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Geismar Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQURA), 127 and 109 MacDougal Street
(Block 1525, Lots 40 and 49), 78 MacDougal Street (Block 1531, Lot 15), and 126
Sumpter Street (Block 1524, Lot 43), Brooklyn, New York—Data Recovery

CEQR No.89-232K



F6 Artifacts 9/22/95

Prepared for the New York City Department of
Housing, Preservation, and Development (HPD)
Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
May 6, 1996

USF 1259K

167

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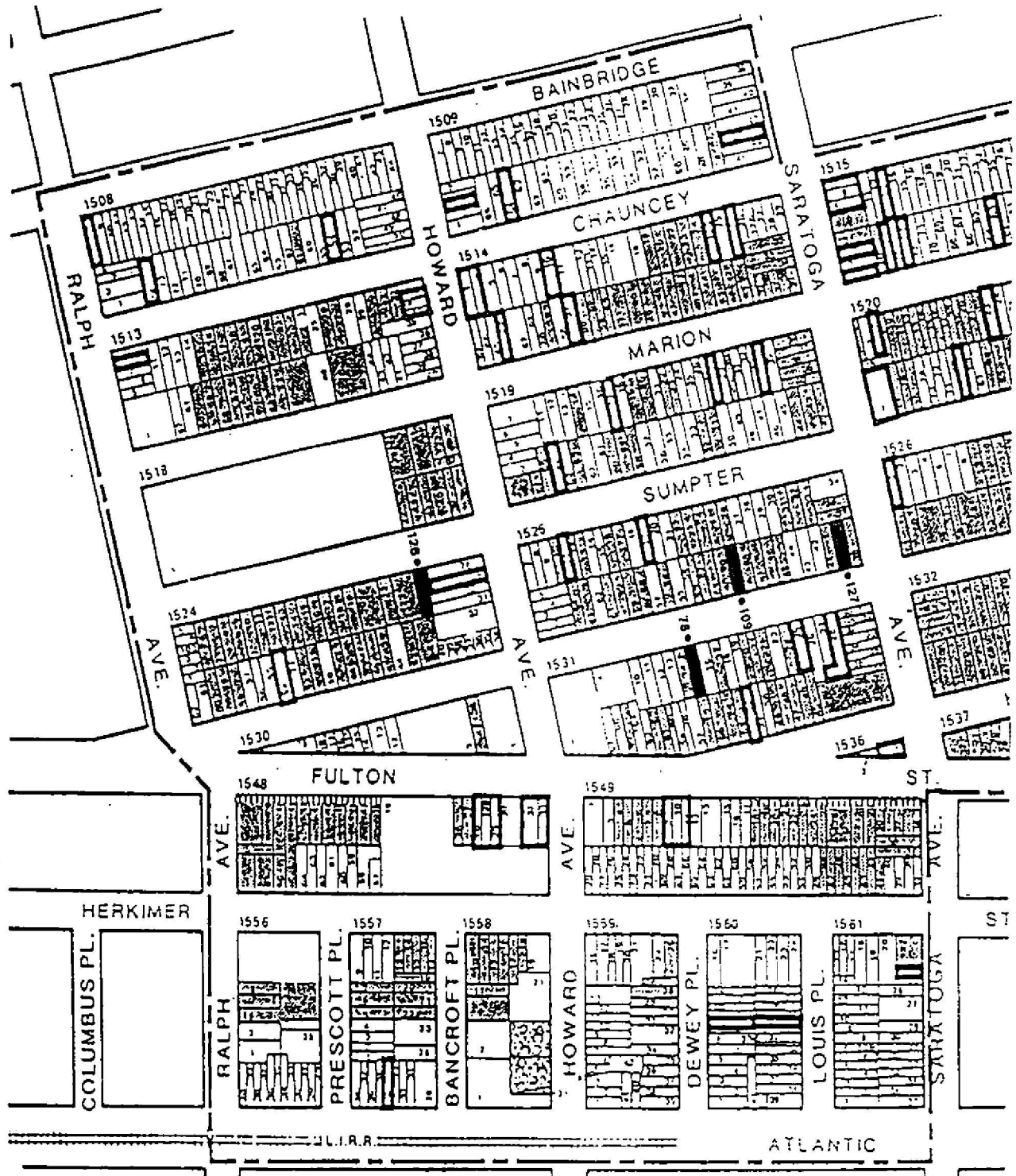
INTRODUCTION






This report presents field procedures and the findings based on data recovered from selected features at the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQURA) in Brooklyn, New York (CEQR No. 89-232K). It was prepared for the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and is based on fieldwork carried out from September 11, to September 28, 1995. This field investigation was conducted under the direction of the writer, Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., assisted by John Killeen, George Myers, Gerry Scharfenberger, Shelly Spritzer, Nancy Stehling, and Linda Stone. Data recovery was guided by a documentary report (Geismar 1993) and two field testing programs, also carried out under the direction of the writer (Geismar 1993/1994, 1994).

While the project site comprises hundreds of lots, documentary research had identified fifteen associated with the mid-19th century village of New Brooklyn--a German immigrant enclave--that warranted field testing. Of these, four harbored features that required data recovery. Three of these lots were located on either side of MacDougal Street between Howard and Saratoga Avenues while the fourth was on the south side of Sumpter Street west of Howard Avenue (Exhibit 1). Early fall vegetation required a large front-end loader to clear several of the lots for excavation. As discussed below, this heavy machinery was also used to expose some of the features located during testing that had been reburied for their protection and to eliminate the dangers of an open excavation.

A total of six features was excavated: Features 1 and 2 (F1 and F2) at 127 Sumpter Street (Block 1525, Lot 40), the former, thought to be a stone privy based on testing, was in fact a mortared and dry-laid stone wall, the latter a brick cistern; Feature 4 (F4) at 109 MacDougal Street (Block 1525, Lot 49), a small brick cistern; Features 6 and 8 (F6 and F8) at 78 MacDougal Street (Block 1531, Lot 15), a stone privy and a brick and stone cistern respectively; and Feature 12 (F12), a brick cistern at 126 Sumpter Street (Block 1524, Lot 43). Exhibit 2 shows the location of these features on their respective lots. All but F8, a brick-domed cistern built of dry-laid stone with a mortared interior, were truncated. It should be noted that cisterns, which collect water, are usually about 6 to 7 ft. deep, while stone lined privy pits, meant to collect human waste, are typically about 9 ft. deep¹ (e.g., Geismar 1992,1989). Privy features are often also receptacles for household trash.

¹A notable exception was a 14-ft. privy pit in Greenwich Village, the deepest one found to date in New York City (Wall 1992:personal communication).

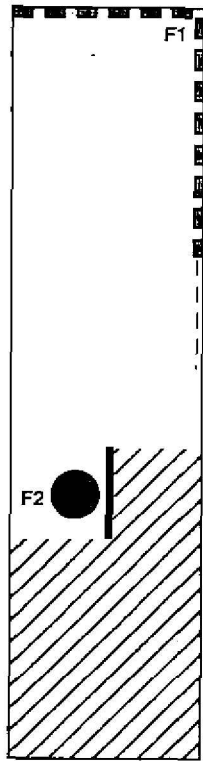


-  data recovery
-  project boundary
-  block and lot numbers
-  new construction site (incomplete)
-  rehab site (incomplete)

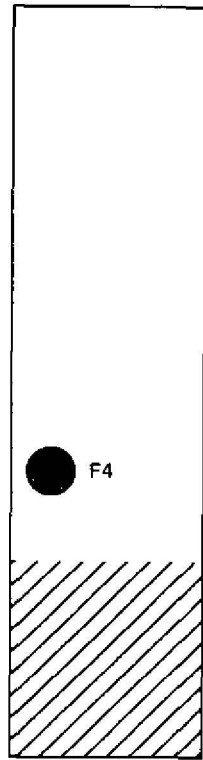
-  commercial site
-  open space

no scale

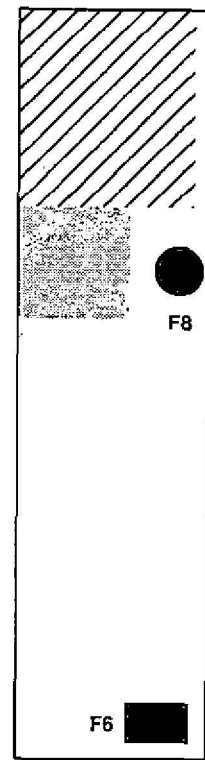




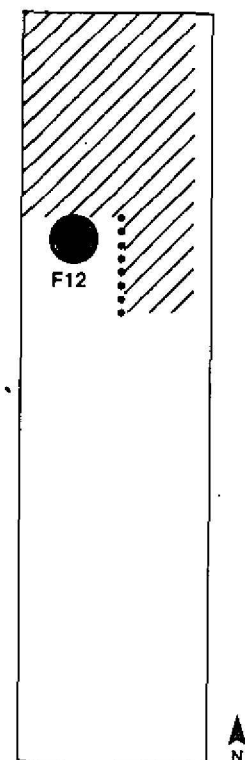
127 MacDougal
Block 1525
Lot 40



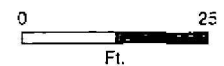
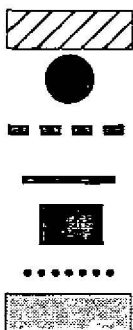
109 MacDougal
Block 1525
Lot 49



78 MacDougal
Block 1531
Lot 15



126 Sumpter
Block 1524
Lot 43



Artifactual material recovered during this field phase indicated that the five backyard features in the sample--the four cisterns and a privy--were filled after 1923 (F2 and F6 were possibly filled after 1946; see Table 21). Moreover, no connection can be made between the material found in the features and the households occupying the buildings on the lot when they were probably filled. This association is most clearly made with privy pit material that is typically deposited over time in contrast to a cistern that is often filled in one or more episodes after abandonment. However, the only privy in the sample proved to be cleaned out and refilled as suspected during field testing in 1993 (Geismar 1993/1994:12). In this case, it was refilled with recent trash that included a refrigerator door and most of a bicycle frame. While these "artifacts" were merely noted and some photographed, a total assemblage of 1,890 objects and fragments were recovered from the five features for analysis. In addition, 417 bird and mammal food bones and mollusk shells were collected as grab or partial samples and therefore are a non-statistical, minimum representation of the faunal material from the site. The artifacts have addressed the issue of abandonment of backyard features, and the features themselves offered new information about the immigrant experience in mid-19th-century Brooklyn.

The field procedures and findings of the investigation are described in the following sections. A major component of this study is the ceramic analysis by Nancy A. Stehling presented in Appendix A. A faunal catalogue and analysis compiled by Sophia Perdikaris will be found in Appendix B, and a complete artifact catalogue in Appendix D.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Depending on the size and contents of a feature slated for data recovery, all or part of it was hand excavated after being relocated by shovel clearing or with the aid of heavy equipment. Where possible, or warranted, excavated material was screened through 1/4-in. mesh. An exception was the bottom of Feature 2 (F2), a large cistern at 127 MacDougal Street, where a water-saturated, silty sand in its lowest levels made screening the deposit near the bottom impossible (see Exhibits 6 and 7). In that instance, archaeologists carefully troweled through all excavated material (see Exhibit 8). Another was Feature 8 (F8), the intact beehive-domed cistern, where artifactual material was minimal, fragmentary, and of a later date.

Only diagnostic artifacts were meant to be retrieved, but some miscellaneous fragments were retained. Any discarded material was noted in field notes. The individual features were excavated as follows:

F1 (127 MacDougal Street [Block 1525 Lot 40])

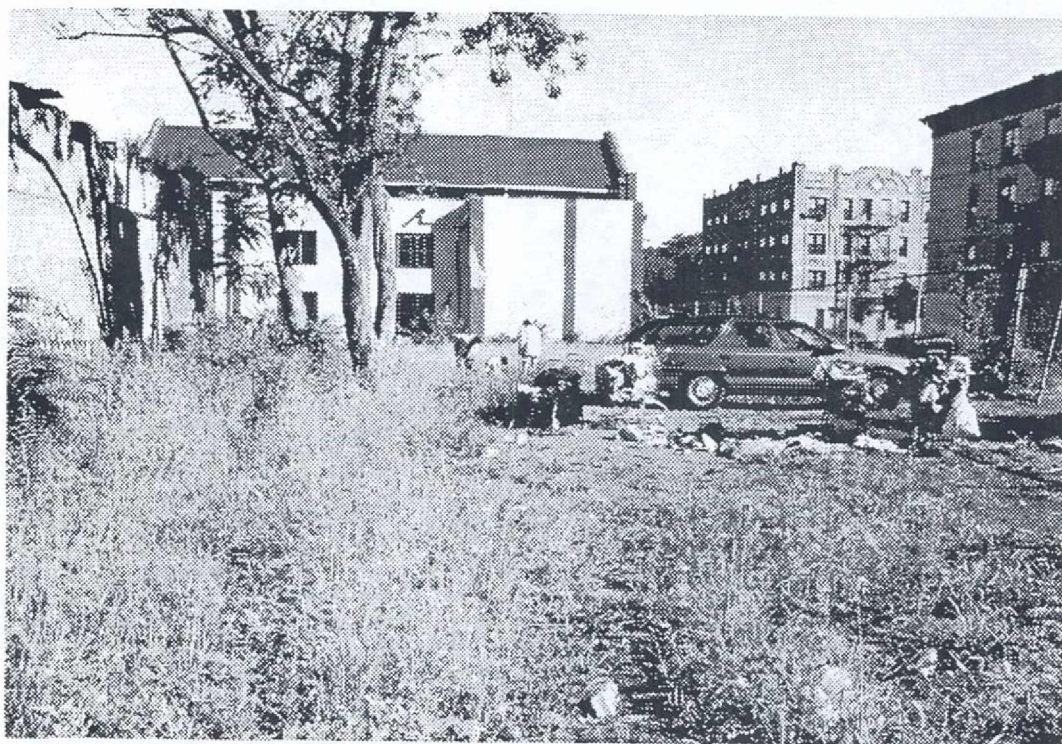
When the northeastern corner of this feature was exposed during testing in October 1993 (Geismar 1993/1994), it appeared to be a rectangular, dry-laid, stone-lined privy pit. However, as noted in the field testing report, its location directly on the lot's northern and eastern property lines was surprising (privy features are usually found 2 ft. from any property line as mandated by municipal laws). An old bottle seen just below the ground surface during testing reinforced the identification of the stones as a privy feature.

At the time it was tested, the lot was part of an active auto repair operation and feature security was an issue, especially since privy pits are frequently the target of looting. Consequently, as little as possible of the "privy" feature was exposed during testing. Uncovering the feature to implement data recovery revealed the "privy pit" was actually a truncated stone property wall.

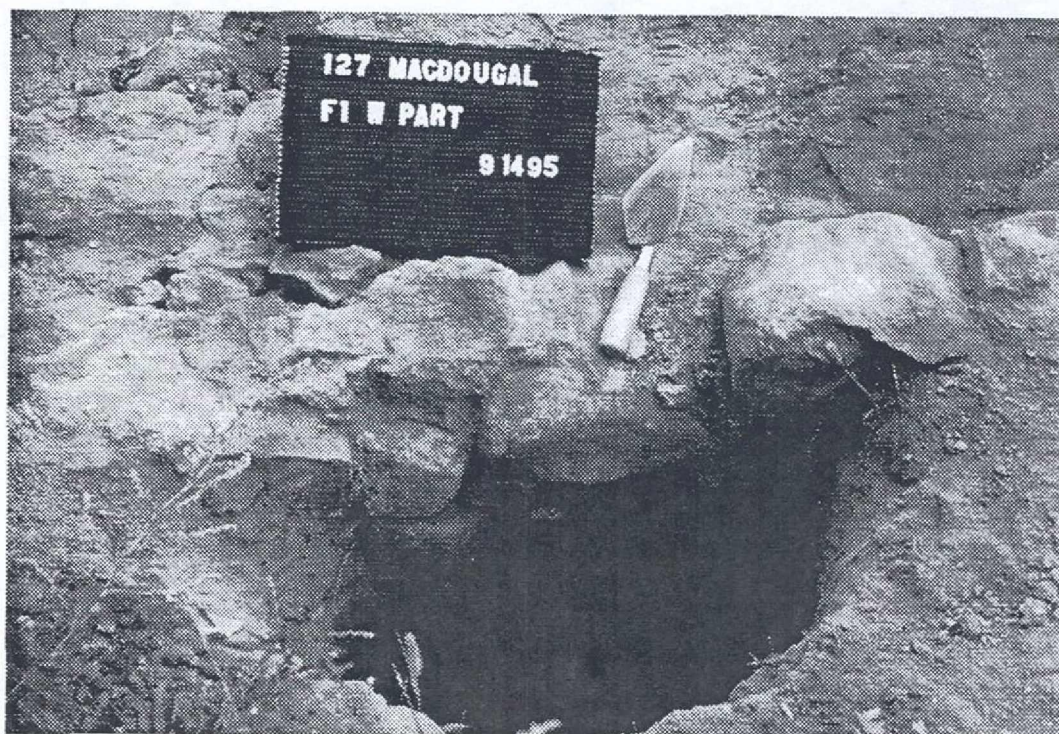
F1 was located on what had become a trash-strewn lot (Exhibit 3). Data recovery began with hand clearing of the northeastern corner of the feature, followed by an attempt to define its exact dimensions. When no southern and eastern feature limits were located, it became apparent it was not a privy at all, but a stone property wall (Exhibit 4). This was also suggested by traces of mortar found on some of the feature's stones. Further excavation revealed the 2.6-ft. deep, truncated, stone wall was founded on a .8-ft.-deep cobble layer. The fill in association with the wall was relatively clean, but it did contain a cache of clam shells, some ceramic and glass fragments, and plastic sheeting (about 1.5 ft. below the surface). This sheeting and other uncollected plastic suggest modern disturbance and filling. A minimal artifact grab sample was recovered (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

Enough of the feature was traced to determine that it was, indeed, a property wall. The lot's original owner, August Haege, a relatively prosperous, Baden-born grocer (Geismar 1993:72; 1993/1994:7), also owned the undeveloped neighboring lot to the east in 1869 (Dripps 1869 in Geismar 1989:41). It is possible the wall was built after Haege died in 1870, or even later when his son-in-law, who occupied the house after Haege's death, had moved away in about 1875 (Geismar 1993:46, 72-73), but this is merely speculation.

The wall and deepest excavations in the northeastern corner were photographed and backfilled. The two-day excavation and exploration of F1 occurred



3 View north across the 127 and 129 MacDougal St. lots, the first day of fieldwork. Feature 1 is being hand-cleared in the rear part of the lot (with a neighborhood resident looking on). Saratoga Ave. is on the right. Note trash and the large pear tree on the left. Behind it is an Ailanthus tree located just south of the lot's northwest corner. (9/11/96)



4 Portion of F1, north wall (west of the corner), during excavation. It had become clear this was not a privy pit feature as originally thought, but a stone property wall with traces of mortar. (9/14/95)

between September 11 and September 14.

F2 (127 MacDougal Street [Block 1525, Lot 40])

F2 was a brick water cistern located just behind what had been August Haege's house, the only residential brick structure in the sample (all others were frame). As noted in the field testing report, the circular feature was probably originally capped by a brick beehive dome, but this had been destroyed, presumably when the feature was filled.

While excavation of F1 was in progress, the auto repair shop next door at 125 MacDougal Street was being razed by the city. Although F1 and F2 were located on the same lot, F1 was at the rear of the yard, well beyond the neighboring auto repair shop, while F2 was directly adjacent to it. Demolition debris covered F2 and demolition activities made it impossible for archaeological excavation to proceed. Uncovering the feature was contingent on either finishing or halting demolition, and a backhoe or other heavy equipment was deemed necessary to locate the reburied cistern feature subsequently also covered by debris. Consequently, F1 and F2 were not excavated sequentially.

On September 19, backfill and demolition debris covering the feature were removed by a large front-end loader belonging to A. Russo Wreckers, and the top of F2 was exposed. On September 24, after it had been agreed that demolition of the adjacent repair shop building could be postponed for a few days, the area around the feature was hand cleared to establish its dimensions, and the northwestern quadrant was opened to determine the nature of the feature deposit (Exhibit 5). A metal pipe installed sometime after the feature's beehive dome had been destroyed crossed part of its eastern wall (see Exhibit 5). This pipe was located .3 ft. from a brick foundation wall of the former dwelling on the lot. A feature datum was established about 1.7 ft. below the sidewalk at Saratoga Avenue.

The exterior diameter of the large, truncated cistern located in an "L" of the former house structure was about 7.7 ft; the interior diameter was 6.7 ft. (the cistern, which was basically round, was slightly wider east to west than it was north to south). The cistern wall was one brick wide and the feature's interior was fully mortared to retain water.

Excavation of the feature's northwestern quadrant proceeded in approximately 1-ft. levels. Level 1 contained a dense, stony, ash-laden soil laced with fragmentary cultural material that included cinders, slag, ceramics, a fragment of a 33 1/3 RPM

LP phonograph record, and modern beer bottles. This first level, as well as those that followed, appeared to be the product of the same, relatively recent dump episode, although the beer bottles may have been lot debris.

Rain that halted the excavation accumulated on the well-sealed (mortared) feature floor and had to be bailed in order to excavate the two deepest levels, Levels 3 and 4. The soil became notably sandier, siltier, cleaner, and wetter with depth (Exhibits 6 and 7). As noted above, this precluded screening, and the soil from these levels was troweled through to recover artifacts (Exhibit 8).

An upright wooden bucket was situated on the feature floor (see Exhibit 6 and Exhibits 9 and 10). In addition to bottles, bottle fragments, and ceramic sherds, excavated material included a long-buried leaf apparently from a nearby aged but still fruit-bearing pear tree (the tree was covered with fruit at the time of excavation, and bees, drawn to it, were a constant nuisance). The leaf was located in an ash deposit near the feature bottom and plastic, styrofoam, and cellophane were found in the upper levels. A late fill date was suggested by this plastic. The notably few "primary" artifacts (whole rather than fragmentary specimens) indicated a redeposited fill introduced in one or more episodes rather than a trash accumulation over time. Based on this information, the quadrant sample (a 25% sample) sufficiently established the nature of the fill and the approximate date of deposit.

F2 was profiled (Exhibit 11), photographed, and backfilled on September 27, 1995.

F4 (109 MacDougal Street [Block 1525, Lot 49])

Since this relatively small (interior dimensions, 3.7 ft. north to south, 3.8 ft. east to west), circular, truncated brick cistern situated on a vacant lot was deeply buried, the front-end loader was employed to expose it for data recovery. The remnants of this feature, first uncovered during the October 1993 test phase, were quite far below the current yard surface. Based on a feature datum (5.3 ft. below the sidewalk on MacDougal Street) established for the data recovery, it was apparent that F4 was severely truncated. At the time of data recovery, the northern part of the cistern was about four brick courses lower than the southern portion.

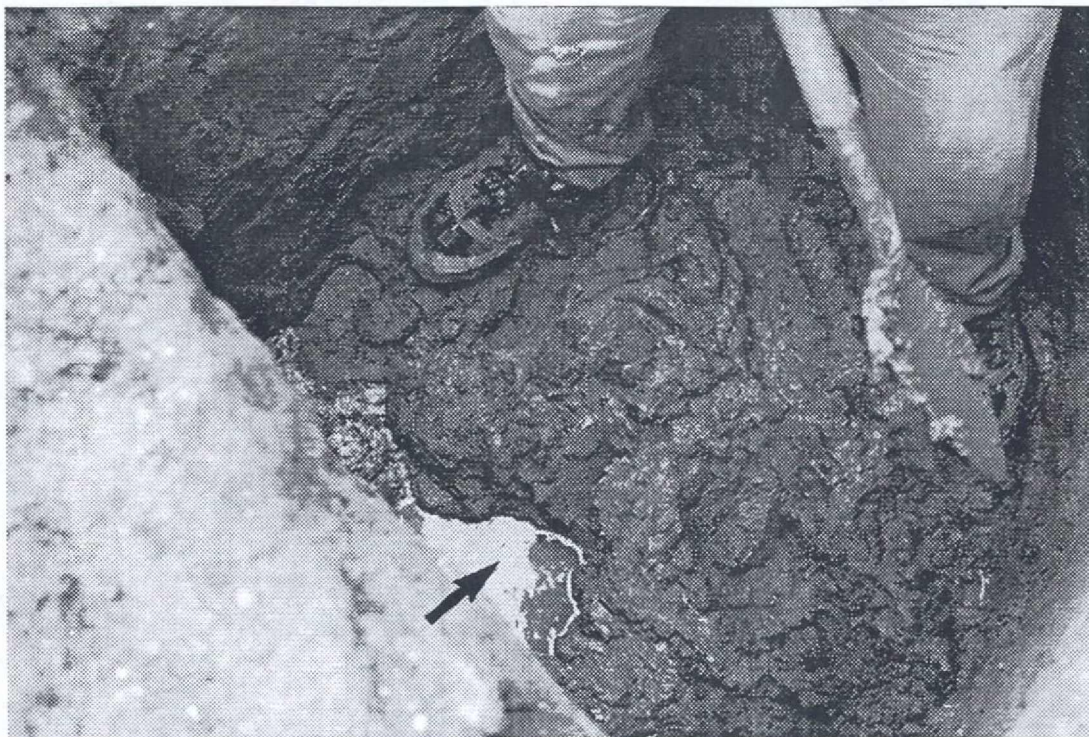
A total of three levels--two of them 1-ft. deep, one a bit less than a foot--was excavated to reach the feature bottom (Exhibit 12). While the eastern half of



5 F2, a truncated brick cistern at 127 MacDougal St. under excavation after first being uncovered by a front-end loader followed by hand clearing. View is south toward MacDougal St. Note intrusive sewer pipe still in place (arrow) on the left, adjacent to a brick foundation wall belonging to the former house structure on the lot. The top of Level 2 in the northwest quadrant has been reached. (9/25/95)



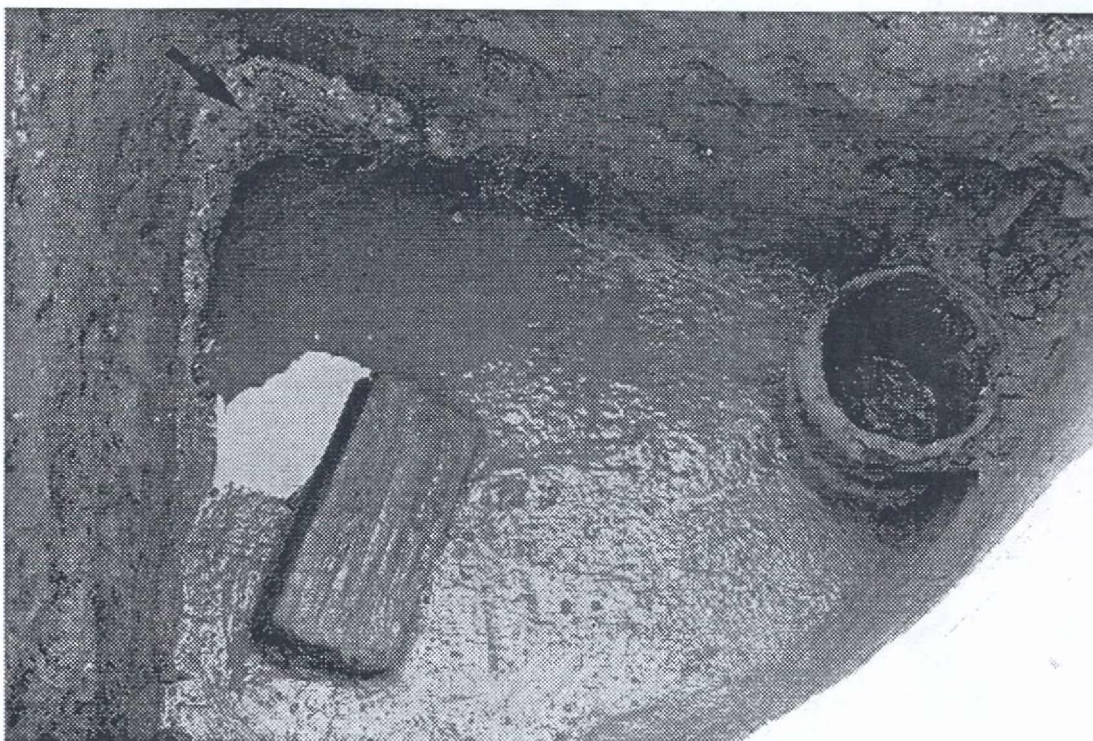
6 Bottom of Level 4 in the northwest quadrant of F2 with top of wooden bucket visible (arrow). Note mortar inside single-brick wide wall in lower right corner. (9/27/95)



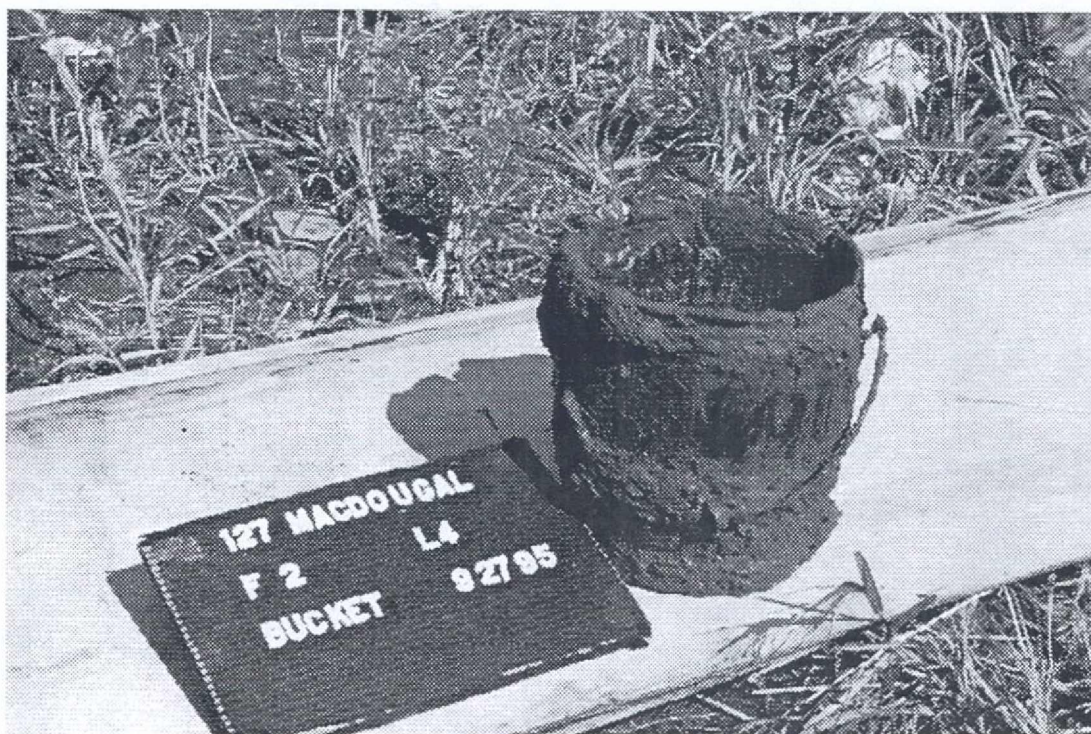
7 Water-saturated silt level near bottom of F2. Note water from recent rain (arrow) trapped by the feature's mortar seal. (9/27/95)



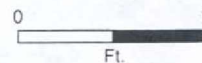
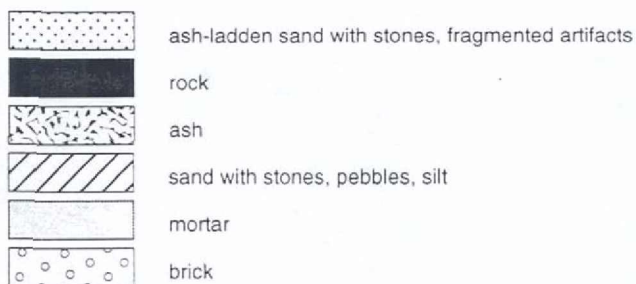
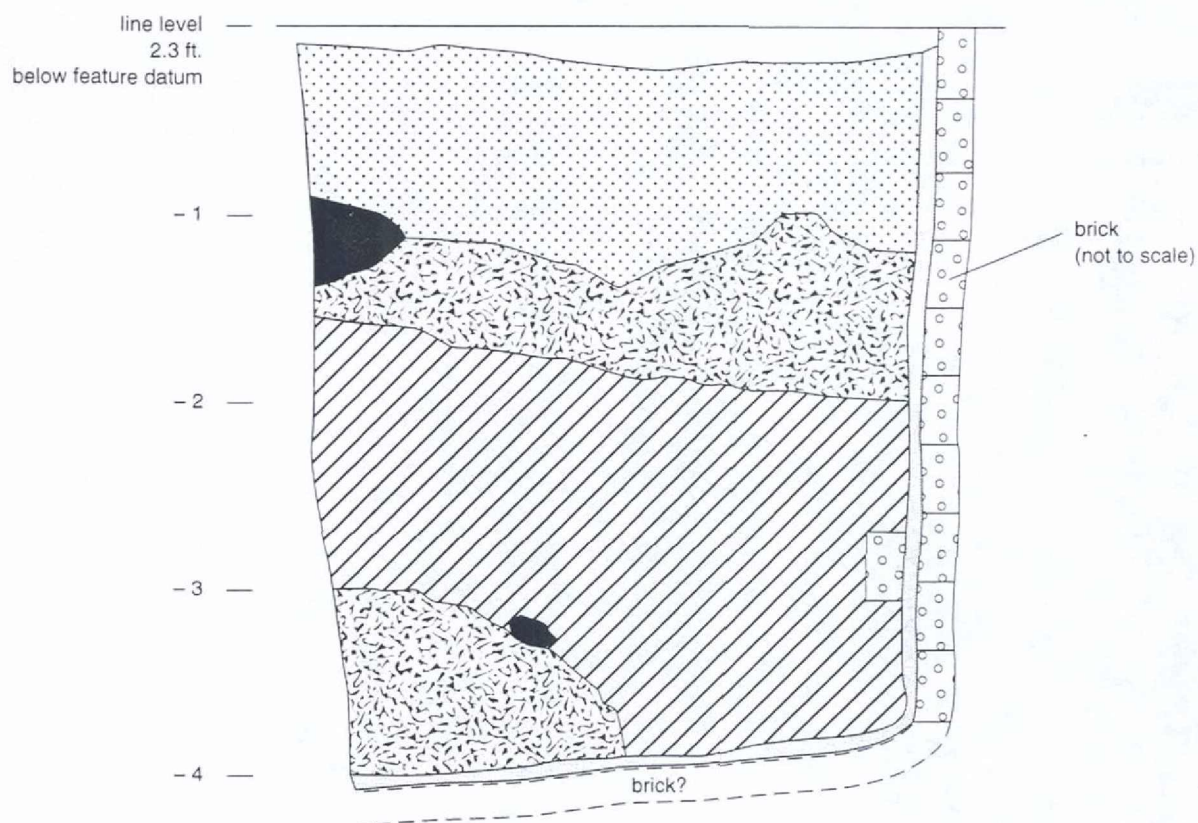
8 Troweling through water-saturated sandy silt from lowest levels of F2. (9/27/95)



9 Mortared bottom of F2 with piece of wood and wooden bucket *in situ*. Note water trapped in upper left corner, the deepest point of feature, and ash deposit (arrow) above it. (9/27/95)



10 Wooden bucket from bottom of F2. Metal bands and handle are badly corroded. (9/27/95)



the feature was excavated in approximately 1-ft. levels, the western half was ultimately taken down as one 2 1/2-ft. deposit. The eastern half was screened through 1/4-in. wire mesh, but the western half, which was not screened, was shoveled and troweled and only diagnostic artifacts retained. To expedite data recovery, two screens were in use during excavation of the eastern half.

The feature fill was typical of abandoned cisterns: pockets of clinkers and ash containing household and building debris that included bricks and corroded metal as well as coal were found throughout. A deposit of brick debris was found at a depth of 1.6 ft. below the top of the feature. One of the more notable artifacts from Level 1 was a Redware smoking pipe bowl with a molded logo and the date "1886." This proved to be a "Knights of Labor" pipe (see Exhibits 28a and 28b). Cellophane was recovered from the bottom of Level 1.

The feature bottom, which was concave, comprised a single layer of mortared brick sealed with a layer of mortar (in some places this seal had broken away, revealing the bricks below). Beneath the brick was clay and sand with cobbles that might have been introduced as a feature foundation. Between 2.25 ft. and almost 3 ft. of the feature remained (from the top of existing bricks to the feature floor). The feature floor was 7.55 ft. below the MacDougal Street sidewalk. Coins, later identified as pennies, were recovered from the lowest level. One of them was directly on the feature bottom, but it was too badly corroded to obtain a date (Parella 1996:personal communication).

The feature deposit became more water saturated with depth. Cellophane was also found *in situ* on the feature bottom in Level 3, and a coin from the western half appeared too corroded or worn to identify beyond the fact that it was a penny (in fact, a date of manufacture was ultimately determined; see analysis).

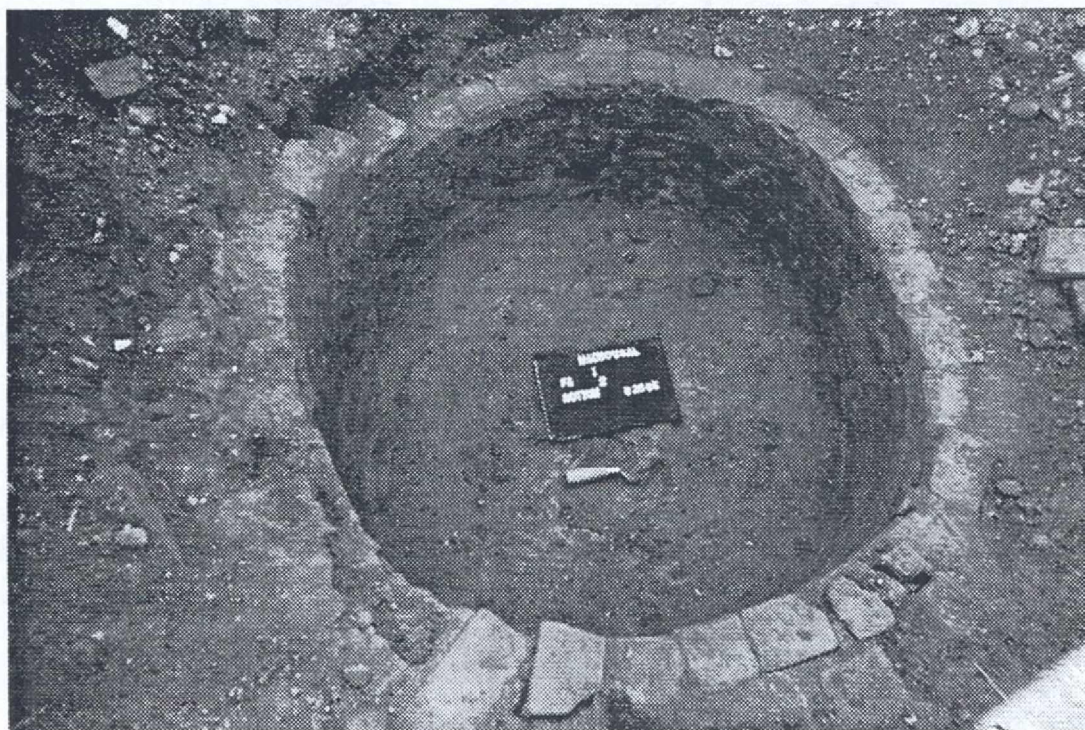
A profile was drawn of the western half of the deposit before it was excavated as one unit (see Exhibit 14). After photographing the cleaned-out feature (Exhibit 13), it was backfilled. Excavation that began on September 22, and was rained out on that day, was completed on September 24.

F6 (78 MacDougal Street [Block 1531, Lot 15])

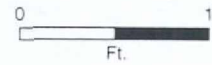
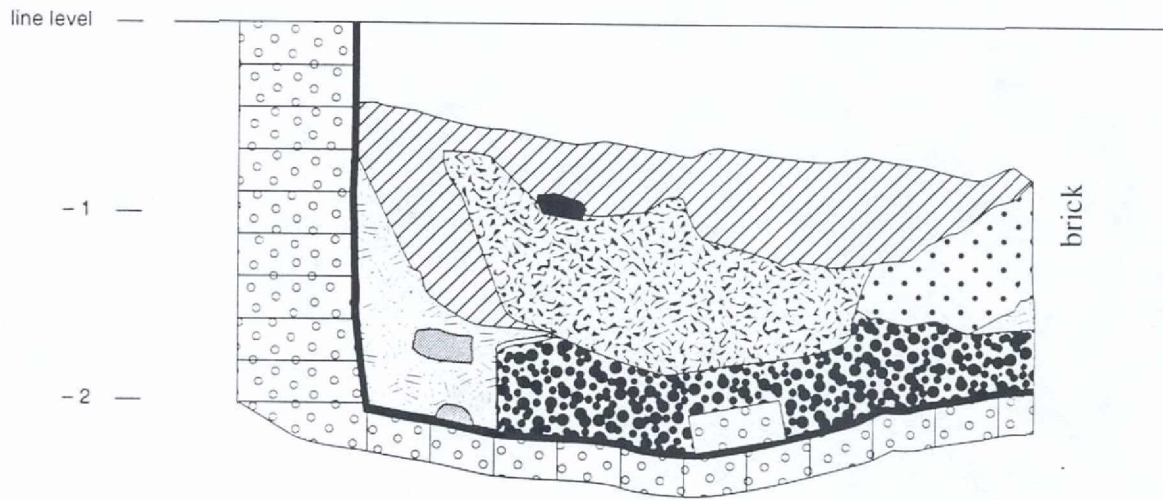
F6 was the only privy pit positively identified during SSQURA testing and



12 F4, a small, truncated brick cistern at 109 MacDougal Street after excavation of eastern half. The deposit was just over 2 ft. deep. After profiling the deposit's western wall, the remainder was excavated as one unit. (9/25/95)



13 F4 after excavation. (9/25/95)



excavated for data recovery.² As noted in the 1993 field report, an upright length of garden hose and the loose soil noted during testing suggested that F6 had been excavated and backfilled sometime in the recent past (Geismar 1993/1994:12). Data recovery confirmed this, revealing the aforementioned refrigerator door and bicycle frame that extended through the first two feet of the deposit which were treated as one level. With the exception of this modern debris, artifactual material from the feature was very fragmentary (see Appendix D). All soil was screened.

This small, basically round (exterior diameter about 5.5 ft., the inside diameter only 4 ft.), truncated feature was located on the east side of the yard, about 5.5 ft. from the eastern property line and 2 ft. from the rear yard limit. Its opening depth was about 2.85 ft. below the surrounding yard surface, its closing depth about 5.5 ft. beyond this. The feature's small size made excavation difficult (a privy of a similar diameter was found at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center site in Boerum Hill [FC3], but it was much deeper [Geismar 1992:45, 47, 49]).

Like F4, only the lowest levels of F6 remained. The field notes indicate the bicycle frame--part of a girl's 26-in., "ROSS," two wheeler--was located in an ashy soil that also contained fragments of a 33 1/3 RPM LP phonograph record, a 20th-century doll's head, and a modern plastic hair preparation bottle labeled "MYSTERY OF BLACK SETTING SPRAY," none of which was collected (Exhibit 15). Beneath this was the refrigerator door and a janitor's bucket. These large artifacts were found in the first 1.9 ft. of the deposit designated Level 1. Level 2, which was just under 1-ft. (.95 ft.) deep, contained miscellaneous material such as undiagnostic ceramic sherds and bottle fragments (this included a coke-type bottle fragment that suggests a "modern" fill [see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D]). The next level, a hardpan that turned out to be the bottom of the feature, was devoid of artifacts.

Stones that were part of the feature wall protruded into the rear (southern part) of the privy creating a narrow "shelf" at about 1.9 below the top of the feature (5.15 ft. below the surrounding ground surface). A hardpan was reached 2.85 ft. below the top of the feature (5.3 ft. below the surrounding yard). A "Sharpshooter" shovel was used to break through this hardpan to confirm that the bottom of the feature had been reached (the end of the wall was found by digging a small pit under the stones with a trowel). The feature floor, which was concave, was 3.4 ft. below the top stones at its deepest point (5.9 ft. below the surrounding yard

²F10 at 43 MacDougal Street was possibly a severely truncated, cleaned out, rectangular, dry-laid stone privy pit, but this was not fully confirmed (Geismar 1993:14).

surface), suggesting the feature was originally at least 5.9 ft. deep.

Once F6 was fully excavated, it was photographed (Exhibit 16) and back-filled. Excavation was undertaken between September 21 and 22.

F8 (78 MacDougal Street [Block 1531, Lot 15])

F8, an intact water cistern, was the largest and most unusual of the features investigated in this data recovery effort. Abutting the eastern property line in what appears to have been an "L" at the back of the demolished building, only the brick dome was exposed during the October 1993 field testing phase (Geismar 1993/1994:12-13). Excavation during data recovery again uncovered the brick beehive dome near the yard surface and revealed that the body of the feature was not brick but, as mentioned in the introduction, dry-laid stone, a construction that appeared similar to a privy. However, the feature's interior was completely mortared to retain water (a privy would have been left unmortared so liquid waste could disperse).

