map evidence, did not have basements. Consequently, archaeological field testing was recommended and was conducted using a backhoe and excavation by hand, when closer verification was necessary. Test trenches were opened in the former backyard areas order to search for potential privies, as well as at the rear of the earlier buildings, within the footprint of the longer, late 19th century dwellings and beneath their floors, in case some remains of potential cisterns connected with the earliest period of occupation might have survived at a lower level (Fig. 3). Although the rear foundation walls of the later buildings on lots 42 and 43 were traced across both lots, no remains of the earlier buildings were found within them, nor were any vestiges of privies discovered in the trenches opened at the rear of the former back yard areas. Since no archaeologically significant features were encountered in any of the nine trenches opened on Project Site 2, this report concludes that no further archaeological investigation is necessary on this site.

Regarding Project Site 3, HPI (1992, 34) determined that lot 35 on block 2791 was not connected to the sewer system until after 1880, although historic maps indicated that it was first developed for housing between 1852 (Field) and 1869 (Dripps). Ten Eyck was originally called Wyckoff (or also Wycoff) and only renamed in 1870 (Brooklyn Director 1870-71). The only house number listed for the block between Union and Lorimer Avenues in the street directories prior to 1871-72 was number 29 Wyckoff , east of the project site lot. There were however, un-numbered buildings on the north side of the street at least as early as 1853, when the carpenter James McLaughlin resided in a house on Wyckoff Street at the corner of Lorimer Street, later 27 Ten Eyck (Brooklyn Directory 1870). Unfortunately, neither the first nor later residents on the project site lot were listed in HPI 1992, nor was the present writer successful in finding the names associated with its 19th century occupants.

Three test trenches were opened on Project Site 3 (Fig. 4). Both the east and the north foundation walls of the dwelling that formerly stood on the front of the lot were traced. The test trench opened in the middle of the yard brought to light a free standing, circular brick cistern, while a stone-lined feature, presumably a privy, though no night soil was detected, was discovered in a third test trench opened at the rear of the lot, in the northeast corner (Fig. 5). Both the cistern and the stone-lined shaft are considered of archaeological significance. In order to mitigate the negative impact of the proposed action on these archaeological resources, both were excavated by hand, by archaeologists. The architecture of the features and the cultural remains they contained were fully documented and studied, and the results are presented in this report. Since the archaeological excavation of these features has been completed, this report concludes that the negative impacts on the archaeological resources on block 2791, lot 35, have been satisfactorily mitigated, and recommends that no further archaeological investigation be required.

Readers should note that, since the dimensions of the lots and the plans are in feet, the measurements used in the description of the trench locations and the excavations of the features are given in feet and tenths. But the measurements of the artifacts and the scale used in the artifact photographs are given in centimeters, as is standard in all scientific reports.

2. FIELD REPORT, PROJECT SITE 2

Field testing was conducted on the Maujer Street site on August 10, 12-13 and 16, 2010. Before we could excavate the first trench, at the northern end of lot 43, it was necessary to clear the area of weeds and surface garbage, a job that took an hour and a half (Fig. 6). There is a chain link fence running across the rear of both lots approximately two feet short of the 100 ft. lot line. The west side of Project Site 2 (lot 43) is bordered by a metal fence on a masonry wall at the rear and a building on the front of the lot. The east side of Project Site 2 (lot 42) is bounded by the walls of the adjacent building and its rear extension. Nine test trenches in all, M-TT1 to M-TT9, were opened using a backhoe, while individual architectural features were defined by hand excavation (Fig. 3). All save M-TT3 (for which see below) were excavated down to virgin soil and then backfilled.

There was a large amount of building detritus on the lots. The burnt superstructure of the frame buildings had simply been knocked down and the site leveled, filling the former semi-basements with whatever building debris and garbage landed there. In the former backyards, there was a deep layer of building detritus and some household garbage -- up to 5.5 feet deep on the south side of the yard, nearer the former buildings -- followed by a layer of brownish-yellow sandy soil containing smaller amounts of garbage and building detritus together with many small and large stones, and small and large cobbles and boulders. This natural soil layer had evidently been disturbed during the process of filling and leveling the yard to the height of the detritus-strewn area where the buildings had stood. The size of the cobbles and boulders that this soil contained, and the fact that the same layer was encountered on Project Site 3, made it clear that it was not an artificial fill. Below it, the virgin soil was a reddish-yellow, slightly coarser sandy soil that tended to break into clumps.

As usual, curious local residents wanted to know what we were doing, and shared their conflicting recollections of the site's history. One noteworthy informant, Mario Salerno, a fifty-year resident of the neighborhood and owner of the gas station on the corner of Maujer and Lorimer Streets, among other properties, told us that the houses on Project Site 2 had become derelict before burning down in the 1960s or 70s. In those years, drug dealers were using the

buildings as a place to conduct their business. Another visitor to Project Site 2, “Lefty”, was sure that there was a back building on lot 43, but Mr. Salerno, who played in the yards as a child, was sure there was none – something confirmed by our excavations. Mr. Salerno also remembered that the building adjoining Project Site 2 to the east had formerly been occupied by a bottle factory that went out of business during the 1980s. Today, the facade of that building is draped with the banners of the Unknown Bikers, who use the ground floor as their club house and Harley garage. Both Mr. Salerno and the Bikers were extremely welcoming and helpful to us, and we are grateful to them for their kindness.

2.1. M-TT1 and M-TT2 (Figs. 3 and 7)

Although today lot 43 extends northward to the same chain link fence as the adjoining lot 42, it is a 90 foot deep lot, as indicated on the architect’s plan, Fig. 3, and on historic maps. Any privy associated with the occupants of the lot in the 19th century would therefore be no more than approximately 90 feet north of the south lot line. M-TT2 was accordingly sited between 86 and 92 feet north of the south lot line. But in view of the accumulated garbage at the rear of the site, M-TT1 was first opened as close as possible to the fences on the north and west, that is, from 92 to 98 feet north of the south lot line, and extending 25 feet east, in order to remove material that could contaminate the immediately adjacent trench. The very dark grayish-brown, loose soil, full of household garbage in the top one foot – including glass, metal, plastic bottles, chicken wire, sections of metal pipe, and bathroom tile -- was removed. When we encountered a fairly clean layer of brownish-yellow sandy soil, we moved south to open M-TT2.

M-TT2 was also meant to extend the entire 25-foot width of the lot, but at a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 ft. and 7.0 feet east of the west lot line, we encountered a huge boulder. This boulder was about 4.7 feet wide (east-west), 5.0 feet long (north south), and at least 3.0 feet deep – too large to remove with the backhoe. In the course of the excavation of Project Site 2 we found many large boulders, but none so large as this one. We abandoned the western 11 feet of this trench and continued to excavate a further 18.5 feet to the east, ending the trench on lot 42, 29.5 feet east of the west lot line of lot 43. In the southwestern quarter of the trench there was a deep layer

of dark, loosely packed grayish-brown soil densely filled with building detritus. Its curving pit-like outline is seen at the top left of the view in Fig. 7, in the south baulk of the trench. The brownish-yellow sand encountered in the rest of M-TT2 also contained building detritus such as bricks, wooden planks, brick, metal, plastic, a car tire, etc., but much less, and most of this material was found in the upper part of this layer, where it was mottled with gray from the detritus layer. Virgin soil was reached at 5.5 feet below surface, and M-TT1 was closed at a maximum depth of approximately 6.5 feet below surface, without having encountered any sign of a privy. Both trenches were backfilled.

2.2. M-TT3 (Figs. 3, 8 and 9)

Historic maps show a smaller, earlier building on lot 43 on the front third of the lot, set back from the street, which was replaced between 1886 and 1898 by a four story building that covered approximately two-thirds of the lot (Figs. 1 and 2). No basement is indicated for the later building and consequently, remains of the foundations of the earlier building and its potential cistern might be located under its floor. Based on measurements taken from the 1886 Robinson map (Fig. 1), most of the rear wall of the earlier building, located on the eastern half of the lot, was determined to have stood approximately 60 feet north of the south lot line, on the same line as the later building. Accordingly, M-TT3 was opened 59 feet north of the south lot line and extended to a width, north-south of approximately 7 feet, and a length, east-west, of 25 feet. As in M-TT2, there was a dense layer of building detritus, containing large amounts of lathe and wooden planks, mostly concentrated on the northern side of the trench, interspersed with brownish-yellow sandy soil containing a smaller amount of building detritus and household garbage. The rear, brick wall of the building was located approximately 1.5 feet below surface and 60 feet north of the south lot line. This wall continued eastward, abutting the north face of the dwelling's eastern foundation wall, which was built of large, undressed field stones. We noted that the brick wall appeared to continue eastward, beyond the east face of the stone wall, but since the bricks here were very ruined and not well aligned, we thought it possible that they might represent collapsed material. With the excavation of M-TT8 it became clear that this was

actually the rear wall of the later building. The stone foundation wall straddled the lot line and had evidently been shared by the two buildings.

The house wall in M-TT3 was three bricks wide, each red brick measuring 3.5 inches wide by 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. A second, parallel brick wall, whose topmost bricks, as preserved, were also found about 1.5 feet below the surface and which lay 3 feet to the north of the back wall, turned out to be the outer wall of the basement steps and not, as we had initially hoped, part of a cistern (Fig. 9). We nevertheless excavated this part of the building by hand. Inside the fill of the stair chamber were several large fragments of a cast iron bath tub, as well as blue-painted planks and a section of roof tile, both probably from the ceiling and roof of this chamber. Four steps painted blue on the front, led down 4 feet to a concrete floor and a doorway in the back wall of the building, which had been blocked with cinder blocks. The stairs leading down to the blocked doorway began 8 feet west of the east corner of the building, while the east jamb of the blocked doorway was 12 feet west of it. The west side of the blocked doorway, together with the west side of the stair chamber's concrete floor and its outer wall, as well as the back wall of the building were not preserved. Instead, we found a number of large cobbles in brownish-yellow sandy soil (seen at the bottom of Fig. 9), evidently pushed here during the process of leveling. The basement steps and adjacent steps were excavated on August 10-11 and 13, and not backfilled.

2.3. M-TT4 (Figs. 3, 10 and 11)

M-TT4 was opened on August 11th at the rear of lot 42, between approximately 92 and 98 feet north of the south lot line, and extended 25 feet west-east across the lot, because this was considered to be the most likely location for a potential privy associated with the 19th century occupation.

As in M-TT1 and M-TT2, there was a great deal of garbage on the top of the site, but approximately one foot below surface, this was succeeded by the usual brownish-yellow sandy soil, mottled with dark gray, over most of the trench's area. On the south side of the trench, however, beginning about 2.7 feet below the surface, we encountered a dense layer of building

detritus in dark brownish-gray soil, as found earlier in M-TT3 (Fig. 11). The extent of this debris layer so far behind the building shows the degree to which the lot was disturbed during the filling and leveling of the site. M-TT4 was excavated to a depth of approximately 6 feet below surface, to the bottom of the pocket of building detritus and virgin soil. The debris layer ended directly above the latter, which was composed, as in the other, previously excavated trenches, of reddish-yellow sandy soil. No traces of a privy were located. The trench was backfilled.

2.4. M-TT5 (Figs. 3 and 12)

As on lot 43, historic maps show a smaller, earlier building on lot 42 on the front third of the lot, which was replaced between 1886 and 1898 by a four story building matching the one on lot 43 and covering approximately two-thirds of the lot (Figs. 1 and 2). No basement is indicated for the later building and consequently, remains of the foundations of the earlier building and its potential cistern might be located under its floor. Based on measurements taken from the 1886 Robinson map, pl. 14, the back of the earlier building was determined to be located approximately 45 feet north of the south lot line. Accordingly, M-TT5 was opened between 45 and 53.5 feet north of the south lot line and extended 25 feet west-east across the lot.

The top foot of deposit in M-TT5 consisted of a loosely packed grayish brown soil containing stones and some decomposed mortar, fine pale brown sand, and pieces of linoleum and tile flooring material. The decomposed mortar together with fine light brown sandy soil increased down to approximately 1.5 feet below surface. At that point, we began to encounter quantities of bricks, especially in the western third of the trench, in addition to a dense concentration of decomposed mortar from about 2.6 feet below surface, and large chunks of floor tile. The mortar and brick detritus continued down to a well-preserved concrete floor, which was exposed at a depth of 5 feet below the surface. We removed this floor, which was laid directly on the brownish-yellow sandy soil noted in our other trenches, but did not locate any walls or features connected with the earlier building. The layer was sterile. We therefore closed the trench at a maximum depth of approximately 6 feet below the surface and backfilled it.

2.5. M-TT6 (Figs. 3 and 13)

Although the brick walls uncovered in M-TT3 appeared to be more characteristic of the late 19th century than the middle, we proceeded on the assumption that they belonged to the first building phase and so opened, on August 12th, the 6-foot wide M-TT6 in order to test for the presence of a cistern or locate the back wall of the later building. This trench was located three feet north of the edge of M-TT3, to prevent damage to the stair chamber wall, and extended 25 feet across the width of the lot. M-TT6 was densely packed with building detritus, mostly lathe and planks, with a moderate amount of brick. At approximately one foot below the surface, on the south side of the trench, we encountered two very large boulders that, like the huge boulder in M-TT1, were probably in situ. These would have impeded the construction of a cistern here. The layer of building detritus ended at approximately 3 feet below surface and patches of the reddish-yellow sand elsewhere identified as virgin soil began to appear. We continued to excavate M-TT6 to a depth of 4.4 feet below surface but still finding no sign of walls or any further cultural remains, closed and backfilled the trench.

2.6. M-TT7 (Figs. 3, 14 and 15)

M - TT7 was opened in the area corresponding roughly to the middle of the yard behind the earlier building on lot 42, between 68 and 74 feet north of the south lot line and extending across the width of the trench. This trench was a second attempt to locate a cistern associated with the first building phase on the lot, since neither its back wall nor a cistern potentially associated with it had been found in M-TT5 under the floor of the later building and since the measurement of building lengths from historic maps is not particularly accurate, the back wall of the earlier structure might actually have been located further north than first calculated or, as discovered on Project Site 3, be a free-standing structure in the yard.

The top of M-TT7 was filled with brick detritus and small and large cobbles in loose gray soil, while about 1.5 to 2 feet below surface, a huge amount of burnt wood detritus was found comparable to the deposits noted in M-TT6 and on the south side of M-TT4 and no doubt a

continuation of these. The pile of detritus also included, together with the floor tile, brick, metal and garbage, including a tire. On the east side of the trench, against the wall of the adjacent building, there was an undisturbed strip packed with a large boulder and other large and small cobbles in the usual brownish-yellow sand. Here, the difference between what had been plowed over and what not, was clear. Having reached the bottom of the debris layer and the culturally sterile layer of reddish-yellow sandy soil, we ceased excavation and backfilled the trench. The depths reached were 5.5 feet at the southeast corner, 6.7 feet on the southwest, and approximately 7 feet in the northern half of the trench.

