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Wallabout Urban Renewal Area (WURA), 22, 20, and 18 Flushing Avenue  
(Block 2027, Lots 23 and 25) Brooklyn, New York—Testing and Data Recovery

CEQR No.88-232K



F1 in TP2, 18 Flushing Avenue (7/26/95)

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

March 11, 1996

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a final episode of fieldwork at the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area (WURA) located in the Wallabout section of Brooklyn (Block 2027, formerly Lots 23, 24, 25, now Lots 23 and 25; see Exhibit 1 for location). Fieldwork comprised testing and a data recovery program undertaken for the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) in compliance with the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR No. 88-232K). This field program was preceded and guided by a documentary study (Geismar 1988) and earlier testing elsewhere on the project block (Geismar 1993). Testing and data recovery followed a definition of goals (Geismar letter dated May 4, 1995) and letter scopes (Geismar August 8, 1995 and August 14, 1995).

The test area encompassed three contiguous former house lots fronting on Flushing Avenue (from west to east, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Flushing Avenue). Based on the documentary research, testing initially focused on 20 Flushing Avenue where a three-story frame house had been built by 1852 and subsequent yard development appeared to be minimal (Geismar 1988:48-49). The earliest map to document the structure (Perris 1855) had raised a question about the location of this lot (see discussion in Geismar 1988:48 fn 11). Although subsequent maps verified its location, a large cargo container on the vacant lot at 20 Flushing Avenue made it impossible to test the backyard during a 1993 testing episode (see Geismar 1993). By July 26, 1995, this impediment had been removed, and machine-assisted testing was begun and completed on that day. Because of the possible ambiguity of the lot's location, testing was also carried out west of this lot, at No. 18 Flushing Avenue, on the same day. This testing revealed a brick cesspool feature (F1). On August 31, 1995, the adjoining lot to the east, 22 Flushing Avenue, was tested and data were recovered from the cesspool feature (F1) at the rear of 18 Flushing Avenue uncovered during the July 26 testing phase.

Initially, there was a question regarding data recovery of a cesspool feature. Unlike privy pits, which were almost invariably a repository for household trash while in use, a cesspool was more likely to be filled in a single episode after it was abandoned. However, a cesspool of this elliptical shape is unusual, and no backyard features had been excavated in this part of Brooklyn. Consequently, excavation of the feature and data recovery were considered a viable option, particularly if no privy features--which would have taken precedence--were located during testing of the 22 Flushing Avenue yard.



Source: Brooklyn Quadrangle USGS 1977

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Field methods and findings will be found in the following sections. A ceramic analysis, a faunal catalogue and analysis, and an artifact catalogue are presented in Appendices A, B, and C respectively.

## **FIELD TESTING AND FINDINGS**

### **Method**

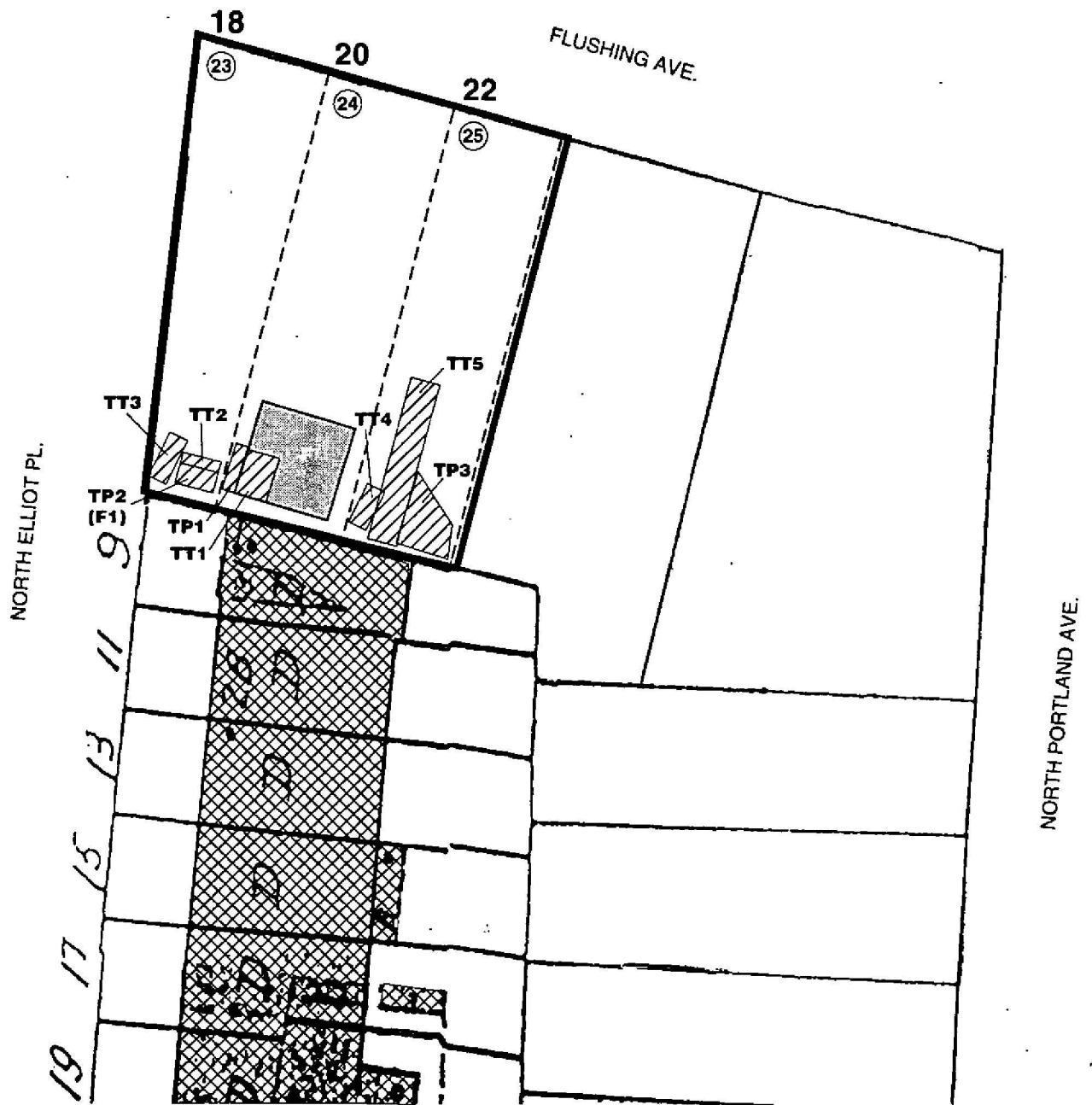
The day-long field programs carried out during July and August 1995 employed similar methods. Both comprised machine-assisted testing directed and monitored by the writer assisted by two field archaeologists, Shelly Spritzer and Cas Stachelberg. Robert W. Wogisch operated a backhoe equipped with a 2-ft. wide bucket.

A total of five test trenches (TT) and three test pits (TP) was excavated in the three lots (see Exhibit 2 for locations). Backhoe excavation was augmented by hand shoveling and troweling where necessary and viable. Contaminated soil was a concern since the greater part of the test area had become the site of a filling station by 1932. Excavations were photographed and selected profiles drawn.






Testing located only one feature of note, the aforementioned elliptical brick cesspool (F1) described in detail below. This feature was located in the southeast corner of the 18 Flushing Avenue lot situated on the corner of North Elliot Place and Flushing Avenue. Except for the systematic collection of data from this feature, any artifacts recovered during testing were grab samples that merely represent objects noted in the fill. Material from grab samples, which is not statistically valid, included selected diagnostic bottles and ceramics. Material noted during testing but not collected was recorded on field sheets and, in some instances, photographed (see Exhibits 10, 11, and 12).

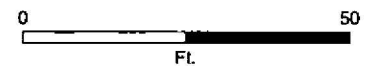
### **20 Flushing Avenue (July 26, 1995)**

As noted above, this lot was the main focus of testing. Although a one-story structure related to the filling station had been located at the back of the lot, it was still possible that backyard features associated with an earlier house could remain since the later building did not appear to have a basement. In the 19th century, the house was occupied by Thomas Matchett, and possibly Thomas Petit before him (Petit is listed in directories at "Flushing av n[ear] the Park" in 1850 [Geismar 1988:48]).



Base map source: Sanborn 1993

-  test area
-  test trenches and pits
-  former lot lines
-  standing structures
- 18** former house number
- (23)** former lot number
-  partially tested



Testing this lot, which was densely overgrown, began at 7:30 A.M. on July 26, 1995, and was completed by midday. Upon arriving at the newly-vacant lot, beam-like metal supports were noted where the large cargo container had been situated. Despite the limitation to excavation caused by these metal beams and cement slab, or slab and stone, in the southeastern and southwestern corners of the yard, testing proceeded.

The backhoe was used to open a north-south trench (TT1) at the back of the yard that ran between two of the metal "beams" (Exhibit 3). This revealed a trash-filled, 4.3-ft. deep, metal pit with a cement slab bottom that was undoubtedly related to the filling station built between 1929 and 1932 on this lot and the one next to it at 18 Flushing Avenue (Geismar 1988:38). The pit's dimensions appeared quite large (12.5 ft. wide by 18 ft. long), but what seemed at first to be one large pit was actually two side-by-side units, each just over 6 ft. wide (this was later clarified by Jim Giustiniani of State Environmental Services who removed the pits for HPD [Giustiniani 1996:personal communication]). The two units, which were located just off-center in the yard, were apparently accessed by ladder and were housed in the one-story structure once located on the rear portion of the 20 Flushing Avenue lot when it became a filling station.

As noted above, a cement slab was found at the bottom of the tested grease pit. The back of the pit was just under 3 ft. (2.9 ft.) from a free-standing, ivy-covered back wall (e.g., see Exhibit 4). This wall had apparently served as the rear wall of the former one-story structure on this part of the lot.

The metal "beams" that ran north and south not only structured the pits but undoubtedly also served to support a car during an oil-change. These "beams" defined the length and width of the two pits. Although the two pits combined appeared to be 12.5 by 18 ft. (see Exhibit 5), the northern and eastern limits were only partially probed to determine their dimensions (TT1 was approximately 8 ft. long; see Exhibit 5). These findings were confirmed by the aforementioned Jim Giustiniani who later removed the grease pits from the yard and located a tank under the 4 to 6 in.-thick cement slab that formed the bottom of the pit and extended beyond its western limit (see Exhibits 6 and 7). The tank was apparently meant to catch oil drained from the cars.

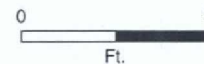
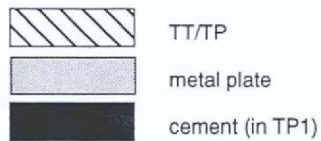
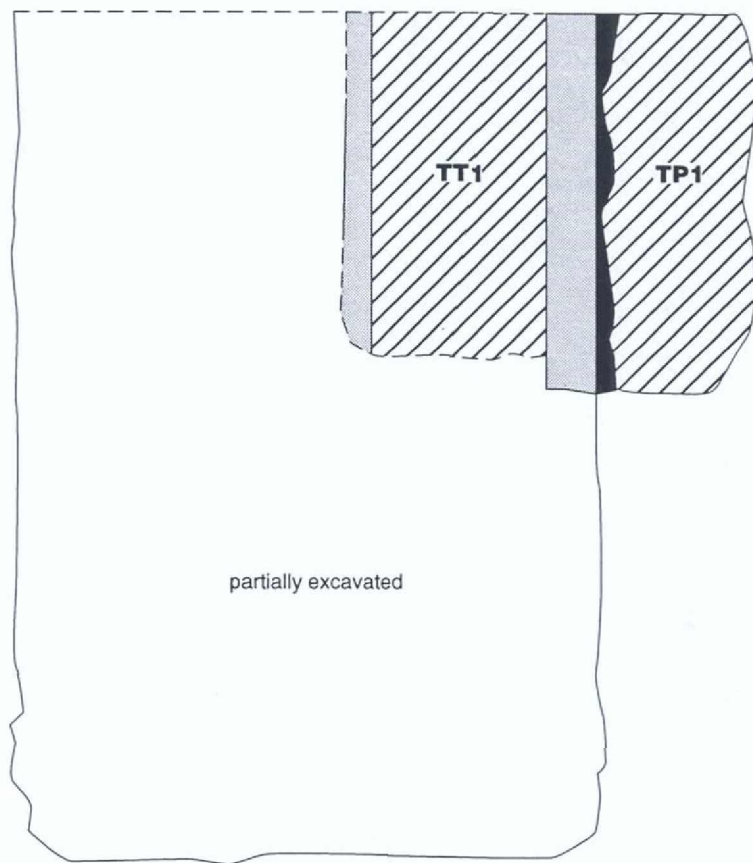
The trench excavation (TT1) was backfilled and, despite the impediment of ground-level cement or concrete and stone slabs west of the pit, the backhoe was



**3** Backhoe excavation of test trench 1 (TT1). Excavation revealed a 4.3-ft. deep metal pit. Note metal "beams" (arrows) that proved to be part of the pit. (7/26/95)



**4** Test pit 1 (TP1) (arrow) west of test trench 1 (TT1). Note free standing ivy-covered wall, a remnant of a former 1-story building on the lot. The backhoe is unsuccessfully attempting to clear away cement paving in the southeast corner of the yard. (7/26/95)



used to excavate an 8.8-ft. long test pit (TP1) outside its western edge where heavy oil contamination was encountered at 7.8 ft. below the ground surface. TP1 was taken to a depth of about 8 ft. (see profile, Exhibit 7). As noted above, the cement slab extended under and beyond the grease pit into TP1 (see Exhibits 6 and 7). A 1.1-ft. thick ash layer was found just below the approximately .5ft.- (c. 4 to 6 in.) thick cement slab. Between this ash layer and an oil-soaked soil reached at 7.8 ft., were 2.6 ft. of ash-laden fill (see Exhibit 7). The oil-soaked soil was apparently associated with the tank later removed by State Environmental Services.

Concrete paving east of the grease pit could not be removed (see Exhibit 4). However, given a municipal ordinance in effect when a house was built on this lot, any backyard privy pit would have been highly disturbed, or more likely destroyed, when the grease pits were installed. This ordinance mandated that a "sink" (a form of privy), cesspool, or privy pit be at least 2 ft. from any property line (Laws & Ordinances 1865:352). The location of the former gas station and its underground gas tanks made it impractical to test for any cistern feature behind the former house on the lot.

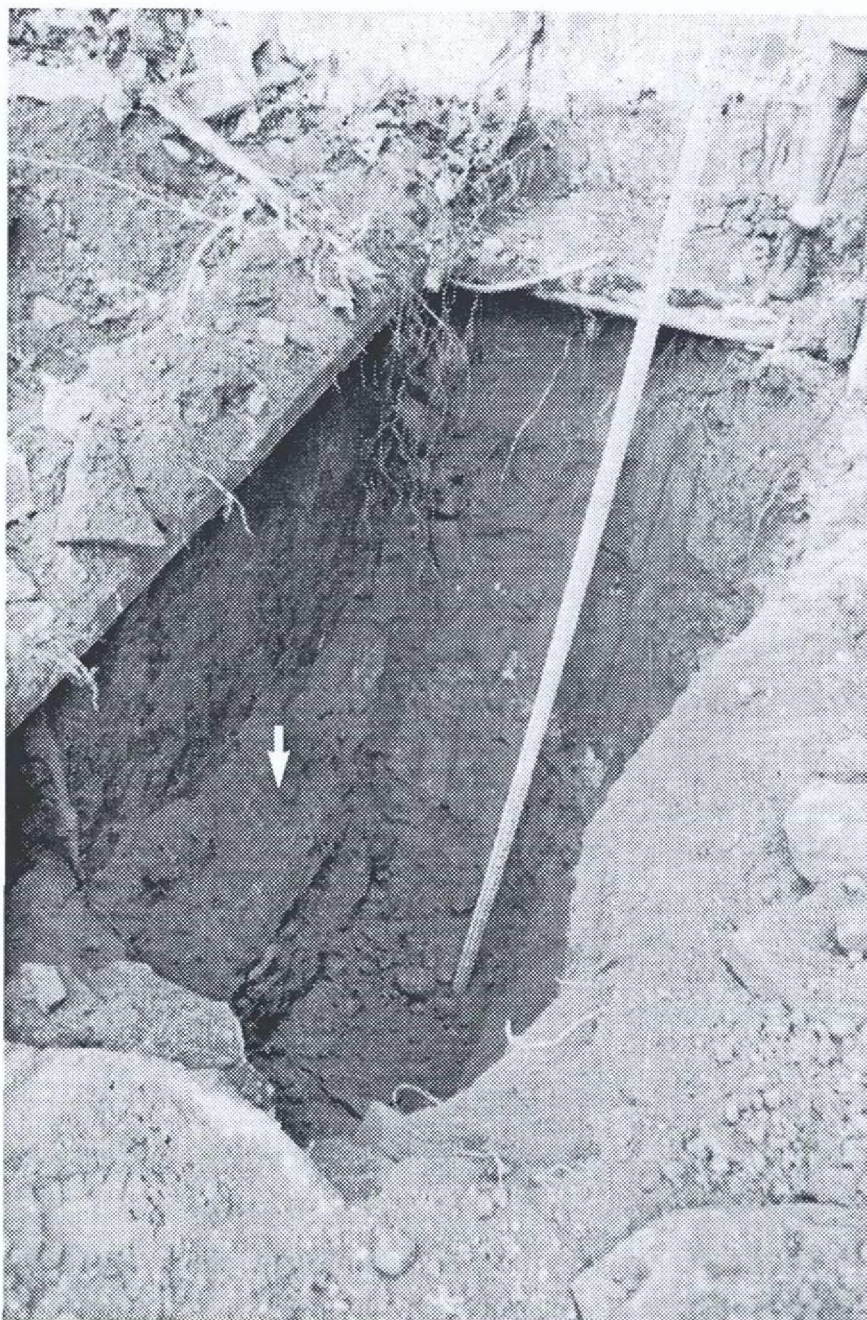
Test areas were plotted (see Exhibit 2), portions photographed, and then backfilled.