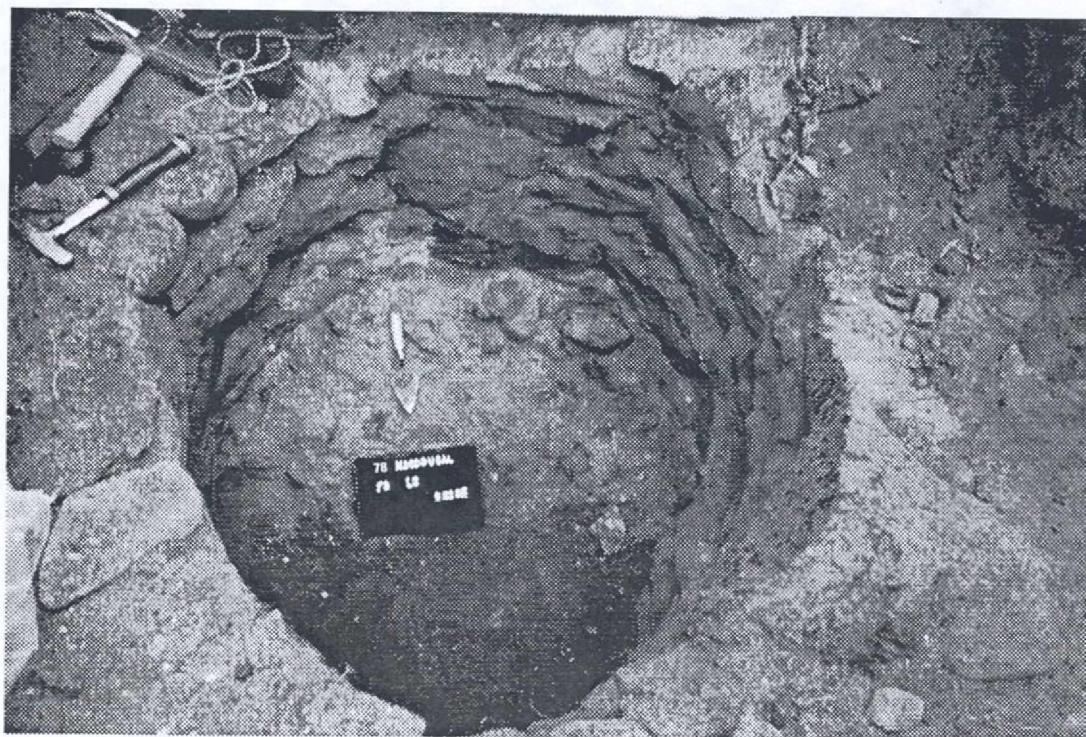
An opening in the center of the beehive dome was found to contain what was identified during testing as a .9-ft. diameter drain (see Geismar 1993/1994:13). This cast iron(?) pipe was apparently trashed by the front end loader when it exposed the feature for data recovery (Exhibit 17). The drain opening may have been defined by a stone construction under the feature cap, but this remains a question.³

The intact condition of the cistern noted during testing suggested it might still be filled with water. However, when the northwestern section of the brick dome was removed by the front-end loader, ash was found beneath a void; this was followed by dark sand (see Exhibit 19). A 1 1/2-in. diameter, blue plastic ring was located about 1 ft. into the fill below the stone wall that comprised the main part of the cistern. The fill, which included another ash deposit under a dark brown soil, was laced with slag, ash, and clinkers. This darker soil, which adhered to the interior mortar, suggested the feature's possible reuse as a cesspool. Under this dark soil, the deposit became grayer and moister with depth, and was described as "smelly" by the excavators. The slightly concave, mortared bottom was reached at 5.3 ft. below the top stones of the cistern (6.4 ft. below the brick dome). The deposit, which contained building debris that included ceramic pipe or drain frag-

³A stone construction that apparently defined a cistern opening was found at the Atlantic Terminal site (Feature F) in downtown Brooklyn (Yamin and Fitts 1996:personal communication), but its relationship to F8 construction remains unknown.



15 Modern debris removed from the top 2 ft. of a 3-ft. deposit in F6, the privy at 78 MacDougal St. Pictured are a bicycle frame, a modern doll's head, and a plastic hair preparation bottle found in association with a refrigerator door. (9/22/95)



16 F6 after excavation. (9/22/95)

ments and metal posts with traces of cement, also contained rocks, cobbles, and sparse, fragmentary artifactual material.

Whatever the subsequent use of this feature, its tightly sealed interior indicates it was built to function as a cistern. It should be noted that attempts to break through the mortared bottom were thwarted both by the confines of the excavation and the integrity of the mortar sealing the feature. It is presumed that stones would be found under the mortar.

The northwest quadrant of the feature was fully excavated (Exhibit 18). None of the material, which contained very few artifacts, was screened. Yet this approximately 25% sample provided information about feature size, construction, and the nature and possible date of the deposit.

The feature was photographed throughout the excavation (e.g., Exhibits 17 and 18) and profiled (Exhibit 19). The drain area was removed and the feature backfilled. Excavation was begun on September 19 and completed on September 20, 1995.

F12 (126 Sumpter Street [Block 1524, Lot 43])

Feature 12, a relatively large, mortared, brick cistern, again missing its brick beehive dome, was uncovered by the front-end loader on September 19. Excavation began a week later (rain and data recovery elsewhere in the study area had delayed the excavation) when the southwest quadrant was opened (Exhibit 20) after establishing a feature datum 1.37 ft. above Sumpter Street, a circumstance suggesting subsequent filling of the yard. The feature proved to be the most artifact laden of the sample, and it also proved to be one of the deepest (almost 6 ft. deep).

Because of its size and lot conditions, data recovery began in the southwestern quadrant (Exhibit 21), the best preserved, most accessible segment. The discovery of cellophane at the bottom of the feature, and the amount of material recovered in this 25% sample, precluded further excavation. A total of five levels were excavated. All but the first one, which was mixed with lot debris, were screened through 1/4-in. wire mesh.

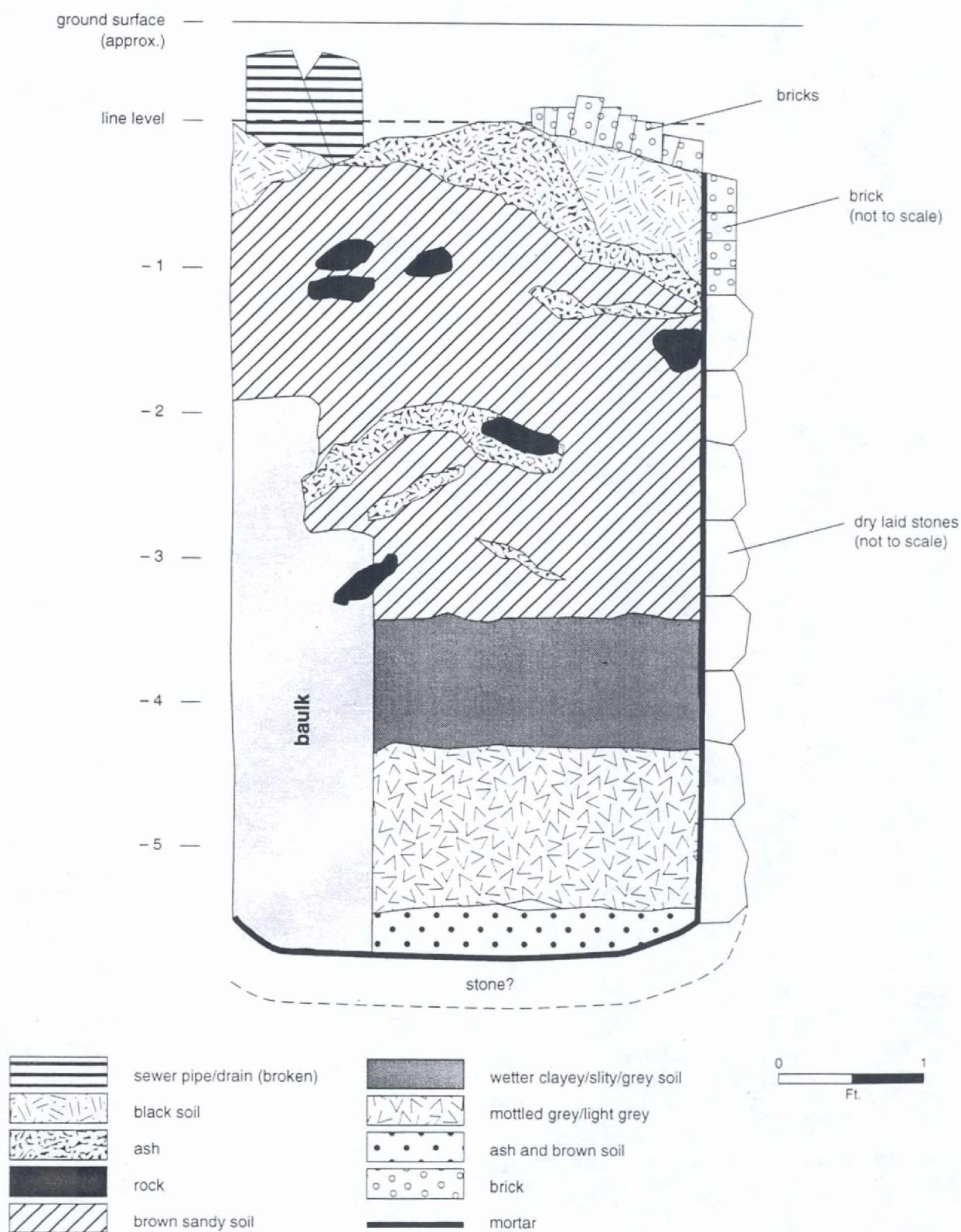
A 1930s beer bottle and tin foil, all possibly lot debris, were recovered from the first level. These were found with ceramic marbles and a "KARL HUTTER" bottle stopper that were collected, and with clam shells, clinkers, mortar and win-



17 F8, a brick and stone beehive-domed water cistern at 78 MacDougal St. during excavation of its northwest quadrant. Note drain area (arrow), intact when tested in 1993, but broken during excavation for data recovery. (9/20/95)

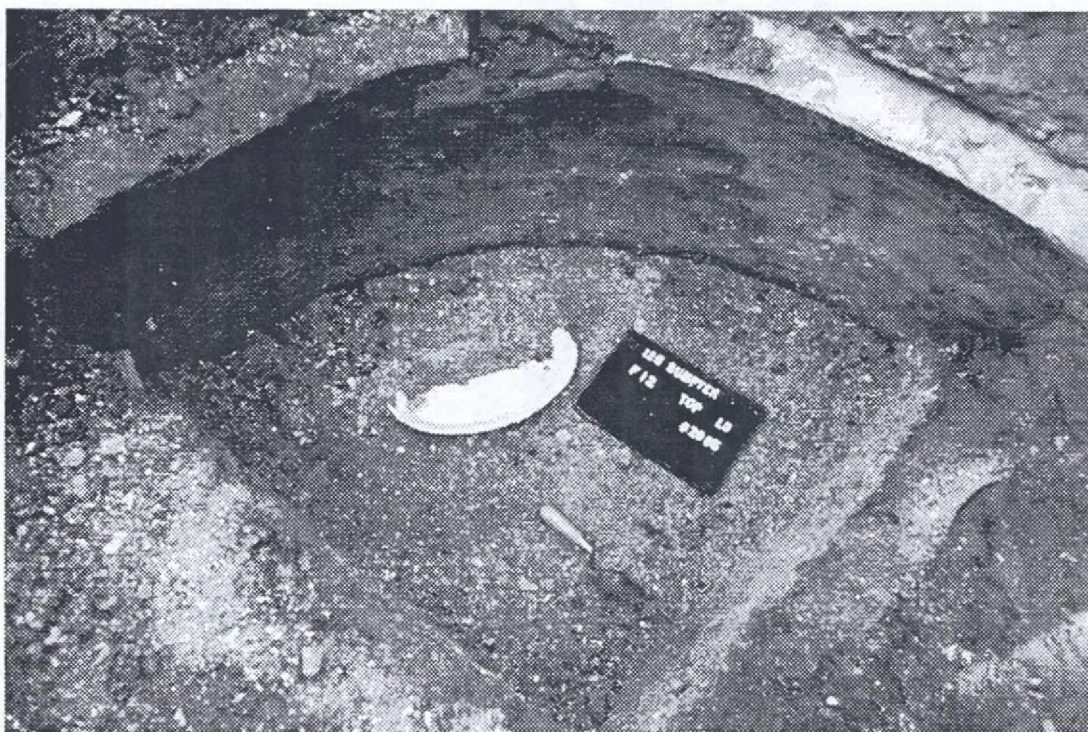


18 F8 later in excavation. Note expansive brick beehive dome that had covered the cistern's stone body. Vertical bricks (arrow) that outlined the former drain are clearly visible. (9/20/95)





20 F12 cleared for excavation. Note mortared remnant of beehive brick dome (arrow) that once covered the circular feature. (9/27/95)



21 Bottom of Level 2 (top of Level 3) in southwestern quadrant of F12 with a large fragment of an oval, Whiteware (WW) platter *in situ* (see also Exhibit 30). (9/28/95)

dow glass fragments, coal, non-diagnostic bottle fragments, and miscellaneous 20th-century building debris that was not. This level, as well as most of the deposit, was filled with ash and clinkers that increased with depth, as did the amount of moisture present.

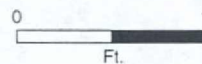
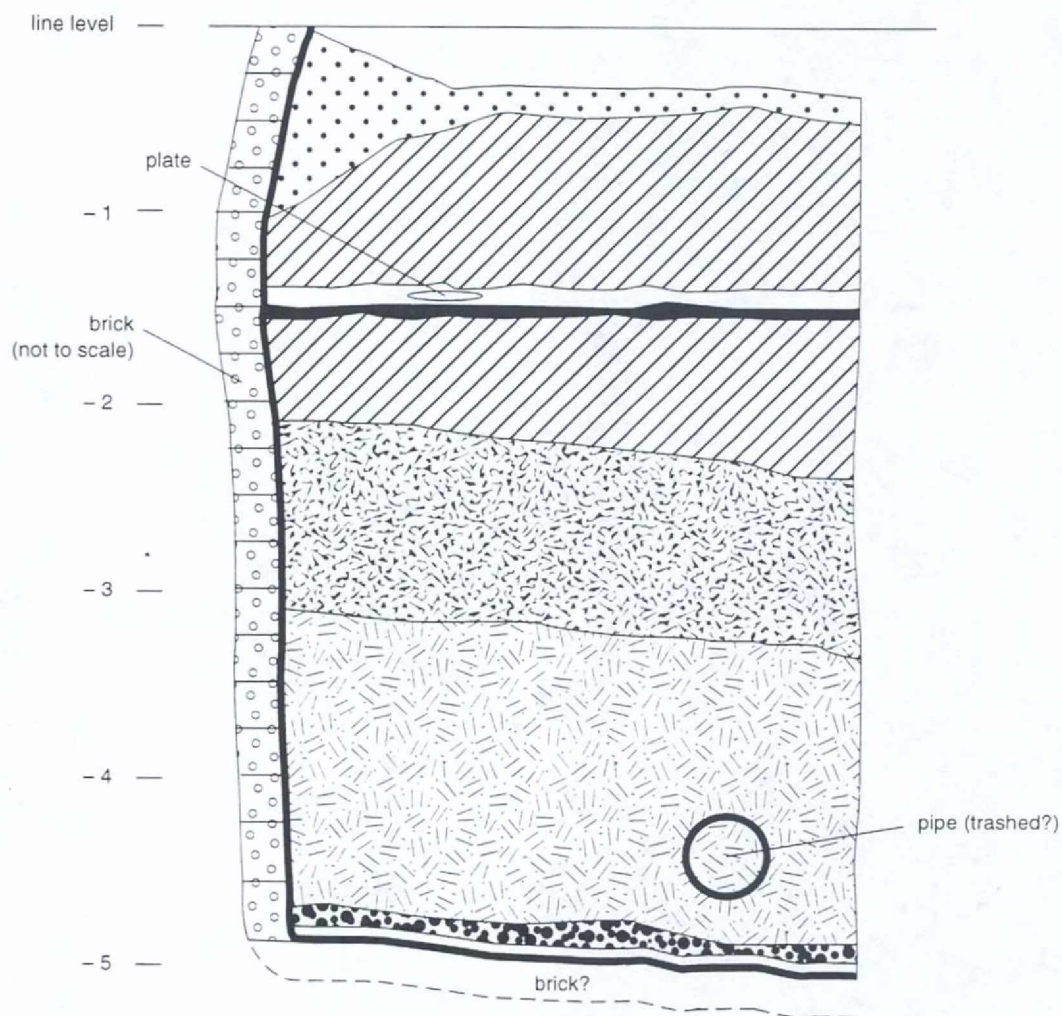
Subsequent artifactual material was similar to that found in Level 1, except that the number of identifiable ceramics also increased with depth. In Level 3, several "CURTICE BROTHERS CO." sauce bottles (see Exhibit 37) and others were recovered with continuous screw threads molded in the rim that indicated 20th-century manufacture. Diagnostic bone was collected, and a cache of clam shells was noted in the southwestern part of the quadrant near the bottom of Level 4. Large fragments of deteriorated silk cloth, that later proved to be part of a discarded parasol, were first noted in Level 4 (the parasol frame with attached fabric was recovered in Level 5). A profusion of toy marbles, tea set components, and doll parts, were also recovered from this feature (see Appendix A for a detailed description and analysis and Exhibit 33).

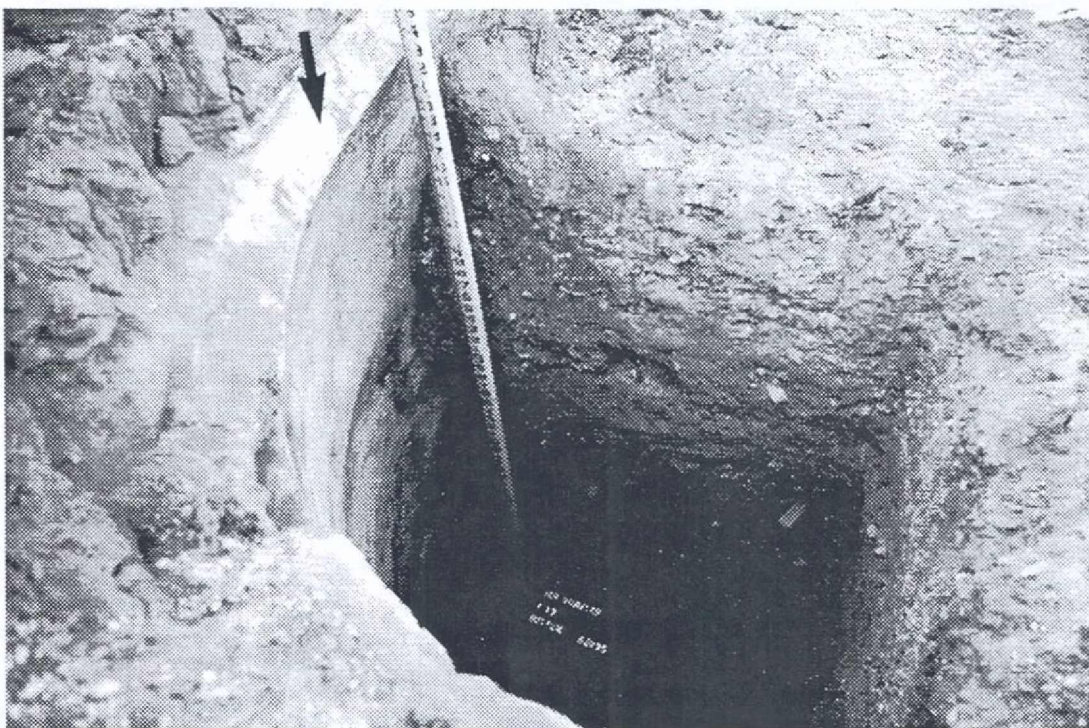
Household debris was found throughout the four deepest levels. Besides glass and ceramics, this included wooden clothespins, fragments of a ceramic cuspidor (that later mended almost whole; see Exhibit 34), and two chamber pot rim sherds that mended, the only such article found in any of the features. The deepest level, Level 5, contained more of the same but also included rubber bands, flower pot fragments, fruit pits (peach and plum), Bromo-Seltzer bottles (see Exhibit 39), and, perhaps most telling, a fragment of cellophane that appeared to be *in situ*.

The feature, which was profiled (Exhibit 22), was photographed throughout the excavation (e.g., see Exhibits 20-21, and 23). A number of artifacts not collected were also photographed (Exhibit 24), as were some of the bones and shells from Level 4 (Exhibit 25). Excavation, which began on the 27th, was completed on September 28 when Feature 12 was backfilled.

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Recovered artifacts, which numbered 1,890 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D), were washed, numbered, and catalogued. Each was given an identifying number based on the feature number, the level, and the artifact count (e.g., F2-2-1, or Feature 2, Level 2, artifact number 1). This processing occurred at a laboratory established at 214 East 85th Street in Manhattan (Exhibit 26).





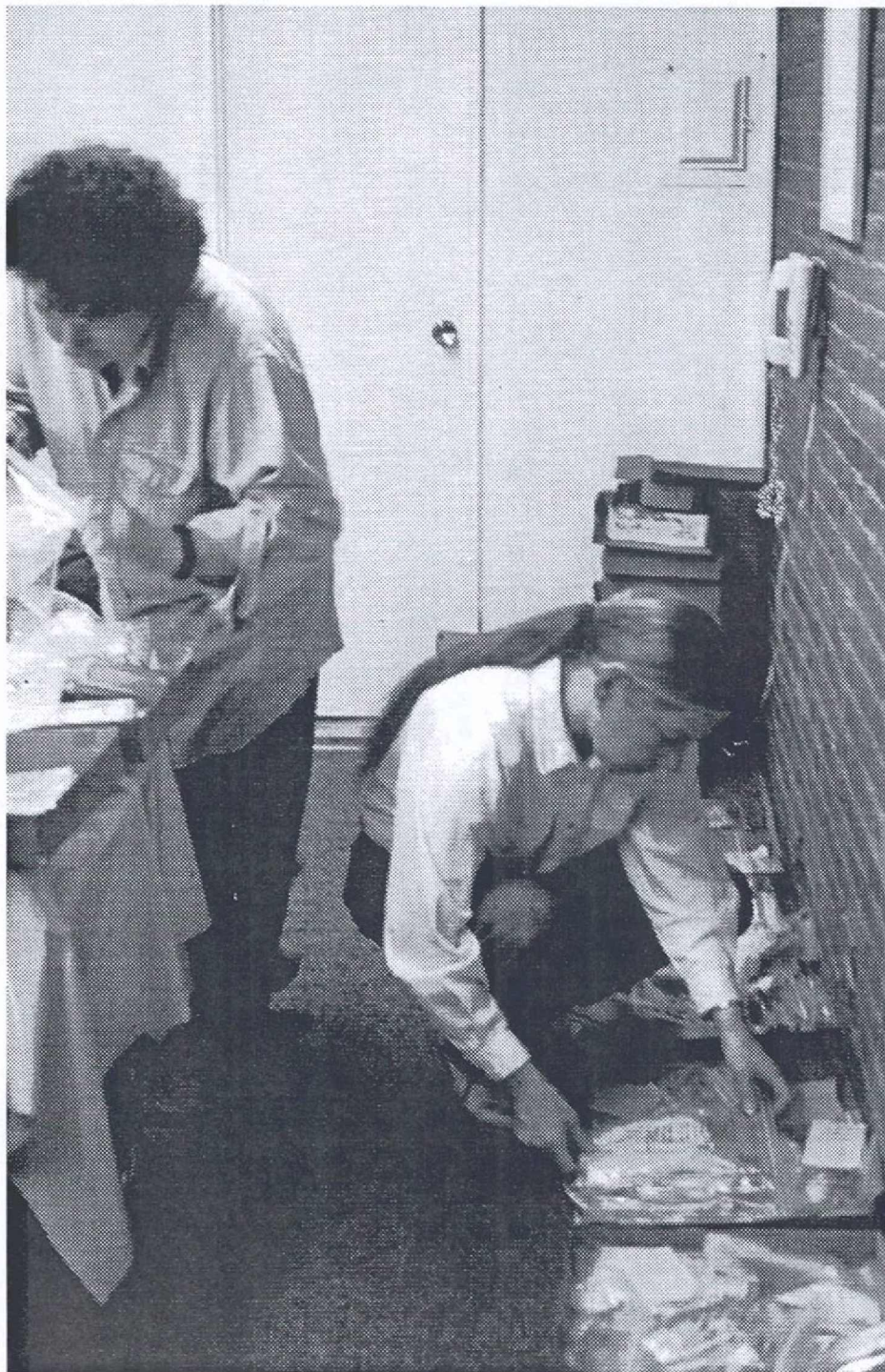
23 Southwestern quadrant of F12 entirely excavated on last day of fieldwork. A layer of mortar remains from the demolished brick beehive dome (arrow). The feature's well-mortared interior is clearly visible on the left. (9/28/95)



24 Miscellaneous objects from the F12 excavation that were not collected include a corroded shovel head, an oval enameled basin with handles, corroded nails, a brick fragment, and assorted building debris. (9/28/95).



25 Assorted mammal and bird food bones and clam shells recovered from F12 Level 4 arranged in screen. A representative sample of 108 bones was retained from this level (see Appendix B). (9/28/95)



26 Processed artifacts being prepared for storage at 85th St. lab. (1/30/96)

Artifact analysis focused on ceramics from F2, F4, and F12, although all excavated artifacts were processed and catalogued (see Appendix D). The ceramic analysis, carried out by Nancy A. Stehling, is presented in Appendix A. Glass, mainly identifiable bottles or bottle fragments that could be researched in New York and Brooklyn directories, reference manuals, and advertisements, and materials other than food bones, were identified and analyzed by the writer with the assistance of Shelly Spritzer and Nancy Stehling. As noted earlier, food bones and shell material were catalogued, identified, and briefly analyzed by Sophia Perdikaris (see Appendix B).

A series of tables was created to aid in the artifact analysis. Tables 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 11 present the various artifact classes--e.g., bone (worked, not food), carbon, cellophane, cement, ceramics, fiber, glass, leather, metal, plastic, rubber, shell (again, worked, not food), textile, vinyl, wood, etc.--represented in all excavated yard features. Tables 3, 6, and 12 provide information about ceramic ware types (Ironstone [I], Porcelain [P], and Whiteware [WW] to name a few) from features F2, F4, and F12. Ceramic artifact types (cup, plate, saucer, etc.) for features F2, F4, and F12 are presented in Tables 4, 7, and 13. Ceramic and glass Crossmends--those vessels with fragments from different levels that mend--were found in three features F4, F6, and F12). F6 had a single Crossmend, an alcoholic beverage bottle with fragments from Levels 1 and 2 that mended (F6-1-97, 99 and F6-2-42, 43, 44). Crossmends from F4 and F12, which were more profuse, are presented in Tables 8 and 14 respectively.

Several tables pertain solely to glass artifacts. These include the whole bottles found in F2, F4, and F12. (Single whole bottles were also recovered from features F6 and F8, but no table was created for these specimens; see discussion below.) The number of whole bottles recovered from F2, F4, and F12, and the levels in which they were found, are presented in Tables 15, 17, and 19. Tables 16, 18, and 20 provide information about the variety of glass artifacts from these same three features.

And finally, Table 21 (see below) provides the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) dates for each feature. That is, the date after which a feature was filled, or, in the case of F1, a stone property wall, a possible time when construction occurred (see Appendix A for a discussion of the *Terminus Post Quem*). These date markers are calculated for the ceramic assemblage in each feature (the Ceramic *Terminus Post Quem*, or CTPQ), the glass (the Glass *Terminus Post Quem*, or GTPQ), and the feature in general (the Feature *Terminus Post Quem*, or FTPQ). This last date is

Table 1. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F1 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)*

Class	#	(%)
Ceramic	6	(60.0)
Glass	4	(40.0)
Totals	10	(100.0)

*No levels, collected as one deposit

Table 2. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F2 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Totals	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Bone	1	(1.6)							1	(0.8)
Ceramic	28	(45.2)	7	(38.9)	1	(8.3)	3	(8.1)	39	(30.2)
Floral							2	(5.4)	2	(1.6)
Glass	26	(41.9)	6	(33.3)	1	(8.3)	5	(13.5)	38	(29.5)
Leather							2	(5.4)	2	(1.6)
Metal	3	(4.8)	2	(11.1)	8	(66.7)	15	(40.5)	28	(21.7)
Plastic	4	(6.5)			2	(16.7)			6	(4.7)
Shell			2	(11.1)					2	(1.6)
Stone			1	(5.6)					1	(0.8)
Wood							9	(24.3)	9	(7.0)
Wood/Iron							1	(2.7)	1	(0.8)
Totals	62	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	12	(100.0)	37	(99.9)	129	(100.3)

Table 3. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F2 Ceramic Ware Types (Sherds [S])

Ware Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Totals	
	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)
Bisque					1	(100.0)			1	(2.6)
Earthenware	5	(17.9)	1	(14.3)					6	(15.4)
Ironstone	1	(3.6)							1	(2.6)
Kaolin							1	(33.3)	1	(2.6)
Porcelain	6	(21.4)	1	(14.3)			1	(33.3)	8	(20.5)
Redware							1	(33.3)	1	(2.6)
Stoneware			3	(42.9)					3	(7.7)
Stone/Earthenware	1	(3.6)							1	(2.6)
Whiteware	11	(39.3)	2	(28.6)					13	(33.3)
Yellowware	4	(14.3)							4	(10.3)
Totals	28	(100.1)	7	(100.1)	1	(100.0)	3	(99.9)	39	(100.2)

Table 4. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F2 Ceramic Types (Sherds [S] and Minimum No. of Vessels [MNV]*)

Artifact Type	Level 1			Level 2			Level 3			Level 4			Totals	
	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	(%)
Cup	1	[1]	(3.6)										1	(2.6)
Crock	1	[1]	(3.6)	1	[1]	(14.3)							2	(5.1)
Faucet (insert)										1	[1]	(33.3)	1	(2.6)
Figurine	1	[1]	(3.6)				1	[1]	(100.0)				2	(5.1)
Flatware	1		(3.6)										1	(2.6)
Hollowware	8		(28.6)	1		(14.3)							9	(23.1)
Jar	1	[1]	(3.6)										1	(2.6)
Pipe (smoking)										1	[1]	(33.3)	1	(2.6)
Saucer	1	[1]	(3.6)										1	(2.6)
Sewer pipe	1	[1]	(3.6)										1	(2.6)
Spalls	3		(10.7)	2		(28.6)							5	(12.8)
Unidentified	10		(35.7)	3		(42.9)				1		(33.3)	14	(35.9)
Totals	28		(100.2)	7		(100.1)	1		(100.0)	3		(99.9)	39	(100.2)

*Identified vessels; does not include misc sherds

Table 5. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F4 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level 1 East 1/2		Level 2 East 1/2		Level 3 East 1/2		West 1/2 Level 1-3		Totals	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Cellophane					1	(1.7)			1	(0.4)
Cement							1	(0.8)	1	(0.4)
Ceramic	21	(67.7)	33	(57.9)	12	(20.0)	52	(39.1)	118	(42.0)
Composite							1	(0.8)	1	(0.4)
Glass	8	(25.8)	10	(17.5)	22	(26.6)	46	(34.6)	86	(30.6)
Leather					1	(1.7)			1	(0.4)
Metal	2	(6.4)	13	(22.8)	7	(11.7)	15	(11.3)	37	(13.2)
Plastic							9	(6.8)	9	(3.2)
Shell					14	(23.3)	3	(2.3)	17	(6.0)
Stone			1	(1.7)	1	(1.7)	4	(3.0)	6	(2.1)
Textile					2	(3.3)	1	(0.8)	3	(1.1)
Unidentified							1	(0.8)	1	(0.4)
Totals	31	(99.9)	57	(99.9)	60	(100.0)	133	(100.3)	281	(100.2)

Table 6. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F4 Ceramic Ware Types (Sherds [S])

Ware Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		West 1/2 Level 1-3		Totals	
	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)
Bisque							1	(1.9)	1	(0.9)
Ironstone	8	(38.1)	27	(81.8)	3	(25.0)	20	(38.5)	58	(49.2)
Porcelain					3	(25.0)	6	(11.5)	9	(7.6)
Redware	2	(9.5)					1	(1.9)	3	(2.5)
Stoneware	4	(19.0)	1	(3.0)	1	(8.3)	1	(1.9)	7	(5.9)
Whiteware	2	(9.5)	5	(15.2)	2	(16.7)	8	(11.5)	15	(12.7)
Whiteware/Ironstone					2	(16.7)	13	(25.0)	15	(12.7)
Yellowware	5	(23.8)			1	(8.3)	4	(7.7)	10	(8.5)
Totals	21	(99.9)	33	(100.0)	12	(100.0)	52	(99.9)	118	(100.0)

Table 7. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F4 Ceramic Types (Sherds [S] and Minimum No. of Vessels [MNV]*)

Artifact Type	Level 1			Level 2			Level 3			West 1/2 Level 1-3			Totals	
	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	(%)
Cup	2	[1]	(9.5)	28	[6]	(84.8)	1		(8.3)	12	[4]	(23.1)	43	(36.4)
Crock	1	[1]	(4.8)										1	(0.9)
Flatware	4		(19.0)										4	(3.4)
Handle							1		(8.3)				1	(0.9)
Hollowware							3		(25.0)	4		(7.7)	7	(5.9)
Jar	2	[1]	(9.5)	1	[1]	(3.0)							3	(2.5)
Lid							1	[1]	(8.3)	1	[1]	(1.9)	2	(1.7)
Marble	1	[1]	(4.8)										1	(0.9)
Pipe (smoking)	1	[1]	(4.8)										1	(0.9)
Plate	2	[2]	(9.5)	1	[1]	(3.0)	4	[3]	(33.3)	13	[3]	(25.0)	20	(16.9)
Saucer	1	[1]	(4.8)	1	[1]	(3.0)				13	[2]	(25.0)	15	(12.7)
Teapot	5	[1]	(23.8)							1		(1.9)	6	(5.1)
Tile										1	[1]	(1.9)	1	(0.9)
Unidentified	2		(9.5)	2		(6.1)	2		(16.7)	4		(7.7)	10	(8.5)
Vase										3	[1]	(5.8)	3	(2.5)
Totals	21		(100.0)	33		(99.9)	12		(100.0)	52		(100.0)	118	(100.1)

*Identified vessels; does not include misc sherds

Vessel (Ware/Type)	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		West 1/2		Total (CT)
	Art No	(CT)	Art No	(CT)	Art No	(CT)	Art No	(CT)	
Ceramics (Ware)									
Unid. base sherds (I)	1	(1)					4	(1)	(2)
Teapot (Y)	3	(1)							(3)
	4	(1)					27	(1)	
Coffee cup (I)	5	(2)	4	(1)					(5)
			10	(1)					
			12	(1)					
Saucer (I)	11	(1)					1	(9)	(10)
Coffee cup (I)			3	(1)	9	(1)			(2)
Glass (Type)									
Unid bottle/jar, rim & shoulder (?)			19	(1)	12	(1)			(2)

Table 9. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F6 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level T/C		Level 1		Level 2		Totals	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Carbon/Cu			1	(0.3)			1	(0.3)
Ceramic	3	(30.0)	57	(17.5)	12	(21.1)	72	(18.3)
Glass	4	(40.0)	248	(76.1)	45	(78.9)	297	(75.6)
Metal			4	(1.2)			4	(1.0)
Plastic			12	(3.7)			12	(3.1)
Plastic/Rubber			3	(0.9)			3	(0.8)
Shell			1	(0.3)			1	(0.3)
Vinyl	3	(30.0)					3	(0.8)
Totals	10	(100.0)	326	(100.0)	57	(100.0)	393	(100.2)

Table 10. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F8 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Totals	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Ceramic	5	(71.4)	1	(6.3)			6	(24)
Glass			13	(81.3)			13	(52)
Metal	1	(14.3)					1	(4.0)
Plastic	1	(14.3)					1	(4.0)
Textile			2	(12.5)	1	(50.0)	3	(12.0)
Wood					1	(50.0)	1	(4.0)
Totals	6	(100.0)	18	(100.1)	2	(100.0)	25	(100.0)

Table 11. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)
Bone									2		2	(0.2)
Ceramic	44	(42.3)	76	(61.3)	36	(21.4)	97	(65.1)	96	(19.0)	349	(33.2)
Cinder					1	(0.6)					1	(0.1)
Composite									1	(0.2)	1	(0.1)
Glass	45	(43.3)	28	(22.6)	77	(45.8)	25	(16.8)	295	(58.2)	470	(44.7)
Glass/Metal			1	(0.8)							1	(0.1)
Floral	1	(1.0)			1	(0.6)	5	(3.4)	5	(1.0)	12	(1.1)
Leather			12	(9.7)	38	(22.6)			11	(2.2)	61	(5.8)
Linoleum							4	(2.7)			4	(0.4)
Metal	10	(9.6)	5	(4.0)	14	(8.3)	3	(2.0)	26	(5.1)	58	(5.5)
Metal/Textile									6	(1.2)	6	(0.6)
Paint									16	(3.2)	16	(1.5)
Paper									4	(0.8)	4	(0.4)
Plastic			1	(0.8)			3	(2.0)	1	(0.2)	5	(0.5)
Rubber							2	(1.3)	8	(1.6)	10	(1.0)
Shell							5	(3.4)	3	(0.6)	8	(0.8)
Textile			1	(0.8)	1	(0.6)					2	(0.2)
Unidentified	3	(2.9)					2	(1.3)			5	(0.5)
Wood							3	(2.0)	30	(6.0)	33	(3.1)
Wood/Metal	1	(1.0)							3	(0.6)	4	(0.4)
Totals	104	(100.1)	124	(100.0)	168	(99.9)	149	(100.0)	507	(99.9)	1052	(100.2)

Table 12. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Ceramic Ware Types (Sherds [S])

Ware type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)	S	(%)
Bisque	6	(13.6)			3	(8.3)	15	(15.5)	3	(3.1)	27	(7.7)
Earthenware			1	(1.3)	1	(2.8)					2	(0.6)
Ironstone	10	(22.7)	57	(75.0)	17	(47.2)	55	(56.7)	9	(9.4)	148	(42.4)
Kaolin			2	(2.6)							2	(0.6)
Porcelain	16	(36.4)	7	(9.2)	15	(41.7)	11	(11.3)	27	(28.1)	76	(21.8)
Redware	1	(2.3)	1	(1.3)					22	(22.9)	24	(6.9)
Red Earthenware	2	(4.5)					1	(1.0)	8	(8.3)	11	(3.2)
Stoneware	2	(4.5)	4	(5.3)			2	(2.1)	2	(2.1)	10	(2.9)
Whiteware	7	(15.9)	4	(5.3)			13	(13.4)	22	(22.9)	46	(13.2)
Yellowware									3	(3.1)	3	(0.9)
Totals	44	(99.9)	76	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	97	(100.0)	96	(99.9)	349	(100.2)

*Identified vessels, does include misc sherds. Crossmended sherds are counted in the highest level only

Table 13. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Ceramic Types (Sherds [S] and Minimum No. of Vessels [MNV]*)

Artifact Type	Level 1			Level 2			Level 3			Level 4			Level 5		
	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)	S	[MNV]	(%)
Bottle													2	[1]	(2.1)
Bowl	2	[2]	(4.5)	3	[1]	(3.9)	1		(2.8)	2		(2.1)	20	[1]	(20.8)
Cup	1	[1]	(2.3)	1	[1]	(1.3)				11	[4]	(11.3)	4	[2]	(4.2)
Chamber Pot										2	[1]	(2.1)			
Cuspidor													26	[2]	(27.1)
Dish							3	[1]	(8.3)	4	[1]	(4.1)			
Doll	6	[4]	(13.6)	1	[1]	(1.3)	3		(8.3)	15	[4]	(15.5)	5	[3]	(5.2)
Egg Cup													4	[1]	(4.2)
Figurine	1	[1]	(2.3)												
Flatware	8		(18.2)	4		(5.3)				2		(2.1)	2		(2.1)
Flower Pot	2	[1]	(4.5)										4	[1]	(4.2)
Handle				1	[1]	(1.3)									
Hollowware				3		(3.9)							4		(4.2)
Knob										1	[1]	(1.0)			
Lid										1	[1]	(1.0)	1	[1]	(1.0)
Lightning Stopper													3	[3]	(3.1)
Marble	2	[2]	(4.5)	4	[4]	(5.3)				2	[2]	(2.1)			
Pipe (smoking)				2	[2]	(2.6)									
Plate	5	[3]	(11.4)	45	[9]	(59.2)	19	[5]	(52.8)	25	[10]	(25.8)	3	[1]	(3.1)
Platter				1	[1]	(1.3)	2	[1]	(5.6)	4	[1]	(4.1)			
Saucer	14	[1]	(31.8)				6	[2]	(16.7)	14	[7]	(14.4)	4	[1]	(4.2)
Teapot													3	[1]	(3.1)
Tile				2	[2]	(2.6)	1	[1]	(2.8)						
Toy (Tea set)				1	[1]	(1.3)				8	[4]	(8.2)	11	[6]	(11.5)
Unidentified	3		(6.8)	8		(10.5)	1		(2.8)	6		(6.2)			
Totals	44		(99.9)	76		(99.9)	36		(100.1)	97		(100.0)	96		(100.1)

*Identified vessels; does not include misc sherds

Table 14. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Ceramic and Glass Crossmends

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total (CT)
	Art No (CT)	Art No (CT)	Art No (CT)	Art No (CT)	Art No (CT)	
Ceramics (Ware)						
Plate (P)			4 (5)	38 (1)		(6)
Plate rim (I)			7 (1)	53 (1)		(2)
Bowl (I)			12 (1)	9 (1)		(2)
Bowl (I)				20 (1)	7 (3)	(4)
Saucer (WW)				25 (1)	8 (1)	(3)
					10 (1)	
Plate (I)				27 (1)	9 (2)	(3)
Doll arms (B)*	20 (L)			46 (R)		(2)
Bottle Glass (Type)						
Bottle (M/E)	53 (1)		37 (1)			(2)
Unid. base, body (?)	37 (1)	63 (1)				(2)
Bottle (MW/SW)			40 (2)	69 (1)		(3)
Jar (F)			52 (1)		66 (1)	(3)
					68 (1)	

*Left and right arms, probably from same doll

Art No=Artifact Number in SSQ Catalog; CT=Artifact Count; Total Ct=Total number of fragments in mend

B=Bisque; E=Extract; F=Food; I=Ironstone; M=Medicine; MW=Mineral Water; P=Porcelain; SW=Soda Water;

WW=WhiteWare; Y=Yellowware

Table 15. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F2 Whole Bottles (W) No. of Frags [F] in Bottle

Bottle Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Totals	
	F	F	F	F	F	W
Medicine (F2-4-4)				1	1	1

Table 16. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F2 Glass Artifacts (Fragments [F])

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Totals	
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	FS	(%)
Bottles						
Alcoholic Beverage	2 (7.7)				2	(5.6)
Medicine				1 (20.0)	1	(2.8)
Unidentified Bottles	10 (38.5)		1 (100.0)	2 (40.0)	13	(36.1)
Lighting						
Lamp chimney	1 (3.8)				1	(2.8)
Lighting related	1 (3.8)				1	(2.8)
Tableware						
Tumbler	1 (3.8)				1	(2.8)
Unidentified	1 (3.8)	2 (50.0)			3	(8.3)
Other artifacts:						
Button		2 (50.0)		1 (20.0)	3	(8.3)
Unidentified	7 (26.9)			1 (20.0)	8	(22.2)
Window glass	3 (11.5)				3	(8.3)
Totals	26 (99.8)	2 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	36	(100.0)

Table 17. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F4 Whole Bottles (W) No. of Frags [F] in Bottle

Bottle Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (100.0)	West 1/2	Totals	
	F	F	F	F	F	W
Medicine (F4-2-17)		1			1	1
(F4-2-18)		1			1	1
Ink (F4-W40)				1	1	1
(F4-W41)				1	1	1
Totals		2		2	4	4

Table 18. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F4 Glass Artifacts (Fragments [F])

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Totals	
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	
Bottles						
Alcoholic Beverage	1 (12.5)			14 (30.4)	15 (17.4)	
Flask				1 (2.2)	1 (1.2)	
Food		1 (10.0)	1 (4.5)		2 (2.3)	
Ink				4 (8.7)	4 (4.7)	
Medicine	1 (12.5)	2 (20.0)		4 (8.7)	7 (8.1)	
Perfume			1 (4.5)		1 (1.2)	
Vial				1 (2.2)	1 (1.2)	
Unidentified bottles		4 (40.0)	3 (13.6)	7 (15.2)	14 (16.3)	
Lighting						
Lamp globes		1 (10.0)	1 (4.5)	1 (2.2)	3 (3.5)	
Tableware						
Goblet			2 (9.1)		2 (2.3)	
Tumbler	2 (25.0)		1 (4.5)	2 (4.3)	5 (5.8)	
Unidentified	2 (25.0)				2 (2.3)	
Other artifacts						
Button	1 (12.5)	2 (20.0)	7 (31.8)	7 (15.2)	17 (19.8)	
Marbles				1 (2.2)	1 (1.2)	
Unidentified	1 (12.5)		5 (22.7)		6 (7.0)	
Window glass			1 (4.5)	4 (8.7)	5 (5.8)	
Totals	8 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	22 (99.7)	46 (100.0)	86 (100.1)	

Table 19. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Whole Bottles (W) No. of Frags [F] in Bottle

Bottle Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Totals	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	W
Medicine (F12-1-32)	1					1	1
(F12-3-23)			1			1	1
(F12-3-27)			1			1	1
(F12-3-31)			1			1	1
(F12-4-62)			1			1	1
(F12-5-40)					1	1	1
(F12-5-41)					1	1	1
(F12-5-42)					1	1	1
(F12-5-43)					1	1	1
(F12-5-44)					7	7	1
Medicine/Extract							
(F12-3-25)			1			1	1
Food (F12-1-33)	2					2	1
(F12-1-34)	1					1	1
(F12-2-62)		1				1	1
(F12-3-30)			1			1	1
(F12-3-33)			1			1	1
Alcoholic Beverage							
(F12-3-22)			1			1	1
(F12-5-38)					2	2	1
Jar (F12-3-32)			1			1	1
Vial (F12-4-63)				1		1	1
(F12-4-64)				1		1	1
(F12-4-65)				1		1	1
Flask (F12-5-37)					4	4	1
Totals	4 3	1 1	9 9	3 3	17 7	34	23

Table 20. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY F12 Glass Artifacts (Fragments [F])

Artifact Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
Bottles												
Alcoholic Beverage	2	(4.4)			2	(2.6)			35	(11.9)	39	(8.3)
Beverage					1	(1.3)	1	(4.0)			2	(0.4)
Flask									4	(1.4)	4	(0.9)
Food	4	(8.9)	3	(10.7)	1	(1.3)			20	(6.8)	28	(6.0)
Bottle/Jar Food									10	(3.4)	10	(2.1)
Medicine	2	(4.4)	1	(3.6)	4	(5.2)	1	(4.0)	11	(3.7)	19	(4.1)
Medicine/Extract					1	(1.3)					1	(0.2)
Medicine/Mineral Water	1	(2.2)			1	(1.3)					2	(0.4)
Medicine/Soda Water			1	(3.6)	2	(2.6)			1	(0.3)	4	(0.9)
Milk									2	(0.7)	2	(0.4)
Mineral Water									6	(2.0)	6	(1.3)
Perfume					1	(1.3)					1	(0.2)
Vial	3	(6.7)					1	(4.0)			4	(0.9)
Vial Medicine	4	(8.9)					2	(8.0)			6	(1.3)
Unidentified bottles	15	(33.3)	6	(21.4)	8	(10.4)	3	(12.0)	17	(5.8)	49	(10.4)
Unidentified Bottles/Jars									38	(12.9)	38	(8.1)
Jars												
Food					2	(2.6)			55	(18.7)	57	(12.1)
Salve			4	(14.3)							4	(0.9)
Unidentified			1	(3.6)	2	(2.6)					3	(0.6)
Lighting												
Chimney					10	(13.0)	4	(16.0)	16	(5.4)	30	6.4
Globe							5	(20.0)	53	(18.1)	58	12.4
Tableware												
Bowl									2	(0.7)	2	(0.4)
Cruet									3	(1.0)	3	(0.6)
Tumbler	2	(4.4)	8	(28.6)	21	(27.3)	2	(8.0)	1	(0.3)	34	(7.2)
Unidentified	5	(11.1)	1	(3.6)							6	(1.3)
Water Glass					3	(3.9)					3	(0.6)
Other artifacts:												
Bead							1	(4.0)			1	(0.2)
Button	1	(2.2)					1	(4.0)			2	(0.4)
Button/Jewelry									1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)
Lens									2	(0.7)	2	(0.4)
Lid/Liner									12	(4.0)	12	(2.6)
Marbles									1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)
Rod					7	(9.1)	1	(4.0)			8	(1.7)
Stopper					2	(2.6)					2	(0.4)
Tube					2	(2.6)	1	(4.0)			3	(0.6)
Unidentified	6	(13.3)	3	(10.7)	5	(6.5)	2	(8.0)	4	(1.4)	20	(4.3)
Vase					1	(1.3)					1	(0.2)
Window glass					1	(1.3)					1	(0.2)
Totals	45	(99.6)	28	(100.1)	77	(100.1)	16	(100.0)	294	(99.8)	469	(99.8)

often based on miscellaneous *in situ* artifacts in the assemblage, such as phonograph record fragments or cellophane.