2.7. M-TT8 (Figs. 3, 16 and 17)

M-TT8 was opened on August 13th between M-TT7 and M-TT5 in order to determine whether the rear wall of the building uncovered in M-TT3 actually continued eastward along the same line, in which case that building, with its basement stairs, and the corresponding wall in M-TT8 would belong to the later building phase, when two dwellings of the same length stood on these lots. M-TT8 also contained massive amounts of bricks and decayed mortar, as in M-TT5, but the continuation of the brick wall excavated in M-TT3 was quickly uncovered, indicating that we had excavated the second of the two building periods.

M-TT8 was enlarged to five feet north-south, between 60 and 65 feet north of the south lot line, and 22 feet east-west. The brick wall in M-TT8 was preserved to a height of 3.9 feet, ending on a concrete footing traced on the exterior, north side of the wall. The back wall of the building also had a 3-foot wide doorway in it, whose west jamb was located 7 feet east of the northwest corner of the building. The back wall of the building was traced along its entire length, to a depth of six feet, but no backstairs or other features associated with either building period were discovered. Here too, a very large boulder was encountered on the north side of the trench, in front of the doorway. M-TT8 was backfilled.

2.8. M-TT9 (Figs. 3, 18 and 19)

The 10-foot wide M-TT9 was opened on August 16th on lot 43, along the inside of the back wall of the building discovered in M-TT8, in order to test whether any remains of the earlier period might be preserved under its floor. The top layer of brown soil was full of small stones with a few bricks and a small amount of garbage. There were also some interesting pieces of installations such as a double cast iron sink, the top of a stove, a toilet seat, and other fragments of white ceramic fixtures. On top of the concrete floor of the room, which lay 6 feet below surface, there was a deep layer, some 2 feet thick, of wooden planks.

The cinder block south wall of this basement room, clearly a later addition, lay 9 feet south of the inner face of the back wall of the building, which was preserved to a height of 4 feet. Another cinder block wall – similarly later than the brick back wall, since it was not bonded to it -- ran north-south, 5.5 feet west of the inner face of the stone foundation wall on the east side of the room. Only a small section of this cinder block wall was preserved jutting from the brick back wall. The cinder block wall formed the west wall of an 8 by 9 foot space bounded by the stone foundation wall on the east.

The excavation of the fill against the east foundation wall revealed the style of its construction. The lowest two courses were made of large, roughly dressed squared stone blocks capped by a layer of flat slabs. The next two courses were also composed of roughly squared, but considerably smaller blocks, again capped by a layer of flat slabs. Two more courses of large stones were partially preserved above this.

The chamber on the east side of the basement seems to have been designed to accommodate the water pipes. Its fill also contained many bricks and household garbage. The floor of the larger space to the west, composed of concrete over a layer of large pebbles, was first encountered at a depth of 3.7 feet, but was broken up and not well preserved. We excavated below it in the eastern half of the trench, to a depth of 6 feet, into the layer of brownish-yellow sandy soil, only to discover a buried water pipe running diagonally across the area. The laying of this pipe would have destroyed any remnants of the earlier building that might have otherwise survived below the floor. The trench was therefore closed and backfilled.

3. FIELD REPORT, PROJECT SITE 3 (Figs. 4 and 20)

Using a backhoe, three test trenches were opened on the Ten Eyck Street site on August 17th and 18th to determine whether a cistern and privy were present on the lot and if so, to assess their state of preservation. Both a privy and a cistern were discovered in test trenches TE-TT1 and TE-TT2, respectively, and partly excavated on August 17th and 18th (Fig. 4). The completion of the excavation of these features took place on September 8-9 and 14-15 (Fig. 5). Both the backhoe trenches and excavation of the features are described below.

On both sides of lot 35 there are houses with deep back yards. On the west, the yard is enclosed by a metal fence on a concrete wall; on the east, by a chain link fence. The rear of the project site lot is bounded by the cinder block wall that encloses the yard of the adjacent property. On the east side of lot 35, the base of the stone foundation wall of the building that had formerly stood on the lot was still visible, running next to the wall of the building on the adjacent lot. TE-TT2 confirmed that the building was 60 feet deep, as indicated on the 1886 Robinson map (Fig. 1). The piled building detritus from the demolition of this building had been spread more or less across the entire site. Below this heavy debris layer, the backhoe exposed the same brownish-yellow sandy soil containing boulders and cobbles as found on Project Site 2. The lowest stratum reached was virgin soil, which consisted of a reddish-yellow sandy soil, as also encountered on Project Site 2.

It took approximately three hours, on the afternoon of August 16th, to clear the dense undergrowth, and to level the piled garbage and building detritus before the backhoe trenches could be opened (Fig. 20).

3.1. TE-TT1 and THE STONE LINED SHAFT, FEATURE F-1 (Figs. 4 and 21 to 25)

TE-TT1 was opened at the rear of the lot from 90 to 99 feet north of the south lot line. Because of the narrowness of the work area, the western 15 feet of the trench were excavated first (Fig. 21). There was a pile of bricks in this corner of the site and massive amounts of garbage in the top 1.5 feet of dark gray soil. At this level, the brownish-yellow sandy soil began

to appear, mottled with the dark gray topsoil. Large cobbles and boulders were encountered at approximately 4.5 feet below surface. The top of the sterile layer of reddish-yellow sandy soil at the bottom of the trench, which was excavated to a depth of approximately 7 feet and then backfilled. There was no trace of a privy.

The stratigraphy of the eastern 10 feet of TE-TT1 continued that observed in the west down to 4.8 feet below the surface. At this level, we noted a layer of greenish-gray clayey soil interspersed with a crumbling grayish-white material that might have been lime. A dozen or so intact clam shells and an oyster shell were found at this level, together with one butchered beef bone, and one piece each of glass and ceramic. This material, which turned out to be only a thin deposit, was strewn inside a circle of stones, which may have served as a privy, though no traces of night soil were detected, only the possible lime (Fig. 22).

The inner diameter of this shaft feature, F1, constructed of rough stones laid without mortar, was approximately 5.0 feet. As noted, its outline was first defined at a depth of approximately 4.8 feet below the surface. The inner, west face of F1 was 18.5 feet east of the west lot line, while its inner north face was 5.5 feet south of the inner side of the cinderblock wall bounding the lot on the north.

The fill inside F1 was sectioned and the northern half excavated (Figs. 23 to 25). The first layer of fill, Layer 1, was reddish-brown sandy silt interspersed with occasional small stones. It contained a few thin laminations of the grayish-white decomposed shell noted at the top but only sparse cultural remains except towards the bottom of the layer (bags #A to #C, #1 and #2). From a depth of approximately 4.0 to 5.6 feet below the top of the opening, this fill was excavated first in the northwest quarter, then in the northeast. At a depth of approximately 5.6 feet below the top of the opening in the northwest quarter, we encountered some large cobbles and a much higher concentration of artifacts in a dark grayish-brownish soil, Layer 2 (Fig. 24; Bags #3-#13). Below this layer, at a depth of approximately 6.3 feet below the top of the opening and below the cobbles, was a layer of fine, light grayish-brown, silty soil, Layer 3, which also contained numerous artifacts (Bags #14-17). In the northeastern quarter of the shaft, we excavated the remaining deposit of the reddish-brown sandy silt layer from approximately 4.6 to 5.6 feet below the top of the opening. This material contained a moderate amount of artifacts (Layer 1, Bags

#18-21). In this quarter of the shaft, the following grayish-brownish soil layer, Layer 2, was surrounded by the light grayish-brown silty soil, Layer 3. Bags #22/1-2 to #26 were collected from the former, while Bags #27 to #31 were collected from the latter layer. Layers 2 and 3 were sifted 100%.

The first artifacts encountered were two large sections of brown glazed ceramic pipes at approximately 2.8 feet below the top of the opening. Both lay horizontally, one on the east side of the shaft, the other on the west. The latter was 13 inches long, 7.5 inches in diameter and its wall was 0.6 inches thick. Household refuse including butchered bones and a few oyster shells; glass and ceramic housewares; a variety of heavily corroded metal objects, and special, small finds such as buttons, graphite, toys, and smoking pipes were collected between approximately 4.0 feet below the top of the shaft's opening to its bottom. The detailed description and analysis of the different types of artifacts is presented in Section 4.A, below and a complete catalogue of the finds is in Appendix A.

In both the northwestern and northeastern quarter of the fill, cross-mends were found between the materials from the reddish-brown sandy silt, through the brownish-gray silty soil to the lowest layer of light grayish-brown silty soil indicating that the materials were deposited over a short period of time and that the layers are intermixed. The closing depth was 6.3 to 6.5 feet below the top of the shaft's opening at which point we detected the granular, reddish sandy soil elsewhere identified as virgin soil.

3.2. TE-TT2 (Figs. 4, 26 to 29)

This trench was opened on August 17th in order to uncover the rear foundation wall of the building that formerly stood on the lot and to test for the presence or absence of a cistern attached to it. As noted above, the base of the east, stone wall of this building, could be followed to 59 feet north of the south lot line where it was truncated by a poorly built brick wall continuing northward (Fig. 26). TE-TT2 was therefore opened between 57.0 and 65.0 feet north of the south lot line and extended 25.0 feet east-west across the lot.

Immediately below the surface garbage, we encountered a well-preserved asphalt pavement (Fig. 26). When this pavement was removed, the stone foundations of the back wall of the building were exposed, 60.0 feet north of the south lot line, buried in fine brown soil (Fig. 27). Since the pavement was built over the former rear wall of the building, it must have been laid after the building was demolished. Though not so well preserved, traces of this asphalt paving were also discovered further to the north in TE-TT3, suggesting that it had once covered most or all of the lot. If this was the case, the building detritus piled on top of the asphalt must have been brought from elsewhere and dumped here.

Below the asphalt pavement, we encountered further building detritus, consisting of yellow bricks and decomposed plaster, as well as a dark green plastic garbage bag.

Most of the stone rear foundation wall of the building was traced across the lot (Figs. 27 to 29). Approximately one foot below the top of the wall, we encountered a yellowish-brown sandy soil layer devoid of artifacts. We continued to excavate the western half of TT2, along the outer edge of the foundation wall, to a depth of 7.0 feet below surface and to between 3.5 and 4.0 feet below the top of the wall (Figs. 28 and 29). The bottom of the wall was not reached.

In the eastern half of TE-TT2, we exposed a roughly square outset from the rear wall beginning 5.25 feet west of the east baulk and measuring 2.7 feet wide and 3.1 feet deep (Fig. 27). The sides were built of brick but the rear was composed of a stone slab, 8 inches thick. Since there were no signs of burning, this feature was probably not a chimney, as we first thought, but perhaps intended for a narrow staircase. Within it, we noted a thick pile of printed oil cloth (tablecloth) as well as roofing material and rotting wood, this last possibly from tree roots.

TE-TT2 was backfilled and the ground leveled in order to provide a platform for the backhoe to open TE-TT3 immediately north of TE-TT2.

3.3. TE-TT3 and DISTERN, FEATURE F-2 (Figs. 4, 30 and 31)

Since the former rear wall of the demolished building had been traced across the lot in TE-TT2 and no cistern found attached to it, TE-TT3 was opened north of it, approximately in the middle of the former yard area, to test whether a cistern or privy might be located there.

Accordingly, TE-TT3 was opened on August 18th between 70 and 83 feet north of the south lot line and extending between 8.5 feet and 16.0 feet west of the east lot line.

Below the layer of garbage and building debris that covered the entire lot area, we encountered an asphalt surface. It was best preserved in the eastern half of the lot but sections were also noted further to the west indicating that it had formerly covered the former yard area. Below the asphalt, we encountered a circle of bricks with an outer diameter of 5.6 feet and an inner diameter of 5.0 feet that turned out to be the remains of a plaster-lined, brick cistern, Feature F2. The upper portion of this feature had been destroyed and the remainder was sealed by the asphalt pavement. On the west side of the cistern, which was preserved two brick courses higher than on the east, the top was approximately 2.2 feet below the surface. All the measurements below the top of the opening were taken from this height.

Since the bricks along the southern edge of the cistern did not appear to have been preserved, the feature was sectioned and its northern half excavated down to the plastered bottom, which was encountered at a depth of 4.5 feet below the top of the opening.

Some burnt wood lay against the eastern edge of the cistern's opening and over its eastern half. The first layer (Layer 1), following the removal of the wood, was approximately 1.2 to 1.5 feet thick and composed of yellowish-brown sandy soil containing very few cultural remains. This shaded into a shallow layer, about 0.3 feet thick, composed of a siltier and denser, dark grayish-brown soil mottled with black patches, probably of charcoal. This was not a distinct layer, and was not visible in the section. Under this, the second clearly defined layer (Layer 2) was a deposit of gray, crumbly material, possibly a combination of lime, crushed shell, plaster, or other organic material. This deposit was shallow in the center of the cistern but deeper on the sides, reaching a depth of up to approximately 0.8 feet thick on the west and 0.5 feet on the east. It contained complete glass bottles, metal and ceramic fragments and bones (Bags #4 to #9). The third layer, (Layer 3) beginning between 2.0 and 2.5 feet below the top of the opening and underlying the loosely packed gray layer, was dark brown soil containing heavily corroded and decomposed metal together with many small broken stones that appeared to be building material (Bags #10 to #19). A second, deeper deposit of gray, crumbly material lying under the dark brown soil layer was reached between 2.6 and 3.0 feet below the top of the opening (Layer 4). This

layer was between approximately 0.9 to 1.0 feet thick (Bags #20 to #28 and #62). Below it, we reached a dark grayish-brown soil layer containing a high concentration of decomposing wood and many artifacts (Layer 5, Bags #29-#61). The plaster-lined bottom of the cistern was reached at 4.5 feet below the top of the opening. Layers 2, 3 and 4 were sifted 100%. Cross-mends found between Layers 3 and 4 and between Layers 4 and 5, as well as the relatively shallow depth of the layers, indicate a degree of contamination between the layers as well as probably signaling that the interval between the successive deposits was short.

4. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - PROJECT SITE 3

The following section treats first the finds from F1, then those from F2 according to material or category, i.e. ceramics, glass, special finds, cloth and leather, and metal. In the discussion, the numbers in parentheses preceded by the number sign, #, refer to the bag numbers for each feature under which an object was recorded. The bag lists and catalogue are included in Appendix A, for F1, and Appendix B, for F2, and dimensions and further details about individual objects may be found there. Objects that were restored from multiple fragments were recorded under the bag number where most of the item was recovered, and the bags with which each bag was cross-mended are noted.