In summary, testing revealed that most, if not all, of the back part of the 20 Flushing Avenue yard had been highly disturbed. No archaeologically significant features were uncovered, nor were any landfill episodes identified. Testing did expose a great deal of "modern" building debris and other trash. Artifacts noted but not collected included bricks, plastic, concrete block, ceramic sherds, and Coca-Cola bottles (e.g., see Exhibit 12).

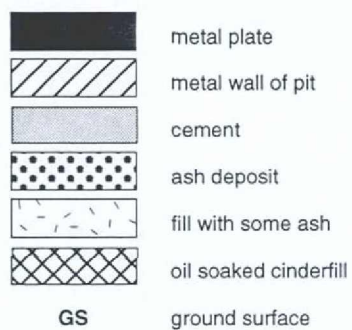
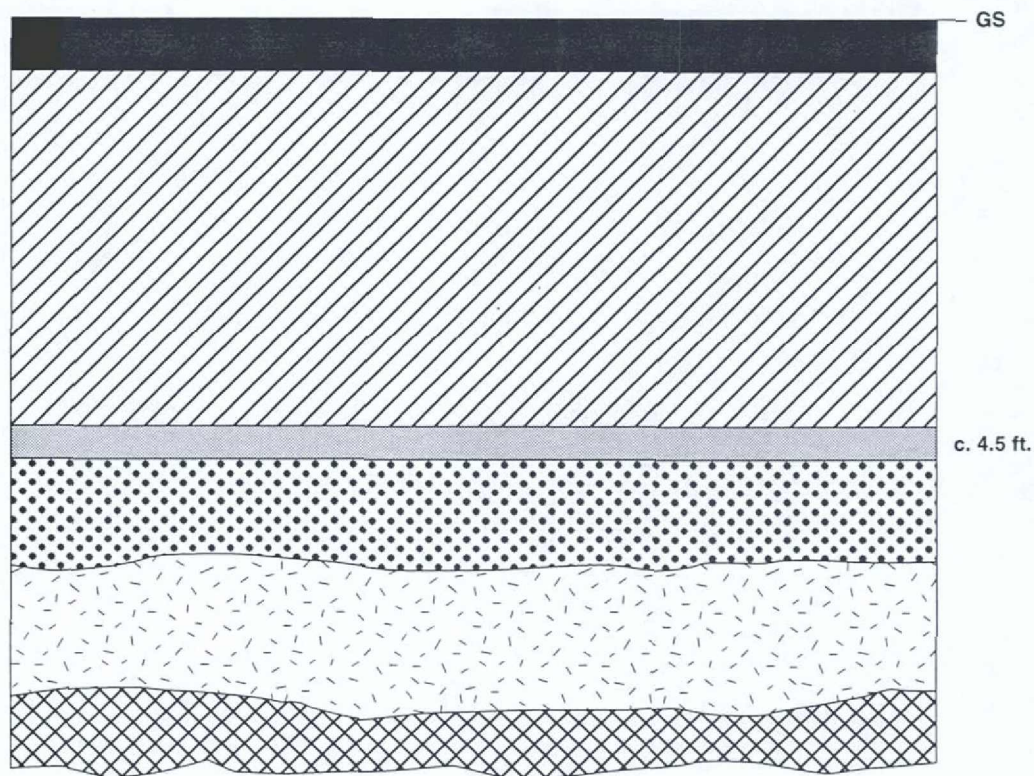
### **18 Flushing Avenue (July 26, 1995)**

Testing of this trapezoidal yard was undertaken on the afternoon of July 26, 1995. It included a test pit (TP 2) in the southeastern corner of the lot adjacent to the 20 Flushing Avenue property, an east-west trench adjacent to the pit (TT2), and a diagonal trench (TT3) that ran northeast from the southwestern corner of the yard (see Exhibit 2).

Before testing, the backhoe removed cement slabs from the rear of the lot (Exhibit 8). TP 2 revealed a 7 by 5.6-ft. (exterior measurements) elliptical brick feature (Exhibit 9). This proved to be an unevenly truncated cesspool (F1) with a .5-ft. diameter terra-cotta drain pipe near the bottom in the northeastern part of the



**6** Test pit 1 (TP1) just outside west side of metal pit exposed in TT1. View is south with base of ivy-covered wall in background (see Exhibit 4). Cement slab (arrow) at bottom of metal pit protrudes into the test pit. (7/26/95)





**8** Clearing broken cement paving in southwest corner of 20 Flushing Ave. and southeast corner of 18 Flushing Ave. North Elliot Place is to the right. (7/26/95)



**9** Remnant of elliptical brick cesspool feature (F1) in test pit 2 (TP2) in southeast corner of 18 Flushing Ave. Note terra-cotta sewer pipe (arrow) near the bottom of the northeast quadrant of the feature. (7/26/95)

feature. The bricks, several of them embossed "J.J.J.," were dry-laid on the curved ends and mortared on the straight wall. This feature was situated in the southeast corner of the lot, approximately 2-ft. from the east and south property lines (see Exhibit 2).

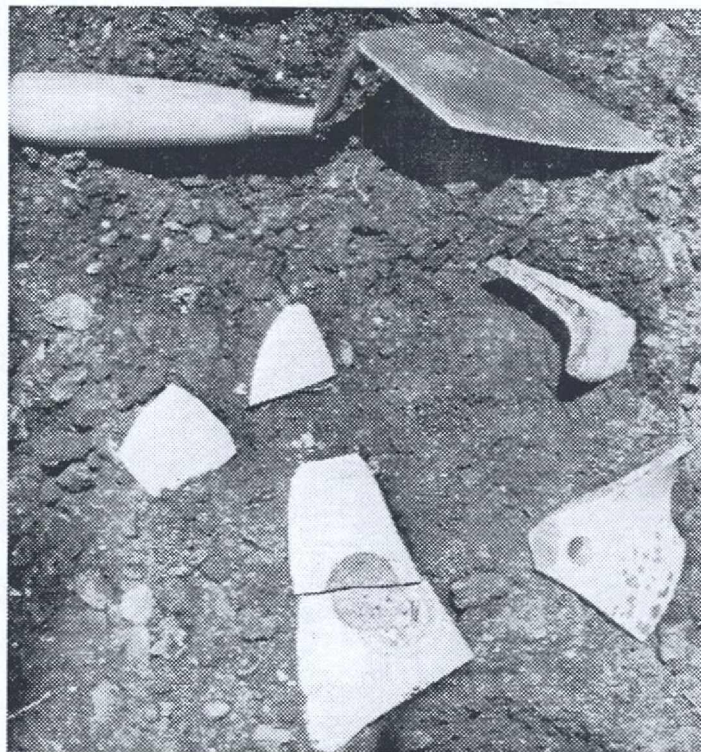
The backhoe was used to expose the northern exterior side of the feature to determine its depth (TT2). This excavation revealed up to about 4.6 ft. of the cesspool remained and the unevenness of the exposed exterior bricks suggested it had been constructed from the inside out. Testing also indicated that the feature had been built into a cinder and clinker-laden fill. A dark, organic soil, reminiscent of soils found outside privy features, was found outside the cesspool. The top of the terra-cotta pipe was 4 ft. from the ground surface and .6 ft. (just over 1/2 ft.) from the bottom of the feature. The depth of the pipe suggests the feature was a primary cesspool and that liquid waste was drained through this pipe to a drainage area or a secondary waste receptacle (Squires 1996:personal communication). A second, higher pipe was exposed on the west side of the feature during data recovery (see below). It is more than likely this feature was originally capped by a brick dome (Squires 1996:personal communication), but this could not be confirmed given its truncated condition.

Clearing F1 uncovered at least four whole, 1-ft. diameter, .15-ft. thick, grindstones with square holes in the center. Some were marked "GRINDSTONE." The grindstones were photographed (Exhibit 10) but not collected. Other artifacts noted in the fill above the feature that were photographed but not collected included ceramic sherds and whole bottles (Exhibits 11-12).

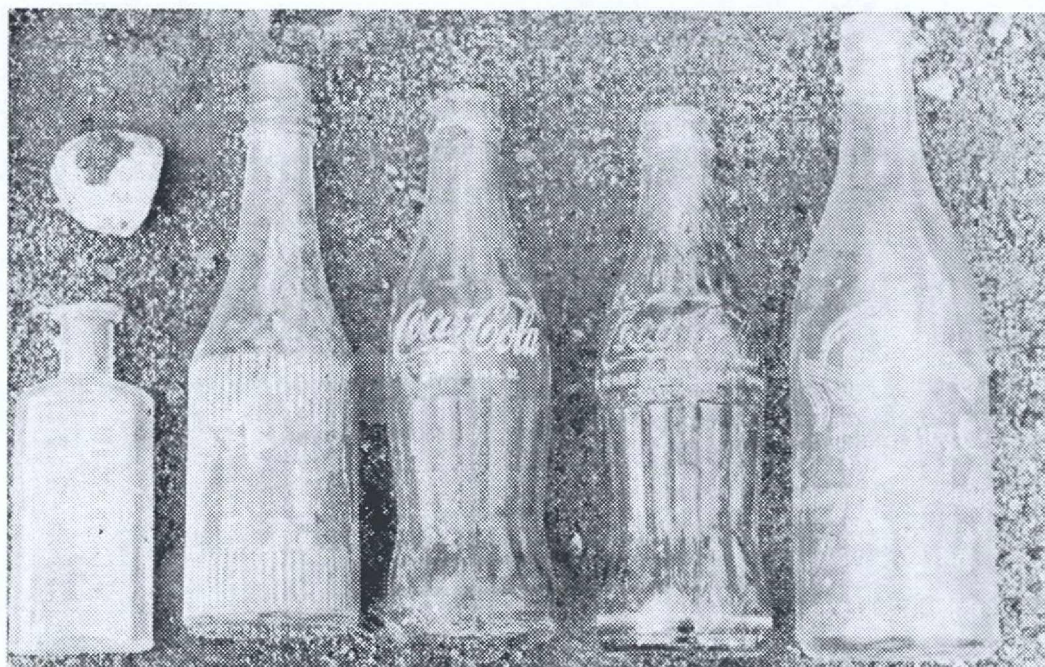
Since data collection was not part of the testing scope, F1 was drawn, photographed, located on the lot, and then backfilled. This allowed the backhoe to be positioned to excavate TT3, the aforementioned diagonal trench in the southwest part of the lot (see Exhibits 2 and 13). This trench was opened 1.5 ft. from the southwest corner of the lot; it extended 13.8 ft. to the northeast and was 5.5 ft. wide, and 6.6 ft. deep at its deepest point. It contained a fill that included cast iron pipe fragments, at least one ceramic sherd (a teacup fragment), coal, slag, and shell. Part of a sewer pipe was found about 4.5 ft. below the surface where an ash level also began. This sewer pipe fragment, which ran perpendicular to North Elliot Place, may have been fill material, but it is also possible it was a trashed pipe that once functioned on the site. A cleaner, apparently natural soil was encountered at about 6.6 ft. No features were found in this trench which was documented and backfilled. This completed field testing on July 26.



**10** Grinding stones, whole and fragmented, from fill above F1 at 18 Flushing Ave. The two stones at the bottom of the photo are marked "GRINDSTONE." Other examples were found in Levels 1 and 2 during data recovery, but none were collected. The 10-in. trowel serves as a scale. (7/26/95)



**11** Ceramics noted while exposing F1. These sherds, which were not collected, include plate fragments (the two at bottom that mend are marked "...HALL E.../IMPERIAL PARISIAN GRANITE") and a chamber pot rim sherd (upper right). The 10-in. trowel serves as a scale. (7/26/95)



**12** Artifacts noted in fill at 18 and 20 Flushing Ave. but not collected (left to right): desiccated rubber ball; a "MEYERS BROS/NEW YORK" medicine or extract bottle; a Curtice sauce bottle (made by the Curtice Co., the bottle had a threaded neck that dates it after 1919); two Coca Cola bottles; and a "NASSAU BREWING CO/BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK/REGISTERED" beer bottle. (7/26/95)



**13** Test trench 3 (TT3) in southwest corner of 18 Flushing Ave. lot. North Elliot Place is to the right. A wall at 9 North Elliot Place that abuts the western part of the rear property line of 18 Flushing Ave. is in the upper-left corner. (7/26/95)

While research had originally focused on 20 Flushing Avenue, the earliest lot developed on this part of the WURA project site, it became apparent that more information about the development history of 18 Flushing Avenue might be useful to determine the significance of the cesspool feature. An 1869 map indicated that the building associated with F1 had not yet been built, but that the house at 22 Flushing Avenue was then standing (22 and 20 Flushing Avenue were the only structures on the block fronting on Flushing Avenue in 1869 [Dripps 1869; Exhibit 14]).<sup>1</sup> Based on this information, it was decided that 22 Flushing Avenue should also be tested to determine if a privy feature remained. After this testing, the elliptical cesspool feature (F1) at 18 Flushing Avenue was to be sampled.

### 22 Flushing Avenue (August 31, 1995)

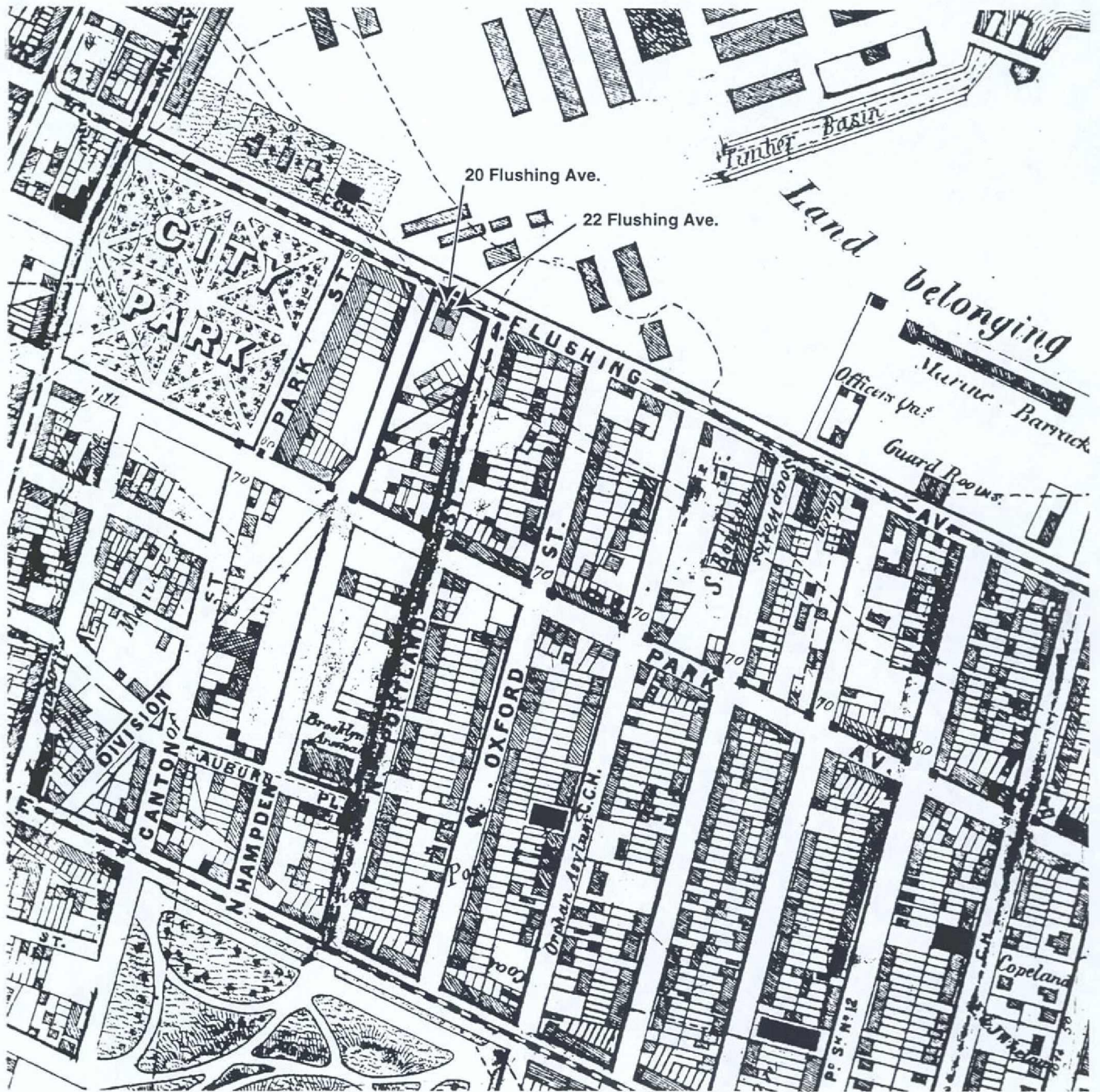
On August 31, 1995, one test pit (TP3) and two test trenches (TT4 and TT5) were excavated in the backyard of this lot (see Exhibit 2), but no features were found. TP3 explored the southeastern portion of the yard while TT4, a diagonal trench, was opened in the southwestern corner. TT5 ran from south to north between TP3 and TT4. TT5, which contained building debris (see Exhibit 16), was terminated when an *in situ* brick construction was encountered 31 ft. north of the back property line. This may have been part of the rear foundation wall of the original house structure (later a store), an extension to the building, or a cellar entrance.<sup>2</sup> The width of TT5 varied from 3 ft. at the back of the yard to 5.4 ft. where it ended to the north. Its depth was also variable, ranging from 3 ft. at the southern end, 6.8 ft. in the approximate middle, and 4 ft. at the northern end. The trench was profiled and photographed before being backfilled (Exhibits 15 and 16).