Once processed, catalogued, and selected artifacts photographed (Exhibits 27 to 39), all artifacts were bagged and then stored in eight archive boxes. The artifact catalogue notes the box number where artifacts from each level will be found. The assemblage has been accepted by the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology of Brooklyn College of the City University of New York where it will become part of a study collection for undergraduate archaeological studies (Bankoff 1966:personal communication; see Appendix C). Upon acceptance of this report by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the eight archive boxes and all relevant reports will be delivered to that institution.

Faunal Material

As noted previously, an analysis of selected faunal material from F2, F4, F6, and F12 was done by Sophia Perdikaris. A total of 417 faunal specimens that included mammal and bird bone and mollusk shells was identified from a selected, representational, but not statistically valid sample. Not surprisingly, these proved to be food discards. The faunal catalogue, identifications, and a brief analysis will be found in Appendix B.

Dating

The 1,890 recovered artifacts from the six SSQURA features, not including the faunal material, suggest they were mainly deposited in one or more filling episodes and have no relation to the mid-19th century households occupying houses on these lots. This is the conclusion of Nancy A. Stehling's detailed ceramic analysis (Appendix A) and it is supported by miscellaneous artifacts from the fill. The exception is the sparse artifact grab sample from F1, the stone property wall at 127 MacDougal Street, where the few, selected ceramics from fill in the northeast corner of the feature suggest a post-1850 construction. However, the non-systematic collection of these artifacts, which were mixed with modern lot fill, precludes any attempt at exact dating. Table 21 presents the ceramic, glass, and total feature *Terminus Post Quem* (FTPQ) date for each excavated feature.

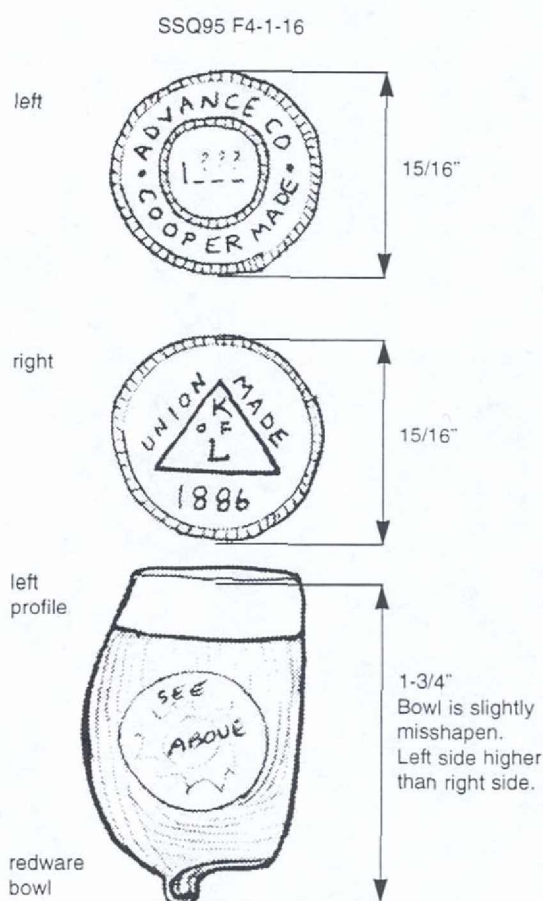
The ceramic analysis invariably provides the earliest date after which each feature was filled (the feature's ceramic *Terminus Post Quem*). These dates are augmented by those suggested by other artifactual material--usually of a later date--recovered or noted during excavation.



27 Selected ceramic and glass artifacts from F4. The ceramics include, left to right, a hotel-type Ironstone cup (F4-2-15), a buff Stoneware jar (F4-2-2), and another hotel-type Ironstone cup (F4-2-16) on a "New York City Pottery Co." Ironstone saucer (F4-W-1) manufactured between 1879 and 1888. The two whole bottles are an unidentified medicine bottle (F4-2-18) and a "PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM" (F4-2-17) manufactured between 1877 and 1889. The two ink bottles (F4-W-41 and F4-W-40) on the right are embossed "BIXBY" and were produced sometime after 1863.



28a An unusual Redware pipe bowl from F4 embossed "UNION MADE/1886" (F4-1-16). Its identification with the Knights of Labor (see Exhibit 28b) establishes that it was manufactured between 1886 and 1900.



28b Sketches of both sides of the Redware pipe bowl shown in 28a. Although the embossing appeared to read "COOPERMADE," it is more likely that it says "COOPERATIVE" (Dallal 1996:personal communication; see text; drawn by N. Stehling).



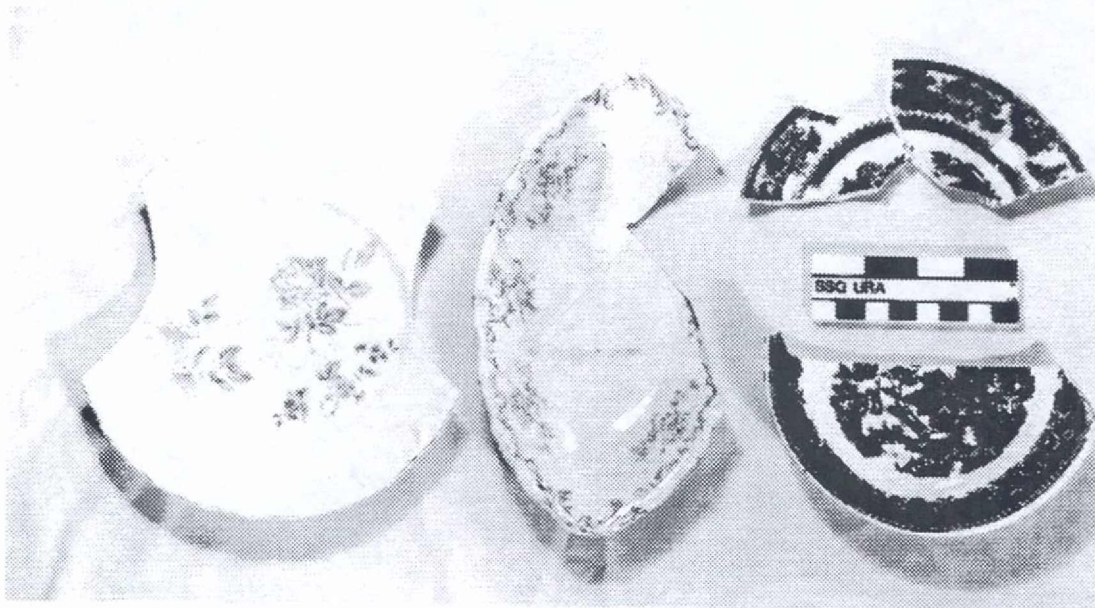
29 Selected maker's marks from F4 and F12 (see Appendix A for details). Clockwise from the left, they are identified with the following potteries: Sebring Pottery Co. (F12-2-4, c. 1905-c.1915); Operative Pottery Co. (F12-4-5, 16, n.d.); Peoria Pottery Co. (F12-1-2, 1890-1904); Steubenville Pottery Co. (F12-2-2, 1890-c. 1904); New York City Pottery Co. (F4-W-1, 1879-1888); Burgess & Campbell International Pottery Co. (F4-1-1 Crossmends to F4-W-4, 1879-c. 1885); and Standard Pottery Co. (F12-1-1, 1886-c. 1910).



30 Selected ceramics from F12. In the foreground left to right are an unmarked, Whiteware, blue transfer print, "Willow" pattern bowl (F12-5-1); an Ironstone, "CORINNE" pattern, bowl from the Union Potteries Co. (F12-3-12 Crossmends to F12-4-9); an unmarked Porcelain egg cup (F12-5-12); and an Ironstone, blue transfer print breakfast cup, also in the "Willow" pattern (F12-4-6). Behind them is the oval platter fragment (F12-2-41) seen in Exhibit 21.



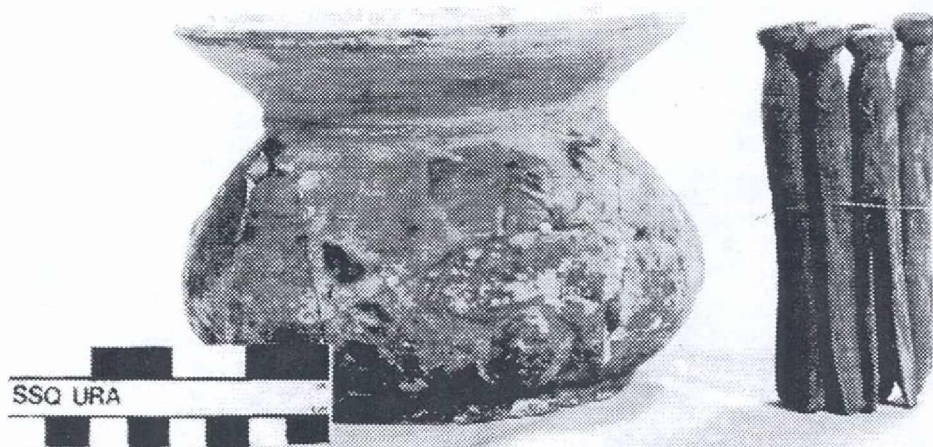
31 Marked ceramics from F12. Clockwise from the lower left corner is a 6-in. Ironstone side dish from the Vodrey Pottery Co., E. Liverpool, Ohio (F12-2-11, 1896+); four stacked plates (F12-2-1 etc., F12-2-2, 8; F12-2-5, 10, 13, etc., F12-3-5, 1896+) also from the Vodrey Pottery Co.; a low bowl (F12-3-13) and a plate (F12-3-2, 11) from the Greenwood China Co., Trenton, New Jersey, manufactured between 1886 and c. 1933; and three stacked 7-in. Ironstone plates (F12-3-1, F12-4-3, F12-4-4) made by the Homer Laughlin China Co., Trenton c. 1897 to c. 1905. These last three plates have an overglazed polychrome and embossed floral decoration.



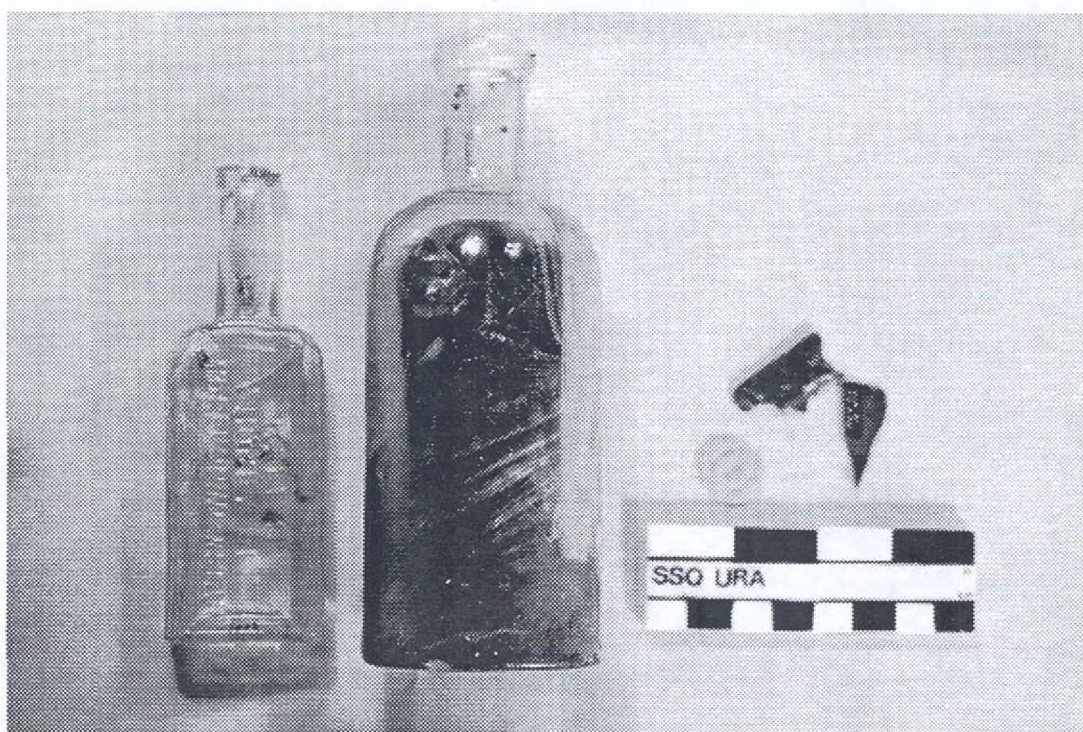
32 Four plates from F12. From left to right: Porcelain, 7 1/2-in., decorated with embossing and a polychrome overglaze floral (F12-3-4 Crossmends with F12-4-38) made by C. Tielsch, Silesia, Germany, between 1891 and c. 1935; an embossed Ironstone pickle dish with green-highlighted, brown transfer print produced after 1892 by J. H. Weatherby & Sons, Hanley, Staffordshire, England; a "LAHORE" pattern, Flow Blue Whiteware saucer (F12-4-11, 14), probably made in England after 1891 (top right); and a blue transfer print "Willow" pattern Whiteware saucer (F12-4-2) marked with a "W" in a diamond with "ENGLAND" below, manufactured sometime after 1891.



33 Toys from F12, starting top left: Porcelain toy tea set pieces: cup or bowl (F12-5-22); cup (F12-2-45); dish lid (F12-5-23); teapot (F12-4-43); possible sugar bowl: (F12-5-21); saucer (F12-4-42); a sugar bowl or teapot lid (F12-4-44). These are followed by a doll part (F12-5-34) and assorted marbles from Levels 1, 2, and 3. To the right is a "Frozen Charlotte" type Porcelain doll (F12-5-18). Bisque doll fragments or parts, some of them marked, are shown in the next three rows: a doll head, with traces of paint and applied upper teeth (F12-1-21); another with painted features (F12-4-59); a body fragment, marked "1896/COD 40 DEP" (F12-4-50); two large socket head fragments that mend (shown side by side) with applied teeth, marked "50 5/0/[G]ERMANY (Max Rader, Sonneberg) (F12-4-60); shoulder and head with some of the face, marked "3200/A M (Armand Marseille) 9/0 DEP/GERMANY" (F12-5-19); and arms of various sizes (F12-1-2, F12-3-20, F12-4-46, F12-4-91).



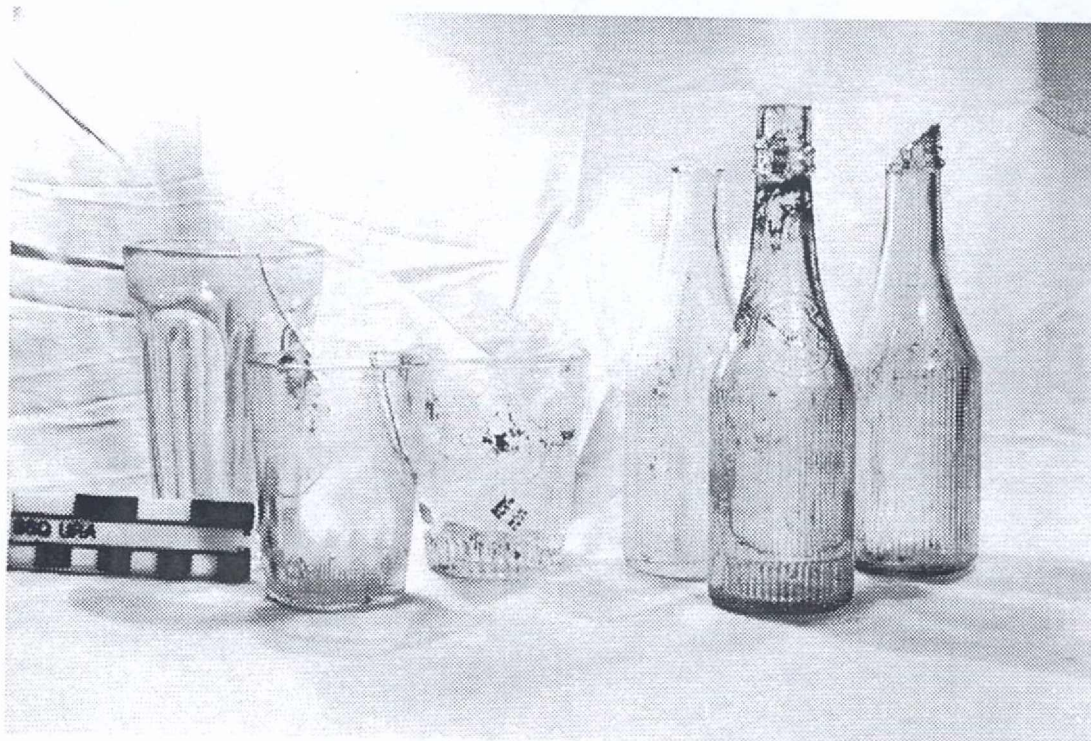
34 A Redware cuspidor with traces of hand painting (F12-5-34) and wooden clothespins (F12-5-156) from a sample of twelve collected from the bottom of F12.



35 From left to right, a whole medicine bottle from F8 embossed "HALE'S/HONEY OF/HORE-HOUND AND TAR//C. N. CRITTENTON//[NEW] YORK" (F8-2-2); a medicine bottle with a trace of its stong-smelling contents solidified (F2-4-4); a small, yellow plastic disk (F2-1-42); a plastic garbage bag fragment (F2-1-44); and a fragment of a 33 1/3 LP record (F2-2-43) produced by 1946.



36 Bottle and phonograph record fragments from F6. The whole bottle (F6-t/c-4), embossed "NUX-ATED IRON," was manufactured by the Illinois Glass Co. [1916-1929]. The record fragments (F6-t/c-8,9,10) are from 33 1/3 LP records made by 1946. These artifacts were in association with a bicycle frame and other modern objects (see Exhibit 15).



37 Three tumblers (F12-3-41, F12-3-42, and F12-3-44) and three sauce bottles (F12-1-32, F12-2-62, F12-3-30) from F12. The sauce bottles, all but one with traces of a continuous screw thread closure, were made by the Curtice Bros. Co. of New York and Rochester. The screw threads indicate a post-1923 manufacture.



38 Bottles from Levels 1, 3, and 5 in F12. Left to right, a brown flask embossed "HAGERTY GLASS WORKS/N.Y." on the base (F12-5-37, 1852-1925+); in front of it, a mineral water bottle, embossed "R. H. MACY & CO./FLORIDA WATER/NEW YORK" with a star symbol (F12-3-29). Just to the right, a beer bottle embossed "EAST NEW YORK BREWERY/THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD" with an embossed logo (F12-5-38), followed by an unmarked alcoholic beverage bottle with an applied ring (F12-3-22) behind a small, machine-made jar with a continuous screw-thread closing (F12-3-32). Just to the right, is a medicine or food bottle with a missing rim (F12-3-33). The taller food bottle behind it (F12-1-33), embossed "J.K.&S./1856," was made by John Kilner & Sons, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. A cruet on the far right (F12-5-109) is etched and has pressed glass decorative elements.



39 Bottles from F12, Levels 1, 3, 4, and 5. Left to right, a patent medicine bottle (F12-3-31) embossed "THE CUTICURA SYSTEM OF CURING CONSTITUTIONAL HUMORS//POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION/BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A." To the right, in the foreground, are three medicine vials (F12-1-54, F12-4-65 [with a cork inside]; and F12-4-63). Behind them is an unidentified bottle that crossmends whole (F12-1-53 Crossmends to F12-3-37). Behind this is a corked but empty medicine bottle (F12-5-41) with a paper-label panel but no label. Just to the right is "Dr. PITCHER'S//CASTORIA" (F12-3-27), again with a paper-label panel, but no label (F12-3-27). Next to this, in the foreground, is a "HUMPHREY'S NEW YORK SPECIFICS" (F12-3-28) with its metal screw cap partly in place, and behind it is a medicine or extract bottle with a machine mark on the base and "W.T. & CO./S P1/U.S.A" (F12-3-25), a logo in use by the Whitall Tatum Glass Co. until 1935. Immediately to the right is a "PISO'S CURE/FOR CONSUMPTION/ HAZELTINE & CO." (F12-4-62), with an applied rim and a missing paper label (1864-1906). Three small Bromo-Seltzer bottles ("BROMO-SELTZER/EMERSON/DRUG CO./BALTIMORE, MD") in the foreground (F12-5-43, F12-3-23, F12-5-42). Behind them are three medicine bottles: a tall "R. V. PIERCE M.D./DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY//BUFFALO, N.Y."; another "Dr. PITCHER'S//CASTORIA" (F12-5-40); and an octagonal vial (F12-4-64).

Table 21. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY

Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) Dates

Feature Number	Feature Description	Ceramic TPQ* (CTPQ)	Glass TPQ (GTPQ)	Feature TPQ (FTPQ)	TPQ Determinant	Remarks/TPQ Level
F1	Stone Wall	1850+	c 1850	1850+	Ceramic & glass	Plastic c 1 1/2 ft below current yard surface, therefore, modern ground disturbance, but feature TPQ appears to be mid-19th C Level 1
F2	Cistern	1888	1930+	1946	33 1/3 RPM LP phono-graph record	
F4	Cistern	1886	---	1923+	Cellophane, also plastic	Cellophane, Levels 1 & 3 (bottom of level and feature); cellophane E 1/2; plastic W 1/2
F6	Privy	1893	1938	1946	33 1/3 RPM LP phono-graph record	Level t/c
F8	Cistern	1850+	---	1930+	Blue plastic ring	Level 1, 1 ft. into fill; not collected
F12	Cistern	1910	1919	1923+	Cellophane	Level 5, bottom of feature

*See Appendix A

F1 (127 MacDougal Street [Block 1525, Lot 40])

As discussed earlier, there is little information regarding construction of this stone property wall. The presence of a buried plastic garbage bag, as well as other miscellaneous modern trash, documents ground disturbance commensurate with recent activities on the lot. These include its use as a parking and car storage area for the adjacent auto repair shop and the trash noted during testing in 1993 that increased after the repair shop moved. However, the 1850 ceramic *Terminus Post Quem* (CTPQ) for the fill adjacent to the northeast corner of this wall (see Table 21) may indicate a reasonable construction date since the lot was developed as a homestead site by August Haege before 1855. As noted earlier, this remains a question.

F2 (127 MacDougal Street [Block 1525, Lot 40])

As is often the case, the beehive brick dome of this large brick water cistern was destroyed and the feature filled with ash, cinders, and debris after it was no longer in use. The ceramic TPQ (CTPQ) for the 25% sample of the cistern deposit was 1888 based on a fragmentary assortment of relatively undistinguished tableware. This late-19th century date is superseded by a glass TPQ (GTPQ) of 1930+ established by applied color labeling on a beverage bottle fragment (F2-1-29), a process in general use by the 1930s (Munsey 1970:52). An even later date for the fill is also suggested by fragments of a 33 1/3 RPM LP record (produced by 1946 [Abramson 1996:personal communication]), plastic, and other modern debris, although some may be lot debris.

F4 (109 MacDougal Street [Block 1525, Lot 49])

The deposit contained in this small, severely truncated, brick cistern yielded 281 artifacts, just over 40% of them ceramics (see Appendix A). As noted previously, only material in the eastern half of the feature, which was excavated by designated levels, was screened; the western half was shoveled and troweled as one deposit.

While no Crossmends were noted between Levels 1 and 3 in the eastern half of the deposit, they were identified between each of the levels. In other words, Crossmends were noted between Levels 1 and 2 and 2 and 3. They were also noted between the eastern and western half of the feature (see Table 8). The level Crossmends suggest a single filling episode.

A ceramic TPQ (CTPQ) of 1886 is based on an embossed Redware pipe bowl (F4-1-16) associated with the Knights of Labor. This was an American labor organization started by Philadelphia tailors in 1869 that grew nationally until its demise in 1900. It ultimately included a large number of trades and industries, excepting only bankers, lawyers, gamblers and stockbrokers. Women and blacks (after 1883) were among its members. The organization was at its height in 1886, the year embossed on the Redware pipe, when membership reached over 700,000. Factional disputes, over centralization, mismanagement, financial problems, unsuccessful strikes, and the emergence of the American Federation of Labor ultimately caused it to fail (Harris and Levey 1975:1489). The 1886 date embossed on the pipe bowl and the 1900 historical demise of the organization gives this pipe its date range.

The pipe's embossing, which appeared to say "ADVANCE CO. COOPER MADE" on one side, and "UNION MADE/1886" surrounding a triangle with "K OF L" inside it (see Exhibits 28a and 28b) actually says "COOPERATIVE" instead of "COOPER MADE" (Dallal 1996:personal communication citing correspondence with Paul Jung regarding the pipe).⁴

As mentioned earlier, three coins were recovered from the feature, all of them badly corroded but all identified as pennies (Parella 1996:personal communication). Two (F4-3-33, F4-3-34) were from the lowest level of the eastern half of

⁴I am grateful to Diane Dallal of NEW YORK UNEARTHED and the South Street Seaport Museum for information about this pipe.

the feature (one [F4-3-33] was on the bottom), the other was from the western half. A date for this latter penny (F4-W-70) may be 1887 (Parella 1996:personal communication).

The most important "artifact" pertaining to the feature's fill date may be a piece of cellophane (F4-3-41) found *in situ* near the bottom of the eastern half. Possibly a remnant of a candy wrapper, this fragment gives the feature a post 1923 FTPQ (see Table 21), a date supported by plastic and other 20th century debris found elsewhere in the deposit.

F6 (78 MacDougal Street [Block 1531, Lot 15])

As mentioned previously, the cleaning or looting of this privy was suggested by the loose soil and an upright piece of garden hose in the deposit noted in 1993. Excavation revealed the feature had been cleaned out relatively recently since the debris filling most of it was quite modern, including the aforementioned bicycle frame, plastic hair preparation bottle, and refrigerator door. In addition, an 1893 ceramic TPQ (CTPQ) was superseded by a glass TPQ (GTPQ) of 1938 based on an Anchor-Hocking bottle base (F6-1-60), but the bicycle frame and plastic hair preparation bottle suggest even later disturbance and refilling. A fragment of a 33 1/3 RPM LP record (F6-t/c-8) manufactured by 1946 provides an even later date, but this was found in clearing after the overburden covering the truncated feature was removed and may be part of that fill.

A "NUXATED IRON" bottle manufactured between 1916 and 1929 by the Illinois Glass Company (Toulouse 1972:264), from the top, or clearing level of F6 (F6-t/c-4), was a notable item. It apparently once contained a patent medicine produced by the Nuxtonic Co. that made unidentified drugs at 2 Cooper Union in New York from 1893 to 1899 (*New York City Directories* [hereafter NYD] 1892-1900). Since the Illinois Glass Company bottle documents continuing production, the company may have moved from New York City around the turn of the century.

It was Nancy Stehling's assessment that the "quantity and variety of 20th century debris present in F6 indicate that it was filled in the 20th century, probably in a one-dump episode..." The undated debris--particularly the bicycle frame and plastic hair preparation bottle--suggest a fairly recent, though undated, fill date for the feature.

F8 (78 MacDougal Street [Block 1531, Lot 15])

This brick-capped stone cistern, lined with mortar to create a water-tight receptacle, was the only intact backyard feature excavated during data recovery (even F1, the stone property wall, was truncated). The fill within this feature was virtually sterile (only twenty-five artifacts were collected from a 6-ft. deep deposit in the excavated quadrant). The presence of plastic (e.g., F8-1-5) 1-ft. into the deposit suggests late filling, and a post-1930 fill date has been assigned based on a plastic TPQ.

Ceramics from this feature were represented by small, mainly unidentifiable sherds first manufactured in the last half of the 19th century but with production continuing well into the 20th century. Glass was almost entirely non-diagnostic fragments that were not collected. The exception was an almost whole bottle embossed "HALE'S/HONEY OF/HOREHOUND AND TAR//C. N. CRITTENTON //[[NEW] YORK" (F8-2-2; see Exhibit 35). This patent medicine was produced in New York City between 1863 and about 1918 (Fike 1987:165; NYD misc.).

No faunal material was noted in, or collected from, this feature.

F12 (126 Sumpter Street [Block 1524, Lot 43])

Although its brick beehive dome was missing, sampling 25% of this deep brick cistern produced the largest artifact assemblage of the six features excavated for data recovery--1,052, or 56% of the artifacts recovered from the project site. As noted in the ceramic analysis (Appendix A), of the 590 ceramics in the site assemblage, 349, or almost 60%, were from this feature. The ceramic Crossmends, which were found between several levels (see Table 14), indicate the feature can be viewed as a single fill episode. A ceramic TPQ for the feature was 1910, but this was raised to 1923 by what appeared to be a piece of *in situ* cellophane in the lowest level (see Table 21). Again, other plastic artifacts were present to support this or a later fill date.

The bottles from this feature were more profuse and more identifiable than those from the other site features (see Appendix A and Exhibits 38 and 39). Among them were three small Bromo-Seltzers (F12-3-23, F12-5-42, F12-5-43; see Exhibit 39) that raised questions about dating.

Made for the Emerson Drug Co. of Baltimore, a company begun in 1889

(Fike 1987:110), the small embossed Bromo-Seltzer bottles were made with an applied rounded rim indicating they were corked, as were all Bromo-Seltzer bottles until 1928. These bottles, one with an "11," another a "12," and the third a "17" embossed on the bottom,⁵ may have been made by the Cumberland Glass Co. of Bridgeton, New Jersey, who produced them for Emerson until 1907 when production was turned over to the Maryland Glass Co. of Baltimore. The Maryland Co., a subsidiary of Emerson Drugs, functioned into the late 1970s (Heuisler 1996:personal communication).

According to Julian Toulouse, the Maryland Glass Co. adopted an "M" in a circle on the base of its bottles after 1916. A cruder "M" without a circle may have been used sometime between 1907, when the glass company was founded, and 1916, when the more refined logo was introduced (Toulouse 1972:339, 341). This suggests that the SSQURA Bromo-Seltzer bottles were probably produced between 1889 and 1907, before the Maryland Glass Company was active although they could have been made as late as 1916.

Like the other features, F12 appears to contain a relatively late, non-accumulative fill. In this case, it is particularly trash-laden although no connection can be made between the deposit and any particular household on the lot.

ANALYTICAL CONTEXT

20th Century Lot Occupations

Although no associations were made between households and the excavated backyard features, the heads-of-households (HH), and the number of families occupying the houses during the first quarter of 20th century were researched for three of the lots in the data recovery program. These were 127 and 109 MacDougal Street and 126 Sumpter Street where artifactual material warranted detailed analysis (this was not the case with material recovered from F6 and F8 at 78 MacDougal Street).

Census data were researched between 1900 and 1925, the last year censuses are public information (Table 22). This information, combined with similar research for the site's 19th century occupations presented in the 1A documentary study, may not only suggest who was in residence when the features might have been filled,

⁵While it had been hoped these numbers represented years (i.e., 1911, 1912, 1917), they are instead mold numbers (Whittington 1996:personal communication).

Table 22. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY Head of Household (HH), 109 MacDougal, 127 MacDougal, 126 Sumpter, 1900-1925*

Block Number	Known Resident/HH	Known Dates of Residence	Occupation	Owned Rented	HH Country of Origin	Number of Household Members	Comments
Block 1525							
109 MacDougal	Eboot, Henry	1900	Cake baker		Germany	6	Wife and son; 3 children w/ surname Kastmann
	Ferber, John H.	1905	Baker		Germany	7	Wife, 1 son and 3 daughters; also in household mother-in-law Philopena Heck (b.Germany). Wife Lena b. U.S.A.
	Burleigh, James	1905	Agent, Advertising		Ireland	4	Wife, daughter and son. Wife Margaret b. Germany
	Barnewold, William	1910	Silversmith	Own	Germany	4	Wife and son; also in household Brother-in-law Daniel Nothig [Notig?], a Plasterer
	Schroeder, John C.	1910	Driver of a Milk Wagon	Rent	Germany	5	Wife and 2 sons; ' Mother-in-law Johanna Nothig listed as member of household, Schroeder and Barnewold evidently related by marriage
	Barnewold, William	1915	Silversmith	Own	Germany	6	Wife, daughter and son; Mother-in-law Johanna Nothig now listed in Barnewold household
	Schroeder, John C.	1915	Stationary Fireman	Rent	Germany	6	Wife, 2 daughters, 2 sons (Johanna Nothig now listed in Barnewold household)
	Barnewold, William	1920	Silversmith	Own	Germany	4	Wife, son, and daughter; In laws no longer listed in household
	Schroeder, John C.	1920	Engineer shoe factory	Rent	Germany	7	Wife, 2 daughters, 3 sons; In laws no longer listed in household
	Barnewold, William	1925	Silversmith	Own	Germany	4	Son Frank 18, occupation is "typewriter"
	Schroeder, John C.	1925	Engineer	Rent	Germany	7	Oldest son John ,18, is clerk in linen house
Block 1525							
127 MacDougal	Address not found on 1900 Federal Census						
	Meyer, Richard	1905	Watchman		Germany	5	Wife, 2 sons, 1 daughter; son William, 19, is butcher; daughter Emma, 16, is milliner
	Fox, Frank	1905	Clerk (Broker)		U.S.A.	3	Wife and 1 son
	Hannah, Hugh	1910	Compositor in print shop	Rent	England	2	Wife only; Address appears to be 127 MacDougal however, possibly an error. 1-family house in 1910 only, 2-family on all other censuses
	Lillick, Clara	1915	Waitress		U.S.A.	2	Mother and son
	Ewers, Louis	1915	Waiter		U.S.A.	6	Wife, 2 daughters, 2 sons; oldest son Alfred, 21, is a driver
	Gehring, William	1920	Tinsmith	Rent	New York	3	Wife and son; William is 30
	Gehring, Phillip	1920	House Carpenter	Own	Wurtenburg	5	Wife, 2 daughters, 1 son; Phillip, 64, and Anna, 61, are possibly William Gehring's parents
	Heleman (or Hebman Hebman?) William	1925	Cabinet maker		Germany	3	Wife Elizabeth (b. U.S.A.) and son William, 16, an office boy
	Synder, Reny	1925	Garage		U.S.A.	3	Wife and Father-in-law John Gilroy, a watchman (b. England), in household

Table 22. SSQURA DATA RECOVERY Head of Household (HH), 109 MacDougal, 127 MacDougal, 126 Sumpter, 1900-1925*

Block Number	Known Resident/HH	Known Dates of Residence	Occupation	Owned Rented	HH Country of Origin	Number of Household Members	Comments
Block 1524							
126 Sumpter	Swan, John H.	1900	Plasterer	Rent	Virginia	8	The Swans are listed as "Black"; wife, 3 daughters and 3 sons
	Swan, John H.	1905	Plasterer		Virginia	9	Wife, 3 daughter and 4 sons
	Heneken, John	1910	Plumber	Rent	New York	6	Wife, 2 daughters, 1 son; Maria L. Von Riker? a border w/her own income is listed in household
	Heneken, John	1915	Plumber	Rent	New York	7	Wife, 3 daughters, 2 sons; Border no longer listed
	Deveraux, Peter, Jr.	1915	Teamster		U.S.A.	4	Wife, Nellie, is 8 yrs older than husband; 1 daughter, 1 son; house appears to be 2 family in 1915 only.
	Heneken, John	1920	Plumber	Rent	New York	7	Same as 1915; Morris Heneken and his family of 7 are living next door at 128
	Hencker (sic), John	1925	Plumber		New York	5	Wife Elizabeth and Anna the oldest child Anna are no longer listed in household

*Sources: 1900, 1910, 1920 Federal Censuses; 1905, 1915, 1925 New York State Censuses

but also how, or if, the ethnic composition of the households at these addresses, and their economic situation, had changed.

What this research suggests is a continuing shift from one to two-family occupancies as the 20th century progressed. It also indicates that a German head of household persisted at 109 MacDougal, and that an Irish-born tenant in 1905 had a German-born wife. Up the street, at 127 MacDougal, the household heads were often German, but others were also born in the United States and England and the structure was two-family by 1915 if not before. At 126 Sumpter, where African-American tenants are documented beginning in 1875 (Geismar 1993:addendum 6), the building appears to be tenanted by a "black," Virginia-born plasterer, his wife, and six to seven children from 1900 through 1905. By 1910, a New York-born plumber, who does not appear to be African-American, and his family had replaced them. Two families are listed in 1915, but by the 1920 federal census, it appears to be one family again, although this may not be accurate.

FTPQ and Lot Occupations

Coordinating these data with the feature *TPQ* dates suggests that the large brick cistern at 127 MacDougal Street (F2), with its FTPQ after 1930 and possibly as late as 1946, was filled after census data are available. Down the block at 109 MacDougal, the small brick cistern (F4) on this lot (FTPQ 1923) may have been filled when John Schroeder--who pursued many occupations, among them a milk wagon driver, a stationary fireman, and then an engineer--and William Barnewold, a silversmith, both German-born, were jointly occupying the house (1910-1925). The even larger brick cistern (F12) at 126 Sumpter Street, its FTPQ 1923, may have been partially truncated and filled during John Heneken's residence. Heneken, a New York-born plumber, appears to have shared the house in 1915 with Peter Deveraux, Jr., an American-born teamster and his family, but subsequent censuses indicate the Henekens were the building's only occupants through 1925.

EXPLANATION OF FINDINGS

The late fill dates (after 1923 and possibly even after 1946) suggested by analysis of material from four water cisterns excavated on SSQURA house lots are a puzzle. Sewer connections are documented by 1887 and 1888 (Geismar 1993), indicating that municipal water was then available to each house. Yet, based on the fill, the cisterns remained unfilled for at least thirty-five years. Whether or not they were in use for all those decades after municipal water was theoretically adopted is unknown.

Even more puzzling than the late filling of the cisterns is the dearth of privy pits on these same lots and throughout the lots tested in the original sample (see Geismar 1993/1994; 1994). As noted previously, besides F6 at 78 MacDougal Street, and F1 at 127 MacDougal Street, which turned out not to be a privy at all, but a property wall, only one other feature exposed during the testing of fifteen lots seemed to be a privy. This was F10, a sterile, severely truncated, dry-laid stone feature at 43 MacDougal Street, where no data recovery was called for.

The four cisterns excavated at SSQURA indicate that at least some of the newly-arrived German immigrants who settled the village of New Brooklyn in the mid-19th century were familiar with cisterns to collect water. It is also possible that more ephemeral wooden barrels, now long gone, were used for this purpose. The dearth of dry-laid stone privy pits suggests that these features--ubiquitous on mid-19th century urban lots in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and elsewhere in the New York-metropolitan area--may have been less familiar to New Brooklyn's immigrant settlers.

It should be remembered that William Radde and Jacob H. Sackmann, who with one of two partners purchased the Hunterfly Farm and other properties for development of the village they called "New Brooklyn," were German-born entrepreneurs (Geismar 1993:34). As noted in the documentary study for this project, Jacob Sackmann was instrumental in bringing his countrymen to settle in New Brooklyn and elsewhere nearby (Landesman 1977 cited in Geismar 1993:40). A native of Hamburg, Sackmann was a bookbinder by trade who became a land agent and owned extensive property. The "German" immigrants, who came mainly from Bavaria and Prussia, that Sackmann sold land to in 1850 or thereabout, were said to resist assimilation (Geismar 1993:42). The virtual lack of privy pits (one and perhaps two on fifteen lots) and the minimal number of brick water cisterns (four on fifteen lots) in the tested SSQURA sample may have been an expression of that resistance.

Sanitary conditions in Germany were still said to be deplorable in 1877. An article in *The Sanitarian*, commenting on this situation, notes improvements in Berlin's drainage system that had included open trenches serving as street drains and house drains that discharged into the city's rivers (*The Sanitarian* 1877:64). Reforms apparently had first been implemented in 1874, decades after the settlement of New Brooklyn.

It appears that even if New Brooklyn's settlers were former city dwellers,

they came from a situation where sanitary practices were primitive at best. It also appears that many of the village's mid-19th-century settlers came from the provinces of Prussia and Bavaria, and not necessarily from the cities at all (see Geismar 1993:Table 3 and Exhibit 32).

Regarding drainage, and therefore, sanitation in Prussia, it has been said that "...smaller communities tend[ed] to be much worse off than larger towns and cities," a condition that persisted well into the 20th century (Spree 1988:136). Perhaps most importantly, as late as 1911, the Prussian Health Report still noted that many houses in small towns and villages did not have any form of privy (Spree 1988:137). It may be that the relative lack of these features in New Brooklyn reflects the use of latrines rather than permanent stone-lined privy receptacles, a practice that persisted in Germany long after the New Brooklyn settlers had left their native land.

CONCLUSIONS

Data recovery at SSQURA, which began on September 11, 1995, and was completed on September 28, 1995, entailed the full or partial excavation of six features. Four cisterns, three of brick (F2 at 127 MacDougal Street, F4 at 109 MacDougal Street, and F12 at 126 Sumpter Street) and one of brick and stone (F8 at 78 MacDougal Street), identified in two earlier field testing programs, were all or partially excavated, as was one dry-laid stone privy (F6). In addition, a stone property wall (F1), originally identified as a privy pit based on minimal testing, was also partly excavated at 127 MacDougal Street.

Material from this excavation was processed--washed, numbered, and catalogued--and analyzed to determine the nature of the deposits and the date the feature was filled. The goal was to recover information about the lives of the mid-19th-century German immigrants who settled the village of New Brooklyn and to obtain information regarding private amenities and their abandonment.

A total of 1,890 artifacts were recovered, as were 417 food bones or shells. The artifacts were mainly collected through systematic data recovery of all or part of the features, while the faunal material was treated as a grab sample.