4.A. ARTIFACTS FROM F1 - OVERVIEW AND CHRONOLOGY

The most noteworthy feature of the assemblage as a whole is the large number of lamp chimneys. The total, some thirty-five lamps, is a reliable estimate, as it was calculated based on the number of tops (finishes).

The date range for the assemblage ranges from the mid- to late- 19th century, ca. 1840 to 1880, is suggested by: the glass making techniques attested; the absence of shell-edged decorated pearlware together with the presence of Gothic style whitewares and transfer printed wares, as well as the stamped ceramics; the ink bottles and ink well; the embossed druggists' bottles, and the vulcanite comb. The typological as well as stratigraphic distribution of the datable material, and the cross-mends found between Layers 1, 2 and 3, suggest that the feature was filled within a relatively short period of time and that its contents represent a single chronological horizon.

4.A.1. CERAMICS

Tablewares

The base of a small plate made by the Burslem potter Anthony Shaw provides a *terminus post quem* for Layer 1 by its mark, which was used by this firm used between ca. 1860-1882 (#19, Fig. 32: G). The pottery produced earthenware in it Mersey pottery, Middleport factory until 1900.

Also from Layer 1, a small white stoneware plate with deep, sloping sides and Gothic-style impressed design, has a diamond mark on its base that provides a year date for the piece's manufacture (#19, Fig. 32: H). Diamond design registration marks were issued by the British Patent Office during the period 1842-1883 (Birks 2009, Ceramic Marks, Registration Diamonds & Numbers, marks 1842-1867). The earlier series, from 1842-1867, has a number in the right hand corner indicating the day of the month that the batch was made, here, "19", while the letter in the left hand corner records the month, here "D", for September. Below the "IV" at the top of the diamond, indicating that the object was clay ware, is the year code "P" for 1851. Below the diamond mark, in a rectangular cartouche, is the name of the maker, T. & R. Boote, who began manufacturing ceramics at Burslem, Staffordshire in 1842. Unfortunately, the diamond mark on a second, shallow bowl with Gothic style molded decoration, also made by T & R Boote, is illegible (#15, Fig. 32: F). The style, which suited Victorian ideas of respectability because it "brought the sanctity and communal aspects of Gothic churches into the home", was popular in America from ca. 1840 to ca. 1860 (Brighton 2000, B-29).

A possibly slightly earlier date, in the second quarter to mid-19th century, is obtained for the oval serving dish with octagonal ledge rim from Layer 3 (#28, Fig. 33: J). This is marked on the base with a laurel wreath enclosing two double concentric circles and, in the middle, "PORCELAINE a la FRANCAIS" (*sic*). "John Ridgway & Co.", appearing on a banderole at the bottom of the wreath, is the name of the pottery that operated the Cauldon Works in Staffordshire from 1830 to 1855 (Birks 2009, The Ridgway Family). Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999) record a mark of identical type but with the inscription "J.R. & Co. Porcelaine a la Franciase" (*sic*) that was in use between 1841 and 1855.

Other white stoneware tablewares from Layers 2 and 3: two teacups, one represented only by a handle (#10, #23, Fig. 33: B); a jug (?) handle (#23), and one dinner plate (#28), are not closely datable, but would be in keeping with a mid-19th century assemblage.

There were several noteworthy decorated wares. The earliest may be the fragment of a deep plate in blue shell-edged Pearlware, from Layer 3, impressed [B?]EST GOOD[S?] on the base (#28, Fig. 32: B). A few pieces of both brown and blue transfer wares were found (Fig. 33: D, A, F). The former is represented by a restorable teacup with two figurative scenes (Layer 2,

#23, Fig. 33: A). One side depicts three boys playing with sailboats by a stream while an older woman holding a baby, and a little girl, look on. In the background are a house and fence. The other side of the cup shows a woman and boy raking. They are flanked by tall trees. In the distance can be seen a roof and a tower. One fragment of blue transfer ware was decorated with a classicizing design of foliate bands, Grecian urns, and a female figure carrying a lyre (Layer 1, #19, Fig. 32: D). An octagonal, conical lid, complete save for the finial was decorated with figures and a church in a countrified setting (Layer 3, #28, Fig. 32: A). A hole pierced near the top of the cone, presumably to allow air to escape, suggests that the lid was intended for a pouring vessel, probably a teapot. A small, sponge-decorated plate in white ware may be dated anywhere from 1820 to 1930 (#6, Fig. 32: C. J. Gerhardt, John Milner Associates, pers. comm.)¹

Only one porcelain vessel was found: part of a carinated bowl with molded floral decoration (#10).

Utility Vessels

Utility vessels include two restorable, white stoneware chamber pots, one with a ledge rim, the other with a rolled rim, and rim and handles fragments also possibly from a further two vessels of this type (#1, #10, #15, #28, Fig. 34: A and B).

A very heavy, unglazed stoneware lid in a light brown fabric was probably meant to cover a storage jar (#6, Fig. 35: C).

A cold cream pot (lacking its lid) is similar to vessels found at the Greenwich Mews site. (Fig. 33: D) Geismar 1989, 86, Fig. 45). A small lobed, oval dish may also have been used for cosmetics or knick knacks (Fig. 33: E).

4.A.2. GLASS

Most of the vessels were free blown, but vessels blown in two-part and post-base molds are also attested. Cup base molded vessels, which became prevalent from the late 1880s to the late 1910s (Lindsey, Bottle Bases) are attested by an imported French perfume bottle, which is also embossed, from Layer 1 (#C, and see below), and possibly a fragmentary clear glass bottle from

¹ I thank Rebecca Yamin for forwarding my query to her colleague.

Layer 2 (#22/1). Embossing, which was common from the late 1870s to the 1920s, was also found on six other bottles from Layers 1 and 2 (#2, #3, #5, #9, #25, #27).

Ink bottle and ink well

Two ink bottles and one inkwell were identified. One ink bottle, from Layer 3, is a base fragment from an octagonal, cobalt blue glass “umbrella” ink bottle (Fig. 36 B; Lindsey, Ink bottles, multi-sided). The popularity of the conical, ribbed form predates the “ring shoulder cone ink” type, which was the most usual type in the period ca. 1880/1890-1910, and is attested by one example from F2. Umbrella ink bottles were, however, produced over a long period between ca. 1840 to 1909, although Lindsey notes that the later bottles have more sharply defined ridges, a characteristic that our bottle lacks. A number of umbrella ink bottles were found in the privy associated with John Lysaught’s saloon at 474 Pearl Street, which was in operation between 1865 and 1873, when the privy was also sealed by the construction of a new tenement (Yamin 2000, 114). The date of the present fragment is therefore most probably before 1880. The other ink bottle, from Layer 2, is square, a very common shape from the Civil War into the 20th century (Fig. 36: C). But Lindsey (Ink bottles, Square/rectangular) describes pontilled square ink bottles, like the present example, as “very unusual”, and does not illustrate any parallels for it. The clear glass inkwell from Layer 3 is the “teapot” type (Fig. 36: A; Lindsey, Inkwells). No exact parallel was found, but it may date to the last quarter of the 19th century, like the vessel illustrated by Lindsey (Ibid.)

Perfume bottles

Two fragments of a cylindrical, clear glass perfume were identified on the basis of the horizontally embossed label. The preserved portions: “: L...IN PAR...[M?]EUR A...RIS” could be restored as “LUBIN PARFUMEUR A PARIS” (#B). According to the website of Lubin Parfumeur, which is still in existence, its perfume first arrived in the New World in 1830. A Lubin Parfumeur bottle was recovered from the smallest of the privies excavated behind 4 Pearl Street in an assemblage dated after 1864. This label, on a slightly larger bottle dated ca. 1880, was discovered in an urban archaeological excavation in Victoria, Australia (Museum Victoria).

Two other, clear glass, decorative bottles were probably also intended for perfume. One has elaborate, molded floral designs (#22/1, Fig. 37: I); the other is teardrop-shaped with slightly concave surfaces (#9, Fig. 37: H).

Druggists' bottles

This was the most common category of glass vessel although, in the absence of an embossed label, the function of the many small clear or aqua glass bottles can not be determined with certainty. Most commonly, the medium-sized druggists' bottles were not embossed but had paper labels, which have not survived.

A clear glass bottle from Layer 1 embossed with the label of the drug manufacturer "TILDEN & CO" (#9, Fig. 36: G) is similar to the wide-mouthed vessel illustrated by Lindsey and dated from the 1870s to early 1880s by its method of manufacture (Lindsey, Body and Mold Seams). Like that bottle, the present vessel was also produced in a cup base mold with a simple, one-part finish. Tilden & Co., which operated in New Lebanon, NY from 1824 until 1963, produced a variety of "extracts, tinctures, syrups, sarsaparilla and other medicinal products" (Ibid.)

A second, clear glass bottle from Layer 1 embossed TARRANT & CO DRUGGISTS NEW YORK (#3, Fig. 36: N) provides a similar date. James Tarrant's firm, which opened at 278 Greenwich Street in 1834, incorporated in 1861 under name "Tarrant & Co." (Druggist 1900, 289). They sold a variety of products including seltzer-aperient, perfume and other items. The former, widely advertised in trade cards and journals, was a white powder that was mixed with cold water to produce foaming seltzer. One of its main selling points was that, unlike imported German seltzer water, which the residents of 37 Ten Eyck also used, the powder would not go flat. This foaming seltzer was

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS. IT RELIEVES HEADACHE, AIDS DIGESTION, CURES COSTIVENESS AND REGULATES THE BOWELS. (John and Jane Adams Trade Card Collection, MS-0406, San Diego State University Library and Information Access, Special Collections and University Archives)

The six complete clear glass ampoules (#5, #18, #25, Fig. 36: E and F) are approximately 4.0 cm. in height and about 2.0 cm. in diameter. Two are still stoppered and contain a brownish

liquid. They are embossed “F G” on the base. Ten to eleven tubular vials, 1.0 and 2.0 cm. in diameter, with one complete vessel measuring 7.3 cm. in height (#A, #9, #18, #22/1, #27, Fig. 36: H), and one pipette (#16), were probably also druggists’ equipment (#9). A small, broad cylindrical bottle (#9, Fig. 37: F) and a rectangular, aqua glass bottle with beveled corners is a typical shape used for pharmaceutical products or toiletries and may be classified with this group as well (#18/1, Fig. 37: N).

Condiment bottle?

The short rib necked and faceted body sherds in green glass, probably from the same vessel, may have been used for condiments (#27, Fig. 37: Q).

Lamps and tablewares

A minimum of approximately thirty-five clear glass lamp chimneys, including three largely complete vessels, was found. Fragments were found in nearly every bag of glass collected (#A, #1, #3, #5, #9, #18/1, #18/2, #22/1).

One vertical handle in clear glass that may have belonged to a small jug (#22/1), the lid of a cosmetic container (#22/1, Fig. 37: E), and four largely complete, faceted tumblers along with a base, probably also from a tumbler, are all that remain of the glass housewares (#22/1 and 2, Fig. 37: A and B, #27, Fig. 37, C).

Window glass

Moderate amounts of aqua, clear, and frosted window glass fragments were widely distributed throughout the deposit (#3, #5, #9, #16, #18/2, #19, #22/1, #27).

4.A.3. SPECIAL FINDS and METAL OBJECTS

A small white stone ball may have been a toy marble (#8).

A decorative black vulcanite (hardened rubber) comb with scalloped edge, from Layer 1, preserves part of the patent, “...R. COMB C^O GOODYEA...” incised in small letters on its back (#8). The label is preserved in full on a comb found in the cistern, and the material is therefore discussed in the section on the Special Finds from the cistern, below. The material dates the object to the second half of the 19th century.

Pipe stems and bowls represented a minimum of six pipes, probably all or mostly Dutch imports (#8, #12, #23, #25, #29, Fig. 38 L, M, N, O). One bowl, decorated with rouletting along the rim, has a stamped mark of a windmill inside a circle on the stem side of the bowl (#8, Fig. 38: O). Four of the pipe stems are decorated with molded oak leaves and cartouches containing the name of the maker, "Peter Dorni". These Dutch pipes were made by the Prince Pipe Company in Gouda throughout the 19th century, and are commonly found on archaeological sites across the United States (Asadorian 1973, 159; Hartgen 2005). The fluted decoration on one pipe bowl (#25, Fig. 38: M) is considered characteristic 19th century design (Asadorian 1973, 160).

A few machine-headed cut nails, typical of the second half of the 19th century, were the only identifiable metal objects (#C, #4, #14). A small copper or bronze disk and numerous hollow cap-like objects may have been fittings or possibly metal stoppers for the druggists' vials.

Two fragments of graphite (#8), a wooden toothbrush handle (#29, Fig. 38: B), several white glass buttons (#21, #25, #29, Fig. 38: E), and a few fragments of black cloth (#25) complete the list of special finds. White buttons decorated with ridges, similar to those found in F1, were recovered from Feature H, in the Five Points excavation, which is dated to the 1850s-1860s (Yamin 2000, 133, Fig. 66).

4.B. ARTIFACTS FROM F2 - OVERVIEW AND CHRONOLOGY

The most noteworthy finds in this assemblage were the large number of shoe soles in a variety of sizes, several with the black cloth of the upper part of the shoe still attached.

It may be noted that while F1 produced all the fragments of chamber pots, and F2, none, the cistern did yield a completely restorable pitcher with molded decoration and what was probably its accompanying wash basin. The ceramics, however, are not closely datable beyond probably belonging to the second half of the 19th century. This date is also obtained from the objects made of vulcanite.

The glass is more chronologically diagnostic, in particular: the Bosch druggist's bottle, which provides a *terminus post quem* of ca. 1880 for the deposit; the Dawson's Benzine bottle; the ink bottle; the nursing bottle, and the presence of embossing, this last common from the late 1870s to the 1920s. Together these features suggest that the material was deposited after 1870, and probably dates to the last quarter of the 19th century, a little later, perhaps, than the assemblage from F1.

4.B.1. CERAMICS

There were a few stray fragments of yellowware (#2, #29) and porcelain, the latter including parts of a plate with gold trim, a bowl, a teacup, and a base fragment also decorated with a gold band (#1, #47, #6, #21). Salt-glazed stoneware vessels comprise parts of two or possibly three blue-gray storage jars (#12, #21, Fig. 35: A, and #26), and a brown-glazed redware storage jar (#8). The salt-glazed and red ware jars, and a mineral water bottle (see below) were the only containers identified. Two spouted cooking pots in red ware were found: one dark-brown glazed pot was complete except for the handle (#47, Fig. 35: B); the other, fragmentary vessel, had a yellow glaze (#26, Fig. 35: D). Both had flattened bases blackened by fire. Additionally, there were a handful of fragments of ordinary, unglazed, red clay flower pots (#6, #12).