TP 3 was opened in the southeastern corner of the 22 Flushing Avenue yard. This irregularly shaped excavation was 9.5 ft. at its widest (the southern part) and extended to the lot's eastern boundary. It was taken to about 5 ft. at its deepest point. Its northern limit ranged from 3 ft. on its eastern side to about 12 ft. at its western side. An ash deposit was noted on the west side of the pit near its southern

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<sup>1</sup>An attempt to identify the exact construction date of the house at 22 Flushing Avenue proved unsuccessful although, based on maps, it was erected between 1855 (Perris 1855) and 1869 (Dripps 1869). Valentine G. Hall, a wealthy, retired, New York City wool merchant, had acquired this and other property on the project site from the heirs of John Van Nostrand in 1852 (Geismar 1988:45). In 1871, this lot with its house was part of a 5-lot sale from Hall to Francis Murtaugh of Brooklyn (LD 1871 1040:422).

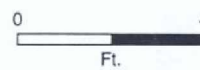
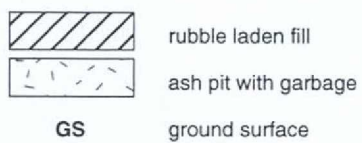
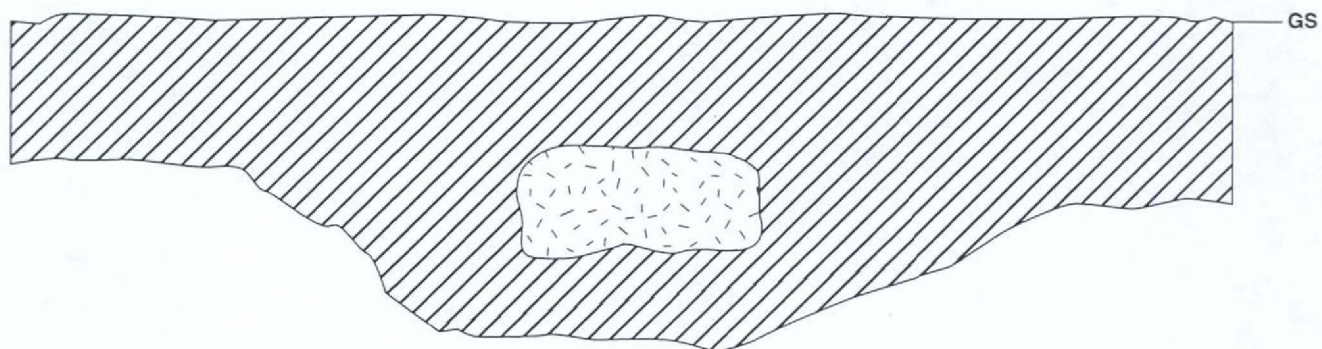
<sup>2</sup>Since testing in this yard focused on the presence or absence of a privy, this house construction was not explored.

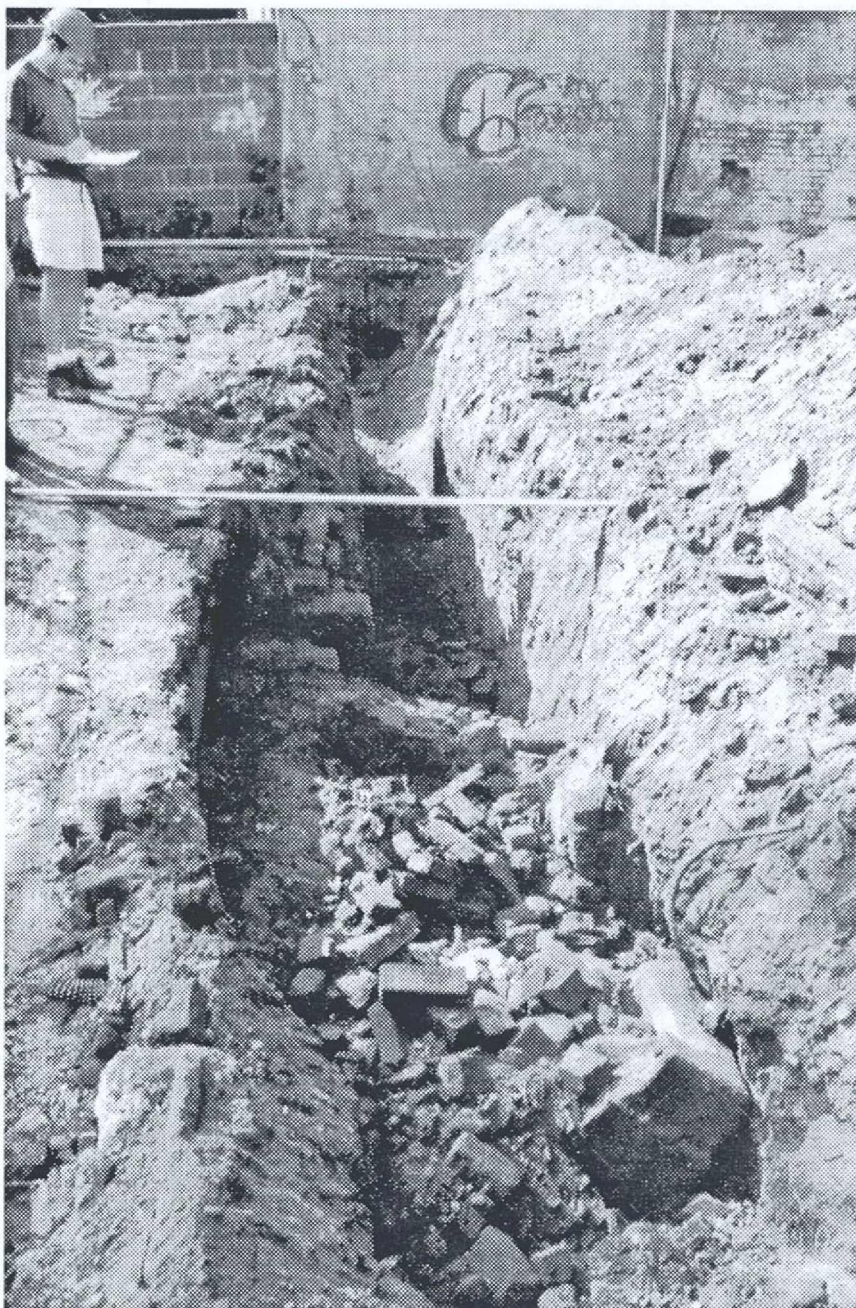


 project block  
 22 and 20 Flushing Ave.

no scale







**16** Test trench 5 (TT5), a 31-ft. long north-south trench at 22 Flushing Ave. Note brick rubble and other building debris in the trench which started at the back of the yard and ran north toward Flushing Ave. View is south during profiling of the west trench wall (see Exhibit 15). (8/31/95)

end which was approximately in the middle of the rear part of the yard. This contained several artifacts, including four heavily worn blob-top beverage bottles marked "JOHN J. DUNN/ 1889/KEAP & HOPE STS/BROOKLYN/APRIL 1st 1889/THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD," medicine bottles (one of them embossed "ADRIAN PARADIS/CHEMIST/BROOKLYN, N.Y." another "Drs F. E. & J. A. GREENE/35 WEST 14th STREET NEW YORK"), and a ceramic jar and lid, all collected as a grab sample (see Artifact Catalogue [Appendix C] and Exhibit 26). One medicine bottle was found in association with plastic, indicating a mixture of 19th and 20th-century debris.

A yard wall at 9 North Elliot Place, the adjacent lot to the rear, made it impossible for the backhoe to excavate near the 22 Flushing Avenue rear property line. Consequently, a hole was hand dug in an attempt to locate any feature components in this part of the lot, but none were found. Using the backhoe to extend the test pit to the north determined that the trash pit was unstructured. The west wall of TP3 was profiled (not illustrated) and the excavation backfilled.

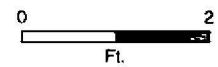
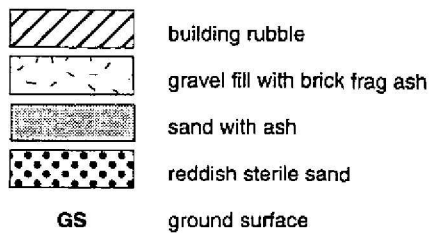
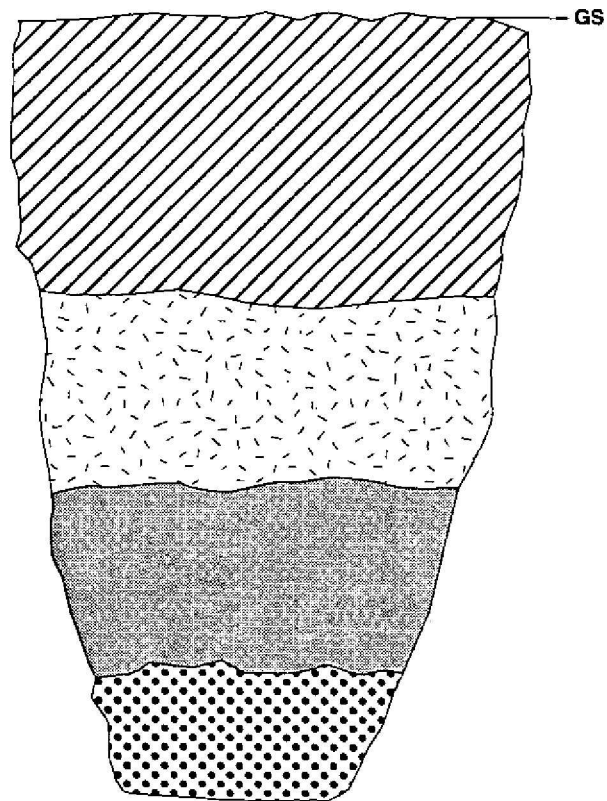
TT 4, located in the southwest corner of the yard (see Exhibit 2), contained a trash-laced fill overlying a reddish-brown soil reached at about 8 ft. below the ground surface. The trench was opened between 1 and 2 ft. from the back property line. It was 10.5 ft. long (north to south) and 7 ft. wide (east to west) at its widest part; its maximum depth was 8.3 ft. The soil documented in the trench contained 4 ft. of building rubble followed by about 2.5 ft. of a gravel fill with brick fragments and other debris, and then about 1.5 ft. of sand and ash above the aforementioned reddish soil which appeared to be sterile (Exhibit 17).

In summary, testing the 22 Flushing Avenue yard did not reveal any backyard features associated with the house built on the lot between 1855 and 1869 (Perris 1855; Dripps 1869). The test pit and trenches were all backfilled, and testing on this part of the site was completed.

## **DATA RECOVERY: 18 FLUSHING AVENUE (F1)**

### **Method**

On the afternoon of August 31, 1995, the backhoe was used to again uncover the elliptical brick cesspool (F1) at 18 Flushing Avenue. Data recovery focused on the feature's western half since testing in July had indicated it was the most intact part of the feature. The backhoe removed the overburden and building debris and, once the feature was exposed (Exhibit 18), hand clearing and excavation began.



Until it could be established if there were natural strata, 1-ft. excavation levels were used as collection units. Since no natural strata were noted, these arbitrary 1-ft. levels continued to serve as collection units. A total of five levels was excavated and soil was screened through 1/4-in. mesh. Artifact recovery focused on diagnostic ceramics and glass. This theoretically eliminated unmarked and undecorated sherds or fragments. Although food bones and mollusk shells were only collected from Level 1, they were noted on subsequent field sheets. Building debris and corroded metal were also meant to be merely noted on field sheets, but some of this material was recovered and catalogued. Since systematic collection of faunal material only occurred in Level 1, it is simply a representative sample of faunal material from the feature (see Appendix B).

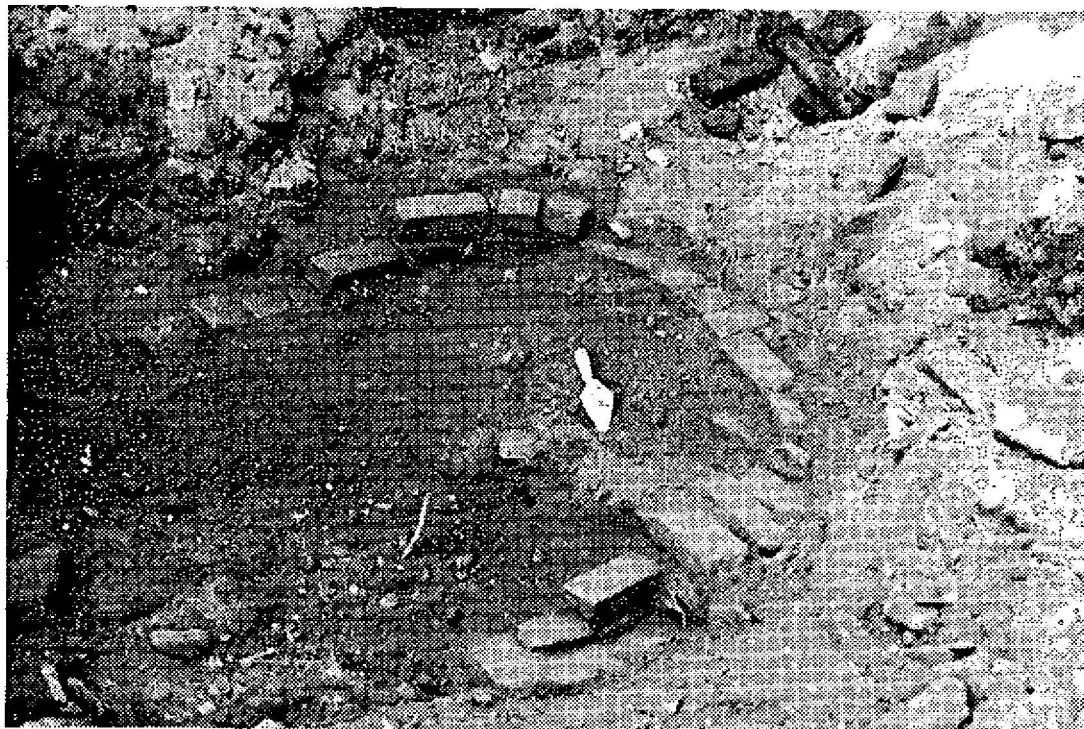
### **Level 1 (2.2 ft. below ground surface [BGS] to 3.2 ft. BGS)**

In addition to three grindstones identical to those noted in the fill above the feature, articles noted but not collected in Level 1 included a great deal of animal and bird bone, a rusted spike, a cast iron water pipe fragment, brick, undiagnostic bottle and ceramic fragments, mortar, stones, slag, unidentified metal fragments, a terra-cotta tile, and sewer pipe fragments. A noteworthy artifact was the body of a small "Frozen Charlotte" porcelain bisque doll (see Exhibit 23), often used as a favor at late 19th and early 20th century ladies' tea parties (e.g., Geismar 1990: 66-68). Another whole grindstone and fragments identical to those found on July 26 in the fill above the feature were noted in this level but not collected (see Exhibit 10). A stone-laden fill was documented in this level.

### **Level 2 (3.2 ft. to 4.2 ft. BGS)**

An upright metal "rod" with a flattened end was uncovered in the north-western "corner" of the feature (Exhibit 19). Its position indicated it had been placed before or during filling of the cesspool. This rod, and another grindstone at the top of this level, identical to the ones found above and within the feature, suggested that the fill in the cesspool was deposited in one episode.

Since the type and placement of debris collected and noted in Level 1 and the top of Level 2 indicated the feature fill comprised one episode, and in the interest of time, screening was reduced to a 50% sample (every other bucket of soil was screened). In addition to the grindstone, material noted but not collected included beer bottle fragments, rusty nails, window glass fragments, flower pot



**18** F1, a truncated, elliptical brick cesspool in the southeast corner of 18 Flushing Ave., after clearing in preparation for data recovery. The western half of the feature, which was the most intact part, was the focus of data recovery. The view is south toward the back property line. (8/31/95)



**19** F1, Level 2, during data recovery. Note upright "rod" (arrow) that later proved to be a gate or fence component. Its upright position suggested a one-time fill episode. (8/31/95)

fragments, food bones and mollusk shells, a burned ceramic sherd, 1/2 and 1/4 in.-diameter threaded metal pipes, and possibly metal auto parts. Blue spongeware cuspidor fragments also were collected, and others were found throughout the rest of the feature (see Ceramic analysis, Appendix A). There were fewer brick fragments and stones in this level than in Level 1.