Artifactual material was variable, ranging from a refrigerator door and bicycle frame in F6, a previously emptied (or looted) privy, to a virtually sterile fill in F8, an intact, brick-domed, dry-laid but mortar-sealed cistern. Other features (F4

and F12) contained more typical cistern deposits--redeposited trash in an ash fill with clinkers, some coal and slag. All but F8 were variably truncated, the most damaged being F4, the least F12.

Data from these features provided Ceramic, Glass, and Feature *Terminus Post Quem* dates that suggest when the features were filled. In general, all filling post dated 1923, and in two, a date of post 1946 was suggested.

The relative lack of water cisterns on the fifteen original mid-19th century house lots that were tested for backyard features, and the obvious dearth of privy pits, ubiquitous on urban sites, was itself cause for study. While more ephemeral wooden barrels may have served as water cisterns, the absence of the privy pit may reflect the sanitary practices familiar to the mainly Prussian and Bavarian immigrants who formed the core of the village of New Brooklyn in 1850. Research has suggested that the privy pit may not have been a common feature in the villages, towns, and even the cities that were originally the home of New Brooklyn's original settlers. Instead, the backyard latrine--an unstructured pit--may have served as the receptacle for human waste in this mid-19th century German enclave.

Once again, field investigation and data recovery have indicated that "nothing is something" when dealing with the archaeological record. In this case, it not only established that filling of the few water cisterns found in the study area was late, it also suggested that removal to a new environment--or even to a New World--did not necessarily mean assimilation and acceptance of local practices.

Archaeological investigation of the SSQURA appears to have revealed a hitherto unexplored facet of the mid-19th century immigrant experience in Brooklyn. In addition, while the late fill dates of the excavated cisterns may mean nothing more than the features were left unfilled long after they were abandoned, the late dates established by the fill raises a question about the continuing use of water cisterns long after municipal water was not only available, but known to be installed.

This study completes the archaeological investigation of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQURA).

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SARATOGA SQUARE URBAN RENEWAL AREA CERAMIC ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVE

A total of 590 ceramic sherds were recovered during excavation of six features from four lots in the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQ URA). Feature 1 (F1), a section of a dry-laid stone wall, was located at 127 MacDougal Street. Diagnostic artifacts were sampled, yielding 6 ceramic sherds. Feature 2 (F2), a round, mortared brick cistern, also located at 127 MacDougal Street, which was 1/4 sampled and 100% screened, produced 39 ceramic artifacts. Feature 4 (F4), a round, mortared brick cistern located at 109 MacDougal Street, was 100% excavated and 1/2 of it 100% screened, yielded a ceramic assemblage of 118 sherds. Feature 6 (F6), a looted, dry-laid stone privy located at 78 MacDougal Street, was 100% excavated and produced 72 ceramic artifacts. Feature 8 (F8), a beehive-shaped mortared brick cistern, also located at 78 MacDougal Street, was 1/2 sampled, 100% screened, and produced 6 ceramic artifacts. Feature 12 (F12), a large round, mortared brick cistern, located at 126 Sumpter Street, was 1/4 sampled, 100% screened, and yielded the largest feature ceramic assemblage of 349 sherds.

The privy and cistern features were excavated in 1-ft. arbitrary levels to determine whether there were any stratigraphic levels of deposition through time, or instead represented single depositional episodes, indicating the terminus post quem of the features, or the time after which the features went out of use (see discussion below). Therefore, the primary objective of the ceramic analysis was to establish the chronological frameworks for the individual feature levels excavated. F2, F4, and F12 will be discussed below on a level-by-level basis.

The age or date range of each excavated feature level was determined by the date of the most recent artifact found within it, either ceramic, glass, metal, or coins. For ceramic artifacts, this date represents that of the initial date of manufacture identified by the most recent ceramic ware type identified and is referred to as the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ), or "date after which." This is best defined by James Deetz as:

The principle for dating deposits on the basis of the newest artifact found in them is common to all archaeology...known as the *terminus post quem* (date after which)...[it] is powerful when

combined with a detailed history and development of the artifacts in question (Deetz 1977:16).

Therefore, the ceramic date range of any particular excavated level or stratum is established by the TPQ date of the latest ceramic type identified (CTPQ). The date range for any one feature in turn is referred to as the Feature TPQ which establishes the date after which the entire feature deposit, or group of linked levels within a particular feature was laid down. Although numerous datable ceramics may be present in any one level, the date after which deposition occurred is marked by the date of the most recent or newest ceramic type present.

Although not the primary goal of dating, an additional objective of the ceramic analysis was to determine the country of origin and, where applicable and possible, the specific region of manufacture for the historic ceramics. A third objective was to establish the range of variation present in the Saratoga Square assemblage, and the range of variation present both within and between the individual levels of F2, F4, and F12. This last goal established the nature of the deposit determining whether it represented one or more deposition episodes.

METHOD

The sherds were first identified and tabulated by ware types within excavation levels. All ceramics were counted, identified as to material and function, and where possible, dated. A coded typology was used to facilitate computer entry (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). Unidentifiable sherds, such as those that were burned or otherwise altered so as to be unrecognizable, were counted but not dated.

Ten ware types were identified from the Saratoga Square ceramic assemblage. These ceramic sherds were further broken down into specific ware types, descriptive of either paste and glaze or paste and decoration. The ten broad categories have wide date ranges, while specific types usually have discrete TPQ dates, based on narrower identified dated ranges of manufacture. In addition, when a maker's mark, or any other temporally specific diagnostic mark or attribute was present, its date superseded the more general TPQ/date range for any particular ceramic sherd or vessel.

Maker's marks (MM), Registry marks, trademarks, and other printed or impressed information such as registered pattern names can provide reliable,

documented ceramic origins as well as dates of manufacture. While evolving out of the same well-established British pottery industries that produced creamwares and pearlwares resulting in the English domination of the world ceramic tableware trade by the 1790's (Miller 1980:1), the later, refined white earthenware types, such as White Ironstone, Decorated Whiteware, Hotel-type Ironstone, and Yellowware were also being produced in the growing United States ceramic industry. By the mid-19th century, large ceramic production centers were established and flourishing in Ohio, New Jersey, New England (particularly Vermont), and Pennsylvania.

British Maker's Marks

Maker's marks on ceramics identify the manufacturer and assist in the dating of a particular sherd. This technique of identification becomes of greater importance when a known maker was in operation for a long period of time. Geoffrey Godden (1964) discusses certain rules to aid the ceramic analyst in dating mid-to-late 19th century British ceramics. For example, "ENGLAND" was added to all British trademarks after 1891 to comply with the U. S. McKinley Tariff Act, while "MADE IN ENGLAND" signifies a later 20th century date. The words "TRADE MARK" on British ceramics came about as a result of the British Trade Mark Act of 1862, but did not become common until after 1875 (Godden 1964:11-12). In addition, many 19th century marks incorporate the Royal Arms, the Staffordshire knot, or a garter-shaped mark, sometimes crowned. The presence of Royal Arms, often with lions and unicorns, usually include the motto of the Royal Order of the Garter, "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" (Shamed Be He Who Thinks Evil Of It), with "DIEU ET MON DROIT" (God And My Right).

British Registry Marks

In addition to individual maker's marks, 19th century ceramics were also impressed (stamped) or printed with a diamond-shaped Registry mark, often found on the base of refined earthenware vessels made after 1842. Until that year, when the Copyright Act was passed in Britain, there was no law to prevent potters from using illustrations in books as the basis for their transfer print designs. In fact, the majority of early blue transfer printed scenes were based on published engravings, including prints from widely available topographical books, in vogue during the first half of the 19th century (Coysh and Henrywood 1982). "When the 1842 Copyright Act was passed it became illegal to pirate any material from such a book for forty-two years after first publication" (Ibid:93). As a consequence, the registration mark on the base of a ceramic vessel indicates the date when the design

was registered with the Patent Office in London, not the date of manufacture of the vessel. As Coysh and Henrywood note, "Such marks were often used over a long period, sometimes beyond the time for which protection was provided for by the Act" (Ibid:299).

The 1842 Copyright Act was not limited to illustrations or engravings found in books. It also provided for the registration of embossed designs and/or shapes with the London Patent Office. This protection enabled potters, especially of embossed ironstones and whitewares, to register their particular embossed designs or molded vessel shapes with the patent office, which gave them protection from piracy by competing potters for a period of three years (Coysh and Henrywood 1982; Wetherbee 1980). This protection could be continued by re-registration. "The procedure gained wide acceptance and was used by retailers and designers in addition to the manufacturers" (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:297).

It is important to note that, as in the case of printed designs, the embossed pattern and/or molded vessel shape registration dates reflect only "...the time of the introduction of the design and was not necessarily that of the date the item was potted" (Wetherbee 1980:21). However, the presence of a legible Registry mark, or the recognition of a known registered embossed pattern or vessel shape does provide a solid TPQ date for when the ceramic vessel, decorative style, or vessel form was introduced.

American Maker's Marks

White ironstone, sometimes referred to as "white graniteware," was manufactured by American potteries in great quantities during the period 1860 to 1900. When initially introduced to compete with the British Staffordshire-based ceramic industry, simple patterns and designs were copied from English prototypes (Wetherbee 1980). The bodies of these early American copies were thick, as were some of the British wares, and often decorated with gilt. Likewise, the maker's marks seen on domestic whitewares and ironstones were often subtle copies or slightly altered variations of standard marks of the British Staffordshire-based potters. Versions of the Royal Arms, including the motto of the Royal Order of the Garter, with lions and unicorns, variations on the Staffordshire knot, and garter-shaped marks were quite common. At first only the English coat of arms or adaptations of it were included with the potter's initials. "Later, state coats of arms were widely used in the marks of American made dishes. Descriptive terms such as 'ironstone china', 'semi-granite', 'white granite china', or 'paris white' were printed

with the potter's mark" (Wetherbee 1980:134). During the last quarter of the 19th century, many domestic potteries used the terms "vitreous porcelain", "semi-vitreous porcelain", and "Canton china."

The following section briefly describes the ceramic ware types recovered from the Saratoga Square ceramic assemblage. The total sample of 590 ceramic sherds represented a rather narrow range of predominantly Late-19th through 20th-century varieties.

Typology

1) Whiteware (WW): Dates for refined whitewares were based on decorative style and/or manufacture technique. However, the presence of an identifiable maker's mark with a specific date range of manufacture superseded any TPQ date for a particular whiteware type. Individual datable whiteware types included: Blue transfer printed (TPQ 1830: South 1972; Noel Hume 1976); Underglaze polychrome painted (TPQ 1830: Ibid.); Underglaze blue painted (TPQ 1830:Ibid.); Blue shell edge decorated (TPQ 1830:Ibid.); Red floral and Brown floral transfer printed (TPQ 1840: Coysh and Henrywood 1982; Price 1979); Flow-blue transfer printed (TPQ 1844: Gaston 1993; Coysh and Henrywood 1982); Thick bodied undecorated (TPQ 1850: Price 1979); Thick bodied, faded blue transfer printed (TPQ 1850: Snyder 1994; Price 1979); Embossed, thick bodied (TPQ 1850: Wetherbee 1980; Price 1979); and other thick bodied, including overglaze polychrome transfer printed/decal, molded scalloped rim, Pink wash with gilt decoration, Bright yellow glazed, Overglaze enamel decorated, and/or gilt decorated (TPQ 1850: Ibid.). In addition to these dated ware types, numerous maker's marks were identified.

2) Ironstone (I): Dates for hard-bodied, refined white earthenwares, or Ironstone, were based on either decorative style, manufacture technique, the presence of identifiable maker's marks, or recognizable Registered patterns. The examples of specific ironstone ware types recovered from the ceramic assemblage included Plain, Undecorated thick bodied, Embossed, Molded, Overglaze polychrome transfer printed/decal, and Gilt decorated. As a group, most of these specific types have a TPQ date of 1850 (Wetherbee 1980; Price 1979), however, their date ranges of manufacture continue well into the 20th century. As in the case of the whitewares, maker's marks and/or identifiable Registered pattern dates provide more temporally specific and more reliable ironstone TPQ dates and production date ranges.

3) Whiteware/Ironstone (W/I): This designation represents small ceramic sherds of refined white earthenware. The fragmentary nature and small size of the sherds make positive identification impossible.

4) Yellowware (Y): This group represents yellow bodied refined earthenware. Datable individual yellowware types identified from the ceramic assemblage included: Plain undecorated (TPQ 1827: Spargo 1974; TPQ 1850: McAlester and Michel 1993); Banded white decorated (TPQ 1827: Spargo 1974; TPQ 1850: McAlester and Michel 1993), Plain molded (TPQ 1850: McAlester and Michel 1993); and American Rockingham Type, brown glazed, with or without embossing (TPQ 1850: Ibid.). Undated types included other yellow/buff bodied and yellow bodied with brown glaze on exterior and/or interior.

5a) Porcelain (P): Individual types of porcelain are distinguished based on paste, decorative style, and/or manufacture process. Types recovered from the Saratoga Square assemblage included Plain undecorated soft paste, Underglaze blue on white painted, Overglaze enamel painted, Overglaze polychrome floral decorated, Dark brown glazed, Platinum lustre decorated, Purple and buff lustre decorated, molded and/or embossed, and gilt decorated. These sherds, for the most part, remain undated.

5b) Other Porcelain (P): Also coded as porcelain are fragments of toy tea sets, lightning stopper bottle closures, doll parts, doll/figurine fragments, door knobs, and tile fragments.

6) Bisque Porcelain (B): This ceramic type represents an unglazed porcelain body. Bisque vessels were intentionally subject to one kiln firing only, lacking the second glost firing necessary to affix a glaze. Bisque doll and figurine fragments were identified in the assemblage.

7a) Buff Stoneware (S): This type is distinguished as stoneware with a buff colored paste. Individual types within this group were based on variations in exterior glaze and interior slip. Glazes ranged from clear to brown, either salt glazed or non-salt glazed, and for the most part, remain undated. Non-salt glazed, clear non-salt glazed, brown glazed exterior, and clear salt glazed exterior- brown slip interior sherds were present in the assemblage.

7b) Gray Stoneware(S): The individual types of gray bodied stoneware were identified based on paste and glaze, and for the most part, remain undated. The

identified types included gray salt glazed exterior-brown slip interior, gray salt glazed exterior-unglazed interior, gray salt glazed with cobalt blue decoration exterior, gray/white non-salt glazed exterior, and mottled brown glazed exterior-brown slip interior.

7c) Other Stoneware (S): Also coded as stoneware are toy marbles. Bennington Type brown glazed and mottled blue glazed marbles were recovered from the Saratoga Square ceramic assemblage.

8) Redware (RW): This primarily undatable group represents glazed or decorated red bodied earthenware. The paste is porous and texture can range from fine to sandy to coarse. The individual types are distinguished based on both paste and glaze, and glazes may be clear lead, brown lead, black/dark brown, speckled/mottled lead, ginger, or green. The Saratoga Square assemblage included molded, hand painted cuspidor sherds.

9a) Buff Bodied Earthenware (E): The paste of this ware type is porous, and texture ranges from fine to coarse. The paste can be whitish/buff to buff to buff/pink in color. The lead glazes may range from clear to mottled brown to brown. Buff earthenware types recovered from the Saratoga Square ceramic assemblage included mottled brown glaze, clear glaze exterior - brown slip interior, and unglazed. No dates were assignable.

9b) Red Bodied Earthenware (RE): This undated type represents unglazed, red bodied earthenware. The paste is porous, and ranges from smooth to sandy while the texture ranges from fine to coarse. Flower pots and various utilitarian storage vessels are common forms. Undecorated, unglazed cuspidor sherds were identified in the Saratoga Square assemblage.

10) Kaolin (K): This ceramic type is mainly associated with smoking pipe bowl and stem fragments.

Crossmends

The reconstruction of heavily fragmented vessels often establishes links between seemingly discrete excavation deposits. Although two deposits or levels may seem physically distinct or vertically or horizontally separated, if a ceramic crossmend (CM) can be established between separate excavation levels as defined during fieldwork, then these levels are usually grouped together as a single

chronological unit.

FEATURE ANALYSES

F1

F1, the dry-laid stone wall section located at 127 MacDougal Street was investigated during the Saratoga Square testing and a grab sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected. Only ten artifacts were collected in this "grab sample," including six ceramic sherds, which represent portions of three vessels (see Table 1).

F1-1-1, a mend of three sherds, is a partial (c. 1/2), decorated porcelain tea cup. This rim-base-body mend displays overglaze polychrome floral with gilt decoration with wear on its base. No maker's mark was present, and no dates were assignable.

F1-1-2 and F1-1-3 represent a partial, c. 1/3, undecorated whiteware cup base mend. The body is thick, undecorated, and shows wear on the footring. No maker's mark was present, and the TPQ date is 1850, the general date for thick, undecorated whiteware. However, the date range of manufacture for this ware type spans the entire latter half of the 19th century, and continues well into the 20th century.

F1-1-4, a buff/pink-bodied hollowware body sherd, represents the third vessel identified from this feature assemblage. The sherd is brown glazed on the interior and exterior and may be a bowl fragment. No dates were assignable.

The TPQ date for this feature must be determined from the glass artifacts sampled. The CTPQ date range of 1850-1900+ for the partial whiteware cup is too broad to be of use as an accurate dating tool.

F2

F2, a mortared brick cistern also located at 127 MacDougal Street, was 1/4 sampled during excavation and produced 129 artifacts, or c. 7% of the total SSQ feature assemblage of 1,890 artifacts. Of the 129 F2 artifacts, 39 were identified ceramics, or c. 30% of the assemblage (see Table 2). The feature was excavated in four 1-ft. levels which will be discussed separately below.

F2, Level 1

Level 1 yielded 28 ceramic artifacts, or 72% of the feature ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Whiteware, 11 sherds; Porcelain, 6 sherds; Earthenware, 5 sherds; Yellowware, 4 sherds; Ironstone, 1 sherd; and burned Stoneware/Earthenware, 1 sherd (see Table 3).

No maker's marks were present in Level 1. The CTPQ for this level is 1850, based on the presence of only one undecorated, hard white-bodied ironstone flatware rim sherd, F2-1-14. Also recovered from this level, but not relevant to establishing the 1850 CTPQ date, were two red transfer printed whiteware body spalls, TPQ 1840, and one white banded decoration yellowware hollowware rim sherd, TPQ 1827 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

The sherds represent a limited variety of vessel forms and non-vessel fragments. Of the 28 ceramic artifacts recovered, 22 sherds could only be identified as far as follows: Unidentified flatware or hollowware (13); Hollowware (8); and Flatware (1). One whiteware saucer base sherd, one porcelain cup rim sherd, one buff-bodied earthenware jar rim sherd, and one yellowware crock base sherd were the only vessel forms identified. In addition, one soft paste porcelain, molded figurine body sherd and one glazed earthenware sewer pipe fragment were identified (see Table 4).

Few ceramic mends were noted in this level, and no crossmends were found between the Level 1 ceramic sherds and any other F2 levels.

F2, Level 2

Level 2 produced seven ceramic sherds, or c. 18% of the F2 ceramic assemblage. The ware type breakdown is as follows: Stoneware, 3 sherds; Whiteware, 2 sherds; Porcelain, 1 sherd; and Earthenware, 1 sherd (see Table 3).

The CTPQ date is 1888, based on the presence of an identified maker's mark on a whiteware flatware base sherd, F2-2-1. The black printed mark consists of a 5-pointed star above a crescent moon containing the printed name "CHELSEA." This mark is attributable to The Chelsea China Company of New Cumberland, West Virginia (Jervis 1897 in DeBolt 1994; Lehrer 1988). The factory was built in 1888 and, due to a lack of return on the initial capital investment, was closed in

1896 (Jervis 1897 in DeBolt 1994:246). This mark is thereby dated between 1888 and 1896.

Also recovered from this level, but not relevant to establishing the 1888 CTPQ date, was one red floral transfer printed whiteware rim sherd, TPQ 1840 (F2-2-2). This sherd may be part of the same unidentified vessel from Level 1, represented by two body spalls (F2-1-2).

One sherd, a partial stoneware crock lid, F2-2-3, could be attributed to a vessel form. The remainder of the sherds could only be identified as unidentified flatware or hollowware (5) and hollowware (1). No mends were noted in this level and no crossmends were identified between Level 2 and any other F2 levels (see Table 4).

F2, Level 3

Level 3 yielded only one ceramic artifact, or c. 2.5% of the F2 ceramic assemblage (see Tables 3 and 4). This bisque porcelain, partial figurine of a crouching monkey (lacking its head) is 2 3/16 in. high. The molded detail includes the legs, tail, and body hair. The base is unmarked, and no dates were assignable.

F2, Level 4

Level 4 produced only three ceramic artifacts, or c. 7.5% of the F2 ceramic assemblage. One porcelain artifact, one redware sherd, and one white kaolin pipe bowl fragment were identified (see Table 3).

The porcelain artifact is approximately 1/4 of a disk, 1 1/8 in. in diameter, with a black, underglaze painted partial "C". It may represent a cold water faucet or tap cover. The redware body sherd is clear glazed on the interior and exterior, but is too small to attribute to a vessel form. The small, kaolin pipe bowl fragment displays fluted decoration and appears unsmoked. All three Level 4 ceramics were too fragmentary to date.

F2 Conclusions

The ceramic assemblage from the F2 25% sample was small and very fragmented. No Level 3 or 4 ceramics (or any other class of artifact) were datable. The 1888 CTPQ was based on the identification of the Chelsea China Co. maker's

mark recovered from Level 2, F2-2-1. Given the size of the sample, it is not possible to determine if all four F2 levels represent a one-time deposit, however, a more probable TPQ date for F2 would be 1946, based on the recovery of plastic (or vinyl) 33 1/3 RPM LP phonograph record fragments, F2-1-43 (see Exhibit 35).

F4

F4, a mortared brick cistern located at 109 MacDougal Street, was 100% sampled during excavation and yielded 281 artifacts, or c. 15% of the Saratoga Square feature assemblage. Of these 281 artifacts, 118 ceramics were identified, or 42% of the F4 assemblage (see Table 5). The eastern half of the feature was excavated in three, 1-ft. levels, and the western half (W1/2) was taken out as one unit, to expose the base of this round, mortared brick cistern. Only material excavated from the eastern half of the feature was screened. Levels 1, 2, 3, and the W1/2 will be discussed separately below.

F4, Level 1

Level 1 produced 21 ceramic artifacts, or c. 18% of the F4 ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 8 sherds; Yellowware, 5 sherds; Stoneware, 4 sherds; Whiteware, 2 sherds; and Redware, 2 sherds (see Table 6).

The CTPQ for Level 1 is 1886, based on the presence of a complete redware smoking pipe bowl with spur, F4-1-16. The unglazed bowl displays two molded cartouches, a scroll motif spur, and appears unsmoked. The cartouches flanking the bowl contain lettering within a rope-like coil, with "UNION MADE/K of L/ 1886" on one side, and "ADVANCE CO./ COOPERATIVE" on the other (see Exhibits 28a and 28b). This pipe bowl is dated 1886-1900 (Dallal 1996 personal communication; Columbia Encyclopedia 1975:1489).

Two maker's marks were identified on Level 1 ironstone base sherds. One was on the base of an ironstone partial plate, F4-1-1, which crossmended with one sherd from the W1/2 of the feature, F4-W-4. The black transfer printed mark consists of a double shield with "WARRANTED SUPERIOR" in a semi-circle around the top, and "IRONSTONE CHINA," "BURGESS & CAMPELL" on separate lines below (see Exhibit 29). This mark is attributed to the International Pottery Company of Trenton, New Jersey, and was in use from 1879 to c. 1885 (DeBolt 1994:64; Lehner 1988:220). The left shield depicts seven stars on its top,

with vertical stripes below, representing the United States, and the shield on the right is quartered into light and dark panels containing British symbols, such as a lion rampant and the Irish harp (Ibid.). "The double shield mark was adopted as being an appropriate design for the name of the company" (Barber 1904 in Lehner 1988:220).

In 1879, John A. Campbell and William Burgess became the owners of the International Pottery Company, which had been founded in 1860 by Henry Speeler (Lehner 1988:220). In 1876, John Campbell went to New York City to become a pottery importer. While there, he became associated with William Burgess, a former classmate at Princeton. The pair apparently had difficulty obtaining regular shipments of goods from England, and began to look elsewhere for pottery business opportunities in the growing domestic ceramic industry. Burgess and Campbell turned to Trenton, NJ, as a likely business location, as Trenton was known at the time as "The Staffordshire of America" (Ibid.). In 1879, they purchased the International Pottery Company which had a long and productive history from its founding in 1860, until business waned during the early 20th century, and it ceased operations c. 1930 (DeBolt 1994:64; Lehner 1988:220-221).

The second identified maker's mark was on the base of an ironstone partial saucer, F4-1-11, which crossmended with nine sherds from the W1/2 of F4, F4-W-1. The black transfer printed mark consists of a double shield, almost identical to the first MM, with "TRADE MARK" printed above (see Exhibit 29). This mark is attributed to the New York City Pottery, New York, NY, of Carr & Morrison, and was in use from 1879 to c. 1888 (DeBolt 1994:104; Lehner 1988:317).

The New York City Pottery was founded in 1853 by James Carr and began operations under the firm name of Carr & Morrison (Lehner 1988:317), or Morrison & Carr (DeBolt 1994:104). James Carr was an English potter who had worked for both the Ridgway and James Clews potteries in Staffordshire before coming to the United States. In 1852, he operated a small pottery in South Amboy, New Jersey (Lehner 1988). Carr and Morrison ran the New York City Pottery from 1853 to 1871. James Carr operated the pottery alone from 1871 until it closed in 1888 (DeBolt 1994:104; Lehner 1988:317).

Also recovered from Level 1, but not relevant to establishing the CTPQ date of 1886, were five datable ironstone sherds, TPQ 1850 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

Four crossmends were identified in Level 1. Two have been discussed above as the dated, black transfer printed marks attributed to the International Pottery Company and the New York City Pottery Company. Both crossmends were between sherds from Level 1 and the W 1/2 of F4 (see Table 8).

The third crossmend was between five sherds from Levels 1 and 2. Two rim sherds from Level 1 (F4-1-5), and three base and body sherds from Level 2 (F4-2-4,10,12), crossmended to a partial, Hotel-type, undecorated ironstone coffee cup. The base was unmarked, and the TPQ date is 1850, the general date assigned for this thick-bodied, undecorated ironstone ware type.

The fourth crossmend identified was between sherds of Level 1 and the W 1/2 of F4. This yellowware partial teapot displays an American Rockingham-type brown mottled glaze on the exterior, with floral embossing near the neck. Two body sherds from Level 1 (F4-1-3,4), and one body sherd from the W 1/2 (F4-W-27), comprise this crossmend.

It should be noted that three of the four crossmends identified in Level 1 were to sherds from the W 1/2 of F4, which was excavated as one deposit. The only crossmend of relevance to establishing linkages between the arbitrary 1-ft. excavation levels was the partial, Hotel-type ironstone coffee cup, that crossmended between Levels 1 and 2 (see Table 8).

The Level 1 sherds represent a limited variety of vessel forms. Of the 21 ceramic artifacts recovered, 6 sherds (29%) could only be identified as far as flatware (4 sherds) and unidentified flatware or hollowware (2 sherds). Five teapot sherds, 2 cup sherds, 2 plate sherds, 2 jar sherds, 1 saucer sherd, and 1 crock sherd represent the identified vessel forms. Non-vessel ceramic artifacts recovered include the redware smoking pipe bowl (representing the Level 1 CTPQ date of 1886), and one unglazed stoneware, whole toy marble, c. 1 in. in diameter (see Table 7).

F4, Level 2

Level 2 produced 33 ceramic sherds, or 28% of the F4 ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 27 sherds; Whiteware/Ironstone, 5 sherds; and Stoneware, 1 sherd (see Table 6).

The CTPQ date for Level 2 is 1879, based on the presence of an identified

MM on an ironstone saucer base sherd. The mark has been attributed to the International Pottery Company, Trenton, New Jersey, of Burgess and Campbell, and was in use between 1879 and c. 1885 as discussed above in Level 1, where the mark was first identified as a crossmend between Level 1 and the W 1/2 of F4.

Two ceramic crossmends were noted in Level 2 (see Table 8). The first, the partial, unmarked, Hotel-type ironstone cup discussed above as the third crossmend in Level 1. It was undecorated and unmarked. The second Level 2 crossmend, also a partially reconstructed ironstone cup, was between one rim-base sherd from Level 2 (F4-2-3), and one rim-base sherd from Level 3 (F4-3-9). This thick bodied, undecorated, Hotel-type ironstone cup was unmarked and displayed no evidence of wear.

Also recovered from Level 2, but not relevant to establishing the CTPQ date, were 19 ironstone cup sherds, dated post-1850 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

The Level 2 ceramics represent only four vessel forms, with 28 of 33 sherds recovered identified as cup fragments. In addition, 2 unidentified flatware or hollowware sherds, 1 plate sherd, 1 saucer sherd, and 1 jar sherd were identified (see Table 7 and Exhibit 27).

Although the CTPQ date is 1879, based on the Burgess & Campbell partial MM identified from Level 2, a more reliable date would be the 1886 CTPQ of Level 1 (the date of the redware smoking pipe bowl, F4-1-16), considering that Levels 1 and 2 crossmend and should therefore be treated as contemporaneous.

F4, Level 3

Level 3 produced 12 ceramic sherds, or 10.2% of the F4 ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 5 sherds; Porcelain, 3 sherds; Whiteware, 2 sherds; Yellowware, 1 sherd; and Stoneware, 1 sherd (see Table 6).

The CTPQ date for Level 3 is 1883, based on the presence of an identified maker's mark on an ironstone plate base sherd (F4-3-1). The black transfer printed, partial mark displays the British Royal Arms, a lion and unicorn flanking a crowned shield, which includes the motto of the Royal Order of the Garter (HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE), and a banner below the shield with "DIEU ET MON

DROIT." Beneath the logo appears the partial firm name "...BROS HANLEY / ...LAN...". This partial mark is most likely that of the Johnson Brothers of the Hanley Pottery, Hanley, Staffordshire, England. Johnson Brothers began operations at the Hanley Pottery in 1883, and by c. 1899, had another factory at Tunstall, Staffordshire. Johnson Brothers ceased operations in 1913 (Godden 1964:355). The fact that "England" appears in the mark along with "Hanley" suggests a post-1891 date for this particular plate.

An embossed white ironstone plate rim sherd with a recognizable registered pattern name was identified from Level 3. The pattern is "CERES SHAPE," which was probably the best-known white ironstone pattern through the years (Wetherbee 1980). This popular wheat pattern was named Ceres in honor of the Roman goddess of agriculture. The shape was registered with the London Patent Office by the Staffordshire firm of Elsmore & Forster in 1859, and was later produced by the firms of Turner, Goddard & Co. of Staffordshire, and E. Pearson of Derbyshire (Wetherbee 1980:72). A detail of the pattern shows three rows of wheat grains in each head among graceful leaf stalks, and includes a twisted rope band circling the bases and the necks (Ibid.). While the Ceres Shape was registered in 1859, it is important to note that "...the time of the introduction of the design was not necessarily that of the date the item was potted" (Wetherbee 1980:21). Many popular patterns continued to be produced long after the protection afforded by the Patent Office expired.

Also recovered from Level 3, but not relevant to establishing the CTPQ date, were 6 sherds dated post-1850. These ceramics include an American Rockingham-type glazed yellowware teapot handle (F4-3-3), two thick bodied, undecorated whiteware hollowware sherds (F4-3-6), two thick bodied, undecorated ironstone plate rims (F4-3-7,8), and one ironstone cup rim-base sherd (F4-3-9, the CM to F4-2-3).

Table 7 shows the breakdown of Level 3 sherds by vessel form. Five sherds could only be identified as far as hollowware (3) and unidentified (2). The two unidentified sherds are a molded porcelain mend, with a stylized floral motif appearing white on a lustrous, dark brown glazed background. These sherds may be part of a figurine or some other decorative furnishing. Four plate sherds (all discussed above), 1 ironstone cup sherd (the CM to Level 2), 1 yellowware teapot handle (discussed above), and 1 stoneware probable crock lid fragment were identified.

F4, West 1/2

As noted previously, the west 1/2 of F4 was taken out as a single excavation unit and yielded 52 ceramic artifacts, or 44% of the F4 ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 20 sherds; Whiteware/Ironstone, 13 sherds; Whiteware, 6 sherds; Porcelain, 6 sherds; Yellowware, 4 sherds; Bisque Porcelain, 1 sherd; Stoneware, 1 sherd; and Redware, 1 sherd (see Table 6).

The CTPQ for the W 1/2 is 1879, based on the presence of two maker's marks. Both marks are crossmends between F4, W 1/2 and F4, Level 1 (see Table 8). The first dated crossmend was the New York City Pottery Company (Carr & Morrison) saucer base (F4-W-1, 9 sherds to F4-1-11, 1 sherd), dated 1879-1888. This mark is discussed above as the second crossmend noted in Level 1. The second dated crossmend was the International Pottery Company (Burgess & Campbell) plate base (F4-W-4 to F4-1-1), dated 1879 to c. 1885. This mark is discussed above as the first crossmend noted in Level 1 (see Exhibit 29).

One additional crossmend was identified between F4, W 1/2 and F4, Level 1. This yellowware, partial teapot (F4-W-27 to F4-1-3,4) displays an American Rockingham-type, mottled brown glaze with floral embossing on the exterior. No dates have been assigned to this fragmentary vessel.

While a CTPQ date of 1879 has been determined for the sherds recovered from the W 1/2 of F4, a more reliable CTPQ date would be 1886, the CTPQ date for Level 1 (F4-1-16, the redware smoking pipe bowl), as three crossmends were noted between Level 1 and the W 1/2 of F4.

The sherds represent a variety of vessel and non-vessel forms. Fifty of the 52 ceramics are vessel related; two are non-vessel related. Thirteen saucer sherds, 13 plate sherds, 12 cup sherds, 3 porcelain vase fragments, 1 teapot sherd, and 1 porcelain lid sherd were identified. Seven sherds could only be attributed as far as hollowware (4) or unidentified flatware or hollowware (3). The two non-vessel ceramics were one porcelain, construction-related tile fragment and one bisque porcelain, partial bell-shaped, unidentified object, possibly lighting or decorative furnishing related (see Table 7).

F4 Conclusions

A level-by-level analysis of the ceramic artifacts recovered from F4 indicated no appreciable difference in either date ranges of manufacture or ranges of variation. Numerous ironstone, whiteware, and yellowware sherds could only be dated post-1850 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). However, as discussed above, the date ranges of production of these ceramic types continued throughout the latter half of the 19th century and well into the 20th century. What is important to note is the lack of any identified ceramic ware types that predate 1850. No pearlware sherds (with various TPQ dates from the third quarter of the 18th century to c. 1830) were present in the assemblage, which would be expected if the F4 deposit dated from the mid-19th century.

Ceramic crossmends have been identified between Levels 1 and 2, Levels 2 and 3, and Level 1 and the W 1/2, and a glass artifact crossmend was noted between Levels 2 and 3 (see Table 8). These crossmends indicate that the entire F4 deposit can be treated as a single chronological unit of deposition. Therefore, the Feature CTPQ date is 1886, based on the dated, redware pipe bowl from Level 1. However, the TPQ dates of other artifact classes present in the F4 assemblage indicate an even later, 20th century date of deposition (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). A fragment of cellophane, TPQ 1923 (F4-3-41), probably part of a food wrapper, was found *in situ* in Level 3, the deepest 1-ft. level of the feature. A plastic comb frame and several of its teeth were also recovered (F4-W-44).

Taking into account the total ceramic assemblage present in the 100% sample from F4, it appears the deposit represents a one-time dump of unrelated garbage. It does not appear to represent an accumulation of single or successive household debris through time. The limited ranges of variation, both in the ceramic ware types identified and the vessel forms, do not seem to represent any discernible patterns of domestic refuse disposal. Few ceramics displayed signs of wear attributable to use, and while not conclusive in itself, this lends support to the conclusion that this assemblage cannot be attributed to a particular household known through the Phase 1A research to have occupied the lot.

F6

F6 was a dry-laid stone privy located at 78 MacDougal Street. Field excavation revealed that 20th century material, including a bicycle frame and a refrigerator door, had been placed in this privy during or prior to its filling (see

Exhibit 15). Other modern material was noted on the field sheets (such as 20th century plastic debris), but not collected, and artifact recovery focused primarily on diagnostic ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts.

A total of 393 artifacts were sampled from F6, including a total of 72 ceramics, representing c. 18% of the feature assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Whiteware, 26 sherds; Porcelain, 13 sherds; Ironstone, 11 sherds; Whiteware/Ironstone, 10 sherds; Stoneware, 9 sherds; Yellowware, 2 sherds; and Bisque Porcelain, 1 sherd (see Table 9).

The CTPQ for F6 is 1893, based on the presence of a dated, whole porcelain lightning stopper bottle closure (F6-1-39). The stopper is printed "OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN / 28 FORREST ST. / NEW YORK CITY" on the top, with "PAT'D / K. HUTTER / FEB. 7, 1893" on the base.

Few additional sherds were assigned TPQ dates, but many whiteware and ironstone sherds displayed decorative patterns commonly used during the 20th century. In addition, the ceramic assemblage was very fragmented, and identified mends were, in every case, comprised of only two sherds. No partial, nearly whole, or whole vessels were reconstructible. No identifiable whole or partial maker's marks or recognizable registered patterns were recovered from the F6 ceramic assemblage.

The fragmentary nature of the F6 ceramic assemblage can be seen in the limited variety of identified vessel forms (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). Of a total assemblage of 72 ceramic artifacts, 49 sherds, or 68% of the total could only be identified as far as flatware (18 sherds), hollowware (11 sherds), or unidentified flatware or hollowware (18 sherds). Nineteen recovered ceramics (26%) were attributed to vessel forms, including 11 plate sherds, 4 cup sherds, 1 saucer sherd, 1 deep dish sherd, one jug or storage vessel sherd, and 1 jar sherd. Six ceramics were identified as non-vessel fragments, including the dated 1893 porcelain lightning stopper, 1 small, bisque porcelain figurine fragment, 1 spool-shaped, soft paste porcelain electrical insulator, 1 porcelain door knob, 1 molded whiteware swing-type keyhole cover, and 1 unidentified porcelain object, possibly a smoking pipe mouthpiece fragment (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

The ceramic assemblage recovered from F6 appears to represent a single deposit of unrelated garbage, not an accumulation of debris through time which

could be related to a single or successive household occupations. No discernible patterns of domestic refuse disposal could be identified.

The Feature CTPQ of 1893 was determined by the presence of a dated porcelain lightning stopper. It should be noted, however, that many ceramic vessel sherds display decorative motifs more likely to be of 20th century origin. The lack of datable maker's marks make positive 20th century identification impossible, however, many other artifact classes recovered from F6 have 20th century TPQ dates. Therefore, a more reliable TPQ date for the filling of F6 would be 1938, the date of an identified Anchor-Hocking embossed mark on the base of a clear, medicine or extract, glass bottle base (F6-1-60). In addition, numerous fragments of post-1930 molded plastic and vinyl were collected as well as noted and discarded in the field. The quantity and variety of 20th century debris present in F6 indicate that it was filled in the 20th century, probably in a one-dump episode, and the ceramic assemblage supports this conclusion.

F8

F8 was a beehive-shaped, mortared brick cistern located at 78 MacDougal Street. One-quarter of this feature was sampled for diagnostic artifacts. Only 25 artifacts were recovered, including 6 ceramic sherds, representing portions of at least two vessels (see Table 10).

F8-1-1, a thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware plate base sherd, represents the first vessel identified. The base is impressed "F," shows wear on the footring, and is probably the base of a 9-or 10-in. diameter dinner plate. The impressed mark is unidentified, and the TPQ date is 1850, the general date for this ceramic type.

F8-1-2, a mend of three rim-to-base sherds, represents a partial, thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware plate. Some wear was noted on the footring of this second vessel, and the TPQ date is 1850, the general date for this ware type.

F8-1-3 is a badly spalled, undecorated whiteware flatware sherd. It was too small to identify further, and remains undated.

F8-2-1, a thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware rim sherd, is dated post-1850. It most likely represents part of the second partial plate identified (F8-1-2), but does not mend.

The CTPQ date of 1850 for the small sample from F8 represents that of the general date assigned to thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware. However, as discussed above, the date range of manufacture for this ware type spans the latter half of the 19th century and continues well into the 20th century. This ceramic date range of 1850-1900+ is too broad to be of use as an accurate dating tool. The TPQ date for F8 must therefore be determined from other artifact classes recovered. A more accurate Feature TPQ date is post-1930, as a molded blue plastic ring was present in the F8 sample (F8-1-5).

F12

F12, a truncated round, mortared brick cistern located at 126 Sumpter Street, was 1/4 sampled during excavation. F12 produced 1,052 artifacts, or 56% of the combined Saratoga Square feature assemblages (which total 1,890 artifacts). Of the F12 total, 349 ceramic artifacts were identified, which represents nearly 1/3 of the total assemblage, and c. 60% of the total Saratoga Square feature ceramic assemblage of 590 (see Table 11). F12 was excavated in five 1-ft. levels, which will be discussed separately below.

F12, Level 1

Level 1 produced 44 ceramic artifacts, or c. 13% of the F12 ceramic assemblage. The ware type breakdown, in order of frequency of occurrence is as follows: Porcelain, 16 sherds; Ironstone, 10 sherds; Whiteware, 7 sherds; Bisque Porcelain, 6 sherds; Stoneware, 2 sherds; Red Earthenware, 2 sherds; and Redware, 1 sherd (see Table 12).

The CTPQ for Level 1 is 1890, based on the presence of an identified maker's mark on the base of an ironstone plate mend, F12-1-2. The black printed mark consists of a central logo representing an American version of the British Royal arms (a lion and unicorn flanking a crowned shield), with "IRONSTONE CHINA" above, and "WARRANTED" below (see Exhibit 29). This mark is attributed to the Peoria Pottery Company of Peoria, Illinois, and was in use from 1890 to 1904 (DeBolt 1994:112; Lehner 1988:341). This mark was the most frequently used by the company (DeBolt 1994).

The Peoria Pottery Company, first organized in 1859 as the American Pottery Company of Peoria, Illinois, was producing yellowware and whiteware by 1860. The firm ceased operations during the Civil War. When the pottery reopened in

1873, it was known as the Peoria Pottery Company, producing primarily buff-bodied, utilitarian stoneware. By the 1890s, the firm made cream-colored, decorated, and white ironstone dinnerware. In 1902, the Peoria Pottery was taken over by the Crown Pottery of Evansville, Indiana, and The Crown Potteries Company was organized. In 1904, the Peoria Pottery ceased all operations (Lehner 1988:341-342).

A second maker's mark was present in Level 1, on the base of an ironstone bowl, F12-1-1. This black printed mark is an American version of the British Royal arms (two lions rampant, flanking a crowned shield, which contains the monogram "SC CO."), with "IRONSTONE CHINA" above, and "EXTRA QUALITY" below. This mark has been attributed to the Standard Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, and was in use from 1886 to c. 1910 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:248). DeBolt (1994:232), however, has questioned this attribution, as the logo monogram reads "SC CO," when it should read "SP CO" (see Exhibit 29). Therefore, positive identification of this mark is not possible at this writing.

Also recovered from this level, but not relevant to establishing the CTPQ date of 1890, were three ironstone sherds, TPQ 1850, and two whiteware sherds, TPQ 1850 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

Table 13 shows the F12 level-by-level sherd count breakdown of identified vessel and non-vessel forms, as well as the minimum number of vessels (MNV) represented by the sherd count entries. The Level 1 sherds represent a limited variety of vessel forms. Of the 44 sherds recovered, 11, or 25%, could only be identified as far as flatware (8 sherds), or unidentified flatware or hollowware (3 sherds). Fourteen saucer sherds were identified that mend to form one almost complete vessel, a blue on white chinoiserie landscape pattern, 5 1/2-in. diameter porcelain saucer (F12-1-14). The base was unmarked and the saucer remains undated. Five plate sherds were recovered, representing a MNV count of 3. Two sherds mend to form the Peoria Pottery Co. undecorated ironstone plate base, the 1890 CTPQ for Level 1 discussed above. A mend of two embossed and gilt decorated ironstone plate rim sherds, probably part of a 9-in. diameter dinner plate, represents the second plate identified (F12-1-13). One undecorated whiteware rim sherd, TPQ 1850, represents the third partial plate recovered from Level 1 (F12-1-5). Two bowl sherds were identified, representing portions of at least one vessel. F12-1-1, the undecorated ironstone bowl base sherd with the black printed MM, possibly of the Standard Pottery Co. (TPQ 1886) discussed above, and F12-1-10, an undecorated exterior, scalloped edge, bowl rim sherd, may be parts of the same vessel. One cup is represented by a molded whiteware handle with overglaze gilt

decoration (F12-1-15). One partial flower pot consists of two unglazed red earthenware, thick-bodied, molded floral exterior, body and base sherds, F12-1-27 and 28.

