

**ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
LIFE AND SAFETY UPGRADES
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
LIBERTY ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK**

**National Park Service
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archeological monitoring was carried out between December 2011 and June 2012 in support of life and safety upgrades at the Statue of Liberty National Monument on Liberty Island. This work was performed by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Atkins North America, Inc. for the National Park Service. This work led to the recovery of valuable historical data that would otherwise have been lost through the construction process. For the most part, the work entailed the documentation of 19th- and 20th-century archeological features through digital photography, in-field scale drawings, measurements and notes. A small quantity of artifacts and other cultural materials was also gathered during the course of this work.

Monitoring was conducted in connection with four specific project actions: the construction of two stairways (Stair C and Stair D) within the original footprint of Fort Wood between the statue's pedestal base and the main wall of the fort; the excavation of a trench (Trench 1) for a water line extending from just outside the northeast corner of the fort, passing to the east of the mall and flag plaza, and then heading west to the administrative/residential area in the northwest section of the island; and excavation of a trench (Trench 2) for a drain connecting Stair C with a new drywell located within the moat outside the northwest corner of the fort.

In the Stair C Excavation Area structural evidence was documented from the original construction of Fort Wood in 1808-11 and from the program of improvements made in the mid- to late 1840s. The majority of these structural remains were removed during the construction of Stair C. In the Stair D Excavation Area structural remains were documented from the fort improvement program of the mid-1840s and from the modifications of 1907 when the area between the statue and the terreplein was filled in. The majority of these historic structural remains were left in place during the construction of Stair D.

Trench 1 encountered numerous recent disturbances but also passed through patches of ground where historic cultural stratigraphy and natural soils still survived. The main features of interest were all found in the area east of the mall and comprised: the footings of the fort's counterscarp wall; two cisterns, one of which was associated with a late 19th-century barracks building; the foundations of an officer's house, built around the time of World War I and demolished in the mid-1950s; and an early 20th-century fire pit and utilities pipe enclosure, both associated with the officer's house. In most cases, installation of the water line led to partial removal of these historic features, sufficient to allow the laying of the water pipe. Trench 2 mostly encountered heavily disturbed soils and mid-/late 20th-century utilities installations. An organic soil layer, probably representing the base of the moat, was identified at the western end of the trench in the drywell location, while the full depth of the footings for the main fort wall were exposed at the opposite end of the trench.

In summary, despite abundant evidence of soil disturbance from mid- to late 20th-century construction activity, both within and outside the fort, intact earlier cultural deposits and features were still found in certain locations. There are substantial portions of the island where recent or later construction has removed all trace of earlier buildings and occupation, but this monitoring program indicated that there are still areas where significant archeological remains may survive.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Management Summary	i
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures.....	v
List of Photographs.....	vii
Acknowledgments.....	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
A. Project Background and Scope-of-Work	1-1
B. Previous Research and Principal Sources of Information	1-5
2. SUMMARY HISTORY	2-1
A. Prehistory of Liberty Island.....	2-1
B. History of Liberty Island	2-2
3. ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING.....	3-1
A. Stair C	3-1
B. Stair D	3-21
C. Trench 1 (Water Line).....	3-40
D. Trench 2 (Drywell)	3-82
4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	4-1
REFERENCES	R-1
APPENDICES	
A. Artifact Inventory (Fiscal Year Summary Report)	A-1
B. Resumes	B-1
C. Project Administrative Data.....	C-1

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LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>page</i>
1.1. General Location of Project Site.....	1-2
1.2. Detailed Location of Project Site.....	1-3
2.1. Bernard Ratzer, <i>Plan of the City of New York in North America: Surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767, 1776</i>	2-3
2.2. United States Engineering Department, <i>Plan of Fort Wood on Bedlows Island, N.Y. 1839</i>	2-6
2.3. Lt. H. Wager Halleck, Plan and Sections of the Water Battery of Fort Wood showing the state of the work, September 30, 1842.....	2-7
2.4. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, General Development Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1942.....	2-11
3.1. Site Plan Showing Locations of Areas Subjected to Archeological Monitoring.....	3-3
3.2. Plan of Fort Wood, 1813, Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2.....	3-5
3.3. Plan of Fort Wood, 1846, Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2.....	3-6
3.4. Plan of Fort Wood, 1907, Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2.....	3-7
3.5. Stair C Excavation Area, Site Plan with Photograph Locations.....	3-11
3.6. Stair C Excavation Area, Detailed Site Plan.....	3-13
3.7. Stair D Excavation Area, Site Plan with Photograph Locations.....	3-23
3.8. Stair D Excavation Area, Detailed Site Plan and Partial Profile.....	3-25
3.9. E. Griffin, <i>Map of Bedloe's Island, 1879, Showing Location of Trench 1</i>	3-42
3.10. National Park Service, Branch of Engineering, <i>Topography Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1937, Showing Location of Trench 1</i>	3-43
3.11. Trench 1, Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.....	3-44
3.12. Trench 1, Site Plan with Detail of Counterscarp.....	3-46
3.13. Trench 1, Representative Soil Profile (Southern End).....	3-48
3.14. Trench 1, Plan and Profile of Brick Feature 1.....	3-49
3.15. Trench 1, Profile of Brick Feature 3.....	3-53
3.16. Trench 1, Plan and Profile of Brick Feature 4 (Fire Pit).....	3-55
3.17. Trench 1, Plan of Officer's House Foundation.....	3-57
3.18. Trench 1, Profile of Officer's House Foundation.....	3-61
3.19. Trench 1, Plan of Wall East of Flag Plaza.....	3-69
3.20. Trench 1, Plan of Concrete and Brick Features Northeast of Flag Plaza.....	3-71
3.21. Trench 1, Representative Soil Profile (Northern End).....	3-76
3.22. Trench 1, Profile West of Concrete Slab (West of Radio Tower).....	3-78
3.23. Trench 2, Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.....	3-84
3.24. Trench 2, Profile of Drywell Excavation at West End of Trench.....	3-85

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

	<i>page</i>
1.1. Aerial Photograph of Project Site	1-4
2.1. View of the Statue of Liberty and pedestal, <i>circa</i> 1890	2-9
2.2. Aerial View of the Statue of Liberty and the north end of Bedloe’s Island, 1928	2-10
2.3. Aerial View of the Statue of Liberty and Bedloe’s Island, <i>circa</i> 1952.....	2-12
3.1. Stair C Excavation Area, remains of vaults at main entrance, 1961	3-8
3.2. Stair C Excavation Area, remains of vaults at main entrance, 1961	3-9
3.3. Stair C Excavation Area, remains of vaults at main entrance, 1961	3-10
3.4. Stair C Excavation Area, interior faces of fort salient walls and multi-component dividing wall.....	3-15
3.5. Stair C Excavation Area, main fort wall, brick vault, ashlar pier and section of rough stone infilling.....	3-16
3.6. Stair C Excavation Area, west wall, vault and floor of bomb-proof room/guard room.....	3-17
3.7. Stair C Excavation Area, demolition of structural features within fort salient	3-19
3.8. Stair C Excavation Area, full depth of Stair C excavations, salient walls and buttresses.....	3-20
3.9. Stair D Excavation Area, south side of statue’s pedestal base, 1961	3-22
3.10. Stair D Excavation Area, excavations in progress at western end of excavation area.....	3-27
3.11. Stair D Excavation Area, excavations in progress at western end of excavation area.....	3-28
3.12. Stair D Excavation Area, general view of excavations in progress.....	3-29
3.13. Stair D Excavation Area, masonry remains at western end of excavation area	3-30
3.14. Stair D Excavation Area, masonry remains at western end of excavation area	3-31
3.15. Stair D Excavation Area, masonry remains in center of excavation area	3-33
3.16. Stair D Excavation Area, doorway exposed in northeast face of powder magazine/parade wall	3-34
3.17. Stair D Excavation Area, doorway exposed in northeast face of powder magazine/parade wall.....	3-35
3.18. Stair D Excavation Area, masonry remains at eastern end of excavation area	3-36
3.19. Stair D Excavation Area, masonry remains at eastern end of excavation area	3-37
3.20. Stair D Excavation Area, east end of excavation area at full depth of excavation	3-38
3.21. Stair D Excavation Area, cross-section of passage from parade to terreplein	3-39
3.22. Trench 1, remains of counterscarp footing	3-47
3.23. Trench 1, Brick Feature 1, cistern.....	3-50
3.24. Trench 1, Brick Feature 2, fragment of masonry	3-52
3.25. Trench 1, Brick Feature 3, cistern.....	3-54
3.26. Trench 1, Brick Feature 4, fire pit	3-56
3.27. Trench 1, brick utility pipe enclosure adjacent to officer’s house foundation	3-59

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS (CONTINUED)

	<i>page</i>
3.28. Trench 1, southern corner of officer's house foundation, interior basement wall and concrete floor.....	3-63
3.29. Trench 1, southern corner of officer's house foundation, interior basement wall and concrete floor.....	3-64
3.30. Trench 1, southern corner of officer's house foundation, interior basement wall and concrete floor.....	3-65
3.31. Trench 1, northwest foundation of officer's house.....	3-66
3.32. Trench 1, Westward Extension, southwest foundation of officer's house.....	3-67
3.33. Trench 1, mortared stone wall identified east of flag plaza.....	3-70
3.34. Trench 1, concrete conduit northeast of flag plaza.....	3-72
3.35. Trench 1, concrete and brick storm water drainage box northeast of flag plaza.....	3-73
3.36. Trench 1, Brick Feature 5, storm water drainage feature.....	3-74
3.37. Trench 1, south wall profile of Trench 1 near radio tower north of flag plaza.....	3-77
3.38. Trench 1, south wall profile north northwest of flag plaza.....	3-79
3.39. Trench 1, disturbance from utilities installation at western end of trench.....	3-80
3.40. Trench 1, continuation of Trench 1 where existing utility trenches were re-used.....	3-81
3.41. Trench 2, soil profile at western end of trench in location of drywell.....	3-87
3.42. Trench 2, eastern end of the trench adjacent to the fort wall.....	3-88
3.43. Trench 2, part of central section of trench heavily disturbed by utilities.....	3-89

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With regard to Hunter Research staff involvement, the project was conducted under the overall direction of Dr. Richard W. Hunter and James S. Lee. Background research was carried out by Alison Haley and Patrick Harshbarger. Archeological fieldwork and artifact analysis were performed by Joshua Butchko with assistance and oversight from James Lee. Report graphics were produced by Katie Rettinger. Graphic design work and report layout were completed by Lauren Lembo under the direction of James S. Lee. This report was written by Richard Hunter, Patrick Harshbarger, James Lee and Joshua Butchko.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA
Principal/President

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

This technical report describes the results of archeological monitoring carried out in support of a program of life and safety upgrades recently implemented at the Statue of Liberty National Monument on Liberty Island, New York County, New York (Figure 1.1 and 1.2; Photograph 1.1). These services were provided by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Atkins North America, Inc. for the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior. The work was conducted in response to a “scope of services for archeological investigation” issued by the NPS in 2011.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS determined that the life and safety upgrades project might have an effect on this listed property and that archeological investigations were necessary both to locate any significant archeological resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess the effect of the project on such resources. The project’s APE in this instance was considered to be Liberty Island in its entirety. On this basis, archeological monitoring was therefore required for project compliance with federal legislation and guidelines governing the evaluation of project impacts on cultural resources, notably: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800); and the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Section 106 compliance in this instance is covered under a Programmatic Agreement between the NPS and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer.

The project involved the NPS undertaking a series of actions designed to minimize the life and safety risks to staff, visitors and emergency personnel in order to allow access to the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island. The construction activity requiring archeological monitoring was focused mostly on those actions in the immediate vicinity of the statue and of its predecessor military facility, Fort Wood, within which the statue is situated, although archeologists also inspected ground disturbance elsewhere on the island, further from the statue and fort. The principal monitored components of the project were the installation of more than 750 feet of water pipe, the installation of a dry well and the construction of two staircases within the terreplein of Fort Wood.

For the most part monitoring was performed by a single archeologist, although on a few occasions a second archeologist was also deployed. Fieldwork chiefly involved inspecting contractors’ excavations and documenting exposed archeological remains in plan view and profile through scale drawings and digital photography. A limited number of artifacts were recovered which were subsequently processed, prepared for curation and cataloged to NPS Northeast Region standards using the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS).

The contract agreement for this work was dated December 8, 2011. Archeological monitoring was conducted intermittently between early December 2011 and late June 2012 as project conditions dictated. James Lee served as Principal Investigator and Joshua Butchko as Senior Archeologist. Richard W. Hunter served as Project Manager. Senior Hunter Research personnel who were responsible for undertaking these investigations met the federal standards for qualified

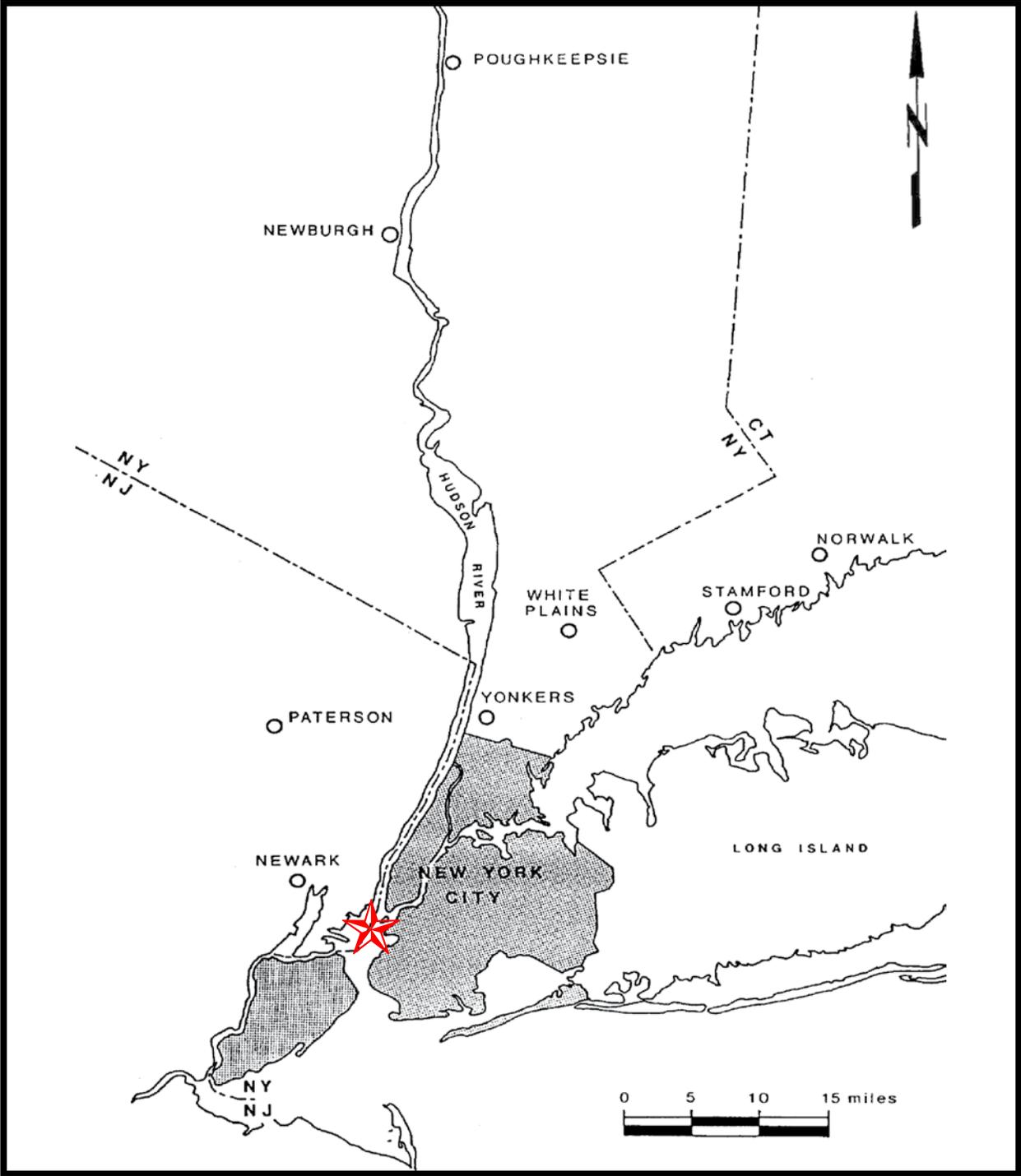


Figure 1.1. Statue of Liberty National Monument. General Location of Project Area (Starred).



Photograph 1.1. Aerial Photograph of Project Site. Source: NJ Office of Information Technology, Office of GIS, 2007.

professional archeologists as specified in 36 CFR 66.3(b)(2) and 36 CFR 61. All documentation from this study will be housed on Ellis Island following final acceptance of this report by the appropriate reviewing agencies.

B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Liberty Island, Fort Wood and the Statue of Liberty have been the subject of numerous historical and archeological studies in recent years and the current monitoring project has drawn on several reports and publications stemming from this earlier work. In terms of the overall history, the key document referred to has been the historic structure report prepared around 2007 (John G. Waite Associates n.d.). This report supplied historical data, maps and plans relevant to most of the features discovered during the monitoring.

Formal archeological work has been conducted on Liberty Island on a number of occasions since the early 1960s, often in connection with ground-disturbing project actions conducted by the federal government (e.g., Cotter n.d.; Holmes 2004; John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008; URS Corporation 2008, 2010). However, other archeological studies, notably those conducted by NPS archeologist William Griswold, have been more purely research-based and provide a broader archeological view of the prehistory and history of the island (e.g., Griswold 1998, 1999, 2002, 2003). In addition, a program of geophysical investigation, supported by archeological “ground truthing,” has also supplied useful subsurface information (Hager-Richter Geosciences, Inc. 1999; Griswold 2001). All of these sources have been consulted during the course of the current monitoring program.

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Chapter 2

SUMMARY HISTORY

A. PREHISTORY OF LIBERTY ISLAND

Liberty Island is located in New York Harbor, a few miles north of the terminal moraine that defines the southern limit of the Wisconsinan ice sheet. The moraine was deposited at the limit of the advancing ice sheet forming a series of discontinuous ridges from Long Island across Staten Island and into New Jersey. At the time of the ice sheet's maximum extent, circa 16,000 B.C., the Atlantic shoreline lay some 50 miles further to the east, thus leaving exposed a vast portion of the Continental shelf. As the glacier receded and melted from the New York Harbor area, around 11,000 to 10,000 B.C. at the latest, the area behind the moraine was deeply covered in a glacial outwash and several large lakes formed behind the terminal moraine. Liberty Island was likely located within Glacial Lake Flushing, which also covered most of the Manhattan Prong. The increased meltwaters also caused the sea level to rise and the shoreline gradually moved westward, inundating and foreshortening the coastal plain environment. Roughly 5,000 to 6,000 years ago (circa 3,000 to 4,000 B.C.), the shoreline lay some 25 miles to the east; by around A.D. 500 to 1000, less than 1,500 years ago, the coastline began to roughly resemble that of the present day (Edwards and Merrill 1977; Kraft 1986). By this time Liberty Island would have become an island, although much smaller than its current extent.

Native American occupation of the Lower Hudson Valley is likely to have followed soon after the retreat of the ice sheet, although clear cut evidence of such activity during the Paleo-Indian (circa 10,000-8,000 B.C) and Archaic (circa 8,000-2,000 B.C.) periods is generally sparse. The nearest documented Paleo-Indian site to Liberty Island, for example, is located on the terminal moraine at Port Mobil on Staten Island

(Kraft 1977). Most Paleo-Indian sites in the region are located further inland, up the Hudson, Wallkill and Delaware Valleys. However, the recovery of numerous isolated fluted projectile points, a type of artifact characteristic of the Paleo-Indian period, indicates that hunter-gatherer populations were active throughout the Middle Atlantic coastal plain. Several fluted points have been found in eastern Long Island and in Westchester County, New York; more than 200 have been recovered at various locations in New Jersey. Their absence in the vicinity of New York Harbor is likely to be a function of the masking effects of urban and suburban development and should not be viewed as meaning Paleo-Indian hunter-gatherers were not present (Ritchie 1969; Saxon 1973; Booth 1982; Kraft 1986).

Throughout the Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Early Woodland periods, the Native American life style was predominantly one of hunting, gathering and fishing. The population was organized into mobile bands whose movements in the landscape were strongly influenced by the migratory patterns of game and fish, the seasonal availability of plant resources, and the locations of lithic raw materials. Few sites of these periods are known in the vicinity of Liberty Island, which was likely an area of high ground amongst tidal marshes for much of this period. The lack of known sites in this area is also in part because of the intensity of historic period land use prior to the early 20th century, when notice began to be taken of archeological resources.

From the Middle Woodland period onwards (circa A.D. 500), the population base in the area appears to have expanded steadily and become increasingly sedentary. By around A.D. 1250, incipient agriculture was being practiced and semi-permanent settle-

ments become visible in the archeological record of the Lower Hudson Valley. Coastal areas and back bay environments like those that surrounded Liberty Island came to play an important role in the seasonal round as Native American groups followed well-worn trails to the shore where shellfish, chiefly clam and oyster, could be harvested (Ceci 1980; Brennan 1977). It is at the end of this period when the first evidence of Native American use of the island becomes apparent. A pit feature and shell midden, largely comprised of oyster shell, were identified just southwest of the mall and briefly investigated during the installation of a utility line in 1985 (Griswold 2002). These features were more extensively investigated in 1999 and a multidisciplinary study was conducted on the cultural, floral and faunal materials recovered during both excavations. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the pit feature that was identified below the shell midden. These dates provided a weighted-average, calibrated date of A.D. 994 (Griswold 2002:55), placing the pit at the end of the Middle Woodland period and suggesting that the shell midden began to accumulate in the early Late Woodland period. The only chronologically diagnostic ceramics from the site were several Middle Woodland-period sherds from within the pit and a Middle Woodland shell-tempered sherd from the midden's exposed profile (Griswold 2002:20). A jasper Levanna-style projectile point, generally attributed to the later Middle and Late Woodland periods was also found in the exposed profile of the midden (Griswold 2002:22). This fits well with other sites in the area during this time period. Throughout the Late Woodland period, circa A.D. 1000-1600, camp sites and shell middens became a common feature within the tidal landscape of coastal New Jersey and Long Island, and evidence of Native American occupation of this period has been recorded all around the periphery of Staten Island, western Long Island and eastern New Jersey.

Towards the end of the Late Woodland period, continuing into the 17th century when contact with Europeans was occurring on a regular basis, the

Native American population of living around the New York Harbor begins to come more clearly into focus as a part of recorded history. The area was inhabited by Algonquian-speaking Lenape, in a series of loose-knit and semi-sedentary tribes spread across much of the area between the Delaware and Lower Hudson Rivers and extending east into Long Island. In the 17th century, these tribes participated in a complex of web of trading relationships involving other Native American peoples further afield, the Dutch and eventually the English. The two key commodities traded for European goods were furs and wampum (polished shell beads used for jewelry and as currency), the latter being of particular importance in view of the abundance of shellfish in and around New York Harbor. In the 1630s and 1640s, however, the tribes began to lose their hold over land, ceding property to Dutch farmer-settlers. By century's end, their numbers, probably never more than a few thousand, were severely reduced through disease, conflict (notably Kieft's War of 1643-46) and the general dislocation visited upon them by Europeans. Over the course of the 18th century, the surviving Native Americans moved west and out of the Hudson Valley altogether (Salwen 1978; Black 1981; Becker 1984).

B. HISTORY OF LIBERTY ISLAND

1. Before Fort Wood

During the colonial period, Liberty Island was a low-lying, tear-shaped island, perhaps best known for its surrounding oyster beds (Figure 2.1). The island's history of ownership dates to the years immediately after the English took control of Dutch New Netherlands. In 1667, Governor Richard Nicholls, the first English Governor of New York, granted the island to a Captain Needham who sold it to Isaac Bedloo (a.k.a. Bedloe, Bedlow), a Dutch merchant and ship owner. In 1670, Bedloo reported having made "very good Improvement upon a Certain Little Island in y^e Bay neare this City [sic] commonly called Oyster Island" (Fernow

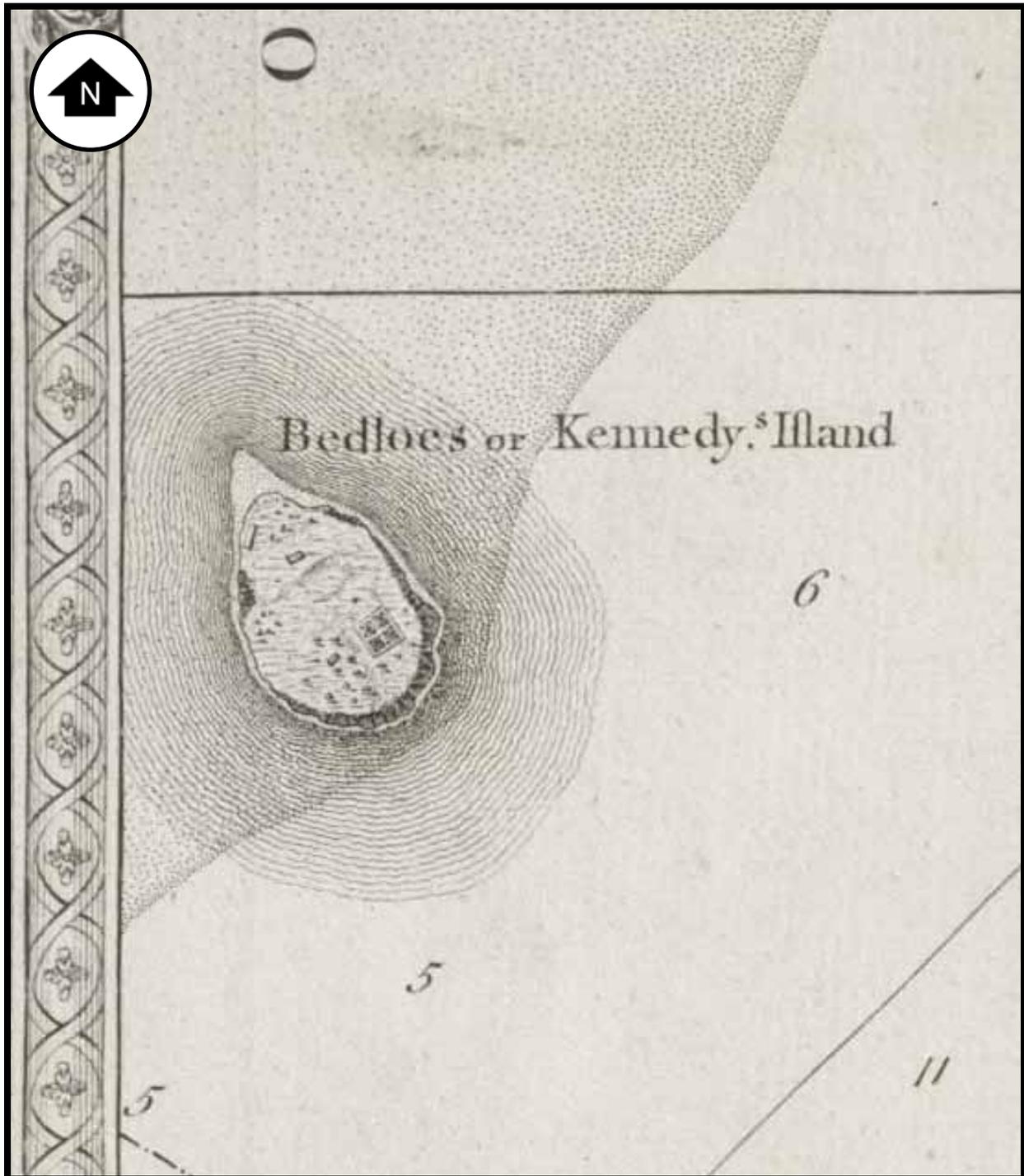


Figure 2.1. Bernard Ratzer. Detail of Bedloe's Island from *Plan of the City of New York in North America: Surveyed in the Years 1766 & 1767*. 1776. Scale 1 inch: 500 feet (approximately).

1883:XIV, 639). After Isaac Bedloo's death, the island passed down to his daughter Mary Bedlow Smith who eventually sold it to two New York merchants, Adolph Philipse and Henry Lane, in 1732. It was during their ownership that the island was first commandeered by colonial officials for use as a quarantine station to prevent smallpox from being brought into Manhattan. Although Liberty Island went by various names, including Oyster Island and Love Island, the latter a name given by Bedloo to honor Governor of New York Francis Lovelace who replaced Nichols in 1668, the appellation Bedloe's Island remained in use well into the 20th century (Griswold 2003:10-11; URS Corporation 2010:4:7-9).

In 1746, Archibald Kennedy, Earl of Cassiles, acquired the island, likely as an investment related to his duties as the collector and receiver general of the Port of New York, a position he held for more than 40 years from 1722 to 1763. Kennedy erected a lighthouse to assist navigation, although he reportedly also used the island as a summer residence. In 1753, Kennedy offered to lease the island, noting that the property was finely situated for a tavern where garden produce, poultry and pickled oysters could be raised for shipping. The island also abounded "with English Rabbits" (Stokes 1928:IV, 640). In 1755, Bedloe Island was fitted with warning beacons, described as poles mounted by barrels of pitch that could be lit to warn Manhattan of the approach of enemy warships; the number of barrels lit indicated the number of approaching ships. Beginning around 1756, the island was again used as a quarantine station, and in 1758 the Corporation of New York (a.k.a., the City) purchased the island from Kennedy for the erection of a pest house. Over the next several decades, the island was leased periodically to various tenants when it was not being used as a pest house and quarantine station to control outbreaks of disease. In 1776 as tension mounted in New York City over independence from Great Britain, the British military began entrenching the island for use as an asylum for Tory refugees. In April of that year, rebels attacked the island, burning buildings and making off with

British tools and supplies. Following the American Revolution, the island was once again leased to various tenants when not serving as a quarantine station. The French military, as an American ally, was allowed to use the island between 1793 and 1796 as a quarantine station for its troops. The French reportedly erected several buildings, although no information has been found to describe their type or configuration (Griswold 2001:3-5; Griswold 2003:10-11).

2. Fort Wood

In 1794, construction of a fort began on Bedloe's Island in response to rising tensions with Great Britain over attacks on American shipping. The fort eventually became known as Fort Wood, in memory of Colonel Eleazar Wood, who was killed during the British siege of Fort Erie in Ontario, Canada in 1814. Fort Wood was conceived as one in a chain of fortifications in Upper New York Bay to defend the harbor against enemy invasion. Other forts in the chain included Castle Clinton at the Battery on the southern tip of Manhattan, Fort Gibson on Ellis Island and Fort Jay on Governors Island. The forts were designed to mutually support one another; enemy ships advancing into the harbor would have faced potentially devastating crossfire. Fortunately, the forts were never put to the test (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:2-4).

The plan and structure of Fort Wood evolved over time, reflecting advances in fortification technology, responses to potential military threats, changing military needs, and the availability of funding to carry out the work. The originally planned construction of the mid-1790s was hampered by limited funding and labor shortages. The fort, which was built under the auspices of the State of New York, consisted of an earthen battery and brick buildings, which were described as incomplete in 1802 and as "dismantled and totally out of repair" in 1805 (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:4). Escalation of tensions with Great Britain in 1806-07 motivated the U.S. Department of War to reexamine

New York Harbor's defenses and reinvigorate efforts to improve the system of forts. Colonel Jonathan Williams, superintendent of West Point and chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, was appointed in 1807 to survey the forts and prepare plans for their betterment. In the spring of 1808, Williams proposed an 11-point, star-shaped, masonry battery for Bedloe's Island, which received the approval of the War Department. Work was completed circa 1811 on the battery, which enclosed a brick barracks and arsenal occupying three sides of the parade under the rampart. There was also a ditch surrounding the fort and a water battery at the southeast end of the island (Figure 2.2) (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:5-13).