### **Level 3 (4.2 to 5.2 ft. BGS)**

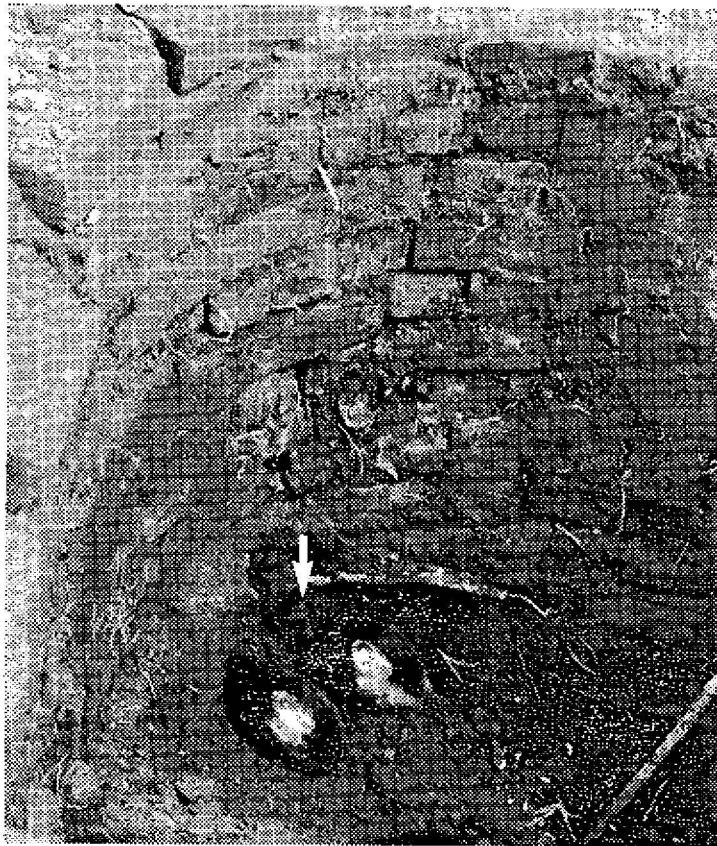
Excavation became more difficult with increasing depth. Consequently, excavation in this level was confined to the northwest quadrant, but screening was increased to 100%. An ash deposit was found in this quadrant, and a "TS&S" brick, a "FLAMINGO" scotch bottle, coal, and cow and chicken bones were noted but not collected. Leather and a number of whole, round-bottomed, but unmarked bottles were among the collected artifacts (Exhibit 20; see also Exhibit 25). The "rod," which was initially thought to be a tire iron, continued down into the fill. A second terra-cotta sewer pipe was located in this level (Exhibit 21). Like the one in the northeastern part of the feature noted during the July 26 testing, it was .5 ft. in diameter, but instead of being .6 ft. above the feature floor, it was 2.7 ft. above it, or 2.1 ft. higher than the lower pipe. If the lower one was a outflow pipe, the higher one was undoubtedly an intake pipe.

### **Levels 4 and 5 (5.2 to 6.4 ft. BGS)**

Since Level 5 only extended .2 ft. beyond Level 4, these two levels were collected as one, but artifacts were kept discrete. Excavation and 100% screening continued in the northwest quadrant of the feature. The feature bottom, reached at 6.4 ft. below ground level represented by cement paving at the North Elliot Place property line, was a yellow hardpan over a cinder fill. This was identical to the cinder fill found outside the feature in TT2 during testing.

Artifacts noted but not collected included clinkers, bird bone, brick fragments, a peach pit, window glass fragments, coal, and a kaolin pipe stem fragment. The head of a "Frozen Charlotte" doll was recovered as were fragments of a blue spongeware cuspidor (see Exhibits 23 and 24). The doll's head was thought to be part of the doll recovered from Level 1, and the cuspidor fragments were identical or similar to others from the feature (these proved to be at least two separate but similar cuspidors; see Ceramic Analysis, Appendix A and Exhibit 24). Doll fragments, marbles, and toy tea set components were also recovered.

The metal "rod" that extended through four levels was ultimately identified



**20** F1, Level 3, with unmarked, round-bottom bottles (arrow; see Exhibit 25). (8/31/95)



**21** F1, Level 3, after removal of round-bottom bottles (see Exhibit 20). Upright fence or gate component stands next to a terra-cotta sewer pipe (arrow), this one located in the northwest corner. Another was found in the northeast quadrant during earlier clearing (see Exhibit 9). (8/31/95)

as a fence or gate component. Whatever its function, it helped determine the one-dump character of the feature fill.

F1 was photographed during excavation (e.g., Exhibits 18 to 21), measured (a composite/schematic plan is presented in Exhibit 22), and backfilled. This ended testing and data recovery at the Wallabout URA.

## ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Recovered artifacts, which numbered 368 (359 from F1 and 9 from TP1; see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix C), were washed, numbered, and catalogued. Each was given an identifying number based on the feature or test pit number, the level, and the artifact count (e.g., F1-1-1, or Feature 1, Level 1, artifact number 1)..

Artifact analysis focused on ceramics from F1. This analysis, carried out by Nancy A. Stehling, is presented in Appendix A. A table was created that determined the number of whole and fragmentary artifacts in each class from F1--ceramics, glass, metal, bone (worked, not food), leather, wood, carbon, fiber, and concrete (Table 1). The total number of ceramic sherds is presented in Table 2. Ceramic artifact types--that is, the bowls, creamers, cups, cuspidors, plates, etc.--were quantified by level (Table 3) as were other ceramics, such as doll and smoking pipe fragments, marbles, etc. (Table 4). This was also done for ceramic ware types (Table 5) and ceramic and glass Crossmends (Table 6). This last table, which documents the fragments from various levels that mend, supports the field observation that material from F1 was one dump and was not related to household use over time. This is discussed in detail in Appendix A.

A faunal analysis of material from Level 1 of F1 was done by Sophia Perdikaris. Twenty-one faunal specimens that included mammal and bird bone and mollusk shells were identified. Not surprisingly, these proved to be food discards. The faunal catalogue, identifications, and a brief analysis will be found in Appendix B.

Once processed, catalogued, and selected artifacts photographed (Exhibits 23 to 26), all artifacts were bagged and boxed. The WURA collection is contained in three archive boxes. The artifact catalogue notes the box number where each artifact level will be found.

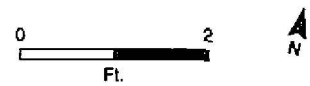
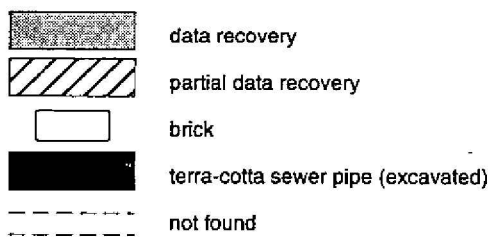
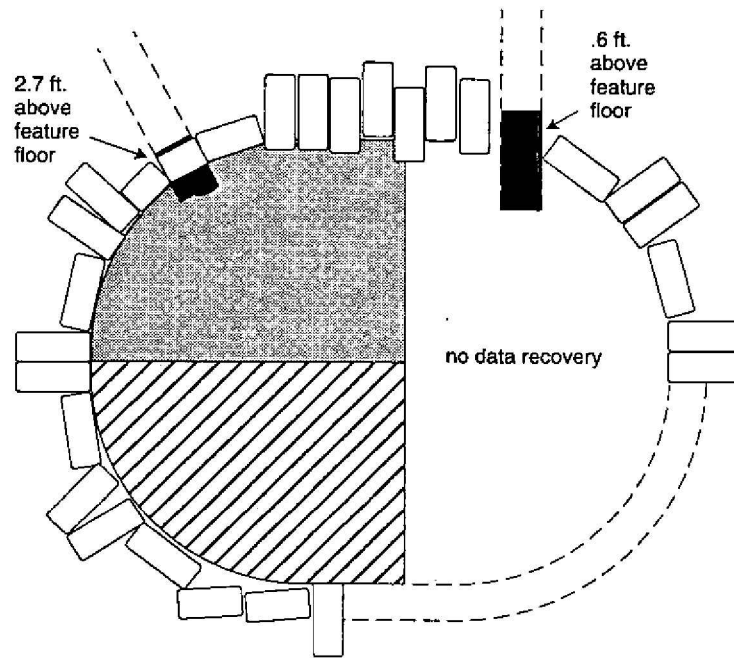


Table 1. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Artifact Class (Sherds and Fragments)

Class	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)
Ceramic	53	(36.8)	36	(39.1)	21	(36.2)	28	(57.1)	14	(87.5)	152	(42.3)
Glass	69	(47.9)	40	(43.5)	24	(41.4)	18	(36.7)	1	(6.3)	152	(42.3)
Metal	16	(11.1)	5	(5.4)	9	(15.5)	2	(4.1)	1	(6.3)	33	(9.2)
Bone	1	(0.7)	2	(2.2)	1	(1.7)					4	(1.1)
Leather			8	(8.7)			1	(2.0)			9	(2.5)
Wood					1	(1.7)					1	(0.3)
Carbon	3	(2.1)			2	(3.4)					5	(1.4)
Fiber	2	(1.4)									2	(0.6)
Concrete			1	(1.1)							1	(0.3)
Totals	144	(100.0)	92	(100.0)	58	(99.9)	49	(99.9)	16	(100.1)	359	(100.0)

Table 2. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Total Ceramic Sherds and Fragments

Artifact Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)
Bowl	1	(1.9)									1	(0.7)
Creamer							1	(3.6)			1	(0.7)
Cup	8	(15.1)	9	(25.0)	9	(42.9)	3	(10.7)	3	(21.4)	32	(21.1)
Cuspidor			3	(8.3)	6	(28.6)	15	(53.6)	7	(50.0)	31	(20.4)
Doll	1	(1.9)					1	(3.6)			2	(1.3)
Doll/Figurine	1	(1.9)									1	(0.7)
Flatware (unid)	12	(22.6)	3	(8.3)			2	(7.1)	1	(7.1)	18	(11.8)
Hollowware (unid)	11	(20.8)	2	(5.6)	2	(9.5)	1	(3.6)	1	(7.1)	17	(11.2)
Kaolin pipe	2	(3.8)	1	(2.8)	2	(9.5)	1	(3.6)			6	(3.9)
Lid			1	(2.8)							1	(0.7)
Lightning stopper			2	(5.6)							2	(1.3)
Marble			3	(8.3)			1	(3.6)			4	(2.6)
Plate	7	(13.2)	8	(22.2)							15	(9.9)
Saucer					1	(4.8)	1	(3.6)	2	(14.3)	4	(2.6)
Soupbowl	2	(3.8)									2	(1.3)
Storage vessel					1	(4.8)					1	(0.7)
Teapot	1	(1.9)					1	(3.6)			2	(1.3)
Tile	1	(1.9)									1	(0.7)
Toy tea set	1	(1.9)	1	(2.8)							2	(1.3)
Unidentified (other)	5	(9.4)	3	(8.3)			1	(3.6)			9	(5.9)
Totals	53	(100.1)	36	(100.0)	21	(100.1)	28	(100.2)	14	(99.9)	152	(100.1)

Table 3. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Ceramic Artifact Type (Sherd Count)

Artifact Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)
Bowl	1	(2.1)									1	(0.7)
Creamer							1	(4.0)			1	(0.7)
Cup	8	(17.0)	9	(31.0)	9	(47.4)	3	(12.0)	3	(21.4)	32	(23.9)
Cuspidor			3	(10.3)	6	(31.6)	15	(60.0)	7	(50.0)	31	(23.1)
Flatware (unid)	12	(25.5)	3	(10.3)			2	(8.0)	1	(7.1)	18	(13.4)
Hollowware (unid)	11	(23.4)	2	(6.9)	2	(10.5)	1	(4.0)	1	(7.1)	17	(12.7)
Lid			1	(3.4)							1	(0.7)
Plate	7	(14.9)	8	(27.6)							15	(11.2)
Saucer					1	(5.3)	1	(4.0)	2	(14.3)	4	(3.0)
Soupbowl	2	(4.3)									2	(1.5)
Storage vessel					1	(5.3)					1	(0.7)
Teapot	1	(2.1)					1	(4.0)			2	(1.5)
Unidentified (other)	5	(10.6)	3	(10.3)			1	(4.0)			9	(6.7)
Totals	47	(99.9)	29	(99.8)	19	(100.1)	25	(100.0)	14	(99.9)	134	(99.8)

Table 4. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Ceramic Artifact (Non-Vessel Sherd Count)

Artifact Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)
Doll	1	(16.7)					1	(33.3)			2	(11.1)
Doll/Figurine	1	(16.7)									1	(5.6)
Kaolin pipe	2	(33.3)	1	(14.3)	2	(100.0)	1	(33.3)			6	(33.3)
Lightning stopper			2	(28.6)							2	(11.1)
Marble			3	(42.9)			1	(33.3)			4	(22.2)
Tile	1	(16.7)									1	(5.6)
Toy tea set	1	(16.7)	1	(14.3)							2	11.1
Totals	6	(100.1)	7	(100.1)	2	(100.0)	3	(99.9)	0	(0.00)	18	(100.0)

Table 5. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Ceramic Ware Types (Sherd Count)

Ware Type	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Totals	
	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)	CT	(%)
Bisque	2	(3.8)					1	(3.6)			3	(2.0)
Earthenware			3	(8.3)	1	(4.8)					4	(2.6)
Ironstone	17	(32.1)	8	(22.2)	2	(9.5)	20	(71.4)	12	(85.7)	59	(38.8)
Ironstone/Whiteware	4	(7.5)			1	(4.8)					5	(3.3)
Kaolin	2	(3.8)	1	(2.8)	2	(9.5)	1	(3.6)			6	(3.9)
Porcelain	10	(18.9)	9	(25.0)	7	(33.3)	4	(14.3)			30	(19.7)
Redware	1	(1.9)									1	(0.7)
Stoneware	5	(9.4)	5	(13.9)	6	(28.6)	1	(3.6)	1	(7.1)	18	(11.8)
Whiteware	9	(17.0)	9	(25.0)	2	(9.5)	1	(3.6)	1	(7.1)	22	(14.5)
Yellowware	3	(5.7)	1	(2.8)							4	(2.6)
Totals	53	(100.1)	36	(100.0)	21	(100.0)	28	(100.1)	14	(99.9)	152	(99.9)

Table 6. WALLABOUT (WURA) F1 Crossmends (Artifact Number and Count)

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)	
<b>Ceramics (Ware)</b>						
Cuspidor (S)		1 (2)	1 (5)			(8)
Cup (WW)		3 (2)	5 (1)			(3)
Cuspidor (I)		11 (1)		1 (9) 2 (3) 3 (1) 4 (1) 5 (1) 12 (1)	3 (4) 4 (2) 5 (1)	(23)
Cup, Pink Lustre (P)		21 (1)				(2)
Cup/Creamer, Pink Lustre (P)		24 (1)	9 (4)			(5)
<b>Bottle Glass (Type)</b>						
Bottle (Bev)		36 (1)	22 (1)			(2)
Unid Neck & Body Frgs (?)	51 (1)	50 (1)				(2)
Wine Base (AB)		51 (2)	20 (2)			(4)
Milk (F)	58 (3)		26 (1)	25 (1)		(5)

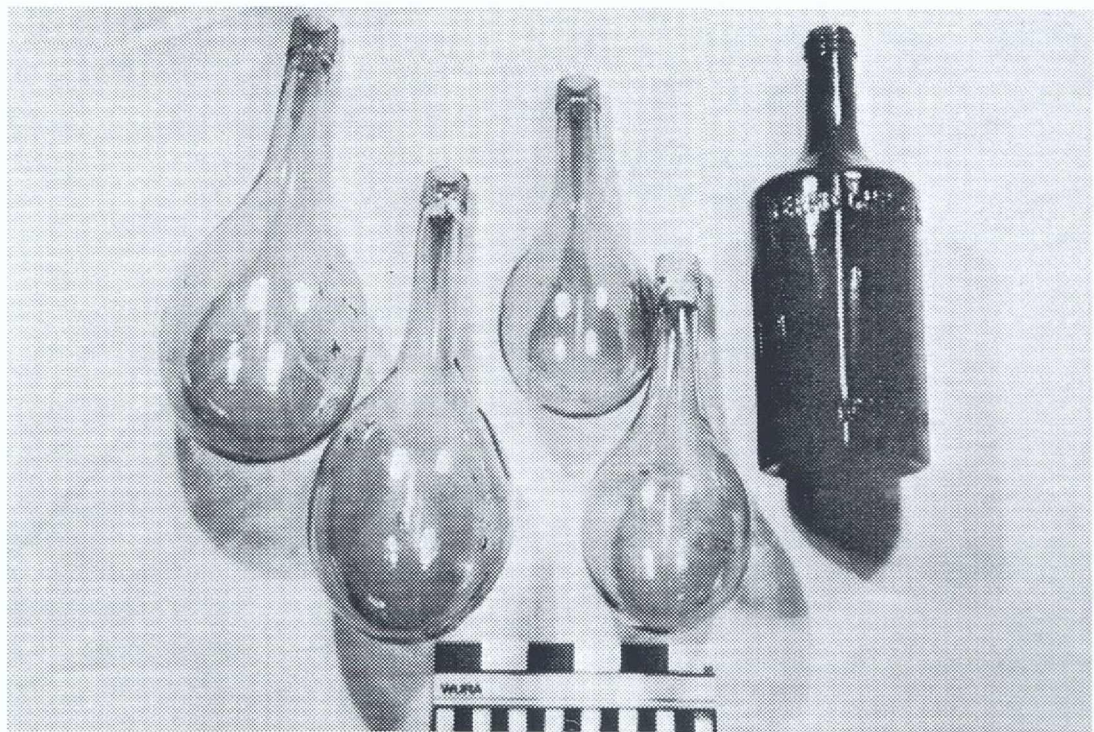
Art No=Artifact Number in WURA Catalogue; CT=Sherd/Fragment Count; Total CT=Total artifact count  
 AB=Alcoholic Beverage; Bev=Beverage; F=Food; I=Ironstone; P=Porcelain; S=Stoneware; WW=Whiteware



**23** Selected artifacts from F1, left to right: a metal fastener box lid (F1-1-103) stamped "MCGILLS FASTENERS/PAT. APR. 20, 1876, OCT. 2, 83(?), dec.3, 89(?)/HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN/MANUFACTURERS/NEW YORK/ROUND/2/HEADS," produced between 1889(?) and 1907; a plate base sherd marked in green transfer print "K.T.&K. CO./426/SEMI VITREOUS PORCELAIN (F1-1-1) manufactured in England between 1900 and 1920; and the head (F1-1-45) and body (F1-4-16) of one or more "Frozen Charlotte" dolls, often favors at late-19th or early-20th century ladies teas.