Nine non-vessel sherds were identified from Level 1, including 6 bisque porcelain doll fragments, 2 stoneware toy marbles, and 1 porcelain figurine fragment (see Exhibit 33). The 6 doll fragments represent portions of at least 3 dolls. F12-1-20 is an unpainted bisque porcelain, 1 3/16-in. long, left arm from a jointed doll. F12-1-21 is a bisque with pink wash, doll head (face) fragment with painted features and applied upper teeth. It is probably of German origin. F12-1-22 through F12-1-24 represent portions of bisque with pink wash doll fragments, including a partial arm and hand and cheek and crown head sherds. These four fragments may represent parts of one bisque doll, probably of German origin. The two toy marbles identified (F12-1-19) are "Bennington-type," brown glazed stoneware. One is 11 mm in diameter, the other is 12 mm in diameter. These marbles are most likely of German origin, and will be discussed in detail below, in the Level 2 analysis. The one figurine fragment identified, F12-1-11, is a thick, soft paste porcelain body sherd with a greenish-yellow tint and overglaze gilt decoration. This figurine sherd is not identifiable as to shape or type, and remains undated.

Few ceramic mends were identified in this level, and no crossmends were found between the ceramic sherds of Level 1 and any other F12 levels.

The CTPQ date of 1890 for Level 1 has been established by the identification of the Peoria Pottery Co. MM, F12-1-2. A more reliable TPQ date for this level, however, is post-1919, based on the presence of a clear glass jar rim and neck with a continuous thread (CT) screw cap type bottle finish, F12-1-45.

F12, Level 2

Level 2 yielded 76 ceramic artifacts, or c. 22% of the F12 ceramic assemblage. The ware type breakdown in order of frequency of occurrence is as follows: Ironstone, 57 sherds; Porcelain, 6 sherds; Whiteware, 4 sherds; Kaolin, 2 pipe stem fragments; Bisque Porcelain, 1 sherd; Redware, 1 sherd; and Earthenware, 1 sherd (see Table 12). Numerous identified and dated maker's marks as well as decorative motifs attributable to known manufacturers' dated patterns were recovered from Level 2.

The CTPQ date for Level 2 is 1905, based on the presence of two identified maker's marks (of the same manufacturer) on the bases of embossed, 7 1/2-in. diameter, ironstone plates. The first partial, dark blue printed MM, F12-2-3, reads "...S.P. CO. / ...CELAIN"; the second, F12-2-4, reads "THE S.P.... / PORCELA..." (see Exhibit 29). The complete, dark blue printed mark would read "THE S.P. CO./PORCELAIN", and was in use from 1905 to 1915 (DeBolt 1994:16; Gates and Ormerod 1982:231). This mark is attributed to the Sebring Pottery Company, also known as The American Pottery Works, of East Liverpool, Ohio, 1887-c. 1902, and Sebring, Ohio, c. 1902-1940 (DeBolt 1994:16; Lehner 1988:23,414). In addition to the partial marks, three embossed floral motif ironstone rim and base sherds (F12-2-10 and 18) were recognized as parts of these two or another 7 1/2-in. diameter Sebring Pottery Co. plates, and dated 1905-1915 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

The Sebring Pottery Company was formed in 1887, in East Liverpool, Ohio, when five Sebring brothers purchased an idle yellowware plant. The plant was repaired, re-tooled, and updated for the production of white granite, or ironstone. During the 1890s, the Sebring brothers purchased three more potteries and expanded their production to include "semi-vitreous porcelain" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:231). The firm continued to expand, building some potteries and leasing others during the 1890s (i.e., The Ohio Pottery Co. and The French China Co.). The Sebring Pottery was producing "plain and decorated semi-porcelain and ironstone dinner and toilet sets, commemorative plates, and accessory pieces" (Ibid.).

In 1898, seeking to expand their operations even further, the brothers purchased 2,000 acres in Mahoning County, Ohio and by 1899, had laid out the town of Sebring. In addition to moving their established East Liverpool and East Palestine, Ohio firms to Sebring, the brothers founded several new potteries in the town during the early 20th century (i.e., The Oliver China Co., The Strong Manufacturing Co., the Limoges China Co., The Saxon China Co., and the Sebring China Co.). During the early decades of the 20th century, the Sebring interests underwent several changes in organization and management, however, "...throughout all these changes, the Sebring-owned potteries continued to produce a good quality semi-vitreous dinnerware" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:231). The Sebring China Co. was taken over by The Limoges China Co. in 1940, which continued to use the Sebring line until 1948 (DeBolt 1994:16; Lehner 1988:23, 414; Gates and Ormerod 1982:231).

Another identified 20th century MM recovered from Level 2 was on the base of a 75% complete, embossed ironstone platter (see Exhibit 30). The black printed mark consists of an elaborate floral "W" within an equally elaborate wreath. This mark is attributed to the Wheeling Potteries Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, and was in use 1903-1910 (DeBolt 1994:160; Lehner 1988:517).

The Wheeling Pottery Company (1879-1903) was organized in Wheeling, West Virginia and began production of plain and decorated white granite. The Wheeling management formed the LaBelle Pottery Company in 1889, and acquired the former Ohio Valley China Company (Riverside) plant in North Wheeling by 1900. By 1903, a Tiltonsville, Ohio plant (the Avon Faience Company) was also acquired by the Wheeling Pottery Company. In 1903, the firm name was changed to the Wheeling Potteries Company, and production included many types of wares. Each of the four potteries now organized under the new firm name produced specific wares. For example, the Avon Faience Co. was making artware, the Riverside Pottery was producing sanitary ware, and the Wheeling Pottery Co. (including the LaBelle Pottery Co.) was making "semi-porcelain, white granite and common china dinner sets, toilet sets, short sets of odd dishes, jardinières, and decorated novelties" (Lehner 1988:517).

The Wheeling Potteries Company went into receivership in 1910, with the former president of the company appointed as receiver. The company was ultimately reorganized as The Wheeling Sanitary Manufacturing Company (Lehner 1988).

The Level 2 ceramic assemblage also produced four reconstructible, embossed ironstone vessels that display the identical maker's mark (see Exhibit 31). The green printed mark consists of a dragon or winged serpent atop a crown, with "SEMI PORCELAIN" printed below. This MM is attributed to The Vodrey Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, and was in use 1886-c. 1902 (DeBolt 1994:156), or until c. 1920 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:305b).

Forty of the 57 ironstone sherds recovered from Level 2 mended into Vodrey Pottery Co. vessels (see Exhibit 31). F12-2-1, 9, etc. represents a 13-sherd mend to an almost complete, 7 1/4-in. diameter plate, with floral motif embossing around the marley, below the scalloped rim edge. F12-2-2, 8 is a 4-sherd mend to a second, almost complete 7 1/4-in. diameter plate. F12-2-5, 6, etc. is an 18-sherd mend to a third, nearly whole 7 1/4-in. diameter plate. F12-2-16 and F12-2-38 represent rim sections of at least one additional 7 1/4-in. diameter plate. F12-2-11,

a mend of 3 sherds, is an almost 50% reconstructed 6-in. diameter side dish (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). With the exception of the rim sections, which were identified by their embossed floral motifs and scalloped rims, all the vessels display the identical green printed MM, suggesting they are parts of the same Vodrey Pottery Company set.

The patriarch of the numerous Vodrey pottery associations, Jabez Vodrey, was a native of Staffordshire, England. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1827, and first arrived in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1847, after working at potteries in Pittsburgh, PA, Louisville, KY, and Troy, IN (Gates and Ormerod 1982:300). The first Vodrey pottery (destroyed by fire in 1848) and the second (The Phoenix Pottery) produced Rockingham and yellowware. By 1858, three of Vodrey's sons founded The Vodrey and Brothers Pottery Company in East Liverpool (Palissy Works), and were also producing Rockingham and yellowware. Following serious economic difficulties caused by the Civil War, the firm again prospered, and by 1876, had constructed new buildings and kilns for the production of white ironstone (Gates and Ormerod 1982). In 1896, the firm was incorporated as The Vodrey Pottery Company, and began producing semi-porcelain in addition to white ironstone. "During the first quarter of the 20th century, the firm produced white granite and semi porcelain dinner sets, toilet wares, and hotel china" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:300). The Vodrey Pottery Company ceased operations in 1928 (DeBolt 1994; Gates and Ormerod 1982).

The Level 2 dragon/winged serpent atop a crown mark was used after the incorporation of The Vodrey Pottery Co. in 1896 and was, according to DeBolt (1994:156), the most common Vodrey mark.

Another dated MM was identified on the base of an undecorated ironstone plate (F12-2-7). This black printed partial mark consists of an American version of the British Royal arms - a lion and unicorn facing a crowned shield, with "WAR(RANTED)" below. This mark has been attributed to the Steubenville Pottery Company of Steubenville, Ohio and is dated post-1890 (DeBolt 1994:136; Lehner 1988:446). According to DeBolt (1994:136), this version of the British Coat of Arms mark was used by numerous American potteries in imitation of British pottery marks of the 1890s and early decades of the 20th century.

The Steubenville Pottery Company was organized in 1879. By 1889, the company was operating seven kilns and six decorating kilns. "In 1902, they were listed as making semi-porcelain, porcelain, and white granite dinner sets, toilet sets,

and short sets of odd dishes, some decorated"(Lehner 1988:446). The Steubenville Pottery was closed in 1959, after being purchased by a Canonsburg, PA firm. The Ohio pottery produced pieces marked "Final Kiln" on December 15, 1959 (Ibid.).

One ironstone plate base sherd, F12-2-24, was identified through its interior decorative motif, although no MM was present on the partial base. This sherd represents part of a Homer Laughlin China Company "American Beauty" pattern plate, dated 1897-1905. The dated mark and the American Beauty pattern will be discussed in detail below, under F12, Level 3, where the complete MM was identified.

Few sherds, in addition to the identified and dated plates, platter, and side dish discussed above, could be assigned to vessel forms (see Table 13). Fifteen sherds (19.8%) could only be identified as far as flatware (6 sherds), hollowware (4 sherds), or unidentifiable flatware or hollowware (5 sherds). One thick-bodied, undecorated ironstone cup sherd was noted, F12-2-42. This rim and handle sherd displayed a bluish cast to the glaze, and appears to be part of a Hotel-type coffee cup. The molded, but plain, handle is probably 20th century shape, however, this incomplete vessel remains undated (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

Ten non-vessel ceramic artifacts (13%) were recovered from Level 2, including toys, smoking pipe fragments, and construction related tiles (see Table 13). F12-2-45 is a whole, porcelain toy cup from a child's tea set, measuring 1 in. in diameter and 7/8 in. high. This cup is undecorated, unmarked, and remains undated. F12-2-47 is a porcelain doll's head sherd (black painted hair fragment), probably from a jointed doll (see Exhibit 33). No date was assignable.

Four stoneware toy marbles were recovered. F12-2-57 is a whole, 21mm diameter, blue and white mottled "Bennington-type." This marble was coarsely glazed and pitted, probably through use. F12-2-58 (2) represent whole "Bennington-type," brown mottled glaze marbles. One measures 11mm, the second measures 12mm in diameter. F12-2-61 is a whole, blue and white mottled glaze "Bennington-type" marble measuring 11 mm in diameter. All four marbles are probably of German origin (see Exhibit 33).

The origin and dating of toy marbles recovered from archaeological sites has been researched by several scholars, including Paul Baumann (1991). Baumann, in discussing the brown or blue glazed, sometimes mottled, marbles referred to as "Bennington-Type" in this analysis as well as many previous archaeological site

reports, suggests that this designation is somewhat of a misnomer. "Many of the crockery or stoneware marbles, particularly those with a brown or blue glaze, have been called Bennington marbles by dealers and collectors because of their similarity to the brown and blue glazed Bennington pottery ware." (Baumann 1991:29). Baumann's research, directed at determining the domestic origins of such decorated marbles, has revealed that "...Rockingham potteries at Bennington [Vermont] did not manufacture marbles as a production item" (Ibid.). Baumann's research further indicated that "...Rockingham potteries in other parts of the country (such as the one at East Liverpool [Ohio] did not produce these marbles either" (Ibid.).

It is far more likely that these brown or blue glazed marbles were manufactured in Germany, where toy marble production had been a prosperous export business for centuries (Grist 1992; Baumann 1991). All sizes were manufactured, from very small, i.e., 1/4 and 3/8 in. diameter to very large, i.e., over 1 1/2 in. diameter. In fact, Baumann states "...many collectors have in their possession boxes of these original marbles clearly marked 'Made in Germany' " (Baumann 1991:29). This would suggest a post-1891 manufacture date for many of these marbles. Those recovered from F12 may or may not be of German origin, but large quantities of fairly inexpensive clay and stoneware marbles were imported from Germany during the late-19th century, and continued until the Second World War eliminated the German market (Grist 1992; Baumann 1991).

Two white kaolin smoking pipe stem fragments, F12-2-59 and F12-2-60, were identified. Both fragments were undecorated and unmarked. F12-2-60 displayed an uneven brown staining or partial glaze. No dates have been assigned.

Two construction related tiles were identified in Level 2. The first, F12-2-53, is a spalled buff earthenware fragment stamped "P.T...." on the back, and shows traces of grout or cement. This possible bathroom tile fragment was most likely glazed. No date has been assigned. The second tile, F12-2-55, is a complete 3/4 in. square mosaic type. The back of this blue porcelain tile is grooved to accept grout or cement. This tile may be from a bathroom, kitchen, or vestibule floor, and is commonly found in late-19th century, early-20th century, or even more recent construction.

Numerous mends were noted in the Level 2 ceramic assemblage, primarily among the ironstone plate sherds with datable maker's marks discussed above. No crossmends, however, were identified between the Level 2 sherds and any other F12 levels.

The CTPQ date of 1905 has been established based on the two Sebring Pottery Co. marks discussed above. A more reliable TPQ date for Level 2, however, would be post-1919, based on the presence of two separate CT screw cap type bottle finishes also recovered from this level (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

F12, Level 3

Level 3 produced 36 ceramic artifacts, or 10.3% of the F12 ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 17 sherds; Porcelain, 15 sherds; Bisque Porcelain, 3 sherds; and Earthenware, 1 sherd (see Table 12). There were several datable maker's marks, and three crossmends were noted to sherds recovered from Level 4 (see Table 14).

The CTPQ is 1897, based on the presence of an identified MM on the base of a reconstructed 7-in. diameter ironstone plate. This almost complete vessel, F12-3-1, a mend of 3 sherds, displays an embossed floral motif on the marley below the scalloped rim, and is overglaze polychrome floral decorated on the interior (see Exhibit 31). The green printed mark on the base consists of a circular logo depicting an eagle with outstretched wings atop a prostrate lion, with "HOMER LAUGHLIN / SEMI VITREOUS CHINA" encircling the logo. Printed below, around the bottom half of the circle, is "AN AMERICAN BEAUTY," which is the pattern name for the polychrome rose motif. This mark is attributed to the Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, and was in use from 1897 to c. 1905 (DeBolt 1994:77; Jasper 1993:8; Gates and Ormerod 1982:133b).

In 1871, Homer Laughlin, with his brother Shakespeare, built a small pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio. Yellowware was first produced, utilizing the local clays (Jasper 1993). In 1872, the City of East Liverpool raised a bonus of \$5,000.00 on a subscription basis as a prize to the potter who would establish a whiteware plant (Jasper 1993:7; Gates and Ormerod 1982:128). In 1872, the Laughlin brothers took advantage of the offer and built a 2-kiln pottery for the production of whiteware (Jasper 1993). "By late 1874, the plant was in operation, called "The Ohio Valley Pottery," and was producing a fine white ironstone which won a premium at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:128). In 1877, Homer Laughlin bought out his brother's interest in the company (Jasper 1993). By 1886, the company was producing a "translucent fine china" which previously had to be imported to the U.S., especially from England (Ibid.). In 1896, Homer Laughlin incorporated the firm as The Homer Laughlin China Company. The firm's mark

symbolized the rivalry between the American and British pottery industries as it depicts "...an eagle attacking a lion, which was lying on it's back, symbolizing the ascendancy of the American pottery industry over the English..." (Jasper 1993:6). DeBolt, in reference to the Laughlin mark, states "Laughlin's use of the American eagle atop a vanquished British lion to mark much early whiteware is also noteworthy, and this was at a time when many companies were hiding their ware behind marks replicating the British Coat of Arms"(DeBolt 1994:76). In 1897, Homer Laughlin retired, moved to California, and sold the firm to Louis I. Aaron and his sons. The Homer Laughlin China Co. prospered through four generations of the Aaron family management and continues to the present day (Jasper 1993). The company achieved great success in providing affordable china for the American home market for nearly 75 years. However, after WWII, increasing quantities of lower priced china was imported from other countries, notably Japan. Recognizing this trend in the home china market, the company diversified into hotel and restaurant china. "Today the Homer Laughlin China Company is very much alive and well, being the largest manufacturer of china in the country" (Jasper 1993:7).

Another dated MM was identified on the base of an embossed ironstone plate, a mend of 3 sherds, F12-3-5. The green printed mark consists of a dragon or winged serpent atop a crown, with "SEMI PORCELAIN" printed below. This 50% reconstructed, 7 1/4-in. diameter plate is identical to those first identified in Level 2 and attributed to The Vodrey Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, dated post-1896. In addition, two rim sherds, F12-3-7 and F12-3-8, have been identified by their size (7 1/4-in. diameter), embossed floral motifs, and scalloped rims as parts of at least one other Vodrey Co. plate, dated post-1896. The rim sherd F12-3-7 was the first Level 3 crossmend noted; it mended to a rim sherd from Level 4, F12-4-53 (see Table 14).

A German porcelain plate, dated 1891-c. 1935, was almost totally reconstructed from four sherds recovered from Level 3 (F12-3-4). This decorated porcelain plate was the second crossmend noted between Levels 3 and 4, the latter a rim sherd from Level 4, F12-4-38 (see Table 14). This elaborately decorated, 7 1/2-in. diameter plate displays a MM, decorator's (?) mark, and was printed "MADE IN GERMANY." The decoration consists of an overglaze polychrome floral (rose) motif, a scalloped rim with overglaze gilt line, and an embossed, shell-like motif on the marley (see Exhibit 32). The green printed mark is a perched eagle with outstretched wings, with "C T" printed below. This MM attributed to C. Tielsch & Company of Altwasser, Silesia, Germany, was first used in 1875, and

continued to be used until c. 1935 (Rontgen 1981:374). The circular, red printed "MADE IN GERMANY" mark, however, indicates a post-1891 date. The decorator's mark/pattern number/shape number is a small, impressed "T 19."

C. Tielsch & Company was founded in 1845 in Altwasser, Silesia, Germany (now Walbrzych, Poland), and the factory produced household, hotel, and decorative porcelain as well as coffee and tea sets (Bagdade 1991:68; Rontgen 1981:374-375). In 1918, the firm of C. M. Hutschenreuther in Hohenberg, Bavaria, Germany acquired the majority of the C. Tielsch stock, and merged the factory with its company, Porzellanfabrik C. M. Hutschenreuther. At the same time, Hutschenreuther acquired the Porcelain Factory Arzberg, in Arzberg, Bavaria (Rontgen 1981:419). Hutschenreuther continued using the C. Tielsch name until after WW II (Bagdade 1991:68). After the end of WW II, the C. Tielsch factory in Altwasser was expropriated, however, "...the C. Tielsch name and mark was used by the Hutschenreuther factory in Arzberg for some years after 1948 in one mark" (Rontgen 1981:374-375).

Another dated MM was identified on the base of a decorated ironstone plate, F12-3-3. This 7 1/4-in. diameter, almost whole vessel displays an embossed floral motif on the marley below the scalloped rim. The black printed mark is a central monogram, "S P CO," with "SEMI VITREOUS" in a semicircle above, and "CANTON CHINA" below (see Exhibit 29). This mark has been attributed to the Steubenville Pottery Company of Steubenville, Ohio, and was in use 1890-c. 1904 (DeBolt 1994:137; Lehner 1988:446). It represents a second Steubenville Pottery Co. mark recovered from F12, as the first has a TPQ of 1890, and is a black printed American version of the British Royal arms from Level 2, F12-2-7.

The Steubenville Pottery Company was organized in 1879 and closed in 1959 (see discussion above in Level 2). During the first decade of the 20th century, the company was producing dinner and toilet sets in semi-vitreous, Canton China, cream colored, granite ware, and other decorated ware (Lehner 1988). The F12-3-3 "Canton China" mark was in use 1890-c. 1904 (DeBolt 1994; Lehner 1988).

An impressed MM was recovered from Level 3 on the base of an almost whole, undecorated porcelain, 9-in. diameter plate mend of 5 sherds, F12-3-2,15 (see Exhibit 31). The impressed mark reads "GREENWOOD CHINA/ TRENTON, N.J." and is attributed to the Greenwood China Company/ Greenwood Pottery of Trenton, New Jersey. This specific mark is dated 1886-c. 1933 (DeBolt 1994:58; Lehner 1988:180).

There are differing accounts of the history of the Greenwood China Co. or Greenwood Pottery, including conflicting dates for the founding of the company, by early writers (i.e., Jervis 1897; Barber 1904). All do agree, however, on a founding date during the decade of the 1860s (DeBolt 1994; Lehner 1988). The Greenwood China Co. was most likely organized during the late 1860s from an earlier pottery established in 1861 by Stephens, Tams & Company in Trenton (Lehner 1988:180). By 1876, the pottery had "...developed a new porcelain, later to be called 'hotel porcelain'..." (DeBolt 1994:177). During the last quarter of the 19th century, the Greenwood Pottery was contracting with retailers in Philadelphia and New York for their new porcelain (DeBolt 1994). In 1886, the impressed mark "GREENWOOD CHINA / TRENTON, N.J." was first used on porcelain, ironstone, and white granite. Prior to 1886, the company used a printed mark depicting the coat of arms of the State of New Jersey (DeBolt 1994; Lehner 1988). By 1902, the Greenwood China Co./Greenwood Pottery was listed as making "...hotel ware, sanitary ware, dinner sets, toilet sets, and short sets of odd dishes, some decorated..." (Lehner 1988:180). A 1913 Trenton directory indicated the company was producing a variety of products including "...stone china, a fine translucent dinnerware, restaurant china, door knobs, porcelain insulators, etc...." (Ibid.). The company ceased operations c. 1933; no further listings were found in the Trenton City Directories after this date (DeBolt 1994; Lehner 1988).

A third crossmend was identified in Level 3. F12-3-12 is an almost complete (missing base), 6-in. diameter embossed ironstone bowl. This sherd, together with the complete base sherd from Level 4 (F12-4-9), crossmended to create a whole bowl (see Exhibit 30). The base from Level 4 displays a datable, black printed MM attributed to The Union Potteries Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, dated 1898-1905; it will be discussed in detail below under Level 4.

In addition to the above discussed marked vessels and crossmends, vessel forms were identified for most Level 3 sherds. Six saucer sherds representing parts of four different vessels (2 porcelain, 2 ironstone) were identified (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). Other partial vessels include: one decorated porcelain, 50% reconstructed from 3 sherds (F12-3-13), 5 1/4-in. diameter side dish (see Exhibit 31); one scalloped rim, embossed ironstone partial platter mend of 2 sherds (F12-2-17); and one undecorated porcelain, c. 1/2 plate sherd (F12-3-14). Only one sherd, an undecorated ironstone body sherd, was unidentifiable (see Table 13).

Four non-vessel sherds were recovered from Level 3, including 3 bisque porcelain doll fragments and 1 construction related tile fragment. F12-3-18 is a

bisque with pink wash, shoulder head type doll body (chest) fragment. F12-3-19 is a bisque with pink wash doll head fragment. Both are probably of German origin. F12-3-20 is an unpainted bisque, 1 3/4 in. long, right arm from a jointed doll (see Exhibit 33). F12-3-21 is a fragment of a rectangular, brown and yellow glazed buff earthenware tile. This fragment may be from a kitchen or bathroom wall decorative band, or possibly from a fireplace surround. This type of tile is commonly found in late 19th century and early 20th century construction.

The 1897 CTPQ date for Level 3 is based on the identified Homer Laughlin Co. MM, F12-3-1. A more reliable 20th century TPQ date for Level 3, however, would be post-1919, based on 3 separate CT screw cap type bottle finishes also recovered from this level (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D, and Exhibits 38 and 39).

F12, Level 4

Level 4 yielded 97 ceramic artifacts, or 27.8% of the F12 ceramic assemblage. The ware type breakdown in order of frequency of occurrence is as follows: Ironstone, 55 sherds; Bisque Porcelain, 15 sherds; Whiteware, 13 sherds; Porcelain, 11 sherds; Stoneware, 2 sherds; and Red Earthenware, 1 sherd (see Table 12). Numerous identifiable and datable maker's marks as well as decorative motifs attributable to known manufacturers' dated patterns were recovered from Level 4. Six crossmends were noted in this level to sherds from Levels 3 and 5 (see Table 14).

The CTPQ for Level 4 is 1910, based on the identification of an incised maker's mark on a reconstructed bisque porcelain doll's head. This 11-sherd mend, F12-4-60, is a "socket head" type, bisque with pink wash, doll's head with painted features and applied upper teeth (see Exhibit 33). The incised MM on the back of the head reads "50 5/0" with "Made in Germany" in script, below. This mark has been attributed to Max Rader of Sonneberg, Thuringia, Germany, and was in use c. 1910 to 1913 (Bach 1990:104). Max Rader produced doll's heads of bisque and composition during the early 20th century and "...known mold numbers include 40, 47, 50 and 5050" (Ibid.).

Most maker's marks and identifiable patterns were found on partially reconstructible vessels. One identified and dated 1898-1905 MM was also a crossmend to Level 3. F12-4-9, the base to a 6-in. diameter embossed and fluted ironstone bowl that crossmended whole with F12-3-12 (see Exhibit 30). The black

printed MM consists of a three-part logo which includes an eagle with outstretched wings holding an unfurled banner printed "IRONSTONE CHINA" in its beak, and an American flag flying above and behind the eagle. "CORINNE," which represents the shape or molded pattern name, is printed below the logo. This mark is attributed to The Union Cooperative Pottery Company (1894-1900) / Union Potteries Company (1900-1905), of East Liverpool, OH, and Pittsburgh, PA (DeBolt 1994:153; Lehner 1988:480; Gates and Ormerod 1982:297).

The Union Cooperative Pottery Company was organized in 1894 by a group of East Liverpool, OH, operatives during a six month strike (Gates and Ormerod 1982:297). The workers pooled their resources, purchased the idle John Wyllie & Sons pottery, and the newly formed cooperative was producing ironstone china and railroad sanitary ware by 1895 (Ibid.). By late 1900, the cooperative went into receivership and was expected to close as soon as all standing orders had been filled. Instead the firm was reorganized in 1900 as the Union Potteries Company, and was in operation until 1905 (DeBolt 1994; Gates and Ormerod 1982). The "CORINNE" mark was in use 1898-1905 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:298c).

Two TPQ 1897, previously identified MMs were recovered from Level 4. The identical green printed marks consist of a circular logo depicting an eagle with outstretched wings atop a prostrate lion with "HOMER LAUGHLIN/SEMI VITREOUS CHINA" encircling the logo. Printed below, around the bottom half of the logo is "AN AMERICAN BEAUTY," the pattern name for the decorative motif. This mark, first identified in Level 3, is attributed to The Homer Laughlin China Co. of East Liverpool, OH, and was in use from 1897 to c. 1905 (DeBolt 1994:77; Jasper 1993:8; Gates and Ormerod 1982:133b). The American Beauty pattern displays an embossed floral motif on the marley below the scalloped rim and has an overglaze polychrome rose motif on the interior.

Seventeen of the 55 Level 4 ironstone sherds represent portions of four separate, 7-in. diameter Homer Laughlin American Beauty plates (see Exhibit 31). The first nearly whole 8-sherd plate mend (F12-4-3, 22, etc.) has a complete MM on the base. The second 50% reconstructed 2-sherd plate mend also displays a complete MM. The third (F12-4-7) and fourth (F12-4-8) partial but separate vessels were identified by their size, embossed floral motifs, and scalloped rims. Three additional rim sherds (F12-4-35, 36 and 57) have also been identified as parts of American Beauty 7-in. diameter plates. These sherds do not mend to each other or to the four partial plates discussed above, but were identified by their embossed designs and scalloped rims. These sherds are most likely part of the four identified

partial plates (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). Level 3 contains a more detailed discussion of the Homer Laughlin "American Beauty" mark and company history.

An identified British MM dated post-1892 was recovered from Level 4 on the base of an ironstone oval dish mend of 4 sherds, F12-4-1. This nearly whole, probable pickle dish measures 9 in. by 4 1/2 in., has a scalloped and embossed rim, and is brown floral transfer printed with green highlights (see Exhibit 32). The brown printed mark consists of a facsimile of the British flag, with "DURABILITY" written diagonally across a stripe, and "AVONDALE" printed above. Below the flag, on four separate lines is "J.H.W. & SONS / HANLEY / ENGLAND / SEMI PORCELAIN." This mark is attributed to J. H. Weatherby and Sons, Ltd., Falcon Pottery, Hanley, Staffordshire, England and dated post-1892 (Godden 1964:653 #4044). Godden (1964) states that J.H.W. & Sons are distinguishing initials found on several printed marks of different designs and the name of the pattern is often included after 1891. The F12-4-1, "Avondale" pattern mark was used from 1892 onward (Gaston 1994:33; Godden 1964:653).

Another British MM dated post-1891, was noted on the base of a partial, 7-in. diameter, 3-sherd, ironstone saucer mend, F12-4-2. This c. 50% vessel is dark blue "Willow Pattern" transfer printed, which is sloppily applied near the rim (see Exhibit 32). The blue printed MM consists of a "W" within a diamond, with "ENGLAND" printed below. The specific company has not been identified, but the fact that "England" appears in the mark indicates a post-1891 date (Gaston 1993:32).

A third British MM was noted on the base of a nearly complete, decorated ironstone coffee cup mend of 7 sherds, F12-4-6. This cup has a flow-blue "Willow Pattern" transfer printed exterior, and the interior rim is decorated with the willow pattern border. The transfer print has been sloppily applied; the seams are ill-matched and blurred (see Exhibit 30). This cup has a blue printed "ENGLAND" mark on the base, with no company name, initials or logo. The manufacturer is unknown, and this vessel is dated post-1891 based on the "England" mark.

Another partial coffee cup (rim-base-handle sherds) of the same sloppily applied flow-blue "Willow Pattern" transfer print was recovered (F12-4-12). This large sherd probably represents a second cup from the same set. In addition, one small ironstone rim sherd, F12-4-31, also sloppily transfer printed with the same motif, is most likely part of this second cup, but does not mend. These two sherds,

probably of English origin, have been dated post-1891 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

One as yet unidentified MM was noted on the base of an ironstone partial platter, F12-4-5, 16. This 4-sherd rim and base mend displays an overglaze gilt band decoration along the rim, and a black printed mark on the base. The mark depicts an American version of the British Royal arms - a lion and unicorn flanking a crowned shield, with "OPERATIVE" printed above, and "WARRANTED/POTTERY CO." below the logo (see Exhibit 29). No information regarding the "Operative Pottery Company" was found at the time of this writing. The use of the term "Warranted" in the mark suggests an American origin (Wetherbee 1980).

Several Level 4 ironstone rim sherds could be attributed to previously identified manufacturers' dated patterns. F12-4-52, a mend of 2 rim sherds, can be dated post-1896. The scalloped rim and embossed floral motif on the marley represent a 7 1/4-in. diameter plate rim section of The Vodrey Pottery Co. of East Liverpool, OH. The complete MM was first identified in Level 3 (F12-3-5) where the mark and company history have been discussed in detail. F12-4-15 is an ironstone rim sherd, identified as part of a dated 1890-c. 1904 Steubenville Pottery Co. of Steubenville, OH, 7 1/4-in. diameter plate. The broadly scalloped rim and embossed floral motif on the marley are identical to those of the marked Steubenville Co. plate from Level 3 (F12-3-3). A mend of three flow-blue transfer printed whiteware sherds have been identified as the "LAHORE" pattern and dated post-1891 (Gaston 1993:81 Pl.152). These rim and base sherds, F12-4-11 and 14, mend to a partial saucer. The Lahore Pattern consists of a stylized landscape motif on the interior well and an elaborate floral motif around the marley, below the scalloped rim (see Exhibit 32). While the pattern is recognizable, no MM was present. The Lahore Pattern was a popular decoration used by several British potteries from the mid-19th century onward. The particular manufacturer cannot, therefore, be identified without a complete MM (Snyder 1994; Gaston 1993).

A total of six crossmends have been noted in the Level 4 ceramic assemblage (see Table 14). Three of these, to Level 3 sherds, have been discussed above (C. TIELSCH porcelain plate, F12-3-4 to F12-4-38; "CORINNE" pattern ironstone bowl, F12-3-12 to F12-4-9; and The Vodrey Pottery Co. ironstone partial plate, F12-3-7 to F12-4-53). Three additional CMs have been identified, between Levels 4 and 5.

The first CM to Level 5 noted was between one ironstone rim-body sherd

from Level 4 (F12-4-20), and 3 rim-base-body sherds from Level 5 (F12-5-7). This 5-in. diameter partial ironstone bowl is thick-bodied, undecorated, and displays wear marks attributed to use on the base. The base is unmarked, and this vessel remains undated. The second CM noted was between one whiteware rim-base sherd, F12-4-25, and two whiteware rim-base sherds, F12-5-8 and 10. This 6-in. diameter partial saucer has a cup well and is thick-bodied and undecorated. The base is unmarked, shows no wear marks, and remains undated. The third CM identified was between one ironstone rim-base sherd, F12-4-27, and two ironstone rim sherds, F12-5-9. This 9-in. diameter ironstone partial plate is thick-bodied, undecorated and displays wear marks attributed to use on the footring. No MM was present and no dates have been assigned.

The Level 4 sherds represent a variety of vessel forms (see Table 13). Of the 97 ceramic artifact total, 71 sherds (71%) were vessel related and 26 sherds (27%) were non-vessel related. Forty-nine of the vessel related sherds have been discussed above (40 of 55 ironstone, 8 of 13 whiteware and 1 of 15 porcelain), either as maker's marks, identifiable manufacturers' patterns, or crossmends. In addition to the vessels discussed above, most of the remainder of the Level 4 sherds could be attributed to vessel form. Only 7 sherds (9.8%) were identified only as flatware (2), hollowware (1), or unidentified flatware or hollowware (4).

Seven saucer sherds were identified representing parts of five discrete vessels. F12-4-10 is a rim-base sherd, flow-blue transfer printed ironstone, c. 1/4 saucer. F12-4-17 is a flow-blue transfer printed ironstone rim-base saucer sherd, probably part of F12-4-10. F12-4-21 is a flow-blue transfer printed, c. 1/2 saucer of the same design as the above, that probably represents a second vessel of the same set. F12-4-13 is a "Willow Pattern" blue transfer printed ironstone c. 1/2 saucer with cup well, 6 1/2-in. diameter. The transfer print was poorly applied, and the base unmarked, but the shape suggests a 20th century date. F12-4-19 is a thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware 2-sherd mend, part of a 6-in. diameter saucer rim. F12-4-24 is a soft paste porcelain, scalloped rim with gilt line, saucer rim sherd.

Two additional cup sherds were identified, representing parts of two separate vessels. F12-4-23 is an ironstone rim-base sherd, c. 1/3 cup. This partial cup is thick-bodied, with a bluish cast to the glaze, Hotel-type ironstone. F12-4-33 is a thick-bodied, undecorated whiteware, c. 2/3 cup, 3 1/2-in. diameter and 3 1/4 in. high. The base is unmarked, but the cup shape suggests a 20th century date.

Two ironstone plate sherds were identified that do not mend to any of the marked vessels, identified patterns, or crossmends, and represent two additional partial plates. F12-4-28 is a thick-bodied, undecorated, small rim sherd, and F12-4-55 is an embossed floral motif rim sherd.

One partial, thick-bodied ironstone chamber pot was identified by a 2-sherd rim mend, F12-4-30. This mend represents the only partial chamber pot recovered from any of the Saratoga Square feature deposits. One whiteware partial lid to a tureen or covered dish was identified, F12-4-29. This small lid fragment appears oval in shape and is undecorated. One probable flower pot base sherd was recovered, F12-4-61. This small sherd represents the only unglazed red earthenware sherd recovered from Level 4.

Twenty-six non-vessel fragments were identified, including 15 doll parts, 8 toy tea set fragments, 2 toy marbles, and 1 porcelain knob. Eleven of the 15 bisque doll fragments recovered mend to the "socket head" type doll's head attributed to Max Rader of Sonneberg, Germany, and is the 1910 CTPQ for Level 4 discussed above.

A second German doll's head was recovered from Level 4, F12-4-50 (see Exhibit 33). This bisque porcelain with pink wash "shoulder head" type displays an incised MM on the back. The mark reads "1896" over "C O D 4/0 DEP." The 1896 represents either the date of manufacture or the date the mold was registered. "DEP" is the abbreviation for "Registered," in both German (Deponiert) and French (Depose). The 4/0 indicates the size of the mold. "C O D" is the company monogram of Cuno & Otto Dressel of Sonneberg, Thuringia, Germany (Bach 1990:37).

The German firm of Dressel was founded in the 18th century, and according to Bach (1990), is the oldest doll manufacturer with reasonably accurate records. This successful firm, which was manufacturing small goods as well as dolls during the 18th century, passed from one generation of Dressels to the next. In 1873, the partnership of Cuno & Otto Dressel was established, and from that time, large quantities of dolls were exported to the United States (Bach 1990:37). Cuno & Otto Dressel did not manufacture all of its dolls in their own factory; the firm ordered heads from other German doll makers, including Armand Marseille (an Armand Marseille doll head was recovered from Level 5 and is discussed below). Ordering heads from other manufacturers and assembling the complete dolls in their own factories was a common practice among many of the German doll makers (Bach

1990). The Cuno & Otto Dressel "shoulder head" from Level 4 is dated 1896+, and may have been manufactured by Armand Marseille, whose factories were also located in Thuringia, Germany (see Exhibit 33).

An unpainted bisque doll arm was recovered, F12-4-46. This complete right arm from a jointed doll may be the mate to the doll arm recovered from Level 1, F12-1-20 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D). Two additional bisque doll's head fragments were identified. F12-4-58 and 59 are fragments displaying painted features and molded hair and are smaller than the identified German doll's heads (F12-4-50 and F12-4-60). These molded doll's head sherds and the jointed right arm may be parts of the same doll.

Eight undecorated porcelain child's tea set fragments representing four toy vessels were recovered. F12-4-41 is a toy flatware base sherd, possibly from a saucer. F12-4-42 is a 2-sherd toy saucer mend, 1 3/8-in. diameter. F12-4-43 is a c. 75% whole, 4-sherd toy teapot mend, including the spout and handle. F12-4-44 is a whole toy teapot lid, the top to F12-4-43. These artifacts remain undated, although toy tea sets of undecorated porcelain were common and relatively inexpensive during the late-19th and early-20th century (Stirn 1990; Schroeder 1969).

Two toy marbles were recovered from Level 4. F12-4-48 is a 12mm diameter, whole "Bennington-type," brown and yellow mottled glaze marble. F12-4-49 is an 11mm diameter, whole "Bennington-type," royal blue mottled glaze marble. Both were in good condition.

One round porcelain knob was recovered, F12-4-56. This undecorated knob is 1 5/8-in. in diameter and slightly flattened in one place with a 5/8-in. diameter hole for a handle attachment. This knob could be from a cane, walking stick or other such personal item. It is unmarked and remains undated.

The Level 4 CTPQ date range of 1910-1913 has been established based on the identified Max Rader bisque porcelain doll's head, F12-4-60. This 20th-century date is consistent with the recovery of plastic fragments from Level 4, i.e., F12-4-89, a comb tooth, and F12-4-96, a probable plastic, partial button (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix D).

F12, Level 5

Excavation of Level 5 produced 96 ceramic artifacts, or 27.5% of the F12

ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Porcelain, 27 sherds; Whiteware, 22 sherds; Redware, 22 sherds; Ironstone, 9 sherds; Red Earthenware, 8 sherds; Yellowware, 3 sherds; Bisque Porcelain, 3 sherds; and Stoneware, 2 sherds (see Table 12). Numerous mends were noted in this level, and 3 CMs to Level 4 have already been discussed above. Unlike the other F12 levels, few MMs were present and no datable manufacturers' patterns were identified from Level 5. The only datable MMs present were on non-vessel (non-food related) artifacts, including 3 lightning stopper bottle closures and 1 bisque porcelain doll's head.

The CTPQ is 1897, based on the presence of an identified MM on a porcelain lightning stopper, F12-5-31. Encircling the central, diamond-shaped logo, which is printed in black is "BREITOFF & TROMMER/BROOKLYN, N.Y." The logo has a superimposed "B&T" in the center, with "EVERGREEN BREWERY/TRADE MARK" printed around the inside of the diamond. *Brooklyn City Directory* research determined that this brewery was in operation from 1897 to at least 1912.

A second datable porcelain lightning stopper with its rubber seal intact, F12-5-33, had an illegible mark on the top, but displayed a printed date on the bottom. The black printed mark reads "PAT'D/K. HUTTER/FEB 7/1893."

A third, whole porcelain lightning stopper with a printed mark (but illegible logo) was also recovered (F12-5-32). The partial mark reads "EAST NEW YORK BREWERY..." At this writing, no dates are known for this brewery. The 1875+ date given in the artifact catalogue is that of the introduction of this type of porcelain lightning stopper bottle closure (Munsey 1970).

A bisque porcelain doll's head mend, dated 1895-1899, with an incised MM was identified from Level 5, F12-5-19 (2 sherds). This bisque with pink wash "shoulder head" type doll's head has a partial face with painted features, eye socket holes (for weighted, movable eyes), an open crown for the wig attachment, and four chest and back molded holes for attachment to a kid, cloth or other type body (see Exhibit 33). The incised mark on the back of the head reads "3200//A M 9/0 DEP//GERMANY." The "A M" is the Armand Marseille Company monogram mentioned earlier, a prolific doll head and complete doll manufacturer with factories in Koppelsdorf and Neuhaus, Thuringia, Germany. "DEP" is the standard abbreviation for "Registered" in both German and French, also mentioned earlier.

"9/0" is the size of the mold, and "3200" is the mold number, which was introduced between 1895-1899 (Bach 1990:85).

Armand Marseille purchased a toy factory in 1884 and a porcelain factory in 1885. "He began making shoulderheads c. 1890 and in 1893 registered the first in a series of anchor trademarks..." (Bach 1990:85). According to Foulke (1995:69), the Marseille factories were the largest manufacturers of doll heads in the world from 1900 to the 1930s, and because the firm owned both a doll as well as a porcelain factory, Marseille was one of the few German producers who also made complete dolls. Marseille heads were used on the firm's dolls, and the firm also sold bisque heads and parts to a great number of other factories, jobbers, and assemblers for use on their own factory-made doll bodies. Some of these manufacturers purchased standard Marseille models, while others had heads specially made by Marseille from their own molds and trademarks (Foulke 1995:69). Marseille heads were supplied to large firms such as Bergmann, Borgfeldt, Cuno & Otto Dressel (see F12-4-50), and Otto Gans, and the "A M" initials were often used in conjunction with the other firms' marks (Bach 1990:85).

Throughout the years, Armand Marseille used dozens of marks. The Marseille heads vary greatly in quality, and many of the molds were used for decades in different materials (Foulke 1995; Bach 1990). Numbers found on the early Marseille heads were in fact, years, i.e., "1896" (Bach 1990:85). Marseille made a number of bisque character dolls, many exclusively for export to the United States, during the first quarter of the 20th century. The company trade names given to the dolls were usually incised on the backs of the heads (Foulke 1995; Bach 1990).

The three CMs noted in Level 5 have already been discussed in detail above in Level 4. These partial vessels are: One ironstone bowl, F12-5-7 (3 sherds) to F12-4-20; One whiteware saucer, F12-5-8 and F12-5-10 to F12-4-25; and One ironstone plate, F12-5-9 (2 sherds) to F12-4-27 (see Table 14). These three CMs did not display any MMs and remain undated.

Most of the Level 5 sherds were attributable to a limited variety of vessel forms (see Table 13). Of the 96 ceramic artifact total, 78 sherds (81%) were vessel related and 18 sherds (19%) were non-vessel related. In addition to the CMs mentioned above, most of the remainder of the Level 5 sherds represent mends to, or single sherds of, recognizable vessel forms. Only 6 sherds (1.3%) could be identified only as far as flatware (2) or hollowware (4).

Four cup sherds represented parts of two discrete vessels. The first, F12-5-1, is a 3-sherd mend to a c. 60% whole ironstone cup. The thick-bodied, embossed floral motif decorated vessel appears very similar to the "CORINNE" pattern ironstone bowl CM between Levels 3 and 4. The base of this partial vessel is unmarked, and it remains undated. The second partial cup identified is represented by a whiteware handle sherd with a "Willow Pattern" blue transfer printed motif, F12-5-5.

Twenty-six cuspidor sherds were identified in the Level 5 assemblage, which mend to two discrete vessels. F12-5-34 represents an almost totally reconstructed, 22-sherd redware cuspidor mend (see Exhibit 34). The exterior displays an embossed and handpainted green and brown dotted motif; the interior is brown slipped. The mended, bulbous-shaped vessel measures 5 1/4 in. high, 7 in. around the rim, and has a 2 in. wide collar. The intact base was unmarked and the vessel remains undated. F12-5-35 represents the complete collar portion of a second cuspidor. This unglazed red earthenware, 4-sherd collar mend measures 7 1/2 in. around the rim and is 1 3/4 in. wide. No dates have been assigned. No other cuspidor fragments were identified in any other F12 levels, or in any other Saratoga Square feature assemblages.