Between 1815 and 1839, Fort Wood suffered from lack of maintenance as coastal fortifications became less of a priority than they had been before the War of 1812. In 1839, a War Department survey of Fort Wood noted substantial deterioration, particularly of the sandstone scarp of the fort's outer walls. From 1841 to 1850, a total of \$213,000 was appropriated for repairs to Fort Wood, as well as for upgrade of its structure and installation of heavier weaponry. The scarp was refaced with granite, the terreplain was raised several feet, a new powder magazine and bomb-proof rooms were constructed within the fort's salients, the sally port was finished, the revetments was repaired, machicolations, or musketry slots, within the parapet walls were built, machinery was added for a drawbridge, and the water battery was extended and reconfigured for more modern guns (Figure 2.3) (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:16-32).

The building program of the 1840s also involved the construction of the granite seawall that still surrounds the southern end of Liberty Island today. Built in 1842-44 this wall, aside from protecting the island's shoreline, also retained fill that supported an artificial slope leading up to an earthen parapet surmounted by a battery (URS Corporation 2008:9).

By 1851 Fort Wood proper had reached, at least outwardly, the appearance it would maintain for the remainder of the military period, and by the end of the Civil War the increasing size of artillery had largely rendered the star-shaped masonry fort obsolete. The fort was able to continue its mission by relying on the outer batteries at the south end of the island where heavier guns capable of piercing armor-plated ships were installed. The island north and outside of the fort's masonry walls, however, was put to increasingly diverse ancillary military activities, including an army recruiting station, hospital and quartermaster's depot. These activities were housed in an evolving series of buildings that by World War I came to almost completely cover the island (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:33-43; URS Corporation 2010:4:17-25).

Effective use of the northern part of the island for military support activities depended in large part on the extension of the seawall along the island's eastern and western sides and around the northern tip. A seawall created a barrier behind which fill could be deposited and on which buildings could be erected. Several episodes of filling to facilitate new construction took place from the mid-1850s through into the late 1880s. The eastern seawall was extended to the northern tip of the island between 1874 and 1879, and in 1887 this was extended around the tip and partway down the western side, sufficient to protect the newly created Lighthouse Board Reservation. The western seawall perimeter was fully completed between 1901 and 1907 by the U.S. Army, which led to additional filling to provide a basis for a new barracks building. In 1917-18, as a result of United States involvement in World War I, the Army sought to expand the military infrastructure on Liberty Island. A new concrete seawall was built on a six-foot-wide riprap embankment expanding the island on its western side. Related filling resulted in the burial of the earlier western seawall (URS Corporation 2008:10-11).

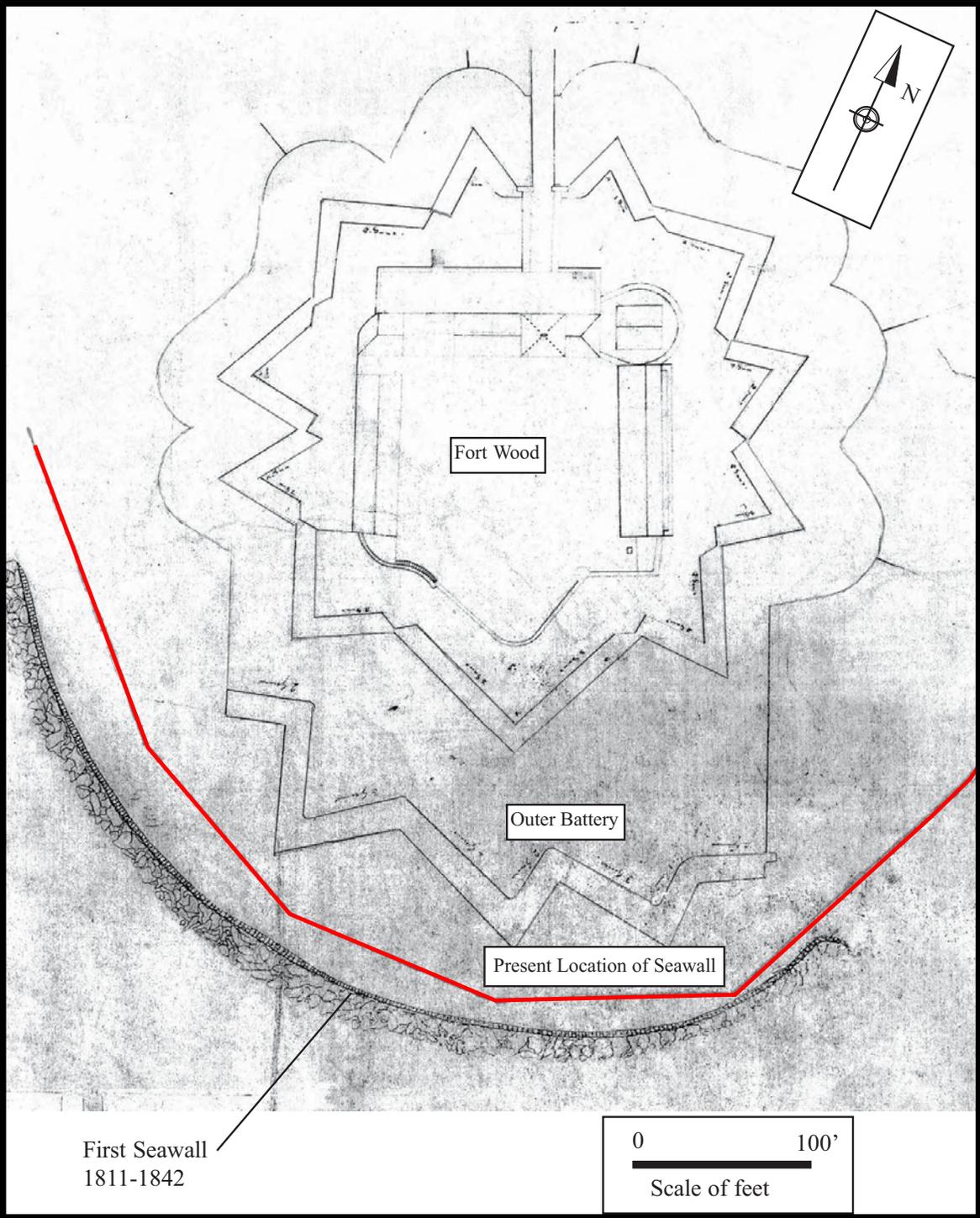


Figure 2.2. United States Engineering Department. *Plan of Fort Wood on Bedlows Island, N.Y. 1839.* Reproduced from URS 2008. Copy on file at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island Immigration Museum Collection, Accession #35558.

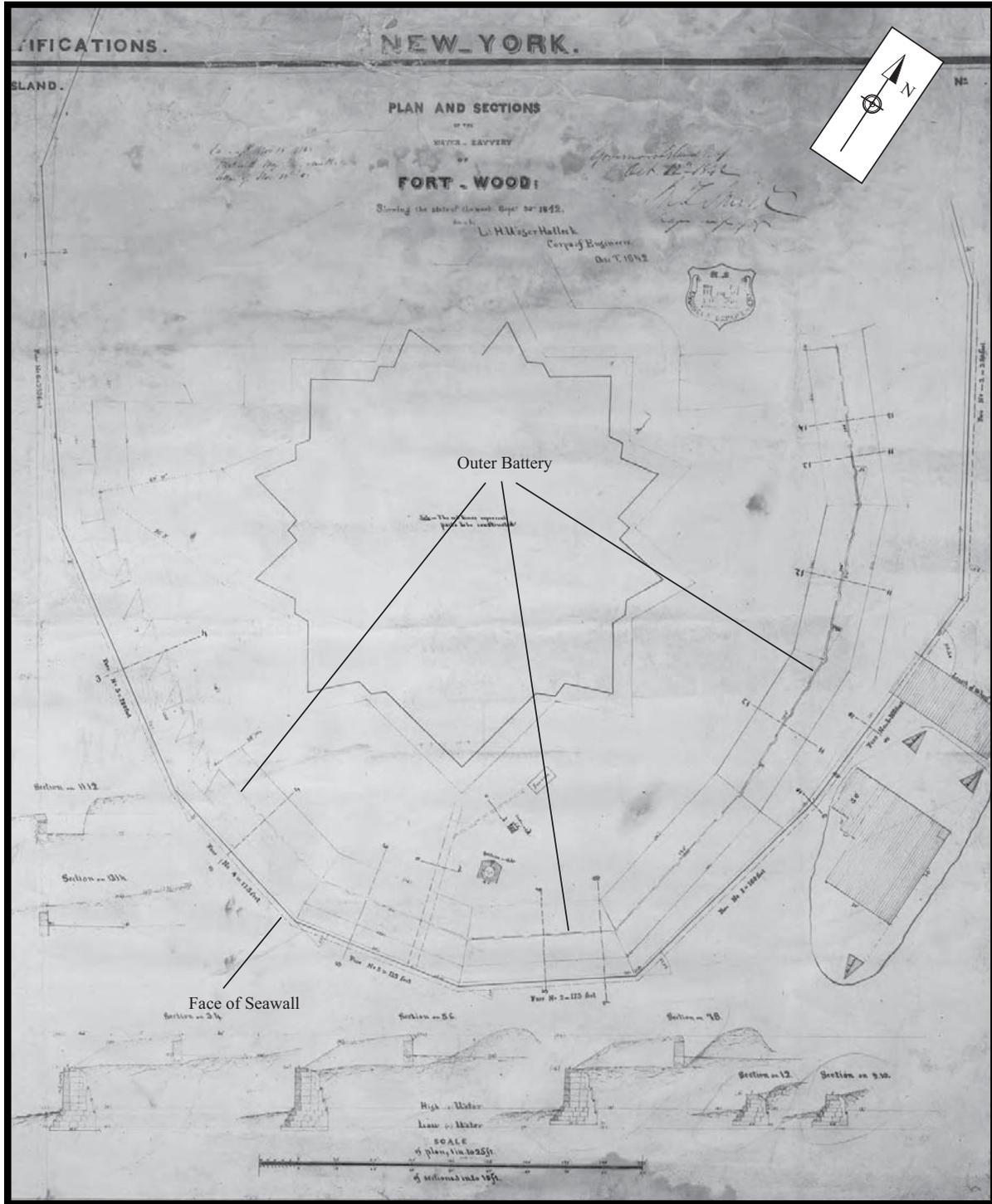


Figure 2.3. Lt. H. Wager Halleck. Plan and Sections of the Water Battery of Fort Wood showing the state of the work September 30, 1842. Reproduced from URS 2008. Copy on file at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island Immigration Museum Collection, Accession #35558.

3. The Statue of Liberty

In 1871, sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi identified Bedloe's Island as a potential location for his colossal Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, a monumental work of art planned to commemorate the centennial of American independence and the alliance between France and the United States. In 1877, the island was selected as the site with the plan to construct the statue's pedestal within the outline of the star-shaped fort. Buildings within the fort were demolished, and the army post was relocated into barracks, officers' quarters and other buildings built to the northeast of the fort. Funding for the pedestal, however, was slow in coming, and ground was not broken within the fort until six years later in 1883. Construction of the pedestal and statue was completed in 1886 (Photograph 2.1). Care of the statue was transferred from the War Department to the Lighthouse Board in 1887. A one-acre lighthouse reservation was established at the north end of the island, encompassing a former army hospital that was converted into the lighthouse keeper's residence. Care for the remainder of the island remained with the War Department, which in 1901 resumed care of the statue due to the deteriorating state of its surroundings (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:43-64; URS Corporation 2010:4:17).

Between 1907 and 1912, the War Department received appropriations to enhance the statue's appearance and improve visitor access. The major component of this work was filling in the area between the fort's walls and the statue's base, creating a promenade (Photograph 2.2). Visitor access to the statue was provided through a new tunnel connecting with the sally port on the southeast side of the fort. Visitation to the Statue of Liberty increased after the First World War, in part a result of the federal government's successful use of the statue as a national symbol used in selling Liberty Bonds to finance the war. During the war, a large number of temporary barracks were erected on the island to house army recruits (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:64-66).

In 1924, the Statue of Liberty was designated a national monument. In 1933, the War Department transitioned care of the Statue of Liberty and Fort Wood to the National Park Service, and in 1937 the War Department relinquished control of the whole of Bedloe's Island. That same year, the National Park Service produced a master plan for the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The principal author of the plan was Norman T. Newton, the resident landscape architect of the National Park Service's northeast region. Newton envisioned visitors arriving at a new dock on the northwest side of the island, and approaching the statue with unobstructed views of the statue and the water (Figure 2.4). Between 1937 and 1940, all of the army post buildings on the island were demolished, the island was graded and seeded, and new walkways created. Concession and administration buildings for the National Park Service near the west dock were completed in 1941 (John G. Waite Associates, n.d.:66-68; URS Corporation 2010:4:20).

The Second World War interrupted completion of the master plan, but work resumed in the late 1940s and 1950s with continued work on landscaping, utilities, seawalls, piers, the boat basin and construction of support buildings (Photograph 2.3). Also, as part of this work, most of the northwestern section of the island underwent another major episode of filling and new seawalls were built. In 1961, work began on a major project to construct the American Museum of Immigration within the walls of Fort Wood. The fill placed between the statue's pedestal and the walls of Fort Wood in 1907 was removed. A granite-faced concrete shell was built within the fort to house the museum, which opened in 1972. In September 1990 the Ellis Island Immigration Museum opened, superseding the American Museum of Immigration on Liberty Island, which officially closed in January of the following year. Between May 1984 and July 1986, the statue and pedestal were closed for a major rehabilitation that included reinforcing the statue's structural support system (John G. Waite Associates, n.d.:73-97, 102-104; URS Corporation 2008:13; 2010:4:32-38).



Photograph 2.1. View of the Statue of Liberty and pedestal. *Circa* 1890. Reproduced from John G. Waite Associates n.d.:59. Original on file at the New-York Historical Society.



Photograph 2.2. Aerial view of the Statue of Liberty and the north end of Bedloe's Island. June 5, 1928. Reproduced from John G. Waite Associates n.d.:67. Original on file at the New-York Historical Society.

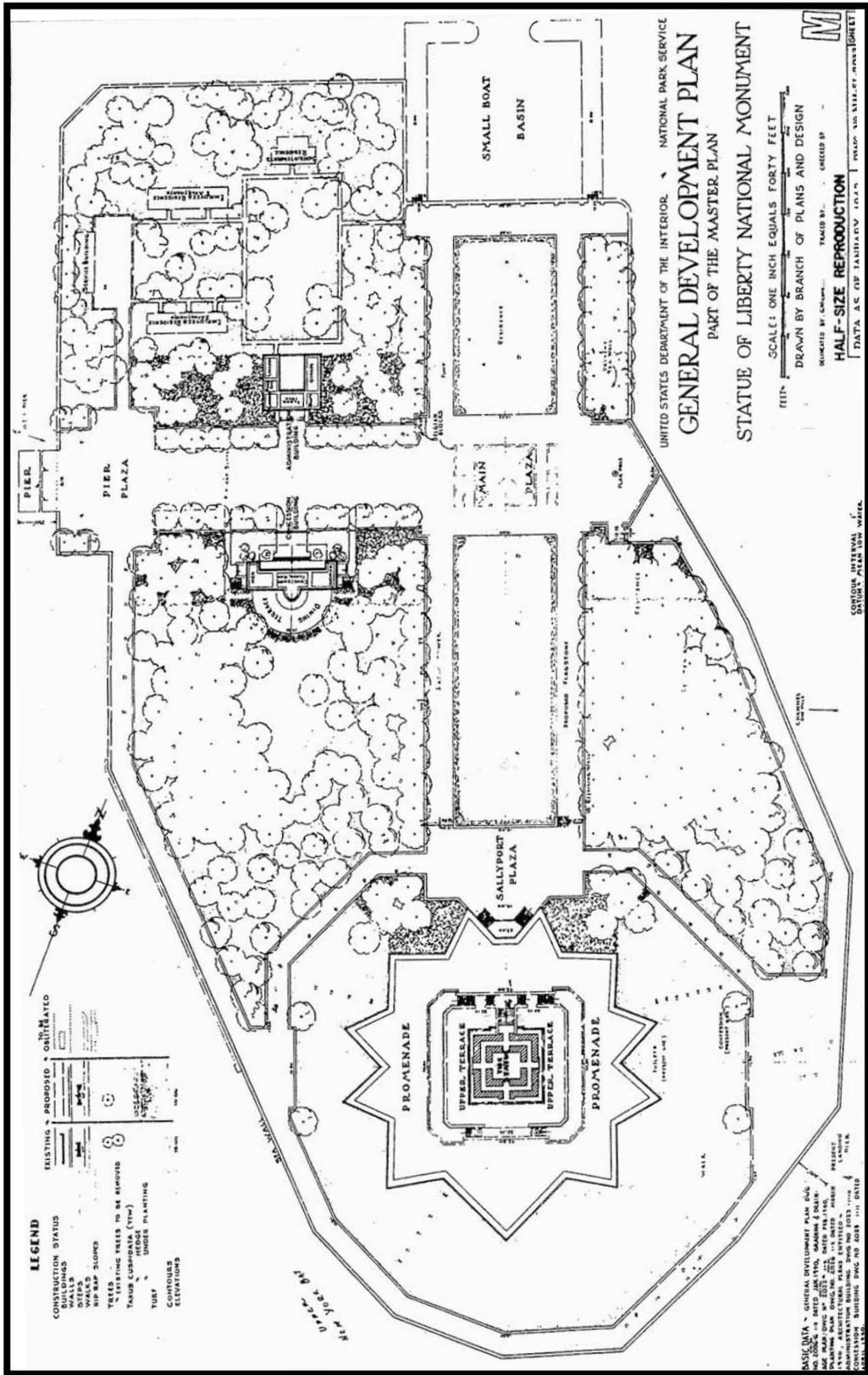


Figure 2.4. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. General Development Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Statue of Liberty National Monument. 1942. Reproduced from URS 2008. Copy on file at the Statue of Liberty National Monument.



Photograph 2.3. Aerial view of the Statue of Liberty and Bedloe's Island. *Circa* 1952. Reproduced from URS Corporation 2008:Figure 59. Original on file at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island Immigration Museum Library.

Chapter 3

ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Archeological monitoring was conducted intermittently between early December 2011 and late June 2012 by Principal Investigator James Lee and Senior Archeologist Joshua Butchko. The monitoring comprised: oversight of mechanical excavations in two areas within the terreplein of Fort Wood where new staircases (Stair C and Stair D) were being constructed; oversight of a trench (Trench 1) excavated in connection with the installation of a new water line extending across the island; and oversight of a trench (Trench 2) excavated in the immediate vicinity of the exterior of the statue's pedestal in connection with the installation of a new drywell (Figure 3.1). The monitoring activities involved: the cleaning down of exposed soil surfaces; the recording of soil profiles; inspection of back-dirt piles and recovery of artifacts; and the compilation of a daily monitoring log, detailed notes, measured drawings and photographs. Excavation services were provided by Barnard Construction Company, Inc.

Monitoring began in early December 2011, first addressing the excavations within the pedestal of the statue for the new stairwell construction (Stairs C and D). Surviving structural elements relating to Fort Wood were documented during this phase of the archeological work. From March 2012 onward, the main focus of the monitoring was on the trench excavations (Trenches 1 and 2) outside the fort and statue pedestal perimeter. During this phase of the monitoring, several late 19th- and early 20th-century features from the pre-National Monument era of the island's history were identified. While extensive historic documentation exists for many of the features that were recorded archeologically, the extent to which 20th-century demolition and grading for the National Monument had affected them was largely unknown.

A. STAIR C

The Stair C excavation area lay within a salient of Fort Wood, located immediately west of the fort's main entry (Figure 3.2). This salient was part of the original construction of the star-shaped fort between 1808 and 1811. It underwent significant changes during the fort improvements of the mid-1840s: the original main fort wall was rebuilt with its sandstone facing being replaced with granite; a series of bomb-proof, brick-vaulted rooms were built within the ramparts around the main entry; the terreplein was raised by several feet; and stairs were built connecting the terreplein to the parade (Figure 3.3). This area remained essentially unchanged until 1907 when the parade ground surrounding the statue's pedestal was filled in. As part of this project to beautify and improve visitor access, the main entryway was reconfigured for a second-level entry with the bomb-proof rooms being repurposed as guard rooms and cells (Figure 3.4). In 1961, in preparation for the construction of the American Museum of Immigration, the fill that had been deposited in 1907 between the fort walls and the statue pedestal was removed. Remaining structures were demolished including large portions of the bomb-proof rooms, guard rooms and cells (Photographs 3.1-3.3). Following the completion of the concrete shell of the museum in late 1963, the area between the museum and the fort wall was refilled and paved to create a promenade around the statue's base (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:9-13, 16-32, 64-66, 77-79).

Archeological monitoring of contractor excavations for Stair C began on December 9, 2011, at a point where the contractor's work had begun to encounter historic resources that were judged to be in need of archeological oversight and documentation. The Stair

C excavation area is located within the fort perimeter on the north side of the fort, west of the main entry, in a triangular area bordered to the northwest and northeast by the walls that form one of the salients of the star-shaped fort (Figure 3.5). At the commencement of monitoring, excavations had proceeded downward from the surface of the terreplein through roughly one foot of stone flooring and concrete exposing 1960s fill in the fort interior. Initial archeological observations indicated that remnants of walls and footings within the fort interior remained intact and that the fill being removed by the contractor had been deposited during the construction of the American Museum of Immigration in the early 1960s.

Several structural features were revealed reflecting various phases of building and repair at Fort Wood within the Stair C excavation area (Figure 3.6; Photograph 3.4). As the contractors removed the early 1960s fill, the original interior faces of the fort's salient walls, comprised of roughly laid stone masonry [contexts 5 and 20], were identified extending along the western and eastern edges of the excavation area, converging at the point of the salient to the north of and just beyond the limit of excavation. These walls, roughly five feet thick, were clad with a granite facing [2] on the exterior. The base of the original fort wall on the west side of the salient [5] was eventually revealed as extending to almost 19 feet below the terreplein surface. The base of the corresponding wall on the east side of the salient [20] survived to a lesser degree; exposed at the point of the salient after other masonry features above it had been removed by the contractor, it mostly only survived between the depths of 14.5 and 18 feet at the base of the excavations. Both salient walls were truncated at their southern end by construction of the early 1960s.

Between these two walls, projecting southward from the point of the salient, were the remains of a multi-component wall [6-8, 14, 15, 17] reflecting several building episodes (Figure 3.6; Photograph 3.4). The

west side of this north-south wall consisted of an ashlar pier [15] and a later, roughly laid stone wall [14] abutting its north side (Photograph 3.5). The ashlar pier [15] is more finely constructed and rests on top of a mortar footing. This rough gray mortar footing [17] extended west and south beyond the wall face. It had a high concentration of shell and brick and is thought to have been an early type of concrete poured into a rough excavation without the benefit of form work. The top of this footing was roughly 15.3 feet below the terreplein surface; the bottom of the footing was reached at a depth of 17.8 feet. It is similar to the stepped battered footings identified during the Stair D excavation (see below).

Cut down into the top of the ashlar pier [15] was a round posthole [16] that extended a few feet into the masonry. This post likely supported some type of timber superstructure, probably a modification of the original rampart made during the mid-1840s. The roughly laid stone wall [14] extending from the north side of this pier appears to have been added later and does not have a footing. It is interpreted as infilling between the pier [15] and the point of the salient, and was placed to enclose the first bomb-proof room to the east of the north-south wall in 1846.

The east side of the north-south multi-component wall was comprised of a mortared segment [6, 7] which was first encountered at a depth of 6.3 feet below the terreplein surface. The southern part of this wall [6] was composed of more finely dressed masonry than the northern part [7], implying that the latter was likely covered over by other construction elements. The eastern face of these two walls [6, 7] was clad with a mortared and stuccoed brick wall [8] (Photograph 3.6). Remnants of a mortared brick vault [19] spanned the space to the east of the north-south wall, resting on the chamfered, top edge of the brick cladding [8]. Also incorporated into the stuccoed brick cladding [22] along the eastern wall, this vault enclosed a room in the eastern half of the salient.

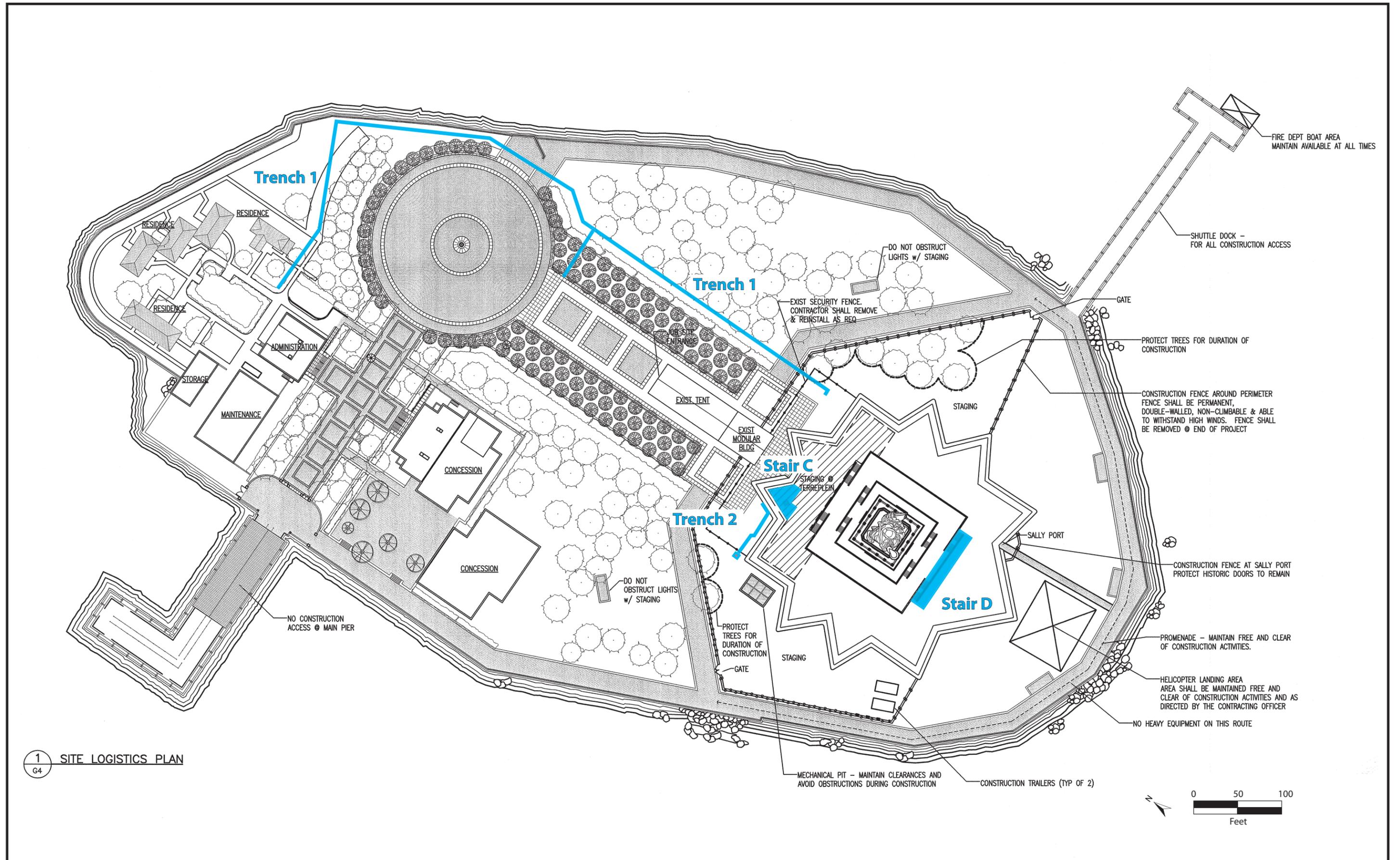


Figure 3.1. Site Plan Showing Locations of Areas Subjected to Archeological Monitoring.

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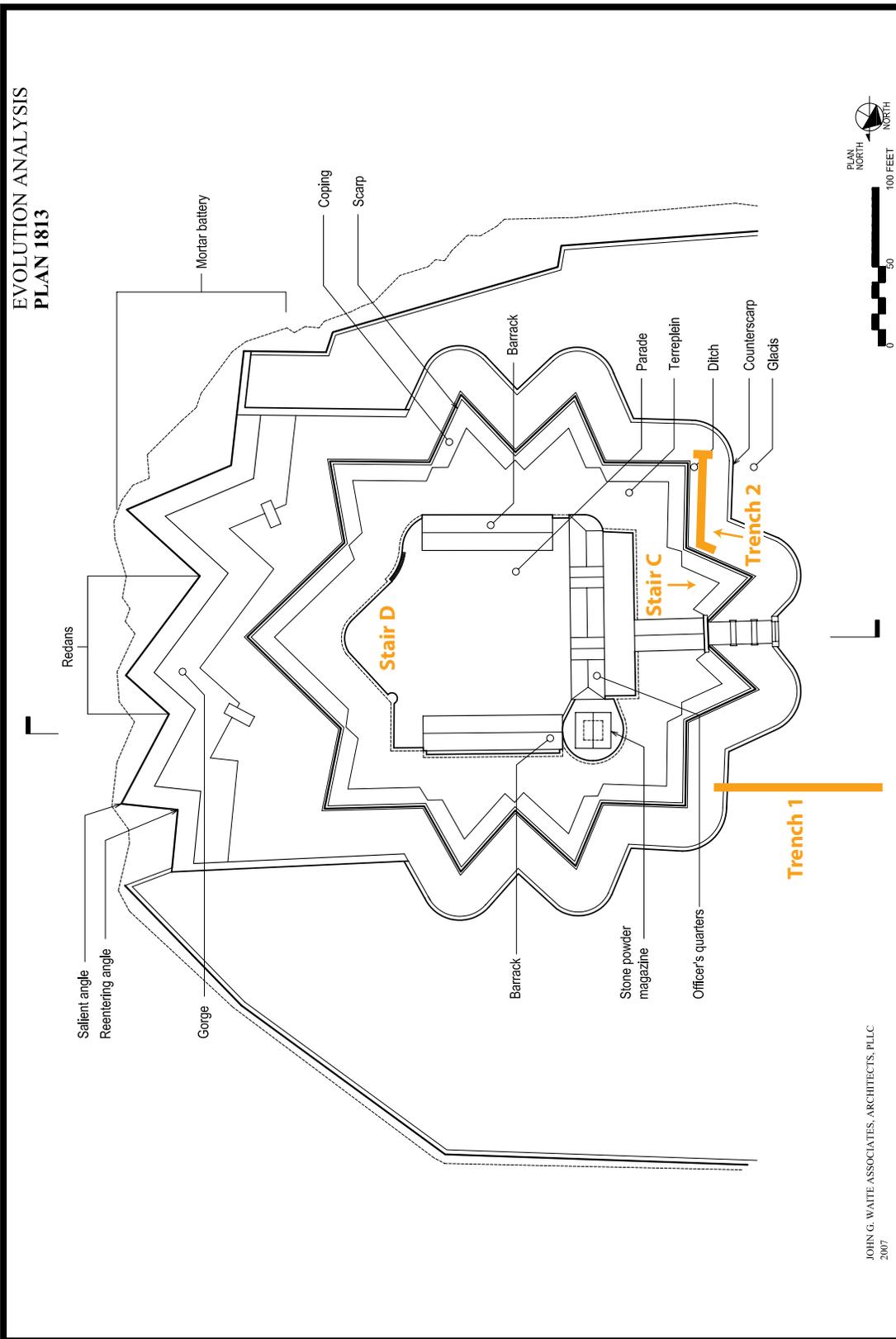


Figure 3.2. Plan of Fort Wood. 1813. Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2 as indicated. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.