**24** Two blue Spongware decorated cuspidors mended from sherds recovered from F1, Levels 2 through 5 (see Table 6 in text and Ceramic Analysis, Appendix A for details). The one on the left (F1-2-11, F1-4-1 to 5, F1-5-3 to 5) is Ironstone, the vessel on the right (F1-2-1, F1-3-1, 2) is stoneware.



**25** Four round-bottom, unmarked bottles (F1-3-16, 17, 19, 18) and a bottle embossed "FERRO CHINA BISLERI/MILANO" (F1-4-18), an alcoholic beverage bottle from Level 4 manufactured between 1915 and 1918 (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix C).



**26** Bottles and ceramics collected as a grab sample from TP3 located in the southeast corner of the yard at 22 Flushing Ave. The four bottles on the left (TP3-3,4,5,6) contained soda or mineral water and are marked "JOHN J. DUNN/1889" (see Artifact Catalogue for further information). Those on the right are medicines, a "Drs F. E. & J. A. GREENE" (New York) (TP3-7) and "PARADIS/CHEMIST" (Brooklyn) (TP3-8). The ceramic jar between the bottles (TP3-1) is impressed "S/MALING/K/NEWCASTLE" (England). The unmarked lid (TP3-2) in the foreground is unrelated to the jar.

## CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological field testing of three former house lots at the Wallabout URA determined that there are no privy features remaining on this part of the site. It also determined that site development, which included houses, stores, and filling stations, has effectively eliminated any evidence of early fill episodes that may have taken place.

The 359 artifacts recovered from F1, as well as those not collected but noted on field sheets, indicate the feature was filled in one episode and does not necessarily represent household debris associated with the lot's former residents. The feature itself proved to be of interest: the elliptical shape of the 7 by 5.6 ft. (exterior measurements) irregularly truncated brick feature, with its curved ends of dry-laid brick and its long sides mortared, has not been documented elsewhere in Brooklyn although it may be representative of its era of construction (post-1869). It appears the feature originally may have been covered by a brick dome. This construction is similar to the beehive-shaped domes often found on round, brick water cisterns uncovered elsewhere in Brooklyn (e.g., F8 at the Saratoga Square URA; Geismar in preparation) and elsewhere in the New York-metropolitan area. In addition to the 359 artifacts from F1, another 9 were recovered as a grab sample from TP3 at 22 Flushing Avenue (see Artifact Catalogue, Appendix C).

In summary, while a second episode of field testing in 1995 at the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area (WURA) did not uncover any privy features associated with former Flushing Avenue houses, it did document site disturbance and modern filling. It also uncovered a truncated, elliptical, brick cesspool (F1) probably originally capped by a brick dome. Based on the artifactual evidence from this feature, it appears likely that F1 was filled in one episode sometime in the early decades of the 20th century. This may have occurred when 18 and 20 Flushing Avenue were combined to become a filling station site sometime between 1929 and 1932.

This study completes archaeological investigation of the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area.

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## OBJECTIVE

A total of 154 ceramic sherds were recovered during excavation of a pit (TP3) and cesspool feature (F1) from the Wallabout Urban Renewal Area (WURA). Feature 1 (F1), a brick cesspool, basically rectangular in shape but with rounded corners, was located at 18 Flushing Avenue. Half of the feature was sampled during excavation and yielded a ceramic assemblage of 152 sherds. Test Pit 3 (TP3), at 22 Flushing Avenue was less intensively sampled, and produced only two ceramic artifacts.

F1 was excavated in 1-ft. arbitrary levels to determine whether it displayed any stratigraphic levels of deposition through time, or instead was a single depositional episode, indicating the time after which the cesspool no longer functioned. Therefore, the primary objective of the ceramic analysis was to establish a chronological framework for the five F1 levels excavated.

The age or date range of each excavated 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 the initial date of manufacture available for 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 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. This principle of dating was applied consistently regardless of the presence of earlier datable ceramic ware types.

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 Wallabout assemblage, and the range of variation present both within and between the five

individual levels of F1.

## METHOD

First, the sherds were identified and tabulated by ware types within excavation levels. All ceramics were counted, identified as to material and functional class, and where possible, dated. A coded typology was used to facilitate computer entry (See Artifact Catalogue Appendix C). Unidentifiable sherds, such as those that were burned or otherwise altered and were therefore unrecognizable, were counted but not dated, and are included as part of the sample.

Ten ware types were identified from the 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 the additional specific types usually have discrete TPQ dates, as well as narrower identified date 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.

The following section briefly describes the ceramic ware types recovered from the Wallabout ceramic assemblage. The total sample of 154 ceramic sherds represent 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 (MM) with a specific date range of manufacture superseded any TPQ date for a particular whiteware type. Identified dateable whiteware types included: Blue transfer printed (TPQ 1830: South 1972, Noel Hume 1976); Underglaze polychrome painted (TPQ 1830: Ibid.); Dark green 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 types, including overglaze polychrome transfer printed/decals, molded scalloped rim, sponge decorated, and/or gilt decorated (TPQ 1850: Ibid.).

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, Blue on white sponge decorated, 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 specific and more reliable ironstone TPQ dates and date ranges of production.

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 Wallabout ceramic assemblage included: Plain undecorated (TPQ 1850: McAlester and Michel 1993); Plain molded (TPQ 1850: Ibid.); and American Rockingham Type, brown glazed (TPQ 1850: Ibid.). Undated types included other yellow/buff bodied and yellow bodied with blue glaze.

5a) Porcelain (P): Individual types of porcelain are distinguished based on paste, decorative style, and/or manufacture process. Types recovered from the Wallabout assemblage included Pink lustre decorated soft paste, undecorated soft paste, molded and/or embossed, dark blue glazed, 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, and doll/figurine 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 fragments were present in the assemblage.

7a) Buff Stoneware (S): This is 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, blue on white sponge decorated, clear non-salt glazed, and clear salt glazed, 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, unglazed interior and mottled brown glazed exterior with 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.

8) Redware (R): This mainly undatable group represents glazed 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. Only one sherd of clear mottled brown glazed redware was recovered from the Wallabout ceramic assemblage.

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 ceramic assemblage included mottled brown glaze, brown glaze exterior - white glaze interior, clear glaze exterior - brown slip interior, and one toy marble. No dates were assignable.

9b) Red Bodied Earthenware (E): 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.

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 linkages between seemingly discrete excavation deposits. Although two deposits or levels may seem discrete or vertically or horizontally separated, if a ceramic crossmend (CM) can be established between separate excavation levels as defined during fieldwork, then these levels must be grouped together as a single chronological unit. Several ceramic as well as glass crossmends were identified, supporting the theory that the five F1 levels comprise a one-time fill episode, possibly occurring shortly after the cesspool went out of use (see Table 6).

## **FINDINGS**

### **Test Pit 3 (TP3)**

TP3, located at 22 Flushing Avenue was investigated during the Wallabout testing and was sampled for diagnostic artifacts. Only 9 artifacts were collected in this "grab sample," including two ceramics.

One was an undecorated whiteware jar, 4 in. high and 3.5 in. in diameter. On the base was an impressed mark: "S/MALING/K" in the center with "NEW-CASTLE" below. This mark has been attributed to the firm of C. T. Maling & Sons (Ltd.) of the A & B Ford Potteries, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England (Godden 1964:409). This firm, the most recent in a succession of Maling Family potteries at Newcastle-on-Tyne, operated from 1890 to 1960. The initials "S" and "K" may represent the sons of C. T. Maling. Heavy wear was noted on the base, indicating a long period of use (see Exhibit 26).

The other ceramic artifact was a buff bodied stoneware, 4 in. diameter lid, missing its finial. This non-salt glazed and undecorated lid may be from a small crock or large jar. No maker's mark or temporally diagnostic attributes were present, and the lid remains undated (see Exhibit 26).

The TPQ date for this pit deposit must be determined from the glass artifacts sampled. The 1890-1963 date range of the identified C. T. Maling & Sons whiteware jar is too broad to be of use as an accurate dating tool.

## **F1, Level 1**

Level 1 yielded 53 ceramics, or nearly 35% of the total feature ceramic assemblage of 152 sherds. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 17 sherds; Porcelain, 10 sherds; Whiteware, 10 sherds; Stoneware, 4 sherds and 1 mosaic tile; Whiteware/Ironstone, 4 sherds; Yellowware, 3 sherds; Bisque porcelain, 2 doll fragments; Kaolin, 2 pipestem fragments; and Redware, 1 sherd.

The ceramic TPQ (CTPQ) date is 1900, based on the presence of an identified maker's mark on an ironstone flatware (probable plate) sherd, artifact number F1-1-1. The green printed mark reads "K.T.&K. CO. 426" under an eagle within a (crowned) circle, surrounded by "SEMI-VITREOUS PORCELAIN." This mark is attributed to the East Liverpool, Ohio firm of Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, and was in use 1900-1920 (DeBolt 1994:74; Gates and Ormerod 1982:125; see Exhibit 23).

The firm of Knowles, Taylor and Knowles was founded in East Liverpool, Ohio in 1854, and began production of Rockingham and Yellowware. By 1872, the firm switched its production to whitewares and ironstones. By 1877, it was the largest pottery in East Liverpool and was using natural gas to fire its glaze kiln for

ironstone, with the claim that it was the first pottery to do so (Gates and Ormerod 1982). Knowles, Taylor and Knowles increased its capacity during the 1880s, building an eight-kiln plant for ironstone production, and by 1888 had constructed a new plant for the production of porcelain. By 1891, the firm operated twenty-nine kilns, and was the largest pottery in the United States. Knowles, Taylor and Knowles began producing its "semi-vitreous porcelain" c. 1897, and by the early 20th century had more than doubled its capacity of the previous decade. The firm went into receivership in 1931 and ceased all operations as of that year (Ibid.).

Two additional partial maker's marks were recovered from Level 1. The first was a fragment of a blue printed mark on a whiteware (flatware) base sherd (F1-1-2) which reads "...OW" over "...AND". The complete mark most likely read "WILLOW" over "ENGLAND", and was thereby dated to Post-1891. The second incomplete mark consisted of a green printed "P" atop a circle (?) on an ironstone (flatware) base sherd (F1-1-3). This mark was too fragmentary to identify.

Also recovered from this level, but not relevant to establishing the CTPQ date of 1900, were numerous datable whiteware (TPQ 1830, 1850), ironstone (TPQ 1850), and yellowware (TPQ 1850) sherds (see Artifact Catalogue Appendix C).

The sherds represented a limited variety of vessel forms. Of the 53 ceramic artifacts recovered, 28 sherds could only be identified as far as flatware (12), hollowware (11), and unidentified flatware or hollowware (5). 8 cup sherds, 7 plate sherds of diameters ranging from 6 to 10 in., 2 soup bowl sherds, 1 teapot sherd and 1 bowl sherd were identified. In addition, one porcelain toy tea set fragment, one bisque porcelain doll fragment (the torso of a "Frozen Charlotte" type), 1 porcelain doll/figurine fragment, 1 stoneware tile (mosaic type, blue c. 1 in. square), and two white kaolin pipe fragments were identified (see Tables 3 and 4).

Few ceramic mends were identified in this level, and no crossmends were found between the ceramic sherds of Level 1 and any of the other levels of F1.

## **F1, Level 2**

Level 2 produced 36 ceramic artifacts, or 24% of the total feature ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Whiteware, 9 sherds; Porcelain, 7 sherds including one toy tea set fragment and 2 lightning stopper bottle closures; Ironstone, 8 sherds; Stoneware, 3 sherds and two toy marbles; Buff Earthenware, 2 sherds and 1 toy marble; Yellowware, 1 sherd; and Kaolin, 1 pipestem fragment.

The CTPQ for this level is 1891, based on a printed porcelain lightning stopper bottle closure (F1-2-28). This almost whole stopper reads "K. Hutter" over "FEB 7, 1891" printed on the base in black. The top is printed "BROOKLYN

CITY BEER...NY...", with a central logo which reads "NSS". This logo could well represent N. Seitz's Son brewer, of 256-268 Maujer Street, Brooklyn NY, known to have been in business during the last quarter of the 19th century (Apuzzo 1994:118).

A second partial lightning stopper was recovered from this level (F1-2-29), and remains unidentified. The top reads "S...S" in red as the central logo, however, the rest of the printed mark has worn away, and its base is missing. This artifact can only be dated to post-1875, the date of the invention of the lightning stopper closure (Munsey 1970:116).

In addition, ten datable ceramic sherds of whiteware and ironstone were identified. These sherds, however, do not aid in the dating of Level 2, as the Post-1840, 1844, and 1850 dates represent only the initial dates of manufacture for these sherds, whose date ranges of production continue throughout the latter half of the 19th century and into the 20th century.

As was the case for Level 1, the ceramic sherds represent a limited variety of vessel forms. Only 9 cup sherds, 8 plate sherds, 3 cuspidor sherds, and 1 tureen lid fragment could be identified with confidence, with 8 sherds merely identified as flatware (3), hollowware (2), and unidentified flatware or hollowware (3).

In addition to the ceramics discussed above, 2 stoneware and 1 earthenware toy marbles, 1 porcelain toy tea set fragment, and 1 kaolin pipestem were recovered from Level 2, but remain undated.

All five ceramic crossmends noted in F1 were identified between the sherds of Level 2 and those of Levels 3, 4 and 5 (See Table 6). As discussed above, there were no crossmends identified between Level 1 ceramics and any other F1 levels.

The first crossmend noted represents a ca. 60% reconstructed gray bodied, blue on white sponge decorated stoneware cuspidor. Two rim-body sherds from Level 2 (F1-2-1) crossmended with 6 rim, base, and body sherds from Level 3 (F1-3-1 and F1-3-2). The blue sponged decoration appears on the whole exterior and interior collar of the cuspidor. This vessel was unmarked and remains undated (see Exhibit 24).

The second crossmend noted was also between Levels 2 and 3. Two whiteware teacup rim-handle sherds (F1-2-3) mended to one rim sherd from Level 3 (F1-3-5). The fairly large partial teacup displayed a flared rim with embossed dots, and was decorated with an overglaze polychrome floral motif (pastel roses). The base was missing, and no date was assigned, however, the cup form and decorative motif may indicate a 20th century date of manufacture.

CITY BEER...NY...", with a central logo which reads "NSS". This logo could well represent N. Seitz's Son brewer, of 256-268 Maujer Street, Brooklyn NY, known to have been in business during the last quarter of the 19th century (Apuzzo 1994:118).

A second partial lightning stopper was recovered from this level (F1-2-29), and remains unidentified. The top reads "S...S" in red as the central logo, however, the rest of the printed mark has worn away, and its base is missing. This artifact can only be dated to post-1875, the date of the invention of the lightning stopper closure (Munsey 1970:116).

In addition, ten datable ceramic sherds of whiteware and ironstone were identified. These sherds, however, do not aid in the dating of Level 2, as the Post-1840, 1844, and 1850 dates represent only the initial dates of manufacture for these sherds, whose date ranges of production continue throughout the latter half of the 19th century and into the 20th century.

As was the case for Level 1, the ceramic sherds represent a limited variety of vessel forms. Only 9 cup sherds, 8 plate sherds, 3 cuspidor sherds, and 1 tureen lid fragment could be identified with confidence, with 8 sherds merely identified as flatware (3), hollowware (2), and unidentified flatware or hollowware (3).

In addition to the ceramics discussed above, 2 stoneware and 1 earthenware toy marbles, 1 porcelain toy tea set fragment, and 1 kaolin pipestem were recovered from Level 2, but remain undated.

All five ceramic crossmends noted in F1 were identified between the sherds of Level 2 and those of Levels 3, 4 and 5 (See Table 6). As discussed above, there were no crossmends identified between Level 1 ceramics and any other F1 levels.

The first crossmend noted represents a ca. 60% reconstructed gray bodied, blue on white sponge decorated stoneware cuspidor. Two rim-body sherds from Level 2 (F1-2-1) crossmended with 6 rim, base, and body sherds from Level 3 (F1-3-1 and F1-3-2). The blue sponged decoration appears on the whole exterior and interior collar of the cuspidor. This vessel was unmarked and remains undated (see Exhibit 24).

The second crossmend noted was also between Levels 2 and 3. Two whiteware teacup rim-handle sherds (F1-2-3) mended to one rim sherd from Level 3 (F1-3-5). The fairly large partial teacup displayed a flared rim with embossed dots, and was decorated with an overglaze polychrome floral motif (pastel roses). The base was missing, and no date was assigned, however, the cup form and decorative motif may indicate a 20th century date of manufacture.