Twenty bowl sherds were recovered from Level 5. Three have already been discussed as the first CM to Level 4. The remaining 17 sherds represent a c. 75% whole, whiteware bowl mend (F12-5-1). This bowl is "Willow Pattern" blue transfer printed and measures 2 1/2 in. high and 4 in. around the rim (see Exhibit 30). Heavy wear marks attributed to use were noted on the footring. No MM was present, and this vessel remains undated.

Four saucer sherds were identified. Two have already been discussed as the second CM to Level 4. The remaining 2 sherds represent a c. 50% whole, porcelain saucer mend (F12-5-13). This vessel displays floral embossing and overglaze gilt decoration, has a molded cup well, and is 7 in. in diameter. No MM was present, no wear was discernible, and no dates have been assigned.

Three plate sherds were recovered from Level 5. Two have already been discussed as the third CM to Level 4. The third sherd represents an incomplete ironstone plate, F12-5-3. This plate base fragment displays a partial black printed MM - the tip of a lion's tail. It is too incomplete to identify, and this partial vessel remains undated.

One porcelain egg cup was fully reconstructed from 4 sherds (F12-5-12). This undecorated porcelain vessel measures 2 1/4 in. high and 1 7/8 in. around the rim. The base was unmarked, and no dates were assigned. This mend represents the only egg cup identified from the Saratoga Square feature deposits (see Exhibit 30).

Three yellowware teapot sherds were recovered, F12-5-6. This incomplete vessel, a mend of 3 rim-body sherds, displays an American Rockingham-type brown glaze and an embossed floral motif below the 3 1/2-in. diameter rim. The body is vertically ribbed. No dates have been assigned.

Four unglazed red earthenware flower pot saucer sherds were identified, F12-5-36. This rim-base-body mend measures 6 1/2-in. in diameter around the rim and base, and is 1 1/2-in. high. The body is unglazed, undecorated, and remains undated.

Two stoneware bottle sherds were recovered, F12-5-29 and F12-5-30. The 2 sherds do not mend but are likely parts of the same ink/beer/mineral water bottle. These shoulder and body sherds display a brown glazed exterior and unglazed interior. No dates have been assigned.

One unusual porcelain tea bowl lid was recovered from Level 5, F12-5-16. This 2-in. diameter, 3/4-in. high vessel is decorated in an elaborate overglaze polychrome enamel and gilt floral pattern. The raised finial ring contains six unidentified Oriental characters in overglaze red enamel. The origin of this vessel is unknown, and it remains undated.

Eighteen non-vessel fragments were recovered, including 3 lightning stoppers, 5 doll parts, and 11 toy tea set sherds. The 3 lightning stoppers have already been discussed above. The 1897 CTPQ date for Level 5 was established by the identification of the Breitoff & Trommer, Evergreen Brewery porcelain lightning stopper, F12-5-31. Two of the doll parts have also been discussed above, as the 1895-1899 Armand Marseille bisque porcelain doll's head mend, F12-5-19.

An additional bisque with pink wash doll's head fragment was identified, F12-5-20. This partial crown sherd shows the molded hole for the wig attachment, indicating a second, probably German made doll's head.

A nearly whole, porcelain doll was also recovered, F12-5-18. This glazed porcelain mend is 4 1/2-in. long and has painted hair and features. This doll has no

movable parts, and is missing the left arm and right hand and foot (see Exhibit 33). This doll may be a "Frozen Charlotte" type, however, if so, its size, finely molded details and glazed and painted features make it an elaborate example. It is equally probable that this doll is an example of the "China Glazed Babies" or "China Penny Babies" dolls advertised in late-19th century toy manufacturers' catalogues. In the Carl P. Stim 1893 Catalogue, these china babies are offered in various sizes, from 1 1/4 in. to 5 1/4 in., and are described as "Glazed Babies, painted hair, eyes and shoes," "China Glazed Babies, with open arms, good quality," and "China Glazed Babies, with gilt shoes and open arms" (Stim 1993:10).

Eleven undecorated porcelain child's tea set fragments representing parts of five toy vessels were identified (see Exhibit 33). F12-5-21 is a 3-sherd mend to a whole toy sugar bowl, measuring c. 1-in. high, 7/8-in. rim diameter, and 7/8 in. base diameter. F12-5-22 is a 3-sherd mend to an almost whole toy tea cup with partial handle, measuring 7/8-in. high and 1 3/16-in. in rim diameter. F12-5-23 is a whole, oval toy tureen lid, measuring 1 1/8-in. by 3/4-in.. F12-5-24 is a partial toy teapot. This rim-spout sherd is larger than the other toys, and most likely is part of a second child's toy tea set. F12-5-25 is a toy handle fragment, also larger than the others, and may be part of the larger toy tea set. F12-5-26 and F12-5-27 are two toy hollowware fragments, probably part of another toy vessel. Although these undecorated porcelain toy tea set fragments are undated, they were fairly common and relatively inexpensive children's toys during the late-19th century, early 20th century, and even more recently (Stim 1993; Schroeder 1969).

Although the CTPQ date of 1897 was established by the identification of the Breitoff & Trommer lightning stopper (F12-5-31), a more reliable TPQ date for Level 5 is c. 1923, based on the *in situ* recovery of a cellophane fragment in this same level (F12-5-131).

F12 Conclusions

A level-by-level analysis of the ceramic artifacts recovered from F12 showed no appreciable differences in either date range of manufacture or range of variation in the identified ceramic ware types. Ironstone and whiteware sherds comprise over 55% of the F12 ceramic assemblage (see Table 12). Many unmarked, undecorated, thick-bodied ironstone and whiteware sherds (general TPQ date of 1850) have not been assigned dates in the artifact catalogue. The large number of dated maker's marks and manufacturers' known patterns dating from the 1880s through c. 1910 recovered from all levels of F12 in association with these undecorated or unmarked

sherds made the use of such general dates unnecessary. Furthermore, as discussed above, the date ranges of production for these ironstone and whiteware wares continue from 1850 throughout the latter half of the 19th century until well into the 20th century. What is important to note is the lack of any early-19th century ceramic ware types, such as Pearlware (with various TPQ dates from the third quarter of the 18th century to c. 1830), or early Whiteware types (many with TPQ dates c. 1830).

Ceramic crossmends have been identified between Levels 3 and 4, and Levels 4 and 5. A possible match of bisque porcelain jointed doll arms was noted between Levels 1 and 4. Glass artifact crossmends have been identified between Levels 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 3 and 4, and 3 and 5 (see Table 14). These crossmends indicate that the entire F12 deposit can be treated as a single chronological unit of deposition.

The CTPQ dates established for F12 Levels 1 through 5, whether late-19th century or early-20th century, were all earlier than the 20th century TPQ dates established by other classes of artifacts recovered in association throughout the feature deposit. The 1890 CTPQ date for Level 1, the 1905 CTPQ date for Level 2, and the 1897 CTPQ date for Level 3 were all superseded by post-1919 bottle glass artifacts. The 1910 CTPQ date for Level 4, supported by the recovery of 20th century plastic artifacts, is earlier than the 1930+ TPQ date for molded plastic. The 1897 CTPQ date for Level 5 was superseded by post-1923 cellophane. It is important to note that the most recent TPQ date established for F12 was recovered from Level 5, the deepest level excavated. The Feature TPQ date is therefore established as post-1923.

Taking into account the total ceramic assemblage present in the 25% sample from F12, it appears the deposit represents a one-time dump of unrelated garbage. It does not appear to represent an accumulation of single or successive household debris through time. The limited ranges in variation, both in the ceramic ware types and the identified vessel forms, do not seem to represent any discernible patterns of domestic refuse disposal. The majority of the ceramics did not show signs of wear attributable to use, and while not conclusive in itself, this lends support to the conclusion that it is not possible to attribute this feature assemblage to the tenure of a particular household known through the Stage 1 research to have occupied the lot.

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**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM SELECTED SITES, SARATOGA
SQUARE URBAN RENEWAL AREA**

**127 MACDOUGAL STREET
FEATURE 2, NW QUAD
LEVEL 1**

A small collection of sheep and pig. A number of bones that are probably cow are placed on the LTM (Large terrestrial mammal) category because a possitive identification was not possible. The whole collection was exposed to rodent activity and a number of bones were covered with rodent (rat and mice) gnaw marks.

LEVEL 2

The predominant species in this level was domestic chicken. The majority of bones were burnt. Some pig and cow were present.

LEVEL 4

Very small sample (2 bones). One sheep and one unidentifiable rib that is likely sheep as well.

**109 MACDOUGAL STREET
FEATURE 4, E 1/2
LEVEL 1**

Domestic cow, pig and sheep are the representative species in this collection. A small component of bird including both chicken and turkey is present. The presence of pig incisors and a cow premaxilla can be indicative of a specialized diet where the head of animals was consumed or that the animals were butchered locally. The sample is too small to say exactly which scenario is most likely.

LEVEL 2

Similar patterns to level 1 with the exception of a fish vertebra from a porgy and a large component of bones from either sheep or pork, were burnt beyond recognition and placed in the general category of MTM (Medium terrestrial mammal).

LEVEL 3

A small sample of mostly unidentifiable bone. The ribs indicating either sheep or pig.

**109 MACDOUGAL STREET
FEATURE 4, W 1/2
LEVELS 1 - 3 (One deposit)**

A varied representation of the domestic components of sheep, cow, pig and chicken. High percentage of burning in all species present.

126 SUMPTER STREET
FEATURE 12, SW QUAD
LEVEL 1

The majority of bones from this level are from pig. The marks and types of cuts indicate the consumption of meat in the form of chops as well as roasts.

LEVEL 2

Cow, sheep and chicken are represented in modest numbers. The majority of the sheep bones indicate butchery for dishes such as rack of lamb.

LEVEL 3

Equally high numbers of cow and sheep are present. There is a strong preference for the front (forequarters) of the sheep while most of the beef bones indicating their use for soups and stews. A number of bird bones from turkey, possibly the remains of a celebratory meal and some chicken.

LEVEL 4

A high number of cow, sheep and pig as well as turkey are present. The cuts and element distribution point to meal preparation of stew/soup/steak for the beef, rack of lamb for the sheep while the turkey bones point to the presence of a single animal. There is also a goose bone.

LEVEL 5

A small sample of cow and sheep. All fragments exhibited butchery marks and one some burning.

78 MACDOUGAL STREET
FEATURE 6
LEVEL 2

A small sample of bird and cow bones some burnt and the cow bone was sawed.

GENERAL COMMENTS

In all of the sites the remains of food and butchery are predominant. All of the bones, including the ones that could not be definitely identified to the species level, are meat bones and belong to domestic animals. No human bones were found.

SSQURA FAUNAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS
F2 (127 MacDougal Street)
Levels 1, 2, 4

	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened
Site Status	Saratoga Square(SSQ)	Saratoga Square(SSQ)	Saratoga Square(SSQ)
Site territory			
approx. dates (C14)			
Approximate period			
Locality	127 MacDougal Street	127 MacDougal Street	127 MacDougal Street
Feature	Feature 2/ Level1	Feature 2/ Level2	Feature 2/ Level4
Site Name	NW Quad	NW Quad	NW Quad
<hr/>			
DOMESTICATES			
Bos taurus	0	1	0
Equus caballus	0	0	0
Canis familiaris	0	0	0
Sus scrofa	1	1	0
Ovis aries	0	0	0
Capra hircus	0	0	0
Ovis/Capra sp.	2	0	1
Sub total	3	2	1
<hr/>			
LTM/MTM	12	3	1
Birds	0	12	0
Fish	0	0	0
Clams	0	0	0
Oysters	0	0	0
Total	15	17	2

SSQURA FAUNAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS
F4 (109 MacDougal Street)
E 1/2 Levels 1, 2, 3; W 1/2 Levels 1 - 3 (one deposit)

	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened
Site Status	Saratoga Square(SSQ)	Saratoga Square(SSQ)	Saratoga Square(SSQ)	Saratoga Square(SSQ)
Site territory				
approx. dates (C14)				
Approximate period				
Locality	109 MacDougal Street	109 MacDougal Street	109 MacDougal Street	109 MacDougal Street
Feature	Feature 4/Level 1	Feature 4/Level 2	Feature 4/Level 3	Feature 4/Level 1-3
Site Name	E 1/2	E 1/2	E 1/2	W 1/2
<hr/>				
DOMESTICATES				
Bos taurus	10	3	0	9
Equus caballus	0	0	0	0
Canis familiaris	0	0	0	0
Sus scrofa	4	1	0	3
Ovis aries	0	0	0	0
Capra hircus	0	0	0	0
Ovis/Capra sp.	4	1	0	8
Sub total	18	5	0	20
<hr/>				
LTM/MTM.	25	20	5	45
Birds	2	0	0	3
Fish	0	1	0	0
Clams	0	0	0	0
Oysters	0	0	0	0
Total	45	26	5	68

SSQURA FAUNAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS
F6 (78 MacDougal Street)
Level 2 (only)

Site Status	Grab sample screened
Site territory	
approx. dates (C14)	
Approximate period	
Locality	78 MacDougal
Feature	Feature 6/Level 2
Site Name	
<hr/>	
DOMESTICATES	
Bos taurus	1
Equus caballus	0
Canis familiaris	0
Sus scrofa	0
Ovis aries	0
Capra hircus	0
Ovis/Capra sp.	0
Sub total	<hr/> 1
LTM/MTM	0
Birds	3
Fish	0
Clams	0
Oysters	0
Total	4

SSQURA FAUNAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS**F12 (126 Sumpter Street)****Levels 1 - 5**

	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened	Grab sample screened
Site Status					
Site territory	Saratoga Square(SSQ)				
approx. dates (C14)					
Approximate period					
Locality	126 Sumpter Street	126 Sumpter Street	126 Sumpter Street	126 Sumpter Street	126 Sumpter Street
Feature	Feature 12/Level 1	Feature 12/Level 2	Feature 12/Level 3	Feature 12/Level 4	Feature 12/Level 5
Site Name	SW Quad	SW Quad	SW Quad	SW Quad	SW Quad
<hr/>					
DOMESTICATES					
Bos taurus	1	1	15	9	2
Equus caballus	0	0	0	0	0
Canis familiaris	0	0	0	0	0
Sus scrofa	6	0	5	6	0
Ovis aries	0	0	0	0	0
Capra hircus	0	0	0	0	0
Ovis/Capra sp.	7	5	19	40	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub total	14	6	39	55	8
<hr/>					
LTM/MTM	17	11	55	3	1
Birds	1	1	14	10	0
Fish	0	0	0	0	0
Clams	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	32	18	108	68	9

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE
F2 (127 MacDougal Street)
Levels 1, 2, 4

127 MacDougal
Feature 2 Level 1
NW Quad

Ovis/Capra
2 innominate

Sus scrofa
1 tibia distal (not fused)

MTM
1 fragment scrap burnt
1 long bone shaft

LTM
7 rib fragments
2 long bone fragments with rodent gnaw marks
1 flat bone scrap

TOTAL 15

127 MacDougal
Feature 2 Level 2
NW Quad

BAG 1
Sus scrofa
1 radius proximal

Bird
10 long bone shafts burnt possibly chicken

LTM
1 flat bone shaft

BAG 2

Bird
1 fibula possibly chicken

BAG 3

Bos taurus
1 humerus proximal (not fused)

Bird
1 long bone shaft

MTM
2 scrap

TOTAL 17

127 MacDougal
Feature 2 Level 4
NW Quad

Ovis/Capra
1 burnt scapula proximal

MTM

1 rib shaft

TOTAL 2

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE
F4 (109 MacDougal Street)
E 1/2 Levels 1, 2, 3

109 MacDougal Street
Feature 4 Level 1
E 1/2

BAG 1
Bos taurus
8 ribs cut, sawed
1 vertebra

Sus scrofa
1 distal humerus

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE

F4 (109 MacDougal Street)

W 1/2 Levels 1 - 3 (One deposit)

109 MacDougal Street

Feature 4 Level 1-3

W 1/2

BAG 1

Bos taurus

1 ulna

Ovis/Capra

1 humerus epiphysis (not fused)

2 femur proximal

1 scapula

MTM

3 rib fragments

10 flat bone scrap

1 cranial fragment

1 vertebral fragment

LTM

1 metacarpal fragment possibly bos

Sub total 21

BAG 2

Bird

1 chicken sternum

Sub total 1

BAG 3

Sus scrofa

3 insisors

Sub total 3

BAG 4

Bos taurus

1 rib cut, sawed, burnt

Ovis/Capra

1 vertebra, burnt

1 humerus shaft, burnt

1 Phalanx I (not fused proximal), burnt

MTM

2 rib fragments, burnt

13 scrap long bone fragments, burnt

Sub total 19

BAG 5

Ovis/Capra

1 humerus, burnt

MTM

7 long bone fragments, burnt

Bird

1 scrap fragment, burnt

1 chicken humerus, burnt

Sub total 10

BAG 6

Bos taurus

1 vertebra, cut, sawed, burnt

Sub total 1

BAG 7

Bos taurus

1 humerus shaft, cut, sawed

2 vertebra

2 ribs, sawed

1 carpal

MTM

5 scrap

1 vertebra

1 rib fragment

Sub total 13

TOTAL 68

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE

F4 (109 MacDougal Street)

E 1/2 Levels 1, 2, 3 continued

Melleagris gallopavo- Turkey
1 humerus proximal

MTM

8 unident. scrap

3 ribs

1 vertebral fragment

LTM

2 vertebral fragments

4 flat bone unident. scrap fragments

Sub Total 29

BAG 2

Bos taurus

1 premaxilla

Ovis/Capra

3 humerus

1 vertebra

MTM

2 rib fragments

5 unidentifiable scrap

Bird

1 radius possibly chicken

Sub total 13

BAG 3

Sus scrofa- 3 teeth (1 incisor, 1 premolar)

TOTAL 45

109 MacDougal Street

Feature 4 Level 2

E 1/2

BAG 1

Bos taurus

1 scapula

2 ribs cut, sawed

Ovis/Capra

1 humerus shaft

MTM

2 vertebral fragments

6 unidentifiable scrap with saw marks

Sub total 12

BAG 2

Sus scrofa

1 tooth, insisor

MTM

2 rib fragments burnt

10 unident. scrap burnt

Fish - Calamus species - Porgy

1 vertebra

Sub total 14

TOTAL 26

109 MacDougal Street

Feature 4 Level 3

E 1/2

MTM

2 rib fragments

3 unident. Scrap

TOTAL 5

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE**F6 (78 MacDougal Street)****Level 2 (only)**

78 MacDougal Street

Feature 6 Level 2

Bos taurus

1 rib cut, sawed

Bird

3 long bone shafts, burnt

TOTAL 4

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE**F12 (126 Sumpter Street)****Levels 1 - 5**

126 Sumpter Street

Feature 12 Level 1

BAG 1

Bos taurus

1 humerus shaft

Ovis/Capra

1 ulna

3 radius (1 proximal unfused)

3 scapula

Sus scrofa

1 scapula

1 radius proximal

1 astragalus

1 ulna

2 humerus, cut in rings for chops

MTM

4 vertebral fragments

7 ribs

LTM

6 unident. Scrap

Bird

1 chicken scapula

TOTAL 32

126 Sumpter Street

Feature 12 Level 2

BAG 1

Bos taurus

1 vertebra

Ovis/Capra

1 scapula

2 radius distal unfused

2 humerus (1 burnt)

MTM

6 rib fragments

3 vertebra cut longitudinally

LTM

2 unident. scrap

Bird

1 sternum possibly chicken

TOTAL 18

126 Sumpter Street

Feature 12 Level 3

BAG 1

Bos taurus

7 rib cut, sawed

6 scapula shafts, cut (for steaks)

1 humerus, cut (possibly for stew or soup)

1 radius, cut (possibly for stew or soup)

Ovis/Capra

2 radius

6 scapula

10 humerus (5 proximal ends and 1 proximal
epiphysis not fused)

2 ulna (not fused)

Sus scrofa

2 ulna (not fused)

1 humerus proximal epiphysis (not fused)

1 radius distal

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE
F12 (126 Sumpter Street)
Levels 1 - 5 continued

MTM

32 ribs (1 burnt)

19 vertebra split longitudinally

LTM

4 unident scrap

Bird - Turkey- Melleagris gallopavo

1 radius

1 ulna

1 tibiotarsus

2 humerus

1 scapula

Chicken

1 vertebra

7 bird scrap unident. fragments

TOTAL 108

126 Sumpter Street

Feature 12 Level 4

BAG 1

Ovis/Capra

9 ribs

9 lumbar vertebra split longitudinally

1 scapula proximal

1 humerus proximal epiphysis not fused

Sub total 20

BAG 2

Bos taurus

5 vertebra cut longitudinally

3 ribs cut, sawed

1 radius and ulna fused together (cut for soup or stew)

2 humerus cut (for soup or stew)

Ovis/Capra

1 radius whole fused

3 radius distal unfused

5 humerus distal fused

2 humerus proximal not fused

1 humerus shaft

Sus scrofa

3 humerus (1 not fused on either end, 1 distal not fused, 1 proximal unfused epiphysis)

MTM

2 vertebra split

Sub total 28

BAG 3

Ovis/ Capra

2 ulna

4 scapula

Sus scrofa

1 scapula

2 ulna

MTM

1 unident. Scrap

Bird

Chicken

1 sternum fragment

Turkey

3 vertebra

1 sternum

1 humerus distal

1 innominate fragment

1 Tibiotarsus proximal

1 fibula

Goose

1 tibiotarsus - immature

Sub total 20

TOTAL 68

SSQURA FAUNAL CATALOGUE
F12 (126 Sumpter Street)
Levels 1 - 5 continued

126 Sumpter Street
Feature 12 Level 5

Bos taurus
1 humerus shaft
1 rib, cut

Ovis/Capra
5 vertebra
1 humerus shaft, burnt

MTM
1 rib

TOTAL 9



Department of Anthropology and Archaeology

March 19, 1996

Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
40 East 83 Street
New York, NY 10028

Dear Dr. Geismar:

As per our telephone conversation, I would be most pleased to accept the material from the archaeological sites of the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area and the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area for study collections. I understand that these comprise eight archival boxes, complete with reports and inventories of the finds.

This material will be perfect for study collections for our undergraduate archaeology courses. It will give our students the experience of working with actual archaeological assemblages in the course of their developing laboratory and analytic skills. Both I and the students thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

H. Arthur Bankoff
Professor/Chair

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
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Feature 1 (F1) - 127 MacDougal Street - Wall

F1 (NE corner of wall feature; artifacts in box 1 of 8)

1	Ceramic	Cup; base, rim, body overglazed polychrm floral & gilt dec; (M) c 1/2	P	3			No MM; slight wear on base
2,3		Cup; base sherds; undec; to c 1/3; (M)	WW	2	1850+		Thick; no MM; wear on footring
4		Unid hollowware	E	1			Buff/pink paste; brown glaze int/ext
5	Glass	Bottle, Bev; base-body frags; embossed "TH...TLE/NOT...SOL..."; (M)	A	3			Thick; 2 5/8 in diam; heavy wear on base
6		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "...(?). O...B..."	A	1			Thick

Feature 2 (F 2) - 127 MacDougal Street - Cistern

F2-1 (Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 8)

1	Ceramic	Saucer?; base sherd; undec	WW	1			Little wear
2		Unid body spalls; ext floral R TP; (M)	WW	2	1840+		Poss same as F2-2-4; no (CM)
3		Unid rim spall; Br line at rim int	WW	1			Little info
4		Hollowware; rim sherd; tr W band on ext	YW	1	1827+		Prob bowl
5,6		Unid; rim sherds, undec; spalled	WW	2			Unid
7-11		Unid; body sherds; undec; spalled	WW	5			Unid
12		Jar; rim sherd; sm jar; rolled rim; clear glaze; undec	E	1			Buff earthenware
13		Cup?; rim sherd; undec; flared rim	P	1			No info
14		Flatware; rim sherd; undec	I	1	1850+		Hard, W body; prob plate
15		Hollowware; rim sherd; flared; tr molding	P	1			Sm frag
16		Unid; base sherd; impressed "88"	P	1			"88" not identified
17		Unid sherd; marley; circular molding	P	1			
18		Hollowware; unid body sherd; Br/Bk ext glaze; int unglazed	P	1			Poss same as F2-2-4; no (CM)
19		Crock?; base & side sherd; straight sided; Br ext/int glaze	YW	1			Thick body; poss same as F2-2-4; no (M)
20		Hollowware; body sherd; rd body; int Br glaze; ext partial Br glaze	YW	1			
21		Hollowware; body sherd; Br glaze ext; unglazed int	YW	1			
22		Unid; body sherd; undec	S/E	1			Thick; poss burned red earthenware
23		Hollowware; body & rim sherds; unglazed; straight-sided vessel (M)	E	3			Unfinished ceramic?, unglazed W bodied earthenware
24		Figurine?; body sherd; molded; gilt dec	P	1			Soft paste
25		Sewer pipe; flange end sherd; glazed int/ext	E	1			
26	Glass	Bottle; rim & neck; mold seams end before rim bottom	C	1			Lg vessel; thick glass; 1 3/8 in ext diam; c 1/2 diam
27		Bottle, AB?; body frag; tr strap shoulder mold seam	Am	1			
28		Bottle, AB; body frag; tr strap shoulder mold seam	Am	1			Prob same as above, no (M)
29		Bottle; body frag; applied color lettering, unid script & "...E R..."	C	1	1930+		Script W; applied color labeling 1930s technique (Munsey 1970:52)
30		Tumbler; rim frag; sm rounded flutes/panels; vertical-line bands (1 thick, 3 thin)	C	1			c 2 5/8 in diam
31		Tableware, body frag; molded/stippled panel, rounded	C	1			Sm frag
32		Molded frag; circular ribs	C	1			Sm frag
33		Lighting/dec?; body frag; red flash finish; hob nail design ext	C	1			Sm frag
34		Lighting; lamp chimney body frag?	C	1			Thin glass
35		Bottle?; body frag; undec	G	1			Sm frag
36		Bottle, body unid	C	7			Misc
37		Misc; body frags	MG	6	1880+		

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cal/Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F2-1	38		Window; frags	C	3		
	39	Metal	Bottle seal; printed "...CA..."; design		1		
	40		Wire; frags; thin	Cu	2		
	41	Bone	Button, 4-hole inset; (W)		1		Badly weathered
	42	Plastic	Modern debris; sm cut disk; (W)		1	1930+	3/4 in diam; 1/16 in thick; yellow plastic
	43		Phonograph record, rim frag; 33 1/3 RPM LP		1	1946+	TPQ (Bob Abramson, House of Oldies 1996)
	44,45		Debris; modern; garbage bag; unid W frag w/Bk strip		2	Modern	Debris
F2-2	(Artifacts from this level in box number 1 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Unid; base frag, undec; Bk TP MM crescent & star "CHINA"	WW	1	1888-1896	The Chelsea China Co, New Cumberland, W. Va. (Debolt 1994:246)
	2		Unid rim sherd, R floral TP	WW	1	1840+	Sm frag; poss same as F2-1-2
	3		Crock; lid sherd; sm vessel; partly Br glazed	S	1		C 5 in diam
	4		Hollowware; unid body sherd; Br/Bk ext glaze; int unglazed	P	1		Poss same as F2-1-18; no (CM)
	5		Unid, spall; Dk Br int glaze	S	1		Buff body
	6		Unid, body spall; Dk Br glaze int	E	1		Buff body
	9		Unid body sherd; Dk Br int/ext glaze	S	1		Buff body; thick
	10	Glass	Tableware; frag; poss cruet?; molded shield & floral; p/o neck	C	1		C 1 in diam
	11		Tableware; rim frag; prob tumbler; undec	C	1		
	12		Unid frag	MG	1		Bl; sm frag
	13		Unid frag	MG	1		Sm frag
	12		Button; 4-hole inset; molded lines; (W)	MG	1		1/2 in diam
	13		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1		7/16 in diam
	14	Metal	Pencil; frag; eraser shaft		1		7/8 in long; wood frag in place
	15		Misc; hardware frag		1		Poss handle; corroded
	16	Stone	Slate pencil; tip frag		1		1 7/8 in segment
	19	Shell	Clam; shell frags		2		
F2-3	(Artifacts from this level in box number 1 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Figurine; body; crouching monkey/satyr; undec	B	1		Head missing, otherwise (W); fur molded; 2 3/16 in high (w/o head)
	2	Glass	Bottle; misc body frag	G	1		
	3	Metal	Lamp?; threaded flange; rope dec on edge; thread male	Cu	1		1 3/8 in diam; 5/16 in high;
	4		Nail; wire; rd head		1		2 in long
	5		Nail; sq cut		1		C 2 5/8 in long; badly corroded
	6		Can; base, paint? & assoc frags		5		Badly corroded; 6 in diam;
F2-4	7	Stone	Mica; frags, 1 sq cornered		2		Sm frags
	(Artifacts from this level in box number 1 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Faucet insert (disk), frag; Bk on W; "C"	P	1		P/o faucet; "C" for cold?; c 1 1/8 in diam
	2		Unid; body sherd; rd vessel; clear int/ext glaze	R	1		Sm sherd
	3		Pipe bowl sherd; tr fluting; unsmoked	K	1		
	4	Glass	Bottle, M; tr liquid solidified; strong odor; (W)	A	1		Bottom exfoliated; wear undetermined; 7 1/2 in high; 2 1/2 in base
	5		Bottle; body frag, misc	C	1		
	6		Bottle; body frag; misc	C	1		
	7		Button; jet; tr metal eye; (W)	Bk	1		3/4 in diam
	8		Unid; burned glass frag	C	1		Sm
	9	Metal	Handle?; with knob		1		Corroded; c 4 in long
	10		Nail; frags; sq cut		7		From ash
	11		Can; base; crimped		1		3 in diam
	12		Wire; frag		1		Corroded
	13		Can?; base frags		2		Corroded; lg can
	14		Nail; frags		2		Corroded; 1 poss sq cut

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F2-4	15		Unid; rolled frag		1		From ash; c 1 3/4 in long frag; c 3/8 in diam
	16	Wood/ iron	Bucket; 11 wooden staves, 3 iron support rings; metal handle; (W)		1		9 in high, c 8 in diam (badly warped); found upright on bottom
	17	Wood	Cork; bottle; poss M; tapered c(W)		1		9/16 in bottom diam; 15/16 in long
	18		Bucket?; base/lid? beveled; tr W paint?		1		6 1/4 in diam; thin (3/8 in thick)
	19		Frag, poss worked, but doubtful		6		From S wall of NW quad
	20		Unid frag, worked		1		One long edge smoothed; frag c 3 in long
	21	Leather	Shoe frags, sole/inner sole near instep; sole sole tip frag; both stitched		2		Sm shoe
	22	Floral	Peach/nectarine pit; (W)		1		
	23		Leaf; from nearby pear tree, but with age; (W)		1		From ash; not new deposit

Note: sample from F2-4-18 taken; also burned bone (1) piece

Feature 4 (F4) - 109 MacDougal Street - Cistern

F4-1	(E 1/2 of Feature; artifacts from this level in box 2 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Plate; base sherd; Bk TP MM "WARRA.../IRONSTO.../BURGES...", logo is part of double shield; undec	I	1	1879-c 1885	CM F4-W-4; Burgess & Campbell (International Pottery Co) Trenton, N.J.
	2		Teapot; rim & body sherds; Br mottled glaze; embossed floral at neck; (M)	YW	3		American Rockingham glaze
	3,4		Teapot; body sherds; Br mottled glaze; F4-1-3 embossed floral design at neck	YW	2		CM F4-W-27; American Rockingham glaze; both mend w/F4-W-27, but do not mend to each other
	5		Cup; rim sherds; plain rim; undec; unmarked; (M)	I	2	1850+	CM F4-2-4,10,12; thick; bluish cast to glaze; 3 1/2 in rim diam; some wear; prob coffee cup; similar to F4-2-3,15,16 (hotel type)
	6		Plate; rim sherd; BI shell-edged	WW	1		Plain rim; sm sherd
	7		Flatware; rim sherd; badly spalled; embossed below rim prob paneled	I	1	1850+	Thick; bluish cast to glaze; poss plate?; sm sherd
	8		Flatware; rim sherd; undec	I	1		Thick; poss saucer; very sm sherd
	9		Flatware; base sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Thick; wear on footring; sm sherd
	10		Flatware; base sherd; undec; unmarked	I	1	1850+	Thick; no info
	11		Saucer; rim-body sherd; undec	I	1	1879-1888	CM F4-W-1; New York City Pottery Co; thick; 6 in diam
	12		Unid; base sherd, badly spalled; undec	WW	1		Thick; sm sherd; no info
	13		Jar; rim-base sherd; neck groove; undec; unmarked; (M)	S	2		Tan body, clear glaze; 1 7/8 in base diam; 2 1/4 in tall
	14		Crock/storage vessel; rim sherd; gray salt glaze ext; Br slip int	S	1		Gray/buff paste; sm sherd; no info
	15		Unid; base; clear glaze int; unglazed ext	RW	1		Sm sherd; spalled; no info
	16		Pipe bowl; smoking pipe; molded cartouches; "UNION MADE/K of L/1886//ADVANCE CO./COOPERATIVE; (W)	RW	1	1886-1900	Unglazed; scroll spur; burned on outside; unused; circles in cartouches are coil design; stem missing
	17		Marble; W; unglazed; (W)	S	1		Shooter; 1 in diam; pitted
	18	Glass	Bottle, AB?; rim frag; screw top	Br	1	Modern	c 1/3 of top
	19		Tableware, base, hexagonal (M)	C	2		2 3/4 in diam
	20		Tumbler?; body frag (M)	C	2		Sm frag; no info
	21		Unid; frag	C	1		Tiny frag
	22		Bottle, M?; base & body frag	A	1		2 in diam; no pontil; some wear
	23		Button; undec; 4-hole, inset; (W)	MG	1	1880+	c 1/2 in diam
	24	Metal	Nails; sq cut		2		One 2 1/2 in long, partly corroded; the other broken; badly corroded
F4-2	(E 1/2 of feature; artifacts from this level in box 2 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Saucer, rim to base sherd; p/o Bk TP mark "I.../BUR..."; double struck; cup well; undec; c 1/4	I	1	1879-c1885	Burgess & Campbell (International Pottery Co) Trenton, N.J.; slight wear

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F4-2	2		Jar, F, M/ointment; neck groove salt glaze int & ext	S	1		Buff, C glaze; 2 1/8 in tall; 1 7/8 in diam
	3		Cup, rim to base sherd w/handle; undec	I	1		CM F4-3-9; thick; 3 1/2 in diam; no wear; same as F4-2-15, 16; similar to F4-1-5; bluish cast to glaze (hotel type)
	4,10,12		Cup, base & body sherds; plain rim; p/o molded handle (F4-2-4)	I	3		CM F4-1-5 (rim sherds)
	5,6,7		Cup, rims; undec	I	3	1850+	Thick; no
	8		Plate(?), rim sherd; undec	WW/I	1		Sm sherd; no info
	9,11		Unid, body sherds; undec	WW/I	2		Thick; sm sherds; no info
	13,14		Cup(?), rim sherds; undec	WW/I	2		Sm sherds; no info
	15		Cup; missing handle; undec; no mark; (M) (W)	I	10	1850+	Thick; bluish cast to glaze (hotel type); Coffee cup; same as F4-2-3, 16; similar to F4-1-5
	16		Cup; undec; no mark; (M) (W)	I	9	1850+	Thick; bluish cast (hotel type); coffee cup; same as F4-2-3, 15; similar to F4-1-5
	17	Glass	Bottle, M; mold seams to neck; applied lip; indented panels; embossed "PARKER'S/HAIR/BALSAM/NEW YORK"; ring or oil neck; Blake variant 1 base; (W)	A	1	1877-1889	Hiscox & Co Chemists, NYC; bottle mfr Diamond Glass Co. Royerford, Pa; ABM (Fike 1987:26) 7 1/2 x 2 7/8 x 1 3/4 in
	18		Bottle, M; wide mouth; mold seam to neck; applied lip; (W)	A	1		Mouth 1 5/16 in diam; base 3 1/8 diam; 5 1/8 in tall; no wear evident
	19		Bottle, F; mouth-shoulder frag; 1/3 of rec mouth; mold seam to ground lip; short beveled neck	C	1		CM F4-3-12; mouth 2 1/2 x 1 1/2; CM completes top of vessel
	20,21,24		Bottle, unid, body frags	C	3		Very sm frags; no info; unrelated
	22		Lamp globe(?) rim frag	MG	1	1880+	Very sm frag; no info
	23		Bottle, unid, base frag	A	1		Very sm frag; no info
	25,26		Buttons; 4-hole inset; undec (W)	MG	2	1880+	3/4 in diam
	27,28	Metal	Lamp, thumbwheels from kerosene lamps	Cu	2		1 whole; 1 missing wheel
	29		Lamp, wick screen & chimney collar parts; kerosene lamp	Cu	4		
	30		Lamp parts; chimney collar frags	Cu	3		Kerosene type lamp
	31		Lamp part; wick holder	Cu	1		Kerosene type lamp
	32		Lamp part, wick guide	Cu	1		Kerosene type lamp
	33		Lamp part, unid	Cu	1		Kerosene type lamp
	34		Cutlery, tableware handle; dec	Cu	1		Broken 4 1/4 in long; badly corroded
	35	Stone	Slate pencil; body frag		1		
F4-3	(E 1/2 of feature; artifacts from this level in box 2 of B)						
	1	Ceramic	Plate; base sherd; Bk TP MM "...BROS HANLEY/[eng]LAND" under logo of lion & unicorn flanking crowned shield w/ motto; banner w/"Dieu et mon Droit"	I	1	1883-1913	Prob Johnson Bros, LTD, Hanley Pottery, Hanley, Staffordshire, England
	2		Plate; rim sherd; embossed pattern "Ceres shape"	I	1	1859+	'Ceres shape' pattern registered 1859 by Elsmore & Forster later also produced by Turner, Goddard & Co., & E. Pearson all English
	3		Handle; prob teapot; Br mottled glaze; undec	YW	1	1850+	American Rockingham glaze; see F4-1-2,3,4 above & F4-W-4 below
	4		Unid; body sherd; embossed stylized floral; Dk Br glaze; (M)	P	2		Poss figurine, decorative furnishing, etc
	5		Lid; prob crock; Dk Br glaze ext; unglazed int	S	1		Buff bodied; underfired; missing finial; 5 1/2 in diam
	6		Hollowware; body sherds; undec; (M)	WW	2	1850+	Thick; no info
	7,8		Plate(?); rims, undec	WW/I	2	1850+	Thick; no info
	9		Cup; base to rim sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	CM F4-2-3 (rim w/handle sherd)
	10		Hollowware; unid, rim sherd; dentate pattern; undec	P	1		May be related to F4-W-32-35; may be decorative e.g. vase, figurine
	11	Glass	Perfume bottle(?); lip-shoulder; pressed	C	1		c 1/3 of mouth, sm section of body

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F4-3			glass, diamond pattern; mold seam to lip; Bottle, F; rectangular mouth; mold seam thru ground lip; short beveled neck; 2/3 of vessel top	C	1		CM F4-2-19; mouth 2 1/2 x 1 1/2; CM com- pletes top of vessel
	12		Goblet; rim to base; pressed glass w/ elaborate design	C	1		Appears to be same type as F4-3-23, but no mend
	13		Unid; body frag; frosted/etched?;	C	1		Thin; curved; poss lamp chimney frag
	14		Unid; body frag; undec	C	1		Thin; curved; sm frag; poss sm vessel
	15		Unid; body frag; undec	C	1		Thin; sm frag
	16		Unid; body frag; mold seam or embossed design	C	1		Sm; curved frag; poss bottle or glass?
	17		Unid; body frag; undec	MG	1	1880+	Thin, curved; sm frag
	18		Rim frag?; embossed design	C	1		Thick, curved; sm frag
	19		Bottle?; body frag; poss base frag; undec	A	1		Sm frag; slightly curved w/tiny bit of side?
	20		Window pane?; frag; undec	A	1		Thin; sm frag
	21		Bottle; body frag; mold seam; undec	A	1		Thin; sm; curved frag
	22		Goblet? rim frag; goblet? pressed glass	C	1		Sm frag; appears to be same as F4-3-13 but no mend
	23		Bottle?; body frag; undec	A	1		Thick; sm frag
	24		Tumbler/goblet?; body frag; embossed design	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	25		Button; 4 hole raised; undec	MG	1	1880+	7/16 in diam
	26		Button; 2-hole inset in raised center; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	5/8 in diam
	27		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	1/2 in diam
	28		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	7/16 in diam
	29		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	7/16 in diam
	30		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	1/2 in diam
	31		Button; 4-hole raised; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	7/8 in diam
	32	Metal	Coin; unid penny	Cu	1		[From feature bottom]
	33		Coin; unid penny	Cu	1		
	34		Frag; poss kerosene lamp chimney holder		3		Sm frags; no
	35,36,37		Unid; hardware frag; iron		1		Heavily corroded
	38		Unid; metal frag; poss wire; poss iron		1		Corroded
	39	Stone	Slate pencil; tip frag		1		
	40	Cello- phane	Cellophane; frag; wrapper		1	1923/1924	20th C debris
	41	Textile	Textile/thread; frags; sm metal attachment		2		
	42	Leather	Leather; poss shoe upper		1		Corrosion adhering to leather
	43	Shell	Clam shell frags		14		3 whole 1/2 shells; 3 hinge frags; 8 misc frags
F4W			(W 1/2 of feature, all levels; artifacts in box 2 of 8)				
	W1	Ceramic	Saucer; rim to base sherds; undec; Bk TP; MM on base "TRAD..."; cup well; c 3/4; (M)	I	9	1879-1888	CM F4-1-11; New York City Pottery Co.; thick; 6 in diam
	W2		Plate; base to rim sherds; c. 1/2 of plate; undec; (M)	WW	5	1850+	Thick; 8 1/2 in diam; unmarked; little wear on base
	W3		Cup?; rim sherd; polychrm & TP dec; molded body	I	1	1850+	Underglaze; floral design & geometric rim dec int & ext
	W4		Plate; base sherd; Bk TP MM "NTED" w/ double shield; undec	I	1	1879-c 1885	CM F4-1-1, Burgess & Campbell (International Pottery Co), Trenton, N.J.
	W5		Saucer; rim to base sherd; cup well; undec	I	1	1850+	Thick; 6 in diam; bluish cast to glaze
	W6		Cup; base, body sherd; undec	WW	1	1850+	Thick; wear on base
	W7		Plate?; base sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Thick
	W8		Unid; base sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Moderately thick; bluish cast to glaze
	W9		Plate?; rim sherd; undec	WW/I	1	1850+	Thick
	W10,11		Plate; base to rim sherds; undec	WW/I	2	1850+	Thick; no mend
	W12,13,16		Saucer; rim sherds; undec	WW/I	3	1850+	Moderately thick; no mend
	W14,15,17		Plate; rim sherds; undec	WW/I	3	1850+	Moderately thick; no mend
	W18		Cup; rim sherds; undec	I	1	1850+	Moderately thick
	W19		Cup; rim sherds; undec; (M)	I	2	1850+	Moderately thick

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F4W	W20,21,22		Cup; rim sherds; undec	I	3	1850+	Moderately thick; no mends
	W23		Cup?; body sherd; undec	WW/I	1	1850+	Thick
	W24,25,26		Cup?; body sherds; undec	WW/I	3	1850+	Thick; no mends
	W27		Teapot; body sherd; Br mottled glaze	YW	1		CM F4-1-3,4 American Rockingham
	W28		Hollowware; body sherd; molded; undec	YW	1		Bowl or storage vessel; very thick
	W29,30		Hollowware; rim sherds; molded; undec	YW	2		Storage vessel or bowl; straight sided; rounded edge; thick; poss same vessel but no mend
	W31		Lid; 1/2 whole	P	1		Poss sugar bowl or tea/coffee pot; soft paste; missing finial
	W32,33,34		Vase?; rim & body sherds; floral dec on W; scalloped edge	P	3		Hand painted; overglaze; poss same vessel, but no mend
	W35		Unid; sherd; undec	P	1		Thin; very sm sherd
	W36		Unid; body sherd; storage vessel or bowl; Br slip int; clear salt ext	S	1		Buff; underfired
	W37		Hollowware; poss crock; clear glaze	RW	1		Badly spalled int & ext
	W38		Tile; frag	P	1		Construction material; very thick
	W39		Unid; poss lighting related; poss bell; bisque porcelain w/metal	B	1		Metal highly corroded
	W40	Glass	Ink bottle; mold seams to lip; embossed on body "PATENTED/MCH 6, 83" on base "BIXBY"; (W)	A	1		Lg ink bottle 4.5 in tall
	W41		Ink bottle; mold seams to lip; embossed on body "PATENTED/MCH 6, 83" on base "BIXBY"; (W)	A	1		Lg ink bottle 4 1/8 in tall
	W42		Ink bottle; base frag; embossed on base "BIXBY"	A	1		Same as FW4-40 & W4-41
	W43		Bottle, AB; base to shoulder; embossed: W...RE" on body; "B & S" on base; (M)	A	9		7 1/8 in tall w/out missing neck
	W44		Bottle, M; lower c. 1/2; cup mold; embossed "...VORITE/...DSOR/...ING SYRUP"	A	1	1889	Prob Windsor Soothing Syrup (Fike 1987:231)
	W45		Bottle, M?; base frag; embossed "REGISTERED/ PAT.OFFICE"	C	1		1 1/4 in diam
	W46		Bottle, Bev, poss AB; shoulder frags; embossed "...S."; (M)	A	2		May be part of F4-W43
	W47		Ink bottle; neck & shoulder; mold seams to lip	A	1		Same type as F4-W40,41,42
	W48		Bottle, AB?; lip & part of neck;	A	1		13/16 in diam; may be same as F4-W43 &/or 4
	W49,50		Bottle, M?; base/side? frags; sq/rec bottle	A	2		Poss related; no mend
	W51,52		Bottle; body frags; mold seams	A	2		Poss may be related; no mend
	W53		Unid; poss lamp chimney; body frag	C	1		May be lighting related
	W54		Vial?; body frag	A	1		Thin; patinated
	W55		Tumbler/goblet; rim & body frag; molded design	C	1		3 in rim diam
	W56		Tumbler/goblet; rim & body frag; undec	C	1		2 in diam frag
	W57		Bottle, AB; body & base frag	DkG	1		Patinated
	W58		Bottle, prob Ab (beer); body frag	Br	1	Modern?	
	W59		Bottle; poss flask; body frag; mold seam	Br	1		Patinated
	W60		Bottle; body frags	A	5		Thick; no mends; not numbered
	W61		Window; 4 pane; 1 plate	A	4		Unrelated; not numbered
	W62		Marble; toy; polychrm swirled ribbon core in clear glass	C	1		3/4 in diam
	W63,64		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	2	1880+	3/4 in diam
	W65,68		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	2	1880+	7/16 in diam
	W66		Button; 4-hole inset; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	15/32 in diam
	W67		Button; 4-hole raised; undec; (W)	MG	1	1880+	7/16 in diam
	W69		Button; 4-hole inset; rounded edge; undec	MG	1	1880+	5/8 in diam
	W70	Metal	Coin; 1887 Indian Head penny; Cu alloy; (W)	Cu	1	1887	
	W71		Unid; disk; saucer shaped w/well; (W)		1		1 1/4 in diam; base metal