The white stoneware tablewares comprised: seven or eight teacups (#12, Fig. 33: C; #21, Fig. 33: H; #26, Fig. 33: I; #29, #47, and #51); one to three bowls, one of which is marked "Semi Porcelain" on the base (#21, Fig. 32: E; #12, and #47), and fragments of two unmarked dinner

plates (#12). The sturdy teacups were plain; in “Gothic” style with faceted sides (#21, Fig. 33: H), and in one instance, had a molded decoration (Fig. 33: I).

Together with the above-mentioned salt-glazed and redware storage jars and the spouted cooking pots, other utility vessels in white stoneware included a ribbed pitcher decorated with molded vine leaves (#21, Fig. 34: C) and a wash basin (#26, Fig. 34: D). Since both these last could be completely restored from sherds largely found in the same layer, they may well have been used together.

A complete, cylindrical, red-glazed mineral water bottle imported from Selters, Germany, may be dated by its circular stamp on the front of the vessel, opposite the handle. This contains a rampant, crowned lion surrounded by vertical dashes, surrounded by a second circle with the word “Selters” in it (#19). Below the circle are stamped the words “Herzogthum Nassau”. A second stamp, below the handle, reads “M” (?) and below this “Num 69”. The lion stamp was used ca. 1836-1866 (Wieland 1980, 291).

Smaller fragments of brown glazed water pipe(s) were bagged with the ceramics, i.e. #6, #21.

4.B.2. GLASS

Artifacts made of glass constituted the largest category of finds from the cistern. A number of the vessels were either intact or could be substantially restored. They were made in a variety of techniques, including free blown, and blown in two-part, post-base, and cup base molds, this last, according to Lindsey (Bottle Bases), becoming the “dominant” mold type from the late 1880s to the late 1910s.

Druggists’ bottles

The square glass bottle embossed horizontally “F.R.BOSCH BROOKLYN E.D. N.Y. 196 198 EWEN ST”, and on the base “W Y & Co”, was made for the druggist Frederick Bosch (#9, Fig. 36: K). The company was founded in 1868, and was located at this address in the early 1880s (Armbruster 1942, 222). Ewen Street became part of Manhattan Avenue in 1897, which provides a *terminus ante quem* for our bottle (Benardo and Weiss 2006, 24)

An aqua glass bottle of Radway’s Ready Relief was embossed “R.R.R. Radway & Co. New York” vertically on face and “Ent^d Acor^d to” and Act of Congress” on the sides (#18, Fig.

36: L). This common proprietary remedy could either be applied externally, as a liniment, or taken internally. As stated in the company's advertisements, heralded by a ministering angel bearing aloft the company's "Ready Relief" slogan, the medicine would be "instantly" efficacious for "pains of all kinds... and effectual antidote for all Nervous and Rheumatic affections" (reproduced in Bonasera 2000, 376, Fig. 119). Radway's bottles -- two also stamped with the high price of one dollar -- were found in the Five Points excavation in contexts dated to the mid-19th century (Bonasera 200, 374, 379). The smaller, three-ounce bottle cost 50 cents in 1865-66 (A. Vegotsy, cited in Geismar 1989, 103, n. 11). The company was in operation from 1848 to ca. 1942 (Geismar 1989, 182).

Three small, unembossed aqua and clear glass vessels that are square or rectangular with beveled corners may be identified by their shape as druggists' bottles (#3, #4, #10). Two other, small cylindrical bottles may also be included here because of their small size (#9, #11).

Nursing Bottle

The "turtle" nursing bottle (#10, Fig. 36: J), with its short, tipped neck, was probably intended to lie on its side, though some of these vessels stood upright (Lindsey 2010, Food Bottles). The bottle was vertically embossed, but only "TH..." and "C" survive. Turtle bottles were made during the second half of the 19th century until the second decade of the 20th century, but were most frequently used between ca. 1870 and 1910. The present fragment is identical to the vessel illustrated by Lindsey, also made in a two-piece mold, which he dates ca. 1890-1910.

Wine bottle

Only one green glass bottle base with a kick-up, possibly once part of a wine bottle, was found (#4).

Perfume bottles

One fragmentary bottle is embossed, from the shoulder to the heel: "GENUINE FLORIDA WATER BYRNE BRO'S & CO NEW YORK". In the city directories, Byrne Brothers was listed at 122 Liberty and 125 Cedar Street and described as a purveyor or manufacturer of bitters (1877) and perfumes (1872, 1890), and as a manufacturer "of the great universal compound Stomach Bitters" (1872).

Florida water was an alcohol-based eau-de-cologne perfumed with lavender and other essences, which was invented in the United States in the early 19th century and had become a generic product by the 1830s, thanks to its many and varied applications (Sullivan 1994, 78, 80; #20, Fig. 36: M). In addition to its use as a perfume, Florida water could also serve as a room freshener; a mouth wash; an astringent against tan, freckles or acne or, when taken internally, as a cordial or stimulant (Sullivan 1994, 79). Because of its many personal and household uses, it was bottled in druggist-type, castor oil shaped vessels, like the present example: “serviceable rather than fancy” containers (Ibid.) The principal purveyor of Florida Water was the New York firm of Lanman & Kemp, which was using an embossed version of the castor oil bottle, blown in a two-part mold, by the 1870s. The Byrne bottle seems to have been made by the same technique.

The decorative, lobed aqua glass bottle (#18, Fig. 37: R) may have been a scent bottle, though its purpose was not determined, and it could also have contained condiments.

Household product bottles

Three bottles of Wyckoff & Cos Union Bluing were found measuring 11 cm. and 11.4 cm. in height and made in post base molds (#9, Fig. 36: I, and #25). One bottle of bluing lacked the embossed label (#46). Two complete, unembossed, oval, aqua glass bottles (#18, #52) are of similar size and shape to the embossed bluing bottles and may also belong to this group, but could equally well have served as druggists’ bottles.

One bottle, embossed DAWSON’S BENZINE C.N. CRITTENTON N.Y.” (#46, Fig. 37: M), was created for the firm of Charles N. Crittenton, manufacturer of proprietary medicines. Crittenton went into business for himself selling druggists’ sundries in 1861, but it was not until 1870 that he began manufacturing his own articles, at 7 Sixth Avenue (Crittenton 1909, 34-35). He moved his business to 115 and 117 Fulton Street in 1880. In 1882, following the death of his four-year-old daughter, Florence, Crittenton was “born again” and soon found his calling in the rescue of destitute and “fallen” women (Crittenton 1909, 68, 86-87). The first institution that he underwrote, in 1883, “The Florence Night Mission”, was followed by many others (Crittenton 1909, 96-97).

Ink bottle

The aqua glass ink bottle (#10, Fig. 36: D) belongs to the group of “ring shoulder cone inks” characterized by a conical body and a ring at the top of the shoulder (Lindsey 2010, Household Bottles). The type is dated from the 1880s to 1910s.

Tablewares - Drinking glasses, bowl

One faceted tumbler (#4), one piece of red Bohemian-style stemware (#37, Fig. 37: D), and one mug (#59) were found, as well as one fragment of an opaque green glass bowl (#37).

Lamp chimneys

Up to approximately half a dozen clear glass chimneys were represented by fragments with fancy crenellated openings (#10, #37, Fig. 37: O) or plain rims, or body sherds (#20, #43, 52). This object category was much more common in F1 (see above).

Other forms

One fragmentary aqua glass vessel may have been from a milk bottle (#3).

A small amount of aqua and clear window glass (#4, #37, #46) as well as one fragment of a green glass pane (#20) were also identified.

4.B.3. SPECIAL FINDS

Vulcanite

One of the two fragmentary black combs found in the cistern has the impressed label “J.R. COMB C^O GOODYEAR 1851” (#15, Fig. 38: I, #57). This comb is double-sided with narrowly spaced tines, like a lice comb. The label refers to Henry B. Goodyear’s patent, dated May 6, 1851 (re-issued May 18, 1858), for the manufacture of India (or natural) rubber combined with sulphur and heated to produce a material that could be molded while still hot but would become hard and durable once it cooled (Frazer 1858, 115). The most commonly made popular items in this material were jewelry, buttons, and combs (Metropolitan Museum, 2006). A square, black brooch and a black four-holed button were probably also made of vulcanite (also called ebonite, #35, Fig. 38: H, #54, Fig. 38: G).

Toys

A ceramic doll's head (#15, Fig. 38: P), and perhaps also the white stoneware poodle with its woolly head turned, standing on an oblong, rectangular base, may have been children's playthings (#10, Fig. 38: C). The poodle figurine is probably Staffordshire, and was a common item, judging by the many similar examples offered by online auctioneers.

Metal and wood

Nine bags of metal were collected, but most of the material was so badly corroded and encased in concretion that its original shape and purpose could not be determined beyond household or building hardware. The following object categories could, however, be identified:

Household objects comprised: one needle (#15, Fig. 38: A), one metal spring (#54), one large metal spoon (#57, Fig. 38: K), part of a spouted metal vessel, possibly a watering can (#55), and small flat pieces of metal, probably from cans. Hardware or architectural remains included L-shaped metal brackets, fragments of pipes, and nails, these last of the cut type used through most of the 19th century (#45).

The purpose of two undecorated wooden disks was not determined.

Cloth, Felt, Leather, Buttons, and a bobbin top (?)

A number of partial and a few complete shoe soles were discarded in the cistern (#17, #34, #35, #38, #40, #49, #50, Fig. 39). Several of these had black cloth still attached to them, the material from which the body of the shoes was made. The cloth was attached to the soles with tacks, as were the heels, as evidenced by the small holes. The sizes ranged from children's to men's, the longest measuring 26.5 cm. (#35, #38, Fig. 39).

Fragments of coarsely woven fiber attached to wood planks are probably the remains of floor coverings (#39, bottom left).

A complete, men's felt hat (Fig. 40) and portions of the brim(s) of one or more other hats of the same style (#28) were collected.

One two-hole, brown ceramic button (#39, Fig. 38: F), one black, four-hole button, probably made of vulcanite (see above, #54, Fig. 38: G), and one yellowish button, possibly made of bone (#15, Fig. 38: D), were also found. A tiny, hollow post with a knob finial (#15, Fig. 38: J)

is similar to a bobbin top found in the Five Points excavation, although that object is slightly longer, 2 cm., and has a deeper groove (Griggs 2000, 296, Fig. 86) .

5. ARCHAEOFAUNA ANALYSIS, PROJECT SITE 3

Thomas Amorosi, Ph.D., R.P.A

INTRODUCTION

This is a descriptive report of the archaeofauna recovered from the Ten Eyck Site located on Project Site 3 (Lot 35, Block 2791) at 37 Ten Eyck Street in Brooklyn, New York. The faunal remains were recovered from two out-building structures, a stone-lined structure presumed to be a privy and designated as Feature 1. The second feature is a circular brick cistern, Feature 2. Feature 1's organic materials from Layers 2-3 (Bags #27-31) were recovered by hand and received a 100% screening or sieving of soils through ¼ inch (6.35mm.) wire mesh. The majority of the organic remains in Feature 2 were recovered in Layer 2 and the interface of Layer 3. Layers 2-4 received a 100% screening of soil using ¼ inch wire mesh. Bergoffen (p. 21, above) also notes that there were many conjoinable ceramics in Layers 3-5.

Only the overall broad data trends will be noted for this faunal assemblage.² The report's discussion will be limited to what can be seen of its biogeographic representation of species and some of the paleoeconomic implications patterned within this assemblage. What is much more difficult to discuss are the paleoeconomic interpretations and comparison of these data to other similarly dated archaeofauna from New York City (which includes both the 19th century cities of New York and Brooklyn). This is because of the time frame imposed on the interpretative phase of this analysis and limited funding. Although issues of paleoeconomy are cursorily addressed in this report, detailed explanations of socioeconomic data (age and mortality profiles); osteometric and morphometric interpretations; paleopathology descriptions; incremental studies of dental structures for seasonality, diet and disease assessments; and bone chemistry will not be discussed. Reviewers should be aware that the first stages of data collection for these analyses were collected at the time of the identification phase of this analysis. It is hoped that these data will be addressed in subsequent publications; however, this is beyond the scope of this report. Such analyses will require a research proposal for funding and it is hoped that monies from such agencies as the

² This is similar to the Stage 1 style of description now used by many environmental archaeologists and zooarchaeologists (O'Connor 2003).

National Science Foundation can be sought after in a very difficult national/global economy.³

METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used in this analysis follow those established in Amorosi (1996). Socioeconomic aging parameters follow Amorosi (1989), Ruscillo 2006 and Wilson et al. (1982) for dental eruption and epiphyseal union. Annie Grant's (1982) system for dental wear was also followed in this study. The international osteometric protocol created by von den Driesch (1976) was used for the measurement of all identified species.

QUANTIFICATION

The nature of the deposition of the Ten Eyck Archaeofauna is somewhere between accretional and a quick formation event (sometimes referred to as a catastrophic event). This has a number of important quantitative implications (Grayson 1984). Perhaps the two most important aspects are the actual statistical measures used and the concerns of the analytic sample size under consideration (Amorosi 1996). The better statistical measure to use in such cases is perhaps one of the simplest statistical scales of measurement, a means to count what is present in the faunal assemblage. The Number of Identified Specimens per taxon (NISP) and the Total Number of Fragments (TNF) are such measures, although there are problems of interdependence (counting the same bone twice). This nominal statistical scale is a basic but a powerful analytic tool that can measure several things at once. Not only can the presence of taxa be counted without transformation of these data, but the count can easily be converted into ordinal statistical scales.

The quantification of the Ten Eyck Archaeofauna uses both NISP and TNF nominal counts. The procedures for interpreting these counts have been outlined in Grayson (1984), Amorosi (1996) and Lyman (2008). The conversion of these counts to relative percentages for

³ It is now common practice to exclude these types of data in Phase II & III reporting of archaeofauna. This requires much more salaried time for the analyst and research monies to complete analyses and to purchase expensive supplies and equipment, none of which could be expected to be covered by the client. These higher levels of analyses are much more appropriate for research projects, and reviewers should be assured that these analyses are currently being scheduled by the author as financial commitments are secured.

this assemblage was also done in order to attempt intersite comparisons of the mammalian livestock (cattle, caprines - or sheep/ goats and pigs) and economically important bird species (chicken, turkeys and wild ducks). This in turn would permit comparison of diachronic change with other sites. The use of relative percentages also has the benefit of leveling some of the taphonomic and diagenic biases that occur in faunal collections (Amorosi et al. 1996).