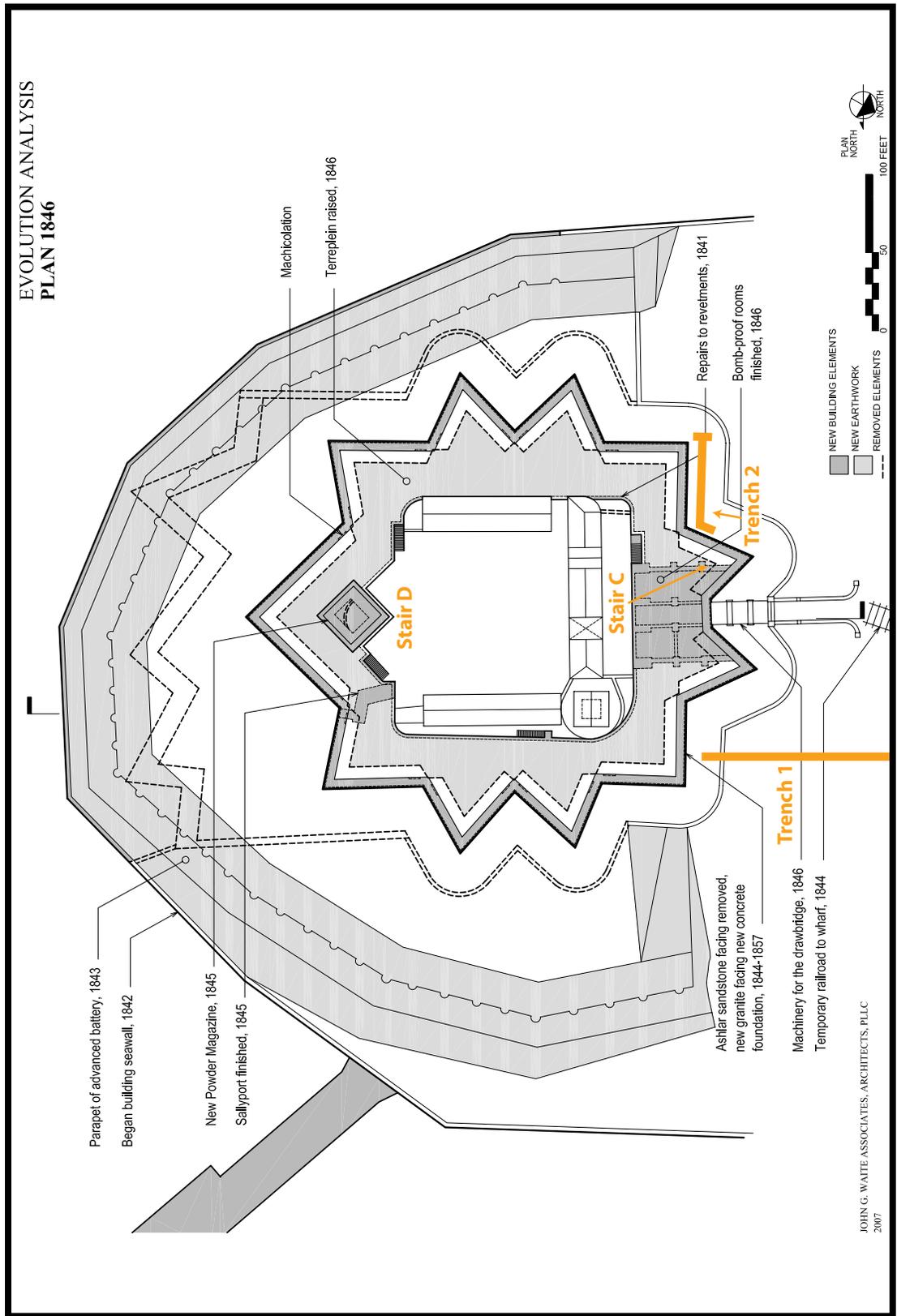


Figure 3.3. Plan of Fort Wood. 1846. Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2 as indicated. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.

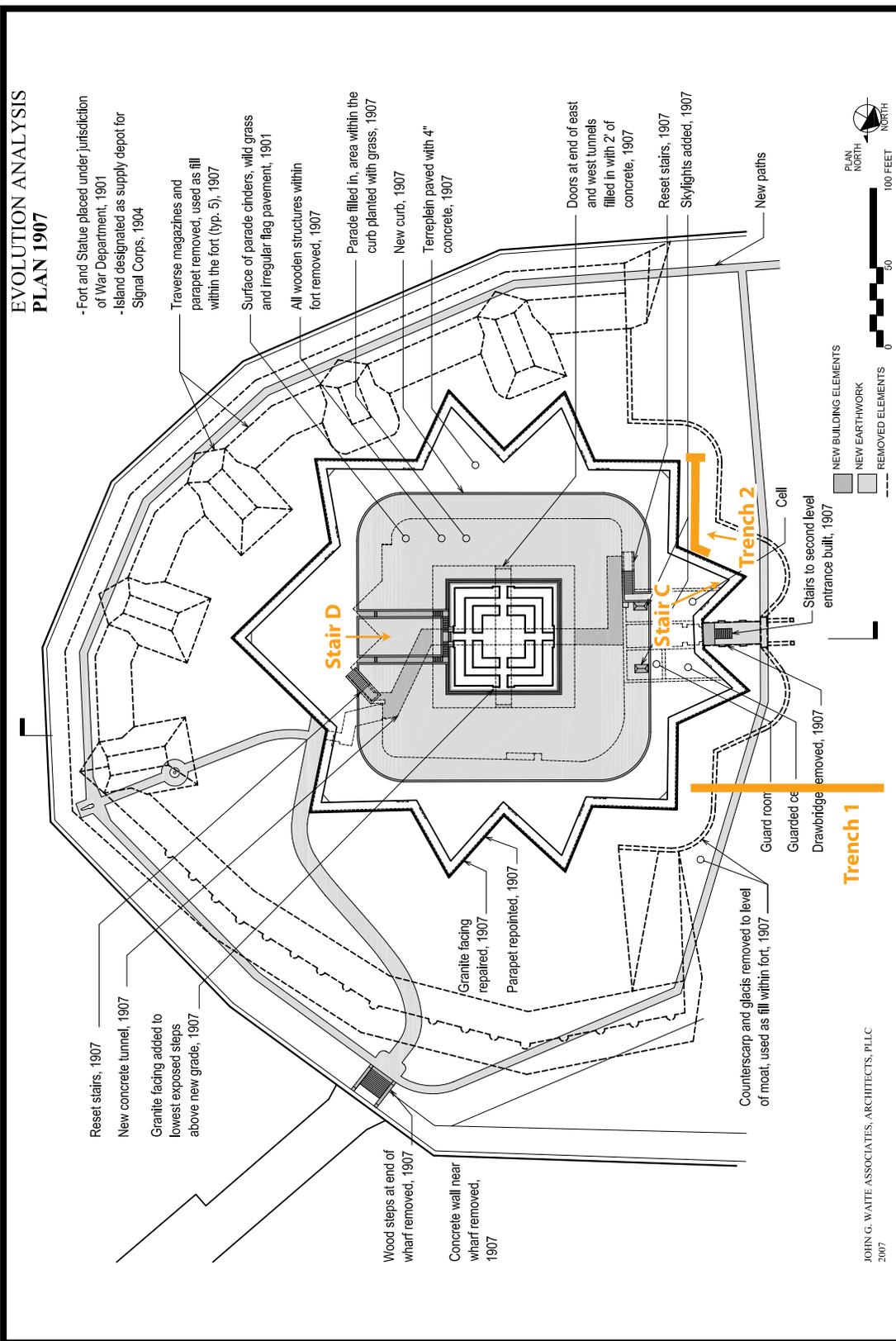
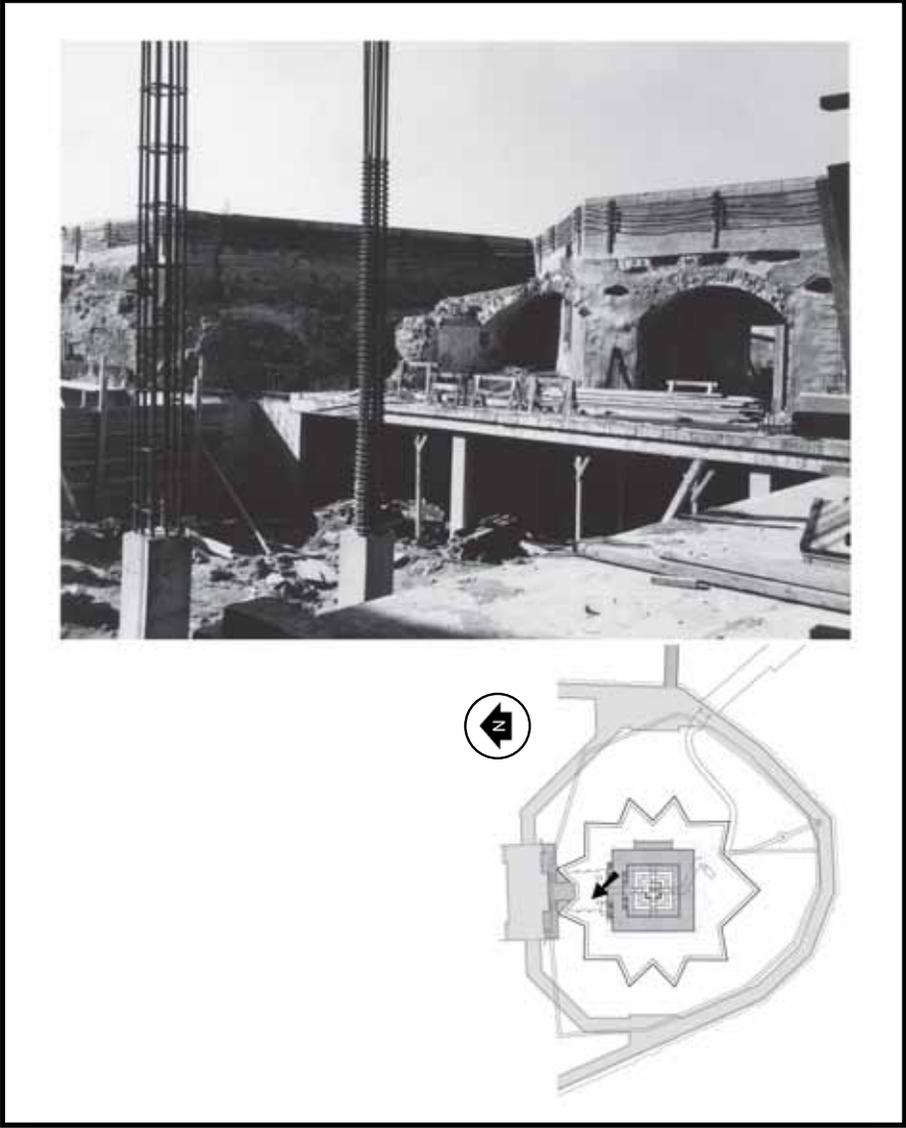
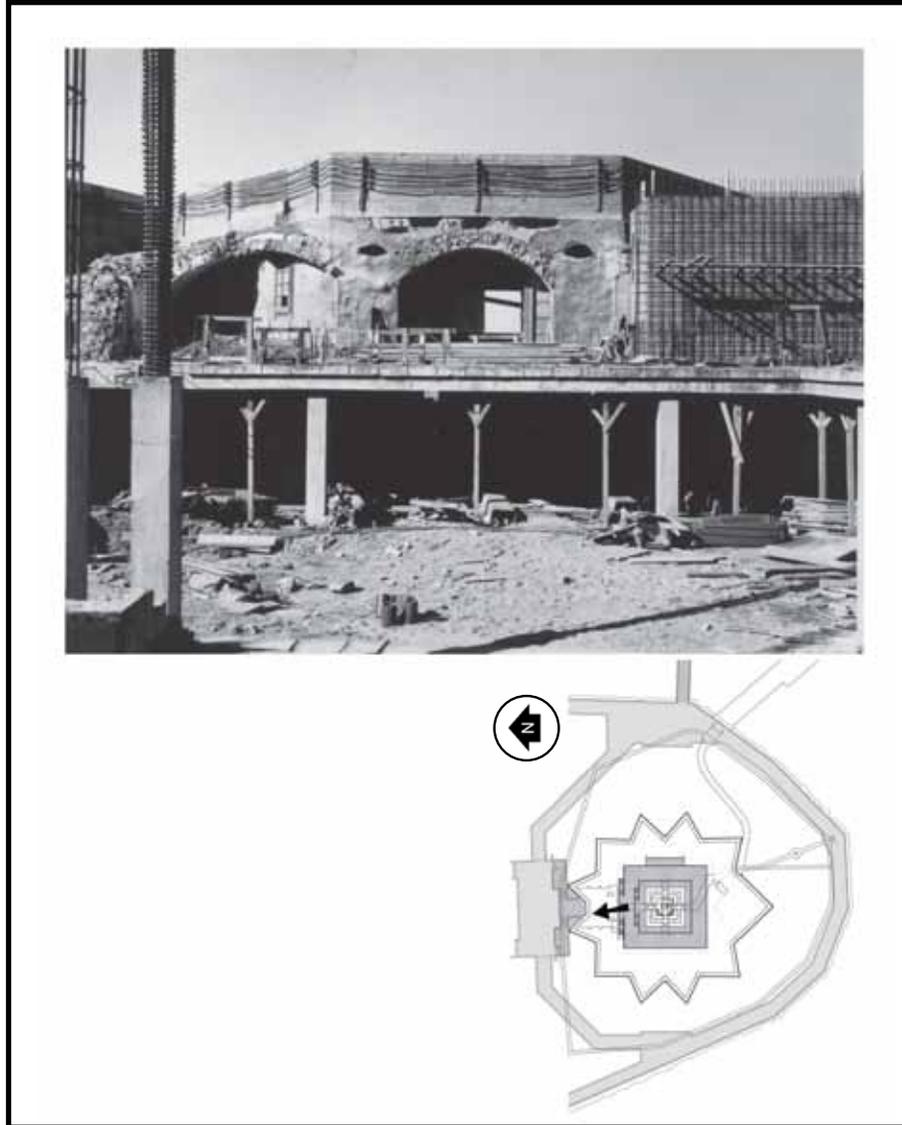


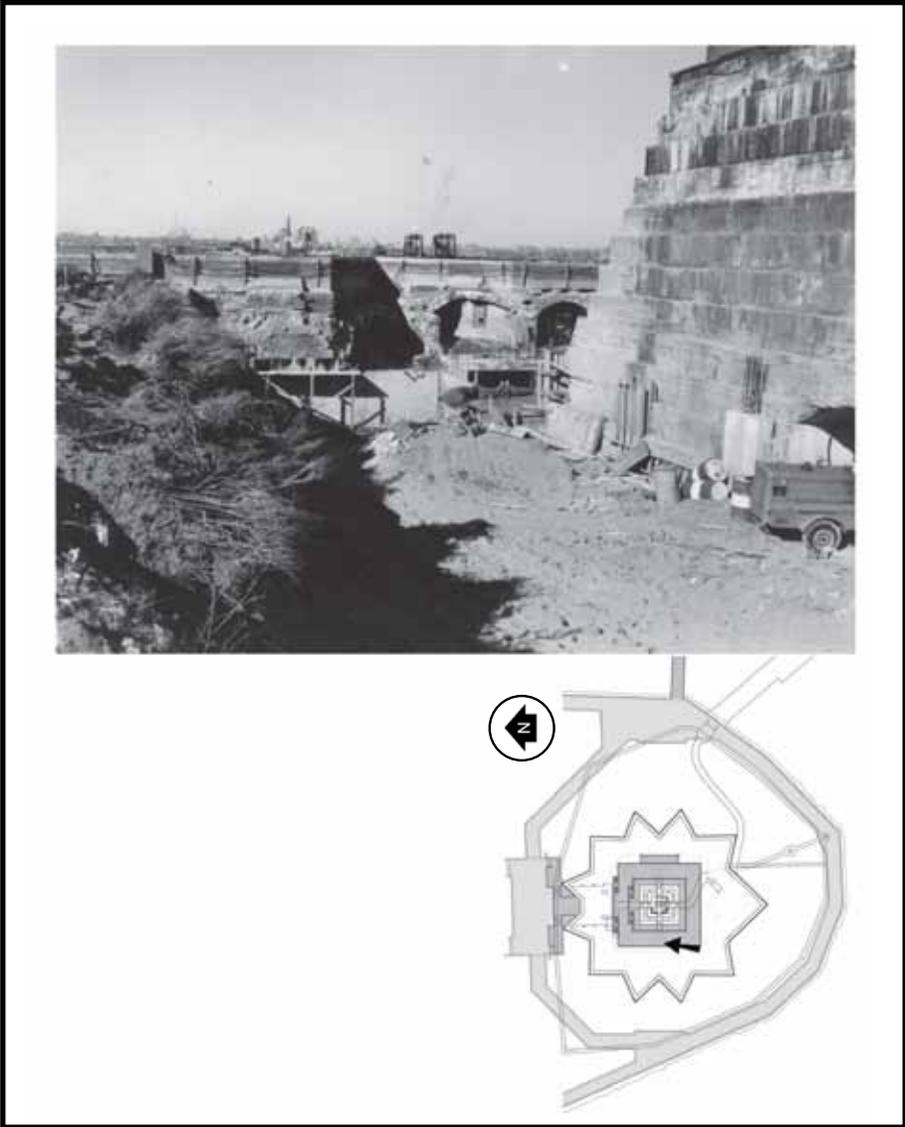
Figure 3.4. Plan of Fort Wood. 1907. Locations of Stairs C and D and Trenches 1 and 2 as indicated. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.



Photograph 3.1. Stair C Excavation Area: excavations in Fort Wood, view looking north northwest from the northeast corner of the statue’s pedestal base towards the remains of vaults to the west of the main entrance. 1961. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.: A-7.



Photograph 3.2. Stair C Excavation Area: excavations in Fort Wood, view looking north from the north side of the statue's pedestal base towards the remains of vaults to the west of the main entrance. 1961. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.: A-8.



Photograph 3.3. Stair C Excavation Area: excavations in Fort Wood, view looking north from the west side of the statue’s pedestal base towards the remains of vaults to the west of the main entrance. 1961. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.: A-9.

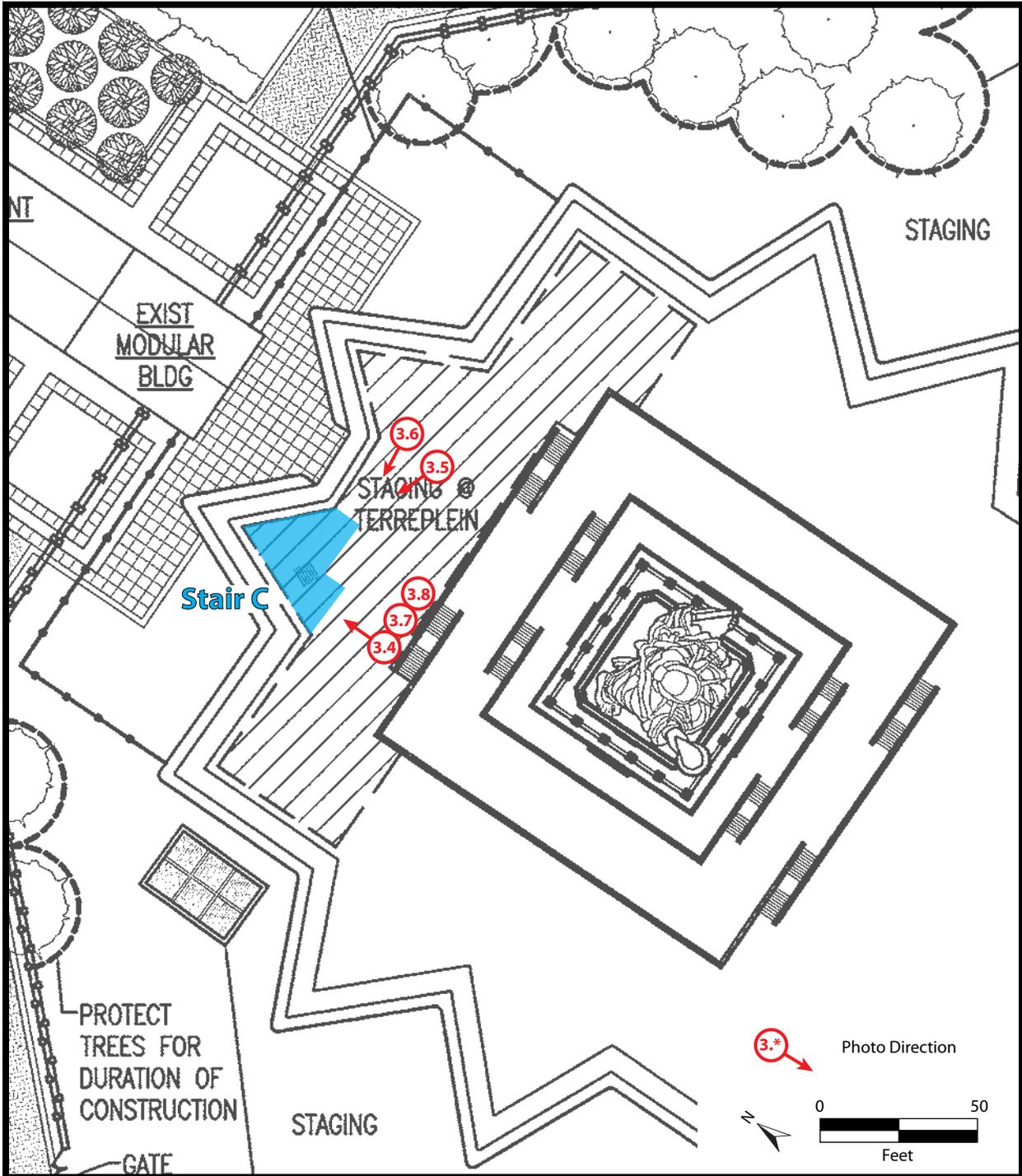


Figure 3.5. Stair C Excavation Area: Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.

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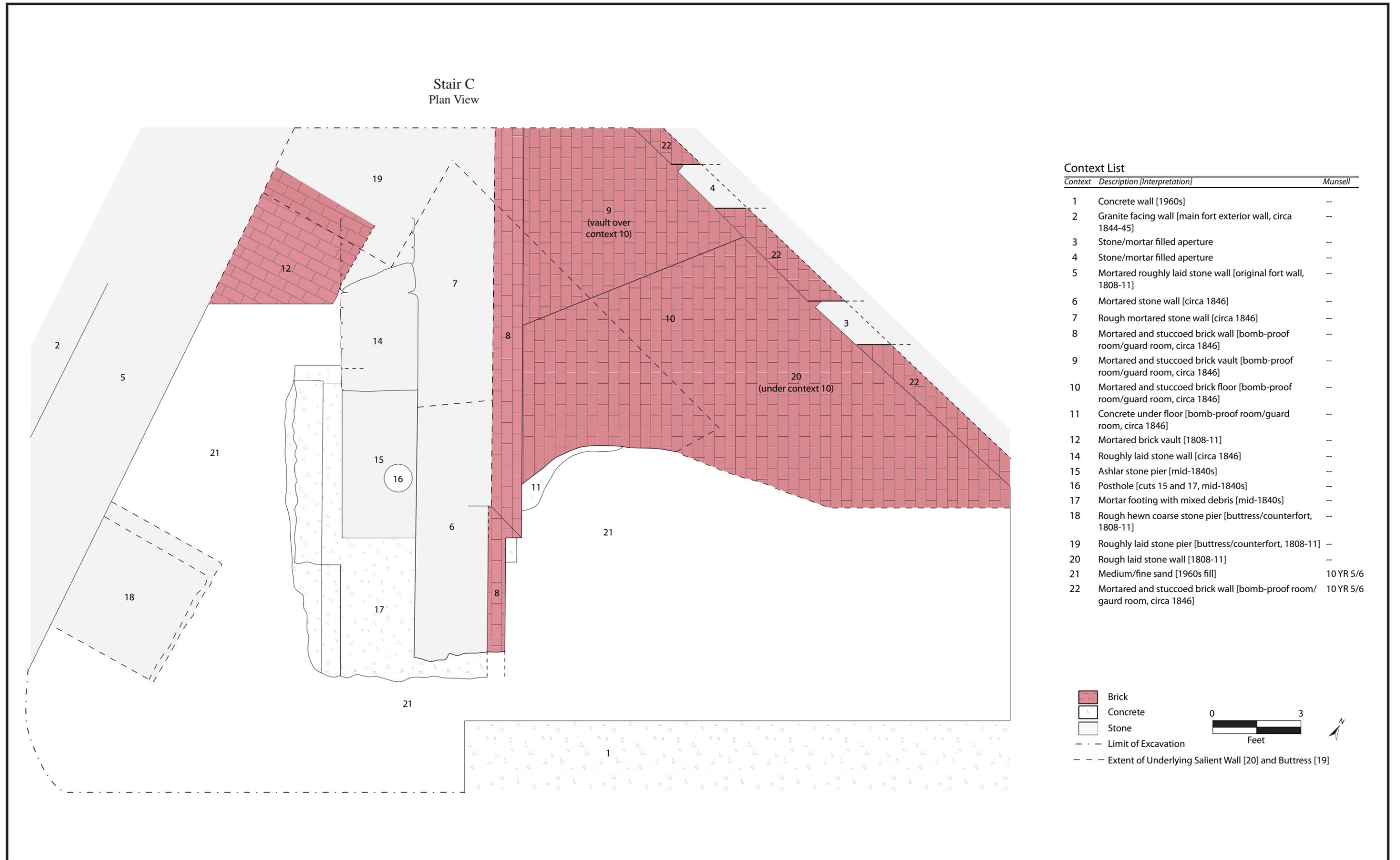


Figure 3.6. Stair C Excavation Area: Detailed Site Plan.

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Photograph 3.4. Stair C Excavation Area: view looking north showing the interior face of the fort salient wall [5] and the multi-component dividing wall [6-8, 14 and 15] extending southward from the point of the salient (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, December 2011) [HRI Neg.#11063/D1-28].



Photograph 3.5. Stair C Excavation Area: view looking north showing the main fort wall [5] (at left), the northern end of a brick vault [12], an ashlar pier [15] (at right) and a section of rough stone infilling [14], all located in the western half of the salient; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: James S. Lee, December 2011) [HRI Neg.#11063/D1-37].



Photograph 3.6. Stair C Excavation Area: view looking west northwest showing the stuccoed brick west wall [8], brick vault [19] and brick and mortar floor [10, 11] of the bomb-proof room/guard room in the eastern half of the salient; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, December 2011) [HRI Neg.#11063/D1-70].

Originally built in 1846 as a bomb-proof room, the eastern chamber was later converted for use first as a guard room and then as a prison cell. The rough stone wall [14] is interpreted as part of the initial construction of the bomb-proof room and the addition of stuccoed-brick cladding may mark the room's subsequent conversion into a guardhouse. Contexts 10 and 11 respectively comprise the mortared brick surface and concrete/mortar base of a floor in the bottom of the eastern chamber (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:26).

Following their documentation in the field, the masonry features located in the center of the Stair C excavation area were removed by the contractor (Photograph 3.7). As the excavations proceeded downward below the base of the mortar footing [17], additional masonry features were exposed (Figure 3.6; Photograph 3.8). Along the western side of the excavation area two matching roughly laid stone buttresses or counterforts [18, 23] were identified at a depth of 14.5 feet below the terreplein surface. Four feet square in plan and spaced 12 feet apart, both of these buttresses were keyed into the original masonry of the west side of the salient wall [5]. The more northerly of the two buttresses was also keyed into the original masonry of the east side of the salient wall [20], since it was located in the angle of the salient. Widening slightly toward the base, both of these buttresses extended to a depth of 18.5 feet below the terreplein surface. Resting on top of the more northerly buttress were the bases of two brick vaults [12, 13] (Photograph 3.5). One of the vaults [12] was set against the rough masonry of the exterior fort wall [5]. This vault spanned the space between the two buttresses [18, 23]. The other vault [13] is thought to have run alongside the eastern wall of the salient but it was truncated by the construction of the north-south central wall and the bomb-proof room. The two vaults [12, 13] are interpreted as having supported a narrow rampart walk, part of the fort's original construction *circa* 1808-11, that was later replaced by a broader terreplein supported by the cen-

tral masonry pier [15]. Any trace of other buttresses along the east side of the salient wall [20] had been removed by construction activity in the early 1960s.

Since no historic floor surfaces were encountered below the brick floor of the bomb-proof room [10, 11] in the eastern half of the salient, it is thought that the lower portions of the roughly laid salient walls [5, 20] and all of the buttresses would have been buried below the grade that existed at the time of their construction. Later construction activity (notably that of the 1960s) had removed any evidence of earlier floor levels and deposits in the western half of the salient. Ultimately, the contractor's excavations reached 25 to 30 feet below the terreplein surface in parts of the Stair C excavation area and were still in fill deposits derived from the 1960s construction.

A few cultural materials (13 items in total) were retained during the archeological monitoring of the Stair C excavation area (Appendix A). Ten of the 11 items (STLI 44905 - STLI 44914) were collected from the contractor's spoil piles and have no meaningful stratigraphic provenience. These materials comprised a single sherd each of redware, stoneware and pearlware, three sherds of whiteware, a wire nail, a metal bracket and two fragments of animal bone. These items generally reflect mid-19th to early 20th-century occupation of Fort Wood and Liberty Island. They were most likely incorporated secondarily into the fill deposits of the 1960s. Three sherds of polychrome whiteware (STLI 44915) were found in the matrix between the brick floor of the cell room [10] and its concrete base [11]. These latter sherds would seem to support the building of the bomb-proof room as part of the improvements made to the fort in the mid-1840s. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered.



Photograph 3.7. Stair C Excavation Area: view looking north showing the demolition in progress of structural features within the fort salient (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, December 2011) [HRI Neg.#11063/D1-128].



Photograph 3.8. Stair C Excavation Area: view looking north showing the full depth of the Stair C excavations, salient walls [2, 5, 20, 22] and buttresses [18, 23]; scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, December 2011) [HRI Neg.#11063/D3-112].