The third crossmend represents another almost wholly reconstructed, blue sponge decorated white ironstone cuspidor. This vessel was made up of 23 sherds from Levels 2, 4 and 5 as follows: 1 small body sherd from Level 2 (F1-2-11); 15 rim, base and body sherds from Level 4 (F1-4-1 through F1-4-5); and 7 rim and body sherds from Level 5 (F1-5-3 through F1-5-5). The blue on white sponged decoration covers the entire exterior as well as the interior collar of the cuspidor. The vessel was unmarked, and no date has been assigned.

The fourth crossmend noted was between soft paste porcelain sherds from Level 2 (F1-2-21) and Level 4 (F1-4-12), and represents the partial base/body of a probable teacup. The body is swirl/molded and pink lustre decorated, and the base is marked "48" in overglaze gilt (?). This mark remains unidentified, and may represent a lot, shipment, pattern, or series number.

The fifth crossmend was between soft paste porcelain sherds from Level 2 (F1-2-24) and Level 3 (F1-3-9). The body sherd from Level 2 is swirl/molded with pink lustre decoration separated by an overglaze gilt line from a plain white body above, towards the rim. The four base and body sherds from Level 3 (F1-3-9) that crossmend with Level 2 show that this crossmend represents a second soft paste pink lustre decorated vessel, perhaps of the same set as the fourth crossmend described above. This partially reconstructed vessel represents either part of a second teacup, or even more likely, a part of a creamer. It should be noted that pink lustre decorated, swirl/molded, soft paste porcelain sherds were present in Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4. These sherds most likely represent fragments of two vessels, however, the only actual crossmends identified were the two just discussed.

### **F1, Level 3**

Level 3 yielded 21 ceramics, or nearly 14% of the total feature ceramic assemblage. The ceramic ware type breakdown is as follows: Porcelain, 7 sherds; Stoneware, 6 sherds; Ironstone, 2 sherds; Whiteware, 2 sherds; Whiteware/Ironstone, 1 sherd; Buff Earthenware, 1 sherd; and Kaolin, 2 pipestem fragments.

The 6 stoneware sherds (F1-3-1) present were part of the 60% reconstructed cuspidor discussed as the first crossmend in Level 2. Four of the 7 porcelain sherds from this level (F1-3-9) were part of the pink lustre decorated partial teacup/creamer discussed as the fifth crossmend in Level 2. The remaining three porcelain sherds from Level 3 (F1-3-10 through F1-3-12) were identified as most likely part of one of two swirl/molded, pink lustre decorated vessels, but do not actually mend. One of 2 whiteware rim sherds identified in Level 3 (F1-3-5), was part of the overglaze polychrome floral decorated cup discussed as the second crossmend in Level 2.

The CTPQ date of 1850 for this level is based on only three sherds: 1

ironstone hollowware rim sherd (F1-3-3); 1 ironstone hollowware body sherd (F1-3-7); and 1 whiteware/ironstone blue sprigged saucer (?) sherd (F1-3-4). A more reliable CTPQ date for this level, however, would be that of Level 2, or Post-1891 (the printed date on the base of a lightning stopper), considering that three distinct crossmends have been identified between Levels 2 and 3.

The remainder of the ceramics recovered from Level 3 included 1 blue transfer printed (exterior) whiteware cup rim sherd (TPQ 1830), 1 thick, buff bodied unidentified storage vessel body sherd, and 2 white kaolin pipestem fragments.

#### **F1, Level 4**

Level 4 produced 28 ceramic artifacts, or nearly 18% of the total feature ceramic assemblage. In order of frequency of occurrence, the ware type breakdown is as follows: Ironstone, 20 sherds; Porcelain, 4 sherds; Whiteware, 1 sherd; 1 Bisque porcelain doll fragment; 1 Stoneware toy marble; and 1 Kaolin pipestem fragment.

Fifteen (F1-4-1) of the 20 ironstone sherds identified were part of the blue sponge decorated cuspidor discussed as the third crossmend in Level 2 (see Exhibit 24). One of the 4 porcelain sherds from this level (F1-4-12) was part of the soft paste, pink lustre decorated teacup base crossmend, marked "48" on its base in overglaze gilt, discussed as the fourth crossmend in Level 2. Two additional soft paste porcelain sherds from Level 4 (F1-4-13 and F1-4-14) are most probably related to one of two pink lustre decorated vessels already discussed in Levels 1, 2, and 3, but do not actually mend.

The CTPQ date for Level 4 was 1850 based on the following six identifications: 1 floral motif blue transfer printed whiteware 7 inch diameter saucer rim sherd; 1 thick, fluted body ironstone teapot/pitcher body sherd; 1 thick bodied molded white ironstone cup base sherd (unmarked); 1 undecorated ironstone flatware rim sherd; 1 undecorated ironstone flatware base sherd (unmarked); and 1 thick bodied undecorated ironstone hollowware body sherd (See Artifact Inventory). Despite the presence of these six sherds which post-date 1850, the CTPQ for this level is Post-1891, the CTPQ for Level 2, based on the identification of two crossmends between Levels 2 and 4.

Additional ceramic artifacts recovered from Level 4 included 1 unidentifiable small sherd of undecorated soft paste porcelain, 1 Bennington Type brown glazed stoneware toy marble, 1 kaolin pipestem fragment, a 1 bisque porcelain doll head. This bisque head (F1-4-16), with traces of paint on its cheeks and hair, appears to be a "Frozen Charlotte" type doll fragment, probably the same as the bisque doll

torso identified from Level 1 (F1-1-45), but the two pieces do not actually mend (see Exhibit 23).

## **F1, Level 5**

Level 5 yielded 14 ceramic sherds, or 9% of the total feature ceramic assemblage: 12 sherds of ironstone; 1 sherd of whiteware; and 1 sherd of stoneware were identified.

The CTPQ date is 1892 based on an identified maker's mark on the bottom of a totally reconstructed (from 2 sherds) 6 in. diameter ironstone saucer (F1-5-1). This saucer had a scalloped rim, an embossed scroll-like motif around the edge, a molded cup well, and little to no wear on the footring. The green printed maker's mark reads "NEW ERA" over "W.B.P. CO.". This mark is attributable to the "Phoenix Pottery" of the William Brunt (Jr.) Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, and was in use from 1892-1911 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:22c). This firm, incorporated in 1892, was the last of the Brunt Family operations in East Liverpool. The firm had been founded by William Brunt, Sr., in 1848. The William Brunt Jr. firm produced "...plain and decorated ironstone toiletware, spittoons, dinner and tea sets, shaving mugs, moustache cups, and toy tea sets." (Gates and Ormerod 1982:19). In 1911, due to insurmountable financial difficulties, the once prosperous firm closed (Ibid., DeBolt 1994:26). The 1892-1911 ceramic date range for the deepest level of F1 is consistent with the 1900-1920 date range identified for Level 1, and the Post-1891 CTPQ dates established for Levels 2, 3, and 4.

Seven ironstone rim and body sherds recovered from Level 5 (F1-5-3 through F1-5-5) were crossmended to the blue sponge decorated cuspidor discussed above in Level 2 as crossmend three. The remaining 3 ironstone sherds from Level 5 (F1-5-2) mended to a whole teacup. This cup displayed an overglaze polychrome floral motif, overglaze gilt line below the rim, and was embossed in a floral pattern near the base and on the handle. Wear was noted on the footring, suggesting longtime use. The base was unmarked, but the form and decoration suggest a more recent, 20th century manufacture.

Also recovered from Level 5, but of no relevance to establishing a ceramic date range, were small, undated sherds of whiteware (flatware) and buff bodied stoneware (hollowware).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

A level-by-level analysis of the ceramic artifacts recovered from F1 indicated no appreciable difference in either date ranges of manufacture or ranges of variation. Some whiteware sherds could only be dated post-1830 by their decorative

motif/manufacture processes, and numerous sherds of whiteware, ironstone, and yellowware could only be dated post-1850 (see Artifact Catalogue Appendix C). However, as discussed above, the date ranges of production of these ceramic types continue throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century. What is important is the lack of any identified ceramic ware types that pre-date 1830. No creamware or pearlware sherds (with various TPQ dates from the third quarter of the 18th century to ca. 1830) were present in the assemblage, which would be expected if the F1 deposit was a mid-19th century date (see Table 5).

Ceramic crossmends have been identified between Levels 2, 3, 4, and 5, and glass artifact crossmends have been noted between Levels 1, 2, 3, and 4 (See Table 6). These crossmends indicate that the entire feature deposit can be treated as a single chronological unit of deposition. Therefore, the Feature CTPQ is 1900 based on an identified maker's mark from Level 1 (F1-1-1, Knowles, Taylor & Knowles mark dated 1900-1920). The glass TPQ dates, however, indicate an even later 20th century deposition date. This appears to be post-1915 based on a whole, dark green embossed alcoholic beverage bottle from Level 4 (F1-4-18, embossed "FERRO CHINA BISLERI MILANO" (see Exhibit 25).

Tables 1-6 are based on the entire artifact assemblage from F1. Table 1, which shows the total assemblage broken down by material class, level by level, indicates that the ceramic assemblage consists of 152 artifacts, and represents 42.3% of the total artifact count of 359. Table 2 presents the level-by-level breakdown of all ceramic artifacts, both vessel sherds (such as cups, plates or saucers) and non-vessel related fragments (such as lightning stoppers, marbles, or dolls).

Table 3 depicts the level-by-level breakdown of ceramic artifacts by vessel type, representing food service (such as creamer, cup, lid, plate, saucer, soup bowl, teapot, flatware, hollowware, and unidentified flatware/hollowware), food preparation and storage (such as utility type bowl and storage vessel), and hygiene/sanitary (such as cuspidors). One hundred and thirty-four sherds are included in Table 3, or 88.2% of all ceramic artifacts recovered.

The counts indicated in the Total column of Table 3 represent sherd counts, not vessel counts. Although 32 cup sherds were identified, these could be assigned to portions of only 10 discrete vessels. The crossmends of whiteware (1) and pink lustre decorated soft paste porcelain (2) discussed above in Level 2 made up 3 of the 10 identifiable cups. The 7 additional cups identified from Levels 1-5 were as follows: Level 1 contained four thick bodied undecorated ironstone sherds representing 2 cups, and 1 gray salt glazed stoneware cup handle sherd; Level 2 contained 1 Hotel-type ironstone cup handle and two sherds from 1 blue transfer printed whiteware cup; Level 4 contained 1 thick bodied undecorated ironstone cup

base and three sherds mending to 1 overglaze polychrome floral decorated ironstone cup. The remainder of the identified cup sherds probably represent non-mending portions of these 10 vessels.

Table 3 also indicates that 31 cuspidor sherds were recovered from F1. This total, however, represents only 2 cuspidors, both of them crossmends. One ironstone cuspidor was almost totally reconstructed from 23 sherds from Levels 2, 4, and 5. The second cuspidor was ca. 60% reconstructed from 8 sherds from Levels 2 and 3. All 31 cuspidor sherds were part of these two vessels.

Fifteen plate sherds were identified, all from Levels 1 and 2. Of this 15 sherd total, only 7 discrete plates could be identified. Level 1 contained measurable ironstone rim sherds attributable to 1 6-in. diameter plate, 1 7-in. diameter plate, 1 9-in. diameter plate, and 1 10-in. diameter plate. One probable stoneware plate was also identified in Level 1. Discrete vessels identified from Level 2 include 1 polychrome floral decorated whiteware plate and 1 gilt banded white ironstone plate or platter.

The four saucer sherds identified in the F1 assemblage could be attributed to three separate vessels. Level 3 contained 1 blue sprigged whiteware/ironstone saucer rim sherd; Level 4 contained 1 blue transfer printed 7-in. diameter whiteware saucer rim sherd; and Level 5 contained the William Brunt Pottery Company 6-in. diameter saucer dated 1892-1911 that was reconstructed from two sherds.

The two teapot sherds found in Table 3 represent fragments of two different vessels. The single sherd from Level 1 was a Rockingham Type brown glazed, molded teapot handle fragment. The single sherd from Level 4 was a fluted body, Hotel-type ironstone teapot body sherd.

The two soup bowl sherds from Level 1 (see Table 3) are rim sherds, probably from the same vessel, although they do not mend. The paste, thickness of the body, and the rim widths of these two whiteware sherds are identical.

The single entry sherds shown on Table 3 represent 1 bowl, 1 creamer, 1 tureen lid, and 1 storage vessel. The 18 unidentified flatware, 17 unidentified hollowware, and 5 unidentified sherds indicated on Table 3 may or may not represent fragments of these vessels.

Table 4 presents the non-vessel related ceramic artifacts from F1, a total of 18 fragments, or 11.8% of the total ceramic assemblage. Smoking pipe fragments, toys, bottle closures, and construction-related ceramics are included in Table 4.

Six white kaolin smoking pipe fragments were recovered. One fluted bowl fragment with a plain spur and five undecorated stem fragments were identified from Levels 1 through 4 (see Artifact Catalogue). None of these pipe fragments displayed maker's marks or any temporally diagnostic attributes, and all remain undated.

The two porcelain lightning stoppers recovered from Level 2 have been discussed in detail above. One was dated Post-1891, and the second was dated Post-1875.

The ceramic tile identified from Level 1 (F1-1-115) also remains undated. This blue stoneware tile, probably construction related, was a mosaic-type with concave sides and was about 1 in. square. This 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.

One small, molded bisque porcelain fragment was recovered from Level 1 (F1-1-47). This artifact may represent a doll or figurine fragment, however, it was very small and remains both unidentified and undated.

Two toy tea set fragments were identified from Levels 1 and 2. The example from Level 1 (F1-1-32) was an undecorated porcelain plate or saucer rim-base sherd. The fragment from Level 2 (F1-2-26) was an undecorated porcelain plate rim sherd, perhaps from the same toy tea set as the example from Level 1. Both artifacts remain undated, although toy tea sets of undecorated porcelain were fairly common and relatively inexpensive during the late-19th century through the early-20th century (Stirn 1990; Schroeder 1969).

Two bisque porcelain doll parts were recovered from Levels 1 and 4. These may be from the same small bisque figure, as their paste, size and overall appearance are identical, although the torso section from Level 1 (F1-1-45) and the head from Level 4 (F1-4-16) do not mend. These artifacts may represent a "Frozen Charlotte" type doll. As noted in the text, during the late-19th century, this was not necessarily a child's toy (see Exhibit 23). Research by Rebecca Griffin (n.d.) suggests these items were probably manufactured in Germany during the late-19th century through the early-20th century, and often served as "favors" at ladies' teas (Griffin in Geismar 1990:67-68).

Table 4 also indicates that four ceramic toy marbles were recovered. Three were identified in Level 2, all of different size and decoration. One was a blue glazed stoneware, c. 1 in. in diameter, and appeared pitted and worn (F1-2-30). Another was an unglazed earthenware c. 5/8 in. in diameter, also pitted and worn (F1-2-31). The next was considerably smaller, c. 3/8 in. in diameter, and was a

Bennington-Type, brown glazed stoneware, with the glaze in good condition (F1-2-32). The last marble was from Level 4, and was also a Bennington-Type, brown glazed stoneware, c. 3/8 in. in diameter in fairly good condition (F1-4-17).

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. in diameter to very large, i.e., over 1 1/2 in. 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 date of manufacture for many of these marbles. The marbles recovered from F1 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).

Taking into account the total ceramic assemblage present in the sample from F1, 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. Very 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 Stage 1 research to have occupied the lot.

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**FAUNAL CATALOGUE**  
**F1 (18 Flushing Avenue)**  
**Level 1**

Wallabout (WURA)

18 Flushing Ave.

Cistern - Level 1 (F1/1)

Bos taurus - Cow

1 humerus proximal sawed and cut

1 tibia proximal (not fused)

1 rib cut and sawed

1 calcaneus

Ovis/Capra - Sheep/Goat

1 metatarsus proximal

2 innominate (1 not fused)

1 humerus shaft

Sus scrofa - Pig

1 maxilla with teeth -- juvenile

Medium Terrestrial Mammal (MTM)

1 rib

1 vertebra

Large Terrestrial Mammal (LTM)

1 vertebra

1 long bone scrap

1 oyster

2 clam

Chicken

1 tibiotarsus

1 humerus

1 bird long bone (unident.)

Total 21

**FAUNAL IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS**  
**F1 (18 Flushing Avenue)**  
**Level 1**

Site Status	screened
Site territory	Wallabout(WURA)
approx. dates ( C14)	
Approximate period	
Locality	18 Flushing Avenue
Feature	Cistern/Level 1
Site Name	F1/1

<b>DOMESTICATES</b>	
Bos taurus	4
Equus caballus	0
Canis familiaris	0
Sus scrofa	1
Ovis aries	0
Capra hircus	0
Ovis/Capra sp.	4
Sub total	9
LTM/MTM	4
Birds	5
Fish	0
Clams	2
Oysters	1
Total	21

**18 FLUSHING AVENUE**  
**CISTERN, WURA**

All faunal material recovered are remnants of meals. From the domestic component cows, pigs, sheep and chicken are represented in the collection. There is also a small representation of oysters and clams. The presence of a pig maxilla can possibly indicate that it was butchered and kept locally while the rest of the domestic component were brought in as cuts of meat.



# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
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## Feature 1 (F1) 18 Flushing Avenue - Cesspool

### F1-1

(Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 3)

1	Ceramic	Flatware, unid; G TP MM: "KT&K CO/426/SEMI VITREOUS PORCELAIN/	I	1	c 1900-1920	Rd mark; Knowles Taylor & Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio
2		Flatware, unid; BI TP mark (p/o); "...[O]w/[eng]AND"; BI TP int dec	WW	1	c 1891	"Willow" England (?)
3		Flatware, unid; base sherd; G TP mark (p/o) "P..."; undec int	I	1		Fragmentary, unid
4		Hollowware, unid; BI TP ext	WW	1	1830+	Fragmentary, unid
5		Flatware, unid; BI TP int; body sherd	WW	1	1850+	Fragmentary, unid; thick
6		Unid body sherd; BI TP	WW	1	1850+	Fragmentary, unid; faded landscape; thick
7		Hollowware, unid; polychrm; BI & Bk ext	WW	1	1830+	Fragmentary; poss bowl; pattern dots & lines
8		Hollowware, unid; polychrm; BI & Bk ext	WW	1	1830+	Fragmentary; poss bowl; pattern dots & lines
9		Hollowware, unid; polychrm; BI & Bk ext	WW	1	1830+	Fragmentary; poss bowl; pattern dots & lines
10		Plate; rim sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Thick; 9 in diam
11		Plate; rim sherds; undec (M)	I	2	1850+	Thick; 10 in diam; BI cast glaze (Hotel Type)
12		Plate; rim sherd; scalloped edge; embossed dots on rim	I	1	1850+	6 in diam
13		Plate?; rim sherd; scalloped edge; embossed line	I	1	1850+	Thin white body
14		Flatware, unid; rim sherd; undec	I	1	1850+	Undec; thick; BI cast glaze (Hotel Type)
15		Unid; rim sherd	I	1	1850+	Embossed edge, unid pattern; thick body; sm frag
16		Cup; rim/handle sherds (M)	I	2		Undec; thin white body
17		Cup; rim & body sherd	I	1		Undec; thin white body; poss same as F1-1-16
18		Plate; sherd; delicate motif, BI highlights on panelled marley; embossed scalloped line of dots btwn plate marley and well	I	1		7 in diam? base
19		Bowl, soup; base sherd, undec	WW	1	1850+	Thick; glaze spalled
20		Bowl, soup; base sherd, undec	WW	1	1850+	Thick; glaze spalled; p/o F1-1-19?
21		Flatware, unid; base sherd; undec	I	1		Some wear
22		Flatware, unid; base sherd; undec	I	1		Some wear
23		Cup, tea; base sherd; molded body	I	1	1850+	Wear; small cup
24		Flatware?, unid; sherd	W/I	1		Undec
25		Flatware?, unid; sherd	W/I	1		Undec
26		Hollowware?, unid; sherd	W/I	1		Undec
27		Hollowware?, unid; sherd	W/I	1		Undec
28		Cup handle; sherd; molded pattern	I	1		Sm frag
29		Flatware; rim sherd?; int dec, Dk BI embossed dots	P	1		Sm frag
30		Cup/creamer?; body sherd; pink lustre dec, swirl-molded body	P	1		Soft paste (sherds in L2, L3, L4) prob p/o 1 of 2 vessels
31		Cup/creamer?; body sherd; pink lustre dec, swirl-molded body	P	1		Soft paste (sherds in L2, L3, L4) prob p/o 1 of 2 vessels
32		Toy, flatware; rim/base sherd; undec	P	1		Sm object; toy tea set?
33		Flatware?; rim sherd; embossed Ft; gilt on rim	P	1		Sm frag
34		Flatware?; rim sherd; embossed unid horizontal design; gilt on rim	P	1		Sm frag
35		Unid; rim sherd; undec	P	1		Tiny frag
36		Unid; body sherd; undec	P	1		Tiny frag
37		Plate?; rim sherd; dec, BI sponge; non-salt glaze	S	1		Buff bodied; thick

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-1	38		Hollowware, unid; body frag; dec int/ext Bl sponged? non-salt glaze	S	1		Buff-bodied; p/o or set w/cuspidors? (see CM L2 & L3)
	39		Bowl? (utility); rim/body sherd undec	Y	1	1850+	Thick
	40		Teapot handle; molded sherd	Y	1	1850+	Rock glaze
	41		Cup/mug handle; molded? gray salt glaze	S	1		Whole, small handle
	42		Hollowware?; body sherd; mottled Br glaze ext; Br slip int	S	1		Gray bodied
	43		Hollowware (teapot?); base; Rock glazed int	Y	1	1850+	Thick body
	44		Hollowware?; body sherd; int/ext glaze; clear mottled Br glazed ext	R	1		Thin body
	45		Doll; "Frozen Charlotte" type, torso, sm no feet	B	1		Solid body, c 1 1/4 in.; see head F1-4-16; prob same, no mend
	46		Unid; frag, sm, molded	P	1		Soft paste, no info
	47		Unid; frag, sm, molded	B	1		No info; poss doll/figurine frag
	48		Unid; frag, poss sanitary; undec	P	1		Soft paste, thick
	49	Glass	Bottle, Ex; (W)	C	1	Late 19C?	4 1/2 in high; paper label missing; little/no wear
	50		Bottle, AB; base & body, applied name; "H. SALIT/BROOKLYN, NY"; base bottom has turned appearance	DG	9	1889	3 1/4 in, no wear; Harris Salit, 318 Hudson Ave; listed variously as liquors, distillery; wholesale liquors & wines; listed as Harris, Harry or H. Salit (BD)
	51		Bottle, AB; shoulder & neck	DG	1		(CM) F1-2-50; prob same as F1-1-50, but no mend
	52		Bottle, AB; shoulder & neck frag; (M)	DG	2		Prob same as F1-1-50, no mend
	53		Bottle, AB; frag, neck-shoulder	DG	1		One of at least 2 bottles of this type
	54, 55		Bottle, AB; shoulder frag; (M)	DG	2		One of at least 2 bottles of this type
	56		Bottle, Milk (F); neck-rim frag; (M)	C	2	1880+	Thick; same as F1-1-57?, no mend; heavy wear; 3 1/4 diam
	57		Bottle, Milk (F); neck-rim frag, milk (M)	C	2	1880+	Thick; prob same as F1-1-56, no mend
	58		Bottle, Milk? (F?); base, embossed "B" on bottom	C	1	1880+	(CM) F1-3-26, F1-4-25
	59		Bottle, Milk? (F?); base frag, embossed "[4?]F1" on side; no fluting; unid emboss- ed mark on bottom	C	1	1880+	Heavy wear
	60		Bottle, AB/M?; base; oval; embossed "248" on bottom	C	1		Thick, sm, no wear
	61		Bottle, Milk? (F?); body frag; embossed "4?/FL?..."	C	1		Thick
	62		Bottle; body frag; embossed "...RK"	C	1		Thick, no info
	63		Bottle; body frag; embossed (unid)	C	1		Thick
	64		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...[?]ND"	C	1		No info
	65		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...H-O?..."	C	1		No info
	66		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...W A.../ ...FLA..."	C	1		Thickness uneven
	67		Bottle; body frag, embossed (unid)	C	1		No info
	68		Bottle; body frag, embossed "R..."	C	1		Thick
	69		Bottle, Milk? (F?); body frag, embossed [BROOKLYN]..."	C	1		Thick
	70		Bottle; body frag, embossed "IA?..."	C	1		No info; small frag
	71		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...?AD?..."	C	1		No info
	72		Lid?; frag; poss fruit jar (Mason) lid frag	C	1		Sm frag
	73, 74		Bottle?; unid frag	C	2		Sm frags, no info
	75		Bottle; body frags (M)	C	2		Thick, unid, no info
	76		Bottle; body frag	C	1		Mold seam, thick

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-1	77		Bottle; side/corner body frag; panelled?	C	1		No info; not circular
	78		Bottle; body frag, embossed logo "(p/o star)/...N?"	A	1		Thick, no info
	79		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...MAN..."	A	1		Thick, no info
	80		Bottle; body frag, embossed (unid)	A	1		Thick, no info
	81		Bottle; body frag, embossed "...AN"	A	1		Moderately thick, no info
	82		Bottle, M; rim, c 1/2	A	1		Applied, but well-made lip; 1 1/8 in diam
	83		Bottle, S/MW; rim, blob top	A	1		Sm frag, c 1/4 of top
	84		Bottle, S/MW?; base frag	A	1		Sm frag; mold seam; heavy wear
	85		Bottle, S/MW?; base frag	A	1		Sm frag; mold seam; heavy wear; prob same as F1-1-84
	86		Bottle, S/MW?; base frag	A	1		Sm frag; heavily patinated
	87		Bottle; frag; base/side? sq/rec	A	1		Thin frag; heavily patinated
	88, 89		Flat glass; frags, misc	A	2		No mends
	90		Bottle; base, oval, embossed on bottom "3249"	Br	1		No wear; 2 1/2 x 1 3/8 in
	91		Tumbler; base frag; starburst pattern on bottom	C	1		Octagonal; heavily patinated; very thick
	92		Tumbler?; base; sm flutes (16+)	C	1		No wear; c 2 1/4 in diam; shallow kick-up
	93		Tumbler/bottle?; p/o base, ribbed & fluted	C	1		No wear; c 2 1/2 in diam; poss bottle
	94		Tumbler; body, recessed panels	C	1		Rim missing; mold seam
	95		Tumbler/bottle; body frag; ribbed	C	1		Thick
	96		Unid; body frag, patterned?	C	1		Poss int patten, freeform
	97		Tumbler; body frag; partly patterned	C	1		Near base frag
	98		Button; 4-hole inset (W)	MG	1		C 5/8 in diam; poorly made; poss PJ/underwear/suspender
	99		Beads; round, undec; (W) & 1/2	MG	4		One 1/2, others whole; c 3/8 in diam
	100		Beads; round, undec (W)	MG	2		c 3/16 in diam (smaller but similar to F1-1-99)
	101		Bead; round; undec; coral colored	MG	1		Same as F1-1-100, slightly larger
	102	Metal	Handle; copper alloy? sheet metal over iron; dec		1		Tapered, c 7 1/2 in long; fl embossed pattern in a spiral
	103		Lid; box, circular; stamped "McGILL'S FASTENERS/PAT. APR. 20, 1876, OCT. 2, 83[?], DEC. 3, 89[?]/HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS/MANUFACTURERS/NEW YORK"; center "ROUND/2/HEADS"		1	1889?- 1907	Fastener box lid; 1 3/4 in diam, 7/16 in high
	104		Finial?; copper alloy?		1		3/4 in diam; 5/8 in high
	105		Bell; top, bicycle type		1		Battered, c 2 3/4 in diam
	106		Spoon; bowl?, utility?/finish missing		1		Badly corroded; 3 in long
	107		Unid; iron shaft w/open squared end		1		Poss car part?
	108		Button; copper alloy; round, crimped edge		1		7/8 in diam; poss formerly fabric covered
	109		Top, powder jar/can; holes that can be closed; copper alloy		1		2-part top (rotates to close); possible tooth/talcum powder can
	110		Bottle cap, Bev; crimped, Crown type		1	1891 +	Age indeterminate; still being made; badly corroded
	111		Nail; poss frag		1		Badly corroded; frag length c 2 1/2 in
	112		Unid frags; poss can frags		3		Badly corroded; unid
	113		Strap; frags; misc		3		Badly corroded; one w/nail hole; c 3/4 in wide
	114	Bone?	Pipe; bowl		1		Kaolin type shape; badly damaged; burned?
	115	Ceramic	Tile	S	1		Mosaic-type; Bl; concave edges; c 1 in sq
	116		Pipe, smoking; fluted body, plain spur frag	K	1		Sm frag; unsmoked
	117		Pipe, smoking; stem frag	K	1		Sm frag; unsmoked

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-1	118	Carbon	Carbon rod; end frag, tapered; stamped "GERMANY--PIO..."		1		Tapered end, center hole; c 2 3/8 in long, c 1/2 in diam
	119		Carbon rod; frag; center piece		1		Frag 1 5/8 in long; c 1/2 in diam
	120	Carbon?	Carbon rod?; end frag; molded; rib-type pattern		1		C 2 5/16 in long, 1 in diam
	121	Fiber	Unid; pressed/woven frags		2		Fibers noted in matrix
F1-2	(Artifacts from this level in box 1 of 3)						
	1	Ceramic	Cuspidor; c 60%; Bl on W spongeware; dec ext (all) & int rim; salt glazed	S	2		CM F1-3-1, F1-3-2; Gray bodied
	2		Lid; tureen/dish; sherd; octagonal; mold- ed & embossed	I	1	1850+	Large if whole;
	3		Cup; body, handle, rim sherds; overglaze polychrm (rose motif); embossed near rim; undec int; (M)	WW	2		CM F1-3-5; fairly large cup
	4		Plate?; base sherd; polychrm motif int (M)	WW	2		No MM, dinner size? some wear?
	5		Plate; rim sherd, embossed dots; scallop- ed; gilt motif	WW	1	1850+	Sm frag; could be more recent
	6		Hollowware; unid, body sherd; underglaze polychrm motif; Bl, G, Bk	WW	1	1830+	Sm frag
	7		Unid rim; Bl glaze int/ext	Y?	1		Stained, sm frag (rim edge only)
	8		Flatware; unid base sherd; DG TP; leaf motif	WW	1	1840+	Sm frag; TP may be p/o MM, not dec
	9		Plate?; body frag; Bl sponge dec; non- salt glaze	S	1		Buff bodied; bl sponge; thick
	10		Flatware?; body sherd; Bl TP	WW	1	1844+	Sm frag
	11		Cuspidor; body sherd; Bl on W sponge dec	I	1		Tiny frag CM F1-4-1 to 5; F1-5-3 to 5 [Note: CM L2 to L5] (second cuspidor)
	12		Plate/platter; large, rim frag, scalloped rim; tr gilt on rim	I	1	1850+	White, dense bodied frag
	13		Flatware; unid, rim sherd; undec	WW	1	1850+	Thick, sm frag
	14		Plate; rim sherd; embossed line, scalloped	I	1	1850+	Sm frag; poss same as F1-1-13, no mend
	15		Plate; rim sherd; embossed dots; scalloped?	I	1	1850+	Sm frag
	16		Cup?; rim sherd, molded	I	1	1850+	Bl cast to glaze (Hotel type)
	17		Plate?; rim sherd, undec	I	1	1850+	Sm frag, thick
	18		Cup; handle sherd, molded	I	1		Bl cast glaze (Hotel type)
	19		Unid; body frag; mottled Br glaze	E	1		Sm frag (spalled); Buff body, coarse paste
	20		Hollowware, unid; Br glaze ext, W int	E	1		White paste
	21		Cup; base sherd, pink lustre dec; swirl- molded body, gilt number on bottom "48"	P	1		Soft-paste, CM F1-4-12; gilt dec on CM
	22		Cup/creamer?; body-base sherd; pink lustre w/ gilt, swirl-molded body	P	1		Soft-paste; prob same as other frags in F1-3, F1-4; prob p/o 1 of 2 vessels
	23		Cup; rim & body frag; same as above w/gilt on W rim area	P	1		Soft-paste, prob p/o 1 of 2 vessels
	24		Cup/creamer; body frag; same as above	P	1		Soft-paste, CM F1-3-9 (4); prob p/o 1 of 2 vessels
	25		Cup?; rim, undec	P	1		Soft-paste
	26		Toy, plate?; rim, undec	P	1		Sm frag; part of toy tea set?
	27		Unid; rim sherd; undec	P	1		Soft-paste; thick; poss sanitary?
	28		Lightning stopper; printed "BROOKLYN CITY BEER...N.Y...."; logo "NSS" in circle	P	1	1891+	"NSS" poss N. Seitz's Son??, Brooklyn, NY (Apuzzo 1994:118)

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-2			*K HUTTER/FEB 7,1891* Bk print on bot- tom; c(W)				
	29		Lightning stopper; p/o; printed "S?S" in sienna;	P	1	18??	TPQ 1882
	30		Marble/Toy; frag; Bl glaze	S	1		c 1 in diam; pitted/worn
	31		Marble?/Toy?; frag; unglazed	E	1		c 5/8 in diam; spalled (pitted w/o glaze)
	32		Marble, Toy; Bennington-type dec; very sm object	S	1		c 3/8 in diam; glaze in good condition
	33	Const	Unid; poss construction frag		1		Poss dec, 1 1/1 in wide, c 1/2 in thick; enigma
	34	Glass	Bottle, M; embossed: "WM. R. WARNER & CO/PHILADELPHIA LABORATORIES/ PHILADELPHIA/AND/ST.LOUIS"; number on bottom: "120" (W)	C	1	1907-1915	No wear; early 20th C; 3 1/2 in high
	35		Bottle, Ex/M; "3" on bottom (W)	C	1		No wear; late-19th C, early 20th C; 5 in high
	36		Bottle, S/MW?; base/body; embossed "WEHMHOFER BROS/CO./111 CONSEL- YEA ST./BROOKLYN. E.D." W/REGISTER- ED W-B [logo]/1892"	A	1	1894+	Heavy wear; CM F1-3-22 (mends W); Wehmhoe- fer Bros, Wm & John H., were at this address 1894-1912 (BD)
	37		Bottle, Milk (F); rim & neck frag; ribbed pattern on body	C	1	1880+	
	38		Bottle, Ex/M; neck & rim frag	C	1		Similar to F1-2-35
	39		Bottle, M; rim & neck frag	C	1		Applied rim
	40		Bottle, Milk (F); body frag, embossed "[G]AIL BORDEN..."	C	1	1880+	
	41		Bottle; body frag; embossed "...[NE]W..."	C	1		Sm, thick frag; poss milk
	42		Bottle, S/MW; rim & neck; Crown top	A	1	1891+	Similar/same as F1-2-36?
	43		Bottle, S/MW; rim & neck; Blob top	A	1		
	44		Bottle, S/MW; rim frag; Crown top	A	1	1891+	Similar/same as F1-2-36, 42?
	45		Bottle; body frag; embossed "...NE[W]..."	A	1		Unid
	46		Bottle, M/AB; neck & shoulder frag; strap shoulder	Br	1		Applied rim, late; rim c 1 in diam
	47		Bottle; body frag; embossed design (tr)	Br	1		Sm frag
	48		Bottle; rim frag	Br	1		Fragmentary; c 1 in diam rim; not same vessel as F1-2-46
	49		Bottle; side frag; strap shoulder	Br	1		Fragmentary; same as F1-2-46?
	50		Bottle, AB; body neck w/applied rim	DG	1		CM F1-1-51; rim c 1 in diam
	51		Bottle, AB; body & base (CM c W)	DG	2		CM F1-3-20; high kick-up w/mamelon; 3 1/2 in diam base; heavy wear
	52		Bottle, AB; neck frag?	DG	1		Sm frag; single example
	53		Bottle, AB; body frag, near shoulder	OG	1		Three-part mold; seam marks
	54		Hollowware; base frag; pressed glass	C	1		Very little wear; sm vessel
	55		Tumbler; body frags; Cathedral pattern	C	2		Design & rim meet
	56		Tumbler; body frag; Cathedral pattern	C	1		Same as above, no mend
	57		Tumbler; body frag	C	1		Top of design portion (like F1-2-55, no mend)
	58		Tableware, unid; body frag; striated ribs	C	1		Poss tumbler?
	59		Hollowware, unid; body frag	C	1		Sm object; thin
	60		Lamp, chimney; rim frag	C	1		1 3/8 in diam
	61		Hollowware?; rim frag; pressed pattern	C	1		Elaborate design; sm frag; sm object?
	62		Dish/chimney; rim frag; scalloped rim	C	1		No other info
	63		Unid; rim frag; scalloped	C	1		Tiny frag
	64		Unid; frag	C	1		Tiny, thick body
	65		Unid; body frag	G	1		Tiny frag; layered G-W ???
	66		Unid; body frag; mold seam	MG	1		Lamp globe???