An Issue of Sample Size:

There are a host of taphonomic and diagenic factors that make both intersite and intrasite comparisons difficult. It is often assumed that the larger sized archaeofauna such as this assemblage are freed of such problems simply by the fact of the larger bone count. Having a higher bone count does tend to “swamp-out” or ameliorate such biases that smaller collections can not, but when smaller analytic units are required (one feature deposit compared against another), the effects of smaller subsamples can become problematic. Looking at the Ten Eyck assemblage this is evident when examining the two feature related samples. The sample size for Feature 1 is only 125 bones and shell while Feature 2 is 1,075 remains (see Table 5).

Such bone counts raise the question of what is an effective sample size that can be used for interpretation. In the zooarchaeological literature, sample sizes ranging from bone counts of 100-500 are thought to be the minimum threshold to be statistically meaningful (Amorosi 1996; Amorosi et al. 1996), where closer to the 500 bone count is considered more valid. The Ten Eyck Feature materials all fall below and well above this threshold, and make intersite comparison somewhat tenuous and prone to error.

Apples and Oranges, Issues of Taphonomy and Intersite Comparison:

Other errors may be compounded by the different functions the feature deposits served, creating very different preservation environments for the bone assemblage. The features at Ten Eyck can be grouped into two different types of outbuilding structures, stone-lined (Feature 1, a privy) and brick lined (Feature 2, a cistern). The discard behavior, the biological attritional agents such as small carnivores and rodents, and feature construction (Amorosi and Russell 1985) are different enough to bias these subsamples.

Although no small mammals were recovered from either feature, the recovery of a Heron-like tarsometatarsus (lower leg) from Feature 2 suggests the presence of such animals. Herons are not a regular food item in the 19th century and most likely this fragment was brought into the cistern by scavenging small mammals. Feature 2 also has both the highest species diversity and subsample size in the archaeofauna. Although there does not appear to be any gross-scale turbation of soils (such as those found at the Persen House, Amorosi 2004 and other New York City outbuilding structures, Amorosi and Russell 1985), a micro scale soil turbation is likely to have occurred. The high diversity of species recovered in this cistern, in part, can reflect what rats bring into their nesting area. This is a behavior that is still observed in modern populations of nest dwelling or colony rodents (Sullivan 2004).

Analytic Units:

Each Feature deposit is treated as one analytical unit. This decision was based upon field observations of each features stratigraphy, the conjoinable ceramics, and the tight ceramic dates of these deposits, as described in Bergoffen's report (above). The faunal remains also demonstrated intact skeletal elements and articulations, such as fragmentary pig maxillae (upper jaw) and carpals/metacarpals/ phalanges (forepaw) or the chicken humeri/ulnae/ radii/ coracoid/ phalanges (wings) and femora/ tibiotarsii/ tarsometarsii (legs).

PALEOECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are a number of intriguing patterns that are contained within these faunal data. Tables 1-5 present the faunal data for the Ten Eyck site, where Tables 1-3 present the Mammalian, Avian and Fish and Shellfish species diversity data respectively. Table 4 lists various subdivisions within these data to demonstrate statistical relationships and intersite comparisons of unrelated taxa but are economically important species. The final data table, Table 5, is the distribution of species within both site feature deposits.

The major economic species within the Ten Eyck archaeofauna are Pigs and the Domestic Fowl, Chickens and Turkeys. This same species admixture has also been reported for many New York City and Mid-Hudson 19th century archaeofauna. It is interesting to note for the Ten Eyck

faunal assemblage that these same species are represented by whole skeletal units and articulations. The other economic taxa, Cattle, Caprines or Sheep/Goats⁴, Ducks and Gadid fish are only represented by miscellaneous skeletal elements. The Cattle and Caprine remains are derived from meat cuts used for stewing meats (for Cattle the Radium & Ulnae) and shanks (for Caprine the Elbow and Forearm – Distal Humeri, Proximal 2/3rds of the Radium and Ulnae). It is clear that the faunal remains are derived from butchering and domestic household kitchen waste from the residents of this property. Again, what is unusual about this archaeofauna are the number of skeletal articulations and perhaps whole animals represented within the major economic taxa. This is not often seen with similarly dated New York City collections. This pattern of whole meat units suggest that carrion was dumped into these two features, either from a local butcher, or less likely a large extended household or small restaurant. Although there was no attempt to use an older ratio scale of measurement, the Minimum Number of Individuals (or MNI - Grayson 1984, Lyman 2008) in this analysis, these carrion dumps represent several individual animals (minimally 3-5 Pigs, 1-2 Cows and 2-3 Sheep/Goats). This is a large amount of meat that can not be frozen and kept in the mid 19th century (the technology was not available for lower socioeconomic households) and kept for several months. This observation is also supported by the feature soil stratigraphy, which indicates quick deposition. There is also little to no evidence of any exposure to small mammal scavenging or weathering of skeletonized carcasses, which also confirms a sealed horizon after the initial deposition of the animal waste. The observation of both conjoinable ceramic pots and skeletal articulations supports this observation. Finally the degree of fragmentation of the bone remains demonstrates no linear length greater than 6” (inches), which suggest that the remains could have been used to pack and stabilize the defunct Feature soils.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The information presented here only highlights the overall biogeographic / paleoeconomic

⁴ The Ten Eyck Caprine remains are most likely only represented by one species, the Sheep (*Ovis aries*). Goats (*Capra hircus*) are exceptionally rare in 19th century Lower and Mid Hudson Archaeofauna.

and taphonomic concerns of this large archaeofauna. There is still a wealth of data that remains to be analyzed from these data that will require further funding in order to construct the next higher level analyses. In particular:

1. Socioeconomic or age profile data for the faunal remains identified to the taxonomic species level.

These data would help to refine what can already be seen with the rough ratio data for the domestic livestock. Such data would indicate when economically important animals are culled (season when slaughtered), the age classes when these animals are slaughtered and if the Cattle and Caprines were targeted for meat or dairy production .

2. Once age profiles are complete a much more difficult step needs to be accomplished.

Osteometric and morphometric data need to be analyzed and compared to other similarly dated and taphonomically similar archaeofauna. These data would then yield a better understanding of the 18th and 19th century animal breeds and the growing meat markets in the Urbanized City centers and the Mid - Hudson hinterland.

3. Similarly paleopathology data needs to be evaluated not only for this faunal assemblage, but for other similarly dated and taphonomically similar archaeofauna. These data will certainly affect the socioeconomic and morphometric interpretations.

4. There is a real need to have isotopic bone chemistry signatures for the C13/C12 and N15/N14 from this sample as well as other area archaeofauna. Having these data will yield a much better idea as to pasture quality (Barbderena et al. 2009, Yacobaccio et al. 2009) and the nature of the animal fodders used in the past (Amorosi et al. 1998).

Clearly this will take some time to complete these analyses once research funding can be found. It is hoped that this report will demonstrate the progress made with this assemblage and to make this information more accessible to other scholars.

Table 1. Mammalian Species Diversity List from the Ten Eyck Site, Brooklyn, New York.

Class Mammalia – Mammals	NISP ⁵	Relative Percentages		
		% Family	% Mammal	% NISP
Superfamily Bovidae				
Family Bovidae				
<i>Bos taurus</i> – Domestic Cattle.....	76.....	57.60.....	9.35.....	13.62
<i>Ovis aries</i> – Domestic Sheep.....	7.....	5.30.....	0.90.....	1.25
<i>Ovis/Capra</i> – Domestic Sheep/ Goat or Caprines.....	49.....	37.12.....	6.03.....	8.78

Total Bovids = 132

Family Suidae

<i>Sus scrofa</i> – Domestic Pig.....	175.....	100.00.....	21.53.....	31.62
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Total Mammalian NISP = 307

Fragmentary Mammalian Remains Sorted by Size Class

	TNF ⁶	Relative Percentage	
		% Mammal	% TNF
Large Terrestrial Mammal Size.....	29.....	3.57.....	5.73
Medium Terrestrial Mammal Size.....	477.....	58.67.....	94.30

Total Mammalian TNF = 506

Total Mammalian Counts (NISP + TNF) = 813

Assemblage Total (All Taxa NISP + TNF) = 1,200

⁵ The abbreviation NISP refers to the quantitative measure known as the Number of Identified Specimens per Taxon (Amorosi 1996, Grayson 1984, Lyman 2008).

⁶ The abbreviation TNF refers to a similar quantitative measure known as the Total Number of Fragments.

Table 2. Avian Species Diversity List from the Ten Eyck Site, Brooklyn, New York.

	NISP	Relative Percentages		
		% Order	% Avian	% NISP
Class Aves				
Order Anseriformes				
Family Anatinae				
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> – Mallard.....	7.....	100.00.....	4.90.....	1.25
Order Ciconiiformes – Herons.....	1.....	100.00.....	0.70.....	0.18
Order Galliformes				
Family Tetraonidae				
<i>Gallus gallus</i> – Domestic Chicken.....	107.....	79.26.....	74.83.....	19.18
Family Meleagridae				
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> – Domestic Turkey.....	28.....	20.74.....	19.58.....	5.02
Total Galliformes =	135			
Total Avian NISP =	143			

Fragmentary Avian Remains sorted by Size Class

	TNF	Relative Percentage % Avian
Aves.....	30.....	22.06
Large Aves.....	58.....	42.65
Medium Aves.....	48.....	35.29

Total Avian TNF = 136

Assemblage Total (All Taxa NISP + TNF) = 1,200

Table 3. Fish and Shellfish Remains from the Ten Eyck Site, Brooklyn, New York.

	NISP	Relative Percentage	
		%Order	%NISP
Class Osteichthyes – Bony Fish.....	3.....		0.54
Order Gadiformes			
Family Gadidae – Codfish.....	3.....	100.00.....	0.54
Total Fish NISP = 6			

	NISP	Relative Percentage	
		%Family	%NISP
Class Bivalvia – Marine Bivalve Shellfish.....	2.....		0.36
Order Veneroida			
Family Veneridae			
<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> - Hard Shell Clam			
or Quahog.....	22.....	100.00.....	3.94
Family Ostreidae			
<i>Crassostera virginicia</i> - Oyster.....	78+ ⁷	100.00.....	13.99
Total Shellfish NISP = 102			

Assemblage Total (All Taxa NISP + TNF) = 1,200

⁷ It has been estimated by the excavator that 30% more (perhaps an estimated count 32 additional specimens was left in the field and not sent to the author for analysis.

Table 4. Breakdown of the Ten Eyck Archaeofauna.

	CT.	%
Assemblage Total		
NISP.....	558.....	46.50
TNF.....	642.....	53.50
	1,200	

NISP Breakdown of the Archaeofauna

Mammals.....	307.....	55.02
Birds.....	143.....	25.63
Fish.....	6.....	1.08
Shellfish.....	102+.....	18.28

TNF Breakdown of the Archaeofauna

Mammals.....	506.....	78.82
Birds.....	136.....	21.18

Comparison of Cattle to Caprines to Pigs

Cattle.....	76.....	24.76
Caprines.....	56.....	18.24
Pigs.....	175.....	57.00

307

Note: The Caprines category includes both sets of remains Identified to Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/ Capra*) and Sheep (*Ovis aries*).

Comparison of Chickens to Turkeys to Wild Ducks

Chickens.....	107.....	75.35
Turkeys.....	28.....	19.72
Ducks.....	7.....	4.93

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Table 5. Species distribution of the Ten Eyck Archaeofauna.

Feature 1 – Stone-Lined Shaft Structure (Presumed Privy), TE-TT1

Taxon	NISP
<i>Bos taurus</i>	2
<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	8
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	22
Medium Terrestrial Mammal	13
Aves	6
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	22
Marine Bivalve	2
Oyster	38
Hard Shell Clam	12

Total = 125

Feature 2 – Cistern, TE-TT2

Taxon	NISP
<i>Bos taurus</i>	74
<i>Ovis aries</i>	7
<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	41
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	153
Large Terrestrial Mammal	29
Medium Terrestrial Mammal	464
Aves	24
Large Aves	58
Medium Aves	48
Ciconiiformes	1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	7
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	28
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	85
Osteichthyes	3
Gadidae	3
Oysters	40+
Hard Shell Clam	10

Total = 1,075

Assemblage Total = 1,200

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Project Site 2

No remains of backyard installations connected with the first period of occupation on block 2785, lots 42 and 43 were discovered, although we trenched below the floors of the later buildings in M-TT9 and M-TT5, as well as in the yards both in the areas corresponding to the rear of the buildings of the earlier phase, where the cisterns might have been located, and at the rear of the lots, where the privies might be expected. We did excavate the rear, brick foundation wall of the second building period, running west-east across both lots, 60 feet north of the south lot lines, and the north-south foundation wall, built of field stone, that was evidently shared by the two later buildings. In view of the difference in material, it is possible that this wall, whose west face was exposed in M-TT9, was a re-use from the earlier building phase, since the earlier building was also 60 feet deep on its east side (Fig. 1). No cisterns were encountered along this rear wall or in the yards immediately behind them. Although the map evidence did not indicate it, both of the later buildings had basements, with back entrances leading down into them. The stairwell of the building on lot 43 was fully uncovered.

In the excavation of the trenches at the rear of the lots, many feet of building detritus, largely wooden boards and lathe, were encountered. The extent of this disturbed zone reached to the rear lot lines, as indicated by the results of the trenching in M-TT1, M-TT2 and M-TT4, and to depths of up to 5.5 feet. The debris layers were alongside of, or mixed up with, the brownish-yellow sandy soil layer that should have contained the remains of any potential privies. We conclude that these features, had they existed, were destroyed when the sites were leveled, following the buildings' destruction.

No further archaeological excavation is therefore recommended for either of these lots.

2. Project Site 3

We exposed part of the east and most of the north fieldstone foundation walls of the building that formerly stood on block 2791, lot 35. Following the building's demolition, part or all of the lot was asphalted over. The asphalt layer was found intact only at the eastern end of TE-TT2.

Below the asphalt layer we encountered, in the middle of the former rear yard, a circular, free-standing, brick cistern lined with plaster, F2, of which only 4.5 feet were preserved, and, in the northeast corner of the lot, an approximately 6.0 foot deep, stone-lined shaft, F1, presumably for a privy. The fill of both was sectioned and the northern half excavated in its entirety.