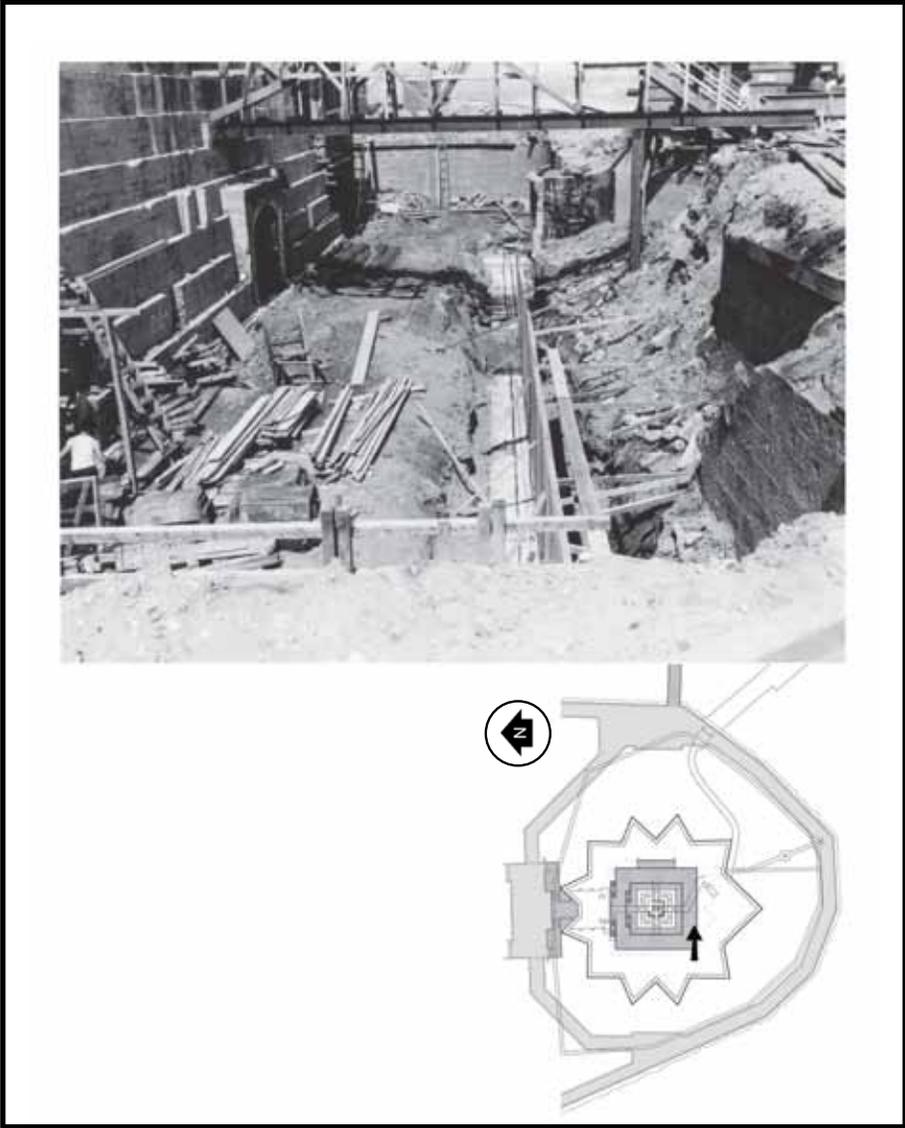
B. STAIR D

The Stair D excavation area lay within the walls of Fort Wood, near the south side of the parade. Prior to the construction of the star-shaped fort *circa* 1808 to 1811, this location appears to have been occupied by a building within the earthen walls of an earlier fort, as shown on a map from the French Marine Archives, dated *circa* 1800 (Griswold 1998:70-71). Following the completion of the star-shaped masonry fort in 1811, this area fell within the south end of the fort's parade adjacent to a curvilinear revetment that separated the parade from the terreplein (Figure 3.2). The area of Stair D underwent significant changes during the fort improvements of the mid-1840s which included the removal of the curvilinear revetment and construction of a new powder magazine at the south end of the parade (Figure 3.3). At this time, the terreplein was raised and stairways were constructed on two sides of the magazine giving access from the parade to the terreplein. A sally port was also completed to the east of the magazine. In preparation for the construction of the statue's base, the magazine was abandoned and partially removed in 1883 when the statue base was constructed immediately north of this location. In 1907, a concrete tunnel was constructed between the sally port and the base of the statue, and the parade ground was filled in, encasing the tunnel (Figure 3.4). In 1961, in preparation for the construction of the American Museum of Immigration, the fill that had been deposited in 1907 between the fort walls and the statue pedestal was removed. The tunnel and any other structures surviving within this area were largely demolished (Photograph 3.9). Following the completion of the concrete shell of the museum at the end of 1963, the area between the museum and the fort wall was refilled and paved to create a promenade around the statue's base (John G. Waite Associates n.d.: 9-13, 16-32, 48, 64-66, 77-79).

Archeological monitoring of the Stair D excavations began on January 12, 2012. The Stair D excavation area, measuring approximately 95 feet east-west by 19.5 feet north-south, was located within the fort walls adjacent to the south side of the statue's pedestal (Figure 3.7). As was the case with Stair C, contractor excavations commenced with the removal of the stone floor and concrete base of the terreplein surface, and at a depth of roughly one foot the mottled sandy fill deposited during the 1960s was encountered [22] (Figure 3.8).

Excavations proceeded from west to east within the Stair D area and buried structural remains of the fort began to be exposed almost immediately (Photographs 3.10-3.12). Roughly six feet north of the southwest corner of the excavation area, the top of a wall composed of finely dressed stone [15, 16] was identified three feet below the terreplein surface. A top course of coping stone [15] survived only partly intact, but ongoing excavation showed the substantial wall [16] beneath as extending east-west for 13 feet before angling to the southeast and continuing for another 11 feet whereupon it disappeared beyond the southern edge of the excavation area. The base of the wall was eventually established as being 14.8 feet below the terreplein surface. This wall defines the interface of the parade with the terreplein (referred to here as the parade wall) on the southern side of Fort Wood and is considered to date from 1845-46 when the terreplein was raised to a higher elevation.

As the excavations proceeded downward several other structural features were identified at the western end of the excavation area adjoining the parade wall (Photographs 3.13 and 3.14). At a depth of 10.6 feet below the terreplein surface the top of a stone step [17] was exposed. Further removal of fill revealed the stepped battered base of the parade wall [19], comprised of mortared rubble, and remnants of a substantial staircase [18] that rose upwards to the west, providing access from the parade up to the terre-



Photograph 3.9. Stair D Excavation Area: excavations in Fort Wood, view looking east along the south side of the statue’s pedestal base; pedestal base at left, the fort’s parade walls at right. 1961. Source: John G. Waite Associates n.d.: A-15.

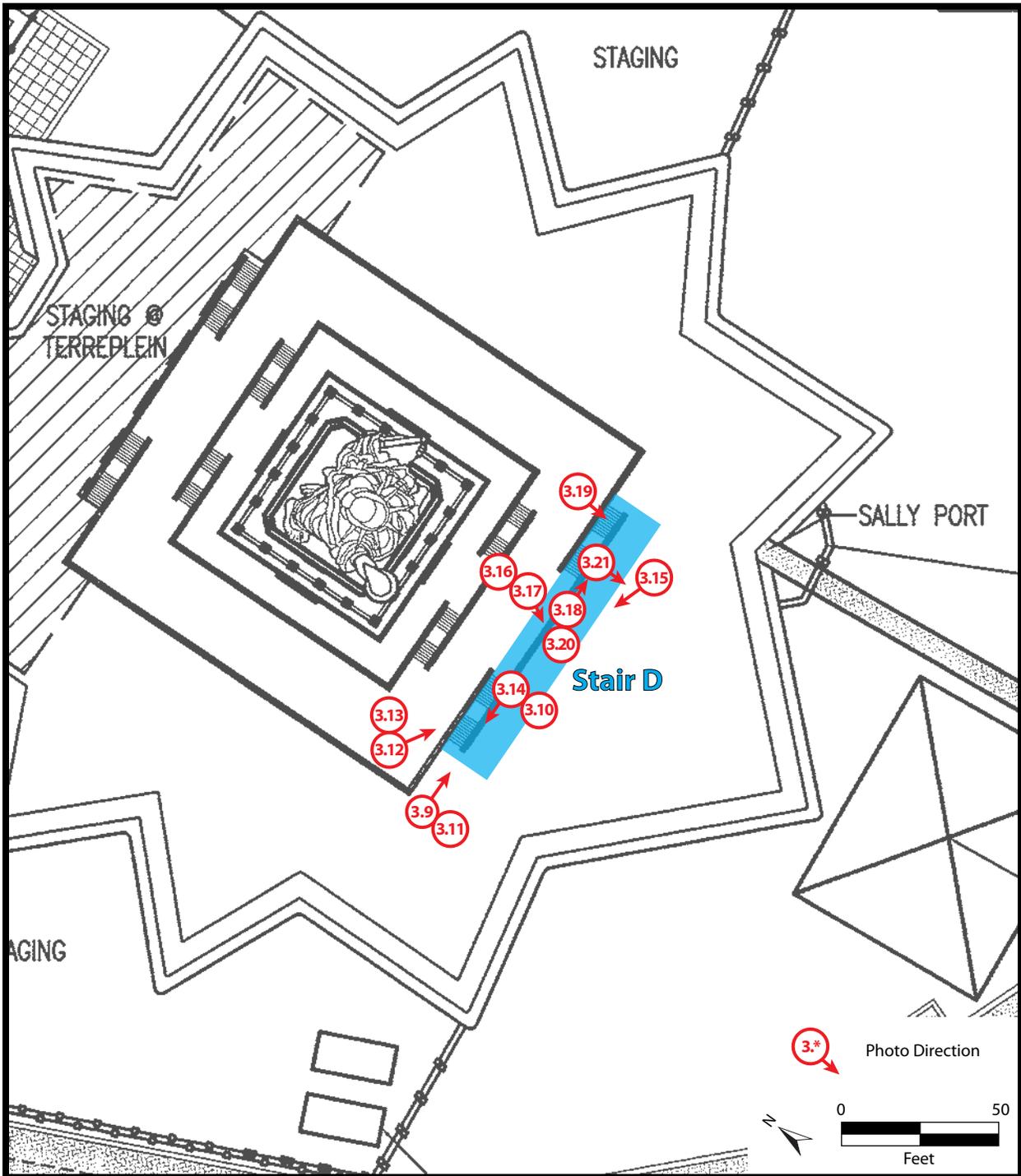
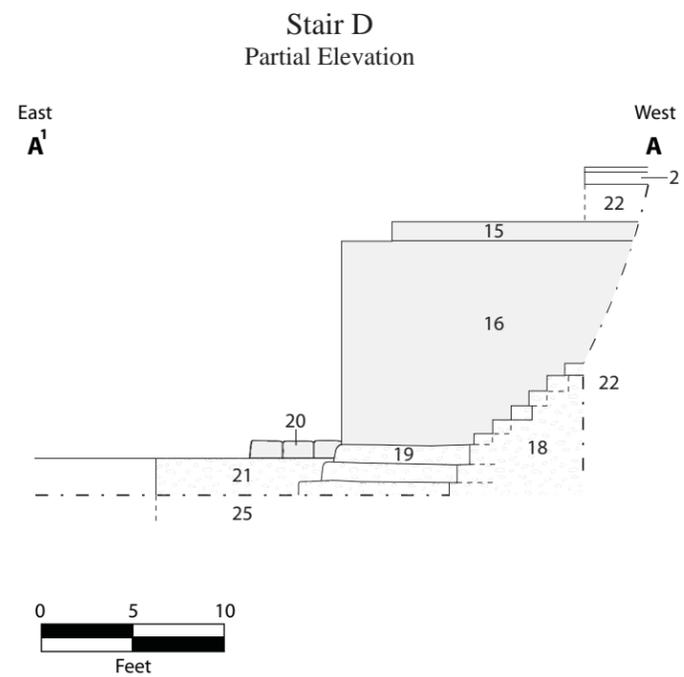
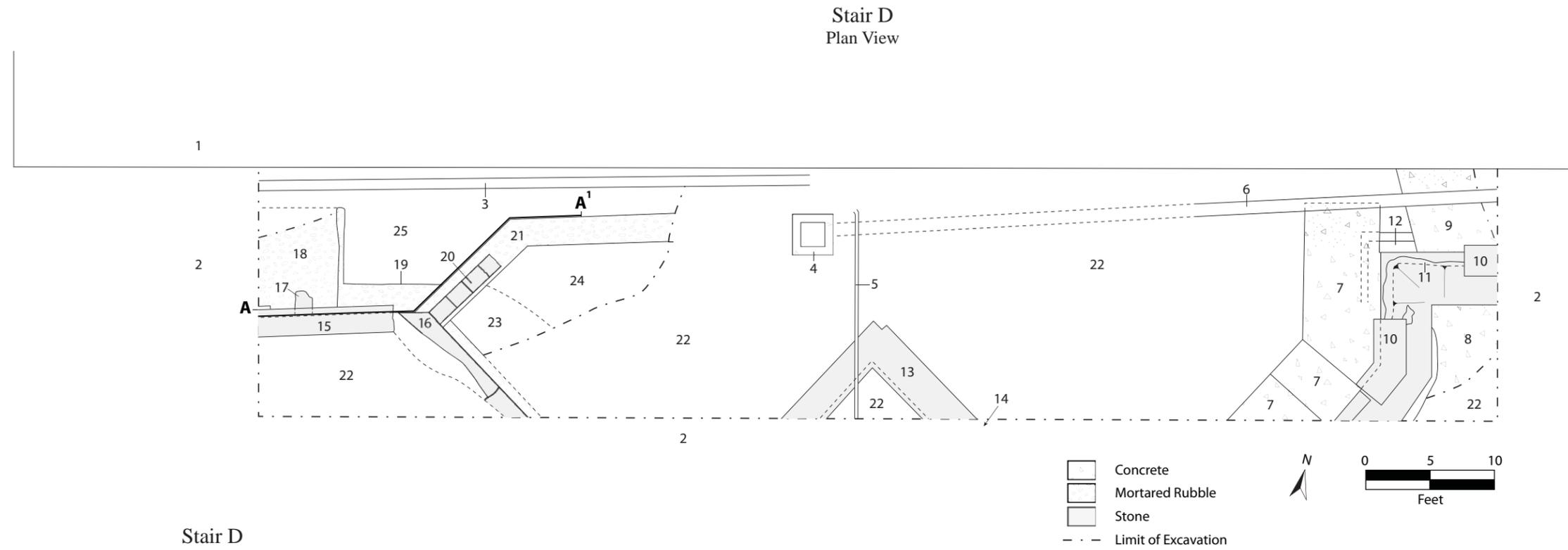


Figure 3.7. Stair D Excavation Area: Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.

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Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Granite museum wall [pedestal base]	--	14	Doorway [magazine, circa 1846]	--
2	Terreplein surface [1960s]	--	15	Coping stones [parade wall, circa 1846]	--
3	Drain pipe [1960s]	--	16	Stone wall [parade wall, circa 1846]	--
4	Cinder block access shaft [1960s]	--	17	Stone steps [circa 1846]	--
5	Iron pipe [1960s]	--	18	Mortared rubble stair footing [circa 1846]	--
6	Drain pipe [1960s]	--	19	Mortared rubble footing [circa 1846]	--
7	Tar covered concrete passage [1907]	--	20	Stone wall [furnace house, circa 1846]	--
8	Tar covered sally port [1907]	--	21	Mortared rubble footing [furnace house, circa 1846]	--
9	Tar covered sally port passage [1907]	--	22	Mottled sand fill [1960s]	--
10	Coping stones [parade wall, circa 1846]	--	23	Charcoal/coal ash [late 19th century]	10 YR 2/1
11	Stone fort wall [parade wall, circa 1846]	--	24	Medium sand	10 YR 4/2
12	Mortared rubble footing [circa 1846]	--	25	Medium/fine sand	10 YR 5/6
13	Stone wall [parade/magazine wall, circa 1846]	--			

Figure 3.8. Stair D Excavation Area: Detailed Site Plan and Partial Profile.

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Photograph 3.10. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking west showing excavations in progress at the western end of the excavation area; 1960s-era fill is being removed and the top of the parade wall [15, 16] is in the early stages of being exposed (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, January 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D5-23].



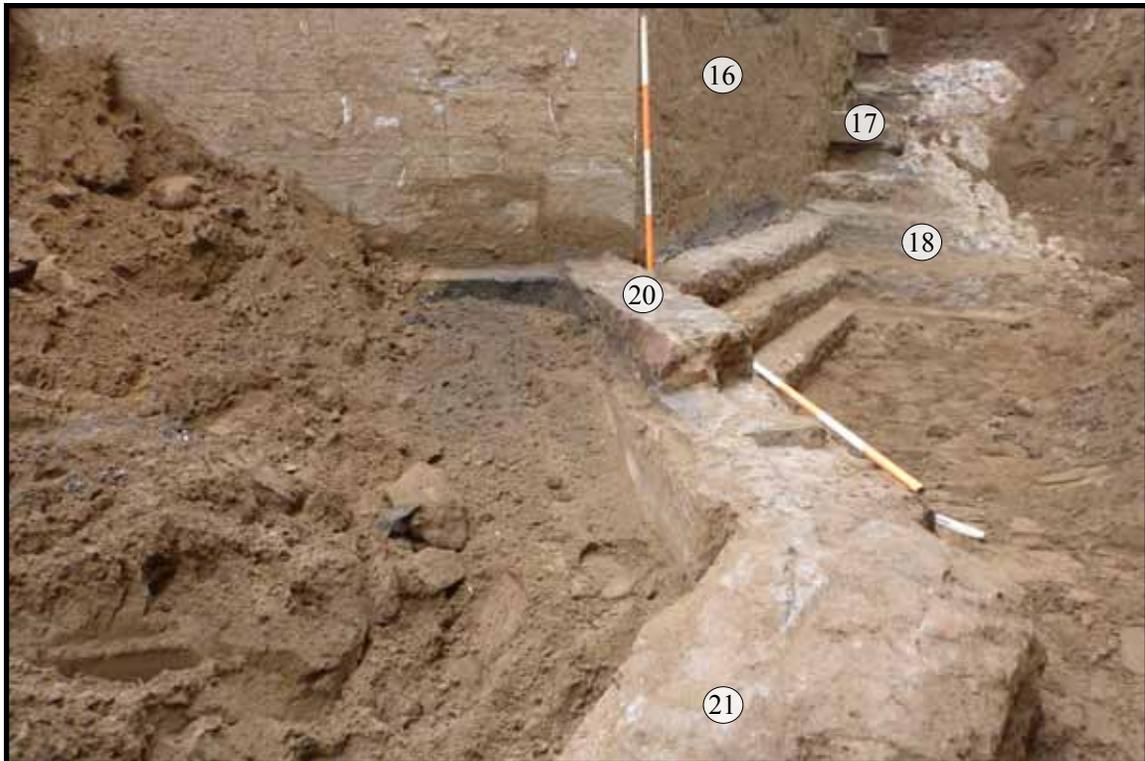
Photograph 3.11. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking east showing excavations in progress at the western end of the excavation area; 1960s-era fill is being removed and the face of the parade wall is being exposed (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, January 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D8-1].



Photograph 3.12. Stair D Excavation Area: general view looking east southeast showing excavations in progress (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, February 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D9-86].



Photograph 3.13. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking east south-east showing masonry remains exposed at the western end of the excavation area; at lower right is the parade wall [15, 16] set on top of a stepped battered mortared rubble base [19]; the deeper, angled foundations [20, 21] at left center are the footings of the furnace room; at lower left is the mortared rubble base of the staircase [18] that led up from the parade to the terreplein; scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, February 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D11-15].



Photograph 3.14. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking west showing masonry remains exposed at the western end of the excavation area; in foreground are the foundations of the furnace room [20, 21]; beyond at left is the parade wall [15, 16] set on top of a stepped battered mortared rubble base [19]; at far end is the mortared rubble base [18] and isolated treads [17] of the staircase that led up from the parade to the terreplein; scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, February 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D11-22].

plein. Although very few of the stone staircase treads remained, their underlying mortar base survived and showed that the staircase was four feet wide. No historic floor surfaces were observed abutting the steps. Like the parade wall against which it is built, the staircase is also considered to be a part of the improvements made in 1845-46.

Projecting out to the northeast from the angle in the parade wall [16] was another wall [20], composed of dressed stone, set on a rough mortared rubble base [21]. Only a six-foot length of the actual stone remained, but the rubble footing continued northeast for another three feet before turning and heading east for at least another 13 feet (to the limit of excavation). On the south side of this wall, cultural deposits, including a layer of coal ash [23], still survived intact. Historic maps show a furnace room in this location, built in 1845-46 or shortly thereafter as part of the building program that involved the raising of the terreplein. The base of these furnace room footings extended to a depth of approximately 17 feet below the terreplein surface and the masonry was set within a layer of fine sand subsoil. The remains of the stairs and furnace room walls were left intact and reburied by the contractor.

As the contractor's work continued eastward into the center of the Stair D excavation area, other structural remains were revealed. Roughly 41 feet east of the southwest corner of the excavation area the corner of a lightly stuccoed, finely dressed stone wall [15] capped with coping stones [13] was found (Photograph 3.15). This masonry is another part of the parade wall and also forms the northern corner of a powder magazine. Both the parade wall and powder magazine are considered to be a part of the 1845-46 building program. The coping stones were added later in 1868 (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:39). Contractor excavations in the area of the parade wall and powder magazine only reached a depth of eight feet, so their full height was not observed. Several 20th-century utilities [1, 5, 6]

crossed this central portion of the Stair D excavation area, some of them connecting to a cinderblock access shaft [4]. These 1960s-era elements were removed by the contractor and replaced with modern materials.

In late March 2012, during a review of grading and backfilling at the Stair D location, a portion of the trench side wall collapsed revealing a doorway opening [14] in the northeast face of the powder magazine (Photographs 3.16 and 3.17). This opening, three feet wide and of unknown height, was located 9.2 feet southeast of the corner of the magazine, roughly four feet below the top of the wall. An iron pintle was noted on the left side of the opening, while the opening itself was recessed, implying that it had most likely been sealed with a cast-iron door. The inside face of the door opening (within the magazine) was brick-lined, while the interior space that formed the magazine was filled with sand and rubble (reportedly placed there in the 1960s).

At the eastern end of the Stair D excavation area, removal of the 1960s fill revealed further evidence of the parade wall, which again consisted of lightly stuccoed, finely dressed stone masonry capped with coping stones (Photographs 3.18 and 3.19). The top of the coping stone course [10] was identified 3.5 feet below the terreplein surface roughly 5.5 feet south of the northeast corner of the Stair D excavation area. The underlying parade wall [11] ran east-west for nine feet from the eastern edge of the excavation area before turning 90 degrees and running south for eight feet, then angling southwest and continuing beyond the southern limit of the excavation. This wall extended to a depth of 14.5 feet below the terreplein surface and was set upon a stepped battered base of mortared rubble [12] similar to that found at the western end of the Stair D excavation area. The mortared rubble base extended to a depth of 17 feet below the terreplein surface (Photograph 3.20).



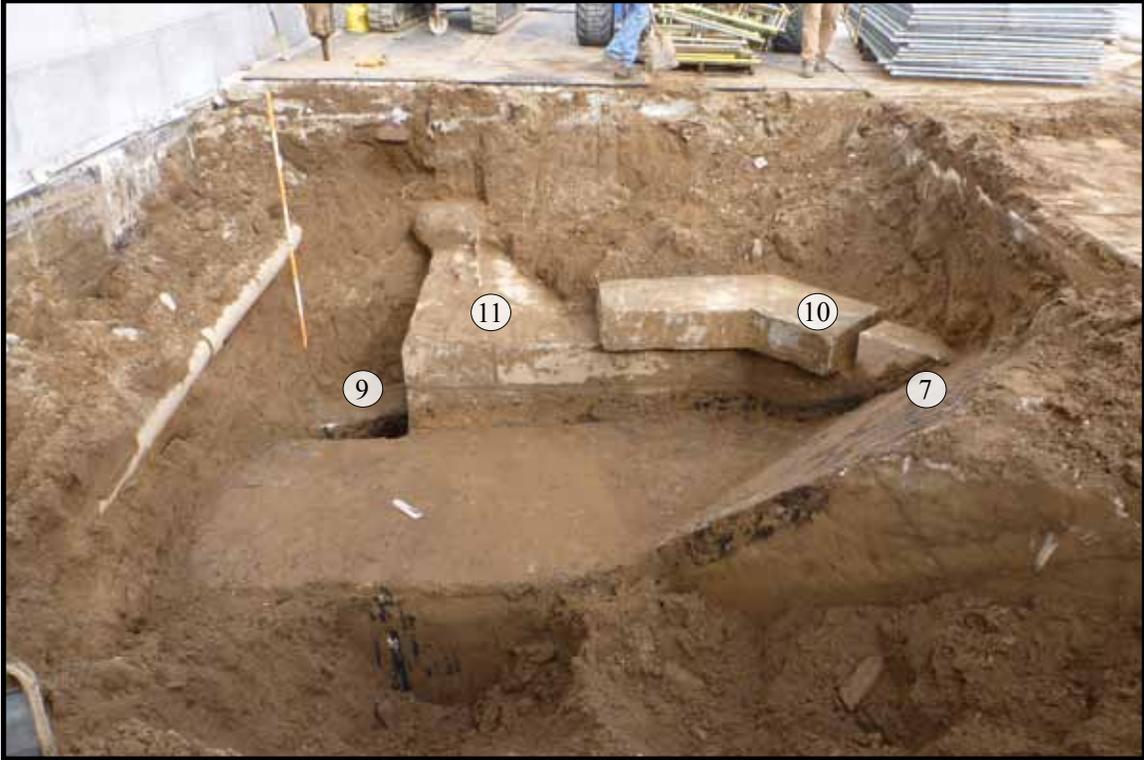
Photograph 3.15. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking west northwest showing masonry remains exposed in the center of the excavation area; at lower left is the northern corner of the powder magazine/parade wall [13]; at upper right is a cinder block utility access shaft [4]; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, January 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D6-7].



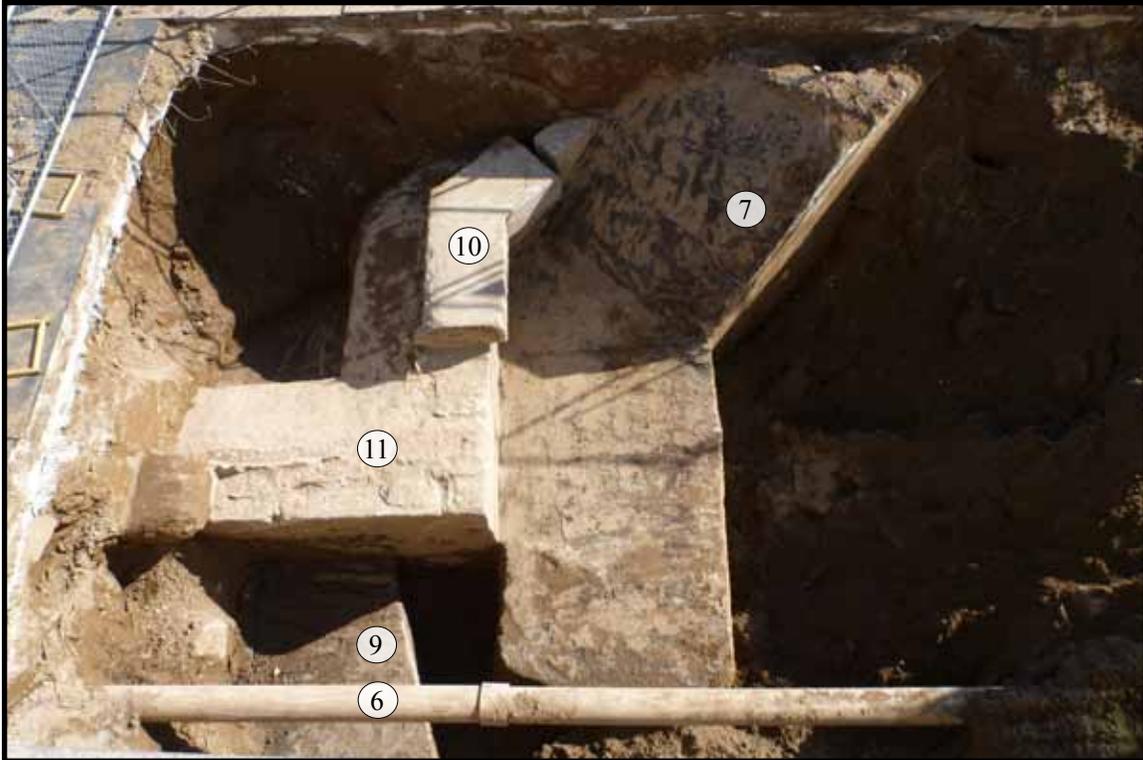
Photograph 3.16. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking southwest showing the doorway [14] exposed in the northeast face of the powder magazine/parade wall [13]; scale in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-42].



Photograph 3.17. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking southwest showing the doorway [14] exposed in the northeast face of the powder magazine/parade wall [13]; note the pintle at the upper left side of the doorway, the recessed face of the door opening and the brick lining on the door opening interior; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-45].



Photograph 3.18. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking east showing masonry remains exposed at the eastern end of the excavation area; in foreground is the top of the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [7] carrying a staircase up from the parade to the terreplein; beyond is the top of the parade wall [11] with coping stones [10]; just visible at upper left is the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [9] providing access to the sally port; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, February 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D9-45].



Photograph 3.19. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking south showing masonry remains exposed at the eastern end of the excavation area; at right center is the top of the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [7] carrying a staircase up from the parade to the terreplein; adjoining to left is the top of the parade wall [11] with coping stones [10]; just visible at lower left is the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [9] providing access to the sally port (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, February 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D9-87].



Photograph 3.20. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking east showing the east end of the excavation area at the full depth of excavation following the removal of the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [7]; the passage can be seen in cross section at right; in right center is the parade wall [11] set on a stepped battered mortared rubble base [12] and capped with coping stones [10]; at left behind the ladder is the tar-coated, concrete-encased passage [9] providing access to the sally port (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-16].



Photograph 3.21. Stair D Excavation Area: view looking southwest showing the cross-section of the tar-coated, concrete-encased, concrete-filled passage [7]; note the stone masonry at the base to the left of the scale rod; at left is the parade wall [11] set on a stepped battered mortared rubble base [12] and capped with coping stones [10]; scale in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-50].

Other structural features abutted the parade wall at the eastern end of the Stair D excavation area. A concrete-encased passage [7], coated in black tar, was found six feet below the terreplein surface abutting the west side of the parade wall (Photographs 3.18 and 3.19). This feature sloped upwards to the southwest, rising to within a foot of the terreplein surface as it continued beyond the southern limit of the excavation area. The contractors eventually removed much of this feature, revealing it in cross section and showing that the passage had been filled with concrete waste and rubble (Photographs 3.20 and 3.21). At the base of the passageway, flat stones formed a floor surface or stair treads. Upon analysis of historical data, it is thought that this passage was built in 1907 in part to enclose a pre-existing staircase that rose up alongside the parade wall giving access from the parade to the terreplein. This staircase would have been constructed originally as part of the 1845-46 building program and matched the staircase documented at the opposite (western) end of the Stair D excavation area.