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-2	67		Beads; 2 sizes, (W)	MG	2		Same as F1-1-99, 100, 101; 5/16 in diam & 1/4 in diam
	68		Button; cuff/bodice (woman's); sm, copper alloy eye (M)	MG	2		Mends (W); 3/8 in diam; 1/2 rd shape
	69		Window; edge frag w/putty	A	1		Tr pane near edge
	70	Bone	Button; 4-hole, inset; (W)		1		11/16 in diam
	71		Disk; 1/2 w/center hole		1		1 1/8 in diam; center hole 5/16 in
	72	Ceramic	Pipe; stem frag, undec	K	1		Near bowl (no tr bowl)
	73	Metal	Ring; (jewelry); signet type; undec (W)		1		Copper alloy?
	74		Button/Brooch?; celluloid? over metal, crimped int edge; undec (W)		1		No shaft/pin; 1 1/4 in diam
	75		Hardware?; link/ring		1		Copper alloy? 3/4 in diam
	76		Cap bottom?; frag; pressed ribbing above edge		1		Copper alloy?
	77		Unid; cylindrical frag; tip/end portion		1		Badly corroded; 3/8 in diam; frag 1 3/4 in long
	78	Leather	Shoe; frags (misc)		8		2 heels (W); 2 heel frags; 4 upper frags, 1 w/ eyelets; 1 w/ stitch holes
F1-3	(Artifacts from this level in box 2 of 3)						
	1,2	Ceramic	Cuspidor; base, body, & rim; BI on W sponge dec (M)	S	6		CM F1-2-1 (2)
	3		Hollowware?; rim sherd; embossed scalloped edge, embossed line, dots & FI	I	1	1850+	Thick bodied; sm frag
	4		Saucer?; rim sherd; BI sprigged (tr) poss scalloped edge	W/I	1	1850+	SM frag
	5		Cup; rim sherd; overglaze polychrm dec; embossed dot/line below rim	WW	1		CM F1-2-3; base missing
	6		Cup; rim sherd, p/o handle; BI TP; FI int undec ext (might be dec elsewhere)	WW	1	1830+	Sm frag
	7		Hollowware; body sherd, tr handle; undec	I	1	1850+?	Dense body, W, not thick
	8		Storage vessel, unid; body sherd; clear glazed ext, Br slipped int	E	1		Thick, buff bodied
	9		Cup, tea; body & base sherds; pink lustre w/gilt, swirl-molded body (M)	P	4		CM F1-2-24 (1 sherd CM)
	10		Cup, tea/creamer?; body sherd, pink lustre, swirl-molded body	P	1		Same description as F1-3-11, no mend
	11		Cup, tea/creamer?; body sherd, pink lustre, swirl-molded body	P	1		Same description as F1-3-10, no mend Prob same as above, no mend
	12		Cup, tea/creamer?; handle sherd, undec	P	1		
	13	Glass	Bottle, AB; embossed "REGISTERED/LITTLEMORE, applied rim; ov (W)	C	1		Late; little/no wear
	14		Bottle, AB; rec, embossed "GUARAN-TEED/FULL 1/2 PINT"; "267" on base applied rim; (W)	C	1		Late; no wear; diag mold seam; paper label missing; 7 in high, 13/16 in rim diam
	15		Bottle, AB; wine/champagne; tr label on neck; high kick-up (W)	DG	1		Some wear; applied string; beveled rim 12 1/4 in high; 3 1/2 in base diam; 1 3/16 in ext rim diam
	16		Bottle, Bev; rd bottom, no dec; tr adhesive on neck (W)	G	1		Prob cork stopper; 11 1/4 in high; 1 in ext rim diam; blown?; from S 1/4 of F1-3
	17		Bottle, Bev; rd bottom, no dec; tr adhesive on neck (W)	G	1		Prob cork stopper; 11 in high; 1 3/32 in ext rim diam; blown?; from S 1/4 of F1-3
	18		Bottle, Bev; rd bottom, no dec; tr adhesive on neck (W)	G	1		Prob cork stopper; 8 3/4 in high; 1 in ext rim diam; blown?; from N 1/4 of F1-3

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-3	19		Bottle, Bev; rd bottom, no dec; no tr adhesive on neck (W)	G	1		Prob cork stopper; 8 1/2 in high; 1 in ext rim diam; blown?; from N 1/4 of F1-3
	20		Bottle, AB; wine/champagne; base, rim & neck frags; high kick-up; no tr label	DG	2		CM F1-2-51 (2); heavy wear; applied string, beveled rim; base 3 1/2 in diam; rim 1 1/8 in ext diam; same as F1-3-15, but not whole, no adhesive
	21		Bottle stopper; top part; undec	A	1		Top 1 1/8 in diam; stopper frag 1 5/16 in long
	22		Bottle, M; neck & rim frag	C	1		Applied rim, tr diag mold seams on body to rim (late); neck frag 1 1/2 in long; rim 1 in ext diam
	23		Bottle, S/M; rim & neck frag	A	1		CM F1-2-38; CM (W); see also for embossing
	24		Bottle, Bev; body frag, embossed "B...// WORLD...R.L. ROSS CO. PR.../ON CA..."	C	2	1901	NYD, 1 listing: R L Rose, beer, 71 James
	25		Bottle, Milk? (F?); body frag, ribbed, embossed "[eagle motif?] BRAND/ TRADE MARK/...OPER..."	C	1		No info
	26		Bottle, Milk? (F?); body frag; ribbed	C	1		CM F1-1-58; CM F1-4-25
	27		Bottle; base frag, rd	C	1		Heavy wear
	28		Tableware; sq/rec, corner frag; pressed?	C	1		Unid frag, thick
	29		Vase?; body & base frag; cylindrical, pressed pattern, sunburst & picket fence	C	1	c1910	McKee's or Aztec Sunburst pattern; McKee Glass Co. Jeanette, PA; no wear
	30		Misc; body frag, no dec	C	1		Sm, thick frag
	31		Lamp shade; body frag; undec	MG	1		No info
	32		Flat glass; window pane? frag	A	1		No info
	33		Bead; center hole, undec (W)	MG	1		5/16 in diam
	34		Button; 4-hole (W)	MG	1		7/16 in diam; poss shirt button
	35	Bone	Button; 4-hole, inset (W)		1		11/16 in diam
	36	Ceramic	Pipe; stem frag, undec	K	1		1 3/4 in long; 1/4 in diam
	37		Pipe; stem frag, undec	K	1		1 in length; 1/4 in diam
	38	Metal	Lid; frag, w/handle, cast iron		1		c 1/2 badly corroded; c 6 1/2 in diam?
	39		Unid; rd, 1/2 bowl-shaped object		1		Badly corroded; 2 1/2 in diam; 7/8 in deep
	40		Purse frame?; frag, w/catch		1		1/2 object; tr leather? frame c 7 1/2 in long if whole (only 5 1/2 in long frag)
	41		Seal; stamped but letters illegible for the most part "...FER...D...IM &... SISLES..."	L	1		Not quite rd, 13/16 x 11/16 in, 3/16 in thick; stamping off center; worn
	42		Unid; cone-shape w/flared rim; copper alloy (brass?) w/link ("8" shape)		1		Thin body; upper diam 7/16 in; 3/4 in long 1/4 in bottom diam
	43,46		Handle/drawer pull; wire type (M) (W)		2		2 3/4 in across top; 1 3/4 in from curve to curve; 1/16 in rd; badly corroded & broken
	44		Cap; turn top; poss talc/tooth powder type (W)		1		Deformed; c 1 1/4 in w/3/4 in inset knob that turns; vertical incising visible
	45		Spring frag; tightly coiled		1		5/8 in diam; 1 1/2 in long frag; badly corroded; similar to F1-4-34, but no M
	47,48	Carbon	Graphite; frags, pencil?		2		No mend; 3/32 in diam; 1 1/2 in & 13/16 in long, Thick
	49	Wood	Unid, dressed? 1 straight edge; irr shape grain obvious		1		
F1-4	(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 3)						
	1-5	Ceramic	Cuspidor; base, body, & rim sherds; BI sponge dec	I	15		CM F1-2-11, CM F1-5-3,4,5; therefore, CM btwn 3 levels
	6		Saucer; rim sherd; BI TP FI motif, int only	WW	1	1850+	7 in diam
	7		Teapot/pitcher?; body sherd, fluted	I	1	1850+	Thick body; BI cast glaze
	8		Cup; base sherd; molded, undec	I	1	1850+	Thick body, wear on base
	9		Flatware; rim sherd, undec	I	1	1850+	Sm frag

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
F1-4	10		Flatware; base sherd	I	1	1850+	Sm frag, some wear
	11		Hollowware; body sherd, undec	I	1	1850+	Sm, thick frag; Bl cast glaze
	12		Creamer; base & body sherd: pink lustre, swirl-molded	P	1		CM F1-2-21
	13, 14		Cup/creamer; body sherds; pink lustre, swirl-molded	P	2		Related to levels 2 & 3, no CM
	15		Unid; sherd, undec	P	1		Sm, soft paste
	16		Doll/figurine; FROZEN CHARLOTTE head; tr cheek paint	B	1		Prob same as F1-1-45, but no M; 14mm high
	17		Marble, toy; Bennington type, (W)	S	1		12mm diam; poss Solitaire piece
	18	Glass	Bottle, AB; embossed "FERRO CHINA BISLERI/MILANO" (W)	DG	1	1915-1918	Felice Bisleri, liquors, 759 Greenwich & Milan Italy 1915-1918 (listed in 1913, but Milan appears in 1915)
	19		Bottle, AB; rim & neck frag, AB	G	1		C 1 in diam (Sm frag)
	20		Bottle; body frags (M)	G	3		Poss same as F1-4-19, no M
	21-23		Bottle; body frag, no mend	G	3		Poss same as F1-4-19, 20, no M
	24		Bottle, Milk (F); body frag, embossed "...N'S"; ribbed	C	1		Thick frag
	25		Bottle, Milk (F); base frag	C	1		CM F1-1-58, F1-3-26; heavy wear
	26		Glass, wine/cordial; base & stem frag; pressed & molded	C	1		Mildly patinated; 1 7/8 in diam foot
	27		Hollowware; poss vase, base frag; pressed	C	1		Diamonds & large dots; No wear; Sm diam (smaller than F1-3-29)
	28		Hollowware; base frag, panelled; octagonal shape	C	1		Sm, c 1 in diam
	29		Lamp, shade; base frag, undec	MG	3		Appears to have a hole on side
	30		Lamp, shade; body frag	MG	1		Thin frag
	31		Bead; undec (W)	MG	1		3/8 in diam; like others in F1, F2, F3
	32	Ceramic	Pipe; stem frag, undec	K	1		15/16 in long; 1/4 in diam
	33	Metal	Bolt; decorative?, threaded; gold-colored	Br	1		Thin head; 5/8 in diam head; 1 5/8 in long
	34		Spring frag		1		2 1/2 in long; 5/8 in diam; similar to F1-3-45, but no M (both badly corroded)
	35	Leather	Washer?; center hole (W)		1		7/8 in diam; dry; center hole c 5/16 in; 3/8 in thick
	36	Straw	Bristles?				Poss originally a clump of straw-colored fibers
F1-5	(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 3)						
	1	Ceramic	Saucer; G TP mark "NEW/ERA/W.B.P. CO."; scalloped embossed edge (scroll); cup well (M) (W)	I	2	1892-1911	6 in diam; little/no wear; William Brunt Pottery Co., East Liverpool, Ohio
	2		Cup, tea; overglaze pchr, gilt near rim; embossed Fl at base & handle (M) (W)	I	3		Wear on base
	3-5		Cuspidor; body & rim sherds; Bl sponge dec on W	I	7		CM L2 & L4
	6		Flatware; rim sherd; scalloped edge; undec	WW	1		Sm frag
	7		Hollowware; body sherd; saltglaze ext; Br slip int	S	1		Sm, thick frag; poss crock
	8	Glass	Bottle, Bev; base frag	A	1		Sm frag, heavy wear
	9	Metal	Lid; bottle; screw top		1		Tin? 1 5/8 in diam; 3/8 in high
Total artifacts					359		

# Wallabout (WURA) Artifact Catalogue

Cat No/ Level	Art No	Class	Description	Ware/ Color	Count	Date	Remarks
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## Test Pit 3 (TP3) 22 Flushing Avenue\*

### TP3

(Artifacts from this level in box 3 of 3)

1	Ceramic	Jar, undec; impressed mark: 'S/MALING/K/NEW CASTLE'	WW	1	1890-1963	Poss son/sons of founder, C. T. Maling, New Castle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England; heavy wear
2	Lid, undec, no finial (W)		S	1		Buff bodied, non-salt glaze; sm crack/large jar
3-6	Glass	Bottles, S/MW; embossed 'D/REGIS- TERED/JOHN J DUNN/KEAP & HOPE STS./BROOKLYN, NY/APRIL 1ST 1889'; 1ST back embossed 'THIS BOTTLE/ [LOGO 'JJD'] 'TRADE' (above) 'MARK' (below)/NOT TO BE SOLD' (W)	A	4	1889-1896	1889-1896 (BD); poss later address, but no long- er soda/mineral water
7	Bottle, M; embossed: 'DRS F.E. & J.A. GREENE/35 WEST 14TH STREET NEW YORK (side panels); Blake base (rec w/cut corners) variant 1; applied rim (W)		A	1	1886-1898	Heavily patinated; no wear; 7 3/8 in high; paper label missing; might have contained 'GREENS'S NERVERA' (Fike 1987:164)
8	Bottle, M; mends c whole; embossed: 'PARADIS/TRADE MARK/ACCURACY 1879 PURITY/ADRIAN PARADIS/ CHEMIST/BROOKLYN, NY'; ov		C	2	1879-after 1912?	No wear; applied rim

Total artifacts 9

\* Grab sample

**KEY**  
A=Aqua; AB=Alcoholic Beverage; Am=Amber; Bev=Beverage; Bk=Black; Bl=Blue; Br=Brown; Cat=Catalogue; C=Clear; CM=Crossmend; DG=Dark Green  
Dec=Decorated; Diag=Diagonal; Diam=Diameter; Dk=Dark; E=Earthenware (buff, red, white bodied); Ex=Extract; Ext=Exterior; Fl=Floral; =Fragment;  
G=Green; I=Ironstone; Int= Interior; Irr=Irregular; K=Kaolin; L=Lead; M=Medicine; (M)=Mend; MM=Makers Mark; Mod=Modern; NYD-New York Directories;  
Ov=Oval; Polychrm=Polychrome; p/o=Part Of; Poss=Possibly; Prob=Probably; Rec=Rectangular; Rd=Round; Rock=Rockingham; S=Stoneware [includes  
gray, brown or buff bodied]; Sm=Small; Sq=Square; TP=Transfer Print; TPQ=terminus post quem; tr=Trace; Undec=Undecorated; Unid=Unidentified;  
(W)=Whole; WW=Whiteware; W/I=Whiteware/Ironstone; Y=Yellowware. Note: / = new line of embossing, // = end of embossed bottle side panel