Although the chronological range for datable ceramics and glass from F1 seemed to be slightly earlier than from F2, we can think of no reason why this installation should have gone out of use before the cistern, or why, since it was located further from the back of the house, it should have been filled earlier. The proposed end of the shaft's period of use, corresponding to the approximate date of the sewer connection after ca. 1880, is consistent with the *terminus post quem* provided by the latest objects in its assemblage, probably the embossed bottles, which date from the 1870s or later. Similarly, the latest objects in the cistern's assemblage may be dated to the late 1880s. In both deposits, most of the glass and ceramic vessels were all or almost completely restorable, with joining fragments coming from adjacent layers. This reflects the disposal of unwanted items over a short period of time, a few years perhaps, rather than the gradual disposal of household trash over several decades. According to Amorosi, the osteological evidence includes complete animals, an unusual circumstance that also indicates a short period of deposition, as well as suggesting the presence of a butcher shop.

We do not know how many different tradesmen or families occupied 37 Ten Eyck in the 1870s-1880s, during which period the cistern and privy in the rear yard of the building were filled. Judging by the city directories, however, together with known patterns of late 19th century occupation in low income neighborhoods, it is likely that the material culture remains from F1 and F2 represent the day-to-day life and work of more than one household. In addition to butchering activities, the large number of lamp chimneys, shoe soles, cloth, a needle, and a

bobbin may point to cobbling and certainly to sewing, although the latter need not may have been commercially oriented. Unfortunately, we were not able to find any listings in the business directories for butcher shops, shoemakers, or shoe shops at this address.

The major part of the finds collected from F1 and F2 reflect the normal domestic activities of adults and children in a respectable, working class household of the late 19th century: storing and cooking food; serving meals and drinking tea from transferware decorated and Gothic style plates and cups; treating ailments with patent medicines; laundering and sewing (bluing bottles and notions); grooming and dressing (chamber pots, pitcher and basin, combs, toothbrush, cosmetic container, perfume, jewelry, shoes); taking care of children (nursing bottle, toys); writing (ink bottles), and smoking one's pipe.

The archaeological testing of block 2791, lot 35; the sectioning and excavation of features F1 and F2, and the full cataloguing and analysis of the material culture sample recovered from these features and presented in this report, have contributed to our understanding of the neighborhood's character in the late 19th century. There are no further archaeological concerns for project site 3. We therefore recommend that the investigation of the archaeological potential of this site be considered completed.

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APPENDIX A - INVENTORY OF FINDS FROM SHAFT FEATURE F1

<u>Date</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Layer</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Cross-mends</u>
8/17/10	#A	4.8' below surface to 2.4' below top of opening	Ceramic and Glass	#18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ceramic tile, white glaze, covered with a thin, peeling layer of blue linoleum (?) - Two fragments of lamps - Fragment of cylindrical druggist's bottle 1.9 cm. diam. - Fragment of a brown-glazed water pipe 				
8/18/10	#B	2.4'-3.2' below the top of the opening	Glass	#9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear glass, cylindrical bottle fragments from just above the base, vertical seams, cup base molded, embossed label preserved on both parts, center missing: L...IN PAR...[M?]EUR A...RIS 				
8/18/10	#C	3.2' below the top of the opening	Mixed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fragments of clear glass lamp chimney - Large nail - Boiler scale and lime 				
8/18/10	#1	2.4'-3.2' below the top of the opening	Ceramic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fragments of a brown-glazed 8" (20 cm.) water pipe - Handle of a white stoneware chamber pot, probably - Base of a clear glass lamp 				
9/8/10	#2	2.4'-3.2' below the top of the opening	Glass & mixed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clay pipe stem - Stemmed, faceted, clear glass goblet 17.7 cm ht., diam. 7 cm., base diam. 8.4 cm. - 4.0' below the top of the opening: Clear glass druggist's bottle, embossed label: TARRANT & CO DRUGGISTS NEW YORK in a rectangular cartouche with beveled corners, ht. 13.1 cm., 3.9 X 6.2 cm. base, rim 3.6 cm., seams on the body to mid-neck, ground down finish,. Fig. 36: N 				

9/9/10 #3 5.6' below the top of the opening NE Glass

- Base of a clear glass lamp, 6 cm. diam.
- Aqua window glass

9/9/10 #4 5.6' below the top of the opening NE Metal

- Nail

9/9/10 #5/1, 2 Brownish-gray layer Glass

- Lamp, complete, clear glass, faint horizontal striations in the upper part of the vessel, plain edges, slightly uneven, 17.5 cm. ht., 3.8 cm. diam. bottom, 6.4 cm. top, Fig. 37: P
- Top of a lamp chimney, clear glass with wavy striations, plain rim, cylindrical neck and top of shoulder, opening is 2.54 cm. (1") diam.
- Complete, clear glass perfume bottle (?) faceted octagonal body with incurving sides, facets continue on the shoulder, above the carination, vertical seams from the flat base up to the laid on and ground down finish, i.e. two-part mold, ht. 11.9 cm., rim 2.2 cm., base is 4.6 X 2.4 cm., Fig. 37: L
- Aqua glass, cylindrical bottle finish and shoulder only, finish is laid on and ground down, no seams visible, two letters of an embossed vertical label "...R. H...", a small fragment with an embossed "S" also probably belongs to this bottle, rim diam. 3.2 cm., pres. ht. 11.2 cm.
- Minimum 6 lamp chimneys represented by 6 bases and 6 finishes; two everted bases 3.4 cm. diam.; two cracked off, high bases, 3.1 cm. diam.; two plain, fire-polished bases, 3.4 cm. diam.; 6 finishes all cracked off, five of the rim diameters vary between 2.8-3.0 cm. and one, thicker walled lamp is 3.5 cm. diam.; many body fragments
- Clear glass ampoule, flat base, side seams up to the flanged finish, ht. 4 cm., rim and base 2 cm. diam.
- Aqua glass, lower body and pontil-scarred base of a cylindrical bottle, base 1.8 cm. diam., pres. ht. 4 cm.
- Two aqua glass, pontil-scarred bases of cylindrical bottles, 3.3 and 3.7 cm. diam.

- Flanged finish and carinated shoulder of a cylindrical, aqua glass bottle, 2 cm. rim diam., pres. ht. 4.7 cm., lower body and rounded heel fragment possibly belongs to this bottle
- Flat, oval-shaped piece of aqua glass, indeterminate form
- Shoulder and part of the body of a clear glass bottle, air bubbles but no visible seams
- Aqua window glass
- One fragment of frosted window glass

9/9/10 #6 Brownish-gray Ceramics #19, #28

- About half of a saucer, sponge-decorated in blue, 15.2 cm. diam., Fig. 32: C
- Unglazed stoneware lid of a storage jar, 22.2 cm. diam., almost complete, Fig. 35: C

9/9/10 #7 Brownish-gray Bone & shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/9/10 #8 Brownish-gray soil NW Special finds

- Comb, scalloped edge, with incised label "...R. COMB C^O GOODYEA.." (same type as double sided comb found in the cistern)
- Two fragments of graphite (?) one with a pointed tip
- Small stone (?) marble (?), approximately 1.6 cm. diam.
- Ceramic pipe bowl, rouletting along the rim, on the side of the stem is a stamped mark of a windmill inside a circle, small tab at the bottom of the bowl, Fig. 38: O

9/14/10 #9 Brownish-gray NW Glass

- Clear glass perfume bottle, complete, teardrop-shaped body with slightly concave surfaces, 5.7 cm. wide, 2 cm. deep, broken just above the base of the neck, which has a ring on it, roughly oval pedestal foot 2 X 3.4 cm., Fig. 37: H
- Top of a clear glass, cylindrical vial with flanged finish, 1 cm. diam.
- Aqua window glass fragments

- Aqua glass perfume bottle, complete except for the cylindrical finish, two part mold with seam across the base, also pontil scarred, elaborate molded floral decoration, shaped like a figure of 8 with a smaller upper circle, flattened body, pedestal base, ht. 13.7 cm., oval base is 5.3 X 1.8 cm., Fig. 37: I
- Base and part of the wall of a clear glass bottle, cup mould, side seam, heel seam
- Minimum of 6 clear glass lamp chimneys represented by bases; two with part or most of the body but missing the neck; two sizes of base diams. 3.4 cm. and 4.2 cm.; max. diam. of the single example preserving the body is 7.5 cm. ht; two finishes, cracked off, 2.5 and 2.6 cm. diam., part of the base of a larger lamp, ca. 8 cm. diam., many body fragments
- Two clear glass cylindrical vials, one preserving the flanged finish, complete vessel is 7.3 cm., base diam. 0.95 cm., rim diam. 1.1 cm., Fig. 36: H
- Three aqua glass, cylindrical bottles, one complete with flanged finish, pontil scarred base, ht. 13 cm., rim. diam. 1.9 cm., base diam. 2.5 cm.; two bases, both pontil scarred, no seams, rounded heel, 3.4 and 3.6 cm. diam.
- Clear glass flanged bottle finish, 2.1 cm. rim diam.
- Aqua glass cylindrical bottle fragment, flanged finish, carinated shoulder and part of the body, no visible seams, rim diam. 2.4 cm., max. diam. 4.5 cm.
- Clear glass bottle base fragment, rounded heel, not pontil scarred, no visible seams, diam. 4.1 cm.
- Clear glass, cylindrical, flat lid with flange, probably for a toilet box, 5.3 cm. diam., Fig. 37: E.
- Clear glass vertical handle from a pouring vessel, ht. 6.4 cm.
- Body sherd from an aqua glass bottle, possibly oval
- Brown glass body sherd, bottle
- Two fragments of a rectangular, clear glass bottle base, possibly cup base molded, 3.2 cm. wide, length indeterminate
- Aqua window glass fragments, one complete small pane 8 X 7 cm.

9/15/10 #22/2 Dark grayish-brown NE glass

- Tumbler, most of the vessel; clear glass; nine facets; slightly convex base; 8.3 cm. ht., 7.6 cm. rim diam., no seams, vertical striations, Fig. 37: B
- Tumbler, almost complete; clear glass; nine facets; off-center, circular concavity on the base; 8.3 cm. ht., 8.1 cm. rim diam., no seams, fine swirling lines on the exterior surface Fig. 37: A
- Tumbler, most of the vessel except the base; clear glass; ten facets, 5.7 cm. pres. ht., 9.3 cm. rim diam.; no seams, few tiny air bubbles
- Ink bottle, square, complete, chipped rim; clear glass; rough pontil base; fine swirling lines on the exterior; square 4.4 cm. sides; 4.8 cm. ht., Fig. 36: C
- Two fragments of bases from small square vessels; clear glass; 2.9 cm. width, the other too small to measure
- Fragments of flat, clear glass, panes, tiny air bubbles, 0.15 cm. thick
- Body of a tall, clear glass, cylindrical vessel, probably a bottle but thin walled; large and small air bubble; one vertical seam preserved, possibly post base mold; 7.3 cm. diam.; pres. ht. 15.9 cm.
- Minimum of five clear glass lamp chimneys (finishes), one complete, 15 cm. ht., 2.7 cm. rim diam., max. diam. 6.4 cm., sheared lips; other rim diam.: 3 cm., Fig. 37: J

9/15/10 #23 Dark grayish-brown NE Ceramic #10, #19, #28

- White stoneware cosmetic or cold cream pot, complete except for the lid, 7 cm. diam., 3.2 cm. ht., Fig. 33: D
- Transfer ware teacup, brown paint, three boys playing with sailboats by a stream, mother holding baby and small girl beside her behind them, background of a house and fence; other side with a woman and boy raking flanked by trees, tower and roof in the distance. 1.3 cm. ht., 10.5 cm. rim diam., Fig. 33: A
- White stoneware cup with circular handle, 7.9 cm. ht., 8.3 cm. rim diam., Fig. 33: B
- pipe stem, bore .02 cm. diam.
- White stoneware jug handle

9/15/20 #24 Dark grayish-brown soil NE Bone and Shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/15/10 #25 Dark grayish-brown soil NE Special finds

- White glass button, ribbed design all around, four holes
- Small piece of black cloth
- Two clear glass ampoules with stoppers, both embossed "F G", bases are rough, no seams, lips applied and flattened, Fig. 36: F
- Ceramic pipe bowl, rouletting around the opening, illegible stamped mark inside a circle, 0.02 cm. bore
- Two ceramic pipe bowls and stem, stamped mark inside a circle, possible a standing figure; stem stamped decoration of two rows of oak leaves and rings, and "Peter Dorni"
- "Peter Dorni" stamped ceramic pipe stem, Fig. 38: N
- Ceramic pipe bowl, ribbed all around, seam on the side of the pipe facing the stem, Fig. 38: M
- Metal disc finial with a hole in the bottom

9/15/10 #26 Dark grayish-brown soil NE Metal

- One piece of graphite
- Large nail
- Chunks of heavily encrusted objects, unidentifiable

9/15/10 #27 Light grayish-brown NE Glass

- Green glass condiment (?) bottle, lower part of body and base, square with rounded corners and channels framing each face; part of an embossed label "NY"; two seams running diagonally up to the circular, slightly off-center concavity on the base, 5.8 X 5.6 cm., pres. ht. 5.7 cm.; top probably from the same bottle, rim and short, upwards tapering neck, seams run up to the laid-on ring finish, ring on the mid-neck and at its base, vertical ribs in between, 4.5 cm. rim diam., base of neck 5.7 cm. diam., pres. ht. 8 cm., with part of the shoulder, Fig. 37: Q.

- Clear glass tumbler, base missing, vertically ribbed, rim 6.4 cm. diam., pres. ht. 6.6 cm., Fig. 37: C.
- Cobalt blue glass, base fragment of an octagonal, “umbrella” ink bottle: vertically ribbed, conical profile
- Clear glass “teapot” inkwell, complete except for the cap, rectangular with beveled corners, 6.2 X 7.9 cm., ht. 5.5 cm., Fig. 36: A
- Clear glass base, possibly from a small tumbler, vertically ribbed and ridged, impressed starburst design in the concave, separately molded base, no side seams visible, 5.2 cm. diam.
- Base of a cylindrical, aqua glass bottle, pontil scarred base, 4.4 cm. diam.
- Complete, cylindrical aqua glass vial, flared finish, pontil scarred base, diam. 2.1 cm., ht. 13 cm., Fig. 37: K
- Two aqua glass, flared finishes with short necks from small bottles, 1.7 and 1.9 cm. rim diam., and one aqua glass base of a cylindrical vial, 1.7 cm. diam.
- Clear glass fragments probably from the chimney of a lamp
- Aqua glass window glass
- Fragment of a concave base, form undefined

9/15/10 #28 Light grayish brown NE Ceramic #6, #10, #23

- Oval dish with octagonal extended rim, white stoneware; marked on the flat base with a laurel wreath enclosing two double concentric circles and in the middle “PORCELAINE a la FRANCAIS”. The company name is on a banderole at the bottom of the wreath. John Ridgway. Rim is 13.2 cm. long by 15.7 wide; base 9.2 cm. by 14 cm., ht. 3.8 cm., Fig. 33: J
- Octagonal, conical white stoneware lid, complete save for the finial, hole pierced near the top, blue transferware, church in a landscape with figures, Fig. 33: A
- White stoneware dinner plate 23.5 cm. diam., most of the rim
- Flat rim fragment, white stoneware, probably from a chamber pot
- Two small fragments of blue transferware, one is a rim of a plate decorated with flowers in a vase against a labyrinth, foliate border, Fig. 33: F.