Also observed when the contractors reached the full excavation depth at the eastern end of the Stair D area was a second concrete-encased passageway [9] that ran north-south and connected to the parade wall (Photographs 3.18-3.20). The top of this passage was identified in the northeast corner of the excavation area at a depth of seven feet below the terreplein surface. This passage is also believed to have been constructed in 1907 and provided an enclosed route to the sally port that pierced the parade wall and the fort's main perimeter wall at this location. The sally port was originally constructed in 1845-46 and would have passed beneath the raised terreplein (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:26). The passage was not removed as part of the current construction project. A door was cut through the exposed wall of this passage enabling Stair D to connect to the sally port.

A few cultural materials (20 items in total) were retained during the archeological monitoring of the Stair D excavation area (Appendix A). Thirteen items (STLI 44916 - STLI 44927) were collected from the contractor's spoil piles and have no meaningful stratigraphic provenience. These materials comprised three sherds of pearlware, two sherds of whiteware, a single base sherd of plain white salt-glazed stoneware, a rim sherd and a tile fragment of ironstone china, a fragment of plate window glass, a wire nail and three fragments of animal bone. These items generally reflect mid-19th to early 20th-century occupation of Fort Wood and Liberty Island. They were most likely incorporated secondarily into the fill deposits of the 1960s.

Seven artifacts (STLI 44928 - STLI 44933) were recovered from the coal ash layer [23] within the furnace room that adjoined the parade wall and the west side of the powder magazine. These materials consisted of five pieces of metal (two strap fragments, a pry bar and two fused and rusted nut and bolt fragments), a piece of roofing tile and a piece of coal. The metal objects and coal fragment may be reasonably associated with the furnace room's period of use between the mid-1840s and the 1880s.

C. TRENCH 1 (WATER LINE)

Trench 1 extended across the northern half of Liberty Island through an area that historically lay outside of Fort Wood's walls. Overlays of historic maps from the colonial period indicate that the area traversed by the southern leg of Trench 1 between the fort and the modern-day location of the flag plaza was above the high-water line, and there is some indication from both John Montresor's map of 1766 and the French Marine Archives map of *circa* 1800 that buildings, dating from the island's use as a colonial quarantine

station and its mid-1790s fortification phase, may have been located in this vicinity (Griswold 1998:68-71).

Trench 1's southernmost terminus is located near the outer defenses of Fort Wood, which consisted of a ditch (moat), counterscarp and glacis, constructed *circa* 1808-11 (Figure 3.2). In 1907, these defenses were largely removed to the level of the ditch as part of landscaping to make the island more appealing to visitors (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:9-13, 64-66).

Along its southern leg east of the present-day location of the park's main mall, the trench passes through an area that was characterized by a changing series of army post buildings from the 1860s to the 1930s. During the 1860s, this area was occupied by perhaps as many as two dozen temporary medical wards, likely caring for Civil War-era wounded (Griswold 1998:76-77). By 1879, the hospital buildings had been removed and replaced by a barracks and several smaller structures as shown on a map prepared by Eugene Griffin (Figure 3.9). Between 1887 and 1900, two additional barracks were built in this area, as well as officers' quarters. By 1935, two of the three barracks had been removed but two additional officers' quarters had been added, forming a row of buildings along the island's northeast seawall (Figure 3.10). These buildings were removed in 1939-40 as part of the National Park Service's master plan for creating a more formal park landscape. In the 1950s, a square plaza was built with an overlook, following the master plan design of 1939. The current circular flag plaza was built in 1986 as part of the centennial upgrades.

The northern end of Trench 1 is located near the historic northern tip of Bedloe's Island. In the early Fort Wood period, the northern tip of the island featured a wharf and a road, connecting to the fort's main north-facing entrance. By the mid-1830s, a series of dwellings and storehouses were located near the wharf and along the access road; however, these fell out of use

and were removed after the wharf was relocated to the southeast side of the island prior to the Civil War. In 1886, one acre at the northern tip of Bedloe's Island was given over to the U.S. Lighthouse Board and an existing hospital was rehabilitated as a dwelling for the lighthouse keeper's residence. During the early 20th century, the northern tip of the island became heavily developed with army post buildings, many of them on made land following the construction of the western seawall between 1901 and 1907. Much of this construction was related to the expansion of the fort's operations as a recruiting station during the First World War.

Trench 1 was excavated by machine between March 1 and June 13, 2012. This trench was for a new water line connecting an existing line near the base of the statue to several buildings and facilities located at the northern end of the island (Figure 3.11). Roughly three feet wide and four feet deep, the trench commenced just outside the northeast corner of the fort and headed north for roughly 650 feet, first running parallel to and east of the main mall leading to the statue and then passing round the eastern side of the flag plaza. At the northern end of this segment, the trench was cut under the eastern walkway and ran for roughly 175 feet along the edge of the island, just inside the sea wall, before turning sharply westward for an additional 200 feet. At a point roughly 525 feet from the southern end of the trench a short westward extension was excavated to connect the line to a hydrant at a concession stand. The northern end of the trench terminated in the yard of the residence lying immediately north northwest of the flag plaza. Although further short section of trenching was undertaken beyond this point, soils in this area were already disturbed by the construction of walkways and utilities, and archeological monitoring was deemed unnecessary.

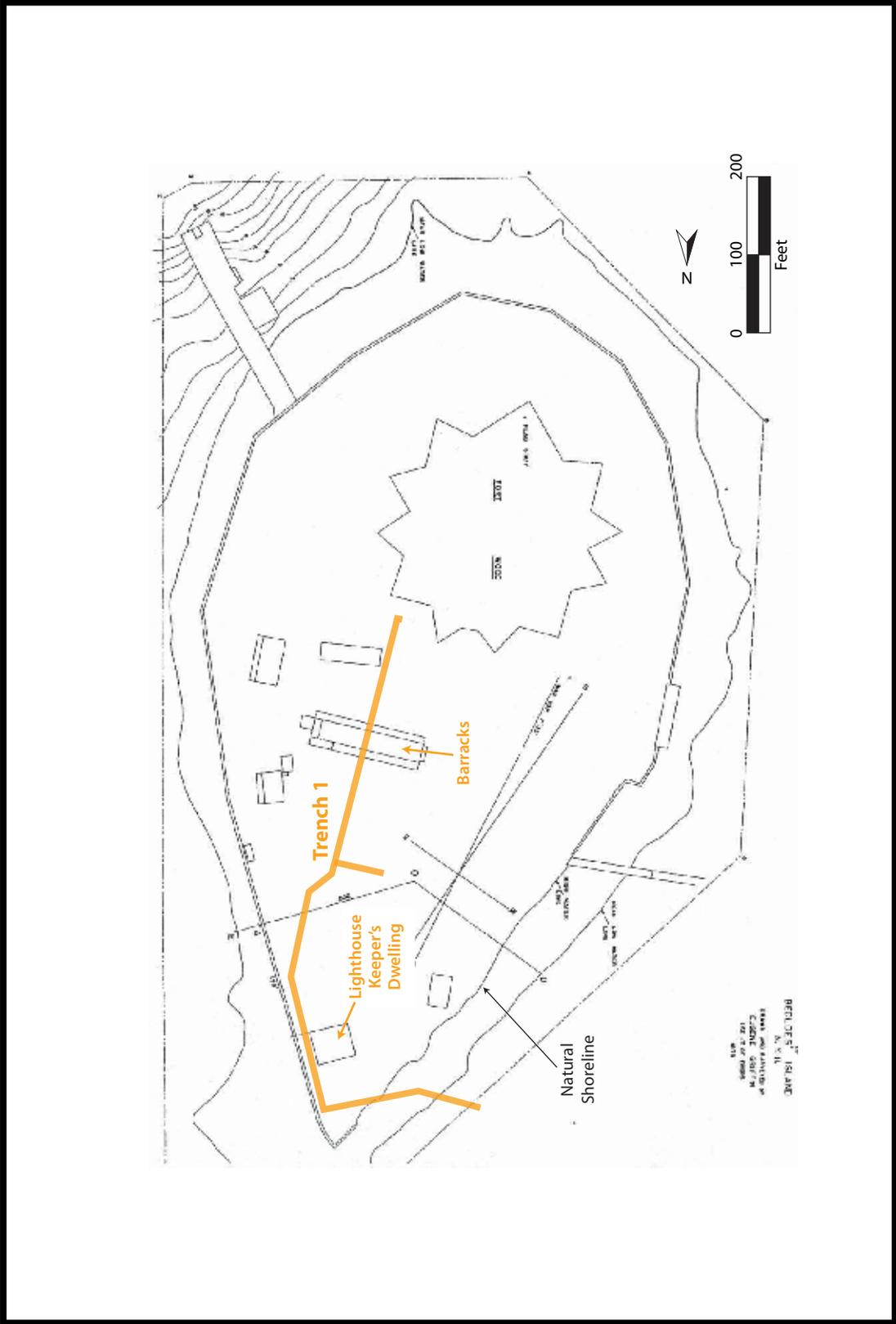


Figure 3.9. E. Griffin, *Map of Bedloe's Island. 1879.* Trench 1 as indicated. Source: URS 2008.

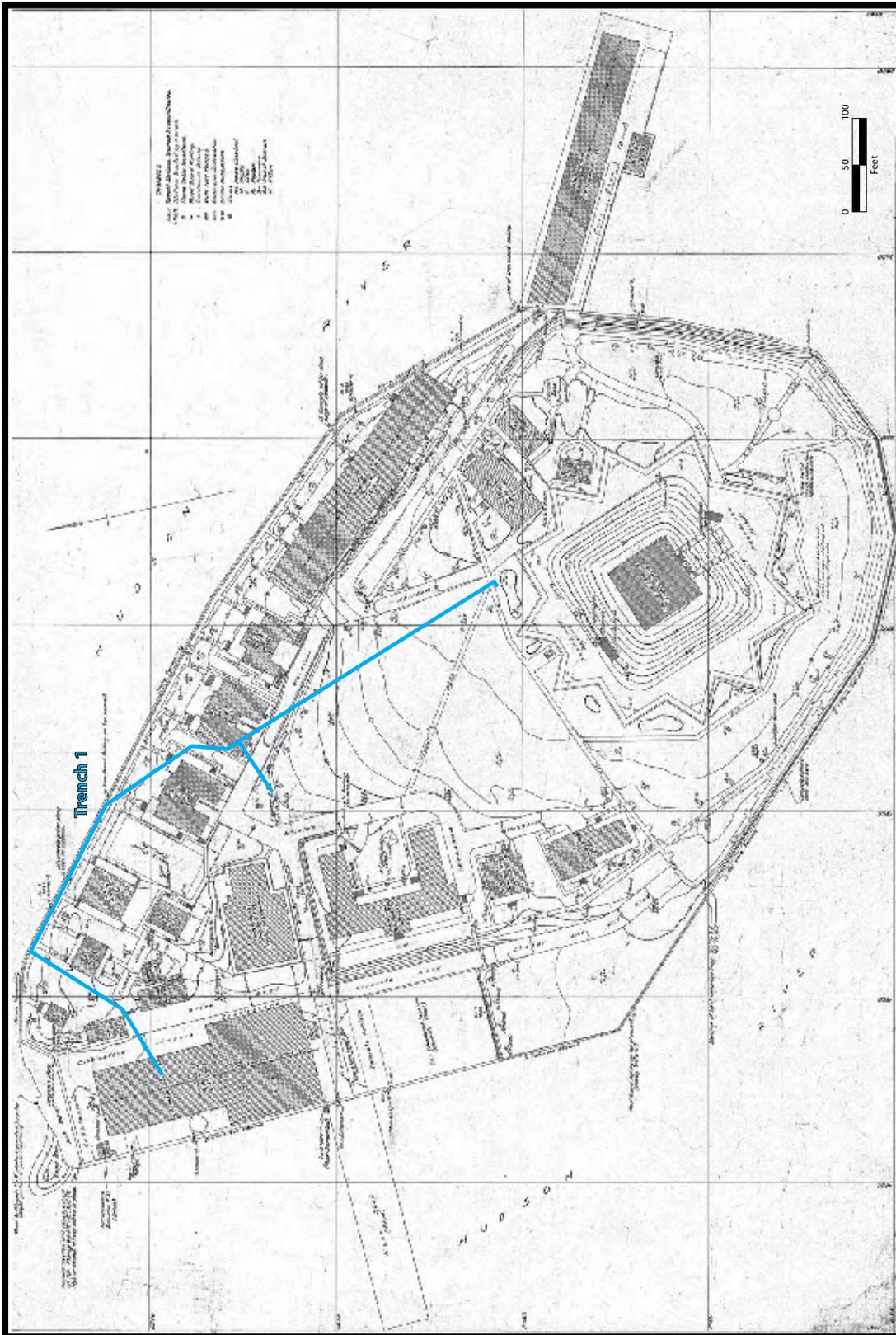


Figure 3.10. National Park Service, Branch of Engineering. *Topography Statue of Liberty National Monument. 1937.* Trench 1 as indicated. Source: URS Corporation 2008.

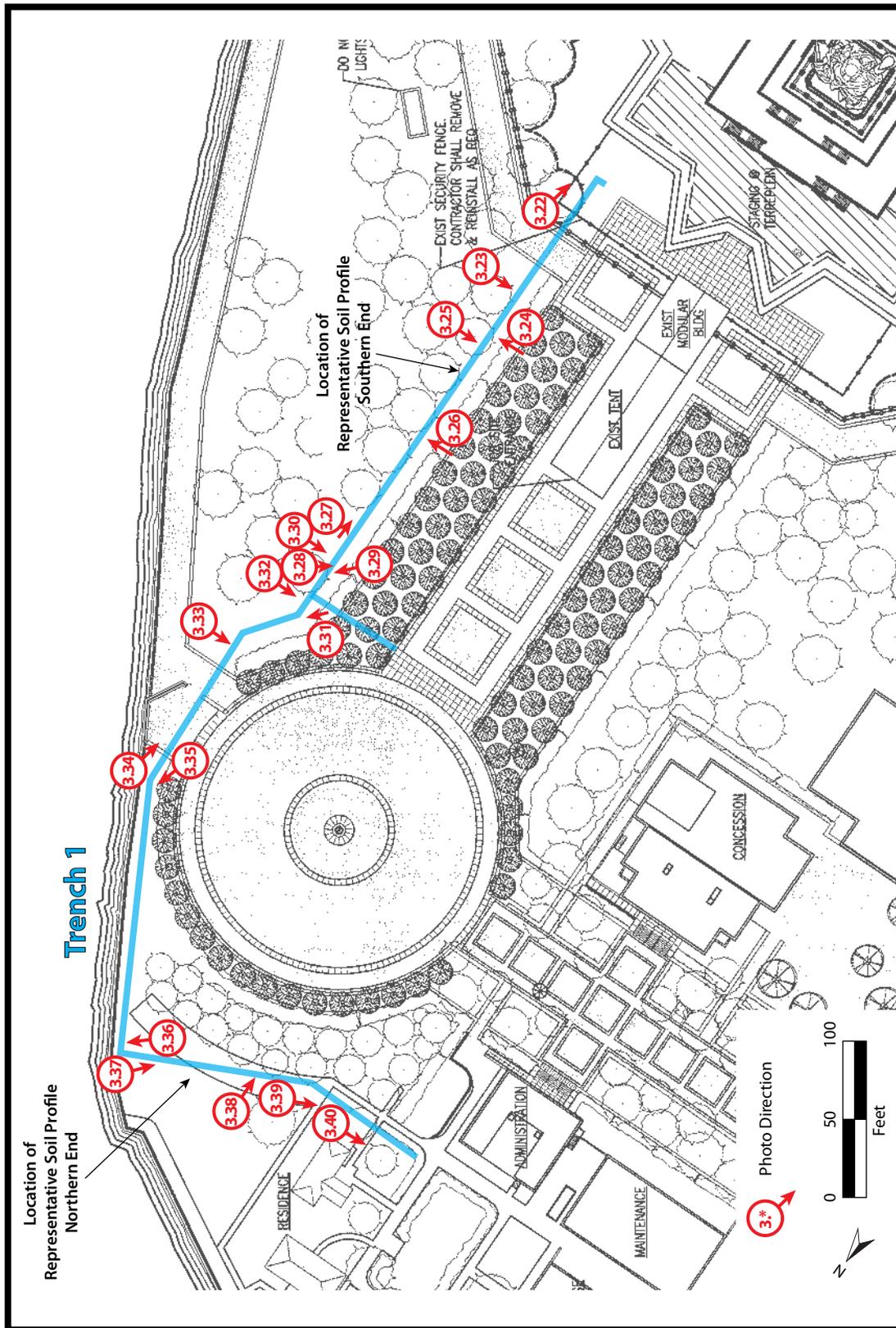


Figure 3.11. Trench 1: Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.

To the fullest extent possible Trench 1 was routed either within existing utility corridors or through known areas of disturbed soils, but archeological monitoring was required in anticipation of the excavations occasionally encountering areas of undisturbed cultural stratigraphy. As predicted, modern utilities and previously disturbed soils were identified along substantial stretches of Trench 1 and in many instances the contractors were able to work within the limits of trenches for pre-existing utilities and thereby minimize effects on areas of potential archeological sensitivity. Nevertheless, the excavation of Trench 1 in several locations extended into areas of previously undisturbed archeological deposits either alongside or beneath pre-existing utilities. In these instances, the archeological monitors documented features of interest and selectively recovered artifacts. These episodes of monitoring activity and the archeological resources identified are described below in the order in which they occurred, generally from south to north, and then east to west, along the Trench 1 alignment.

1. Remnant of Counterscarp Footing

Remnants of a mortared rubble wall footing [1] were identified at the beginning point of Trench 1 when the contractor excavated to locate the existing water main to which the new line would be connected (Figures 3.11 and 3.12; Photograph 3.22). This feature, which was encountered 3.5 feet below the ground surface, ran east-west, parallel to and 26 feet north of the exterior face (or scarp) of the fort. Roughly two feet wide and one foot deep, the wall footing comprised a yellowish-tan mortared rubble with a mix of brick, shell, stone and other debris. On the eastern side of the trench the wall footing was cut and straddled by a concrete-encased conduit [3]. Several modern utilities, including a concrete junction box [2] and various lines [4, 5] crisscrossed the trench. The wall footing remnants were left intact and reburied by the contractor.

This footing is believed to be part of the base of the counterscarp which was a design element of the original star-shaped fort constructed in 1808-11. In subsequent years, it is thought that the counterscarp may have fallen into disrepair, but still remained an important feature of the fort following the improvements of the 1840s. It was eventually removed to the level of the moat in 1907 (John G. Waite Associates n.d:14-15 and Evolution Analysis).

2. Representative Soil Profile

A representative soil profile of Trench 1 was documented approximately 100 feet north of the beginning point of the trench (Figure 3.11). This location was roughly 40 feet north of the northern edge of the walkway which branches off to the east from the south end of the main mall and loops around the perimeter of the fort and statue. The soil sequence commenced with a silty sandy loam A horizon [1] from 0.0 to 1.0 feet below the ground surface (Figure 3.13). This overlaid a thin sandy loam E horizon [2] that terminated at 1.3 feet below the ground surface. This, in turn, overlaid a medium sand B horizon [3] with five distinct lamellae bands, which are typically representative of undisturbed subsoil. The lamellae banding appeared roughly every 0.45 feet within this stratum to the full depth of the excavation at four feet below the ground surface.

3. Brick Features East of the Main Mall

Brick Feature 1: Two separate curving lengths of mortared brick walling [6,7], interpreted as parts of a cistern, were found crossing Trench 1 roughly 30 and 42 feet north of the northern edge of the walkway which branches off to the east from the south end of the main mall (Figures 3.11 and 3.14; Photograph 3.23). Both walls were two brick widths in thickness and had a mortar coating on their interior face. They were identified 1.7 feet below the ground surface

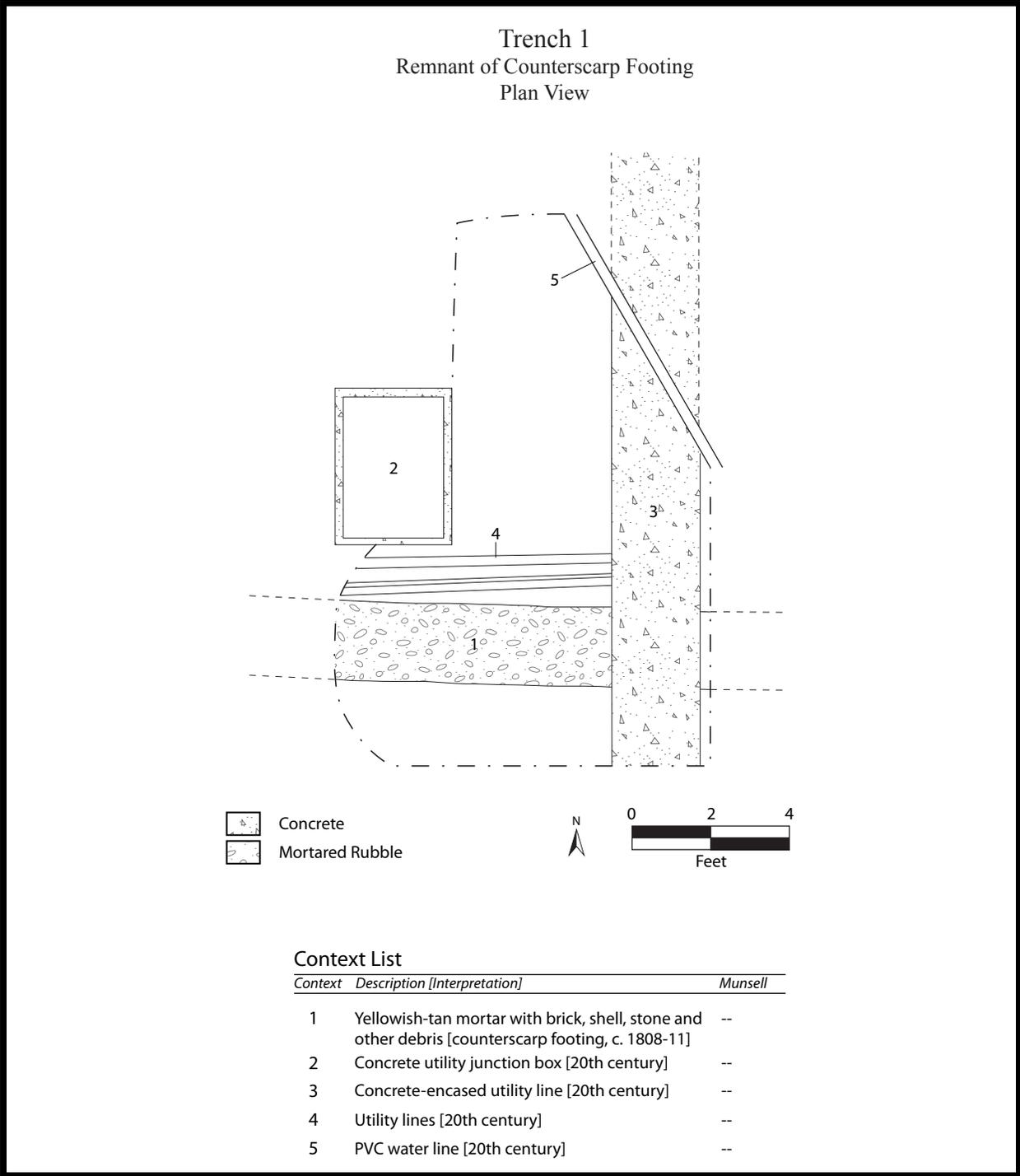
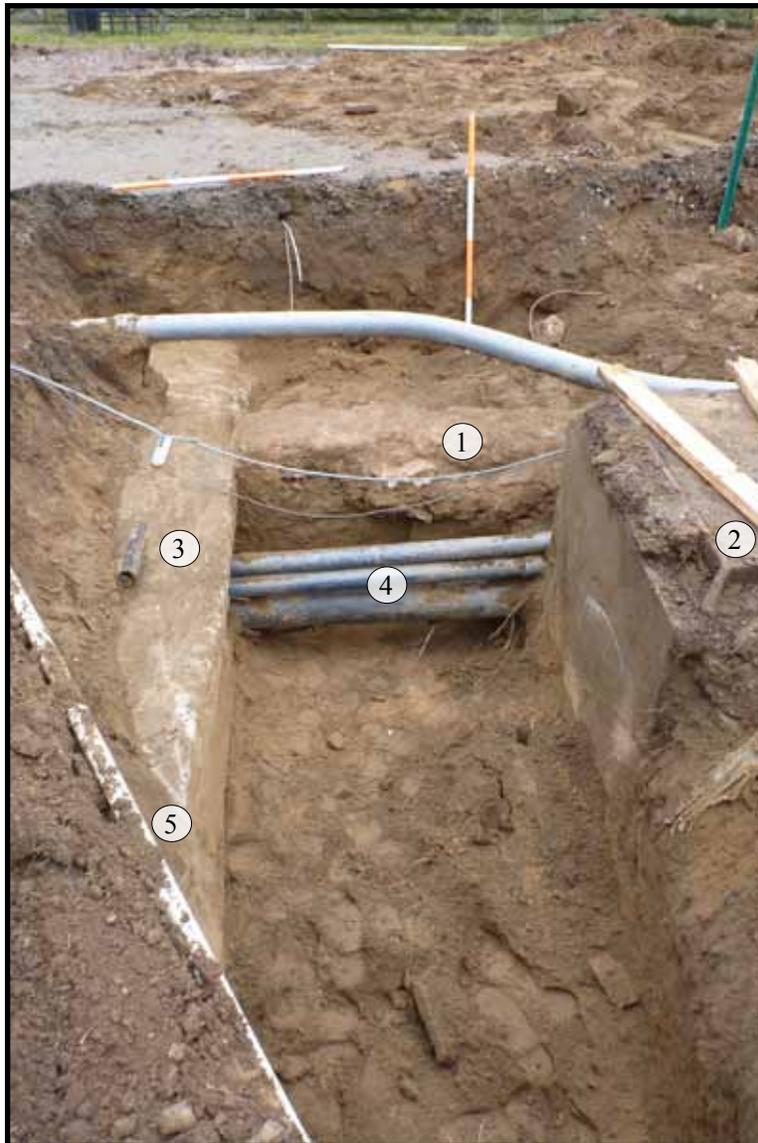


Figure 3.12. Trench 1: Site Plan with Detail of Counterscarp.



Photograph 3.22. Trench 1: view looking south showing the remains of the counterscarp footing [1] surrounded by later utilities; scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D12-41].

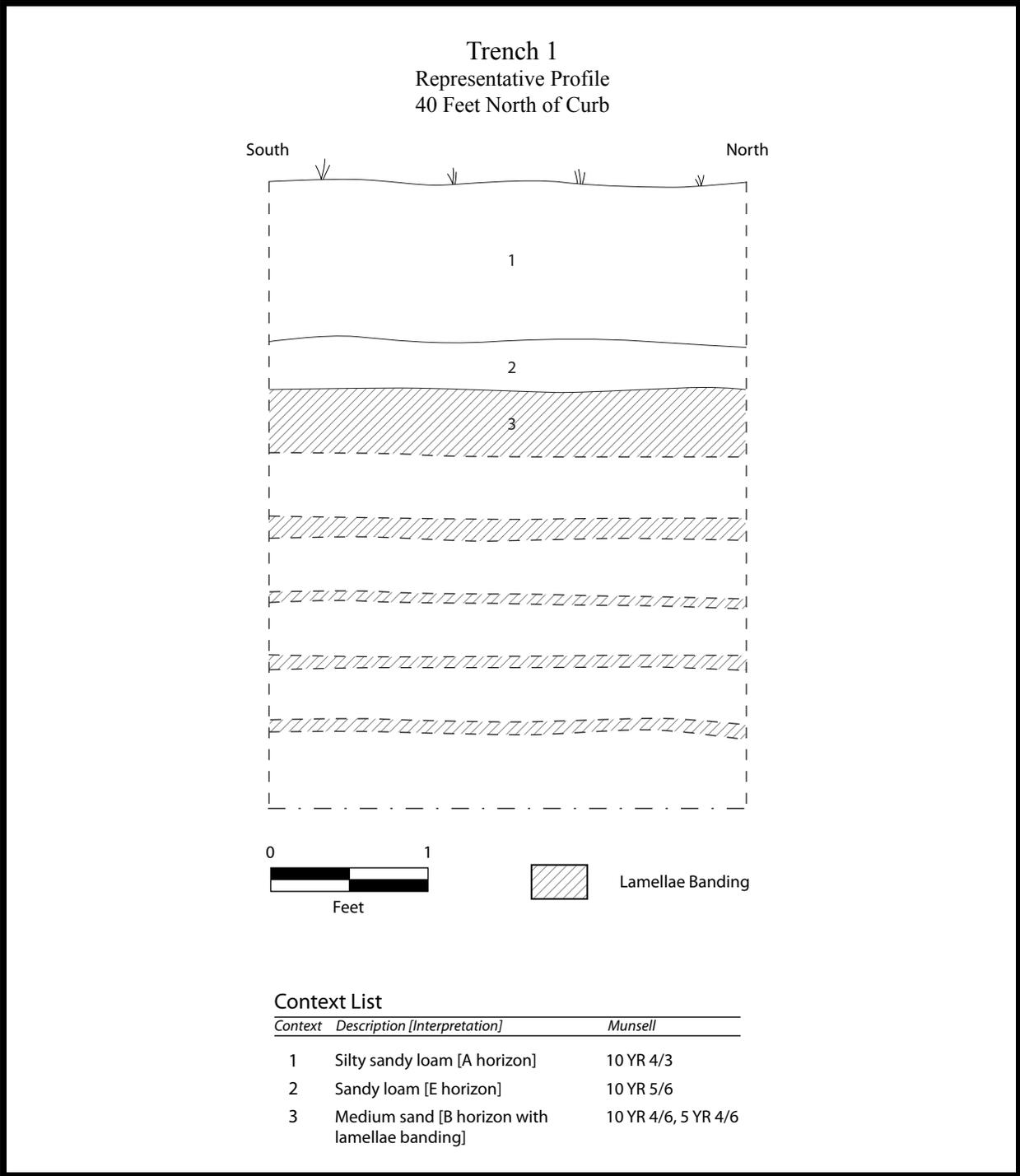


Figure 3.13. Trench 1: Representative Soil Profile (Southern End).