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F4W	W72		Construction materials; iron nail frags		7		Heavily corroded
	W73		Unid; iron frags		6		Misc iron frags; heavily corroded
	W74	Plastic?	Comb; frame & teeth (7 loose)		8	Modern	6 in long
	W75		Unid; plastic, celluloid? frag		1		Unid object; unid material
	W76,77, 78,79	Stone	Slate pencil; frags		4		1 w/point
	W80	Unid	Poss plastic, paper, leather?; frag		1		Unid object; unid material
	W81	Com posite	Shingle; frag; construction material; asphalt composite		1		
	W82	Textile	Wool?; thread		1		Single, black strand
	W83	Cement	Sewer Pipe; frags		1		Thick; heavy
	W84	Shell	Clam shell; 1/2 shells; (W)		2		1 lg, 1 sm
	W85		Oyster shell		1		Sm

Feature 6 (F6)- 78 MacDougal Street - Privy

NOTE: A refrigerator door, bicycle frame, metal janitor's bucket, and other 20th C debris in the first 2 ft of deposit not collected

F6 top clearing (Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 8)

F6 t/c	1	Ceramic	Storage/jug; shoulder frag; tan glazed ext; Br slip int	S	1		Buff body; lg vessel; thick
	2		Electric insulator; spool shape; W; (W)	P	1		Soft paste porcelain; unglazed 1 surface 1 3/8 in diam; 3/4 in thick
	3		Door knob; undec; W; (W)	P	1		2 1/4 in diam; iron shaft
	4	Glass	Bottle, M?; sm; embossed on shoulder "NUXATED IRON", on base "<I>"; (W)	C	1	1916+	3 1/2 in tall; 15/16 rim diam; listed NYC Dir at 2 Cooper Union 1893-1899; <I> logo Illinois Glass Co. used 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1972:264)
	5		Bottle, M; blob top; rim-neck; applied lip	A	1		1 in rim diam; thick; applied lip may be blob
	6		Bottle, Bev(?); body frag; mold seam	A	1		No info
	7		Window glass; flat frag	A	1		No info
	8	Vinyl	Phonograph record; frag; (M)	Bk	3	1946+	33 1/3 RPM LP Phonograph record frag
	9,10						

F6-1 (Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 8)

F6-1	1	Ceramic	Unid flatware; base sherd; Br TP mark (p/o) Royal Arms: Unicorn facing crowned shield	I	1		Mark not ident; thick; prob plate
	2		Unid; base sherd; impressed "...150"; unglazed ext; W glaze int	S	1		Mark not ident; gray body
	3		Plate, rim & base sherds; pink wash & floral gilt overglaze; scalloped edge; (M)	WW	2	1850+	8 in diam plate; wear on footring; poss 20th C?
	4		Flatware; body sherds, underglaze polychrm dec; (M)	WW	2		Blue/green/red floral dec
	5		Cup; rim sherd; overglaze polychrm floral decal/TP; gilt at rim int/ext	WW	1		Pink rose & panel border; sm sherd
	6		Flatware; rim sherd; embossed below marley; overglaze floral gilt on marley	WW	1		Poss 20th C
	7		Flatware; base sherd; overglaze polychrm floral decal/TP	WW	1		Prob plate; red/yellow/green floral; sm sherd
	8		Hollowware; base sherd, underglaze BI painted floral motif	WW	1		Poss jar/ointment pot; heavy wear/damage on base

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-1	9		Flatware; rim sherd, scalloped edge w/ floral gilt dec	WW	1		Prob plate; sm sherd
	10		Flatware; rim sherd; embossed floral rim; floral gilt dec on marley	WW	1		Prob plate; sm sherd
	11		Figurine?; body frag; molded, unid dec	B	1		Sm thin unid frag
	12		Unid; body sherd; molded int, plain ext	WW	1		Unid, sm sherd
	13		Unid hollowware; body sherd; molded ext; bright yellow glaze int & ext	WW	1		Unid, tiny sherd
	14		Unid flatware; body sherd; overglazed polychrm, floral decal/TP	WW	1		Unid; yellow/orange/white floral tiny sherds
	15		Plate; rim-base sherds; undec; (M)	I	2		8 in diam plate; wear on footring; thick
	16		Plate; rim-base sherd; undec	I	1		8 in diam plate; slight wear on footring; thick; poss same vessel as F6-1-15 above
	17		Plate; rim sherd; undec; (M)	I	2		Poss 8 in diam plate; sm sherd; thick
	18		Plate?; rim sherd; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; prob 8 in plate?; very thick
	19		Hollowware; rim sherd; tr of overglaze line below rim	I	1		Poss low bowl/deep saucer
	20		Flatware; rim sherd; undec	WW	1		Poss plate; thick; spalled glaze
	21		Plate?; rim sherd; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; prob 8 in plate?; very thick
	22		Unid; rim spall; spalled int; undec ext	WW	1		No info; sm sherd
	23		Unid; rim sherd; undec	WW	1		Badly worn; no info; sm sherd
	24		Plate?; rim sherd; undec	I	1		Prob plate; thick; sm sherd
	25		Plate?; rim sherd; undec	I	1		Prob plate; thick; sm sherd
	26		Flatware; base sherds; undec; spalled; (M)	WW	2		Prob plate/saucer; wear on footring; sm sherds
	27		Hollowware; base sherd; undec; spalled	I	1		Poss bowl; thick; sm sherd
	28		Flatware; base sherd; undec	WW	1		Prob plate/saucer; no wear; sm sherd
	29		Unid; body spalls; spalled int, undec ext; (M)	WW	2		Sm spalls; no info
	30		Flatware; body sherd; spalled int; undec ext	WW	1		Sm sherd; no info
	31		Unid; body spall; pale BI glaze remnant one side	WW	1		Poss spalled from 'Flow Blue' dec vessel (not in feature); sm spall
	32		Unid; body sherds; undec; no mends	WW/I	7		No info; sm sherds
	33		Flatware(?); base sherd; BI on W floral motif int, undec ext	P	1		Poss plate/saucer; has sm section of foot- ring, damaged; sm sherd
	34		Flatware; rim sherd; scalloped edge; molded shell-like body; tr gilt dec	P	1		Soft-paste; poss sm plate/saucer; sm sherd
	35		Flatware; base sherd; undec	P	1		Prob plate; prominent footring; no info; sm sherd
	36		Flatware; base sherd; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; poss wear on footring; very sm sherds
	37		Cup; rim-handle sherd; molded sq handle; tr of gilt dec at rim	P	1		Thin bodied; no info
	38		Unid; base sherd; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; tiny sherd; no info
	39		Lightning stopper; printed "OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN/28 FORREST ST./NEW YORK CITY" on bottom "PAT'D/K. HUTTER/ FEB. 8, 1893"; (W)	P	1	1893+	1 1/8 in high, c 1 in top diam
	40		Hollowware; body sherd; gray salt glaze w/cobalt BI dec ext; Br slip int	S	1		Poss crock/storage vessel; buff/gray paste

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-1	41		Hollowware; base sherd; gray-white non-salt glaze int & ext	S	1		Prob 6 in base diam; crock/lg jar; gray body
	42		Deep dish; rim-base sherd; clear glaze int & ext; undec	YW	1		Prob baker/pie plate; no wear
	43		Hollowware, base/lid(?); sherd; unglazed ext; Br glaze int	YW	1		Poss crock/storage vessel
	44		Hollowware; body spalls; clear salt glaze ext; spalled ext; (M)	S	2		Buff body; no info
	45	Glass	Bottle, milk/food; rim w/part neck; inner lip w/outer mold seam	C	1		No vertical mold seam; lip appears to be applied; 2 3/16 in mouth diam
	46		Bottle, Bev; rim-neck; crown cap; mold seam to rim	C	1	1906+	1 in diam; ABM made
	47		Bottle, Bev/syrup/condiment; screw top; c 1/2; mold to rim; frag	C	1	1906+	1 in diam; ABM made
	48		Bottle, Extract/M; rim-neck-shoulder frag; mold seam to neck	C	1		Applied neck & lip; 15/16 diam
	49		Bottle, Bev/condiment(?) rim-neck frag; mold seam to lip	C	1	1906+	ABM made; 1 3/16 in diam; prob corked
	50		Bottle, Bev(?); screw top; mold seam to lip	C	1	1906+	ABM made; c 1 in diam
	51		Jar, F; rim frag; screw top; mold seam to lip	C	1	1906+	ABM made; poss Mason-type food jar; 2 in diam
	52		Bottle, Milk(?); mold seam to lip; frag	C	1	1906+	ABM made; c 2 in diam
	53		Jar, F(?); wide mouth; screw top(?) frag	C	1		Prob 20 th C
	54		Jar, unid poss food; screw top(?) frag	C	1		Prob 20 th C
	55		Bottle, extract/M; neck-shoulder frag; mold seam	C	1		No info
	56		Bottle, Bev(?); neck-shoulder frag	C	1		No info
	57		Bottle, unid; shoulder frag; mold seam	C	1		No info
	58		Bottle, Milk(?)bev, base; embossed "4(?) 4032"; w/bust of male/lighthouse(?); does not appear to have mold seam	C	1		3 3/4 in diam base; no wear; no info
	59		Bottle, AB; base-body frag; ov; embossed "500ML (1...//...16.9 FL. OZ.)"; on bottom 5162/5 14 17 8.../LIQUOR BOT.../B (in circle)	C	1		No wear; prob 20 th C; no info
	60		Bottle, extract/M; base-body; embossed "14/H w/anchor/C4"	C	1	1938+	Anchor-Hocking (Toulouse 1972:48); 1 5/8 in diam; no wear
	61		Bottle, unid; base frag	C	1		No info; sm frag
	62		Bottle, Milk(?); base frag	C	1		Thick; thickness uneven; no wear; sm frag
	63		Bottle, unid; base(?)	C	1		No info; sm frag
	64		Bottle, Bev, body frag; stippled	C	1		Prob 20th C; lg frag
	65		Bottle, F/bev(?); body frag; embossed "S w/O & 8/B(?) (in curves of letter)"	C	1		Prob 20th C; sm frag; very thick
	66		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "...TY OF/...ORK???"	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	67		Bottle, Bev; body frag; stippled; embossed "...??/...SA..."	C	1		Thin; sm frag
	68		Bottle, Bev/F/milk, body frag; embossed "... (p/o of logo) /...FARM(?)"	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	69		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "D (or O) U?"	C	1		Ribbed or paneled; sm frag

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-1	70		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "WAT ...20..." inset into embossed sq	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	71		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "...?E..."	C	1		Letters are lg poss 1 in tall; sm frag
	72		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "...???/ MAR.../S(?)E(?)RVIC..."	C	1		Thick; sm frag; embossing seems to be part of larger logo
	73		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "...R1?..."	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	74		Bottle, unid; body frag near base; embossed "...EC..?"	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	75		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "...?/ /?..."	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	76		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "...B..."	C	1		Thick; very sm frag
	77		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "...?..."	C	1		Thick; very sm frag
	78		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "...?..."	C	1		Very thick; sm frag
	79		Bottle, unid; chip; embossed "...?..."	C	1		Tiny chip
	80		Bottle?, unid; frags (poss base &/or body)	C	12		Thick; sm; some may be tableware; (unnum- bered) no mends
	81		Bottle?, unid; necks-shoulders	C	16		Only 1 w/partial mold seam; thick; sm frags; no info; (unnumbered) no mends
	82		Bottle?, unid; body frags; all have some sort of embossed design e.g. stippled, paneled etc	C	27		Range from thick to very thick; from sm to very sm; no info (unnumbered) no mends
	83		Bottle?, unid; body frags: plain; undec	C	53		Range is thick to very thick; sm to tiny; no info; (unnumbered) no mends
	84		Bottle/jar, Bev/F; body frag; embossed "...?A..."	A	1		Poss mason jar; no info
	85		Bottle/jar, unid; body frag; embossed "... A(or R)..."	A	1		Thick; sm frag; no info
	86		Bottle/jar, unid; body to base frags; (M)	A	2		Poss Mason jar frags; mold seam
	87		Bottle, Bev?; base frag	A	1		Thick; sm frag; no wear; no info
	88		Bottle?, unid; poss base frag	A	1		Very thick; sm frag; no info
	89		Bottle?, unid; body frag; embossed "...? ...T...J...?..."	A	1		Thick; no info
	90		Jar..F; rim frag; screw top; mold seam to lip	A	1	1906+	Poorly made, mold seam not aligned; wide mouth, 2 1/2 in diam; ABM made
	91		Jar, F; rim frag; screw top; ground lip	A	1		Wide mouth; prob 2 to 2 1/2 diam; no info
	92		Bottle/vial, M?; rim-neck frag; applied lip; no mold seam	A	1		Sm diam c 3/4 in; no info
	93		Bottle, Bev?; body frags; two have poss mold seams or marks	A	16		Thick; range med to tiny frags (unnumbered) no mends
	94		Bottle, AB; lip/rim w/cap-neck-shoulder frag; screw cap embossed "...E...BOTTLED & SEALED...CO? 10?..."	G	1	Modern	Modern bottle; metal cap
	95		Bottle, AB; body frag	G	1	Modern	Prob part of F6-1-94 above; thick
	96		Bottle, AB?; body frags	G	2	Modern	Prob part of F6-1-94 & 95 above; sm frags; no mends
	97,99		Bottle, AB; neck-shoulder-body frags; (M)	Br	12	Modern	CM F6-2-42 thru 44; Beer bottle? medium thickness; 2 1/2 in diam; CM almost whole
	98		Bottle, AB; body frags embossed "...EP..."	Br	1	Modern	Prob related to F6-1-97 above
	100		Bottle, AB?; body frag; mold seam	Br	1	Modern	Thick frag; not related to F6-1-97 or 99
	101		Bottle, AB?; body frags; mold seam on 1 frag	Br	9	Modern?	Poss label adhesive on 1 frag; (unnumbered) no mends

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-1	102		Bottle, unid; frags; 1 olive, 2 green	G	3		No info; sm to tiny frags; (unnumbered) no mends
	103		Bottle, M7; poss "Bromo-Seltzer" frags; 1 rim frag; 1 body frag embossed "...D.(or O.) ..."; mold seam	Bl	2		Thin; very sm frags; (unnumbered) no mends
	104		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed "...W? YO..."	Red	1		Thin; sm frag
	105		Bottle, unid; body frag; embossed w/ either letters or design	C	1		Thick; frag too sm to distinguish embossing
	106		Bottle, Milk; lip frag	C	1		Very thick; sm frag
	107		Bottle, unid; body frags	C	5		Range thick to thin; sm to tiny; (unnumbered) no mends
	108		Liner, fruit jar; embossed "...R COMP..."	MG	1		Prob "Mason" jar liner; 2 in diam
	109		Unid; frags	MG	5		Sm; poss lamp globe or bottle frags; (unnumbered)
	110		Tumbler; rim frag; plain rim & body	C	1		3 in rim diam
	111		Tumbler; rim frag; plain rim & body	C	1		No info
	112		Tumbler; rim frag; fluted & stippled	C	1		Thick; prob 3 in diam
	113		Tumbler; rim & body frags; "Waffle" pattern; (M)	C	2		Thick (pattern in McCain 1992:451)
	114		Tumbler; body frags; all have different patterns	C	7		Patterns - Waffle, paneled diamond & plain; thick; (unnumbered) no mends
	115		Unid; body frags; plain	C	5		Thin; poss lamp chimney or bottle frags (unnumbered) no mends
	116	Plastic	Plastic(?), unid; rim; molded	Am	1	1930+	Sm frag; thick; translucent; no info
	117		Plastic(?); unid; elaborate molded pattern; painted silver & Bl	C	1	1930+	Sm frag; thick; no info
	118	Glass	Plate glass mirror; silvered on back	C	1		Thick (1/4 in)
	119		Lamp glass; frosted/etched scroll pattern	C	2		Tiny frags (unnumbered) no mend
	120		Glass frag grooved on 1 side	C	1		Thick; prob refrigerator shelf frag
	121		Window pane glass; starburst pattern 1 side	C	3		Prob bathroom/front door window pane glass; (unnumbered) no mend
	122		Thermometer/pipette frag	C	1		Hollow glass frag; 3/16 in diam; no info
	123		Marble; Br & white swirled pattern; (W)	W	1		15 mm diam; very good condition
	124		Marble; W swirled core; (W)	C	1		15 mm diam; good condition
	125		Marble; Green & W swirled; (W)	W	1		15 mm diam; very good condition
	126		Marble; Bl & clear pin wheel pattern; (W)	C	1		16 mm diam; surface very pitted
	127		Marble; Blue w/W pattern; (W)	Bl	1		15 mm diam; poor condition, surface very pitted
	128		Button; faceted; Cu eye on back; (W)	Bk	1		15/16 in diam
	129		Button; milk glass; 4 hole inset; (W)	MG	1		5/8 in diam
	130		Button; milk glass; 4 hole inset; (W)	MG	1		5/16 in diam
	131	Plastic/ Rubber	Button; 2 hole, inset; (W)	Bk	1		3/4 in diam; worn
	132	Metal	Key; stamped "YALE/...DA..."; (W)		1		Bent; 13/16 in long; poss cabinet/trunk key
	133		Ring; frag; unid; Cu	Cu	1		2 in diam; looks finished
	134		Hardware/pipe ring; Cu	Cu	1		3/4 in diam; 11/16 in long
	135	Carbon/ Cu	Unid; poss part of carbon arc lamp	Bk	1		2 3/8 long; Cu alloy rod goes thru 1 in diam carbon cylinder
	136,137	Plastic	Plastic molding; poss from refrigerator door	Pink	2	1930+	Molded; drilled holes (for attachment)
	138		Unid; molded frags	G	2	1930+	Tiny frags; no info; (unnumbered) no mends

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-1	139		Cup; frag	W	1	Modern	Coffee container or lid (unnumbered)
	140		Stirrer; frags; molded plastic	W	3	Modern	Coffee stirrer; friable
	141		Styrofoam; frags; unid	W	2	Modern	No info
	142	Plastic/ Rubber	Toy wheel; larger 1 has plastic axel well, hub cap & rubber tire; smaller is just the rubber tire	Bk/W	2	Modern	Larger is 1 in diam; smaller 3/4 in diam
	143	Metal	Coin; prob Indian Head penny	Cu	1	Pre 1900	Badly corroded; date unreadable (pc1996: Joe Parella)
	144	Shell	Clam shell frag	W	1		Badly weathered
F6-2	(Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Cup; rim & body sherd; platinum luster int; undec ext	P	1		Soft paste; thick; 3 in diam
	2		Saucer(?); rim sherd; overglaze polychrm floral decal/TP gilt at rim int/ext; molded scalloped cup well	WW	1		Panel border; sm sherd; (see F6-1-5 for similar pattern & colors) yellow, green, br design
	3		Flatware; rim sherd; undec; badly spalled int & ext	WW	1	1850+	Thick; prob plate
	4		Cup handle; sherd; undec	I	1		Sm sherd; no info
	5		Unid; body sherds; undec	WW/I	3	1850+	Sm sherds; (unnumbered) unrelated
	6		Hollowware; body sherds; undec; gray- white glaze int & ext; (M)	S	2		Gray bodied similar to base sherd F6-1-41 & F6-2-7
	7		Hollowware; body sherd; undec; gray- white glaze int & ext	S	1		Gray bodied similar to base sherd F6-1-41 F6-2-6
	8		Pipe mouthpiece/doll leg; frag	P	1		Soft paste; 7/8 in long; 1/2 in diam; broken
	9		Fixture(?)/keyhole plate; molded frag	WW	1		Poss swinging type of keyhole cover
	10	Glass	Bottle, Milk; body frag; embossed "...U (or O) R?..."; paneled	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	11		Bottle, Bev(?); body frag; embossed "...?A /...ETUR.../...UAR..."	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	12		Bottle; body frag; embossed "...O(orU)H (?).../...?U?..."; mold seam or logo design	C	1		Thick; sm frag
	13		Bottle?; body frag; embossed "...?U(or O) A..."	C	1		Medium thickness; very sm frag
	14		Jar/bottle, F; rim frag; "Mason" type; screw top	C	1		No info
	15		Bottle(?); body near rim frag - shoulder?	C	1		Sm frag
	16		Bottle, unid; rim frag	C	1		Thin; very sm frag
	17		Bottle; body frag	C	1		Would belong to lg vessel
	18		Bottle; body frag; molded lines prob part of patten or logo	C	1		Thick; no info
	19		Bottle; body frag; molded line at one corner	C	1		Medium thickness; no info
	20		Bottle; body frag	C	1		Sm frag; no info
	21		Bottle; body/shoulder frag; mold seam	C	1		Medium thickness; no info
	22		Bottle; shoulder frag; mold seam	C	1		Poss beverage or medicine bottle
	23		Bottle; body frag	C	1		Sm frag; medium thickness
	24		Bottle; body frag	C	1		No info; very sm frag
	25		Bottle; body frag	C	1		No info; very sm frag
	26		Bottle; body frag; mold seam	C	1		No info; very sm frag
	27		Unid; frag, curved	C	1		Thin; no info
	28,29		Unid; frags; curved	C	2		Thin; no mend; poss same as F6-2-27

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F6-2	30		Window pane; frag	C	1		Sm frag; no info
	31		Bottle, Bev; body frag; embossed "[br] OOKLY[n]/...[th]IS BOT[le].../[not] TO BE [sold]"	A	1		Thick "Coke" type bottle frag
	32		Jar/bottle, F; body frag; embossed " ...?? .../M"	A	1		Poss "Mason"-type jar; sm frag
	33		Jar/bottle, F; body frag; embossed "...A... /...?..."	A	1		Sm frag
	34		Bottle; shoulder frag; mold seam	A	1		"Coke" bottle-type glass
	35		Bottle; body frag; mold seam	A	1		"Coke" bottle-type glass
	36		Bottle; body frag	A	1		"Coke" bottle-type glass
	37		Bottle, unid; side panel? near shoulder; frag	A	1		No info
	38		Bottle, unid; body frags	A	3		Sm to very sm frags; (unnumbered) no mends
	39		Window pane; frag	A	1		Sm frag
	40		Bottle, Milk; rim-neck frags; purple hued; applied lip; mold seam to lip; (M)	Pu	2	1880-1916	C 1/2 of mouth; c 2 in diam
	41		Bottle, Milk; body frag poss near neck; purple hued; mold seam & raised area	Pu	1	1880-1916	Poss related to F6-2-40
	42,43,44		Bottle, AB; neck & part of shoulder, base & body frags; applied lip; prob 3 part mold	Br	3		CM 6-1-97,99; neck, wine/brandy (Fike 1987:8 no 2.12)
	45,46		Bottle, AB; body frags	Br	2		Prob part of same vessel as F6-2-42,43,44; no mends
	47		Bottle, M?; base frag; Cobalt Bl; prob 3 part mold	Bl	1		Poss "Bromo-Seltzer" bottle
	48		Bottle; body frag; Cobalt Bl; poss near neck	Bl	1		Poss "Bromo-Seltzer" bottle; poss same as F6-2-47
	49		Bottle; body frag; bright G	G	1		No info
	50		Window; frag; sunburst pattern	C	1		Poss bathroom or door glass
	51		Button; milk glass; 4 hole inset; incising around outside	MG	1		7/16 in diam; prob dress button
	52	Unid	Unid material; from bottle base F6-2-43				Unknown material from bottle; no info
F6-3			No artifacts found in level				

F8 - 78 MacDougal Street - Cistern

F8-1	(Artifacts from this level in box number 3 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Plate; dinner, base sherd; undec; impressed "F"	WW	1	1850+	Thick; wear on foot ring; 9 in diam at foot-ring
	2		Plate; base to rim sherds, undec; (M)	WW	3	1850+	Thick; some wear on footring of base sherd
	3		Flatware?; body sherds; spalled; undec	WW	1		Thick; no info
	4	Metal	Iron; unid frag		1		Highly corroded
	5	Plastic	Ring; frag c 1/2; molded; Bl	Bl	1	1930+	20th C debris; 1 5/8 in diam
F8-2	(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Plate?; rim sherd; thick; undec	WW	1	1850+	Prob same as F8-1-2 but no mend
	2	Glass	Bottle, M; embossed side & front panels "HALE'S/HONEY OF/HOREHOUND AND TAR//C.N. CRITTENTON//[NEW] YORK", on base "4"; flat neck; Blake variant 1 base; mold seam to base of neck; applied lip; c (W)	A	12	1863-1918	Neck 1 3/4 in long; overall 5 1/2 x 1 3/4 x 3/4 in; indented panels

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F8-2	3		Window; frag	A	1		Sm frag
	4	Textile	Felt; frags	Br	2		Elongated cloth frags
F8-3	(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 8)						
	1	Wood	Wood; frag		1		Poss from cover of cistern or house debris
	2	Textile	Felt; frag	Br	1		Elongated cloth frag

F12 - 126 Sumpter Avenue - Cistern

F12-1	(Artifacts from this level in boxes 2 and 3 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Bowl, lg base; Bk TP MM "IRONSTONE CHINA\EXTRA QUALITY"; logo: American version of Royal coat of arms; undec	I	1	1886-c 1910	Standard Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; logo: 2 lions rampant flanking crowned shield; heavy wear
	2		Plate, base sherds; undec; Bk TP MM "IRONSTONE CHINA\WARRANTED"; logo American version of Royal coat of arms; (M)	I	2	1890-1904	Peoria Pottery Co, Peoria IL; logo: lion & unicorn flanking crowned shield; heavy wear
	3		Flatware, base sherd; undec	WW	1	1850+	Thick, heavy wear on footring
	4		Unid, body sherd; undec	WW	1		No info
	5		Plate, rim sherd; undec;	WW	1	1850+	wear/damage on rim edge
	6		Flatware, rim sherd; undec	WW	1		Thick, wear/damage on rim edge
	7		Flatware, rim spall; undec ext	WW	1		Interior spalled; no info
	8		Flatware, rim sherd; embossed floral on on marley, gilt dec at rim; (W)	I	1		Prob 20th C
	9		Flatware, rim frag; purple & buff lustre int; Bk overglaze line btwn 2 colors; scalloped edge w/tr gilt on rim	P	1		Poss 20th C Japanese
	10		Bowl, rim sherd; undec; scalloped rim	I	1	1850+	Thick; prob 8 in diam bowl
	11		Figurine?, body sherd; G-Y tint; gilt dec	P	1		Soft paste; thick
	12		Unid, spall; undec	I	1		No info
	13		Plate, rim sherd; scalloped, floral embossed, gilt at rim; (M)	I	2	1850+	Prob 9 in diam dinner plate
	14		Saucer; Bl on W Chinoiserie landscape w/ figures; unmarked; (M) c(W)	P	14		Poss 20th C; 5 1/2 in diam; c 80% mend
	15		Cup, handle sherd; molded w/gilt on ext	WW	1		No info
	16		Flatware, rim spall; tr overglaze enamel int	WW	1		Ext spalled, no info
	17		Flatware, base sherd; undec	I	1		Wear on footring; prob plate
	18		Flatware, rim sherd; molded body w/gilt line at rim; tr overglaze enamel	I	1		Thick
	19		Marbles, Bennington type glaze; (W)	S	2		Sm, 11mm & 12mm
	20		Doll, left arm; jointed; unpainted; (W)	B	1		1 3/16 in long; poss pair w/F12-4-46
	21		Doll, head frag (face); painted features w/lower eyelashes; applied upper teeth	B	1		Prob Germany
	22		Doll, head frag (crown); pink wash	B	1		Prob Germany
	23		Doll, head frag (cheek); pink wash	B	1		Prob Germany
	24		Doll, hand & forearm frag; light pink wash	B	1		Thumb missing; prob Germany
	25		Doll, head frag; unid; pink wash	B	1		Prob Germany
	26		Unid, body sherd; G ext glaze	RW	1		Sm frag; unglazed/spalled int
	27,28		Flowerpot, body & base sherds; molded floral ext; unglazed	RE	2		No mend; thick frags
	29,30	Glass	Unid, body frags	MG	2		Poss damaged/melted; unid
	31		Button; 4-hole inset; (W)	MG	1		7/16 diam; poss shirt button

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-1	32		Bottle, M; embossed "R. V. PIERCE M.D./ BUFFALO.N.Y./DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MED- ICAL DISCOVERY", "12" on bottom; rec; (W)	A	1	1870-1900+	Diag mold seam; applied rim; Blake var 1 base (Fike 1987:10); 8 5/8 in high; 1 1/16 in diam rim; 3 x 1 1/2 in base; no wear
	33		Bottle, F; embossed "J.K. & S./1856"; (M) (W)	A	2	1856-1857	John Kilner & Sons, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; mold seams to applied rim; 8 1/4 in high; 1 7/8 in rim diam; 2 3/4 in base diam; wear
	34		Bottle, sauce, F; ribbed body w/smooth label inset; embossed "J" on base; c(W)	C	1	1919+	Continuous thread top; mold seams to top; Curtice Bros Co type bottle (see F12-3-30,24
	35		Bottle, Ab; beer body & base; embossed: "MALCOLM BREWING CO./BROOKLYN, N.Y./REGISTERED/THIS BOTTLE/NOT TO BE SOLD"	A	1	1890-1902	Logo:MB; 3-piece mold; 2 5/8 in base diam; wear
	36		Bottle, M/MW?, AB?; base; rd; embossed "KARL HUTTER/21/NEW YORK [not to be sold?]	A	1	c1875-1900	Heavy wear; 2 3/4 in diam; poss.Karl Hutter, 23 First St cor 2nd Ave, New York (Apuzzo 1994:73)
	37		Bottle, base; Ov; embossed "A.G.S. & CO/ P.2" (bottlemaker?) on bottom "S.../NEW Y[ork]..." above base	A	1		CM F12-2-63; note: color verges on light green; no wear
	38		Bottle, rim, neck & shoulder frag; emboss- ed "TRADE MA[rk]...REGIST[ered]"	A	1		Applied lip; 1 in rim diam; poss p/o above, no mend
	39		Bottle, body frag; tr embossing "...E..."; sq/rec	A	1		Sm frag; poss M
	40		Bottle, body frag; embossed "...P..."	A	1		Very sm frag; no info
	41		Bottle, base frag; rd	A	1		Very sm frag; heavy wear
	42		Bottle, AB; rim & neck	Br	1		Lg vessel; heavily patinated; rim 1 in diam identified as a "Wine/Brandy" (Fike 1987:8 No 2.12 w/tr of 2.2)
	43		Bottle, rim & neck; applied/molded rim	C	1		1 3/8 in diam rim
	44		Bottle, rim frag	C	1		Thick body milk?
	45		Jar, F; rim & neck frag; CT	C	1	1919+	C 2 in diam rim; poss mustard
	46		Bottle, base frag; undec; Ov?	C	1		No wear
	47		Bottle, body frag; embossed "...HE/... TER..."; unid	C	1		No info
	48		Bottle?, shoulder frag;	C	1		Sm; no info
	49-51		Bottle, body frags, misc	C	3		Tr mold seams; no mend
	52		Misc frags, unid	C	4		No info, not related
	53		Bottle; base & body frag; undec; CM (W)	C	1		CM F12-3-37; 3 1/2 high when (W); base when CM; 1 1/2 x 15/16; no wear
	54		Vial, M; rd, flat bottom; (W)	C	1		"2 1/4 in high; 5/8 in diam top & bottom
	55		Vial, rim & shoulder frag; rd	C	1		Rim 1/2 in diam; body 5/8 in diam
	56		Vial, M; base & body frag	C	3		5/8 in diam
	57		Vial, body frags; no (M)	C	2		No info; may be part of other vials
	58		Tableware, sm bowl?; pressed; scalloped rim; floral diamond?	C	2		No (M), but same motif; 4 in diam
	59		Tableware?, base & body; undec; (M)	C	3		Thick base; ground edge (base); no wear? 2 in diam base
	60		Bottle, base; rd; poss machine made	C	2	20th C?	1 5/8 in diam; no wear
	61		Tumbler, rim to base frag; paneled body	C	1		3 in rim diam; no other info
	62		Tumbler?, rim frag	C	1		Sm frag; appears to be 3 in diam
	63	Metal	Tablespoon; patterned zig-zag on throat above elaborate floral on handle; stamped	Cu	1		Prob silver plated; 7 1/8 in long; company not identified in Hagan 1990:342

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Cat/Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-1			on back "R. Co" in a larger C; (W)				
	64		Rod, metal covered molded compound (unid)	Cu	1		6 1/2 in long frag/(W); 1/2 in diam; light weight
	65		Gear; poss clock/watch?; (W)	Cu	1		Brass? bent; c 1 5/8 in diam
	66-67		Watch parts?, unid; no mend	Unid	2		Poss clock part; both 1 7/8 in diam; thin
	68		Dec, unid; rec; floral border; c(W)	Cu	1		Thin; 2 1/2 x 7/8 in; corroded
	69		Wire, frags; unid; one twisted	Cu	3		Thin; no info
	70		Foil frag	?	1		Sm; wrapper?
	71	Wood & Metal	Pencil, body & eraser part w/ graphite rod		1		orig 1 piece; fragmented; burned; 2 9/16 in long; eraser holder smooth
	72-74	Unid	Chalk? frags		3		Sm frags; 2 white, 1 yellow
	75	Floral	Seed?; c rd		1		15/32 in diam; squash/gourd?
F12-2			(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 8)				
	1,9,12, 17,19,25, 27,31,32,33	Ceramic	Plate; G TP MM "SEMI PORCELAIN" below logo; dragon in crown; embossed floral scalloped edge; (M) c(W)	I	13	1896+	The Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 1/4 in diam
	2,8		Plate; same as above; (M) c(W)	I	4	1896+	Same as above
	3		Plate; D BI TP MM "...S.P.CO./...CELAIN"; floral embossed, scalloped edge; (M) c(W)	I	1	c 1905-c 1915	The Sebring Pottery Co, Sebring, OH; 7 1/2 in diam
	4		Plate; D BI TP MM: "THE S.P. .../PORCELA ..."; broadly scalloped edge; faintly embossed floral; c 1/2	I	2	c 1905-c 1915	The Sebring Pottery Co, Sebring, OH; 7 1/2 in diam
	5,6,13, 14,15,20, 23,28,29, 34,35,39,40		Plate; G TP MM "SEMI PORCELAIN" below logo; dragon in crown; embossed floral, scalloped edge; (M) c(W)	I	18	1896+	The Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 1/4 in diam
	7		Plate?; base sherd, p/o Bk TP MM "WAR..." under American version of Royal arms	I	1	1890+	Steubenville Pottery Co, Steubenville, OH; thick body
	10,18		Plate, rim & base sherds; embossed floral, scalloped rim	I	3	c 1905-c 1915	The Sebring Pottery Co, Sebring, OH; 7 1/2 in diam
	11		Bowl, sm; G TP MM "SEMI PORCELAIN" under a dragon & crown; embossed floral, broadly scalloped edge; > 1/2; (M)	I	3	1896+	The Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 6 in diam side dish
	16,38		Plate, rims; embossed floral, scalloped rims; no mends	I	2	1896+	The Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 1/26 in diam; 1 or 2 vessels, p/o set (see above)
	21		Flatware, unid body sherd; undec	I	1		Sm frag; no info
	22		Flatware, rim sherd; undec	WW	1		Worn/damaged on edge
	24		Plate, base sherd; spalled int	I	1	1897-1905	Homer Laughlin Co, E Liverpool, OH; "AM-BEAUTY" pattern as identified in F12-3-1
	26		Unid tableware, rim sherd; undec	P	1		Soft paste; sm frag
	30		Flatware?, rim sherd; embossed scallop? near rim	I	1		Thick body
	36		Unid, rim sherd; undec	WW	1		Thick, sm frag
	37		Flatware, base sherd; tr overglazed dec?	I	1		Sm frag; ghost of poss floral motif
	41		Platter; broad scallop edge; embossed marley; BkTP MM: Floral "W" w/in floral wreath; Ov; c 75%	I	1	1903-1910	Wheeling Potteries Co, Wheeling, WV; 15 in oval platter
	42		Cup, rim & handle sherd; undec; late handle shape	I	1		Thick, BI cast to glaze (hotel type)

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-2	43		Unid frag; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; thick body
	44		Hollowware, unid; body sherd	I	1		Thick; poss cup?
	45		Toy, cup; undec; handle; (W)	P	1		Child's tea set; c 1 in diam; 7/8 in high
	46		Hollowware, unid handle; molded; small-ish vessel	P?	1		Soft paste; badly made/damaged
	47		Doll, head; "hair," painted	P	1		Sm frag
	48		Unid, base sherd; undec; spalled int	I	1		Tiny frag; no info
	49		Hollowware, cup? rim; embossed geometric?	WW	1		Sm frag; thin; poor condition
	50		Unid, body sherd; overglaze polychrm, G & Br	WW	1		Tiny frag; no info
	51		Unid, body sherd, undec	I	1		Tiny frag; no info
	52		Unid, handle sherd; prob cup?; undec	I	1		Sm frag
	53		Tile, frag; bathroom?; spalled; stamped "P.T..." on back; tr grout/cement	E	1		Small frag; modern? prob spalled glaze
	54		Handle, base sherd; molded	P	1		Soft paste; prob same as F12-2-46, no mend
	55		Tile, mosaic; BI; grooves to accept grout on back	P	1	20th C?	3/4 in sq
	56		Unid, CI glaze int/ext	RW	1		Sm frag; damaged; no info
	57		Marble, Bennington-type; BI & W mottled; (W)	S	1		Playing size (21mm); coarsely glazed & pitted
	58		Marbles, Bennington type; Br mottling; (W)	S	2		Sm, 11mm diam & 12mm diam; toy
	59		Pipe, stem frag; undec	K	1		1 5/8 long frag; 5/16 diam
	60		Pipe, stem frag; undec, but w/Br cast	K	1		Poss stained in making/w/wash?
	61		Marble, Bennington-Type; BI & W mottling; (W)	S	1		Sm, 11mm diam; toy
	62	Glass	Bottle, sauce, F; ribbed body w/smooth label insert; embossed "JH" on base; c(W)	C	1	1919+	Continuous thread & mold seams to top missing on this specimen, but apparently Curtice Bros Co type bottle (see F12-3-30) Note: 1 of at least 3 similar bottles
	63		Bottle, body frag; embossed "...LL ME.../ 1/2 PIN(t)...JARNETT G.../14/FUL(ton)"	A	1		CM F12-1-37 (base); light G cast
	64		Jar, cosmetic; vaseline; embossed "VAS [eline]/CHES[e]brough.../NEW YORK"; CT; > 1/2; (M)	C	4	1919+	2 in diam; 2 3/8 in high; sm Vaseline jar; mold seam to top; no wear
	65		Bottle, F; body frag; sauce; ribbed	C	1		P/O third Curtice Bros sauce bottle
	66		Jar, jelly?, F; rim & body frag; int pattern-ing; cathedral type panels	C	1		Thickened rim to catch lid; 2 1/2 in diam
	67		Bottle, rim & neck; CT	C	1	1919+	Molded to top; Ground top? 1 1/16 in diam
	68		Jar/bottle, base frag; unid	C	1	1900+(?)	1 13/16 diam
	69-72		Tumbler, rim frags; undec	C	4		No info; no mends
	73-74		Bottle, body frags	C	2		1 has mold seam; no mends
	75		Unid, body frag	C	1		No info
	76-78		Tumbler?, rim frags; undec	C	3		No info; 3 in diam; no mends
	79		Bottle, M/SW?; frag	A	1		Sm; thick; heavy wear
	80		Unid, body frag	C	1		No info
	81		Unid	A	1		Sm frag; no info
	82		Bottle, M; rim & neck frag	C	1		Sm frag; heavily patinated
	83		Tableware, rim; unid; dec: 3 incised bands	C	1		Poss tumbler; 3 in diam
	84		Tumbler (?); body frag; dec: 3 incised bands	C	1		Similar to above; no mend; see F12-3-41
	85,86		Bottle?, body frags; unid	C	2		1 w/ mold seam; no other info

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-2	87	Glass/ metal	Unid frag		1		Flat glass adhering to iron concretion
	88,89	Metal	Shell casings; 22 cal	Br	2	1857-1930s	Badly corroded; 11 & 6 mm lengths; dates from Carroll in Geismar 1992
	90		Utensil, handle; dec embossed floral?	Cu	1		Spoon/relish server? badly corroded; 3 3/8 in long frag
	91		Dec, unid; horseshoe-shaped; grooved edge	Cu	1		Poss personal (brooch?), also poss furniture dec; 1 1/4 in across; 1 1/8 in long
	92		Tube, unid frag, thin; G	Cu	1		Copper patina; 1 1/2 in long; 3/16 in diam
	93	Plastic	Comb, frag; mottled; tr of 11 teeth; molded line		1		Tortoise-shell type finish; woman's hair dec? 1 3/4 in long
	94	Textile	Unid frag; looped construction		1		Knitted rather than woven
	95	Leather	Shoe, heel; flat w/nails; (W)		1		Badly corroded; 2 1/2 x 2 x 1/2 in high
	96		Shoe, heel; flat w/nails; c(W)		1		Badly corroded; 2 1/4 x 1 3/4 x c 1/2
	97		Shoe, heel frag; flat w/nails		1		Lift frag? nails badly corroded; c 1/2 in thick
	98		Shoe, uppers w/eyelets & ?		6		Misc; thin leather; high top
	99		Shoe, misc frags		3		Badly deteriorated
F12-3	(Artifacts from this level in boxes 3, 4, and 5 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Plate; G TP MM "HOMER LAUGHLIN/ SEMI-VITREOUS CHINA/AN AMERICAN BEAUTY"; scalloped edge; embossed floral on marley; overglaze polychrm floral; (M) c(W)	I	3	c1897-c 1905	Homer Laughlin China Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 in diam; (F12-2-24 another specimen); no obvious wear
	2,15		Plate; impressed MM "GREENWOOD CHINA."; undec; (M) c(W)	P	5	1886-c 1933	Greenwood China Co/Greenwood Pottery, Trenton,NJ; 9 in dinner plate
	3		Plate; Bk TP MM "SEMI-VITREOUS/CANTON CHINA" encircles logo: "SP CO"; embossed floral on marley; scalloped edge (W, 3/4)	I	1	1890-c 1904	Steubenville Pottery Co, Steubenville, OH; 7 1/4 in diam; no evidence of wear
	4		Plate; G TP MM "C.T." below eagle & red "MADE IN GERMANY" & impressed "T 19"; overglaze polychrm floral, scalloped edge w/gilt & shell-edged type embossing near edge & on edge of well; (M)	P	4	1891-1935	CM F12-4-38; C. Tielsch, Silesia, Germany; 7 1/2 in diam; Note: "C.T." mark used by C.M HUTSCHEN-REUTER after 1918 (Rontgen 1981:55,374); NOTE: Silesia now Walbrzych Poland
	5		Plate; G TP MM "SEMI-PORCELAIN" below dragon & crown; embossed floral edge; scalloped edge & well; > 1/2 (M)	I	3	1896+	Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 1/4 in diam; damage but no wear
	6		Saucer; mark missing; undec; cup well; < 1/2	I	1	1850+	6 1/2 in diam
	7		Plate, rim sherd; scalloped embossed edge	I	1	1896+	CM F12-4-53; Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 1/4 in diam (CM level 4)
	8		Plate, rim sherd; scalloped embossed edge	I	1	1896+	Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH; prob same above, but no mend
	9		Saucer, rim sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Thick, Bl cast to glaze; p/o F12-3-11, but no mend
	10		Saucer; embossed leaf motif w/pink wash; gilt at rim & cup well; > 1/2 (M)	P	2		5 1/2 in diam
	11		Saucer; p/o Bl TP MM (unicorn head only) undec; c 1/2 (M)	I	2	1850+	Thick, 6 in diam; Bl cast to glaze; see F12-3-9