- Two small fragments of white stoneware, possibly from a bowl, bands of olive green and pale blue
- Small lobed, oval dish, pearlware, 6.4 cm. long by 5 cm. wide, by 1.9 cm. ht., Fig. 33: E.
- Deep plate, blue shell-edged pearlware, 15.5 cm. diam., 3.8 cm. ht., impressed on the base [B]EST GOOD[S], Fig. 32: B
- Chamber pot, rolled rim, almost complete except for the handle, cross-mended from multiple fragments, 13.6 cm. ht., 21 cm. rim diam., Fig. 34: B

9/15/10 #29 Light grayish-brown NE Special finds

- Wooden brush handle, incised on the back “[R?] ...RY BRUSH WARRANTED” Fig. 38: B
- Peter Dorni pipe bowl and stem, rouletted along the rim of the bowl, Fig. 38: L
- Two white glass buttons with four holes, Fig. 38: E

9/15/10 #30 Light grayish-brown NE Bone & shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/15/10 #31 Light grayish-brown NE Metal

- Three small pieces of boiler scale

APPENDIX B - INVENTORY OF FINDS FROM THE CISTERN, FEATURE F2

Date Bag # Layer Category Cross-mends

9/8/10 #1 To 8" below the top of the opening Glass and ceramic

- Fragments of a white porcelain plate with molded ridges, gold trim
- Fragments of clear and green glass vessels
- Fragments of brown, salt glazed stoneware

9/8/10 #2 9" below the top of the opening Ceramic and metal

- Fragment of yellow ware, open form
- Fragment of flat metal, possibly from a can

9/8/10 #3 14.5" below the top of the opening Glass & metal #8

- Aqua glass cylindrical bottle, possibly a milk bottle, cup base mold, lower body, heel, base missing, one-part finish, rim diam. 4.5 cm., base diam. 8 cm.
- Complete clear glass, square druggist bottle with beveled corners, seams up the corners to the bottom of the flange finish (two-part mold), 3.4 cm. square, rim diam. 2.4 cm., ht. 10.5 cm. Fig. 37: G
- Pipe fragments
- Nail

9/9/10 #4 Gray powdery deposit Glass

- Fragmentary cylindrical bottle base, aqua glass, post base mold, 9.2 cm. diam.
- Small fragment of a bottle base kick-up, green glass
- Small rim fragment of a drinking glass with molded design of oval facets
- Clear glass, square bottle in two large fragments, rounded shoulder and beveled edges, two seams terminating just above the base of the neck; applied lip, flattened; circular depression on the base with an embossed "8" in the middle, 4.0 X 4.3 cm., rim 2.7 cm., ht. indeterminate, ca. 12 cm.

- Part of a ceramic water pipe, brown glaze, stoneware

9/9/10 #22 Gray 2 Metal

- Four nails
- Hook
- Base of a can
- Metal plates or brackets - furniture or architectural hardware
- Unidentifiable, heavily encrusted objects

9/9/10 #23 Gray 2 Bone and shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/9/10 #24 Gray 2 Cloth

- Small fragments of black cloth

9/9/10 # 25 Gray 2 Glass

- Aqua glass bottle, complete, 14.9 cm. ht., “Wyckoff & Cos Union Bluing”, post-base mould, air bubbles
- Indeterminate clear glass fragments

9/9/10 #26 Gray 2 Ceramic #12, #21, #61

- White stoneware basin, 11.4 cm. ht., ca. 35.6 cm. diam., everted, grooved rim, Fig. 34: D
- White stoneware tea cup with illegible embossed decoration, complete handle, Fig. 33: I
- Fragmentary yellow glazed, redware spouted cooking vessel, with flat, burnt base, Fig. 35: B
- Fragments of a salt glazed ovoid stoneware storage jar with an ornamental, horizontal handle in relief on the shoulder, blue-gray exterior, brown interior, flat base, diam. 22.9 cm.

9/9/10 #27 Gray 2 Metal

- Two pieces of boiler scale

- Fragments of cans
- Nails
- Small cylindrical object with slits
- Boiler scale and coke
- Heavily encrusted, unidentifiable objects - hardware

9/14/10 #28 Gray 2 Felt

- Pieces of felt, probably part of a hat

9/14/10 #29 Grayish-brown soil Ceramics #26

- White stoneware teacup handle (see #12)
- Small yellowware bowl rim fragment
- Redware disk fragment, brown glaze on one side, unglazed on the other, unknown form- trivet?

9/14/10 #30 Dark grayish-brown soil Bone and shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/14/10 #31 Dark grayish-brown soil Metal

- Fragments of cans
- Brackets or other hardware, heavily encrusted
- Small, L-shaped hook
- Fragment of metal pipe
- Pieces of furniture (?) with cloth adhering

9/14/10 #32 Dark grayish-brown Flint chips

Unworked

#33 - number skipped

9/14/10 #34 Dark grayish-brown soil Leather / Paper?

- Shoe sole, holes for tacks visible
- Paper-like material

9/14/10 #35 Gray Powdery deposit Special Finds

- Complete leather shoe sole, possibly a last (blank), 26.5 cm. long (26.7 cm.), Fig. 39, top
- Two wooden heels, Fig. 39
- Square black vulcanite brooch, Fig. 38: H

9/14/10 #36 Dark grayish-brown soil Ceramic #21, #47

- Everything in this bag was restored

9/14/10 #37 Dark grayish-Brown soil Glass

- Lamp, clear glass, large fragment of the chimney top with nine crenellations, lower half with the base, base diam. 7.6 cm.; chimney preserved ht., 12.4 cm., opening diam. 6.7 cm., Fig. 37: O
- Small fragment of an opaque green glass bowl
- Stemware glass, bowl only, Bohemian style red glass with grape vine pattern, Fig. 37: D.
- Window glass

9/14/10 #38 Dark grayish-brown soil Material, leather, wood

- Fragments of wood with woven material adhering to it, Fig. 39, bottom
- Leather shoe soles, including small sizes probably of children; wooden heels, Fig. 39
- Black cloth

9/14/10 #39 Dark grayish-brown soil Cloth and wood

- Black cloth of different weights, some coarser material adhering to, or attached to wood; one finer, more tightly woven fragment with a folded over hem
- Ceramic button, two holes, Fig. 38: F

9/14/10 #40 Dark grayish-brown soil Cloth and leather

- Black cloth and leather shoe soles, the cloth attached to fragmentary soles, Fig. 39

9/14/10 #41 Dark grayish-brown soil Metal

- Fragments of cans?

9/14/10 #42 Dark grayish-brown soil Bone and shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/14/10 #43 Dark grayish-brown soil Glass

- Fragment of a clear glass chimney lamp

9/14/10 #44 Dark grayish-brown soil Bone and shell & mixed

- See T. Amorosi report

- Boiler scale

- Pipe bowl, heavily encrusted

9/14/10 #45 Dark grayish-brown soil Metal

- Nails

- Fragments of cans

- Unidentified hardware, heavily encased in concretion

9/14/10 #46 Dark grayish-brown soil NE Glass

- Complete aqua glass, oval bottle, embossed vertically, in four lines: "DAWSON'S BENZINE C.N. CRITTENTON N.Y., cup-base mold, laid on ring finish, ground down, rim diam. 2 cm., base 5.8 X 3.2 cm., ht. 15.8 cm., Fig. 37: M

- Complete aqua glass, oval bottle, traces of blue contents, i.e. bluing, post base molded, one part finish, 1.6 cm. rim diam., base 5.8 X 2.9 cm., ht. 15 cm.

- Clear glass fragment of a bottle base

- Two clear glass fragments, one of window glass, the other indeterminate

9/14/10 #47 Gray powdery deposit NE Ceramic #21, #26, #36

- Spouted cooking pot, dark brown glaze, dark brown to black fabric, stoneware, hollow handle missing, flat base, 9.8 cm. ht., 12.1 cm. base diam., Fig. 35: B

- Rim, shallow white stoneware bowl

- Teacup, white stoneware, concave base, 3 cm. ht., 8.9 cm. rim diam., Fig. 33: G

- Very fine, shallow white porcelain bowl with flaring, extended rim and carinated shoulder, five fragments

9/14/10 #48 Gray powdery deposit NE Cloth

- Fragments of black cloth

9/14/10 #49 Gray powdery deposit NE Leather

- Two shoe heels

9/14/10 #50 Dark grayish-brown deposit NE Cloth and leather

- Shoe soles, some with black cloth attached

9/14/10 #51 Dark grayish-brown deposit NE Ceramic

- Tea cup, white stoneware, complete except for the handle, 8.6 cm. rim diam., 7.6 cm. ht.

9/14/10 #52/53 Dark grayish-brown deposit NE Glass

- Complete oval, aqua glass bottle, cup base mold, side seams run up to the laid on, ground down finish, ht. 10.8 cm., rim 1.8 cm. diam., base 4.7 X 2.5 cm.

- Clear glass lamp chimney fragments including the fire polished rim, 3.8 cm. diam.

- Clear window glass

9/14/10 #54 Dark Grayish-brown deposit NE Special finds

- Black vulcanite (?) button, four hole, 2.2 cm., Fig. 38: G
- Tiny white ceramic oval, indeterminate form
- Metal spring

9/14/10 #55 Dark grayish-brown deposit NE Metal

- Spout of a metal vessel
- Fragments of can
- Belt buckle
- Two J-shaped objects of bent metal, not pipes, with a ring on the top
- Hardware fragments (?) encased in heavy concretion

9/14/10 #56 Dark grayish-brown deposit NE Wood

- Two unpainted, unfinished wooden disks, 1.3 cm. thick, 13.7 cm. diameter

9/14/10 #57 Very dark gray soil NE Special finds

- Metal spoon, Fig. 38: K
- Black vulcanite comb

9/14/10 #58 Very dark gray soil NE Leather

- Shoe fragments

9/14/10 #59 Very dark gray soil NE Glass

- Clear glass mug with vertical handle, base and part of lower body, twelve facets at the bottom, base diam. 7.5 cm.

9/14/10 #60 Very dark gray soil NE Bone and Shell

- See T. Amorosi report

9/14/10 #61 Very dark gray soil NE Ceramic #26

- Everything in this bag restored except one white stoneware cup sherd

9/14/10 #62 Gray powdery deposit* Glass

*out of sequence

- Fragment of flat brown glass

- Aqua glass bottle, top only, applied one-part finish, rim 2.8 cm. diam.

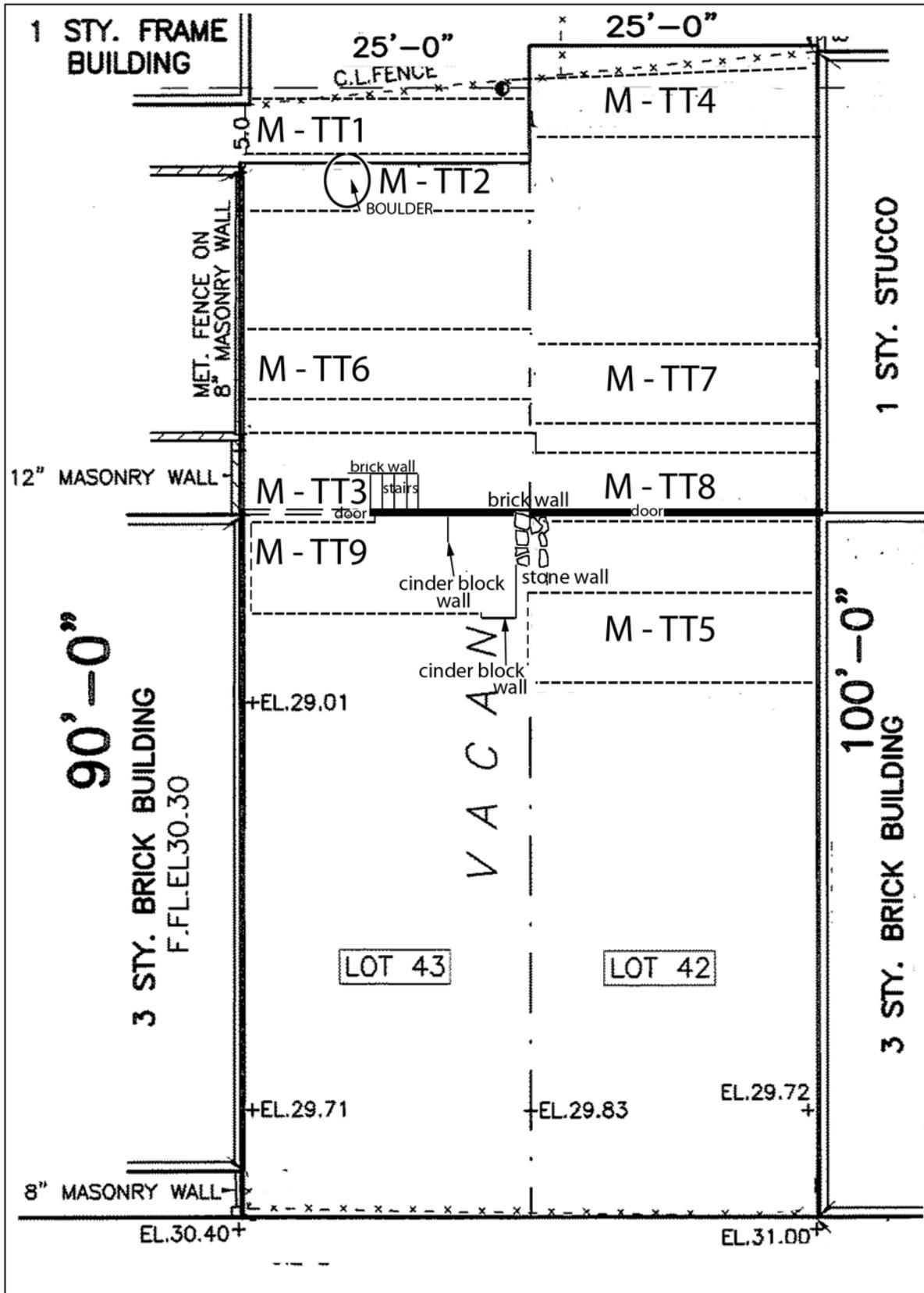


Fig. 3. Plan of Project Site 2 showing the location of the test trenches M-TT1 to M-TT9