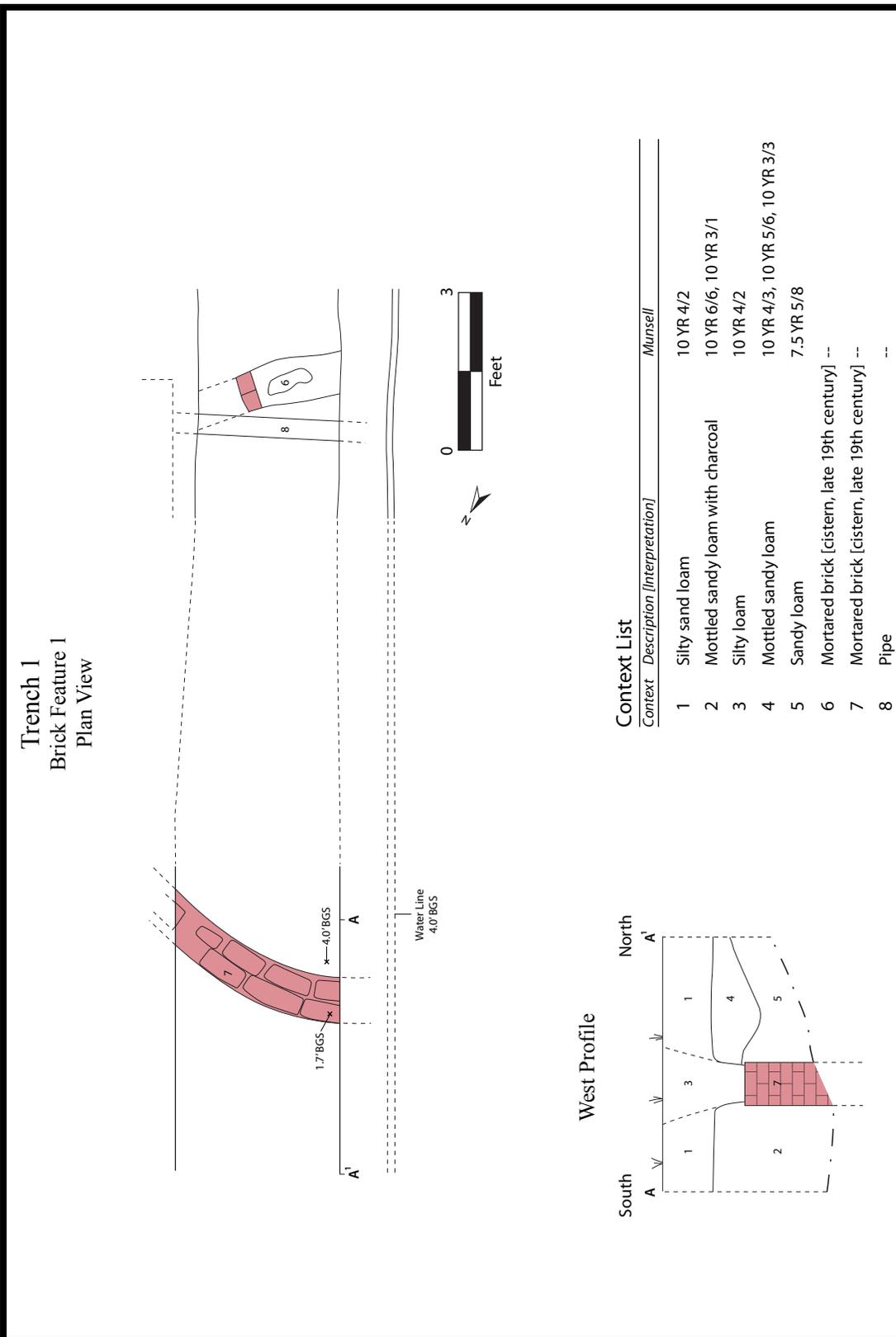


Figure 3.14. Trench 1: Plan and Profile of Brick Feature 1.



Photograph 3.23. Trench 1: view looking northwest showing Brick Feature 1, a cistern; note the mortar facing on the interior wall of the cistern [7]; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: James S. Lee, April 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D14-29].

and extended below the limit of excavation. It was clear from their curving alignment that the two walls would have connected beyond the limits of excavation on either side of the trench. The fill within this circular cistern consisted of a mottled sandy loam with brick debris [2]. A large concrete manhole box to the east likely impacted the feature beyond the limit of excavation and an older water line trench also likely cut through the feature to the west. The segments of cistern walling within the route of the water line were removed carefully after documentation.

This feature is interpreted as a cistern because of its interior mortar lining and overall dimensions. Its location matches that of a circular feature shown a map of 1886 as lying just south of a late 19th-century barracks to the north of Fort Wood (Griswold 1998:54-55). On a compilation map prepared in 1981 showing Liberty Island in the 19th century, the same circular feature is shown, annotated as “No. 5”, and identified as a cistern, 10 feet in diameter, 12 feet deep and with a capacity of 7,068 gallons, the largest such structure on the island at that time (URS Corporation 2008:Figure 7).

Brick Feature 2: What initially appeared to be a concrete and brick footing was identified in the east side of Trench 1 approximately 80 feet north of the northern edge of the walkway which branches off to the east from the south end of the main mall (Photograph 3.24). This feature was encountered between 1.5 and three feet below the ground surface and extended for a length of 3.5 feet. Upon closer examination it was established that this was not an intact footing and was a fragment of masonry that had likely been displaced from elsewhere and redeposited during utilities installation.

Brick Feature 3: The exterior face of a mortared brick cistern [6] was identified in the west side of Trench 1 between 126.5 and 132 feet north of the northern edge of the walkway which branches off to

the east from the south end of the main mall (Figures 3.11 and 3.15; Photograph 3.25). This feature was encountered roughly 2.2 feet below the ground surface and extended to a depth of at least five feet (the limit of excavation of Trench 1). The external diameter of this shaft feature was projected to be at least five feet. The feature was photographed in profile and left undisturbed.

Brick Feature 4: A circular mortared brick shaft feature with a mortared floor [7], probably a fire pit, was identified within Trench 1 roughly 11.5 feet northeast of an existing sewer cap on the east side of the main mall roughly midway between the statue base and the flag plaza (Figures 3.11 and 3.16; Photograph 3.26). In this section of Trench 1 a sandy loam topsoil [1] overlaid a buried A horizon of loamy sand [2]. This in turn overlaid a mottled sand with brick and coal flecking [3], which is interpreted as evidence of a landscaping episode, probably in the late 1930s, that truncated and buried the fire pit. The brick pit [7], 3.8 feet in exterior diameter and two brick widths in thickness, was encountered roughly 2.7 feet below the ground surface and survived to a height of five brick courses. The bottom course of brick masonry extended beyond the exterior of the fire pit shaft giving a slightly wider diameter of 4.2 feet. The fire pit was removed whole by backhoe, whereupon a four-inch diameter clay pipe washout was observed on its eastern side. Most of the bricks were mold-impressed with the word “GRAY.” The base of the fire pit rested on the interface of a mottled sand fill [8] and a medium to fine sand B horizon [9]. This interface occurred at 4.3 feet below the ground surface. Based on the mold-impressed brick masonry, the fire pit was probably contemporary with the brick utility pipe enclosure and officer’s house (see below), and therefore was likely to have been in use in the early/mid-20th century.

Three items (STLI 44994 – STLI 44996) were recovered from a layer of charcoal debris in the bottom of the fire pit [6]. These consisted of a fragment of



Photograph 3.24. Trench 1: view looking east showing Brick Feature 2, a fragment of masonry not in its original depositional context (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-73].

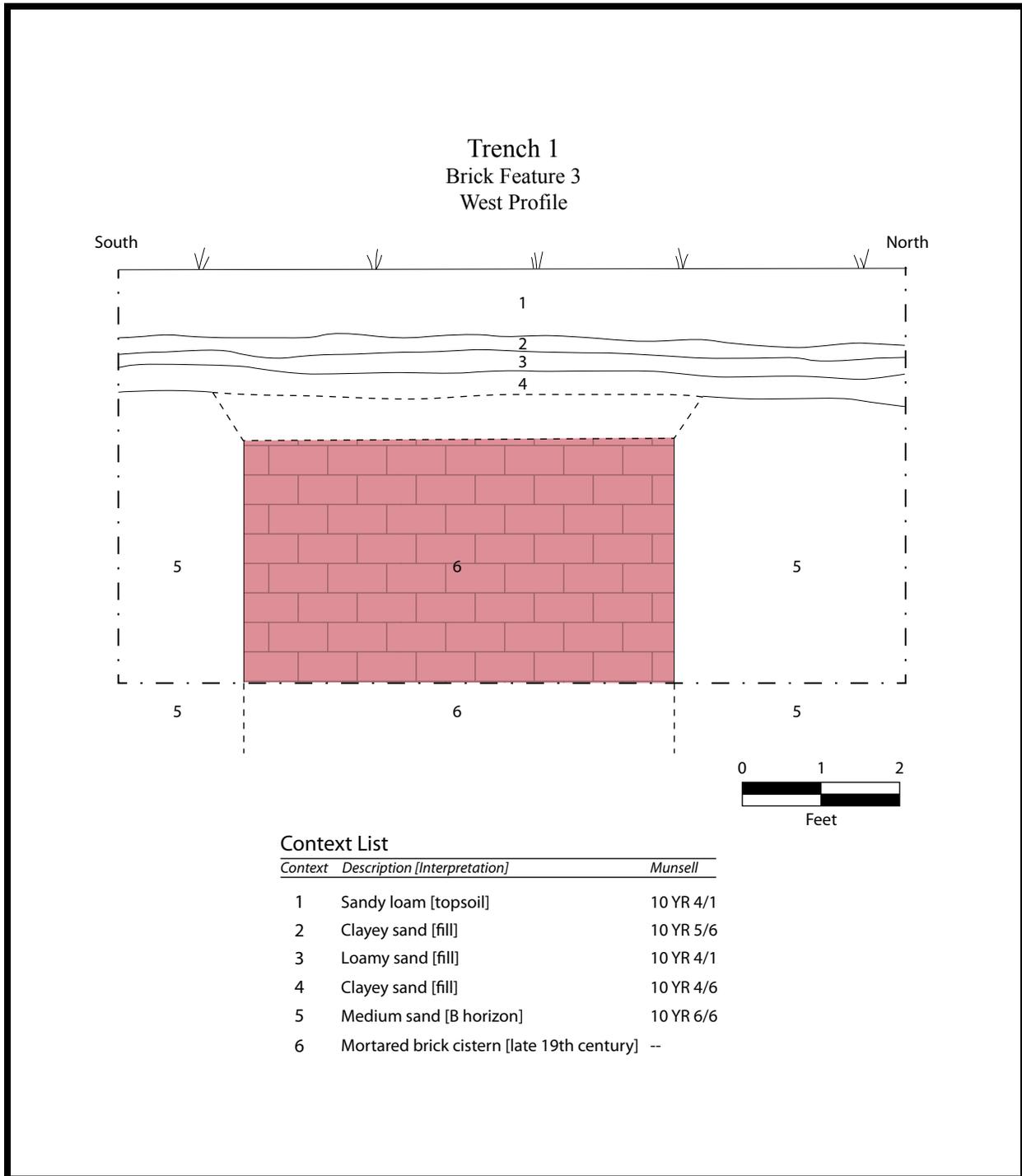


Figure 3.15. Trench 1: Profile of Brick Feature 3.



Photograph 3.25. Trench 1: view looking west showing Brick Feature 3, a cistern; the view shows the exterior face of the feature; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-82].

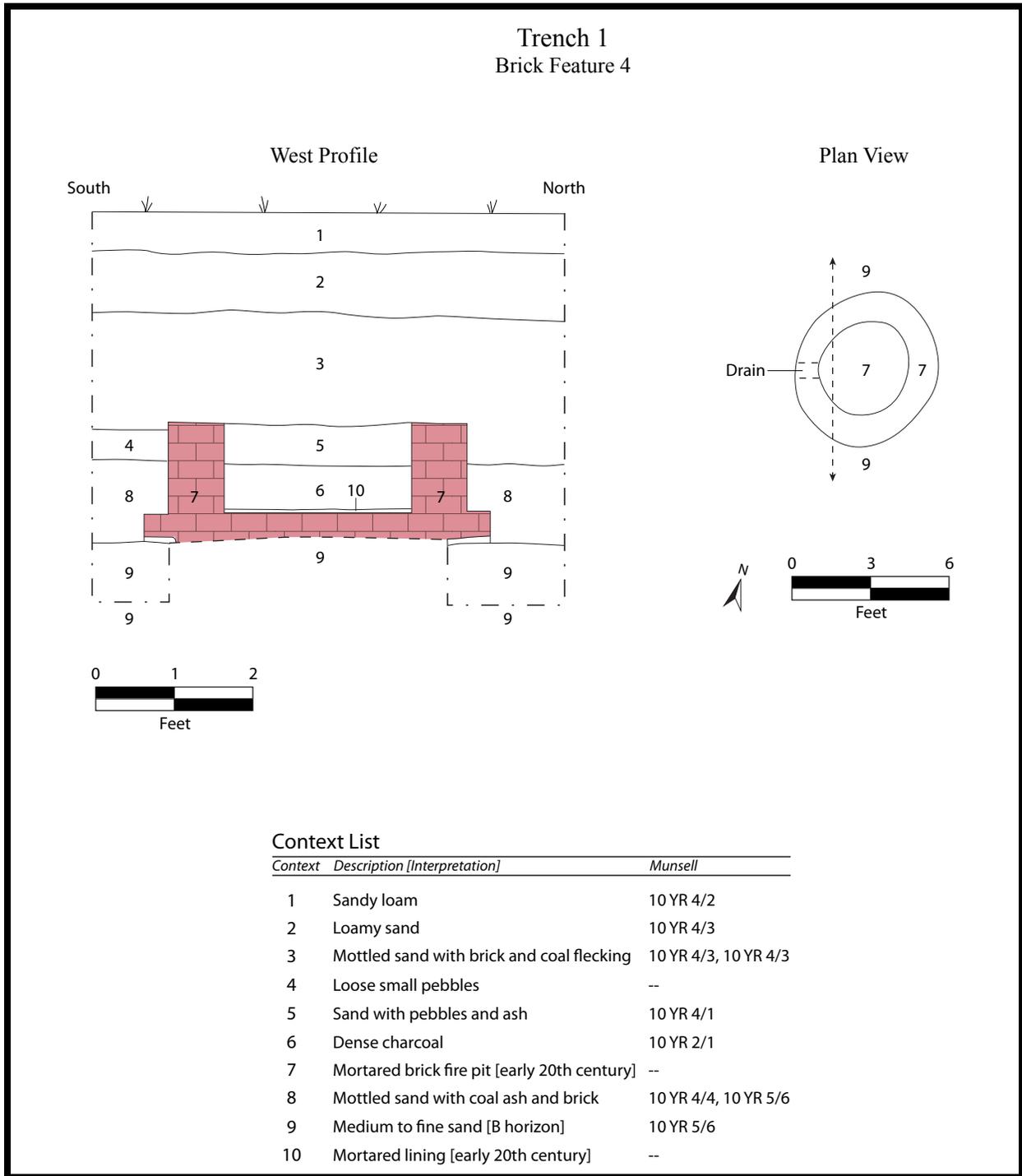
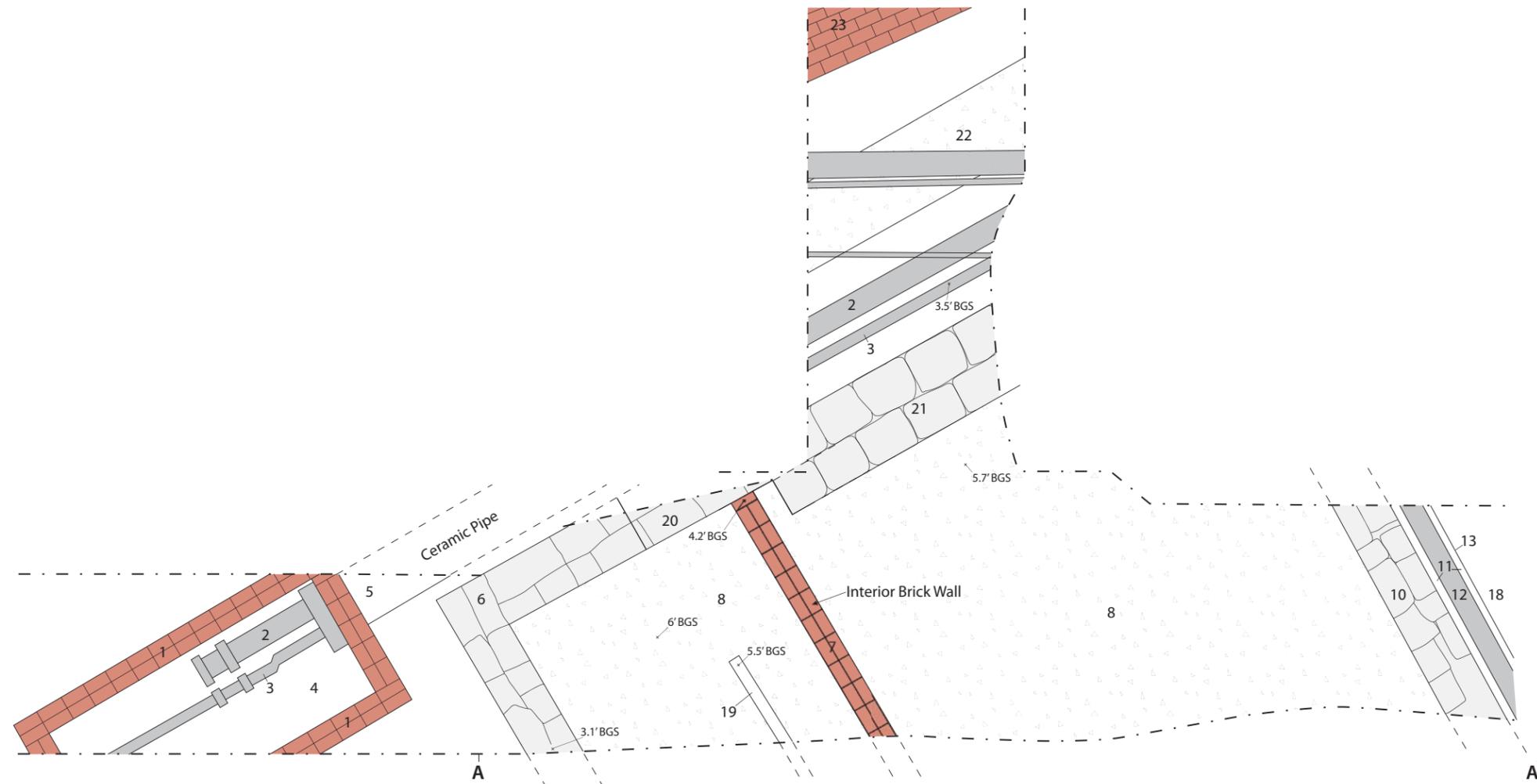


Figure 3.16. Trench 1: Plan and Profile of Brick Feature 4 (Fire Pit).



Photograph 3.26. Trench 1: view looking east showing Brick Feature 4, a fire pit; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-100].

Trench 1
Officer's House Foundation
Partial Plan View



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Mortared brick enclosure [early 20th century]	--
2	6-inch cast iron pipe [early 20th century]	--
3	3-inch cast iron pipe [early 20th century]	--
4	Concrete and brick rubble [fill]	--
5	Terracotta conduit [early 20th century]	--
6	Mortared stone [house foundation, early 20th century]	--
7	Mortared brick [interior wall, early 20th century]	--
8	Concrete floor [early 20th century]	--
10	Mortared stone [house foundation, early 20th century]	--

Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
11	Dense yellow pebble/gravels	--
12	6-inch clay pipe	--
13	Cut filled with 11 and 12	--
18	Sand	10 YR 5/6
19	I-beam	--
20	Mortared stone infill [house foundation, early 20th century]	--
21	Mortared stone [house foundation, early 20th century]	--
22	Concrete encased utility [late 20th century]	--
23	Mortared brick [edge of mall]	10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 4/4



Figure 3.17. Trench 1: Plan of Officer's House Foundation.

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Photograph 3.27. Trench 1: view looking south southwest showing the brick utility pipe enclosure adjacent to the officer's house foundation; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-111].

window glass and fragments of oyster and clam shell. There was no clear indication of the date of the fire pit, although based on its mode of construction it can probably be assigned to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Brick Utility Pipe Enclosure: A rectangular mortared brick enclosure [1] containing two cast-iron pipes [2, 3] was identified roughly three feet below ground surface (Figures 3.11 and 3.17; Photograph 3.27). This feature measured roughly five feet by ten feet and was oriented northwest-southeast. Mostly contained within the limits of Trench 1, the northeast corner of the feature was located five feet east and 37 feet north of the sewer cap referenced in the discussion of Brick Feature 4. The masonry was two brick widths in thickness and the interior of the enclosure was filled with chunks of concrete and brick [4]. Piercing the northwestern side of the enclosure was a clay pipe [5], two feet square in cross section, which extended northwest through the enclosure wall and beyond the limit of excavation. This clay pipe served as a conduit for the two cast-iron water pipes, one of which [2] was six inches in diameter, the other [3] three inches. As with the brick fire pit, many of the bricks were mold-impressed with the word "GRAY."

Based on its orientation and location, the brick utility pipe enclosure is believed to be associated with the nearby officer's house (see below), and likely dates from the First World War, continuing in use until the mid-1950s.

4. Officer's House Foundation

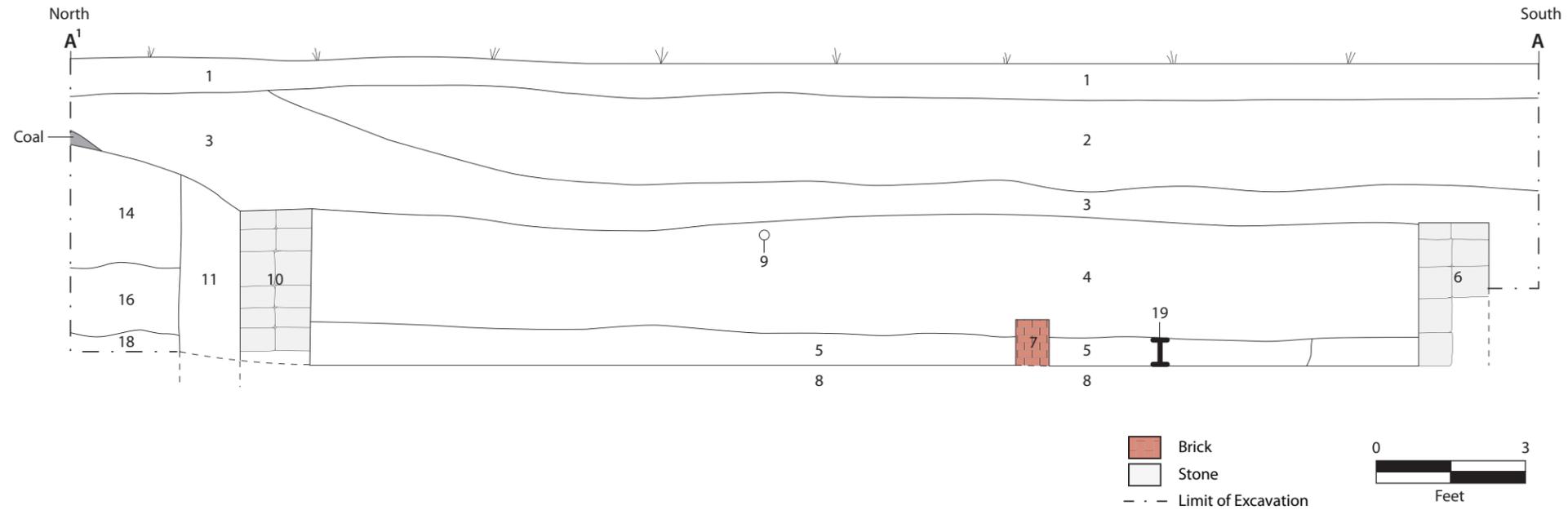
Two feet north of the brick utility pipe enclosure described above, a mortared stone corner of a building foundation was exposed within Trench 1. As the excavation of Trench 1 continued northward, and a westward extension was excavated toward the mall, more of this foundation was revealed and it

was possible to delineate the southeast, southwest and northwest footings of a 24-foot-wide structure (Figures 3.11, 3.17 and 3.18; Photographs 3.28-3.32). The structure was oriented southwest-northeast and aligned with the brick utility pipe enclosure, implying that these two features were of similar vintage.

As recorded in the field, the southern corner of the foundation [6] was comprised of a section of a roughly 1.4-foot-thick southeast wall and a section of a 1.7-foot-thick southwest wall, both being encountered approximately three feet below the ground surface (Photographs 3.28-3.30). The corresponding northwest foundation [10] was also documented as a mortared stone wall, 1.4 feet thick, encountered roughly 3.5 feet below the ground surface (Photograph 3.31). The southwest foundation was observed again in the westward trench extension [21], but was less well preserved owing to disturbance from the construction of modern utilities in this area (Photograph 3.32).

Within the footprint of this building, a mortared brick foundation [7], two brick widths in thickness and running southwest-northeast, was uncovered 7.5 feet northwest of the main southeast foundation (Photographs 3.28-3.30). The southwestern end of this brick foundation was set against an in-filled gap in the exterior foundation [20]. This interior division of the structure created a 16-foot-wide room to the northwest and a smaller eight-foot-wide room to the southeast. A concrete floor [8] was uncovered across the full width of the building footprint at a depth of six feet below the ground surface. Within the smaller southeastern room, a steel I-beam [19] was noted on top of the concrete floor. The beam, the purpose of which is unknown, ran parallel to the southeast foundation and interior brick foundation. It may be a structural member from higher up within the building that had fallen to its presently recorded position.

Trench 1
East Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Sand loam	10 YR 4/3
2	Sand	10 YR 4/4
3	Mottled sand with building debris	10 YR 5/1, 10 YR 4/1, 10 YR 4/4
4	Dense brick and building debris with mottled sand	10 YR 5/1, 10 YR 4/1, 10 YR 4/4
5	Dense mortar and coal pockets [1950s]	10 YR 2/1
6	Mortared stone [house foundation, early 20th century]	--
7	Mortared brick [interior wall, early 20th century]	--
8	Concrete floor	--

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
9	1.5' copper water pipe	--
10	Mortared stone [house foundation, early 20th century]	--
11	Dense yellow pebble/gravel	--
14	Mottled sand	10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 4/4
16	Mottled sand	10 YR 4/4, 10 YR 5/6
18	Sand [B horizon]	10 YR 5/6
19	I-beam	--

Figure 3.18. Trench 1: Profile of Officer's House Foundation.

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Photograph 3.28. Trench 1: view looking south southwest showing the southern corner of the officer's house foundation [6], an interior basement wall [7] and concrete floor [8]; note the steel I-beam on the basement floor; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-124].



Photograph 3.29. Trench 1: view looking northeast showing the southern corner of the officer's house foundation [6], an interior basement wall [7] and concrete floor [8]; note the steel I-beam [19] on the basement floor; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-126].



Photograph 3.30. Trench 1: view looking west showing the southern corner of the officer's house foundation [6], an interior basement wall [7] and concrete floor [8]; note the steel I-beam [19] on the basement floor; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-136].



Photograph 3.31. Trench 1: view looking northeast showing the northwest foundation of the officer's house [10] with utilities passing alongside the building's exterior [12, 13]; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-174].



Photograph 3.32. Trench 1, Westward Extension: view looking southwest showing the southwest foundation [21] of the officer's house and a concrete-encased utility [22]; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D16-40].

Forty-eight cultural materials (STLI 44997 - STLI 45007, STLI 45408 - STLI 45429) were retained from the fill removed from within the limits of the foundations, all presumably deposited when the building was demolished (Appendix A). Several items consisted of building materials and pieces of infrastructure from the house, including ceramic floor tile fragments, electrical insulator fragments, pieces of pipe and drain, and large ferrous coils (probably heating elements for a furnace or radiator). Also of note was a ferrous door fragment marked: "UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION." Several whole and fragmentary glass bottles were recovered, including cola and beer bottles.

The structure represented by these foundations is interpreted as the rear wing of the central residence in a row of three brick officers' houses that lined the northeastern edge of the island for much of the first half of the 20th century. This building, thought to have been erected around the time of the First World War, is identified as "CAPT'S QTRS BLDG 26" on a National Park Service map of Liberty Island surveyed in 1937 (Figure 3.10). It appears in a number of photographs and maps in the mid-20th century and was eventually demolished in 1956 (Photograph 2.3). Limited sections of the officer's house foundations were removed within the path of the water main after consultation with representatives from Atkins North America, Inc. and the National Park Service.

5. Wall East of Flag Plaza

At the point roughly 20 feet south of where Trench 1 intersected the walkway heading east from the flag plaza to the edge of the island, a mortared stone footing on a concrete base was identified in the western profile (Figures 3.11 and 3.19; Photograph 3.33). The wall appeared to form the corner of a building or structure that was oriented northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest. The mortared stone masonry [3]

was encountered 2.4 feet below the ground surface and was at least two feet thick. The concrete base of the wall [4], identified at 6.5 feet below the ground surface, extended out an additional six inches from the lightly stuccoed face above. Whether this masonry represents the corner of a building or is a freestanding outdoor structure of some sort is unclear. Mid-20th-century maps of the island show a tennis court and NCO buildings in this area (Figure 3.10) and the wall may well be related to these features. It is unlikely that it dates from before 1900. The section of masonry within the trench was removed after consultation with representatives from Atkins North America, Inc. and the National Park Service.

6. Concrete and Brick Features Northeast of Flag Plaza

Concrete Footing: A rectangular concrete structure [1] was identified in the west wall of Trench 1 nine feet north of the walkway heading east from the flag plaza to the edge of the island (Figures 3.11 and 3.20; Photograph 3.34). This feature was first exposed at a depth of 3.5 feet below the ground surface and extended to a depth of approximately 5.5 feet. It is thought to be a concrete-encased electrical conduit. After documentation, it was left in place.

Brick and Concrete Drainage Box: A square concrete and mortared brick shaft feature [2] was identified in the center of Trench 1 approximately 29 feet north of the walkway heading east from the flag plaza to the edge of the island. This feature was surrounded by fill and was encountered just 0.5 feet below the ground surface (Figures 3.11 and 3.20; Photograph 3.35). Its base was recorded at 4.3 feet below the ground surface. After documentation, the contractor cut away a small portion of its northern side to accommodate the new pipe being installed, but otherwise it was left in place. This feature was an abandoned storm water drainage box, probably dating from the early 20th

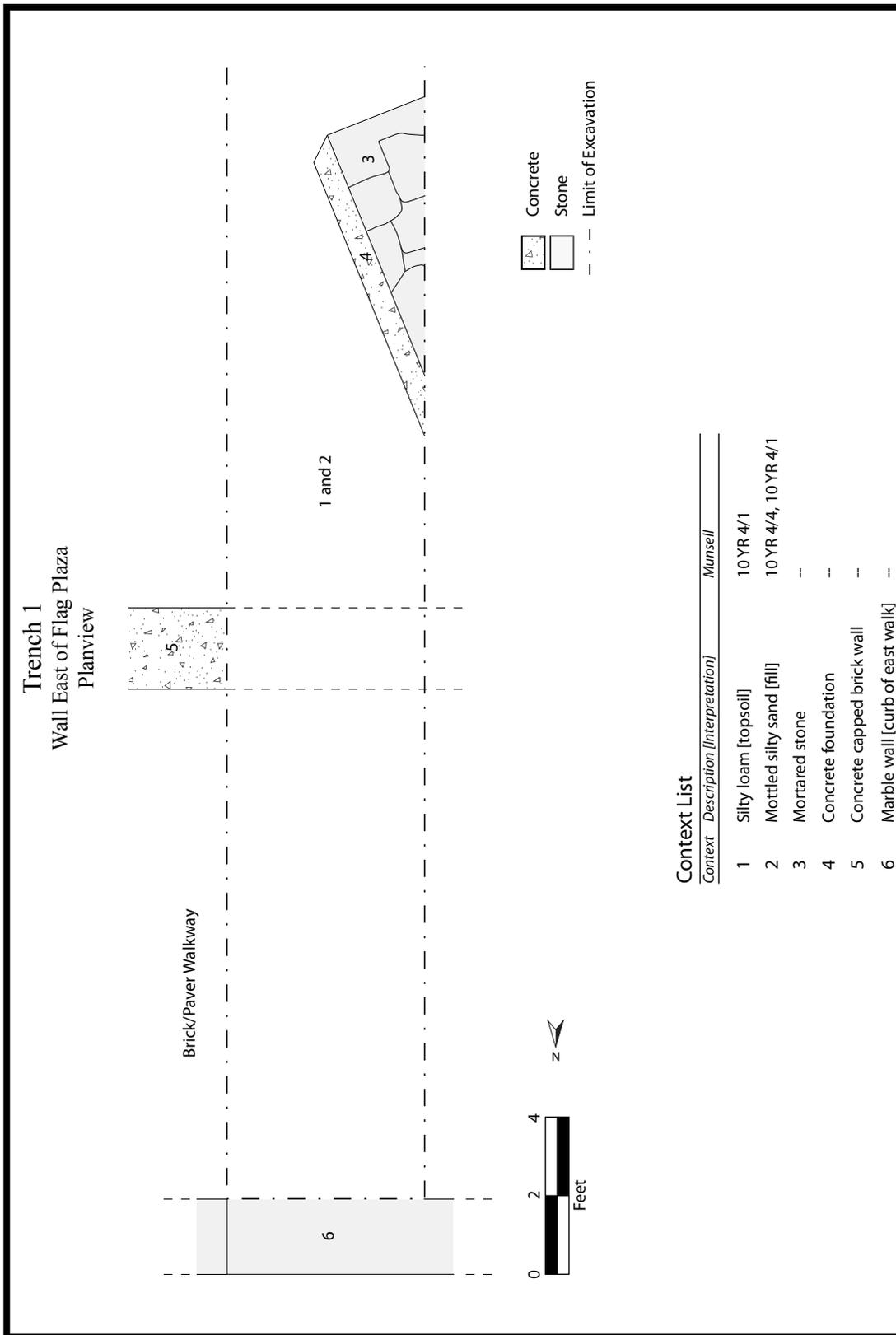


Figure 3.19. Trench 1. Plan of Wall East of Flag Plaza.