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-3	12		Bowl, body & rim sherds; CM; tr molding near base; (W)	I	1		CM F12-4-9; see also F12-5-2 (set?)
	13		Dish; scalloped rim, band overglaze polychrm band overglaze polychrm floral floral across center; (M) (W)	P	3		5 1/4 in diam; side dish/low bowl
	14		Plate; undec, unmarked; < 1/2	P	1		9 in diam
	16		Unid, body sherd; undec	I	1		Sm frag; no info
	17		Platter, rim & base sherds; scalloped edge, embossing below rim; (M)	I	2		Ov; thick body, deep serving platter; no wear
	18		Doll, body frag, shoulder head type; p/o chest/back; pink wash	B	1		Prob Germany
	19		Doll, head frag; pink wash	B	1		Sm frag; prob Germany
	20		Doll, jointed arm; no paint	B	1		Right arm; 1 3/4 in long; sm hole for attachment to soft body
	21		Tile, frag, band; mottled Br Y glaze; finished on 2 sides	E	1		Tile band frag
	22	Glass	Bottle, AB; (W)	Br	1		Applied lip & ring (Fike 1987:8 no 2.12; wine/brandy; 11 in high; 2 3/4 in base diam; 1 in rim diam; no wear
	23		Bottle, M, cobalt; embossed "BROMO-SELTZER/EMERSON/DRUG CO/BALTIMORE, MD", "II" on base bottom; cork frag inside; (W)	Bl	1	1889-1907/ 1916	Bromo-seltzer first produced 1889; cork stopper until 1928 (Fike 1987:111); bottles made by Cumberland Glass Co thru 1907, then Maryland Glass Co, logo M in circle after 1916 (Toulouse 1972:339); heavily patinated; no wear noted
	24		Bottle, AB; base frag; rd; embossed "...TER'S...[u]S.A.", "5" in bottom center	Br	1		Poss beer; wear suggests refilling
	25		Bottle, M/E; paneled; applied medicine rim; embossed on base bottom: "W. T. & CO/S P1/U.S.A"; machine mark on bottom; (W)	A	1	1906-1935	Paper label missing; Blake variant No 1 (Fike 1987:10 No 3.3); 5 1/2 in high; 1 x 2 base; 1 in rim diam; some wear; Whitehall, Tatum & Co logo till 1935 (Toulouse 1972:544)
	26		Stopper; embossed across top "COURTENAY/WORCESTER" w/embossed lines; flat top; c(W)	A	1		Pebbly finish; tip of base broken; 1 in top; 1/4 in thick; 1 3/16 in long; poss fits F12-3-25, but questionable
	27		Bottle, M; embossed "DR. PITCHER'S/CASTORIA", "A7" on bottom; paneled (W)	A	1	1871+	Blake variant No 1 (Fike 1987:10); paper label missing; 5 1/4 in high; 1 7/8 x 1 in base; 3/4 in diam rim; no wear
	28		Bottle; p/o screw cap in situ; embossed "HUMPHREY'S NEW YORK/SPECIFICS"; w/ metal cap embossed "TRADE MARK?" across top of cap; embossing on edge illegible; almost whole	C	1	1919+	Slim; thin-walled Ov base; 3 1/4 in high; 1 3/8 x 1/2 in base; rim 3/4 in w/ cap
	29		Bottle, MW; body & base; embossed "R.H. MACY & CO/FLORIDA WATER/NEW YORK" logo, Macy star; almost whole	A	1	1855+	Mold seams past shoulder (neck missing); 2 3/16 in base; no wear; R.H. Macy founded 1855 (Stern 1990)
	30		Bottle, sauce F; screw; label inset; finely ribbed body; embossed mark: "CURTICE/BROTHERS CO." center logo; superimposed "CBCO"; (W)	C	1	1919+	This is diagnostic Curtice specimen; ground edge obliterates mold seam at top; 8 1/8 in high; 2 5/16 in base; 7/8 in rim; some wear
	31		Bottle, M; paneled French sq; embossed "THE CUTICURA SYSTEM OF CURING/CONSTITUTIONAL HUMORS//POTTER	A	1	1883	Ring/oil neck finish (Fike 1987:8 No 2.11); 7 1/2 in high; 1 7/8 sq base; 3/4 in rim; no wear

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-3			DRUG & CHEMICAL/CORPORATION/ BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A., "C/1" on base; (W)				
	32		Jar; screw; embossed on bottom "122"; machine made; (W)	C	1	1906+	Screw threads well made; only 1 mold seam; it does not go to edge; machine scar on bottom; some wear; appears other emboss- ing on bottom, illegible; 3 in high; 1 15/16 in base; 1 3/16 in diam rim; some wear
	33		Bottle M/F; applied lip?; mold seams to rim; c(W)	C	1		Rim missing; 5 in high to rim bottom; 2 3/4 in base diam; no wear
	34		Bottle, rim, neck, shoulder; sauce; ribbed body; screw top; embossed: "CURTI...BR ..."; (M)	C	2	1919+	Curtice Bros bottle; 7/8 in rim; see F12-3-30
	35		Jar, rim, shoulder, body; screw; no dec	C	1	1906+	Identical to F12-3-32
	36		Bottle, M; rim & neck w/cork; applied rim; diag shoulder	C	1	Late 19th	1 in rim diam
	37		Bottle, rim & neck	C	1		CM F12-1-53 CM (W); rim 3/4 in diam
	38		Jar, F; shoulder & neck frag	A	1		Fruit jar frag
	39		Bottle, body frag; unid; illegible embossing	A	1		No info
	40		Bottle, M/SW; rim & neck; blob top	A	2		CM F12-4-69
	41		Tumbler; 3 bands w/incised vertical lines; panels near base; (M) c(W)	C	12		Same pattern as F12-2-83,84; 3 7/8 in high; 3 in rim; 2 in base; some wear
	42		Tumbler; thin incised bands; sawtooth fine ribbing around base; c(W)	C	3		3 7/8 in high; 3 in rim; 2 in base; no wear
	43		Tumbler? body & base; enameled writing, p/o the National Anthem, tr rocket fire depicted; thin base	C	5		Writing across 1 face; some wear
	44		Water glass; fluted body; heavy base; (M) c(W)	C	3		Heavy, hexagonal shape; kick-up; 5 1/2 in high; c 3 1/2 in rim; 2 3/16 in base; some wear
	45		Tumbler, rim & body frag; 3 thin incised bands	C	1		Same as F12-3-42; other specimen
	46		Unid body frag	C	1		Thick; no other info
	47		Unid body frags; Ov; (M)	C	3		No info; poss bottle?
	48		Bottle, base & body frag	A	2		Deformed through burning; no info
	49		Unid, body frag	C	1		No info
	50		Bottle, Bev?; base frag; rd	A	1		Sm, no info
	51		Bottle stopper, bottom frag; ground	C	1		Top missing; perfume? M? 1 1/4 in long; not very delicate
	52		Jar, F; rim & shoulder; screw; ground rim	A	1		CM f12-5-66, 68; tr of embossing on CM; illegible
	53		Lamp chimney, base & body frags; ground bottom	C	3		Sm chimney
	54		Lamp chimney frags, misc	C	4		No (M), no info
	55		Lamp chimney, body frags; (M)	C	2		No info
	56		Lamp chimney, shoulder-neck frag	C	1		No info
	57		Vase, hand-painted: Bl, Y, G floral	MG	1		Top rim missing; 6 1/2 in (w/o rim); 2 in footed base; bulbous body
	58		Fiat, frag	A	1		Poss window
	59		Perfume vial? tear drop	C	1		Broken on both ends; 1 1/2 in long
	60		Tube, frag; undec; thin	C	1		2 1/2 in long; 3/16 in diam
	61-66		Rod frags; w/enamel intrusion; no mends	C	6		Unrelated
	67		Tube, frag; triangular; center hole; w/en- amel intrusion	C	1		Prob thermometer, but no numbers

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-3	68		Rod, frag; W enamel intrusion; deformed	C	1		Burned
	69	Metal	Whistle, frag; c(W)		1		Poss whistle end of party favor?
	70		Bottle, cap; screw; deformed		1		3/4 in diam; 3/8 in high; tin?
	71		Bottle, cap; crimped; (W)		1	1891+	Badly corroded; Crown cap
	72		Bolt, poss w/ nut		1		Badly corroded; 2 1/2 long
	73		Wire, frag		1		Thick; 6 1/2 in long; 3/16 diam
	74		Unid, frags; iron		9		Misc; badly corroded; poss can/pail frags?
	75	Textile	Unid frag; tightly woven		1		Rep cloth type
	76	Leather	Shoe, heel & sole; right ft; both nailed		1		8 1/2 in long; woman's shoe?
	77		Shoe, heel w/ p/o sole; heel nailed; resole nailed		1		Flat heel; c 1 in thick
	78		Shoe, unid parts		3		Poss shoe tongues?
	79		Shoe, heels; nailed		5		Sm
	80		Shoe, heel frags		11		Little info
	81		Shoe, upper frags; metal-rimmed eyelets		6		Some eyelets G, suggesting copper
	82		Shoe frags, upper w/o eyelets		11		no info
	83	Cinder	Cinder		1		
	84	Floral	Acorn		1		Cap missing
F12-4	(Artifacts from this level in boxes 5 and 6 of 8)						
	1	Ceramic	Dish, pickle; Br TP MM "AVONDALE/DURABILITY (w/in flag logo)/J H W & SONS/HANLEY/ENGLAND/SEMI PORCELAIN"; Br TP floral int dec, scalloped, embossed edge, tr G; Ov; (M) c(W)	I	4	1892+	J.H. Weatherby & Sons, Falcon Pottery, Hanley, Staffordshire, England; 9 in long, 5 in wide; no wear noted
	2		Saucer; BI TP MM "WILLOW ("W" w/in diamond)/ENGLAND"; BI TP "Willow" int dec; (M) c 1/2	WW	3	1891+	Company not identified; poorly dec; late? 7 in diam; no wear
	3,22,26, 51,54		Plate; G TP MM "HOMER LAUGHLIN/SEMI-VITREOUS CHINA/AN AMERICAN BEAUTY"; logo: eagle atop prostrate lion w/in circle; overglaze polychrm floral int; scalloped embossed floral rim; (M) c(W)	I	8	c1897-c1905	Homer Laughlin China Co, E Liverpool, OH; 7 in diam; poss pie plate; some wear/damage on footnote
	4		Plate; partial G TP MM—same as above; (M) c 1/2	I	2	c 1897-c1905	Same as above
	5,16		Platter, base & rim sherds; Bk TP MM: "OPERATIVE/POTTERY CO."; version of royal arms (lion & unicorn flanking crowned shield w/ motto)/"WARRANTED"; tr gilt/ lustre band at rim; Ov; (M)	I	4		Thick body; heavy wear; lg platter/serving dish; mark unidentified
	6		Cup, breakfast (lg); p/o B1 TP MM "ENGLAND..."; FI BI TP "Willow" ext; "Willow border on int rim; (M) c(W)	I	7	1891+	Late piece; 3 1/2 in high, 4 in diam; some wear & damage; poorly made
	7		Plate, rim & base sherd; same as F12-4-3, 4; (M)	I	2		See F12-4-3, 4; part of same Homer Laughlin set
	8		Plate, rim & base sherds; same as F12-4-3, 4, & 7; 1/2 of plate; (M)	I	2	c1897-c1905	See F12-4-3, 4; part of same Homer Laughlin set
	9		Bowl, base w/ Bk TP MM: "UNION CHINA/CORINNE"; logo: flag w/ eagle holding banner; fluted, footed base, embossed floral; CM (W)	I	1	1898-1905	CM F12-3-12; Union Potteries Co, E Liverpool, OH; 3 in high, 5 1/2 in diam; heavy wear on base & rim; see also F12-5-2 (set?)
	10		Saucer; rim & base sherd; FI BI floral TP;	I	1	1850+	6 in diam; slight wear on foot ring; same

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-4			scalloped; panel embossing under TP; cup well; c 1/4				F12-4-17, 21; all prob p/o set; design clearer than other examples; no MM present
	11,14		Saucer, rim & base; FI BI TP floral border, scalloped rim; landscape center; (M)	WW	3	1891+	"LAHORE" pattern (1891), altho unmarked; no wear noted
	12		Cup, rim-base sherd w/ handle; same as F12-4-6; FI BI "WILLOW" on handle	I	1	1891+	Another example of bkfst cup?; same set? Prob English; poorly made; no wear
	13		Saucer; BI TP "WILLOW"; no MM; cup well <1/2	I	1		Poorly made; 20th C? 6 1/2 in diam; no wear
	15		Plate, rim sherd; broadly scalloped, embossed floral near rim (identifiable pattern (see F12-3-3 for mark)	I	1	1890-c1904	Steubenville Pottery Co., Steubenville, OH: 7 1/4 in diam
	17		Saucer, rim & base sherd; FI BI TP floral, embossed panel	I	1		Same motif as F12-4-10; same set? no MM present
	18		Flatware? rim sherd; undec	I	1		Thin body; saucer?
	19		Saucer, rim sherd; undec; (M)	WW	2	1850+	Thick body; 6 in diam
	20		Bowl, rim & body sherd	I	1		CM F12-5-7; thick body; 5 in diam
	21		Saucer; FI BI floral TP; scalloped edge w/ gilt; embossed panel; c 1/2	I	1		Same as F12-4-10,17; same set? poorly printed; some wear
	23		Cup, base to rim; undec; c 1/3	I	1		Thick, bluish cast to glaze
	24		Saucer, rim sherd; scalloped w/gilt on edge	P	1		Soft paste
	25		Saucer, rim & base sherd; undec; cup well	WW	1		CM F12-5-8,10; thick body; no mark; 6 in diam
	27		Plate, rim & base; undec; unmarked	I	1	1850+	CM F12-5-9; thick bodied; 9 in diam; wear
	28		Plate, rim sherd; undec	I	1		Poss p/o F12-4-27, but no M
	29		Lid, rim sherd, Ov?; undec	WW	1		No info
	30		Chamber pot?, rim sherds; scalloped under rim; (M)	I	2		Thick bodied
	31		Cup? rim sherd; FI BI TP "WILLOW" pattern	I	1	1891+	Sm frag; poss same breakfast cup F12-4-12; p/o set w/ F12-4-6; prob England
	32		Unid hollowware, corner sherd; sq/rec; finely scalloped edge	I	1		Little info
	33		Cup; undec, unmarked; c 2/3	WW	1		Thick bodied; 20th C? 3 1/2 in diam; 3 1/4 in high
	34		Unid, body sherd; BI TP "WILLOW"	I	1		Tiny frag, no info
	35,36,57		Plate, rim sherds; overglaze, polychrm floral; scalloped edge; embossed floral	I	3	c1897-c1905	Homer Laughlin China Co, E Liverpool, OH; examples of "AMERICAN BEAUTY" pattern; 7 in diam (pie plate); see F12-4-3 for MM
	37		Unid, body sherd; BI TP	WW	1		Tiny frag; no info
	38		Plate, rim sherd; scalloped edge w/gilt & shell-like embossing below rim	P	1		CM F12-3-4; tiny frag; "Made in Germany" plate
	39,40		Unid, rim sherds; undec	I	2		Misc, tiny frags; no info
	41		Toy, flatware, rim to base; undec	P	1		Fire-damaged?
	42		Toy, saucer, undec; (M)	P	2		1 3/8 in diam
	43		Toy, teapot; undec; (M) c 3/4	P	4		Spout & handle present
	44		Toy, teapot lid, undec; (W)	P	1		Top to F12-4-43
	45		Flatware, unid body sherd; BI TP bird motif	WW	1		Sm frag; no info
	46		Doll, arm; jointed; (W)	B	1		Poss mate to F12-1-20
	47	Plastic?	Collar button; celluloid?; (W)		1		Orig thought to be P, but appears to be celluloid; 3/8 in high; 3/8 in diam base
	48	Ceramic	Marble; Bennington-type; (W)	S	1		12mm diam
	49		Marble; BI glaze; (W)	S	1		11mm diam
	50		Doll, "shoulder head" type frag; MM "1896 COD 40 DE[P]" (script); pink wash	B	1	1896	Prob Armand Marseille head for Cuno & Otto Dressel, manuf in Sonneberg, Germany

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-4	52		Plate, rim sherds; scalloped rim, embossed floral; (M)	I	2	1896+	Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool OH; 7 1/4 in diam; see F12-3-5 for MM
	53		Plate, rim sherd, scalloped edge embossed floral	I	1		CM F12-3-7; see F12-3-5 for MM Vodrey Pottery Co, E Liverpool, OH
	55		Plate, rim sherd; embossed floral below rim	I	1		P/o 7 in diam plate
	56		Knob; undec; flattened on end w/center shaft hole; (W)	P	1		Possible cane handle, etc; hole 5/8 in diam, knob 1 5/8 in
	58,59		Doll, head frags; molded w/painted features (Bl, Br, & red), molded hair	B	2		Related, but no (M); poss more paint orig
	60		Doll, head frags; MM "50 5/8"; "[made in g]ERMANY" (script); socket head type; applied upper front teeth; pink wash, painted features (Br, red)	B	11	c1910-1913	Prob Max Rader, Sonneberg (Bach 1990:104)
	61		Unid, base sherd; undec	RE-	1		Poss flowerpot frag
	62	Glass	Bottle, M; embossed "PISO'S CURE/FOR CONSUMPTION/HAZELTINE & CO"; applied rim; paper label missing; (W)	A	1	1864-1906	Warren, PA company; name change in 1906; Identified in Fike (1987:104); prob late 19th C; no wear
	63		Vial; body octagonal; cork in situ; (W)	C	1		2 1/4 in high; 3/4 in rim & base; no wear
	64		Vial, M; body octagonal; embossed on base "578"; (W)	A	1		Similar to F12-4-63, but taller; 3 3/4 in high; 3/4 in rim; base 3/16 in base; poorly made
	65		Vial, M; w/cork; rd; (W)	C	1		Well made; 2 1/4 in high; 5/8 rim & base diam; no wear
	66		Tumbler/glass; rim frag w/ double band finely incised	C	1		3 in rim diam
	67		Bottle, Bev; base frag; embossed "... [s]OLD"	C	1		Thick, c 3 in diam (sm frag); heavy wear
	68		Bottle?, base/side frag	A	1		Little info
	69		Bottle, neck frag	A	2		CM F12-3-40;
	70		Hollowware, rim frag; undec	C	1		Sm; poss tumbler
	71		Tumbler, body frag; 3 finely incised bands	C	1		Similar to, but not same as, others in F12
	72		Unid, frag	C	1		Sm; thick
	73		Tube, frag	C	1		2 1/2 in long, 3/16 diam; ends unevenly broken
	74		Bead; ends octagonal; (W)	C	1		5/16 in long; 1/4 in diam
	75		Rod, frag; triangular; embedded white material	C	1		3/4 in long
	76-78		Lamp, chimney frags; undec	C	4		Thin; frosted/patinated
	79		Lamp, globe; rim frag; undec	MG	1		CM F12-5-126; lg globe
	80-83		Lamp, globe, body frags; tr G paint on 1 frag	MG	4		Prob same as F12-4-79, etc, but no mend
	84		Button; 4-hole inset; sm; (W)	MG	1		7/16 in diam
	85	Metal	Rim? frags; poss of rd metal containers		2		Sample; many not collected; use unknown; 1 1/2 in diam; badly corroded
	86		Frag, unid; "blob" of corroded metal	Cu	1		Copper alloy frag
	87	Wood	Spool, sewing thread; sm; desiccated; (W)		1		Now flattened; once rd; c 1 1/4 in high;
	88		Unid hub & (8) spoke frag; tr of 2 spokes; desiccated (flattened)		1		Spoke 2 1/8 in long; Hub 2 1/8 in long; peg frags: 2 3/8 & c 1/8 in long; each c 3/8 in diam
	89	Plastic?	Comb, tooth	Br	1		1 in long; evidence of cutting
	90	Rubber	Bands; poss machine related; (W)		2		Dry; c 1 1/4 in diam c 3/8 in wide many others not collected
	91	Unid	Doll, arm; not jointed; molded fingers; 2		1		Rt arm; 2 1/2 in long

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-4			seam marks on either side				
	92	Textile	Parasol, fabric; shredded		—		Sample; great deal uncollected; some found in Level 5 (see F12-5-154)
	93	Floral	Nut/seed shells, frags; unid		2		
	94		Nuts, unid frags		3		Not necessarily edible
	95	Paper?	Unid, frags		—		Poss paper/cardboard
	96	Plastic?	Button, 1/2; orig 4-hole inset; burned		1		Unidentifiable material?
	97	Unid	Unid material molded in can/box		1		C 4 1/4 in diam; c 3 1/2 in high mass
	98	Wood	Cork, sm; desiccated; c(W)		1		Poss to medicine vial; 3/8 in high & top diam
	99	Linol- eum	Frags; tr red & W; sm frags		4	20th C?	Poss flooring material
	100	Shell	Oyster (3), sm; cockle (1)		4		
	101		Clam		1		
F12-5			(Artifacts from this level in boxes 6, 7, and 8 of 8)				
	1	Ceramic	Bowl?; sm; BI TP "Willow" pattern ext; int border; no MM; (M) < 70 %	WW	17		c 4 in diam; 2 1/2 in high; heavy wear; could poss be cup
	2		Cup, tea; embossed floral? above base; (M) > 60%	I	3		Similar to "Corinne" bowl in level 4 (F12-4-9)
	3		Plate, base sherd; tr Bk MM? badly crazed	I	1		No info
	4		Flatware, rim sherd; BI TP "Willow" int	WW	1		No info
	5		Cup, handle sherd; BI TP "Willow" pattern	WW	1		Prob teacup
	6		Teapot, rim & body sherd; sm embossed floral motif below rim; American Rockingham glaze; vertically ribbed; (M)	YW	3		Smooth glaze; c 3 1/2 in rim diam
	7		Bowl, rim, base & body sherds; undec; (M)	I	3		CM F12-4-20; thick; 5 in diam; wear on base
	8,10		Saucer, rim to base sherds; no MM; cup well; (M)	WW	2		CM F12-4-25; thick; no wear
	9		Plate, rim sherds; undec; no MM; (M)	I	2		CM F12-4-27; thick; some wear; 9 in diam
	11		Flatware?, body sherds; undec	WW	1		Thick; no info
	12		Egg cup; undec; (M) c(W)	P	4		2 1/4 in high; 1 7/8 in rim diam; no MM
	13		Saucer; embossed floral int; gilt on rim & around cup well; (M) c 1/2	P	2		7 in diam; no MM
	14		Hollowware, body sherd; undec	P	1		Soft paste; poss cup/sm bowl
	15		Hollowware, body and p/o base; undec; (M)	P	2		Soft paste; poss p/o F12-5-14, no (M)
	16		Lid, tea bowl; top and side sherd; dec; overglaze, polychrm & gilt painted floral dec w/squiggly stripe; tr lip	P	1		6 oriental characters in red w/in finial ring; 2 in diam; 3/4 in high
	17		Hollowware, body sherd; undec	P	1		Soft paste
	18		Doll; painted hair & features; no moveable parts; (M) c(W)	P	2		Frozen Charlotte-type? better detailing; 4 1/4 in high
	19		Doll, "shoulder head"; most of face missing; pink wash; painted features; sockets for moveable eyes; wig hole; 4 holes for joining to cloth/other type body; incised mark: "3200/A M 9/0 DEP/GERMANY (in script); (M)	B	2	1895-1899	Armand Marseille in Koppelsdorf & Neuhaus, Germany (Bach 1990:85).
	20		Doll, head frag; tr wig hole for hair; pink wash	B	1		Prob second specimen (not p/o F12-5-19)
	21		Toy, sugar bowl; undec; no lid; (M) (W)	P	3		15/16 high, 3/4 in rim; 7/8 in base
	22		Toy, cup; 2/3; undec; tr handle; (M) (W)	P	3		7/8 in high; 1 3/16 rim diam
	23		Toy, dish lid; undec; Ov; (W)	P	1		1 1/8 x 3/4 in

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F12-5	24		Toy, teapot rim & spout sherd; undec	P	1		Larger than other toy tea set components
	25		Toy?, handle; undec	P	1		Larger than other toy tea set components
	26,27		Toy, hollowware; unid sherds; undec	P	2		Unrelated; F12-5-26 poss handle/spout
	28	Glass	Dec?, unid frag; elaborately molded	MG	1		Sm frag
	29,30	Ceramic	Ink/mineral water bottle, shoulder & body sherds; Br glazed ext; unglazed int; no (M)	S	2		Poss imported
	31		Lightning stopper, AB; "BREITOFF & TROMMER/BROOKLYN, N.Y." central diamond logo: "EVERGREEN/BREWERY/B & T/TRADE MARK"; (W)	P	1	1897+	Poss much later since Evergreen persists sometime past 1912
	32		Lightning stopper, AB; tr logo & name; "EAST NEW YORK BREWERY..."; (W)	P	1	1875+	Based on logo on F12-5-38, appears to be stopper for that bottle
	33		Lightning stopper, Bev; printed "PATD/ K. HUTTER/FEB 7/1893"; rubber gasket; (W)	P	1	1893+	Printing on bottom of stopper
	34		Cuspidor; hand painted (tr G & Br?) & embossed (dots); Br slip body int; (M) c(W)	RW	22		5 1/4 in high; 7 in rim diam; bulbous body; 2 in wide collar
	35		Cuspidor, collar sherds; undec; (M) (W)	RE	4		Collar similar to F12-5-34, but no dec; 1 3/4 in collar, 7 1/2 in rim diam; int of missing body prob glazed
	36		Flowerpot saucer, rim, base & body sherds; grooved below rim; (M)	RE	4		6 1/2 in diam; 1 1/2 in high 6 1/2 rim diam
	37	Glass	Flask; embossed on base "HAGERTY/ GLASS WORKS/N.Y."; applied double ring; (M) c(W)	Br	4	1852-1925+	Patinated; mold seams to applied rim; 9 in high, 1 3/8 in rim; 4 1/8 x 2 1/4 in Ov base; wear; Hagerty Glass Works, Brooklyn & NY, NYC & Bklyn Dirs; also McKearin & McKearin 1975:609
	38		Bottle, AB; blob top; embossed "P...S(?)" central logo in shield: "P B" w/arrow? thru "P"; "EAST NEW YORK BREWERY/THIS BOTTLE/NOT TO BE SOLD"; (M) c(W)	A	2		9 in high, 1 in rim diam; 2 3/4 in base; heavy wear; see lightning stopper F12-5-32
	39		Bottle, AB; all but p/o neck & rim; embossed base: "B(nipple)12"; sm kick-up; (M)	DG	2	1870+	Turn mold?; thick; 2 3/8 in base; heavy wear
	40		Bottle, M; rec; embossed panels: "DR S. PITCHER"] S//CASTORIA" "A" [on base]; (W)	A	1	1871+	See F12-3-27 for info; 6 in high; 7/8 in rim; 2 x 1 in rec base; wear
	41		Bottle, M; w/cork; paper label panel (label missing); late applied lip; (W)	C	1		5 1/2 in high; 1 in rim diam; "Buffalo/Phila oval" (Fike 1987:10 No. 3.18); no wear
	42		Bottle, M; embossed: "BROMO-SELTZER/ EMERSON/DRUG CO./BALTIMORE, MD"; "17" on base	Bl	1	1889-1907/ 1916	1 9/16 in high, 15/16 in rim diam, 1 1/8 in base diam; no wear; see F12-3-23 for more info
	43		Bottle, M; embossed: "BROMO-SELTZER/ EMERSON/DRUG CO./BALTIMORE, MD"; "12" on base; (W)	Bl	1	1889-1907/ 1916	1 9/16 in high, 7/8 in rim diam, 1 1/8 in base diam; no wear; see F12-3-23 for more info
	44		Bottle, M; no dec; (M) < (W)	A	7		Shape (base) Blake Variant No.1 (Fike 1987 10 No 3.3); diag shoulder neck & seams; wide neck & rim; 4 3/4 in high; 1 1/4 in rim; 2 x 1 1/4 in base; patinated, no wear
	45		Bottle, MW; body & p/o neck; MW; embossed "BUFFALO/...[wa]TER/NATURE'S/ MATERIA MEDICA/TRADE...[mark]; (M)	A	6		Orig lg (4 5/8 in diam; c 10 1/2 in high rec Fike 1987:242); minimally made 1878-1900; Proprietor: Thomas F. Goode (1900), Buffalo Springs, VA; adv in Fike indicate: useful in eliminating kidney stones, uric acid & valuable

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F12-5							In use of gouty diabetes & Bright's disease
	46		Bottle, F; no dec; wide mouth; applied lip; (M) <(W)	A	13		8 1/2 in high; 3 7/8 base diam; c 2 1/2 in rim; thick; wear
	47		Bottle, F; rim, shoulder, & body frags; wide-mouth; no dec; (M)	A	7		2 5/8 in rim; thick
	48		Jar, F; rim & shoulder frags; embossed: "[Mas]ON'S"; ground rim; threaded; (M)	A	4		Fruit jar; 1 9/16 in rim
	49		Jar, F; rim & shoulder frags; embossing missing; ground top; threaded; mold seam to top	A	1		Fruit jar; 2 5/16 in rim diam
	50		Jar, F; rim & shoulder frags; embossing missing; ground top; threaded; mold seam to top	A	2		Fruit jar; 2 9/16 in rim diam
	51		Jar, F; rim & body frags; embossing missing; ground top; threaded; mold seam to top (?)	A	1		Fruit jar; c 2 1/2 in diam
	52		Jar, F; base frag; embossed: [patented/ 18]58"; "191" on base; (M)	A	5		Fruit jar; 3 1/2 in base diam; wear
	53		Bottle, AB; base & body frags; embossed: "...[b]REWERY/...GE ST; BROOKLYN, NY/ THIS BO[ti]E/NOT TO BE SOLD; (M)	A	8		2 3/4 base; heavy wear
	54		Jar, F; base frags; embossed: "PAT NOV 26 67" "382" in base center; (M)	A	2	1884-1909	Fruit jar; 3 3/4 in base; Hero Fruit Jar Co; heavy wear
	55		Lid, fruit jar; embossed: "MASON'S IM- PROVED PATENTED MAY 10, 1870"; (W)	A	1	1870+	2 7/8 in diam; rubber gasket & metal clamp closure implied
	56		Jar, F; shoulder & body frag; embossed: "MAS[on's] w/ Boyd's cross;	A	1		Fruit jr; patinated; see liner F12-5-120
	57		Jar, F; base & side frag; embossed; "Nov... "...185[8]"	A	1		Patinated; thin; heavy wear
	58		Jar, F; body w/some shoulder; embossed: "...E BA...?"; (M)	A	3		Fruit jar
	59		Jar, F; body frag; embossed: "[pa]... NOV..."; seam	A	1		Fruit jar
	60		Jar, F; body frag; embossed: "[3]0th/... [18]58"	A	1		Fruit jar
	61		Jar, F; shoulder frag; embossed "...th";	A	1		Fruit jar
	62		Jar, F; shoulder frag; embossed "...THE?";	A	1		Fruit jar
	63		Jar, F; body frag; embossed "NO[v]/18...	A	1		Fruit jar
	64		Jar, F; body frag; embossed "...O...[18]58"	A	1		Fruit jar
	65		Jar/bottle; body frag; embossed p/o logo?	A	1		
	66,68		Jar, F; shoulder & rim frags; undec emboss- ing; screw threads; (M)	A	2		Fruit jar; CM F12-3-52, also threaded portion on CM)
	67,71		Jar, F; shoulder & rim frags; tr screw thread; mold seam to ground rim; (M)	A	2		Fruit jar
	69		Jar, F; rim frag; undec; screw thread; ground rim	A	1		Fruit jar
	70		Jar, F; shoulder frag; undec	A	1		Fruit jar
	72		Jar, F; neck frag; tr thread	A	1		Fruit jar; sm frag
	73		Jar, F?; body frag near base; undec	A	1		Fruit; mold seam
	74		Bottle/jar?; base frag; undec	A	1		wear
	75		Bottle/jar?; base frag; undec	A	1		Poss fruit jar; no wear
	76		Bottle/jar?; base frag; undec	A	1		Poss fruit; sm frag; wear

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Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-5	77		Bottle/jar body frag; undec	A	1		Poss fruit
	78		Jar, F; body frag w/tr shoulder; undec; mold seam	A	1		Poss fruit
	79		Jar, F; body frags; undec	A	2		Poss fruit; heavily patinated
	80		Jar, F; body frags, tr shoulder; undec; (M)	A	4		Fruit jar
	81		Bottle/jar? body frag; mold seam	A	1		No info
	82		Bottle/jar, F; frags; body; undec no mend	A	7		Unrelated
	83		Bottle/jar frags, misc	A	20		No info
	84		Bottle, body frags, misc; no mend	A	3		No info; thick; heavily patinated
	85		Bottle?, unid; body frags; no mend	A	3		Thin; patinted
	86		Bottle, AB; neck & rim; wine/brandy finish; (M)	Br	2		1 in rim diam; wine/brandy finish No 2.12 in Fike 1987:8
	87		Bottle, AB; base frags; rd	Br	4		3 3/4 in base; heavily patinated; poss same as F12-5-86
	88		Bottle, AB; body frag; embossed "...REE?/ ...RANCH/...N ST"	Br	1		Poss beer
	89		Bottle, body frag; misc; undec	Br	9		Prob AB
	90		Bottle, AB; base & body frags; embossed on rim of base "...[g]LASS WO[rks]..."; (M)	DG	3		New England manufacturer?; no wear?
	91		Bottle, AB; body & neck frag; undec	DG	1		Poss wine
	92		Bottle, AB; body frag; undec	DG	1		Poss p/o F12-5-90, no (M)
	93		Bottle, AB?; base? frag	DG	1		Poss p/o f12-5-90, no (M)
	94		Bottle, AB; neck & rim w/cork & lead? foil; stamped foil: "TRADE MARK" "S B & ..." under animal w/arrow piercing body; applied lip? under foil; lg bottle; (M)	C	2		Champagne?
	95		Bottle, M/SW or AB; rim & neck frag; blob top on curved neck; (M)	C	1		Unusual to have blob top in C???
	96		Bottle, Milk?; base; rd; embossed: "10" on base; (M)	C	2	1880+	4 3/8 in base diam; heavy wear
	97		Jar, F; body frags; embossed: "MASO[n].../ PAT.../NO[v]..."; (M)	C	4		Fruit jar; clear unusual, poss later
	98		Jar, F; rim, neck, shoulder frags; screw threads; (M)	C	5		Fruit, poss later than aqua specimens; 2 5/8 in rim
	99		Bottle/jar; body & base frag; undec; rd	C	1		3 1/2 in diam; thick; no wear
	100		Jar, F; base frags tr body; rd; body frag embossed: "...N.../...8"; (M)	C	2		3 3/4 in diam; heavy wear (20th C fruit jar?)
	101		Jar/bottle, F?; body frags; embossed "... S"; (M)	C	2		Prob fruit jar; mold seam
	102		Bottle/jar? body frag; embossed: "...B"	C	1		No info
	103-105		Jar, F; shoulder frags; no (M)	C	3		Fruit jar frags
	106		Bottle?; body frag; no dec; no (M)	C	4		Mold seams, no other info
	107		Bottle; body frags; unid; no (M)	C	7		Patinated; no other info
	108		Bottle/jar; body frags; unrelated; no (M)	C	11		No info
	109		Cruet; etched/pressed dec w/screw thread at neck? mold seam to top; ground rim; (M) c(W)	C	3		Combo of mold seam to top, ground rim, & threads suggest poss transitional piece; 5 in high, 1 3/8 in rim, 1 11/16 in base
	110		Bowl, base & body frags; applied MG dec ext	C/MG	2		Slip like application; not very attractive
	111		Lamp, chimney rim frags; undec; (M)	C	5		Thin; 2 1/2 in top diam
	112		Lamp, chimney rim frag; undec	C	1		Thin
	113,114		Lamp?, globe rim frags? ruffled edge	C	2		No (M), but poss same object

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F12-5	115		Lamp, chimney frags; 9 body, 1 rim frags; no (M)	C	10		Thin
	116		Tumbler, rim frag; dec below rim; incised continuous fish-body pattern btwn 2 incised lines; pattern int	C	1		3 in rim diam
	117		Eyeglass, lens/locket; undec; ov; (W)	C	1		1 1/8 x 7/8 oval; 1/16 in thick
	118		Lens? edge frag; polished edge	C	1		Sm frag; frosted/patinated
	119		Unid frags; frosted; not related	C	2		
	120		Liner, fruit jar; embossed "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"; circling logo: Iron cross w/"H F J CO" embossed on each arm; (W)	MG	1	1884-1900	Hero Fruit Jar Co, Phila PA; "porcelain" liner (Toulouse 1972:248); 2 9/16 in diam; see also F12-5-123, 124 below
	121		Liner, fruit jar; embossed: "MASON GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP" around edge, "K & T" in center; "4" underlined on reverse; (W)	MG	1		K & T poss identifiable; 2 1/2 in diam
	122		Liner, fruit jar; frags; no brand name; reverse marked, but not an identity; (M)	MG	4		Similar to 2 above; no MM; 2 1/2 in diam
	123		Liner, fruit jar; frags; c 1/2; embossed "[Boyd]S GENUINE PORC[elain] circling logo: iron cross w/ "[H]F J CO" embossed on each arm ; (M) c 1/2	MG	4	1884-1900	Same as F12-5-120, 124; 2 9/16 in diam
	124		Liner, fruit jar; edge frag; embossed: "...D BO[yd's...]"	MG	1		Prob same type as F12-5-120, 123
	125		Unid; lid/base frag; undec	MG	1		Sm frag
	126		Lamp, globe rim & body frags; undec; lg	MG	37		CM F12-4-79
	127		Lamp, globe, body frags; undec; (M)	MG	10		Prob same as F12-5-126, no (M)
	128		Lamp, globe, base frag; undec;	MG	1		No (M), but prob same as above
	129		Lamp, globe frag; rim; undec	MG	1		No (M), but prob same as above
	130		Lamp, globe frags; near rim/base; undec	MG	2		No (M) to each other/above; prob same as above
	131		Marble; clear w/Bl, G, red & W ribbon core; (W)	C	1	c1900	Pitted; c 9/16 in diam (slightly less; uneven); prob early 1900s (Bauman 1991:75)
	132		Jewelry/button, faceted hemisphere; (W)	B/G	1		Back/backing missing; 1 in diam, 1/2 in thick
	133	Bone	Button; 2-hole, slight inset; undec; (W)		1		Mother-of-Pearl? 5/8 in diam; thin (worn)
	134		Button, inset missing; tr 4-hole; undec		1		Mother-of-Pearl? tr 4 holes; c 9/16 in diam
	135	Metal	Button; 4-hole inset; raised dot motif; around inset; molded?; sm; (W)		1		Prob metal 19th C; c 7/16 in diam
	136		Button; embossed "WATERBURY...MFG CO" on reverse; embossing on face "...NY & (?)...BRIDGE..." w/rendering of a 2-tower bridge in center; shank on back; (W)	Cu	1	1884+(?)	Uniform button? 15/16 in diam; corrosion has eaten away part of writing
	137		Disk; undec; flat; (W)		1		Thin; 1 5/32 in diam
	138		Lamp, wick holder(?); slotted opening, appears hand cut; undec; (W)		1		2 in diam; 1 1/4 in high
	139		Shaker top; c 16 holes; screw top; undec; (M) c 3/4		2		Poss castor sugar shaker top; 1 1/2 in diam, 1/2 in high at peaked top
	140		Bell/finial part?; undec; flattened cone; (W)		1		1 5/8 in diam base, 7/8 in diam top, 13/16 in high
	141		Purse, frame & clasp; undec; crimped edge simple, functioning clasp; (W)		1		Sm purse; frame 4 1/4 in long, 1 1/2 in high;
	142		Jewelry, pin/brooch; back w/p/o unid dec		1		c 1 1/8 in diam; simple twisted pin

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F12-5	143		Personal, tie/garter? hardware; stud w/ attached joinings; (W)		1		11/16 x 1/2 x 5/16
	144		Hardware, picture frame hanger?; keyhole opening; 2 rivets		1		11/16 long, 7/16 wide; 5/16 in long keyhole
	145		Garter, w/ safety pin attachment; tr of disintegrated elastic		1		
	146		Drape hardware, ring w/ eyelet; (W)		1		2 1/4 in diam; 1/4 in thick
	147		Cap/can rim frags; rd		2		c 1 1/2 in diam; SAMPLE (MANY NOT COLLECTED)
	148		Unid, frag; crimped?		1		Badly corroded & misshapen
	149		Unid, frag; tube		1		c 1 1/8 in long, 1/4 in diam
	150		Wire, copper & copper sheathed, frag; twisted; 3 strands		1		Electrical
	151		Unid, cast iron frag w/ bolt?		1		??
	152		Nails; misc; wrought & wire; (W)		6		Sample; frags & other (W) not collected
	153	Metal/ wood	Harmonica, body parts; metal innards & frag wood ext		3		Plates 4 1/4 in long, 1 1/8 in wide, 1/16 in thick; wood frag a proportional corner
	154	Metal/ textile	Parasol; spokes & fabric		6		Additional fabric in F12-4-92; only a sample
	155	Metal	Dec, horse profile w/rings suspended from "reins"; 1/2 of figure; stamped		1		c 1 3/4 in high; relief; total object relatively flat
	156	Wood	Clothespins, (W & frags)		12		8 (W), 4 frags; range from 4 7/8 in to 4 5/8 in long (orig all 5 in long?); single piece, notched
	157		Finial; lathe turned; (M) (W)		2		Mends to 5 in long; knob at top & base 1 in diam
	158		Unid; hub frag w/spoke holes (1/2)		1		See also F12-4-88
	159		Spool, thread;; 2 (W); 1 only 1/2		3		Desiccated; 1 5/8 in high; 1 1/2 in high; 1 1/16 in high
	160		Pencil; 1 (W), 3 tip frags (M); lead missing		4		1 3/4 in (eraser missing); all knife sharpened
	161		Pen/paint brush handle; tip of crimped paintbrush/pen, body part w/end & tr of bristle/pen holding collar		1		Shaped; 4 1/4 in long; end damaged
	162		Brush w/bristles; scrub brush; c(W)		1		9 in long, 2 in wide; wood 1 in thick; 1 in bristles in single rows along long axis
	163		Unid frags; worked?; tr of paint on each		2		Red & white paint; wood Desiccated
	164		Corks; (W)		4		Various sizes: 3/4 in to 1 1/4 in
	165	Rubber	Gaskets; fruit jar?; sample; (W)		2		Sample only; others left at site; 1 misshapen; c 3 1/4 in diam in better condition
	166		Toy, ball?; misshapen; (W)		1		No tr dec; Desiccated c 1 1/4 diam?
	167		Rubber bands; sample only; (W)		2		Thin; others wider, not collected
	168		Unid frags; crimped		3		Crimped; poss balloon
	169	Paper	Unid frags		4		Misc; cardboard consistency
	170	Leather	Unid frags		4		Misc
	171	Plastic	Cellophane frag		1	c 1923/24	Poss intrusion, but appeared to be in situ
	172	Composite	Unid, shaped frag; molded?; incised cross-hatched pattern on one side		1		Poss cutlery?/other handle?; utensil related
	173	Leather	S; high top w/eyelets; stitched; (W)		1		Rt ft; men's shoe?; sole needs repair (well worn)
	174		Shoe; child's shoe sole; (W)		1		4 1/2 in long stitched
	175,176		Shoe; heel frags		2		Deteriorated
	177		Shoe; sole frags		3		Desiccated

Saratoga Square URA Artifact Catalogue

Cat/ Level	Art. No.	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F12-5	178	Paint	Label: frag; Bk w/gilt letters (tr); "J(?)R..."; outlined in gilt		16		Unid, but interesting
	179	Floral	Peach pit; (W)		1		
	180		Hazelnut shell frags		2		
	181		Plum pit; (W)		1		
	182		Chestnut shell frag		1		
	183	Shell	Clam frags		2		1 covered w/iron corrosion
	184		Unid marine frag		1		poss slipper/cookie/snail
			Total Artifacts		1890		

Note: this catalogue includes shell material; bone material catalogued in Appendix C.

A=Aqua; AB=Alcoholic Beverage; ABM= Automatic Bottle Machine; Am=Amber; Bev=Beverage; Bk=Black; Bl=Blue; Br=Brown; c=circa; Cat=Catalogue; C=Clear; CM=Crossmend; CT=Continuous Thread; Cu=Copper alloy; DG=Dark Green; Dec=Decorated; Diag=Diagonal; Diam=Diameter; E=Earthenware (buff, gray, white bodied); Ex=Extract; Ext=Exterior; F=Food; Fl=Floral; Frag=Fragment; G=Green; I=Ironstone; Int=Interior; K=Kaolin; Lg=Large; M=Medicine; (M)=Mend; MG=Milk Glass; MM=Maker's Mark; MW=Mineral Water; Ov=Oval; P=Porcelain; p/o=part of; Polychrm=Polychrome; Poss=Possibly; Prob=Probably; Rec=Rectangle; Rd=Round; RW=Redware; S=Stoneware [includes gray, brown or buff bodied]; Sm=small; Sq=Square; SW=Soda Water; TPQ=Terminus Post Quem; tr=trace; TP=Transfer Print; Undec=Undecorated; Unid=Unidentified; W=White; (W)=Whole; WW=Whiteware; WW/I=Whiteware/Ironstone; Note: / indicates new line of embossing; // indicates end of embossed bottle side panel