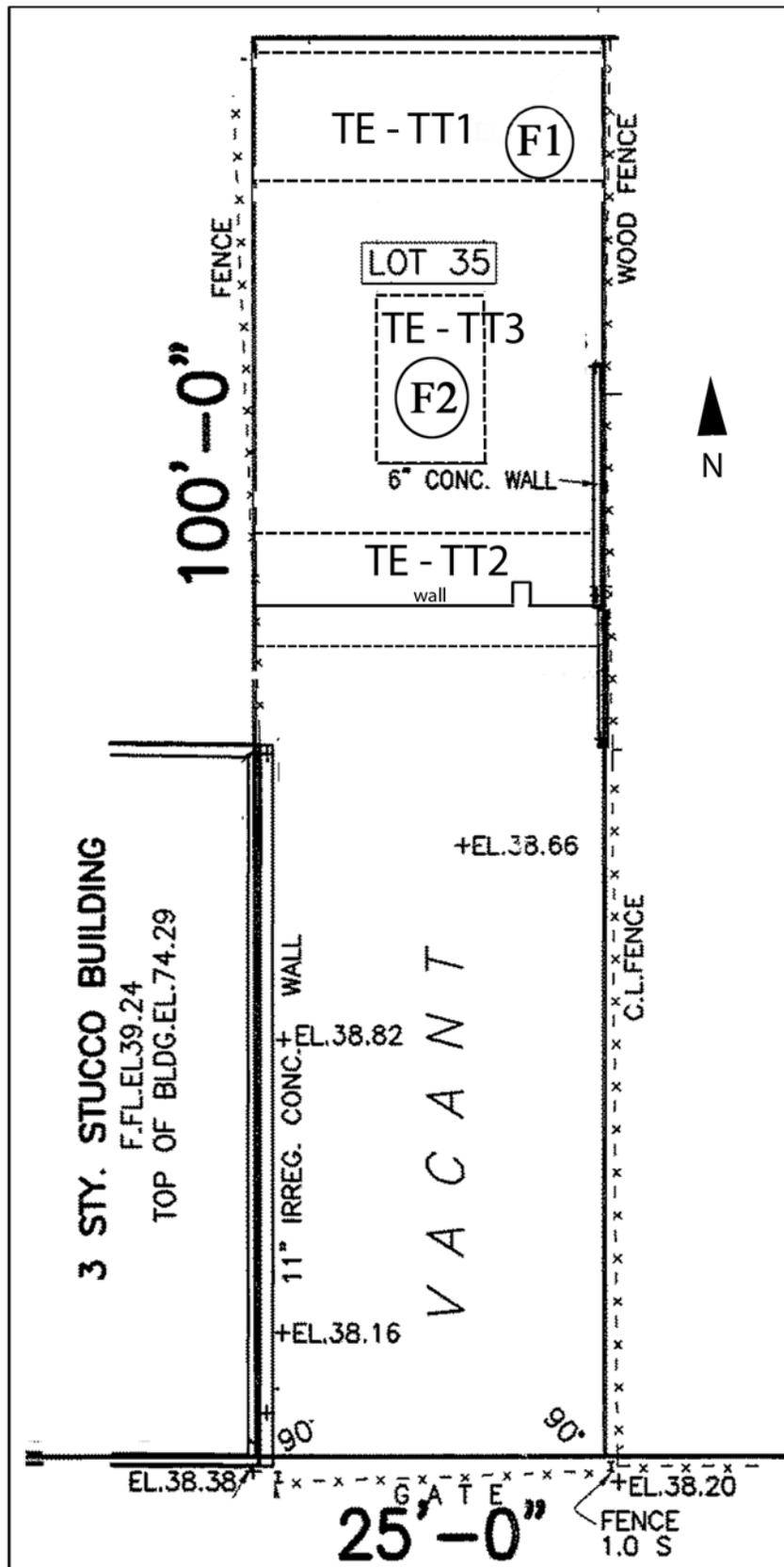


Fig. 4. Plan of Project Site 3 showing the location of test trenches TE-TT1 to TE-TT3

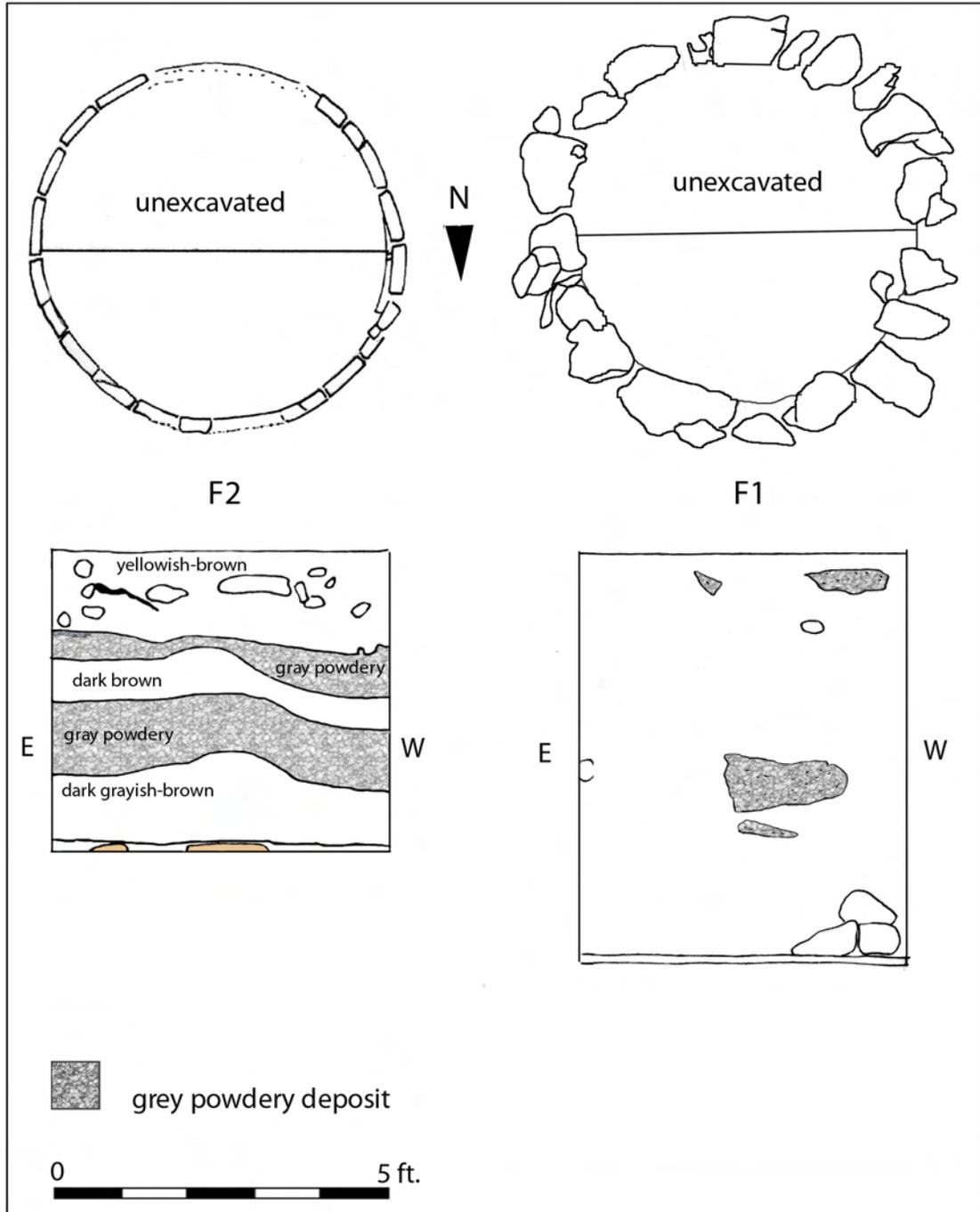


Fig. 5. Plans and sections of features F1 and F2 on Project Site 3



Fig. 6. Project Site 2 looking north, after the site was cleared of weeds



Fig. 7. M-TT2 and M-TT1 looking west, at the end of excavation



Fig. 8. M-TT3 from lot 42, looking west



Fig. 9. The stairway chamber and blocked basement door in M-TT3



Fig. 10. M-TT4 at the end of excavation, looking east



Fig. 11. The south baulk of M-TT4



Fig. 12. The east (left) and south (right) baulks of M-TT5



Fig. 13. The north and east baulks of M-TT6 and the boulder in the south baulk



Fig. 14. The north (left) and east (right) baulks of M-TT7



Fig. 15. The east (left) and south (right) baulks of M-TT7



Fig. 16. Looking west over lots 42 and 43 at the brick rear wall of the later building phase and the shared, north-south stone foundation wall



Fig. 17. The south baulk of M-TT8, the north face of the brick rear wall of the later building phase, and its continuation in M-TT3 (right)



Fig. 18. The south face of the brick rear wall of the later building phase in M - TT9 and the west face (right) of stone foundation wall on the east side of the building



Fig. 19. The west (left) and north baulks (right) of M - TT9 and the cinder block cross wall on the south face of the brick wall



Fig. 20. Project Site 3 looking north



Fig. 21. The west (left) and north (right) baulks of the western portion of TE-TT1



Fig. 22 The stone-lined feature F1 in TE-TT1 before excavation



Fig. 23. The stone-lined feature F1 at the end of excavation



Fig. 24. (Left) F1, top of the brownish-grey layer

Fig. 25. (Below) F1, section at the end of excavation





Fig. 26. The east end of TE- TT2 showing the asphalt pavement and the field stone foundation of the building formerly standing on the lot



Fig. 27. The east end of TE-TT2 showing the stone foundations of the building formerly standing on the lot, looking north



Fig. 28. The west end of TE-TT2, the stone foundation of the building formerly standing on the lot on the left



Fig. 29. The west end of TE-TT2, the stone foundation of the building formerly standing on the lot at the end of excavation



Fig. 30. Cistern, F2, before excavation



Fig. 31. Section of cistern, F2, at the end of excavation



Fig. 32. Ceramics from F1: A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, and F2: E



Fig. 33. Ceramics from F1: A, B, D, E, F and J, and F2: C, G, H, and I



Fig. 34. Ceramics from F1: A and B, and F2: C and D

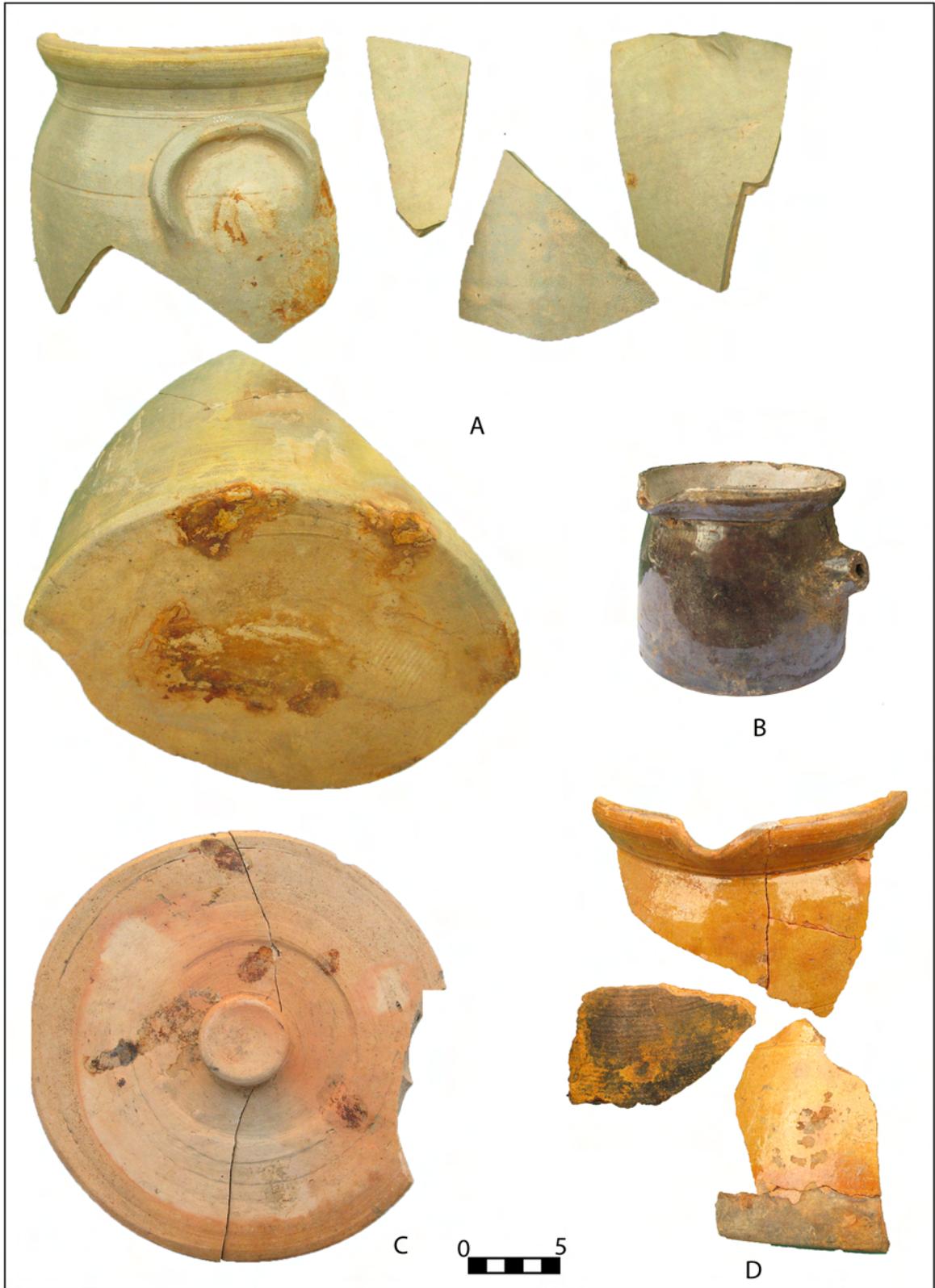


Fig. 35. Ceramics from F1: C, and F2: A, B and D



Fig. 36. Glass from F1: A, B, C, E, F, G, N, and F2: D, H, I, J, K, L, M



Fig. 37. Glass from F1: A, B, C, H, I, J, K, L, N, P, Q and F2: D, E, F, G, M, O, R



Fig. 38. Special finds from F1: E, L, M, N, O and F2: A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, P



Fig. 39. F2: Leather shoe soles and cloth uppers, piece of wood lathe with coarse cloth adhering, possibly floor covering



Fig. 40. F2: Felt hat