Photograph 3.33. Trench 1: view looking west showing the mortared stone wall [3] identified east of the flag plaza; note the wall is set on a concrete base [4]; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-59].

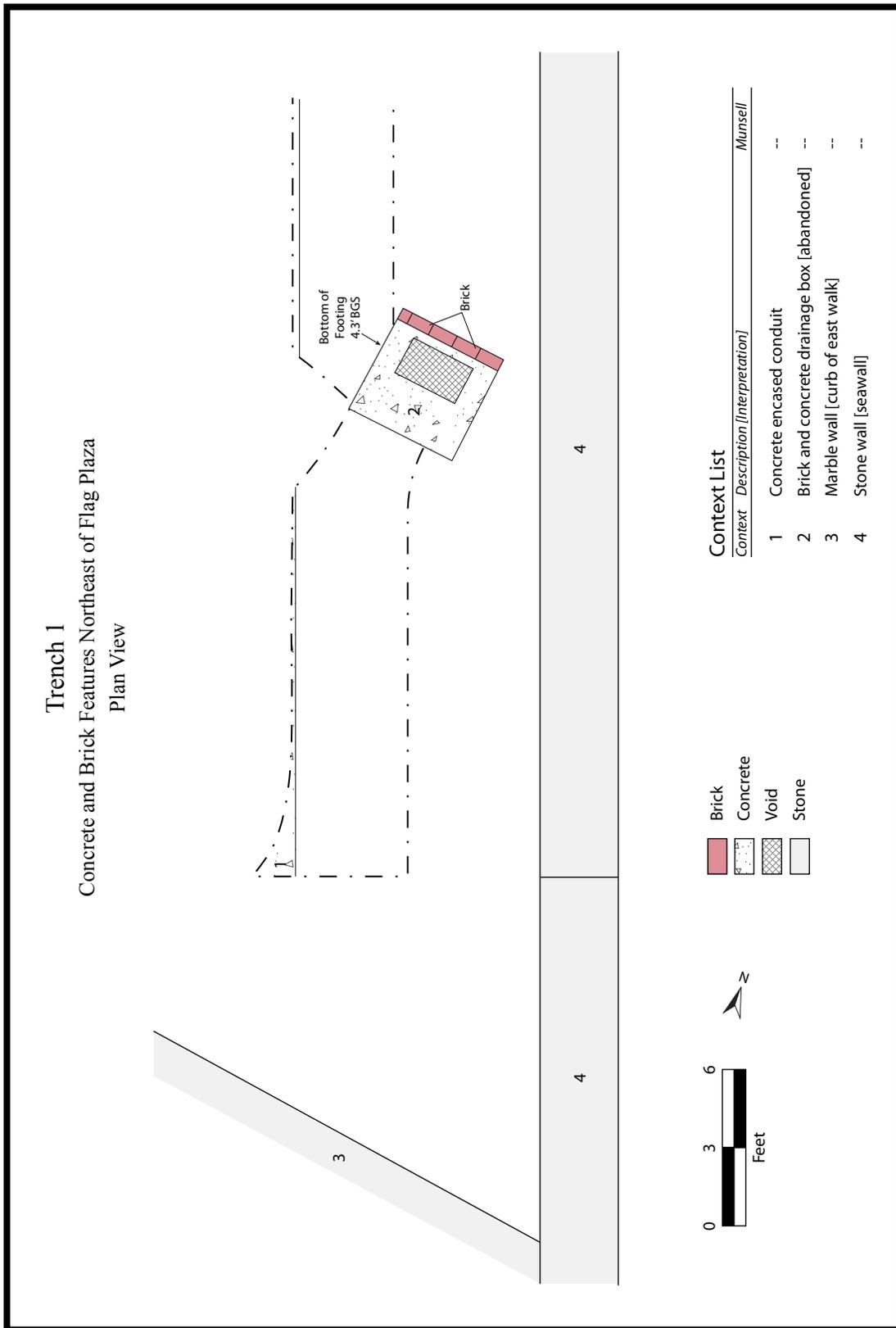


Figure 3.20. Trench 1: Plan of Concrete and Brick Features Northeast of Flag Plaza.



Photograph 3.34. Trench 1: view looking south showing the concrete conduit identified northeast of the flag plaza; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D15-154].



Photograph 3.35. Trench 1: view looking north northeast showing the concrete and brick storm water drainage box identified northeast of the flag plaza; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D17-35].



Photograph 3.36. Trench 1: view looking east northeast showing Brick Feature 5, a probable storm water drainage feature; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D17-77].

century. It had originally gathered and funneled storm water through the nearby sea wall, but this outlet had been blocked off.

Brick Feature 5: A semi-circular mortared brick feature was identified in the eastern profile of the trench adjacent and just inside the sea wall, roughly 80 feet north of the flag plaza at the point where Trench 1 turned southwest (Figure 3.11; Photograph 3.36). Examination of the exterior of the sea wall at this location at low tide found no evidence for drains that might be associated with this feature. It is most likely an abandoned element of an earlier storm water system connected with the late 19th or early 20th-century occupation of this section of the island. The feature was documented through notes and photographs and left intact.

7. Representative Soil Profile West of Radio Tower

A representative soil profile of Trench 1 was documented approximately 80 feet north of the flag plaza and 25 feet west of the point where the trench turned to the southwest passing by a radio tower (Figures 3.11 and 3.21; Photograph 3.37). The radio tower was located five feet north and 38 feet west of the location of the soil profile. The profile was recorded in an area where Trench 1 crossed an expanse of lawn in the northeast corner of the island.

At the base of the trench was a mottled loose sand with coal ash [10] which extended below the maximum depth of excavation at six feet below the ground surface. This was overlain by dense loose coal ash [9], approximately 1.3 feet thick. This fill was in turn overlain by a clay layer [8] which may represent a deliberate capping of the fill beneath. This layer was overlain by a medium sand [7] which appears to be an upcast C horizon. Above this, a compact clay layer [6], noted at a depth of 2.6 feet below the ground sur-

face, may represent a deposit dating from the period immediately before the National Park Service landscaping episode of the late 1930s. Above this, were several fill layers [2-5] reflecting more recent land use and redevelopment episodes.

Thirteen cultural materials (STLI 45430 - STLI 45440) were retained from the more deeply buried fill deposits [9, 10] (Appendix A). These items include a range of historic ceramics (sherds of stoneware, pearlware, whiteware and porcelain), which generally reflect the late 19th- and early 20th-century occupation of the island. Other items include a free-blown glass bottle fragment with a pontil scar and a butchered cow bone.

These deep layers of fill in this section of the trench may represent the fill of a basement or crawl space. Griswold identified a similar profile in this area in test N352N E175. In this test he encountered multiple layers of fill within what was interpreted as the basement or crawl space of the Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters (Building 15) (Griswold 2001:27).

8. Concrete Slab West of Radio Tower

Approximately 60 feet west of the point on the sea wall where Trench 1 turned to the southwest, a two-foot-thick concrete slab was identified two feet below the ground surface (Figures 3.11 and 3.22). The slab extended horizontally at this same depth for approximately 46 feet westward along the trench. A partial profile of Trench 1 was documented approximately 60 feet north from the main flag plaza immediately west of the western edge of the concrete slab (Photograph 3.38). The slab [3] appears to have been constructed/poured into a dense fill deposit of coal ash [4]. The coal ash itself appears to fill a cut [5] which may have held dumped waste materials from elsewhere on the island, although it is unclear how soon after the deposition the pouring of the concrete slab occurred.



Photograph 3.37. Trench 1: view looking west southwest showing the south wall profile of Trench 1 near the radio tower north of the flag plaza (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D18-2].

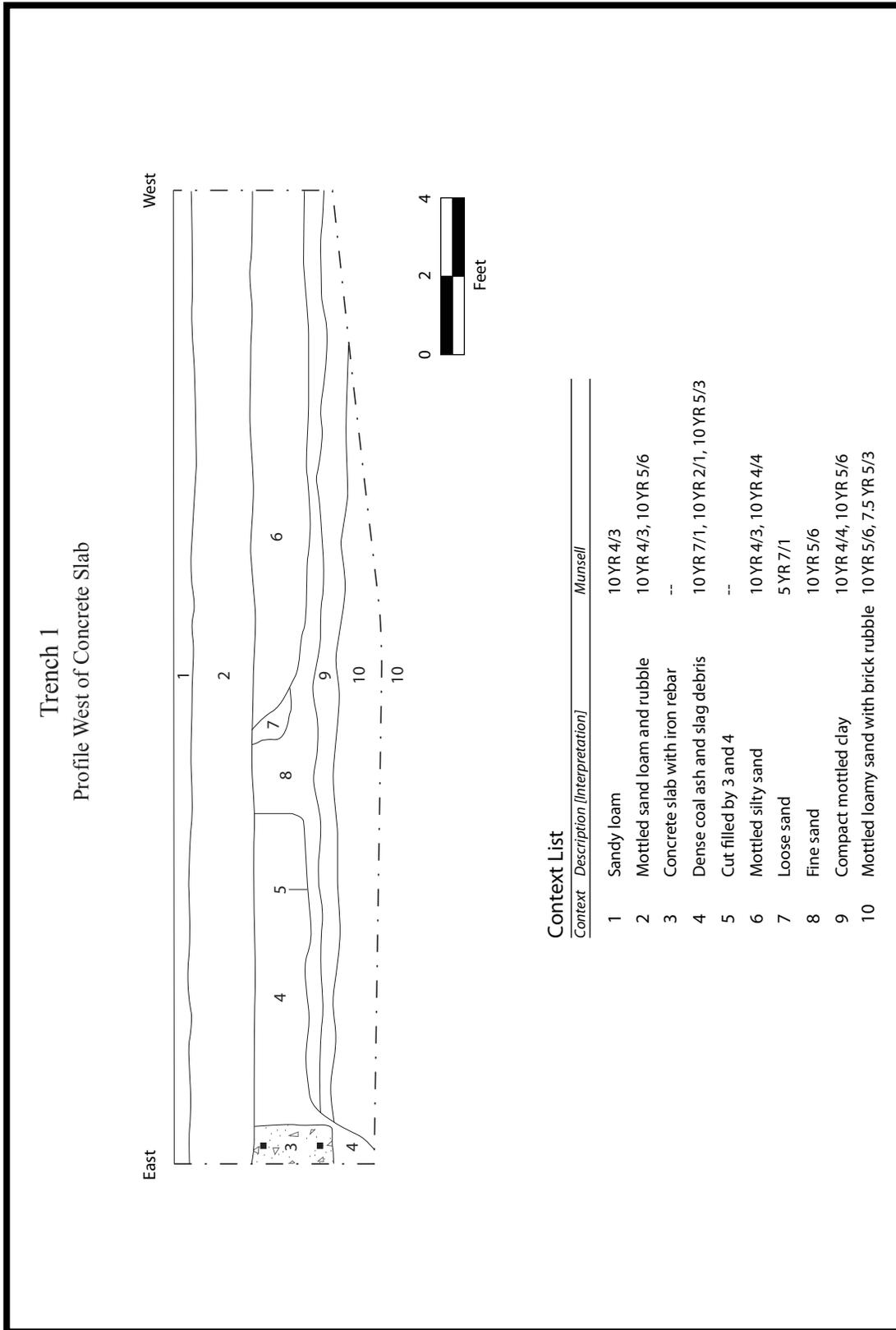


Figure 3.22. Trench 1: Profile West of Concrete Slab (West of Radio Tower).



Photograph 3.38. Trench 1: view looking south showing the south wall profile of Trench 1 north northwest of the flag plaza; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D17-137].



Photograph 3.39. Trench 1: view looking west southwest showing extensive disturbance from utilities installation at the western end of the trench; scales in feet and tenths of feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D21-26].



Photograph 3.40. Trench 1: view looking west showing the continuation of the trench where existing utility trenches were re-used by the contractor (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D20-14].

Further west of the concrete slab, a deep sequence of historic fill deposits extended to six feet below the ground surface (the maximum depth of excavation of Trench 1). No intact historic ground surfaces or evidence of undisturbed subsoil were noted.

The concrete slab may be the same as the cement feature identified by Griswold in tests N352 E162 and N352 E170 (2001:26-27). He interprets the feature he identified as the foundation of an early 20th-century building that existed between 1900 and 1936 based on its absence on maps from those years.

9. Western End of Trench 1

The western end of Trench 1 was southeast of a brick residence located just north of a buried water storage tank. Excavation in this area reached in excess of ten feet below the ground surface, but numerous utilities, including some that connected to the water storage tank, had disturbed earlier archeological deposits (Photograph 3.39). Limited trenching was continued to the west beyond this point to circumvent the water storage tank. However, the contractor exposed and followed existing utilities in order to accomplish this and no historic resources were observed (Photograph 3.40).

10. Cultural Materials Recovered from Contractor's Spoil Piles

The majority of cultural materials recovered from Trench 1 were retrieved from the contractor's spoil piles and assigned to a "catch-all" general provenience category (Appendix A). In all, 187 items were collected in this manner (STLI 44957 - STLI 44993, STLI 45441 - STLI 45470, STLI 49169 - STLI 49244). Forty-eight of these (or 25.7%) were found in the length of trench excavated south of the flag plaza and east of the mall. The remaining 139 items (or

74.3%) were collected from those portions of Trench 1 excavated northeast, north and northwest of the flag plaza. Artifacts of note from the area south of the flag plaza and east of the mall include a range of historic ceramics, including sherds of creamware, yellowware, pearlware, ironstone and porcelain, generally reflective of the late 18th- through early 20th-century occupation of the island. Also of note are seven fragments of stained glass, likely from a decorative window from one of the buildings ranged along the island's eastern shore to the east of the mall. Cultural materials from the area northeast, north and northwest of the flag plaza include a larger quantity but similar range of historic ceramics. One sherd of early buff-bodied Staffordshire hollowware (STLI 49195) was found in this area and may have derived from the earlier 18th-century occupation of the island. Many of the ceramics from the area north of the flag plaza were water worn, perhaps indicating their formerly being on the shoreline of the island. There are several pieces of butchered cow and other mammal bones, probably originally deriving from midden and food waste deposits and later being redeposited in later fill layers. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the monitoring of Trench 1. John Milner Associates, in their investigation of the northwestern end of the island conducted in 2008, also identified 18th- and 19th-century domestic artifacts such as ceramics and glass. These deposits, which are located in areas away from the historic centers of activity on the island were interpreted as redeposited material from the southern end of the island (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008:10). A similar explanation may be offered for the artifacts recovered from the northern end of Trench 1.

D. TRENCH 2 (DRYWELL)

Trench 2 was located immediately outside the scarp wall of Fort Wood (Figure 3.2). This area formed part of the fort's outer defenses consisting of a ditch or

moat, approximately 25 feet wide, which surrounded the east, north and south sides of the star-shaped fort as constructed *circa* 1808-11. A stone counterscarp and glacis formed the outer edge of the ditch. This area remained essentially unchanged until 1907 when the counterscarp and glacis were removed to the level of the ditch. The removed material was used as fill within the fort (John G. Waite Associates n.d.:9-13, 64, 140).

The excavation of Trench 2 began on March 22, 2012. This trenching was for a new pipeline that would provide drainage for Stair C. A pipe was to be routed from Stair C under the main fort walls and would then head west to a drywell that was to be constructed within the moat just outside the northwest corner of the fort (Figure 3.23). Trench 2 was excavated in three stages: excavation was first carried out at the drywell location at the western end of the trench; then excavation took place at the opposite eastern end of the trench, adjacent to the exterior of the fort wall; finally excavation took place within the intervening space between the drywell and the fort wall. Most of the trench was approximately 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep, except at its eastern and western ends where two larger, roughly ten-foot-square excavations were opened up.

In the course of documenting the excavation for the drywell at the western end of the trench, several distinct contexts were identified (Figure 3.24; Photograph 3.41). A fill layer of coal ash [2], judged to be a 1960s-era demolition deposit, is the only context from which provenienced artifacts were retained (see below). Beneath this was a sand fill layer [9] that contained a few large cut stone blocks similar to those used in the fort wall foundations. This deposit is thought to date from the first decade of the 20th century and to have resulted from the leveling of the moat. The blocks of stone may be part of the counterscarp wall dispersed within this deposit. Below the sand fill was a thin band of organic material [10] which may be indicative of a moat floor. A sequence of sand layers [11-13, 17] below this possible moat floor appeared to

represent undisturbed subsoil horizons. The excavation for the drywell at the western end of the trench was taken to a maximum depth of 13 feet below the ground surface.

The excavation opened up at the eastern end of the trench, immediately outside the fort wall opposite the Stair C location, was taken to a depth of five feet below the ground surface. This portion of Trench 2 aimed both to establish the depth of the footings of the fort wall and provide space for the contractor to drill/hammer a pipe under the main fort wall to connect with pipes being laid in the Stair C excavation area (Photograph 3.42). The top of the footings for the fort wall were identified two feet below the ground surface, projecting out roughly two feet from the face of the wall above and extending down for only about one foot.

The excavation of the main portion of Trench 2 between the fort wall and the drywell was greatly complicated by buried utilities and recent construction (Photograph 3.43). The western end of the trench, nearest to the drywell, encountered large concrete footers poured in 2004 as well as several modern utilities. In addition, an underground storage tank, roughly 10 by 30 feet in plan, was also found within the trench alignment. Eventually a portion of the trench was re-routed to pass between the underground storage tank and the fort wall. No intact cultural deposits or historic structural remains were noted within the central section of Trench 2; all soils consisted of recent fill deposits.

A limited number of cultural materials were retained from the Trench 2 excavations (Appendix A). Eight items (STLI 44934 - STLI 44941) were collected from contractor's spoil piles, including sherds of tan-bodied stoneware and ironstone china. Other items (STLI 44942 - STLI 44956) were recovered from the fill layer identified as a 1960s-era demolition deposit in the west end of the trench. These materials included a

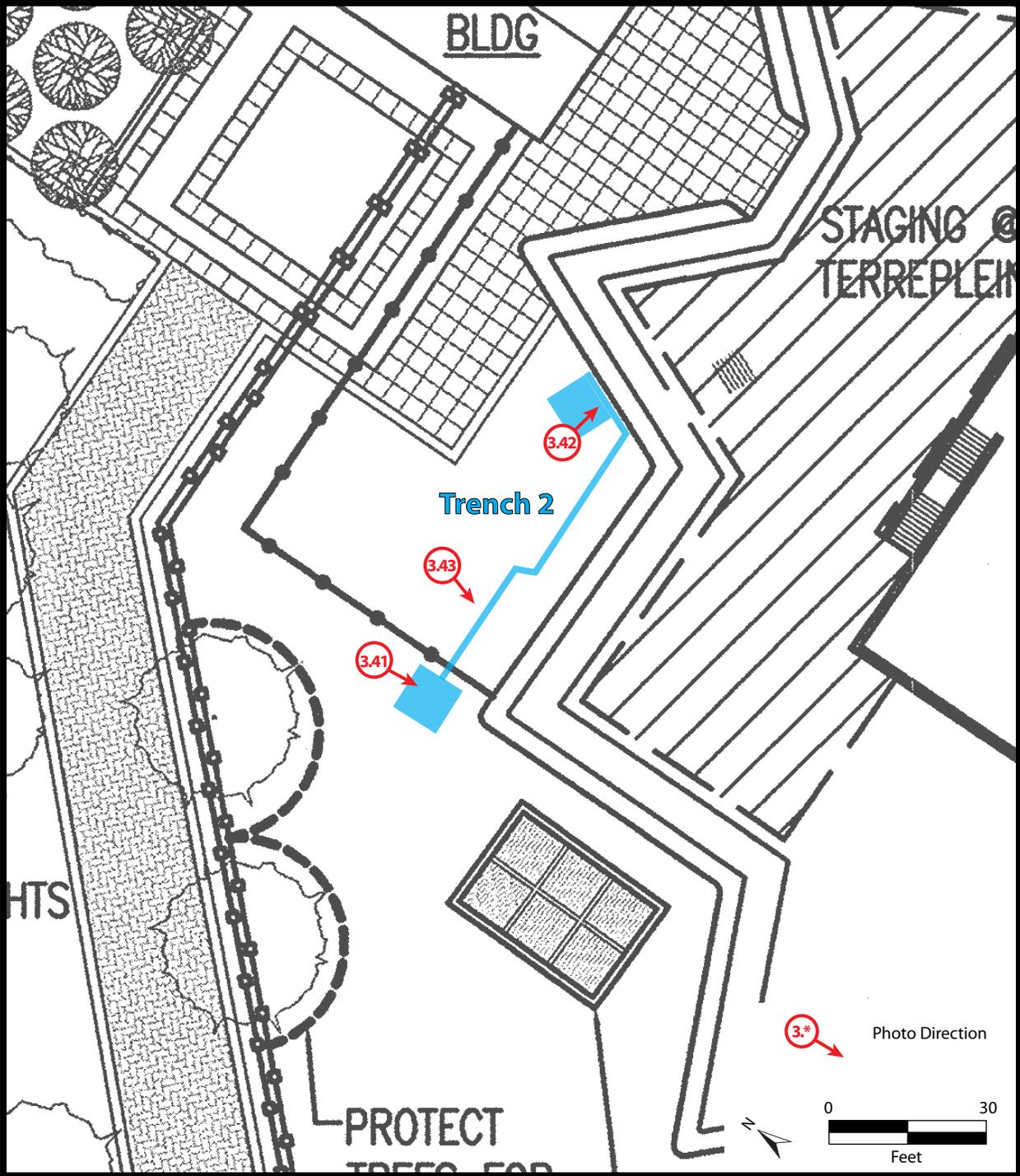
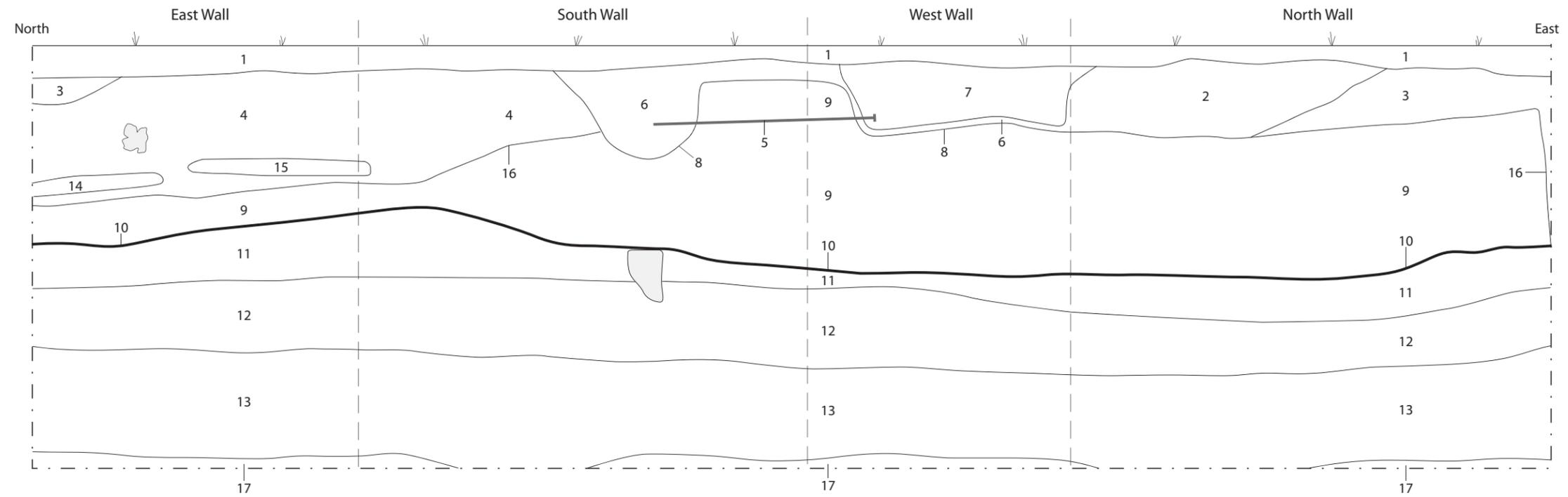


Figure 3.23. Trench 2: Site Plan Showing Photograph Locations.

Trench 2
Dry Well Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Compact mottled silt loam with gravel	10 YR 4/3, 10 YR 4/2
2	Dense concrete chunks and coal ash [fill]	10 YR 2/1, 10 YR 4/1, 10 YR 1/1
3	Dense coal ash	10 YR 2/1, 10 YR 6/1
4	Mottled sand loam with concrete debris and plastic [fill]	10 YR 4/4, 10 YR 4/3
5	1.5 inch cast iron pipe	--
6	Mottled coal ash/ sand/gravel [fill]	10 YR 2/1, 10 YR 3/1, 10 YR 3/2
7	Dense clay [fill]	5 YR 5/4
8	Cut filled by 5, 6, 7	--
9	Silty sand with occasional cut stone blocks [1907]	10 YR 4/4
10	Organic lens [moat floor, early 19th century]	--
11	Silty sand [B horizon]	10 YR 5/4
12	Fine silty sand [B horizon]	10 YR 6/4
13	Silty sand [B horizon]	10 YR 6/4
14	5-inch cast iron pipe	--
15	4-inch cast iron pipe	--
16	Cut filled by 4, 14, 15	--
17	Wet clayey sand with shale	5 YR 4/6

Figure 3.24. Trench 2: Profile of Drywell Excavation at West End of Trench.

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Photograph 3.41. Trench 2: view looking south showing the soil profile at the western end of the trench in the location of the drywell; note the large cut stones in the profile which may be fragments of the countescarp wall demolished in 1907; scale in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-107].



Photograph 3.42. Trench 2: view looking east showing the eastern end of the trench adjacent to the fort wall; note the granite facing of the fort wall at top and the footings for the fort wall below; scales in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, March 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D13-37].



Photograph 3.43. Trench 2: view looking south southwest showing part of the central section of the trench heavily disturbed by utilities; northwest corner of the star-shaped fort beyond; scale in feet (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, June 2012) [HRI Neg.#11063/D20-32].

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Chapter 4

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Archeological monitoring carried out in support of life and safety upgrades at the Statue of Liberty National Monument on Liberty Island has led to the recovery of valuable historical data that would otherwise have been lost through the construction process. For the most part, these data consist of 19th- and 20th-century archeological features documented through digital photography, in-field scale drawings, measurements and notes. A small quantity of artifacts and other cultural materials has also been gathered during the course of this work (Appendix A). Monitoring, documentation and artifact retrieval were accomplished by Hunter Research, Inc., archeological consultants, in cooperation with the prime contractor (Joseph A. Natoli Construction Company), the excavation subcontractor (Barnard Construction Company) and the project engineer (Atkins North America, Inc.) under the guidance and direction of the National Park Service.

In the Stair C Excavation Area, located in the fort salient just west of the main gate of the star-shaped fort, structural evidence was documented, principally from the original construction of 1808-11 and from the program of improvements made in the mid- to late 1840s. Notable features recorded include: the outer walls of the salient, buttresses and vaults supporting the ramparts, all built in 1808-11; an ashlar pier and posthole relating to rampart modifications, probably dating from the mid-1840s; and interior walls, flooring and vaulting related to the bomb-proof room/guard room/prison cell, built in the later 1840s and subsequently modified in the later 19th century. The majority of the structural remains within the salient (chiefly the evidence from the 1840s and later, but

also the fragments of original vaulting from the star-shaped fort) were removed during the construction of Stair C.

In the Stair D Excavation Area, located on the south side of the statue's pedestal base between the pedestal base and the main wall of the star-shaped fort, extensive structural remains were documented from the fort improvement program of the mid-1840s and from the modifications of 1907 when the area between the statue and the terreplein was filled in with earth and landscaped. Specifically, remnants of the parade wall, of staircases leading from the parade up to the terreplein, of the powder magazine and of an adjoining furnace room, all built in 1845-46, were documented. Also recorded were portions of two concrete-encased passages, one containing an earlier stair, the other leading to the sally port. With the exception of the removal of part of the concrete-encased stair passage and the cutting of an opening into the sally port passage, all of these historic structural remains were left in place during the construction of Stair D.

Trench 1, excavated for a water line, began just outside the northeast corner of the fort, ran parallel and east of the mall and flag plaza, and then turned west terminating in the administrative and residential complex in the northwestern section of the island. This trench encountered numerous recent disturbances, mostly resulting from utilities installation and modern landscaping, but also passed through patches of ground where historic cultural stratigraphy and natural soils still survived. Representative soil profiles were recorded in a few locations and in some instances historic features were found. The main features of interest were all found in the area east of the mall and comprised: the footings of the fort's counterscarp

wall; two cisterns in the area east of the mall, one of which, based on map evidence, can be confidently associated with a late 19th-century barracks building; the foundations of an officer's house, built around the time of World War I and demolished in the mid-1950s; and an early 20th-century fire pit and utilities pipe enclosure, both associated with the officer's house. Other early 20th-century drainage features and utilities were found along the northern and western sections of the trench, but were judged of lesser historic interest. In most cases, installation of the water line led to partial removal of these historic features, sufficient to allow the laying of the water pipe.

Trench 2, excavated within the moat outside the northwest corner of the star-shaped fort, mostly encountered heavily disturbed soils and mid-/late 20th-century utilities installations. However, an organic soil layer probably representing the base of the moat was identified at the western end of the trench in the drywell location, while the full depth of the footings for the main fort wall were exposed at the opposite end of the trench.

In summary, despite abundant evidence of soil disturbance from mid- to late 20th-century construction activity, both within and outside the fort, intact earlier cultural deposits and features were found in certain locations. In particular, as shown by the data recovered from the Stair C and D excavation areas, it is important to note the survival of fort-related structural remains and associated archeological deposits in the zone between the parade wall and the main fort walls, including within the points of the fort's salients. In addition, outside the fort walls, the excavation of Trench 1 has shown that patches of intact historic period archeological deposits still survive, most notably in the area east of the mall and north of the fort, which coincides roughly with an original natural high point of the island. Further evidence of 19th-century (and possibly even late 18th-century and Native American) occupation may survive in this area. Certainly, there

are substantial portions of the island where recent or later construction has removed all trace of earlier buildings and occupation, but this monitoring program has indicated that there are still areas where significant archeological remains may survive. The surest means of predicting where such remains are likely to be found is through comprehensive analysis of historic maps and photographs and detailed reconstruction of past land use patterns.

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Appendix A

ARTIFACT INVENTORY (FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY REPORT)

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**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44905	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	REDWARE UNGLAZED SHERD	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44906	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	DOMESTIC STONEWARE TAN BODIED SALT GLAZED EXTERIOR LIGHT BROWN ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44907	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE SHELL-EDGED IMPRESSED	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44908	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PLATE FRAGMENT WHITEWARE ANNULAR DARK BROWN BANDED	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44909	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD WHITEWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44910	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	EARTHENWARE	HANDLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD WHITEWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44911	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	FERROUS	NAIL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	TEACUP FRAGMENT WIRE	FRG/PR	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44912	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	WHITE METAL	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	NAIL FRAGMENT BRACKET THREE-HOLED BRACKET	COM/PR	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44913	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC LIMB, BUTCHER MARKS COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44914	STLI-03692, BOX 1-A	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE SHEEP OR COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR C AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44915	STLI-03692, BOX 1-B	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE POLYCHROME HANDPAINTED SHERDS MEND SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	STAIR C, MATRIX BETWEEN BRICK FLOOR OF CELL AND CONCRETE FOOTING
STLI 44916	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	STONEWARE	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE PLAIN SHERD BASAL FRAGMENT WITH	FRG/FR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44917	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE PLAIN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44918	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED SHERD BODY	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44919	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD BODY	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44920	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE POLYCHROME AND GILDED OVERGLAZE BOWL FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44921	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	STONEWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE PLAIN MOLDED SHERD RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44922	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	STONEWARE	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE PLAIN, UNGLAZED 1 SURFACE TILE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44923	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	GLASS - FERROUS METAL	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	GLASS --METAL	PLATE METAL WIRE INTERIOR, HONEY COMB PATTERN WINDOWPANE-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44924	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	FERROUS	NAIL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	WIRE NAIL	COM/PR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44925	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE, BUTCHER MARKS COW OR HORSE BONE-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44926	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC RIB, BUTCHER MARKS COW BONE-FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44927	STLI-03692, BOX 1-C	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL NONDIAGNOSTIC LONG BONE BONE-FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44928	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	FERROUS	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	STRAP FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)
STLI 44929	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	FERROUS	HAND TOOL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	PRY-BAR PRY-BAR	FRG/PR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)
STLI 44930	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	FERROUS	BOLT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	ROUND HEAD THREADED SQUARE NUT ATTACHED BOLT-FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)
STLI 44931	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	FERROUS	BOLT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	SQUARE HEAD THREADED LARGE SQUARE NUT AND ROUND WASHER ATTACHED BOLT-FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)
STLI 44932	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	SLATE	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	STONE	ROOFING TILE TILE-FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44933	STLI-03692, BOX 1-D	COAL	COAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS	BLACK	FRG/GD	STAIR D AREA EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 23, FURNACE DEMO FILL (1840S)
STLI 44934	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	COAL FRAGMENT STONEWARE ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR, TAN BODIED	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44935	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	STONEWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD STONEWARE LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES, TAN BODIED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44936	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD IRONSTONE UNDECORATED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44937	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	PORCELAIN	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PORCELAIN UNDECORATED MOLDED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44938	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	PORCELAIN - MORTAR	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	CERAMIC -- OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS	SHERD PORCELAIN FLOOR TILE MORTAR RESIDUE ATTACHED 1 INCH SQUARE TILE	COM/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44939	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	GLASS	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED LIPPING TOOL FINISH	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44940	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BOTTLE FRAGMENT MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC FEMUR, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) COW	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44941	STLI-03692, BOX 1-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BONE FRAGMENT MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC FEMUR, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) Equus ferus caballus	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44942	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	EARTHENWARE	DOOR HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BONE FRAGMENT DOOR KNOB REDWARE-MANGANESE GLAZE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
								DOOR KNOB FRAGMENT		

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44943	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE TRANSFER-PRINTED BLACK FLORAL PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44944	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN	SPOUT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PORCELAIN HANDPAINTED OVERGLAZE	INC/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44945	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TEARDROP FRAGMENT PORCELAIN TUBE (KNOB AND TUBE SYSTEM)	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44946	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PORCELAIN TUBE (KNOB AND TUBE SYSTEM)	COM/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44947	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	8.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TUBE PORCELAIN INSULATOR	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44948	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN - FERROUS METAL	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	3.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	CERAMIC -- METAL	SHERD PORCELAIN INSULATOR WITH FERROUS WIRE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44949	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN - FERROUS METAL	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	7.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	CERAMIC -- METAL	SHERD PORCELAIN INSULATOR WITH FERROUS WIRE INSULATOR 2 FITTED CYLINDRICAL PIECES EACH	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44950	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN LIGHT FIXTURE "60W 250V"	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44951	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	PORCELAIN - FERROUS METAL	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	CERAMIC -- METAL	SHERD PORCELAIN LIGHT FIXTURE FLAT-HEAD SCREWS AND WIRING INTACT "250W 250V" FIXTURE	COM/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44952	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	GLASS	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INSULATOR	FRG/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44953	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INSULATOR FRAGMENT INDETERMINATE COLORLESS WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	INC/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44954	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	GLASS	BASAL SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	FREEBLOWN SOLARIZED SHERDS MEND COLORLESS BOTTLE-FRAGMENT SMALL MEDICINE BOTTLE BASE	FRG/FR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44955	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	BRASS	DOOR HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	DOOR KNOB THREADED END	COM/GD	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44956	STLI-03692, BOX 1-F	FERROUS	NAIL	4.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	DOOR KNOB MACHINE CUT, LATE, (1840-1855)	COM/PR	TRENCH 2, DRYWELL EXCAVATION, CONTEXT 2
STLI 44957	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	NAIL CREAMWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44958	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44959	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	4.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED 4 SHERDS MEND	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44960	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD SMALL DRINK FRAGMENT PEARLWARE PLAIN 2 SHERDS MEND SHERD	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44961	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44962	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TEACUP FRAGMENT WHITEWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44963	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD WHITEWARE PLAIN 3 SHERDS MEND PARTIAL BLACK TRANSFER-PRINTED MARK SHERD SHALLOW HOLLOWWARE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44964	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	YELLOWWARE PLAIN 2 SHERDS MEND	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44965	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD YELLOWWARE ANNULAR	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44966	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PORCELAIN UNDECORATED	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44967	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD HOLLOWWARE FRAGMENT PORCELAIN UNDERGLAZE BLUE HANDPAINTED, CHINESE EXPORT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44968	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD LARGE FOOTED VESSEL PORCELAIN UNDECORATED UNDERGLAZE GREEN STAMPED MARK, PARTIAL LETTERING "...F O.." SHERD SHALLOW DISH RIM TO BASE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44969	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE UNDECORATED BLACK TRANSFER-PRINTED MARK, PARTIAL LETTERING ".RK"	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44970	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE UNDECORATED SHERD RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44971	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN UNDECORATED PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44972	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE UNDECORATED SHERD DEEP DISH RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44973	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE UNDECORATED SHERD	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44974	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	IRONSTONE UNDECORATED 2 SHERDS MEND SHERD	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44975	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM MOLDED WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44976	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	EARTHENWARE	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TILE MOLDED DECORATIVE STOVE REFRACTORY CLAY TILE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44977	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INDETERMINATE INDETERMINATE COLORLESS GLASS FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44978	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INDETERMINATE INDETERMINATE COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44979	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSED BODY, "COCA COLA TRADEMARK REGISTERED BOTTLE PAT'D DEC 25 1923""NEW YORK"	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44980	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD COLORLESS BOTTLE	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44981	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD BOTTLE	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44982	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD PARTIAL DECAL FOR "CANADA DRY" GINGER ALE BOTTLE	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44983	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	PLATE COLORLESS WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44984	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) WHITE WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44985	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) LIGHT BLUE WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44986	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) DARK BLUE WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44987	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) PURPLISH BLUE WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44988	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) BLUISH GREEN WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44989	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	FERROUS	DOMESTIC ANIMAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	HORSESHOE HORSESHOE FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44990	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	FERROUS	NAIL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	INDETERMINATE NAIL FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44991	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44992	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL RIB FRAGMENT BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44993	STLI-03692, BOX 1-G	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC TIBIA WHOLE COW BONE FRAGMENT	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 44994	STLI-03692, BOX 1-H	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INDETERMINATE LIGHT AQUA WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, FIREPIT, CONTEXT 6
STLI 44995	STLI-03692, BOX 1-H	SHELL	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	SHELL	BIVALVE CLAM FRAGMENT SHELL FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, FIREPIT, CONTEXT 6

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 44996	STLI-03692, BOX 1-H	SHELL	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	SHELL	BIVALVE OYSTER FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, FIREPIT, CONTEXT 6
STLI 44997	STLI-03692, BOX 2-A	PORCELAIN	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHELL FRAGMENT INSULATOR TWO-HOLED	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 44998	STLI-03692, BOX 2-A	PORCELAIN	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	INSULATOR TILE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 44999	STLI-03692, BOX 2-A	PORCELAIN	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TILE FRAGMENT TILE RECTANGULAR	COM/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45000	STLI-03692, BOX 2-A	PORCELAIN	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TILE TILE HEXAGONAL	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45001	STLI-03692, BOX 2-A	PORCELAIN - FERROUS METAL CONCRETE	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	CERAMIC -- METAL --OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS	INSULATOR FERROUS METAL AND CONCRETE ATTACHED CIRCULAR INSULATOR	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45002	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INDETERMINATE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45003	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	GLASS FRAGMENT INDETERMINATE	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45004	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	BOTTLE FRAGMENT INDETERMINATE EMBOSSSED ANTHROPOMORPHISED SUNBURST, PARTIAL LETTERING "OBERMEYER & LIEBM[...]"	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45005	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED BODY, PARTIAL BRAND LOGO "[DL]" BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45006	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED BODY, "PEPSI- [COLA]" BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45007	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD DECALED BODY, "PEPSI- COLA" BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45408	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	NECK/RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD CROWN STOPPER FINISH BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45409	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED BODY, PARTIAL LETTERING "...ITY..." BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45410	STLI-03692, BOX 2-B	GLASS	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED AND DECALED BODY, "PEPSI- [COLA]", "SPARKLING PEPSI COLA 12 FL OZ" BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45411	STLI-03692, BOX 2-C	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED AND DECALED BODY, "SPARKLING PEPSI COLA 12 FL OZ" BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45412	STLI-03692, BOX 2-D	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	5.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSSED AND DECALED BODY, "SPARKLING PEPSI COLA 8 FL OZ / PEPSI COLA BOTTLING COMPANY NEW YORK, N.Y." BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45413	STLI-03692, BOX 2-E	GLASS	WHOLE VESSEL, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD EMBOSSED BODY, "KIRSCH'S" BOTTLE	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45414	STLI-03692, BOX 2-E	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	SHEET LIGHT AQUA WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45415	STLI-03692, BOX 2-E	GLASS	TOY	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MARBLE CLOUDED BLUE AND WHITE MARBLE	COM/EX	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45416	STLI-03692, BOX 2-E	GLASS - FERROUS METAL	NECK/RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	COMPOSITE	GLASS --METAL	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED 2-PIECE MOLD FERROUS METAL RING ATTACHED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45417	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	UNITED STATES ONE- CENT PIECE OBVERSE: LINCOLN BUST, REVERSE: LINCOLN MEMORIAL	COM/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45418	STLI-03692, OPEN SHELVING	METAL	DOOR HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	RADIATOR DOOR RED PAINTED EXTERIOR RAISED LETTERING "UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION" DOOR FRAGMENT	COM/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45419	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	WHITE METAL	PLUMBING HARDWARE	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	BASKET STRAINER/DRAIN DRAIN FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45420	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	COPPER ALLOY	PLUMBING HARDWARE	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	DRAIN PIPE PIPE FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45421	STLI-03692, OPEN SHELVING	FERROUS	MACHINE PART	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	RADIATOR COIL HALF MOON SHAPED COIL	COM/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45422	STLI-03692, OPEN SHELVING	FERROUS	MACHINE PART	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	RADIATOR COIL RECTANGULAR SHAPED	COM/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45423	STLI-03692, OPEN SHELVING	FERROUS	MACHINE PART	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	RADIATOR COIL RECTANGULAR SHAPED	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45424	STLI-03692, OPEN SHELVING	FERROUS	HAND TOOL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	PITCHFORK FOUR-PRONGED	COM/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45425	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	FERROUS	HAND TOOL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	HAYFORK-FRAGMENT HEAD SECTION INDETERMINATE	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45426	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	FERROUS	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	TOOL-FRAGMENT HANDLE SECTION CIRCULAR OBJECT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45427	STLI-03692, BOX 2-F	FERROUS	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	BULLEY-FRAGMENT INDETERMINATE HARDWARE U-SHAPED	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45428	STLI-03692, BOX 2-G	SLATE	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	STONE	DENSE/HEAVY PROBLEMATIC RECTANGULAR SHAPED STRUCTURAL SUPPORT OR BASE TWO-HOLED	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45429	STLI-03692, BOX 2-G	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	PIECES MEND TO MAKE WHOLE PROBLEMATIC MAMMAL DIAGNOSTIC TIBIA AND FIBULA FRAGMENT-BUTCHER MARKS (CUT)	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, SOUTH OF FLAG PLAZA, OFFICERS' HOUSE DEMOLITION/BASEMENT FILL
STLI 45430	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	COW BONE-FRAGMENT PEARLWARE BLUE SHELL-EDGED IMPRESSED CURVED LINES	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45431	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE PLAIN MOLDED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45432	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, TEACUP	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL FRAGMENT WHITEWARE PLAIN 2 SHERDS MEND	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45433	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TEACUP FRAGMENT WHITEWARE PLAIN SHERD BASAL FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45434	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	EARTHENWARE	HANDLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE PLAIN	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45435	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	PORCELAIN	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TEACUP FRAGMENT PORCELAIN UNDECORATED	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45436	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PORCELAIN UNDECORATED SHERD BASAL FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45437	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	STONEWARE	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE LIGHT BROWN GLAZED INTERIOR	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45438	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	PORCELAIN	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOTTLE FRAGMENT TILE	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45439	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	GLASS	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	TILE FRAGMENT FREEBLOWN PONTIL SCAR BOTTLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10
STLI 45440	STLI-03692, BOX 2-H	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL NONDIAGNOSTIC RIB, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, CONTEXTS 9 & 10

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45441	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	REDWARE UNGLAZED MOLDED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45442	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE (REVERSE)	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45443	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD REDWARE TRAILED SLIPWARE, COPPER OXIDE DECORATION	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45444	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD REDWARE UNGLAZED MOLDED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45445	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD DIM FRAGMENT REDWARE SLIPWARE (REVERSE), COPPER OXIDE DECORATION	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45446	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD CREAMWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45447	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, TEACUP	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD CREAMWARE ANNULAR LIGHT BROWN WASH, BROWN AND BLUE BANDS	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45448	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TEACUP FRAGMENT PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45449	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, CONTAINER	5.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45450	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE BLUE HANDPAINTED AND STENCILED	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45451	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, BASIN	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED WILLOW PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45452	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, CONTAINER	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45453	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED POSSIBLE WILLOW PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45454	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE BLUE SHELL-EDGED IMPRESSED STRAIGHT LINES	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45455	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PLATE FRAGMENT PEARLWARE BLUE SHELL-EDGED CURVED IMPRESSED LINES	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45456	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PLATE FRAGMENT PEARLWARE BLUE SHELL-EDGED IMPRESSED LINES	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45457	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, TEACUP	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD RIM FRAGMENT PEARLWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED 2 SURFACES FLORAL PATTERN TEACUP-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45458	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	LID/COVER, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE BLUE HANDPAINTED FLORAL PATTERN SHERD LID RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45459	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, TEACUP	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE ANNULAR LIGHT GREEN WASH AND DARK BROWN BANDED, 2 SHERDS MEND TEACUP FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45460	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45461	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45462	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL FRAGMENT PEARLWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45463	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE PLAIN BOWL-FRAGMENT THICK CIRCULAR FOOT RING	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45464	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PEARLWARE PLAIN IMPRESSED PARTIAL MARK "[H]ERCULANE[UM] 9" SHERD	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45465	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITWARE PLAIN SHERD HOLLOWWARE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45466	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	13.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD HOLLOWWARE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 45467	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, CHAMBER POT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD LARGE THICK BODY	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45468	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE PLAIN MOLDED SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45469	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BROWN TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL PATTERN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 45470	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE RED TRANSFER-PRINTED SCENIC PATTERN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49169	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE RED TRANSFER-PRINTED GEOMETRIC PATTERN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49170	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED SCENIC PATTERN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49171	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BLUE HANDPAINTED FLORAL PATTERN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49172	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BROWN TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL PATTERN PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49173	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, JAR	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE ANNULAR BLUE WASH WITH DARK BROWN BANDS	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49174	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, INDETERMINATE VESSEL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	SHERD WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD LARGE PLANTER RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49175	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49176	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL PATTERN PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49177	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, JAR	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL AND GEOMETRIC PATTERN JAR FRAGMENT (SMALL)	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49178	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE BLUE HANDPAINTED IMPRESSED STRAIGHT LINES PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49179	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN SHERD BASAL FRAGMENT WITH FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49180	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) PLAIN PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49181	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE PLAIN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49182	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL FRAGMENT WHITEWARE POLYCHROME TRANSFER- PRINTED FLORAL PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49183	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PLATE FRAGMENT WHITEWARE BLUE TRANSFER- PRINTED GEOMETRIC PATTERN	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49184	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BASAL SHERD, TEA POT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PLATE FRAGMENT WHITEWARE (IRONSTONE) BLACK TRANSFER- PRINTED BLACK STAMPED MARK UNDERGLAZE, ROYAL CREST WITH LION AND UNICORN "STONE CHINA G.[B]." SHERD BASAL FRAGMENT WITH	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49185	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	YELLOWWARE PLAIN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49186	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	BODY SHERD, DECORATIVE OBJECT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	YELLOWWARE ROCKINGHAM GLAZED EXTERIOR SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49187	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	BODY SHERD, CONTAINER	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49188	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN BONE CHINA SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49189	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49190	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	RIM SHERD, BOWL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN BOWL FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49191	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	RIM SHERD, TEACUP	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN OVERGLAZE GOLD ENAMELED TEACUP FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49192	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	RIM SHERD, PLATE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN PLATE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49193	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD, CROCK	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN UNDERGLAZE BLUE STAMPED MARK, "[...]M.C. [PORCELA]N [...]38" SHERD	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49194	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	PORCELAIN	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN PLAIN UNDERGLAZE GREEN STAMPED MARK, ILLEGIBLE SHERD	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49195	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	EARTHENWARE	RIM SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STAFFORDSHIRE DARK BROWN COMBED LINES UNDERFIRED SHERD RIM FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49196	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD, CONTAINER	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49197	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD BOTTLE BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49198	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE BROWN GLAZE EXTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD BOTTLE BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49199	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE BROWN GLAZE EXTERIOR, ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD BOTTLE BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49200	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BODY SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE ALBANY SLIP 2 SURFACES, GREY BODIED SHERD BODY FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49201	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE LIGHT ORANGE EXTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD BOTTLE BASAL	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49202	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	BASAL SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE SALT GLAZE EXTERIOR, LIGHT BROWN ALBANY SLIP INTERIOR, GREY BODIED SHERD	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49203	STLI-03692, BOX 3-A	STONEWARE	HANDLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STONEWARE UNGLAZED, TAN BODIED SHERD THICK HANDLE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49204	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49205	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL ROULETTED WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49206	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL MOLDED LAUREL PATTERN WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49207	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	BOWL AND STEM MOLDED AND ROULETTED WHITE CLAY, MENDS PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49208	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM, 1/18 BORE WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49209	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	4.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM, 5/64 BORE WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49210	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	3.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM, 3/32 BORE WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49211	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM, 3/32 BORE WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49212	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	TOBACCO PIPE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	STEM, 3/32 BORE MOLDED WHITE CLAY PIPE-FRAGMENT, TOBACCO	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49213	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	EARTHENWARE	DOOR HARDWARE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	DOOR KNOB ROCKINGHAM STYLE GLAZE DOOR/KNOB-FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49214	STLI-03692, BOX 3-B	PORCELAIN	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	CERAMIC	TILE SQUARE SHAPED TILE	COM/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49215	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BODY/NECK SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED THREADED LIP, HANDLE JUG-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49216	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BODY/NECK SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED THREADED LIP, HANDLE JUG-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49217	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BODY/NECK SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED THREADED LIP, HANDLE JUG-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49218	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BODY/HANDLE SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED PANELED, HANDLE MUG-FRAGMENT, BEER	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49219	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BODY/HANDLE SHERD	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MOLDED PRESS MOLDED PANELED, HANDLE MUG-FRAGMENT, BEER	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49220	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	FREEBLOWN CONCAVE BOTTLE-FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49221	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	2.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	INDETERMINATE WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49222	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	DECORATIVE (STAINED GLASS) WINDOWPANE- FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49223	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	INDETERMINATE GLASS	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	MILK GLASS GLASS FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49224	STLI-03692, BOX 3-C	GLASS	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	GLASS	ELECTRICAL INSULATOR INSULATOR FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49225	STLI-03692, BOX 3-D	METAL (NON- FERROUS)	COIN	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	UNITED STATES FIVE- CENT PIECE OBVERSE: THOMAS JEFFERSON "IN GOD WE TRUST / LIBERTY / 1983" REVERSE: MONTICELLO "E PLURIBUS UNUM / MONTICELLO / FIVE CENTS / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" COIN	COM/GD	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49226	STLI-03692, BOX 3-D	FERROUS	NAIL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	MACHINE CUT NAIL FRAGMENT	FRG/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49227	STLI-03692, BOX 3-D	FERROUS	HAND TOOL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	WRENCH WRENCH	COM/PR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49228	STLI-03692, BOX 3-D	FERROUS	HAND TOOL	1.00	HISTORIC	MINERAL	METAL	CROWBAR CROWBAR FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49229	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL RIB OR SCAPULA, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49230	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL RIB, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49231	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL TIBIA, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49232	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	3.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL FEMUR, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49233	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49234	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49235	STLI-03692, BOX 3-E	BONE	FOOD REMAINS	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE, BUTCHER MARKS (SAWN) BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49236	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL SCAPULA COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49237	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49238	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL PELVIS COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49239	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	3.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL RIB COW BONE FRAGMENT	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE

**APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory**

Catalog #	Location	Material	Object, Object(NOM)	Item Count	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Description	Condition	Within Site
STLI 49240	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	MAMMAL LONG BONE	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49241	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BONE FRAGMENT MEDIUM MAMMAL RIB	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49242	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BONE FRAGMENT MEDIUM MAMMAL PELVIS	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49243	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	1.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BONE FRAGMENT MEDIUM MAMMAL PELVIS	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49244	STLI-03692, BOX 3-F	BONE	SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	4.00	HISTORIC	ANIMAL	BONE	BONE FRAGMENT MEDIUM MAMMAL LONG BONE	FRG/FR	TRENCH 1, NORTH OF FLAG PLAZA, GENERAL PROVENIENCE
STLI 49245	STLI-03692, BOX 4	PAPER		0.00	COMMUNICATION ARTIFACTS	DOCUMENTARY ARTIFACT	ARCHIVAL/MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION	Not Provided		

Appendix B
RESUMES

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JOSHUA J. BUTCHKO
Lab Director & Senior Archaeologist, M.A.

EDUCATION

M.A. Public History, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, Camden, NJ, 2012

B.A. Anthropology and Classics, Drew University, Madison, NJ, 2003

EXPERIENCE

2008-present Laboratory Supervisor and Senior Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for laboratory components of archaeological projects. Participation in:

- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories
- writing artifact section of reports
- assistance in artifact display assembly

2006-2008 Senior Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field, laboratory, drafting operations and report preparation. Participation in:

- on-site project management
- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- supervision of personnel
- field photography
- report preparation
- supervision of mechanically assisted excavation
- guidance and instruction at on-site public archaeology service days

2003-2006 Field Assistant
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Worked on various archaeological field projects in New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, DC. Participation in:

- excavation and survey
- field recording
- laboratory processing of artifacts

- 2004 Field Assistant
Monmouth University Archaeological Field School
- Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field operations at the Merchants and Drivers Tavern in Rahway, NJ. Participation in:
- survey and excavation
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
 - supervision of personnel
- 2003 Volunteer
Monmouth University Archaeological Field School
- Technical and supervisory responsibilities for selected field operations at the Abraham Staats House in Bound Brook, NJ. Participation in:
- survey and excavation
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- 2002 Field Assistant
Drew University Archaeological Field School in Ecuador
- Worked at multiple sites in the Los Congrejitos area. Participation in:
- survey and excavation
 - stratigraphic and artifact analysis
 - field photography
 - artifact processing and analysis
- 2001 Drew University International Seminar in Eritrea

CURRENT CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER 40 Hour Certification
HAZWOPER 8 Hour Confined Space Entrant Certification
NJ DEP SHPO 7 Hour CRM Essentials Training Program

CURRENT AFFILIATIONS

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ)

1996-1997 Field Technician
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Industrial Archaeology
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Recording Secretary
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association
Canal Society of New Jersey
Warren County Morris Canal Committee
Society for Industrial Archeology
Eastern States Archaeological Federation

PATRICK HARSHBARGER
Principal Historian/Architectural Historian, M.A., M.P.A.

EDUCATION

M.A., History, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990

M.P.A., Public Administration, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, 1988

B.A. *magna cum laude*, American History, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1984

EXPERIENCE

2010-present Principal Historian/Architectural Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and day-to-day managerial responsibilities for historic and archival research in support of historic architecture and archaeology. Participation in:

- historic architectural survey, evaluation and recording of buildings and structures
- historic preservation planning
- public outreach
- historic exhibits and signage
- interpretive planning and development;
- report preparation
- proposal preparation

1996-present National Editor, *Society for Industrial Archeology Newsletter*
(www.sia-web.org/siapubs/publications.html)

1991-2010 Senior Historian/Preservation Planner
TranSystems Corp. (formerly Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers)
Langhorne, PA and Paramus, NJ

1991-2009 Historian/Editor
McKelvey Museum Services, Wilmington, DE

1990 Historian, National Park Service
Historic American Engineering Record, Boston, MA

1989 Architectural Historian Intern
Bucks County Conservancy, Doylestown, PA

1986-88 Special Assistant/Editor
Office of the Vice President, Florida International University, Miami, FL

1984-1986 Deputy Director
Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, RI

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Iron and Steel Preservation Workshop, Lansing, MI, 2010, 2012
Ohio Department of Transportation, Section 106 Workshop, Columbus, OH 2010
HAZWOPER 24-hr. Training, Philadelphia, PA, 2009
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Section 106 Training, Allentown, PA, 2009
Museum Studies Certificate, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, 1990
Hagley Museum and Library, Fellow in the History of Industrialization and Technology, Wilmington, DE, 1988-1992

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- historic bridges
- historic transportation systems (roads, canals, railroads)
- preservation of historic machinery and tools
- industrial and commercial architecture
- engineering heritage
- industrial archaeology
- public history and heritage tourism
- photography
- historic survey digital databases

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Association for Industrial Archaeology (U.K.)
Association for Preservation Technology International
National Railway Historical Society
National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Newlin Foundation, Board of Directors
Society for Commercial Archeology
Society for the History of Technology
Society for Industrial Archeology
Society for the Preservation of Old Mills
Vernacular Architecture Forum

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"Two Pioneering American Roadways." *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers – Engineering History and Heritage*. London, England, May 2010.

Editor. *Abstracts of American Truss Bridge Patents, 1817-1900*. Society for Industrial Archeology, Houghton, Mich., 2009.

Robert John Prowse, New Hampshire State Bridge Engineer. New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Monograph Series. Concord, N.H., 2009.

Co-author. *National Guidelines for Historic Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement*. Washington, D.C.: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2008.

"Defining Historic Roads." *Proceedings of the 6th Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Albuquerque, N.M., 2008.

"Historic Bridge Basics." South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, S.C., 2004.

"Strategies for Historic Evaluation of Standard Highway Bridges, 1920-1960." *Proceedings of the Preserving the Recent Past 2 Conference*, Philadelphia, October 2000.

"So Your Dualized Highway is 50 Years Old? Is It Historic?" *Proceedings of the Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Morristown, New Jersey, April 2000.

Editor and Co-author. *Delaware's Historic Bridges: Survey and Evaluation of Historic Bridges with Historic Contexts for Highways and Railroads*. 2nd Edition Revised. Dover: Delaware Department of Transportation, 2000.

"Metal Truss Bridges and Their Builders in Historical Perspective: Some Thoughts from A Case Study of the Phoenix Bridge Company." *Spans of Time*. Ithaca, New York: Historic Ithaca, 1999.

"The Providence School Board Reform Movement, 1898-1924." *Rhode Island History*, Volume 44, Number 2 (May 1985).

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RICHARD W. HUNTER
President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.
Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

EXPERIENCE

1986-present President/Principal Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004 Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation
Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation
25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986 Vice-President/Archaeologist
Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983 Principal Archaeologist
Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

- 1979-1981 Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ
- 1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ
- 1978-1979 Research Editor
Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ
- Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (*Academic American Encyclopedia*, 1980).
- 1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer
Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England
- Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).
- Experience included:
- Monitoring of construction activity
 - Supervision of large scale urban excavations
 - Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts
 - Preparation of publication materials
- 1969-1970 Research Assistant
Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- waterpowered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series* 523 [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6(2/3):1-19 [2005].

Fish and Ships: Lambertton, the Port of Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lambertson Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).

From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings* IX, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Registry of Professional Archeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists] (accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)

Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Port of Trenton Museum Foundation (Board Member 2003 – present)

Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)

Appendix C

PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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APPENDIX C

Project Administrative Data

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC. PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: Archeological Monitoring, Life and Safety Upgrades, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Liberty Island, New York City, New York

Level of Survey: III

HRI Project Reference: 11063

Date of Report: January 2013 (Revised July 2013)

Client: National Park Service

Prime: Atkins North America, Inc.

Review Agency: NYSOPRHP, Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Delaware Na

Agency Reference:

Artifacts/Records Deposited: National Park Service, Ellis Island

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

Date of Contract Award: 12/9/2011

Notice to Proceed: 12/9/2011

Background Research: December 2011 - December 2012

Fieldwork: December 2011 - June 2012

Analysis: June 2012

Report Written: November 2011 - January 2013

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator(s): Richard Hunter, James Lee

Background Researcher(s): Patrick Harshbarger

Field Supervisor(s): Joshua Butchko

Field Assistant(s): n/a

Analyst(s): Joshua Butchko

Draftperson(s): Katie Rettinger, Lauren Lembo

Report Author(s): Joshua Butchko, James Lee, Patrick Harshbarger, Richard Hunter

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